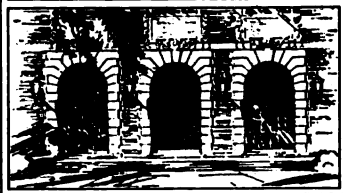


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THE
HISTORY
OF THE
PELOPONNESIAN WAR,
BY
THUCYDIDES;
ACCORDING TO THE TEXT OF L. DINDORF;
WITH
NOTES:
FOR THE USE OF COLLEGES.

Κτῆμα εἰς δὲ μᾶλλον ἢ ἀγώνισμα εἰς τὸ παραχρῆμα ἀκοεῖν ζήσκεται.

BY
JOHN J. OWEN, D. D.,
Formerly Principal of the Cornelius Institute, and now Professor of the Latin and Greek
Languages and Literature in the Free Academy in New-York City

NEW YORK:
LEAVITT & ALLEN,
379 BROADWAY.
M.DCCCLVII.

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RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

TO

THE REV. MOSES STUART,

PROFESSOR OF SACRED LITERATURE IN ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

AS

A TESTIMONIAL OF AFFECTIONATE REGARD,

FROM

HIS FRIEND AND FORMER PUPIL,

THE EDITOR.

385476

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P R E F A C E .

THIS edition of Thucydides is based on the text of **L Dindorf's** edition; Leipzig, 1824. Indeed, with the single exception of punctuation, which has been modified, as will be explained in the sequel, there has been no departure from Dindorf's text, the readings which seemed to be preferable being referred to in the notes which accompany this edition. In preparing the notes, I have made free use of 1, Poppo's edition, xi. vols. Leipzig, 1821-1840. 2, Goeller's, Leipzig, 1836. 3, Haack's, Leipzig, 1820. 4, Krüger's, Berlin, 1846. 5, Bothe's, Leipzig, 1848. 6, Didot's, Paris, 1833. 7, Bekker's, Oxford, 1821. 8, Arnold's, Oxford, 1840. 9, Bloomfield's, London, 1842. I have also derived much assistance from Betant's *Lex. Thucyd.* now in a course of publication.

In the use of the editions before me, I have aimed at a conscientious acknowledgment of all aid received from others. If, however, my own mind arrived independently at a given result, I did not deem it to be my duty to attribute it to others, even though a coincidence might afterwards have been found to exist between my own conclusions and those of other editors. Nothing has been received on the mere assertion of other scholars, however eminent they might be. Every difficulty has been subjected to a thorough

examination, and the opinions of others have been weighed and compared impartially, and honored as their intrinsic worth appeared to demand.

The same plan has been pursued in the preparation of the notes, which I adopted in my previous publications, and it is hoped that this volume will betray no marks of less care and attention, in the selection of words and passages requiring comment, or in the kind and degree of assistance furnished to the student, than is manifest in those editions. To some it may appear at first sight that too much aid has been furnished the student. It will be seen upon examination, however, that it has not been indiscriminately bestowed, but in a way which always leaves much for the student himself to do. It will also appear, that I have not proceeded on the plan of selecting a few chapters on which to give a full commentary, and of leaving the other portions comparatively untouched, but have aimed to bestow upon every chapter and every section throughout the whole text, the amount of illustration which its difficulties seemed to require.

The general observations on the orations and other portions of the history, together with the argument affixed to each chapter, I hope will be found of great service to the student. They have cost much labor, owing to the excessive brevity of style which characterizes Thucydides, and which renders it extremely difficult to reduce his writings to a much shorter compass than he has left them, and yet retain the leading ideas.

In respect to the punctuation of the text it may be remarked, that at the instance of several eminent professors,

a more free use of punctuation-marks has been made than is found to have been done in Dindorf's edition, although not to the degree in which they are found in the older editions. In revising the punctuation of Dindorf, I have been guided mainly by my own sense of the wants of the text, although in many instances my views have been modified by the usage of other editors.

The basis of grammatical reference is the grammar of E. A. Sophocles (new edition), and Kühner's School Grammar published at Andover, 1844. References also have been freely made to the grammars of Crosby, Buttman, Matthiæ, Rost, Krüger, and Jelf's Kühner (Oxford edition, 1842).

The map prefixed to this edition, although of necessity reduced in size, is an exact reprint of Kiepert's Map of Greece at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war. It is unnecessary to inform scholars of the high estimation in which the maps of this geographer are held throughout the civilized world. It would be desirable for each student to have in his possession a complete set of Kiepert's maps; but as this cannot be expected, the map accompanying this edition will be found to meet all his wants as far as relates to Greece in the times of Thucydides, Xenophon, Plato, etc. For much that pertains to geographical and topographical matters, I must acknowledge my indebtedness to Col. Leake's "Travels in Northern Greece and the Morea," and "Topography of Athens," books which Bloomfield justly says are indispensable to the student or reader of Thucydides, and of so masterly a character as fairly to entitle the writer to the appellation of the first geographer of our age.

I take occasion again to return my thanks to the classical professors and teachers, for the favor with which they have received my previous publications, and for the friendly interest which they have manifested in the present work. As soon as my avocations will permit, I intend, if my life and health are spared, to offer them another volume, containing the remaining text of Thucydides, brief annotations, and copious verbal, historical, and grammatical indices of the whole work. Meanwhile I commit to their kind regards this volume, with the hope that it will contribute somewhat to the cause of classical learning in this country, and serve to introduce to more general use the writings of the man, to whom by common consent has been given the appellation **PRINCEPS HISTORICUM**

Cornelius Institute, May 4th, 1848.

ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------|---------------------------|-----|
| S. | stands for | Sophocles' Greek Grammar. | |
| K. | " | Kühner's | " " |
| C. | " | Crosby's | " " |
| Mt. | " | Matthiæ's | " " |
| Butt. | " | Buttmann's | " " |
| Kr. | " | Krøger's | " " |
| Vig. | " | Viger's Greek Idioms. | |
| N. | " | Note. | |
| cf. | " | compare, consult. | |
| κ. τ. λ. | " | καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ = etc., &c. | |
| sc. | " | scilicet. | |

The references to Kühner are made to his School Grammar, translated by Messrs. Edwards and Taylor, Andover. Whenever Jelf's edition of Kühner is referred to, the name is fully given. The references to Buttmann are made to his Larger Grammar, translated by Dr. Robinson.

Θ Ο Υ Κ Υ Δ Ι Δ Ο Υ

Ξ Τ Γ Γ Ρ Α Φ Η Σ .

A.

I. ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΗΣ Ἀθηναῖος ξυνέγραψε τὸν πόλεμον τῶν Πελοποννησίων καὶ Ἀθηναίων, ὡς ἐπολέμησαν πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἀρξάμενος εὐθύς καθισταμένου καὶ ἐλπίσας μέγαν τε ἔσσεσθαι καὶ ἀξιολογώτατον τῶν προγεγενημένων, τεκμαιρόμενος ὅτι ἀκμάζοντές τε ἦσαν ἐς αὐτὸν ἀμφοτέρω παρασκευῇ τῇ πάσῃ καὶ τὸ ἄλλο Ἑλληνικῶν ὁρῶν ξυνηστίαμενον πρὸς ἑκατέρους, τὸ μὲν εὐθύς, τὸ δὲ καὶ διατυούμενον. 2. κίνησις γὰρ αὕτη μεγίστη δὴ τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν ἐγένετο καὶ μέρει τινὶ τῶν βαρβάρων, ὡς δὲ εἰπεῖν, καὶ ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἀνθρώπων. τὰ γὰρ πρὸ αὐτῶν καὶ τὰ ἔτι παλαιότερα σαφῶς μὲν εὐρεῖν διὰ χρόνου πλῆθος ἀδύνατα ἴν· ἐκ δὲ τεκμηρίων ὧν ἐπὶ μακρότατον σκοποῦντί μοι πιστεῦσαι ξυμβαίνει οὐ μεγάλα νομίζω γενέσθαι οὔτε κατὰ τοὺς πολέμους οὔτε ἐς τὰ ἄλλα.

II. Φαίνεται γὰρ ἡ νῦν Ἑλλὰς καλουμένη οὐ πάλαι βεβαίως οἰκονμένη, ἀλλὰ μεταναστάσεις τε οὔσαι τὰ πρότερα καὶ ῥαδίως ἕκαστοι τὴν ἐαυτῶν ἀπολείποντες βιαζόμενοι ὑπὸ τινων αἰεὶ πλειόνων. 2. τῆς γὰρ ἐμπορίας οὐκ οὔσης οὐδ' ἐπιμυγνύντες ἀδεῶς ἀλλήλοις οὔτε κατὰ γῆν οὔτε διὰ θαλάσσης, νεμόμενοί τε τὰ αὐτῶν ἕκαστοι ὅσον ἀποξῆν καὶ περιουσίαν χρημάτων οὐκ ἔχοντες οὐδὲ γῆν φυτεύοντες, ἄδηλον ὃν ὀπότε τις ἐπελθὼν καὶ ἀτειχίστων ἅμα ὄντων ἄλλος ἀφαιρήσεται, τῆς τε καθ' ἡμέραν ἀναγκαίου τροφῆς πανταχοῦ ἂν ἠγοούμενοι ἐπικρατεῖν, οὐ χαλεπῶς ἀπανίσταντο, καὶ δι' αὐτὸ οὔτε μεγέθει πόλεων ἴσχυον οὔτε τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῇ. 3. μάλιστα δὲ τῆς γῆς ἡ ἀρίστη αἰεὶ τὰς μεταβολὰς τῶν οἰκητόρων εἶχεν, ἢ τε νῦν Θεσσαλία καλουμένη καὶ Βοιωτία Πελοποννήσου τε

τὰ πολλὰ ^{σὺν} ^{τῇ} ^{ἰσχύϊ} Ἀρκαδίας τῆς τε ἄλλης, ὅσα ἦν κράτιστα. 4. διὰ γὰρ ἀρετὴν γῆς αἶ τε δυνάμεις τισὶ μείζους ἐγγιγνόμεναι στάσεις ἐνεποίουν, ἐξ ὧν ἐφείροντο καὶ ἅμα ἐπὶ ἀλλοφύλων μᾶλλον ἐπεβουλεύοντο. 5. τὴν γοῦν Ἀττικὴν, ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ πλεῖστον διὰ τὸ λεπτόγεων ἀστασιαστον οὔσαν, ἄνθρωποι ὄκουν οἱ αὐτοὶ αἰεὶ. 6. καὶ παράδειγμα τὸδε τοῦ λόγου οὐκ ἐλάχιστόν ἐστι διὰ τὰς μετοικίας ἐς τὰ ἄλλα μὴ ὁμοίως ἀυξηθῆναι. ἐκ γὰρ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος οἱ πολέμου ἢ στάσει ἐκπίπτοντες παρ' Ἀθηναίους οἱ δυνατώτατοι ὡς βίβαιοι ὄν ἀνεχώρουν, καὶ πόλιται γιγνόμενοι εὐθύς ἀπὸ παλαιοῦ μείζω ἔτι ἐποίησαν πλήθει ἀνθρώπων τὴν πόλιν· ὥστε καὶ ἐς Ἰωρίαν ὕστερον ὡς οὐχ ἰκανῆς οὔσης τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἀποικίας ἐξέπεμψαν. III. δηλοῖ δέ μοι καὶ τὸδε τῶν παλαιῶν ἀσθένειαν οὐχ ἥκιστα· πρὸ γὰρ τῶν Τρωικῶν οὐδὲν φαίνεται πρότερον κοινῆ ἔργασαμένη ἢ Ἑλλάς, δοκεῖ δέ μοι, οὐδὲ τούνομα τοῦτο ξύμπασά ποεῖχεν, ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν πρὸ Ἑλληνος τοῦ Δευκαλίωνος καὶ πάντων οὐδὲ εἶναι ἢ ἐπὶ κλησις αὕτη, κατὰ ἔθνη δὲ ἄλλα τε καὶ τὸ Πελασγικὸν ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἀφ' ἐαντῶν τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν παρήχεσθαι. 2. Ἑλληνος δὲ καὶ τῶν παίδων αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ Φθιώτιδι ἰσχυσάντων, καὶ ἐπαγομένων αὐτοὺς ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ ἐς τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις, καθ' ἐκάστους μὲν ἦδη τῇ ὁμιλίᾳ μᾶλλον καλεῖσθαι Ἑλληνας, οὐ μέντοι πολλοῦ γε χρόνου ἰδύνατο καὶ ἅπασιν ἐκνικῆσαι. 3. τεκμηριοῖ δὲ μάλιστα Ὀμηρος· πολλῶ γὰρ ὕστερον ἔτι καὶ τῶν Τρωικῶν γεγόμενος οὐδαμοῦ τοὺς ξύμπαντας ὠνόμασεν, οὐδ' ἄλλους ἢ τοὺς μετ' Ἀχιλλέως, ἐκ τῆς Φθιώτιδος, οἵπερ καὶ πρῶτοι Ἑλληνες ἦσαν, Δαναοὺς δὲ ἐν τοῖς ἔπεσι καὶ Ἀργεῖους καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς ἀνακαλεῖ. 4. οὐ μὲν οὐδὲ βαρβάρους εἶρηκε διὰ τὸ μηδὲ Ἑλληνάς ποεῖ, ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ, ἀντίπαλον εἰς ἐν ὄνομα ἀποκεκρίσθαι. 5. οἱ δ' οὖν ὡς ἕκαστοι Ἑλληνες κατὰ πόλεις τε, ὅσοι ἀλλήλων ξενίεσαν καὶ ξύμπαντες ὕστερον κληθέντες, οὐδὲν πρὸ τῶν Τρωικῶν δι' ἀσθένειαν καὶ ἀμειξίαν ἀλλήλων ἀθροοὶ ἐπραξαν. ἀλλὰ καὶ ταύτην τὴν στρατείαν θαλάσση ἦδη πλείω χρώμενοι ξυνήλθον. IV. Μίνως γὰρ παλαιάτατος ὧν ἀκοῆ ἴσμεν ναυτικὸν ἐκτέλεσεν, καὶ τῆς νῦν Ἑλληνικῆς θαλάσσης ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἐκράτησε· καὶ τῶν Κυκλάδων νήσων ἤρξε τε καὶ οἰκιστὴς πρῶτος τῶν πλείστων ἐγένετο, Κᾶρας ἐξελάσας καὶ τοὺς ἐαντοῦ παῖδας ἡγεμόνας ἐγκαταστήσας. τὸ τε ληστικόν, ὡς εἰκός, καθήρξε ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης ἐφ' ὅσον ἰδύνατο, ταῦ τὰς προσόδους μᾶλλον ἰέναι αὐτῶν

V. οἱ γὰρ Ἕλληνες τὸ πάλαι, καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων οἱ τε ἐν τῇ ἡπειρῷ παραθαλάσσιοι καὶ ὅσοι νήσους εἶχον, ἐπειδὴ ἤρξαντο μᾶλλον περαιοῦσθαι ναυσὶν ἐπ' ἀλλήλους, ἐτρέποντο πρὸς ληστείαν, ἡγουμένων ἀνδρῶν οὐ τῶν ἀδυνατωτάτων, κέρδους τοῦ σφετέρου αὐτῶν ἕνεκα καὶ τοῖς ἀσθενέσι τροφῆς· καὶ προσπίπτοντες πόλεσιν ἀτειχίστοις καὶ κατὰ κόμας οἰκουμέναις ἤρπαζον, καὶ τὸν πλεῖστον τοῦ βίου ἐντεῦθεν ἐποιοῦντο, οὐκ ἔχοντός ποω αἰσχύνῃν τούτου τοῦ ἔργου, φέροντος δὲ τι καὶ δόξης μᾶλλον. 2. δηλοῦσι δὲ τῶν τε ἡπειρωτῶν τινες ἔτι καὶ νῦν, οἷς κόσμος καλῶς τοῦτο δρᾶν, καὶ οἱ παλαιοὶ τῶν ποιητῶν, τὰς πύστεις τῶν καταπλεόντων παταχοῦ ὁμοίως ἐρωτῶντες εἰ λησταὶ εἰσιν, ὡς οὔτε ὧν πυνθάνονται ἀπαξιούντων τὸ ἔργον, οἷς τ' ἐπιμελὲς εἶη εἶδέναι οὐκ ὀνειδιζόντων.) (3. ἐλήθοντο δὲ καὶ κατ' ἡπειρον ἀλλήλους. καὶ μέχρι τοῦδε πολλὰ τῆς Ἑλλάδος τῷ παλαιῷ τρόπῳ νέμεται περὶ τε Λοκρῶν τοὺς Ὀζόλας καὶ Αἰτωλοὺς καὶ Ἀκαρνανὰς καὶ τὴν ταύτη ἡπειρον. τό τε σιδηροφορεῖσθαι τούτοις τοῖς ἡπειρώταις ἀπὸ τῆς παλαιᾶς ληστείας ἐμμεμένηκε.

VI. πᾶσα γὰρ ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἐσιδηροφόρει διὰ τὰς ἀφράκτους τε οἰκῆσεις καὶ οὐκ ἀσφαλεῖς παρ' ἀλλήλους ἐσόδους, καὶ ξυνήθη τὴν διαίταν μεθ' ὄπλων ἐποίησαντο, ὥσπερ οἱ βάρβαροι. 2. σημεῖον δ' ἐστὶ ταῦτα τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἔτι οὕτω τεμνόμενα τῶν ποτε καὶ ἐς πάντας ὁμοίων διαιτημάτων. 3. ἐν τοῖς πρῶτοι δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν τε οἰδηρον κατέθεντο καὶ ἀνειμήνη τῇ διαίτῃ ἐς τὸ τρυφερώτερον μετέστησαν. καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι αὐτοῖς τῶν εὐδαιμόνων διὰ τὸ ἀβροδίαιτον οὐ πολὺς χρόνος ἐπειδὴ χιτῶνάς τε λινοῦς ἐπάυσαντο φοροῦντες, καὶ χρυσῶν τεττίγων ἐνέρσει κροβύλον ἀναδούμενοι τῶν ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ τριχῶν. ἀφ' οὗ καὶ Ἰώνων τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενὲς ἐπὶ πολὺ αὕτη ἡ σκευὴ κατέσχε. 4. μετρίαι δ' αὖ ἐσθῆτι καὶ ἐς τὸν νῦν τρόπον πρῶτοι Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐχρήσαντο, καὶ ἐς τὰ ἄλλα πρὸς τοὺς πολλοὺς οἱ τὰ μείζω κεκτημένοι ἰσοδαίτοι μάλιστα κατέστησαν. 5. ἐγυμνώθησάν τε πρῶτοι καὶ ἐς τὸ φανερὸν ἀποδύντες λίπα μετὰ τοῦ γυμνάζεσθαι ἤλείψαντο. τὸ δὲ πάλαι καὶ ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιακῷ ἀγῶνι διαζώματα ἔχοντες περὶ τὰ αἰδοῖα οἱ ἀθληταὶ ἡγωνίζοντο, καὶ οὐ πολλὰ ἔτη ἐπειδὴ πέπανται. ἔτι δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς βαρβάροις ἐστὶν οἷς νῦν, καὶ μάλιστα τοῖς Ἀσιανοῖς, πυγμῆς καὶ πάλης ἀθλα τίθεται, καὶ διεζωσμένοι τοῦτο δρῶσι. 6. πολλὰ δ' αἶν καὶ ἄλλα τις ἀποδείξει τὸ παλαιὸν Ἑλληνικὸν ὁμοίότροπα τῷ

τῶν βιβαρικοῦ διαιτώμενοι. VII. τῶν δὲ πόλεων ὅσαι μὲν νεώτατα
 ἐκτίσθησαν καὶ ἤδη πλοῦσιότερων ὄντων, περιουσίας μᾶλλον ἔχουσαι
 χρημάτων ἐπ' αὐτοῖς τοῖς αἰγιαλοῖς τεύχεσιν ἐκτίζοντο καὶ τοὺς
 ἰσθμοὺς ἀπελάμβανον, ἐμπορίας τε ἔτεκα καὶ τῆς πρὸς τοὺς προσοί-
 κους ἕκαστοι ἰσχύος· αἱ δὲ παλαιαὶ διὰ τὴν ληστείαν ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντι-
 σχοῦσαν ἀπὸ θαλάσσης μᾶλλον ἐκτίσθησαν, αἱ τε ἐν ταῖς νήσοις καὶ
 ἐν ταῖς ἡπείροις· ἔφερον γὰρ ἀλλήλους τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὅσοι ὄντες
 οὐ θαλάσσιοι κίττω ἦκον· καὶ μέχρι τοῦδε ἔτι ἀφροσιμένοι εἰσί.
 VIII. καὶ οὐχ ἴσσον λησταὶ ἦσαν οἱ νησιῶται Κῶρες τε ὄντες καὶ
 Φοίνικες. οὗτοι γὰρ δὴ τὰς πλείστας τῶν νήσων ἦκισαν. μαρτύριον
 δέ· Δίλλον γὰρ καθαιρομένης ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων ἐν τῷδε τῷ πολέμῳ
 καὶ τῶν θηκῶν ἀναιρεθεισῶν ὅσαι ἦσαν τῶν τεθνεώτων ἐν τῇ νήσῳ,
 ὑπὲρ ἧμισυ Κῶρες ἐγάρησαν, γρωσθέντες τῇ τε σκευῇ τῶν ὀπλων ξυ-
 τεθαμμένη καὶ τῷ τρόπῳ ᾧ τῶν ἔτι θάπτουσι. 2. καταστάτος
 δὲ τοῦ Μίνω ναυτικοῦ πλοῦσιότερα ἐγένετο παρ' ἀλλήλους· οἱ γὰρ
 ἐκ τῶν νήσων κακοῦργοι ἀνέστησαν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ὅτε περ καὶ τὰς πολ-
 λὰς αὐτῶν κατόκηξε. 3. καὶ οἱ παρὰ θάλασσαν ἀνθρώποι μᾶλλον
 ἤδη τὴν κτήσιν τῶν χρημάτων ποιούμενοι βεβαιοτέρον ἦκον· καὶ
 τινες καὶ τεῖχη περιεβύλλοντο, ὡς πλουσιώτεροι ἑαυτῶν γιγτομενοι.
 ἐπιέμενοι γὰρ τῶν κερδῶν οἱ τε ἴσσοις ὑπέμενον τὴν τῶν κρεισσόνων
 δουλείαν οἱ τε δυνατώτεροι περιουσίας ἔχοντες προσεποιούντο ὑπη-
 κόους τὰς ἐλάσσους πόλεις. 4. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ μᾶλλον
 ἤδη ὄντες ὕστερον χρόνῳ ἐπὶ Τροίαν ἐστράτευσαν. IX. Ἀγαμέ-
 μνων τέ μοι δοκεῖ τῶν τότε δυνάμει προύχων, καὶ οὐ τοσοῦτον τοῖς
 Τυδάρεω ὄρκοις κατελιχημένους τοὺς Ἑλλήνας μνηστῆρας ἄγων,
 τὸν στόλον ἀγεῖραι. 2. λέγουσι δὲ καὶ οἱ τὰ σαφέστατα Πελοπον-
 νησίων μνήμη παρὰ τῶν πρότερον δεδεδήμενοι Πέλοπα τε πρῶτον
 πλήθει χρημάτων, ἃ ἦλθεν ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας ἔχων ἐς ἀνθρώπους ἀπό-
 ρους, δύναιμι περιποιησόμενον τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν τῆς χώρας ἐπηλύτην
 ὄντα ὅμως σχεῖν καὶ ὕστερον τοῖς ἐκτόνοις ἔτι μείζω ξυνεχθῆναι,
 Εὐρυσθέως μὲν ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ὑπὸ Ἡρακλειδῶν ἀποθανόντος,
 Ἀτρείως δὲ μητρὸς ἀδελφοῦ ὄντος αὐτῷ, καὶ ἐπιτρέψαντος Εὐρυ-
 σθέως ὅτι ἐστράτετε, Μυκήνας τε καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν κατὰ τὸ οἰκεῖον
 Ἀτρεΐ· τυγχάνειν δὲ αὐτὸν φεύγοντα τὸν πατέρα διὰ τὸν Χρυσίπ-
 που θάνατον· καὶ ὡς οὐκέτι ἀνεχώρησεν Εὐρυσθέως, βυλομένῳ
 καὶ τῶν Μυκηναίων φόβῳ τῶν Ἡρακλειδῶν καὶ ἅμα δυνατὸν

δοκοῦντα εἶναι καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τεθεραπευκότα, τῶν Μυκηναίων τε καὶ ὄσων Εὐρυσθεὺς ἔρχε τὴν βασιλείαν Ἀτρεΐα παραλαβεῖν. καὶ τῶν Περσειδῶν τοὺς Πελοπίδας μείζονς καταστῆναι. 3. ἃ μοι δοκεῖ Ἀγαμέμνων παραλαβῶν καὶ ναυτικῶ τε ἅμα ἐπὶ πλεόν τῶν ἄλλων ἰσχύσας, τὴν στρατείαν οὐ χάριτι τὸ πλεῖον ἢ φόβῳ ξυναγαγὼν ποιήσασθαι. 4. φαίνεται γὰρ ναυσὶ τε πλείσταις αὐτὸς ἀγρικόμενος καὶ Ἀρκάσι προσπαρασχῶν, ὡς Ὅμηρος τοῦτο δεδήλωκεν, εἴ τῷ ἱκανὸς τεκμηριῶσαι, καὶ ἐν τοῦ σκήπτρου ἅμα τῇ παραδόσει εἶρηκεν αὐτὸν

πολλῆσι νήσοισι καὶ Ἀργεῖ παντὶ ἀνάσσειν·

οὐκ ἂν οὐν νήσων ἔξω τῶν περιουκίδων, αὐταὶ δὲ οὐκ ἂν πολλαὶ εἴησαν, ἡπειρώτης ὢν ἐκράτει, εἰ μὴ τι καὶ ναυτικὸν εἶχεν. 5. εἰκάζειν δὲ χρῆ καὶ ταύτῃ τῇ στρατείᾳ οἷα ἦν τὰ πρὸ αὐτῆς. X. καὶ ὅτι μὲν Μυκῆναι μικρὸν ἦν, ἢ εἴ τι τῶν τότε πόλισμα νῦν μὴ ἀξιόχρεων δοκεῖ εἶναι, οὐκ ἀκριβεῖ ἂν τις σημείῳ χρώμενος ἀπιστοίῃ μὴ γενέσθαι τὸν στόλον τοσοῦτον, ὅσον οἷ τε ποιηταὶ εἰρήκασι καὶ ὁ λόγος κατέχει. 2. Λακεδαιμονίων γὰρ εἰ ἡ πόλις ἐρημωθείη, λειψθείη δὲ τὰ τε ἱερὰ καὶ τῆς κατασκευῆς τὰ ἐδάφη, πολλὴν ἂν οἶμαι ἀπιστίαν τῆς δυνάμεως προελθόντος πολλοῦ χρόνου τοῖς ἔπειτα πρὸς τὸ κλέος αὐτῶν εἶναι· καίτοι Πελοποννήσου τῶν πέντε τῶν δύο μοίρας τέμονται, τῆς τε ξυμπύσης ἡγοῦνται καὶ τῶν ἔξω ξυμμάχων πολλῶν· ὅμως δὲ οὔτε ξυνοικισθείσης πόλεως οὔτε ἱεροῖς καὶ κατασκευαῖς πολυτελεῖσι χρησαμένης, κατὰ κόμιας δὲ τῷ παλαιῷ τῆς Ἑλλάδος τρόπῳ οἰκισθείσης, φαίνοιτ' ἂν ὑποδεεστέρα. Ἀθηναίων δὲ τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο παθόντων διπλασίαν ἂν τὴν δύναμιν εἰκάζεσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς φανεραῆς ὄψεως τῆς πόλεως ἢ ἔστιν. 3. οὐκ οὐν ἀπιστεῖν εἰκός, οὐδὲ τὰς ὄψεις τῶν πόλεων μᾶλλον σκοπεῖν ἢ τὰς δυνάμεις, νομίζειν δὲ τὴν στρατείαν ἐκείνην μεγίστην μὲν γενέσθαι τῶν πρὸ αὐτῆς, λειπομένην δὲ τῶν νῦν, τῇ Ὀμήρου αὐ ποιήσει εἴ τι χρῆ κἀνταῦθα πιστεύειν, ἢν εἰκός ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον μὲν ποιητὴν ὄντα κοσμησαι, ὅμως δὲ φαίνεται καὶ οὕτως ἐνδεεστέρα. 4. πεποίηκε γὰρ χιλίων καὶ διακοσίων τεῶν, τὰς μὲν Βοιωτῶν εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν ἀνδρῶν, τὰς δὲ Φιλοκίτητον πεντήκοντα, δηλῶν, ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ, τὰς μεγίστας καὶ ἐλαχίστας· ἄλλων γοῦν μεγέθους πέρι ἐν τεῶν καταλόγῳ οὐκ ἐμνήσθη. ἀντιτρέται δὲ ὅτι ἦσαν καὶ μάχιμοι πάντες, ἐν ταῖς Φιλοκίτητον ναυσὶ δεδήλωκε. τοξότας γὰρ πάντας πεποίηκε τοὺς

προσκώπους. περίνεως δὲ οὖν εἰκὸς πολλοὺς ξυμπλεῖν ἔξω τῶν βασιλέων καὶ τῶν μάλιστα ἐν τέλει, ἄλλως τε καὶ μέλλοντας πέλ- γος περαιώσεσθαι μετὰ σκευῶν πολεμικῶν, οἷδ' αὖτὰ πλοῖα κατά- φρακτα ἔχοντας, ἀλλὰ τῷ παλαιῷ τρόπῳ ληστικώτερον παρεσκευα- σμένα. 5. πρὸς τὴν μεγίστην οὖν καὶ ἐλαχίστην ναῦς τὸ μέσον σκοποῦντι οὐ πολλοὶ φαίνονται ἐλθόντες, ὡς ἀπὸ πάσης τῆς Ἑλλά-δος κοινῇ πεμπόμενοι.] [Α]. αἴτιον δ' ἦν οὐχ ἡ ὀλιγανθρωπία το- σοῦτον ὅσον ἡ ἀχρηματία. τῆς γὰρ τροφῆς ἀπορία, τὸν τε στρατὸν ἐλάσσω ἤγαγον καὶ ὅσον ἤλιπον αὐτόθεν πολεμοῦντα βιοτεύσειν, ἐπειδὴ τε ἀνικόμενοι μάχῃ ἐκράτησαν, δῆλον δέ· τὸ γὰρ ἔρμα τῷ στρατοπέδῳ οὐκ ἂν ἐτειχίσαντο, φαίνονται δ' οἷδ' ἐνταῦθα πάσῃ τῇ δυνάμει χρησάμενοι, ἀλλὰ πρὸς γεωργίαν τῆς Χερσονήσου τραπόμε- νοι καὶ ληστείαν τῆς τροφῆς ἀπορία. ἢ καὶ μᾶλλον οἱ Τρῶες αὐτῶν διεσπαρμένων τὰ δέκα ἔτη ἀντεῖχον βίᾳ, τοῖς αἰεὶ ὑπολειπομέ- νοις ἀντίπαλοι ὄντες. 2. περιουσίαν δὲ εἰ ἤλθον ἔχοντες τροφῆς καὶ ὄντες ἀθρόοι, ἄνευ ληστείας καὶ γεωργίας, ξυτεχνῶς τὸν πόλεμον διέφερον, ῥαδίως ἂν μάχῃ κρατοῦντες εἶλον, οἳ γε καὶ οὐκ ἀθρόοι, ἀλλὰ μέρει τῷ αἰεὶ παρόντι ἀντεῖχον. πολιορκία δ' ἂν προσκαθεζό- μενοι ἐν ἐλάσσονί τε χρόνῳ καὶ ἀπονώτερον τὴν Τροίαν εἶλον. 3. ἀλλὰ δι' ἀχρηματίαν τὰ τε πρὸ τούτων ἀσθενῆ ἦν καὶ αὐτὰ γε δὴ ταῦτα ὀνομαστότατα τῶν πρὶν γενόμενα δηλοῦνται τοῖς ἔργοις ὑποδεέστερα ὄντα τῆς φήμης καὶ τοῦ νῦν περὶ αὐτῶν διὰ τοὺς ποιητὰς λόγον κατεσχηκότος. XII. ἐπεὶ καὶ μετὰ τὰ Τρωικὰ ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἔτι μετανί- στατό τε καὶ μετοικίζετο, ὥστε μὴ ἠσυχίασασα αὐξηθῆναι. 2. ἢ τε γὰρ ἀναχώρησις τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐξ Ἰλίου χρόνιά γενομένη πολλὰ ἐτεόχμωσε, καὶ στάσεις ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν ὡς ἐπὶ πολὺ ἐγίγνοντο, ἀφ' ὧν ἐκπίπτοντες τὰς πόλεις ἔκτιζον. 3. Βοιωτοὶ τε γὰρ οἱ τῶν ἐξη- κοστῶ ἔτει μετὰ Ἰλίου ἄλωσιν ἐξ Ἄρνης ἀναστάντες ὑπὸ Θεσσαλῶν τὴν τῶν μὲν Βοιωτίαν, πρότερον δὲ Καδμηίδα γῆν καλουμένην ᾤκισαν· ἦν δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ ἀποδασμὸς πρότερον ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ, ἀφ' ὧν καὶ ἐς Ἴλιον ἐστράτευσαν· Δωριῆς τε ὀδοηκοστῶ ἔτει ξὺν Ἡρακλείδαις Πελοπόννησον ἔσχον· 4. μόλις τε ἐν πολλῷ χρόνῳ ἠσυχίασασα ἡ Ἑλλὰς βεβαίως καὶ οὐκέτι ἀνισταμένη ἀποικίας ἐξέπεμψε· καὶ Ἰωνας μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ νησιωτῶν τοὺς πολλοὺς ᾤκισαν, Ἰταλίας δὲ καὶ Σικελίας τὸ πλεῖστον Πελοποννήσιοι τῆς τε

ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἔστιν ἡ χωρία· πάντα δὲ ταῦτα ὕστερον τῶν Τρωικῶν ἐκτίσθη.

XIII. Δυνατωτέρας δὲ γιγνομένης τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ τῶν χρημάτων τὴν κτῆσιν ἔτι μᾶλλον ἢ πρότεροι ποιοιμένης τὰ πολλὰ τυραννίδες ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι καθίσταντο, τῶν προσόδων μειζόντων γιγνομένων· πρότερον δὲ ἦσαν ἐπὶ ῥητοῖς γέρασι πατρικαὶ βασιλεῖαι· ναυτικά τε ἐξηρτύετο ἡ Ἑλλάς καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης μᾶλλον ἀντείχοντο.] [2. πρῶτοι δὲ Κορίνθιοι λέγονται ἐγγύτατα τοῦ νῦν τρόπον μεταχειρίσασθαι τὰ περὶ τὰς ναῦς καὶ τριήρεις πρῶτον ἐν Κορίνθῳ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ναυπηγηθῆναι. 3. φαίνεται δὲ καὶ Σαμίσις Ἀμεινοκλῆς Κορίνθιος ναυπηγὸς ναῦς ποιήσας τέσσαρας. ἔτη δ' ἔστι μάλιστα τριακόσια ἐς τὴν τελευταίαν τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου ὅτε Ἀμεινοκλῆς Σαμίσις ἦλθε. 4. ναυμαχία τε παλαιτάτη ὣν ἴσμεν γίγνεται Κορινθίων πρὸς Κερκυραίους. ἔτη δὲ μάλιστα καὶ ταύτη ἐξήκοντα καὶ διακόσια ἔστι μέχρι τοῦ αὐτοῦ χρόνου. 5. οἰκοῦντες γὰρ τὴν πόλιν οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐπὶ τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ αἰεὶ δὴ ποτε ἐμπόριον εἶχον, τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὸ πάλαι κατὰ γῆν τὰ πλείω ἢ κατὰ θάλασσαν, τῶν τε ἐντὸς Πελοποννήσου καὶ τῶν ἔξω, διὰ τῆς ἐκείνων παρ' ἀλλήλους ἐπιμισγόντων, χρήμασί τε δυνατοὶ ἦσαν, ὡς καὶ τοῖς παλαιοῖς ποιηταῖς δεδήλωται· ἀφρειὸν γὰρ ἐπωνόμασαν τὸ χωρίον. ἐπειδὴ τε οἱ Ἕλληνες μᾶλλον ἐπλωίζον, τὰς ναῦς κτησάμενοι τὸ ληστικὸν καθήρουν· καὶ ἐμπόριον παρέχοντες ἀμφοτέρω δυνατὴν ἔσχον χρημάτων προσόδῳ τὴν πόλιν. 6. καὶ Ἰωσιν ὕστερον πολὺ γίγνεται ναυτικὸν ἐπὶ Κύρου, Περσῶν πρώτου βασιλεύοντος, καὶ Καμβύσου τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ, τῆς τε καθ' ἑαυτοὺς θαλάσσης Κύρῳ πολεμοῦντες ἐκράτησάν τινα χρόνον. καὶ Πολυκράτης, Σάμιον τυραννῶν ἐπὶ Καμβύσου, ναυτικῶ ἰσχύων ἄλλας τε τῶν νήσων ὑπηκόους ἐποίησατο, καὶ Ῥήγειαν ἐλὼν ἀνέθηκε τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ Δηλίῳ. Φωκαῆς τε Μασσαλίαν οἰκίζοντες Καρχηδονίους ἐίκων ναυμαχοῦντες. XIV. δυνατώτατα γὰρ ταῦτα τῶν ναυτικῶν ἦν. φαίνεται δὲ καὶ ταῦτα πολλαῖς γενεαῖς ὕστερα γενόμενα τῶν Τρωικῶν, τριήρεις μὲν ὀλίγαις χρόμασι, πεντηκοντόροις δ' ἔτι καὶ πλοίοις μακροῖς ἐξηρτυμένα ὥσπερ ἐκεῖνα. 2. ὀλίγον τε πρὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν καὶ τοῦ Δαρειοῦ θανάτου, ὃς μετὰ Καμβύσῃν Περσῶν ἐβασίλευσε, τριήρεις περὶ τε Σικελίαν τοῖς τυράννοις ἐς πλῆθος ἐγένοντο καὶ Κερκυραίοις. ταῦτα γὰρ τελευταῖα πρὸ τῆς Ξέρξου στρατείας ναυτικὰ ἀξιόλογα ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι

κατίστη. 3. Αἰγινῆται γὰρ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ εἴ τινας ἄλλοι βραχέα ἐκέκτηντο, καὶ τούτων τὰ πολλὰ πεντηκοντόρους· ὅπερ τε ἀφ' οὗ Ἀθηναίους Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐπίσειεν Αἰγινῆταις πολεμοῦντας, καὶ ἅμα τοῦ βαρβάρου προσδοκίμου ὄντος, τὰς ταῦς ποιήσασθαι αἰσπερ καὶ ἐνανμάχησαν· καὶ αὐταὶ οὐπω εἶχον διὰ πάσης καταστροφάματα.

XV. Τὰ μὲν οὖν ναυτικά τῶν Ἑλλήνων τοιαῦτα ἦν, τὰ τε παλαιὰ καὶ τὰ ὕστερον γιγνόμενα. ἰσχὺν δὲ περιεποιήσαντο ὅμως οὐκ ἐλαχίστην οἱ προσχόντες αὐτοῖς χρημάτων τε προσόδῳ καὶ ἄλλων ἀρχῇ. ἐπιπλέοντες γὰρ τὰς τήσους κατεστράφηγον, καὶ μάλιστα ὅσοι μὴ διαρκῆ εἶχον χώραν. 2. κατὰ γῆν δὲ πόλεμος, ὅθεν τις καὶ δύναμις παρεγένετο, οὐδεὶς ξενίστη· πάντες δὲ ἦσαν ὅσοι καὶ ἐγένοντο πρὸς ὁμόρους τοὺς σφετέρους ἐκάστοις· καὶ ἐκδήμους στρατείας πολὺ ἀπὸ τῆς ἑαυτῶν ἐπ' ἄλλων καταστροφῇ οὐκ ἐξήεσαν οἱ Ἕλληνες. 3. οὐ γὰρ ξενεστήκεσαν πρὸς τὰς μεγιστίας πόλεις ὑπήκοοι, οὐδ' αὖ αὐτοὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης κοινῆς στρατείας ἐποιῶντο, κατ' ἀλλήλους δὲ μᾶλλον ὡς ἕκαστοι οἱ ἀστυγείτορες ἐπολέμουν. μάλιστα δὲ ἐς τὸν πάλαι ποτὲ γενόμενον πόλεμον Χαλκιδέων καὶ Ἐρετριέων, καὶ τὸ ἄλλο Ἑλληνικὸν ἐς ξυμμαχίαν ἐκατέρων διέστη.

XVI. Ἐπεγένετο δὲ ἄλλοις τε ἄλλοθι κωλύματα μὴ ἀνξήθηναι, καὶ Ἰωσι, προχωρησάντων ἐπὶ μέγα τῶν πραγμάτων, Κῆρος καὶ ἡ Περσικῆ βασιλεία Κροῖσον καθελούσα καὶ ὅσα ἐντὸς Ἄλνος ποταμοῦ πρὸς Θάλασσαν, ἐπεστράτευσεν καὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ πόλεις ἐδούλωσεν, Δαρεῖος δὲ ὕστερον τῷ Φοινίκῳ ναυτικῷ κριτῶν καὶ τὰς νήσους. XVII. τύραννοι δὲ ὅσοι ἦσαν ἐν ταῖς Ἑλληνικαῖς πόλεσι, τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν μόνον προορώμενοι ἐς τε τὸ σῶμα καὶ ἐς τὸ τὸν ἴδιον οἶκον αὖξιν δι' ἀσφαλείας ὅσον ἐδύνατο μάλιστα τὰς πόλεις ὄκουν, ἐπράχθη τε ἀπ' αὐτῶν οὐδὲν ἔργον ἀξιόλογον, εἰ μὴ εἴ τι πρὸς περιοίκους τοὺς αὐτῶν ἐκάστοις. οἱ γὰρ ἐν Σικελίᾳ ἐπὶ πλείστον ἐχώρησαν δυνάμεως. 2. οὕτω πανταχόθεν ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον κατείχετο μήτε κοινῇ φανερόν μηδὲν καταργάζεσθαι, κατὰ πόλεις τε ἀτολμοτέραι εἶναι.

XVIII. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ τε Ἀθηναίων τύραννοι καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἐπὶ πολὺ καὶ πρὶν τυραννευθείσης οἱ πλείστοι καὶ τελευταῖοι πλὴν τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων κατεβέβησαν, ἡ γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνων, μετὰ τὴν κτίσιν τῶν τῶν ἐνοικούντων αὐτῶν.

Δωριέων, ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ὧν ἴσμεν χρόνον στασιάζουσα ὄμως ἐκ παλαι-
 τάτου καὶ εὐνομίῃθι καὶ αἰεὶ ἀντρύανεντος ἦν· ἔτη γὰρ ἔστι μάλιστα
 τετρακόσια καὶ ὀλίγη πλείω ἐς τὴν τελευταίην τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου ἀφ'
 οὗ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τῇ αὐτῇ πολιτείᾳ χρῶνται, καὶ δι' αὐτὸ δυνάμε-
 νοι, καὶ τὰ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις πόλεσι καθίστασαν· μετὰ δὲ τὴν τῶν
 τυράντων κατάλυσιν ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος οὐ πολλοῖς ἔτεσιν ὕστερον καὶ
 ἢ ἐν Μαραθῶν μάχῃ Μίδων πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἐγένετο. 1. δεκά-
 τῳ δὲ ἔτει μετ' αὐτὴν αὐθις ὁ βίρβαρος τῷ μεγάλῳ στόλῳ ἐπὶ τὴν
 Ἑλλάδα δουλωσόμενος ἦλθε. καὶ μεγάλου κινδύνου ἐπιχερασθέν-
 τος οἱ τε Λακεδαιμόνιοι τῶν ξυμπολεμησάντων Ἑλλήνων ἠγγίσαντο
 δυνάμει προὔχοντες, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπιόντων τῶν Μίδων διαροη-
 θέντες ἐκλιπεῖν τὴν πόλιν καὶ ἀνασκευασίμενοι ἐς τὰς ναῦς ἐμβάν-
 τες ναυτικοὶ ἐγένοντο. κοινῇ τε ἀπωσάμενοι τὸν βίρβαρον ἕστερον
 οὐ πολλῷ διεκρίθησαν πρὸς τε Ἀθηναίους καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους, οἱ
 τε ἀποστάντες βουσιλέως Ἑλλήνες καὶ οἱ ξυμπολεμήσαντες. δυνά-
 μει γὰρ ταῦτα μέγιστα διεφάνη· ἴσχυον γὰρ οἱ μὲν κατὰ γῆν, οἱ δὲ
 νασι. 3. καὶ ὀλίγον μὲν χρόνον ξυνέμεινεν ἡ ὁμαιχμία, ἔπειτα δὲ
 διενεχθέντες οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπολέμησαν μετὰ
 τῶν ξυμμάχων πρὸς ἀλλήλους· καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων εἴ τινας
 που διωστῆεν, πρὸς τούτους ἤδη ἐχώρουν. ὥστε ἀπὸ τῶν Μιδικῶν
 ἐς τόνδε αἰεὶ τὸν πόλεμον τὰ μὲν σπειδόμενοι τὰ δὲ πολεμοῦντες ἢ
 ἀλλήλοις ἢ τοῖς ἑαυτῶν ξυμμάχοις ἀγισταμένοις εὖ παρεσκευάσαντο
 τὰ πολέμια, καὶ ἐμπειρότεροι ἐγένοντο μετὰ κινδύνων τὰς μελέτας
 ποιούμενοι. XIX. καὶ οἱ μὲν Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὐχ ὑποτελεῖς ἔχον-
 τες φόρον τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἠγοῦντο, κατ' ὀλιγαρχίαν δὲ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς
 μόνον ἐπιτηδείως ὅπως πολιτεῦσασι θεραπεύοντες· Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ
 ταῦς τε τῶν πόλεων τῷ χρόνῳ παραλαβόντες, πλὴν Χίων καὶ Λε-
 σβίων καὶ χρήματα τοῖς πᾶσι τάζαντες φέρειν. καὶ ἐγένετο αὐτοῖς
 ἐς τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον ἡ ἰδία παρυσκενὴ μίζων ἢ ὡς τὰ κράτιστά
 ποτε μετὰ ἀκραιφνοῦς τῆς ξυμμιχίας ἦνθησαν.

XX. Τὰ μὲν οὖν παλαιὰ τοιαῦτα εἶρον, χαλεπὰ ὄντα παντὶ
 ἐξῆς τεκμηριῶ πιστεῦσαι. οἱ γὰρ ἄνθρωποι τὰς ἀκοὰς τῶν προγε-
 γενημένων, καὶ ἦν ἐπιχώρια σφίσιν ἢ, ὁμοίως ἀβασανίστως παρ'
 ἀλλήλων δέχονται. 2. Ἀθηναίων γοῦν τὸ πλῆθος Ἰππαρχον οἶον-
 ται ὑφ' Ἀρημοδίου καὶ Ἀριστογείτονος τύραννον ὄντα ἀποθανεῖν,
 καὶ οὐκ ἴσουσιν ὅτι Ἰππίας μὲν πρεσβύτατος ὧν ἤρχε τῶν Πεισιστρά-

του νιέων, Ἰππαρχος δὲ καὶ Θεσσαλὸς ἀδελφοὶ ἦσαν αὐτοῦ. ὑπο-
 τοπήσαντες δέ τι ἐκείνη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ καὶ παραχρῆμα Ἀρμόδιος καὶ
 Ἀριστογείτων ἐκ τῶν Ξυτειδῶτων σφίσιν Ἰππία μεμηῦσθαι, τοῦ
 μὲν ἀπέσχοντο ὡς προειδῶτος, βουλόμενοι δὲ πρὶν ξυλληφθῆναι
 δράσαντές τι καὶ κινδυνεῦσαι, τῷ Ἰππάρχῳ περιτυχόντες περὶ τὸ 105
 Λεωκόριον καλούμενον τὴν Παναθηναϊκὴν πομπὴν διακοσμοῦντι,
 ἀπέκτειναν. 3. πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ἔτι καὶ νῦν ὄντα, καὶ οὐ χρόνον
 ἀμνηστούμενά, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες οὐκ ὀρθῶς οἴονται· ὥσπερ
 τοὺς τε Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλέας μὴ μιᾶ ψήφῳ προστίθεσθαι
 ἰκάτερον, ἀλλὰ δυοῖν· καὶ τὸν Πιταράτην λόγον αὐτοῖς εἶναι, ὃς 110
 οὐδ' ἐγένετο πώποτε. οὕτως ἀταλαίπωρος τοῖς πολλοῖς ἡ ζήτησις
 τῆς ἀληθείας, καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ ἐτοῖμα μᾶλλον τρέπονται. XXI. ἐκ
 δὲ τῶν εἰρημένων τεκμηρίων ὅμως τοιαῦτα ἂν τις νομίζων μάλι-
 στα ἂ διήλθον οὐχ ἁμαρτάνοι· καὶ οὔτε ὡς ποιηταὶ ὑμνήκασι περὶ
 αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον κοσμοῦντες μᾶλλον πιστεύων, οὔτε ὡς λογο- 115
 γράφοι ξυνέθεσαν ἐπὶ τὸ προσαγωγότερον τῇ ἀκροάσει ἢ ἀληθέστε-
 ρον, ὄντα ἀνεξέλεγκτα καὶ τὰ πολλὰ ὑπὸ χρόνου αὐτῶν ἀπίστως
 ἐπὶ τὸ μυθῶδες ἐκνευκῆκότα· εὐρίσθαι δὲ ἡγησάμενος ἐκ τῶν
 ἐπιφανεστάτων σημείων, ὡς παλαιὰ εἶναι, ἀποχρώντως. 2. καὶ ὁ
 πόλεμος οὗτος, καίπερ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐν ᾧ μὲν ἂν πολεμῶσι τὸν 120
 παρόντα αἰὲ μάλιστα κρινόντων, πανσαμένων δὲ τὰ ἀρχαῖα μᾶλλον
 θαιμαζόντων, ἅπ' αὐτῶν τῶν ἔργων σκοποῦσι δηλώσει ὅμως μεί-
 ζων γεγενημένος αὐτῶν. XXII. καὶ ὅσα μὲν λόγῳ εἶπον ἕκαστοι
 ἢ μέλλοντες πολεμήσειν ἢ ἐν αὐτῷ ἤδη ὄντες, χαλεπὸν τὴν ἀκρίβειαν
 αὐτῆν τῶν λεχθέντων διαμνημονεῦσαι ἦν, ἐμοὶ τε ὧν αὐτὸς ἤκουσα
 καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοθεν ποθεν ἐμοὶ ἀπαγγέλλουσιν· ὡς δ' ἂν ἐδόκουν ἐμοὶ
 ἕκαστοι περὶ τῶν αἰὲ παρόντων τὰ δέοντα μάλιστα εἰπεῖν, ἐχομένην.
 ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τῆς ξυμπάσης γνώμης τῶν ἀληθῶς λεχθέντων, οὕτως
 εἴρηται. 2. τὰ δ' ἔργα τῶν πραχθέντων ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ
 παρατυχόντος πυνθανόμενος ἠξίωσα γράφειν, οὐδ' ὡς ἐμοὶ ἐδόκει,
 ἀλλ' οἷς τε αὐτὸς παρῆν καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων ὅσον δυνατὸν ἀκρι-
 βεῖα περὶ ἕκαστον ἐπεξελεθῶν. 3. ἐπιπόνως δὲ εὐρίσκετο, διότι οἱ
 παρόντες τοῖς ἔργοις ἕκαστοις οὐ ταῦτά περὶ τῶν αὐτοῖς ἔλεγον, ἀλλ'
 ὡς ἑκατέρων τις εὐνοίας ἢ μνήμης ἔχοι. 4. καὶ ἐς μὲν ἀκρόασιν ἴσως τὸ
 μὴ μυθῶδες αὐτῶν ἀτερπύτερον φανεῖται. ὅσοι δὲ βουλήσονται
 τῶν τε γενομένων τὸ σαφὲς σκοπεῖν καὶ τῶν μελλόντων ποτὲ αὐθις,

κατὰ τὸ ἀνθρώπειον, τοιούτων καὶ παραπλησίων ἔσεσθαι, ὠφέλιμα κρίνειν αὐτὰ ἀρκούντως ἔξει. κτῆμά τε ἐς αἰεὶ μᾶλλον ἢ ἀγώνισμα ἐς τὸ παραχρῆμα ἀκούειν, ξύγκειται.

XXIII. Τῶν δὲ πρότερον ἔργων μέγιστον ἐπράχθη τὸ Μηδικόν· καὶ τοῦτο ὁμως δυεῖν ταυμαχίαιν καὶ πεζομαχίαιν ταχεῖαν τὴν κρίσιν ἔσχε· τούτου δὲ τοῦ πολέμου μῆκος τε μέγα προὔβη, παθήματα τε ξυνηχῆθη γενέσθαι ἐν αὐτῷ τῇ Ἑλλάδι οἷα οὐχ ἕτερα ἐν ἴσῳ χρόνῳ. 2. οὔτε γὰρ πόλεις τοσαῖδε ληφθεῖσαι ἡρημώθησαν, αἱ μὲν ὑπὸ βαρβάρων αἱ δ' ὑπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀντιπολεμούντων, εἰσὶ δὲ αἱ καὶ οἰκήτορας μετέβαλον ἀλισκόμεναι, οὔτε φυγαὶ τοσαῖδε ἀνθρώπων καὶ φόνος, ὁ μὲν κατ' αὐτὸν τὸν πόλεμον ὁ δὲ διὰ τὸ στασιάζειν. 3. τὰ τε πρότερον ἀκοῆ μὲν λεγόμενα, ἔργῳ δὲ σπανιώτερον βεβαιούμενα, οὐκ ἄπιστα κατέστη, σεισμῶν τε πέρι, οἱ ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἅμα μέρος γῆς καὶ ἰσχυρότατοι οἱ αὐτοὶ ἐπέσχον, ἡλίου τε ἐκλείψεις, αἱ πυκνότεραι παρὰ τὰ ἐκ τοῦ πρὶν χρόνου μνημονεύόμενα ξυνέβησαν, ἀνχομοὶ τε ἔστι παρ' οἷς μεγάλοι καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῶν καὶ λιμοί, καὶ ἡ οὐχ ἦκιστα βλάβασα καὶ μέρος τι φθειράσα ἡ λοιμώδης νόσος. ταῦτα γὰρ πάντα μετὰ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου ἅμα ξυτεπέθετο. 4. ἤρξαντο δὲ αὐτοῦ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι λύσαντες τὰς τριακοντούτεϊς σπονδὰς αἱ αὐτοῖς ἐγένοντο μετὰ Εὐβοίας ἄλωσιν. 5. διότι δ' ἔλυσαν τὰς αἰτίας προέγραψα πρῶτον καὶ τὰς διαφορὰς, τοῦ μή τινα ζητῆσαί ποτε ἔξ ὅτου τοσοῦτος πόλεμος τοῖς Ἑλλήσι κατέστη. 6. τὴν μὲν γὰρ ἀληθεστάτην πρόφασιν ἀφανιστάτην δὲ λόγῳ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἡγοῦμαι, μεγάλους γιγνομένους καὶ φόβον παρέχοντας τοῖς Λακεδαιμοῖσι, ἀναγκάσαι ἐς τὸ πολεμεῖν. αἱ δ' ἐς τὸ φανερόν λεγόμεναι αἰτίαι αἰδ' ἦσαν ἑκατέρων, ἀφ' ὧν λύσαντες τὰς σπονδὰς ἐς τὸν πόλεμον κατέστησαν.

XXIV. Ἐπίδαμνος ἔστι πόλις ἐν δεξιᾷ ἐσπλέοντι τὸν Ἴόνιον κόλπον· προσοικοῦσι δ' αὐτὴν Ταυλάντιοι βάρβαροι, Ἰλλυρικὸν ἔθνον. 2. ταύτην ἀπώκισαν μὲν Κερκυραῖοι, οἰκιστῆς δ' ἐγένετο Φάλιος Ἐρατοκλείδου, Κορινθίος γένος, τῶν ἀφ' Ἡρακλείους, κατὰ δὴ τὸν παλαιὸν νόμον ἐκ τῆς μητροπόλεως κατακληθεῖς. ξυνήκισαν δὲ καὶ τῶν Κορινθίων τιγὲς καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου Δωρικοῦ γένους. 3. πρὸελθόντος δὲ τοῦ χρόνου ἐγένετο ἡ τῶν Ἐπίδαμνίων πόλις μεγάλη καὶ πολυάνθρωπος. 4. στασιάζσαντες δὲ ἐν ἀλλήλοισι ἔτη πολλά, ὡς λέγεται, ἀπὸ πολέμου τινὸς τῶν προσοίκων βαρβάρων

ἐφθάρησαν καὶ τῆς δυνάμεως τῆς πολλῆς ἐστερήθησαν. 5. τὰ δὲ τελευταῖα πρὸ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου ὁ δῆμος αὐτῶν ἐξεδίωξε τοὺς δυνατοὺς, οἱ δὲ ἀπελθόντες μετὰ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐλήϊζοντο τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει κατὰ τε γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. 6. οἱ δὲ ἐν τῇ πόλει ὄντες Ἐπιδάμνιοι ἐπειδὴ ἐπιέζοντο, πέμπουσιν ἐς τὴν Κερκυραν πρέσβεις ὡς μητρόπολιν οὔσαν, δεόμενοι, μὴ σφᾶς περιορᾶν φθειρομένους, ἀλλὰ τοὺς τε φεύγοντας ξυναλλάξαι σφίσι καὶ τὸν τῶν βαρβάρων πόλεμον καταλῦσαι. 7. ταῦτα δὲ ἰκίται καθεζόμενοι ἐς τὸ Ἡραῖον ἐδέοντο. οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι τὴν ἰκετείαν οὐκ ἐδέξαντο, ἀλλ' ἀπράκτους ἀπέπεμψαν. XXV. γιόντες δὲ οἱ Ἐπιδάμνιοι οὐδεμίαν σφίσι ἀπὸ Κερκύρας τιμωρίαν οὔσαν, ἐν ἀπόρῳ εἶχοντο θέσθαι τὸ παρόν· καὶ πέμπαντες ἐς Δελφούς τὸν θεὸν ἐπίηροντο εἰ παραδοῖεν Κορινθίους τὴν πόλιν ὡς οἰκισταῖς, καὶ τιμωρίαν τινὰ πειρῶντο ἀπ' αὐτῶν ποιῆσθαι. ὁ δ' αὐτοῖς ἀνεῖλε παραδοῦναι καὶ ἡγεμόνας ποιῆσθαι. 2. ἐλθόντες δὲ οἱ Ἐπιδάμνιοι ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον κατὰ τὸ μαντεῖον παρέδοσαν τὴν ἀποικίαν, τὸν τε οἰκιστὴν ἀποδεικνύντες σφῶν ἐκ Κόρινθου ὄντα καὶ τὸ χρηστήριον δηλοῦντες. ἐδέοντό τε μὴ σφᾶς περιορᾶν διαφθειρομένους, ἀλλ' ἐπαμύναι. 3. Κορινθιοὶ δὲ κατὰ τε τὸ δίκαιον ὑπεδέξαντο τὴν τιμωρίαν, νομίζοντες οὐχ ἦσσαν ἐαυτῶν εἶναι τὴν ἀποικίαν ἢ Κερκυραίων, ἅμα δὲ καὶ μίσει τῶν Κερκυραίων, ὅτι αὐτῶν παρημέλουν ὄντες ἄποικοι. 4. οὔτε γὰρ ἐν πανηγύρεσι ταῖς κοιναῖς διδόντες γέρα τὰ νομιζόμενα οὔτε Κορινθίῳ ἀνδρὶ προκαταρχόμενοι τῶν ἱερῶν, ὥσπερ αἱ ἄλλαι ἀποικίαι, περιφρονούντες δὲ αὐτοὺς καὶ χρημάτων δυνάμει ὄντες κατ' ἐκεῖνον τὸν χρόνον ὁμοῖα τοῖς Ἑλλήνων πλουσιωτάτοις καὶ τῇ ἐς πόλεμον παρασκευῇ δυνατώτεροι, ναυτικῷ δὲ καὶ πολὺ προέχειν ἔστιν ὅτε ἐπαιρόμενοι, καὶ κατὰ τὴν τῶν Φαιάκων προενοίκησιν τῆς Κερκύρας κλέος ἐχόντων τὰ περὶ τὰς ναῦς. ἢ καὶ μᾶλλον ἐξηρτύοντο τὸ ναυτικὸν καὶ ἦσαν οὐκ ἀδύνατοι· τριήρεις γὰρ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν ὑπῆρχον αὐτοῖς ὅτε ἤρχοντο πολεμεῖν. XXVI. πάντων οὖν τούτων ἐγκλήματα ἔχοντες οἱ Κορινθιοὶ ἐπεμπον ἐς τὴν Ἐπίδαμνον ἄσμενοι τὴν ὠφέλειαν, οἰκίητόρά τε τὸ βουλόμενον ἵνα κελύοντες καὶ Ἀμπρακιωτῶν καὶ Λευκαδίων καὶ ἐαυτῶν φρουρούς. 2. ἐπορεύθησαν δὲ περὶ ἐς Ἀπολλωνίαν, Κορινθίων οὔσαν ἀποικίαν, δέει τῶν Κερκυραίων μὴ κωλύονται ὑπ' αὐτῶν κατὰ θάλασσαν περαιούμενοι. 3. Κερκυραῖοι δὲ ἐπειδὴ ἦσθησαν τοὺς τε οἰκίητορας καὶ φρου-

ρους ἦκοντας ἐς τὴν Ἐπίδαμνον, τὴν τε ἀποικίαν Κορινθίους δεδομένην, ἐχάλεπαινον· καὶ πλεύσαντες εὐθύς πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι ναυσὶ καὶ ὕστερον ἑτέρῳ στόλῳ τοὺς τε φεύγοντας ἐκέλευον κατ' ἐπήρειαν δέχεσθαι αὐτούς, ἦλθον γὰρ ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν οἱ τῶν Ἐπιδαμνίων φηγάδες, τάφους τε ἀποδεικνύντες καὶ ξυγγένειαν, ἣν προῖσχομενοι εἰδόντο σφᾶς κατάγειν, τοὺς τε φρουροὺς οὓς Κορίνθιοι ἔπεμψαν καὶ τοὺς οἰκίτορας ἀποπέμπειν· οἱ δὲ Ἐπιδάμνιοι οὐδὲν αὐτῶν ὑπήκουσαν. 4. ἀλλὰ στρατεύουσιν ἐπ' αὐτούς οἱ Κερκυραῖοι τεσσαράκοντα ναυσὶ μετὰ τῶν φηγάδων, ὡς κατὰζοντες καὶ τοὺς Ἰλλυριοὺς προσλαβόντες. 5. προσκαθεζόμενοι δὲ τὴν πόλιν προεἶπον Ἐπιδαμνίων τε τὸν βουλόμενον καὶ τοὺς ξένους ἀπαθεῖς ἀπιέναι· εἰ δὲ μή, ὡς πολεμίοις χρήσεσθαι. ὡς δ' οὐκ ἐπέειθοντο, οἱ μὲν Κερκυραῖοι, ἔστι δ' ἰσθμὸς τὸ χωρίον, ἐπολιόρχουν τὴν πόλιν. XXVII. Κορίνθιοι δ', ὡς αὐτοῖς ἐκ τῆς Ἐπιδάμνου ἦλθον ἄγγελιοι ὅτι πολιορκοῦνται, παρεσκευάζοντο στρατιάν, καὶ ὅμα ἀποικίαν ἐς τὴν Ἐπίδαμνον ἐκίρυσσον ἐπὶ τῇ ἴσῃ καὶ ὁμοίᾳ τὸν βουλόμενον ἵεναι· εἰ δὲ τις τὸ παραντίκα μὲν μὴ ἐθέλοι ξυμπλεῖν, μετέχειν δὲ βούλεται τῆς ἀποικίας, πενήκοντα δραχμῶς καταθέντα Κορινθίως μένειν. ἦσαν δὲ καὶ οἱ πλείοντες πολλοὶ καὶ οἱ τὰργύριον καταβάλλοντες. 2. εἰδὲθήσαν δὲ καὶ τῶν Μεγαρέων ναυσὶ σφᾶς ξυμπροπέμπειν, εἰ ἄρα κωλύοντο ὑπὸ Κερκυραίων πλεῖν. οἱ δὲ παρεσκευάζοντο αὐτοῖς ὀκτώ ναυσὶ ξυμπλεῖν καὶ Πυλῆς Κεφαλλήνων τέσσαρσι, καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίων εἰδὲθήσαν, οἱ παρέσχον πέντε. Ἐρμιονῆς δὲ μίαν καὶ Τροιζήνιοι δύο, Λευκάδιοι δὲ δέκα καὶ Ἀμπρακιῶται ὀκτώ. Θηβαίους δὲ χρήματα ἤτησαν καὶ Φλιασίους, Ἠλείους δὲ ναῦς τε κενὰς καὶ χρήματα. αὐτῶν δὲ Κορινθίων νῆες παρεσκευάζοντο τριάκοντα καὶ τρισχίλιοι ὀπλίται.

XXVIII. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐπύθοντο οἱ Κερκυραῖοι τὴν παρασκευήν, ἐλθόντες ἐς Κόρινθον μετὰ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Σικωνίων πρέσβων, οὓς παρέλαβον, ἐκέλευον Κορινθίους τοὺς ἐν Ἐπιδάμνῳ φρουροὺς τε καὶ οἰκίτορας ἀπάγειν, ὡς οὐ μετὸν αὐτοῖς Ἐπιδάμνου. 2. εἰ δὲ τι ἀντιποιοῦνται, δίκας ἤθελον δοῦναι ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ περὶ πόλεσιν αἷς ἂν ἀμφότεροι ξυμβῶσιν· ὀποτέρων δ' ἂν δικασθῆ εἶναι τὴν ἀποικίαν, τούτους κρατεῖν. ἤθελον δὲ καὶ τῷ ἐν Δελφοῖς μαντεῖῳ ἐπιτρέψαι. 3. πόλεμον δὲ οὐκ εἶων ποιεῖν· εἰ δὲ μή, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀναγκασθίσεσθαι ἔφασαν, ἐκείνων βιαζομένων, φίλους ποιῆ-

σθαι οὐς οὐ βούλονται, ἐτέροισ τῶν νῦν ὄτων μᾶλλον ὠφελείας ἔνεκα. 4. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι ἀπεκρίναντο αὐτοῖς, ἦν τὰς τε ναῦς καὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους ἀπὸ Ἐπιδάμνου ἀπαγάγωσι, βουλευέσθαι· πρότερον δὲ οὐ καλῶς ἔχειν τοὺς μὲν πολιορκεῖσθαι αὐτοὺς, δὲ δικάζεσθαι. 5. Κερκυραῖοι δὲ ἀντέλεγον, ἦν καὶ ἐκείνοι τοὺς ἐν Ἐπιδάμνῳ ἀπαγάγωσι, ποιήσῃν ταῦτα· ἐτοῖμοι δὲ εἶναι καὶ ὥστε ἀμφοτέρους μένειν κατὰ χώραν, σποιδὰς ποιήσασθαι ἕως ἂν ἡ δίκη γένηται.

XXIX. Κορίνθιοι δὲ οὐδὲν τούτων ὑπήκουον, ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ πλήρεις αὐτοῖς ἦσαν αἱ νῆες καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι παρῆσαν, προπέμψαντες κήρυκα πρότερον πόλεμον προερούντα Κερκυραίοις, ἄραντες ἐβδομήκοντα ναυσὶ καὶ πέντε δισχιλίωις τε ὀπλίταις ἔπλεον ἐπὶ τὴν Ἐπιδάμνον Κερκυραίοις ἐναντία πολεμήσοντες. 2. ἰστρατήγει δὲ τῶν μὲν νεῶν Ἀριστένης ὁ Πελλίχου καὶ Κυλλικράτης ὁ Καλλιίου καὶ Τιμάνωρ ὁ Τιμάνθους· τοῦ δὲ πεζοῦ Ἀρχέτιμος τε ὁ Εὐρυτίμου καὶ Ἰσαρχίδαο ὁ Ἰσάρχου. 3. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐγένοντο ἐν Ἀκτίῳ τῆς Ἀνακτορίας γῆς, οὐ τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνός ἐστιν, ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τοῦ Ἀμπρακικοῦ κόλπου, οἱ Κερκυραῖοι κήρυκὰ τε προέπεμψαν αὐτοῖς ἐν ἀκατίῳ ἀπερούντα μὴ πλεῖν ἐπὶ σφᾶς, καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἅμα ἐπλήρουσι ζεύξαντές τε τὰς πωλιῶν ὥστε πλοῖτους εἶναι καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ἐπισκευάσαντες. 4. ὡς δὲ ὁ κήρυξ τε ἀπήγγειλεν οὐδὲν εἰρηναῖον παρὰ τῶν Κορινθίων καὶ αἱ νῆες αὐτοῖς ἐπεπλήρωοντο οὐσαι ὀγδοήκοντα, τεσσαρῆκοντα γὰρ Ἐπιδάμνον ἐπολιόρχουν, ἀνταναγόμενοι καὶ παραταξάμενοι ἐνανμάχησαν· καὶ ἐνίκησαν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι παρὰ πολὺ καὶ ναῦς πεντεκαίδεκα διέφθειραν τῶν Κορινθίων. τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ αὐτοῖς ξυνέβη καὶ τοὺς τὴν Ἐπιδάμνον πολιορκούντας παραστήσασθαι ὁμολογίᾳ ὥστε τοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ ἡλῦδας ἀποδοῦσθαι, Κορινθίους δὲ δῆσαντας ἔχειν ἕως ἂν ἄλλο τι δόξῃ.

XXX. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ναυμαχίαν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι τροπαῖον στήσαντες ἐπὶ τῇ Λευκίμνῃ τῆς Κερκύρας ἀκρωτηριῶ τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους οὐς ἔλαβον αἰχμαλώτους ἀπέκτειναν, Κορινθίους δὲ δῆσαντες εἶχον. 2. ὕστερον δὲ ἐπειδὴ οἱ Κορίνθιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἠσσημένοι ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἶκον, τῆς θαλάσσης ἀπάσης ἐκράτουν τῆς κατ' ἐκεῖνα τὰ χωρία οἱ Κερκυραῖοι καὶ πλεύσαντες εἰς Λευκάδα τὴν Κορινθίων ἀποικίαν τῆς γῆς ἔτεμον, καὶ Κυλλήνην τὸ Ἠλείων ἐπίγειον ἐπέπρησαν, ὅτι ναῦς καὶ χρήματα παρῆσαν Κορινθίοις.

3. τοῦ τε χρόνου τὸν πλεῖστον μετὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν ἐκράτουν τῆς θαλάσσης καὶ τοὺς τῶν Κορινθίων ξυμμάχους ἐπιπλέοντες ἔφθειρον. μέχρι οὐ Κορίνθιοι περιόντι τῷ θέρει πέμψαντες ναῦς καὶ στρατιάν, ἐπεὶ σφῶν οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐπόνουν, ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο ἐπὶ Ἀκτίῳ καὶ περὶ τὸ Χειμέριον τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος, φυλακῆς ἕνεκα τῆς τε Λευκάδος καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων ὅσαι σφίσι φίλαι ἦσαν. 4. ἀντεστρατοπεδεύοντο δὲ καὶ οἱ Κερκυραῖοι ἐπὶ τῇ Λευκίμνῃ ναυσὶ τε καὶ πεζῷ. 5. ἐπέπλεον τε οὐδέτεροι ἀλλήλοις, ἀλλὰ τὸ θέρος τοῦτο ἀντικαθεζόμενοι χειμῶνος ἤδη ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου ἐκάτεροι.

XXXI. Τὸν δ' ἐνιαυτὸν πάντα τὸν μετὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν καὶ τὸν ὕστερον οἱ Κορίνθιοι ὀργῇ φέροντες τὸν πρὸς Κερκυραίων πόλεμον ἐναυπηγοῦντο καὶ παρεσκευάζοντο τὰ κράτιστα νεῶν στόλον, ἐκ τε αὐτῆς Πελοποννήσου ἀγείροντες καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἐρέτας, μισθῷ πείθοντες. 2. πυνθανόμενοι δὲ οἱ Κερκυραῖοι τὴν παρασκευὴν αὐτῶν ἐφοβοῦντο, καί, ἦσαν γὰρ οὐδενὸς Ἑλλήνων εἰσπορδοὶ οὐδὲ ἐσεγράψαντο ἐαυτοὺς οὔτε ἐς τὰς Ἀθηναίων σπονδὰς οὔτε ἐς τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων, ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ἐλθοῦσιν ὡς τυτὸς Ἀθηναίους ξυμμάχους γενέσθαι καὶ ὠφέλειάν τινα πειρᾶσθαι ἀπ' αὐτῶν εὐρίσκεσθαι. 3. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι πυνθόμενοι ταῦτα ἦλθον καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας πρεσβευσόμενοι, ὅπως μὴ σφίσι πρὸς τῷ Κερκυραίων ταυτικῷ τὸ Ἀττικὸν προσγεγόμενον ἐμπόδιον γένηται θέσθαι τὸν πόλεμον ἢ βούλονται. 4. καταστάσης δὲ ἐκκλησίας ἐς ἀντιλογίαν ἦλθον, καὶ οἱ μὲν Κερκυραῖοι ἔλεξαν τοιαῦτα.

XXXII. Δίκαιον, ὧ Ἀθηναῖσι, τοὺς μήτε εὐεργεσίας μεγάλης μήτε ξυμμαχίας προυφειλομένης ἦκοντας παρὰ τοὺς πέλαις ἐπικουρίας ὥσπερ καὶ ἡμεῖς νῦν δεησομένους ἀναδιδάξαι πρῶτον, μάλιστα μὲν ὡς καὶ ξύμφορα δέονται, εἰ δὲ μή, ὅτι γε οὐκ ἐπιζήμια, ἔπειτα δὲ ὡς καὶ τὴν χάριν βέβαιον ἔξουσιν· εἰ δὲ τούτων μηδὲν σαφὲς κιαταστήσουσι, μὴ ὀργίζεσθαι ἦν ἀνυχῶσι. 2. Κερκυραῖοι δέ, μετὰ τῆς ξυμμαχίας τῆς αἰτήσεως καὶ ταῦτα πιστεύοντες ἐχυρὰ ὑμῖν παρέξεσθαι ἀπέστειλαν ἡμᾶς. 3. τετύχηκε δὲ τὸ αὐτὸ ἐπιτιγδευμα πρὸς τε ὑμᾶς ἐς τὴν χρεῖαν ἡμῖν ἄλογον καὶ ἐς τὰ ἡμέτερα αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἀξίμφορον. 4. ξύμμαχοί τε γὰρ οὐδενὸς πω ἐν τῷ πρὸ τοῦ ἐκούσιου γεγόμενοι νῦν ἄλλων τοῦτο δεησόμενοι ἦκομεν, καὶ ἅμα ἐς τὸν παρόντα πόλεμον Κορινθίων ἔρημοι δι' αὐτὸ καθέσταμεν, καὶ περιέστηκεν ἡ δοκοῦσα ἡμῶν πρότερον σωφροσύνη τὸ μὴ ἐν

ἄλλοτρία ξυμμαχία τῇ τοῦ πύλας γνάμῃ ξυγκινδυνεύειν, νῦν ἀβουλία
 καὶ ἀσθένεια φαινομένη. 5. τὴν μὲν οἷν γενομένην ναυμαχίαν αὐ-
 τοὶ κατὰ μόνας ἀπεωσάμεθα Κορινθίους· ἐπειδὴ δὲ μεῖζονι παρα-
 σκευῇ ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ὤρηθη-
 ται καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀδύνατοι ὀρώμεν ὄντες τῇ οἰκείᾳ μόνον δυνάμει περι-
 γετέσθαι, καὶ ἅμα μέγας ὁ κίνδυνος εἰ ἐσόμεθα ὑπ' αὐτοῖς, ἀνάγκη
 καὶ ἡμῶν καὶ ἄλλου παντὸς ἐπικουρίας δεῖσθαι, καὶ ξυγγνώμη εἰ μὴ
 μετὰ κακίας, δόξης δὲ μᾶλλον ἀμαρτίας τῇ πρότερον ἀπραγμοσύνῃ
 ἐναντία τολμῶμεν. XXXIII. γενήσεται δὲ ὑμῖν πειθομένοις καλὴ
 ἢ ξυντυχία κατὰ πολλὰ τῆς ἡμετέρας χρείας, πρῶτον μὲν ὅτι ἀδι-
 κουμένοις καὶ οὐχ ἑτέροις βλάπτουσι τὴν ἐπικουρίαν ποιήσεσθε,
 ἔπειτα περὶ τῶν μεγίστων κινδυνεύοντας δεξάμενοι ὡς ἂν μάλιστα
 μετ' ἀειμνήστου μαρτυρίου τὴν χάριν καταθεῖσθε, ταυτικόν τε κεκτή-
 μεθα πλὴν τοῦ παρ' ὑμῖν πλείστον. 2. καὶ σκέψασθε τίς εὐπρα-
 ξία σπαιοτέρα ἢ τίς τοῖς πολεμίοις λυπηροτέρα, εἰ ἦν ἡμεῖς ἂν πρὸ
 πολλῶν χρημάτων καὶ χάριτος ἐτιμήσασθε δύναμιν ὑμῖν προσγετέ-
 σθαι, αὕτη πάρεστιν ἀντεπάγγελτος ἄνευ κινδύνων καὶ δαπάνης
 διδοῦσα ἑαυτήν, καὶ προσέτι φέρουσα ἐς μὲν τοὺς πολλοὺς ἀρετήν,
 οἷς δὲ ἐπαμνεῖτε χάριν, ὑμῖν δ' αὐτοῖς ἰσχύν· ἂ ἐν τῷ παντὶ χρόνῳ
 ὀλίγοις δὴ ἅμα πάντα ξυνέβη, καὶ ὀλίγοι ξυμμαχίας δεόμενοι οἷς
 ἐπικαλοῦνται ἀσφάλειαν καὶ κόσμον οὐχ ἴσσοι διδόντες ἢ ληψόμενοι
 παραγίγνονται. 3. τὸν δὲ πόλεμον, δι' ὅνπερ χρήσιμοι ἂν εἴημεν,
 εἴ τις ἡμῶν μὴ οἶεται ἔσσεσθαι, γνώμῃ ἀμαρτάνει καὶ οὐκ αἰσθάνε-
 ται τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους φόβῳ τῷ ἡμετέρῳ πολεμησιόντας καὶ
 τοὺς Κορινθίους δυναμένους παρ' αὐτοῖς καὶ ὑμῖν ἐχθροὺς ὄντας
 καὶ προκαταλαμβάνοντας ἡμᾶς νῦν ἐς τὴν ἡμετέραν ἐπιχείρησιν, ἵνα
 μὴ τῷ κοινῷ ἔχθῃ κατ' αὐτῶν μετ' ἀλλήλων στῶμεν, μηδὲ δυοῖν
 φθάσαι ἀμαρτώσιν, ἢ κακῶσαι ἡμᾶς ἢ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς βεβαιωσασθαι.
 4. ἡμέτερον δ' αὖ ἔργον προτερῆσαι, τῶν μὲν διδόντων, ἡμῶν δὲ
 δεξαμένων τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, καὶ προεπιβουλεύειν αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον ἢ
 ἀντεπιβουλεύειν. XXXIV. ἦν δὲ λέγωσιν ὡς οὐ δίκαιον τοὺς
 σφετέρους ἀποίκους ἡμᾶς δέχεσθαι, μαθέτωσαν ὡς πᾶσα ἀποικία
 εὖ μὲν πάσχουσα τιμᾷ τὴν μητρόπολιν, ἀδικομένη δὲ ἄλλοτριούται·
 οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ τῷ δουλοῦ ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῷ ὁμοίῳ τοῖς λειπομένοις εἶναι ἐκπέμ-
 πονται. 2. ὡς δὲ ἡδίκουν σαφές ἐστὶ· προκληθέντες γὰρ περὶ
 Ἐπιδάμνον ἐς κρίσιν πόλεμῳ μᾶλλον ἢ τῷ ἴσῳ ἐβουλήθησαν τὰ

ἐγκλήματα μετελθεῖν. **3.** καὶ ὑμῖν ἔστω τι τεκμήριον ἃ πρὸς ἡμᾶς τοὺς ξυγγενεῖς δωῶσιν, ὥστε ἀπίστη τε μὴ παράγεσθαι ὑπ' αὐτῶν, δεομένοις τε ἐκ τοῦ εὐθέως μὴ ὑποργεῖν· ὁ γὰρ ἐλαχίστας τὰς μεταμελείας ἐκ τοῦ χαρίζεσθαι τοῖς ἐναντίοις λαμβάνων ἀσφαλέςτατος ἂν διατελοίη. **XXXV.** λύσετε δὲ οὐδὲ τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων σπονδίας δεχόμενοι ἡμᾶς μηδετέρων ὄντας ξυμμάχους. **2.** εἴρηται γὰρ ἐν αὐταῖς τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων ἥτις μηδαμοῦ ξυμμαχεῖ ἐξεῖναι παρ' ὁποτέρου ἂν ἀρέσκηται ἐλθεῖν. **3.** καὶ δεινὸν εἰ τοῖσδε μὲν ἀπὸ τε τῶν ἐνσπόνδων ἔσται πληροῦν τὰς ναῦς καὶ προσέτι καὶ ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα ἀπὸ τῶν ὑμετέρων ὑπηκόων, ἡμᾶς δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς προκειμένης τε ξυμμαχίας εἴρξουσι καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ἄλλοθεν ποθεν ὠφελείας, εἴτα ἐν ἀδικίῃματι θήσονται πεισθέντων ὑμῶν ἃ δεόμεθα. **4.** πολὺ δὲ ἐν πλείονι αἰτία ἡμεῖς μὴ πείσαντες ὑμᾶς ἔξομεν. ἡμᾶς μὲν γὰρ κινδυνεύοντας καὶ οὐκ ἐχθροὺς ὄντας ἀπώσεσθε· τῶνδε δὲ οὐχ ὅπως κωλυταὶ ἐχθρῶν ὄντων καὶ ἐπιόντων γενήσεσθε, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ὑμετέρας ἀρχῆς δύναμιν προσλαβεῖν περιόψεσθε ἢν οὐ δίκαιον, ἀλλ' ἢ κάκεινων κωλύειν τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ὑμετέρας μισθοφόρους, ἢ καὶ ἡμῖν πέμπειν καθ' ὅ, τι ἂν πεισθῆτε ὠφέλειαν, μάλιστα δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ προφανοῦς δεξαμένους βοηθεῖν. **5.** πολλὰ δὲ, ὥσπερ ἐν ἀρχῇ ὑπέιπομεν, τὰ ξυμφέροντα ἀποδείκνυμεν· καὶ μέγιστον ὅτι οἱ τε αἰτοὶ πολέμιοι ἡμῖν ἦσαν, ὅπερ σαφεστάτη πίστις, καὶ οὗτοι οὐκ ἀσθενεῖς, ἀλλ' ἱκανοὶ τοὺς μεταστάντας βλάβαι· καὶ ναυτικῆς καὶ οὐκ ἡπειρώτιδος τῆς ξυμμαχίας διδομένης οὐχ ὁμοίᾳ ἢ ἄλλοτριώσις· ἀλλῆ μάλιστα μὲν, εἰ δύνασθε, μηδένα ἄλλον εἶν κεκτῆσθαι ναῦς· εἰ δὲ μή, ὅστις ἐχυρώτατος, τοῦτον ἰλὸν ἔχειν. **XXXVI.** καὶ ὅτῳ, τίδε ξυμφέροντα μὲν δοκεῖ λέγεσθαι, φοβεῖται δὲ μὴ δι' αὐτὰ πειθόμενος τὰς σποιδίας λύσει, γνώτω τὸ μὲν δεδιὸς αὐτοῦ ἰσχὺν ἔχον τοὺς ἐναντίους μᾶλλον φοβῆσον· τὸ δὲ θαρσοῦν μὴ δεξαμένου ἀσθερὲς ὄν πρὸς ἰσχύοντας τοὺς ἐχθροὺς ἀδεέστερον ἐδόμενον, καὶ ἡμεῖς οὐ περὶ τῆς Κερκίρας νῦν τὸ πλέον ἢ καὶ τῶν Ἀθηρῶν βουλευόμενος, καὶ οὐ τὰ κρῆτιστα αὐταῖς προνοῶν, ὅταν ἐς τὸν μέλλοντα καὶ ὅσον οὐ παρόντα πόλεμον τὸ ἀντίκω περισκοπῶν, εἰδοιάξῃ χωρίον προσλαβεῖν ὃ μετὰ μεγίστων καιρῶν οἰκιοῦται τε καὶ πολεμοῦται. **2.** τῆς τε γὰρ Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικελίας κελῶς περιάπλου κείται, ὥστε μήτε ἐκεῖθεν ναυτικὸν εἴσωα Πελοποννησίοις ἐπελθεῖν, τὸ τε ἐνθάδε πρὸς τὰκε παραπέμψαι

καὶ ἐς τᾶλλα ξυμφορώτατόν ἐστι. 3. βραχυτάτῳ δ' ἂν κεφαλαίῳ, τοῖς τε ξύμπασι καὶ καθ' ἕκαστον, τῷ δ' ἂν μὴ προέσθαι ἡμᾶς μάθοιτε τρία μὲν ὄντα λόγου ἄξια τοῖς Ἑλλησι ναυτικά, τὸ παρ' ἡμῖν καὶ τὸ ἡμέτερον καὶ τὸ Κορινθίων. τούτων δ' εἰ περιόψεσθε τὰ δύο ἐς ταυτὸν ἔλθειν καὶ Κορίνθιοι ἡμᾶς προκαταλήφονται, Κερκυραίοις τε καὶ Πελοποννησίοις ἅμα ναυμαχήσετε· δεξιόμενοι δὲ ἡμᾶς ἔξετε πρὸς αὐτοὺς πλείοσι ναυσὶ ταῖς ὑμετέραις ἀγωνίζεσθαι, τοιαῦτα μὲν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι εἶπον· οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι μετ' αὐτοὺς τοιάδε.

XXXVII. Ἀναγκαῖον Κερκυραίων τῶνδε οὐ μόνον περὶ τοῦ δεξασθαι σφᾶς τὸν λόγον ποιησαμένων, ἀλλ' ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς τε ἀδικοῦμεν καὶ αὐτοὶ οἰκ εἰκότως πολεμοῦνται, μνησθέντας πρῶτον καὶ ἡμᾶς περὶ ἀμφοτέρων, οὕτω καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν ἄλλον λόγον ἵεναι, ἵνα τὴν ἀφ' ἡμῶν τε ἀξίωσιν ἀσφαλέστερον προειδῆτε, καὶ τὴν τῶνδε χρεῖαν μὴ ἀλογίστως ἀπόσῃσθε. 2. φασὶ δὲ ξυμμαχίαν διὰ τὸ σῶφρον οὐδενός ποω δεξασθαι· τὸ δ' ἐπὶ κακουργίᾳ καὶ οὐκ ἀρετῇ ἐπετίθενσαν, ξύμμαχόν τε οὐδένα βουλόμενοι πρὸς τὰδικήματα οὐδὲ μάρτυρα ἔχειν, οὔτε παρακαλοῦντες αἰσχύνεσθαι. 3. καὶ ἡ πόλις αὐτῶν ἅμα, ἀντάρκη θεῶν κειμένη, παρέχει αὐτοὺς δικαστᾶς ὧν βλάπτουσί τινα, μᾶλλον ἢ κατὰ ξυνθήκας γίγνεσθαι, διὰ τὸ ἴκιστα ἐπὶ τοὺς πέλας ἐκπλέοντας μάλιστα τοὺς ἄλλους ἀνάγκη καταίροντας δεχέσθαι. 4. κὰν τούτῳ τὸ εὐπρεπὲς ἄσπονδον, οὐχ ἵνα μὴ ξυναδικήσωσιν ἑτέροις, προβέβληται, ἀλλ' ὅπως κατὰ μόνας ἀδικῶσι, καὶ ὅπως ἐν ᾧ μὲν ἂν κρατῶσι βιάζωνται, οὐ δ' ἂν λάθωσι πλέον ἔχωσιν, ἢν δὲ πού τι προσλάβωσιν, ἀναισχυντῶσι. 5. καίτοι εἰ ἦσαν ἄνδρες, ὡσπερ φασίν, ἀγαθοί, ὅσῳ ἀληπτότεροι ἦσαν τοῖς πέλας, τοσῶδα φανερωτέραν ἐξῆν αὐτοῖς τὴν ἀρετὴν διδοῦσι καὶ δεχομένοις τὰ δίκαια δεικνύναι. XXXVIII. ἀλλ' οὔτε πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους οὔτε ἐς ἡμᾶς τοιοῖδε εἰσίν, ἄποικοι δὲ ὄντες, ἀφροσύνας τε διὰ παντὸς καὶ νῦν πολεμοῦσι, λέγοντες ὡς οὐκ ἐπὶ τῷ κακῶς πάσχειν ἐκπεμφθεῖσαν. 2. ἡμεῖς δὲ οὐδ' αὐτοὶ φασμεν ἐπὶ τῷ ὑπὸ τούτων ἐβρίζεσθαι κατοικίσαι, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῷ ἡγεμόνες τε εἶναι καὶ τὰ εἰκότα θαυμάζεσθαι. 3. αἱ γοῦν ἄλλαι ἀποικίαι τιμῶσιν ἡμᾶς καὶ μάλιστα ὑπὸ ἀποίκων στεργόμεθα. 4. καὶ δῖλον ὅτι, εἰ τοῖς πλείοσι ἀρέσκοντες ἔσμεν, τοῖσδ' ἂν μόνοις οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἀπαρέσκοιμεν, οὐδ' ἐπιστρατεύοιμεν ἐκπρεπῶς μὴ καὶ διαφερόντως τι ἀδικούμενοι. 5. καλὸν

δ' ἦν, εἰ καὶ ἡμαρτάνομεν, τοῖσδε μὲν εἴξαι τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ ὀργῇ, ἡμῖν δὲ αἰσχρὸν βιάσασθαι τὴν τούτων μετριότητα. 6. ὕβρει δὲ καὶ ἐξουσίᾳ πλοῦτου πολλὰ ἐς ἡμᾶς ἄλλα τε ἡμαρτήκασι, καὶ Ἐπίδαμνον ἡμετέραν οὔσαν κακουμένην μὲν οὐ προσεποιούντο, ἐλθόντων δὲ ἡμῶν ἐπὶ τιμωρίᾳ ἐλόντες βίᾳ ἔχουσι. XXXIX. καὶ φασὶ δὴ δίκη πρότερον ἐθελῆσαι κρίνεσθαι, ἦν γε οὐ τὸν προὔχοντα καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς προκαλούμενον λέγειν τι δοκεῖν δεῖ, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἐς ἴσον τὰ τε ἔργα ὁμοίως καὶ τοὺς λόγους πρὶν διαγωνίζεσθαι καθιστάντα. — 2. οὗτοι δ' οὐ πρὶν πολιορκεῖν τὸ χωρίον, ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ ἠγήσαντο ἡμᾶς οὐ περιόψεσθαι, τότε καὶ τὸ εὐπρεπὲς τῆς δίκης παρέσχοντο. καὶ δεῦρο ἦκουσιν οὐ τὰ κεῖ μόνον αὐτοὶ ἁμαρτόντες, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑμᾶς νῦν ἀξιοῦντες οὐ ξυμμαχεῖν ἀλλὰ ξυναδικεῖν καὶ διαφόρους ὄντας ἡμῖν δέχεσθαι σφᾶς· 3. οὐς χρῆν ὅτε ἀσφαλέστατοι ἦσαν, τότε προσιέναι, καὶ μὴ ἐν ᾧ ἡμεῖς μὲν ἠδικήμεθα, οὗτοι δὲ κινδυνεύουσι, μηδ' ἐν ᾧ ὑμεῖς τῆς τε δυνάμεως αὐτῶν τότε οὐ μεταλαμβάνοντες τῆς ὠφελείας νῦν μεταδώσετε, καὶ τῶν ἁμαρτημάτων ἀπογετόμενοι τῆς ἀφ' ἡμῶν αἰτίας τὸ ἴσον ἔξετε, πάλαι δὲ κοινώσαντας τὴν δύναμιν κοινὰ καὶ τὰ ἀποβαίνοντα ἔχειν. XL. ὡς μὲν οὖν αὐτοὶ τε μετὰ προσηκόντων ἐγκλημάτων ἐρχόμεθα καὶ οἷδε βίαιοι καὶ πλεονέκται εἰσὶ δεδήλωται· 2. ὡς δὲ οὐκ ἂν δικαίως αὐτοὺς δέχοισθε μαθεῖν χρῆ. εἰ γὰρ εἴρηται ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς ἔξεῖναι παρ' ὁποτέρους τις τῶν ἀγράφων πόλεων βούλεται ἐλθεῖν, οὐ τοῖς ἐπὶ βλάβῃ ἐτέρων ἰοῦσιν ἢ ξυνθήκη ἐστίν, ἀλλ' ὅστις μὴ ἄλλου αὐτὸν ἀποστερῶν ἀσφαλείας δεῖται, καὶ ὅστις μὴ τοῖς δεξαμένοις, εἰ σωφρονουσί, πόλεμον ἀντ' εἰρήνης ποιήσει· ὃ νῦν ὑμεῖς μὴ πειθόμενοι ἡμῖν πάθοιτε ἂν. 3. οὐ γὰρ τοῖσδε μόνον ἐπίκουροι ἂν γένοισθε, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡμῖν ἀντὶ ἐνσπόνδων πολέμιοι. ἀνάγκη γάρ, εἰ ἴτε μετ' αὐτῶν, καὶ ἀμύνεσθαι μὴ ἄνευ ὑμῶν τούτους. 4. καίτοι δίκαιοί γ' ἐστὲ μάλιστα μὲν ἐκποδῶν στήναι ἀμφοτέροις· εἰ δὲ μή, τούναντίον ἐπὶ τούτους μεθ' ἡμῶν ἵεναι· Κορινθίοις μὲν γε ἐνσπονδοὶ ἐστε, Κερκυραίοις δὲ οὐδὲ δι' ἀνακωχῆς πώποτ' ἐγένεσθε· καὶ τὸν νόμον μὴ καθιστάναι ὥστε τοὺς ἐτέρων ἀφισταμένους δέχεσθαι. 5. οὐδὲ γὰρ ἡμεῖς Σαμίων ἀποστάντων ψῆφον προσεθέμεθα ἐναντίαν ὑμῖν, τῶν ἄλλων Πελοποννησίων δίχα ἐψηφισμένων εἰ χρὴ αὐτοῖς ἀμύνειν, φανερωῶς δὲ ἀντείπομεν τοὺς προσήκοντας ξυμμαχούς αὐτὸν τινα κολάζειν. 6. εἰ γὰρ τοὺς κακὸν τι δρῶντας δεχόμενοι τιμωρήσετε,

φανεῖται καὶ ἅ τῶν ὑμετέρων οὐκ ἐλάσσω ἡμῖν πρόσσεισι, καὶ τὸν νόμον ἐφ' ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον ἢ ἐφ' ἡμῖν θήσετε. **XLII.** δικαιώματα μὲν οὖν τάδε πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἔχομεν, ἱκανὰ κατὰ τοὺς Ἑλλήνων τόμους, παραίτεσιν δὲ καὶ ἀξίωσιν χάριτος τοιαύδε, ἣν οὐκ ἐχθροὶ ὄντες ὥστε βλάπτειν, οὐδ' αὖ φίλοι ὥστ' ἐπιχρηῆσθαι, ἀντιδοθῆναι ἡμῖν ἐν τῷ παρόντι φαιμέν χρῆναι. 2. νεῶν γὰρ μακρῶν σπανίσαντες ποτε πρὸς τὸν Αἰγινήτων ὑπὲρ τὰ Μηδικὰ πόλεμον, παρὰ Κορινθίων εἴκοσι ναῦς ἐλάβετε· καὶ ἡ ἐνεργεσία αὕτη τε καὶ ἡ ἐς Σαμίους, τὸ δὲ ἡμᾶς Πελοποννησίους αὐτοῖς μὴ βοηθῆσαι, παρέσχεν ὑμῖν Αἰγινήτων μὲν ἐπικράτησιν, Σαμίων δὲ κόλασιν, 3. καὶ ἐν καιροῖς τοιοῦτοις ἐγένετο οἷς μάλιστα ἄνθρωποι, ἐπ' ἐχθροῖς τοὺς σφετέρους ἰόντες, τῶν πάντων ἀπερίοπτοί εἰσι παρὰ τὸ νικᾶν. φίλον τε γὰρ ἡγοῦνται τὸν ὑπουργοῦντα, ἣν καὶ πρότερον ἐχθρὸς ἦ, πολέμιόν τε τὸν ἀντιστάντα, ἣν καὶ τύχη φίλος ὢν, ἐπεὶ καὶ τὰ οἰκεία χεῖρον τίθενται φίλοεικίας ἔνεκα τῆς αὐτίκα. **XLII.** ὧν ἐνθυμηθέντες, καὶ νεώτερός τις παρὰ πρεσβυτέρον αὐτὰ μαθῶν, ἀξιούτω τοῖς ὁμοίοις ἡμᾶς ἀμύνεσθαι, καὶ μὴ νομίση δίκαια μὲν τάδε λέγεσθαι, ξύμφορα δέ, εἰ πολεμήσει, ἄλλα εἶναι. 2. τὸ τε γὰρ ξυμμέρον, ἐν ᾧ ἂν τις ἐλάχιστα ἀμαρτίαν, μάλιστα ἔπεται· καὶ τὸ μέλλον τοῦ πολέμου, ᾧ φοβοῦντες ὑμᾶς Κερκυραῖοι κελεύουσιν ἀδικεῖν, ἐν ἀφανεί ἔτι κεῖται, καὶ οὐκ ἀξίον ἐπαρθέντας αὐτῷ φανερὰν ἐχθρὰν ἤδη καὶ οὐ μέλλουσαν πρὸς Κορινθίους κτίσασθαι, τῆς δὲ ὑπαροχούσης πρότερον διὰ Μεγαρίας ὑποψίας σῶφρον ὑφελεῖν μᾶλλον. 3. ἡ γὰρ τελευταία χάρις καιρὸν ἔχουσα, κἂν ἐλάσσων ἦ, δύναται μεῖζον ἔγκλημα λῆσαι. 4. μὴδ' ὅτι ραντικῶν ξυμμαχίαν μεγάλην διδώσασι, τούτῳ ἐσέλκεσθε. τὸ γὰρ μὴ ἀδικεῖν τοὺς ὁμοίους ἐχρωτέρα δύναμις, ἢ τῷ αὐτίκα φανερῷ ἐπαρθέντας διὰ κινδύνων τὸ πλεόν ἔχειν. **XLIII.** ἡμεῖς δὲ περιπεπωκότες οἷς ἐν τῇ Λακεδαιμόνι αὐτοὶ προείπομεν, τοὺς σφετέρους ξυμμάχους αὐτόν τινα κολάζειν, νῦν παρ' ὑμῶν τὸ αὐτὸ ἀξιοῦμεν κομίζεσθαι, καὶ μὴ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ ψήφῳ ὠφεληθέντας τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ ἡμᾶς βλάψαι. 2. τὸ δ' ἴσον ἀνταπόδοτε, γρόντες τοῦτον ἐκεῖνον εἶναι τὸν καιρὸν, ἐν ᾧ ὅ τε ὑπουργῶν φίλος μάλιστα καὶ ὁ ἀντιστὰς ἐχθρὸς. 3. καὶ Κερκυραίους τούσδε μῆτε ξυμμάχους δέχεσθε βία ἡμῶν μῆτε ἀμύνετε αὐτοῖς ἀδικοῦσι. 4. καὶ τάδε ποιοῦντες τὰ προσήκοντά τι δρᾶτε. **⋄**

καὶ τὰ ἄριστα βουλευσεσθε ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς. τοιαῦτα δὲ καὶ οἱ Κορινθιοὶ εἶπον.

XLIV. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἀκούσαντες ἀμφοτέρων, γενομένης καὶ δις ἐκκλησίας, τῇ μὲν προτέρᾳ οὐκ ἴσσαν τῶν Κορινθίων ἀπεδέξαντο τοὺς λόγους, ἐν δὲ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ μετέγνωσαν Κερκυραίοις ξυμμαχίαν μὲν μὴ ποιήσασθαι, ὥστε τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἐχθροὺς καὶ φίλους νομίζειν, εἰ γὰρ ἐπὶ Κόρινθον ἐκέλευον σφίσιν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι ξυμπλεῖν, ἐλύοντ' ἂν αὐτοῖς αἱ πρὸς Πελοποννησίους σπονδαί, ἐπιμαχίαν δὲ ἐποίησαντο τῇ ἀλλήλων βοηθεῖν, ἐάν τις ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν ἢ ἢ Ἀθήνας ἢ τοὺς τούτων ξυμμάχους. 2. ἐδόκει γὰρ ὁ πρὸς Πελοποννησίους πόλεμος καὶ ὡς ἴσσεσθαι αὐτοῖς, καὶ τὴν Κέρκυραν ἐβούλοντο μὴ προέσθαι Κορινθίοις ναυτικὸν ἔχουσαν τοσοῦτον, ξυγκρούειν δὲ ὅτι μάλιστα αὐτοὺς ἀλλήλοις, ἵνα ἀσθενεστεροῖς οὔσιν, ἦν τι δέη, Κορινθίοις τε καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ναυτικὸν ἔχουσιν ἐς πόλεμον καθιστῶνται. 3. ἅμα δὲ τῆς τε Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικελίας καλῶς ἐφαίνετο αὐτοῖς ἡ νῆσος ἐν παράπλῳ κεῖσθαι.

XLV. Τοιαύτη μὲν γνώμη οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς Κερκυραίους προσεδέξαντο, καὶ τῶν Κορινθίων ἀπελθόντων οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον δέκα ναῦς αὐτοῖς ἀπέστειλαν βοηθούς. 2. ἐστρατήγει δὲ αὐτῶν Λακεδαιμόνιος τε ὁ Κίμωνος καὶ Διότιμος ὁ Στρομβίχων καὶ Πρωτέας ὁ Ἐπικλέους. προεῖπον δὲ αὐτοῖς μὴ ναυμαχεῖν Κορινθίοις, ἢ μὴ ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν πλέωσι, καὶ μέλλωσιν ἀποβαίνειν ἢ ἐς τῶν ἐκείνων τι χωρίων. 3. οὕτω δὲ κωλύειν κατὰ δύναμιν. προεῖπον δὲ ταῦτα τοῦ μὴ λυεῖν ἔνεκα τὰς σπονδάς. αἱ μὲν δὴ νῆες ἀσπικνοῦνται ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν.

XLVI. Οἱ δὲ Κορινθιοὶ, ἐπειδὴ αὐτοῖς παρεσκεύαστο, ἔπλεον ἐπὶ τὴν Κέρκυραν ναυσὶ πενήκοντα καὶ ἑκατόν. ἦσαν δὲ Ἠλείων μὲν δέκα, Μεγαρέων δὲ δώδεκα καὶ Λευκαδίων δέκα, Ἀμπρακιωτῶν δὲ ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ Ἀνακτορίων μία, αὐτῶν δὲ Κορινθίων ἑνεήκοντα. 2. στρατηγοὶ δὲ τούτων ἦσαν μὲν καὶ κατὰ πόλεις ἑκάστων, Κορινθίων δὲ Ξενοκλείδης ὁ Εὐθυκλέους πέμπτος αὐτός. 3. ἐπειδὴ δὲ προσέμιξιν τῇ κατὰ Κέρκυραν ἡπεῖρω ἀπὸ Λευκάδος πλέοντες, ὀρμίζονται ἐς Χειμέριον τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος γῆς. 4. ἔστι δὲ λιμὴν, καὶ πόλις ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ κεῖται ἀπο θαλάσσης ἐν τῇ Ἐλαιάτιδι τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος Ἐφύρη. ἄξεισι δὲ παρ' αὐτὴν Ἀχερουσία λίμνη ἐς θάλασσαν. διὰ δὲ τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος Ἀχέρων ποταμὸς

ρέων ἐσβάλλει ἐς αὐτήν, ἀφ' οὗ καὶ τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν ἔχει. ῥεῖ δὲ καὶ Θύαμις ποταμὸς, ὀρίζων τὴν Θεσπρωτίδα καὶ Κεστρίνην, ὧν ἐντὸς ἡ ἄκρα ἀνέχει τὸ Χειμερίον. 5. οἱ μὲν οὖν Κορινθιοὶ τῆς ἡπειρῶν ἐνταῦθα ὀρίζονται τε καὶ στρατόπεδον ἐποίησαντο.

XLVII. Οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι ὡς ἦσθοντο αὐτοὺς προσπλέοντας, πληρώσαντες δέκα καὶ ἑκατὸν ναῦς, ὧν ἦρχε Μεικιάδης καὶ Αἰσιμίδης καὶ Εὐρύβατος, ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο ἐν μιᾷ τῶν νήσων αἱ καλοῦνται Σίβοτα· καὶ αἱ Ἀττικαὶ δέκα παρήσαν. 2. ἐπὶ δὲ τῇ Λευκίμνῃ αὐτοῖς τῷ ἀκρωτηριῷ ὁ πεζὸς ἦν καὶ Ζακυνθίων χίλιοι ὀπλίται βεβοηθηκότες. 3. ἦσαν δὲ καὶ τοῖς Κορινθίοις ἐν τῇ ἡπειρῶ πολλοὶ τῶν βαρβάρων παραβεβοηθηκότες. οἱ γὰρ ταύτῃ ἡπειρῶται αἰεὶ ποτε αὐτοῖς φίλοι εἰσίν.

XLVIII. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ παρεσκευάστο τοῖς Κορινθίοις, λαβόντες τριῶν ἡμερῶν σιτία ἀνήγοντο ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν ἀπὸ τοῦ Χειμερίου νυκτός, καὶ ἅμα ἕω πλέοντες καθορῶσι τὰς τῶν Κερκυραίων ναῦς μετεώρους τε καὶ ἐπὶ σφᾶς πλεύσας. 2. ὡς δὲ κατείδον ἀλλήλους, ἀντιπαρετάσσοντο, ἐπὶ μὲν τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας Κερκυραίων αἱ Ἀττικαὶ νῆες, τὸ δὲ ἄλλο αὐτοὶ ἐπεῖχον τρία τέλη ποιήσαντες τῶν νεῶν, ὧν ἦρχε τριῶν στρατηγῶν ἐκάστου εἰς. 3. οὕτω μὲν Κερκυραῖοι ἐτάξαντο. Κορινθίοις δὲ τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν κέρας αἱ Μεγαρίδες νῆες εἶχον καὶ αἱ Ἀμπρακιοῦτιδες· κατὰ δὲ τὸ μέσον οἱ ἄλλοι ξύμμαχοι ὡς ἕκαστοι· εὐώνυμον δὲ κέρας αὐτοὶ οἱ Κορινθιοὶ, ταῖς ἄριστα τῶν νεῶν πλεύσασαι, κατὰ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ τὸ δεξιὸν τῶν Κερκυραίων εἶχον.

XLIX. Ξυμμιζαντες δὲ ἐπειδὴ τὰ σημεῖα ἐκατέροις ἤρθη ἐνανυμάχων, πολλοὺς μὲν ὀπλίτας ἔχοντες ἀμφοτέροι ἐπὶ τῶν καταστροφμάτων, πολλοὺς δὲ τοξότας τε καὶ ἀκοντιστάς, τῷ παλαιῷ τρόπῳ ἀπειρότερον ἔτι παρεσκευασμένοι. 2. ἦν τε ἡ ναυμαχία καρτερὰ τῇ μὲν τέχνῃ οὐχ ὁμοίως, πεζομαχία δὲ τὸ πλεον προσφερῆς οὖσα. 3. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ προσβάλλοιεν ἀλλήλοις, οὐ ῥαδίως ἀπελύον το ὑπό τε πλῆθους καὶ ὄχλου τῶν νεῶν, καὶ μᾶλλον τι πιστεύοντες τοῖς ἐπὶ τοῦ καταστροφάματος ὀπλίταις ἐς τὴν νίκην, οἱ καταστάντες ἐμάχοντο ἡσυχάζουσῶν τῶν νεῶν. διέκπλοι δ' οὐκ ἦσαν, ἀλλὰ θυμῷ καὶ ῥώμῃ τὸ πλεον ἐνανυμάχων ἢ ἐπιστήμῃ. 4. πανταχῇ μὲν οὖν πολὺς θόρυβος καὶ ταραχώδης ἦν ἡ ναυμαχία, ἐν ἣ αἱ Ἀττικαὶ νῆες παραγιγνόμεναι τοῖς Κερκυραίοις, εἴ πη πιέζοντο, φόβον μὲν παρει-

χον τοῖς ἐναντίοις, μάχης δὲ οὐκ ἴσχυον, δεδιότες οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὴν
 προύροισιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων. 5. μάλιστα δὲ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας τῶν
 Κορινθίων ἐπόσει· οἱ γὰρ Κερκυραῖοι εἴκοσι ναυσὶν αὐτοὺς τρεψά-
 μενοι καὶ καταδιώξαντες σποράδας εἰς τὴν ἠπειρον, μέχρι τοῦ στρα-
 τοπέδου πλεύσαντες αὐτῶν καὶ ἐπεκβάντες ἐνέπρησάν τε τὰς σκητὰς
 ἐρήμονας καὶ τὰ χρήματα διήπρασαν. 6. ταύτη μὲν οὖν οἱ Κορίν-
 θιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἤσσωτό τε καὶ οἱ Κερκυραῖοι ἐπεκράτουν. ἣ δὲ
 αὐτοὶ ἴσαν οἱ Κορίνθιοι, ἐπὶ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ, πολὺ ἐνίκων, τοῖς Κερκυ-
 ραίοις τῶν εἴκοσι νεῶν ἀπὸ ἐλάσσονος πλήθους ἐκ τῆς διώξεως οὐ
 παρηγσῶν. 7. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ὀρῶντες τοὺς Κερκυραίους πιεζομέ-
 νους μᾶλλον ἤδη ἀπροφασίστως ἐπεκούρουν, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀπεχό-
 μετοὶ ὥστε μὴ ἐμβάλλειν τι· ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡ τροπὴ ἐγένετο λαμπρῶς καὶ
 ἐνέκειντο οἱ Κορίνθιοι, τότε δὴ ἔργον πᾶς εἶχετο ἤδη καὶ διεκέκριτο
 οὐδὲν ἔτι, ἀλλὰ ξυνέπεσεν εἰς τοῦτο ἀνάγκης, ὥστε ἐπιχειρῆσαι ἀλλή-
 λους τοὺς Κορινθίους καὶ Ἀθηναίους. [L. τῆς δὲ τροπῆς γενομένης
 οἱ Κορίνθιοι τὰ σκάφη μὲν οὐχ εἰλκον ἀναδόμενοι τῶν νεῶν ὡς
 καταδύσειαν, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐτράποντο φορεῦν διεκπλέ-
 οντες μᾶλλον ἢ ζωγεῖν· τοὺς τε αὐτῶν φίλους, οὐκ αἰσθόμενοι ὅτι
 ἦσσηντο οἱ ἐπὶ τῷ δεξιῷ κέρα, ἀγροῦντες ἔκτεινον. 2. πολλῶν γὰρ
 νεῶν οὐσῶν ἀμφοτέρων καὶ ἐπὶ πολλὴν τῆς θαλάσσης ἐπεχουσῶν,
 ἐπειδὴ ξυνμίξαν ἀλλήλοις, οὐ ῥαδίως τὴν διάγνωσιν ἐποιοῦντο
 ὅποιοι ἐκράτουν ἢ ἐκρατοῦντο. ναυμαχία γὰρ αὕτη Ἑλλησι πρὸς
 Ἑλληνας νεῶν πλήθει μεγίστη δὴ τῶν πρὸ ἑαυτῆς γεγένηται. 3.
 ἐπειδὴ δὲ κατεδίωξαν τοὺς Κερκυραίους οἱ Κορίνθιοι εἰς τὴν γῆν,
 πρὸς τὰ ναύαγια καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς τοὺς σφετέρους ἐτράποντο, καὶ
 τῶν πλείστων ἐκράτησαν ὥστε προσκομίσει πρὸς τὰ Σύβοτα, οἱ
 αὐτοῖς ὁ κατὰ γῆν στρατὸς τῶν βαρβάρων προσεβεβηθηθήκει. ἔστι
 δὲ τὰ Σύβοτα τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος λιμὴν ἔρημος. 4. τοῦτο δὲ ποιή-
 σαντες αὐθις ἀθροισθέντες ἐπέπλεον τοῖς Κερκυραίοις. οἱ δὲ ταῖς
 πλοίοις καὶ ὄσαι ἴσαν λοιπαὶ μετὰ τῶν Ἀττικῶν νεῶν καὶ αὐτοὶ
 ἀντίπλεον, δείσαντες μὴ εἰς τὴν γῆν σφῶν πειρῶσιν ἀποβῆναι.
 5. ἴδη δὲ ἦν ὄψε καὶ ἐπεπαιώριστο αὐτοῖς ὡς εἰς ἐπίπλεον, καὶ οἱ
 Κορίνθιοι ἐξαπίτης πρῦμναν ἐκρούοντο, κατιδόντες εἴκοσι ναῦς
 Ἀθηναίων προσπλεύσας· ὡς ὕστερον τῶν δέκα βοηθῶν ἐξέπει-
 ψαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, δείσαντες, ὅπερ ἐγένετο, μὴ νικηθῶσιν οἱ Κερκυ-
 ραῖοι καὶ αἱ σφέτεραι δέκα νῆες ὀλίγαι ἀμύνειν ὡσι. LI. ταύτας

οὖν προΐδόντες οἱ Κορίνθιοι, καὶ ὑποτοπήσαντες ἀπ' Ἀθηῶν εἶναι, οὐχ ὕσας, ἐώρων ἀλλὰ πλείους, ὑπανεχώρουν. 2. τοῖς δὲ Κερκυραίοις, ἐπέπλεον γὰρ μᾶλλον ἐκ τοῦ ἀθανοῦς, οὐχ ἐωρῶντο, καὶ ἐθιμάζον τοὺς Κορινθίους πρῶμην κρονομένους, πρὶν τινας ἰδόντες εἶπον ὅτι νῆες ἐκείναι ἐπιπλέουσι· τότε δὲ καὶ αἰτοὶ ἀνεχώρουν. ξυνεσκόταξε γὰρ ἴδη, καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἀποτραπόμενοι τὴν διάλεισιν ἐποίησαντο. 3. οὕτω μὲν ἡ ἀπαλλαγὴ ἐγένετο ἀλλήλων, καὶ ἡ ναυμαχία ἐτελεύτα ἐς νύκτα. 4. τοῖς Κερκυραίοις δὲ στρατοπεδεομένοις ἐπὶ τῇ Λευκίμνῃ αἱ εἴκοσι νῆες αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηῶν αὐταί, ὧν ἴηχε Γλαύκων τε ὁ Λεάγρον καὶ Ἀνδοκίδης ὁ Λεωγόρον, διὰ τῶν τεκρῶν καὶ ναυαγίων προσκομισθεῖσαι, κατέπλεον ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον, οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον ἢ ὥφθησαν. 5. οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι, ἦν γὰρ νύξ, ἐφοβήθησαν μὴ πολέμια ὦσιν, ἔπειτα δὲ ἐγρῶσαν καὶ ὠρμίσαντο.

ΛII. Τῇ δὲ ὑστεραία ἀγαγόμεναι αἶ τε Ἀττικά τριάκοντα νῆες καὶ τῶν Κερκυραίων ὅσαι πλώϊμοι ἦσαν, ἐπέπλευσαν ἐπὶ τὸν ἐν τοῖς Συβότοις λιμένα, ἐν ᾧ οἱ Κορίνθιοι ὤρουν, βουλόμενοι εἰδέσθαι εἰ ναυμαχίσουσιν. 2. οἱ δὲ τὰς μὲν ναῦς ἄραντες ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς καὶ παραταξάμενοι μετεώρους ἠσύχαζον, ναυμαχίᾳ οὐ διαροούμενοι ἄρχειν ἐκόντες, ὀρῶντες προσγεγενημένας τε ναῦς ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηῶν ἀκραιφνεῖς καὶ σφίσι πολλὰ τὰ ἄπορα ξυμβεβηκότα, αἰχμαλώτων τε περὶ φυλακῆς, οὓς ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν εἶχον, καὶ ἐπισκευὴν οὐκ οὔσαν τῶν νεῶν ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ. 3. τοῦ δὲ οἴκαδε πλοῦ μᾶλλον διεσκόπον ὄπη κομισθήσονται, δεδιότες μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τομίσαντες λεύσθαι τὰς σπονδὰς, διότι ἐς χεῖρας ἦλθον, οὐκ ἐῶσι σφῆς ἀποπλεῖν.

ΛIII. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς ἄνδρας ἐς κελήτιον ἐμβιβύσαντας ἄνευ κηρυκείου, προσπέμψαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ πείραν ποιήσασθαι. πέμψαντές τε ἔλεγον τοιαῦδε. 2. Ἀδικεῖτε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, πόλεμον ἄρχοντες καὶ σπονδὰς λύοντες. ἡμῖν γὰρ πολεμίους τοῖς ἡμετέροις τιμωρομένοις ἐμποδῶν ἵστασθε ὅπλα ἀνταιριόμενοι. εἰ δ' ὑμῖν γνώμη ἐστὶ κωλύειν τε ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν ἢ ἄλλοσε εἴ ποι βουλόμεθα πλεῖν, καὶ τὰς σπονδὰς λύετε, ἡμᾶς τούσδε λαβόντες πρῶτον χρήσασθε ὡς πολεμίους. 3. οἱ μὲν δὴ τοιαῦτα εἶπον· τῶν δὲ Κερκυραίων τὸ μὲν στρατόπεδον ὅσον ἐπύκουσεν, ἀνεβόησεν εὐθύς λαβεῖν τε αὐτοὺς καὶ ἀποκτεῖναι. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τοιαῦδε ἀπεκρίναντο. 4. Οὔτε ἄρχομεν πόλεμον, ὦ ἄνδρες Πελοποννήσιοι, οὔτε

τάς σπονδάς λύομεν· Κερκυραίοις δὲ τοῖσδε ξυμμάχοις οὖσι βοηθοὶ ἦλθομεν· εἰ μὲν οὖν ἄλλοσέ ποι βούλεσθε πλεῖν, οὐ κωλύομεν· εἰ δὲ ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν πλευσεῖσθε ἢ ἐς τῶν ἐκείνων τι χωρίον, οὐ περιοψόμεθα κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. **LIY.** τοιαῦτα τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀποκρινάμενων, οἱ μὲν Κορίνθιοι τὸν τε πλοῦν τὸν ἐπ' οἶκον παρεσκευάζοντο, καὶ τροπαῖον ἔστησαν ἐν τοῖς ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Συβότοις· οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι τὰ τε ναύγια καὶ νεκρούς ἀνείλοντο τὰ κατὰ σφᾶς, ἐξερχθέντα ὑπὸ τε τοῦ ῥοῦ καὶ ἀνέμου, ὃς γενόμενος τῆς νυκτὸς διεσκέδασεν αὐτὰ πανταχῇ, καὶ τροπαῖον ἀντέστησαν ἐν τοῖς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Συβότοις ὡς νεικηκότες. **2.** γνάμη δὲ ἑκάτεροι τοιαῦδε τὴν νίκην προσεποιήσαντο. Κορίνθιοι μὲν κρατήσαντες τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ μέχρι νυκτὸς, ὥστε καὶ ναύγια πλεῖστα καὶ νεκρούς προσκομίσασθαι, καὶ ἄνδρας ἔχοντες αἰχμαλώτους οὐκ ἐλάσσους χιλίων, ναῦς τε καταδύσαντες περὶ ἐρδομήκοντα, ἔστησαν τροπαῖον· Κερκυραῖοι δὲ τριάκοντα ναῦς μάλιστα διαφθείραντες, καὶ ἐπειδὴ Ἀθηναῖοι ἦλθον, ἀνελόμνοιο τὰ κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ναύγια καὶ νεκρούς, καὶ ὅτι αὐτοῖς τῇ τε προτεραίᾳ πρῦμναν κρουόμενοι ὑπεχώρησαν οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἰδόντες τὰς Ἀττικὰς ναῦς, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἦλθον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, οὐκ ἀντέπλεον ἐκ τῶν Συβότων, διὰ ταῦτα τροπαῖον ἔστησαν. οὕτω μὲν ἑκάτεροι νικᾶν ἤξιον

LV. Οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι ἀποπλέοντες ἐπ' οἶκον Ἀνακτόριον, ὃ ἔστιν ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τοῦ Ἀμπρακικοῦ κόλπου, εἶλον ἀπάτη· ἦν δὲ κοινὸν Κερκυραίων καὶ ἐκείνων· καὶ καταστήσαντες ἐν αὐτῷ Κορινθίους οἰκήτορας ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἶκον, καὶ τῶν Κερκυραίων ὀκτακοσίους μὲν, οἳ ἦσαν δοῦλοι, ἀπέδοντο, πενήκοντα δὲ καὶ διακοσίους δήσαντες ἐρύλασον καὶ ἐν θεραπείᾳ εἶχον πολλῇ, ὅπως αὐτοῖς τὴν Κέρκυραν ἀναχωρήσαντες προσποιήσιαν. ἐτύχχανον δὲ καὶ δυνάμει αὐτῶν οἱ πλείους πρῶτοι ὄντες τῆς πόλεως. **2.** ἡ μὲν οὖν Κέρκυρα οὕτω περιγίγνεται τῷ πολέμῳ τῶν Κορινθίων, καὶ αἱ νῆες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀνεχώρησαν ἐξ αὐτῆς. αἰτία δὲ αὕτη πρώτη ἐγένετο τοῦ πολέμου τοῖς Κορινθίοις ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ὅτι σφίσιν ἐν σπονδαῖς μετὰ Κερκυραίων ἐναυμάχον.

LVI. Μετὰ ταῦτα δ' εὐθύς καὶ τάδε ξυνέβη γενέσθαι Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Πελοποννήσιος διάφορα ἐς τὸ πολεμεῖν. **2.** τῶν γὰρ Κορινθίων πρᾶσσόντων ὅπως τιμωρήσονται αὐτούς, ὑποτοπήσαντες τὴν ἔχθραν αὐτῶν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Ποτιδαίατας, οἱ οἰκοῦσιν ἐπὶ

τῷ ἰσθμῷ τῆς Παλλήνης, Κορινθίων ἀποίκους, ἐαυτῶν δὲ ξυμμά-
 χους φέρου ὑποτελεῖς, ἐκέλευον τὸ ἐς Παλλήνην τεῖχος καθελεῖν καὶ
 ὁμίρους δοῦναι, τοὺς τε ἐπιδημιουργοὺς ἐκπέμπειν, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν μὴ
 δέχσθαι, οὓς κατὰ ἔτος ἕκαστον Κορινθιοὶ ἐπιμπον, δεισάντες μὴ
 ἀποστῶσιν ὑπὸ τε Περδικκου πειθόμενοι καὶ Κορινθίων, τοὺς τε
 ἄλλους τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης ξυναποστήσωσι ξυμμάχους. LVII. ταῦτα
 δὲ πρὸς τοὺς Ποτιδιαίτας ὁ Ἀθηναῖοι προπαρεσκενάζοντο εὐθὺς
 μετὰ τὴν ἐν Κερκύρα ναυμαχίαν. 2. οἳ τε γὰρ Κορινθιοὶ φανερώς
 ἤδη διάφοροι ἦσαν, Περδικκας τε ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρου Μακεδόνων βασι-
 λέως ἐπεπολέμωτο ξύμμαχος πρότερον καὶ φίλος ὢν. 3. ἐπολεμώθη
 δὲ ὅτι Φιλίππῳ τῷ ἑαυτοῦ ἀδελφῷ καὶ Δέρδα κοινῇ πρὸς αὐτὸν
 ἐναντιοιμένοις οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ξυμμαχίαν ἐποίησαντο. 4. δεδιώς τε
 ἔπρασσεν, ἔς τε τὴν Λακεδαιμόνα πέμπων ὅπως πόλεμος γένηται
 αὐτοῖς πρὸς Πελοποννησίους, καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους προσεποιεῖτο τῆς
 Ποτιδιαίας ἕνεκα ἀποστίασεως. 5. προσέφερε δὲ λόγους καὶ τοῖς
 ἐπὶ Θράκης Χαλκιδεῦσι καὶ Βοττιαίοις ξυναποστῆναι, νομιζῶν, εἰ
 ξύμμαχα ταῦτα ἔχοι ὄμορα ὄντα τὰ χωρία, ῥῆσον ἂν τὸν πόλεμον
 μετ' αὐτῶν ποιῆσθαι. 6. ὢν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι αἰσθόμενοι καὶ βουλό-
 μενοι προκαταλαμβάνειν τῶν πόλεων τὰς ἀποστίασεις, ἔτιχον γὰρ
 τριάκοντα ναῦς ἀποστέλλοντες καὶ χιλίους ὀπλίτας ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν
 αὐτοῦ, Ἀρχεστράτου τοῦ Λυκομήδους μετ' ἄλλων δέκα στρατηγούν-
 τος, ἐπιστέλλουσι τοῖς ἄρχουσι τῶν νεῶν Ποτιδιαιωτῶν τε ὁμίρους
 λαβεῖν καὶ τὸ τεῖχος καθελεῖν, τῶν τε πλησίον πόλεων φυλακὴν ἔχειν,
 ὅπως μὴ ἀποστήσονται. LVIII. Ποτιδιαῖται δὲ πέμψαντες μὲν
 καὶ παρ' Ἀθηναίους πρῆσβεις, εἴ πως πείσειαν μὴ σφῶν περὶ νεωτε-
 ρίζειν μηδὲν, ἐλθόντες δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαιμόνα μετὰ Κορινθίων,
 [ἔπρασσον] ὅπως ἐτοιμάσαιντο τιμωρίαν, ἣν δέη, ἐπειδὴ ἕκ τε Ἀθη-
 ναίων ἐκ πολλοῦ πρᾶσσοντες οὐδὲν ἤνοντο ἐπιτήδειον, ἀλλ' αἱ νῆες
 αἱ ἐπὶ Μακεδοσίαν καὶ ἐπὶ σφῶς ὁμοίως ἔπλεον, καὶ τὰ τέλη τῶν
 Λακεδαιμονίων ὑπέσχετο αὐτοῖς, ἣν ἐπὶ Ποτιδιαίαν ἴωσιν Ἀθηναῖοι,
 ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐσβαλεῖν, τότε δὴ κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον ἀγίσταν-
 ται μετὰ Χαλκιδέων καὶ Βοττιαίων κοινῇ ξυνομόσαντες. 2. καὶ
 Περδικκας πείθει Χαλκιδεῦς, τὰς ἐπὶ θαλάσῃ πόλεις ἐκλιπόντας
 καὶ καταβαλόντας, ἀνοικίσασθαι ἐς Ὀλυμπον, μίαν τε πόλιν ταύτην
 ἰσχυρὰν ποιήσασθαι· τοῖς τε ἐκλιποῦσι τούτοις τῆς ἑαυτοῦ γῆς τῆς
 Μυγδοσίας περὶ τὴν Βόλβην λίμνην ἔδωκε νέμεσθαι, ἕως ἂν ὁ πρὸς

Ἰ. Ἀθηναίους πόλεμος ἦ. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀνφικίζοντό τε καθαιρουῦντες τὰς πόλεις καὶ εἰς πόλεμον παρεσκευάζοντο. LIX. αἱ δὲ τριάκοντα νῆες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀφικνοῦνται εἰς τὰ ἐπὶ Θυρέκης, καὶ καταλαμβάνουσι τὴν Ποτιδαίαν καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἀφεστηκότα. 2. νομίσαντες δὲ οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἀδύνατα εἶναι πρὸς τε Περδίκκην πολεμεῖν τῇ παρουσίᾳ δυνάμει καὶ τὰ ξυναφαστῶτα χωρία, τρέπονται ἐπὶ τὴν Μακεδοσίαν, ἐφ' ὅπερ καὶ τὸ πρότερον ἐξεπέμποντο, καὶ καταστάντες ἐπολέμουν μετὰ Φιλίππου καὶ τῶν Δέρδου ἀδελφῶν ἄνωθεν στρατιᾷ ἐσβεβληκότων.

LX. Καὶ ἐν τούτῳ οἱ Κορίνθιοι, τῆς Ποτιδαίας ἀφεστηκνίας καὶ τῶν Ἀττικῶν νεῶν περὶ Μακεδοσίαν οὐσῶν, δεδιότες περὶ τῶν χωρίων καὶ οἰκείων τὸν κίνδυνον ἡγούμενοι, πέμποσιν ἑαυτῶν τε ἐθελοντάς, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Πελοποννησίων μισθῶ πείσαντες, ἔξακκοσίους καὶ χιλίους τοὺς πάντας ὀπλίτας καὶ ψιλοὺς τετρακκοσίους. 2. ἐστρατήγει δὲ αὐτῶν Ἀριστεὺς ὁ Ἀδειμάντου, κατὰ φιλίαν τε αὐτοῦ οὐχ ἥμισυ οἱ πλείστοι ἐκ Κορίνθου στρατιῶται ἐθελονταὶ ξενέσποντο ἦν γὰρ τοῖς Ποτιδαίαισι αἰεὶ ποτε ἐπιτήδειος. 3. καὶ ἀφικνοῦνται τεσσαρακοσὶ ἡμέρᾳ ὕστερον ἐπὶ Θυρέκης ἢ Ποτιδαία ἀπέστη. LXI. ἦλθε δὲ καὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις εὐθὺς ἡ ἀγγελία τῶν πόλεων ὅτι ἀφεστῆσι καὶ πέμποσιν, ὡς ἦσθοντο καὶ τοὺς μετὰ Ἀριστεῖος ἐπιπαρόντας, διςχιλίους ἑαυτῶν ὀπλίτας καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ταῦς πρὸς τὰ ἀφεστῶτα, καὶ Καλλιᾶν τὸν Καλλιᾶδου πέμπτον αὐτὸν στρατηγόν. 2. οἱ ἀφικόμενοι εἰς Μακεδοσίαν πρῶτον καταλαμβάνουσι τοὺς προτέρους χιλίους Θέρμην ἄρτι ἡρηκότας καὶ Πύδραν πολιορκοῦντας. 3. προσκαθεζόμενοι δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ τὴν Πύδραν ἐπολιόρκησαν μὲν, ἔπειτα δὲ ξύμβασιν ποιησάμενοι καὶ ξυμμαχίαν ἀναγκαίαν πρὸς τὸν Περδίκκην, ὡς αὐτοὺς κατήπειγεν ἡ Ποτιδαία καὶ ὁ Ἀριστεὺς παρεληλυθώς, ἀπαίστανται ἐκ τῆς Μακεδοσίας, καὶ ἀφικόμενοι εἰς Βέροίαν κάκῃθεν ἐπιστρέψαντες. 4. καὶ πειράσαντες πρῶτον τοῦ χωρίου καὶ οὐχ ἐλόντες, ἐπορείοντο κατὰ γῆν πρὸς τὴν Ποτιδαίαν, τρισχιλίους μὲν ὀπλίταις ἑαυτῶν, χωρὶς δὲ τῶν ξυμμάχων πολλοῖς, ἵππεῦσι δὲ ἔξακκοσίους Μακεδόσι τοῖς μετὰ Φιλίππου καὶ Πανσαρίου ἅμα δὲ νῆες παρέπλεον ἑβδομήκοντα. κατ' ὀλίγον δὲ προΐοντες τριταῖοι ἀφίκοντο εἰς Γίγωνον καὶ ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο. LXII. Ποτιδαῖται δὲ καὶ οἱ μετὰ Ἀριστεῖος Πελοποννησίοι, προσδεχόμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἐστρα-

τοπιδεύοντο πρὸς Ὀλύνθῳ ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ, καὶ ἀγορίαν ἔξω τῆς πόλεως ἐπεποίητο. 2. στρατηγὸν μὲν τοῦ πεζοῦ παντὸς οἱ ξυμμαχοὶ ἤρηντο Ἀριστέα, τῆς δὲ ἵππου Περδίκκαν· ἀπίστη γὰρ εὐθύς πάλιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ξυνεμάχει τοῖς Ποτιδαιάταις, Ἰόλαιον ἀνθ' αὐτοῦ καταστήσας ἄρχοντα. 3. ἦν δὲ ἡ γνώμη τοῦ Ἀριστέως, τὸ μὲν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ στρατόπεδον ἔχοντι ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ ἐπιτηρεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἦν ἐπίωσι, Χαλκιδεὺς δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἔξω ἰσθμοῦ ξυμμάχους, καὶ τὴν παρὰ Περδίκκου διακυσίαν ἵππων ἐν Ὀλύνθῳ μείνειν· καὶ ὅταν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ σφῶς χωρῶσι, κατὰ τούτου βοηθοῦντας ἐν μίσῳ ποιεῖν αὐτῶν τοὺς πολεμίους. 4. Καλλίας δ' αὐτὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς καὶ οἱ ξυνάρχοντες τοὺς μὲν Μακεδόνας ἱππέας καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ὀλίγους ἐπὶ Ὀλύνθου ἀποπέμπουσιν, ὅπως εἴρωσι τοὺς ἐκείθεν ἐπιβοηθεῖν, αὐτοὶ δ' ἀναστήσαντες τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐχώρουν ἐπὶ τὴν Ποτιδαίαν. 5. καὶ ἐπειδὴ πρὸς τῷ ἰσθμῷ ἐγένοντο, καὶ εἶδον τοὺς ἐναντίους παρασκευαζομένους ὡς ἐς μάχην, ἀντικαθίστατο καὶ αὐτοί. καὶ οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον ξυνέμισγον. 6. καὶ αὐτὸ μὲν τὸ τοῦ Ἀριστέως κέρας, καὶ ὅσοι περὶ ἐκείνον ἦσαν Κορινθίων τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων λογάδες, ἐτρέψαντο τὸ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς καὶ ἐπεξήλθον διώκοντες ἐπὶ πολὺ· τὸ δὲ ἄλλο στρατόπεδον τῶν τε Ποτιδαιατῶν καὶ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ἦσσαντο ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἐς τὸ τεῖχος κατέφυγεν. LXIII. ἐπαναχωρῶν δὲ ὁ Ἀριστέως ἀπὸ τῆς διώξεως ὡς ὄρα τὸ ἄλλο στρατεύμα ἠσσημένον, ἠπόρησε μὲν ὀποτέρωσε διακινδυνεύσῃ χωρήσας, ἢ ἐπὶ τῆς Ὀλύνθου ἢ ἐς τὴν Ποτιδαίαν, ἔδοξε δ' οὖν ξυναγαγόντι τοὺς μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ ὡς ἐς ἐλάχιστον χωρίον, δρόμῳ βιάσασθαι ἐς τὴν Ποτιδαίαν. καὶ παρήλθε παρὰ τὴν χηλὴν διὰ τῆς θαλάσσης βαλλόμενός τε καὶ χαλεπῶς, ὀλίγους μὲν τινὰς ἀποβαλὼν, τοὺς δὲ πλείους σώσας. 2. οἱ δ' ἀπὸ τῆς Ὀλύνθου τοῖς Ποτιδαιάταις βοηθοί, ἀπέχει δὲ ἐξήκοντα μάλιστα σταδίους καὶ ἔστι καταφανές, ὡς ἡ μάχη ἐγένετο καὶ τὰ σημεῖα ἤρθη, βραχὺ μὲν τι προήλθον ὡς βοηθήσοντες, καὶ οἱ Μακεδόνες ἱππῆς ἀντιπαρετάξαντο ὡς κωλύσοντες· ἐπειδὴ δὲ διὰ τάχους ἡ νίκη τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐγένετο καὶ τὰ σημεῖα κατεσπιάσθη, πάλιν ἐπανεχώρουν ἐς τὸ τεῖχος καὶ οἱ Μακεδόνες παρὰ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους· ἱππῆς δ' οὐδετέροις παρεγένοντο. 3. μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην τροπαῖον ἔστησαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἀπέδωσαν τοῖς Ποτιδαιάταις. ἀπέθανον δὲ Ποτιδαιατῶν μὲν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων

ὀλίγων ἐλίσσοις τριακοσίων, Ἀθηναίων δὲ αὐτῶν πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν καὶ Καλλίους ὁ στρατηγός. LXIV. τὸ δ' ἐκ τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ τεῖχος εὐθὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀποτειχίσαντες ἐφρούρουν· τὸ δ' ἐς τὴν Παλλήνην ἀτειχιστον ἦν· οὐ γὰρ ἱκανοὶ ἐνόμιζον εἶναι ἐν τε τῷ ἰσθμῷ φρουρεῖν καὶ ἐς τὴν Παλλήνην διαβάντες τειχίζειν, δεδιότες μὴ σφίσιν οἱ Ποτιδαῖαι καὶ οἱ ξυμμαχοὶ γιγνομένοις δίχα ἐπιθῶνται. 2. καὶ πυνθανόμενοι οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν Παλλήνην ἀτειχιστον οὔσαν, χρόνον ὑστερον πέμπουσι ἐξακκσίους καὶ χιλίους ὀπλίτας ἑαυτῶν καὶ Φορμίωνα τὸν Ἀσωπίου στρατηγόν. ὃς ἀγικόμενος ἐς τὴν Παλλήνην καὶ ἐξ Ἀφύτιος ὀρμώμενος, κρυσήγαγε τῇ Ποτιδαίᾳ τὸν στρατὸν κατὰ βραχὺ προϊὼν καὶ κείρων ἅμα τὴν γῆν. ὡς δὲ οὐδεὶς ἐπέξῃμι ἐς μάχην, ἀπειτείχισε τὸ ἐκ τῆς Παλλήνης τεῖχος· 3. καὶ οὕτως ἤδη κατὰ κράτος ἡ Ποτιδαία ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἐπολιορκεῖτο, καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης ναυσὶν ἅμα ἐφορμούσαις. LXV. Ἀριστεὺς δὲ ἀποτειχισθείσης αὐτῆς καὶ ἐλπίδα οὐδεμίαν ἔχων σωτηρίας, ἦν μή τι ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου ἢ ἄλλο παράλογον γίγνηται, ξυμβούλευε μὲν πλὴν πεντακοσίων ἄνεμον τηρήσασιν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐκπλεῦσαι, ὅπως ἐπὶ πλεόν ὁ σῖτος ἀντισχῆ, καὶ αὐτὸς ἤθελε τῶν μειότων εἶναι, ὡς δ' οὐκ ἔπειθε, βουλόμενος τὰ ἐπὶ τούτοις παρασκευάζειν, καὶ ὅπως τὰ ἐξωθεν ἔξει ὡς ἄριστα, ἐκπλὸν ποιεῖται λαθὼν τὴν φυλακὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων. 2. καὶ παραμένων ἐν Χαλκιδικῇσι τὰ τε ἄλλα ἐπολέμει καὶ Σερφυλίων λοχίστας πρὸς τῇ πόλει πολλοὺς διέφθειρε· ἐς τε τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἐπρασεν ὅπη ὠφέλειά τις γενήσεται· 3. μετὰ δὲ τῆς Ποτιδαίας τὴν ἀποτειχίσιν Φορμίων μὲν ἔχων τοὺς ἐξακκσίους καὶ χιλίους τὴν Χαλκιδικὴν καὶ Βοττικὴν ἐδήον, καὶ ἔστιν ἂ καὶ πολίσματα εἶλε.

LXVI. Τοῖς δ' Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Πελοποννησίοις αἰτία μὲν αὐταὶ προσγεγένητο ἐς ἀλλήλους· τοῖς μὲν Κορινθίοις, ὅτι τὴν Ποτιδαίαν ἑαυτῶν οὔσαν ἀποικίαν καὶ ἄνδρας Κορινθίων τε καὶ Πελοποννησίων ἐν αὐτῇ ὄντας ἐπολιόρχουν· τοῖς δ' Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τοὺς Πελοποννησίους, ὅτι ἑαυτῶν τε πόλιν ξυμμαχίδα καὶ σφόδρ ὑποτελῆ ἀπέστησαν, καὶ ἐλθόντες σφίσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ προφανοῦς ἐμάχοντο μετὰ Ποτιδαιωτῶν. οὐ μέντοι ὅ γε πόλεμος πω ξυνεζήωγε, ἀλλ' ἔτι ἀνακωχὴ ἦν· ἰδίᾳ γὰρ ταῦτα οἱ Κορινθιοὶ ἐπραξαν. LXVII. πολιορκομένης δὲ τῆς Ποτιδαίας οἱ χι ἰσχύαζον, αἰδρῶν τε σφίσιν ἐόντων καὶ ἅμα περὶ τῷ χωρίῳ δεδιότες· παρεκαλουν τε

εὐθύς ἐς τὴν Λακεδαιμόνα τοὺς ξυμμάχους καὶ κατεβόων ἐλθόντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὅτι σποιδάς τε λελευκότες εἶεν καὶ ἀδικοῖεν τὴν Πελοπόννησον. 2. Αἰγινηταί τε φανερώς μὲν οὐ προσβεβόμενοι, δεδιότες τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, κρύφα δέ, οὐχ ἥκιστα μετ' αὐτῶν ἐτήγον τὸν πόλεμον, λέγοντες οὐκ εἶναι αὐτόνομοι κατὰ τὰς σποιδάς. 3. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, προσπαρακαλέσαντες τῶν ξυμμάχων τε καὶ εἰ τίς τι ἄλλο ἔφη ἡδικῆσθαι ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων, ξύλλογον σφῶν αὐτῶν ποιήσαντες τὸν εἰωθότα λέγειν ἐκέλευον. 4. καὶ ἄλλοι τε παριόντες ἐγκλήματα ἐποιοῦντο ὡς ἕκαστοι καὶ Μεγαρίης, δηλοῦντες μὲν καὶ ἕτερα οὐκ ὀλίγα διάφορα, μάλιστα δὲ λιμῶν τε εἶργεσθαι τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀθηναίων ἀρχῇ καὶ τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἀγορᾶς παρὰ τὰς σποιδάς. 5. παρελθόντες δὲ τελευταῖοι Κορίνθιοι, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους εἰσαντες πρῶτον παροξύνει τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, ἐπέειπον τοιαύδε.

LXVIII. Τὸ πιστὸν ὑμῶς, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, τῆς καθ' ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς πολιτείας καὶ ὀμιλίας ἀπιστοτέρους ἐς τοὺς ἄλλους, ἦν τι λέγωμεν, καθίστησι· καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ σωφροσύνην μὲν ἔχετε, ἀμειδίᾳ δὲ πλεονί πρὸς τὰ ἔξω πράγματα χρῆσθε. 2. πολλὰς γὰρ προαγορευόντων ἡμῶν ἃ ἐμέλλομεν ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων βλάπτεσθαι, οὐ περὶ ὧν ἐδιδάσκομεν ἐκίστοτε τὴν μάθησιν ἐποιεῖσθε, ἀλλὰ τῶν λεγόντων μᾶλλον ὑπεροεῖτε ὡς ἔτεκα τῶν αὐτοῖς ἰδίᾳ διαφόρων λέγουσι· καὶ δι' αὐτὸ οὐ πρὶν πάσχειν, ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ ἐσμέν, τοὺς ξυμμάχους τούσδε παρεκαλέσατε, ἐν οἷς προσίκει ἡμᾶς οὐχ ἥκιστα εἰπεῖν, ὅσην καὶ μέγιστα ἐγκλήματα ἔχομεν, ὑπὸ μὲν Ἀθηναίων ὑβριζόμενοι, ὑπὸ δὲ ὑμῶν ἀμελούμενοι. 3. καὶ εἰ μὲν ἀφανεῖς που ὄντες ἡδίκουν τὴν Ἑλλάδα, διδασκαλίᾳ ἂν ὡς οὐκ εἰδόσι προσέδει. νῦν δὲ τί δεῖ μακρηγορεῖν, ὧν τοὺς μὲν δεδολωμένους ὄρατε, τοῖς δ' ἐπιβουλεύοντας αὐτούς, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα τοῖς ἡμετέροις ξυμμάχοις καὶ ἐκ πολλοῦ προπαρεσκευασμένους, εἴ ποτε πολεμήσονται. 4. οὐ γὰρ ἂν Κέρκυραν τε ὑπολαβόντες βία ἡμῶν εἶχον καὶ Ποτίδαιαν ἐπολιόρχουν, ὧν τὸ μὲν ἐπικαιρότατον χωρίον πρὸς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης ἀποχωρῆσθαι, ἢ δὲ ναυτικὸν ἂν μέγιστον παρέσχε Πελοποννησίους. LXIX. καὶ τῶνδε ὑμῖς αἴτιοι, τό τε πρῶτον εἰσαντες αὐτοὺς τὴν πόλιν μετὰ τὰ Μηδικὰ κρατῆναι καὶ ὕστερον τὰ μακρὰ στηῆσαι τεῖχη, ἐς τὸδε τε αἰὶ ἀποστεροῦντες οὐ μόνον τοὺς ὑπ' ἐκείνων δεδολωμένους ἐλευθερίας, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἡμετέρους ἴδη ξυμμάχους. οὐ γὰρ ὁ δουλωσάμενος, ἀλλ' ὁ δυνάμενος μὲν παῦσαι, περι-

ορῶν δέ, ἀληθέστερον αὐτὸ δρᾶν, εἴπερ καὶ τὴν ἀξίωσιν τῆς ἀρετῆς ὡς ἐλευθερῶν τὴν Ἑλλάδα φέρεται. 2. μόλις δὲ νῦν τε ξυνήλθομεν καὶ οὐδὲ νῦν ἐπὶ φρατεροῖς. χρῆν γὰρ οὐκ εἰ ἀδικούμεθα εἰ σκοπεῖν, ἀλλὰ καθ' ὅτι ἀμννοῦμεθα. οἱ γὰρ δρωῶντες βεβουλευμένοι πρὸς οὐ διεγνωκότας ἤδη καὶ οὐ μέλλοντες ἐπέρχονται. 3. καὶ ἐπιστάμεθα οἴμ ὁδῶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ ὅτι κατ' ὀλίγον χωροῦσιν ἐπὶ τοὺς πέλας. καὶ λαθάρειν μὲν οἴομεροι διὰ τὸ ἀναίσθητον ὑμῶν ἦσσαν θαρρόουσι· γνόττες δὲ εἰδότας περιορᾶν ἰσχυρῶς ἐγκείσονται. 4. ἤσυχάζετε γὰρ μόνοι Ἑλλήνων, ὧ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, οὐ τῇ δυνάμει τιτὰ ἀλλὰ τῇ μελλίσει ἀμννομένοι, καὶ μόνοι οὐκ ἀρχομένην τὴν αὐξῆσιν τῶν ἐχθρῶν, διπλασιουμένην δὲ καταλύοντες. 5. καίτοι ἐλέγεσθε ἀσφαλεῖς εἶναι, ὧν ἄρα ὁ λόγος τοῦ ἔργου ἐκράτει. τὸν τε γὰρ Μῆδον αὐτοὶ ἴσμεν ἐκ περάτων γῆς πρότερον ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἐλθόντα, ἢ τὰ παρ' ὑμῶν ἀξίως προαπαντήσασθαι, καὶ νῦν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οὐχ ἐκᾶς, ὥσπερ ἐκεῖνον, ἀλλ' ἐγγὺς ὄντας περιορᾶτε, καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐπελθεῖν αὐτοὶ ἀμύνεσθαι βούλεσθε μᾶλλον ἐπιόντας, καὶ ἐς τύχας πρὸς πολλῶν δυνατωτέρους ἀγωνιζόμενοι καταστήναι, ἐπιστάμενοι καὶ τὸν βάρβαρον αὐτὸν περὶ αὐτῶ τὰ πλείω σφαλέντα, καὶ πρὸς αὐτοὺς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πολλὰ ἡμᾶς ἤδη τοῖς ἀμαρτήμασιν αὐτῶν μᾶλλον ἢ τῇ ἀφ' ἡμῶν τιμωρία περιγεγενημένους· ἐπεὶ αἱ γε ὑμέτεραι ἐλπίδες ἤδη τινὰς πον καὶ ἀπαρμασκέουσιν διὰ τὸ πιστεῦσαι ἐφθειραν. 6. καὶ μηδεὶς ὑμῶν ἐπ' ἐχθρῶν τὸ πλεόν ἢ αἰτία νομίση τάδε λέγεσθαι. αἰτία μὲν γὰρ φίλων ἀνδρῶν ἐστὶν ἀμαρτυροῦντων· κατηγορία δὲ ἐχθρῶν ἀδικησάντων. LXX. καὶ ἅμα, εἴπερ τινὲς καὶ ἄλλοι, νομίζομεν ἄξιοι εἶναι τοῖς πέλας ψόγον ἐπετεγκτεῖν, ἄλλως τε καὶ μεγάλων τῶν διαφερόντων καθεστώτων, περὶ ὧν οὐκ αἰσθάνεσθαι ἡμῖν γε δοκεῖτε, οὐδ' ἐκλογίσασθαι πώποτε πρὸς οἷους ὑμῖν Ἀθηναίους ὄντας καὶ ὅσον ὑμῶν καὶ ὡς πᾶν διαφέροντας ὁ ἀγὼν ἐστίν. 2. οἱ μὲν γε νεωτεροποιοὶ καὶ ἐπινοῆσαι ὄξεῖς καὶ ἐπιτελέσαι ἔργῳ ὁ ἄνθρωπος γινώσιν· ὑμεῖς δὲ τὰ ὑπάρχοντά τε σώζειν καὶ ἐπιγινῶναι μηδὲν καὶ ἔργῳ οὐδὲ τὰναγκαῖα ἐξικέσθαι. 3. αὐθις δὲ οἱ μὲν καὶ παρὰ δύναμιν τολμηταὶ καὶ παρὰ γνώμην κινδυνευταὶ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς δεινοῖς ἐνέλπιδες· τὸ δὲ ὑμέτερον τῆς τε δυνάμεως ἐνδεᾶ προᾶσαι, τῆς τε γνώμης μηδὲ τοῖς βεβαίοις πιστεῦσαι, τῶν τε δεινῶν μηδέποτε οἰεσθαι ἀπολυθῆσεσθαι. 4. καὶ μὴν καὶ ἄσχοι πρὸς ὑμᾶς μελλητὰς καὶ ἀποδημηταὶ πρὸς ἐνδημοτάτους. οἶονται γὰρ οἱ μὲν τῇ ἀπουσίᾳ

ἂν τι κτῆσθαι, ἡμεῖς δὲ τῷ ἐπελθεῖν καὶ τὰ ἐτοῖμα ἂν βλάβῃαι.
 κρατοῦντές τε τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἐξέρχονται, καὶ νικώμενοι
 ἐπ' ἐλάχιστον ἀναπίπτουσιν. 5. ἔτι δὲ τοῖς μὲν σώμασιν ἀλλοτριω-
 τάτοις ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως χρωῶνται, τῇ γνώμῃ δὲ οἰκιοτάτῃ εἰς τὸ
 πράσσειν τι ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς. 6. καὶ ἂ μὲν ἂν ἐπινοήσαντες μὴ ἐξέλθω-
 σιν, οἰκεία στέρεσθαι ἡγοῦνται· ἂ δ' ἂν ἐπελθόντες κτήσωνται,
 ὀλίγα πρὸς τὰ μέλλοντα τυχεῖν πρᾶξαντες. ἦν δ' ἄρα καὶ του πείρησ-
 σφαλῶσιν, ἀντελπίσαντες ἄλλα ἐπλήρωσαν τὴν χρείαν. μόροι γὰρ
 ἔχουσί τε ὁμοίως καὶ ἐλπίζουσιν ἂ ἂν ἐπινοήσωσι, διὰ τὸ ταχεῖαν
 τῆς ἐπιχείρησιν ποιῆσθαι ὧν ἂν γνῶσι. 7. καὶ ταῦτα μετὰ πόρων
 πάντα καὶ κινδύνων δι' ὅλου τοῦ αἰῶνος μοχθοῦσι· καὶ ἀπολαύουσιν
 ἐλάχιστα τῶν ὑπάρχόντων διὰ τὸ αἰεὶ κτῆσθαι, καὶ μῆτε ἐορτὴν
 ἄλλο τι ἡγεῖσθαι ἢ τὸ τὰ δέοντα πρᾶξαι, ξημοφύαν τε οὐχ ἴσσον
 ἡσυχίαν ἀπρίεγμονα ἢ ἀσχολίαν ἐπίπονον. 8. ὥστε εἴ τις αὐτοῖς
 ξυνηλὼν φαίη περνεῖν ἐπὶ τῷ μῆτε αὐτοῖς ἔχειν ἡσυχίαν, μῆτε
 τοὺς ἄλλους ἀνθρώπους εἶναι, ὀρθῶς ἂν εἶποι. LXXI. ταύτης
 μέντοι τοιαύτης ἀντικαθεστηκυίας πόλεως, ᾧ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, δια-
 μέλλετε· καὶ οἴεσθε τὴν ἡσυχίαν οὐ τούτοις τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐπὶ
 πλεῖστον ἀρκεῖν, οἳ ἂν τῇ μὲν παρασκευῇ δίκαια πράσσωσι, τῇ δὲ
 γνώμῃ, ἣν ἀδικῶνται, δῆλοι ὡς μὴ ἐπιτρέφοντες· ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ
 λυπεῖν τε ἄλλους· καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀμνρόμενοι μὴ βλάβεσθαι τὸ ἴσον νέ-
 μετε. 2. μόλις δ' ἂν πόλει ὁμοίᾳ παροικῶντες ἐτηγγάνετε τούτου·
 νῦν δ', ὅπερ καὶ ἄρτι ἐδηλώσαμεν, ἀρχαιοτρόπα ἡμῶν τὰ ἐπιτηδύ-
 ματα πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐστίν. ἀνάγκη δ' ὥσπερ τέχνης αἰεὶ τὰ ἐπιτηγνόμενα
 κρατεῖν. 3. καὶ ἡσυχάζουσα μὲν πόλει τὰ ἀκίνητα νόμιμα ἄριστα,
 πρὸς πολλὰ δὲ ἀναγκαζομένοις ἔναι πολλῆς καὶ τῆς ἐπιτεχνήσεως
 δεῖ. διόπερ καὶ τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπὸ τῆς πολυπειρίας ἐπὶ πλέον
 ἡμῶν κεκαίνωται. 4. μέχρι μὲν οὖν τοῦδε ὠρίσθαι ἡμῶν ἢ βραδυ-
 τῆς· νῦν δὲ τοῖς τε ἄλλοις καὶ Ποτιδαίαιταις, ὥσπερ ὑπεδέξισθε,
 βοηθήσατε κατὰ τάχος ἐσβαλόντες εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν, ἵνα μὴ ἄνδρας
 τε φίλους καὶ ξυγγενεῖς τοῖς ἐχθίστοις πρόησθε, καὶ ἡμῶς τοὺς
 ἄλλους ἀθυμίᾳ πρὸς ἑτέραν τινὰ ξυμμαχίαν τρέψητε. 5. δρωῖμεν
 δ' ἂν ἄδικον οὐδὲν οὔτε πρὸς θεῶν τῶν ὀρκίων οὔτε πρὸς ἀνθρώ-
 πων τῶν αἰσθανομένων. λύουσι γὰρ σποιδᾶς οὐχ οἳ δι' ἐρημίας
 ἄλλοις προσιόντες, ἀλλ' οἳ μὴ βοηθοῦντες οἷς ἂν ξυνομόσωσι.
 6. βουλομένων δὲ ἡμῶν προθύμων εἶναι μενοῦμεν· οὔτε γὰρ ὅσα ἂν

ποιοῖμεν μεταβαλλόμενοι οὔτε ξηνηθεστίρους ἂν ἄλλους εὔροιμεν.
7. πρὸς τὰδε βουλευέσθε εὖ, καὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον περιῶσθε μὴ
εὐλάσσω ἐξηγησθαι ἢ οἱ πατέρες ἡμῖν παρεδουσαν.

LXXII. Τοιαῦτα μὲν οἱ Κορίθιοι εἶπον. τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων
ἔτιχε γὰρ πρεσβεία πρότερον ἐν τῇ Λακεδαιμονίᾳ περὶ ἄλλων παροῦ-
σα, καὶ ὡς ἦσθοντο τῶν λόγων, ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς παριτητέα ἐς τοὺς
Λακεδαιμονίους εἶναι, τῶν μὲν ἐγκλημάτων περὶ μηδὲν ἀπολογησο-
μένους ὧν αἱ πόλεις ἐνεκάλουν, δηλῶσαι δὲ περὶ τοῦ παντός, ὡς οὐ
ταχύως αὐτοῖς βουλευτέον εἴη, ἀλλ' ἐν πλείονι σκεπτέον. καὶ ἅμα
τὴν σφετέρην πόλιν ἐβούλοντο σημῆναι ὅση εἴη δύναμις, καὶ ὑπό-
μνησιν ποιήσασθαι τοῖς τε πρεσβυτέροις ὧν ἤδεσαν καὶ τοῖς νεωτέ-
ροις ἐξήγησιν ὧν ἄπειροι ἦσαν, τομίζοντες μᾶλλον ἂν αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῶν
λόγων πρὸς τὸ ἡσυχάζειν τριπέσθαι ἢ πρὸς τὸ πολεμεῖν. 2. προσ-
ελθόντες οὖν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἔφασαν βούλεσθαι καὶ αὐτοὶ
ἐς τὸ πλῆθος αὐτῶν εἰπεῖν, εἴ τι μὴ ἀποκωλύοι. 3. οἱ δ' ἐκέλευόν
τε ἐπιέναι, καὶ παρελθόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔλεγον τοιαύδε.

LXXIII. Ἡ μὲν πρέσβεις ἡμῶν οὐκ ἐς ἀντιλογίαν τοῖς ἡμε-
τέροις ξυμμάχοις ἐγένετο, ἀλλὰ περὶ ὧν ἡ πόλις ἔπεμψεν· αἰσθό-
μενοι δὲ καταβολὴν οὐκ ὀλίγην οὖσαν ἡμῶν παρήλθομεν, οὐ τοῖς
ἐγκλήμασι τῶν πόλεων ἀντεροῦντες, οὐ γὰρ παρὰ δικασταῖς ἡμῖν
οὔτε ἡμῶν οὔτε τούτων οἱ λόγοι ἂν γίγνοιτο, ἀλλ' ὅπως μὴ ῥηδίως
περὶ μεγάλων πραγμάτων τοῖς ξυμμάχοις πειθόμενοι χεῖρον βουλευ-
σῆσθε, καὶ ἅμα βουλόμενοι περὶ τοῦ παντός λόγον τοῦ ἐς ἡμᾶς
καθεστῶτος δηλῶσαι, ὡς οὔτε ἀπεικότως ἔχομεν ἂ κεκτῆμεθα, ἢ τε
πόλις ἡμῶν ἀξία λόγου ἐστί. 2. καὶ τὰ μὲν πάννυ παλαιὰ τί δεῖ λέγειν,
ὧν ἀκοιὰ μᾶλλον λόγων μάρτυρες ἢ ὄψεις τῶν ἀκουσομένων; τὰ δὲ
Μηδικὰ καὶ ὅσα αὐτοὶ ξύνιστε, εἰ καὶ δι' ὄχλου μᾶλλον ἐσται ἀεὶ
προβαλλομένοις, ἀνάγκη λέγειν· καὶ γὰρ ὅτε ἐδρωῶμεν, ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ
ἐκιδυνεύετο, ἧς τοῦ μὲν ἔργον μέρος μετέσχετε, τοῦ δὲ λόγον μὴ
παντός, εἴ τι ὠφελεῖ, στερισκώμεθα. 3. ῥηθήσεται δὲ οὐ παραι-
τίσεως μᾶλλον ἔνεκα ἢ μαρτυρίου καὶ δηλώσεως πρὸς οἷαν ἡμῖν
πόλιν μὴ εὖ βουλευομένοις ὁ ἀγὼν καταστήσεται. 4. γαμὲν γὰρ
Μαραθῶνι τε μόνοι προκινδυνεῦσαι τῷ βαρβάρῳ καὶ ὅτε τὸ ὕστε-
ρον ἦλθεν, οὐκ ἰκανοὶ ὄντες κατὰ γῆν ἀμύνεσθαι ἐσβάντες ἐς τὰς
ναῦς πανδημεῖ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ξυγναμαχῆσαι, ὅπερ ἔσχε μὴ κατὰ πόλεις
αὐτὸν ἐπιπλέοντα τὴν Πελοπόννησον πορθεῖν, ἀδυνάτωρ ἂν ὄντων

πρὸς ταῦς πολλὰς ἀλλήλοις ἐπιβοηθεῖν. 5. τεκμήριον δὲ μέγιστον αὐτὰς ἐποίησε· νικηθεὶς γὰρ ταῖς ναυσίν, ὡς οὐκέτι αὐτῶ ὁμοίως οὔσης τῆς θυνημέως, κατὰ τάχος τῶ πλείονι τοῦ στρατοῦ ἀνεχώρησε.

LXXIV. τοιοῦτον μέντοι ξημιάτος τούτου, καὶ σαφῶς δηλωθέντος ὅτι ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὰ πράγματα ἐγένετο, τρία τὰ ὠφελιμώτατα ἐς αὐτὸ παρεσχόμεθα, ἀριθμὸν τε τῶν πλείστον καὶ ἄνδρα στρατηγὸν ξηρετώτατον καὶ προθυμίαν ἀκροτάτην, ταῦς μὲν γὰρ ἐς τὰς τετρακοσίας ὀλίγῳ ἐλάσσους δύο μοιρῶν, Θεμιστοκλέα δὲ ἄρχοντα, ὃς αἰτιώτατος ἐν τῷ στενῷ ναυμαχεῖσαι ἐγένετο, ὅπερ σαφέστατα ἐσώσε τὰ πράγματα, καὶ αὐτὸν διὰ τοῦτο ἡμεῖς δὴ μάλιστα ἐτιμῶμεν ἄνδρα ξένον τῶν ὡς ἡμᾶς ἐλθόντων. 2. προθυμίαν δὲ καὶ πολλὴν τολμηροτάτην εἰδείξαμεν, οἳ γὰρ, ἐπειδὴ ἡμῖν κατὰ γῆν οὐδεὶς ἐβοήθει, τῶν ἄλλων ἤδη μέχρι ἡμῶν δουλευόντων, ἠξιώσαμεν, ἐκλιπόντες τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὰ οἴκεια διαφθεύσαντες, μηδ' ὡς τὸ τῶν περὶλοίπων ξημιάτων κοινὸν προλιπεῖν, μηδὲ σκεδισθέντες ἀχρεῖοι αὐτοῖς γενέσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐσβάντες ἐς τὰς ναῦς κινδυνεύσαι καὶ μὴ ὀργισθῆναι ὅτι ἡμῖν οὐ προετιμωρήσατε. 3. ὥστε γαρμὲν οἳ ἦσσαν ἀναοὶ ὠφελῆσαι ἡμᾶς ἢ τεχνεῖν τοῖτον. ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ ἀπὸ τε οἰκουμένων τῶν πόλεων καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ τὸ λοιπὸν νέμεσθαι, ἐπειδὴ εἰδείσατε ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν καὶ οὐχ ἡμῶν τὸ πλεόν, ἐβοηθήσατε· ὅτε γοῦν ἡμεῖς ἐπὶ σῶσι, οὐ παρεγένεσθε· ἡμεῖς δὲ ἀπὸ τε τῆς οὐκ οὔσης ἐπι ὁμώμενοι, καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐν βουχεῖα ἰλπίδι οὔσης κινδυνεύοντες, ξηρεσώσαμεν ἡμᾶς τε τὸ μέρος καὶ ἡμᾶς αὐτοῖς. εἰ δὲ προσεχωρήσαμεν πρότερον τῷ Μιδῶ, δείσαντες ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλοι περὶ τῆς χώρας, ἢ μὴ ἐτολήσαμεν ὑστερον ἐσβῆναι ἐς τὰς ναῦς ὡς διαφθαμένοι, οὐδὲν ἂν ἐτι εἶδει ἡμᾶς μὴ ἔχοντας ταῦς ἰκανὰς ναυμαχεῖν, ἀλλὰ καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἂν αὐτῶ προεχώρησε τὰ πράγματα ἢ ἐβούλετο.

LXXV. ἂν ἄξιοί εἰμεν, ὃ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ προθυμίας ἕνεκα τῆς τότε καὶ γνώμης ξηρέσεως ἀρχῆς γὰρ ἡς ἔχομεν τοῖς Ἑλλήσι μὴ οὕτως ἄγαν ἐπιφθόπως διακείσθαι; 2. καὶ γὰρ αὐτὴν τρίτῃ ἐλάβομεν οὐ βιασάμενοι, ἀλλ' ἡμῶν μὲν οὐκ ἐθελήσαντων παραινεῖται πρὸς τὰ ὑπόλοιπα τοῦ βαυβάρον, ἡμῖν δὲ προσελθόντων τῶν ξημιάτων καὶ αὐτῶν δεηθέντων ἡγεμόνας καταστῆναι. 3. ἐξ αὐτοῦ δὲ τοῦ ἔργου καταπραγμάσθημεν τὸ πρῶτον προυγαγεῖν αὐτὴν ἐς τὸδε, μάλιστα μὲν ὑπὸ δέου, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τιμῆς, ὑστερον καὶ ὠφελείας. 4. καὶ οὐκ ἀσφαλὲς ἐτι ἐδόκει εἶναι τοῖς πολλοῖς ἀπη-

χθιμένους καὶ τινων καὶ ἤδη ἀποσιάντων κατεστραμμένων, ὑμων
 τε ἡμῖν οὐκέτι ὁμοίως γίλων ἀλλ' ὑπόπτων καὶ διαγόρων ὄντων,
 ἀνέντας κινδυνεύειν· καὶ γὰρ ἂν αἱ ἀποστάσεις πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐγι-
 γοτοτο. 5. πᾶσι δὲ ἀνέπιφθονον τὰ ξυμφέροντα τῶν μεγίστων
 πέρι κινδύνων εὖ τίθεσθαι. LXXVI. ὑμεῖς γοῦν, ὦ Λακεδαιμό-
 νιοι, τὰς ἐν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ πόλεις ἐπὶ τὸ ὑμῖν ὠφέλιμον καταστη-
 σάμενοι ἐξηγεῖσθε· καὶ εἰ τότε ὑπομείναντες διὰ παντὸς ἀπήχθη-
 σθε ἐν τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς, εὖ ἴσμεν μὴ ἂν ἦσσαν ὑμᾶς λυπη-
 ροὺς γενομένους τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, καὶ ἀναγκασθέντας ἂν ἢ ἄρχην
 ἐγκρατῶς ἢ αὐτοὺς κινδυνεύειν. 2. οὕτως οὐδ' ἡμεῖς θαναμαστὸν
 οὐδὲν πεποιήκαμεν οὐδ' ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνθρωπειοῦ τρόπου, εἰ ἀρχὴν τε
 διδομένην ἐδεξάμεθα, καὶ ταύτην μὴ ἀνεῖμεν ὑπὸ τῶν μεγίστων
 εικηθέντες, τιμῆς καὶ δέους καὶ ὠφελείας, οὐδ' αὖ πρῶτοι τοῦ
 τοιοῦτου ὑπάρξαντες, ἀλλ' αἰ καθεστῶτος τὸν ἦσσω ὑπὸ τοῦ δυ-
 ατωτέρου κατείργεσθαι, ἄξιοί τε ἅμα νομιζόντες εἶναι, καὶ ὑμῖν
 δοκοῦντες μέχρι οὗ τὰ ξυμφέροντα λογιζόμενοι τῷ δικαίῳ λόγῳ τῶν
 χρῆσθε, ὃν οὐδεὶς πω παρατυχὸν ἰσχύι τι κτήσασθαι προθεῖς τοῦ μὴ
 πλέον ἔχειν ἀπετρέπετο. 3. ἐπαινέσθαι τε ἄξιοι οἵτινες χρῆσάμε-
 νοι τῇ ἀνθρωπείᾳ φύσει ὥστε ἐτέρων ἄρχην, δικαιοτέροι ἢ κατὰ τὴν
 ὑπάρχουσαν δύναμιν γεγένηται. 4. ἄλλους γ' ἂν οὖν οἴομεθα τὰ
 ἡμέτερα λαβόντας δεῖξαι ἂν μάλιστα εἴ τι μετριάζομεν· ἡμῖν δὲ καὶ
 ἐκ τοῦ ἐπεικοῦς ἀδοξία τὸ πλέον ἢ ἐπαινος οὐκ εἰκότως περιέστη.
 LXXVII. καὶ ἐλασσοῦμενοι γὰρ ἐν ταῖς ξυμβολαίαις πρὸς τοὺς ξυμ-
 μάχους δίκαις, καὶ παρ' ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ἐν τοῖς ὁμοίοις νόμοις ποιήσαν-
 τες τὰς κρίσεις, γιλοδικεῖν δοκοῦμεν. 2. καὶ οὐδεὶς σκοπεῖ αὐτῶν,
 τοῖς καὶ ἄλλοθί που ἀρχὴν ἔχουσι καὶ ἦσσαν ἡμῶν πρὸς τοὺς ὑπη-
 κόους μετριόις οὓσι διότι τοῦτο οὐκ ὀνειδίζεται· βιάζεσθαι γὰρ οἷς
 ἂν ἐξῆ, δικάζεσθαι οὐδὲν προσδέονται. 3. οἱ δὲ εἰθισμένοι πρὸς ἡμᾶς
 ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ὁμιλεῖν, ἦν τι παρὰ τὸ μὴ οἶεσθαι χρῆναι ἢ γνώμη ἢ
 δυνάμει τῇ διὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ ὅπως οὖν ἐλασσωθῶσιν, οὐ τοῦ πλέο-
 ρος μὴ στερισκόμενοι χάριν ἔχουσι, ἀλλὰ τοῦ ἐνδεοῦς χαλεπώτερον
 φέρουσι ἢ εἰ ἀπὸ πρώτης ἀποθέμενοι τὸν νόμον φανερῶς ἐπλεονε-
 κτοῦμεν. ἐκείτως δὲ οὐδ' ἂν αὐτοὶ ἀντέλεγον ὡς οὐ χρεῶν τὸν ἦσσω
 τῷ κρατοῦντι ὑποχωρεῖν. 4. ἀδικοῦμενοί τε, ὡς εἴοικεν, οἱ ἀνθρω-
 ποι μᾶλλον ὀργίζονται ἢ βιαζόμενοι. τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου
 δοκεῖ πλεονεκτεῖσθαι, τὸ δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ κρείσσου καταναγκάζεσθαι.

β. ὑπὸ γούν τοῦ Μίδου δεινότερα τούτων πύσχοιτες ἠνείχοντο, ἢ δὲ ἡμετέρα ἀρχὴ χαλεπὴ δοκεῖ εἶναι, εἰκότως· τὸ παρὸν γὰρ αἰ βαρὺ τοῖς ὑπηκόοις. 6. ἡμεῖς γ' ἂν οὖν εἰ καθελόντες ἡμῶς ἄρξαιτε, τάχα ἂν τὴν εὐνοίαν ἦν διὰ τὸ ἡμέτερον δέος εἰλήφατε, μεταβάλοιτε, εἴπερ οἶα καὶ τότε πρὸς τὸν Μῆδον δι' ὀλίγου ἠγησάμενοι ὑπεδείξατε, ὁμοῖα καὶ τῶν γνώσεισθε. ἄμικτα γὰρ τὰ τε καθ' ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς νόμιμα τοῖς ἄλλοις ἔχετε, καὶ προσέτι εἰς ἕκαστος ἔξιων οὔτε τούτοις χρῆται, οἷθ' οἷς ἢ ἄλλη Ἑλλὰς νομίζει.

LXXVIII. βουλευέσθε οὖν βραδέως ὡς οὐ περὶ βραχείων, καὶ μὴ ἄλλοτρίαις γνώμαις καὶ ἐγκλήμασι πεισθέντες οἰκείον πόνον πρόσθεσθε. τοῦ δὲ πολέμου τὸν παράλογον, ὅσος ἐστί, πρὶν ἐν αὐτῷ γενέσθαι προδιάγνωτε· 2. μηχανόμενος γὰρ φιλεῖ ἐς τύχας τὰ πολλὰ περιστασθαι, ὧν ἴσον τε ἀπύχονεν καὶ ὀποτέρως ἐστὶ ἐν ἀδήλω κινδυνεύεται. 3. ἰοίτες τε οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐς τοὺς πολέμους τῶν ἔργων πρότερον ἔχονται, ἢ χρῆν ὕστερον δρᾶν, κακοπαθοῦντες δὲ ἤδη τῶν λόγων ἄπτονται. 4. ἡμεῖς δὲ ἐν οὐδεμιᾷ πω τοιαύτη ἁμαρτία ὄντες οὔτ' αὐτοὶ οὔθ' ἡμῶς ὀρῶντες λέγομεν ἡμῖν, ἕως ἐτι ἀνθαίρετος ἀμφοτέροις ἢ εὐβουλία, σπονδὰς μὴ λύνει μηδὲ παραβαίνειν τοὺς ὄρκους, τὰ δὲ διάφορα δίκῃ λύεσθαι κατὰ τὴν ξυνηθίαν· ἢ θεοὺς τοῖς ὀρκίοις μάρτυρας ποιούμενοι πειρασόμεθα ἀμύνεσθαι πολέμου ἄρχοντας ταύτη ἢ ἂν ὑψηλῆσθε.

LXXIX. Τοιαῦτα δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶπον. ἐπειδὴ δὲ τῶν τε ξυμμάχων ἦκουσαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰ ἐγκλήματα τὰ ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἠέλεξαν, μεταστησάμενοι πάντα ἐβουλευόντο κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς περὶ τῶν παρόντων. 2. καὶ τῶν μὲν πλείονων ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ αἰ γνώμῃ ἔφερον, ἀδικεῖν τε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἤδη καὶ πολεμητέα εἶναι ἐν τάχει· παρελθὼν δὲ Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτῶν, ἀνὴρ καὶ ξυνετὸς δοκῶν εἶναι καὶ σώφρων, ἔλεξε τοιαῦτα.

LXXX. Καὶ αὐτὸς πολλῶν ἤδη πολέμων ἐμπειρὸς εἶμι, ὃ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ ὑμῶν τοὺς ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ ἡλικίᾳ ὄρω, ὥστε μίτε ἀπειρία ἐπιθυμῆσαι τινα τοῦ ἔργου, ὅπερ ἂν οἱ πολλοὶ πάθοιεν, μήτε ἀγαθὸν καὶ ἀσφαλὲς νομίσαντα. 2. εὖροιτε δ' ἂν τόνδε, περὶ οὗ πῦν βουλευέσθε, οὐκ ἂν ἐλάχιστον γενόμενον, εἰ σωφρόνως τις αὐτὸν ἐκλογίζοιτο. 3. πρὸς μὲν γὰρ τοὺς Πελοποννησίους καὶ ἀστυγεύοντας παρόμοιος ἡμῶν ἢ ἀλκή, καὶ διὰ ταχέων οἷόν τε ἐφ' ἕκαστα

ἐλθεῖν· πρὸς δὲ ἄνδρας, οἱ γῆν τε ἐκάς ἔχουσι καὶ προσέτι θαλάσσης ἐμπειρότατοί εἰσι, καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἅπασιν ἄριστα ἐξήρτυνται, πλούτῳ τε ἰδίῳ καὶ δημοσίῳ καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ ἵπποις καὶ ὄπλοις καὶ ὄχλῳ ὅσος οὐκ ἐν ἄλλῳ ἐνὶ γε χωρίῳ Ἑλληνικῷ ἐστίν, ἔτι δὲ καὶ ξυμμάχους πολλοὺς φόρου ὑποτελεῖς ἔχουσι, πῶς χρὴ πρὸς τούτους ῥηδῖως πόλεμον ἄρασθαι, καὶ τίνι πιστεύσαντας ἀπαρασκευοὺς ἐπειχθῆναι; 4. πότερον ταῖς ναυσὶν; ἀλλ' ἤσους ἐσμέν· εἰ δὲ μελετήσομεν καὶ ἀντιπαρασκευασόμεθα, χρόνος ἐνέσται. ἀλλὰ τοῖς χρήμασιν; ἀλλὰ πολλῶν ἔτι πλέον τούτου ἐλλείπομεν καὶ οὔτε ἐν κοινῷ ἔχομεν οὔτε ἐτοιμῶς ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων φέρομεν. LXXXI. τάχ' ἂν τις θαρσοίη ὅτι τοῖς ὄπλοις αὐτῶν καὶ τῷ πλήθει ὑπερφέρομεν, ὥστε τὴν γῆν δηοῦν ἐπιποιτῶντες· 2. τοῖς δὲ ἄλλῃ γῆ ἐστὶ πολλὴ ἢς ἄρχουσι, καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης ὧν δέονται ἐπάξονται. 3. εἰ δ' αὖ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἀριστάναι πειρασόμεθα, δεήσει καὶ τούτοις ναυσὶ βοηθεῖν, τὸ πλέον οὔσι νησιώταις. 4. τίς οὖν ἔσται ἡμῶν ὁ πόλεμος; εἰ μὴ γὰρ ἢ ναυσὶ κρατήσομεν ἢ τὰς προσόδους ἀφαιρήσομεν ἀφ' ὧν τὸ ναυτικὸν τρέφουσι, βλαψόμεθα τὰ πλέω. 5. κὰν τούτῳ οὐδὲ καταλύεσθαι ἔτι καλόν, ἄλλως τε καὶ εἰ δούξομεν ἄρξαι μᾶλλον τῆς διαφορᾶς. 6. μὴ γὰρ δὴ ἐκείνη γε τῇ ἐλπίδι ἐπαιρώμεθα ὡς ταχὺ πανθήσεται ὁ πόλεμος, ἢν τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν τάμωμεν. δεδοικα δὲ μᾶλλον μὴ καὶ τοῖς παισὶν αὐτὸν ὑπολίπωμεν· οὕτως εἰκὸς Ἀθηναίους φρονήματι μήτε τῇ γῇ δουλεῦσαι, μήτε ὥσπερ ἀπίρους καταπλαγῆναι τῷ πολέμῳ. LXXXII. οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ ἀναισθητῶς αὐτοὺς κελεύω τοὺς τε ξυμμάχους ἡμῶν εἰς βλάβειν, καὶ ἐπιβουλεύοντας μὴ καταφορᾶν, ἀλλὰ ὄπλα μὲν μήπω κινεῖν, πέμπειν δὲ καὶ αἰτιῶσθαι μήτε πόλεμον ἄγαν δηλοῦντας μήθ' ὡς ἐπιτρέφομεν, κὰν τούτῳ καὶ τὰ ἡμέτερα αὐτῶν ἐξαρτύεσθαι ξυμμάχων τε προσιγωγῆ καὶ Ἑλλήνων καὶ βαρβάρων, εἴ ποθέν τινα ἢ ναυτικοῦ ἢ χρημάτων δύναμιν προσληψόμεθα· ἀνεπίφθονον δὲ ὅσοι ὥσπερ καὶ ἡμεῖς ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ἐπιβουλενόμεθα μὴ Ἑλλήνας μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ βαρβάρους προσλαβόντας διασωθῆναι· καὶ τὰ αὐτῶν ἅμα ἐκποριζόμεθα. 2. καὶ ἢν μὲν ἔσακούσωσί τι πρεσβενομένων ἡμῶν, ταῦτα ἄριστα· ἢν δὲ μὴ, διελθόντων ἐτῶν καὶ δύο καὶ τριῶν ἄμεινον ἤδη, ἢν δοκῆ, πεφραγμένοι ἴμεν ἐπ' αὐτούς. 3. καὶ ἴσως, ὀρῶντες ἡμῶν ἤδη τὴν τε παρασκευὴν καὶ τοὺς λόγους αὐτῇ ὁμοῖα ὑποσημαίνοντας, μᾶλλον ἂν εἰκοιεν, καὶ γῆν ἔτι ἄτμητον ἔχοντες καὶ περὶ παρόντων ἀγαθῶν

καὶ οὐπω ἐφθαρμένων βουλευόμενοι. 4. μὴ γὰρ ἄλλο τι νομίσητε τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν ἢ ὄμιρον ἔχειν, καὶ οὐχ ἴσσον ὅσω ἄμεινον ἐξεύργασται· ἢς φείδασθαι χρὴ ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον, καὶ μὴ ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καταστίσαντας αὐτοὺς ἀλιπτοτέρους ἔχειν. 5. εἰ γὰρ ἀπαρίσκειοι τοῖς τῶν ξυμμίχων ἐγκλήμασιν ἐπιχθόντες τεροῦμεν αὐτήν, ὀρώτε ὅπως μὴ αἴσχιον καὶ ἀπορώτερον τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ πράξομεν. 6. ἐγκλήματα μὲν γὰρ καὶ πόλεων καὶ ἰδιωτῶν οἷόν τε καταλῦσαι· πόλεμον δὲ ξυμπαντας ἀραμένους ἕνεκα τῶν ἰδίων, ὃν οὐχ ὑπάρχει εἰδέναι καὶ ὅτι χωρήσει, οὐ ῥᾶδιον εὐπρεπῶς θέσθαι. LXXXIII. καὶ ἀνανδρία μηδεὶ πολλοὺς μῆ πόλει μὴ ταχὺ ἐπελθεῖν δοκεῖτω εἶναι. 2. εἰσὶ γὰρ καὶ ἐκείνοις οὐκ ἐλάσσους, χρήματα φέροντες, ξυμμιχοί, καὶ ἔστιν ὁ πόλεμος οὐχ ὄπλων τὸ πλεόν ἀλλὰ διαπάνης, δι' ἣν τὰ ὄπλα ὠφελῆ, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἡπειρώταις πρὸς θαλασσίους. 3. πορισώμεθα οὖν πρῶτον αὐτήν, καὶ μὴ τοῖς τῶν ξυμμίχων λόγοις πρότερον ἐπαιρώμεθα, οἵπερ δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀπορβαινόντων τὸ πλεόν ἐπ' ἀμφότερα τῆς αἰτίας ἔξομεν, οὗτοι καὶ καθ' ἴσυχίαν τι αὐτῶν προῖδωμεν. LXXXIV. καὶ τὸ βραδὺ καὶ μέλλον, ὃ μέμφονται μάλιστα ἡμῶν, μὴ αἰσχύνεσθε. σπένδοντές τε γὰρ σχολαίτερον ἂν παύσαισθε διὰ τὸ ἀπαρίσκειοι ἐγχειρεῖν· καὶ ἅμᾳ ἐλευθέραν καὶ ἐνδοξοτάτην πόλιν διὰ παντὸς τεμόμεθα. 2. καὶ δύναται μάλιστα σωφροσύνη ἔμφρων τοῦτ' εἶναι. μόνοι γὰρ δι' αὐτὸ εὐπραγίας τε οὐκ ἐξυβρίζομεν καὶ ξυμφοραῖς ἴσσον ἐτέρων εἴκομεν· τῶν τε ξὺν ἐπαίνῳ ἐξοτρυνόντων ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ τὰ δεινὰ παρὰ τὸ δοκοῦν ἡμῖν οὐκ ἐπαιρόμεθα ἡδοῦν, καὶ ἦν τις ἄρα ξὺν κατηγορίᾳ πυροξύνῃ, οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἀχθεσθέντες ἀνεπίσθημεν. 3. πολεμικοὶ τε καὶ εὔβουλοι διὰ τὸ εὐκροσμον γιγνόμεθα, τὸ μὲν ὅτι αἰδῶς σωφροσύνης πλείστον μετέχει, αἰσχύνης δὲ εὐψυχία, εὔβουλοι δὲ ἀμαθέστερον τῶν νόμων τῆς ὑπεροψίας παιδεύομενοι, καὶ ξὺν χαλεπότητι σωφρονέστερον ἢ ὥστε αὐτῶν ἀτηκουστεῖν, καὶ μὴ τὰ ἀχρεῖα ξυνετοὶ ἄγαν ὄντες, τὰς τῶν πολεμίων παρασκευὰς λόγῳ καλῶς μεμνόμενοι ἀνομοίως ἔργῳ ἐπέξικται, νομίζειν δὲ τὰς τε διανοίας τῶν πέλας παρηπλησίους εἶναι, καὶ τὰς προσπιπτούσας τήχας οὐ λόγῳ διαιρετάς. 4. αἰεὶ δὲ ὡς πρὸς εὐβουλενομένους τοῖς ἐναντίους ἔργῳ παρασκευαζόμεθα· καὶ οὐκ ἐξ ἐκείτων ὡς ἀμαρτησομένων ἔχειν δεῖ τὰς ἐλπίδας, ἀλλ' ὡς ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἀσφαλῶς προουμείων. πολὺ τε διαγέρειν οὐ δεῖ νομίζειν ἀνθρώπον ἀνθρώπον, κράτιστον δὲ εἶναι ὅστις ἐν τοῖς

ἀναγκαιοτάτοις παιδεύεται. LXXXV. ταύτας οὖν ἄς οἱ πατέρες τε ἡμῖν παρέδωσαν μελέτας καὶ αὐτοὶ διὰ παντὸς ὠφελούμενοι ἔχομεν, μὴ παρῶμεν, μηδ' ἐπειχθέντες ἐν βραχεῖ μορίῳ ἡμέρας περὶ πολλῶν σωμάτων καὶ χρημάτων καὶ πόλεων καὶ δόξης βουλευσώμεν, ἀλλὰ καθ' ἰσχυρίαν. ἔξεστι δ' ἡμῖν μᾶλλον ἐτέρων διὰ ἰσχύϊν. 2. καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πέμπετε μὲν περὶ τῆς Ποτιδαίας, πέμπετε δὲ περὶ ὧν οἱ ξυμμαχοὶ φασιν ἀδικεῖσθαι, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐτοιμῶν ὄντων αὐτῶν δίκαις δοῦναι· ἐπὶ δὲ τὸν διδόντα οὐ πρότερον νόμιμον ὡς ἐπ' ἀδικοῦντα ἵεσθαι. παρασκευάζεσθε δὲ τὸν πόλεμον ἅμα. ταῦτα γὰρ καὶ κράτιστα βουλευέσεσθε καὶ τοῖς ἐναντίοις φοβερώτατα. 3. καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἀρχίδαμος τοιαῦτα εἶπε· παρελθὼν δὲ Σθενελαΐδας τελευταῖος, εἰς τῶν ἐφόρων τότε ὢν, ἔλεξεν ἐν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ὧδε.

LXXXVI. Τοὺς μὲν λόγους τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐ γιγνώσκω· ἐπαινέσαντες γὰρ πολλὰ ἑαυτούς, οὐδαμοῦ ἀντίειπον ὡς οὐκ ἀδικοῦσι τοὺς ἡμετέρους ξυμμάχους καὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον· καίτοι εἰ πρὸς τοὺς Μίδους ἐγένοντο ἀγαθοὶ τότε, πρὸς δ' ἡμᾶς κακοὶ νῦν, διπλασίως ζημίας ἄξιοί εἰσιν, ὅτι ἀντ' ἀγαθῶν κακογενήηται. 2. ἡμεῖς δὲ ὁμοῖοι καὶ τότε καὶ νῦν ἔσμεν, καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἦν σωφρονώμεν οὐ περιοψόμεθα ἀδικουμένοις οὐδὲ μelleσόμεν τιμωρῆν· οἱ δ' οὐκέτι μέλλουσι κακῶς πάσχειν. 3. ἄλλοι μὲν γὰρ χρήματά ἐστι πολλὰ καὶ νῆες καὶ ἵπποι, ἡμῖν δὲ ξυμμαχοὶ ἀγαθοί, οὓς οὐ παραδοτέα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐστίν, οὐδὲ δίκαις καὶ λόγοις διακριτέα μὴ λόγῳ καὶ αὐτοὺς βλαπτομένους, ἀλλὰ τιμωρητέα ἐν τάχει καὶ παντὶ σθένει. 4. καὶ ὡς ἡμῖς πρέπει βουλευέσθαι ἀδικουμένους, μηδεὶς διδασκίτω, ἀλλὰ τοὺς μέλλοντας ἀδικεῖν μᾶλλον πρέπει πολὺν χρόνον βουλευέσθαι. 5. ψηφίσεσθε οὖν, ὧ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἀξίως τῆς Σπάρτης τὸν πόλεμον, καὶ μήτε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἴτε μίζους γίνεσθαι, μήτε τοὺς ξυμμάχους καταπροδιδῶμεν, ἀλλὰ ξὺν τοῖς θεοῖς ἐπίωμεν πρὸς τοὺς ἀδικοῦντας.

LXXXVII. Τοιαῦτα λέξας ἐπεψηφίζεν αὐτὸς ἔφορος ὢν ἐς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων. 2. ὁ δὲ κρίνουσι γὰρ βοῆ καὶ οὐ ψήφῳ, οὐκ ἔση διαγιγνώσκειν τὴν βοῆν ὁποῖερα μείζων, ἀλλὰ βουλόμενος αὐτοὺς φανερῶς ἀποδεικνυμένους τὴν γνώμην ἐς τὸ πολεμεῖν μᾶλλον ὁρμηῆσαι ἔλεξεν· Ὅτῳ μὲν ἡμῶν, ὧ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, δοκοῦσι λελύσθαι αἱ σπορδαὶ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀδικεῖν, ἀνασπίτω

ἐς ἐκεῖνο τὸ χωρίον· δείξας τι χωρίον αὐτοῖς· ὅταν δὲ μὴ δοκοῖσιν, ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ θιάτερα. 3. ἀναστάντες δὲ δίστησαν, καὶ πολλῶ πλείους ἐγένοντο οἷς ἐδόκουν αἱ σποῖδαὶ λελύσθαι. 4. προσκαλέσαντες τε τοὺς ξυμμάχους εἶπον ὅτι σφίσι μὲν δοκοῖεν ἀδικεῖν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, βούλεσθαι δὲ καὶ τοὺς πάντας ξυμμάχους παρακαλέσαντες ψῆγον ἐπαγαγεῖν, ὅπως κοινῇ βουλευσάμενοι τὸν πόλεμον ποιῶνται, ἢν δοκῇ. 5. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου, διαπράξαμενοι ταῦτα, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναίων πρῶτος ὕστερον, ἐφ' ἅπερ ἦλθον χρηματίζαντες. 6. ἡ δὲ διαγνώμη αὕτη τῆς ἐκκλησίας, τοῦ τὰς σποῖδας λελύσθαι, ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ ἔτει καὶ δεκάτῳ τῶν τριακοντουτίδων σπονδῶν προκεχωρηκνῶν αἱ ἐγένοντο μετὰ τὰ Εὐβοϊκά.

LXXXVIII. Ἐψηγίσαντο δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰς σποῖδας λελύσθαι καὶ πολεμητέα εἶναι, οὐ τοσοῦτον τῶν ξυμμάχων πεισθέντες τοῖς λόγοις ὅσον φοβούμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, μὴ ἐπὶ μεῖζον δυνηθῶσιν, ὀρῶντες αὐτοῖς τὰ πολλὰ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐποχειρία ἴδη ὄντα. LXXXIX. οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι τρόπῳ τοιῷδε ἦλθον ἐπὶ τὰ πράγματα ἐν οἷς ἠΐξήθησαν. 2. ἐπειδὴ Μήδοι ἀνεχώρησαν ἐκ τῆς Εὐρώπης νικηθέντες καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῶ ὑπὸ Ἑλλήνων, καὶ οἱ καταφυγόντες αὐτῶν ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐς Μυκάλην διεφθάρησαν, Λεωτυρίδης μὲν ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, ὅσπερ ἠγεῖτο τῶν ἐν Μυκάλῃ Ἑλλήνων, ἀπεχώρησεν ἐπ' οἴκου ἔχων τοὺς ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου ξυμμάχους· οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ Ἰωνίας καὶ Ἑλλησπόντου ξύμμαχοι, ἴδη ἀφεστηκότες ἀπὸ βασιλείως, ὑπομείναντες Σηστόν ἐπολιόρχουν Μήδων ἐχόντων, καὶ ἐπιχειμάσαντες εἶλον αὐτὴν ἐκλιπόντων τῶν βαρβάρων. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἀπέπλευσαν ἐξ Ἑλλησιόντου ὡς ἕκαστοι κατὰ πόλεις. 3. Ἀθηναίων δὲ τὸ κοινόν, ἐπειδὴ αὐτοῖς οἱ βάρβαροι ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἀπῆλθον, διεκομίζοντο εὐθὺς, ὅθεν ὑπέξέθεντο παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ τὴν περιούσαν κατασκευήν, καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἀνοικοδομεῖν παρεσκευάζοντο καὶ τὰ τεῖχη. τοῦ τε γὰρ περιβύλου βριαχέα εἰστήκει καὶ οἰκίαι αἱ μὲν πολλαὶ πεπτώκεσαν, ὀλίγαι δὲ περιῆσαν, ἐν αἷς αὐτοὶ ἐσκήνησαν οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν Περσῶν. XC. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ αἰσθόμενοι τὸ μέλλον ἦλθον πρεσβεία, τὰ μὲν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἴδιον ἂν ὀρῶντες μίτ' ἐκείνους μίτ' ἄλλον μηδένα τεῖχος ἔχοντα, τὸ δὲ πλεόν τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐξοτρυνόντων καὶ φοβουμένων τοῦ τε ναυτικοῦ αὐτῶν τὸ πλῆθος, ὃ πρὶν οὐχ ὑπῆρχε, καὶ τὴν ἐς τὸν Μηδικὸν πόλεμον τόλμαν γενομένην.

2. ἡξιόν τε αὐτοὺς μὴ τειχίζειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἔξω Πελοποννήσου μᾶλλον ὅσοις εἰσίστηκει ξυγκαθελεῖν μετὰ σφῶν τοὺς περιβόλους, τὸ μὲν βουλούμενον καὶ ὑποπτον τῆς γνώμης οὐ δηλοῦντες ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ὡς δὲ τοῦ βαρβάρου, εἰ αὐθις ἐπέλθοι, οὐκ ἂν ἔχοντος ἀπὸ ἐχυροῦ ποθεν, ὡσπερ νῦν ἐκ τῶν Θηβῶν, ὀρμᾶσθαι· τὴν τε Πελοπόννησον πᾶσιν ἔφασαν ἰκανὴν εἶναι ἀναχώρησίν τε καὶ ἀφορμὴν. 3. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, Θεμιστοκλέους γνώμη, τοὺς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίους ταῦτ' εἰπόντας, ἀποκρινάμενοι ὅτι πέμψουσιν ὡς αὐτοὺς πρέσβεις περὶ ὧν λέγουσιν εὐθὺς ἀπήλλαξαν· ἑαυτὸν δ' ἐκέλευεν ἀποστέλλειν ὡς τάχιστα ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐς τὴν Λακεδαιμόνα, ἄλλους δὲ πρὸς ἑαυτῶ ἐλομένους πρέσβεις μὴ εὐθὺς ἐκπέμπειν, ἀλλ' ἐπισχεῖν μέχρι τοσοῦτου ἕως ἂν τὸ τεῖχος ἰκανὸν ἄρῳσιν ὥστε ἀπομάχεσθαι ἐκ τοῦ ἀναγκαιοτάτου ὕψους· τειχίζειν δὲ πάντας πανδημεὶ τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ αὐτοὺς καὶ γυναικας καὶ παῖδας, φειδομένους μήτε ἰδίου μήτε δημοσίου οἰκοδομήματος ὅθεν τις ὠφέλεια ἔσται ἐς τὸ ἔργον, ἀλλὰ καθαιροῦντας πάντα. 4. καὶ ὁ μὲν ταῦτα διδάζας καὶ ὑπειπὼν τᾶλλα ὅτι αὐτὸς τάκεῖ πράξοι ἄγχετο. 5. καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαιμόνα ἐλθὼν οὐ προσῆμι πρὸς τὰς ἀρχάς, ἀλλὰ διῆγε καὶ προῦφασίζετο. καὶ ὁπότε τις αὐτὸν ἔροιτο τῶν ἐν τέλει ὄντων ὅ, τι οὐκ ἐπέρχεται ἐπὶ τὸ κοινόν, ἔφη τοὺς ξυμπρέσβεις ἀναμένειν, ἀσχολίας δὲ τινος οὕσης αὐτοὺς ὑπολειφθῆναι, προσδέχεσθαι μέντοι ἐν τάχει ἡξιν καὶ θαυμάζειν ὡς οὐπω πάρευσιν. XCI. οἱ δὲ ἀκούοντες τῷ μὲν Θεμιστοκλεῖ ἐπέειθοντο διὰ φιλίαν αὐτοῦ· τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἀγικνουμένων καὶ σαφῶς κατηγορούντων ὅτι τειχίζεται τε καὶ ἤδη ὕψος λαμβάνει, οὐκ εἶχον ὅπως χρῆ ἀπιστῆσαι. 2. γνοὺς δὲ ἐκεῖνος κελεύει αὐτοὺς μὴ λόγοις μᾶλλον παράγεσθαι, ἢ πέμψαι σφῶν αὐτῶν ἄνδρας οἵτινες χρηστοί, καὶ πιστῶς ἀπαγγελῶσι σκεψάμενοι. 3. ἀποστέλλουσιν οὖν, καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις κρῖνα πέμψει κελεύων ὡς ἥμιστα ἐπιφανῶς κατασχεῖν καὶ μὴ ἀρεῖναι πρὶν ἂν αὐτοὶ πάλιν κομισθῶσιν· ἤδη γὰρ καὶ ἦκον αὐτῶ οἱ ξυμπρέσβεις, Ἀβρώνηχος τε ὁ Ἀνσικλέους καὶ Ἀριστείδης ὁ Ἀνσιμάχου ἀγγέλοντες ἔχειν ἰκανῶς τὸ τεῖχος· ἐφοβείτο γὰρ μὴ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, σαῶς, ὁπότε σαφῶς ἀκούσειαν, οὐκέτι ἀρῶσιν. 4. οἱ τε οἷν Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς πρέσβεις ὡσπερ ἐπεστάλην κατεῖχον, καὶ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐπελθὼν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, ἐνταῦθα δὴ φανερῶς εἶπεν, ὅτι ἡ μὲν πόλις σφῶν τετείχισται ἤδη, ὥστε ἰκανὴ εἶναι

εἰδὼς τὸν πόλιν ὅτε ἐδόκει ἐκλιπεῖν ἄμεινον εἶναι καὶ ἐς τὰς ναῦς ἐσβῆναι, ἄνευ ἐκείτων ἔφασαν γρόντες τολμῆσαι, καὶ ὅσα αὐτῶν μετ' ἐκείνων βουλευέσθαι, οὐδεὶός ἕστεροι γρώμη γενῆναι. 6. δοκεῖν οἷον σφίσι καὶ τῶν ἄμεινον εἶναι τὴν ἑαυτῶν πόλιν τεῖχος ἔχειν, καὶ ἰδίῃ τοῖς πολίταις καὶ ἐς τοὺς πάντας ξημμάχους ὠφελιμώτερον εἶσθαι. 7. οὐ γὰρ οἷόν τ' εἶναι, μὴ ἀπὸ ἀντιπάλου περισκευῆς ὁμοῖόν τι ἢ ἴσον ἐς τὸ κοινὸν βουλευέσθαι. ἢ πάντας οὖν ἀτειχίστους ἔφη χρῆναι ξημμαχεῖν ἢ καὶ τὰδε νομίζειν ὀρθῶς ἔχειν. XCII. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀκούσαντες ὀργῆν μὲν θανεράν οὐκ ἐποιοῦντο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐπὶ κωλύμῃ, ἀλλὰ γνώμης παραινέσει δι' ἑνὸς τῶν κοινῶν ἐπηρεεύσαντο· ἅμα δὲ καὶ προσφιλεῖς ὄντες ἐν τῷ τότε διὰ τὴν ἐς τὸν Μῆδον προθυμίαν τὰ μάλιστα αὐτοῖς ἐτύγγαρον· τῆς μέντοι βουλίσσεως ἀμαρτάνοντες ἀδύλως ἦχθοντο. οἳ τε πρέσβεις ἑκατέρων ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἴκον ἀνεπικλήτως.

XCIII. Τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν πόλιν εἰτείχισαν ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ. 2. καὶ δῆλη ἡ οἰκοδομία ἐτι καὶ νῦν ἐστίν ὅτι κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐγένετο. οἱ γὰρ θεμέλιοι παντοίων λίθων ὑπόκεινται καὶ οὐ ξυνεργασμένων ἐστίν ἢ, ἀλλ' ὡς ἕκαστοί ποτε προσέφερον· πολλαὶ τε στήλαι ἀπὸ σημάτων καὶ λίθοι εἰργασμένοι ἐγκατελέγησαν. μεῖζων γὰρ ὁ περιβόλος πανταχῆ ἐξίχθη τῆς πόλεως, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο πάντα ὁμοίως κινουῦντες ἠπείγοντο. 3. ἐπίσσε δὲ καὶ τοῦ Πειραιῶς τὰ λοιπὰ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς οἰκοδομεῖν· ὑπῆρχτο δ' αὐτοῦ πρότερον ἐπὶ τῆς ἐκείνου ἀρχῆς ἢς κατ' ἐναντίον Ἀθηναίοις ἦρξε· νομίζων τὸ τε χωρίον καλὸν εἶναι, λιμένους ἔχον τρεῖς ἀντοφρεῖς, καὶ αὐτοὺς ναυτικούς γεγενημένους μέγα προσφέρειν ἐς τὸ κτίσασθαι δύναμιν. 4. τῆς γὰρ δὴ θαλάσσης πρῶτος ἐτόλμησεν εἰπεῖν ὡς ἀνθεκτέα ἐστὶ, καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐθὺς ξηγκατεσκευάζε. 5. καὶ ὠκοδόμησαν τῇ ἐκείνου γνώμῃ τὸ πάχος τοῦ τεύχους, ὅπερ νῦν ἐτι δῆλόν ἐστι περὶ τὸν Πειραιῶν· δύο γὰρ ἄμειζαι ἐναντία ἀλλήλαις τοὺς λίθους ἐπέγηγον. ἐντὸς δὲ οὔτε χάλιξ οὔτε πηλὸς ἦν, ἀλλὰ ξηνφοδομημένοι μεγάλοι λίθοι καὶ ἐν τομῇ ἰγγῶνιοι, σιδήρῳ πρὸς ἀλλήλους τὰ ἐξωθεν καὶ μολιβδῶν δεδεδμένοι. τὸ δὲ ὕψος ἦρισον μάλιστα ἐτελέσθη οὐ διενοεῖτο. 6. ἐβούλετο γὰρ τῷ μεγέθει καὶ τῷ πάχει ἀφιστάναί

ἐλθόντων τῶν πολεμίων ἐπιβουλὰς· ἀνθρώπων τε ἐνόμιζεν ὀλίγων καὶ τῶν ἐχθροιστάτων ἀρκέσειν τὴν φυλακὴν, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους ἐς τὰς ναῦς ἐσβήσεσθαι. 7. ταῖς γὰρ ναυσὶ μάλιστα προσέκειτο, ἰδὼν, ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ τῆς βασιλείως στρατιᾶς τὴν κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐφοδὸν εὐποροῦν τῆς κατὰ γῆν οὐσαν· τὸν τε Πειραιᾶ ὠφελιμώτερον ἐνόμιζε τῆς ἁπλοῦς πόλεως, καὶ πολλάκις τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις παρήγει, ἣν ἄρια ποιεῖ κατὰ γῆν βιασθῶσι, καταβάνας ἐς αὐτὸν ταῖς ναυσὶ πρὸς ἄπαντας ἀνθίστασθαι. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν οὖν οὕτως ἐτειχίσθησαν καὶ τἄλλα κατεσκευάζοντο εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν Μήδων ἀναχώρησιν.

XCIV. Πανσανίας δὲ ὁ Κλεομβρότου ἐκ Λακεδαιμόνου στρατηγὸς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐξεπέμφθη μετὰ εἴκοσι νεῶν ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου· ξυμπλεον δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι τριάκοντα ναυσὶ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων πλῆθος. 2. καὶ ἐστράτευσαν ἐς Κύπρον καὶ αὐτῆς τὰ πολλὰ κατεστρέψαντο, καὶ ὕστερον ἐς Βυζάντιον Μήδων ἐχόντων καὶ ἐξεπολιόρησαν ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ. XCV. ἦδη δὲ βυαίου ὄντος αὐτοῦ, οἱ τε ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες ἤχοντο, καὶ οὐχ ἥμιστοι οἱ Ἴωνες καὶ ὄσοι ἀπὸ βασιλείως νεωστὶ ἠλευθέρωντο· φοιτῶντές τε πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἠξίουσαν αὐτοὺς ἡγεμόνας σφῶν γενέσθαι κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενές, καὶ Πανσανίᾳ μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν, ἣν που βιάζεται. 2. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐδέξαντό τε τοὺς λόγους καὶ προσεῖχον τὴν γνώμην ὡς οὐ περιουσίμοι τἄλλα τε καταστησόμενοι ἢ φαίνοιτο ἄριστα αὐτοῖς. 3. ἐν ταύτῃ δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μετεπέμποντο Πανσανίαν ἀνακρινόντες ὧν περὶ ἐπενθιόνοντο· καὶ γὰρ ἀδικία πολλὴ κατηγορεῖτο αὐτοῦ ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τῶν ἀγικνουμένων, καὶ τυραννίδος μᾶλλον ἐμαίετο μίμησις ἢ στρατηγία. 4. ξυπέβη τε αὐτῷ καλεῖσθαι τε ἄμα καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους τῇ ἐκείνου ἐχθρῇ παρ' Ἀθηναίους μετατάξασθαι πλὴν τῶν ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου στρατιωτῶν. 5. ἐλθὼν δὲ ἐς Λακεδαιμόνα τῶν μὲν ἰδίᾳ πρὸς τινα ἀδικημάτων εὐθύνη, τὰ δὲ μέγιστα ἀπολέται μὴ ἀδικεῖν· κατηγορεῖτο δὲ αὐτοῦ οὐχ ἥμιστοι Μιθισμός καὶ ἰδοκεῖ σαφέστατον εἶναι. 6. καὶ ἐκεῖνον μὲν οὐκέτι ἐκπέμπουσιν ἄρχοντα, Δόρκιν δὲ καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς μετ' αὐτοῦ στρατιᾶν ἐχόντας οὐ πολλήν· οἷς οὐκέτι ἐτίθεισαν οἱ ξυμμάχοι τὴν ἡγεμονίαν· 7. οἱ δὲ αἰσθόμενοι ἀπῆλθον· καὶ ἄλλους οὐκέτι ὕστερον ἐξέπεμψαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, φοβούμενοι μὴ σφίσι οἱ ἐξίοντες χείρους γίνωνται, ὅπερ καὶ ἐν τῇ Πανσανίᾳ ἐτείδον· ἀπαλλαξίοντες δὲ καὶ τοῦ Μιθισμῶν πολέμου, καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους νομίζοντες ἰκα-

ρους ἐξηγεῖσθαι, καὶ σήσιν ἐν τῷ τότε παρόντι ἐπιτιδεῖους ΧCVI. παραλαβόντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν ἡγεμονίαν τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἐόντων τῶν ξυμμάχων, διὰ τὸ Πανσαίου μῖσος, εἵαξαν ἅς τε εἶδει παρέχειν τῶν πόλεων χρήματα πρὸς τὸν βάρβαρον καὶ ἅς ναῦς. πρόσχημα γὰρ ἦν ἀμύνασθαι ὧν ἔπαθον διηοῦντας τὴν βασιλέως χώραν· καὶ Ἑλληνοταμίαι τότε πρῶτον Ἀθηναίοις κατέστη ἀρχή, οἱ ἐδέχοντο τὸν φόρον. οὕτω γὰρ ὠνομάσθη τῶν χρημάτων ἡ φροά. ἦν δ' ὁ πρῶτος φόρος ταχθεὶς τετρακόσια τάλαντα καὶ ἐξήκοντα. ταμιεῖόν τε Δῆλος ἦν αὐτοῖς καὶ αἱ ξένοδοι ἐς τὸ ἱερὸν ἐγίνοντο. ΧCVII. ἡγούμενοι δὲ αὐτονόμων τὸ πρῶτον τῶν ξυμμάχων, καὶ ἀπὸ κοινῶν ξυνόδων βουλευόντων, τσαδάδε ἐπῆλθον πολέμῳ τε καὶ διαχωρίσει πραγματίων μεταξὺ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου καὶ τοῦ Μηδικοῦ, ἃ ἐγένετο πρὸς τε τὸν βάρβαρον αὐτοῖς, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς σφετέρους ξυμμάχους νεωτερίζοντας, καὶ Πελοποννησίων τοὺς αἰεὶ προστιγχνάροντας ἐν ἐκάστῳ. 2. ἔγραψα δὲ αὐτά, καὶ τὴν ἐκβολὴν τοῦ λόγου ἐποιησάμην διὰ τὸδε, ὅτι τοῖς πρὸ ἐμοῦ ἄπασιν ἐκλιπὲς τοῦτο ἦν τὸ χωρίον, καὶ ἢ τὰ πρὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν Ἑλληνικὰ ξυνετίθεσαν ἢ αὐτὰ τὰ Μηδικά· τούτων δὲ ὅσπερ καὶ ἦψατο ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ξυγγραφῇ Ἑλλάνικος, βραχέως τε καὶ τοῖς χρόνοις οὐκ ἀκριβῶς ἐπεμνήσθη· ἅμα δὲ καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀπόδειξιν ἔχει τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν οἷῳ τρόπῳ κατέστη.

ΧCVIII. Πρῶτον μὲν Ἠϊόνα τὴν ἐπὶ Στρυμόνι, Μίδων ἐχόντων πολιορκίᾳ εἶλον καὶ ἠδραπόδισαν Κίμωνος τοῦ Μιλτιάδου στρατηγούντος. 2. ἔπειτα Σκῆρον τὴν ἐν τῷ Αἰγαίῳ νῆσον, ἣν ὄκον Δόλοπες, ἠδραπόδισαν καὶ ὄκισαν αὐτοί. 3. πρὸς δὲ Καρυστίους αὐτοῖς ἄνευ τῶν ἄλλων Εὐβοίων πόλεμος ἐγένετο, καὶ χρότῳ ξυνέβησαν καθ' ὁμολογίαν. 4. Ναξίους δὲ ἀποστᾶσι μετὰ ταῦτα ἐπολέμησαν καὶ πολιορκίᾳ παρεστήσαντο. πρώτη τε αὕτη πόλις ξυμμηχὶς παρὰ τὸ καθεστηκὸς ἔδουλώθη, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὡς ἐκάστη ξυνέβη. ΧCIX. αἰτίαι δὲ ἄλλαι τε ἦσαν τῶν ἀποστάσεων καὶ μέγισται αἱ τῶν φόρων καὶ νεῶν ἔκδειαι, καὶ λειποστράτιον εἶ τῳ ἐγένετο. οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀκριβῶς ἐπρασσον καὶ λυπηροὶ ἦσαν, οὐκ εἰωθόσιν οὐδὲ βουλευμένοις ταλαιπωρεῖν προσάγοιτες τὰς ἀνάγκας· 2. ἦσαν δὲ πως καὶ ἄλλως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκέτι ὁμοίως ἐν ἰδοτῇ ἄρχοντες, καὶ οὔτε ξυνεστράτευον ἀπὸ τῶν ἴσων φάδιόν τε προσάγεσθαι ἦν αὐτοῖς τοὺς ἀφισταμένους. 3. ὧν αὐτοῖ

αἷτιοι ἐγένοντο οἱ ξυμμαχοὶ· διὰ γὰρ τὴν ἀπόκησιν ταύτην τῶν στρατειῶν οἱ πλείους αὐτῶν, ἵνα μὴ ἀπ' οἴκου ὦσι, χρήματα ἐτάζαντο ἀντὶ τῶν νεῶν τὸ ἰκνούμενον ἀνάλωμα φέρειν, καὶ τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις ἤϋξετο τὸ ναυτικὸν ἀπὸ τῆς δαπάνης ἣν ἐκεῖνοι ξυμφέροισιν, αὐτοὶ δὲ ὁπότε ἀποσταῖεν, ἀπαράσκευοι καὶ ἄπειροι ἐς τὸν πόλεμον καθίσταντο.

C. Ἐγένετο δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ ἡ ἐπ' Εὐρυνμέδοντι ποταμῶ ἐν Παμφυλίᾳ πεζομαχία καὶ ναυμαχία Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων πρὸς Μιδούς, καὶ ἐνίκων τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἀμφοτέρω Ἀθηναῖοι Κίμωνος τοῦ Μιλτιάδου στρατηγούντος, καὶ εἶλον τριήρεις Φοινίκων καὶ διέφθειραν τὰς πάσας ἐς τὰς διακοσίας. 2. χρόνῳ δὲ ὕστερον ξυμβῆ Θεσίους αὐτῶν ἀποστῆναι, διενεχθέντας περὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ ἀντιπέρας Θράκῃ ἐμποριῶν καὶ τοῦ μετάλλου, ἃ ἐνέμοντο. καὶ ναυσὶ μὲν ἐπὶ Θάσῳ πλεύσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ναυμαχίᾳ ἐκράτησαν καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν ἀπέβησαν, 3. ἐπὶ δὲ Στρυμόνα πέμψαντες μυρίους οἰκητορας αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους, ὡς οἰκοῦντες τὰς τότε καλουμένας Ἐννέα ὁδοὺς νῦν δὲ Ἀμφίπολιν, τῶν μὲν Ἐννέα ὁδῶν αὐτοὶ ἐκράτησαν, ἃς εἶχον Ἡδωνοὶ, προελθόντες δὲ τῆς Θράκης ἐς μεσόγειαν διεφθάρησαν ἐν Δραβήσκῳ τῇ Ἡδωνικῇ ὑπὸ τῶν Θρακῶν ξυμπάντων, οἷς πολέμιον ἦν τὸ χωρίον αἱ Ἐννέα ὁδοὶ κτιζόμενον. CI. Θάσιοι δὲ νικηθέντες μάχαις καὶ πολιορκούμενοι, Λακεδαιμονίους ἐπεκαλοῦντο, καὶ ἐπαμῦναι ἐκέλευον ἐσβαλόντας ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν. 2. οἱ δὲ ὑπέσχοντο μὲν κρύφα τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἐμελλον, διεκωλύθησαν δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ γενομένου σεισμοῦ, ἐν ᾧ καὶ οἱ Εἰλωτες αὐτοῖς καὶ τῶν περιοίκων Θουριῶται τε καὶ Αἰθεεῖς ἐς Ἰθώμην ἀπέστησαν. πλείστοι δὲ τῶν Εἰλώτων ἐγένοντο οἱ τῶν παλαιῶν Μεσσηνίων τότε δουλωθέντων ἀπόγονοι· ἢ καὶ Μεσσηνιοὶ ἐκλήθησαν οἱ πάντες. 3. πρὸς μὲν οὖν τοὺς ἐν Ἰθώμῃ πόλεμος καθεστήκει Λακεδαιμονίοις· Θάσιοι δὲ τρίτῳ ἔτει πολιορκούμενοι ὠμολόγησαν Ἀθηναίοις, τεῖχός τε καθελόντες καὶ ναῦς παραδόντες, χρήματά τε ὅσα ἔδει ἀποδοῦναι ἀντίκα ταξάμενοι καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν φέρειν, τὴν τε ἡπειρον καὶ τὸ μέταλλον ἀφέντες. CII. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δέ, ὡς αὐτοῖς πρὸς τοὺς ἐν Ἰθώμῃ ἐμῆκνυτο ὁ πόλεμος, ἄλλους τε ἐπεκαλέσαντο ξυμμάχους καὶ Ἀθηναίους· οἱ δ' ἦλθον Κίμωνος στρατηγούντος πλήθει οὐκ ὀλίγῳ. 2. μάλιστα δ' αὐτοὺς ἐπεκαλέσαντο ὅτι τειχομαχεῖν ἐδόκουν δυνατοὶ εἶναι, τοῖς

δὲ πολιορκίας μακρᾶς καθεστηκίας τούτου ἐνδεᾶ ἐφαίετο· βία γὰρ ἂν εἶλον τὸ χωρίον. 3. καὶ διαφορὰ ἐκ ταύτης τῆς στρατείας πρῶτον Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις γαιερῶ ἐγένετο. οἱ γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἐπειδὴ τὸ χωρίον βία οὐκ ἤλπισετο, δεισιαντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ τολμηρὸν καὶ τὴν νεωτεροποιίαν, καὶ ἀλλοσύλους ἅμα ἠγησάμενοι, μή τι, ἦν παραμείνωσιν, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν Ἰθώμῃ πεισθέντες νεωτερίσωσι, μόνους τῶν ξυμμαχῶν ἀπέπεμψαν τὴν μὲν ὑποψίαν οὐ δηλοῦντες, εἰπόντες δὲ ὅτι οὐδὲν προσδέονται αὐτῶν ἐτι.

4. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἐγνωσαν οὐκ ἐπὶ τῷ βελτίω λόγῳ ἀποπεμπόμενοι, ἀλλὰ τινος ὑπόπτου γενομένου, καὶ δεινὸν ποιησάμενοι καὶ οὐκ ἀξιόσαντες ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων τοῦτο παθεῖν, εὐθύς ἐπειδὴ ἀνεχώρησαν, ἀφέντες τὴν γενομένην ἐπὶ τῷ Μήδῳ ξυμμαχίαν πρὸς αὐτοὺς Ἀργείοις τοῖς ἐκείνων πολεμίοις ξύμμαχοι ἐγένοντο, καὶ πρὸς Θεσσαλοὺς ἅμα ἀμφοτέροις οἱ αὐτοὶ ὄρκοι καὶ ξυμμαχία κατέστη.

CIH. οἱ δ' ἐν Ἰθώμῃ δεκάτῳ ἔτει, ὡς οὐκέτι ἐδύνατο ἀντέχειν, ξυνέβησαν πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐφ' ᾧ τε ἐξίσωσιν ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ὑπόσπονδοι καὶ μηδέποτε ἐπιβήσονται αὐτῆς· ἦν δέ τις ἀλίσκεται, τοῦ λαβόντος εἶναι δούλον. 2. ἦν δέ τι καὶ χρηστήριον τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις Πυθικὸν πρὸ τοῦ, τὸν ἰκέτην τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Ἰθωμήτα ἀγιέναι. 3. ἐξῆλθον δὲ αὐτοὶ καὶ παῖδες καὶ γυναῖκες, καὶ αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναῖοι δεξιόμενοι κατ' ἔχθος ἴδῃ τὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐς Ναύπακτον κατόκισαν, ἦν ἔτιχον ἰρηκότες νεωστὶ Λοκρῶν τῶν Ὀζολῶν ἐχόντων. 4. προσεχώρησαν δὲ καὶ Μεγαρῆς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς ξυμμαχίαν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀποστάντες, ὅτι αὐτοὺς Κορινθιοὶ περὶ γῆς ὄρων πολέμῳ κατεῖχον. καὶ ἔσχον Ἀθηναῖοι Μέγαρα καὶ Ἰγγάς, καὶ τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη ὠκοδόμησαν Μεγαρεῦσι τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς εἰλεως ἐς Νίσαιαν καὶ ἐφρουροῦν αὐτοί. καὶ Κορινθίοις μὲν οὐκ ἤμισα ἀπὸ τοῦδε τὸ σφοδρὸν μῖσος ἤρξατο πρῶτον ἐς Ἀθηναίους γενέσθαι.

CIV. Ἰνάρος δὲ ὁ Ψαμμητίχου Αἴβυς βασιλεὺς Αἰβύων τῶν πρὸς Αἰγύπτῳ, ὀρμώμενος ἐκ Μαρείας τῆς ὑπὲρ Φάρον πόλεως, ἀπέστησεν Αἰγύπτου τὰ πλέω ἀπὸ βασιλείως Ἀρταξέρξου, καὶ αὐτὸς ἄρχων γεόμενος Ἀθηναίους ἐπηγάγετο. 2. οἱ δέ, ἔτιχον γὰρ ἐς Κύπρον στρατευόμενοι ναυσὶ διακοσίαις αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμαχῶν, ἦλθον ἀπολιπόντες τὴν Κύπρον, καὶ ἀναπλεύσαντες ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ἐς τὸν Νεῖλον, τοῦ τε ποταμοῦ κρατοῦντες καὶ τῆς Μέμ-

φιδος τῶν δύο μερῶν πρὸς τὸ τρίτον μέρος, ὃ καλεῖται Λευκὸν τεῖχος ἐπολέμουν. ἐνῆσαν δὲ αὐτόθι Περσῶν καὶ Μήδων οἱ καταφυγόντες, καὶ Αἰγυπτίων οἱ μὴ Ξυναποσιάντες.

CV. Ἀθηναῖοις δὲ ναυσὶν ἀποβῶσιν ἐς Ἀλίαν πρὸς Κορινθίους καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίους μάχη ἐγένετο, καὶ ἐνίκων Κορίνθιοι. καὶ ὕστερον Ἀθηναῖοι ἐναυμάχησαν ἐπὶ Κεκροφαιεῖα Πελοποννησίων ναυσί, καὶ ἐνίκων Ἀθηναῖοι. 2. πολέμον δὲ καταστάντος πρὸς Αἰγυπτίας Ἀθηναῖοις μετὰ ταῦτα, ναυμαχία γίνεται ἐπ' Αἰγίνη μεγάλη Ἀθηναίων καὶ Αἰγυπτῶν, καὶ οἱ ξυμμαχοὶ ἐκατέροις παρήσαν, καὶ ἐνίκων Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ ναῦς ἑβδομήκοντα λαβόντες αὐτῶν, ἐς τὴν γῆν ἀπέβησαν καὶ ἐπολιόρχουν, Λεωκράτους τοῦ Στροίβου στρατηγούντος. 3. ἔπειτα Πελοποννήσιοι ἀμύνειν βουλόμενοι Αἰγυπτίας ἐς μὲν τὴν Αἴγιαν τριακοσίους ὀπλίτας, πρότερον Κορινθίων καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίων ἐπικούρους διβίβισαν, τὰ δὲ ἄκρα τῆς Γερανείας κατέλαβον, 4. καὶ ἐς τὴν Μεγαρίδα κατέβησαν Κορίνθιοι μετὰ τῶν Ξυμμαχῶν, νομίζοντες ἀδυνάτους εἶσεσθαι Ἀθηναίους βοηθεῖν τοῖς Μεγαρίταις, ἐν τε Αἰγίνη ἀπούσης στρατιᾶς πολλῆς, καὶ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ ἦν δὲ καὶ βοηθῶσιν, ἀπ' Αἰγίνης ἀναστήσεσθαι αὐτούς. 5. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ μὲν πρὸς Αἰγίνη στρατεύματα οὐκ ἐκίνησαν, τῶν δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ὑπολοίπων οἳ τε πρεσβυτάτοι καὶ οἱ νεώτατοι ἀσικνοῦνται ἐς τὰ Μέγαρα, Μυρωνίδου στρατηγούντος. 6. καὶ μάχης γενομένης ἰσορρόπου πρὸς Κορινθίους διεκρίθησαν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, καὶ ἐνόμισαν αὐτοὶ ἐκάτεροι οὐκ ἔλασσον ἔχειν ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ. 7. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐκράτησαν γὰρ ὅμως μᾶλλον, ἀπελθόντων τῶν Κορινθίων τροπαῖον ἐστήσαν· οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι κακιζόμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει πρεσβυτέρων, καὶ παρασκευασάμενοι ἡμέρας ὕστερον δώδεκα μάλιστα, ἐλθόντες ἀνθίστασαν τροπαῖον καὶ αὐτοὶ ὡς νικήσαντες. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκβοηθήσαντες ἐκ τῶν Μεγάρων τοὺς τε τὸ τροπαῖον ἰστάντας διαφθείρουσι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμβalόντες ἐκράτησαν. CVI. οἱ δὲ νικώμενοι ὑπεχώρουν, καὶ τι αὐτῶν μέρος οὐκ ὀλίγον προσβιασθὲν καὶ διαμαρτὸν τῆς ὁδοῦ ἐσέπεσεν ἐς του χωρίον ἰδιώτου, ᾧ ἔτιγεν ὄρυγμα μέγα περιεῖργον καὶ οὐκ ἦν ἔξοδος. 2. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι γνόντες, κατὰ πρόσωπόν τε εἴργον τοῖς ὀπλίταις, καὶ περιστήσαντες κύκλῳ τοὺς φυλοῖς, κατέλευσαν πάντας τοὺς ἐσελθόντας, καὶ πάθος μέγα τοῦτο Κορινθίοις ἐγένετο. τὸ δὲ πλήθος ἀπεχώρησεν αὐτοῖς τῆς στρατιᾶς ἐπ' οἶκον.

CVII. Ἦρξαντο δὲ κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους τούτους καὶ τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη ἐς θάλασσαν Ἀθηναῖοι οἰκοδομεῖν, τό τε Φαληρόνδε καὶ τὸ ἐς Πειραιᾶ. 2. καὶ Φωκίων στρατευσάντων ἐς Δωριᾶς, τῆς Λακεδαιμονίων μητρόπολις, Βοιὸν καὶ Κεντίσιον καὶ Ἐριεῶν, καὶ ἐλόντων ἐν τῶν πολισμάτων τούτων, οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Νικομήδους τοῦ Κλεομβρότου ὑπὲρ Πλειστούνακτος τοῦ Πανσανίου βασιλέως, νέον ὄντος ἔτι, ἡγουμένον, ἐβόηθησαν τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν, ἑαυτῶν τε πεντακοσίους καὶ χιλίους ὀπλίταις καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων μυρίοις, καὶ τοὺς Φωκίας ὁμολογίᾳ ἀναγκάσαντες ἀποδοῦναι τὴν πόλιν ἀπεχωρὸν πάλιν. 3. καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν μὲν αὐτούς, διὰ τοῦ Κρισίου κόλπου εἰ βούλοιντο περαιοῦσθαι, Ἀθηναῖοι νανσὶ περιπλεύσαντες ἔμελλον κωλύσειν· διὰ δὲ τῆς Γερανείας οὐκ ἀσφαλὲς εἰφαίνετο αὐτοῖς Ἀθηναίων ἔχοντων Μέγαρα καὶ Πηγὰς πορεύεσθαι. δύσοδος τε γὰρ ἡ Γερανεία καὶ ἐσφραεῖτο αἰὲν ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων· καὶ τότε ἡσθάνοντο αὐτοὺς μέλλοντας καὶ ταύτη κωλύσειν. 4. ἔδοξε δ' αὐτοῖς ἐν Βοιωτοῖς περιμείνασι σκέψασθαι ὅτι πῶς ἀσφαλιέστατα διαπορεύσονται. τὸ δέ τι καὶ ἄνδρες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπήγον αὐτοὺς κρύφα, ἐλπίσαντες δῆμόν τε καταπαύσειν καὶ τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη οἰκοδομούμενα. 5. ἐβόηθησαν δὲ ἐπ' αὐτοῖς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πανδημί, καὶ Ἀργείων χίλιοι καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων ὡς ἕκαστοι· ξύμπαντες δὲ ἔγενοντο τετρακισχίλιοι καὶ μύριοι. 6. νομίσαντες δὲ ἀπορεῖν ὅπῃ διέλθωσιν, ἐπεστράτευσαν αὐτοῖς, καὶ τι καὶ τοῦ δήμου καταλύσεως ὑποψία. 7. ἦλθον δὲ καὶ Θεσσαλῶν ἰππῆς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικόν, οἱ μετέστησαν ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ παρὰ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. CVIII. γενομένης δὲ μάχης ἐν Ταναγρα τῆς Βοιωτίας ἐνίκων Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξυμμαχοί, καὶ φόρος ἐγένετο ἀμφοτέρων πολὺς. 2. καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν ἐς τὴν Μεγαρίδα ἐλθόντες καὶ δειδροτομήσαντες, πάλιν ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἶκον διὰ Γερανείας καὶ Ἰσθμοῦ· Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ δευτέρᾳ καὶ ἐξηκοστῇ ἡμέρᾳ μετὰ τὴν μάχην ἐστράτευσαν ἐς Βοιωτοὺς, Μερωνίδου στρατηγούντος, καὶ μάχῃ ἐν Οἰνοφύτοις τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς νικήσαντες, 3. τῆς τε γῶρας ἐκράτησαν τῆς Βοιωτίας καὶ Φωκίδος, καὶ Ταναγραίων τὸ εἶχος περιεῖλον, καὶ Λοκρῶν τῶν Ὀποντιῶν ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας ὁμήρους τοὺς πλουσιωτάτους ἔλαβον, τὰ τε τεῖχη τὰ ἑαυτῶν τὰ μακρὰ λπετέλεσαν. ὁμολόγησαν δὲ καὶ Αἰγινήται μετὰ ταῦτα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, τεῖχη τε περιελόντες καὶ ναῦς παραδόντες, φόρον τε

ταξάμενοι ἐς τὸν ἔπειτα χρόνον. 5. καὶ Πελοπόννησον περιέπλευσαν Ἀθηναῖοι Τολμίδου τοῦ Τολμαίου στρατηγοῦντος· καὶ τὸ νεώριον τὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐνέπρησαν, καὶ Χαλκίδα Κορινθίων πόλιν εἶλον, καὶ Σικυωνίους ἐν ἀποβάσει τῆς γῆς μάχῃ ἐκράτησαν.

CIX. Οἱ δὲ ἐν τῇ Αἰγύπτῳ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ ξυμμαχοὶ ἐπέμενον καὶ αὐτοῖς πολλαὶ ἰδέαι πολέμων κατέστησαν. 2. τὸ μὲν γὰρ πρῶτον ἐκράτουν τῆς Αἰγύπτου Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ βασιλεὺς πέμπει ἐς Λακεδαιμόνα Μεγάβαζον ἄνδρα Πέρσῃ χρήματα ἔχοντα, ὅπως ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐσβαλεῖν πεισθέντων τῶν Πελοποννησίων ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου ἀπαγάγοι Ἀθηναίους. 3. ὡς δὲ αὐτῷ οὐ προὔχῳρει καὶ τὰ χρήματα ἄλλως ἀναλοῦτο, ὁ μὲν Μεγάβαζος καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν χρημάτων πάλιν ἐς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐκομίσθη, Μεγάβαζον δὲ τὸν Ζωπύρου πέμπει ἄνδρα Πέρσῃ μετὰ στρατιῆς πολλῆς· 4. ὃς ἀφικόμενος κατὰ γῆν τοὺς τε Αἰγυπτίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμαχούς μάχῃ ἐκράτησε καὶ ἐκ τῆς Μίμφιδος ἐξήλασε τοὺς Ἕλληνας καὶ τέλος ἐς Προσωπίτιδα τὴν νῆσον κατέκλεισε, καὶ ἐπολιόρχει ἐν αὐτῇ ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ μῆνας ἕξ μέχρι οὗ ξηράνας τὴν διώρυχα καὶ παρατρέψας ἄλλη τὸ ὕδωρ τὰς τε ναῦς ἐπὶ τοῦ ξηροῦ ἐποίησε καὶ τῆς νήσου τὰ πολλὰ ἤπειρον, καὶ διαβὰς εἶλε τὴν νῆσον περὶ. CX. οὕτω μὲν τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων πράγματα ἐφ' ἑσθέρῃ, ἕξ ἔτη πολεμήσαντα· καὶ ὀλίγοι ἀπὸ πολλῶν πορευόμενοι διὰ τῆς Αἰβύης ἐς Κυρήνην ἐσώθησαν, οἱ δὲ πλεῖστοι ἀπώλοντο. 2. Αἴγυπτος δὲ πάλιν ὑπὸ βασιλείᾳ ἐγένετο πλὴν Ἀμυρταίου τοῦ ἐν τοῖς ἔλεσι βασιλέως· τοῦτον δὲ διὰ μέγεθός τε τοῦ ἔλους οὐκ ἐδύνατο ἐλεῖν, καὶ ἅμα μαχμώτατοί εἰσι τῶν Αἰγυπτίων οἱ ἔλειοι. 3. Ἰνάρως δὲ ὁ τῶν Αἰβύων βασιλεὺς, ὃς τὰ πάντα ἔπραξε περὶ τῆς Αἰγύπτου, προδοσίᾳ ληφθεὶς ἀνεσταυρώθη. 4. ἐκ δὲ τῶν Ἀθητῶν καὶ τῆς ἄλλης ξυμμαχίδος πεντήκοντα τριήρεις διάδοχοι πλέουσαι ἐς Αἴγυπτον ἔσχον κατὰ τὸ Μενδήσιον κέρας, οὐκ εἰδότες τῶν γεγενημένων οὐδέν. καὶ αὐτοῖς ἐκ τε γῆς ἐπιπεσόντες πεζοὶ καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης Φοινίκων ναυτικὸν διέφθειραν τὰς πολλὰς τῶν νεῶν, αἱ δ' ἐλάσσους διέφυγον πάλιν. 5. τὰ μὲν κατὰ τὴν μεγάλην στρατείαν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμαχῶν ἐς Αἴγυπτον οὕτως ἐτελεύτησεν.

CXI. Ἐκ δὲ Θεσσαλίας Ὀρέστης ὁ Ἐγκρατίδοι υἱὸς τοῦ Θεσσαλῶν βασιλέως φεύγων, ἐπεισεν Ἀθηναίους ἑαυτοὶ κατάγειν· καὶ παραλαβόντες Βοιωτοὺς καὶ Φωκίας, ὄντας ξυμμαχούς,

Ἀθηναῖοι ἐστράτευσαν τῆς Θεσσαλίας ἐπὶ Φάρσαλον. καὶ τῆς μὲν γῆς ἐκράτηον ὅσα μὴ προΐοιτες πολὺν ἐκ τῶν ὄπλων, οἱ γὰρ ἰππῆς τῶν Θεσσαλῶν εἶχον, τὴν δὲ πόλιν οὐχ εἶλον, οὐδ' ἄλλο προῖχώρει αὐτοῖς· οὐδὲν ὦν ἕνεκα ἐστράτευσαν, ἀλλ' ἀπεχώρησαν πάλιν Ὀρέστην ἔχοντες ἄπρακτοι. 2. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον χίλιοι Ἀθηναίων ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς τὰς ἐν Πηγαῖς ἐπιβάντες, εἶχον δ' αὐτοὶ τὰς Πηγὰς, παρέπλευσαν εἰς Σικυῶνα Περικλίου τοῦ Ξανθίππου στρατηγοῦντος, καὶ ἀποβάντες Σικυωνίων τοὺς προσμίζαντας μάχην ἐκράτησαν. 3. καὶ εὐθὺς παραλαβόντες Ἀχαιοὺς καὶ διαπλεύσαντες πέραν, τῆς Ἀκαρναντίας εἰς Οἰτιάδα, ἐστράτευσαν καὶ ἐπολιόρκουν, οὐ μὲντοι εἶλόν γε, ἀλλ' ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου. CXXII. ὕστερον δὲ διαλιπόντων ἐτῶν τριῶν σποιδαὶ γίγνονται Πελοποννησίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις πενταετείς. 2. καὶ Ἑλληνικοῦ μὲν πολέμου ἔσχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰς δὲ Κύπρον ἐστρατεύοντο κινεοὶ διακοσίαις αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, Κίμωνος στρατηγοῦντος. 3. καὶ ἔξήκοντα μὲν νῆες εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἔπλευσαν, Ἀμρταίου μεταπέμποτος τοῦ ἐν τοῖς ἔλεσι βασιλέως, αἱ δὲ ἄλλαι Κίτιον ἐπολιόρκουν. 4. Κίμωνος δὲ ἀποθανόντος καὶ λιμοῦ γενομένου ἀπεχώρησιν ἀπὸ Κιτίου· καὶ πλεύσαντες ὑπὲρ Σιλαμῖνος τῆς ἐν Κύπρῳ, Φοίτιξιν καὶ Κίλιξιν ἐνανμάχησαν καὶ ἐπεξομάχησαν ἅμα, καὶ νικήσαντες ἀμρότερα ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου, καὶ αἱ ἐξ Αἴγύπτου νῆες πάλιν αἱ ἔλθοῦσαι μετ' αὐτῶν. 5. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα τὸν ἰερόν κειλούμενον πόλεμον ἐστράτευσαν, καὶ κρατήσαντες τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς ἱεροῦ παρέδωκαν Δελφοῖς· καὶ αὐθις ὕστερον Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀποχωρησάντων αὐτῶν, στρατεύσαντες καὶ κρατήσαντες παρέδωκαν Φωκεῦσι. CXXIII. καὶ χρόνου ἐγγενομένου μετὰ ταῦτα Ἀθηναῖοι, Βοιωτῶν τῶν φευγόντων ἔχόντων Ὀρχομενὸν καὶ Χαιρώνειαν καὶ ἄλλ' ἄττα χωρία τῆς Βοιωτίας, ἐστράτευσαν ἑαυτῶν μὲν χίλιοις ὀπλίταις, τῶν δὲ ξυμμάχων ὡς ἐκάστοις, ἐπὶ τὰ χωρία ταῦτα πολέμια ὄντι, Τολμίδου τοῦ Τολμαίου στρατηγοῦντος. καὶ Χαιρώνειαν ἐλόντες [καὶ ἀνδραποδίσαντες] ἀπεχώρουν φρυακίην καταστήσαντες. 2. πορευομένοις δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐν Κορωνείᾳ ἐπιτίθενται οἱ τε ἐκ τῆς Ὀρχομενοῦ φρυγῆδες Βοιωτῶν, καὶ Λοκροὶ μετ' αὐτῶν, καὶ Εἰβοίων φρυγῆδες, καὶ ὅσοι τῆς αὐτῆς γῆρας ἦσαν· καὶ μάχην κρατήσαντες, τοὺς μὲν διέφθειραν τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοὺς δὲ ζῶντας ἔλαβον. 3. καὶ τὴν Βοιωτίαν ἐξέλιπον Ἀθηναῖοι πᾶσαν, σπονδὰς ποιησάμενοι ἐφ' ᾧ τοὺς ἄνδρας κομιοῦν.

ται. 4. καὶ οἱ φεύγοντες Βοιωτῶν κατελθόντες, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πάντες, αὐτόνομοι πάλιν ἐγένοντο.

CXIV. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον Εἰβοια ἀπίστη ἀπὸ Ἀθηναίων· καὶ ἐς αὐτὴν διαβεβηκότος ἤδη Περικλέους στρατιᾷ Ἀθηναίων, ἠγγέλθη αὐτῷ ὅτι Μεγαρα ἀφίστηκε, καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι μίλλουσι ἐσφαλῆν ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν, καὶ οἱ φρουροὶ Ἀθηναίων διεφθαρμένοι εἰσὶν ὑπὸ Μεγαρέων πλὴν ὅσοι ἐς Νίσαιαν ἀπέφυγον. ἐπαγαγόμενοι δὲ Κορινθίους καὶ Σικωνίους καὶ Ἐπιδανυρίους ἀπέστησαν οἱ Μεγαρεῖς. ὁ δὲ Περικλῆς πάλιν κατὰ τάχος ἐκόμιζε τὴν στρατιάν ἐκ τῆς Εὐβοίας. 2. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐς Ἐλεῦσινα καὶ Θριώζε ἐσβιλόντες, ἐδήωσαν Πλειστοάνακτος τοῦ Πανσαρίου βουσιλέως Λακεδαιμονίων ἠγουμένου, καὶ τὸ πλεόν οὐκέτι προελθόντες ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἶκου. 3. καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι πάλιν ἐς Εὐβοίαν διαβάντες, Περικλέους στρατηγούντος, κατεστρέψαντο πᾶσαν. καὶ τὴν μὲν ἄλλην ὁμολογία κατεστήσαντο, Ἔσθιαίως δὲ ἐξοικίσαντες αὐτοὶ τὴν γῆν ἔσχον. CXV. ἀναχωρήσαντες δὲ ἀπὸ Εἰβοίας, οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον σπονδὰς ἐποιήσαντο πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμαχούς τριακοντούτεις, ἀποδόντες Νίσαιαν καὶ Πηγὰς καὶ Τροισίνα καὶ Ἀχαιῶν· ταῦτα γὰρ εἶχον Ἀθηναῖοι Πελοποννησίων. 2. ἔκτω δὲ ἔτει Σαμίσις καὶ Μιλησίοις πόλεμος ἐγένετο περὶ Πριήνης· καὶ οἱ Μιλήσιοι ἐλασσόμενοι τῷ πολέμῳ παρ' Ἀθηναίους ἐλθόντες κατεβόων τῶν Σαμίων, ξυνεπελαμβάνοντο δὲ καὶ ἐξ αὐτῆς τῆς Σάμου ἄνδρες ἰδιῶται νεωτερίσαι βουλόμενοι τὴν πολιτείαν. 3. πλεύσαντες οὖν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς Σάμον ναυσὶ τεσσαράκοντα, δημοκρατίαν κατέστησαν, καὶ ὁμήρους ἔλαβον τῶν Σαμίων πενήτηκοντα μὲν παῖδας, ἴσους δὲ ἄνδρας, καὶ κατέθεντο ἐς Αἴηνον, καὶ φρουρίαν ἐγκαταλιπόντες ἀνεχώρησαν. 4. τῶν δὲ Σαμίων, ἦσαν γὰρ τινες οἱ οὐχ ὑπέμενον, ἀλλ' ἐφυγον ἐς τὴν ἠπειρον, ξυνηθέμενοι τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει τοῖς δυνατωτάτοις καὶ Πισσοῦθῃ τῷ Ἰστασίου ξυμμαχίαν, ὃς εἶχε Σάρδεις τότε, ἐπικούρους τε ξυλλέξαντες ἐς ἑπτακοσίους διεβησαν ὑπὸ νύκτα ἐς τὴν Σάμον. 5. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τῷ δήμῳ ἐπαπέστησαν καὶ ἐκράτησαν τῶν πλείστων, ἔπειτα τοὺς ὁμήρους ἐκκλέψαντες ἐκ Αἴηνον τοὺς αὐτῶν, ἀπίστησαν καὶ τοὺς φρουρούς τοῖς Ἀθηναίων, καὶ τοὺς ἄρχοντας, οἳ ἦσαν παρὰ σφίσις ἐξέδοσαν Πισσοῦθῃ, ἐπὶ τε Μίλητον εὐθὺς παρεσκευάζοντο στρατεύειν. ξυναπέστησαν δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ Βυζάντιοι.

CXVI. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ὡς ἤσθοντο, πλεύσαντες ναυσὶν ἐξήκοντα ἐπὶ Σάμον, ταῖς μὲν ἑκακίδεκα τῶν νεῶν οὐκ ἐχρήσαντο· ἔτιχον γὰρ αἱ μὲν ἐπὶ Καρίας ἐς προσκοπήν τῶν Φοινισσῶν νεῶν οἰχόμεται, αἱ δ' ἐπὶ Χίου καὶ Λέσβον περιεγγέλλουσαι βοηθεῖν· τεσσαυράκοντα δὲ ναοὶ καὶ τέσσαρσι, Περικλέους δεκάτου αὐτοῦ στρατηγούντος, ἐνανμίχθησαν πρὸς Τραγία τῇ νήσῳ Σαμίων ναυσὶν ἑβδομήκοντα, ὧν ἦσαν αἱ εἴκοσι στρατιωτίδες· ἔτιχον δὲ αἱ πᾶσαι ἀπὸ Μιλήτου πλεύσαι. καὶ ἐνίκων Ἀθηναῖοι. 2. ὕστερον δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐβοήθησαν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν νῆες τεσσαυράκοντα καὶ Χίων καὶ Λεσβίων πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι, καὶ ἀπορίαντες καὶ κρατοῦντες τῷ πεζῷ ἐπολιόρκουν τρισὶ τεύχεσι τὴν πόλιν καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης ἰμα. 3. Περικλῆς δέ, λαβὼν ἐξήκοντα ναῦς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐφορηουσῶν, ὄχετο κατὰ τάχος ἐπὶ Καύτου καὶ Καρίας, ἐσαγγελθέντων ἦτι Φοίνισσαι νῆες ἐπ' αὐτοὺς πλέουσιν· ὄχετο γὰρ καὶ ἐκ τῆς Σάμον πέντε ναοὶ Σιθσαγόρας καὶ ἄλλοι ἐπὶ τὰς Φοινίσσας. CXVII. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ Σάμιοι ἐξαπταίως ἔκπλουν ποιησάμενοι, ἀφράκτῳ τῷ στρατοπέδῳ ἐπιπεσόντες τὰς τε προφυλακίδας ναῦς διέφθειραν, καὶ ναυμαχοῦντες τὰς ἀνταναγομένας ἐνίκησαν, καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης τῆς καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἐκράτησαν ἡμέρας περὶ τεσσαραεκακίδεκα, καὶ ἐσεκομίσαντο καὶ ἐξεκομίσαντο ἃ ἐβούλοντο. 2. ἐλθόντος δὲ Περικλέους πάλιν ταῖς ναυσὶ κατεκλείσθησαν. καὶ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ὕστερον προσεβοήθησαν τεσσαυράκοντα μὲν αἱ μετὰ Θουκυδίδου καὶ Ἄγνωτος καὶ Φορμίωνος νῆες, εἴκοσι δὲ αἱ μετὰ Τληπολέμου καὶ Ἀντικλέους, ἐκ δὲ Χίου καὶ Λέσβον τριάκοντα. 3. καὶ ναυμαχίαι μὲν τινα βραχεῖαν ἐποίησαντο οἱ Σάμιοι, ἀδύνατοι δὲ ὄντες ἀντισχεῖν, ἐξεπολιορκήθησαν ἐνάτῳ μηνί, καὶ προσεχώρησαν ὁμολογίᾳ, τεῖχος τε καθελόντες καὶ ὀμήρους δόντες, καὶ ναῦς παραδόντες, καὶ χρήματα τὰ ἀναλωθέντα κατὰ χρόνους ταξίμενοι ἀποδοῦναι. ξυνέβησαν δὲ καὶ Βυζάντιοι ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερον ὑπὲρ εἶναι.

CXVIII. Μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ ἤδη γίγνεται οὐ πολλοῖς ἔτεσιν ὕστερον τὰ προειρημένα, τὰ τε Κερκυραϊκὰ καὶ τὰ Ποιδιαιατικά, καὶ ὅσα πρόφασις τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου κατέστη. 2. ταῦτα δὲ ξύμπαντα ὅσα ἔπραξαν οἱ Ἕλληνες πρὸς τε ἀλλήλους καὶ τὸν βάρβαρον, ἐγένετο ἐν ἔτεσι πεντήκοντα μάλιστα μεταξὺ τῆς Ξέρξου ἀναχωρήσεως καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου· ἐν οἷς Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν τε ἀρχὴν ἐγκρατεστέραν κατεστήσαντο καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐπὶ μέγα ἐχώρησαν δυνάμειος.

οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι αἰσθόμενοι οὔτε ἐκώλουν εἰ μὴ ἐπὶ βραχὺ, ἡσύχαζόν τε τὸ πλεόν τοῦ χρόνου, ὄντες μὲν καὶ πρὸ τοῦ μὴ ταχεῖς ἵεναι ἐς τοὺς πολέμους, εἰ μὴ ἀναγκάζοιτο, τὸ δὲ τι καὶ πολέμοις οἰκείοις ἐξαιρεγόμενοι, πρὶν δὴ ἡ δύναμις τῶν Ἀθηναίων σαφῶς ἤμετο καὶ τῆς ξυμμαχίας αὐτῶν ἤπτοντο. τότε δὲ οὐκέτι ἀνασχετὸν ἐποιοῦντο, ἀλλ' ἐπιχειρητέα ἐδόκει εἶναι πάσῃ προθυμίᾳ, καὶ καθαιρετέα ἡ ἰσχύς, ἣν δύνωνται, ἀραμένοις τύνδε τὸν πόλεμον. 3. αὐτοῖς μὲν οὖν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις διέγνωστο λελύσθαι τε τὰς σπονδὰς καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἀδικεῖν· πέμπσαντες δὲ ἐς Δελφοὺς ἐπηρώτων τὸν θεὸν εἰ πολεμοῦσιν ἄμεινον ἔσται. ὁ δὲ ἀνεῖλεν αὐτοῖς, ὡς λέγεται, κατὰ κράτος πολεμοῦσι νίκην ἔσεσθαι, καὶ αὐτὸς ἔφη ξυλλήψεσθαι καὶ παρακαλούμενος καὶ ἄκλητος. CXIX. αὐθις δὲ τοὺς ξυμμαχούς παρακαλέσαντες ψῆφον ἐβούλοντο ἐπαγαγεῖν εἰ χρὴ πολεμεῖν. καὶ ἐλθόντων τῶν πρέσβων ἀπὸ τῆς ξυμμαχίας, καὶ ξυνόδου γενομένης, οἳ τε ἄλλοι εἶπον ἃ ἐβούλοντο, κατηγοροῦντες οἱ πλείους τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ τὸν πόλεμον ἀξιοῦντες γενέσθαι, καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι, δεηθέντες μὲν καὶ κατὰ πόλεις πρότερον ἐκάστων ἰδίᾳ ὥστε ψηφίσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον, δεδιότες περὶ τῆ Ποτιδαίᾳ μὴ προδιαφθαρεῖ, παρόντες δὲ καὶ τότε καὶ τελευταῖοι ἐπελθόντες ἔλεγον τοιαῦτα.

CXX. Τοὺς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίους, ὧ ἄνδρες ξύμμαχοι, οὐκ ἂν ἔτι αἰτιασαίμεθα, ὡς οὐ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐψηφισμένοι τὸν πόλεμόν εἰσι, καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐς τοῦτο νῦν ξυνήγαγον. χρὴ γὰρ τοὺς ἡγεμόνας τὰ ἴδια ἐξ ἴσου νέμοντας τὰ κοινὰ προσκοπεῖν, ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις ἐκ πάντων προτιμῶνται. 2. ἡμῶν δὲ ὅσοι μὲν Ἀθηναίοις ἤδη ἐνηλλάγησαν, οὐχὶ διδιαχῆς δέονται ὥστε φυλάξασθαι αὐτούς· τοὺς δὲ τὴν μεσόγειαν μᾶλλον καὶ μὴ ἐν πόρῳ κατοκνημένους εἰδέναι χρὴ ὅτι τοῖς κάτω ἦν μὴ ἀμύνωσι, χαλεπωτέραν ἔξουσι τὴν κατακομιδὴν τῶν ὠραίων καὶ πάλιν ἀντίλημιν ὣν ἡ θάλασσα τῇ ἡπειρῇ δίδωσι, καὶ τῶν νῦν λεγομένων μὴ κακοὺς κριτὰς ὡς μὴ προσηκόντων εἶναι, προσδέχεσθαι δὲ ποτε, εἰ τὰ κάτω πρόοιτο, κἂν μέχρι σφῶν τὸ δεινὸν προελθεῖν, καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν οὐχ ἴσσον νῦν βουλευέσθαι. 3. διόπερ καὶ μὴ ὀκρεῖν δεῖ αὐτούς τὸν πόλεμον ἀντ' εἰρήνης μεταλαμβάνειν. ἀνδρῶν γὰρ σωφρόνων μὲν ἔστιν, εἰ μὴ ἀδικοῦντο, ἡσυχάζειν, ἀγαθῶν δὲ ἀδικομένων ἐκ μὲν εἰρήνης πολεμεῖν, εὐ δὲ παρυσχὸν ἐκ πολέμου πάλιν ξυμβῆναι, καὶ μήτε τῇ κατὰ πόλεμον εὐτυχίᾳ ἐπαίρεσθαι, μήτε τῷ ἡσυχίῳ τῆς εἰρήνης ἠδόμενον ἀδικεῖν

σθαι. 4. ὃ τε γὰρ διὰ τὴν ἰδίωσιν ὀγκῶν τάχιστ' ἂν ἀφαιρεθῆι τῆς ῥοστώμενης τὸ τεργόν, δι' ὅπερ ὀνεῖ, εἰ ἰσχυράσῃ. ὃ τε ἐν πολέμῳ εὐτυχία πλεονάζων οὐκ ἐντεθύμηται θράσει ἀπίστῳ ἐπαίρομενος. 5. πολλὰ γὰρ κακῶς γνωσθέντα ἀβουλοτέρων τῶν ἐναντίων τυχόντα κατωρθώθη, καὶ ἐτι πλείω ἂ καλῶς δοκοῦντα βουλευθῆναι ἐς τούτασιον αἰσχυρῶς περιέστη. ἐνθυμῆται γὰρ οὐδεὶς ὁμοῖα τῇ πίστει καὶ ἔργῳ ἐπεξέρχεται, ἀλλὰ μετ' ἀσφαλείας μὲν δοξιάζομεν, μετὰ δέους δὲ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ ἐλλείπομεν. CXXI. ἡμεῖς δὲ νῦν καὶ ἀδικούμενοι τὸν πόλεμον ἐγείρομεν καὶ ἰκανὰ ἔχοντες ἐγκλήματα, καὶ ὅταν ἀμυνόμεθα Ἀθηναίους, καταθησόμεθα αὐτὸν ἐν καιρῷ. 2. κατὰ πολλὰ δὲ ἡμᾶς εἰκὸς ἐπικρατῆσαι, πρῶτον μὲν πλήθει προὔχοντας καὶ ἐμπειρίᾳ πολεμικῇ, ἔπειτα ὁμοίως πάντας ἐς τὰ πεπραγελλόμενα ἰόντας. 3. κεντικόν τε, ὃ ἰσχύουσιν ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης τε ἐκάστοις οἰσίας ἐξαριτυσόμεθα, καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Δελφοῖς καὶ Ὀλυμπίᾳ χρημάτων. δάνεισμα γὰρ ποιησόμενοι ὑπολαβεῖν οἰοίε' ἔσμεν μισθῷ μείζονι τοὺς ξένους αὐτῶν ταυβάτας· ὠνητὴ γὰρ Ἀθηναίων ἢ δύναμις μᾶλλον ἢ οἰκεία· ἢ δὲ ἡμετέρα ἴσσον ἂν τοῦτο πάθοι, τοῖς σώμασι τὸ πλεόν ἰσχύουσα ἢ τοῖς χρήμασι. 4. μιᾶ τε νίκη ταυμαχίας κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς ἀλίσκονται· εἰ δ' ἀντίσχοιεν, μελετήσομεν καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐν πλείονι χρόνῳ τὰ κεντικά. καὶ ὅταν τὴν ἐπιστήμην ἐς τὸ ἴσον καταστήσωμεν, τῇ γε εὐψυχία δῆπου περισσόμεθα. ὃ γὰρ ἡμεῖς ἔχομεν φῦσει ἀγαθόν, ἐκείνοις οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο διδαχῇ· ὃ δ' ἐκείνοι ἐπιστήμη προὔχουσι, κα' αἰρετέον ἡμῖν ἐστὶ μελέτη. 5. χρήματα δ' ὥστ' ἔχειν ἐς αὐτά, οἴσομεν· ἢ δεῖν ἂν εἶη, εἰ οἱ μὲν ἐκείνων ξύμμαχοι ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ τῇ αὐτῶν φέροντες οὐκ ἀπεροῦσιν, ἡμεῖς δ' ἐπὶ τῷ τιμωρούμενοι τοὺς ἐχθρούς καὶ αὐτοὶ ἅμα σώζεσθαι οὐκ ἔροι δαπανήσομεν, καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ ὑπ' ἐκείνων αὐτὰ ἀφαιρεθέντες αὐτοῖς τούτοις κακῶς πάσχειν. CXXII. ὑπάρχομεν δὲ καὶ ἄλλαι ὁδοὶ πολέμου ἡμῖν, ξυμμάχων τε ἀπόστασις, μάλιστα παρραίσεις οὔσα τῶν προσόδων αἷς ἰσχύουσι, καὶ ἐπιτειχισμὸς τῇ χώρᾳ, ἄλλα τε ὅσα οὐκ ἂν τις νῦν προῖδοι. ἥκιστα γὰρ πόλεμος ἐπὶ ῥητοῖς χωρεῖ, αὐτὸς δὲ ἀφ' αὐτοῦ τὰ πολλὰ τεχνᾶται πρὸς τὸ παρατηγᾶνον. ἐν ᾧ ὁ μὲν εὐοργήτως αὐτῷ προσομιλήσας βεβαιοτέρος, ὁ δὲ ὀργισθεὶς περὶ αὐτὸν οὐκ ἐλάσσω πταίει. 2. ἐνθυμώμεθα δὲ καὶ ὅτι, εἰ μὲν ἴσων ἡμῶν ἐκάστοις πρὸς ἀντιπάλους περὶ γῆς ὄρων διαφοραὶ, οἷστον ἂν ἦν· νῦν δὲ πρὸς ξύμπαντας τε ἡμᾶς Ἀθηναῖοι

ἱκανοὶ καὶ κατὰ πόλιν ἔτι δυνατώτεροι· ὥστε, εἰ μὴ καὶ ἀθρόοι, καὶ
 κατὰ ἔθνη καὶ ἕκαστον ἄστρῳ μιᾷ γνώμῃ ἀμνησθῆναι αὐτοὺς, δίχα
 γε ὄντας ἡμῶς ἀπόνως χειρώσονται. καὶ τὴν ἡσσαν, εἰ καὶ δεινὸν τῷ
 ἀκούσῃ, ἴστω οὐκ ἄλλο τι φέρουσαν ἢ ἀντικρὺ δουλείαν. 3. ὁ καὶ
 λόγῳ ἐδουασθῆναι αἰσχρὸν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ, καὶ πόλεις τοσάσδε
 ὑπὸ μιᾶς κακοπαθεῖν. ἐν ᾧ ἢ δικαίως δοκοῖμεν ἂν πάσχειν, ἢ διὰ
 δειλίαν ἀπέχεσθαι, καὶ τῶν πατέρων χεῖρους φαίνεσθαι οἱ τὴν Ἑλ-
 λάδα ἠλευθέρωσαν· ἡμεῖς δὲ οὐδ' ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς βεβαιοῦμεν αὐτό,
 τύραννον δὲ ἐῶμεν ἐγκαθεστάναι πόλιν, τοὺς δ' ἐν μιᾷ μοιάρχου
 ἀξιοῦμεν καταλύειν. 4. καὶ οὐκ ἴσμεν ὅπως τάδε τριῶν τῶν μεγί-
 στων ξυμφορῶν ἀπὴλλακται, ἀξυνεσίας ἢ μαλακίας ἢ ἀμελείας. οὐ
 γὰρ δὴ πεφειγότες ταῦτα ἐπὶ τὴν πλείστους δὴ βλάβησαν κατα-
 φρόνησιν κωχρήκατε, ἢ ἐκ τοῦ πολλοὺς σφάλλειν τὸ ἐναντίον ὄνομα
 ἀφροσύνη μετωϊόμασται. CXXIII. τὰ μὲν οὖν προγεγενημένα τί
 δεῖ μικρότερον, ἢ ἐς ὅσον τοῖς νῦν ξυμφέροι αἰτιῶσθαι; περὶ δὲ
 τῶν ἔπειτα μελλόντων τοῖς παροῦσι βοηθοῦντας χρῆ ἐπιταλαιπω-
 ρεῖν· πέντε γὰρ ἡμῖν ἐκ τῶν πόνων τὰς ἀρετὰς κτᾶσθαι· καὶ μὴ
 μεταβάλλειν τὸ ἔθος, εἰ ἄρα πλούτῳ τε νῦν καὶ ἐξουσίᾳ ὀλίγον προ-
 φέρετε· οὐ γὰρ δίκαιον ἂ τῇ ἀπορίᾳ ἐκτῆθη τῇ περιουσίᾳ ἀπολέ-
 σθαι· ἀλλὰ θαρσύνοντας ἵνα κατὰ πολλὰ ἐς τὸν πόλεμον, τοῦ τε
 θεοῦ χρίσαντος καὶ αὐτοῦ ὑποσχομένου ξυλλήψασθαι, καὶ τῆς ἄλ-
 λης Ἑλλάδος πάσης ξυναγωνιουμένης, τὰ μὲν φόβῳ, τὰ δὲ ὠφελείᾳ. 2.
 σπονδὰς τε οὐ λύσετε πρότεροι, ἄς γε καὶ ὁ θεὸς κελείων
 πολεμῖν τομίζει παραβεβάσθαι, ἡδικημέναις δὲ μᾶλλον βοηθή-
 σετε· λύουσι γὰρ οὐχ οἱ ἀμνηστικοί, ἀλλ' οἱ πρότεροι ἐπιόντες.
 CXXIV. ὥστε πανταχόθεν καλῶς ὑπάρχον ὑμῖν πολεμῖν, καὶ
 ἡμῶν τάδε κοιῆ παραινούντων, εἴπερ βεβαιότατον τὸ ταῦτα ξυμφέ-
 ροντα καὶ πόλεσι καὶ ἰδιώταις εἶναι, μὴ μέλλετε Ποτιδαίαις τε ποι-
 εῖσθαι τιμωρίαν, οὗσι Δωριεῦσι καὶ ὑπὸ Ἰώνων πολιορκουμένοις,
 οὐ πρότερον ἦν τούναντίον, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων μετελθεῖν τὴν ἔλευθε-
 ρίαν. 2. ὡς οὐκέτι εἰδέχεται περιμένοντας τοὺς μὲν ἤδη βλάπτε-
 σθαι, τοὺς δ' εἰ γινωσθησόμεθα ξυνηλθόντες μὲν, ἀμύνεσθαι δὲ οὐ
 τολμῶντες, μὴ πολὺ ὕστερον τὸ αὐτὸ πάσχειν· ἀλλὰ νομίσαντες
 ἐπ' ἀνάγκῃ ἀφίχθαι, ὃ ἄνδρες ξύμμαχοι, καὶ ἅμα τῆδε ἄριστα
 λέγεσθαι, ψηφίσασθε τὸν πόλεμον, μὴ φοβηθέντες τὸ αὐτίκα δε-
 νόν, τῆς δ' ἀπ' αὐτοῦ διὰ πλείονος εἰρήνης ἐπιθυμήσαντες· ἐκ πολέ-

μου μὲν γὰρ εἰρήνη μᾶλλον βεβαιούται, ἀπ' ἡσυχίας δὲ μὴ πολεμήσαι οὐχ ὁμοίως ἀκινδυνόν. 3. καὶ τὴν καθεστῆκυίαν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι πόλιν τύραννον ἡγησάμενοι ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ὁμοίως καθεστάναι, ὥστε τῶν μὲν ἤδη ἄρχειν, τῶν δὲ διανοεῖσθαι, παραστησώμεθα ἐπελθόντες, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀκινδύνως τὸ λοιπὸν οἰκῶμεν, καὶ τοὺς νῦν δεδουλωμένους Ἑλληνας ἐλευθερώσωμεν. τοιαῦτα οἱ Κορίνθιοι εἶπον.

CXXV. Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐπειδὴ ἀπ' ἀπάντων ἤκουσαν γνῶμην, ψῆφον ἐπήγαγον τοῖς ξυμμάχοις ἅπασιν ὅσοι παρῆσαν ἐξῆς καὶ μείζονι καὶ ἐλάσσονι πόλει· καὶ τὸ πλῆθος ἐψηφίσαντο πολεμεῖν. 2. δεδομένον δὲ αὐτοῖς εὐθύς μὲν ἀδύνατα ἦν ἐπιχειρεῖν ἀπαρασκευαίσι οὖσιν, ἐκπορίζεσθαι δὲ ἐδόκει ἐκάστοις ἢ πρῶσφορα ἦν καὶ μὴ εἶναι μέλλῃσιν. ὅμως δὲ καθισταμένοις ὧν ἔδει ἐπιαντὸς μὲν οὐ διετρίβη, ἔλασσον δέ, πρὶν ἐσβαλεῖν ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν καὶ τὸν πόλεμον ἄρασθαι φανερώς. CXXVI. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ἐπρεσβεύοντο τῷ χρόνῳ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐγκλήματα ποιοῦμενοι, ὅπως σφίσιν ὅτι μεγίστη πρόφασις εἴη τοῦ πολεμεῖν, ἦν μὴ τι ἐσακούωσι. 2. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν πρέσβεις πέμψαντες οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐκέλευον τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τὸ ἄγος ἐλαύνειν τῆς θεοῦ· τὸ δὲ ἄγος ἦν τοιοῦδε. 3. Κύλων ἦν Ὀλυμπιονίκης ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος τῶν πύλαι εὐγενὴς τε καὶ δυνατός· ἐγεγαμῆκει δὲ θυγατέρα Θεαγένους Μεγαρέως ἀνδρός, ὃς κατ' ἐκεῖνον τὸν χρόνον ἐτυράννει Μεγάρων. 4. χρωμένῳ δὲ τῷ Κύλῳ ἐν Δελφοῖς ἀνεῖλεν ὁ θεός, ἐν τῇ τοῦ Διὸς τῇ μεγίστῃ ἑορτῇ καταλαβεῖν τὴν Ἀθηναίων ἀκρόπολιν. 5. ὁ δὲ παρὰ τε τοῦ Θεαγένους δύναμιν λαβὼν καὶ τοὺς γίλους ἀναπειθείας, ἐπειδὴ ἐπῆλθεν Ὀλύμπια τὰ ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ, κατέλαβε τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ὡς ἐπὶ τυραννίδι, νομίσας ἑορτὴν τε τοῦ Διὸς μεγίστην εἶναι καὶ ἐαυτῷ τι προσήκειν Ὀλύμπια νεικηκότι. 6. εἰ δὲ ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ, ἢ ἄλλοθι που, ἡ μεγίστη ἑορτὴ εἴρητο, οὔτε ἐκεῖνος ἔτι κατενόησε, τό τε μαντεῖον οὐκ ἐδήλον. ἔστι γὰρ καὶ Ἀθηναίσις Διάσια, ἢ καλεῖται Διὸς ἑορτὴ Μειλιχίου μεγίστη, ἔξω τῆς πόλεως, ἐν ἣ παιδι, μετ' ἄλλοις, πολλοὶ οὐχ ἱερεῖα ἀλλὰ θύματα ἐπιχώρια· δοκῶν δὲ ὀρθῶς γινώσκειν ἐπεχείρησε τῷ ἔργῳ. 7. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι αἰσθόμενοι, ἐβοήθησάν τε πανδημεὶ ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν ἐπ' αὐτούς, καὶ προσκαθεζόμενοι ἐπολιόρχουν. 8. χρόνου δὲ ἐπιγιγνομένου οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τρυχόμενοι τῇ προσεδρεῖα ἀπῆλθον οἱ πολλοί, ἐπιτρέψαντες τοῖς ἐννεα ἄρχουσι τὴν φυλακὴν, καὶ τὸ πᾶν αὐτοκράτορσι διαθεῖναι, ἢ ἄν

ἄριστα διαγιγνώσκωσι· τότε δὲ τὰ πολλὰ τῶν πολιτικῶν οἱ ἐννεῖα ἄρχοντες ἐπρασσον. 9. οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Κύλωνος πολιορκούμενοι φλυαρώως εἶχον σίτον τε καὶ ὕδατος ἀπορία. 10. ὁ μὲν οὖν Κύλων καὶ ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ ἐκδιδράσκουσιν· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ὡς ἐπιέζοντο καὶ τινες καὶ ἀπέθνησκον ὑπὸ τοῦ λιμοῦ, καθίζουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν βωμὸν ἰκέται τὸν ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει. 11. ἀναστήσαντες δὲ αὐτοὺς οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπιτειραμμένοι τὴν φυλακὴν, ὡς ἐώρων ἀποθνήσκοντας ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ, ἐφ' ᾧ μὴδὲν κακὸν ποιήσουσιν, ἀπαγαγόντες ἀπέκτειναν· καθεζομένους δὲ τινας καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν σεμνῶν θεῶν ἐν τοῖς βωμοῖς ἐν τῇ πυρῶδι διεχρήσαντο. καὶ ἀπὸ τούτου ἐναγεῖς καὶ ἀλιτήριοι τῆς θεοῦ ἐκεῖνοί τε ἐκαλοῦντο, καὶ τὸ γένος τὸ ἀπ' ἐκείνων. 12. ἤλασαν μὲν οὖν καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς ἐναγεῖς τούτους, ἤλασε δὲ καὶ Κλεομένης ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ὕστερον μετὰ Ἀθηναίων στασιαζόντων, τοὺς τε ζῶντας ἐλαύνοντες καὶ τῶν τεθνεώτων τὰ ὀστέα ἀνελόντες ἐξέβαλον· κατήλθον μὲντοι ὕστερον, καὶ τὸ γένος αὐτῶν ἔστιν ἔτι ἐν τῇ πόλει. CXXVII. τοῦτο δὴ τὸ ἄγος οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐλαύνειν ἐκέλευον διῆθεν τοῖς θεοῖς πρῶτον τιμωροῦντες, εἰδότες δὲ Περικλῆα τὸν Ξανθίππου προσεχόμενον αὐτῷ κατὰ τὴν μητέρα, καὶ νομίζοντες ἐκπεσόντος αὐτοῦ ῥῆον σφίσι προχωρεῖν τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. 2. οὐ μὲντοι τοσοῦτον ἠλπίζον πιθεῖν ἂν αὐτὸν τοῦτο, ὅσον διαβολὴν οἴσειν αὐτῷ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, ὡς καὶ διὰ τὴν ἐκείνου ξυμφορὰν τὸ μέρος ἔσται ὁ πόλεμος. 3. ὦν γὰρ δυνατότατος τῶν καθ' ἑαυτὸν καὶ ἄγων τὴν πολιτείαν ἡρακτιοῦτο πάντα τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, καὶ οὐκ εἶα ὑπέικειν, ἀλλ' ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ὄρημα τοὺς Ἀθηναίους.

CXXVIII. Ἀντεκέλευον δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους τὸ ἀπὸ Ταινάρου ἄγος ἐλαύνειν. οἱ γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀναστήσαντές ποτε ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος ἀπὸ Ταινάρου τῶν Εἰλώτων ἰκέτας, ἀπαγαγόντες διέφθειραν· δι' ὃν δὴ καὶ σφίσι αὐτοῖς νομίζουσι τὸν μέγαν σεισμὸν γεῖέσθαι ἐν Σπάρτῃ. 2. ἐκέλευον δὲ καὶ τὸ τῆς Χαλκιοίκου ἄγος ἐλαύνειν αὐτούς· ἐγένετο δὲ τοιοῦδε. 3. ἐπειδὴ Πανσατίας ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος τὸ πρῶτον μεταπεμφθεὶς ὑπὸ Σπαρτιατῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ, καὶ κριθεὶς ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἀπελύθη μὴ ἀδικεῖν, δημοσίᾳ μὲν οὐκετι ἐξεπέμφθη, ἰδίᾳ δὲ αὐτὸς τριήρη λαβὼν Ἐρμιονίδα ἄνευ Λακεδαιμονίων ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Ἑλλησπόντον· τῷ μὲν λόγῳ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλλησι-

κὸν πόλεμον, τῷ δὲ ἔργῳ τὰ πρὸς βασιλεία πράγματα πράσσειν, ὡσπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἐπεχείρησεν, ἐμίμενος Ἑλληνικῆς ἀρχῆς. 4. εὐεργεσίαν δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦδε πρῶτον ἐς βασιλεία κατέθετο καὶ τοῦ παντὸς πράγματος ἀρχὴν ἐποιήσατο. 5. Βυζάντιον γὰρ ἐλὼν τῇ προτέρᾳ παρουσίᾳ μετὰ τὴν ἐκ Κύπρου ἀναχώρησιν, εἶχον δὲ Μῆδοι αὐτὸ καὶ βασιλέως προσήκοντές τινες καὶ ξυγγενεῖς, οἱ θάλωσαν ἐν αὐτῷ, τότε τούτους οὓς ἔλαβεν ἀποπέμπει βασιλεῖ κρύφα τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων, τῷ δὲ λόγῳ ἀπέδρασαν αὐτόν. 6. ἔπρασε δὲ ταῦτα μετὰ Γογγύλου τοῦ Ἐρετριέως, ὅπερ ἐπέτρεψε τὸ τε Βυζάντιον καὶ τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους. ἐπεμφε δὲ καὶ ἐπιστολὴν τὸν Γόγγυλον φέροντα αὐτῷ· ἐνεγέγραπτο δὲ ταῦτα ἐν αὐτῇ, ὡς ὕστερον ἀνευρέθη. 7. Πανσανίας ὁ ἡγεμὼν τῆς Σπάρτης τούσδε τέ σοι χαρίζεσθαι βουλόμενος ἀποπέμπει δορὶ ἐλὼν, καὶ γνώμην ποιῶμαι, εἰ καὶ σοὶ δοκεῖ, θυγατέρα τε τὴν σὴν γῆμαι καὶ σοὶ Σπάρτην τε καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Ἑλλάδα ὑποχείριον ποιῆσαι. δυνατὸς δὲ δοκῶ εἶναι ταῦτα πρῶξαι μετὰ σοῦ βουλευόμενος. εἰ οὖν τί σε τούτων ἀρέσκει, πέμπε ἄνδρα πιστὸν ἐπὶ θάλασσαν δι' οὗ τὸ λοιπὸν τοὺς λόγους ποιησόμεθα. CXXIX. τὸσαῦτα μὲν ἡ γραφὴ ἐδήλου. Ξέρξης δὲ ἦσθη τε τῇ ἐπιστολῇ καὶ ἀποστῆλ्लει Ἀρτάβουζον τὸν Φαρνάκον ἐπὶ θάλασσαν, καὶ κελεύει αὐτόν τὴν τε Δυσκυλίτιν σατραπείαν παραλαβεῖν, Μεγαβάτην ἀπαλλάξαντα, ὃς πρότερον ἦρχε, καὶ παρὰ Πανσανίαν ἐς Βυζάντιον ἐπιστολὴν ἀντεπετίθει αὐτῷ ὡς τάχιστα διαπέμψαι, καὶ τὴν σφραγίδα ἀποδιῆσαι, καὶ ἦν τι αὐτῷ Πανσανίας παραγγέλλη περὶ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ πραγμάτων, πράσσειν ὡς ἄριστα καὶ πιστότατα. 2. ὁ δὲ ἀφικόμενος τά τε ἄλλα ἐποίησεν ὡσπερ εἴρητο καὶ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν διέπεμφεν· ἀντεγέγραπτο δὲ ταῦτα. 3. Ὡδε λέγει βασιλεὺς Ξέρξης Πανσανίᾳ, καὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν, οὓς μοι πέραν Θυλίσσης ἐκ Βυζαντίου ἔσωσας, κεῖταί σοι εὐεργεσία ἐν τῷ ἡμετέρῳ οἴκῳ ἔσαι ἀνίστασθαι, καὶ τοῖς λόγοις τοῖς ἀπὸ σοῦ ἀρέσκομαι. καὶ σε μήτε νῦν μήθ' ἡμέρα ἐπισχέτω ὥστε ἀκῆναι πράσσειν τι ὃν ἐμοὶ ὑπισχνῆ, μηδὲ χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργύρου διαπάνη κεκωλύσθαι, μηδὲ στρατιᾶς πλήθει, εἴ ποὶ δεῖ παραγίγεσθαι· ἀλλὰ μετ' Ἀρταβούζου ἀνδρὸς ἀγαθοῦ, ὃν σοὶ ἐπεμψα, πρῶσσε θαρσῶν καὶ τὰ ἐμὰ καὶ τὰ σὰ ὅπη κάλλιστα καὶ ἄριστα ἔξει ἀμφοτέροις. CXXX. ταῦτα λαβὼν ὁ Πανσανίας τὰ γράμματα, ὃν καὶ πρότερον ἐν μεγάλῳ ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων διὰ τὴν Πλουταιῶσιν ἡγεμονίαν, πολλῶν τότε μᾶλλον

ἦρτο καὶ οὐκέτι ἰδύνατο ἐν τῷ καθεσθηκότι τρόπῳ βιοτεύειν, ἀλλὰ σκευάς τε Μηδικὰς ἐνδυνάμενος ἐκ τοῦ Βυζαντίου ἐξῆει, καὶ διὰ τῆς Θρακῆς πορευόμενος αὐτὸν Μῆδοι καὶ Αἰγύπτιοι ἐδορυφόρουν. 2. τράπεζάν τε Περσικὴν παρετίθετο καὶ κατέχειν τὴν διάτοιαν οὐκ ἰδύνατο, ἀλλ' ἔργοις βραχεῖσι προὔδηλον ἂ τῇ γνώμῃ μειζόνως ἐσέπειτα ἔμελλε πράξειν. δυσπρόσοδόν τε αὐτὸν παρεῖχε, καὶ τῇ ὀργῇ οὕτω χαλεπῇ ἐχρήτο ἐς πάντας ὁμοίως, ὥστε μηδένα δύνασθαι προσιέναι· διόπερ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οὐχ ἦκιστα ἡ ξυμμαχία μετέστη. CXXXI. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι αἰσθόμενοι, τό τε πρῶτον δι' αὐτὰ ταῦτα ἀνεκάλεσαν αὐτόν, καὶ ἐπειδὴ τῇ Ἑρμιονίδῃ ἐν τὸ δεύτερον ἐκπλεύσας οὐ κελευσάντων αὐτῶν τοιαῦτα ἐφαίνετο ποιῶν, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Βυζαντίου βίβη ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ἐκπολιορκηθεὶς ἐς μὲν τὴν Σπάρτην οὐκ ἐπανεχώρει, ἐς δὲ Κολωνὰς τὰς Τρωάδας ἰδρυθεὶς, πριάσσων τε ἐσηγγέλλετο αὐτοῖς πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους, καὶ οὐκ ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ τὴν μονίην ποιούμενος, οὕτω δὴ οὐκέτι ἐπέσχον, ἀλλὰ πύμπαντες κήρυκα οἱ ἔφοροι καὶ σκυτάλην εἶπον τοῦ κήρυκος μὴ λείπεσθαι, εἰ δὲ μὴ, πόλεμον αὐτῷ Σπαρτιατίας προαγορεύειν. 2. ὁ δὲ βουλόμετος ὡς ἦκιστα ὑποπτος εἶναι καὶ πιστεύων χρίμασι διαλύσειν τὴν διαβολήν, ἀπεχώρει τὸ δεύτερον ἐς Σπάρτην. καὶ ἐς μὲν τὴν εἰρκίην ἐσπίπτει τὸ πρῶτον ὑπὸ τῶν ἐφόρων· ἔξεστι δὲ τοῖς ἐσθόροις τὸν βασιλεῦα δρᾶσαι τοῦτο· ἔπειτα διμπρηζάμενος ὕστερον ἐξῆλθε, καὶ καθίστησιν ἑαυτὸν ἐς κρίσιν τοῖς βουλομένοις περὶ αὐτὸν ἐλέγχειν. CXXXII. καὶ φανερόν μὲν εἶχον οὐδὲν οἱ Σπαρτιαῖται σημεῖον, οὔτε οἱ ἐχθροὶ οὔτε ἡ πᾶσα πόλις, ὅτε ἂν πιστεύσαντες βεβραῖως, ἐτιμωροῦντο ἄγδρα γένοιν τε τοῦ βασιλείου ὄντα καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι τιμὴν ἔχοντα· Πλείσταρχον γὰρ τὸν Λεωγίδου ὄντα βασιλεῦα καὶ νέον ἔτι ἀνεπιός ὡν ἐπετρόπευεν· 2. ὑποψίας δὲ πολλὰς παρεῖχε, τῇ τε παρανομίᾳ καὶ ζηλώσει τῶν βαρβάρων, μὴ ἴσος βούλεσθαι εἶναι τοῖς παροῦσι, τὰ τε ἄλλα αὐτοῦ ἀρεσκόπων εἴτι που ἐξεδιδηγήτητο τῶν καθεστώτων νομίμων καὶ ὅτι ἐπὶ τὸν τρίποδά ποτε τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖς, ὃν ἀνέθεσαν οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀπὸ τῶν Μήδων ἀκροθίνιον, ἠξίωσεν ἐπιγράψασθαι αὐτὸς ἰδίᾳ τὸ ἐλεγείον τόδε,

Ἑλλήνων ἀρχηγὸς ἐπεὶ στρατὸν ὄλεσε Μήδων,

Παυσανίης Φοῖβῳ μνήμ' ἀνέθηκε τόδε.

3. τὸ μὲν οὖν ἐλεγείον οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐξεκόλαψαν εὐθύς τότε ἀπὸ τοῦ τρίποδος τοῦτο, καὶ ἐπέγραψαν ὀνομασίαι τὰς πόλεις ὅσαι

ξυγκαθελοῦσαι τὸν βάρβαρον ἕστησαν τὸ ἀνάθημα· τοῦ μῆντοι Πανσανίου ἀδίκημα καὶ τοῦτ' ἐδόκει εἶναι, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐν τούτῳ καθειστίκει, πολλῶ μᾶλλον παρόμοιον πραχθῆναι ἐφαίνετο τῇ παρούσῃ διατοίᾳ. 4. ἐπυρθάνοντο δὲ καὶ ἐς τοὺς Εἰλώτας πράσσειν τι αὐτόν, καὶ ἦν δὲ οὕτως· ἐλευθέρωσιν τε γὰρ ὑπισχεῖτο αὐτοῖς καὶ πολιτείαν, ἦν ξυνεπαναστώσι καὶ τὸ πᾶν ξυγκατεργάσωνται. 5. ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὡς οὐδὲ τῶν Εἰλώτων μηνυταῖς τισι πιστεύσαντες ἠξίωσαν νεώτερόν τι ποιῆν ἐἰς αὐτόν, χρώμενοι τῷ τρόπῳ ὅπερ εἰώθασιν ἐς σφᾶς αὐτούς, μὴ ταχεῖς εἶναι περὶ ἀνδρὸς Σπαρτιάτου ἄνευ ἀναμφισβητήτων τεκμηρίων βουλευσαί τι ἀνήκεστον, πρὶν γε δὴ αὐτοῖς, ὡς λέγεται, ὁ μέλλων τὰς τελευταίας βασιλεῖ ἐπιστολὰς πρὸς Ἀρτάραζον κομιεῖν ἀνὴρ Ἀργίλιος, παιδικὰ ποτε ὦν αὐτοῦ καὶ πιστότατος ἐκείνῳ, μηνυτὴς γίγνεται, δείσας κατὰ ἐνθύμησιν τινα ὅτι οὐδεὶς πῶ τῶν πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἀγγέλων πάλιν ἀρίκετο, καὶ παραποησάμενος σφραγίδα, ἵνα ἦν ψευσοῦν τῆς δόξης ἢ καὶ ἐκεῖνός τι μεταγράψαι αἰτήσῃ, μὴ ἐπιγνῶ, λύει τὰς ἐπιστολάς, ἐν αἷς ὑποπόησας τι τοιοῦτο προσεπεστάλθαι καὶ αὐτὸν εὔρεν ἐγγεγραμμένον κτείνειν. CXXXIII. τότε δὲ οἱ ἔφοροι δεῖξιμτος αὐτοῦ τὰ γράμματα μᾶλλον μὲν ἐπίστευσαν, ἀντήκοοι δὲ βουληθέντες ἔτι γενέσθαι αὐτοῦ Πανσανίου τι λέγοντος, ἀπὸ παρυσκευῆς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐπὶ Ταίταρον ἰκέτον οἰχομένου, καὶ σκηνησαμένου διπλῆν διαφρούματι καλύβην, ἐς ἣν τῶν τε ἐφόρων ἐντός τινος ἔκρυψε, καὶ Πανσανίου ὡς αὐτόν ἐλθόντος καὶ ἐρωτῶντος τὴν πρόφασιν τῆς ἱκετείας ἤσθοντο πάντα σαφῶς, αἰτιωμένου τοῦ ἀνθρώπου τὰ τε περὶ αὐτοῦ γραφέντα καὶ τᾶλλ' ἀποφαίνοντος καθ' ἕκαστον, ὡς οὐδὲν πώποτε αὐτόν ἐν ταῖς πρὸς βασιλεῖα διακονίαις παραβιάλοιο, προτιμηθεῖν δ' ἐν ἴσῳ τοῖς πολλοῖς τῶν διακόνων ἀποθανεῖν, κάκεινον αὐτὰ ταῦτα ξυνομολογούντος καὶ περὶ τοῦ παρόντος οὐκ ἐώντος ὀργίξασθαι, ἀλλὰ πίστιν ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ διδόντος τῆς ἀναστάσεως, καὶ ἀξιοῦντος ὡς τάχιστα πορεύεσθαι καὶ μὴ τὰ πρῶσόμενα διακωλύειν. CXXXIV. ἀκούσαντες δὲ ἀκριβῶς τότε μὲν ἀπῆλθον οἱ ἔφοροι, βεβαίως δὲ ἤδη εἰδότες ἐν τῇ πόλει τὴν ξύλληψιν ἐποιοῦντο. λέγεται δ' αὐτόν, μέλλοντα ξυλληφθῆσεσθαι ἐν τῇ ὁδοῦ, ἐγὼς μὲν τῶν ἐφόρων τὸ πρόσωπον προσιόντος ὡς εἶδε, γνῶναι ἐφ' ᾧ ἔχωρει, ἄλλου δὲ νεύματι ἀφανῆ χρησαμένου καὶ δηλώσαντος εὐνοίᾳ, πρὸς τὸ ἱερὸν τῆς Χαλκιοίκου χωρῆσαι δρόμῳ καὶ προκαταφυγεῖν· ἦν δὲ

ἔγγυς τὸ τέμενος. καὶ ἐς οἶκημα οὐ μέγα ὃ ἦν τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἐσελθών, ἵνα μὴ ὑπαίθριος ταλαιπωροίη, ἡσύχαζεν. 2. οἱ δὲ τὸ παραντίκα μὲν ὑστέρησαν τῇ διώξει, μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο τοῦ τε οἰκήματος τὸν ὄροφον ἀφείλον, καὶ τὰς θύρας, ἔνδον ὄντα τηρήσαντες αὐτόν, καὶ ἀπολαβόντες εἶσω, ἀπωκοδόμησαν, προσκαθεζόμενοι τε ἐξεπολιόρκησαν λιμῶ. 3. καὶ μέλλοντος αὐτοῦ ἀποψύχειν ὥσπερ εἶχεν ἐν τῷ οἰκήματι, αἰσθόμενοι τε ἐξάγουσιν ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἔτι ἔμπουν ὄντα, καὶ ἐξαχθεῖς ἀπέθανε παραχρήμα. 4. καὶ αὐτόν ἐμέλλησαν μὲν ἐς τὸν Καιάδα οὐπὲρ τοὺς κακούργους ἐμβάλλειν· ἔπειτα ἔδοξε πλησίον πον κατορύξαι. ὁ δὲ θεὸς ὁ ἐν Δελφοῖς τὸν τε τάφον ὕστερον ἔχρησε τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις μετενεγκεῖν οὐπὲρ ἀπέθανε, καὶ τῶν κεῖται ἐν τῷ προτεμενίσματι, ὃ γραφῆ στήλαι δηλοῦσι, καὶ ὡς ἄγος αὐτοῖς ὃν τὸ πεπραγμένον δύο σώματα ἀνθ' ἑνὸς τῇ Χαλκιοίκῃ ἀποδοῦναι. οἱ δὲ ποιησάμενοι χαλκοῦς ἀνδριάντας δύο ὡς ἀντὶ Πανσανίου ἀνέθεσαν. CXXXV. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὡς καὶ τοῦ θεοῦ ἄγος κρίναντος, ἀντεπέταξαν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐλαύνειν αὐτό. 2. τοῦ δὲ Μηδισμοῦ τοῦ Πανσανίου Λακεδαιμόνιοι, πρέσβεις πέμψαντες παρὰ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ξυνηπιτιῶντο καὶ τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα, ὡς εὗρισκον ἐκ τῶν περὶ Πανσανίαν ἐλέγχων, ἠξίουσαν τε τοῖς αὐτοῖς κολάζεσθαι αὐτόν. 3. οἱ δὲ πεισθέντες, ἔτυχε γὰρ ὠστρακισμένος καὶ ἔχων δίαιταν μὲν ἐν Ἄργει, ἐπιφοιτῶν δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄλλην Πελοπόννησον, πέμπουσι μετὰ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, εἰοίμων ὄντων ξυνδιώκειν, ἄνδρας οἷς εἴρητο ἄγειν ὅπου ἂν περιτύχωσιν. CXXXVI. ὁ δὲ Θεμιστοκλῆς προαισθόμενος φεύγει ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ἐς Κέρκυραν, ὃν αὐτῶν εὐεργέτης. δεδιέναι δὲ φασκόντων Κερκυραίων ἔχειν αὐτόν ὥστε Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις ἀπέχθεσθαι, διακομίζεται ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἐς τὴν ἠπειρον τὴν καταστικρῦ. 2. καὶ διωκόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν προστεταγμένων κατὰ πύστιν ἢ χωροίη, ἀναγκάζεται κατὰ τι ἄπορον παρὰ Ἄδμητον τὸν Μολοσσῶν βασιλέα ὅτι αὐτῶ οὐ φίλον καταλῦσαι. 3. καὶ ὁ μὲν οὐκ ἔτυχε ἐπιδημῶν, ὁ δὲ τῆς γυναικὸς ἰκέτης γενόμενος διδάσκεται ὑπ' αὐτῆς τὸν παιδα σφῶν λαβὼν καθίξεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν ἐστίαν. καὶ ἐλθόντος οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον τοῦ Ἄδμητον δηλοῖ τε ὅς ἐστι, καὶ οὐκ ἀξιοῖ, εἴ τι ἄρα αὐτὸς ἀντεῖπεν αὐτῷ Ἀθηναίων δεομένῳ, φεύγοντα τιμωρεῖσθαι. καὶ γὰρ ἂν ὑπ' ἐκείνου πολλῶ ἀσθενεστερόν ἐν τῷ παρόντι κακῶς πάσχειν, γενναῖον δὲ εἶναι τοὺς ὁμοίους ἀπὸ τοῦ

ἴσον τιμωρεῖσθαι. καὶ ἅμα αὐτὸς μὲν ἐκείνῳ χρείας τινὸς καὶ οἶκ
 ἐς τὸ σῶμα σώζεσθαι ἐναντιωθῆναι, ἐκείνον δ' ἂν εἰ ἐκδοίη αὐτόν,
 εἰπὼν ὕψ' ὧν καὶ ἐφ' ᾧ διώκεται, σωτηρίας ἂν τῆς ψυχῆς ἀποστε-
 ρῆσαι. ὁ δὲ ἀκούσας ἀνίστησί τε αὐτὸν μετὰ τοῦ ἐαυτοῦ εἴους,
 ὡσπερ καὶ ἔχων αὐτὸν ἐκαθέζετο, καὶ μέγιστον ἦν ἰκίτευμα τοῦτο.
 CXXXVII. καὶ ὕστερον οὐ πολλῶ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ
 Ἀθηναίοις ἐλθούσι καὶ πολλὰ εἰποῦσιν οὐκ ἐκδίδωσιν, ἀλλ' ἀπο-
 στελλει βουλόμενον ὡς βασιλεία πορευθῆναι ἐπὶ τὴν ἐτέρην θάλασσαν
 περὶ τὴν Πύδριαν τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου. 2. ἐν ἣ ὀλκιάδος τεχνὸν ἀναγο-
 μένης ἐπ' Ἰωνίας καὶ ἐπιβάς καταφέρεται χειμῶνι ἐς τὸ Ἀθηναίων
 στρατόπεδον ὃ ἐπολιόρκει Νάξον. καί, ἦν γὰρ ἀγνώς τοῖς ἐν τῇ
 νηί, δεισῶς φράζει τῷ ναυκλήρῳ ὅστις ἐστὶ καὶ δι' ἃ φεύγει, καὶ εἰ
 μὴ σώσει αὐτόν, ἔφη εἶναι ὅτι χρήμασι πεισθεὶς αὐτὸν ἄγει· τῆς δὲ
 ἀσφάλειαν εἶναι μηδένα ἐκβῆναι ἐκ τῆς νεῶς μέχρι πλοῦς γένηται·
 πειθομένῳ δ' αὐτῷ χάριν ἀπομνήσεσθαι ἄξιον. ὁ δὲ ναυκλήρος
 ποιεῖ τε ταῦτα, καὶ ἀποσαλεύσας ἡμέραν καὶ νύκτα ὑπὲρ τοῦ στρα-
 τοπέδου, ὕστερον ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Ἐφεσον. 3. καὶ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς
 ἐκείνόν τε ἐθεράπευσε χρημάτων δόσει, ἦλθε γὰρ αὐτῷ ὕστερον ἐκ
 τε Ἀθητῶν παρὰ τῶν φίλων καὶ ἐξ Ἀργεῶν ἃ ὑπεξέκλιτο, καὶ
 μετὰ τῶν κάτω Περσῶν τινος πορευθεὶς ἄνω, ἐσπίμπει γράμματα
 ὡς βουσίλει Ἀρτοξίρξην τὸν Ξέρξου νεωστὶ βασιλεύοντα. 4. ἐδή-
 λου δ' ἡ γραφὴ ὅτι Θεμιστοκλῆς ἦκω παρὰ σέ, ὅς κικιά μὲν πλείστα
 Ἑλλήνων εἰργασμαι τὸν ὑμέτερον οἶκον, ὅσον χρόνον τὸν σὸν πιατέρω
 ἐπιόντα ἐμοὶ ἀιγάκη ἡμενύομεν, πολὺ δ' ἐτι πλείω ἀγαθία, ἐπειδὴ ἐν
 τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ μὲν ἐμοί, ἐκείνῳ δὲ ἐν ἐπικινδύνῳ πάλιν ἢ ἀποκομιδῇ
 ἐγίγνετο. καὶ μοι εὐεργεσίᾳ ὑφείλεται, γράψας τὴν ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος
 προἰάγγελσιν τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως καὶ τὴν τῶν γεφυρῶν, ἦν ψευδῶς
 προσεποίησατο, τότε δι' αὐτόν οὐ διάλυσιν, καὶ νῦν ἔχων σε μεγάλα
 ἀγαθὰ δρᾶσαι πάρεμι διωκόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων διὰ τὴν σὴν
 γλίαν. βούλομαι δ' ἐναντὸν ἐπισχῶν αὐτός σοι περὶ ὧν ἦκω
 δηλώσαι. CXXXVIII. βασιλεὺς δέ, ὡς λέγεται, ἐθαύμασέ τε
 αὐτοῦ τὴν διάνοιαν καὶ ἐκίλενε ποιεῖν οὕτως. ὁ δ' ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ ὃν
 ἐπέσχε, τῆς Περσίδος γλώσσης ὅσα ἰδύετο κατενόησε καὶ τῶν ἐπι-
 τηδευμάτων τῆς χώρας· 2. ἀφικόμενος δὲ μετὰ τὸν ἐναντιόν, γίγνε-
 ται παρ' αὐτῷ μίγας, καὶ ὅσος οὐδεὶς πω Ἑλλήνων, διὰ τε τῆς
 προϋπάρχουσας ἀξίωσιν καὶ τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ ἐλλπίδα, ἦν ὑπετίθει

αὐτῶ δουλώσειν, μάλιστα δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ πείραν διδόνος ξυνετός φαίνεσθαι. 3. ἦν γὰρ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς βεβαιότατα δὴ φύσεως ἰσχύη δηλώσας, καὶ διασηρόντως τι ἐς αὐτὸ μᾶλλον ἑτέρου ἄξιος θαυμάσαι. οἰκεία γὰρ ξυνέσει, καὶ οὔτε προμαθὼν ἐς αὐτὴν οὐδὲν οὔτ' ἐπιμαθὼν, τῶν τε παραχρῆμα δι' ἐλαχίστης βουλῆς κράτιστος γνώμων, καὶ τῶν μελλόντων ἐπὶ πλεῖστον τοῦ γενησομένου ἄριστος εἰκαστής. καὶ ἂ μὲν μετὰ χειρας ἔχοι, καὶ ἐξηγήσασθαι οἴος τε· ὦν δὲ ἄπειρος εἶη, κρῖναι ἰκανῶς οὐκ ἀπῆλλακτο. τό τε ἄμεινον ἢ χειρὸν ἐν τῷ ἀφανεῖ ἐτι προεώρα μάλιστα. καὶ τὸ ξύμπαν εἰπεῖν, φύσεως μὲν δυναμίαι, μελέτης δὲ βραχύτητι, κράτιστος δὴ οὗτος αὐτοσχεδιάζειν τὰ δέοντα ἐγένετο. 4. τοσῆσας δὲ τελευτᾶ τὸν βίον· λέγουσι δὲ τινες καὶ ἐκούσιον φαρμάκῳ ἀποθανεῖν αὐτόν, ἀδύνατον νομίσαντα εἶναι ἐπιτελέσαι βασιλεῖ ἂ ὑπέσχετο. 5. μνημεῖον μὲν οὖν αὐτοῦ ἐν Μαγνησίᾳ ἐστὶ τῇ Ἀσιατῇ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ· ταύτης γὰρ ἦρχε τῆς χώρας, δόντος βασιλείως αὐτῷ Μαγνησίαν μὲν ἄρτον, ἢ προσέφερε πεντήκοντα τάλαντα τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ, Λάμψακον δὲ οἶνον· ἐδόκει γὰρ πολυνοτότατον τῶν τότε εἶναι· Μυοῦντα δὲ ὕψον. 6. τὰ δὲ ὄστα φασὶ κομισθῆναι αὐτοῦ οἱ προσήκοντες οἴκαδε κελεύσαντος ἐκείνου καὶ τεθῆναι κρύφα Ἀθηναίων ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ· οὐ γὰρ ἐξῆν θάπτειν ὡς ἐπὶ προδοσίᾳ φεύγοντος. 7. τὰ μὲν κατὰ Πικυσανίαν τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον καὶ Θεμιστοκλέα τὸν Ἀθηναῖον, λαμπροτάτους γενομένους τῶν καθ' ἑαυτοὺς Ἑλλήνων, οὕτως ἐτελεύτησεν.

CXXXIX. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἐπὶ μὲν τῆς πρώτης πρεσβείας τοιαῦτα ἐπέταξάν τε καὶ ἀντεκελεύσθησαν περὶ τῶν ἐναγῶν τῆς ἐκλίσεως· ὕστερον δὲ φοιτῶντες παρ' Ἀθηναίους Ποτιδαίης τε ἀπαρίστασθαι ἐκέλευον καὶ Αἴγιαν αὐτόνομον ἀφίεσαι, καὶ μάλιστα γὰρ πάντων καὶ ἐνδηλότατα προὔλεγον, τὸ περὶ Μεγαρέων ψήφισμα καθελούσι μὴ ἂν γενέσθαι πόλεμον, ἐν ᾧ εἴρητο αὐτοὺς μὴ χρῆσθαι τοῖς λιμέσι τοῖς ἐν τῇ Ἀθηναίων ἀρχῇ μηδὲ τῇ Ἀττικῇ ἀγορᾷ.

2. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι οὔτε τᾶλλα ὑπήκουον οὔτε τὸ ψήφισμα καθήρουν ἐπικυλοῦντες ἐπεργασίαν Μεγαρεῦσαι τῆς γῆς τῆς ἱερῆς καὶ τῆς ἀριστοῦ, καὶ ἀνδραπόδων ὑποδοχὴν τῶν ἀρισταμένων. 3. τέλος δὲ ἀφικόμενων τῶν τελευταίων πρίσβρων ἐκ Λακεδαιμόνος, Ῥαμπίου τε καὶ Μελησίππου καὶ Ἀγησάνδρου, καὶ λεγόντων ἄλλο μὲν οὐδὲν ὢν πρότερον εἰδότεσαν, αὐτὰ δὲ τάδε, ὅτι Λακεδαιμόνιοι βούλονται τὴν εἰρήνην εἶναι, εἶη δ' ἂν εἰ τοὺς Ἑλλήνας αὐτονομίους

ἀφεῖτε, ποιήσαντες ἐκκλησίαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι γνώμας σφίσιν αὐτοῖς προϋτίθεσαν, καὶ ἰδοὺ ἀπαξ περὶ ἀπάντων βουλευσαμένους ἀποκρίνασθαι. 4. καὶ παριόντες ἄλλοι τε πολλοὶ ἔλεγον, ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρω γιγνόμενοι ταῖς γνώμαις, καὶ ὡς χερὶ πολεμεῖν καὶ ὡς μὴ ἐμπόδιον εἶναι τὸ ψήφισμα εἰρήνης, ἀλλὰ καθελεῖν, καὶ παρελθὼν Περικλῆς ὁ Ξανθίππου, ἀνὴρ κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον πρῶτος Ἀθηναίων, λέγειν τε καὶ πράσσειν δυνατώτατος, παρήγει τοιαύδε.

CXL. Τῆς μὲν γνώμης, ᾧ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀεὶ τῆς αὐτῆς ἔχομαι, μὴ εἶκειν Πελοποννησίοις, καίπερ εἰδὼς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους οὐ τῇ αὐτῇ ὀργῇ ἀναπειθομένους τε πολεμεῖν καὶ ἐν τῇ ἔργῳ πράσσοντας, πρὸς δὲ τὰς ξυμφορὰς καὶ τὰς γνώμας τρεπομένους. ὁρῶ δὲ καὶ νῦν ὁμοῖα καὶ παραπλήσια ξυμβουλευτέα μοι ὄντα, καὶ τοὺς ἀναπειθομένους ὑμῶν δικαίῳ τοῖς κοινῇ δόξασιν, ἣν ἄρα τι καὶ σφαλλόμεθα, βοηθεῖν, ἢ μὴδὲ κατορθοῦντας τῆς ξυνέσεως μεταποιεῖσθαι. ἐνδέχεται γὰρ τὰς ξυμφορὰς τῶν πραγμάτων οὐχ ἴσσον ἀμαθῶς χωρῆσαι ἢ καὶ τὰς διανοίας τοῦ ἀνθρώπου· διόπερ καὶ τὴν τύχην, ὅσα ἂν παρὰ λόγον ξυμβῆ εἰώθαμεν αἰτιῶσθαι. 2. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ πρότερόν τε δῆλοι ἴσαν ἐπιβουλεύοντες ἡμῖν καὶ νῦν οὐχ ἴκιστα. εἰρημέγον γὰρ δίκας μὲν τῶν διαφόρων ἀλλήλοις διδόνται καὶ δέχασθαι, ἔχειν δὲ ἑκατέρους ἃ ἔχομεν, οὔτε αὐτοὶ δίκας ποῦ ἤτησαν οὔτε ἡμῶν διδόντων δέχονται, βούλονται δὲ πολέμῳ μᾶλλον ἢ λόγοις τὰ ἐγκλήματα διαλύεσθαι, καὶ ἐπιτάσσοντες ἤδη, καὶ οὐκέτι αἰτιώμενοι, πάρεσι. 3. Ποτιδαίας τε γὰρ ἀπανίστασθαι κελεύουσι, καὶ Αἴγιναν αὐτόνομον ἀφίεναι καὶ τὸ Μεγαρέων ψήφισμα καθαιρεῖν· οἱ δὲ τελευταῖοι οἶδε ἦκοντες καὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας προαγορεύουσιν αὐτόνομους ἀφίεναι. 4. ὑμῶν δὲ μηδεὶς νομίση περὶ βραχείας ἂν πολεμεῖν, εἰ τὸ Μεγαρέων ψήφισμα μὴ καθέλοιμεν, ὅπερ μάλιστα προὔχοντας, εἰ καθαιρεθείη, μὴ ἂν γίγνεσθαι τὸν πόλεμον· μὴδ' ἐν ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς αἰτίαν ὑπολίπησθε ὡς διὰ μικρὸν ἐπολεμήσατε. 5. τὸ γὰρ βραχὺ τι τοῦτο πᾶσαν ὑμῶν ἔχει τὴν βεβαίωσιν καὶ πείραν τῆς γνώμης, οἷς εἰ ξυγχωρήσετε, καὶ ἄλλο τι μείζον εὐθὺς ἐπιταχθήσεσθε, ὡς φόβῳ καὶ τοῦτο ὑπακούσαντες· ἀπισχυρισάμενοι δὲ σαφῆς ἂν καταστήσασθε αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ὑμῖν μᾶλλον προσφέρεισθαι. CXXI. αὐτόθεν δὴ διανοήθητε ἢ ὑπακούειν πρῖν τι βλαβῆναι, ἢ εἰ πολεμήσομεν, ὡς ἔμοιγε ἄμεινον δοκεῖ εἶναι, καὶ ἐπὶ μεγάλῃ καὶ ἐπὶ βραχείᾳ ὁμοίως προφάσει μὴ εἴζοντες μὴδὲ ξὺν φόβῳ ἔζοντες ἃ κεκτήμεθα. τὴν γὰρ

αὐτὴν δύναται δούλωσιν ἢ τε μεγίστη καὶ ἐλαχίστη δικαίωσις ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων πρὸ δίκης τοῖς πέλας ἐπιτασσομένη. 2. τὰ δὲ τοῦ πολέμου καὶ τῶν ἑκατέροις ὑπαρχόντων ὡς οὐκ ἀσθενέστερα ἔξομεν, γινώτε καθ' ἕκαστον ἀκούοντες. 3. αὐτουργοὶ τε γὰρ εἰσι Πελοποννήσιοι, καὶ οὔτε ἰδίᾳ οὔτε ἐν κοινῷ χρημάτᾳ ἐστὶν αὐτοῖς, ἔπειτα, χρόνιων πολέμων καὶ διαποντίων ἄπειροι, διὰ τὸ βραχείως αὐτοὶ ἐπ' ἀλλήλους ὑπὸ πενίας ἐπιφέρειν. 4. καὶ οἱ τοιοῦτοι οὔτε ναῦς πληροῦντες οὔτε πεζῶς στρατιᾶς πολλάκις ἐκπέμπειν δύνανται, ἀπὸ τῶν ἰδίων τε ἅμα ἀπόντες, καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν διαπανῶντες, καὶ προσέτι καὶ θαλάσσης εἰργόμενοι. 5. αἱ δὲ περιουσίαι τοὺς πολέμους μᾶλλον ἢ αἱ βίαιοι ἐσφοραὶ ἀνέχουσι. σώμασί τε ἐτοιμότεροι οἱ αὐτουργοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἢ χρήμασι πολεμεῖν, τὸ μὲν πιστὸν ἔχοντες ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων κἂν περιγενέσθαι, τὸ δὲ οὐ βέβαιον μὴ οὐ προικναλώσειν, ἄλλως τε κἂν παρὰ δόξαν, ὅπερ εἰκός, ὁ πόλεμος αὐτοῖς μὲν κινῆται. 6. μάχη μὲν γὰρ μᾶλλον πρὸς ἅπαντας Ἑλλήνας δυνατοὶ Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ ζύμμαχοι ἀντισχεῖν, πολεμεῖν δὲ μὴ πρὸς ὁμοίαν ἀντιπαρασκευηὴν ἀδύνατοι, ὅταν μῆτε βουλευτηρίῳ ἐνὶ χρόνῳ παραχρῆμα τι ὀξέως ἐπιτελῶσι, πάντες τε ἰσόψηφοι ὄντες καὶ οὐχ ὁμόφυλοι τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν ἕκαστος σπεύδῃ· ἐξ ὧν φιλεῖ μηδὲν ἐπιτελεῖς γίνεσθαι. 7. καὶ γὰρ οἱ μὲν ὡς μάλιστα τιμωρήσασθαι τινα βούλονται, οἱ δὲ ὡς ἥκιστα τὰ οἰκεία φθειῖραι. χρόνιοί τε ξυνηόντες ἐν βραχεῖ μὲν μορίῳ σκοποῦσιν τι τῶν κοινῶν, τῷ δὲ πλείονι τὰ οἰκεία πράσσουσι. καὶ ἕκαστος οὐ παρὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἀμέλειαν οἶεται βλάψαι, μέλειν δὲ τινι καὶ ἄλλῳ ὑπὲρ ἑαυτοῦ τι προΐδειν, ὥστε τῷ αὐτῷ ὑπὸ ἀπάντων ἰδίᾳ δοξάσματος λανθάνειν τὸ κοινὸν ἀθρόον φθειρόμενον. CXLII. μέγιστον δὲ τῇ τῶν χρημάτων σπάνει κωλύονται, ὅταν σχολῇ αὐτὰ πορίζόμενοι διαμέλλωσι· τοῦ δὲ πολέμου οἱ καιροὶ οὐ μενετοί. 2. καὶ μὴν οὐδ' ἡ ἐπιτείχισις οὐδὲ τὸ ναυτικὸν αὐτῶν ἄξιον φοβηθῆναι. 3. τὴν μὲν γὰρ χαλεπὸν καὶ ἐν εἰρήρῃ πόλιν ἀντίπαλον παρασκευάσασθαι, ἡπου δὲ ἐν πολεμίᾳ τε καὶ οὐχ ἴσσον ἐκείνοις ἡμῶν ἀντεπιτετειχισμένων. 4. φρούριον δ' εἰ ποιήσονται, τῆς μὲν γῆς βλάβοιεν ἂν τι μέρος κατωδρομαῖς καὶ αὐτομολίαις, οὐ μέντοι ἰκανόν γε ἐστὶν ἐπιτειχίζειν τε κωλύειν ἡμᾶς πλεύσαντας ἐς τὴν ἐκείνων, καί, ἢ περ ἰσχύομεν, ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀμύνεσθαι. 5. πλεον γὰρ ἡμεῖς ἔχομεν τοῦ κατὰ γῆν ἐκ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἔμπειρίας, ἢ ἐκείνοι ἐκ τοῦ κατ' ἡπειρον ἐς τὰ ναυτικά. 6. τὸ δὲ

τῆς θαλάσσης ἐπιστήμονας γενέσθαι οὐ ῥαδίως αὐτοῖς προσχερήσεται. 7. οὐδὲ γὰρ ὑμεῖς, μελετώντες αὐτὸ εὐθύς ἀπὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν, ἐξείργασθέ ποῦ· πῶς δὴ ἄνδρες γεωργοὶ καὶ οὐ θαλάσσιοι καὶ προσέτι οὐδὲ μελετῆσαι ἐασόμενοι διὰ τὸ ὑφ' ἡμῶν πολλαῖς ναυσὶν ἀεὶ ἐφορμεῖσθαι, ἄξιον ἂν τι δοῦνεν; 8. πρὸς μὲν γὰρ ὀλίγας ἐφορμούσας καὶν διακινδυνεύσειαν, πλήθει τὴν ἀμαθίαν θρασύνοντες, πολλοῖς δὲ εἰργόμενοι ἰσχυάσουσι, καὶ ἐν τῷ μὴ μελετῶντι ἄξυνετώτεροι ἔσονται καὶ δι' αὐτὸ καὶ ὀκνηρότεροι. 9. τὸ δὲ ταυτικὸν τέχνης ἐστὶν ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλο τι καὶ οὐκ εἰδέχεται, ὅταν τύχη, ἐκ παρήργου μελετᾶσθαι, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον μηδὲν ἐκείῳ πάροργον ἄλλο γίγνεσθαι. CXLIII. εἴ τε καί, κινήσαντες τῶν Ὀλυμπιάσιν ἢ Δελφοῖς χρημάτων, μισθῷ μείζονι πειρῶντο ἡμῶν ὑπολαβεῖν τοὺς ξένους τῶν ναυτῶν, μὴ ὄντων μὲν ἡμῶν ἀντιπάλων ἐσβάντων αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν μετοίκων δεινὸν ἂν ἦν· τῶν δὲ τότε τε ὑπάρχει, καὶ ὅπερ κράτιστον κυβερνήτας ἔχομεν πολίτας, καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ὑπηρεσίαν πλείους καὶ ἀμείνους ἢ πῦσα ἢ ἄλλη Ἑλλάς. 2. καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ κινδύνῳ οὐδεὶς ἂν δέξαιτο τῶν ξένων τὴν τε αὐτοῦ φεύγειν, καὶ μετὰ τῆς ἡσσοнос, ἅμα ἐλπίδος ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν ἕνεκα μεγάλου μισθοῦ δόσεως, ἐκείνοις ξυναγωνίζεσθαι. 3. καὶ τὰ μὲν Πελοποννησίων ἔμοιγε τοιαῦτα καὶ παρικλήσια δοκεῖ εἶναι, τὰ δὲ ἡμέτερα τούτων τε ὥνπερ ἐκείνοις ἐμεμφάμην ἀπηλλάχθαι καὶ ἄλλα οὐκ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου μεγάλα ἔχειν. 4. ἦν τ' ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν ἡμῶν πεζῇ ἴωσιν, ἡμεῖς ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκείνων πλευσοῦμεθα, καὶ οὐκέτι ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου ἔσται Πελοποννήσου μέρος τι τμηθῆναι καὶ τὴν Ἀιτικὴν ἄπισαν. οἱ μὲν γὰρ οὐχ ἔξουσιν ἄλλην ἀντιλαβεῖν ἀμαχί, ἡμῖν δὲ ἐστὶ γῆ πολλὴ καὶ ἐν τήσοις καὶ κατ' ἡπειρον. μέγα γὰρ τὸ τῆς θαλάσσης κράτος. 5. σκέψασθε δέ· εἰ γὰρ ἡμεν νησιῶται, τίνες ἂν ἀληπτότεροι ἦσαν; καὶ νῦν γρηὶ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτου διατροπθέντας τὴν μὲν γῆν καὶ οἰκίας ἀφείναι, τῆς δὲ θαλάσσης καὶ πόλεως φυλακὴν ἔχειν, καὶ Πελοποννησίοις ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ὀργισθέντας πολλῶ πλείοσι μὴ διαμάχεσθαι· κρατήσαντές τε γὰρ αὐθις οὐκ ἐλάσσοσι μαχοῦμεθα καὶ ἦν σφαλῶμεν, τὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὅθεν ἰσχύομεν, προσαπόλλυται· οὐ γὰρ ἡσιχάσουσι μὴ ἰκανῶν ἡμῶν ὄντων ἐπ' αὐτοὺς στρατεύειν· τὴν τε ὀλίφρυσιν μὴ οἰκίων καὶ γῆς ποιέσθαι, ἀλλὰ τῶν σωματῶν· οὐ γὰρ τάδε τοὺς ἄνδρας, ἀλλ' οἱ ἄνδρες ταῦτα κτῶνται. καὶ εἰ φῆμην πείσειν ὑμᾶς, αὐτοὺς ἂν ἐξελεθόντας ἐκέλευον αὐτὰ δηῶσαι

καὶ δεῖξαι Πελοποννησίοις ὅτι τούτων γε ἕνεκα οὐχ ὑπακούσεσθα. CXLIV. πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ἔχω ἐς ἐλπίδα τοῦ περιέσεσθαι, ἢ ἐθέλητε ἀρχὴν τε μὴ ἐπικτιῶσθαι ἅμα πολεμοῦντες, καὶ κινδύρους αὐθαιρέτους μὴ προστίθεσθαι. μᾶλλον γὰρ πεφόβημαι τὰς οἰκείας ἡμῶν ἀμαρτίας ἢ τὰς τῶν ἐναντίων διανοίας. 2. ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνα μὲν καὶ ἐν ἄλλῳ λόγῳ ἅμα τοῖς ἔργοις δηλωθήσεται· τῶν δὲ τούτοις ἀποκριτάμενοι ἀποπέμψωμεν, Μεγαρέας μὲν ὅτι εἰσόμεν ἀγορᾶ καὶ λιμέσι χρῆσθαι, ἣν καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ξηνηλασίας μὴ ποιῶσι μήτε ἡμῶν μήτε τῶν ἡμετέρων ξυμμάχων· οὔτε γὰρ ἐκεῖνο κωλύει ἐν ταῖς σποιδυῖς οὔτε τόδε· τὰς δὲ πόλεις ὅτι αὐτονόμους ἀφίησμεν, εἰ καὶ αὐτονόμους ἔχοντες ἐσπεισάμεθα, καὶ ὅταν κάκεινοι ταῖς ἑαυτῶν ἀποθῶσι πόλεσι μὴ σφίσι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐπιτηδείως αὐτονομεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ αὐτοῖς ἐκάστοις ὡς βούλονται· δίκας δὲ ὅτι ἐθέλομεν δοῦναι κατὰ τὰς ξυνθήκας, πολέμου δὲ οὐκ ἄρξομεν, ἀρχομένους δὲ ἀμυνοῦμεθα. ταῦτα γὰρ δίκαια καὶ πρέποντα ἅμα τῆδε τῇ πόλει ἀποκρίνασθαι. 3. εἰδέναι δὲ χρὴ ὅτι ἀνάγκη πολεμεῖν· ἣν δὲ ἐκούσιοι μᾶλλον δεχόμεθα, ἤσσον ἐγκεισομένους τοὺς ἐναντίους ἔξομεν· ἕκ τε τῶν μεγίστων κινδύνων ὅτι καὶ πόλει καὶ ιδιώτῃ μάλιστα τιμαὶ περιγίγνονται. 4. οἱ γοῦν πατέρες ἡμῶν ὑποστάντες Μήδους καὶ οὐκ ἀπὸ τοσῶνδε ὀρμώμενοι, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ ὑπάρχοντα ἐκλιπόντες, γνώμῃ τε πλείονι ἢ τύχῃ, καὶ τόλμῃ μείζονι ἢ δυνάμει, τόν τε βίρβαρον ἀπέωσαντο καὶ ἐς τὰδε προήγαγον αὐτὰ. 5. ὧν οὐ χρὴ λείπεσθαι, ἀλλὰ τοὺς τε ἐχθροὺς παντὶ τρόπῳ ἀμύνεσθαι, καὶ τοῖς ἐπιγιγνομένοις πειρᾶσθαι αὐτὰ μὴ ἐλάσσω παραδοῦναι.

CXLV. Ὁ μὲν Περικλῆς τοιαῦτα εἶπεν. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, νομίσαντες ἄριστα σφίσι παραινεῖν αὐτόν, ἐψηφίσαντο ἃ ἐκέλευς, καὶ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἀπεκρίναντο τῇ ἐκείνου γνώμῃ, καθ' ἕκαστά τε ὡς ἔφρασε καὶ τὸ ξύμπαν, οὐδὲν κελευόμενοι ποιήσῃν, δίκη δὲ κατὰ τὰς ξυνθήκας ἐτοίμοι εἶναι διαλύεσθαι περὶ τῶν ἐγκλημάτων ἐπὶ ἴσῃ καὶ ὁμοίᾳ. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἶκον καὶ οὐκέτι ὕστερον ἐπρεσβεύοντο.

CXLVI. Αἰτίαι δὲ αὐταὶ καὶ διαφοραὶ ἐγένοντο ἀμφοτέροις πρὸ τοῦ πολέμου, ἀρξάμεναι εὐθύς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Ἐπιδάμνῳ καὶ Κερκύρᾳ· ἐπεμίνυντο δὲ ὅμως ἐν αὐταῖς, καὶ παρ' ἀλλήλους ἐηοίτων, ἀκη-

ρύκτως μὲν, ἀνυπόπτως δὲ οὐ. σπαρδῶν γὰρ ξίγησις τὰ γιγνόμενα ἦν καὶ πρόφασις τοῦ πολεμεῖν.

B.

I. Ἀρχεται δὲ ὁ πόλεμος ἐνθύνειδε ἤδη Ἀθηναίων καὶ Πελοποννησίων καὶ τῶν ἑκατέρους ξυμμάχων, ἐν ᾧ οὔτε ἐπεμίνυντο ἐτι ἀκηρυκτὴ παρ' ἀλλήλους καταστάτες τε ξυτεχῶς ἐπολέμουν· γέγραπται δὲ ἐξῆς ὡς ἕκαστα ἐγίνετο κατὰ θέρος καὶ χειμῶνα.

II. Τέσσαρα μὲν γὰρ καὶ δέκα ἔτη ἐνέμειναν αἱ τριακοντούταις σπορδαὶ αἱ ἐγένοντο μετ' Εὐβοίας ἄλλωσιν· τῷ δὲ πέμπτῳ καὶ δεκάτῳ ἔτει, ἐπὶ Χρυσίδος ἐν Ἀργεὶ τότε πεντήκοντα δυοῖν δέοντα ἔτη ἰερωμένης, καὶ Αἰνησίου ἐφόρου ἐν Σπάρτῃ καὶ Πυθοδώρου ἔτι δύο μῆνας ἄρχοντος Ἀθηναίοις, μετὰ τὴν ἐν Ποτιδαίᾳ μάχην μητὶ ἔκτῳ καὶ ἅμα ἴρι ἀρχομένῳ Θηβαίων ἄνδρες ὀλίγῳ πλείους τριακοσίων, ἰγούντο δὲ αὐτῶν βρωιωταρχοῦντες Πυθάγγελός τε ὁ Φυλείδου καὶ Διέμπορος ὁ Ὀνητορίδου, ἐσίλθον περὶ πρῶτον ὕπνον ξὺν ὄπλοις ἐς Πλάταιαν τῆς Βοιωτίας οὖσαν Ἀθηναίων ξυμμαχίδα. 2. ἐπηγάγοντο δὲ καὶ ἀτέφξαν τὰς πύλας Πλαταιῶν ἄνδρες Νανκλειδῆς τε καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ, βουλόμενοι ἰδίας ἐνεκα δυνάμεως ἄνδρας τε τῶν πολιτῶν τοὺς σφίσις ὑπεραντίους διαφθεῖραι καὶ τὴν πόλιν Θηβαίοις προσποιῆσαι. 3. ἐπραξαν δὲ ταῦτα δι' Εὐρυμάχου τοῦ Αἰοντιάδου ἀνδρὸς Θηβαίων δυνατωτάτου. προΐδόντες γὰρ οἱ Θηβαῖοι ὅτι ἔσοιτο ὁ πόλεμος, ἰβούλοντο τὴν Πλάταιαν, αἰεὶ σφίσι διάφορον οὖσαν, ἔτι ἐν εἰρήνῃ τε καὶ τοῦ πολέμου μήπω φανεροῦ καθεστῶτος προκαταλαβεῖν. ἢ καὶ ῥῆσον ἔλαθον ἐσελθόντες, φυλακῆς οὐ προκαθεστηκυίας. 4. θέμενοι δὲ ἐς τὴν ἀγορὰν τὰ ὄπλα τοῖς μὲν ἐπαγομέτοις οὐκ ἐπέειθοντο ὥστ' εὐθύς ἔργον ἔχεσθαι καὶ ἵεναι ἐς τὰς οἰκίας τῶν ἐχθρῶν, γνῶμην δὲ ἐποιοῦντο κηρύγμασί τε χρῆσασθαι ἐπιτηδείοις καὶ ἐς ξύμβασιν μᾶλλον καὶ φιλίαν τὴν πόλιν ἀγαγεῖν, καὶ ἀνείπεν ὁ κήρυξ, εἴ τις βούλεται κατὰ τὰ πάτρια τῶν πάντων Βοιωτῶν ξυμμαχεῖν, τίθεσθαι παρ' αὐτοὺς τὰ ὄπλα, νομίζοντες σφίσι ῥαδίως· τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ προσχωρήσειν τὴν πόλιν.

III. οἱ δὲ Πλαταιῆς ὡς ἤσθοντο ἔνδον τε ὄντας τοὺς Θηβαίους καὶ

ἔξαιπναίως κατειλημμένην τὴν πόλιν, καταδείσαντες καὶ νομίσαντες πολλῶ πλείους ἐσεληλυθέναι, οὐ γὰρ ἐώρων ἐν τῇ νυκτί, πρὸς ξύμβασιν ἐχώρησαν καὶ τοὺς λόγους δεξάμενοι ἠσύχαζον, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐς οὐδένα οὐδὲν ἐνεωτέριζον. 2. πρᾶσσοντες δὲ πως ταῦτα κατενόησαν οὐ πολλοὺς τοὺς Θηβαίους ὄντας, καὶ ἐνόμισαν ἐπιθέμενοι ῥαδίως κρατῆσαι· τῷ γὰρ πλήθει τῶν Πλαταιῶν οὐ βουλομένην ἦν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀφίστασθαι. 3. ἐδόκει οὖν ἐπιχειρητέα εἶναι, καὶ ξυνελέγοντο διορύσσοντες τοὺς κοινούς τοίχους, παρ' ἀλλήλους, ὅπως μὴ διὰ τῶν ὁδῶν φανεροὶ ὦσιν ἰόντες, ἀμάξας τε ἄνευ τῶν ὑποζυγίων ἐς τὰς ὁδοὺς καθίστασαν, ἵν' ἀντὶ τείχους ἦ, καὶ τἄλλα ἐξήρτυνον ἢ ἕκαστον ἐφαίνετο πρὸς τα παρόντα ξύμφορον ἔσεσθαι. 4. ἐπεὶ δὲ ὡς ἐκ τῶν δυνατῶν ἐτοῖμα ἦν, φυλάξαντες ἔτι τύνκτα καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ περιορθρον ἐχώρουν ἐκ τῶν οἰκιῶν ἐπ' αὐτούς, ὅπως μὴ κατὰ φῶς θαρσαλεωτέροις οὔσι προσφέρωνται, καὶ σφίσι ἐκ τοῦ ἴσου γίνωνται, ἀλλ', ἐν νυκτί φοβερώτεροι ὄντες, ἤσους ὡσι τῆς σφετέρας ἐμπειρίας τῆς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν. προσέβαλλον τε εὐθύς καὶ ἐς χεῖρας ἦεσαν κατὰ τάχος. IV. οἱ δ' ὡς ἔγνωσαν ἠπατημένοι, ξυνεστρέφοντό τε ἐν σφίσι αὐτοῖς καὶ τὰς προσβολάς, ἣ προσπίπτοιεν, ἀπεωθοῦντο. 2. καὶ δις μὲν ἢ τρις ἀπεκρούσαντο, ἔπειτα, πολλῶ θορύβῳ αὐτῶν τε προσβαλλόντων, καὶ τῶν γυναικῶν καὶ τῶν οἰκετῶν ἅμα ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκιῶν, κρυνγῆ τε καὶ ὄλολυγῆ χρωμένων, λίθοις τε καὶ κεράμῳ βαλλόντων, καὶ ἕτερου ἅμα διὰ νυκτὸς πολλοῦ ἐπιγεγομένου, ἐφοβήθησαν καὶ τραπόμενοι ἔφυγον διὰ τῆς πόλεως, ἄπειροι μὲν ὄντες οἱ πλείους ἐν σκότῳ καὶ πηλῶ τῶν διόδων ἢ χρῆ σωθῆται, καὶ γὰρ τελευτῶντος τοῦ μηνὸς τὰ γιγνόμενα ἦν, ἐμπείρους δὲ ἔχοντες τοὺς διώκοντας τοῦ μὴ ἐκφεύγειν, ὥστε διεφθείροντο πολλοί. 3. τῶν δὲ Πλαταιῶν τις τὰς πύλας ἢ ἐσῆλθον καὶ αἵπερ ἦσαν ἀνεωγμένοι μόναι, ἔκλεισε στυρακίῳ ἀκοντίου ἀντὶ βαλάνου χρησάμενος ἐς τὸν μοχλόν, ὥστε μὴδὲ ταύτη ἔτι ἐξοδὸν εἶναι. 4. διωκόμενοί τε κατὰ τὴν πόλιν, οἱ μὲν τινες αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχος ἀναβάντες ἐῆριψαν ἐς τὸ ἔξω σφᾶς αὐτούς, καὶ διεφθάρησαν οἱ πλείους, οἱ δὲ, κατὰ πύλας ἐρήμονος, γυναικὸς δούσης πέλεκυν, λαθόντες καὶ διακόψαντες τὸν μοχλόν, ἐξῆλθον οὐ πολλοί, αἰσθησὶς γὰρ ταχεῖα ἐπεγένετο, ἄλλοι δὲ ἄλλη τῆς πόλεως σποράδην ἀπώλλυντο. 5. τὸ δὲ πλεῖστον καὶ ὅσον μάλιστα ἦν ξυνεστραμμένον, ἐσπίπτουσι ἐς οἶκημα μέγα, ὃ ἦν τοῦ τείχους καὶ αἱ πλησίον

θύραι ἀνεωγμέναι ἔτυχον αὐτοῦ, οἴομενοι πύλας τὰς θύρας τοῦ οἰκίματος εἶναι, καὶ ἄντικρυς δίοδον εἰς τὸ ἔξω. Ὁ ὄρωντες δ' αὐτοὺς οἱ Πλαταιῆς ἀπειλημένους ἐβουλεύοντο εἴτε κατακαύσωσιν ὥσπερ ἔχουσιν, ἐμπρήσαντες τὸ οἰκήμα, εἴτε τι ἄλλο χρίσωσιν. 7. τέλος δὲ οὐτοί τε καὶ ὅσοι ἄλλοι τῶν Θηβαίων περιῆσαν, κατὰ τὴν πόλιν πλαγώμενοι ξυνέβησαν τοῖς Πλαταιεῦσι παριδοῦναι σφῶς αὐτοὺς καὶ τὰ ὄπλα χρίσασθαι ὅ,τι ἂν βούλωνται. οἱ μὲν δὴ ἐν τῇ Πλαταίᾳ οὕτως ἐπεπράγεσαν.

V. Οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι Θηβαῖοι, οὓς ἔδει εἶτι τῆς νυκτὸς παραγεῖσθαι πανστρατιᾷ, εἴτι ἄρα μὴ προχωροῖη τοῖς ἐσεληλυθόσι, τῆς ἀγγελίας ἅμα καθ' ὁδὸν αὐτοῖς ῥηθείσης περὶ τῶν γε γενημένων ἐπεβοίθουν. 2. ἀπέχει δ' ἡ Πλάταια τῶν Θηβῶν σταδίους ἑβδομήκοντα, καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ τὸ γεγόμενον τῆς νυκτὸς ἐποίησε βραδύτερον αὐτοὺς ἐλθεῖν· ὁ γὰρ Ἀσωπὸς ποταμὸς ἐρρῦη μέγας καὶ οὐ ῥαδίως διαβατὸς ἦν. 3. πορευόμενοι τε ἐν ὑετῷ, καὶ τὸν ποταμὸν μόλις διαβάντες, ὕστερον παρεγένοντο, ἴδη τῶν ἀνδρῶν τῶν μὲν διεφθαρμένων, τῶν δὲ ζώντων ἔχομένων. 4. ὡς δ' ᾗσθοντο οἱ Θηβαῖοι τὸ γεγενημένον, ἐπεβούλευον τοῖς ἔξω τῆς πόλεως τῶν Πλαταιῶν· ἦσαν γὰρ καὶ ἄνθρωποι κατὰ τοὺς ἀγροὺς καὶ κατασκευῆ, οἷα ἀπροσδοκίτου κακοῦ ἐν εἰρήνῃ γεομένου· ἐβούλοντο γὰρ σφίσιν, εἴ τινα λάβοιεν, ὑπάρχειν ἀντὶ τῶν εἰδῶν, ἦν ἄρα τύχασί τινες ἐξωγημένοι. 5. καὶ οἱ μὲν ταῦτα διενουῶντο· οἱ δὲ Πλαταιῆς, εἴτι διαβουλενομένων αὐτῶν, ὑποτοπήσαντες τοιοῦτόν τι ἐσεσθαι καὶ δείσαντες περὶ τοῖς ἔξω, κήρυκα ἐξέπεμψαν παρὰ τοὺς Θηβαίους, λέγοντες ὅτι οὔτε τὰ πεποιημένα ὀσίως δράσειαν, ἐν σπονδαῖς σφῶν πειραθίντες καταλαβεῖν τὴν πόλιν, τὰ τε ἔξω ἔλεγον αὐτοῖς μὴ ἀδικεῖν. εἰ δὲ μή, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἔφασαν αὐτῶν τοὺς ἄνδρας ἀποκτενεῖν οὓς ἔχουσι ζώντας· ἀναχωρησάντων δὲ πάλιν ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἀποδώσειν αὐτοῖς τοὺς ἄνδρας. 6. Θηβαῖοι μὲν ταῦτα λέγουσι, καὶ ἐπομόσαι φασὶν αὐτούς· Πλαταιῆς δ' οὐχ ὁμολογοῦσι τοὺς ἄνδρας εὐθύς ὑποσχεσθαι ἀποδώσειν, ἀλλὰ λόγων πρῶτον γενομένων, ἦν τι ξυμβαίνωσι, καὶ ἐπομόσαι οὐ φασιν. 7. ἐκ δ' οὖν τῆς γῆς ἀνεχώρησαν οἱ Θηβαῖοι οὐδὲν ἀδικήσαντες· οἱ δὲ Πλαταιῆς ἐπειδὴ τὰ ἐκ τῆς χώρας κατὰ τάχος ἐσεκομίσαντο, ἀπέκτειναν τοὺς ἄνδρας εὐθύς. ἦσαν δὲ ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν οἱ ληφθέντες, καὶ Εὐρύμαχος εἰς αὐτῶν ἦν, πρὸς ὃν ἐπραξάν οἱ προδιόντες. VI. τοῦτο δὲ ποιήσαντες εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἄγγε-

λον ἔπεμπον καὶ τοὺς τεκρὸν ὑποσπόνδους ἀπέδωσαν τοῖς Θηβαίοις, τὰ τ' ἐν τῇ πόλει καθίσταντο πρὸς τὰ παρόντα ἢ ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς. 2. τοῖς δ' Ἀθηναίοις ἠγγέλθη εὐθὺς τὰ περὶ τῶν Πλαταιῶν γεγενημένα, καὶ Βοιωτῶν τε παραχρῆμα ξενέλαβον ὅσοι ἦσαν ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ, καὶ εἰς τὴν Πλάταιαν ἔπεμψαν κήρυκα, κελεύοντες εἰπεῖν μηδὲν νεώτερον ποιεῖν περὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν οὓς ἔχουσι Θηβαίων, πρὶν ἂν τι καὶ αὐτοὶ βουλευσῶσι περὶ αὐτῶν. 3. οὐ γὰρ ἠγγέλθη αὐτοῖς ὅτι τεθνηκότες εἴεν. ἅμα γὰρ τῇ ἐσόδῳ γιγνομένη τῶν Θηβαίων ὁ πρῶτος ἄγγελος ἐξήκει, ὁ δὲ δεύτερος ἄρτι νεκρικῶν τε καὶ ξυτειλημμένων καὶ τῶν ὕστερον οὐδὲν ᾔδεσαν. οὕτω δὴ οὐκ εἰδότες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπέστελλον· ὁ δὲ κήρυξ ἀκικόμενος εὗρε τὸν ἄνδρα διεφθαρμένους. 4. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι στρατεύσαντες εἰς Πλάταιαν, σιτόν τε ἐσήγαγον καὶ θρουρούς ἐγκαιρέλιπον, τῶν τε ἀνθρώπων τοὺς ἀχρειοτάτους ξὺν γυναιξὶ καὶ παισὶν ἐξεκόμισαν.

VII. Γεγενημένον δὲ τοῦ ἐν Πλαταιαῖς ἔργου, καὶ λελυμένων λαμπρῶς τῶν σπονδῶν, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς πολεμήσοντες, παρεσκευάζοντο δὲ καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι αὐτῶν, πρεσβείας τε μέλλοντες πέμπειν παρὰ βασιλέα καὶ ἄλλοις εἰς τοὺς βαρβάρους, εἴ ποθὲν τινα ὠφέλειαν ἤλπιζον ἐκάτεροι προσλήψεσθαι· πόλεις τε ξυμμαχίδας ποιοῦμενοι ὅσαι ἦσαν ἐκτὸς τῆς ἑαυτῶν δυνάμεως. 2. καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις μὲν πρὸς ταῖς αὐτοῦ ὑπαρχούσαις ἐξ Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικελίας τοῖς τάκειων ἐλομένοις ναῦς ἐπετάχθησαν ποιῆσθαι κατὰ μέγεθος τῶν πόλεων, ὡς εἰς τὸν πάντι ἀριθμὸν πεντακοσίων νεῶν ἐσομένων, καὶ ἀργύριον ῥιτὸν ἐτοιμάζειν, τὰ τ' ἄλλα ἡσυχάζοντας καὶ Ἀθηναίους δεχομένους μᾶν νῆϊ ἕως ἂν ταῦτα παρασκευασθῆ. 3. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ τὴν τε ὑπάρχουσαν ξυμμαχίαν ἐξήταζον, καὶ εἰς τὰ περὶ Πελοπόννησον μᾶλλον χωρία ἐπρεσβεύοντο, Κέρκυραν καὶ Κεφαλληνίαν καὶ Ἀκαρύντας καὶ Ζάκυνθον, ὁρῶντες, εἰ σφίσι φίλια ταῦτ' εἴη βεβαίως, πέριξ τῆν Πελοπόννησον καταπολεμήσοιτες. VIII. ὀλίγον τε ἐπετόουν οὐδὲν ἀμφοτέροι, ἀλλ' ἐρόωντο εἰς τὸν πόλεμον, οὐκ ἀπεικότες· ἀρχόμενοι γὰρ πάντες ὀξύτερον ἀντιλαμβάνονται, τότε δὲ καὶ τεότης πολλὴ μὲν οὖσα ἐν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ, πολλὴ δ' ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις, οὐκ ἀκουσίως ὑπὸ ἀπειρίας ἤπτετο τοῦ πολέμου, ἢ τε ἅλλη Ἑλλὰς πᾶσα μετέωρος ἦν ξυτιουσῶν τῶν πρώτων πόλεων. 2. καὶ πολλὰ μὲν λόγια ἐλέγετο, πολλὰ δὲ χρησμολογοὶ ἔδον ἐν τε τοῖς μέλλουσι πολε-

μήσειν καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις πόλεσιν. 3. ἔτι δὲ Δῖλος ἐκινήθη ὀλίγον πρὸ τούτων, πρότερον οὐπω σεισθεῖσα ἀφ' οὗ Ἕλληνες μέμνηται. ἐλίγετο δὲ καὶ ἰδόκει ἐπὶ τοῖς μέλλουσι γενέσεσθαι σημῆναι· εἴ τι ἄλλο τοιοῦτότροπον ξυνέβη γενέσθαι, πάντα ἀνεζητεῖτο. 4. ἡ δὲ εὐνοια παρὰ πολὺ ἐποίει τῶν ἀνθρώπων μᾶλλον ἐς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, ἄλλως τε καὶ προειπόντων ὅτι τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐλευθεροῦσιν. ἐρῶτό τε πᾶς καὶ ἰδιώτης καὶ πόλις, εἴ τι δύναιτο, καὶ λόγῳ καὶ ἔργῳ ξυνεπιλαμβάνειν αὐτοῖς· ἐν τούτῳ τε κεκωλῦσθαι ἰδόκει ἐκάστω τὰ πράγματα ᾧ μὴ τις αὐτὸς παρίσται. 5. οὕτως ὀργῇ εἶχον οἱ πλείους τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, οἱ μὲν τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀπολυθῆναι βουλόμενοι, οἱ δὲ μὴ ἀρχθῶσι φοβούμενοι. παρασκευῇ μὲν οὖν τοιαύτη καὶ γνώμῃ ὥρμητο. IX. πόλεις δ' ἐκάτεροι τάσδ' ἔχοντες ξυμμάχους ἐς τὸν πόλεμον καθίσταντο. 2. Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν οἷδε ξύμμαχοι· Πελοποννήσιοι μὲν οἱ ἐντὸς ἰσθμοῦ πάντες πλὴν Ἀργείων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν· τούτοις δ' ἐς ἀμφοτέρους φιλία ἦν· Πελληνῆς δὲ Ἀχαιῶν μόνοι ξυνεπολέμουσιν τὸ πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ ὕστερον καὶ ἅπαντες· ἔξω δὲ Πελοποννήσον Μεγαρῆς, Φωκῆς, Λοκροί, Βοιωτοί, Ἀμπρακιῶται, Λευκάδιοι, Ἀνακτόριοι. 3. τούτων ναυτικὸν παρείχοντο Κορίνθιοι, Μεγαρῆς, Σικυώνιοι, Πελληνῆς, Ἡλεῖοι, Ἀμπρακιῶται, Λευκάδιοι, ἰππέας δὲ Βοιωτοί, Φωκῆς, Λοκροί· αἱ δ' ἄλλαι πόλεις πεζὸν παρείχον. αὕτη Λακεδαιμονίων ξυμμαχία. 4. Ἀθηναίων δὲ Χῖοι, Λέσβιοι, Πλαταιῆς, Μεσσίηιοι οἱ ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ, Ἀκαρνανῶν οἱ πλείους, Κερκυραῖοι, Ζακύνθιοι, καὶ ἄλλαι πόλεις αἱ ὑποτελεῖς οὖσαι ἐν ἔθνεσι τοσοῖσδε, Καρία ἢ ἐπὶ Θαλάσση, Δωριῆς Κασοὶ πρόσσοικοι, Ἰωνία, Ἑλλήσποντος, τὰ ἐπὶ Θυράκης, νῆσοι ὅσαι ἐντὸς Πελοποννήσον καὶ Κρήτης πρὸς ἥλιον ἀνίσχοντα, πᾶσαι αἱ ἄλλαι Κυκλάδες πλὴν Μήλων καὶ Θήρας. 5. τούτων ναυτικὸν παρείχοντο Χῖοι, Λέσβιοι, Κερκυραῖοι, οἱ δ' ἄλλοι πεζὸν καὶ χρήματα. ξυμμαχία μὲν αὕτη ἐκατέρων καὶ παρασκευὴ ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἦν.

X. Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, μετὰ τὰ ἐν Πλαταιαῖς εὐθύς, περιήγγελλον κατὰ τὴν Πελοπόννησον καὶ τὴν ἔξω ξυμμαχίαν στρατιάν παρασκευάζεσθαι ταῖς πόλεσι τά τε ἐπιτήδεια, οἷα εἰκὸς ἐπὶ ἔξοδον ἔκδημον ἔχειν, ὥς ἐσβαλοῦντες ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν. 2. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐκάστοις ἑτοῖμα γίνετο, κατὰ τὸν χρόνον τὸν εἰρημένον, ξυνήεσαν τὰ δύο μέρη ἀπὸ πόλεως ἐκάστης ἐς τὸν ἰσθμόν, 3. καὶ ἐπειδὴ πᾶν τὸ στράτευμα ξυνειλεγμένον ἦν, Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Λακε-

δαιμονίων, ὅσπερ ἠγεῖτο τῆς ἐξόδου ταύτης, ξυγκαλέσας τοὺς στρατηγούς τῶν πόλεων πασῶν, καὶ τοὺς μάλιστα ἐν τέλει καὶ ἀξιολογωτάτους, παρῆναι, τοιάδε ἔλεξεν.

XI. Ἄνδρες Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, καὶ οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν πολλὰς στρατείας καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ καὶ ἔξω ἐποίησαντο, καὶ αὐτῶν ἡμῶν οἱ πρεσβύτεροι οὐκ ἄπειροι πολέμων εἰσὶν· ὁμῶς δὲ τῆσδε οὐπω μείζονα παρασκευὴν ἔχοντες ἐξήλθομεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπὶ πόλιν δυνατωτάτην νῦν ἐρχόμεθα, καὶ αὐτοὶ πλεῖστοι καὶ ἄριστοι στρατεύοντες. 2. δίκαιον οὖν ἡμᾶς μήτε τῶν πατέρων χεῖρους φαίνεσθαι μήτε ἡμῶν αὐτῶν τῆς δόξης ἐνδεεστέρους. ἡ γὰρ Ἑλλὰς πᾶσα τῆδε τῇ ὀρμῇ ἐπῆρται καὶ προσέχει τὴν γνώμην, εὖνοιαν ἔχουσα διὰ τὸ Ἀθηναίων ἔχθος πρᾶξαι ἡμᾶς ἃ ἐπινοοῦμεν. 3. οὐκ οὐν χρή, εἴ τῳ καὶ δοκοῦμεν πλήθει ἐπιέναι, καὶ ἀσφάλεια πολλὴ εἶναι μὴ ἂν ἐλθεῖν τοὺς ἐναντίους ἡμῖν διὰ μάχης, τούτου ἕνεκα ἀμελέστερόν τι παρεσκευασμένους χωρεῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ πόλεως ἐκάστης ἡγεμόνα καὶ στρατιώτην τὸ καθ' αὐτὸν αἰεὶ προσδέχεσθαι ἐς κίνδυνόν τινα ἤξειν. 4. ἄδηλα γὰρ τὰ τῶν πολέμων καὶ ἐξ ὀλίγον τὰ πολλὰ καὶ δι' ὀργῆς αἰ ἐπιχειρήσεις γίνονται· πολλάκις τε τὸ ἔλασσον πλήθος δεδιὸς ἄμεινον ἡμύνατο τοὺς πλέονας διὰ τὸ καταφρονοῦντας ἀπαρασκευάτους γενέσθαι. 5. χρὴ δὲ αἰεὶ ἐν τῇ πολεμίᾳ τῇ μὲν γνώμῃ θαρσαλέους στρατεύειν, τῷ δὲ ἔργῳ δεδιότας παρασκευάζεσθαι. οὕτω γὰρ πρὸς τε τὸ ἐπιέναι τοῖς ἐναντίοις εὐψυχότατοι ἂν εἴην, πρὸς τε τὸ ἐπιχειρεῖσθαι ἀσφαλέστατοι. 6. ἡμεῖς δὲ οὐδ' ἐπὶ ἀδύνατον ἀμύνεσθαι οὕτω πόλιν ἐρχόμεθα, ἀλλὰ τοῖς πᾶσι ἄριστα παρεσκευασμένην, ὥστε χρὴ καὶ πάντῃ ἐπιέναι διὰ μάχης ἵεναι αὐτούς, εἴ μὴ καὶ νῦν ἄρμηνται ἐν ᾧ οὐπω πάρεσμεν, ἀλλ' ὅταν ἐν τῇ γῇ ὀρῶσιν ἡμᾶς δεδιόντας τε καὶ τάκείνων φθειρόντας. 7. πᾶσι γὰρ ἐν τοῖς ὄμμασι καὶ ἐν τῷ πικραντικῷ ὄραν πάσχοντάς τι ἀήθεις ὀργὴν προσπίπτει· καὶ οἱ λογισμῶ ἐλάχιστοι χρώμενοι θυμῷ πλεῖστα ἐς ἔργον καθίστανται. 8. Ἀθηναίους δὲ καὶ πλεόν τι τῶν ἄλλων εἰκὸς τοῦτο δρᾶσαι, οἱ ἄρχοι τε τῶν ἄλλων ἀξιούσι καὶ ἐπιόντες τὴν τῶν πέλας δεδιόντων μᾶλλον ἢ τὴν ἑαυτῶν ὄραν. 9. ὡς οὖν ἐπὶ τοσαύτην πόλιν στρατεύοντες, καὶ μεγίστην δόξαν οἰσόμενοι τοῖς τε προγόνοις καὶ ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρω ἐκ τῶν ἀποβαινόντων, ἔπεσθ' ὅπῃ ἂν τις ἠγῆται, κόσμον καὶ φυλακὴν περὶ παντός ποιοῦμενοι, καὶ τὰ παραγγελλόμενα ὀξέως δεχόμενοι· κάλλιστον

γὰρ τότε καὶ ἀσφαλέστατον, πολλοὺς ὄντας ἐν κόσμῳ χρωμένους φαίνεσθαι.

XII. Τοσαῦτα εἰπὼν καὶ διαλίσας τὸν ξύλλογον ὁ Ἀρχίδαμος Μελήσιππον πρῶτον ἀποστελλεῖ εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας τὸν Διακρίτου, ἄνδρα Σπαρτιάτην, εἴ τι ἄρα μᾶλλον ἐνδοῖεν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ὁρῶντες ἤδη σαῶς ἐν ὁδοῦ ὄντας. 2. οἱ δὲ οὐ προσεδέξαντο αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν πόλιν οὐδ' ἐπὶ τὸ κοινόν· ἦν γὰρ Περικλέους γνώμη πρότερον νεκρικηῦα, κήρυκα καὶ πρεσβείαν μὴ προσδέχεσθαι Λακεδαιμονίων ἐξεστρατευμένων· ἀποπέμπουσιν οὖν αὐτὸν πρὶν ἀκοῦσαι καὶ ἐκέλευον ἐκτός ὄρων εἶναι αὐθημερόν, τό τε λοιπὸν ἀναχωρήσαντας ἐπὶ τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν, ἦν τι βούλωνται, πρεσβέεσθαι. Ξυμπέπουσί τε τῷ Μελήσιππῳ ἀγωγούς, ὅπως μηδεὶ ξυγγένηται. 3. ὁ δὲ ἐπειδὴ ἐπὶ τοῖς ὀρίοις ἐγένετο καὶ ἔμελλε διαλύσεσθαι, τοσόνδε εἰπὼν ἐπορεύετο ὅτι Ἦδε ἡ ἡμέρα τοῖς Ἑλλήσι μεγάλων κακῶν ἄρξει. 4. ὡς δὲ ὑγίκετο εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον καὶ ἔγνω ὁ Ἀρχίδαμος ὅτι οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐδέν πω ἐνδώσουσιν, οὕτω δὲ ἄρας τῷ στρατῷ προῦχώρει εἰς τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν. 5. Βοιωτοὶ δὲ μέρος μὲν τὸ σφέτερον καὶ τοὺς ἰππέας παρείχοντο Πελοποννησίοις ξυστρατεύειν, τοῖς δὲ λειπομένοις εἰς Πλάταιαν ἐλθόντες τὴν γῆν ἰδίουν.

XIII. Ἐτι δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ξυλληγομένων τε εἰς τὸν ἰσθμὸν καὶ ἐν ὁδοῦ ὄντων, πρὶν ἐσβαλεῖν εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν, Περικλῆς ὁ Ξανθίππου στρατηγός ὢν Ἀθηναίων δέκατος αὐτός, ὡς ἔγνω τὴν ἐσβολὴν ἐσομένην, ὑποτοπίσας, ὅτι Ἀρχίδαμος αὐτῷ ξένος ὢν ἐτύγγανε, μὴ πολλαῖς ἢ αὐτὸς ἰδίᾳ βουλόμενος χαρίζεσθαι τοὺς ἀγροὺς αὐτοῦ παραλίπη καὶ μὴ δηώσῃ, ἢ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων κελυσάντων ἐπὶ διαβολῇ τῇ ἑαυτοῦ γένηται τοῦτο, ὥσπερ καὶ τὰ ἀγῆ ἐλάυνειν προῦπιον ἔνεκα ἐκείνου, προηγόρευε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ ὅτι Ἀρχίδαμος μὲν οἱ ξένος εἶη, οὐ μέντοι ἐπὶ κακῷ γε τῆς πόλεως γένοιτο, τοὺς δ' ἀγροὺς τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ καὶ οἰκίας ἦν ἄρα μὴ δηώσωσιν οἱ πολέμοι ὥσπερ καὶ τὰ τῶν ἄλλων, ἀγίησιν αὐτὰ δημόσια εἶναι, καὶ μηδεμίαν οἱ ὑποψίαν κατὰ ταῦτα γίνεσθαι. 2. παρῆγει δὲ καὶ περὶ τῶν παρόντων ἕπερ καὶ πρότερον, παρασκευάζεσθαί τε εἰς τὸν πόλεμον καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν ἐσκομίζεσθαι, εἰς τε μάχην μὴ ἐπεξίηαι, ἀλλὰ τὴν πόλιν ἐσελθόντας φυλάσσειν, καὶ τὸ ναυτικόν, ἥπερ ἰσχύουσιν, ἐξαρτύεσθαι, τὰ τε τῶν ξυμμίχων διὰ χειρὸς ἔχειν, λέγων τὴν ἰσχὴν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τούτων εἶναι τῶν χρη-

μάτων τῆς προσόδου, τὰ δὲ πολλὰ τοῦ πολέμου γνώμη καὶ χρημάτων περιουσία κρατεῖσθαι. 3. θαρσεῖν τε ἐκέλευε, προσιόντων μὲν ἑξακοσίων ταλάντων ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ φόρου κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμμάχων τῇ πόλει, ἄνευ τῆς ἄλλης προσόδου, ὑπαρχόντων δὲ ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει ἔτι τότε ἀργυρίον ἐπισήμιον ἑξακισχιλίων ταλάντων· τὰ γὰρ πλεῖστα τριακοσίων ἀποδέοντα μύρια ἐγένετο, ἀφ' ὧν ἕς τε τὰ προπύλαια τῆς ἀκροπόλεως καὶ τᾶλλα οἰκοδομήματα καὶ ἐς Ποτίδαιαν ἀπανηλώθη· 4. χωρὶς δὲ χρυσίου ἀσήμιον καὶ ἀργυρίον ἐν τε ἀναθήμασιν ἰδίους καὶ δημοσίοις, καὶ ὅσα ἱερὰ σκεύη περὶ τε τὰς πομπὰς καὶ τοὺς ἀγῶνας, καὶ σκῦλα Μηδικὰ καὶ εἴ τι τοιοντότροπον, οὐκ ἐλάσσονος ἦν ἢ πεντακοσίων ταλάντων. 5. ἔτι δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων ἱερῶν προσετίθει χρήματα οὐκ ὀλίγα, οἷς χρήσεσθαι αὐτούς, καὶ ἦν πᾶν ἐξείργονται πόντων, καὶ αὐτῆς τῆς θεοῦ τοῖς περικειμένοις χρυσίοις· ἀπέφαινε δ' ἔχον τὸ ἄγαλμα τεσσαράκοντα τάλαντα σταθμὸν χρυσίου ἀπέφθον καὶ περιαιρετὸν εἶναι ἅπαν χρησαμένους τε ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ ἔφη χρῆναι μὴ ἐλάσσω ἀντικαταστῆσαι πάλιν. 6. χρήμασι μὲν οὕτως ἐθάρσυνεν αὐτούς, ὀπλίτας δὲ τρισχιλίους καὶ μυρίους εἶναι ἄνευ τῶν ἐν τοῖς φρουρίοις καὶ τῶν παρ' ἐπαλξιν ἑξακισχιλίων καὶ μυρίων. 7. τοσοῦτοι γὰρ ἐφύλασσον τὸ πρῶτον ὅποτε οἱ πολέμιοι ἐσβάλοιεν, ἀπὸ τε τῶν πρεσβυτάτων καὶ τῶν νεωτάτων, καὶ μετοίκων ὅσοι ὀπλίται ἦσαν. τοῦ τε γὰρ Φαληρικοῦ τείχους σταδίοι ἦσαν πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα πρὸς τὸν κύκλον τοῦ ἄστεος, καὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ κύκλου τὸ φυλασσόμενον τρεῖς καὶ τεσσαράκοντα· ἔστι δὲ αὐτοῦ ὃ καὶ ἀσύλακτον ἦν, τὸ μεταξὺ τοῦ τε μικροῦ καὶ τοῦ Φαληρικοῦ. τὰ δὲ μακρὰ τεῖχη πρὸς τὸν Πειραιᾶ τεσσαράκοντα σταδίων, ὧν τὸ ἔξωθεν ἐτηρεῖτο· καὶ τοῦ Πειραιῶς, ξὺν Μονυχίᾳ ἐξήκοντα μὲν σταδίων ὁ ἅπας περιβόλος, τὸ δ' ἐν φυλακῇ ἦν ἡμῖσιν τούτου. 8. ἰππέας δ' ἀπέφαινε διακοσίους καὶ χιλίους ξὺν ἵπποτοξόταις, ἑξακοσίους δὲ καὶ χιλίους τοξότας, καὶ τριῆρεις τὰς πλοῖμους τριακοσίας. 9. ταῦτα γὰρ ὑπῆρχεν Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ οὐκ ἐλάσσω ἕκαστα τούτων, ὅτε ἢ ἐβολὴ τὸ πρῶτον ἐμελλε Πελοποννησίων ἔσεσθαι, καὶ ἐς τὸν πόλεμον καθίσταντο. ἔλεγε δὲ καὶ ἄλλα οἷάπερ εἰώθει Περικλῆς ἐς ἀπόδειξιν τοῦ περιέσεσθαι τῷ πολέμῳ. XIV. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀκούσαντες ἀνεπιθοντό τε, καὶ ἐσεκομίζοντο ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν παιδᾶς καὶ γυναῖκας, καὶ τὴν ἄλλην κατασκευὴν ἢ κατ' οἶκον ἐγυῶντο, καὶ

αὐτῶν τῶν οἰκιῶν καθαιροῦντες τὴν ξύλωσιν· πρόβατα δὲ καὶ ὑποζύγια εἰς τὴν Εὐβοίαν διεπέμψαντο καὶ εἰς τὰς νήσους τὰς ἐπικειμένης. 2. χαλεπῶς δὲ αὐτοῖς διὰ τὸ αἰεὶ εἰωθῆναι τοῖς πολλοῖς εἰς τοῖς ἀγροῖς διαιτᾶσθαι ἢ ἀνάστασις ἐγίνετο. XV. ξυμβεβήκει δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ πάλιν ἀρχαίου ἐτέρων μᾶλλον Ἀθηναίοις τοῦτο. ἐπὶ γὰρ Κέκροπος καὶ τῶν πρώτων βασιλέων ἡ Ἀττικὴ εἰς Θησέα αἰεὶ κατὰ πόλεις ᾤκειτο, πρυτανεῖα τε ἔχουσα καὶ ἄρχοντας, καὶ ὁπότε μὴ τι δεισίαιαν, οὐ ξυνήεσαν βουλευσόμενοι ὡς τὸν βασιλέα, ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ ἕκαστοι ἐπολιτεύοντο καὶ ἐβουλευόντο· καὶ τινες καὶ ἐπολέμησάν ποτε αὐτῶν, ὥσπερ καὶ Ἑλεσίνιοι μετ' Εὐμόλπου πρὸς Ἐρεχθεά. 2. ἐπειδὴ δὲ Θησὴς ἐβασίλευσε, γεγόμενος μετὰ τοῦ ξυνετοῦ καὶ δυνατοῦς τὰ τε ἄλλα διεκόσμησε τὴν χώραν, καὶ καταλύσας τῶν ἄλλων πύλων τὰ τε βουλευτήρια καὶ τὰς ἀρχάς, εἰς τὴν νῦν πόλιν οὖσαν, ἐν βουλευτήριον ἀποδείξας καὶ πρυτανεῖον ξυνηκίωσε πάντας, καὶ νεμομένους τὰ αὐτῶν ἐκάστον ἀπερ καὶ πρὸ τοῦ ἠνάγκασε μιᾷ πόλει ταύτη χρῆσθαι, ἢ ἀπάντων ἴδη ξυνηκούντων εἰς αὐτήν, μεγάλη γεγομένη παρεδόθη ὑπὸ Θησέως τοῖς ἔπειτα· καὶ ξυνοίκια ἐξ ἐκείνου Ἀθηναῖοι ἔτι καὶ νῦν τῇ θεῷ ἑορτὴν δημοτελῆ ποιοῦσι. 3. τὸ δὲ πρὸ τούτου ἡ ἀκρόπολις ἢ νῦν οὖσα πόλις ἦν, καὶ τὸ ὑπ' αὐτὴν πρὸς νότον μάλιστα τετραμμένον. 4. τεκμήριον δέ· τὰ γὰρ ἱερὰ ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ἀκροπόλει καὶ ἄλλων θεῶν ἐστὶ, καὶ τὰ ἔξω πρὸς τοῦτο τὸ μέρος τῆς πόλεως μᾶλλον ἴδρυται, τὸ τε τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Ὀλυμπίου, καὶ τὸ Πύθιον, καὶ τὸ τῆς Γῆς, καὶ τὸ ἐν Αἰμίαις Διονύσου, ᾧ τὰ ἀρχαιότερα Διονύσια τῇ δωδεκάτῃ ποιεῖται ἐν μηνὶ Ἀνθεστηριῶνι, ὥσπερ καὶ οἱ ἀπ' Ἀθηναίων Ἴωνες ἔτι καὶ νῦν νομίζουσιν. 5. ἴδρυται δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ἱερὰ ταύτῃ ἀρχαῖα. καὶ τῇ κρήνῃ τῇ νῦν μὲν τῶν τυράντων οὕτω σκευασάντων Ἐνεακροῦνον καλουμένην, τὸ δὲ πάλαι φανερῶν τῶν πηγῶν οὐσῶν Καλλιρρόῃ ὠνομασμένην, ἐκείνη τε ἐγγὺς οὔσῃ τὰ πλείστον ἄξια ἐχρῶντο, καὶ νῦν ἔτι ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀρχαίου πρὸ τε γαμικῶν καὶ εἰς ἄλλα τῶν ἱερῶν νομίζεται τῷ ὕδατι χρῆσθαι. 6. καλεῖται δὲ διὰ τὴν παλαιὰν ταύτη κατοίκησιν, καὶ ἡ ἀκρόπολις μέχρι τοῦδε ἔτι ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων πόλις. XVI. τῇ τε οὖν ἐπὶ πολὺ κατὰ τὴν χώραν ἀυτονόμῳ οἰκῆσει μετεῖχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ξυνηκίσθησαν, διὰ τὸ ἔθος, ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς ὅμως οἱ πλείους τῶν ἀρχαίων καὶ τῶν ὕστερον μέχρι τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου παροικησίαι γεγόμενοι τε καὶ οἰκῆσαντες οὐ ῥηδίως τὰς

μεταναστάσεις ἐποιοῦντο, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἄρτι ἀτειληγότες τὰς κατασκευὰς μετὰ τὰ Μηδικὰ· 2. ἐβαρύνοντο δὲ καὶ χυλεπῶς ἔφερον οἰκίας τε καταλιπόντες καὶ ἱερά, ἃ διὰ παντὸς ἦν αὐτοῖς ἐκ τῆς κατὰ τὸ ἀρχαῖον πολιτείας πάτρια, δίαίτῃν τε μέλλοντες μεταβάλλειν, καὶ οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ πόλιν τὴν αὐτοῦ ἀπολείπων ἕκαστος. XVII. ἐπειδὴ τε ἀγίκοντο ἐς τὸ ἄστυ, ὀλίγοις μὲν τισιν ὑπῆρχον οἰκῆσεις καὶ παρὰ φίλων τινὰς ἢ οἰκείων καταφυγή, οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ τὰ τε ἔρημα τῆς πόλεως ἤκησαν, καὶ τὰ ἱερά καὶ τὰ ἡρώα πάντα, πλὴν τῆς ἀκροπόλεως καὶ τοῦ Ἐλευσινίου καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο βεβαίως κλειστὸν ἦν· τὸ τε Πελασγικὸν καλούμενον τὸ ὑπὸ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, ὃ καὶ ἐπάρατόν τε ἦν μὴ οἰκεῖν καὶ τι καὶ Πυθικοῦ μαντείου ἀκροτελεύτιον τοιόνδε διεκώλυε, λέγον ὡς

τὸ Πελασγικὸν ἀργὸν ἄμεινον,

ὅμως ὑπὸ τῆς παρακρῆμα ἀνάγκης ἐξοικήθη. 2. καὶ μοι δοκεῖ τὸ μαντεῖον τούναντίον ξυμβῆναι ἢ προσεδέχοντο· οὐ γὰρ διὰ τὴν παράνομον ἐνοίκησιν αἱ ξυμφοραὶ γενέσθαι τῇ πόλει, ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἢ ἀτάκη τῆς οἰκίσεως, ὃν οὐκ ὀνομάζον τὸ μαντεῖον προήδει μὴ ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ ποτε αὐτὸ κατοικισθῆσόμενον. 3. κατεσκευάσαντο δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς πύργοις τῶν τειχῶν πολλοὶ καὶ ὡς ἕκαστός που ἐδύνατο· οὐ γὰρ ἐχώρησε ξυτελθόντας αὐτοὺς ἢ πόλις. ἀλλ' ὕστερον δὴ τὰ τε μακρὰ τεῖχη ἤκησαν κατανειμιάμενοι καὶ τοῦ Πειραιῶς τὰ πολλὰ. 4. ἅμα δὲ καὶ τῶν πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον ἤπτοντο, ξυμμάχους τε ἀγείροντες καὶ τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ ἑκατὸν νεῶν ἐπίπλουν ἔξαριτύοντες. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐν τούτῳ παρασκευῆς ἦσαν.

XVIII. Ὁ δὲ στρατὸς τῶν Πελοποννησίων προῖων ἀγίκετο τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐς Οἰνίην πρῶτον, ἢ περ ἔμελλον ἐσβαλεῖν. καὶ ὡς ἑκαθέζοντο, προσβολὰς παρεσκευάζοντο τῷ τείχει ποιησόμενοι μηχαναῖς τε καὶ ἄλλῃ τρόπῳ· 2. ἢ γὰρ Οἰνίῃ οὖσα ἐν μεθορίοις τῆς Ἀττικῆς καὶ Βοιωτίας ἐτετείχιστο, καὶ αὐτῷ θροονίῳ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐχρῶντο ὅποτε πόλεμος καταλάβοι. τὰς τε οὖν προσβολὰς ἠντρεπίζοντο καὶ ἄλλως ἐνδιέτριψαν χρόνον περὶ αὐτήν. 3. αἰτίαν τε οὐκ ἐλαχίστην Ἀρχίδαμος ἔλαβεν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, δοκῶν καὶ ἐν τῇ ξυναγωγῇ τοῦ πολέμου μαλακὸς εἶναι καὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐπιτήδειος, οὐ παραινῶν προθύμως πολεμεῖν· ἐπειδὴ τε ξυτελέγετο ὁ στρατὸς, ἢ τε ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ ἐπιμονὴ γενομένη καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἄλλην πορείαν ἢ σχολαιότης διέβαλεν αὐτόν, μάλιστα δὲ ἢ ἐν τῇ Οἰνίῃ

ἐπίσχεσις. 4. οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐσεκομίζοντο ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ καὶ ἐδόκουν οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐπελθόντες, ἂν διὰ τάχους πάντα εἴη ἔξω καταλαβεῖν, εἰ μὴ διὰ τὴν ἐκείνου μέλλειν. 5. ἐν τοιαύτῃ μὲν ὀργῇ ὁ στρατὸς τὸν Ἀρχίδαμον ἐν τῇ καθέδρᾳ εἶχεν. ὁ δὲ προσδεχόμενος, ὡς λέγεται, τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τῆς γῆς εἴη ἀκεραίου οὔσης, ἐνδώσειν τι καὶ κατοικήσειν περιδεῖν αὐτὴν τμηθεῖσαν, ἀνείχεν.

XIX. ἐπειδὴ μέντοι προσβαλόντες τῇ Οἰνότη καὶ πῦσαν ἰδέαν πειράσαντες, οὐκ ἐδύναντο ἐλεῖν, οἳ τε Ἀθηναῖοι οὐδὲν ἐπεκηρυκείοντο, οὕτω δὴ ὀρμήσαντες ἀπ' αὐτῆς μετὰ τὰ ἐν Πλαταίαις τῶν ἐσελθόντων Θηβαίων γενόμενα ἡμέρα ὀγδοηχοστῇ μάλιστα, τοῦ θέρους καὶ τοῦ σίτου ἀκμαΐζοντος, ἐσέβαλον ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἡγεῖτο δὲ Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ Ζευξιδάμων, Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς. 2. καὶ καθεζόμενοι ἔτεμνον πρῶτον μὲν Ἐλευσίνα καὶ τὸ Θριάσιον πεδῖον, καὶ τροπήν τινα τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἰππέων περὶ τοὺς Ρεῖτους καλονμένους ἐποίησαντο. ἔπειτα προὐχώρον ἐν δεξιᾷ ἔχοντες τὸ Αἰγύλεων ὄρος διὰ Κρωπειῦς, ἔως ἀφίκοντο ἐς Ἀχαρνάς, χωρίον μέγιστον τῆς Ἀττικῆς τῶν δίμων καλονμένων. καὶ καθεζόμενοι ἐς αὐτὸ στρατόπεδόν τε ἐποίησαντο χρόνον τε πολὺν ἐμμεῖναντες ἔτεμνον. XX. γνώμη δὲ τοιαύδε λέγεται τὸν Ἀρχίδαμον περὶ τὰς Ἀχαρνάς ὡς ἐς μάχην ταξάμενον μεῖναι, καὶ ἐς τὸ πεδῖον ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἐσβολῇ οὐ καταβῆναι. 2. τοὺς γὰρ Ἀθηναίους ἠλπίξεν ἀκμαΐζοντάς τε νεότητι πολλῇ, καὶ παρεσκευασμένους ἐς πόλεμον ὡς οὐπω πρότερον, ἴσως ἂν ἐπεξέλθειν, καὶ τὴν γῆν οὐκ ἂν περιδεῖν τμηθῆναι. 3. ἐπειδὴ οὖν αὐτῷ ἐς Ἐλευσίνα καὶ τὸ Θριάσιον πεδῖον οὐκ ἀπήντησαν, πείραν ἐποιεῖτο, περὶ τὰς Ἀχαρνάς καθήμενος, εἰ ἐπεξίσιον. 4. ἅμα μὲν γὰρ αὐτῷ ὁ χώρος ἐπιτήδειος ἐφαίνετο ἐνστρωτοπεδεῦσαι, ἅμα δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἀχαρνῆς μέγα μέρος ὄντες τῆς πόλεως, τρισχίλιοι γὰρ ὀπλίται ἐγένοντο, οὐ περιόψεσθαι ἐδόκουν τὰ σφετέρη διασφαρέντα, ἀλλ' ὀρμήσειν καὶ τοὺς πάντας ἐς μάχην. εἴ τε καὶ μὴ ἐπεξέλθοιεν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἐσβολῇ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀδείστερον ἴδη ἐς τὸ ὕστερον τὸ πεδῖον τεμῆν καὶ πρὸς αὐτὴν τὴν πόλιν χωρήσασθαι· τοὺς γὰρ Ἀχαρνέας ἐστερημένους τῶν σφετέρων οὐχ ὁμοίως προθύμους εἶσθαι ὑπὲρ τῆς τῶν ἄλλων κινδυνεύειν, στίσις δὲ εἰέσθαι τῇ γνώμῃ. 5. τοιαύτη μὲν διανοία ὁ Ἀρχίδαμος περὶ τὰς Ἀχαρνάς ἦν.

XXI. Ἀθηναῖοι δέ, μέχρι μὲν οὐ περὶ Ἐλευσίνα καὶ τὸ Θριάσιον πεδῖον ὁ στρατὸς ἦν, καὶ τινα ἐλπίδα εἶχον ἐς τὸ ἐγγυτέρω

αὐτοὺς μὴ προΐεναι, μεμνημένοι καὶ Πλειστοάνακτα τὸν Πανσανίου Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλέα, ὅτε ἐσβαλὼν τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐς Ἐλευσίνα καὶ Θριώζε στρατῶ Πελοποννησίων, πρὸ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου τέσσαρσι καὶ δέκα ἔτεσιν, ἀνεχώρησε πάλιν, ἐς τὸ πλεῖον οὐκέτι προελθὼν· διὸ δὴ καὶ ἡ φυγὴ αὐτῷ ἐγένετο ἐκ Σπάρτης, δόξαντι χρίμασι πεισθῆναι τὴν ἀναχώρησιν· 2. ἐπειδὴ δὲ περὶ Ἀχαρνὰς εἶδον τὸν στρατὸν ἐξήκοντα σταδίου τῆς πόλεως ἀπέχοντα, οὐκέτι ἀνασχετὸν ἐποιούντο, ἀλλ' αὐτοῖς, ὡς εἰκός, γῆς τεμνομένης ἐν τῷ ἐμφανεί, ὃ οὐπω ἐωράκεσαν οἱ γε νεώτεροι, οὐδ' οἱ πρεσβύτεροι πλὴν τὰ Μιθδικά, δεινὸν ἐφαίνετο, καὶ ἐδόκει τοῖς τε ἄλλοις καὶ μάλιστα τῇ νεότητι ἐπιξίεναι καὶ μὴ περιορᾶν. κατὰ ξυστάσεις τε γιγνόμενοι ἐν πολλῇ ἐριδι ἦσαν, οἱ μὲν κελεύοντες ἐξίεναι, οἱ δὲ τινες οὐκ ἔδῶντες. 3. χρησμολόγοι τε ἕδον χρησμούς παντοίους, ὧν ἀκροῦσθαι ὡς ἕκαστος ὤρηγο. οἱ τε Ἀχαρνῆς οἰόμενοι παρὰ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἐλαχίστην μοῖραν εἶναι Ἀθηναίων, ὡς αὐτῶν ἡ γῆ ἐτέμνετο, ἐνήγον τὴν ἔξοδον μάλιστα. παντί τε τρόπῳ ἀνηρέθιστο ἡ πόλις καὶ τὸν Περικλέα ἐν ὄργῃ εἶχον, καὶ ὧν παρήνεσε πρότερον ἐμέμνητο οὐδέν, ἀλλ' ἐκάκιζον ὅτι στρατηγὸς ὧν οὐκ ἐπεξάγοι, αἰτιὸν τε σφίσιν ἐνόμιζον πάντων ὧν ἔπασχον. XXII. Περικλῆς δὲ ὄρων μὲν αὐτοὺς πρὸς τὸ παρὸν χαλεπαίνοντας καὶ οὐ τὰ ἄριστα φρονούντας, πιστευῶν δὲ ὀρθῶς γινώσκειν περὶ τοῦ μὴ ἐπεξίεναι, ἐκκλησίαν τε οὐκ ἐποιεῖ αὐτῶν οὐδὲ ξίλλογον οὐδένα, τοῦ μὴ ὀργῇ τι μᾶλλον ἢ γνῶμη ξυελθόντας ἐξυμαρτεῖν, τὴν τε πόλιν ἐφύλασσε καὶ δι' ἡσυχίας μάλιστα ὅσον ἐδύνατο εἶχεν. 2. ἰππέας μέντοι ἐξέπεμπεν αἰεὶ, τοῦ μὴ προδρομοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς στρατιᾶς ἐσπίπτοντας ἐς τοὺς ἀγροὺς τοὺς ἐγγὺς τῆς πόλεως κακορρεῖν· καὶ ἵππομαχία τις ἐνεγένετο βραχεῖα ἐν Φρυγίῳ τῶν τε Ἀθηναίων τέλει ἐνὶ τῶν ἰππέων καὶ Θεσσαλοῖς μετ' αὐτῶν πρὸς τοὺς Βοιωτῶν ἰππέας, ἐν ᾗ οὐκ ἔλαδσον ἔσχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Θεσσαλοί, μέχρι οὗ, προσβροθησάντων τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, τροπὴ ἐγένετο αὐτῶν, καὶ ἀπέθανον τῶν Θεσσαλῶν καὶ Ἀθηναίων οὐ πολλοί· ἀνείλοντο μέντοι αὐτοὺς ἀνθημερὸν ἀσπόνδους. καὶ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι τροπαῖον τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἔστησαν. 3. ἡ δὲ βοήθεια αὕτη τῶν Θεσσαλῶν κατὰ τὸ παλαιὸν ξυμμαχικὸν ἐγένετο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις· καὶ ἀφίκοντο παρ' αὐτοὺς Λαρισαῖοι, Φαρσάλιοι, Παριάσιοι, Κρανώνιοι, Πειράσιοι, Γυρτώσιοι, Φεραῖοι. ἤγουντο δὲ αὐτῶν ἐκ μὲν Λαρίσης Πολυμήδης καὶ

Ἀριστόνους, ἀπὸ τῆς στάσεως ἐκάτερος, ἐκ δὲ Φαρσάλου Μένων· ἦσαν δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων κατὰ πόλεις ἄρχοντες.

XXIII. Οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἐπέξῃσαι αὐτοῖς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς μάχην, ἄραντες ἐκ τῶν Ἀχαρνῶν ἐδίουν τῶν δῆμων τινὰς ἄλλους τῶν μεταξὺ Πάρνηθος καὶ Βριλήσσου ὄρους. 2. ὄντων δὲ αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ γῆ, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀπέστειλαν τὰς ἑκατὸν ταῦς περὶ Πελοπόννησον ἄσπερ παρεσκευάζοντο, καὶ χιλίους ὀπίτας ἐπ' αὐτῶν καὶ τοξότας τετρακοσίους· ἐστρατιῆγαι δὲ Καρκίνος τε ὁ Ξενοτίμου καὶ Πρωτεύας ὁ Ἐπικλέους καὶ Σωκράτης ὁ Ἀντιγένους. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἄραντες τῇ παρασκευῇ ταύτῃ περιέπλεον, 3. οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι χρόνον ἐμμείναντες ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ὅσου εἶχον τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἀνεχώρησαν διὰ Βοιωτῶν, οὐχ ἤπερ ἐσβέβαλον· παριόντες δὲ Ὠρωπὸν τὴν γῆν τὴν Πειραιϊκὴν καλουμένην, ἣν νέμονται Ὠρώπιοι Ἀθηναίων ὑπήκοοι, ἐδήλωσαν. ἀφικόμενοι δὲ ἐς Πελοπόννησον διελύθησαν κατὰ πόλεις ἕκαστοι.

XXIV. Ἀναχωρησάντων δὲ αὐτῶν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι φυλακὰς κατεστήσαντο κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν, ὥσπερ δὴ ἐμελλον διὰ παντὸς τοῦ πολέμου φυλάξειν· καὶ χίλια τάλαντα ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει χρημάτων ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς, ἐξαιρέτα ποιησαμένοις, χωρὶς θέσθαι, καὶ μὴ ἀγαλῶν, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τῶν ἄλλων πολεμεῖν· ἦν δὲ τις εἶπη ἢ ἐπιψηφίσῃ κινεῖν τὰ χρήματα ταῦτα ἐς ἄλλο τι, ἦν μὴ οἱ πολέμοι νηίτη στρατῶ ἐπιπλέωσι τῇ πόλει καὶ δέη ἀμύνασθαι, θάνατον ζημίαν ἐπέθετο. 2. τριήρεις τε μετ' αὐτῶν ἑκατὸν ἐξαιρέτους ἐποίησαντο κατὰ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ἕκαστον τὰς βελτίστας, καὶ τριηράρχους αὐταῖς, ὧν μὴ χρῆσθαι μηδεμιᾶ ἐς ἄλλο τι ἢ μετὰ τῶν χρημάτων περὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κινδύνου, ἦν δέη.

XXV. Οἱ δ' ἐν ταῖς ἑκατὸν ναυσὶ περὶ Πελοπόννησον Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ Κερκυραῖοι μετ' αὐτῶν, πενήτηκοντα ναυσὶ προσβεβοηθηκότες, καὶ ἄλλοι τινες τῶν ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχων, ἄλλα τε ἑκάκων περιπλέοντες καὶ ἐς Μεθώνην τῆς Λακωνικῆς ἀποβάντες, τῷ τείχει προσέβαλον ὄντι ἀσθενεῖ, καὶ ἀνθρώπων οὐκ εἰόντων. 2. ἔτυχε δὲ περὶ τοὺς χώρους τούτους Βρασιδάς ὁ Τελλίδος ἀνὴρ Σπαρτιάτης φρουρὰν ἔχων· καὶ αἰσθόμενος ἐβόηθει τοῖς ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ μετὰ ὀπλιτῶν ἑκατόν. διαδραμῶν δὲ τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατόπεδον, ἐσκεδασμένον κατὰ τὴν χώραν καὶ πρὸς τὸ τεῖχος τετραμμένον, ἐσπίπτει ἐς τὴν Μεθώνην, καὶ ὀλίγους τινὰς ἐν τῇ ἐσδρομῇ ἀπολέσας τῶν μεθ'

δαντυῦ, τὴν τε πόλιν περιεποίησε, καὶ ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦ τολμήματος πρῶτος τῶν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἐπηνέθη ἐν Σπάρτῃ. 3. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἄραντες παρέπλεον, καὶ σχόντες τῆς Ἡλείας ἐς Φειάν, ἐδήκον τὴν γῆν ἐπὶ δύο ἡμέρας, καὶ προσβοηθήσαντας τῶν ἐκ τῆς κοίλης Ἡλίδος τριακοσίους λογάδας, καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν ἐκ τῆς περιουκίδος Ἡλείων μάχῃ ἐκράτησαν. 4. ἀνέμου δὲ κατιόντος μεγάλου, χειμαζόμενοι ἐν ἀλιμένῳ χωρίῳ, οἱ μὲν πολλοὶ ἐπέβησαν ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς, καὶ περιέπλεον τὸν Ἰχθὺν καλούμενον τὴν ἄκραν ἐς τὸν ἐν τῇ Φειᾷ λιμένα· οἱ δὲ Μεσσηνιοὶ ἐν τούτῳ, καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς οἱ οὐ δυνάμενοι ἐπιβῆναι κατὰ γῆν χωρήσαντες τὴν Φειάν αἰροῦσι. 5. καὶ ὕστερον αἱ τε νῆες περιπλεύσασαι ἀναλαμβάνουσιν αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐξιενάγονται ἐκλιπόντες Φειάν, καὶ τῶν Ἡλείων ἢ πολλὴ ἤδη στρατιὰ προσεβεβοηθήκει. παραπλεύσαντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ ἄλλα χωρία ἐδήκον.

XXVI. Ὑπὸ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τούτου οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τριάκοντα ναῦς ἐξέπεμψαν περὶ τὴν Λοκρίδα καὶ Εὐβοίαν ἅμα φυλακὴν· ἐστρατιῆγί δὲ αὐτῶν Κλεόπομπος ὁ Κλειτίου. 2. καὶ ἀποβάσεις ποιησάμενος τῆς τε παραθαλασσίῳ ἐστὶν ἃ ἐδήλωσε καὶ Θρόνιον εἶλεν, ὁμήρους τε ἔλαβεν αὐτῶν, καὶ ἐν Ἀλόπῃ τοὺς βοηθήσαντας Λοκρῶν μάχῃ ἐκράτησεν.

XXVII. Ἀνίστησαν δὲ καὶ Αἰγινήταις τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει τούτου ἐξ Αἰγίνης Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτούς τε καὶ παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας, ἐπικαλέσαντες οὐχ ἥκιστα τοῦ πολέμου σφίσιν αἰτίους εἶναι· καὶ τὴν Αἶγινα ἀσφαλέστερον ἐφαίνετο, τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ ἐπικειμένην, αὐτῶν πέμπσαντας ἐποίκους ἔχειν. καὶ ἐξέπεμψαν ὕστερον οὐ πολλῶν ἐς αὐτὴν τοὺς οἰκήτορας. 2. ἐκπεσοῦσι δὲ τοῖς Αἰγινήταις οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἔδοσαν Θυρέαν οἰκεῖν καὶ τὴν γῆν νέμεσθαι, κατὰ τε τὸ Ἀθηναίων διάφορον καὶ ὅτι σῶν ἐνεργεῖται ἦσαν ὑπὸ τὸν σεισμόν καὶ τῶν Εἰλώτων τῆς ἐπανάστασιν. ἢ δὲ Θυρεῆτις γῆ μεθορία τῆς Ἀργείας καὶ Λακωνικῆς ἐστίν, ἐπὶ θάλασσαν καθήκουσα. καὶ οἱ μὲν αὐτῶν ἐνταῦθα ὄκησαν, οἱ δ' ἐσπάρησαν κατὰ τὴν ἄλλην Ἑλλάδα.

XXVIII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους νομηνία κατὰ σελήνην, ὥσπερ καὶ μόνον δοκεῖ εἶναι γίνεσθαι δυνατόν, ὁ ἥλιος ἐξέλιπε μετὰ μεσημβρίαν καὶ πάλιν ἀτεπληρώθη, γενόμενος μηνροειδῆς καὶ ἀστέρων τινῶν ἐκφανέντων.

XXIX. Καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει Νυμαφόωρον τὸν Πύθεω, ἄνδρα Ἀβδηρίτην, οὗ εἶχε τὴν ἀδελφὴν Σιτάλκην, δυναμένον παρ' αὐτῷ μέγα, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, πρότερον πολέμιον τομιζόντες, πρόξενον ἐποίησαντο καὶ μετεπέμψαντο, βουλόμενοι Σιτάλκην στίσι τὸν Τήρεω, Θρακῶν βασιλεία, ξυμμαχον γενέσθαι. 2. ὁ δὲ Τήρης οὗτος, ὁ τοῦ Σιτάλκον πατὴρ, πρῶτος Ὀδρυσῆαι τὴν μεγάλην βασιλείαν ἐπὶ πλείον τῆς ἄλλης Θρακίας ἐποίησε· πολὺ γὰρ μέρος καὶ αὐτόνομόν ἐστι Θρακῶν. 3. Τήρει δὲ τῷ Πιρόκην τὴν Παιδίοτος ἀπ' Ἀθηνῶν σχόντι γυναῖκα προσήκει ὁ Τήρης οὗτος οἰδέν, οἰδὲ τῆς αὐτῆς Θρακίας ἐγένοντο, ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐν Δαυλίᾳ τῆς Φωκίδος τῶν καλουμένης γῆς ὁ Τήρης ὄκει τότε ἰπὸ Θρακῶν οἰκουμένης, καὶ τὸ ἔργον τὸ περὶ τὸν Ἴτυν αἱ γυναῖκες ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ ἐπραξαν· πολλοῖς δὲ καὶ τῶν ποιητῶν ἐν ἀιδότος μνήμῃ Δαυλίας ἢ ὄρις ἐπωνόμασται. εἰκὸς δὲ καὶ τὸ κῆδος Παιδίονα ξυτάμισθαι τῆς θυγατρὸς διὰ τοσονούτου, ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ τῇ πρὸς ἀλλήλους, μᾶλλον ἢ διὰ πολλῶν ἡμερῶν ἐς Ὀδρυσῆας ὁδοῦ. Τήρης δὲ οὔτε τὸ αὐτὸ ὄνομα ἔχων, βασιλεύς τε πρῶτος ἐν κράτει Ὀδρυσῶν ἐγένετο. 4. οὐδ' ὄντα τὸν Σιτάλκην οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ξυμμαχον ἐποίησαντο, βουλόμενοι στίσι τὰ ἐπὶ Θρακίας χωρία καὶ Περδικκᾶν ξυτελεῖν αὐτόν. 5. ἐλθὼν τε ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ὁ Νυμαφόωρος, τὴν τε τοῦ Σιτάλκον ξυμμαχίαν ἐποίησε, καὶ Σάδοκον τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ Ἀθηναῖον, τὸν τε ἐπὶ Θρακίας πόλεμον ὑπεδέχετο καταλύσειν· πείσειν γὰρ Σιτάλκην πέμψειν στρατιᾶν Θρακίαν Ἀθηναῖοις ἰππέων τε καὶ πελταστῶν. 6. ξυτεβίβυσε δὲ καὶ τὸν Περδικκᾶν τοῖς Ἀθηναῖοις καὶ Θέρμην αὐτῷ ἐπέσειν ἀποδοῦναι· ξυτεστράτευσέ τ' εὐθύς Περδικκᾶς ἐπὶ Χαλκιδικίας μετ' Ἀθηναίων καὶ Φορμίωνος. 7. οὕτω μὲν Σιτάλκην τε ἔ Τήρεω Θρακῶν βασιλεύς ξυμμαχος ἐγένετο Ἀθηναῖοις, καὶ Περδικκᾶς ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρου Μακεδόνων βασιλεύς.

XXX. Οἱ δ' ἐν ταῖς ἑκατὸν νηυσὶν Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐτι ὄντες περὶ Πελοπόννησον, Σύλιόν τε Κορινθίων πόλισμα αἰρῶνσι, καὶ παραδιδόμασι Παλαιρεῦσαι Ἀκαρνάνων μόνοις τὴν γῆν καὶ πόλιν νέμισθαι· καὶ Ἄστακον, ἧς Εὐαρχος ἐτυριάνει, λαβόντες κατὰ κράτος καὶ ἐξελάσαντες αὐτὸν τὸ χωρίον ἐς τὴν ξυμμαχίαν προσεποίησαντο. 2. ἐπὶ τε Κεφαλληνίαν τὴν νῆσον πλεύσαντες προσηγάγοντο ἄνευ μάχης. καίτοι δὲ ἡ Κεφαλληνία κατὰ Ἀκαρνανίαν καὶ Λευκάδα

τετράπολις οὖσα, Παλῆς, Κράνιοι, Σαμαῖοι, Πρωναῖοι. 3. ὕστερον δ' οὐ πολλῶν ἀνεχώρησαν αἱ νῆες ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας.

XXXI. Περὶ δὲ τὸ φθινόπωρον τοῦ θέρους τούτου Ἀθηναῖοι παρθμεῖ, αὐτοὶ καὶ οἱ μέτοικοι, ἐσέβαλον ἐς τὴν Μεγαρίδα Περικλέους τοῦ Ξανθίππου στρατηγούντος. καὶ οἱ περὶ Πελοπόννησον Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν ταῖς ἑκατὸν ναυσί, ἔτυχον γὰρ ἤδη ἐν Αἰγίῃ ὄντες ἐπ' οἴκου ἀνακομιζόμενοι, ὡς ἦσθοντο τοὺς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως πανστρατιᾶ ἐν Μεγάροις ὄντας, ἐπλευσαν παρ' αὐτοὺς καὶ ξυνεμίχθησαν. 2. στρατόπεδόν τε μείστον δὴ τοῦτο ἀθρόον Ἀθηναίων ἐγένετο, ἀκμαζούσης ἔτι τῆς πόλεως καὶ οὐπω νεοσηκνίας. μυρίων γὰρ ὀπλιτῶν οὐκ ἐλάσσους ἦσαν αὐτοὶ Ἀθηναῖοι, χωρὶς δὲ αὐτοῖς οἱ ἐν Ποιδιαίᾳ τρισχίλιοι ἦσαν, μέτοικοι δὲ ξυνεσέβαλον οὐκ ἐλάσσους τρισχιλίων ὀπλιτῶν, χωρὶς δὲ ὁ ἄλλος ὄμιλος ψιλῶν οὐκ ὀλίγος. δηλώσαντες δὲ τὰ πολλὰ τῆς γῆς ἀνεχώρησαν. 3. ἐγένοντο δὲ καὶ ἄλλαι ὕστερον ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ κατὰ εἰς ἕκαστον ἐσβολαὶ Ἀθηναίων ἐς τὴν Μεγαρίδα καὶ ἰππέων καὶ πανστρατιᾶ, μέχρι οὐ Νίσαια ἐάλω ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων.

XXXII. Ἐτειχίσθη δὲ καὶ Ἀταλάντη ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων φρουρίον τοῦ θέρους τούτου τελευτῶντος ἢ ἐπὶ Λοκροῖς τοῖς Ὀπουντίοις νῆσος ἐρήμη πρότερον οὖσα, τοῦ μὴ ληστὰς ἐκπλέοντας ἐξ Ὀποῦντος καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Λοκρίδος κακουργεῖν τὴν Εἰβοίαν. 2. ταῦτα μὲν ἐν τῷ θέρει τούτῳ μετὰ τὴν τῶν Πελοποννησίων ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἀναχώρησιν ἐγένετο.

XXXIII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Εὐαρχος ὁ Ἀκαρναν βουλόμενος ἐς τὴν Ἀστακὸν κατελθεῖν, πείθει Κορινθίους τεσσαρῖκοντα ναυσὶ καὶ πεντακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις ὀπλίταις ἐαυτὸν κατάγειν πλεύσαντας, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπικούρους τινὰς προσεμισθώσατο. ἦρχον δὲ τῆς στρατιᾶς Εὐθαμίδας τε ὁ Ἀριστωνύμου καὶ Τιμόξετος ὁ Τιμοκράτους καὶ Εὐμαχος ὁ Χρυσίδος. 2. καὶ πλεύσαντες κατήγαγον· καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἀκαρνανίας τῆς περὶ θάλασσαν ἔστιν αἰ χωρία βουλόμενοι προσποιήσασθαι, καὶ πειραθέντες, ὡς οὐκ ἠδύναντο, ἀπέπλεον ἐπ' οἶκον. 3. σχόντες δ' ἐν τῷ παράπλῳ ἐς Κεφαλληνίαν καὶ ἀπόρρῃσιν ποιησάμενοι ἐς τὴν Κρανίων γῆν, ἀπειτηθέντες ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἐξ ὁμολογίας τινὸς ἀνδρᾶς τε ἀποβύλλουσι σφῶν αὐτῶν ἐπιθεμένων ἀπροσδοκῆτοις τῶν Κρανίων, καὶ βιαιότερον ἀναγαγόμενοι ἐκομίσθησαν ἐπ' οἶκον.

XXXIV. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶν, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, τῷ πατρίῳ νόμῳ χρώμενοι, δημοσίᾳ ταφὰς ἐποίησαντο τῶν ἐν τῷδε τῷ πολέμῳ πρῶτον ἀποθανόντων τρόπῳ τοιῷδε. 2. τὰ μὲν ὅστ' ἀ προτίθεται τῶν ἀπογενομένων, πρότιστα σκητὴν ποιήσαντες, καὶ ἐπιφέρει τῷ αὐτοῦ ἕκαστος ἦν τι βούληται. 3. ἐπειδὴν δὲ ἡ ἐκφορὰ ἦ, λάφυρα καὶ ἄλλα ἀπολαύσας ἄγουσιν ἄμαξαι, φυλῆς ἑκάστης μίαν· ἐνεστί δὲ τὰ ὅστ' ἡς ἕκαστος ἦν φυλῆς. μία δὲ κλίνη κενὴ φέρεται ἐστρωμένη τῶν ἀφανῶν, οἳ ἂν μὴ εὐρεθῶσιν ἐς ἀναίρεσιν. 4. ξυνεκφέρει δὲ ὁ βουλόμενος καὶ ἀστῶν καὶ ξένων, καὶ γυναῖκες πάρεσιν αἱ προσήκουσαι ἐπὶ τὸν τάφον ὀλοφύρομεναι. 5. τιθῆσιν οὖν ἐς τὸ δημόσιον σῆμα, ὃ ἐστὶν ἐπὶ τοῦ καλλίστου προαστείου τῆς πόλεως, καὶ αἰεὶ ἐν αὐτῷ θάπτουσι τοὺς ἐκ τῶν πολέμων, πλήν γε τοὺς ἐν Μαραθῶνι· ἐκείνων δὲ διαπρεπῆ τὴν ἀρετὴν κρίναντες αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸν τάφον ἐποίησαν. 6. ἐπειδὴν δὲ κρύψωσι γῆ, ἀνὴρ ἡρῆμένος ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως, ὃς ἂν γνώμη τε δοκῆ μὴ ἀξύνετος εἶναι καὶ ἀξιώματι προίκη, λέγει ἐπ' αὐτοῖς ἔπαινον τὸν πρέποντα· μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἀπέρχονται. 7. ὧδε μὲν θάπτουσι· καὶ διὰ παντὸς τοῦ πολέμου, ὅποτε ξυμβαίῃ αὐτοῖς, ἐχρῶντο τῷ νόμῳ. 8. ἐπὶ δ' οὖν τοῖς πρώτοις τοῖσδε Περικλῆς ὁ Ξανθίππου ἡρέθη λέγειν. καὶ ἐπειδὴ καιρὸν ἐλάμβανε προελθὼν ἀπὸ τοῦ σήματος ἐπὶ βῆμα ὑψηλὸν πεποιημένον, ὅπως ἀκούοιτο ὡς ἐπὶ πλεῖστον τοῦ ὀμίλου, ἔλεγε τοιαῦτα.

XXXV. Οἱ μὲν πολλοὶ τῶν ἐνθάδε εἰρηκότων ἤδη ἐπαινοῦσι τὸν προσθέντα τῷ νόμῳ τὸν λόγον τοῖσδε, ὡς καλὸν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐκ τῶν πολέμων θάπτομένοις ἀγορεύεσθαι αὐτόν· ἐμοὶ δ' ἀρχοῦν ἂν ἐδόκει εἶναι ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθῶν ἔργῳ γενομένων ἔργῳ καὶ δηλοῦσθαι τὰς τιμὰς, οἷα καὶ νῦν περὶ τὸν τάφον τότε δημοσίᾳ παρασκευασθέντα ὁρᾶτε, καὶ μὴ ἐν ἐνὶ ἀνδρὶ πολλῶν ἀρετὰς κινδυνεύεσθαι εὐ τε καὶ χειρὸν εἰπόντι πιστευθῆναι. 2. χαλεπὸν γὰρ τὸ μετρίως εἰπεῖν, ἐν ᾧ μόλις καὶ ἡ δόκησις τῆς ἀληθείας βεβαιοῦται. ὃ τε γὰρ ξυνειδῶς καὶ εὖνους ἀκροατῆς τάχ' ἂν τι εἰδεεστέρως, πρὸς ἃ βούλεται τε καὶ ἐπίσταται νομίσσειε δηλοῦσθαι, ὃ τε ἄπειρος ἐστὶν ἃ καὶ πλεονάζεσθαι, διὰ φθόρον, εἴ τι ὑπὲρ τῆν ἑαυτοῦ φύσιν ἀκούοι. μέχρι γὰρ τοῦδε ἀνεκτοὶ οἱ ἔπαινοί εἰσι περὶ ἐτέρων λεγόμενοι, ἐς ὅσον ἂν καὶ αὐτὸς ἕκαστος οἴηται ἰκανὸς εἶναι δρᾶσαί τι ὧν ἤκουσε· τῷ δὲ ὑπερβάλλοντι αὐτῶν φθονοῦντες ἤδη καὶ ἀπιστοῦσιν. 3. ἐπειδὴ δὲ τοῖς πάλαι οὕτως ἐδοκιμάσθη ταῦτα καλῶς ἔχειν, χρῆ καὶ ἐμέ,

ἐπόμενον τῷ νόμῳ, πειρᾶσθαι ὑμῶν τῆς ἐκάστον βουλήσεώς τε καὶ δόξης τυχεῖν ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον. XXXVI. ἄρξομαι δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν προγόνων πρῶτον· δίκαιον γὰρ αὐτοῖς καὶ πρέπον δὲ ἅμα ἐν τῷ τοιῷδε τὴν τιμὴν ταύτην τῆς μνήμης δίδοσθαι. τὴν γὰρ χώραν αἰεὶ οἱ αὐτοὶ οἰκοῦντες, διαδοχῇ τῶν ἐπιγιγνομένων μέχρι τοῦδε ἐλευθέρων δι' ἀρετὴν παρεδσαν. 2. καὶ ἐκείνοί τε ἄξιοι ἐπαινοῦ, καὶ ἔτι μᾶλλον οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν· κτησάμενοι γὰρ πρὸς οἷς ἐδέξαντο ὄσσην ἔχομεν ἀρχὴν οὐκ ἀπόνως ἡμῖν τοῖς τῶν προσκατέλιπον. 3. τὰ δὲ πλείω αὐτῆς αὐτοὶ ἡμεῖς οἶδε, οἱ νῦν ἔτι ὄντες μάλιστα ἐν τῇ καθεστηκυῖα ἡλικίᾳ, ἐπηυξήσαμεν, καὶ τὴν πόλιν τοῖς πᾶσι παρεσκευάσαμεν καὶ ἐς πόλεμον καὶ ἐς εἰρήνην ἀνταρκεστάτην. 4. ὦν ἐγὼ τὰ μὲν κατὰ πολέμους ἔργα, οἷς ἕκαστα ἐκτῆθη, ἢ εἴ τι αὐτοὶ ἢ οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν βάρβαρον ἢ Ἑλληνα πόλεμον ἐπιόντα προθύμως ἠμυνάμεθα, μακρηγορεῖν ἐν εἰδόσιν οὐ βουλόμετος, εἰσώ· ἀπὸ δὲ οἴας τε ἐπιτηδεύσεως ἤλθομεν ἐπ' αὐτὰ καὶ μεθ' οἴας πολιτείας καὶ τρόπων ἐξ οἷων μεγάλα ἐγένετο, ταῦτα δηλώσας πρῶτον εἶμι καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν τῶνδε ἐπαινον, νομίζων ἐπὶ τε τῷ παρόντι οὐκ ἂν ἀπρεπῆ λεχθῆναι αὐτά, καὶ τὸν πάντα ὁμιλον καὶ ἀστῶν καὶ ξένων ζύμφορον εἶναι αὐτῶν ἐπακοῦσαι. XXXVII. χρώμεθα γὰρ πολιτείᾳ οὐ ζηλούσῃ τὸν τῶν πέλας νόμον, παράδειγμα δὲ μᾶλλον αὐτοὶ ὄντες τινὲ ἢ μιμούμενοι ἑτέρους. καὶ ὄνομα μὲν διὰ τὸ μὴ ἐς ὀλίγους ἀλλ' ἐς πλείονας οἰκεῖν δημοκρατία κέκληται· μέτεστι δὲ κατὰ μὲν τὸν νόμον πρὸς τὰ ἴδια διάφορα πᾶσι τὸ ἴσον, κατὰ δὲ τὴν ἀξίωσιν, ὡς ἕκαστος ἐν τῷ εὐδοκίμει, οὐκ ἀπὸ μέρους τὸ πλεῖον ἐς τὰ κοινὰ ἢ ἀπ' ἀρετῆς προτιμᾶται, οὐδ' αὖ κατὰ πενίαν, ἔχων δὲ τι ἀγαθὸν δρᾶσαι τὴν πόλιν, ἀξιώματος ἀφανείᾳ κεκοῦνται. 2. ἐλευθέρως δὲ τὰ τε πρὸς τὸ κοινὸν πολιτευόμεν καὶ ἐς τὴν πρὸς ἀλλήλους τῶν καθ' ἡμέραν ἐπιτηδευμάτων ὑποψίαν, οὐ δι' ὀργῆς τὸν πέλας, εἰ καθ' ἴδον ἢ τι δρᾶ, ἔχοντες, οὐδὲ ἀζημίους μὲν λυπηρὰς δὲ τῇ ὄψει ἀχθηδόνως προστιθέμενοι. 3. ἀνεπαχθῶς δὲ τὰ ἴδια προσομιλοῦντες τὰ δημόσια διὰ δέος μάλιστα οὐ παρανομοῦμεν, τῶν τε αἰεὶ ἐν ἀρχῇ ὄντων ἀκροάσει καὶ τῶν νόμων καὶ μάλιστα αὐτῶν ὅσοι τε ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ τῶν ἀδικουμένων κεῖνται, καὶ ἔσοι, ἄγραφοι ὄντες, αἰσχύνῃν ὁμολογουμένην φέρουσι. XXXVIII. καὶ μὴν καὶ τῶν πόρων πλείστας ἀναπαύλας τῇ γνώμῃ ἐπορισάμεθα, ἀγῶσι μὲν γε καὶ θυσίαις διετησίαις νομίζοντες, ἰδίαις δὲ κατασκευαῖς εὐπρε-

πέσιν, ὧν καθ' ἡμέραν ἡ τέρψις τὸ λυπηρὸν ἐκπλήσσει. 2. ἐπεισέρεχται δὲ διὰ μέγεθος τῆς πόλεως ἐκ πάσης γῆς τὰ πάντα, καὶ ξυμββαίνει ἡμῖν μηδὲν οἰκιοτέρη τῇ ἀπολαίσει τὰ αὐτοῦ ἀγαθὰ γυγόμενα καρποῦσθαι, ἢ καὶ τὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἀνθρώπων. XXXIX. διαφέρομεν δὲ καὶ ταῖς τῶν πολεμικῶν μελέταις τῶν ἐναντίων τοῖσδε. τὴν τε γὰρ πόλιν κοινὴν παρήχομεν, καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ὅτε ξενηλασίαις ἀπειργομέν τινα ἢ μαθήματος ἢ θεάματος, ὃ μὴ κρυφθὲν ἂν τις τῶν πολεμίων ἰδὼν ὠφελῆθει, πιστεύοντες οὐ ταῖς παρασκευαῖς τὸ πλεόν καὶ ἀπάταις, ἢ τῷ ἀφ' ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἐς τὰ ἔργα εὐψύχῳ· καὶ ἐν ταῖς παιδείαις οἱ μὲν ἐπιπόνῳ ἀσχίσει, εὐδὺς νῆοι ὄντες, τὸ ἀδρεῖον μετέρχονται, ἡμεῖς δὲ ἀνειμένως δαισιώμενοι οἰδὲν ἴσσον ἐπὶ τοῖς ἰσοπαλεῖς κινδύνοις χωροῦμεν. 2. τεκμήριον δέ· οὔτε γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καθ' ἐκάστον, μετὰ πάντων δ' ἐς τὴν γῆν ἡμῶν στρατεύουσι, τὴν τε τῶν πέλας αὐτοὶ ἐπελθόντες οὐ χαλεπῶς ἐν τῇ ἄλλοτρίᾳ τοὺς περὶ τῶν οἰκείων ἀμυνομένους μαχομένοι τὰ πλείω κρατοῦμεν. 3. ἀθρόα τε τῇ δυνάμει ἡμῶν οὐδεὶς πολεμῖος ἐνέτυχε, διὰ τὴν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ τε ἅμα ἐπιμέλειαν, καὶ τὴν ἐν τῇ γῆ ἐπὶ πολλὰ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἐπίπεμψιν· ἦν δὲ που μαρτῶν τιτὶ προσμιζῶσι, κρατήσαντές τέ τινες ἡμῶν πάντας ἀνχοῦσιν ἀπεῶσθαι, καὶ νικηθέντες ἐφ' ἀπάντων ἡσῆσθαι. 4. καίτοι εἰ θρηνημῖα μᾶλλον ἢ πόνοσ μελέτη, καὶ μὴ μετὰ τόμων, τὸ πλείον ἢ τρόπων ἀνδρείας ἐθέλομεν κινδυνεύειν, περιγίγνεται ἡμῖν τοῖς τε μέλλουσι ἀλγεινοῖς μὴ προκάμνειν, καὶ ἐς αὐτὰ ἐλθούσι μὴ ἀτολμοτέρους τῶν αἰεὶ μοχλοῦντων φαίνεσθαι. XL. καὶ ἐν τε τούτοις τὴν πόλιν ἀξίαν εἶναι θαυμάζεσθαι καὶ ἔτι ἐν ἄλλοις. φιλοκαλοῦμεν γὰρ μετ' εὐτελείας καὶ φιλοσοφοῦμεν ἄνευ μαλακίας· πλούτῳ τε ἔργου μᾶλλον καιρῷ ἢ λόγου κόμπῳ χρώμεθα, καὶ τὸ πένεσθαι οὐκ ὁμολογεῖν τιτι αἰσχρόν, ἀλλὰ μὴ διαφεύγειν ἔργῳ αἰσχρον. 2. ἐν τε τοῖς αὐτοῖς οἰκείων ἅμα καὶ πολιτικῶν ἐπιμέλεια, καὶ εἰτέροις πρὸς ἔργα τετράμμενοις τὰ πολιτικὰ μὴ ἐνδεῶς γινῶναι· μόνον γὰρ τὸν τε μηδὲν τῶνδε μετέχοντα οὐκ ἀπράγμονα ἀλλ' ἀχρεῖον νομίζομεν, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἦτοι κρίνομεν γε ἢ εἰ θρηνομέθεα ὀρθῶς τὰ πράγματα, οὐ τοὺς λόγους τοῖς ἔργοις βλάβειν ἠγούμενοι, ἀλλὰ μὴ προδιδαχθῆναι ὑἷλλον λόγῳ πρότερον ἢ ἐπὶ ἅ δεῖ ἔργῳ ἐλθεῖν. 3. διαφερόντως γὰρ δὴ καὶ τόδε ἔχομεν, ὥστε τολμῶν τε οἱ αὐτοὶ μάλιστα, καὶ περὶ ὧν ἐπιχειροῦμεν ἐκλογίζεσθαι· ὃ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀμαθία μὲν θράσος,

λογισμὸς δὲ ὄκνον φέρει. κράτιστοι δ' ἂν τὴν ψυχὴν δικαίως κριθεῖν, οἱ τὰ τε δεινὰ καὶ ἡδέα σάφιστατα γινώσκοντες, καὶ διὰ ταῦτα μὴ ἀποτρεπόμενοι ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων. 4. καὶ τὰ ἐς ἀρετὴν ἠναντιώμεθα τοῖς πολλοῖς· οὐ γὰρ πάσχοντες εὐ ἀλλὰ δρωῦντες κτώμεθα τοὺς φίλους. βεβαιότερος δὲ ὁ δράσας τὴν χάριν, ὥστε ὀφειλομένην δι' εὐνοίας ᾧ δέδωκε σῶζειν· ὁ δ' ἀντοφείλων ἀμβλύτερος, εἰδὼς οὐκ ἐς χάριν, ἀλλ' ἐς ὀφείλημα τὴν ἀρετὴν ἀποδώσων. 5. καὶ μόνοι οὐ τοῦ ξυμφέροντος μᾶλλον λογισμῷ ἢ τῆς ἐλευθερίας τῷ πιστῷ ἀδεῶς τινα ὠφελούμεν. XLI. ξυνελών τε λέγω τὴν τε πᾶσαν πόλιν τῆς Ἑλλάδος παιδεύειν εἶναι, καὶ καθ' ἕκαστον δοκεῖν ἂν μοι τὸν αὐτὸν ἄνδρα παρ' ἡμῶν ἐπὶ πλείστ' ἂν εἶδη, καὶ μετὰ χαρίτων μάλιστα ἂν εὐτραπέλωσ, τὸ σῶμα αὐταρκες παρέχεσθαι. 2. καὶ ὡς οὐ λόγων ἐν τῷ παρόντι κόμπος τάδε μᾶλλον ἢ ἔργων ἐστὶν ἀλήθεια, αὐτὴ ἡ δύναμις τῆς πόλεως, ἣν ἀπὸ τῶνδε τῶν τρόπων ἐκτησάμεθα, σημαίνει. 3. μόνη γὰρ τῶν νῦν ἀκοῆς κρείστων ἐς πείραν ἔρχεται, καὶ μόνη οὔτε τῷ πολεμίῳ ἐπελθόντι ἀγανάκτησιν ἔχει ὑπ' οἷων κακοπαθεῖ, οὔτε τῷ ὑπηκόῳ κατάμεμψιν ὡς οὐχ ὑπ' ἀξίων ἄρχεται. 4. μετὰ μεγάλων δὲ σημείων, καὶ οὐ δὴ τοι ἀμάρτυρόν γε τὴν δύναμιν παρασχόμενοι, τοῖς τε νῦν καὶ τοῖς ἔπειτα θαυμασθησάμεθα, καὶ οὐδὲν προσδεόμενοι οὔτε Ὀμήρου ἐπαινέτου, οὔτε ὕστις ἔπεσι μὲν τὸ αὐτίκα τέρπει, τῶν δ' ἔργων τὴν ὑπόνοιαν ἢ ἀλήθεια βλάψει, ἀλλὰ πᾶσαν μὲν θάλασσαν καὶ γῆν ἐσβατόν τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ τόλμῃ καταναγκάσαντες γενέσθαι, πανταχοῦ δὲ μνημεῖα κακῶν τε κἀγαθῶν αἰδία ξυγκατοικίσαντες. 5. περὶ τοιαύτης οὖν πόλεως οἶδε τε γενναίως δικαιοῦντες μὴ ἀφαιρεθῆναι αὐτὴν μαχόμενοι ἐτελεύτησαν, καὶ τῶν λειπομένων πάντα τινὰ εἰκὸς εἶθελειν ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς κάμνειν. XLII. διὸ δὴ καὶ ἐμῖκννα τὰ περὶ τῆς πόλεως, διδασκαλίαν τε ποιούμενος μὴ περὶ ἴσου ἡμῖν εἶναι τὸν ἀγῶνα καὶ οἷς τῶνδε μηδὲν ὑπάρχει ὁμοίως, καὶ τὴν εὐλογίαν ἅμα ἐφ' οἷς νῦν λέγω φανεράν σημείοις καθιστάς. 2. καὶ εἴρηται αὐτῆς τὰ μέγιστα· ἃ γὰρ τὴν πόλιν ἔμνησα, αἱ τῶνδε καὶ τῶν τοιῶνδε ἀρεταὶ ἐκόσμησαν, καὶ οὐκ ἂν πολλοῖς τῶν Ἑλλήτων ἰσορῆστος ὥσπερ τῶνδε ὁ λόγος τῶν ἔργων φανείη. δοκεῖ δέ μοι δηλοῦν ἀνδρὸς ἀρετὴν πρώτη τε μηρύουσα καὶ τελευταία βεβαιοῦσι ἢ νῦν τῶνδε κιαστροφῇ. 3. καὶ γὰρ τοῖς τᾶλλα χεῖροσι δίκαιον τὴν ἐς τοὺς πολέμους ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος ἀνδραγαθίαν προτίθεσθαι· ἀγαθῷ γὰρ

κακὸν ἀφαιτίσαντες κοινῶς μᾶλλον ὠφέλησαν ἢ ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων ἐβλάψαν. 4. τῶνδε δὲ οὔτε πλούτου τις, τὴν ἔτι ἀπόλαυσιν προτιμίας, ἐμαλακίσθη οὔτε πείρας ἐλπίδι, ὡς κἂν ἔτι διαφυγῶν αὐτὴν πλουτήσειεν, ἀναβολὴν τοῦ δεινοῦ ἐποίησατο· τὴν δὲ τῶν ἐναντίων τιμωρίαν ποθεινότεραν αὐτῶν λαβόντες, καὶ κινδύνων ἅμα τότε κάλλιστον νομίσαντες, ἐβουλήθησαν μετ' αὐτοῦ τοὺς μὲν τιμωρεῖσθαι, τῶν δὲ ἐφέεσθαι, ἐλπίδι μὲν τὸ ἀγανὲς τοῦ κατορθώσειν ἐπιτρέψαντες, ἔργῳ δὲ περὶ τοῦ ἤδη ὀρωμένου σφίσι αὐτοῖς ἀξιούντες πεποιθέναι, καὶ ἐν αὐτῷ τὸ ἀμύνεσθαι καὶ παθεῖν μᾶλλον ἡγησάμενοι ἢ τὸ ἐνδόντες σώζεσθαι, τὸ μὲν αἰσχυρὸν τοῦ λόγου ἔφυγον, τὸ δ' ἔργον τῷ σώματι ὑπέμειναν, καὶ δι' ἐλαχίστου καιροῦ τύχης ἅμα ἀκμῇ τῆς δόξης μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦ δέους ἀπηλλάγησαν. XLIII. καὶ οἶδε μὲν προσηκόντως τῇ πόλει τοιοῖδε ἐγένοντο· τοὺς δὲ λοιποὺς χρῆ ἀσφαλεστέραν μὲν εὐχεσθαι, ἀτολμοτέραν δὲ μηδὲν ἀξιῶν τὴν ἐς τοὺς πολεμίους διάνοιαν ἔχειν, σκοποῦντας μὴ λόγῳ μόνῳ τὴν ὠφέλειαν, ἣν ἂν τις πρὸς οὐδὲν χειρὸν αὐτοὺς ὑμᾶς εἰδότας μηκύνει, λέγων ὅσα ἐν τῷ τοὺς πολεμίους ἀμύνεσθαι ἀγαθὰ ἔνεστιν, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον τὴν τῆς πόλεως δύναμιν καθ' ἡμέραν ἔργῳ θεωμένους καὶ ἐραστὰς γιγνομένους αὐτῆς, καὶ ὅταν ὑμῖν μεγάλη δόξη εἶναι, ἐνθυμουμένους ὅτι τολμῶντες, καὶ γιγνώσκοντες τὰ δέοντα, καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις αἰσχυρόμενοι ἄνδρες αὐτὰ ἐκτήσαντο, καὶ ὁπότε καὶ πείρα του σφαλείησαν, οὐκουν καὶ τὴν πόλιν γε τῆς σφετέρας ἀρετῆς ἀξιούντες στεριόσκειν, κάλλιστον δὲ ἔρανον αὐτῇ προἰέμενοι. 2. κοινῇ γὰρ τὰ σώματα διδόντες, ἰδίᾳ τὸν ἀγέρον ἐπαινον ἐλάμβανον, καὶ τὸν τάφον ἐπισημότατον, οὐκ ἐν ᾧ κείνται μᾶλλον, ἀλλ' ἐν ᾧ ἢ δόξα αὐτῶν παρὰ τῷ ἐντυχόντι ἀεὶ καὶ λόγου καὶ ἔργου καιρῷ ἀειμνηστος καταλείπεται. 3. ἀνδρῶν γὰρ ἐπιφανῶν πᾶσα γῆ τάφος καὶ οὐ στηλῶν μόνον ἐν τῇ οἰκείᾳ σημαίνει ἐπιγραφῇ, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τῇ μὴ προσηκούσῃ ἄγραφος μνήμη παρ' ἐκάστῳ τῆς γνώμης μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦ ἔργου ἐιδιαιτᾶται. 4. οὓς νῦν ὑμεῖς ζηλώσαντες καὶ τὸ εὐδαιμον τὸ ἐλεύθερον, τὸ δὲ ἐλεύθερον τὸ εὐψυχον κρίναντες, μὴ περιορᾶσθε τοὺς πολεμικοὺς κινδύνους. 5. οὐ γὰρ οἱ κακοπραγοῦντες δικαιοτέρον ἀφειδοῖεν ἂν τοῦ βίου, οἷς ἐλπίς οὐκ ἔστ' ἀγαθοῦ, ἀλλ' οἷς ἢ ἐναντία μεταβολὴ ἐν τῷ ζῆν ἔτι κινδυνεύεται, καὶ ἐν οἷς μάλιστα μεγάλα τὰ διαφέροντα, ἣν τι πταιίσωσιν. 6. ἀλγεινότερα γὰρ ἀνδρὶ γε φρόνημα ἔχοντι ἢ ἐν τῷ μετὰ τοῦ μαλακισθῆναι κάκωσις,

ἦν ὁ μετὰ ῥώμης καὶ κοιῆς ἐλπίδος ἅμα γιγνόμενος ἀναίσθητος θάνατος. XLIV. διόπερ καὶ τοῖς τῶνδε νῦν τοκέας, ὅσοι πάρεστε, οὐκ ὀλοφύρομαι μᾶλλον, ἢ παραμυθίσσομαι. ἐν πολυτρόποις γὰρ ξυμφοραῖς ἐπίστανται τραφέντες· τὸ δ' εὐτυχές, οἱ ἂν τῆς εὐπρεπεστάτης λάχωσιν, ὥσπερ οἶδε μὲν νῦν τελευτῆς, ὑμεῖς δὲ λύπης, καὶ οἷς ἐνευδαιμονῆσαι τε ὁ βίος ὁμοίως καὶ ἐντελευτῆσαι ξυνεμετρήθη. 2. χαλεπὸν μὲν οὖν οἶδα πείθειν ὄν, ὧν καὶ πολλάκις ἔξετε ὑπομνήματα ἐν ἄλλων εὐτυχίαις, αἷς ποτε καὶ αὐτοὶ ἠγάλλεσθε· καὶ λύπη οὐχ ὧν ἂν τις μὴ πειρασάμενος ἀγαθῶν στερισκῆται, ἀλλ' οὐ ἂν ἐθὰς γεγόμενος ἀφαιρεθῆ. 3. καρτερεῖν δὲ χρὴ καὶ ἄλλων παίδων ἐλπίδι οἷς ἔτι ἡλικία τέκνωσιν ποιεῖσθαι· ἰδίᾳ τε γὰρ τῶν οὐκ ὄντων λήθη οἱ ἐπιγιγνόμενοί τισιν ἔσονται, καὶ τῇ πόλει διχόθεν, ἕκ τε τοῦ μὴ ἐρημοῦσθαι καὶ ἀσφαλείᾳ, ξυνοίσει· οὐ γὰρ οἷόν τε ἴσον τι ἢ δίκαιον βουλευέσθαι, οἱ ἂν μὴ καὶ παιδας ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου παραβαλλόμενοι κινδυνεύωσιν. 4. ὅσοι δ' αὖ παρηβήκατε, τὸν τε πλείονα κέρδος ὃν εὐτυχεῖτε βίον ἠγεῖσθε καὶ τόνδε βραχὺν ἔσεσθαι, καὶ τῇ τῶνδε εὐκλείᾳ κουφίζεσθε. τὸ γὰρ φιλότιμον ἀγῆρων μόνον, καὶ οὐκ ἐν τῷ ἀχρείῳ τῆς ἡλικίας τὸ κερδαίνειν, ὥσπερ τινὲς φασι, μᾶλλον τέρπει, ἀλλὰ τὸ τιμᾶσθαι. XLV. παισὶ δ' αὖ ὅσοι τῶνδε πάρεστε ἢ ἀδελφοῖς ὀρῶ μέγαν τὸν ἀγῶνα· τὸν γὰρ οὐκ ὄντα ἅπας εἶωθεν ἐπαινεῖν, καὶ μόλις ἂν καθ' ὑπερβολὴν ἀρετῆς οὐχ ὁμοῖοι ἀλλ' ὀλίγω χεῖρους κριθείητε. φθόνος γὰρ τοῖς ζῶσι πρὸς τὸ ἀντίπαλον, τὸ δὲ μὴ ἐμποδῶν ἀνανταγωνίστω εὐνοίᾳ τετίμηται. 2. εἰ δὲ με δεῖ καὶ γυναικείας τι ἀρετῆς ὅσαι νῦν ἐν χηρείᾳ ἔσονται μνησθῆναι, βραχεία παραινεῖσαι ἅπαν σημανῶ. τῆς τε γὰρ ὑπαρχούσης φύσεως μὴ χεῖροσι γενέσθαι ὑμῖν μεγάλη ἢ δόξα, καὶ ἧς ἂν ἐπ' ἐλάχιστον, ἀρετῆς πέρι ἢ ψόγου ἐν τοῖς ἄρσεσι κλέος ἦ. XLVI. εἴρηται καὶ ἐμοὶ λόγῳ κατὰ τὸν νόμον ὅσα εἶχον πρόσφορα, καὶ ἔργῳ οἱ θαπτόμενοι τὰ μὲν ἴδη κεκόσμηται, τὰ δὲ αὐτῶν τοὺς παῖδας τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦδε δημοσίᾳ ἢ πόλις μέχρι ἤβης θρέψει, ὠφέλιμον στέφανον τοῖσδε τε καὶ τοῖς λειπομένοις τῶν τοιῶνδε ἀγῶνων προτιθεῖσα· ἄθλα γὰρ οἷς κεῖται ἀρετῆς μέγιστα, τοῖσδε καὶ ἄνδρες ἄριστοι πολιτεύουσι. 2. νῦν δὲ ἀπολοφυράμενοι ὃν προσήκει ἕκαστος ἅπιτε.

XLVII. Τοιοῦσδε μὲν ὁ τάφος ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ· καὶ διελθόντος αὐτοῦ πρῶτον ἔτος τοῦ πολέμου τοῦδε ἐτελεύτα. 2. τοῦ δὲ θέρους εὐθύς ἀρχομένου, Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι

τὰ δύο μέρη, ὅσπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον, ἐστίβουλον ἐς τὴν Ἀιτικὴν ἠγεῖτο δὲ Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ Ζευξιδάμου Λικειδαιμοίων βασιλεύς. 3. καὶ καθεζόμενοι ἐδήουν τὴν γῆν. καὶ ὄντων αὐτῶν οὐ πολλὰς πω ἡμέρας ἐν τῇ Ἀιτικῇ ἢ νόσος πρῶτον ἤρξατο γενέσθαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, λεγόμενον μὲν καὶ πρότερον πολλαχόσε ἐγκατασκευασθαι καὶ περὶ Λίμνον καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις χωρίοις, οὐ μέντοι τοσοῦτος γε λοιμὸς οὐδὲ φθορὰ οὕτως ἀνθρώπων οὐδαιμοῦ ἐμνημονεύετο γενέσθαι. 4. οὔτε γὰρ ἰατροὶ ἤρχοντο τὸ πρῶτον θεραπεύοντες ἀγνοίᾳ, ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ μάλιστα ἐθνησκον ὅσῳ καὶ μάλιστα προσήεσαν, οὔτε ἄλλη ἀνθρωπεῖα τέχνη οὐδεμίᾳ· ὅσα τε πρὸς ἰεροῖς ἰκέτευσαν ἢ μαντείας καὶ τοῖς τοιοῦτοις ἐχρήσσαντο, πάντα ἀνωφελῆ ἦν, τελευτῶντές τε αὐτῶν ἀπέστησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ κακοῦ νικώμενοι. XLVIII. ἤρξατο δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον, ὡς λέγεται, ἐξ Αἰθιοπίας τῆς ὑπὲρ Αἰγύπτου, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ ἐς Αἴγυπτον καὶ Λιβύην κατέβη καὶ ἐς τὴν βασιλεύουσαν γῆν τὴν πολλήν. 2. ἐς δὲ τὴν Ἀθηναίων πόλιν ἐξαπιναιῶς ἐπέπεσε, καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἐν τῷ Πειραιεῖ ἤψατο τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ὥστε καὶ ἐλέχθη ὑπ' αὐτῶν ὡς οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι φάρμακα ἐσβεβλήκοιεν ἐς τὰ φρέατα· κρῆναι γὰρ οὐπω ἦσαν αὐτόθι. ὕστερον δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄνω πόλιν ἀφίκετο καὶ ἐθνησκον πολλῶν μᾶλλον ἤδη. 3. λεγέτω μὲν οὖν περὶ αὐτοῦ ὡς ἕκαστος γινώσκει καὶ ἰατρὸς καὶ ἰδιώτης ἀφ' ὅτου εἰκὸς ἦν γενέσθαι αὐτό, καὶ τὰς αἰτίας ἄστινας νομίζει τοσαύτης μεταβολῆς ἰκανὰς εἶναι δύναμιν ἐς τὸ μεταστῆσαι σχεῖν· ἐγὼ δὲ οἶόν τε ἐγίγνετο λέξω, καὶ ἀφ' ὧν ἂν τις σκοπῶν, εἴ ποτε καὶ αὐθις ἐπιπίσοι, μάλιστα ἂν ἔχοι τι προειδὼς μὴ ἀγνοεῖν, ταῦτα δηλώσω αὐτὸς τε νοσήσας καὶ αὐτὸς ἰδὼν ἄλλους πάσχοντας. XLIX. τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἔτος, ὡς ὁμολογεῖτο, ἐκ πάντων μάλιστα δὴ ἐκεῖνο ἄροσον ἐς τὰς ἄλλας ἀσθενείας ἐτύγγαθεν ὄν· εἰ δὲ τις καὶ προέκαμνέ τι, ἐς τοῦτο πάντα ἀπεκρίθη. 2. τοὺς δ' ἄλλους ἀπ' οὐδεμιᾶς προφάσεως, ἀλλ' ἐξαίφνης ὑγιεῖς ὄντας πρῶτον μὲν τῆς κεφαλῆς θέρμαι ἰσχυραὶ καὶ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν ἐρυθθήματα καὶ φλόγωσις ἐλάμβανε, καὶ τὰ ἐντός, ἢ τε φάρυγγς καὶ ἡ γλῶσσα, εὐθύς αἱματώδη ἦν καὶ πνεῦμα ἄτοπον καὶ δυσῶδες ἤφαιε· 3. ἔπειτα ἐξ αὐτῶν πτωρῆδες καὶ βριάγχοις ἐπεγίγνετο, καὶ ἐν οὐ πολλῶ χρόνῳ κατέβιαιεν ἐς τὰ στήθη ὁ πόνος μετὰ βηχὸς ἰσχυροῦ· καὶ ὅποτε ἐς τὴν καρδίαν στηρίζαι, ἀνέστρεφε τε αὐτὴν καὶ ἀποκαθάρσεις χολῆς πῦσαι ὅσαι ὑπὸ ἰατρῶν ὀνομασμέναι εἰσὶν ἐπήεσαν, καὶ αὐταὶ μετὰ ταλαιπωρί-

ας μεγάλης. 4. λύξ τε τοῖς πλείοσιν ἐνέπιπτε κενή, σπασμὸν ἐσθιδούσα ἰσχυρόν, τοῖς μὲν μετὰ ταῦτα λωφίσαντα, τοῖς δὲ καὶ πολλῷ ὕστερον. 5. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐξωθεν ἀπτομένῳ σῶμα οὐκ ἄγαν θερμὴν ἦν οὔτε χλωρόν, ἀλλ' ὑπέρυθρον, πελιδνόν, φλυκταίνας μικραῖς καὶ ἔλκεσιν ἐξηγητός· τὸ δὲ ἐντὸς οὕτως ἐκάετο, ὥστε μήτε τῶν πάνυ λεπτῶν ἱματίων καὶ σινδόνων τὰς ἐπιβολὰς μηδ' ἄλλο τι ἢ γυμνοὶ ἀνέχεσθαι, ἤδιστα τε ἂν ἐς ὕδωρ ψυχρὸν σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ῥίπτειν. καὶ πολλοὶ τοῦτο τῶν ἡμελημένων ἀνθρώπων καὶ ἔδρασαν ἐς φρέατα, τῇ δίψῃ ἀπαύστῳ ξυνεχόμενοι. καὶ ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ καθεισθήκει τό τε πλεόν καὶ ἔλασσον ποτόν. 6. καὶ ἡ ἀπορία τοῦ μὴ ἡσυχάζειν καὶ ἡ ἀγρυπνία ἐπέκειτο διὰ παντός. καὶ τὸ σῶμα, ὅσον περ χρόνον καὶ ἡ νόσος ἀκμάζοι, οὐκ ἐμαραίνεται, ἀλλ' ἀντίεχε παρὰ δόξαν τῇ τάλαιπωρία, ὥστε ἡ διεφθείροντο οἱ πλείστοι ἐνατᾶιοι καὶ ἐβδομαῖοι ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐντὸς καύματος ἔτι ἔχοντες τι δυνάμεως, ἢ εἰ διαφύγοιεν, ἐπικατιόντος τοῦ νοσήματος ἐς τὴν κοιλίαν, καὶ ἐλκώσεώς τε αὐτῇ ἰσχυρᾶς ἐγγιγνομένης, καὶ διαῤῥοίους ἅμα ἀκράτου ἐπιπιπτούσης, οἱ πολλοὶ ὕστερον δι' αὐτὴν ἀσθενεῖα ἀπεφθείροντο. 7. διεξήγει γὰρ διὰ παντός τοῦ σώματος ἄνωθεν ἀρξάμενος τὸ ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ πρῶτον ἰδρῦθὲν κακόν, καὶ εἴ τις ἐκ τῶν μεγίστων περιγένοιτο, τῶν γε ἀκρωτηρίων ἀντίληψις αὐτοῦ ἐπεσήμαινε· 8. κατέσκηπτε γὰρ ἐς αἰδοῖα καὶ ἐς ἄκρας χεῖρας καὶ πόδας, καὶ πολλοὶ στερισκόμενοι τούτων διέφειγον, εἰσὶ δ' οἱ καὶ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν. τοὺς δὲ καὶ λίθῃ ἐλάμβανε παραντίκα ἀναστάντας τῶν πάντων ὁμοίως, καὶ ἠγνόησαν σφᾶς τε αὐτοὺς καὶ τοὺς ἐπιτηδεύουσ. 9. γενόμενον γὰρ κρείσσον λόγου τὸ εἶδος τῆς νόσου, τὰ τε ἄλλα χαλεπωτέρως ἢ κατὰ τὴν ἀνθρωπεῖαν φύσιν προσέπιπτεν ἐκάστω, καὶ ἐν τῷδε ἐδίλωσε μάλιστα ἄλλο τι ὄν ἢ τῶν ξυνηρόρων τι· τὰ γὰρ ὄρεα καὶ τετράποδα ὅσα ἀνθρώπων ἀπτεται, πολλῶν ἀτάφων γιγνομένων, ἢ οὐ προσήει, ἢ γενεσάμενα διεφθείρετο. 2. τεκμήριον δὲ τῶν μὲν τοιούτων ὀρνίθων ἐπίλειψις σαφῆς ἐγένετο, καὶ οὐχ ἐωρῶντο οὔτε ἄλλως οὔτε περὶ τοιοῦτον οὐδέν· οἱ δὲ κύνες μᾶλλον αἰσθησιν παρείχον τοῦ ἀποβαινόντος διὰ τὸ ξυνδαιτᾶσθαι.

LI. Τὸ μὲν οὖν νόσημα, πολλὰ καὶ ἄλλα παραλιπόντι ἀτοπίας, ὡς ἐκάστω ἐτύγχανέ τι διαφερόντως ἐτέρῳ πρὸς ἕτερον γιγνόμενον, τοιοῦτον ἦν ἐπὶ πᾶν τὴν ἰδίαν. καὶ ἄλλο παρελύπει κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον οὐδὲν τῶν εἰωθότων· ὃ δὲ καὶ γένοιτο, ἐς τοῦτο ἐτελεύ-

τα. 2. ἔθνησκον δὲ οἱ μὲν ἀμελεία, οἱ δὲ καὶ πάνν θεραπευόμενοι. ἔν τε οὐδὲν κατέστη ἴαμα ὡς εἰπεῖν ὅ,τι χρῆν προσφέροντας ὠφελεῖν· τὸ γάρ τῳ ξυνεγγόν, ἄλλον τοῦτο ἐβλαπτε. 3. σῶμά τε αὐταρχες ὄν οὐδὲν διεφάνη πρὸς αὐτό, ἰσχύος περὶ ἢ ἀσθενείας, ἀλλὰ πάντα ξυνήρει καὶ τὰ πάση διαίτῃ θεραπευόμενα. 4. δεινότατον δὲ παντὸς ἦν τοῦ κακοῦ ἢ τε ἀθυμία ὅποτε τις αἰσθοῖτο κίμωνν, πρὸς γὰρ τὸ ἀτέλειστον εὐθύς τραπόμενοι τῇ γνώμῃ πολλῶ μᾶλλον προῖεντο σφᾶς αὐτοὺς καὶ οὐκ ἀντειχόν, καὶ ὅτι ἕτερος ἀφ' ἑτέρου θεραπείας ἀναμιπλάμενοι ὥσπερ τὰ πρόβατα ἔθνησκον. καὶ τὸν πλείστον φθόρον τοῦτο ἐτεποίει. 5. εἴτε γὰρ μὴ θέλοιεν δεδιότες ἀλλήλοισ προσιέναι, ἀπώλλυντο ἔρημοι, καὶ οἰκίαι πολλαὶ ἐκενώθησαν ἀπορία τοῦ θεραπεύσοντος· εἴτε προσίειεν, διεφθείροντο, καὶ μάλιστα οἱ ἀρετῆς τι μεταποιοούμενοι· αἰσχύνῃ γὰρ ἠφείδων σφῶν αὐτῶν, εἰσιόντες παρὰ φίλους, ἐπεὶ καὶ τὰς ὀλοφύρσεις τῶν ἀπογινομένων τελευτῶντες καὶ οἱ οἰκεῖοι ἐξέκαμνον, ὑπὸ τοῦ πολλοῦ κακοῦ νικώμενοι. 6. ἐπὶ πλέον δὲ ὅμως οἱ διαπεσενγότες τόν τε θνήσκοντα καὶ τὸν πονούμενον ὠκτιζόντο διὰ τὸ προειδέναι τε καὶ αὐτοὶ ἤδη ἐν τῷ θαρσαλέῳ εἶναι· δις γὰρ τὸν αὐτὸν ὥστε καὶ κτείνειν οὐκ ἐπελάμβανε. καὶ ἔμακαρίζοντό τε ὑπὸ τῶν ἄλλων, καὶ αὐτοὶ τῷ παραχρῆμα περιχαρεῖ καὶ ἐς τὸν ἔπειτα χρόνον ἐλπίδος τι εἶχον κούφης μηδ' ἂν ὑπ' ἄλλου νοσήματος ποτε ἐτι διαφθαρήναι.

LII. Ἐπίεσε δ' αὐτοὺς μᾶλλον, πρὸς τῷ ὑπάρχοντι πόνῳ, καὶ ἢ ξυγκομιδῇ ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν ἐς τὸ ἄστυ, καὶ οὐχ ἦσσαν τοὺς ἐπελθόντας. 2. οἰκιῶν γὰρ οὐχ ὑπαρχουσῶν, ἀλλ' ἐν καλύβαις πνιγηραῖς ὄρα ἔτους διαιτωμένων ὁ φθόρος ἐγγίγντο οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ, ἀλλὰ καὶ νεκροὶ ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισ ἀποθνήσκοντες ἐκειντο, καὶ ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς ἐκαλινδοῦντο καὶ περὶ τὰς κρήνας ἀπάσας ἡμιθνήτες, τοῦ ὕδατος ἐπιθυμία. 3. τὰ τε ἱερὰ ἐν οἷς ἐσκήνητο νεκρῶν πλείῃ ἦν, αὐτοῦ ἐναποθνησκόντων· ὑπερβιαζόμενον γὰρ τοῦ κακοῦ, οἱ ἄνθρωποι οὐκ ἔχοντες ὅ,τι γίνονται, ἐς ὀλιγορίαν ἐτράποντο καὶ ἱερῶν καὶ ὀσιῶν ὁμοίως. 4. νόμοι τε πάντες συτεταρίχθησαν οἷς ἐχρῶντο πρότερον περὶ τὰς ταφάς, ἔθαπτον δὲ ὡς ἕκαστος ἐδύνατο. καὶ πολλοὶ ἐς ἀναισχύντους θήκας ἐτράποντο, σπάνει τῶν ἐπιτιδείων διὰ τὸ σιχνοὺς ἤδη προτεθάναι σφίσι· ἐπὶ πυρᾷ γὰρ ἀλλοτριίας, φθάσαντες τοὺς νήσαντας, οἱ μὲν ἐπιθέτες τὸν ἑαυτῶν νεκρὸν

ὑφῆπτον, οἱ δὲ καιομένου ἄλλου ἄνωθεν ἐπιβαλόντες ὄν φέροισεν ἀπίεσαν. **LIII.** πρῶτόν τε ἤρξε καὶ ἐς τάλλα τῇ πόλει ἐπὶ πλεόν ἀνομίας τὸ νόσημα. ῥᾶρον γὰρ ἐτόλμα τις ἅ πρότερον ἀπεκρύπτετο μὴ καθ' ἡδονὴν ποιεῖν, ἀγχίστροφον τὴν μεταβολὴν ὀρῶντες τῶν ἑ εὐδαιμόνων καὶ αἰφνιδίως θνησκόντων καὶ τῶν οὐδὲν πρότερον κεκτημένων, εὐθύς δὲ τὰ κείνων ἔχόντων. 2. ὥστε ταχείας τὰς ἐπαυρίσεις καὶ πρὸς τὸ τερπνὸν ἡξίουν ποιεῖσθαι, ἐφήμερα τὰ τε σώματα καὶ τὰ χρήματα ὁμοίως ἡγούμενοι. 3. καὶ τὸ μὲν προσ-ταλαιπωρεῖν τῷ δόξαντι καλῷ οὐδεὶς πρόθυμος ἦν, ἄδηλον νομίζων εἰ πρὶν ἐπ' αὐτὸ ἐλθεῖν διαφθαρήσεται· ὅ,τι δὲ ἦδη τε ἡδὺ καὶ πανταχόθεν τὸ ἐς αὐτὸ κερδαλέον, τοῦτο καὶ καλὸν καὶ χρήσιμον κατέστη. 4. θεῶν δὲ φόβος ἢ ἀνθρώπων νόμος οὐδεὶς ἀπειργε, τὸ μὲν κρίνοντες ἐν ὁμοίῳ καὶ σέβειν καὶ μὴ ἐκ τοῦ πάντας ὀρᾶν ἐν ἴσῳ ἀπολλυμένους, τῶν δὲ ἀμαρτημάτων οὐδεὶς ἐλπίζων μέχρι τοῦ δίκην γενέσθαι βιούς ἂν τὴν τιμωρίαν ἀντιδοῦναι, πολὺ δὲ μειζω τὴν ἦδη κατεψηφισμένην σφῶν ἐπικρεμασθῆναι, ἣν πρὶν ἐμπεσεῖν εἰκὸς εἶναι τοῦ βίου τι ἀπολαῦσαι.

LIV. Τοιοῦτον μὲν πάθει οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι περιπεσόντες ἐπιέζοντο, ἀνθρώπων τε ἔνδον θνησκόντων καὶ γῆς ἕξω δηουμένης. 2. ἐν δὲ τῷ κακῷ, οἷα εἰκὸς, ἀνεμνήσθησαν καὶ τοῦδε τοῦ ἔπους, φάσκοντες οἱ πρεσβύτεροι πάλαι ἄδεσθαι,

ἧξει Δωρικὸς πόλεμος καὶ λοιμὸς ἅμ' αὐτῷ.

3. ἐγένετο μὲν οὖν ἔρις τοῖς ἀνθρώποις μὴ λοιμὸν ὠνομάσθαι ἐν τῷ ἔπει ὑπὸ τῶν παλαιῶν, ἀλλὰ λιμὸν, ἐνίκησε δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος εἰκότως λοιμὸν εἰρησθαι· οἱ γὰρ ἄνθρωποι πρὸς ἅ ἐπασχον τὴν μνήμην ἐποιοῦντο. ἦν δὲ γε οἶμαί ποτε ἄλλος πόλεμος καταλάβῃ Δωρικὸς τοῦδε ὕστερος καὶ ξυμβῆ γενέσθαι λιμὸν, κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς οὕτως ἄσσονται. 4. μνήμη δὲ ἐγένετο καὶ τοῦ Λακεδαιμονίων χρηστηρίου τοῖς εἰδόσιν, ὅτε ἐπερωτῶσιν αὐτοῖς τὸν θεὸν εἰ χρὴ πολεμεῖν ἀνείλε κατὰ κράτος πολεμοῦσι νίκην ἔσσεσθαι, καὶ αὐτὸς ἔφη ξυλλήψεσθαι. 5. περὶ μὲν οὖν τοῦ χρηστηρίου τὰ γιγνόμενα ἦκαζον ὁμοῖα εἶναι· ἐσβεβληκότων δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ἡ νόσος ἤρξατο εὐθύς. καὶ ἐς μὲν Πελοπόννησον οὐκ ἐσῆλθεν, ὅ,τι ἄξιον καὶ εἰπεῖν, ἐπενείματο δὲ Ἀθήνας μὲν μάλιστα, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων χωρίων τὰ πολυανθρωπότατα. 6. ταῦτα μὲν τὰ κατὰ τὴν νόσον γενόμενα.

LV. Οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐπειδὴ ἔτεμον τὸ πεδίον, παρῆλθον ἐς τὴν Πάραλον γῆν καλουμένην μέχρι Λαυρίου, ὅν τὰ ἀργύρεα μέταλλά ἐστιν Ἀθηναίοις. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἔτεμον ταύτην ἢ πρὸς Πελοπόννησον ὄρα, ἔπειτα δὲ τὴν πρὸς Εὐβοίαν τε καὶ Ἄνδρον τετραμμένην. 2. Περικλῆς δέ, στρατηγὸς ὢν καὶ τότε, περὶ μὲν τοῦ μὴ ἐπεξιέναι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τὴν αὐτὴν γνώμην εἶχεν, ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν τῇ προτέρᾳ ἐσβολῇ. LVI. ἔτι δ' αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ὄντων, πρὶν ἐς τὴν παραλίαν γῆν ἐλθεῖν, ἑκατὸν νεῶν ἐπίπλουν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ παρεσκευάζετο, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐτοιμα ἦν, ἀνήγετο. - 2. ἦγε δ' ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν ὀπλίτας Ἀθηναίων τετρακισχιλίους καὶ ἰππίας τριακοσίους ἐν ναυσὶν ἰππαγωγοῖς πρῶτον τότε ἐκ τῶν παλαιῶν νεῶν ποιηθείσαις. ξυνεστρατεύοντο δὲ καὶ Χῖοι καὶ Λέσβιοι πενήκοντα ναυσὶν. 3. ὅτε δὲ ἀνήγετο ἡ στρατιὰ αὕτη Ἀθηναίων, Πελοποννησίους κατέλιπον τῆς Ἀττικῆς ὄντας ἐν τῇ παραλίᾳ. 4. ἀφικόμενοι δὲ ἐς Ἐπίδαυρον τῆς Πελοποννήσου, ἔτεμον τῆς γῆς τὴν πολλήν, καὶ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν προσβαλόντες ἐς ἐλπίδα μὲν ἦλθον τοῦ ἐλεῖν, οὐ μὲντοι προεχώρησέ γε. 5. ἀναγαγόμενοι δὲ ἐκ τῆς Ἐπιδάουρου ἔτεμον τῆς τε Τροιζηνίδα γῆν καὶ τὴν Ἀλιάδα καὶ τὴν Ἐρμιονίδα· ἐστὶ δὲ πάντα ταῦτα ἐπιθαλάσσια τῆς Πελοποννήσου. 6. ἄραντες δὲ ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀφίκοντο ἐς Πρασιάς τῆς Λακωνικῆς, πόλισμα ἐπιθαλάσσιον, καὶ τῆς τε γῆς ἔτεμον καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ πόλισμα εἶλον καὶ ἐπόρθησαν. 7. τοὺς δὲ Πελοποννησίους οὐκέτι κατέλαβον ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ὄντας, ἀλλ' ἀνακχωρηκότας.

LVII. Ὅσον δὲ χρόνον οἱ τε Πελοποννήσιοι ἦσαν ἐν τῇ γῇ τῇ Ἀθηναίων, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν, ἡ νόσος ἐν τε τῇ στρατιᾷ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἔφθειρε καὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει, ὥστε καὶ ἐλέχθη τοὺς Πελοποννησίους δεισαντας τὸ νόσημα, ὡς ἐπυνθάνοντο τῶν αὐτομόλων ὅτι ἐν τῇ πόλει εἴη καὶ θάπτοντας ἅμα ἠσθάνοντο, θᾶσσον ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἐξελεθεῖν. 2. τῇ δὲ ἐσβολῇ ταύτῃ πλεῖστόν τε χρόνον ἐνέμειναν καὶ τὴν γῆν πᾶσαν ἔτεμον· ἡμέρας γὰρ τεσσαράκοντα μάλιστα ἐν τῇ γῇ τῇ Ἀττικῇ ἔγένοντο.

LVIII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους Ἄγων ὁ Νικίον καὶ Κλεόπομπος ὁ Κλεινίου, ξυστράτηγοι ὄντες Περικλείους, λαβόντες τὴν στρατιάν ἢ περ' ἐκεῖνος ἐχρήσατο, ἐστράτευσαν εὐθὺς ἐπὶ Χαλκιδίας τὰς ἐπὶ Θυράκης καὶ Ποτιδαίας ἐπὶ πολιορκουμένην, ἀφικόμενοι δὲ μηχανὰς τε τῇ Ποτιδαίᾳ προσέφερον καὶ παντὶ τρόπῳ ἐπειρῶντο

αλειῖ. 2. προῦχώρει δὲ αὐτοῖς οὔτε ἡ αἴφρσις τῆς πόλεως οὔτε τᾶλλα τῆς παρασκευῆς ἀξίως· ἐπιγενομένη γὰρ ἡ νόσος ἐνταῦθα δὴ πάνυ ἐπίεσε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, φθειρόουσα τὴν στρατιάν, ὥστε καὶ τοὺς προτέρους στρατιώτας νοσῆσαι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπὸ τῆς ξυρ Ἄγρωνι στρατιᾶς, ἐν τῷ πρὸ τοῦ χρόνῳ ὑγιαίνοντας. Φορμίων δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐξακόσιοι καὶ χίλιοι οὐκέτι ἦσαν περὶ Χαλκιδίας. 3. ὁ μὲν οὖν Ἄγρων ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀνεχώρησεν εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας, ἀπὸ τετρακισχιλίων ὀπλιτῶν χιλίους καὶ πενήκοντα τῇ νόσῳ ἀπολέσας ἐν τεσσαράκοντα μάλιστα ἡμέραις· οἱ δὲ πρότεροι στρατιῶται κατὰ χώραν μένοντες ἐπολιόρκουν τὴν Ποτιδαίαν.

LIX. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν δευτέραν ἐσβολὴν τῶν Πελοποννησίων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὡς ἦ τε γῆ αὐτῶν ἐτέμνητο τὸ δεύτερον, καὶ ἡ νόσος ἐπέκειτο ἅμα καὶ ὁ πόλεμος, ἠλλοίωοντο τὰς γνώμας, 2. καὶ τὸν μὲν Περικλέα ἐν αἰτία εἶχον, ὡς πείσαντα σφῶς πολεμεῖν, καὶ δι' ἐκείνον ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς περιπεπωκότες, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ὤρηκτο ξυγχορεῖν· καὶ πρέσβεις τινας πέμψαντες ὡς αὐτοὺς ἄπρακτοι ἐγένοντο. πανταχόθεν τε τῇ γνώμῃ ἄποροι καθεστῶτες ἐπέκειντο τῷ Περικλεῖ. 3. ὁ δὲ ὄρων αὐτοὺς πρὸς τὰ παρόντα χαλεπαίνοντας καὶ πάντα ποιοῦντας ἄπερ αὐτὸς ἠλπίζε, ξυλλογον ποιήσας, εἰ δ' ἐστρατήγει, ἐβούλετο θαρσύναι τε καὶ ἀπαγαγὼν τὸ ὀργιζόμενον τῆς γνώμης πρὸς τὸ ἠπιώτερον καὶ ἀδειέστερον καταστήσαι. παρελθὼν δὲ ἐπέξε τοιάδε.

LX. Καὶ προσδεχομένη μοι τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς ἔμῳν εἰς ἐμὲ γεγένηται, αἰσθάνομαι γὰρ τὰς αἰτίας, καὶ ἐκκλησίαν τούτου ἔνεκα ξυνήγαγον, ὅπως ὑπομνήσω καὶ μέμψομαι, εἴ τι μὴ ὀρθῶς ἢ ἐμοὶ χαλεπαίνετε, ἢ ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς εἴκετε. 2. ἐγὼ γὰρ ἠγνοῦμαι πόλιν πλείω ξέμψασιν ὀρθομένην ὠφελεῖν τοὺς ἰδιώτας ἢ καθ' ἕκαστον τῶν πολιτῶν εὐπρωγοῦσαν, ἀθρόαν δὲ σφαλλομένην. 3. καλῶς μὲν γὰρ φερόμενος ἀνὴρ τὸ καθ' ἑαυτὸν διαφθειρομένης τῆς πατρίδος οὐδὲν ἴσσον ξυναπόλλυται, κακοτυχῶν δὲ ἐν εὐτυχούσῃ πολλῶ μᾶλλον διασώζεται. 4. ὅποτε οὖν πόλις μὲν τὰς ἰδίους ξυμφορὰς οἷα τε φέρειν, εἰς δὲ ἕκαστος τὰς ἐκείνης ἀδύνατος, πῶς οὐ χρὴ πάντας ἀμύνειν αὐτῇ, καὶ μὴ ὁ νῦν ἡμεῖς δρᾶτε, ταῖς κατ' οἶκον κακοπραγίαις ἐκπεπληγμένοι τοῦ κοινοῦ τῆς σωτηρίας ἀφίεσθε, καὶ ἐμὲ τε τὸν παραινέσαντα πολεμεῖν καὶ ὑμᾶς αὐτούς, οἱ ξυνήγνωτε, δι' αἰτίας ἔχετε. 5. καίτοι ἐμοὶ τοιοῦτον ἀνδρὶ ὀργιζέσθε, ὅς οὐδεὶς οἶομαι

ἦσων εἶναι γινῶναι τε τὰ δέοντα καὶ ἐρμηνεύσαι ταῦτα, φιλόπολις τε καὶ χρημάτων κρείσσων. 6. ὃ τε γὰρ γινῶν καὶ μὴ σαφῶς διδάξας ἐν ἴσῳ καὶ εἰ μὴ ἐνεθυμήθη· ὃ τ' ἔχων ἀμφοτέρω, τῇ δὲ πόλει δύσρους, οὐκ ἂν ὁμοίως τι οἰκείως θράξοι· προσόντος δὲ καὶ τοῖδε, χρήμασι δὲ νικωμένον, τὰ ζύμπαντα τούτου εἰς ἂν πωλοῖτο. 7. ὥστ' εἴ μοι καὶ μέσως ἡγούμενοι μᾶλλον ἐτέρων προσεῖναι αὐτὰ πολεμῆν ἐπέισθητε, οὐκ ἂν εἰκότως νῦν τοῦ γε ἀδικεῖν αἰτίαν φερούμεν. LXI. καὶ γὰρ οἷς μὲν αἵρεσις γεγνήηται τᾶλλα εὐτυχῶσι, πολλὴ ἄνοια πολεμῆσαι· εἰ δ' ἀναγκαῖον ἦν ἢ εἴξαντας εὐθύς τοῖς πέλαις ὑπακοῦσαι ἢ κινδυνεύσαντας περιγενέσθαι, ὁ φυγῶν τὸν κίνδυνον τοῦ ὑποστάντος μεμπτότερος. 2. καὶ ἐγὼ μὲν ὁ αὐτός εἰμι καὶ οὐκ ἐξίσταμαι· ὑμεῖς δὲ μεταβάλλετε, ἐπειδὴ ξυμβῆ ὑμῖν πεισθῆναι μὲν ἀκεραίοις, μεταμέλειν δὲ κακομένοις, καὶ τὸν ἐμὸν λόγον ἐν τῷ ὑμετέρῳ ἀσθενεῖ τῆς γνώμης μὴ ὀρθὸν φαίνεσθαι, διότι τὸ μὲν λυποῦν ἔχει ἤδη τὴν αἴσθησιν ἐκάστω, τῆς δὲ ὠφελείας ἀπεστιν ἔτι ἢ δῆλωσις ἄπυσι, καὶ μεταβολῆς μεγάλης, καὶ ταύτης ἐξ ὀλίγου, ἐμπεσοῦσης ταπεινῆ ὑμῶν ἢ διάνοια ἐγκαρτερεῖν ἂ ἔγνωτε. 3. δουλοῖ γὰρ φρόνημα τὸ αἰφνίδιον καὶ ἀπροσδόκητον καὶ τὸ πλείστω παραλόγῳ ξυμβαῖνον· ὃ ὑμῖν πρὸς τοῖς ἄλλοις οὐκ ἦκιστα καὶ κατὰ τὴν νόσον γεγνήηται. 4. ὅμως δὲ πόλιν μεγάλην οἰκοῦντας, καὶ ἐν ἡθεσιν ἀντιπάλαις αὐτῇ τεθραμμένους, χρεῶν καὶ ξυμφοραῖς ταῖς μεγίσταις ἐθέλειν ὑφίστασθαι, καὶ τὴν ἀξίωσιν μὴ ἀφανίζειν· ἐν ἴσῳ γὰρ οἱ ἄνθρωποι δικαιοῦσι τῆς τε ὑπαρχούσης δόξης αἰτιᾶσθαι ὅστις μαλακία ἐλλείπει καὶ τῆς μὴ προσηκούσης μισεῖν τὸν θρασύτητι ὀρεγόμενον· ἀπαλγήσαντας δὲ τὰ ἴδια τοῦ κοινοῦ τῆς σωτηρίας ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι. LXII. τὸν δὲ πόνον τὸν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον, μὴ γένηται τε πολὺς καὶ οὐδὲν μᾶλλον περιγενώμεθα, ἀρκεῖτω μὲν ὑμῖν καὶ ἐκεῖνα ἐν οἷς ἄλλοτε πολλάκις γε διῆ ἀπέδειξα οὐκ ὀρθῶς αὐτὸν ὑποπτενόμενον, δηλώσω δὲ καὶ τόδε, ὃ μοι δοκεῖτε οὐτ' αὐτοὶ πώποτε ἐνεθυμηθῆναι, ὑπάρχον ὑμῖν, μεγέθους πέρι ἐς τὴν ἀρχὴν οὐτ' ἐγὼ ἐν τοῖς πρὶν λόγοις· οὐδ' ἂν νῦν ἐχρησάμην κομπωδестέρων ἔχοντι τὴν προσποίησιν, εἰ μὴ καταπεληγμένους ὑμᾶς παρὰ τὸ εἶκος ἐώρων. 2. οἴεσθε μὲν γὰρ τῶν ξυμμάχων μόνον ἄρχειν, ἐγὼ δὲ ἀποφαίνω δύο μερῶν τῶν ἐς χρῆσιν φανερῶν, γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης, τοῦ ἐτέρου ὑμᾶς παντὸς κυριωτάτους ὄντας, ἐφ' ὅσον τε νῦν νέμεσθε καὶ ἦν ἐπὶ πλέον βουληθῆτε· καὶ οὐκ

ἔστιν ὅστις τῇ ὑπαρχούσῃ παρασκευῇ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ πλέοντας ὑμᾶς οὔτε βασιλεὺς κωλύσει, οὔτε ἄλλο οὐδὲν ἔθνος τῶν ἐν τῷ παρόντι.

3. ὥστε οὐ κατὰ τὴν τῶν οἰκιῶν καὶ τῆς γῆς χρεῖαν, ὧν μεγάλων νομίζετε ἔστερησθαι, αὐτὴ ἡ δύναμις φαίνεται· οὐδ' εἰκὸς χαλεπῶς φέρειν αὐτῶν, μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ κήπιον καὶ ἐγκαλλώπισμα πλούτου πρὸς ταύτην νομίσαντες ὀλιγορῆσαι, καὶ γινῶναι ἔλευθερίαν μὲν, ἣν ἀντιλαμβανόμενοι αὐτῆς διασώσωμεν, ῥαδίως ταῦτα ἀναληψομένην, ἄλλων δ' ὑπακούσασι καὶ τὰ προσεκτημένα φιλεῖν ἔλασσοῦσθαι, τῶν τε πατέρων μὴ χείρους κατ' ἀμφοτέρα φανῆναι, οἱ μετὰ πόνοι καὶ οὐ παρ' ἄλλων δεξάμενοι κατέσχον τε καὶ προσέτι διασώσαντες παρίδοσαν ἡμῖν αὐτά, αἴσχιον δὲ ἔχοντας ἀφαιρεθῆναι ἢ κτωμένους ἀτυγῆσαι, ἰέναι δὲ τοῖς ἐχθροῖς ὁμόσε μὴ φρονήματι μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ καταφρονήματι.

4. αὔχημα μὲν γὰρ καὶ ἀπὸ ἀμαθίας εὐτυχοῦς καὶ δειλῶ τινι ἐγγίγνεται, καταφρόνησις δὲ ὅς ἂν καὶ γνώμη πιστεύη τῶν ἐναντίων προέχειν, ὃ ἡμῖν ὑπάρχει.

5. καὶ τὴν τόλμαν ἀπὸ τῆς ὁμοίας τύχης ἢ ξύνεσις ἐκ τοῦ ὑπέρφρονος ἐχρωωτέραν παρέχεται, ἐλπίδι τε ἥσσον πιστεύει, ἧς ἐν τῷ ἀπόρῳ ἢ ἰσχύς, γνώμη δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων, ἧς βεβαιότερα ἢ πρόνοια.

LXIII. τῆς τε πόλεως ὑμᾶς εἰκὸς τῷ τιμωμένῳ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄρχειν, ὅπερ ἅπαντες ἀγάλλεσθε, βοηθεῖν, καὶ μὴ φεύγειν τοὺς πόνοны ἢ μηδὲ τὰς τιμὰς διώκειν· μηδὲ νομίσαι περὶ ἐνὸς μόνον, δουλείας ἀντ' ἔλευθερίας, ἀγωνίζεσθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀρχῆς στερησεως καὶ κινδύνου ὧν ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ ἀπήχθεσθε.

2. ἧς οὐδ' ἐκοτῆραι ἔτι ὑμῖν ἔστιν, εἴ τις καὶ τότε ἐν τῷ παρόντι δεδιῶς ἀπραγμοσύνη ἀνδραγαθίζεται· ὡς τυραννίδα γὰρ ἤδη ἔχετε αὐτήν, ἣν λαβεῖν μὲν ἄδικον δοκεῖ εἶναι, ἀφείναι δὲ ἐπικίνδυνον.

3. τάχιστ' ἂν τε πόλιν οἱ τοιοῦτοι ἐτέρους τε πείσαντες ἀπολέσειαν, καὶ εἴ που ἐπὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν αὐτόνομοι οἰκήσειαν· τὸ γὰρ ἄπραγμον οὐ σώζεται μὴ μετὰ τοῦ δραστηρίου τεταγμένον, οὐδὲ ἐν ἀρχούσῃ πόλει ξυμφέροι, ἀλλ' ἐν ὑπήκοῳ, ἀσφαλῶς δουλεύειν.

LXIV. ὑμεῖς δὲ μήτε ὑπὸ τῶν τοιωῶνδε πολιτῶν παρὰγεσθε μήτε ἐμὲ δι' ὀργῆς ἔχετε, ὅ καὶ αὐτοὶ ξυνδιέγνωτε πολεμεῖν, εἰ καὶ ἐπελθόντες οἱ ἐναντίοι ἔδρασαν ἄτιμὸν εἰκὸς ἦν μὴ ἐθελήσαντων ὑμῶν ὑπακούειν, ἐπιγεγένηται τε πέρα ὧν προσεδεχόμεθα ἢ νόσος ἦδε, πρῶγμα μόνον δὴ τῶν πάντων ἐλπίδος κρεῖσσον γεγενημένον. καὶ δι' αὐτὴν οἶδ' ὅτι μέρος τι μᾶλλον ἔτι μισοῦμαι οὐ δικαίως, εἰ μὴ καὶ ὅταν παρὰ λόγον τι εὐπράξῃτε ἐμοὶ ἀναθήσετε.

2. φέρειν τε χρὴ τὰ τε δαιμόνια

ἀναγκαίως τὰ τε ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἀνδρείως· ταῦτα γὰρ ἐν ἔθει τῆδε τῆ πόλει πρότερόν τε ἦν νῦν τε μὴ ἐν ὑμῖν κωλυθῆ. 3. γνώτε δὲ ὄνομα μέγιστον αὐτὴν ἔχουσαν ἐν πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις διὰ τὸ ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς μὴ εἶκειν, πλείστα δὲ σώματα καὶ πόνοισι ἀναλωκέναι πολέμῳ, καὶ δύναμιν μεγίστην δὴ μέχρι τοῦδε κεκτημένην, ἧς ἐς αἰδιον τοῖς ἐπιγιγνομένοις, ἦν καὶ νῦν ὑπενδωμέν ποτε, πάντα γὰρ πέφυκε καὶ ἐλασσοῦσθαι, μνήμη καταλείπεται, Ἑλλήνων τε ὅτι Ἕλληνες πλείστων δὴ ἤρξαμεν, καὶ πολέμοις μέγιστοις ἀντέσχομεν πρὸς τε ξύμπαντας καὶ καθ' ἑκάστους, πόλιν τε τοῖς πᾶσιν εὐπορωτάτην καὶ μεγίστην ἀκήσαμεν. 4. καίτοι ταῦτα ὁ μὲν ἀπράγμων μέμψαιτ' ἄν, ὁ δὲ δρᾶν τι βουλόμενος καὶ αὐτὸς ζηλώσει· εἰ δέ τις μὴ κέκτηται, φθονήσει. 5. τὸ δὲ μισεῖσθαι καὶ λυπηροὺς εἶναι ἐν τῷ παρόντι πᾶσι μὲν ὑπῆρξε δὴ ὅσοι ἕτεροι ἑτέρων ἠξίωσαν ἄρχειν· ὅστις δ' ἐπὶ μέγιστοις τὸ ἐπίφθορον λαμβάνει, ὀρθῶς βουλευεται. μῖσος μὲν γὰρ οὐκ ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντίχει, ἡ δὲ παραντίκα τε λαμπρότης καὶ ἐς τὸ ἔπειτα δόξα ἀείμνηστος καταλείπεται. 6. ὑμεῖς δὲ ἐς τε τὸ μέλλον καλὸν προγόντες, ἐς τε τὸ ἀντίκα μὴ αἰσχρὸν τῷ ἤδη προθύμῳ ἀμφοτέρα κτήσασθε, καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις μῆτε ἐπικηρυκεύεσθε, μῆτε ἔνδηλοι ἔστε τοῖς παροῦσι πόνοις βαρυνόμενοι, ὡς οὔτινες πρὸς τὰς ξυμφορὰς γνώμη μὲν ἤκιστα λυποῦνται, ἔργῳ δὲ μάλιστα ἀντέχουσιν, οὗτοι καὶ πόλεων καὶ ἰδιωτῶν κράτιστοί εἰσιν.

LXV. Τοιαῦτα ὁ Περικλῆς λέγων ἐπειρᾶτο τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τῆς τε ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὀργῆς παραλύειν, καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν παρόντων δεινῶν ἀπάγειν τὴν γνώμην. 2. οἱ δὲ δημοσίᾳ μὲν τοῖς λόγοις ἀνεπίθοντο, καὶ οὔτε πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἔτι ἐπέμπον, ἐς τε τὸν πόλεμον μᾶλλον ὄρμητο, ἰδίᾳ δὲ τοῖς παθήμασιν ἐλυποῦντο, ὁ μὲν δῆμος ὅτι ἀπ' ἐλασσόνων ὀρμώμενος ἐστέρητο καὶ τούτων, οἱ δὲ δυνατοὶ καλὰ κτήματα κατὰ τὴν χώραν οἰκοδομίαις τε καὶ πολυτελέσι κατασκευαῖς ἀπολωλεκότες, τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, πόλεμον ἀντ' εἰρήνης ἔχοντες. 3. οὐ μέντοι πρότερόν γε οἱ ξύμπαντες ἐπαύσαντο ἐν ὀργῇ ἔχοντες αὐτὸν πρὶν ἐξημίωσαν χρήμασιν. 4. ὕστερον δ' αὐθις οὐ πολλῶ, ὅπερ φιλεῖ ὄμιλος ποιεῖν, στρατηγὸν εἴλοντο καὶ πάντα τὰ πράγματα ἐπέτρεψαν, ὧν μὲν περὶ τὰ οἰκεία ἕκαστος ἤλγει, ἀμβλύτεροι ἤδη ὄντες, ὧν δὲ ἡ ξύμπασα πόλις προσεδεῖτο, πλείστου ἄξιον νομίζοντες εἶναι. 5. ὅσον τε γὰρ χρόνον προὔστη τῆς πόλεως ἐν τῇ εἰρήνῃ, μετρίως ἐξηγεῖται καὶ ἀσφαλῶς διεσφύλαξεν αὐτήν, καὶ

ἐγένετο ἐπ' ἐκείνου μεγίστη· ἐπεὶ τε ὁ πόλεμος κατέστη, ὁ δὲ φαίνε-
 ται καὶ ἐν τούτῳ προγυνοῦς τὴν δύναμιν. 6. ἐπεβίω δὲ δύο ἔτη καὶ
 μῆνας ἕξ· καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἀπέθανεν, ἐπὶ πλέον ἔτι ἐγνώσθη ἡ πρόνοια
 αὐτοῦ ἢ ἐς τὸν πόλεμον. 7. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἠσυχάζοντάς τε καὶ τὸ
 ναυτικὸν θεραπεύοντας καὶ ἀρχὴν μὴ ἐπικτωμένους ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ
 μηδὲ τῇ πόλει κινδυνεύοντας ἔφη περιέσεσθαι· οἱ δὲ ταῦτά τε πάντα
 ἐς τὸνναντίον ἔπραξαν καὶ ἄλλα ἕξω τοῦ πολέμου δοκοῦντα εἶναι,
 κατὰ τὰς ἰδίας φιλοτιμίας καὶ ἴδια κέρδη, κακῶς ἔς τε σφᾶς αὐτοὺς
 καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπολίτευσαν, ἃ κατορθούμενα μὲν τοῖς ἰδιώταις
 τιμὴ καὶ ὠφέλεια μᾶλλον ἦν, σφαλέντα δὲ τῇ πόλει ἐς τὸν πόλεμον
 βλάβη καθίστατο. 8. αἴτιον δ' ἦν ὅτι ἐκείνος μὲν δυνατὸς ὢν τῷ
 τε ἀξιώματι καὶ τῇ γνώμῃ, χρημάτων τε διαφανῶς ἀδωρότατος
 γενόμενος, κατεῖχε τὸ πλῆθος ἔλευθέρως, καὶ οὐκ ἤγετο μᾶλλον ὑπ'
 αὐτοῦ ἢ αὐτὸς ἦγε, διὰ τὸ μὴ κτώμενος ἕξ οὐ προσσηκόντων τὴν
 δύναμιν πρὸς ἡδονὴν τι λέγειν, ἀλλ' ἔχων ἐπ' ἀξιώσει καὶ πρὸς
 ὀργὴν τι ἀντειπεῖν. 9. ὁπότε γοῦν αἰσθοίτο τι αὐτοὺς παρὰ καιρὸν
 ὕβρει θαρσοῦντας, λέγων κατέπλησεν ἐπὶ τὸ φοβεῖσθαι, καὶ δεδιό-
 τας αὐτὸν ἀλόγως ἀντικαθίστη πάλιν ἐπὶ τὸ θαρσεῖν. ἐγίγνετό τε
 λόγῳ μὲν δημοκρατία, ἔργῳ δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ πρώτου ἀνδρὸς ἀρχή.
 10. οἱ δὲ ὕστερον ἴσοι αὐτοὶ μᾶλλον πρὸς ἀλλήλους ὄντες, καὶ ὀρε-
 γόμενοι τοῦ πρώτου ἕκαστος γίνεσθαι, ἐτράποντο καθ' ἡδονὰς τῷ
 δήμῳ καὶ τὰ πράγματα ἐνδιδόναι. 11. ἕξ ὧν ἄλλα τε πολλὰ, ὡς ἐν
 μεγάλῃ πόλει καὶ ἀρχὴν ἐχούσῃ, ἡμαρτήθη καὶ ὁ ἐς Σικελίαν πλοῦς,
 ὃς οὐ τοσοῦτον γνώμης ἀμάρτημα ἦν πρὸς οὓς ἐπήεσαν, ὅσον οἱ
 ἐκπέμψαντες οὐ τὰ πρόσφορα τοῖς οἰχομένοις ἐπιγιγνώσκοντες, ἀλλὰ
 κατὰ τὰς ἰδίας διαβολὰς περὶ τῆς τοῦ δήμου προστασίας, τὰ τε ἐν
 τῷ στρατοπέδῳ ἀμβλύτερα ἐποίουν, καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν πόλιν πρῶτον
 ἐν ἀλλήλοις ἐταράχθησαν. 12. σφαλέντες δ' ἐν Σικελίᾳ ἄλλη τε
 παρασκευὴ καὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ τῷ πλείονι μορίῳ, καὶ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν
 ἤδη ἐν στάσει ὄντες, ὅμως τρία μὲν ἔτη ἀντεῖχον τοῖς τε πρότερον
 ὑπάρχουσι πολεμίοις, καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ Σικελίας μετ' αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν
 ξυμμάχων ἔτι τοῖς πλείοσιν ἀφεστηκόσι, Κύρῳ τε ὕστερον βασιλέως
 παιδὶ προσγενομένῳ, ὃς παρεῖχε χρήματα Πελοποννησίοις ἐς τὸ
 ναυτικόν· καὶ οὐ πρότερον ἐνέδοσαν, ἢ αὐτοὶ ἐν σφίσι κατὰ τὰς
 ἰδίας διαφορὰς περιπεσόντες ἐσφάλησαν. τοσοῦτον τῷ Περικλῆϊ

ἐπερίσσεισε τότε, ἀφ' ὧν αὐτὸς προέγνω καὶ πάνν ἄν ῥαδίως περὶ γενέσθαι τῶν Πελοποννησίων αὐτῶν τῷ πολέμῳ.

LXVI. Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξημμαχοὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους ἔστριάτευσαν ναυσὶν ἑκατὸν εἰς Ζιάκκνθον τὴν νῆσον, ἣ κεῖται ἀντιπέρας Ἡλιδος· εἰσὶ δὲ Ἀχαιῶν τῶν ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ἄποικοι καὶ Ἀθηναίους ξυνεμάχουν. 2. ἐπέπλεον δὲ Λακεδαιμονίων χίλιοι ἄπλιται καὶ Κνήμος Σπαρτιατῆς ναύαρχος. ἀποβάντες δὲ εἰς τὴν γῆν ἐδίωσαν τὰ πολλά. καὶ ἐπειδὴ οὐ ξυνεχώρουν, ἀπέπλευσαν ἐπ οἴκου.

LXVII. Καὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους τελευτῶντος Ἀριστεὺς Κορίνθιος καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων πρόσβεις, Ἀνήριστος καὶ Νικόλαος καὶ Στρατόδημος καὶ Τεγαίτης Τιμαγόρας καὶ Ἀργεῖος ἰδίᾳ Πόλλις, πορευόμενοι εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν ὡς βασιλέα, εἴ πως πείσειαν αὐτὸν χρήματά τε παρέχειν καὶ ξυμπολεμεῖν, ἀφικνῶνται ὡς Σιτάλκην πρῶτον τὸν Τίρεω εἰς Θράκην, βουλόμενοι πείσαι τε αὐτόν, εἰ δύναιντο, μεταστάντα τῆς Ἀθηναίων ξυμμαχίας στρατεῦσαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ποτιδαίαν, οὗ ἦν στράτευμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων πολιορκῶν, καὶ ὑπερ ὤρημητο, δι' ἐκείνου πορευθῆναι πέραν τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου ὡς Φαρνάκην τὸν Φαρναβύζου, ὃς αὐτοὺς ἐμελλεν ὡς βασιλέα ἀναπέμψειν. 2. παρατυχόντες δὲ Ἀθηναίων πρόσβεις Λεάσχος Καλλιμάχου καὶ Ἀμειτιάδης Φιλήμονος παρὰ τῷ Σιτάλκῃ πείθονται τὸν Σάδοκον τὸν γεγενημένον Ἀθηναῖον, Σιτάλκου υἱόν, τοὺς ἄνδρας ἐγχειρίσαι σφίσι, ὅπως μὴ διαφάντες ὡς βασιλέα τὴν ἐκείνου πόλιν τὸ μέρος βλάβωσιν. 3. ὁ δὲ πεισθεὶς πορευομένους αὐτοὺς διὰ τῆς Θράκης ἐπὶ τὸ πλοῖον ᾧ ἐμελλον τὸν Ἑλλησπόντον περαιοῦσαι, πρὶν ἐσβιῆναι, ξυλλαμβάνει, ἄλλους ξυμπέμψας μετὰ τοῦ Λεάσχου καὶ Ἀμειτιάδου, καὶ ἐκέλευσεν ἐκείνοις παραδοῦναι· οἱ δὲ λαβόντες ἐκόμισαν εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας. 4. ἀφικομένων δὲ αὐτῶν, δέισαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν Ἀριστέα, μὴ αὐθις σφῶς ἐτι πλείω κακουργῆ διαφυγῶν, ὅτι καὶ πρὸ τούτων τὰ τῆς Ποτιδαίας καὶ τῶν ἐπὶ Θράκης πάντ' ἐγαίνετο πράξας, ἀκρίτους καὶ βουλομένους ἔστιν ἅ εἰπεῖν, αὐθημερὸν ἀπέκτειναν πάντας, καὶ εἰς φάραγγας ἐσέβαλον, δικαιοῦντες τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἀμύνεσθαι οἷσπερ καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὑπῆρξαν, τοὺς ἐμπόρους οὓς ἔλαβον Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐν ὀλκάσι περὶ Πελοπόννησον πλέοντας ἀποκτείναντες, καὶ εἰς φάραγγας ἐσβαλόντες. πάντας γὰρ δὴ κατ' ἀρχὰς τοῦ πολέμου οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι

ὄσους λάβοιεν ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ, ὡς πολεμίους διέφθειρον, καὶ τοὺς μετὰ Ἀθηναίων ξυμπολεμοῦντας καὶ τοὺς μηδὲ μεθ' ἐτέρων.

LXVIII. Κατὰ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους, τοῦ θέρους τελευτῶντος, καὶ Ἀμπρακιῶται, αὐτοὶ τε καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων πολλοὺς ἀναστήσαντες, ἐστράτευσαν ἐπ' Ἄργος τὸ Ἀμφιλοχικὸν καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Ἀμφιλοχίαν. 2. ἔχθρα δὲ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους ἀπὸ τοῦδε αὐτοῖς ἤρξατο πρῶτον γενέσθαι. 3. Ἄργος τὸ Ἀμφιλοχικὸν καὶ Ἀμφιλοχίαν τὴν ἄλλην ἔκτισε, μετὰ τὰ Τρωικὰ οἴκαδε ἀναχωρήσας καὶ οὐκ ἀρεσκόμενος τῇ ἐν Ἄργει καταστάσει Ἀμφίλοχος ὁ Ἀμφιάρεω ἐν τῷ Ἀμπρακιῶ κόλπῳ, ὁμώνυμον τῇ ἑαυτοῦ πατρίδι Ἄργος ὀνομάσας. 4. καὶ ἦν ἡ πόλις αὕτη μεγίστη τῆς Ἀμφιλοχίας, καὶ τοὺς δυνατωτάτους εἶχεν οἰκίτορας. 5. ὑπὸ ξυμφορῶν δὲ πολλαῖς γενεαῖς ὕστερον πιεζόμενοι, Ἀμπρακιῶτας ὁμόρους ὄντας τῇ Ἀμφιλοχικῇ ξυνοίκους ἐπηγάγοντο, καὶ ἐλληνίσθησαν τὴν νῦν γλῶσσαν τότε πρῶτον ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀμπρακιωτῶν ξυνοικησάντων· οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι Ἀμφίλοχοι βάρβαροί εἰσιν. 6. ἐκβάλλουσιν οὖν τοὺς Ἀργεῖους οἱ Ἀμπρακιῶται χρόνῳ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἴσχουσι τὴν πόλιν. 7. οἱ δ' Ἀμφίλοχοι, γενομένου τούτου, διδώσιν ἑαυτοὺς Ἀκαρναῖσι, καὶ προσπαρκαλέσαντες ἀμφοτέρω Ἀθηναίους, οἱ αὐτοῖς Φορμίωνά τε στρατηγὸν ἐπεμψαν καὶ ναῦς τριάκοντα. ἀγικόμενου δὲ τοῦ Φορμίωνος αἰρούσι κατὰ κράτος Ἄργος καὶ τοὺς Ἀμπρακιῶτας ἠδραπόδισαν, κοινῇ τε ὄκησαν αὐτὸ Ἀμφίλοχοι καὶ Ἀκαρναῖες. 8. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἡ ξυμμαχία ἐγένετο πρῶτον Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Ἀκαρναῖσιν. 9. οἱ δὲ Ἀμπρακιῶται τὴν μὲν ἔχθραν ἐς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνδραποδισμοῦ σφῶν αὐτῶν πρῶτον ἐποίησαντο, ὕστερον δὲ ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τήνδε τὴν στρατείαν ποιοῦνται αὐτῶν τε καὶ Χαόνων καὶ ἄλλων τινῶν τῶν πλησιοχώρων βαρβάρων· ἐλθόντες τε πρὸς τὸ Ἄργος τῆς μὲν χώρας ἐκράτου, τὴν δὲ πόλιν ὡς οὐκ ἐδύνατο ἐλεῖν προσβαλόντες, ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου καὶ διελύθησαν κατὰ ἔθνη. τοσαῦτα μὲν ἐν τῷ θέρει ἐγένετο.

LXIX. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Ἀθηναῖοι ναῦς ἔστειλαν εἴκοσι μὲν περὶ Πελοπόννησον καὶ Φορμίωνα στρατηγόν, ὃς ὀρμώμενος ἐκ Ναυπάκτου γυλακὴν εἶχε μίτ' ἐκπλεῖν ἐκ Κορίθου καὶ τοῦ Κρισαίου κόλπου μηδένα μίτ' ἐσπλεῖν, εἰτίας δ' ἔξ ἐπὶ Καρίας καὶ Λυκίας καὶ Μελήσαιδρον στρατηγόν, ὅπως ταῦτά τε ἀργυρολογῶσι, καὶ τὸ ληστικὸν τῶν Πελοποννησίων μὴ ἐῷσιν αὐτό-

θεν ὀρμώμενον βλάπτειν τὸν πλοῦν τῶν ὀλκάδων τῶν ἀπὸ Φασήλιδος καὶ Φοινίκης καὶ τῆς ἐκεῖθεν ἠπείρου. 2. αναβὰς δὲ στρατιᾷ Ἀθηναίων τε τῶν ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων εἰς τὴν Λυκίαν ὁ Μελέσανδρος ἀποθνήσκει, καὶ τῆς στρατιᾶς μέρος τι διέφθειρεν νικηθεὶς μάχη.

LXX. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος οἱ Ποτιδιμαῖται ἐπειδὴ οὐκέτι ἐδύνατο πολιορκούμενοι ἀντέχειν, ἀλλ' αἶ τε εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐσβολαὶ Πελοποννησίων οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἀπαρίστασαν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ὅ τε σίτος ἐπλελοίπει, καὶ ἄλλα τε πολλὰ ἐπεγεγένητο αὐτόθι ἴδη βρώσεως περὶ ἀναγκαίας καὶ τινες καὶ ἀλλήλων ἐγένεοντο, οὕτω δὲ λόγους προσφέρουσι περὶ ξυμβάσεως τοῖς στρατηγοῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοῖς ἐπὶ σφίσι τεταγμένοις, Ξεροφῶντί τε τῷ Εὐριπίδον καὶ Ἐστιοδώρῳ τῷ Ἀριστοκλείδον καὶ Φανομάχῳ τῷ Καλλιμάχου. 2. οἱ δὲ προσεδέξαντο, ὀρῶντες μὲν τῆς στρατιᾶς τὴν ταλαιπωρίαν ἐν χωρίῳ χειμεριῶ, ἀναλωκνίας τε ἴδη τῆς πόλεως δισχιλία τάλατα εἰς τὴν πολιορκίαν. 3. ἐπὶ τοῖσδε οὖν ξυνέβησαν, ἐξελεθεῖν αὐτοὺς καὶ παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ τοὺς ἐπικούρους ξὺν ἐνὶ ἱματίῳ, γυναῖκας δὲ ξὺν δυοῖν, καὶ ἀργίριον τι ῥητὸν ἔχοντας ἐφόδιον. 4. καὶ οἱ μὲν ὑπόσπονδοι ἐξήλθον ἐπὶ τὴν Χαλκιδικὴν καὶ ἕκαστος ἢ ἐδύνατο Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ τοὺς τε στρατηγοὺς ἐπηγιάσαντο ὅτι ἄνευ αὐτῶν ξυνέβησαν, ἐνόμιζον γὰρ ἀνκρατῆσαι τῆς πόλεως ἢ ἐβούλοντο, καὶ ὕστερον ἐποίκουσ ἐαυτῶν ἐπεμψαν εἰς τὴν Ποτιδαίαν καὶ κατώκισαν. 5. ταῦτα μὲν ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι ἐγένετο· καὶ τὸ δεύτερον ἔτος ἐτελεύτα τῷ πολέμῳ τῷδε ὃν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραψε.

LXXI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι εἰς μὲν τὴν Ἀττικὴν οὐκ ἐσέβαλον, ἐστράτευσαν δ' ἐπὶ Πλαταιαν· ἠγῆτο δὲ Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ Ζευξιδάμου Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς. καὶ καθίσας τὸν στρατὸν ἐμελλε δηώσειν τὴν γῆν· οἱ δὲ Πλαταιῆς εὐθύς πρέσβεις πέμψαντες πρὸς αὐτὸν ἔλεγον τοιαῦδε. 2. Ἀρχίδαμε καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, οὐ δίκαια ποιεῖτε οὐδ' ἄξια οὔτε ἡμῶν οὔτε πατέρων ὧν ἐστέ, εἰς γῆν τὴν Πλαταιῶν στρατεύοντες. Πανσανίας γὰρ ὁ Κλεομβρότου, Λακεδαιμόνιος, ἐλευθερώσας τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἀπὸ τῶν Μήδων μετὰ Ἑλλήνων τῶν ἐθελησάντων ξυνάρασθαι τὸν κίνδυνον τῆς μάχης ἢ παρ' ἡμῖν ἐγένετο, θύσας ἐν τῇ Πλαταιῶν ἀγορᾷ Διὶ ἐλευθερίῳ ἱερά, καὶ ξυγκαλέσας πάντας τοὺς ξυμμάχους, ἀπεδίδου Πλαταιεῦσι γῆν καὶ πόλιν τὴν σφετέραν ἔχον-

τας αὐτονόμους οἰκεῖν, στρατεῦσαί τε μηδένα ποτὲ ἀδίκως ἐπ' αὐτοὺς μηδ' ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ· εἰ δὲ μή, ἀμύνειν τοὺς παρόντας ξυμμάχους κατὰ δύναμιν. 3. τὰδε μὲν ἡμῖν πατέρες οἱ ὑμέτεροι ἔδοσαν ἀρετῆς ἕνεκα καὶ προθυμίας τῆς ἐν ἐκείνοις τοῖς κινδύνοις γενομένης, ὑμεῖς δὲ τὰναντία δρᾶτε· μετὰ γὰρ Θηβαίων τῶν ἡμῖν ἐχθίστων ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ ἦκατε. 4. μάρτυρας δὲ θεοὺς τοὺς τε ὀρκίους τότε γενομένους ποιούμενοι καὶ τοὺς ὑμέτερους πατρώους καὶ ἡμετέρους ἐγγωρίους, λέγομεν ὑμῖν τὴν γῆν τὴν Πλαταιίδα μὴ ἀδικεῖν μηδὲ παραβαίνειν τοὺς ὄρκους, ἔαν δὲ οἰκεῖν αὐτονόμους καθάπερ Πανσανίας ἐδικαίωσεν. LXXII. τοσαῦτα εἰπόντων Πλαταιῶν Ἀρχίδαμος ὑπολαβὼν εἶπε· Δίκαια λέγετε, ὦ ἄνδρες Πλαταιῆς, ἣν ποιῆτε ὁμοῖα τοῖς λόγοις. καθάπερ γὰρ Πανσανίας ὑμῖν παρεδωκεν, αὐτοὶ τε αὐτονομεῖσθε, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ξυνελευθεροῦτε ὅσοι, μετασχόντες τῶν τότε κινδύνων, ὑμῖν τε ξυνώμοσαν καὶ εἰσι νῦν ὑπ' Ἀθηναίους, παρασκευὴ τε τοσῆδε καὶ πόλεμος γηγένηται αὐτῶν ἕνεκα καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐλευθερώσεως. ἧς μάλιστα μὲν μετασχόντες καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐμμεῖναιτε τοῖς ὄρκοις· εἰ δὲ μή, ἅπερ καὶ τὸ πρότερον ἤδη προῦκαλεσάμεθα, ἡσυχίαν ἄγετε νεμόμενοι τὰ ὑμέτερα αὐτῶν, καὶ ἔστε μηδὲ μεθ' ἐτέρων, δέχεσθε δὲ ἀμφοτέρους φίλους, ἐπὶ πολέμῳ δὲ μηδ' ἐτέρους. 2. καὶ τὰδε ἡμῖν ἀρκέσει. ὁ μὲν Ἀρχίδαμος τοσαῦτα εἶπεν· οἱ δὲ Πλαταιῶν πρέσβεις ἀκούσαντες ταῦτα, ἐσῆλθον ἐς τὴν πόλιν, καὶ τῷ πλήθει τὰ ῥηθέντα κοινώσαντες, ἀπεκρίναντο αὐτῷ, ὅτι ἀδύνατα σφίσι εἶη ποιεῖν ἃ προκαλεῖται ἄνευ Ἀθηναίων· παῖδες γὰρ σφῶν καὶ γυναῖκες παρ' ἐκείνοις εἶησαν· δεδιέναι δὲ καὶ περὶ τῇ πάσῃ πόλει, μὴ ἐκείνων ἀποχωρησάντων Ἀθηναῖοι ἐλθόντες σφίσι οὐκ ἐπιτρέπωσιν, ἢ Θηβαῖοι, ὡς ἑνορκοὶ ὄντες κατὰ τὸ ἀμφοτέρους δέχεσθαι, αὐθις σφῶν τὴν πόλιν πειράσωσι καταλαβεῖν. 3. ὁ δὲ θαρσύνων αὐτοὺς πρὸς ταῦτα ἔφη, Ὑμεῖς δὲ πόλιν μὲν καὶ οἰκίας ἡμῖν παρέδοτε τοῖς Λυκεδαιμονίοις, καὶ γῆς ὄρους ἀποδείξατε, καὶ δένδρα ἀριθμῶ τὰ ὑμέτερα, καὶ ἄλλο εἴ τι δυνατὸν ἐς ἀριθμὸν ἐλθεῖν· αὐτοὶ δὲ μεταχωρήσατε ὅποι βούλεσθε, ἕως ἂν ὁ πόλεμος ᾗ. ἐπειδὴν δὲ παρέλθῃ, ἀποδώσομεν ὑμῖν ἃ ἂν παραλάβωμεν. μέχρι δὲ τοῦδε ἔξομεν παρακαταθήκην, ἐργαζόμενοι καὶ φορὰν φέροντες ἢ ἂν ὑμῖν μέλλῃ ἰκανὴ ἔσεσθαι. LXXIII. οἱ δ' ἀκούσαντες ἐσῆλθον αὐθις ἐς τὴν πόλιν, καὶ βουλευσάμενοι μετὰ τοῦ πλήθους ἔλεξαν ὅτι βούλονται ἃ προκαλεῖται

Ἀθηναίους κοινῶσαι πρῶτον, καὶ ἦν πείθωσιν αὐτούς, ποιῆν ταῦτα· μέχρι δὲ τούτου σπείσασθαι σφίσι ἐκέλευον καὶ τὴν γῆν μὴ δροῦν. ὁ δὲ ἡμέρας τε ἐσπείσατο ἐν αἷς εἰκὸς ἦν κομισθῆναι καὶ τὴν γῆν οὐκ ἔτεμνεν. 2. ἐλθόντες δὲ οἱ Πλαταιῆς πρέσβεις ὡς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ βουλευσάμενοι μετ' αὐτῶν πάλιν ἦλθον ἀπαγγέλλοντες τοῖς ἐν τῇ πόλει τοιαῦτα· 3. Οὐτ' ἐν τῷ πρὸ τοῦ χρόνου, ὃ ἄνδρες Πλαταιῆς, ἀφ' οὗ ξυμμαχοὶ ἐγενόμεθα Ἀθηναῖοί τας ἐν οὐδενὶ ἡμᾶς προέσθαι ἀδικουμένους, οὔτε νῦν περιόψεσθαι, βοηθήσειν δὲ κατὰ δύναμιν. ἐπισκίπτουσί τε ὑμῖν, πρὸς τῶν ὕρκων οὓς οἱ πατέρες ὤμωσαν, μηδὲν νεωτερίζειν περὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν. LXXIV. τοιαῦτα τῶν πρέσβεων ἀπαγγειλάντων οἱ Πλαταιῆς ἐβουλεύσαντο Ἀθηναίους μὴ προδιδόναι, ἀλλ' ἀνέχεσθαι καὶ γῆν τεμνομένην, εἰ δεῖ, ὀρῶντας καὶ ἄλλο πάσχοντας ὃ, τι ἂν ξυμβυίη· ἐξελθεῖν τε μηδένα ἔτι, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους ἀποκρίνασθαι ὅτι ἀδύνατα σφίσι ποιῆν ἐστὶν ἃ Λακεδαιμόνιοι προκαλοῦνται. 2. ὡς δὲ ἀπεκρίναντο, ἐντεῦθεν δὴ πρῶτον μὲν ἐς ἐπιμαρτυρίαν καὶ θεῶν καὶ ἡρώων τῶν ἐγχωρίων Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ βασιλεὺς κατέστη, λέγων ὡδε. 3. Θεοὶ ὅσοι γῆν τὴν Πλαταιίδα ἔχετε καὶ ἥρωες, ξυνίστορες ἔστε ὅτι οὔτε τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀδίκως, ἐκλιπόντων τῶνδε πρότερον τὸ ξυνώμοτον, ἐπὶ γῆν τήνδε ἦλθομεν, ἐν ἧ οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν ἐνξάμενοι ὑμῖν Μήδων ἐκράτησαν, καὶ παρέσχετε αὐτὴν εὐμετῇ ἐναγωνίσασθαι τοῖς Ἕλλησιν, οὔτε νῦν, ἦν τι ποιῶμεν, ἀδικήσομεν· προκαλεσάμενοι γὰρ πολλὰ καὶ εἰκότα οὐ τυγχάνομεν. ξυγγνώμονες δὲ ἔστε τῆς μὲν ἀδικίας κολάζεσθαι τοῖς ὑπάρχουσι προτέροις, τῆς δὲ τιμωρίας τυγχάτειν τοῖς ἐπιφέρουσι νομίμως. LXXV. τοσαῦτα ἐπιθειάσας καθίστη ἐς πόλεμον τὸν στρατόν, καὶ πρῶτον μὲν περιεσταύρωσεν αὐτούς τοῖς δένδρεσιν ἃ ἔκοψαν, τοῦ μηδένα ἔτι ἐξιέναι, ἔπειτα χῶμα ἔχον πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, ἐλπίζοντες ταχίστην αἴρεσιν ἔσεσθαι αὐτῶν στρατεύματος τοσοῦτον ἐργαζομένου. 2. ξύλα μὲν οὖν τέμνοντες ἐκ τοῦ Κιθαιρώνος παρρηκοδόμον ἐκατέρωθεν, φορητὸν ἀντὶ τοίχων τιθέντες, ὅπως μὴ διαχείοιτο ἐπὶ πολὺ τὸ χῶμα· ἐφόρουν δὲ ὕλην ἐς αὐτὸ καὶ λίθους καὶ γῆν καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο ἀνύτειν μέλλοι ἐπιβαλλόμενον. 3. ἡμέρας δὲ ἔχον ἐβδομήκοντα καὶ νύκτας ξυνεχῶς, διηρημένοι κατ' ἀναπαύλας, ὥστε τοὺς μὲν φέρειν τοὺς δὲ ὕπνον τε καὶ σῆτον αἰρεῖσθαι· Λακεδαιμονίων τε οἱ ξεναγοὶ ἐκάστης πόλεως ξυνεφεστῶτες ἠνάγκαζον ἐς τὸ ἔργον. 4. οἱ δὲ Πλαταιῆς

ὄρωντες τὸ χῶμα αἰρόμενον, ξύλινον τεῖχος ξυθέντες καὶ ἐπιστήσαντες τῇ ἑαυτῶν τείχει ἢ προσεχοῦτο, ἐσφοκόμενον ἐς αὐτὸ πλίνθους ἐκ τῶν ἐγγύς οἰκιῶν καθαιρούντες. 5. ξύνδεσμος δ' ἦν αὐτοῖς τὰ ξύλα, τοῦ μὴ ὑψηλὸν γιγνόμενον ἀσθενὲς εἶναι τὸ οἰκοδόμημα· καὶ προκαλίματα εἶχε δέρυεις καὶ διφθίρας, ὥστε τοὺς ἐργαζομένους καὶ τὰ ξύλα μήτε πυροφόροις οἰστοῖς βάλλεσθαι ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ τε εἶναι. 6. ἤρτο δὲ τὸ ὕψος τοῦ τείχους μέγα, καὶ τὸ χῶμα οὐ σχολαίτερον ἀντανῆι αὐτῷ. καὶ οἱ Πλαταιῆς τοιοῦνδε τι ἐπινοοῦσι· διελόντες τοῦ τείχους ἢ προσέπιπτε τὸ χῶμα ἐσεφόρουν τὴν γῆν. **LXXVI.** οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι αἰσθόμενοι ἐν ταρσοῖς καλάμου πηλὸν ἐνεῖλλοντες ἐσβάλλον ἐς τὸ διηρημένον, ὅπως μὴ διαχεόμενον ὥσπερ ἡ γῆ φοροῖτο. 2. οἱ δὲ ταύτη ἀποκλυόμενοι τοῦτο μὲν ἐπέσχον, ὑπόνομον δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ὀρύξαντες καὶ ξυντεκμηράμενοι ὑπὸ τὸ χῶμα ὑφείλκον αὐθις παρὰ σαῶς τὸν χοῦν· καὶ ἐλάνθανον ἐπὶ πολὺ τοὺς ἔξω, ὥστ' ἐπιβάλλοντας ἴσσον ἀνύτειν ὑπαγομένου αὐτοῖς κάτωθεν τοῦ χώματος καὶ ἰζάνοντος αἰεὶ ἐπὶ τὸ κενούμενον. 3. δεδιότες δὲ μὴ οὐδ' οὕτω δύνωνται ὀλίγοι πρὸς πολλοὺς ἀντέχειν, προσεπεξεῦρον τότε· τὸ μὲν μέγα οἰκοδόμημα ἐπαύσαντο ἐργαζόμενοι τὸ κατὰ τὸ χῶμα, ἐνθεν δὲ καὶ ἐνθεν αὐτοῦ ἀρξάμενοι, ἀπὸ τοῦ βραχέος τείχους ἐκ τοῦ ἐντὸς μηροειδὲς ἐς τὴν πόλιν προσσφοκόμενον, ὅπως εἰ τὸ μέγα τεῖχος ἀλίσκοιτο, τοῦτ' ἀντέχει, καὶ δέοι τοὺς ἐναντίους αὐθις πρὸς αὐτὸ χοῦν, καὶ προχωροῦντας εἴσω διπλάσιόν τε πόνον ἔχειν καὶ ἐν ἀμφιβόλῳ μᾶλλον γίγνεσθαι. 4. ἄμα δὲ τῇ χώσει καὶ μηχανὰς προσήγον τῇ πόλει οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι, μίαν μὲν, ἣ τοῦ μεγάλου οἰκοδομήματος κατὰ τὸ χῶμα προσαχθεῖσα, ἐπὶ μέγα τε κατέσεισε καὶ τοὺς Πλαταιῆς ἐφόβησεν, ἄλλας δὲ ἄλλη τοῦ τείχους, ἅς βρόχους τε περιβάλλοντες ἀτέλκων οἱ Πλαταιῆς, καὶ δοκούς μεγάλας ἀρήσαντες ἀλύσεισι μακραῖς σιδηραῖς ἀπὸ τῆς τομῆς ἐκατέρωθεν, ἀπὸ κεραιῶν δύο ἐπιτεκλιμένων καὶ ὑπερτεινουσῶν ὑπὲρ τοῦ τείχους, ἀνελκύσαντες ἐγκαρσίας, ὅποτε προσπεσεῖσθαί πη μέλλοι ἡ μηχανή, ἀφίεσαν τὴν δοκὸν χαλαραῖς ταῖς ἀλύσεισι καὶ οὐ διὰ χειρὸς ἔχοντες· ἡ δὲ ῥύμη ἐμπίπτουσα ἀπεκαύλιζε τὸ προϊχόν τῆς ἐμβολῆς.

LXXVII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι, ὡς αἶ τε μηχαναὶ οὐδὲν ὠφέλουν καὶ τῇ χώματι τὸ ἀντιτείχισμα ἐγίγνετο, τομίσαντες ἄπορον εἶναι ἀπὸ τῶν παρόντων δεινῶν εἰλεῖν τὴν πόλιν, πρὸς τὴν

περιτείχισιν παρεσκευάζοντο. 2. πρότερον δὲ πυρὶ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς περῆσαι, εἰ δύναιντο, πνεύματος γενομένου, ἐπιφλέξαι τὴν πόλιν οὐσαν οὐ μεγάλην· πῦσαν γὰρ δὴ ἰδεῖν επενόουν, εἴ πως σφίσις ἄνευ διαπάνης καὶ πολιορκίας προσαχθείη. 3. φοροῦντες δὲ ὕλης φακέλλους παρέβαλλον ἀπὸ τοῦ χώματος ἐς τὸ μεταξὺ πρῶτον τοῦ τείχους καὶ τῆς προσχώσεως, ταχὺ δὲ πλήρους γενομένου διὰ πολυχειρίαν, ἐπιπαρένησαν καὶ τῆς ἄλλης πόλεως ὅσον ἐδύνατο ἀπὸ τοῦ μετεώρου πλείστον ἐπισχεῖν, 4. ἐμβαλόντες δὲ πῦρ ξὺν θείῳ καὶ πίσση ἤψαν τὴν ὕλην. καὶ ἐγένετο φλόξ τοσαύτη ὅσην οὐδεὶς πω ἔς γε ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον χειροποίητον εἶδεν· ἤδη γὰρ ἐν ὄρεσιν ὕλη τριφθεῖσα ὑπ' ἀνέμων πρὸς αὐτὴν ἀπὸ ταυτομάτου πῦρ καὶ φλόγα ἀπ' αὐτοῦ ἀνῆκε. 5. τοῦτο δὲ μέγα τε ἦν καὶ τοὺς Πλαταιέας τᾶλλα διαφυγόντας ἐλαχίστου ἐδέησε διαφθεῖραι· ἐντὸς γὰρ πολλοῦ χωρίου τῆς πόλεως οὐκ ἦν πελάσαι, πνεῦμά τε εἰ ἐπεγένετο αὐτῇ ἐπίφορον, ὅπερ καὶ ἤλπιζον οἱ ἐναντίοι, οὐκ ἂν διέφυγον. 6. τῶν δὲ καὶ τότε λέγεται ξυμβῆναι, ἴδωρ ἐξ οὐρανοῦ πολὺ καὶ βροντὰς γενομένας σβῆσαι τὴν φλόγα καὶ οὕτω πανθῆναι τὸν κίνδυνον.

LXXVIII. Οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐπειδὴ καὶ τούτου διήμαρτον, μέρος μὲν τι καταλιπόντες τοῦ στρατοπέδου, [τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν ἀφέντες,] περιετείχιζον τὴν πόλιν κύκλῳ, διελόμενοι κατὰ πόλεις τὸ χωρίον· τίσφρος δὲ ἐντὸς τε ἦν καὶ ἐξῶθεν ἐξ ἧς ἐπλινθεύσαντο. 2. καὶ ἐπειδὴ πᾶν ἐξείργαστο, περὶ ἀρκτούρου ἐπιτολίης, καταλιπόντες φύλακας τοῦ ἡμίσεος τείχους, τὸ δὲ ἡμισυ Βοιωτοὶ ἐφύλασσαν, ἀνεχώρησαν τῷ στρατῷ καὶ διελύθησαν κατὰ πόλεις. 3. Πλαταιῆς δὲ παῖδας μὲν καὶ γυναῖκας, καὶ τοὺς πρεσβυτάτους τε καὶ πλῆθος τὸ ἀχρεῖον τῶν ἀνθρώπων πρότερον ἐκκεκομισμένοι ἦσαν ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, αὐτοὶ δ' ἐπολιορκοῦντο ἐγκαταλειμμένοι τετρακόσιοι, Ἀθηναίων δὲ ὀδοήκοντα, γυναῖκες δὲ δέκα καὶ ἑκατὸν σιτοποιοί. 4. τοσοῦτοι ἦσαν οἱ ξύμπαντες ὅτε ἐς τὴν πολιορκίαν καθίσταντο, καὶ ἄλλος οὐδεὶς ἦν ἐν τῷ τείχει οὔτε δοῦλος οὔτε ἐλεύθερος. τοιαύτη μὲν ἡ Πλαταιῶν πολιορκία κατεσκευάσθη.

LXXIX. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους, καὶ ἅμα τῇ τῶν Πλαταιῶν ἐπιστρατεία, Ἀθηναῖοι δισχιλίους ὀπλίταις ἑαυτῶν καὶ ἱππεῦσι διακοσίους ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ Χαλκιδείας τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης καὶ Βοτταίους ἀκμάζοντος τοῦ σίτου· ἐστρατήγει δὲ Ξενοφῶν ὁ Εὐριπίδου

τρίτος αὐτός. ἔλθόντες δὲ ὑπὸ Σπάρτων τὴν Βοιωτικὴν τὸν
 σίτον διέφθειραν. ἐδόκει δὲ καὶ προσχωρήσειν ἡ πόλις ὑπὸ τινῶν
 ἔνδοθεν πρᾶσσόντων. 2. προσπεμψάντων δὲ εἰς Ὀλυνθον τῶν οὐ
 ταῦτα βουλομένων ὀπλίται τε ἦλθον καὶ στρατιὰ εἰς φυλακίην· ἧς
 ἐπεξελεύσεως ἐκ τῆς Σπαρτώλου εἰς μάχην καθίστανται οἱ Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι πρὸς αὐτῇ τῇ πόλει. 3. καὶ οἱ μὲν ὀπλίται τῶν Χαλκιδέων
 καὶ ἐπίκουροί τινες μετ' αὐτῶν νικῶνται ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ
 ἀναχωροῦσιν εἰς τὴν Σπάρτων· οἱ δὲ ἰππῆς τῶν Χαλκιδέων καὶ
 ψιλοὶ νικῶσι τοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἰππέας καὶ ψιλοὺς. 4. εἶχον
 δὲ τινὰς οὐ πολλοὺς πελταστὰς ἐκ τῆς Κρουσίδος γῆς καλουμένης.
 ἄρτι δὲ τῆς μάχης γεγενημένης ἐπιβοηθοῦσιν ἄλλοι πελτασταὶ ἐκ τῆς
 Ὀλύνθου. 5. καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Σπαρτώλου ψιλοὶ ὡς εἶδον, θαρσύν-
 σαντες τοῖς τε προσγιγνομένοις καὶ ὅτι πρότερον οὐχ ἠσώωντο,
 ἐπιτίθενται αὐθις μετὰ τῶν Χαλκιδέων ἰππέων καὶ τῶν προσβοη-
 θησάντων τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις· καὶ ἀναχωροῦσι πρὸς τὰς δύο τάξεις
 αἷς κατέλιπον παρὰ τοῖς σκενοφόροις. 6. καὶ ὅποτε μὲν ἐπίοιεν οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐνεδίδοσαν, ἀποχωροῦσι δὲ ἐνέκειντο καὶ ἐσηκόντιζον.
 οἱ τε ἰππῆς τῶν Χαλκιδέων προσιππεύοντες, ἢ δοκοῖ προσέβαλλον,
 καὶ οὐχ ἦκιστα φοβήσαντες, ἔτρεψαν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἐπεδίω-
 ξαν ἐπὶ πολὺ. 7. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι εἰς τὴν Ποτίδαιαν καταφεύ-
 γουσι, καὶ ὕστερον τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους κομισάμενοι, εἰς τὰς
 Ἀθήνας ἀναχωροῦσι τῷ περιόντι τοῦ στρατοῦ· ἀπέθανον δὲ αὐτῶν
 τριάκοντα καὶ τετρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ πάντες. οἱ δὲ Χαλκι-
 δῆς καὶ οἱ Βοιωταῖοι τροπαῖόν τε ἔστησαν, καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς τοὺς
 αὐτῶν ἀνελόμενοι διελύθησαν κατὰ πόλεις.

LXXX. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους, οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον τούτων,
 Ἀμπρακιώται καὶ Χάονες, βουλόμενοι Ἀκαρνανίαν πᾶσαν κατα-
 στρέψουσθαι καὶ Ἀθηναίων ἀποστῆσαι, πείθουσι Λακεδαιμονίους
 ναυτικὸν τε παρασκευάσασθαι ἐκ τῆς ξυμμαχίδος, καὶ ὀπλίτας
 χιλίους πέμψαι εἰς Ἀκαρνανίαν, λέγοντες ὅτι, ἦν ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῷ
 ἅμα μετὰ σφῶν ἔλθωσιν, ἀδυνάτων ὄντων ξυμβοηθεῖν τῶν ἀπὸ
 θαλάσσης Ἀκαρνανίων, ῥαδίως ἂν Ἀκαρνανίαν σχόντες, καὶ τῆς
 Ζακύνθου καὶ Κεφαλληνίας κρατήσουσι, καὶ ὁ περίπλους οὐκέτι
 ἔσοιτο Ἀθηναίοις ὁμοίος περὶ Πελοπόννησον· ἐλπίδα δ' εἶναι
 καὶ Ναύπακτον λαβεῖν. 2. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι πεισθέντες Κνη-
 μον μὲν, ναύαρχον ἔτι ὄντα, καὶ τοὺς ὀπλίτας ἐπὶ ναυσὶν ὀλίγαις

εὐθύς πέμποσι, τῷ δὲ ναυτικῷ περιήγγειλαν παρασκευασαμένῳ ὡς τάχιστα πλεῖν εἰς Λευκάδα. 3. ἦσαν δὲ Κορίνθιοι ξυμπροθυμούμενοι μάλιστα τοῖς Ἀμπρακιώταις ἀποίκιοις οὖσι. καὶ τὸ μὲν ναυτικὸν ἔκ τε Κορίνθου καὶ Σικυῶκος καὶ τῶν ταύτῃ χωρίων ἐν παρασκευῇ ἦν, τὸ δ' ἐκ Λευκάδος καὶ Ἀνακτορίου καὶ Ἀμπρακίας πρότερον ἀφικόμενον ἐν Λευκάδι περιέμενε. 4. Κνημος δὲ καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ χίλιοι ὀπλιταὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐπεραιώθησαν λαθόντες Φορμῶνα, ὃς ἤρχε τῶν εἴκοσι νεῶν τῶν Ἀττικῶν αἱ περὶ Ναύπακτον ἐφρούρουν, εὐθύς παρεσκευάζοντο τὴν κατὰ γῆν στρατείαν. 5. καὶ αὐτῷ παρήσαν Ἑλλήνων μὲν Ἀμπρακιῶται καὶ Λευκάδιοι καὶ Ἀνακτόριοι, καὶ οὗς αὐτὸς ἔχων ἦλθε χίλιοι Πελοποννησίων, βάρβαροι δὲ Χάονες χίλιοι ἀβασίλευτοι, ὧν ἠγοῦντο ἐπ' ἐτησίῳ προστασίᾳ ἐκ τοῦ ἀρχικοῦ γένους Φώντος καὶ Νικάνωρ. ἐστρατεύοντο δὲ μετὰ Χαόνων καὶ Θεσπρωτοῖ ἀβασίλευτοι. 6. Μολοσσούς δὲ ἦγε καὶ Ἀζιντᾶνας Σαβύλινθος, ἐπίτροπος ὧν Θάρνπος τοῦ βασιλέως, ἔτι παιδὸς ὄντος, καὶ Παραναίους Ὀροῖδος βασιλεὺς ὧν. Ὀρίσται δὲ χίλιοι, ὧν ἐβασίλευεν Ἀντίοχος, μετὰ Παραναίων ξυνεστρατεύοντο Ὀροῖδῳ Ἀντιόχου ἐπιτρέψαντος. 7. ἐπεμφε δὲ καὶ Περδικκας κρύφα τῶν Ἀθηναίων χιλίους Μακεδόνων, οἱ ὕστερον ἦλθον. 8. τούτῳ τῷ στρατῷ ἐπορεύετο Κνημος, οὐ περιμέννας τὸ ἀπὸ Κορίνθου ναυτικόν· καὶ διὰ τῆς Ἀργείας ἰόντες Λιμναίαν κόμην ἀτειχίστον ἐπόρθησαν. ἀφικνουῦνται τε ἐπὶ Στράτον, πόλιν μεγίστην τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας, νομιζόντες, εἰ ταύτην πρώτην λάβοιεν, ῥαδίως ἂν σφίσι τᾶλλα προσχωρήσειν.

LXXXI. Ἀκαρῆνες δέ, αἰσθόμενοι κατὰ τε γῆν πολλὴν στρατιὰν ἐσβεβληκυῖαν, ἔκ τε θαλάσσης ναυσὶν ἅμα τοῖς πολεμίους παρεσομένους, οὔτε ξυνεβοήθουν ἐφύλασσόν τε τὰ αὐτῶν ἕκαστοι, παρά τε Φορμῶνα ἐπεμπον κελεύοντες ἀμύνειν· οὐ δὲ ἀδύνατος ἔφη εἶναι ναυτικῷ ἐκ Κορίνθου μέλλοντος ἐκπλεῖν Ναύπακτον ἐρήμην ἀπολιπεῖν. 2. οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, τρία τέλη ποιήσαντες σφῶν αὐτῶν, ἐχώρουν πρὸς τὴν τῶν Στρατίων πόλιν, ὅπως ἐγγὺς στρατοπεδεσάμενοι, εἰ μὴ λόγῳ πείθοιεν, ἔργῳ πειρῶντο τοῦ τείχους. 3. καὶ μέσον μὲν ἔχοντες προσήεσαν Χάονες καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι βάρβαροι, ἐκ δεξιᾶς δ' αὐτῶν Λευκάδιοι καὶ Ἀνακτόριοι καὶ οἱ μετὰ τούτων, ἐν ἀριστερᾷ δὲ Κνημος καὶ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ Ἀμπρακιῶται· διεῖχον δὲ πολὺ ἀπ' ἀλλήλων καὶ ἔστιν ὅτε οὐδὲ

ἄσφρωντο. 4. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες τεταγμένοι τε προσήεσαν καὶ διὰ φυλακῆς ἔχοντες, ἕως ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο ἐν ἐπιτηδεῖω· οἱ δὲ Χάονες, σφίσι τε αὐτοῖς πιστεύοντες, καὶ ἀξιούμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἐκείνη ἡπειρωτῶν μαχιμώτατοι εἶναι, οὐτ' ἐπέσχον, τὸ στρατόπεδον καταλαβεῖν, χωρήσαντές τε ῥύμη μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων βαρβάρων, ἐνόμισαν αὐτοβοεῖν ἂν τὴν πόλιν ἐλεῖν, καὶ αὐτῶν τὸ ἔργον γενέσθαι. 5. γνόντες δ' αὐτοὺς οἱ Στράτιοι ἔτι προσιόντας καὶ ἡγησάμενοι, μεμονωμένων εἰ κρατήσειαν, οὐκ ἂν ἔτι σφίσι τοὺς Ἕλληνας ὁμοίως προσελθεῖν, προλοχίζουσι τὰ περὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐνέδραις, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐγγὺς ἦσαν, ἐκ τε τῆς πόλεως ὁμοσε χωρήσαντες καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἐνεδρῶν προσπίπτουσι. 6. καὶ ἐς θῖβον καταστάντων διαφθείρονται τε πολλοὶ τῶν Χαόνων, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι βάρβαροι ὡς εἶδον αὐτοὺς ἐνδόντας, οὐκέτι ὑπέμειναν, ἀλλ' ἐς φυγὴν κατέστησαν. 7. τῶν δὲ Ἑλληνικῶν στρατοπέδων οὐδέτερον ἦσθετο τῆς μάχης, διὰ τὸ πολὺ προελθεῖν αὐτοὺς καὶ στρατόπεδον οἰηθῆναι καταληψομένους ἐπείγεσθαι. 8. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐνέκειντο φεύγοντες οἱ βάρβαροι, ἀνελάμβανόν τε αὐτοὺς καὶ ξυταγαγόντες τὰ στρατόπεδα ἠσύχαζον αὐτοῦ τὴν ἡμέραν, ἐς χεῖρας μὲν οὐκ ἰόντων σφίσι τῶν Στρατιῶν διὰ τὸ μήπω τοὺς ἄλλους Ἀκαρνανὰς ξυμβεβοηθηκέται, ἀποθεν δὲ σφενδονῶντων καὶ ἐς ἀπορίαν καθιστάντων· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἄνευ ὀπλων κινήθηαι. δοκοῦσι δ' οἱ Ἀκαρνανες κρᾶτιστοι εἶναι τοῦτο ποιεῖν. LXXXII. ἐπειδὴ δὲ νύξ ἐγένετο, ἀναχωρήσας ὁ Κνήμιος τῇ στρατιᾷ κατὰ τάχος ἐπὶ τὸν Ἄναπον ποταμὸν, ὃς ἀπέχει σταδίους ὀγδοήκοντα Στράτου, τοὺς τε νεκροὺς κομίζεται τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ὑποσπόνδους, καὶ Οἰνιαδῶν ξυμπαραγενομένων κατὰ φιλίαν ἀναχωρεῖ παρ' αὐτοὺς πρὶν τὴν ξυμβοήθειαν ἐλθεῖν. κάκειθεν ἐπ' οἴκου ἀπῆλθον ἕκαστοι. οἱ δὲ Στράτιοι τροπαῖον ἔστησαν τῆς μάχης τῆς πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους

LXXXIII. Τὸ δ' ἐκ τῆς Κορίνθου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Κρῖσαιῶν κόλπου ναυτικόν, ὃ ἔδει παραγενέσθαι τῷ Κνήμῳ, ὅπως μὴ ξυμβοηθῶσιν οἱ ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ἄνω Ἀκαρνανες, οὐ παραγίγεται, ἀλλ' ἠναγκάσθησαν περὶ τὰς αὐτὰς ἡμέρας τῆς ἐν Στράτῳ μάχης ναυμαχῆσαι πρὸς Φορμίωνα καὶ τὰς εἴκοσι ναῦς τῶν Ἀθηναίων αἱ ἐφρούρουν ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ. 2. ὁ γὰρ Φορμίων παραπλέοντας αὐτοὺς ἔξω τοῦ κόλπου ἐτήρει, βουλόμενος ἐν τῇ εὐρυχωρίᾳ ἐπιθέσθαι. 3. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἔπλεον μὲν οὐχ ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν, ἀλλὰ στρατιωτικώτερον παρσκευασμέ-

νοι ἐς τὴν Ἀκαρνανίαν, καὶ οὐκ ἂν οἰόμενοι πρὸς ἑπτὰ καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ναῦς τὰς σφετέρας τολμῆσαι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἴκοσι ταῖς ἐαυτῶν ναυμαχίαν ποιήσασθαι· ἐπειδὴ μὲντοι ἀντιπαραπλέοντιās τε ἑώρων αὐτοὺς, παρὰ γῆν σφῶν κομιζομένων, καὶ ἐκ Πατρῶν τῆς Ἀχαιῶν πρὸς τὴν ἀντιπέρας ἡπειρον διαβαλλόντων ἐπὶ Ἀκαρνανίᾳ, κατεῖδον τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἀπὸ τῆς Χαλκίδος καὶ τοῦ Εὐήρου ποταμοῦ προσπλέοντας σφίσι, καὶ οὐκ ἔλαθον νυκτὸς ἰφορμισάμενοι, οὕτω δὲ ἀναγκάζονται ναυμαχεῖν κατὰ μέσον τὸν πορθμόν.

4. στρατηγοὶ δὲ ἦσαν μὲν καὶ κατὰ πόλεις ἐκάστων οἱ παρεσκευάζοντο, Κορινθίων δὲ Μαχίων καὶ Ἰσοκράτης καὶ Ἀγαθαρχίδας.

5. καὶ οἱ μὲν Πελοποννήσιοι ἐτάζαντο κύκλον τῶν νεῶν ὡς μέγιστον οἰοί τ' ἦσαν μὴ διδόντες διέκπλουν, τὰς πρώτας μὲν ἕξω, εἴσω δὲ τὰς πρύμνας, καὶ τὰ τε λεπτὰ πλοῖα ἅ ξυπέπλει ἐντὸς ποιοῦνται καὶ πέντε ναῦς τὰς ἄριστα πλεύσας, ὅπως ἐκπλέοιεν διὰ βροχῆς παραγιγνόμενοι, εἴ πη προσπίπτοιεν οἱ ἐναντίοι. LXXXIV. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ μίαν ναὺν τεταγμένοι περιέπλεον αὐτοὺς κύκλῳ καὶ ξυνήγον ἐς ὀλίγον, ἐν χρωῖ αἰὲν παραπλέοντες καὶ δόκησιν παρήχοντες αὐτίκα ἐμβαλεῖν· προεῖρητο δ' αὐτοῖς ὑπὸ Φορμίωνος μὴ ἐπιχειρεῖν πρὶν ἂν αὐτὸς σημήνη. 2. ἤλπιζε γὰρ αὐτῶν οὐ μνεῖν τὴν τάξιν, ὥσπερ ἐν γῇ πεζῆν, ἀλλὰ ξυμπεσεῖσθαι πρὸς ἀλλήλας τὰς ναῦς καὶ τὰ πλοῖα ταραχῆν παρεῖξιν, εἴ τ' ἐκπνεύσαι ἐκ τοῦ κόλπου τὸ πνεῦμα, ὅπερ ἀναμμένων τε περιέπλει καὶ εἰώθει γίγνεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν ἔω, οὐδένα χρόνον ἡσυχάσειν αὐτοὺς· καὶ τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ἐφ' ἑαυτῷ τε ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι, ὁπόταν βούληται, τῶν νεῶν ἄμεινον πλεουσῶν, καὶ τότε καλλίστην γίγνεσθαι. 3. ὡς δὲ τό τε πνεῦμα κατῆει καὶ αἱ νῆες ἐν ὀλίγῳ ἴδη οὔσαι ὑπ' ἀμφοτέρων, τοῦ τε ἀνέμου τῶν τε πλοίων, ἅμα προσκειμένων ἐταριάσσοντο, καὶ ναῦς τε νῆϊ προσέπιπτε καὶ τοῖς κοντοῖς διωθοῦντο, βοῆ τε χρωόμενοι καὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀντιφρυλαχῆ τε καὶ λοιδορίᾳ, οὐδὲν κατήκουον οὔτε τῶν παραγγελλομένων, οὔτε τῶν κελευστῶν, καὶ τὰς κόπας ἀδύνατοι ὄντες ἐν κλυδωνίῳ ἀναφέρειν ἄνθρωποι ἄπειροι, τοῖς κυβερνήταις ἀπειθεστέρας τὰς ναῦς παρείχον, τότε δὲ κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον σημαίνει, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προσπεσόντες πρῶτον μὲν καταδύουσι τῶν στρατηγίδων νεῶν μίαν, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ πάσας ἢ χωρήσειαν διέφθειρον, καὶ κατέστησαν ἐς ἀλκῆν μὲν μηδένα τρέπεσθαι αὐτῶν ὑπὸ τῆς ταραχῆς, γείγεις δ' ἐς Πάτρας καὶ Δύμην τῆς Ἀχαιῶν. 4. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι καταδιώξαν-

τες καὶ ναῦς δώδεκα λαβόντες τοὺς τε ἄνδρας ἐξ αὐτῶν τοὺς πλείστους ἀνελόμενοι ἐς Μολύκρειον ἀπέπλεον, καὶ τροπαῖον στήσαντες ἐπὶ τῷ Ῥίῳ καὶ ναῦν ἀναθέντες τῷ Ποσειδῶνι ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς Ναύπακτον. 5. παρέπλευσαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι εὐθύς ταῖς περιλοίοις τῶν νεῶν ἐκ τῆς Δύμης καὶ Πατρῶν ἐς Κυλλήνην τὸ Ἠλείων ἐπίγειον· καὶ ἀπὸ Λευκάδος Κνήμος καὶ αἱ ἐκεῖθεν νῆες, αἱ εἶδει ταύταις ξυμμίξαι, ἀφικνοῦνται μετὰ τὴν ἐν Στρατῶ μάχην ἐς τὴν Κυλλήνην.

LXXXV. Πέμποσι δὲ καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τῷ Κνήμῳ ξυμβούλους ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς Τιμοκράτην καὶ Βρασίδα καὶ Λυκόφρονα, κελεύοντες ἄλλην ναυμαχίαν βελτίω παρασκευάζεσθαι καὶ μὴ ὑπὸ ὀλίγων νεῶν εἶργεσθαι τῆς θαλάσσης. 2. ἐδόκει γὰρ αὐτοῖς, ἄλλως τε καὶ πρῶτον ναυμαχίας πειρασαμένοις πολὺς ὁ παράλογος εἶναι, καὶ οὐ τοσούτῳ φόντο σφῶν τὸ ναυτικὸν λείπεσθαι, γεγενησθαι δὲ τινα μαλακίαν, οὐκ ἀντιτιθέντες τὴν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ πολλοῦ ἐμπειρίαν τῆς σφετέρης δι' ὀλίγον μελέτης. ὀργῇ οὖν ἀπέστελλον. 3. οἱ δὲ ἀφικόμενοι μετὰ Κνήμου ναῦς τε περιήγγελλον κατὰ πόλεις καὶ τὰς προὔπαρχούσας ἐξηρτύοντο ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν. 4. πέμπει δὲ καὶ ὁ Φορμίων ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας τὴν τε παρασκευὴν αὐτῶν ἀγγελοῦντας, καὶ περὶ τῆς ναυμαχίας ἦν ἐνίκησαν φράσσοντας, καὶ κελεύων αὐτῷ ναῦς ὅτι πλείστας διὰ τάχους ἀποστεῖλαι, ὡς καθ' ἡμέραν ἐκάστην ἐλπίδος οὐσης αἰεὶ ναυμαχῆσειν. 5. οἱ δὲ ἀποπέμπουσιν εἴκοσι ναῦς αὐτῷ, τῷ δὲ κομίζοντι αὐτὰς προσεπέστειλαν ἐς Κρήτην πρῶτον ἀφικέσθαι. Νικίας γὰρ Κρής Γορτύνιος, πρόξενος ὢν, πείθει αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ Κυδωνίαν πλεῦσαι, φάσκων προσποιήσειν αὐτῇ, οὐσαν πολεμίαν· ἐπῆγε δὲ Πολιχνίταις χαριζόμενος, ὁμόροις τῶν Κυδωνιατῶν. 6. καὶ ὁ μὲν λαβὼν τὰς ναῦς ὄχρητο ἐς Κρήτην, καὶ μετὰ τῶν Πολιχνιτῶν ἐδίηεν τὴν γῆν τῶν Κυδωνιατῶν, καὶ ὑπὸ ἀνέμων καὶ ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας ἐνδιέτριψεν οὐκ ὀλίγον χρόνον.

LXXXVI. Οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ Κυλλήνῃ Πελοποννήσιοι, ἐν τούτῳ ἐν ᾧ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι περὶ Κρήτην κατείχοντο, παρεσκευασμένοι ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν, παρέπλευσαν ἐς Πάνορμον τὸν Ἀχαϊκόν, οὐπερ αὐτοῖς ὁ κατὰ γῆν στρατὸς τῶν Πελοποννησίων προσβεβηθήκει. 2. παρέπλευσε δὲ καὶ ὁ Φορμίων ἐπὶ τὸ Ῥῖον τὸ Μολυκρικόν, καὶ ὠρμίσατο ἔξω αὐτοῦ ναυσὶν εἴκοσιν, αἵσπερ καὶ ἐναυμίχησεν. 3. ἦν δὲ τοῦτο μὲν τὸ Ῥῖον φίλιον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, τὸ δ' ἕτερον Ῥῖον ἐστὶν

ἀντιπέρας τὸ ἐν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ· διέχεται δὲ ἀπ' ἀλλήλων σταδίους μάλιστα ἑπτὰ τῆς θαλάσσης, τοῦ δὲ Κρισαίου κόλπου στόμα τοῦτό ἐστιν. 4. ἐπὶ οὖν τῷ Ῥίῳ τῷ Ἀχαικῷ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι, ἀπέχονται οὐ πολὺ τοῦ Πανόρμου, ἐν ᾧ αὐτοῖς ὁ πεζὸς ἦν, ὠρμίζαντο καὶ αὐτοὶ ναυσίν ἑπτὰ καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἶδον. 5. καὶ ἐπὶ μὲν ἕξ ἢ ἑπτὰ ἡμέρας ἀνθώριμον ἀλλήλοις μελετῶντές τε καὶ παρασκευαζόμενοι τὴν ναυμαχίαν, γνῶμην ἔχοντες οἱ μὲν μὴ ἐκπλεῖν ἔξω τῶν Ῥίων ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν, φοβούμενοι τὸ πρότερον πάθος, οἱ δὲ μὴ ἐκπλεῖν ἐς τὰ στενά, νομίζοντες πρὸς ἐκείνων εἶναι τὴν ἐν ὀλίγῳ ναυμαχίαν. 6. ἔπειτα ὁ Κνήμιος καὶ ὁ Βρασιδίδης καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι τῶν Πελοποννησίων στρατηγοί, βουλόμενοι ἐν τάχει τὴν ναυμαχίαν ποιῆσαι, πρὶν τι καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπιβοηθῆσαι, ξυνεκάλεσαν τοὺς στρατιώτας πρῶτον, καὶ ὁρῶντες αὐτῶν τοὺς πολλοὺς διὰ τὴν προτέρα ἦσαν φοβουμένους, καὶ οὐ προθύμους ὄντας, παρεκελεύσαντο καὶ ἔλεξαν τοιάδε.

LXXXVII. Ἡ μὲν γενομένη ναυμαχία, ὃ ἄνδρες Πελοποννήσιοι, εἴ τις ἄρα δι' αὐτὴν ὑμῶν φοβεῖται τὴν μέλλουσαν, οὐχὶ δίκαιαν ἔχει τέκμαρσιν τὸ ἐκφοβῆσαι. 2. τῇ τε γὰρ παρασκευῇ ἐνδεὴς ἐγένετο, ὥσπερ ἴστε, καὶ οὐχὶ ἐς ναυμαχίαν μᾶλλον ἢ ἐπὶ στρατείαν ἐπλέομεν· ξυνήβη δὲ καὶ τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς τέχνης οὐκ ὀλίγα ἐναντιωθῆναι. καὶ πού τι καὶ ἡ ἀπειρία πρῶτον ναυμαχοῦντας ἔσφηλεν. 3. ὥστε οὐ κατὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν κακίαν τὸ ἡσσησθαι προσεγένετο, οὐδὲ δίκαιον τῆς γνώμης τὸ μὴ κατὰ κράτος νικηθῆναι, ἔχον δὲ τινα ἐν αὐτῷ ἀντιλογίαν, τῆς ξυμφορᾶς τῷ ἀποβάντι ἀμβλύνεσθαι, νομίσαι δὲ ταῖς μὲν τύχαις ἐνδέχεσθαι σφάλλεσθαι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, ταῖς δὲ γνώμαις τοὺς αὐτοὺς αἰεὶ ἀνδρείους ὀρθῶς εἶναι, καὶ μὴ ἀπειρίαν τοῦ ἀνδρείου παρόντος προβαλλομένους εἰκότως ἂν ἐν τινι κακὸν γενέσθαι. 4. ὑμῶν δὲ οὐδ' ἡ ἀπειρία τοσοῦτον λείπεται ὅσον τόλμην προέχετε· τῶνδε δὲ ἡ ἐπιστήμη, ἣν μάλιστα φοβεῖσθε, ἀνδρείαν μὲν ἔχουσα καὶ μνήμην ἔξει ἐν τῷ δεινῷ ἐπιτελεῖν ἃ ἔμαθεν, ἄνευ δὲ εὐψυχίας οὐδεμία τέχνη πρὸς τοὺς κινδύνους ἰσχύει. φόβος γὰρ μνήμην ἐκπλήσσει, τέχνη δὲ ἄνευ ἀλκῆς οὐδὲν ὠφελεῖ. 5. πρὸς μὲν οὖν τὸ ἐμπειρότερον αὐτῶν τὸ τολμηρότερον ἀντιτάξασθε, πρὸς δὲ τὸ διὰ τὴν ἦσαν δεδιέναι τὸ ἀπαράσκευοι τότε τεχεῖν. 6. περιγίνεται δὲ ἡμῖν πληθὺς τε νεῶν καὶ πρὸς τῇ γῆ, οἰκεία οὖση, ὅπλα

τῶν παρόντων ναυμαχεῖν· τὰ δὲ πολλὰ τῶν πλειόνων καὶ ἄμεινον παρεσκευασμένων τὸ κράτος ἐστίν. 7. ὥστε οὐδὲ καθ' ἐν εὐρίσκομεν εἰκότως ἂν ἡμᾶς σφαλλομένους· καὶ ὅσα ἡμάρτομεν πρότερον, νῦν αὐτὰ ταῦτα προσγεγόμενα διδασκαλίαν παρεῖξει. 8. θαρσύνετε οὖν καὶ κυβερνῆται καὶ ναῦται τὸ καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἕκαστος ἐπεσθε, χώραν μὴ προλείποντες ἢ ἂν τις προσταχθῇ. 9. τῶν δὲ πρότερον ἡγεμόνων οὐ χειρόν τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ἡμεῖς παρασκευάσομεν, καὶ οὐκ ἐνδώσομεν πρόφασιν οὐδενὶ κικῶ γενέσθαι· ἦν δὲ τις ἄρα καὶ βουληθῆ, κολασθήσεται τῇ πρεπούσῃ ζημίᾳ, οἱ δὲ ἀγαθοὶ τιμῶνται τοῖς προσήκουσιν ἄθλοις τῆς ἀρετῆς.

LXXXVIII. Τοιαῦτα μὲν τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις οἱ ἄρχοντες παρεκελεύσαντο. ὁ δὲ Φορμίων, δεδιὼς καὶ αὐτὸς τὴν τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὀρήσδιαν, καὶ αἰσθόμενος ὅτι τὸ πλῆθος τῶν νεῶν, κατὰ σφῆς αὐτοὺς ξυριστάμενοι ἐφοβοῦντο, ἐβούλετο ξυγκαλέσας θαρσύναι τε καὶ παραινέσειν ἐν τῷ παρόντι ποιήσασθαι. 2. πρότερον μὲν γὰρ αἰεὶ αὐτοῖς ἔλεγε, καὶ προπαρεσκευάζε τὰς γνώμας, ὡς οὐδὲν αὐτοῖς πλῆθος νεῶν τοσοῦτον, ἦν ἐπιπλήη, ὅ,τι οὐχ ὑπομετετέον αὐτοῖς ἐστι· καὶ οἱ στρατιῶται ἐκ πολλοῦ ἐν σφίσι αὐτοῖς τὴν ἀξίωσιν ταύτην εἰλήφασαν μηδένα ὄχλον, Ἀθηναῖοι ὄντες, Πελοποννησίων νεῶν ὑποχωρεῖν. 3. τότε δὲ πρὸς τὴν παρούσαν ὄψιν ὁρῶν αὐτοὺς ἀθρυμούντας ἐβούλετο ὑπόμνησιν ποιήσασθαι τοῦ θαρσεῖν, καὶ ξυγκαλέσας τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἔλεξε τοιαύδε.

LXXXIX. Ὅρων ἡμᾶς, ὧ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, πεφοβημένους τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἐναντίων ξυνεκάλεσα, οὐκ ἀξίων τὰ μὴ δεινὰ ἐν ὀρήσδιᾳ εἶχειν. 2. οὗτοι γάρ, πρῶτον μὲν διὰ τὸ προνεκικῆσθαι, καὶ μηδὲ αὐτοὶ οἶεσθαι ὁμοῖοι ἡμῖν εἶναι, τὸ πλῆθος τῶν νεῶν, καὶ οὐκ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἴσου, παρεσκευάσαντο· ἔπειτα ᾧ μάλιστα πιστεύοντες προσέρχονται, ὡς προσῆκον σφίσι ἀνδρείοις εἶναι, οὐ δι' ἄλλο τι θαρσοῦσιν ἢ διὰ τὴν ἐν τῷ πεζῷ ἐμπειρίαν τὰ πλείω κατορθούντες, καὶ οἴονται σφίσι καὶ ἐν τῷ ναυτικῷ ποιήσειν τὸ αὐτό. 3. τὸ δ' ἐκ τοῦ δικαίου ἡμῖν μᾶλλον νῦν περιέσται, εἴπερ καὶ τούτοις ἐν ἐκείνῳ, ἐπεὶ εὐψυχία γε οὐδὲν προσφέρουσι, τῷ δὲ ἐκάτεροί τι ἐμπειρότεροι εἶναι θρασύτεροί ἐσμεν. 4. Λακεδαιμόνιοί τε, ἡγούμενοι τῶν ξυμμάχων, διὰ τὴν σφετέρην δύξαν ἄκοντας προσάγουσι τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐς τὸν κίνδυνον, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἂν ποτε ἐπεχείρησαν ἡσσηθέντες παρὰ πολὺ αὐθις ναυμαχεῖν. 5. μὴ δὴ αὐτῶν τὴν τόλμαν δείσητα. πολὺ

δὲ ὑμεῖς ἐκείνοις πλέω φόβον παρέχετε καὶ πιστότεροι, κατὰ τε τὸ προνεκικηκῆναι καὶ ὅτι οὐκ ἂν ἴηοῦνται, μὴ μὲλλοντίας τι ἄξιον τοῦ παρὶ πολὺν πράξειν, ἀνθίστασθαι ὑμῶν. 6. ἀντίπαλοι μὲν γὰρ οἱ πλείους, ὥσπερ οὗτοι, τῇ δυνάμει τὸ πλεόν πίσυνοι ἢ τῇ γνώμῃ ἐπερχονται· οἱ δ' ἐκ πολλῶ ὑποδεστέρων, καὶ ἅμα οὐκ ἀναγκαζόμενοι, μέγα τι τῆς διανοίας τὸ βέβαιον ἔχοντες ἀντιτολμῶσιν. ἃ λογιζόμενοι οὗτοι τῷ οὐκ εἰκότι πλεόν πεφρόβηται ἡμῶν ἢ τῇ κατὰ λόγον παρασκευῇ. 7. πολλὰ δὲ καὶ στρατόπεδα ἴδη ἐπεσεν ὑπ' ἔλασθων τῇ ἀπειρίᾳ. ἔστι δὲ ἃ καὶ τῇ ἀτολμίᾳ· ὧν οὐδετέρου ἡμεῖς νῦν μετέχομεν. 8. τὸν δὲ ἀγῶνα οὐκ ἐν τῷ κόλπῳ ἐκὼν εἶναι ποιήσομαι, οὐδὲ ἐσπλεύσομαι ἐς αὐτόν. ὁρῶ γὰρ ὅτι πρὸς πολλὰς ναῦς ἀνεπιστήμονας ὀλίγαις ναυσὶν ἐμπείροις καὶ ἄμεινον πλεούσαις ἢ στενοχωρία οὐ ξυμφέρι. οὔτε γὰρ ἂν ἐπιπλεύσειέ τις ὡς χρὴ ἐς ἐμβολὴν μὴ ἔχων τὴν πρόσωψιν τῶν πολεμίων ἐκ πολλοῦ, οὔτε ἂν ἀποχωρήσειεν ἐν δέοντι πιεζόμενος· δικάπλοί τε οὐκ εἰσὶν οὐδὲ ἀναστροφαί, ἅπερ νεῶν ἄμεινον πλεουσῶν ἔργα ἐστίν, ἀλλ' ἀνάγκη ἂν εἴη τὴν ναυμαχίαν πεζομαχίαν καθίστασθαι, καὶ ἐν τούτῳ αἱ πλείους νῆες κρείσσους γίγνονται. 9. τούτων μὲν οὖν ἐγὼ ἔξω τὴν πρόνοιαν κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν· ὑμεῖς δὲ εὐτακτοὶ παρὰ ταῖς ναυσὶ μένοντες τὰ τε παραγγελλόμενα ὀξέως δέχσθε, ἄλλως τε καὶ δι' ὀλίγου τῆς ἐφορηίσεως οὔσης, καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ κόσμον καὶ σιγὴν περὶ πλείστον ἠγείσθε, ὃ ἐς τε τὰ πολλὰ τῶν πολεμικῶν ξυμφέρι καὶ ναυμαχία οὐχ ἥκιστα, ἀμύνασθε δὲ τούσδε ἄξίως τῶν προειργασμένων. 10. ὁ δὲ ἀγὼν μέγας ὑμῖν, ἢ καταλῦσαι Πελοποννησίων τὴν ἐλπίδα τοῦ ναυτικοῦ, ἢ ἐγγυτέρω καταστήσαι Ἀθηναίους τὸν φόβον περὶ τῆς θαλάσσης. 11. ἀναμιμνήσκω δ' αὖ ὑμᾶς ὅτι νενικήκατε αὐτῶν τοὺς πολλοὺς ἡσσημένων δὲ ἀνδρῶν οὐκ ἐθέλουσιν αἱ γνώμαι πρὸς τοὺς αὐτοὺς κινδύνους ὁμοῖαι εἶναι.

XC. Τοιαῦτα δὲ καὶ ὁ Φορμίων παρεκελεύετο. οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι, ἐπειδὴ αὐτοῖς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ ἐπέπλεον ἐς τὸν κόλπον καὶ τὰ στενά, βουλόμενοι ἄκοντας ἔσω προαγαγεῖν αὐτούς, ἀναγόμενοι ἅμα ἔφ' ἔπλεον, ἐπὶ τεσσάρων ταξάμενοι τὰς ναῦς, ἐπὶ τὴν ἐαυτῶν γῆν ἔσω ἐπὶ τοῦ κόλπου, δεξιῶ κέρρα ἠγουμένῃ, ὥσπερ καὶ ὄρμον· 2. ἐπὶ δ' αὐτῷ εἴκοσι ἔταξαν τὰς ἄριστα πλεούσας, ὅπως εἰ ἄρα νομίσας ἐπὶ τὴν Νυῦπακτον αὐτούς πλεῖν ὁ Φορμίων καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπιβοηθῶν ταύτῃ παραπλέοι, μὴ διαφύγοιεν πλέοντα τὸν ἐπίπλεον

σφῶν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔξω τοῦ ἑαυτῶν κέρως, ἀλλ' αὐται αἱ νῆες περικλησίειαν. 3. ὁ δέ, ὅπερ ἐκεῖνοι προσεδέχοντο φοβηθεὶς περὶ τῷ χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ ὄντι ὡς εἴωρα ἀναγομένους αὐτούς, ἄκων καὶ κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐμβιβάσας ἔπλει παρὰ τὴν γῆν· καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἅμα τῶν Μεσσηνίων παρεβόηθει. 4. ἰδόντες δὲ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι κατὰ μίαν ἐπὶ κέρως παραπλέοντας καὶ ἤδη ὄντας ἐντὸς τοῦ κόλπου τε καὶ πρὸς τῇ γῆ, ὅπερ ἐβούλοντο μάλιστα, ἀπὸ σημείου ἐνὸς ἄφρω ἐπιστρέψαντες τὰς ναῦς μετωπηδὸν ἔπλεον ὡς εἶχε τάχους ἕκαστος ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἤλπιζον πάσας τὰς ναῦς ἀπολήψεσθαι. 5. τῶν δὲ ἔνδεκα μὲν αἵπερ ἠγοῦντο ὑπεκφεύγουσι τὸ κέρασ τῶν Πελοποννησίων καὶ τὴν ἐπιστροφὴν εἰς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν. τὰς δὲ ἄλλας ἐπικαταλαβόντες ἐξέσωσάν τε πρὸς τὴν γῆν ὑποφενγούσας καὶ διέφθειραν, ἄνδρας τε τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπέκτειναν ὅσοι μὴ ἐξέφευσαν αὐτῶν. 6. καὶ τῶν νεῶν τινὰς ἀναδούμενοι εἰλκον κενάς, μίαν δὲ αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν εἶλον· τὰς δὲ τινὰς οἱ Μεσσηνιοὶ, παραβοηθήσαντες, καὶ ἐπεσβυίνοντες ξὺν τοῖς ὄπλοις εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ ἐπιβάντες, ἀπὸ τῶν καταστρωμάτων μαχόμενοι ἀφείλοντο ἔλκομένας ἤδη. XCI. ταύτῃ μὲν οὖν οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐκράτουν τε καὶ ἐφθειραν τὰς Ἀττικὰς ναῦς· αἱ δὲ εἴκοσι νῆες αὐτῶν αἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ δεξιοῦ κέρως ἰδίωκον τὰς ἔνδεκα ναῦς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, αἵπερ ὑπέξέγγον τὴν ἐπιστροφὴν εἰς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν. καὶ φθάνοσιν αὐτοὺς πλὴν μιᾶς νεῶς προκαταφυγοῦσαι εἰς τὴν Ναύπαικτον, καὶ ἴσχουσαι ἀντίπρωροι κατὰ τὸ Ἀπολλώνιον παρεσκευάζοντο ἀμνυνόμενοι, ἦν εἰς τὴν γῆν ἐπὶ σφῶν πλείωσιν. 2. οἱ δὲ παραγερόμενοι ὕστερον, ἐπαιώριζόν τε ἅμα πλείοντες, ὡς νενικηότες, καὶ τὴν μίαν ναῦν τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὴν ὑπόλοιπον ἐδίωκε Λευκαδία ναῦς μία πολὺ πρὸ τῶν ἄλλων. 3. ἔτυχε δὲ ὀκτὰς ὀρμοῦσα μετέωρος, περὶ ἣν ἡ Ἀττικὴ ναῦς φθάσασα τῇ Λευκαδίᾳ διωκούσῃ ἐμβάλλει μέση καὶ καταδύει. 4. τοῖς μὲν οὖν Πελοποννησίοις γενομένον τούτου ἀπροσδοκίτου τε καὶ παρὰ λόγον φόβος ἐμπίπτει· καὶ ἅμα ἀτάκτως διώκοιτες διὰ τὸ κρατεῖν, αἱ μὲν τινες τῶν νεῶν καθεῖσαι τὰς κόπας ἐπέστησαν τοῦ πλοῦ, ἀξύνμορον δρῶντες πρὸς τὴν ἐξ ὀλίγου ἀντεξόρμησιν, βουλόμενοι τὰς πλείους περιμεῖναι, αἱ δὲ καὶ εἰς βραχεία ἀπειρία χωρίων ὄκειλαν. XCII. τοὺς δ' Ἀθηναίους ἰδόντας ταῦτα γιγνόμενα θάρσος τε ἔλαβε, καὶ ἀπὸ ἐνὸς κελύσματος ἐμβοήσαντες ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ὤρμησαν. οἱ δὲ, διὰ τὰ ὑπάρχοντα ἀμαρτήματα καὶ τὴν

παροῦσαν ἀταξίαν, ὀλίγον μὲν χρόνον ὑπέμειναν, ἔπειτα δὲ ἐτραποντο εἰς τὸν Πάνορμον, ὅθεν περ ἀνηγάγοντο. 2. ἐπιδιώκοντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, τὰς τε ἐγγὺς οὐσας μάλιστα ναῦς ἔλαβον ἕξ, καὶ τὰς ἑαυτῶν ἀφείλοντο, ὡς ἐκεῖνοι πρὸς τῇ γῆ διαφθείραντες τὸ πρῶτον ἀνεδήσαντο· ἄνδρας τε τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτειναν, τινας δὲ καὶ ἐξώγησαν. 3. ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς Λευκαδίας νεῶς, ἣ περὶ τὴν ὀλκάδα κατέδου, Τιμοκράτης ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος πλέων, ὡς ἡ ναῦς διεφθείρετο, ἔσφαξεν ἑαυτὸν καὶ ἐξέπεσεν εἰς τὸν Νανπακτίων λιμένα. 4. ἀναχωρήσαντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τροπαῖον ἔστησαν ὅθεν ἀναγόμενοι ἐκράτησαν, καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς καὶ τὰ ναυάρια ὅσα πρὸς τῇ ἑαυτῶν ἦν ἀνείλοντο, καὶ τοῖς ἐναντίοις τὰ ἐκείτων ὑπόσποιδα ἀπέδωκαν. 5. ἔστησαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι τροπαῖον ὡς νεκρικότες, τῆς τροπῆς, ὡς πρὸς τῇ γῆ ναῦς διέφθειραν· καὶ ἦν περ ἔλαβον ναῦν, ἀνέθεσαν ἐπὶ τὸ Ῥίον τὸ Ἀχαικὸν παρὰ τὸ τροπαῖον. 6. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα, φοβούμενοι τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων βοήθειαν, ὑπὸ νύκτα ἐσέπλευσαν εἰς τὸν κόλπον Κρισαῖον καὶ Κόρινθον πάντες πλὴν Λευκαδίων. 7. καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Κρήτης Ἀθηναῖοι ταῖς εἴκοσι ναυσίν, αἷς ἔδει πρὸ τῆς ναυμαχίας τῷ Φορμίωνι παραγενέσθαι, οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως τῶν νεῶν ἀφικνοῦνται εἰς τὴν Ναίπακτον. καὶ τὸ θῆρος ἐτελεύτα.

XCIII. Πρῶν δὲ διαλύσαι τὸ εἰς Κόρινθόν τε καὶ τὸν Κρισαῖον κόλπον ἀναχωρήσαν ναντικόν, ὁ Κνήμιος καὶ ὁ Βρασιδάς καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἄρχοντες τῶν Πελοποννησίων, ἀρχομένου τοῦ χειμῶνος, ἐβούλοντο διδασκάντων Μεγαρέων ἀποπειρῶσαι τοῦ Πειραιῶς τοῦ λιμένος τῶν Ἀθηναίων. ἦν δὲ ἀγύλακτος καὶ ἄκλῆστος εἰκότως, διὰ τὸ ἐπικρατεῖν πολὺ τῷ ναντικῷ. 2. ἔδοκει δὲ λαβόντα τῶν ναντῶν ἕκαστον τὴν κόπην καὶ τὸ ὑπὲρ ἑαυτοῦ καὶ τὸν τροπωτῆρα περὶ εἶναι ἐκ Κορίνθου ἐπὶ τὴν πρὸς Ἀθήνας θάλασσαν, καὶ ἀγικόμενους κατὰ τάχος εἰς Μέγαρα, καθελκύσαντας ἐκ Νισαίας τοῦ νεωρίου αὐτῶν τεσσαυράκοντα ναῦς, αἷ ἔτυχον αὐτόθι οὐσαι, πλεῦσαι εὐθύς ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ. 3. οὔτε γὰρ ναντικόν ἦν προφυλάσσειν ἐν αὐτῷ οἰδέν, οὔτε προσδοκία οὐδεμία μὴ ἂν ποτε οἱ πολέμιοι ἐξαπιναιῶς οὕτως ἐπιπλεύσειαν, ἐπεὶ οὐδ' ἀπὸ τοῦ προσανοῦς τολμῆσαι ἂν καθ' ἡσυχίαν, οὐδὲ εἰ διανοοῦντο, μὴ οὐκ ἂν προαισθῆσθαι. 4. ὡς δὲ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἐχώρουν εὐθύς· καὶ ἀγικόμενοι νεκτὸς καὶ καθελκύσαντες ἐκ τῆς Νισαίας τὰς ναῦς ἔπλεον ἐπὶ μὲν τὸν Πειραιᾶ οὐκέτι, ὥσπερ διανοοῦντο, καταδείσαντες τὸν κίνδυνον, καὶ

τις καὶ ἄνεμος λέγεται αὐτοὺς κωλύσαι, ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς Σαλαμίως τὸ ἀκρωτήριον τὸ πρὸς Μέγαρα ὄρων· καὶ φρουρίον ἐπ' αὐτοῦ ἦν καὶ τεῶν τριῶν φυλακὴ τοῦ μὴ ἐσπλεῖν Μεγαρεῦσι μηδ' ἐκπλεῖν μηδέν. τῷ τε φρουρίῳ προσέβαλον καὶ τὰς τριήρεις ἀφείλκυσαν κενάς, τὴν τε ἄλλην Σαλαμίνα ἀπροσδοκῆτους ἐπιπεσόντες ἐπόρθουν. XCIV. ἐς δὲ τὰς Ἀθήνας φροντοὶ τε ἤροντο πολέμιοι, καὶ ἐκπληξίς ἐγένετο οὐδεμιᾶς τῶν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἐλάσσων. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἐν τῷ ἄστει ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ ῥόντο τοὺς πολεμίους ἐσπεπλευκέναι ἤδη, οἱ δ' ἐν τῷ Πειραιεῖ τὴν τε Σαλαμίνα ἤρῃσθαι ἐνόμιζον καὶ παρὰ σφᾶς ὅσον οὐκ ἐσπλεῖν αὐτούς· ὅπερ ἄν, εἰ ἐβουλήθησαν μὴ-κατοκνήσαι, ῥαδίως ἂν ἐγένετο, καὶ οὐκ ἂν ἄνεμος ἐκόλυσε. 2. βοηθήσαντες δὲ ἅμ' ἡμέρα πανδημεὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ ναῦς τε καθεῖλκον καὶ ἐσβάντες κατὰ σπουδὴν καὶ πολλῶν θορύβῳ ταῖς μὲν ναυσὶν ἐπὶ τὴν Σαλαμίνα ἐπλεον, τῷ πεζῷ δὲ φυλακὰς τοῦ Πειραιῶς καθίσταντο. 3. οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι ὡς ἦσθοντο τὴν βοήθειαν, καταδραμόντες τῆς Σαλαμίως τὰ πολλὰ καὶ ἀνθρώπους καὶ λείαν λαβόντες καὶ τὰς τρεῖς ναῦς ἐκ τοῦ Βουδόρου τοῦ φρουρίου κατὰ τάχος ἐπὶ τῆς Νισαίας ἐπλεον· ἔστι γὰρ ὅ,τι καὶ αἱ νῆες αὐτοὺς διὰ χρόνον καθελκυσθεῖσαι καὶ οὐδὲν στέγουσαι ἐφόβουν. ἀρικόμενοι δὲ ἐς τὰ Μέγαρα πάλιν ἐπὶ τῆς Κορίνθου ἀπεχώρησαν πεζοί· 4. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκέτι καταλαβόντες πρὸς τῇ Σαλαμίῳι ἀπέπλευσαν καὶ αὐτοί· καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο φυλακὴν ἅμα τοῦ Πειραιῶς μᾶλλον τὸ λοιπὸν ἐποιούντο λιμένων τε κλήσει καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ ἐπιμελείᾳ.

XCV. Ἐπὶ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους, τοῦ χειμῶνος τούτου ἀρχομένου, Σιτάλκης ὁ Τήρεω, Ὀδρύσης, Θρακῶν βασιλεὺς, ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ Περδίκκᾳ τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρου, Μακεδονίας βασιλέα, καὶ ἐπὶ Χαλκιδικῆς τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης, δύο ὑποσχέσεις, τὴν μὲν βουλόμενος ἀναπρᾶξαι, τὴν δὲ αὐτὸς ἀποδοῦναι. 2. ὅ τε γὰρ Περδίκκας αὐτῷ ὑποσχόμενος, εἰ Ἀθηναῖοις τε διαλλάξειεν ἐαυτόν, κατ' ἀρχὰς τῷ πολέμῳ πιεζόμενον, καὶ Φίλιππον τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ, πολέμιον ὄντα, μὴ καταγάγοι ἐπὶ βασιλείᾳ, ἃ ὑπεδέξατο οὐκ ἐπετέλει· τοῖς τε Ἀθηναῖοις αὐτὸς ὠμολογῆκει, ὅτε τὴν ξυμμαχίαν ἐποιεῖτο, τὸν ἐπὶ Θράκης Χαλκιδικὸν πόλεμον καταλύσειν. 3. ἀμφοτέρων οὖν ἕνεκα τὴν ἐφοδὸν ἐποιεῖτο, καὶ τὸν τε Φιλίππου υἱὸν Ἀμύνταν ὡς ἐπὶ βασιλείᾳ τῶν Μακεδόνων ἦγε, καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων τρέσβεις, οἱ

ἔτυχον παρόντες τούτων ἕνεκα, καὶ ἡγεμόνα Ἄγωνα· ἔδει γὰρ καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ναοὶ τε καὶ στρατιᾷ ὡς πλείστη ἐπὶ τοὺς Χαλκιδέας παραγενέσθαι. **XCVI.** ἀνίστησιν οὖν ἐκ τῶν Ὀδρυσῶν ὀρμώμενος, πρῶτον μὲν τοὺς ἐντὸς τοῦ Αἴμου τε ὄρους καὶ τῆς Ῥοδόπης Θρακίας, ὅσων ἦρχε μέχρι θαλάσσης, ἐς τὸν Εὐξεινὸν τε πόντον καὶ τὸν Ἑλλησποντον, ἔπειτα τοὺς ὑπερβάντι Αἴμον Γέτας, καὶ ὅσα ἄλλα μέρη ἐντὸς τοῦ Ἰστρου ποταμοῦ πρὸς θάλασσαν μᾶλλον τῆν τοῦ Εὐξεινοῦ πόντου κατάρκητο· εἰσὶ δ' οἱ Γέται καὶ οἱ ταύτη, ὄμοροί τε τοῖς Σκύθαις καὶ ὀμόσκειοι, πάντες ἵπποτοξόται. 2. παρεκάλει δὲ καὶ τῶν ὀρεινῶν Θρακῶν πολλοὺς τῶν αὐτονόμων καὶ μαχαιοφόρων, οἱ Διοὶ καλοῦνται, τῆν Ῥοδόπην οἱ πλείστοι οἰκοῦντες· καὶ τοὺς μὲν μισθῶ ἔπειθεν, οἱ δ' ἔθειλονταὶ ξυνηκολούθουν. 3. ἀνίστη δὲ καὶ Ἀγριῶνας καὶ Λαιαίους καὶ ἄλλα ὅσα ἔθνη Παιονικὰ ὧν ἦρχε· καὶ ἔσχατοι τῆς ἀρχῆς οὗτοι ἦσαν μέχρι Γραιῶν Παίωνων καὶ τοῦ Στρυμόνος ποταμοῦ, ὃς ἐκ τοῦ Σκομίου ὄρους διὰ Γραιῶν καὶ Λαιαίων ῥεῖ, οὗ ὠρίζετο ἡ ἀρχὴ τὰ πρὸς Παίονας αὐτονόμους ἤδη. 4. τὰ δὲ πρὸς Τριβαλλοῦς, καὶ τούτους αὐτονόμους, Τρηῆρες ὠρίζον καὶ Τιλαταῖοι· οἰκοῦσι δ' οὗτοι πρὸς βορέαν τοῦ Σκομίου ὄρους καὶ παρήκουσι πρὸς ἡλίου δύσειν μέχρι τοῦ Ὀσκίου ποταμοῦ. ῥεῖ δ' οὗτος ἐκ τοῦ ὄρους ὀθενπερ καὶ ὁ Νέστος καὶ ὁ Ἔβρος· ἔστι δὲ ἔρημον τὸ ὄρος καὶ μέγα, ἐχόμενον τῆς Ῥοδόπης. **XCVII.** ἐγένετο δὲ ἡ ἀρχὴ ἡ Ὀδρυσῶν μέγεθος, ἐπὶ μὲν θάλασσαν καθήκουσα, ἀπὸ Ἀβδήρων πόλεως ἐς τὸν Εὐξεινον πόντον τὸν μέχρι Ἰστρου ποταμοῦ· αὕτη περίπλους ἐστὶν ἡ γῆ τὰ ξυνητομώτατα, ἣν αἰεὶ κατὰ πρύμναν ἰστῆται τὸ πνεῦμα, νηὶ στρογγύλῃ τεσσάρων ἡμερῶν καὶ ἴσων νυκτῶν· ὁδῶ δὲ τὰ ξυνητομώτατα ἐξ Ἀβδήρων ἐς Ἰστρον ἀνὴρ εὐζῶνος ἑνδεκαταεῖος τελεῖ. 2. τὰ μὲν πρὸς θάλασσαν τοσαύτη ἦν· ἐς ἡπειρον δὲ ἀπὸ Βυζαντίου ἐς Λαιαίους καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν Στρυμόνα, ταύτη γὰρ διὰ πλείστον ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ἄνω ἐγίγνετο, ἡμερῶν ἀνδρὶ εὐζῶτον τριῶν καὶ δέκα ἀνύσαι. 3. φόρος τε ἐκ πάσης τῆς βαρβάρου καὶ τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων, ὅσον προσῆξαν ἐπὶ Σείθου, ὃς ὕστερος Σιτάλκον βασιλεύσας πλείστον δὴ ἐποίησε, τετρακοσίων ταλάντων ἀργυρίου μάλιστα δύναμις, ἃ χρυσὸς καὶ ἄργυρος εἶη· καὶ δῶρα οὐκ ἐλάσσω τούτων χρυσοῦ τε καὶ ἀργύρου προσεφέρετο, χωρὶς δὲ ὅσα ὑφαντά τε καὶ λεία, καὶ ἡ ἄλλη κατασκευή, καὶ οὐ μόνον αὐτῶ,

ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς παραδυναστεύουσί τε καὶ γενναίοις Ὀδρυσῶν. 4. κατεστήσαντο γὰρ τὸνναντίον τῆς Περσῶν βασιλείας τὸν νόμον, ὄντα μὲν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Θραξί, λαμβάνειν μᾶλλον ἢ διδόναι, καὶ αἴσχιον ἦν αἰτηθέντα μὴ δοῦναι ἢ αἰτήσαντα μὴ τυχεῖν· ὁμοῦς δὲ κατὰ τὸ δύνασθαι ἐπὶ πλεόν αὐτῶ ἐχρήσαντο· οὐ γὰρ ἦν πρᾶξι οὐδὲν μὴ διδόντα δῶρα. 5. ὥστε ἐπὶ μέγα ἦλθεν ἡ βασιλεία ἰσχύος. τῶν γὰρ ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ ὅσαι μεταξὺ τοῦ Ἰονίου κόλπον καὶ τοῦ Εὐξείνου πόντου μεγίστη ἐγένετο χρημάτων προσόδῳ καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ εὐδαιμονίᾳ, ἰσχύϊ δὲ μάχης καὶ στρατοῦ πλήθει πολλῶν δεντῖρα μετὰ τὴν Σκυθῶν. 6. ταῦτη δὲ ἀδύνατα ἐξισοῦσθαι οὐχ ὅτι τὰ ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ, ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ ἔθνος ἐν πρὸς ἐν οὐκ ἔστιν ὅ,τι δυνατὸν Σκύθαις ὁμογνωμονοῦσι πᾶσιν ἀντιστῆναι. οὐ μὴν οὐδ' ἐς τὴν ἄλλην εὐρουλίαν καὶ ξύνεσιν περὶ τῶν παρόντων ἐς τὸν βίον ἄλλοις ὁμοιοῦνται. XCVIII. Σιτάλης μὲν οὖν βασιλεύων χώρας τοσαύτης παρεσκευάζετο τὸν στρατόν. καὶ ἐπειδὴ αὐτῶ ἰτοῖμα ἦν, ἄρας ἐπορεύετο ἐπὶ τὴν Μακεδονίαν πρῶτον μὲν διὰ τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀρχῆς, ἔπειτα διὰ Κερκίνης ἐρήμου ὄρους, ὃ ἐστὶ μεθόριον Σίντων καὶ Παίωνων· ἐπορεύετο δὲ δι' αὐτοῦ τῇ ὁδῷ ἦν πρότερον αὐτὸς ἐποίησατο τεμῶν τὴν ὕλην, ὅτε ἐπὶ Παίονας ἐστράτευσεν. 2. τὸ δὲ ὄρος ἐξ Ὀδρυσῶν διόντες ἐν δεξιᾷ μὲν εἶχον Παίονας, ἐν ἀριστερᾷ δὲ Σίντους καὶ Μαιδούς. διελθόντες δὲ αὐτὸ ἀφίκοντο ἐς Δοβήρον τὴν Παιονικήν. 3. πορευομένῳ δὲ αὐτῶ ἀπεγίγγετο μὲν οὐδὲν τοῦ στρατοῦ εἰ μὴ τι νόσῳ, προσεγίγγετο δὲ· πολλοὶ γὰρ τῶν αὐτονόμων Θρακῶν ἀπαράκλητοι ἐφ' ἡρπιαγὴν ἠκολούθηον, ὥστε τὸ πᾶν πληθὸς λέγεται οὐκ ἔλασσαν πεντεκαίδεκα μυριάδων γενέσθαι· 4. καὶ τούτου τὸ μὲν πλεόν πεζὸν ἦν, τριτημόριον δὲ μάλιστα ἰππικόν. τοῦ δ' ἰππικοῦ τὸ πλεῖστον αὐτοὶ Ὀδρῦσαι παρείχοντο καὶ μετ' αὐτούς Γέται. τοῦ δὲ πεζοῦ οἱ μαχαιροφόροι μαχιμώτατοι μὲν ἦσαν οἱ ἐκ τῆς Ροδόπης αὐτόνομοι καταβάντες, ὁ δὲ ἄλλος ὁμιλος ξύμμικτος πλήθει φοβερώτατος ἠκολούθει. XCIX. ξυνηθροίζοντο οὖν ἐν τῇ Δοβήρῳ καὶ παρεσκευάζοντο, ὅπως κατὰ κορυφὴν ἐσβαλοῦσιν ἐς τὴν κάτω Μακεδονίαν, ἧς ὁ Περδίκκας ἦρχε. 2. τῶν γὰρ Μακεδόνων εἰσὶ καὶ Λυγκησταὶ καὶ Ἐλειμιῶται καὶ ἄλλα ἔθνη ἐπάνωθεν, ἃ ξύμμαχα μὲν ἐστί τούτοις καὶ ὑπήκοα, βασιλείας δ' ἔχει καθ' αὐτά. 3. τὴν δὲ παρὰ θάλασσαν νῦν Μακεδονίαν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Περδίκκου πατήρ, καὶ οἱ πρόγονοι αὐτοῦ

Τημερίδαι, τὸ ἀρχαῖον ὄντες ἐξ Ἄργου, πρῶτον ἐκτίσαντο, καὶ ἐβυσίλευσαν, ἀναστήσαντες μάχη ἐκ μὲν Πιερίας Πίερας, οἱ ὕστερον ὑπὸ τὸ Πάγγαιον πέραν Στρυμόνος ᾤκησαν Φάγρητα καὶ ἄλλα χωρία· καὶ ἔτι καὶ νῦν Πιερικὸς κόλπος καλεῖται ἢ ὑπὸ τῷ Παγγαίῳ πρὸς Θάλυσσαν γῆ· ἐκ δὲ τῆς Βοττίας καλουμένης Βοττιαίους, οἱ νῦν ὁμοροὶ Χαλκιδέων οἰκοῦσι· 4. τῆς δὲ Παιονίας παρὰ τὸν Ἄξιον ποταμὸν στενὴν τινα καθήκουσαν ἄνωθεν μέχρι Πέλλης καὶ θαλάσσης ἐκτίσαντο, καὶ πέραν Ἄξιου μέχρι Στρυμόνος τὴν Μυγδονίαν καλουμένην Ἠδῶνας ἐξελάσαντες νέμονται. 5. ἀνέστησαν δὲ καὶ ἐκ τῆς νῦν Ἑορδίας καλουμένης Ἑορδους, ὧν οἱ μὲν πολλοὶ ἐφθάρησαν, βραχὺ δὲ τι αὐτῶν περὶ Φύσκαν κατοίχηται, καὶ ἐξ Ἀλμωπίας Ἀλμῶπας. 6. ἐκράτησαν δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐθνῶν οἱ Μακεδόνες οὗτοι, ἃ καὶ νῦν ἔτι ἔχουσι, τὸν τε Ἀνθεμουῖντα καὶ Γρηστωνίαν καὶ Βισαλτίαν καὶ Μακεδόνων αὐτῶν πολλήν. τὸ δὲ ξύμπαν Μακεδονία καλεῖται καὶ Περδίκκας Ἀλεξάνδρου βασιλεὺς αὐτῶν ἦν ὅτε Σιτάλκης ἐπέει.

C. Καὶ οἱ μὲν Μακεδόνες οὗτοι ἐπιόντος πολλοῦ στρατοῦ, ἀδύνατοι ὄντες ἀμύνεσθαι, ἐς τε τὰ καρτερὰ καὶ τὰ τεῖχη, ὅσα ἦν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ἐσεκομίσθησαν. 2. ἦν δὲ οὐ πολλά, ἀλλὰ ὕστερον Ἀρχέλαος ὁ Περδίκκου υἱὸς βασιλεὺς γενόμενος, τὰ νῦν ὄντα ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ἀκοδόμησε, καὶ ὁδοὺς εὐθείας ἔτεμε καὶ τᾶλλα διεκόμησε, τὰ τε κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἵπποις καὶ ὄπλοις καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῇ κρείσσοι ἢ ξύμπαντες οἱ ἄλλοι βαισιλῆς ὀκτώ οἱ πρὸ αὐτοῦ γεόμενοι. 3. ὁ δὲ στρατὸς τῶν Θρακῶν ἐκ τῆς Δοβήρου ἐσίβαλε πρῶτον μὲν ἐς τὴν Φιλίππου πρότερον οὖσαν ἀρχήν, καὶ εἶλεν Εἰδομένην μὲν κατὰ κράτος, Γορτυνίαν δὲ καὶ Ἀταλάτην καὶ ἄλλα ἄττα χωρία ὁμολογία, διὰ τὴν Ἀμύντου φιλίαν προσχωροῦντα τοῦ Φιλίππου υἱὸς παρόντος· Εὐρωπὸν δὲ ἐπολιόρησαν μὲν, εἰλεῖν δὲ οὐκ ἐδύνατο. 4. ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄλλην Μακεδονίαν προὐχώρει τὴν ἐν ἀριστερᾷ Πέλλης καὶ Κύρρον. ἔσω δὲ τούτων ἐς τὴν Βοττιαίαν καὶ Πιερίαν οὐκ ἀφίκοντο, ἀλλὰ τὴν τε Μυγδονίαν καὶ Γρηστωνίαν καὶ Ἀνθεμουῖντα ἐδήουν. 5. οἱ δὲ Μακεδόνες πεζῶ μὲν οὐδὲ διενοοῦντο ἀμύνεσθαι, ἵππους δὲ προσμεταπεμφόμενοι ἀπὸ τῶν ἄντι ξυμμάχων, ὅπη δοκοῖ, ὀλίγοι πρὸς πολλοὺς ἐσέβαλλον ἐς τὸ στράτευμα τῶν Θρακῶν. 6. καὶ ἦ μὲν προσπέσοιεν, οὐδεὶς ὑπέμενεν ἄνδρας ἱππέας τε ἀγαθοὺς καὶ

τεθωρακισμένους, ὑπὸ δὲ πλήθους περικληρόμενοι αὐτοὺς πολλαπλασίῳ τῷ ὀμίλῳ εἰς κίνδυνον καθίστασαν· ὥστε τέλος ἡσυχίαν ἦγον, οὐ νομίζοντες ἱκανοὶ εἶναι πρὸς τὸ πλεόν κινδυνεύειν. CI. ὁ δὲ Σιτάλκης πρὸς τε τὸν Περδίκκην λόγους ἐποιεῖτο ὧν ἕνεκα ἐστράτευσε καὶ ἐπειδὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐ παρήσαν ταῖς ναυσίν, ἀπιστοῦντες αὐτὸν μὴ ἤξειν, δῶρά τε καὶ πρόσβεις ἐπέμψαν αὐτῷ, εἰς τε τοὺς Χαλκιδικίας καὶ Βοττιαίους μέρος τι τοῦ στρατοῦ πέμπει, καὶ τειχῆρεις ποιήσας ἐδήξου τὴν γῆν. 2. καθημένου δ' αὐτοῦ περὶ τοὺς χώρους τούτους, οἱ πρὸς νότον οἰκοῦντες Θεσσαλοί, καὶ Μιγνητες καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ὑπήκοοι Θεσσαλῶν, καὶ οἱ μέχρι Θερμοπυλῶν Ἕλληνας ἐφοβήθησαν μὴ καὶ ἐπὶ σφᾶς ὁ στρατός χωρήσῃ, καὶ ἐν παρασκευῇ ἦσαν. 3. ἐφοβήθησαν δὲ καὶ οἱ πέραν Στρυμόνος πρὸς βορείαν Θρᾶκες, ὅσοι πεδιά εἶχον, Παναῖοι καὶ Ὀδόμαντοι καὶ Δρωῖοι καὶ Δερσαῖοι· αὐτόνομοι δ' εἰςὶ πάντες. 4. παρίσχε δὲ λόγον καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων πολεμίους Ἕλληνας, μὴ ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἀγόμενοι κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικὸν καὶ ἐπὶ σφᾶς χωρήσωσιν. 5. ὁ δὲ τὴν τε Χαλκιδικίην καὶ Βοττικὴν καὶ Μακεδονίαν ἅμα ἐπέχων ἐφθειρε, καὶ ἐπειδὴ αὐτῷ οὐδὲν ἐπράσσετο ὧν ἕνεκα ἐσίβηλε καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ σιτόν τε οὐκ εἶχεν αὐτῷ καὶ ὑπὸ χειμῶνος ἐταλαιπώρει, ἀναπέθεται ὑπὸ Σεύθου τοῦ Σπαρδίου, ἀδελφιδοῦ ὄντος καὶ μέγιστον μεθ' αὐτὸν δυναμένον, ὥστ' ἐν τάχει ἀπελθεῖν. τὸν δὲ Σεύθην κρύφα Περδίκκας ὑποσχόμενος ἀδελφὴν ἑαυτοῦ δώσειν καὶ χρήματα ἐπ' αὐτῇ προσποιεῖται. 6. καὶ ὁ μὲν πεισθεὶς καὶ μείνας τριάκοντα τὰς πάσας ἡμέρας, τούτων δὲ ὀκτὼ ἐν Χαλκιδικεῦσιν, ἀνεχώρησε τῷ στρατῷ κατὰ τάχος ἐπ' οἶκου· Περδίκκας δὲ ὕστερον Στρατοσίχνην τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἀδελφὴν δίδωσι Σεύθῃ, ὥσπερ ὑπέχετο. τὰ μὲν οὖν κατὰ τὴν Σιτάλκου στρατείαν οὕτως ἐγένετο.

CII. Οἱ δὲ ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῦδε τοῦ χειμῶνος, ἐπειδὴ τὸ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ναυτικὸν διελύθη, Φορμίωνος ἡγουμένου ἐστράτευσαν, παραπλεύσαντες ἐπ' Ἀστακοῦ καὶ ἀποβάντες, εἰς τὴν μεσόγειαν τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας τετρακοσίοις μὲν ὀπλίταις Ἀθηναίων τῶν ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν, τετρακοσίοις δὲ Μεσσηνίων, ἔκ τε Στρατίου καὶ Κορόντων καὶ ἄλλων χωρίων ἄνδρας οὐ δοκοῦντας βεβαίους εἶναι, ἐξήλυσαν, καὶ Κύνητα τὸν Θεολύτου εἰς Κόροντα καταγαγόντες, ἀνεχώρησαν πάλιν ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς. 2. εἰς

γὰρ Οἰνιάδας, αἰέ ποτε πολεμίους ὄντας μόνους Ἀκαρνανῶν, οὐκ ἔδοκει δυνατόν εἶναι χειμῶνος ὄντος στρατεύειν· 3. ὁ γὰρ Ἀχελῷος ποταμὸς ῥέων ἐκ Πίνδου ὄρους διὰ Δολοπίας καὶ Ἀγραῶν καὶ Ἀμφιλόχων καὶ διὰ τοῦ Ἀκαρνανικοῦ πεδίου, ἄνωθεν μὲν παρὰ Στράτον πόλιν, ἐς θάλασσαν δ' ἐξίεις παρ' Οἰνιάδας καὶ τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῖς περιλημνάζων, ἄπορον ποιεῖ ὑπὸ τοῦ ὕδατος ἐν χειμῶνι στρατεύειν. κείνται δὲ καὶ τῶν νήσων τῶν Ἐχινάδων αἱ πολλαὶ καταντικρὺν Οἰνιαδῶν, τοῦ Ἀχελῷου τῶν ἐκβολῶν οὐδὲν ἀπέχουσαι, ὥστε μέγας ὢν ὁ ποταμὸς προσχοί αἰεὶ καὶ εἰσὶ τῶν νήσων αἰ ἠπειρώνται, ἐλπίς δὲ καὶ πάσας οὐκ ἐν πολλῷ τιτι ἂν χρόνῳ τοῦτο παθεῖν. 4. τό τε γὰρ ῥεῦμά ἐστι μέγα καὶ πολὺ καὶ θολερόν, αἶ τε νῆσοι πυκναί, καὶ ἀλλήλαις τῆς προσχώσεως τῷ μὴ σκεδάννυσθαι σύνδεσμοι γίνονται, παραλλάξ καὶ οὐ κατὰ στοιχὸν κείμεναι, οὐδ' ἔχουσαι εὐθείας διόδους τοῦ ὕδατος ἐς τὸ πέλιγος. ἔρημοι δ' εἰσὶ καὶ οὐ μεγάλαι. 5. λέγεται δὲ καὶ Ἀλκμαίῳ τῷ Ἀμφιάρεω, ὅτε δὴ ἀλῆσθαι αὐτὸν μετὰ τὸν φόνον τῆς μητρός, τὸν Ἀπόλλω ταύτην τὴν γῆν χρῆσαι οἰκεῖν, ὑπειπόντα οὐκ εἶναι λύσειν τῶν δειμάτων, πρὶν ἂν εἰρῶν ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ χώρᾳ κατοικήσῃται, ἣτις, ὅτε ἔκτεινε τὴν μητέρα, μήπω ὑπὸ ἡλίου ἐωρᾶτο, μηδὲ γῆ ἦν, ὡς τῆς γε ἄλλης αὐτῷ μεμιασμένης. 6. ὁ δ' ἀπορῶν, ὡς φασί, μόλις κατενόησε τὴν πρόσχωσιν ταύτην τοῦ Ἀχελῷου, καὶ ἔδοκει αὐτῷ ἱκανῇ ἂν κεχῶσθαι δίαιτα τῷ σώματι ἀφ' οὐπερ κτείνας τὴν μητέρα οὐκ ὀλίγον χρόνον ἐπλανᾶτο. καὶ κατοικισθεὶς ἐς τοὺς περὶ Οἰνιάδας τόπους, ἐδυνάστευσέ τε, καὶ ἀπὸ Ἀκαρνανος παιδὸς ἑαυτοῦ τῆς χώρας τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν ἐγκατέλιπε. τὰ μὲν περὶ Ἀλκμαίωνα τοιαῦτα λεγόμενα παρελάβομεν.

СIII. Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ ὁ Φορμίων ἄραντες ἐκ τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας καὶ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς τὴν Ναύπακτον ἄμα ἦρι κατέπλευσαν ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, τοὺς τε ἐλευθέρους τῶν αἰχμαλώτων ἐκ τῶν ναυμαχιῶν ἄγοντες, οἱ ἀνὴρ ἀντ' ἀνδρὸς ἐλῆθησαν, καὶ τὰς ταῦς ἄς εἶλον. 2. καὶ ὁ χειμῶν ἐτελεύτα οὗτος καὶ τρίτον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε ὃν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραψεν.

Γ.

I. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἅμα τῷ σίτῳ ἀκμάζοντι ἐστράτευσαν ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν· ἤγειτο δὲ αὐτῶν Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ Ζευξιδάμου Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς. καὶ ἐγκαθεζόμενοι ἐδήουν τὴν γῆν· καὶ προσβολαί, ὥσπερ εἰώθεσαν, ἐγίνοντο τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἰππέων ὅπη παρείκοι, καὶ τὸν πλεῖστον ὄμιλον τῶν ψιλῶν εἶργον τὸ μὴ προεξιόντας τῶν ὄπλων τὰ ἐγγὺς τῆς πόλεως κακουργεῖν. 2. ἐμμείναντες δὲ χρόνον οὐ εἶχον τὰ σιτία ἀνεχώρησαν καὶ διελύθησαν κατὰ πόλεις.

II. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἐσβολὴν τῶν Πελοποννησίων εὐθύς Λέσβος πλὴν Μηθύμνης ἀπέστη ἀπ' Ἀθηναίων, βουλευθέντες μὲν καὶ πρὸ τοῦ πολέμου, ἀλλ' οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὐ προσεδέξαντο, ἀναγκασθέντες δὲ καὶ ταύτην τὴν ἀπόστασιν πρότερον ἢ διενουῶντο ποιήσασθαι. 2. τῶν τε γὰρ λιμένων τὴν χῶσιν, καὶ τειχῶν οἰκοδόμησιν, καὶ νεῶν ποίησιν ἐπιμένον τελεσθῆναι, καὶ ὅσα ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου ἔδει ἀφικέσθαι, τοξότας τε καὶ σίτον, καὶ ἅ μεταπεμπόμενοι ἦσαν. 3. Τενέδιοι γὰρ ὄντες αὐτοῖς διάηοροι, καὶ Μηθυμναῖοι, καὶ αὐτῶν Μυτιληναίων ἰδίᾳ ἄνδρες κατὰ στάσιν, πρόξενοι Ἀθηναίων, μηνυταὶ γίνονται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ὅτι ξυνοικίζουσί τε τὴν Λέσβον ἐς τὴν Μυτιλήνην βίᾳ, καὶ τὴν παρασκευὴν ἅπασαν μετὰ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Βοιωτῶν, ξυγγενῶν ὄντων, ἐπὶ ἀποστάσει ἐπέιγονται· καὶ εἰ μὴ τις προκαταλήφεται ἤδη, στερήσεσθαι αὐτοὺς Λέσβου. III. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, ἦσαν γὰρ τεταλαιπωρημένοι ὑπὸ τε τῆς νόσου καὶ τοῦ πολέμου ἄρτι καθισταμένου καὶ ἀκμάζοντος, μέγα μὲν ἔργον ἠγοῦντο εἶναι Λέσβον προσπολεμώσασθαι ναυτικὸν ἔχουσαν καὶ δύναμιν ἀκέραιον, καὶ οὐκ ἀπεδέχοντο πρῶτον τὴν κατηγορίαν, μείζον μέρος νέμοντες τῷ μὴ βούλεσθαι ἀληθῆ εἶναι· ἐπειδὴ μὲν τοι καὶ πέμψαντες πρέσβεις οὐκ ἔπειθον τοὺς Μυτιληναίους τὴν τε ξυνοίκησιν καὶ τὴν παρασκευὴν διαλύειν, δείσαντες προκαταλαβεῖν ἐβούλωντο. 2. καὶ πέμπουσιν ἑξαπιναιῶς τεσσαράκοντα ναῦς, αἱ ἔτυχον περὶ Πελοπόννησον παρεσκευασμέναι πλεῖν· Κλειππίδης δὲ ὁ Δεινίου τρίτος αὐτὸς ἐστρατήγει. 3. ἐσηγγέλθη γὰρ αὐτοῖς ὡς εἶη Ἀπόλλωνος Μαλόεντος ἔξω τῆς πόλεως ἑορτή, ἐν ἣ πανδημεὶ Μυτιληναῖοι ἑορτάζουσι, καὶ ἐλπίδα εἶναι ἐπιειχθέντας ἐπιπεσεῖν

ἄγνω, καὶ ἦν μὲν ξυμβῆ ἡ πείρα, εἰ δὲ μή, Μυτιληναίοις εἰπεῖν ταῦς τε παραδοῦναι καὶ τεῖχη καθελεῖν, μὴ πειθομένων δὲ πολεμῖν.

4. καὶ αἱ μὲν τῆς ὄχροντο· τὰς δὲ τῶν Μυτιληναίων δέκα τριήρεις, αἱ ἔτιχον βοηθοὶ παρὰ σῆς κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικὸν παροῦσαι, κατέσχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐς φυλακὴν ἐποίησαντο.

5. τοῖς δὲ Μυτιληναίοις ἀνὴρ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηῶν διαβὰς ἐς Εὐβοίαν, καὶ περὶ ἐπὶ Γεραιστὸν ἐλθὼν, ὀλκάδος ἀναγομένης ἐπιτηχῶν, πλῶ χρησάμενος, καὶ τριταῖος ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηῶν ἐς Μυτιλήνην ἀσικόμενος, ἀγγέλλει τὸν ἐπίπλου.

6. οἱ δὲ οὔτε ἐς τὸν Μαλόεντα ἔξιθον, τί τε ἄλλα τῶν τειχῶν καὶ λιμένων περὶ τὰ ἡμιτέλεστα φραζάμενοι ἐσύλασσαν.

IV. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον καταπλεύσαντες ὡς ἑώρων, ἀπήγγειλαν μὲν οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὰ ἐπεσταλμένα, οὐκ ἔσακουόντων δὲ τῶν Μυτιληναίων ἐς πόλεμον καθίσταντο.

2. ἀπαρίσκειν δὲ οἱ Μυτιληναῖοι καὶ ἐξαιρήτης ἀνεγκασθέντες πολεμῖν, ἐκπλου μὲν τινα ἐποίησαντο τῶν νεῶν ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίᾳ ὀλίγον πρὸ τοῦ λιμένος, ἔπειτα καταδιωχθέντες ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀττικῶν νεῶν λόγους ἤδη προσέφερον τοῖς στρατηγοῖς, βουλόμενοι τὰς ταῦς τὸ παραυτίκα, εἰ δύναίτο, ὁμολογίᾳ τινι ἐπιεικῆ ἀποπέμψασθαι.

3. καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπεδέξαντο, καὶ αὐτοὶ φοβούμενοι μὴ οἶχ ἱκανοὶ ὡς Ἀέσβω πάση πολεμῖν.

4. καὶ ἀνακωχὴν ποιησάμενοι, πέμπουσιν ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας οἱ Μυτιληναῖοι τῶν τε διαβαλλόντων ἕνα, ᾧ μετέμελεν ἤδη, καὶ ἄλλους, εἴ πως πείσειαν τὰς ταῦς ἀπελθεῖν, ὡς σῶν οὐδὲν νεώτεριούντων.

5. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ἀποστέλλουσι καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαιμόνα πρέσβεις τριήρει, λαθόντες τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναυτικόν, οἱ ὄρμον ἐν τῇ Μαλιῆ πρὸς βορείαν τῆς πόλεως· οὐ γὰρ ἐπίστενον τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων προχωρήσειν.

6. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐς τὴν Λακεδαιμόνα ταλαιπώρως διὰ τοῦ πελάγους κομισθέντες αὐτοῖς ἔπρασσαν ὅπως τις βοήθεια ἦξει.

V. οἱ δ' ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηῶν πρέσβεις ὡς οὐδὲν ἦλθον πράξαντες, ἐς πόλεμον καθίσταντο οἱ Μυτιληναῖοι καὶ ἡ ἄλλη Αἰσβος πλὴν Μηθύμνης· οὗτοι δὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐβεβοηθήκεσαν καὶ Ἰμβριοὶ καὶ Λήμιοι καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὀλίγοι τινὲς ξυμμάχων.

2. καὶ ἔξοδον μὲν τινα πανδημῆ ἐποίησαντο οἱ Μυτιληναῖοι ἐπὶ τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατόπεδον, καὶ μάχη ἐγένετο, ἐν ἣ οὐκ ἔλασσαν ἔχοντες οἱ Μυτιληναῖοι οὔτε ἐπηλίσαντο οὔτε ἐπιστευσαν σφίσι αὐτοῖς, ἀλλ' ἀνεχώρησαν.

3. ἔπειτα οἱ μὲν ἠσύχαζον, ἐκ Πελο-

ποτήσου καὶ μετ' ἄλλης παρασκευῆς βουλόμενοι, εἰ προσγένιτό τι, κινδυνεύειν. 4. καὶ γὰρ αὐτοῖς Μελῆς Λίκων ἀφικνεῖται καὶ Ἑρμαιώνας Θηβαῖος, οἱ προαπεσιώλησαν μὲν τῆς ἀποστάσεως, φθάσαι δὲ οὐ δυνάμενοι τὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπίπλουν κρούει μετὰ τὴν μάχην ὕστερον ἐσπλέουσι τριήρει, καὶ παρήγουν πέμπειν τριήρη ἄλλην καὶ πρέσβεις μεθ' ἑαυτῶν· καὶ ἐκπέμπουσιν. VI. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι πολὺ ἐπιρῶσθέντες διὰ τὴν τῶν Μυτιληναίων ἰσχυρίαν ξυμμάχους τε προσεκάλουν, οἱ πολὺ θάσσον παρήσαν ὀρῶντες οὐδὲν ἰσχυρὸν ἀπὸ τῶν Λεσβίων, καὶ περιορισάμενοι τὸ πρὸς νότον τῆς πόλεως ἐτείχισαν στρατόπεδα δύο ἐκατέρωθεν τῆς πόλεως, καὶ τοὺς ἐφόρους ἐπ' ἀμφοτέροις τοῖς λιμέσιν ἐποιούντο. 2. καὶ τῆς μὲν θαλάσσης εἶργον μὴ χρῆσθαι τοὺς Μυτιληναίους, τῆς δὲ γῆς τῆς μὲν ἄλλης ἐκράτουν οἱ Μυτιληναῖοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι Λέσβιοι προσβεβηθηκότες ἤδη, τὸ δὲ περὶ τὰ στρατόπεδα οὐ πολὺ κατεῖχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ναύσταθμον δὲ μᾶλλον ἦν αὐτοῖς πλοίων καὶ ἀγορᾶς ἢ Μαλέα. καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ Μυτιλήνην οὕτως ἐπολεμεῖτο.

VII. Κατὰ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τοῦ θέρους τούτου Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ ἐς Πελοπόννησον ναῦς ἀπέστειλαν τριάκοντα καὶ Ἀσώπιον τὸν Φορμίωνος στρατηγόν, κελυσάντων Ἀκαρνανῶν τῶν Φορμίωνός τινα σφίσι πέμψαι ἢ υἱὸν ἢ ξυγγενῆ ἄρχοντα. 2. καὶ παραπλέουσαι αἱ νῆες τῆς Λακωνικῆς τὰ ἐπιθαλάσσια χωρία ἐπόρθησαν. 3. ἔπειτα τὰς μὲν πλείους ἀποπέμπει τῶν νεῶν πάλιν ἐπ' οἴκου ὁ Ἀσώπιος, αὐτὸς δ' ἔχων δώδεκα ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Νυῦπακτον, 4. καὶ ὕστερον Ἀκαρνανίας ἀναστήσας πανδημεί, στρατεύει ἐπ' Οἰνιάδας, καὶ ταῖς τε ναοὶ κατὰ τὸν Ἀγελῶν ἐπλευσε καὶ ὁ κατὰ γῆν στρατὸς ἐδήγον τὴν χώραν. 5. ὡς δ' οὐ προσεχώρουν, τὸν μὲν πεζὸν ἀφίησιν, αὐτὸς δὲ πλεύσας ἐς Λευκάδα, καὶ ἀπόβασιν ἐς Νήρικον ποιησάμενος, ἀναχωρῶν διαφθείρεται αὐτός τε καὶ τῆς στρατιᾶς τι μέρος ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν τε ξυμβοηθησάντων καὶ φρουρῶν τιων ὀλίγων. 6. καὶ ὕστερον ὑποσπόνδους τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀποπλεύσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι παρὰ τῶν Λευκαδίων ἐκομίσαντο.

VIII. Οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς πρώτης νεῶς ἐκπεμφθέντες Μυτιληναίων πρέσβεις, ὡς αὐτοῖς οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι εἶπον Ὀλυμπίαζε παρεῖναι, ὅπως καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ξίμμαχοι ἀκούσαντες βουλευσῶνται, ἀφικνοῦνται ἐς τὴν Ὀλυμπίαν· ἦν δὲ Ὀλυμπιάς ἢ Λωριεὺς Ρόδιος τὸ δευ-

τερον ἐνίκα. καὶ ἐπειδὴ μετὰ τὴν ἐορτὴν κατέστησαν ἐς λόγους, εἶπον τοιάδε.

ΙΧ. Τὸ μὲν καθεστὸς τοῖς Ἑλλήσι νόμιμον, ὃ ἄνδρες Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ ξύμμαχοι, ἴσμεν· τοὺς γὰρ ἀφισταμένους ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις καὶ ξυμμαχίαν τὴν πρὶν ἀπολείποντας οἱ δεξάμενοι καθ' ὅσον μὲν ὠφελοῦνται, ἐν ἡδονῇ ἔχουσι, νομίζοντες δὲ εἶναι προδότας τῶν πρὸ τοῦ φίλων χείρους ἡγοῦνται. 2. καὶ οὐκ ἄδικος αὕτη ἡ ἀξιῶσις ἐστίν, εἰ τύχοιεν πρὸς ἀλλήλους οἳ τε ἀφιστάμενοι καὶ ἀφ' ὧν διακρίνονται ἴσοι μὲν τῇ γνώμῃ ὄντες καὶ εὐνοίᾳ, ἀντίπαλοι δὲ τῇ παρασκευῇ καὶ δυνάμει, πρόφασίς τε ἐπιεικῆς μηδεμίᾳ ὑπάρχοι τῆς ἀποστάσεως· ὁ ἡμῖν καὶ Ἀθηναίοις οὐκ ἦν. μηδὲ τῶν χείρους δόξομεν εἶναι εἰ ἐν τῇ εἰρήνῃ τιμώμενοι ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἐν τοῖς δεινοῖς ἀφιστάμεθα. Χ. περὶ γὰρ τοῦ δικαίου καὶ ἀρετῆς πρῶτον, ἄλλως τε καὶ ξυμμαχίας δεόμενοι, τοὺς λόγους ποιησόμεθα, εἰδότες οὔτε φιλίαν ἰδιώταις βέβαιον γιγνομένην οὔτε κοινωνίαν πόλεσιν ἐς οὐδέν, εἰ μὴ μετ' ἀρετῆς δοκούσης ἐς ἀλλήλους γίγνοιτο καὶ τᾶλλα ὁμοιότροποι εἶεν· ἐν γὰρ τῷ διαλλάσσοντι τῆς γνώμης καὶ αἱ διαφοραὶ τῶν ἔργων καθίστανται. 2. ἡμῖν δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναίοις ξυμμαχία ἐγένετο πρῶτον ἀπολιπόντων μὲν ἡμῶν ἐκ τοῦ Μηδικοῦ πολέμου, παραμεινάντων δὲ ἐκείνων πρὸς τὰ ὑπόλοιπα τῶν ἔργων. 3. ξύμμαχοι μέντοι ἐγενόμεθα οὐκ ἐπὶ καταδουλώσει τῶν Ἑλλήνων Ἀθηναίοις, ἀλλ' ἐπ' ἐλευθερώσει ἀπὸ τοῦ Μήδου τοῖς Ἑλλήσι. 4. καὶ μέχρι μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ἡγοῦντο, προθύμως εἰπόμεθα· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐρωῶμεν αὐτοὺς τὴν μὲν τοῦ Μήδου ἔχθραν ἀνιέντας, τὴν δὲ τῶν ξυμμάχων δούλωσιν ἐπαγομένους, οὐκ ἀδεεῖς ἔτι ἦμεν. 5. ἀδύνατοι δὲ ὄντες καθ' ἐν γενόμενοι διὰ πολυψηφίαν ἀμύνασθαι οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐδουλώθησαν πλὴν ἡμῶν καὶ Χίων· 6. ἡμεῖς δὲ αὐτόνομοι δὴ ὄντες καὶ ἐλεύθεροι τῷ ὀνόματι ξυνεστρατεύσαμεν. καὶ πιστοὺς οὐκέτι εἶχομεν ἡγεμόνας Ἀθηναίους, παραδείγμασι τοῖς προγιγνομένοις χρώμενοι· οὐ γὰρ εἰκὸς ἦν αὐτοὺς, οὓς μὲν μεθ' ἡμῶν ἐνσπόνδους ἐποίησαντο, καταστρέψασθαι, τοὺς δὲ ὑπολοίπους, εἴποτε ἄρα ἐδυνήθησαν, μὴ δρᾶσαι τοῦτο. XI. καὶ εἰ μὲν αὐτόνομοι ἔτι ἦμεν ἅπαντες, βεβαιοτέροι ἂν ἡμῖν ἦσαν μηδὲν νεωτεριεῖν· ὑποχειρίους δὲ ἔχοντες τοὺς πλείους, ἡμῖν δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ὀμιλοῦντες, χαλεπώτερον εἰκότως ἐμελλον οἴσειν καὶ πρὸς τὸ πλεῖον ἤδη εἶκον τοῦ ἡμετέρου

ἔτι μόνου ἀντισυμμένου, ἄλλως τε καὶ ὅσῳ δυνατώτεροι αὐτοὶ αὐτῶν ἐγίνοντο καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐρημότεροι. τὸ δὲ ἀντίπαλον δέος μόνον πιστὸν ἐς ξυμμαχίαν· ὁ γὰρ παραβαίνειν τι βουλόμενος τῷ μὴ προέχων ἂν ἐπελθεῖν ἀποτρέπεται. 2. αὐτόνομοί τε ἐλείφθημεν οὐ δι' ἄλλο τι ἢ ὅσον αὐτοῖς ἐς τὴν ἀρχὴν εὐπρεπεία τε λόγου, καὶ γνώμης μᾶλλον ἐφόδῳ ἢ ἰσχύος τὰ πράγματα ἐφαίνετο καταληπτά. 3. ἅμα μὲν γὰρ μαρτυρίῳ ἐχρῶντο μὴ ἂν τοὺς γε ἰσοψήγους ἄκουσας, εἰ μὴ τι ἠδίκουν οἷς ἐπήεσαν, ξυστρατεύειν· ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ δὲ καὶ τὰ κράτιστα ἐπὶ τε τοὺς ὑπυδεστέρους πρώτους ξυνεπῆγον, καὶ τὰ τελευταῖα λιπόντες, τοῦ ἄλλου περιηρημέτου, ἀσθενέστερα ἐμελλον ἔξειν. ἢ εἰ δὲ ἀφ' ἡμῶν ἤρξαντο, ἐχόντων ἔτι τῶν πάντων αὐτῶν τε ἰσχὴν καὶ πρὸς ὅ,τι χρὴ σιῆσαι, οὐκ ἂν ὁμοίως ἐχειρώσαντο. 4. τό τε ναυτικὸν ἡμῶν παρῆχε τινα φόβον, μὴ ποτε καθ' ἐν γερόμενον, ἢ ὑμῖν ἢ ἄλλῳ τῷ προσθήμενον, κίνδυνον σφίσι παράσχη· 5. τὰ δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ θεραπείας τοῦ τε κοινοῦ αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν αἰεὶ προεστώτων περιεγιγόμεθα. οὐ μέντοι ἐπὶ πολὺ γ' ἂν ἔδοκοῦμεν δυνηθῆναι, εἰ μὴ ὁ πόλεμος ὅδε κατέστη, παριδείγμασι χρώμενοι τοῖς ἐς τοὺς ἄλλους. XII. τίς οὖν αὕτη ἢ φιλία ἐγίνετο ἢ ἔλευθερία πιστή, ἐν ἣ παρὰ γνώμην ἀλλήλους ὑπεδεχόμεθα, καὶ οἱ μὲν ἡμᾶς ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ δεδιότες ἐθεράπευον, ἡμεῖς δὲ ἐκείνους ἐν τῇ ἰσυχίᾳ τὸ αὐτὸ ἐποιοῦμεν· ὃ τε τοῖς ἄλλοις μάλιστα εὐνοια πίστιν βεβαιοῖ, ἡμῖν τοῦτο ὁ φόβος ἐχρῶν παρῆχε· δέει τε τὸ πλεον ἢ φιλία κατεχόμενοι ξύμμαχοι ἴμεν· καὶ ὁποτέρους θᾶσσον παράσχοι ἀσφάλεια θάρσος, οὗτοι πρότεροί τι καὶ παραβήσεσθαι ἐμελλον. 2. ὥστε εἴ τῳ δοκοῦμεν ἀδικεῖν προαποστάντες διὰ τὴν ἐκείνων μέλλησιν τῶν ἐς ἡμᾶς δεινῶν, αὐτοὶ οὐκ ἀνταναμείναντες σαφῶς εἶδέναι εἴ τι αὐτῶν ἔσται, οὐκ ὀρθῶς σκοπεῖ. 3. εἰ γὰρ δυνατοὶ ἴμεν ἐκ τοῦ ἴσου καὶ ἀντεπιβουλεύσαι καὶ ἀντιμελλῆσαι, τί ἔδει ἡμᾶς ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου ἐπ' ἐκείνοις εἶναι; ἐπ' ἐκείνοις δὲ ὄντος αἰεὶ τοῦ ἐπιχειρεῖν καὶ ἐφ' ἡμῖν εἶναι δεῖ τὸ προαμύνασθαι.

XIII. Τοιαύτας ἔχοντες προφάσεις καὶ αἰτίας, ὃ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ ξύμμαχοι, ἀπέστημεν, σαφεῖς μὲν τοῖς ἀκούουσι γινῶναι ὡς εἰκότως ἐδράσαμεν, ἱκανὰς δὲ ἡμᾶς ἐκφοβῆσαι καὶ πρὸς ἀσφάλειάν τινα τρέψαι, βουλομένους μὲν καὶ πάλαι, ὅτε ἔτι ἐν τῇ εἰρήνῃ ἐπέμψαμεν ὡς ὑμᾶς περὶ ἀποστάσεως, ὑμῶν δὲ οὐ προσ-

δεξαμένων κωλυθέντας· τῶν δὲ ἐπειδὴ Βοιωτοὶ προῦκαλέσαντο, εὐ-
 θὺς ὑπήκουσαμεν, καὶ ἐνομιζομεν ἀποστήσεσθαι διπλῆν ἀπόστασιν,
 ἀπὸ τε τῶν Ἑλλήνων μὴ ξὺν κακῶς ποιεῖν αὐτοὺς μετ' Ἀθηναίων,
 ἀλλὰ ξυγελενθεροῦν, ἀπὸ τε Ἀθηναίων μὴ αὐτοὶ διαφθαρεῖναι
 ὑπ' ἐκείνων ἐν ὑστέρω, ἀλλὰ προποῖησαι. 2. ἡ μὲντοι ἀπόστασις
 ἡμῶν θαῦσον γεγένηται καὶ ἀπαράσκευος· ἢ καὶ μᾶλλον χρὴ ξυμ-
 μάχους δεξαμένους ἡμᾶς διὰ ταχέων βοήθειαν ἀποστέλλειν, ἵνα
 φαινῆσθε ἀμύνοντές τε οἷς δεῖ καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τοὺς πολεμίους
 βλύπτοντες. 3. καιρὸς δὲ ὡς οὐπω πρότερον. νόσῳ τε γὰρ
 ἐφθάρηται Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ χρημάτων δαπάνῃ, νῆές τε αὐτοῖς αἰ μὲν
 περὶ τὴν ὑμετέραν εἰσὶν, αἰ δ' ἐφ' ἡμῖν τετάχεται, 4. ὥστε οὐκ
 εἰκὸς αὐτοὺς περιουσίαν νεῶν ἔχειν, ἢν ὑμεῖς ἐν τῷ θέρει τῷδε
 ναυσί τε καὶ πεζῷ ἅμα ἐπεσβάλητε τὸ δεύτερον· ἀλλ' ἢ ὑμᾶς
 οὐκ ἀμννοῦνται ἐπιπλέοντας ἢ ἀπ' ἀμφοτέρων ἀποχωρήσονται.
 5. νομίση τε μηδεὶς ἀλλοτρίας γῆς πέρι οἰκείον κίνδυνον ἔξειν. ᾧ
 γὰρ δοκεῖ μακρὰν ἀπεῖναι ἢ Λέσβος, τὴν ὠφέλειαν αὐτῷ ἐγγύθεν
 παρέξει. οὐ γὰρ ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ἔσται ὁ πόλεμος ὡς τις οἶεται,
 ἀλλὰ δι' ἢν ἢ Ἀττικῇ ὠφελεῖται. 6. ἔστι δὲ τῶν χρημάτων ἀπὸ
 τῶν ξυμμάχων ἢ πρόσσδος, καὶ ἔτι μείζων ἔσται, εἰ ἡμᾶς κατα-
 στρέψονται· οὔτε γὰρ ἀποστήσεται ἄλλος τὰ τε ἡμέτερα προσγε-
 νήσεται, πάθοιμὲν τ' ἂν δεινότερα ἢ οἱ πρὶν δουλεύοντες. 7. βοη-
 θησάντων δὲ ὑμῶν προθύμως πόλιν τε προσλήψεσθε ναυτικὸν
 ἔχουσαν μέγα, οὐπερ ὑμῖν μάλιστα προσδεῖ, καὶ Ἀθηναίους ῥῆσον
 καθαιρήσετε ὑφαιροῦντες αὐτῶν τοὺς ξυμμάχους· θρασύτερον
 γὰρ πᾶς τις προσχωρήσεται· τὴν τε αἰτίαν ἀποφεύξεσθε ἢν εἴχετε
 μὴ βοηθεῖν τοῖς ἀφισταμένοις. ἢν δ' ἐλεγεροῦντες φαινῆσθε, τὸ
 κράτος τοῦ πολέμου βεβαιότερον ἔξετε. XIV. αἰσχυθέντες οὖν
 τὰς τε τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐς ὑμᾶς ἐλπίδας καὶ Δία τὸν Ὀλύμπιον, ἐν
 οὐ τῷ ἱερῷ ἴσα καὶ ἰκέται ἐσμέν, ἐπαμύνατε Μυτιληναίοις ξύμμαχοι
 γενόμενοι, καὶ μὴ πρόησθε ἡμᾶς, ἴδιον μὲν τὸν κίνδυνον τῶν σωμα-
 τῶν παραβαλλομένους, κοινήν δὲ τὴν ἐκ τοῦ κατορθῶσαι ὠφέλειαν
 ἅπασι δώσοντας, ἔτι δὲ κοινοτέραν τὴν βλάβην, εἰ μὴ πεισθέντων
 ὑμῶν σφαλησόμεθα. 2. γίγνεσθε δὲ ἄνδρες οἴουσπερ ὑμᾶς οἶ τε
 Ἑλληνας ἀξιοῦσι, καὶ τὸ ἡμέτερον δέος βούλεται.

XV. Τοιαῦτα μὲν οἱ Μυτιληναῖοι εἶπον. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι
 καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐπειδὴ ἤκουσαν, προσδεξάμενοι τοὺς λόγους, ξυμ-

μάχους τε τούς Λεσβίους ἐποίησαντο, καὶ τὴν ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐσβολὴν τοῖς τε ξυμμάχοις παροῦσι κατὰ τάχος ἔσραζον ἵεσθαι ἐς τὸν ἰσθμὸν τοῖς δύο μέρεσιν ὡς ποιησόμενοι, καὶ αὐτοὶ πρῶτοι ἀφίκοντο, καὶ ὄλκους παρεσκεύαζον τῶν νεῶν ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ ὡς ὑπεροίσοντες ἐκ τῆς Κορίνθου ἐς τὴν πρὸς Ἀθήνας θάλασσαν καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῷ ἅμα ἐπιόντες. 2. καὶ οἱ μὲν προθύμως ταῦτα ἔπρασσον· οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι ξύμμαχοι βραδέως τε ξυτελέγοντο, καὶ ἐν καρποῦ ξυγκομιδῇ ἦσαν καὶ ἀρήρωστίᾳ τοῦ στρατεύειν.

XVI. Αἰσθόμενοι δὲ αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι διὰ κατάγνωσιν ἀσθενείας σφῶν παρασκευαζόμενοι, δηλώσαι βουλόμενοι ὅτι οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἐγνώκασιν, ἀλλ' οἰοῖ τε εἶσι μὴ κινούντες τὸ ἐπὶ Λέσβῳ ναυτικὸν καὶ τὸ ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου ἐπιὸν ῥαδίως ἀμύνεσθαι, ἐπλήρωσαν ναῦς ἑκατὸν, ἐσβάντες αὐτοὶ τε πλὴν ἰππέων καὶ πεντακοσιομεδίμων καὶ οἱ μέτοικοι, καὶ παρὰ τὸν ἰσθμὸν ἀναγαγόντες ἐπίδειξιν τε ἐποιούντο καὶ ἀποβάσεις τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἢ δοκοῦ αὐτοῖς. 2. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ὀρῶντες πολὺν τὸν παράλογον, τὰ τε ὑπὸ τῶν Λεσβίων ῥηθέντα ἠγοῦντο οὐκ ἀληθῆ, καὶ ἄπορα νομίζοντες, ὡς αὐτοῖς καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἅμα οὐ παρήσαν, καὶ ἠγγέλλοντο καὶ αἱ περὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον τριάκοντα νῆες τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὴν περιοικίδα αὐτῶν πορθοῦσαι, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου. 3. ὕστερον δὲ ναυτικὸν παρεσκεύαζον ὅτι πέμψουσιν ἐς τὴν Λέσβον, καὶ κατὰ πόλεις ἐπήγγελλον τεσσαριᾶκοντα νεῶν πλῆθος, καὶ ναύαρχον προσέταζαν Ἀλκίδαυ, ὃς ἔμελλεν ἐπιπλεύσεσθαι. 4. ἀνεχώρησαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ταῖς ἑκατὸν ναυσίν, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐκείνους εἶδον. XVII. καὶ κατὰ τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον ὃν αἱ νῆες ἐπλεον ἐν τοῖς πλείστοις δὴ νῆες ἅμ' αὐτοῖς ἐνεργοὶ κάλλει ἐγένοντο, παραπλήσια δὲ καὶ ἔτι πλείους ἀρχομένον τοῦ πολέμου. 2. τὴν τε γὰρ Ἀττικὴν καὶ Εὐβοίαν καὶ Σαλαμίνα ἑκατὸν ἐφύλασσον καὶ περὶ Πελοπόννησον ἕτεραι ἑκατὸν ἦσαν, χωρὶς δὲ αἱ περὶ Ποτιδαίαν καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις χωρίοις, ὥστε αἱ πᾶσαι ἅμα ἐγίνοντο ἐν ἐνὶ θέρει διακόσιαι καὶ πενήκοντα. 3. καὶ τὰ χρήματα τοῦτο μάλιστα ὑπανάλωσε μετὰ Ποτιδαίας. τὴν τε γὰρ Ποτιδαίαν δίδραχμοὶ ὀπλίται ἐφρούρουσαν, αὐτῷ γὰρ καὶ ὑπηρετῇ δραχμὴν ἐλάμβανε τῆς ἡμέρας, τρισχίλιοι μὲν οἱ πρῶτοι, ὧν οὐκ ἐλάσσους διεπολιόρχησαν, ἑξακόσιοι δὲ καὶ χίλιοι μετὰ Φορμίωνος, οἱ προαπῆλθον· νῆες τε αἱ πᾶσαι τὸν αὐτὸν μισθὸν ἔφερον. 4. τα μεν

ὄν χρήματα οὕτως ὑπαναλώθη τὸ πρῶτον, καὶ νῆες τοσαῦται δὴ πλείσται ἐπληρώθησαν.

XVIII. Μυτιληναῖοι δὲ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ὃν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι περὶ τὸν ἰσθμὸν ἦσαν, ἐπὶ Μήθυμναν, ὡς προδιδομένην, ἐστράτευσαν κατὰ γῆν, αὐτοὶ τε καὶ οἱ ἐπικουροὶ· καὶ προσβαλόντες τῇ πόλει, ἐπειδὴ οὐ προὐχώρει ἢ προσεδέχοτο, ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' Ἀντίσσης καὶ Πύρρας καὶ Ἐρέσσου, καὶ καταστησάμενοι τὰ ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι ταύταις βεβαιοτέρα, καὶ τεῖχῃ κρατύνατες διὰ τάχους ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἶκον. 2. ἐστράτευσαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Μηθυμναῖοι ἀναχωρητάντων αὐτῶν ἐπ' Ἀντίσσαν· καὶ ἐκβοηθείας τινὸς γενομένης πληγέντες ὑπὸ τε τῶν Ἀντισσαίων καὶ τῶν ἐπικούρων ἀπέθανόν τε πολλοὶ καὶ ἀνεχώρησαν οἱ λοιποὶ κατὰ τάχος. 3. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι πυρθανόμενοι ταῦτα, τοὺς τε Μυτιληναίους τῆς γῆς κρατοῦντας καὶ τοὺς σφετέρους στρατιώτας οὐχ ἰκανοὺς ὄντας εἶργειν, πέμπουσι περὶ τὸ φθινόπωρον ἤδη ἀρχόμενον Πάχητα τὸν Ἐπικούρου στρατηγόν, καὶ χιλίους ὀπλίτας ἑαυτῶν. 4. οἱ δὲ αὐτερέται πλεύσαντες τῶν νεῶν ἀφικνοῦνται καὶ περιτειχίζουσι Μυτιλήνῃ ἐν κύκλῳ ἀπλῶ τείχει· φρούρια δὲ ἔστιν οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν κριστερῶν ἐγκαταφυκόμηται. 5. καὶ ἡ μὲν Μυτιλήνῃ κατὰ κράτος ἤδη ἀμφοιτέρωθεν καὶ ἐκ γῆς καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης εἶργετο, καὶ ὁ χειμῶν ἤρχετο γίνεσθαι.

XIX. Προσδεόμενοι δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι χειμῶτων ἐς τὴν πολιορκίαν, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐσενεγκόντες τότε πρῶτον ἐσφορὰν διακόσιαι τάλαντα, ἐξέπεμψαν καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἀργυρολόγους ναῦς δώδεκα, καὶ Λυσικλέα, πέμπτον αὐτὸν στρατηγόν. 2. ὁ δὲ ἄλλα τε ἤργυρολόγει καὶ περιέπλει, καὶ τῆς Καρίας ἐκ Μυοῦντος ἀναβὰς διὰ τοῦ Μαιάνδρου πεδίου μέχρι τοῦ Σαιδίου λόφου, ἐπιθεμένων τῶν Καρῶν καὶ Ἀραιτῶν, αὐτὸς τε διασθείρεται, καὶ τῆς ἄλλης στρατιᾶς πολλοί.

XX. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος οἱ Ἰλαταιῆς, ἔτι γὰρ ἐπολιορκούντο ὑπὸ τῶν Ἡλοπονησιῶν καὶ Βοιωτῶν, εἰεὶδὴ τῶν τε σίφῳ ἐπιλιπόντι ἐπιέζοντο, καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηρῶν οὐδεμίᾳ ἐλπίς ἦν τιμωρίας, οὐδὲ ἄλλη σωτηρία ἐφαίνετο, ἐπιβουλευουσιν αὐτοὶ τε καὶ Ἀθηναίων οἱ ξυμπολιορκούμενοι πρῶτον μὲν πάντες ἐξελθεῖν καὶ ὑπερβῆναι τὰ τεῖχῃ τῶν πολεμίων, ἢ δύνανται βιάσασθαι, ἐσηγησαμένου τὴν πείραν αὐτοῖς Θεαινέτου τε τοῦ Τολμίδου ἀνδρὸς μάντεως καὶ Εὐτομπίδου τοῦ Δαιμάχου, ὃς καὶ ἐστρατήγει· 2. ἔπειτα

οὐ μὲν ἡμέσεις ἀπόκνησάν πως τὸν κίνδυνον, μέγαν ἠγησάμενοι, ἐς δὲ ἄνδρας διακοσίους καὶ εἴκοσι μάλιστα ἐνέμειναν τῇ ἐξόδῳ ἐθελονταὶ τρόπῳ τοιῷδε. 3. κλίμακας ἐποίησαντο ἴσας τῷ τείχει τῶν πολεμίων· ζυγμετρήσαντο δὲ ταῖς ἐπιβολαῖς τῶν πλίνθων, ἣ ἔτυχε πρὸς σφῶς οὐκ ἐξαηλιμμένον τὸ τεῖχος αὐτῶν. ἠριθμοῦντο δὲ πολλοὶ ἅμα τὰς ἐπιβολάς, καὶ ἔμελλον οἱ μὲν τινες ἀμαρτήσεσθαι, οἱ δὲ πλείους τεύξεσθαι τοῦ ἀληθοῦς λογισμοῦ, ἄλλως τε καὶ πολ- λάκις ἀριθμοῦντες, καὶ ἅμα οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχοντες, ἀλλὰ ῥαδίως καθο- ρωμένον ἐς ὃ ἐβούλοντο τοῦ τείχους. τὴν μὲν οὖν ζυμμέτρησιν τῶν κλιμάκων οὕτως ἔλαβον, ἐκ τοῦ πάχους τῆς πλίνθου εἰκάσαντες τὸ μέτρον. XXI. τὸ δὲ τεῖχος ἦν τῶν Πελοποννησίων τοιόνδε τῇ οἰκοδομίῃσι. εἶχε μὲν δύο τοὺς περιβόλους, πρὸς τε Πλαταιῶν καὶ εἴ τις ἐξώθεν ἀπ' Ἀθηναίων ἐπίοι, διεῖχον δὲ οἱ περιβόλοι ἑκκαίδεκα πόδας μάλιστα ἀπ' ἀλλήλων. 2. τὸ οὖν μεταξὺ τούτου, οἱ ἑκκαί- δεκα πόδες, τοῖς φύλαξιν οἰκίματα διανεμεμμένα ἠκοδόμητο, καὶ ἦν ζυγεῖν ὥστε ἐν φαίνεσθαι τεῖχος παχὺ ἐπάλλξεις ἔχον ἀμφοτέρω- θεν. 3. διὰ δέκα δὲ ἐπάλλξεων πύργοι ἦσαν μεγάλοι καὶ ἰσοπλατεῖς τῷ τείχει, διήκοντες ἐς τε τὸ ἔσω μέτωπον αὐτοῦ καὶ οἱ αὐτοὶ καὶ ἐς τὸ ἐξω, ὥστε πάροδον μὴ εἶναι παρὰ πύργον, ἀλλὰ δι' αὐτῶν μέ- σων διήεσαν. 4. τὰς οὖν νύκτας, ὁπότε χειμῶν εἶη νοτερός, τὰς μὲν ἐπάλλξεις ἀπέλειπον, ἐκ δὲ τῶν πύργων ὄντων δι' ὀλίγου καὶ ἄνωθεν στεγατῶν, τὴν φυλακὴν ἐποιοῦντο. τὸ μὲν οὖν τεῖχος ὧ περιεσφουροῦντο οἱ Πλαταιῆς τοιοῦτον ἦν. XXII. οἱ δ', ἐπειδὴ παρεσκευάστο αὐτοῖς, τηρήσαντες νύκτα χειμῆριον ὕδατι καὶ ἀνέμῳ καὶ ἅμα ἀσέλῃνον ἐξήεσαν· ἠγοῦντο δὲ οἵπερ καὶ τῆς πείρας αἰτίοι ἦσαν. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τὴν τάφρον διέβησαν ἢ περιεῖχεν αὐτούς, ἔπειτα προσέμιξαν τῷ τείχει τῶν πολεμίων λαθόντες τοὺς φύλακας, ἀγὰ τὸ σκοτεινὸν μὲν οὐ προϊδόντων αὐτῶν, ψόφῳ δὲ τῷ ἐκ τοῦ προσιεῖναι αὐτοὺς ἀντιπαταγοῦντος τοῦ ἀνέμου οὐ κατακουσάντων· 2. ἅμα δὲ καὶ διέχοντες πολὺ ἤεσαν, ὅπως τὰ ὄπλα μὴ κρουόμενα πρὸς ἀλλήλα αἰσθησιν παρέχοι. ἦσαν δὲ εὐσταλεῖς τε τῇ ὀπλίσει, καὶ τὸν ἀριστερὸν πόδα μόνον ὑποδεδεμένοι, ἀσφαλείας ἕνεκα τῆς πρὸς τὸν πηλόν. 3. κατὰ οὖν μεταπύργιον προσέμισγον πρὸς τὰς ἐπάλλξεις, εἰδότες ὅτι ἔρημοὶ εἰσι, πρῶτον μὲν οἱ τὰς κλίμακας φέ- ροντες καὶ προσέθεσαν· ἔπειτα ψιλοὶ δώδεκα ζὺν ξιφιδίῳ καὶ θώ- ρακι ἀνέβαινον, ὧν ἠγεῖτο Ἀμμέας ὁ Κοροῖβρον καὶ πρῶτος ἀνέβη.

μετὰ δὲ αὐτὸν οἱ ἐπόμενοι ἕξ ἐφ' ἐκάτερον τῶν πύργων ἀνέβαινον
 ἔπειτα ψιλοὶ ἄλλοι μετὰ τούτους ξὺν δορατίοις ἐχώρουν, οἷς ἔτεροι
 κατόπιν τὰς ἀσπίδας ἔφερον, ὅπως ἐκείνοι ῥῆσιν προσβαίνοιεν, καὶ
 ἐμελλον δώσειν ὅποτε πρὸς τοῖς πολεμίοις εἴησαν. 4. ὡς δὲ ἄνω
 πλείους ἐγένοντο, ἦσθοντο οἱ ἐκ τῶν πύργων φύλακες· κατέβαλε
 γὰρ τις τῶν Πλαταιῶν ἀντιλαμβανόμενος ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπάλξεων κεραι-
 μίδα, ἣ πεσοῦσα δοῦπον ἐποίησε. 5. καὶ αὐτίκα βοή ἦν, τὸ δὲ
 στρατόπεδον ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχος ὤρμησεν· οὐ γὰρ ἦδει ὁ, τι ἦν τὸ δειτὸν
 σκοτεινῆς νυκτὸς καὶ χειμῶνος ὄντος, καὶ ἅμα οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει τῶν
 Πλαταιῶν ὑπολειμμένοι ἐξελθόντες προσέβαλον τῷ τείχει τῶν
 Πελοποννησίων ἐκ τοῦμπαλις ἢ οἱ ἄνδρες αὐτῶν ὑπερέβαινον, ὅπως
 ἦμισα πρὸς αὐτοὺς τὸν νοῦν ἔχοιεν. 6. ἐθορυβοῦντο μὲν οὖν κατὰ
 χώραν μένοντες, βοηθεῖν δὲ οὐδεὶς ἐτόλμα ἐκ τῆς ἑαυτῶν φυλακῆς,
 ἀλλ' ἐν ἀπόρῃ ἦσαν εἰκίσαι τὸ γιγνόμενον. 7. καὶ οἱ τριακόσιοι
 αὐτῶν, οἷς ἐτέτακτο παραβοηθεῖν εἴ τι δεοί, ἐχώρουν ἔξω τοῦ τεί-
 χους πρὸς τὴν βοήν. φρυκτοὶ τε ἦροντο ἐς τὰς Θίβρας πολέμοι·
 παρανίσχον δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Πλαταιῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους
 φρυκτοὺς πολλοὺς, πρότερον παρεσκευασμένους ἐς αὐτὸ τοῦτο,
 ὅπως ἀσαφῆ τὰ σημεῖα τῆς φρυκτωρίας τοῖς πολεμίοις ἢ καὶ μὴ
 βοηθοῖεν, ἄλλο τι τομίζαντες τὸ γιγνόμενον εἶναι ἢ τὸ ὄν, πρὶν σφῶν
 οἱ ἄνδρες οἱ ἐξιόντες διαφύγοιεν καὶ τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς ἀντιλάβοιντο.
 XXIII. οἱ δ' ὑπερβαίνοντες τῶν Πλαταιῶν ἐν τούτῳ, ὡς οἱ πρῶ-
 τοι αὐτῶν ἀναβεβίκεσαν καὶ τοῦ πύργου ἐκατέρου τοὺς φύλακας δια-
 φθείραντες ἐκεκρατήκεσι, τὰς τε διόδους τῶν πύργων ἐνστάντες
 αὐτοὶ ἐφύλασσαν μηδένα δι' αὐτῶν ἐπιβοηθεῖν, καὶ κλίμακας προσ-
 θέντες ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους τοῖς πύργοις καὶ ἐπαναβιβάσαντες ἄνδρας
 πλείους, οἱ μὲν ἀπὸ τῶν πύργων τοὺς ἐπιβοηθούντας καὶ κάτωθεν
 καὶ ἄνωθεν εἶγον βάλλοντες, οἱ δ' ἐν τούτῳ, οἱ πλείους, πολλὰς
 προσθέντες κλίμακας ἅμα, καὶ τὰς ἐπάλξεις ἀπόσαντες, διὰ τοῦ
 μεταπηργίου ὑπερέβαινον. 2. ὁ δὲ διακομιζόμενος αἰεὶ ἴστατο ἐπὶ
 τοῦ χεῖλους τῆς τάφρου, καὶ ἐντεῦθεν ἐτίξενόν τε καὶ ἠκόντιζον, εἴ
 τις παραβοηθῶν παρὰ τὸ τεῖχος κωλυτῆς γίγνοιτο τῆς διαβάσεως.
 3. ἐπεὶ δὲ πάντες διεπεπεραίωοντο, οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν πύργων, χαλεπῶς οἱ
 τελευταῖοι, καταβαίνοντες ἐχώρουν ἐπὶ τὴν τάφρον, καὶ ἐν τούτῳ
 οἱ τριακόσιοι αὐτοῖς ἐπεφέροντο λαμπάδας ἔχοντες. 4. οἱ μὲν οὖν
 Πλαταιῆς ἐκείνους ἐώρων μᾶλλον ἐκ τοῦ σκότους, ἐστῶτες ἐπὶ τοῦ

χείλους τῆς τάφρου, καὶ ἐτόξευόν τε καὶ ἐσηκόντιζον ἐς τὰ γυμνα, αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐν τῷ ἀφανεῖ ὄντες ἦσσαν διὰ τὰς λαμπάδας καθεωρῶντο, β. ὥστε φθάνουσι τῶν Πλαταιῶν καὶ οἱ ὕστατοι διαβάντες τὴν τάφρον, χαλεπῶς δὲ καὶ βιαίως· κρύσταλλός τε γὰρ ἐπεπήγει οὐ βίβαιος ἐν αὐτῇ ὥστ' ἐπελθεῖν, ἀλλ' οἷος ἀπηλιώτου ἢ βορέου ὕδατώδης μᾶλλον, καὶ ἡ νύξ τοιοῦτω ἀνέμφ ὑπονευομένη πολὺ τὸ ἴδωρ ἐν αὐτῇ ἐπεποιήκει, ὃ μόλις ὑπερίχοντες ἐπεραιώθησαν. ἐγένετο δὲ καὶ ἡ διάφευξις αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον διὰ τοῦ χειμῶνος τὸ μέγεθος. XXIV. ὀρμήσαντες δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς τάφρου οἱ Πλαταιῆς, ἐχώρον ἀθρόοι τὴν ἐς Θίβας φέρουσαν ὁδόν, ἐν δεξιᾷ ἔχοντες τὸ τοῦ Ἀιδροκράτους ἡρώον, νομίζοντες ἥμιστα σφᾶς ταύτην αὐτοὺς ὑποτοπῆσαι τραπέσθαι τὴν ἐς τοὺς πολεμίους· καὶ ἅμα ἐώρων τοὺς Πελοποννησίους τὴν πρὸς Κιθαιρῶνα καὶ Δρυὸς κεφαλᾶς, τὴν ἐπ' Ἀθηνῶν φέρουσαν, μετὰ λαμπάδων διώκοντας. 2. καὶ ἐπὶ μὲν ἕξ ἢ ἐπτὰ σταδίους οἱ Πλαταιῆς τὴν ἐπὶ τῶν Θιβῶν ἐχώρησαν, ἐπειδ' ὑποστρέψαντες ἦσαν τὴν πρὸς τὸ ὄρος φέρουσαν ὁδόν, ἐς Ἐρύθρας καὶ Ἰοιάς, καὶ λαβόμενοι τῶν ὀρῶν διαφεύγουσιν ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, ἄνδρες δώδεκα καὶ διακόσιοι ἀπὸ πλειόνων· εἰσὶ γάρ τινες αὐτῶν οἱ ἀπειρίεποντο ἐς τὴν πόλιν πρὶν ὑπερβῆναι, εἰς δ' ἐπὶ τῇ ἕξω τάφρῳ τοξότης ἐλήφθη. 3. οἱ μὲν οὖν Πελοποννήσιοι κατὰ χώραν ἐγένοντο τῆς βοηθείας πανσάμενοι· οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Πλαταιῆς τῶν μὲν γεγενημένων εἰδότες οὐδέν, τῶν δὲ ἀποτραπομένων σφίσιιν ἀπαγγειλάντων ὡς οὐδεὶς περίεστι, κήρυκα ἐκπέμψαντες, ἐπεὶ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, ἐσπέδοντο ἀναίρεσιν τοῖς νεκροῖς, μαθόντες δὲ τὸ ἀληθές, ἐπαύσαντο. οἱ μὲν δὴ τῶν Πλαταιῶν ἄνδρες οὕτως ὑπερβάντες ἐσώθησαν.

XXV. Ἐκ δὲ τῆς Λακεδαιμόνος, τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος τελεωτῶντος, ἐκπέμπεται Σάλαιθος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἐς Μυτιλήνην τριήρει. καὶ πλεύσας ἐς Πύρραν, καὶ ἕξ αὐτῆς περὶ κατὰ χαράδραν τινά, ἣ ὑπερβατὸν ἦν τὸ περιτειχίσιμα, διαλαθὼν ἐσέρχεται ἐς τὴν Μυτιλήνην, καὶ ἔλεγε τοῖς προέδροις ὅτι ἐσβολή τε ἅμα ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἔσται, καὶ αἱ τεσσαράκοντα νῆες παρέσονταί ἄς ἔδει βοηθῆσαι αὐτοῖς, προαποπεμφθῆναι τε αὐτὸς τούτων ἕνεκα, καὶ ἅμα τῶν ἄλλων ἐπιμελησόμενος. 2. καὶ οἱ μὲν Μυτιληναῖοι ἐθάρσυνον τε, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἦσσαν εἶχον τὴν γνώμην ὥστε ξυμβαίνειν. ὃ

τε χειμῶν ἐτελεύτα οὗτος καὶ τέταρτον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε ὄν Θουκιδίδης ξυγγράψεν.

XXVI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι, ἐπειδὴ τὰς εἰς τὴν Μυτιλήνην, δύο καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ναῦς ἀπέστειλαν ἔχοντα Ἀλκίδα, ὃς ἦν αὐτοῖς ναύαρχος, προστάξαντες, αὐτοὶ εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐσέβαλον, ὅπως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀμφοτέρωθεν θορυβούμενοι, ἴσσον τὰς ναυσὶν εἰς τὴν Μυτιλήνην καταπλεύσαις ἐπιβοηθήσουσιν. 2. ἤγειτο δὲ τῆς ἐσβολῆς ταύτης Κλεομένης ὑπὲρ Πανσαρίου τοῦ Πλειστοάνακτος υἱός, βασιλέως ὄντος καὶ νεωτέρου ἔτι, πατὴρ δὲ ἀδελφὸς ὢν. 3. ἐδίωσαν δὲ τῆς Ἀττικῆς τὰ τε πρότερον τετμημένα [καὶ] εἴ τι ἰβηλαστήκει, καὶ ὅσα ἐν ταῖς πρὶν ἐσβολαῖς παρελέλειπτο· καὶ ἡ ἐσβολὴ αὕτη χαλεπωτάτη ἐγένετο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις μετὰ τὴν δευτέραν. 4. ἐπιμένοντες γὰρ αἰεὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Λέσβου τι πένσεσθαι τῶν νεῶν ἔργον, ὡς ἤδη πεπεραιωμένων, ἐπεξῆλθον τὰ πολλὰ τέμνοντες. ὡς δ' οὐδὲν ἀπέβαιεν αὐτοῖς ὢν προσεδέχοντο, καὶ ἐπελελοίπει ὁ σῖτος, ἀνεχώρησαν καὶ διελύθησαν κατὰ πόλεις.

XXVII. Οἱ δὲ Μυτιληναῖοι ἐν τούτῳ, ὡς αἴ τε νῆες αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἦγον ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἀλλὰ ἐνεχρόνιζον, καὶ ὁ σῖτος ἐπελελοίπει, ἀναγκάζονται ξυμβαίνειν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους διὰ τὰδε. 2. ὁ Σάλαιθος καὶ αὐτὸς οὐ προσδεχόμενος ἔτι τὰς ναῦς ὀπλίξει τὸν δῆμον, πρότερον ψιλὸν ὄντα, ὡς ἐπεξῖων τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. 3. οἱ δὲ ἐπειδὴ ἔλαβον ὄπλα, οὔτε ἠκροῶντο ἔτι τῶν ἀρχόντων, κατὰ ξυλλόγους τε γιγνόμενοι, ἢ τὸν σῖτον ἐκέλευον τοὺς δυνατοὺς φέρειν εἰς τὸ φανερόν, καὶ διανεμῆν ἅπασιν, ἢ αὐτοὶ ξυγχωρήσαντες πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἐκασαν παραδώσειν τὴν πόλιν.) XXVIII. γνόντες δὲ οἱ ἐν τοῖς πράγμασι οὐτ' ἀποκωλύσειν δυνατοὶ ὄντες, εἴ τ' ἀπομωθήσονται τῆς ξυμβάσεως, κινδυνεύοντες, ποιοῦνται κοινῇ ὁμολογίαν πρὸς τε Πάχητα καὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον, ὥστε Ἀθηναίοις μὲν ἐξεῖναι βουλευῆσαι περὶ Μυτιληναίων ὁποῖον ἂν τι βούλωνται καὶ τὴν στρατιάν εἰς τὴν πόλιν δέχεσθαι αὐτούς, πρεσβείαν δὲ ἀποστέλλειν εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας Μυτιληναίους περὶ ἑαυτῶν· ἐν ὅσῳ δ' ἂν πάλιν ἔλθωσι, Πάχητα μῆτε δεῖσαι Μυτιληναίων μηδένα, μῆτε ἀνδραποδίσαι, μῆτε ἀποκτεῖναι. ἢ μὲν ξύμβασις αὕτη ἐγένετο. 2. οἱ δὲ πρῶξαντες πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους μάλιστα τῶν Μυτιληναίων περιδεεῖς ὄντες, ὡς ἡ στρατιὰ ἐσῆλθεν, οὐκ ἠέσχοντο, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τοὺς

βωρ-ιὺς ὁμως καθίζουσι· Πάχης δ' ἀναστήσας αὐτοὺς ὥστε μὴ ἀδικησαι, κατατίθεται ἐς Τένεδον μέχρι οὐ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τι δόξη. 3. πέμψας δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἀντισσαν τριήρεις προσεκτίησατο καὶ τᾶλλα τὰ περὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον καθίστατο ἢ αὐτῷ ἐδόκει.

XXIX. Οἱ δ' ἐν ταῖς τεσσαράκοντα ναυοῖ Πελοποννήσιοι, οὓς εἶδει ἐν τάχει παραγενέσθαι, πλείοντες περὶ τε αὐτὴν τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἐνδιέτριψαν, καὶ κατὰ τὸν ἄλλον πλοῦν σχολαῖοι κομισθέντες, τοὺς μὲν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Ἀθηναίους λανθάνουσι, πρὶν δὴ τῇ Δήλῳ ἔσχον, προσμίζαντες δ' ἀπ' αὐτῆς τῇ Ἰκάρῳ καὶ Μυκόνῳ πυνθάνονται πρῶτον ὅτι ἡ Μυτιλήνη ἐάλωκε. 2. βουλόμενοι δὲ τὸ σαφὲς εἶδέναι κατέπλευσαν ἐς Ἐμβάτον τῆς Ἐρυθραίας· ἡμέραι δὲ μάλιστα ἦσαν τῇ Μυτιλήνῃ ἐαλωκυία ἐπὶ τὰ ὅτ' ἐς τὸ Ἐμβάτον κατέπλευσαν. πυνθόμενοι δὲ τὸ σαφὲς ἐβουλεύοντο ἐκ τῶν παρόντων· καὶ ἔλεξεν αὐτοῖς Τευτίαπλος ἀνὴρ Ἡλείος τάδε. XXX. Ἀλκίδα καὶ Πελοποννησίων ὅσοι πάρεσμεν ἄρχοντες τῆς στρατιᾶς, ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ πλεῖν ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ Μυτιλήνῃ πρὶν ἐκπύστους γενέσθαι ὥσπερ ἔχομεν. 2. κατὰ γὰρ τὸ εἶκος ἀνδρῶν νεωστὶ πόλιν ἐχόντων πολὺ τὸ ἀφύλακτον εὐρήσομεν, κατὰ μὲν θάλασσαν καὶ πᾶν, ἢ ἐκεῖνοί τε ἀνέλπιστοι ἐπιγενέσθαι ἂν τινα σφίσι πολέμιον, καὶ ἡμῶν ἢ ἀλκῆ τυγχάνει μάλιστα οὕσα· εἶκος δὲ καὶ τὸ πεζὸν αὐτῶν κατ' οἰκίας ἀμελέστερον ὡς κεκρατηκότων διεσπάρθαι. 3. εἰ οὖν προσπέσοιμεν ἄφρων τε καὶ νυκτός, ἐλπίζω μετὰ τῶν εἶδον, εἴ τις ἄρα ἡμῖν ἐστιν ὑπόλοιπος εὖνους, καταληγθῆναι ἂν τὰ πράγματα. καὶ μὴ ἀποκτίσωμεν τὸν κίνδυνον, νομίσαντες οὐκ ἄλλο τι εἶναι τὸ καιρὸν τοῦ πολέμου ἢ τὸ τοιοῦτον, ὃ εἴ τις στρατηγὸς ἐν τε αὐτῷ φηλιάσοιτο καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις ἐνορῶν ἐπιχειροίη, πλείστ' ἂν ὀρθοῖτο. XXXI. ὁ μὲν τοσαῦτα εἰπὼν οὐκ ἔπειθε τὸν Ἀλκίδα. ἄλλοι δὲ τινες τῶν ἀπ' Ἰωνίας φρυγᾶδων καὶ οἱ Λίβριοι ξυμπλέοντες παρήρουν, ἐπειδὴ τοῦτον τὸν κίνδυνον φοβεῖται, τῶν ἐν Ἰωνίᾳ πόλεων καταλαβεῖν τινα ἢ Κύμην τὴν Αἰολίδα, ὅπως ἐκ πόλεως ὁρμώμενοι τὴν Ἰωνίαν ἀποστήσωσιν. ἐλπίδα δ' εἶναι· οὐδεὶ γὰρ ἀκουσίως ἀγίχθαι· καὶ τὴν πρόσοδον ταύτην μεγίστην οὖσαν Ἀθηναίων ἦν ὑπέλωσι καὶ ἅμα ἦν ἐφορμῶσιν αὐτοῖς, διαπάνη σφίσι γίγνηται, πείσειν τε οἰεσθαι καὶ Πισσοῦθιην ὥστε ξυμπολεμεῖν. 2. ὁ δὲ οὐδὲ ταῦτα ἐνεδέχeto, ἀλλὰ τὸ πλείστον

τῆς γνώμης εἶχεν, ἐπειδὴ τῆς Μυτιλήνης ὑστερήκει, ὅτι τάχιστα τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ πάλιν προσμῖξαι.) (XXXII. ἄρας δὲ ἐκ τοῦ Ἐμβάτου παρέπλει· καὶ προσχῶν Μυονηῶν τῇ Τηρίων τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους οὓς κατὰ πλοῦν εἰλήθει ἀπέσφαξε τοὺς πολλούς. 2. καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἐφεσον καθορμισαμένου αὐτοῦ, Σαμίων τῶν ἐξ Ἀναίων ἀφικόμενοι πρέσβεις ἔλεγον οὐ καλῶς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐλευθεροῦν αὐτόν, εἰ ἄνδρας διέφθειρεν οὔτε χεῖρας ἀνταιρομένους οὔτε πολεμίους, Ἀθηναίων δὲ ὑπ' ἀνάγκης ξυμμάχους· εἴ τε μὴ παύσεται, ὀλίγους μὲν αὐτόν τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἐς φιλίαν προσάξεσθαι, πολὺ δὲ πλείους τῶν φίλων πολεμίους ἔξειν. 3. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἐπέισθη τε καὶ Χίων ἄνδρας ὅσους εἶχεν ἐτι ἀφήκε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τινάς· ὁρῶντες γὰρ τὰς ναῦς οἱ ἄνθρωποι οὐκ ἔφρευγον, ἀλλὰ προσεχώρουν μᾶλλον ὡς Ἀττικαῖς καὶ ἐλπίδα οὐδὲ τὴν ἐλαχίστην εἶχον, μὴ ποτε, Ἀθηναίων τῆς θαλάσσης κρατούντων, ταῦς Πελοποννησίων εἰς Ἰωνίαν παραβαλεῖν. XXXIII. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Ἐφέσου ὁ Ἀλκίδας ἔπλει κατὰ τάχος καὶ φρυγὴν ἐποιεῖτο· ὦφθη γὰρ ὑπὸ τῆς Σαλαμινίας καὶ Παράλου ἔτι περὶ Ἴκαρον ὁρμῶν, αἱ δ' ἀπ' Ἀθηῶν ἔτιχον πλείους, καὶ δεδιὼς τὴν δίωξιν ἔπλει διὰ τοῦ πελάγους ὡς γῆ ἐκούσιος οὐ σχήσων ἄλλη ἢ Πελοποννήσῳ. 2. τῷ δὲ Πάχητι καὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἦλθε μὲν καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἐρυθραίας ἀγγελία, ἀφικνεῖτο δὲ καὶ πανταχόθεν· ἀτειχίστου γὰρ οὔσης τῆς Ἰωνίας, μέγα τὸ δέος ἐγένετο, μὴ παραπλέοντες οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι, εἰ καὶ ὡς μὴ διενεοῦντο μένειν, πορθῶσιν ἅμα προσπίπτοντες τὰς πόλεις. αὐτάγγελοι δ' αὐτόν ἰδοῦσαι ἐν τῇ Ἰκάρῳ ἢ τε Πάραλος καὶ ἡ Σαλαμινία ἔφρασαν. 3. ὁ δὲ ὑπὸ σπουδῆς ἐποιεῖτο τὴν δίωξιν· καὶ μέχρι μὲν Πάτμου τῆς νήσου ἐπεδίωξεν, ὡς δ' οὐκέτι ἐν καταλήψει ἐγαίνετο, ἐπανεχώρει. κέρδος δὲ ἐνόμισεν, ἐπειδὴ οὐ μετεώροις περιέτνχεν, ὅτι οὐδαμοῦ ἐγκαταληφθεῖσαι ἠναγκάσθησαν στρατόπεδον ποιεῖσθαι, καὶ φυλακὴν σφίσι καὶ ἐφόρησιν παρασχεῖν. XXXIV. παραπλέον δὲ πάλιν ἔσχε καὶ ἐς Νότιον τὸ Κολοφωνίων, οὗ κατῴκητο Κολοφώνιοι, τῆς ἄνω πόλεως ἑαλωκυίας ὑπὸ Ἰταμῶνους καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων κατὰ στάσιν ἰδίαν ἐπαχθέντων· ἐάλω δὲ μάλιστα αὕτη ὅτε ἡ δευτέρᾳ Πελοποννησίων ἐσβολῇ ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐρίγνετο. 2. ἐν οὖν τῷ Νοτίῳ οἱ καταφυγόντες καὶ κατοικήσαντες αὐτόθι, αὐθις στασιάζαντες, οἱ μὲν, παρὰ Πισσοῦθρου ἐπικούρους Ἀρκάδων τε

καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐπαγόμενοι, ἐν διατειχίσματι εἶχον, καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς ἄνω πόλεως Κολοφωνίων οἱ μηδίσαντες ξυνεσέλθοντες ἐπολίτευον, οἱ δὲ ὑπεξελθόντες τούτους καὶ ὄντες φυγάδες τὸν Πάχητα ἐπάγονται. 3. ὁ δὲ προκαλεσάμενος ἐς λόγους Ἰππίαν τὸν ἐν τῷ διατειχίσματι Ἀρκάδων ἄρχοντα, ὥστε, ἦν μηδὲν ἀρέσκον λέγει, πάλιν αὐτὸν καταστήσειν ἐς τὸ τεῖχος σῶν καὶ ὑγιᾶ, ὁ μὲν ἐξήλθε παρ' αὐτόν, ὁ δ' ἐκείνον μὲν ἐν φυλακῇ ἀδέσμῳ εἶχεν, αὐτὸς δὲ προσβιῶν τῷ τειχίσματι ἐξαπιναιῶς καὶ οὐ προσδέχομένων αἰρεῖ, τοὺς τε Ἀρκάδας καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων ὅσοι ἐνήσαν διασφείρει· καὶ τὸν Ἰππίαν ὕστερον ἐσαγαγὼν ὥσπερ ἐσπέισατο, ἐπειδὴ ἔνδον ἦν, ξυλλαμβάνει καὶ κατατοξεύει. 4. Κολοφωνίους δὲ Νότιον παραδίδωσι, πλὴν τῶν μηδισάντων. καὶ ὕστερον Ἀθηναῖοι οἰκιστὰς πέμψαντες κατὰ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν νόμους κατόκησαν τὸ Νότιον, ξυναγαγόντες πάντας ἐκ τῶν πόλεων εἴ ποῦ τις ἦν Κολοφωνίων.

XXXV. Ὁ δὲ Πάχης ἀφικόμενος ἐς τὴν Μυτιλήνην τὴν τε Πύρραν καὶ Ἐρεσον παρεστήσατο, καὶ Σάλαιθον λαβὼν ἐν τῇ πόλει τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον κεκρυμμένον, ἀποπέμπει ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Τενίδου Μυτιληναίων ἄνδρας ἅμα οὖς κατέθετο, καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος αὐτῷ αἴτιος ἐδόκει εἶναι τῆς ἀποστάσεως· ἀποπέμπει δὲ καὶ τῆς στρατιᾶς τὸ πλεόν. 2. τοῖς δὲ λοιποῖς ὑπομένων καθίστατο τὰ περὶ τὴν Μυτιλήνην καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Λέσβον ἢ αὐτῷ ἐδόκει. XXXVI. ἀφικόμετων δὲ τῶν ἀνδρῶν καὶ τοῦ Σαλαίθου, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν μὲν Σάλαιθον εὐθύς ἀπέκτειναν, ἔστιν ἂν παρεχόμενον, τὰ τ' ἄλλα καὶ ἀπὸ Πλαταιῶν, ἔτι γὰρ ἐπολιορκούντο, ἀπάξειν Πελοποννησίους· 2. περὶ δὲ τῶν ἀνδρῶν γνώμας ἐποιούντο, καὶ ὑπὸ ὀργῆς ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς οὐ τοὺς παρόντας μόνον ἀποκτείνειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἅπαντας Μυτιληναίους ὅσοι ἤβῳσι, παῖδας δὲ καὶ γυναικῶν ἀνδραποδίσαι, ἐπικαλοῦντες τὴν τε ἄλλην ἀπόστασιν ὅτι οὐκ ἀρχόμενοι, ὥσπερ οἱ ἄλλοι, ἐποίησαντο, καὶ προσξυνεβάλετο οὐκ ἐλάχιστον τῆς ὀργῆς αἱ Πελοποννησίων τῆς ἐς Ἰωρίαν ἐκείνοις βοηθοὶ τολμήσασαι παρακινδυνεῦσαι· οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ βραχείας διατοίας ἐδόκουν τὴν ἀπόστασιν ποιήσασθαι. 3. πέμπουσιν οὖν τριήρη ὡς Πάχητα ἄγγελον τῶν δεδογμένων, κατὰ τάχος κελύοντες διαχρήσασθαι Μυτιληναίους. 4. καὶ τῇ ὑστεραῖα μετάνοιά τις εὐθύς ἦν αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἀναλογισμὸς ὡμὸν τὸ βούλευμα καὶ μέγα ἐγνωσθαι

πόλιν ὅλην διαφθεῖραι μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ τοὺς αἰτίους. 5. ὡς δ' ἤσθον το τοῦτο τῶν Μυτιληναίων οἱ παρόντες πρέσβεις, καὶ οἱ αὐτοῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ξυμπράσσοντες, παρεσκεύασαν τοὺς ἐν τέλει ὥστε αὐθις γνώμας προθεῖναι· καὶ ἔπεισαν ῥᾶον, διότι καὶ ἐκείνοις ἐνδηλον ἦν βουλόμενον τὸ πλεόν τῶν πολιτῶν αὐθις τινὰς σφίσις ἀποδοῦναι βουλείσασθαι. 6. καταστάσης δ' εὐθύς ἐκκλησίας ἄλλαι τε γνώμαι ἀφ' ἐκίστων ἐλέγοντο καὶ Κλέων ὁ Κλειαινέτου, ὅσπερ καὶ τὴν προτέραν ἐνεγκίκει ὥστε ἀποκτεῖναι, ὧν καὶ ἐς τὰ ἄλλα βιαιότατος τῶν πολιτῶν, τῷ τε δήμῳ πυρὰ πολὺ ἐν τῷ τότε πιθανώτατος, παρελθὼν αὐθις ἔλεγε τοιαῦδε.

XXXVII. Πολλῆς μὲν ἤδη ἔγωγε καὶ ἄλλοτε ἔγνων δημοκρατίαν ὅτι ἀδύνατόν ἐστιν ἐτέρων ἄρχειν, μάλιστα δ' ἐν τῇ τῶν ὑμετέρῃ περὶ Μυτιληναίων μεταμελεία. 2. διὰ γὰρ τὸ καθ' ἡμέραν ἀδεὲς καὶ ἀνεπιβούλευτον πρὸς ἀλλήλους καὶ ἐς τοὺς ξυμμάχους τὸ αὐτὸ ἔχετε, καὶ ὅτι ἂν ἡ λόγῳ πεισθέντες ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἀμάρτυτε ἢ οἴκτῳ ἐνδῶτε, οὐκ ἐπικινδύνως ἰγείσθε ἐς ὑμᾶς καὶ οὐκ ἐς τὴν τῶν ξυμμάχων χάριν μαλακίζεσθαι, οὐ σκοποῦντες ὅτι τυραντίδα ἔχετε τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ πρὸς ἐπιβουλεύοντας αὐτοὺς καὶ ἄκοντας ἀρχομένους, οἳ οὐκ ἐξ ὧν ἂν χαρίζησθε βλαπτόμενοι αὐτοὶ ἀκροῶνται ἱμῶν, ἀλλ' ἐξ ὧν ἂν ἰσχύι μᾶλλον ἢ τῇ ἐκείτων εὐνοίᾳ περιγένησθε. 3. πάντων δὲ δεινότατον εἰ βέβαιον ἡμῖν μηδὲν καθεστίζει ὧν ἂν δόξῃ πέρι, μηδὲ γνωσόμεθα ὅτι χεῖροσι νόμοις ἀκινήτοις χρωμένη πόλις κρείσσω ἐστὶν ἢ καλῶς ἔχουσιν ἀκίροισ, ἀμαθία τε μετὰ σωφροσύνης ὠφελιμώτερον ἢ δεξιότης μετὰ ἀκολασίας, οἳ τε θανλώτεροι τῶν ἀνθρώπων πρὸς τοὺς ξυνετωτέρους ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖον ἄμεινον οἰκοῦσι τὰς πόλεις. 4. οἳ μὲν γὰρ τῶν τε νόμων σοφώτεροι βούλονται φαινέσθαι τῶν τε αἰεὶ λεγομένων ἐς τὸ κοινὸν περιγίγνεσθαι, ὡς ἐν ἄλλοις μείζοσιν οὐκ ἂν δηλώσαντες τὴν γνώμην, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου τὰ πολλὰ σφάλλουσι τὰς πόλεις· οἳ δ' ἀπιστοῦντες τῇ ἑαυτῶν ξυνέσει ἀμαθέστεροι μὲν τῶν νόμων ἀξιούσιν εἶναι, ἀδυνατώτεροι δὲ τοῦ καλῶς εἰπόντος μέμψασθαι λόγοι, κριταὶ δὲ ὄντες ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου μᾶλλον ἢ ἀγωνισταὶ ὀρθοῦνται τὰ πλείω. 5. ὡς οὖν χρὴ καὶ ἡμᾶς ποιοῦντας μή, δεινότητι καὶ ξυνέσεως ἀγῶνι ἐπαιρομένους, πικρὰ δόξαν τῷ ὑμετέρῳ πλήθει παραινεῖν. XXXVIII. ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν ὁ αὐτός εἰμι τῇ γνώμῃ καὶ θαυμάζω μὲν τῶν προθέντων αὐθις περὶ Μυτιληναίων λέγειν, καὶ χρόνον διατρι-

βῆν ἐμποησάντων, ὃ ἐστὶ πρὸς τῶν ἰδικοκίτων μᾶλλον· ὁ γὰρ παθὼν τῷ δρᾶσαντι ἀμβλυτέρα τῇ ὀργῇ ἐπεξέρχεται, ἀμύνασθαι δὲ τῷ παθεῖν ὅτι ἐγγυτέρω κείμενον, ἀντίπαλον ὄν, μάλιστα τὴν τιμωρίαν ἀναλαμβάνει· θαναμάζω δὲ καὶ ὅστις ἐστὶ ὁ ἀντερῶν, καὶ ἀξιῶσων ἀποφαίνειν, τὰς μὲν Μυτιληναίων ἀδικίας ἡμῖν ὠφελίμους οὖσας, τὰς δ' ἡμετέρας ξυμφορὰς τοῖς ξυμμάχοις βλάβας καθισταμένας. 2. καὶ δῆλον ὅτι ἢ τῷ λέγειν πιστεύσας τὸ πάνυ δοκοῦν ἀνταποφῆναι ὡς οὐκ ἐγνωσται ἀγωνίσαιτ' ἄν, ἢ κέρδει ἐπαιρόμενος τὸ εὐπρεπὲς τοῦ λόγου ἐκπονήσας παράγειν πειράσεται. 3. ἢ δὲ πόλις ἐκ τῶν τοιωῶνδε ἀγῶνων τὰ μὲν ἄθλα ἐτέροις δίδωσιν, αὐτὴ δὲ τοὺς κινδύνους ἀναφέρει. 4. αἴτιοι δ' ἡμεῖς κακῶς ἀγωνοθετοῦντες, οἵτινες εἰθότα θεαταὶ μὲν τῶν λόγων γίγνεσθαι, ἀκροαταὶ δὲ τῶν ἔργων, τὰ μὲν μέλλοντα ἔργα ἀπὸ τῶν εὐ εἰπόντων σκοποῦντες ὡς δυνατὰ γίγνεσθαι, τὰ δὲ πεπραγμένα ἤδη, οὐ τὸ δρασθὲν πιστότερον ὄψει λαβόντες ἢ τὸ ἀκουσθέν, ἀπὸ τῶν λόγῳ καλῶς ἐπιτιμησάντων· 5. καὶ μετὰ καινότητος μὲν λόγον ἀπατᾶσθαι ἄριστοι, μετὰ δεδοκιμασμένου δὲ μὴ ξυνέπεσθαι ἐθέλειν· δοῦλοι ὄντες τῶν ἀεὶ ἀτόπων, ὑπερόπται δὲ τῶν εἰωθότων· 6. καὶ μάλιστα μὲν αὐτὸς εἰπεῖν ἕκαστος βουλόμενος δύνασθαι, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἀνταγωνιζόμενοι τοῖς τοιαῦτα λέγουσι μὴ ὕστεροι ἀκολουθῆσαι δοκεῖν τῇ γνώμῃ, ὃςέως δέ τι λέγοντος προεπαίνεσαι, καὶ προμισθῆσθαι τε πρόθυμοι εἶναι τὰ λεγόμενα, καὶ προνοῆσαι βραδεῖς τὰ ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀποβησόμενα· 7. ζητοῦντές τε ἄλλο τι, ὡς εἰπεῖν, ἢ ἐν οἷς ζῶμεν, φρονοῦντες δὲ οὐδὲ περὶ τῶν παρόντων ἰκανῶς· ἀπλῶς τε ἀκαῶς ἡδονῇ ἡσώμενοι καὶ συριστῶν θεαταῖς εὐκότες καθημένοις μᾶλλον ἢ περὶ πόλεως βουλευομένοις.

XXXIX. ὣν ἐγὼ πειρώμενος ἀποτρέπειν ἡμᾶς ἀποφαίνω Μυτιληναίους μάλιστα δὴ μίαν πόλιν ἰδικηκίτας ἡμᾶς. 2. ἐγὼ γάρ, οἵτινες μὲν μὴ δυνατοὶ φέρειν τὴν ἡμετέραν ἀρχὴν ἢ οἵτινες ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἀναγκασθέντες ἀπέστησαν, ξυγγνώμην ἔχω· νῆσον δὲ οἵτινες ἔχοντες μετὰ τειχῶν καὶ κατὰ θύλασσαν μόνον φοβούμενοι τοὺς ἡμετέρους πολεμίους, ἐν ᾧ καὶ αὐτοὶ τριήρων παρασκευῇ οὐκ ἄφρακτοι ἦσαν πρὸς αὐτούς, αὐτόνομοί τε οἰκοῦντες καὶ τιμώμενοι ἐς τὰ πρῶτα ὑφ' ἡμῶν τοιαῦτα εἰργάσαντο, τί ἄλλο οὗτοι ἢ ἐπιβούλεσίαν τε καὶ ἐπαρέστησαν μᾶλλον ἢ ἀπέστησαν, ἀπόστασις μὲν γε τῶν βίαιόν τι πασχόντων ἐστίν, ἐξητησάν τε μετὰ

τῶν πολεμιωτάτων ἡμῶς στάντες διαφθεῖραι; καίτοι δεινότερόν ἐστιν ἢ εἰ καθ' αὐτοὺς δύναιμι κτώμενοι ἀντεπολέμησαν. 3. παρὰδειγμα δὲ αὐτοῖς οὔτε αἱ τῶν πύλας ξυμφοραὶ ἐγένοντο ὅσοι ἀπροστάντες ἴδῃ ἡμῶν ἐχειρώθησαν, οὔτε ἡ παρούσα εὐδαιμονία παρέσχεν ὄκνον μὴ ἐλθεῖν εἰς τὰ δεινά· γενόμενοι δὲ πρὸς τὸ μέλλον θρασεῖς καὶ ἐλπίσαντες μακρότερα μὲν τῆς δυνάμεως, ἐλάσσω δὲ τῆς βουλήσεως, πόλεμον ἤραυτο, ἰσχὺν ἀξιώσαντες τοῦ δικαίου προθεῖναι· ἐν ᾧ γὰρ ᾤψήθησαν περιέσεσθαι, ἐπέθεντο ἡμῖν οὐκ ἀδικούμενοι. 4. εἶωθε δὲ τῶν πόλεων αἷς ἂν μάλιστα καὶ δι' ἐλαχίστου ἀπροσδόκητος εὐπραξία ἔλθῃ, εἰς ἕβριν τρέπειν· τὰ δὲ πολλὰ κατὰ λόγον τοῖς ἀνθρώποις εὐτυχοῦντα ἀσφαλέστερα ἢ παρὰ δόξαν· καὶ κακοπραγίαν, ὡς εἰπεῖν, ῥῆσον ἀπωθοῦνται ἢ εὐδαιμονίαν διασώζονται. 5. χρῆν δὲ Μυτιληναίους καὶ πάλαι μηδὲν διαφέροντας τῶν ἄλλων ὑφ' ἡμῶν τετιμῆσθαι, καὶ οὐκ ἂν εἰς τόδε ἐξύβρισαν· πέφυκε γὰρ καὶ ἄλλως ἀνθρώπος τὸ μὲν θεραπεῦον ὑπερφρονεῖν, τὸ δὲ μὴ ὑπέικον θαναμίζειν. κολασθήτωσαν δὲ καὶ νῦν ἀξίως τῆς ἀδικίας, καὶ μὴ τοῖς μὲν ὀλίγοις ἢ αἰτία προστεθῆ, τὸν δὲ δῆμον ἀπολύσῃτε. 6. πάντες γὰρ ἡμῖν γε ὁμοίως ἐπέθεντο, οἷς γ' ἐξῆν ὡς ἡμῶς τρεπομένοις νῦν πάλιν ἐν τῇ πόλει εἶναι. ἀλλὰ τὸν μετὰ τῶν ὀλίγων κίνδυνον ἡγησάμενοι βεβαιότερον ξυναπέστησαν. 7. τῶν τε ξυμμάχων, σκέψασθε, εἰ τοῖς τε ἀναγκασθεῖσιν ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων καὶ τοῖς ἐκοῦσιν ἀποστῶσι τὰς αὐτάς ζημίαις προσθήσετε, τίνα οἴεσθε ὄντινα οὐ βραχεία προφάσει ἀποστήσεσθαι, ὅταν ἡ κατορθώσαντι ἐλευθέρωσις ἢ ἡ σφαλέντι μηδὲν παθεῖν ἀνῆκεστον; 8. ἡμῖν δὲ πρὸς ἐκάστην πόλιν ἀποκεκινδυνεύεται τὰ τε χρήματα καὶ αἱ ψυχαί. καὶ τεχόντες μὲν πόλιν ἐφθαρημένην παραλαβόντες τῆς ἔπειτα προσόδου, δι' ἣν ἰσχύομεν, τὸ λοιπὸν στερίσεσθε, σφαλέντες δὲ πολεμίους πρὸς τοῖς ὑπάρχουσιν ἔξομεν· καὶ ὃν χρόνον τοῖς νῦν καθεστηκόσι δεῖ ἐχθροῖς ἀνθίστασθαι, τοῖς οἰκείοις ξυμμάχοις πολεμήσομεν. XL. οὔκον δεῖ προθεῖναι ἐλπίδα οὔτε λόγῳ πιστὴν οὔτε χρήμασις ὠνητήν, ὡς ξυγγνώμῃ ἁμαρτεῖν ἀνθρωπίνως λήψονται. ἄκορτες μὲν γὰρ οὐκ ἔβλαψαν, εἰδότες δὲ ἐπεβούλευσαν· ξύγγνωμον δ' ἐστὶ τὸ ἀκούσιον. 2. ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν καὶ τότε πρῶτον καὶ νῦν διαμάχομαι μὴ μεταγνώμαι ὑμᾶς τὰ πιροδεδογμένα, μηδὲ τρισὶ τοῖς ἀξυμφορωτάτοις τῇ ἀρχῇ, οἴκτῳ καὶ ἡδονῇ λόγων καὶ ἐπιεικείᾳ, ἁμαρτάνειν. 3. ἔλεός τε γὰρ

πρὸς τοὺς ὁμοίους δίκαιος ἀντιδίδοσθαι, καὶ μὴ πρὸς τοὺς οὐτ' ἀντοικτιοῦντας ἐξ ἀνάγκης τε καθεστῶτας ἀεὶ πολεμίους· οἳ τε τέρποντες λόγῳ ῥήτορες ἔξουσιν καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις ἐλάσσοσιν ἀγῶνα, καὶ μὴ ἐν ᾧ ἢ μὲν πόλις βραχεία ἡσθεῖσα μεγάλη ζημιώσεται, αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐκ τοῦ εὖ εἰπεῖν τὸ παθεῖν εὖ ἀντιλήφονται· καὶ ἡ ἐπιείκεια πρὸς τοὺς μέλλοντας ἐπιτηδεῖους καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἔσεσθαι μᾶλλον δίδοται ἢ πρὸς τοὺς ὁμοίους τε, καὶ οὐδὲν ἴσσον πολεμίους ὑπολειπομένους. 4. ἐν δὲ ξυνελῶν λέγω, πειθόμενοι μὲν ἐμοὶ τὰ τε δίκαια ἐς Μυτιληναίους καὶ τὰ ξύμφορα ἅμα ποιήσετε, ἄλλως δὲ γνόττες τοῖς μὲν οὐ χαριεῖσθε, ὑμᾶς δὲ αὐτοὺς μᾶλλον δικαιοῦσεσθε. εἰ γὰρ οὐτοὶ ὀρθῶς ἀπέστησαν, ὑμεῖς ἂν οὐ χρεῶν ἄρχοιτε. εἰ δὲ δὴ καὶ οὐ προσῆκον ὅμως ἀξιούτε τοῦτο δρᾶν, παρὰ τὸ εἶκός τρι καὶ τούσδε ξυμφόρως δεῖ κολάζεσθαι, ἢ παύεσθαι τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἀκιδύνου ἀνδραγαθίζεσθαι. 5. τῇ τε αὐτῇ ζημίᾳ ἀξιῶσατε ἀμύνασθαι, καὶ μὴ ἀναλγητότεροι οἱ διαφεύγοντες τῶν ἐπιβουλευσάντων φανῆναι, ἐνθυμηθέντες, ἃ εἶκός ἦν αὐτοὺς ποιῆσαι κρατήσαντας ἡμῶν, ἄλλως τε καὶ προὔπαρξαντας ἀδικίας. 6. μάλιστα δὲ οἱ μὴ ξὺν προφάσει τινὰ κακῶς ποιοῦντες ἐπεξέρχονται καὶ διόλλυνται, τὸν κίνδυνον ὑφορώμενοι τοῦ ὑπολειπομένου ἐχθροῦ. ὁ γὰρ μὴ ξὺν ἀνάγκῃ τι παθὼν χαλεπώτερος διαφυγὼν τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ἰσῆς ἐχθροῦ. 7. μὴ οὖν προδοῖται γένησθε ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, γενόμενοι δ' ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τῇ γνώμῃ τοῦ πάσχειν καὶ ὡς πρὸ παντὸς ἂν ἐτιμήσασθε αὐτοὺς χειρώσασθαι, νῦν ἀνταπόδοτε μὴ μαλακισθέντες πρὸς τὸ παρὸν ἀντίκα μηδὲ τοῦ ἐπικρεμασθέντος ποτὲ δεινοῦ ἀμνημονοῦντες. 8. κολίσατε δὲ ἀξίως τούτους τε καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμάχοις παράδειγμα σαφές καταστήσατε, ὃς ἂν ἀφιστήτῃ, θανάτῳ ζημιωσόμενον. τότε γὰρ ἦν γνῶσιν, ἴσσον τῶν πολεμίων ἀμελήσαντες τοῖς ὑμετέροις αὐτῶν μαχεῖσθε ξυμμάχοις.

XLII. Τοιαῦτα μὲν ὁ Κλέων εἶπε. μετὰ δ' αὐτὸν Διόδωτος ὁ Εὐκράτους, ὅσπερ καὶ ἐν τῇ προτέρᾳ ἐκκλησίᾳ ἀντέλεγε μάλιστα μὴ ἀποκτεῖναι Μυτιληναίους, παρελθὼν καὶ τότε ἔλεγε τοιαῦδε.

XLII. Οὔτε τοὺς προθέντας τὴν διαγνώμην αὐθις περὶ Μυτιληναίων αἰτιῶμαι, οὔτε τοὺς μεμφομένους μὴ πολλάκις περὶ τῶν μεγίστων βουλευέσθαι ἐπαιῶ, νομίζω δὲ δύο τὰ ἐναντιώτατα εὐβουλία εἶναι, τάχος τε καὶ ὀργήν, ὧν τὸ μὲν μετὰ ἀνοίας φιλεῖ γίγνε-

σθαι, τὸ δὲ μετὰ ἀπαιδευσίας καὶ βραχύτητος γνώμης. 2. τοὺς τε λόγους ὅστις διαμάχεται μὴ διδασκάλους τῶν πραγμάτων γίνεσθαι, ἢ ἀξύνετός ἐστιν ἢ ἰδίᾳ τι αὐτῷ διαφέρει ἀξύνετος μὲν, εἰ ἄλλῳ τινὶ ἡγεῖται περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος δυνατὸν εἶναι καὶ μὴ ἐμφανοῦς φράσαι, διαφέρει δ' αὐτῷ, εἰ βουλόμενός τι αἰσχρὸν πείσαι εὐ μὲν εἰπεῖν οὐκ ἂν ἡγεῖται περὶ τοῦ μὴ καλοῦ δύνασθαι, εὐ δὲ διαβαλὼν ἐκπλήξαι ἂν τοὺς τε ἀντεροῦντας καὶ τοὺς ἀκουσομένους. 3. χαλεπώτατοι δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐπὶ χρήμασι προσκατηγοροῦντες ἐπίδειξιν τινα. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἀμαθίαν κατηγιῶντο, ὁ μὴ πείσας ἀξύνετώτερος ἂν δόξας εἶναι ἢ ἀδικώτερος ἀπεχώρει. ἀδικίας δ' ἐπιφερομένης πείσας τε ὑποπτος γίγνεται, καὶ μὴ τυχὼν μετὰ ἀξυνεσίας καὶ ἄδικος. 4. ἢ τε πόλις οὐκ ὠφελεῖται ἐν τῷ τοιῷδε· φόβῳ γὰρ ἀποστερεῖται τῶν ξυμβούλων. καὶ πλεῖστ' ἂν ὀρθοῖτο ἀδυνάτους λέγειν ἔχουσα τοὺς τοιοούτους τῶν πολιτῶν· ἐλάχιστα γὰρ ἂν πεισθείησαν ἀμαρτάνειν. 5. χρὴ δὲ τὸν μὲν ἀγαθὸν πολίτην μὴ ἐκφοβοῦντα τοὺς ἀντεροῦντας ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου φαίνεσθαι ἄμεινον λέγοντα, τὴν δὲ σώφρονα πόλιν τῷ τε πλεῖστα εὐ βουλευόντι μὴ προστιθέναι τιμὴν, ἀλλὰ μηδ' ἐλασσοῦν τῆς ὑπαρχούσης καὶ τὸν μὴ τυχόντα, γνώμης οὐχ ὅπως ζημιῶν ἀλλὰ μηδ' ἀτιμάζειν. 6. οὕτω γὰρ ὁ τε κατορθῶν ἥκιστα ἂν ἐπὶ τῷ εἶ μειζόντων ἀξιοῦσθαι παρὰ γνώμην τι καὶ πρὸς χάριν λέγοι, ὁ τε μὴ ἐπιτυχὼν ὀρέγοιτο τῷ αὐτῷ χαριζόμενός τι καὶ αὐτὸς προσάγεσθαι τὸ πλῆθος. XLIII. ὧν ἡμεῖς τὰναντία δρωμέν, καὶ προσέτι, ἦν τις καὶ ὑποπτεύηται κέρδους μὲν ἔνεκα, τὰ βέλτιστα δ' ὁμως λέγειν, φθονήσαντες τῆς οὐ βεβίαιου δοκίσεως τῶν κερδῶν, τὴν φανεράν ὠφελίαν τῆς πόλεως ἀφαιρούμεθα. 2. καθέστηκε δὲ τὰγαθὰ, ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐθέος λεγόμενα, μηδὲν ἀνυποπτότερα εἶναι τῶν κακῶν, ὥστε δεῖν ὁμοίως τὸν τε τὰ δεινότητά βουλόμενον πείσαι, ἀπάτη προσάγεσθαι τὸ πλῆθος, καὶ τὸν τὰ ἀμείνω λέγοντα, ψευσάμενον, πιστὸν γενέσθαι. 3. μόνην τε πόλιν διὰ τὰς περιουσίας εὐ ποιῆσαι ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς μὴ ἐξαπατήσαντα ἀδύνατον· ὁ γὰρ διδοὺς φανερῶς τι ἀγαθὸν ἀνθυποπτεύεται ἀφανῶς πη πλεον ἔξειν. 4. χρὴ δὲ πρὸς τὰ μέγιστα, καὶ ἐν τῷ τοιῷδε ἀξιοῦντι, ἡμᾶς περαιτέρω προνοοῦντας λέγειν ὑμῶν τῶν δι' ὀλίγον σκοπούντων, ἄλλως τε καὶ ὑπεύθυνον τὴν παραινέσιν ἔχοντας πρὸς ἀνεύθυνον τὴν ὑμετέραν ἀκρόασιν. 5. εἰ γὰρ ὁ τε πείσας καὶ ὁ ἐπισπόμενος ὁμοίως ἐβλάπτοντο, σωφρονέστερον ἂν ἐκρίνετε. τῦν δὲ πρὸς ὀργὴν ἦντινα

τύχητε ἔστιν ὅτε σφαλότες τὴν τοῦ πείσαντος μίαν γνώμην ζημι-
οῦτε, καὶ οὐ τὰς ὑμετέρας αὐτῶν, εἰ πολλαὶ οὔσαι ξυνεξήμαρτον.

XLIV. ἐγὼ δὲ παρῆλθον οὔτε ἀντερῶν περὶ Μυτιληναίων οὔτε
κατηγορήσων. οὐ γὰρ περὶ τῆς ἐκείνων ἀδικίας ἡμῖν ὁ ἀγὼν, εἰ σω-
φρονοῦμεν, ἀλλὰ περὶ τῆς ἡμετέρας εὐβουλίας. 2. ἦν τε γὰρ απο-
φίγω πάνυ ἀδικούντας αὐτούς, οὐ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ ἀποκτεῖναι κελεύ-
σω, εἰ μὴ ξυμφέρον· ἦν τε καὶ ἔχοντές τι ξυγγνώμης εἶεν, εἰ τῇ πόλει
μὴ ἀγαθὸν φαίνοιτο. 3. νομίζω δὲ περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος ἡμᾶς μάλ-
λον βουλευέσθαι ἢ τοῦ παρόντος. καὶ τοῦτο ὁ μάλιστα Κλέων ἰσχυ-
ρίζεται ἐς τὸ λοιπὸν ξυμφέρον ἔσεσθαι πρὸς τὸ ἴσσον ἀφίστασθαι
θάνατον ζημίαν προθεῖσι, καὶ αὐτὸς περὶ τοῦ ἐς τὸ μέλλον καλῶς
ἔχοντος ἀντισχυριζόμενος τὰναντία γιγνώσκω. 4. καὶ οὐκ ἀξιῶ
ὑμᾶς τῷ εὐπρεπεῖ τοῦ ἐκείνου λόγου τὸ χρησίμον τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀπίσα-
σθαι. δικαιότερος γὰρ ὢν αὐτοῦ ὁ λόγος πρὸς τὴν νῦν ὑμετέραν
ὀργὴν ἐς Μυτιληναίους τάχα ἂν ἐπισπάσαιτο· ἡμεῖς δὲ οὐ δικαζό-
μεθα πρὸς αὐτούς, ὥστε τῶν δικαίων δεῖν, ἀλλὰ βουλευόμεθα περὶ
αὐτῶν, ὅπως χρησίμως ἔξουσιν. XLV. ἐν οὖν ταῖς πόλεσι πολ-
λῶν θανάτου ζημία πρόκειται καὶ οὐκ ἴσων τῷδε ἀλλ' ἐλασσόνων
ἀμαρτημάτων· ὅμως δὲ, τῇ ἐλπίδι ἀπαιρόμενοι, κινδυνεύουσι καὶ
οὐδεὶς πω, καταγνοὺς ἑαυτοῦ μὴ περιέσεσθαι τῷ ἐπιβουλεύματι,
ἦλθεν ἐς τὸ δεινόν. 2. πόλις τε ἀγισταμένη τίς πω ἦσσω τῇ δο-
κῆσει ἔχουσα τὴν παρασκευὴν ἢ οἰκείαν ἢ ἄλλων ξυμμαχίᾳ τούτῳ
ἐπεχείρησε; 3. πεφύκασί τε ἅπαντες καὶ ἰδίᾳ καὶ δημοσίᾳ ἀμαρ-
τάνειν, καὶ οὐκ ἔστι νόμος ὅστις ἀπείρξει τούτου, ἐπεὶ διεξελθύ-
θασί γε διὰ πασῶν τῶν ζημιῶν οἱ ἄνθρωποι προστιθέντες, εἴπωσ
ἴσσον ἀδικοῖντο ὑπὸ τῶν κακούργων. καὶ εἰκὸς τὸ πάλαι τῶν με-
γίστων ἀδικημάτων μαλακωτέρας κεῖσθαι αὐτάς, παραβαينوμένων
δὲ τῷ χρόνῳ ἐς τὸν θάνατον αἱ πολλαὶ ἀνήκουσι· καὶ τοῦτο ὅμως
παρβαίνεται. 4. ἢ τοίνυν δεινότερόν τι τούτου δῖος εὐρετίον
ἔστιν ἢ τὸδε γε οὐδὲν ἐπίσχει, ἀλλ' ἢ μὲν πενία ἀνάγκη τὴν τόλμην
παρῆχουσα, ἢ δ' ἐξουσία ὕβρει τὴν πλεονεξίαν καὶ φρονηματι, αἱ
δ' ἄλλαι ξυνητχίαι ὀργῇ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ὡς ἐκάστη τις κατέχεται
ὑπ' ἀνηκέστον τινὸς κρείσσονος, ἐξάγουσιν ἐς τοὺς κινδύνους. 5. ἢ
τε ἐλπίς καὶ ὁ ἔρως ἐπὶ παντί, ὁ μὲν ἠγούμενος, ἢ δ' ἐφεπομένη,
καὶ ὁ μὲν τὴν ἐπιβολὴν ἐκφροντίζων, ἢ δὲ τὴν εὐπορίαν τῆς τύχης
ὑποτιθεῖσα πλεῖστα βλάπτουσι, καὶ ὄντα ἀφανῆ κρείσσω ἔστι τῶν

ὀρωμένων δεινῶν. 6. καὶ ἡ τύχη ἐπ' αὐτοῖς οὐδὲν ἔλασσον ξυμβάλλεται ἐς τὸ ἐπαίρειν· ἀδοκίμως γὰρ ἔστιν ὅτε παρισταμένη καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑποδεστέρων κινδυνεύειν τινα προάγει, καὶ οὐχ ἦσσαν τὰς πόλεις, ὅσῃ περὶ τῶν μεγίστων, ἐλευθερίας ἢ ἄλλων ἀρχῆς, καὶ μετὰ πάντων ἕκαστος ἀλογίστεως ἐπὶ πλέον τι αὐτὸν ἐδόξασεν. 7. ἀπλῶς τε ἀδύνατον καὶ πολλῆς εἰθιείας, ὅστις οἶεται τῆς ἀνθρωπείας φύσεως ὀρωμένης προθύμως τι πρῶξαι ἀποτροπὴν τινα ἔχειν ἢ νόμων ἰσχύϊ ἢ ἄλλῃ τῷ δεινῷ. XLVI. οὐκ οὐκ χρὴ οὔτε τοῦ θανάτου τῇ ζημίᾳ ὡς ἐγγεγῆ πιστεύσαντας, χειρὸν βουλευσασθαι, οὔτε ἀνέλπιστον καταστήσαι τοῖς ἀποστᾶσιν, ὡς οὐκ ἔσται μεταγῶναι. καὶ ὅτι ἐν βραχυτάτῳ τὴν ἀμαρτίαν καταλῦσαι. 2. σκέψασθε γὰρ ὅτι νῦν μὲν, ἣν τις καὶ ἀποστᾶσα πόλις γνῶ μὴ περιεσομένη, ἔλθοι ἂν ἐς ξύμβασιν δυνατὴ οὐσα ἔτι τὴν δαπάνην ἀποδοῦναι καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ὑποτελεῖν· ἐκείνως δὲ τίνα οἶσθε ἦντινα οὐκ ἄμεινον μὲν ἢ νῦν παρασκευάσασθαι, πολιορκία τε παρατενεῖσθαι ἐς τοῦσχατον, εἰ τὸ αὐτὸ δύναται σχολῇ καὶ ταχὺ ξυμβῆναι; 3. ἡμῖν τε πῶς οὐ βλάβη δαπανᾶν καθημένοις διὰ τὸ ἀξύμβατον, καὶ ἦν ἔλωμεν πόλιν, ἐφθαρμένην παραλαβεῖν καὶ τῆς προσόδου τὸ λοιπὸν ἀπ' αὐτῆς στέρεσθαι; ἰσχύομεν δὲ πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους τῷδε. 4. ὥστε οὐ δικαστὰς ὄντας δεῖ ἡμᾶς μᾶλλον τῶν ἐξαμαρτανόντων ἀκριβεῖς βλάπτεσθαι, ἢ ὁρᾶν ὅπως ἐς τὸν ἔπειτα χρόνον μετρίως κολάζοντες, ταῖς πόλεσιν ἔξομεν ἐς χρημάτων λόγον ἰσχυρούσαις χρῆσθαι, καὶ τὴν φυλακὴν μὴ ἀπὸ τῶν νόμων τῆς δεινότητος ἀξιοῦν ποιεῖσθαι, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τῶν ἔργων τῆς ἐπιμελείας. 5. οὐ νῦν τἀναντία δρῶντες, ἦν τινα ἐλευθέρων καὶ βία ἀρχόμενον, εἰκότως πρὸς αὐτονομίαν ἀποστάντα, χειρῶσώμεθα, χαλεπῶς οἰόμεθα χρῆναι τιμωρεῖσθαι. χρὴ δὲ τοὺς ἐλευθέρους οὐκ, ἀφισταμένους, σφόδρα κολάζειν, ἀλλὰ πρὶν ἀποστήναι σφόδρα φυλάσσειν καὶ προκαταλαμβάνειν, ὅπως μὴδ' ἐς ἐπίνοιαν τούτου ἴωσι, κρατήσαντάς τε ὅτι ἐπ' ἐλάχιστον τὴν αἰτίαν ἐπιφέρειν. XLVII. ὑμεῖς δὲ σκέψασθε ὅσον ἂν καὶ τοῦτο ἀμαρτάνοιτε Κλέωνι πειθόμενοι. 2. νῦν μὲν γὰρ ἡμῖν ὁ δῆμος ἐν πάσαις ταῖς πόλεσιν εὔνοος ἐστί, καὶ ἡ οὐ ξυναφίσταται τοῖς ὀλίγοις, ἢ ἂν βιασθῆ ὑπάρχει τοῖς ἀποστήσασιν πολέμιος εὐθύς, καὶ τῆς ἀντικαθισταμένης πόλεως τὸ πλῆθος ξύμμαχον ἔχοντες ἐς πόλεμον ἐπέρχεσθε. 3. εἰ δὲ διαφθερεῖτε τὸν δῆμον τὸν Μυτιληναίων, ὅς οὔτε μετέσχε τῆς ἀποστάσεως, ἐπειδὴ τε ὄπλων ἐκρά-

ετησεν, ἐκὼν παρέδωκε τὴν πόλιν, πρῶτον μὲν ἀδικήσετε τοὺς εὐεργέ-
 τας κτεινόντες, ἔπειτα καταστήσετε τοῖς δυνατοῖς τῶν ἀνθρώπων ὁ
 βούλονται μάλιστα· ἀφιστάντες γὰρ τὰς πόλεις, τὸν δῆμον εὐθύς
 ξύμμαχον ἔξουσι, προδειξάντων ὑμῶν τὴν αὐτὴν ζήμειαν τοῖς τε ἀδι-
 κοῦσιν ὁμοίως κεῖσθαι καὶ τοῖς μὴ. 4. δεῖ δὲ καὶ εἰ ἠδίκησαν μὴ
 προσποιεῖσθαι, ὅπως ὁ μόνον ἡμῖν ἔτι ξύμμαχόν ἐστι μὴ πολέμιον
 γένηται. 5. καὶ τοῦτο πολλῶ ξυμφορώτερον ἡγοῦμαι ἐς τὴν κά-
 θεξιν τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἐκόντας ἡμᾶς ἀδικηθῆναι ἢ δικαίως οὖς μὴ δεῖ
 διαφθεῖραι· καὶ τὸ Κλέωνος τὸ αὐτὸ δίκαιον καὶ ξύμφορον τῆς
 τιμωρίας οὐχ εὐρίσκεται ἐν αὐτῷ δυνατόν ὄν ἅμα γίνεσθαι.
 XLVIII. ὑμεῖς δὲ γνόντες ἀμείνω τάδε εἶναι καὶ μήτε οἰκτω πλέ-
 ον νείμαντες μήτ' ἐπεικειά, οἷς οὐδὲ ἐγὼ εἴω προσάγεσθαι, ἀπ' αὐ-
 τῶν δὲ τῶν παραινουμένων, πείθεσθέ μοι Μυτιληναίων οὖς μὲν
 Πάχης ἀπέπεμψεν ὡς ἀδικοῦντας κρῖναι καθ' ἡσυχίαν, τοὺς δ'
 ἄλλους εἶαν οἰκεῖν. 2. τάδε γὰρ ἐς τε τὸ μέλλον ἀγαθὰ καὶ τοῖς
 πολεμίοις ἴδη φοβερά· ὅστις γὰρ εὐ βουλευέται πρὸς τοὺς ἐναντί-
 ουσ κρείσσων ἐστὶν ἢ μετ' ἔργων ἰσχύος ἀνοίει ἐπιῶν.

XLIX. Τοιαῦτα δὲ ὁ Διόδοτος εἶπε. ῥηθειςῶν δὲ τῶν γνω-
 μῶν τούτων μάλιστα ἀντιπάλων πρὸς ἀλλήλας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἦλθον
 μὲν ἐς ἀγῶνα ὁμῶς τῆς δόξης καὶ ἐγένοντο ἐν τῇ χειροτονίᾳ ἀγχώ-
 μαλοι, ἐκράτησε δὲ ἡ τοῦ Διοδότου. 2. καὶ τριήρη εὐθύς ἄλλην
 ἀπέστελλον κατὰ σπουδὴν, ὅπως μὴ φθασάσης τῆς δευτέρας εὐ-
 ρωσι διεφθαρμένην τὴν πόλιν· προεῖχε δὲ ἡμέρα καὶ νυκτὶ μάλι-
 στα. 3. παρασκευασάντων δὲ τῶν Μυτιληναίων πρέσβων τῇ νηὶ
 οἶνον καὶ ἄλφριτα καὶ μεγάλα ὑποσχομένων, εἰ φθασαίεν, ἐγένετο
 σπουδὴ τοῦ πλοῦ τοιαύτη, ὥστε ἦσθιόν τε, ἅμα ἐλαύνοντες, οἶνον
 καὶ ἐλαίω ἄλφριτα πεφυραμένα, καὶ οἱ μὲν ὑπνον ἤρουντο κατὰ
 μέρος, οἱ δὲ ἦλαννον. 4. κατὰ τύχην δὲ πνεύματος οὐδενὸς ἐναν-
 τιωθέντος, καὶ τῆς μὲν προτέρας νεὸς οὐ σπουδῇ πλεούσης ἐπὶ
 πρῶγμα ἀλλόκοτον, ταύτης δὲ τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ ἐπειγομένης, ἡ μὲν
 ἔφθασε τοσοῦτον ὅσον Πάχητα ἀνεγνωκῆναι τὸ ψήφισμα, καὶ μελ-
 λειν δράσειν τὰ δεδομένα, ἡ δ' ὑστέρᾳ αὐτῆς ἐπικατάγεται κα.
 διεκώλυσε μὴ διαφθεῖραι. παρὰ τοσοῦτον μὲν ἡ Μυτιλήνη ἦλθε
 κινδύνου. L. τοὺς δ' ἄλλους ἄνδρας οὖς ὁ Πάχης ἀπέπεμψεν ὡς
 αἰτιωτάτους ὄντας τῆς ἀποστάσεως Κλέωνος γνωμῇ διέφθειραν οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι· ἦσαν δὲ ὀλίγῳ πλείους χιλίων. καὶ Μυτιληναίων τεῖχη

καθειλον καὶ ναῦς παρέλαβον. 2. ὕστερον δὲ φόρον μὲν οὐκ ἔταξαν Λαερτίοις, κλήρους δὲ ποιήσαντες τῆς γῆς, πλὴν τῆς Μηθυμναίων, τρισχιλίους τριακοσίους μὲν τοῖς θεοῖς ἱερῶν ἐξεῖλον, ἐπὶ δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους σφῶν αὐτῶν κληρούχους τοὺς λαχόντας ἀπέπεμψαν· οἷς ἀργύριον Λαέρβιοι ταξάμενοι τοῦ κλήρου ἐκάστου τοῦ ἐναντοῦ δύο μνᾶς φέρειν, αὐτοὶ εἰργάζοντο τὴν γῆν. 3. παρέλαβον δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ πολιίσματα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ὅσων Μυτιληναῖοι ἐκράτουν, καὶ ὑπήκουον ὕστερον Ἀθηναίων. τὰ μὲν κατὰ Λαέρβιον οὕτως ἐγένετο.

LI. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει μετὰ τὴν Λαέρβου ἄλωσιν Ἀθηναῖοι, Νικίου τοῦ Νικηράτου στρατηγούντος, ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ Μινώων τὴν νῆσον, ἣ κεῖται πρὸ Μεγάρων· ἐχρῶντο δὲ αὐτῇ πύργον ἐνοικοδομήσαντες οἱ Μεγαρῆς φρουρίῳ. 2. ἐβούλετο δὲ Νικίας τὴν φυλακὴν αὐτόθεν δι' ἐλιάσσορος τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ Βουδόρου καὶ τῆς Σαλαμῖνος εἶναι, τοὺς τε Πελοποννησίους, ὅπως μὴ ποιῶνται ἐκπλους αὐτόθεν λανθάνοντες τριήρων τε, οἷον καὶ τὸ πρὶν γεόμενον, καὶ ληστῶν ἐμπομαῖς, τοῖς τε Μεγαρεῦσιν ἅμα μηδὲν ἐσπλεῖν. 3. ἐλὼν οὖν ἀπὸ τῆς Νισαίας πρῶτον δύο πύργω προέχοντε μηχαναῖς ἐκ θαλάσσης, καὶ τὸν ἔσπλον ἐς τὸ μεταξὺ τῆς νήσου ἐλευθερώσας, ἀπετείχιζε καὶ τὸ ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου, ἣ κατὰ γέφυραν διὰ τενάγους ἐπιβολῆθαι ἦν τῇ νήσῳ, οὐ πολὺ διεχούση τῆς ἡπείρου. 4. ὡς δὲ τοῦτο ἐξειργάσαντο ἐν ἡμέραις ὀλίγαις, ὕστερον δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ τεῖχος ἐγκαταλιπὼν καὶ φρουρὰν ἀνεχώρησε τῷ στρατῷ.

LII. Ὑπὸ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τοῦ θέρους τούτου καὶ οἱ Πλαταιῆς, οὐκέτι ἔχοντες σῖτον, οὐδὲ δυνάμενοι πολιορκεῖσθαι, ξυνέβησαν ταῖς Πελοποννησίοις τοιῷδε τρόπῳ. 2. προσέβαλον αὐτῶν τῷ τείχει, οἱ δὲ οὐκ ἐδύναντο ἀμύνεσθαι. γινούς δὲ ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἄρχων τὴν ἀσθένειαν αὐτῶν βία μὲν οὐκ ἐβούλετο ἐλεῖν· εἰρημένον γὰρ ἦν αὐτῷ ἐκ Λακεδαιμόνος, ὅπως, εἰ σποινδαὶ γίγνοιεν, ὅποτε πρὸς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ξυγχωροῖεν ὅσα πολέμῳ χωρία ἔχουσιν ἐκάτεροι ἀποδίδοσθαι, μὴ ἀνάδοτος εἴη ἡ Πλάταια ὡς αὐτῶν ἐκόντων προσχωρησάντων· προσπέμπει δὲ αὐτοῖς κήρυκα λέγοντα, εἰ βούλονται παραδοῦναι τὴν πόλιν ἐκόντες τοῖς Λακεδαιμοῖσι καὶ δικασταῖς ἐκείνοις χρῆσασθαι, τοὺς τε ἀδίκους κολάζειν, παρὰ δίκην δὲ οὐδένα. 3. τσαυτὰ μὲν ὁ κήρυξ εἶπεν· οἱ δέ, ἦσαν γὰρ ἤδη ἐν

τῷ ἀσθενεστάτῳ, παρέδωσαν τὴν πόλιν. καὶ τοὺς Πλαταιεὺς ἔφερον οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἡμέρας τινάς, ἐν ὅσῳ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαιμόνος δικασταί, πέντε ἄνδρες, ἀρίκοντο. 4. ἐλθόντων δὲ αὐτῶν κατηγορία μὲν οὐδεμία προετέθη, ἠρώτων δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐπικαλεσάμενοι τοσοῦτον μόνον, εἴ τι Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τῷ καθεστῶτι ἀγαθόν τι εἰργασμένοι εἰσίν. 5. οἱ δ' ἔλεγον, αἰτησάμενοι μακρότερα εἰπεῖν, καὶ προτάζαντες σφῶν αὐτῶν Ἀστυμάχον τε τὸν Ἀσωπολάον καὶ Λύκωνα τὸν Ἀειμνήστου, πρόξενον ὄντα Λακεδαιμονίων. καὶ ἐπελθόντες ἔλεγον τοιαῦδε.

LIII. Τὴν μὲν παράδοσιν τῆς πόλεως, ᾧ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, πιστεύσαντες ὑμῖν ἐποιησάμεθα, οὐ τοιάνδε δίκην οἴομενοι ὑφέξειν, νομιμωτέραν δὲ τινα ἔσσεσθαι, καὶ ἐν δικασταῖς οὐκ ἐν ἄλλοις δεξάμενοι, ὥσπερ καὶ ἐσμέν, γενέσθαι ἢ ὑμῖν, ἠγούμενοι τὸ ἴσον μάλιστα ἂν φέρεσθαι. 2. νῦν δὲ φοβούμεθα μὴ ἀμφοτέρων ἅμα ἡμαρτήκαμεν· τὸν τε γὰρ ἀγῶνα περὶ τῶν δεινοτάτων εἶναι εἰκότως ὑποπτεύομεν καὶ ὑμᾶς μὴ οὐ κοινοὶ ἀποβῆτε, τεκμαιρόμενοι προκατηγορίας τε ἡμῶν οὐ προγεγενημένης ἢ χροῖ ἀντειπεῖν, ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ λόγον ἤτησάμεθα, τό τε ἐπερωτήματα βραχὺ ὄν, ᾧ τὰ μὲν ἀληθῆ ἀποκρίνασθαι ἐναντία γίγνεται, τὰ δὲ ψευδῆ ἔλεγχον ἔχει. 3. πανταχόθεν δὲ ἀποροὶ καθεστῶτες ἀναγκαζόμεθα καὶ ἀσφαλέστερον δοκεῖ εἶναι εἰπόντας τι κινδυνεύειν· καὶ γὰρ ὁ μὴ ῥηθεὶς λόγος τοῖς ᾧδ' ἔχουσιν αἰτίαν ἂν παράσχοι ὡς εἰ ἐλέχθη, σωτήριος ἂν ᾖν. 4. χαλεπῶς δὲ ἔχει ἡμῖν πρὸς τοῖς ἄλλοις καὶ ἡ πειθῶ. ἀγνώτες μὲν γὰρ ὄντες ἀλλήλων ἐπισεινεγκάμενοι μαρτύρια ὧν ἀπειροὶ ἦτε ὠφελούμεθ' ἂν· νῦν δὲ πρὸς εἰδότας πάντα λελέξεται, καὶ δέδιμεν οὐχὶ μὴ προκαταγνόντες ἡμῶν τὰς ἀρετὰς ἥσσοις εἶναι τῶν ὑμετέρων ἔγκλημα αὐτὸ ποιῆτε, ἀλλὰ μὴ ἄλλοις χάριν φέροντες ἐπὶ διεγνωσμένην κρίσιν καθιστώμεθα. LIV. παρεχόμενοι δὲ ὅμως ἃ ἔχομεν δίκαια πρὸς τε τὰ Θηβαίων διάφορα καὶ ἐς ὑμᾶς καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Ἕλληνας τῶν εὐ δεδρασμένων ὑπόμνησιν ποιησόμεθα καὶ πείθειν πειρασόμεθα. 2. φαιμὲν γὰρ πρὸς τὸ ἐρωτήματα τὸ βραχὺ, εἴ τι Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τῷδε ἀγαθὸν πεποιήκαμεν, εἰ μὲν ὡς πολεμίους ἐρωτᾶτε, οὐκ ἀδικεῖσθαι ὑμᾶς μὴ εὐ παθόντας, φίλους δὲ νομίζοντας αὐτοὺς ἀμαρτάνειν μᾶλλον τοὺς ἡμῖν ἐπιστρατεύσαντας. 3. τὰ δ' ἐν τῇ εἰρήνῃ καὶ πρὸς τὸν Μῆδον ἀγαθοὶ γεγενήμεθα, τὴν μὲν οὐ λύσαντες νῦν

πρότεροι, τῷ δὲ ξυρεπιθήμενοι τότε ἐς ἐλευθερίαν τῆς Ἑλλάδος μόνου Βοιωτῶν. 4. καὶ γὰρ ἡπειρωτικά τε ὄντες ἐνανμαχόμεθα ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ, μάχῃ τε τῇ ἐν τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ γῆ γενομένη παρεγερόμεθα ὑμῖν τε καὶ Πανσαυρία· εἴ τί τι ἄλλο κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον ἐγένετο ἐπικίνδυνον τοῖς Ἑλλήσι, πάντων παρὰ δύναμιν μετέσχομεν. 5. καὶ ὑμῖν, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἰδία, ὅτε περ δὴ μέγιστος γόβος περιέστη τὴν Σπάρτην μετὰ τὸν σεισμόν τῶν ἐς Ἰθάωην Εἰλωτῶν ἀποστάντων, τὸ τρίτον μέρος ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἐξεπέμψαμεν ἐς ἐπικουρίαν· ὧν οὐκ εἰκὸς ἀμνημονεῖν. LV. καὶ τὰ μὲν παλαιὰ καὶ μέγιστα τοιοῦτοι ἠξιώσαμεν εἶναι, πολέμιοι δὲ ἐγεγόμεθα ὕστερον. ἡμεῖς δὲ αἴτιοι· δεομένων γὰρ ξυμμαχίας ὅτε Θιβαῖοι ἡμῶν ἐβιάσαντο, ἡμεῖς ἀπεώσασθε καὶ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἐκελεύετε τραπίσθαι ὡς ἐγγὺς ὄντας, ὑμῶν δὲ μακρὰν ἀποικούντων. 2. ἐν μὲν τῷ πολέμῳ οὐδὲν ἐκπρεπέστερον ὑπὸ ἡμῶν οὔτε ἐπάθετε οὔτε ἐμελλήσατε. 3. εἰ δ' ἀποστῆναι Ἀθηναίων οὐκ ἠθέλησαμεν ὑμῶν κελενσάντων, οὐκ ἠδικοῦμεν· καὶ γὰρ ἐκεῖνοι ἐβροήθουν ἡμῖν ἐναντία Θιβαῖοις ὅτε ἡμεῖς ἀπωκνεῖτε, καὶ προδοῦναι αὐτοὺς οὐκέτι ἦν καλόν, ἄλλως τε καὶ οὗς εὖ παιδῶν τις καὶ αὐτὸς δεόμενος προσηγάργετο ξυμμαχούς καὶ πολιτείας μετέλαβεν, ἵεναι δὲ ἐς τὰ παραγγελλόμενα εἰκὸς ἦν προθύμως. ἂ δὲ ἐκάτεροι ἐξηγεῖσθε τοῖς ξυμμαχοῖς, οὐχ οἱ ἐπόμενοι αἴτιοι εἴ τι μὴ καλῶς ἐδραῖτε, ἀλλ' οἱ ἄγοντες ἐπὶ τὰ μὴ ὀρθῶς ἔχοντα. LVI. Θιβαῖοι δὲ πολλὰ μὲν καὶ ἄλλα ἡμῶς ἠδίκησαν, τὸ δὲ τελευταῖον αὐτοὶ ξύνιστε, δι' ἅπερ καὶ τὰδε πάσχομεν. 2. πόλιν γὰρ αὐτοὺς τὴν ἡμετέραν καταλαμβάνοντας ἐν σπονδιαῖς, καὶ προσέτι ἱερομηρία, ὀρθῶς ἐτιμωρησάμεθα, κατὰ τὸν πᾶσι νόμον καθεστῶτα, τὸν ἐπίοντα πολέμιον ὅσιον εἶναι ἀμύνησθαι, καὶ νῦν οὐκ ἂν εἰκότως δι' αὐτοὺς βλαπτοίμεθα. 3. εἰ γὰρ τῷ ἀντίκα χρησίμῳ ὑμῶν τε καὶ ἐκείνων πολέμῳ τὸ δίκαιον λήψασθε, τοῦ μὲν ὀρθοῦ φανεῖσθε οὐκ ἀληθεῖς κριταὶ ὄντες, τὸ δὲ ξυμφέρον μᾶλλον θεωρεῦοντες. 4. καίτοι εἰ νῦν ὑμῖν ὠφέλιμοι δοκοῦσιν εἶναι, πολὺ καὶ ἡμεῖς καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες μᾶλλον τότε ὅτε ἐν μείζονι κινδύνῳ ἦτε. νῦν μὲν γὰρ ἐτέρους ἡμεῖς ἐπέρχεσθε δεινοί· ἐν ἐκείνῳ δὲ τῷ καιρῷ, ὅτε πᾶσι δουλείαν ἐπέφερεν ὁ βάρβαρος, οἶδε μετ' αὐτοῦ ἦσαν. 5. καὶ δίκαιον ἡμῶν τῆς νῦν ἀμαρτίας, εἰ ἄρα ἡμάρτηται, ἀντιθεῖναι τὴν τότε προθυμίαν, καὶ μείζω τε πρὸς ἐλάσσω εὐρήσετε καὶ ἐν καιροῖς οἷς σπάνιον ἦν τῶν Ἑλλή-

νων τὰ ἀρετὴν τῇ Ξέρξου δυνάμει ἀντιτάξασθαι, ἐπηρεῶντό τε μᾶλλον οἱ μὴ τὰ ξυμφορα πρὸς τὴν ἔφοδον αὐτοῖς ἀσφαλεῖα πρῶσοντες, ἐθέλοντες δὲ τολμᾶν μετὰ κινδύνων τὰ βέλτιστα. 6. ὦν ἡμεῖς γενόμενοι, καὶ τιμηθέντες ἐς τὰ πρῶτα, νῦν ἐπὶ τοῖς αὐτοῖς δέδιμεν μὴ διαφθαρώμεν, Ἀθηναίους ἐλόμενοι δικαίως μᾶλλον ἢ ὑμᾶς κερδαλέως. 7. καίτοι χρὴ ταυτὰ περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ὁμοίως φαίνεσθαι γιγνώσκοντας, καὶ τὸ ξυμφέρον μὴ ἄλλο τι τομίσαι, ἢ τῶν ξυμμάχων τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς, ὅταν αἰεὶ βέβαιοι τὴν χάριν τῆς ἀρετῆς ἔχωσι καὶ τὸ παραντίκα πού ἡμῖν ὠφέλιμον καθιστῆται. LVII. προσκέρασθὲ τε ὅτι νῦν μὲν παράδειγμα τοῖς πολλοῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀνδραγαθίας νομίζεσθε· εἰ δὲ περὶ ἡμῶν γνώσεσθε μὴ τὰ εἰκόνα, οὐ γὰρ ἀφανῆ κρινεῖτε τὴν δίκην τῆνδε, ἐπαινούμενοι δὲ περὶ οὐδ' ἡμῶν μεμπτῶν, ὁρᾶτε ὅπως μὴ οὐκ ἀποδέξωνται ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθῶν πέρι αὐτοὺς ἀμείνους ὄντας ἀπρεπὲς τι ἐπιγῶναι, οὐδὲ πρὸς ἱεροῖς τοῖς κοινοῖς σκῦλα ἀπὸ ἡμῶν τῶν εὐεργετῶν τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀνατεθῆναι. 2. δεινὸν δὲ δόξει εἶναι Πλαταιαν Λακεδαιμονίους πορθῆσαι, καὶ τοὺς μὲν πατέρας ἀναγράψαι ἐς τὸν τρίποδα τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖς δι' ἀρετὴν τὴν πόλιν, ὑμᾶς δὲ καὶ ἐκ παντὸς τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ πανοικησίᾳ διὰ Θηβαίους ἐξαλείψαι. 3. ἐς τοῦτο γὰρ δὴ ξυμφορᾶς προκεχωρήκαμεν, οἵτινες Μήδων τε κρατησάντων ἀπολλύμεθα, καὶ νῦν ἐν ὑμῖν τοῖς πρὶν φιλότατοις Θηβαίων ἡσώμεθα, καὶ δύο ἀγῶνας τοὺς μεγίστους ὑπέστημεν, τότε μὲν, τὴν πόλιν εἰ μὴ παρέδομεν, λιμῶ διαφθαρήναι, νῦν δὲ θανάτου κρίνεσθαι. 4. καὶ περιεώσμεθα ἐκ πάντων Πλαταιῆς οἱ παρὰ δύναμιν πρόθυμοι ἐς τοὺς Ἑλληνας ἔρημοι καὶ ἀτιμώρητοι· καὶ οὔτε τῶν τότε ξυμμάχων ὠφελεῖ οὐδεὶς, ὑμεῖς τε, ὧ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἢ μόνῃ ἐλπίς, δέδιμεν μὴ οὐ βέβαιοι ἦτε. LVIII. καίτοι ἀξιούμέν γε, καὶ θεῶν ἕνεκα τῶν ξυμμαχικῶν ποτε γενομένων, καὶ τῆς ἀρετῆς τῆς ἐς τοὺς Ἑλληνας καμφθῆναι ὑμᾶς καὶ μεταγῶναι εἴ τι ὑπὸ Θηβαίων ἐπέισθητε, τὴν τε δωρεὰν ἀνταπαιτῆσαι αὐτοὺς μὴ κτείνειν οὐς μὴ ὑμῖν πρέπει, σῶφρονά τε ἀντὶ αἰσχρᾶς κομίσεσθαι χάριν, καὶ μὴ ἡδονὴν δόντας ἄλλοις κακίαν αὐτοὺς ἀντιλαβεῖν· 2. βραχὺ γὰρ τὸ τὰ ἡμέτερα σώματα διαφθεῖραι, ἐπίπονον δὲ τὴν δύσκληϊαν αὐτοῦ ἀφαιεῖσαι. οἷκ ἐχθρὸς γὰρ ἡμᾶς εἰκότως τιμωρήσεσθε, ἀλλ' εὐνοους, κατ' ἀνάγκην πολέμισαντας. 3. ὥστε καὶ τῶν σωμάτων ἄδειαν ποιοῦντες ὅσια ἀνδραγαθίᾳ καὶ προνοῦντες, ὅτι ἐκόνησθε

τε ἐλάβετε καὶ χεῖρας προῖσχομένους, ὁ δὲ νόμος τοῖς Ἑλλήσι μὴ κτείνειν τούτους, ἔτι δὲ καὶ εὐεργέτας γεγενημένους διὰ παντός.

4. ἀποβλέψατε γὰρ εἰς πατέρων τῶν ὑμετέρων θήκας, οὓς, ἀποθανόντας ὑπὸ Μίδων καὶ ταφέντας ἐν τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ, ἐτιμῶμεν κατὰ ἔτος ἕκαστον δημοσίᾳ ἐσθήμασί τε καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις νομίμοις, ὅσα τε ἡ γῆ ἡμῶν ἀνεδίδον ὠρεῖα, πάντων ἀπαρχὰς ἐπιφέροντες, εὔνοι μὲν ἐκ φιλίας χώρας, ξύμμαχοι δὲ ὁμαίχοις ποτὲ γενομένοις. ὧν ὑμεῖς τούταντίον ἂν δράσαιτε, μὴ ὀρθῶς γνόντες.

5. σκέψασθε δέ· Πανσανίας μὲν γὰρ ἔδαπτεν αὐτοὺς νομίζων ἐν γῆ τε φιλία τιθέναι καὶ παρ' ἀνδράσι τοιοῦτοις· ὑμεῖς δὲ εἰ κτενεῖτε ἡμᾶς καὶ χώραν τὴν Πλαταιίδα Θιβραΐδα ποιήσετε, τί ἄλλο ἢ ἐν πολεμίᾳ τε καὶ παρὰ τοῖς αἰθύνταις πατέρας τοὺς ὑμετέρους καὶ ξυγγεγεῖς, ἀτίμους γερῶν ὧν νῦν ἴσχυοσι, καταλείψετε; πρὸς δὲ καὶ γῆν ἐν ἣ ἡλευθερώθησαν οἱ Ἕλληνες δουλώσετε, ἱερά τε θεῶν οἷς ἐξάμενοι Μίδων ἐκράτησαν ἐρημοῦτε, καὶ θυσίας τὰς πατρίους τῶν ἐσομένων καὶ κτισάντων ἀσπαιρίσεσθε. LIX.

οὐ πρὸς τῆς ὑμετέρας δόξης, ᾧ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, τάδε, οὔτε ἐς τὰ κοινὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων νόμιμα καὶ ἐς τοὺς προγόνους ἀμαρτάνειν, οὔτε ἡμᾶς τοὺς εὐεργέτας, ἀλλοτριῶς ἔνεκα ἐχθρας, μὴ αὐτοὺς ἀδικηθέντας, διαφθεῖραι, φείσασθαι δὲ καὶ ἐπικλασθῆναι τῇ γνώμῃ οἴκτῳ σώφρονι λαβόντας, μὴ ὧν πεισόμεθα μόνον δεινότητα κατανοῶντας, ἀλλ' οἰοί τε ἂν ὄντες πάθοιμεν καὶ ὡς ἀστάθμητον τὸ τῆς ξυμφορᾶς, ὅτινί ποτ' ἂν καὶ ἀταξίῳ ξυμπέσοι. 2. ἡμεῖς τε, ὡς πρέπον ἡμῖν καὶ ὡς ἡ χρεία προάγει, αἰτούμεθα ἡμᾶς, θεοὺς τοὺς ὀμοβωμίους καὶ κοινούς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐπιβωόμενοι, πείσαι τάδε, προφερόμενοι ὅρκους οὓς οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν ὤμοσαν, μὴ ἀμνημονεῖν, ἰκέται γιγνόμεθα ἡμῶν τῶν πατρώων τάφων, καὶ ἐπικαλούμεθα τοὺς κεκηρῶτας μὴ γενέσθαι ὑπὸ Θηβαίοις μηδὲ τοῖς ἐχθίστοις φίλτατοι ὄντες παραδοθῆναι. ἡμέρας τε ἀναμνησόμεν ἐκείνης, ἢ τὰ λαμπρότατα μετ' αὐτῶν πράξαντες, νῦν ἐν τῇδε τὰ δεινότετα κινδυνεύομεν παθεῖν. 3. ὅπερ δὲ ἀναγκαῖόν τε καὶ χαλεπώτατον τοῖς ὧδε ἔχουσι, λόγου τελευτᾶν, διότι καὶ τοῦ βίου ὁ κίνδυνος ἐγγὺς μετ' αὐτοῦ, πανόμενοι λέγομεν ἴδη ὅτι οὐ Θηβαίοις παρέδομεν τὴν πόλιν, εἰλόμεθα γὰρ ἂν πρό γε τούτου τῷ αἰσχίστῳ ὀλέθρῳ λιμῶ τελευτήσαι, ἡμῖν δὲ πιστεύσαντες προσήλθομεν. καὶ δίκαιον, εἰ μὴ πείθομεν, ἐς τὰ αὐτὰ κατα

στήσαντας τὸν ξυνηχόντα κίνδυνον εἶσαι ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς ἐλέσθαι. 4. ἐπισκήπτομέν τε ἅμα μὴ, Πλαταιῆς ὄντες, οἱ προθυμότατοι περὶ τοὺς Ἑλληνας γενόμενοι, Θηβαίοις, τοῖς ἡμῖν ἐχθίστοις, ἐκ τῶν ὑμετέρων χειρῶν καὶ τῆς ὑμετέρας πίστεως, ἰκέται ὄντες, ὃ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, παραδοθῆναι, γενέσθαι δὲ σωτῆρας ἡμῶν καὶ μὴ τοὺς ἄλλους Ἑλληνας ἐλευθεροῦντας ἡμᾶς διολέσαι.

LX. Τοιαῦτα μὲν οἱ Πλαταιῆς εἶπον. οἱ δὲ Θηβαῖοι δέισαντες πρὸς τὸν λόγον αὐτῶν μὴ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τι ἐνδῶσι, παρελθόντες ἔφασαν καὶ αὐτοὶ βούλεσθαι εἰπεῖν, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐκείνοις παρὰ γνώμην τὴν αὐτῶν μακρότερος λόγος ἐδόθη τῆς πρὸς τὸ ἐρωτήμα ἀποκρίσεως. ὡς δ' ἐκέλευσαν, ἔλεγον τοιαῦτα.

LXI. Τοὺς μὲν λόγους οὐκ ἂν ἤτησάμεθα εἰπεῖν, εἰ καὶ αὐτοὶ βραχέως τὸ ἐρωτηθὲν ἀπεκρίναντο, καὶ μὴ ἐπὶ ἡμᾶς τραπόμενοι κατηγορίαν ἐποιήσαντο, καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν ἔξω τῶν προκειμένων, καὶ ἅμα οὐδὲ ἤτιαιμένων, πολλὴν τὴν ἀπολογίαν, καὶ ἔπαινον ὧν οὐδεὶς ἐμέμψατο. νῦν δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὰ ἀντειπεῖν δεῖ, τῶν δὲ ἔλεγχον ποιήσασθαι, ἵνα μήτε ἢ ἡμετέρα αὐτοὺς κακία ὠφελῆ μήτε ἢ τούτων δόξα, τὸ δ' ἀληθὲς περὶ ἀμφοτέρων ἀκούσαντες κρίνητε. 2. ἡμεῖς δὲ αὐτοῖς διάφοροι ἐγενόμεθα πρῶτον, ὅτι, ἡμῶν κτισάντων Πλαταιαν ὕστερον τῆς ἄλλης Βοιωτίας, καὶ ἄλλα χωρία μετ' αὐτῆς, ἃ ξυμμίκτους ἀνθρώπους ἐξελάσαντες ἔσχομεν, οὐκ ἤξιον οὗτοι, ὥσπερ ἐτάχθη τὸ πρῶτον, ἡγεμονεύεσθαι ὑφ' ἡμῶν, ἔξω δὲ τῶν ἄλλων Βοιωτῶν παραβαίνοντες τὰ πάτρια, ἐπειδὴ προσηραγκάζοντο, προσεχώρησαν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους καὶ μετ' αὐτῶν πολλὰ ἡμᾶς ἔβλαπτον, ἀνθ' ὧν καὶ ἀντέπασχον. LXII. ἐπειδὴ δὲ καὶ ὁ βάρβαρος ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, φασὶ μόνον Βοιωτῶν οὐ μηδίσαι, καὶ τούτῃ μάλιστα αὐτοὶ τε ἀγάλονται καὶ ἡμᾶς λοιδοροῦσιν. 2. ἡμεῖς δὲ μηδίσαι μὲν αὐτοὺς οὐ φασὶν διότι οὐδ' Ἀθηναίους, τῇ μέντοι αὐτῇ ἰδέᾳ ὕστερον ἰόντων Ἀθηναίων ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἑλληνας μόνους αὐτῶν Βοιωτῶν ἀτικίσαι. καίτοι σκέψασθε ἐν οἷῳ εἶδει ἐκάτεροι ἡμῶν τοῦτο ἐπραξαν. 3. ἡμῖν μὲν γὰρ ἢ πόλις τότε ἐτύγγανεν οὔτε κατ' ὀλιγαρχίαν ἰσόνομον πολιτεύουσα οὔτε κατὰ δημοκρατίαν· ὕπερ, δὲ ἐστὶ νόμοις μὲν καὶ τῷ σωφρονεστάτῳ ἐναντιώτατον, ἐγγυτάτω δὲ τυράννου, δυναστεία ὀλίγων ἀνδρῶν εἶχε τὰ πραγματα. 4. καὶ οὗτοι ἰδίας δυνάμεις ἐλπίσαντες ἐτι μᾶλλον σχήσειν, εἰ τὰ τοῦ Μήδου κρατήσῃ, κατέχοντες ἰσχύι τὸ πλῆθος ἐπηγάγον-

το αὐτόν· καὶ ἡ ξύμπασα πόλις οὐκ αὐτοκράτωρ οἷσα ἐαντῆς τοῦτ' ἔπραξεν, οὐδ' ἄξιον αὐτῇ ὀνειδίσαι ὧν μὴ μετὰ νόμων ἤμαρτεν·

5. ἐπειδὴ γοῦν ὁ τε Μῆδος ἀπῆλθε καὶ τοὺς νόμους ἔλαβε, σκέψασθαι χρὴ, Ἀθηναίων ὕστερον ἐπιόντων, τὴν τε ἄλλην Ἑλλάδα καὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν χώραν πειρωμένων ὑπ' αὐτοῖς ποιῆσθαι, καὶ κατὰ στάσιμ' ἴδῃ ἐχόντων αὐτῆς τὰ πολλὰ, εἰ μαχόμενοι ἐν Κορυνείᾳ καὶ νικήσαντες αὐτοὺς ἠλευθερώσαμεν τὴν Βοιωτίαν, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους νῦν προθύμως ξυνελευθεροῦμεν, ἵππους τε παρέχοντες καὶ παρασκευὴν ὅσην οὐκ ἄλλοι τῶν ξυμμάχων. 6. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐς τὸν μηδισμόν τοσαῦτα ἀπολογούμεθα. LXIII. ὡς δὲ ἡμεῖς μᾶλλον τε ἰδικήκατε τοὺς Ἕλληνας καὶ ἀξιώτεροί ἐστε πάσης ζημίας, πειρασόμεθα ἀποφαίνειν. 2. ἐγένεσθε ἐπὶ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ τιμωρίᾳ, ὡς φατέ, Ἀθηναίων ξύμμαχοι καὶ πολῖται. οὐκοῦν χρὴν τὰ πρὸς ἡμᾶς μόνον ἡμᾶς ἐπάγεσθαι αὐτούς, καὶ μὴ ξυνεπιέναι μετ' αὐτῶν ἄλλοις, ὑπάρχον γὰρ ἡμῖν, εἴ τι καὶ ἄκοντες προσήγεσθε ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων, τῆς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τῶνδε ἴδῃ ἐπὶ τῷ Μῆδῳ ξυμμαχίας γεγενημένης, ἣν αὐτοὶ μάλιστα προβάλλεσθε· ἱκανή γὰρ ἦν ἡμᾶς τε ἡμῶν ἀποτρέπειν καὶ τὸ μέγιστον, ἀδεῶς παρέχειν βουλευέσθαι. ἀλλ' ἐκόντες καὶ οὐ βιαζόμενοι ἔτι εἴλεσθε μᾶλλον τὰ Ἀθηναίων. 3. καὶ λέγετε ὡς αἰσχρὸν ἦν προδοῦναι τοὺς εὐεργέτας· πολὺ δὲ γὰρ αἰσχρὸν καὶ ἀδικώτερον τοὺς πάντας Ἕλληνας καταπροδοῦναι, οἷς ξυνωμόσατε, ἢ Ἀθηναίους μόνους, τοὺς μὲν καταδουλομένους τὴν Ἑλλάδα, τοὺς δὲ ἔλευθεροῦντας. 4. καὶ οὐκ ἴσην αὐτοῖς τὴν χάριν ἀνταπέδοτε οὐδὲ αἰσχύνῃς ἀπηλλαγμένην. ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ ἀδικούμενοι αὐτούς, ὡς φατέ, ἐπηγάγεσθε, τοῖς δὲ ἀδικούσιν ἄλλους ξυνεργοὶ κατέστητε. καίτοι τὰς ὁμοίας χάριτας μὴ ἀντιδιδόναι αἰσχρὸν μᾶλλον ἢ τὰς μετὰ δικαιοσύνης μὲν ὀφειληθείσας, ἐς ἀδικίαν δὲ ἀποδιδόμενας. LXIV. δῆλόν τε ἐποιήσατε οὐδὲ τότε τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔνεκα μόνον οὐκ μηδίσαντες, ἀλλ' ὅτι οὐδ' Ἀθηναῖοι, ἡμεῖς δὲ τοῖς μὲν ταῦτά βουλόμενοι ποιεῖν, τοῖς δὲ τὰναντία. 2. καὶ νῦν ἀξιοῦτε, ἀφ' ὧν δι' ἑτέρους ἐγένεσθε ἀγαθοί, ἀπὸ τούτων ὠφελείσθαι. ἀλλ' οὐκ εἰκός, ὥσπερ δὲ Ἀθηναίους εἴλεσθε, τούτοις ξυναγωνίζεσθε. 3. καὶ μὴ προφέρετε τὴν τότε γενομένην ξυνωμοσίαν ὡς χρὴ ἀπ' αὐτῆς νῦν σώζεσθαι. ἀπελίπετε γὰρ αὐτὴν καὶ παραβάντες ξυγκατεδουλοῦσθε μᾶλλον Αἰγινήτας καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς τῶν ξυνωμοσάντων ἢ διεκωλύετε,

καὶ ταῦτα οὔτε ἄκοντες ἔχοντές τε τοὺς νόμους οὔσπερ μέχρι τοῦ δεῦρο καὶ οὐδενὸς ἡμᾶς βιασαμένον ὥσπερ ἡμᾶς. τὴν τελευταίαν τε πρὶν περιτεριχίσεσθαι πρόκλησιν ἐς ἡσυχίαν ὑμῶν, ὥστε μηδετέροις ἀμύνειν, οὐκ ἐδέχεσθε. 4. τίνας ἂν ὑμῶν δικαιοτέρον πῦσι τοῖς Ἕλλησι μισοῖντο, οἵτινες ἐπὶ τῷ ἐκείων κακῷ ἀνδραγαθίαν προὔθεσθε; καὶ ἃ μὲν ποτε χρηστοὶ ἐγένεσθε, ὡς φατέ, οὐ προσήκοντα νῦν ἐπεδείξατε, ἃ δὲ ἢ φύσις αἰεὶ ἐβούλετο, ἐξηλέγχθη ἐς τὸ ἀληθές. μετὰ γὰρ Ἀθηναίων ἄδικον ὁδὸν ἰόντων ἐχωρήσατε. 5. τὰ μὲν οὖν ἐς τὸν ἡμέτερόν τε ἀκούσιον μηδισμόν καὶ τὸν ὑμέτερον ἐκούσιον ἀττικισμόν τοιαῦτα ἀποφαίνομεν. LXV. ἃ δὲ τελευταῖά φατε ἀδικηθῆναι, πορανόμως γὰρ ἐλθεῖν ἡμᾶς ἐν σπονδαῖς καὶ ἱερομηρίαις ἐπὶ τὴν ὑμέτεραν πόλιν, οὐ τομίζομεν οὐδ' ἐν τούτοις ὑμῶν μᾶλλον ἀμαρτεῖν. 2. εἰ μὲν γὰρ-ἡμεῖς αὐτοὶ πρὸς τε τὴν πόλιν ἐλθόντες ἐμαχόμεθα καὶ τὴν γῆν ἔδουμένω ὡς πολέμιοι, ἀδικοῦμεν· εἰ δὲ ἄνδρες ὑμῶν οἱ πρῶτοι καὶ χρήμισι καὶ γένει, βουλόμενοι τῆς μὲν ἔξω ξυμμαχίας ὑμᾶς παῦσαι, ἐς δὲ τὰ κοινὰ τῶν πάντων Βοιωτῶν πάτρια καταστῆσαι, ἐπεκαλέσαιντο ἐκόντες, τί ἀδικοῦμεν; οἱ γὰρ ἄγοντες παρανομοῦσι μᾶλλον τῶν ἐπομένων. 3. ἀλλ' οὔτ' ἐκεῖνοι, ὡς ἡμεῖς κρίνομεν, οὔθ' ἡμεῖς· πολῖται δὲ ὄντες, ὥσπερ ὑμεῖς, καὶ πλείω παραβαλλόμενοι, τὸ ἐαυτῶν τεῖχος ἀνοίξαντες καὶ ἐς τὴν αὐτῶν πόλιν φιλίως, οὐ πολεμίως, κομίσαντες, ἐβούλοντο τοὺς τε ὑμῶν χεῖρους μηκέτι μᾶλλον γενέσθαι, τοὺς τε ἀμείνους τὰ ἄξια ἔχειν, σωφρονιστικῶς ὄντες τῆς γνώμης καὶ τῶν σωμάτων τὴν πόλιν οὐκ ἄλλοτριούντες, ἀλλ' ἐς τὴν ξυγγένειαν οἰκειούντες, ἐχθροὺς οὐδενὶ καθιστάντες, ἅπασι δ' ὁμοίως ἐσπόδους. LXVI. τεκμήριον δὲ ὡς οὐ πολεμίως ἐπράσσομεν· οὔτε γὰρ ἡδικήσαμεν οὐδένα, προείπομέν τε τὸν βουλόμενον κατὰ τὰ πάντων Βοιωτῶν πάτρια πολιτεύειν ἵεναι πρὸς ἡμᾶς. 2. καὶ ὑμεῖς ἄσμενοι χωρήσαντες καὶ ζύμβασιν ποιησάμενοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἡσυχάζετε, ὕστερον δὲ κατανοήσαντες ἡμᾶς ὀλίγους ὄντας, εἰ ἄρα καὶ ἐδοκοῦμέν τι ἀνεπεικέστερον πρῆξαι οὐ μετὰ τοῦ πλήθους ὑμῶν ἐσελθόντες, τὰ μὲν ὁμοῖα οὐκ ἀνταπέδοτε ἡμῖν, μήτε νεωτερίσαι ἔργῳ, λόγοις τε πείσειν ὥστε ἐξελθεῖν, ἐπιθέμενοι δὲ παρὰ τὴν ζύμβασιν, οὓς μὲν ἐν χερσὶν ἀπεκτείνετε, οὐχ ὁμοίως ἀλγοῦμεν· κατὰ νόμον γὰρ δὴ τινα ἔπασχον· οὓς δὲ χεῖρας προῖσχομένους καὶ ζωγράφαντες ὑποσχομέ-

ροί τε ἡμῖν ὕστερον μὴ κτενεῖν παρανόμως διεφθείρατε, πῶς οὐ
 δεινὰ εἴργασθε; 3. καὶ ταῦτα τρεῖς ἀδικίας ἐν ὀλίγῃ πράξαντες,
 τὴν τε λυθεῖσαν ὁμολογίαν καὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν τὸν ὕστερον θάνατον
 καὶ τὴν περὶ αὐτῶν ἡμῖν μὴ κτείνειν ψευθεῖσαν ὑπόθεσιν, ἣν τὰ
 ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς ἡμῖν μὴ ἀδικῶμεν, ὅμως γατὲ ἡμᾶς παρανομήσαι
 καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀξιοῦτε μὴ ἀντιδοῦναι δίκην. 4. οὐκ, ἣν γε οὗτοι τὰ
 ὀρθὰ γιγνώσκωσι· πάντων δὲ αὐτῶν ἕνεκα κολασθήσεσθε.
 LXVII. καὶ ταῦτα, ᾧ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, τούτων ἕνεκα ἐπεξήλθομεν,
 καὶ ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν καὶ ἡμῶν, ἵνα ὑμεῖς μὲν εἰδῆτε δικαίως αὐτῶν κατα-
 γνωσόμενοι, ἡμεῖς δὲ εἴτι ὀσιώτερον τετιμωρημένοι, 2. καὶ μὴ παλαι-
 ᾶς ἀρετᾶς, εἴ τις ἄρα καὶ ἐγένετο, ἀκούοντες ἐπικλασθήητε, ἄς χρῆ
 τοῖς μὲν ἀδικουμένοις ἐπικούρους εἶναι, τοῖς δὲ αἰσχρὸν τι δρῶσι
 διπλάσιος ζημίας, ὅτι οὐκ ἐκ προσηκόντων ἀμαρτάνουσι. μηδὲ
 ὀλοφυρμῶ καὶ οἴκτῳ ὠφελείσθωσαν, πατέρων τε τάφους τῶν
 ἡμετέρων ἐπιβωῶμενοι καὶ τὴν σφετέρην ἐρημίαν. 3. καὶ γὰρ ἡμεῖς
 ἀνταποφαίνομεν πολλῶν δεινότερα παθοῦσιν τὴν ὑπὸ τούτων
 ἡλικίαν ἡμῶν διεφθαρμένην, ὧν πατέρες οἱ μὲν πρὸς ἡμᾶς τὴν
 Βοιωτίαν ἄγοντες ἀπέθανον ἐν Κορωνείᾳ, οἱ δὲ πρεσβῦται λελειμ-
 μένοι καὶ οἰκίαι ἐρημοὶ πολλῶν δικαιοτέρων ὑμῶν ἰκετεῖαν ποιοῦνται
 τούσδε τιμωρήσασθαι. 4. οἴκτου τε ἀξιώτεροι τυγχάνειν οἱ ἀπρε-
 πές τι πάσχοντες τῶν ἀνθρώπων· οἱ δὲ δικαίως, ὥσπερ οἶδε, τὰ
 ἐναντία ἐπίχαρτοι εἶναι. 5. καὶ τὴν νῦν ἐρημίαν δι' ἑαυτοὺς ἔχουσι·
 τοὺς γὰρ ἀμείνους ξυμμέχους ἐκόντες ἀπεώσαντο. παρηνόμησάν
 τε οὐ προπαθόντες ὑφ' ἡμῶν, μίσει δὲ πλέον ἢ δίκη κρίναντες καὶ
 οὐκ ἀνταποδόντες τῆν ἴσιν τιμωρίαν, ἔννομα γὰρ πείσονται,
 καὶ οὐχὶ ἐκ μάχης χεῖρας προῖσχύμενοι, ὥσπερ φασίν, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ
 ξυμβάσεως ἐς δίκην σῆς αὐτοὺς παραδόντες. 6. ἀμύνατε οὖν,
 ᾧ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ τῷ τῶν Ἑλλήνων νόμῳ ὑπὸ τῶνδε παραβα-
 θέντι, καὶ ἡμῖν ἄτομα παθοῦσιν ἀνταπύδοτε χάριν δικαίαν ὧν
 πρόθυμοι γεγενήμεθα, καὶ μὴ τοῖς τῶνδε λόγοις περιωσθῶμεν ἐν
 ἡμῖν, ποιήσατε δὲ τοῖς Ἑλλήσι παράδειγμα οὐ λόγων τοὺς ἀγῶνας
 προθήσοντες ἀλλ' ἔργων, ὧν ἀγαθῶν μὲν ὄντων βραχεῖα ἢ ἀπαγ-
 γελία ἀρκεῖ, ἀμαρτανομένων δὲ λόγοι ἔπεσι κοσμηθέντες προκαλύμ-
 ματα γίνονται. 7. ἀλλ' ἣν οἱ ἡγεμόνες, ὥσπερ νῦν ὑμεῖς, κεφα-
 λαιώσαντες πρὸς τοὺς ξέμπαντας διαγνώμας ποιήσησθε, ἡσσόν τις
 ἐπ' ἀδίκους ἔργοις λόγους καλοὺς ζητήσει.

LXVIII. Τοιαῦτα δὲ οἱ Θηβαῖοι εἶπον. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι δικασταὶ νομίζοντες τὸ ἐπερώτημα σφίσις ὀρθῶς ἔξεν, εἴ τι ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἀγαθὸν πεπόνθασι, διότι τὸν τε ἄλλον χρόνον ἡξίον δῆθεν αὐτοὺς κατὰ τὰς παλαιὰς Πανσανίου μετὰ τὸν Μῆδον σπονδὰς ἡσυχάζειν, καὶ ὅτε ὕστερον, ἂ πρὸ τοῦ περιτειχίζεσθαι προεῖχοντο αὐτοῖς, κοινὸς εἶναι κατ' ἐκεῖνα, ὡς οὐκ ἐδέξαντο, ἡγούμενοι τῇ ἑαυτῶν δικαίᾳ βουλήσει ἕκασπονδοὶ ἤδη ὑπ' αὐτῶν κακῶς πεπονθέναι, αὐθις τὸ αὐτὸ ἓνα ἕκαστον παραγαγόντες καὶ ἐρωτῶντες εἴ τι Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἀγαθὸν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ δεδρακότες εἰσίν, ὁπότε μὴ φαῖεν, ἀπαγοντες ἀπέκτεινον καὶ ἐξαιρέτων ἐποίησαντο οὐδένα. 2. διέφθειραν δὲ Πλαταιῶν μὲν αὐτῶν οὐκ ἐλάσσους διακοσίων, Ἀθηναίων δὲ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν, οἱ ξυνεπολιορκοῦντο· γυναικας δὲ ἡνδραπόδισαν. 3. τῆς δὲ πόλιν ἐναντὸν μὲν τινα Θηβαῖοι Μεγαρέων ἀιδράσι κατὰ στάσις ἐκπεπτωκόσι καὶ ὅσοι τὰ σφέτερα φρονοῦντες Πλαταιῶν περιῆσαν, ἔδοσαν ἐνοικεῖν· ὕστερον δέ, καθελόντες αὐτὴν ἐς ἔδαφος πᾶσαν ἐκ τῶν θεμελιῶν, ὠκοδόμησαν πρὸς τῷ Ἡραίῳ καταγώγιον διακοσίων ποδῶν, πανταχῇ κύκλῳ οἰκήματα ἔχον κάτωθεν καὶ ἄνωθεν, καὶ ὄροφαῖς καὶ θυρώμασι τοῖς τῶν Πλαταιῶν ἐχρήσαντο, καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἃ ἦν ἐν τῷ τείχει ἐπιπλα, χαλκὸς καὶ σίδηρος, κλίνας κατασκενάσαντες ἀνέθεσαν τῇ Ἡρᾷ, καὶ τεῶν ἑκατόμποδον λίθινον ὠκοδόμησαν αὐτῇ. τῆς δὲ γῆν δημοσιώσαντες ἀπεμίσθωσαν ἐπὶ δέκα ἔτη, καὶ ἐνέμοντο Θηβαῖοι. 4. σχεδὸν δέ τι καὶ τὸ ξύμπαν περὶ Πλαταιῶν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὕτως ἀποτετραμμένοι ἐγένοντο Θηβαίων ἕνεκα, νομίζοντες ἐς τὸν πόλεμον αὐτοὺς ἄρτι τότε καθιστάμενον ὠφελίμους εἶναι. 5. καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ Πλάταιαν ἔτει τρίτῳ καὶ ἐνενηκοστῷ ἐπειδὴ Ἀθηναίων ξύμμαχοι ἐγένοντο οὕτως ἐτελεύτησεν.

LXIX. Αἱ δὲ τεσσαράκοντα νῆες τῶν Πελοποννησίων αἰ Λεσβίοις βοηθοὶ ἐλθοῦσαι, ὡς τότε φεύγουσαι διὰ τοῦ πελάγους, ἐκ τε τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπιδιωχθεῖσαι καὶ πρὸς τῇ Κρήτῃ χειμασθεῖσαι, καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῆς σποράδες, πρὸς τὴν Πελοπόννησον κατήνυχθησαν, καταλαμβάνουσιν ἐν τῇ Κυλλήνῃ τρισκαίδεκα τριήρεις Λευκαδίων καὶ Ἀμπρακιωτῶν καὶ Βρισίδαν τὸν Τέλλιδος ξύμβουλον Ἀλκίδα ἐπεληλυθότα. 2. ἐβούλοντο γὰρ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ὡς τῆς Λέσβου ἡμαρτήκεσαν, πλέον τὸ ναυτικὸν ποιήσαντες ἐς

τὴν Κέρκυραν πλεῦσαι στασιάζουσαν, δώδεκα μὲν ναυσὶ μόνις παρόντων Ἀθηναίων περὶ Ναύπακτον, πρὶν δὲ πλέον τι ἐπιβοηθῆσαι ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηῶν ναυτικόν, ὅπως προφθάσωσι· καὶ παρεσκευάζοντο ὃ τε Βρασιίδας καὶ ὁ Ἀλκίδας πρὸς ταῦτα.

LXX. Οἱ γὰρ Κερκυραῖοι ἐστασιάζον, ἐπειδὴ οἱ αἰχμάλωτοι ἦλθον αὐτοῖς οἱ ἐκ τῶν περὶ Ἐπίδαμνον ναυμαχιῶν, ὑπὸ Κορινθίων ἀφεθέντες, τῷ μὲν λόγῳ ὀκτακοσίων τυλάντων τοῖς προξένοις διηγνημένοι, ἔργῳ δὲ πεπεισμένοι Κορινθίοις Κέρκυραν προσποιῆσαι. καὶ ἔπρασσον οὗτοι, ἕκαστον τῶν πολιτῶν μειότες, ὅπως ἀποστήσωσιν Ἀθηναίων τὴν πόλιν. 2. καὶ ἀφικομένης Ἀττικῆς τε νεὸς καὶ Κορινθίας πρέσβεις ἀγούσων καὶ ἐς λόγους καταστάντων, ἐψηφίσαντο Κερκυραῖοι Ἀθηναίοις μὲν ξύμμαχοι εἶναι τὰ ξυγκείμενα, Πελοποννησίοις δὲ φίλοι, ὡσπερ καὶ πρότερον. 3. καὶ ἦν γὰρ Πειθίας ἐθελοπρόξενός τε τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τοῦ δήμου προειστέλει, ὑπάγουσιν αὐτὸν οὗτοι οἱ ἄνδρες ἐς δίκην, λέγοντες Ἀθηναίοις τὴν Κέρκυραν καταδουλοῦν. 4. ὁ δὲ ἀποφγῶν ἀνθυπάγει αὐτῶν τοὺς πλουσιωτάτους πέντε ἄνδρας, φάσκων τέμνειν χάρακας ἐκ τοῦ τε Διὸς τεμένους καὶ τοῦ Ἀλκίνου· ζημία δὲ καθ' ἐκάστην χάρακα ἐπέκειτο στατήρ. 5. ὀφλόντων δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἱερὰ ἰκετῶν καθεζομένων διὰ πληθος τῆς ζημίας, ὅπως ταξάμενοι ἀποδῶσιν, ὁ Πειθίας, ἐτύγγανε γὰρ καὶ βουλῆς ὦν, πείθει ὥστε τῷ νόμῳ χρήσασθαι. 6. οἱ δ' ἐπειδὴ τῷ τε νόμῳ ἐξείρουτο καὶ ἅμα ἐπυθάνοντο τὸν Πειθίαν, ἕως ἔτι βουλῆς ἐστὶ, μέλλειν τὸ πληθος ἀναπέσειν τοὺς αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίοις φίλους τε καὶ ἐχθροὺς νομίζειν, ξυνίστατό τε, καὶ λαβόντες ἐχειρίδια ἐξαπιναίως ἐς τὴν βουλὴν ἐσελθόντες, τὸν τε Πειθίαν κτείνουσι, καὶ ἄλλους τῶν τε βουλευτῶν καὶ ἰδιωτῶν ἐς ἐξήκοντα. οἱ δὲ τινες τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης τῷ Πειθίᾳ ὀλίγοι ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν τριήρη κατέφνγον ἔτι παρούσαν. LXXI. δράσαντες δὲ τοῦτο καὶ ξυγκαλέσαντες Κερκυραίους εἶπον ὅτι ταῦτα καὶ βέλτιστα εἶη καὶ ἥκιστ' ἂν δουλωθεῖεν ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων, τό τε λοιπὸν μηδετέρους δέχεσθαι ἀλλ' ἢ μίᾳ νηὶ ἰσυχάζοντας, τὸ δὲ πλέον πολέμιον ἡγεῖσθαι. ὡς δὲ εἶπον, καὶ ἐπικυρῶσαι ἠνάγκασαν τὴν γνώμην. 2. πέμπουσι δὲ καὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας εὐθὺς πρέσβεις περὶ τε τῶν πεπραγμένων διδάξοντας, ὡς ξυνέφερε, καὶ τοὺς ἐκεῖ καταπεφευγότας πείσοντας μηδὲν ἀνεπιτήδειον πράσσειν,

ἔπως μή τις ἐπιστροφὴ γένηται. LXXII. ἐλθόντων δέ, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς τε πρέσβεις ὡς νεωτερίζοντας ξυλλαβόντες, καὶ ὄσους ἔπεισαν, κατέθεντο εἰς Αἴγινα. 2. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τῶν Κερκυραίων οἱ ἔχοντες τὰ πράγματα ἐλθούσης τριήρους Κορινθίας καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων πρέσβων ἐπιτίθενται τῷ δήμῳ, καὶ μαχόμενοι εἰκίησαν. 3. ἀφικομένης δὲ νυκτός, ὁ μὲν δῆμος εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν καὶ τὰ μετώρα τῆς πόλεως καταφεύγει, καὶ αὐτοῦ ξυλλεγείς ἰδρῦθη, καὶ τὸν Ἑλλαϊκὸν λιμένα εἶχον· οἱ δὲ τὴν τε ἀγορὰν κατέλαβον, ὑπὲρ οἱ πολλοὶ ᾤκουν αὐτῶν, καὶ τὸν λιμένα τὸν πρὸς αὐτῇ καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἠπειρον. LXXIII. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ἡκροβολίσαντό τε ὀλίγα, καὶ εἰς τοὺς ἀγροὺς περιέπεμπον ἀμρότεροι, τοὺς δούλους παρακαλοῦντές τε καὶ ἐλευθερίαν ὑπισχνόμενοι· καὶ τῷ μὲν δήμῳ τῶν οἰκειῶν τὸ πλῆθος παρεγένετο ζύμμαχον, τοῖς δ' ἐτέροις ἐκ τῆς ἠπείρου ἐπίκουροι ὀκτακόσιοι. LXXIV. διαλιπούσης δ' ἡμέρας μάχη αὐθις γίγνεται, καὶ νικᾷ ὁ δῆμος, χωρίων τε ἰσχύι καὶ πλήθει προέχων· αἱ τε γυναῖκες αὐτοῖς τολμηρῶς ξυνεπελάβοντο βάλλουςαι ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκιῶν τῷ κεράμῳ καὶ παρὰ φύσιν ὑπομένουσαι τὸν θόρυβον. 2. γενομένης δὲ τῆς τροπῆς περὶ δείλην ὀψίαν, δεισαντες οἱ ὀλίγοι μὴ αὐτοβοεῖ ὁ δῆμος τοῦ τε νεωρίου κρατήσειεν, ἐπελθὼν καὶ σφᾶς διαφθείρειεν, ἐμπιπρᾶσι τὰς οἰκίας τὰς ἐν κύκλῳ τῆς ἀγορᾶς καὶ τὰς ξυνοικίας, ὅπως μὴ ἦ ἐφοδος, φειδόμενοι οὔτε οἰκειᾶς οὔτε ἀλλοτρίας· ὥστε καὶ χρήματα πολλὰ ἐμπόρων κατεκαύθη καὶ ἡ πόλις ἐκινδύνευσεν πῦσα διαφθαρεῖναι, εἰ ἄνεμος ἐπεγένετο τῇ φλογὶ ἐπίφορος εἰς αὐτήν. 3. καὶ οἱ μὲν πανσάμενοι τῆς μάχης ὡς ἐκάτεροι ἠσυχάσαντες τὴν νύκτα ἐν φυλακῇ ἦσαν· καὶ ἡ Κορινθία ναῦς τοῦ δήμου κεκρατηκότος, ὑπεξανήγετο, καὶ τῶν ἐπικούρων οἱ πολλοὶ εἰς τὴν ἠπειρον λαθόντες διεκομίσθησαν. LXXV. τῇ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένη ἡμέρα Νικόστρατος ὁ Διτρέφους, Ἀθηναίων στρατηγός, παραγίγνεται βοηθῶν ἐκ Ναυπάκτου δώδεκα ναοὶ καὶ Μεσσηνίων πεντακοσίοις ὀπλίταις· ζύμβασίν τε ἔπρασσε, καὶ πείθει ὥστε ξυγχωρῆσαι ἀλλήλοις, δέκα μὲν ἄνδρας τοὺς αἰτιωτάτους κρῖναι, οἱ οὐκέτι ἔμειναν, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους οἰκεῖν, σπονδὰς πρὸς ἀλλήλους ποιησαμένους καὶ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους, ὥστε τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἐχθροὺς καὶ φίλους νομίζειν. 2. καὶ ὁ μὲν ταῦτα πράξας ἔμελλεν ἀποπλεύσεσθαι· οἱ δὲ τοῦ δήμου προστάται πείθουσιν αὐτὸν πέντε μὲν ναῦς τῶν

αὐτοῦ σφίσι καταλιπεῖν, ὅπως ἴσόν τι ἐν κινήσει ὦσιν οἱ ἐναντίοι, ἴσας δὲ αὐτοὶ πληρώσαντες ἐκ σφῶν αὐτῶν ξυμπλήρυσεν. 3. καὶ ὁ μὲν ξυνεχώρησεν, οἱ δὲ τοὺς ἐχθροὺς κατέλεγον ἐς τὰς ναῦς. δεύσαντες δὲ ἐκεῖνοι μὴ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἀποπεμφθῶσι καθίζουσιν ἐς τὸ τῶν Διοσκουρέων ἱερόν. 4. Νικόστρατος δὲ αὐτοὺς ἀνίστη τε καὶ παρεμυθεῖτο. ὡς δ' οὐκ ἐπειθεν, ὁ δῆμος ὀπλισθεὶς ἐπὶ τῇ προφίσει ταύτῃ, ὡς οὐδὲν αὐτῶν ὑγιὲς διατρουμέων τῇ τοῦ μὴ ξυμπλεῖν ἀπιστία, τά τε ὄπλα αὐτῶν ἐκ τῶν οἰκιῶν ἔλαβε καὶ αὐτῶν τινὰς οἷς ἐπέτυχον, εἰ μὴ Νικόστρατος ἐκώλυσε, διέφθειραν ἄν. ὀρῶντες δ' οἱ ἄλλοι τὰ γιγνόμενα καθίζουσιν ἐς τὸ Ἡραῖον ἰκέται καὶ γίνονται οὐκ ἐλάσσους τετρακοσίων. ὁ δὲ δῆμος, δεύσας μὴ τι νεωτερίσωσιν, ἀνίστησί τε αὐτούς, πείσας, καὶ διακομίζει ἐς τὴν πρὸ τοῦ Ἡραίου νῆσον, καὶ τὰ ἐπιτίθια ἐκεῖσθ αὐτοῖς διεπέμπετο.

LXXVI. Τῆς δὲ στάσεως ἐν τούτῳ οὔσης, τετάρτη ἢ πέμπτη ἡμέρα μετὰ τὴν τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐς τὴν νῆσον διακομιδὴν, αἱ ἐκ τῆς Κυλλήνης Πελοποννησίων νῆες, μετὰ τὸν ἐκ τῆς Ἰωνίας πλοῦν ἔφορμοι οὔσαι, παραγίγνονται τρεῖς καὶ πενήκοντα· ἦρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Ἀλκίδας, ὡσπερ καὶ πρότερον, καὶ Βρασίδης αὐτῷ ξυμβουλος ἐπέπλει. ὀρμισάμενοι δὲ ἐς Σύβοτα λιμένα τῆς ἡπείρου ἅμα ἔφ' ἐπέπλεον τῇ Κερκύρα. LXXVII. οἱ δὲ πολλῷ θορόβῳ, καὶ πεφοβημένοι τά τ' ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ τὸν ἐπίπλου, παρεσκευάζοντό τε ἅμα ἐξήκοντα ναῦς, καὶ τὰς αἰὲ πληρομένας ἐξέπεμπον πρὸς τοὺς ἐναντίους, παραινούντων Ἀθηναίων σφῶν τε ἔασαι πρῶτον ἐκπλεῦσαι, καὶ ὕστερον πάσαις ἅμα ἐκείνους ἐπιγεέσθαι. 2. ὡς δὲ αὐτοῖς πρὸς τοῖς πολεμίοις ἴσαν σποράδες αἱ νῆες, δύο μὲν εὐθύς ἠντομόλησαν, ἐν ἑτέραις δὲ ἀλλήλοις οἱ ἐμπλέοντες ἐμάχοντο· ἦν δὲ οἶδεις κόσμος τῶν ποιουμένων. 3. ἰδόντες δὲ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι τὴν ταραχὴν εἴκοσι μὲν ναυσὶ πρὸς τοὺς Κερκυραίους ἐτάξαντο, ταῖς δὲ λοιπαῖς πρὸς τὰς δώδεκα ναῦς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὧν ἴσαν αἱ δύο Σαλαμινία καὶ Πάραλος. LXXVIII. καὶ οἱ μὲν Κερκυραῖοι κακῶς τε καὶ κατ' ὀλίγας προσπίπτοντες ἐταλαιπωροῦντο καθ' αὐτούς· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, φοβούμενοι τὸ πλῆθος καὶ τὴν περικύκλωσιν, ἀθροαῖς μὲν οὐ προσέπιπτον, οὐδὲ κατὰ μέσον ταῖς ἐφ' ἑαυτοὺς τεταγμέναις, προσβαλόντες δὲ κατὰ κέρας, καταδύουσι μίαν ναῦν. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα κύκλον ταξάμενων αὐτῶν περιέπλεον

καὶ ἐπειρῶντο θοριβεῖν. 2. γνόντες δὲ οἱ πρὸς τοῖς Κερκυραίοις καὶ δεισαντες μὴ ὅπερ ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ γένοιτο ἐπιβοηθοῦσι· καὶ γερόμεναι ἀθροαὶ αἱ νῆες ἅμα τὸν ἐπίπλουν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐποιῶντο. 3. οἱ δ' ὑπεχώρουν ἤδη πρύμναν κρουόμενοι· καὶ ἅμα τὰς τῶν Κερκυραίων ἐβούλοντο προκαταφυγεῖν, ὅτι μάλιστα ἐαυτῶν σχολῇ τε ὑποχωρούντων, καὶ πρὸς σφᾶς τεταγμένων τῶν ἐναντιῶν. 4. ἡ μὲν οὖν ναυμαχία, τοιαύτη γενομένη, ἐτελεύτα ἐς ἡλίου δύσειν

LXXIX. Καὶ οἱ Κερκυραῖοι, δεισαντες μὴ σφίσιν ἐπιπλεύσαντες ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν, ὡς κρατοῦντες, οἱ πολέμιοι, ἢ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νῆσου ἀναλάβωσιν, ἢ καὶ ἄλλο τι νεωτερίσωσι, τοὺς τε ἐκ τῆς νῆσου πάλιν ἐς τὸ Ἡραῖον διεκόμισαν καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐρύλασσαν. 2. οἱ δ' ἐπὶ μὲν τὴν πόλιν οὐκ ἐτόλμησαν πλεῦσαι κρατοῦντες τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ, τρεῖς δὲ καὶ δέκα ναῦς ἔχοντες τῶν Κερκυραίων ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς τὴν ἡπειρον ὅθενπερ ἀνηγάγοντο. 3. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ἐπὶ μὲν τὴν πόλιν οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἐπέπλευον, καίπερ ἐν πολλῇ ταραχῇ καὶ φόβῳ ὄντας καὶ Βρασίδου παραινοῦντος, ὡς λέγεται, Ἀλκίδα, Ἰσοψήφου δὲ οὐκ ὄντος· ἐπὶ δὲ τὴν Λευκίμνην τὸ ἀκρωτήριον ἀποβάντες ἐπόρθον τοὺς ἀγρούς. LXXX. ὁ δὲ δῆμος τῶν Κερκυραίων ἐν τούτῳ, περιδεὴς γερόμενος μὴ ἐπιπλεύσωσιν αἱ νῆες, τοῖς τε ἰκέταις ἦεσαν ἐς λόγους καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις, ὅπως σωθήσεται ἡ πόλις. καὶ τινὰς αὐτῶν ἐπεισαν ἐς τὰς ναῦς ἐσβῆναι· ἐπλήρωσαν γὰρ ὅμως τριάκοντα [προσδεχόμενοι τὸν ἐπίπλουν]. 2. οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι μέχρι μέσου ἡμέρας δηρώσαντες τὴν γῆν, ἀπέπλευσαν, καὶ ὑπὸ νύκτα αὐτοῖς ἐφρουκτωρήθησαν ἐξήκοντα νῆες Ἀθηναίων προσπλέονσαι ἀπὸ Λευκάδος· ἃς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, πυνθανόμενοι τὴν στάσιν καὶ τὰς μετ' Ἀλκίδου ναῦς ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν μελλούσας πλεῖν, ἀπέστειλαν, καὶ Εὐρυνμέδοντα τὸν Θουκλέους στρατηγόν. LXXXI. οἱ μὲν οὖν Πελοποννήσιοι τῆς νυκτὸς εὐθύς κατὰ τάχος ἐκομίζοντο ἐπ' οἶκον παρὰ τὴν γῆν· καὶ ὑπερενεγκόντες τὸν Λευκαδίων ἰσθμὸν τὰς ναῦς, ὅπως μὴ περιπλέοντες ὀφθῶσιν, ἀποκομίζονται. 2. Κερκυραῖοι δέ, αἰσθόμενοι τὰς τε Ἀιτικὰς ναῦς προσπλεύουσας, τὰς τε τῶν πολεμίων οἰχομένας, λαβόντες τοὺς τε Μεσσηνίους ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἤγαγον πρότερον ἔξω ὄντας, καὶ τὰς ταῦς περιπλεῦσαι κελεύσαντες ἃς ἐπλήρωσαν ἐς τὸν Ἰλλυαῖκὸν λιμένα, ἐν ᾧσφ περιεκομίζοντο, τῶν ἐχθρῶν εἴ τινα λείβοιεν, ἀπέκτεινον· καὶ ἐκ τῶν νεῶν ὅσους ἐπεισαν ἐσβῆναι ἐκβιβάζοντες ἀπεχώρησαν,

ἐς τὸ Ἡραϊόν τε ἔλθόντες τῶν ἰκετῶν ὡς πενήκοντα ἄνδρας δι-
 κην ὑποσχεῖν ἔπεισαν καὶ κατέγνωσαν πάντων θάνατον. 3. οἱ δὲ
 πολλοὶ τῶν ἰκετῶν, ὅσοι οὐκ ἐπέισθησαν, ὡς ἐώρων τὰ γινόμενα,
 διέφθειραν αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ ἀλλήλους καὶ ἐκ τῶν δειδρωῶν τιτὲς
 ἀπήγγοντο, οἱ δ' ὡς ἕκαστοι ἐδύναντο ἀνηλοῦντο. 4. ἡμέρας τε
 ἑπτὰ, ἃς ἀφικόμενος ὁ Εὐρυμέδων ταῖς ἐξήκοντα ναυσὶ παρήμεινε.
 Κερκυραῖοι σφῶν αὐτῶν τοὺς ἐχθροὺς δοκοῦντας εἶναι ἐφόνεον,
 τὴν μὲν αἰτίαν ἐπιφέροντες τοῖς τὸν δῆμον καταλύουσι, ἀπέθανον
 δὲ τιτὲς καὶ ἰδίας ἐχθρας ἔνεκα, καὶ ἄλλοι χρημάτων σφίσις ὀφει-
 λομένων ὑπὸ τῶν λαβόντων. 5. πᾶσά τε ἰδία κατέστη θανάτου,
 καὶ οἶον φιλεῖ ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ γίνεσθαι, οὐδὲν ὅ, τι οὐ ξυτίβη καὶ
 ἔτι περαιτέρω. καὶ γὰρ πατὴρ παῖδα ἀπέκτεινε καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἱερῶν
 ἀπεσπῶντο καὶ πρὸς αὐτοῖς ἐκτείνοντο, οἱ δὲ τιτὲς καὶ περιουχο-
 δομηθέντες ἐν τοῦ Διονύσου τῷ ἱερῷ ἀπέθανον. 6. οὕτως ὠμῆ
 στάσις προὐχώρησε· καὶ ἔδοξε μᾶλλον, διότι ἐν τοῖς πρώτῃ ἐγένε-
 το, LXXXII. ἐπεὶ ὕστερόν γε καὶ πᾶν, ὡς εἶπεν, τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν
 ἐκινήθη, διαφορῶν οὐσῶν ἕκασταχοῦ τοῖς τε τῶν δῆμων προ-
 σταταῖς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐπάγεσθαι καὶ τοῖς ὀλίγοις τοὺς Λακε-
 δαιμονίους, καὶ ἐν μὲν εἰρήνῃ οὐκ ἂν ἔχόντων πρόφασιν, οὐδ' ἐτοι-
 μων παρακαλεῖν αὐτούς· πολεμουμένων δέ, καὶ ξυμμαχίας ἅμα
 ἑκατέροις τῇ τῶν ἐναντίων κακώσει, καὶ σφίσις αὐτοῖς ἐκ τοῦ αὐ-
 τοῦ προσποιήσει, ῥαδίως αἱ ἐπαγωγαὶ τοῖς νεωτερίζουσιν τι βουλο-
 μένοις ἐπορίζοντο. 2. καὶ ἐπέπεσε πολλὰ καὶ χαλεπὰ κατὰ στά-
 σιν ταῖς πόλεσι, γινόμενα μὲν καὶ αἰεὶ ἐσόμενα, ἕως ἂν ἡ αὐτὴ
 φύσις ἀνθρώπων ᾗ, μᾶλλον δὲ καὶ ἡσυχαιτέρα καὶ τοῖς εἶδεσι διηλ-
 λαγμένα, ὡς ἂν ἕκασται αἱ μεταβολαὶ τῶν ξυτυχιῶν ἐφιστῶνται.
 ἐν μὲν γὰρ εἰρήνῃ καὶ ἀγαθοῖς πράγμασις αἱ τε πόλεις καὶ οἱ ἰδιῶ-
 ται ἀμείνους τὰς γνώμας ἔχουσι διὰ τὸ μὴ ἐς ἀκουσίους ἀνάγκας
 πίπτειν· ὁ δὲ πόλεμος, ὑφελὼν τὴν εὐπορίαν τοῦ καθ' ἡμέραν, βί-
 αιος διδάσκαλος καὶ πρὸς τὰ παρόντα τὰς ὀργὰς τῶν πολλῶν
 ὁμοιοῖ. 3. ἐστασίαζε τε οὖν τὰ τῶν πόλεων, καὶ τὰ ἐφυστερίζοντά
 που, πύσσει τῶν προγενομένων, πολὺ ἐπέφερε τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τοῦ
 καινοῦσθαι τὰς διανοίας τῶν ἐπιχειρήσεων περιτεχνήσει καὶ τῶν
 τιμωριῶν ἀτοπία. 4. καὶ τὴν εἰωθυῖαν ἀξίωσιν τῶν ὀνομάτων ἐς
 τὰ ἔργα ἀντήλλαξαν τῇ δικαιοσίῃ. τόλμα μὲν γὰρ ἀλόγιστος ἀν-
 δρεία φιλέταιρος ἐνομίσθη, μέλλησις δὲ προμηθὴς δειλία εὐπρεπής,

τὸ δὲ σῶφρον τοῦ ἀνάιδρου πρόσχημα, καὶ τὸ πρὸς ἅπαν ξυνετὸν ἐπὶ πᾶν ἀργόν· τὸ δ' ἐμπλήκτως ὄξυν ἀνδρὸς μοίρα προσετιέθη, ἀσφάλεια δὲ τὸ ἐπιβουλεύσασθαι, ἀποτροπῆς πρόφασις εὐλογος. 5. καὶ ὁ μὲν χαλεπαίων πιστὸς αἰεὶ, ὁ δ' ἀντιλέγων αὐτῷ ὑποπτος. ἐπιβουλεύσας δὲ τις τεχνῶν ξυνετὸς καὶ ὑπονοήσας ἔτι δεινότερος· προβουλεύσας δέ, ὅπως μηδὲν αὐτῶν δείσει, τῆς τε ἐταιρίας διαλυτῆς καὶ τοὺς ἐναντίους ἐκπεπληγμένους. ἀπλῶς δὲ ὁ φθῆσας τὸν μέλλοντα κυκόν τι δρᾶν ἐπηνεῖτο, καὶ ὁ ἐπικελεύσας τὸν μὴ διανοούμενον. 6. καὶ μὴν καὶ τὸ ξυγγειῆς τοῦ ἐταιρικοῦ ἀλλοτριώτερον ἐγένετο διὰ τὸ ἐτοιμότερον εἶναι ἀπροφασίστως τολμᾶν· οὐ γὰρ μετὰ τῶν κειμένων τόμων ὠφελείας αἰ τοιαῦται ξύνοδοι, ἀλλὰ παρὰ τοὺς καθεστῶτας πλεονεξία. καὶ τὰς ἐς σφᾶς αὐτοὺς πίστεις οὐ τῷ θεῖῳ νόμῳ μᾶλλον ἐκρατύνοντο ἢ τῷ κοινῇ τι παρανομήσαι. 7. τὰ τε ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων καλῶς λεγόμενα ἐνδέχοντο ἔργων φυλακῇ, εἰ προῦχοιεν, καὶ οὐ γενναιότητι. ἀντιτιμωρήσασθαι τὲ τινα περὶ πλείονος ἦν ἢ αὐτὸν μὴ προπαθεῖν. καὶ ὄρκοι εἴ που ἄρα γένοιτο ξυναλλαγῆς, ἐν τῷ αὐτίκα πρὸς τὸ ἄπορον ἐκατέρῃ διδόμενοι ἴσχυον οὐκ ἐχόντων ἄλλοθεν δίναμιν· ἐν δὲ τῷ παρατυχόντι ὁ φθῆσας θαρσῆσαι, εἰ ἴδοι ἄφρακτον, ἥδιον διὰ τὴν πίστιν ἐτιμωρεῖτο ἢ ἀπὸ τοῦ προφανοῦς, καὶ τό τε ἀσφαλὲς ἐλογίζετο καὶ ὅτι ἀπάτη περιγερόμενος ξυνέσεως ἀγώνισμα προσελάμβανε. ῥῆζον δ' οἱ πολλοὶ κακοῦργοι ὄντες δεξιοὶ κέκληνται ἢ ἀμαθεῖς ἀγαθοί, καὶ τῷ μὲν αἰσχύνονται, ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ ἀγάλλονται. 8. πάντων δ' αὐτῶν αἴτιον ἀρχὴ ἢ διὰ πλεονεξίαν καὶ φιλοτιμίαν· ἐκ δ' αὐτῶν καὶ ἐς τὸ φιλονεικεῖν καθισταμένων τὸ πρόθυμον. οἱ γὰρ ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι προστάντες μετ' ὀνόματος ἐκάτεροι εὐπρεποῦς, πλήθους τε ἰσονομίας πολιτικῆς καὶ ἀριστοκρατίας σώφρονος προτιμήσει, τὰ μὲν κοινὰ λόγῳ θεραπεύοντες ἄθλα ἐποιοῦντο, παντὶ δὲ τρόπῳ ἀγωνιζόμενοι ἀλλήλων περιγίγνεσθαι ἐτόλμησάν τε τὰ δεινότατα ἐπεξήσασάν τε, τὰς τιμωρίας ἔτι μείζους, οὐ μέχρι τοῦ δικαίου καὶ τῇ πόλει ξυμφόρου προτιθέντες, ἐς δὲ τὸ ἐκατέροις που αἰεὶ ἴδονην ἔχον ὀρίζοντες, καὶ ἢ μετὰ ψήφον ἀδίκου καταγνώσεως, ἢ χειρὶ, κτώμενοι τὸ κρατεῖν, ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν τὴν αὐτίκα φιλονεικίαν ἐκπιμπλάναι. ὥστε εὐσεβία μὲν οὐδέτεροι ἐνόμιζον, εὐπρεπεῖα δὲ λόγου οἷς ξυμβαίη ἐπιφθόρως τι διαπράξασθαι, ἄμεινον ἴκονον. τα δὲ μέσα τῶν πολιτῶν ὑπ' ἀμφοτέρων, ἢ ὅτι οὐ ξυνηγωνίζοντο ἢ

φθόνῳ τοῦ περιεῖται διεσθείροντο. LXXXIII. οὕτω πᾶσα ἰδέα κατέστη κακοτροπίας διὰ τὰς στάσεις τῷ Ἑλληνικῷ, καὶ τὸ εὐφθες, οὐ τὸ γενναῖον πλείστον μετέχει, καταγελασθὲν ἡφανίσθη, τὸ δὲ ἀντιτετιάζχαι ἀλλήλοις τῇ γνώμῃ ἀπίστως ἐπὶ πολὺ διήνεγκεν. 2. οὐ γὰρ ἦν ὁ διαλίσων οὔτε λόγος ἰχυρὸς οὔτε ὄρκος φοβερός, κρείσσους δὲ ὄντες ἅπαντες λογισμῶ ἐς τὸ ἀνέλπιστον τοῦ βεβαίου, μὴ παθεῖν μᾶλλον προεσκόπων ἢ πιστεῦσαι ἐδύνατο. 3. καὶ οἱ φανλότεροι γνώμῃ ὡς τὰ πλείω περιεγίγνοντο· τῷ γὰρ διεδίεσθαι τὸ τε αὐτῶν εἰδέες καὶ τὸ τῶν ἐναντίων ζυγετόν, μὴ λόγοις τε ἦσσαν ὡσι, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ πολυτρόπου αὐτῶν τῆς γνώμης φθιέσσοι προεπιβουλευόμενοι, τολμηρῶς πρὸς τὰ ἔργα ἐχώρουν. 4. οἱ δὲ καταστρονούντες κἂν προαισθῆσθαι καὶ ἔργῳ οὐδὲν σφῶς δεῖν λαμβάνειν ἂ γνώμῃ ἔξεστιν ἄφρακτοι μᾶλλον διεσθείροντο.

LXXXIV. Ἐν δ' οὖν τῇ Κερκυραῖ τὰ πολλὰ αὐτῶν προετολήθη, καὶ ὁπόσα ἔβροι μὲν ἀρχόμενοι τὸ πλεόν ἢ σωρηροσύνη ὑπὸ τῶν τῆν τιμωρίαν παρασχόντων οἱ ἀνταμνυόμενοι δριάσειαν, πενίας δὲ τῆς εἰωθυίας ἀπαλλαξιόντες τινες, μάλιστα δ' ἂν διὰ πάθους ἐπιθυμοῦντες τὰ τῶν πέλας ἔχειν, παρὰ δίκην γιγνώσκοιεν, οἳ τε μὴ ἐπὶ πλεονεξία ἀπὸ ἴσου δὲ μάλιστα ἐπιόντες, ἀπαιδευσία ὀργῆς πλείστον ἐκφερόμενοι ὡμῶς καὶ ἀπαραιτήτως ἐπέλθοιεν. 2. ζυγταραχθέντος τε τοῦ βίου ἐς τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον τῇ πόλει, καὶ τῶν νόμων κρατήσασα ἢ ἀνθρωπεῖα φύσις, εἰωθυῖα καὶ παρὰ τοὺς νόμους ἀδικεῖν, ἀσμένῃ ἐδήλωσεν ἀκρατῆς μὲν ὀργῆς οὐσα, κρείσσων δὲ τοῦ δικαίου, πολεμία δὲ τοῦ προὔχοντος· οὐ γὰρ ἂν τοῦ τε ὀσίου τὸ τιμωρεῖσθαι προτιθέσαν τοῦ τε μὴ ἀδικεῖν τὸ κερδαίνειν, ἐν ᾧ μὴ βλάπτουσαν ἰσχὺν εἶχε τὸ φθορεῖν. ἀξιοῦσί τε τοὺς κοινοὺς περὶ τῶν τοιούτων οἱ ἀνθρωποὶ νόμους, ἀφ' ὧν ἅπανσιν ἐλπίς ὑπόκειται σφαλεῖσι κἂν αὐτοὺς διασωῶσθαι, ἐν ἄλλων τιμωρίαις προκαταλύειν καὶ μὴ ὑπολείπεσθαι, εἴ ποτε ἄρα τις κινδυνεύσας τινὸς δεήσειται αὐτῶν.

LXXXV. Οἱ μὲν οὖν κατὰ τὴν πόλιν Κερκυραῖοι τοιαύταις ὀργαῖς ταῖς πρώταις ἐς ἀλλήλους ἐχρήσαντο, καὶ ὁ Εὐρυμέδων καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀπέπλευσαν ταῖς ναυσίν· 2. ὕστερον δὲ οἱ γεύγοντες τῶν Κερκυραίων, διεσώθησαν γὰρ αὐτῶν ἐς πεντακοσίους, τείχη τε λαβόντες, ἃ ἦν ἐν τῇ ἡπίερω, ἐκράτουν τῆς πέραν οἰκείας γῆς καὶ ἐξ αὐτῆς ὀρμώμενοι ἐληΐζοντο τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ καὶ πολλὰ ἔβλαπτον,

καὶ λιμὸς ἰσχυρὸς ἐγένετο ἐν τῇ πόλει. 3. ἐπρεσβεύοντο δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαιμόνα καὶ Κόρινθον περὶ καθόδου· καὶ ὡς οὐδὲν αὐτοῖς ἐπρίσσετο, ὕστερον χρόνῳ πλοῖα καὶ ἐπικούρους παρασκευασάμενοι διέβησαν ἐς τὴν νῆσον, ἐξικόσιοι μάλιστα οἱ πάντες, 4. καὶ τὰ πλοῖα ἐμπρὶσαντες, ὅπως ἀπόγνοια ἢ τοῦ ἄλλο τι ἢ κρατεῖν τῆς γῆς, ἀναβάντες ἐς τὸ ὄρος τὴν Ἰστώνην τεῖχος ἐνοικοδομησάμενοι ἐφθειρον τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ τῆς γῆς ἐκράτουν.

LXXXVI. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους τελευτῶντος Ἀθηναῖοι εἴκοσι ταῦς ἔστειλαν ἐς Σικελίαν καὶ Λίγηρα τὸν Μελανώπου στρατηγὸν αὐτῶν καὶ Χαροιάδην τὸν Εὐφιλῆτου. 2. οἱ γὰρ Συρακοῖσιοι καὶ Λεοντῖνοι ἐς πόλεμον ἀλλήλοις καθέστασαν. ξύμμαχοι δὲ τοῖς μὲν Συρακοσίοις ἦσαν, πλὴν Καμαριναίων, οἱ ἄλλαι Δωριῶδες πόλεις, αἵπερ καὶ πρὸς τὴν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τὸ πρῶτον, ἀρχομένου τοῦ πολέμου ξυμμαχίαν ἐτάχθησαν, οὐ μέντοι ξυνεπολιμήσαν γε· τοῖς δὲ Λεοντίνιοις αἱ Χαλκιδικαὶ πόλεις καὶ Καμάρια· τῆς δὲ Ἰταλίας Λοκροὶ μὲν Συρακοσίων ἦσαν, Ῥήγινοι δὲ κατὰ τὸ ξυγγεγὲς Λεοντίνων. 3. ἐς οὖν τὰς Ἀθήνας πέμψαντες οἱ τῶν Λεοντίνων ξύμμαχοι, κατὰ τε παλαιὰν ξυμμαχίαν καὶ ὅτι Ἴωνες ἦσαν, πείθουσι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πέμψαι σφίσι ταῦς· ὑπὸ γὰρ τῶν Συρακοσίων τῆς τε γῆς εἴργοντο καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης. 4. καὶ ἔπεμψαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῆς μὲν οἰκειότητος προσάσει, βουλόμενοι δὲ μήτε οἷτον ἐς τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἄγεσθαι αὐτόθεν, πρόπειράν τε ποιούμενοι εἰ σφίσι δυνατὰ εἴη τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ πράγματα ὑποχείρια γενέσθαι. 5. καταστάντες οὖν ἐς Ῥήγιον τῆς Ἰταλίας τὸν πόλεμον ἐποιῶντο μετὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων. καὶ τὸ θέρους ἐτελεύτα.

LXXXVII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος ἢ νύσος τὸ δεύτερον ἐπέπεσε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἐκλιποῦσα μὲν οὐδένα χρόνον τὸ παντάπασιν, ἐγένετο δὲ τις ὅμως διακωχή. 2. παρέμεινε δὲ τὸ μὲν ὕστερον οὐκ ἔλασσον ἐνιαυτοῦ, τὸ δὲ πρότερον καὶ δύο ἔτη, ὥστε Ἀθηναίων γε μὴ εἶναι ὅτι μᾶλλον ἐκάκωσε τὴν δύναμιν. 3. τετρακοσίων γὰρ ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τετρακισχιλίων οὐκ ἔλάσσους ἀπέθανον ἐκ τῶν τάξεων καὶ τριακοσίων ἰππέων, τοῦ δὲ ἄλλου ὄχλου ἀνεξέμετος ἀριθμὸς. 4. ἐγένοντο δὲ καὶ οἱ πολλοὶ τότε σεισμοὶ τῆς γῆς, ἐν τε Ἀθήναις καὶ ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ καὶ ἐν Βοιωτοῖς καὶ μάλιστα ἐν Ὀρχομενῷ τῷ Βοιωτίῳ.

LXXXVIII. Καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐν Σικελίᾳ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Ῥηγῖται τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος τριάκοντα ναυσὶ στρατεύουσιν ἐπὶ τὰς Διόλου νήσους καλομένας· θέρους γὰρ δι' ἀνδρίαν ἀδύνατα ἦν ἐπιστρατεύειν. 2. νύμονται δὲ Λιπαραῖοι αὐτάς, Κινιδίων ἄποικοι ὄντες. οἰκοῦσι δ' ἐν μιᾷ τῶν νήσων οὐ μεγάλη, καλεῖται δὲ Λιπάρᾳ· τὰς δὲ ἄλλας ἐκ ταύτης ὁρμώμετοι γεωργοῦσι Διδύμη καὶ Στρογγύλην καὶ Ἱερᾶν. 3. νομίζουσι δὲ οἱ ἐκείνη ἄνθρωποι ἐν τῇ Ἱερᾷ ὡς ὁ Ἰφαιστος χαλκεύει, ὅτι τὴν νύκτα φαίνεται πῦρ ἀναδιδούσα πολὺ καὶ τὴν ἡμέραν καπνόν. κίνται δὲ αἱ νῆσοι αὐταὶ κατὰ τὴν Σικελῶν καὶ Μισηγιῶν γῆν, ξύμμαχοι δ' ἦσαν Συρακοσίων. 4. τεμόντες δ' οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν γῆν, ὡς οὐ προσεχώρουσιν, ἀπέπλευσαν εἰς τὸ Ῥήγιον. καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα καὶ πέμπτον ἔτος ἐτελεύτα τῷ πολέμῳ τῷδε ὃν Θουκυδίδης ξυγγράψεν.

LXXXIX. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι μέχρι μὲν τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ ἦλθον, ὡς εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐσβαλοῦντες, Ἄγιδος τοῦ Ἀρχιδάμου ἡγουμένου, Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλέως, σεισμῶν δὲ γενομένων πολλῶν ἀπετράποντο πάλιν καὶ οὐκ ἐγένετο ἐσβολή. 2. καὶ περὶ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους τῶν σεισμῶν κατεχόντων, τῆς Εὐβοίας ἐν Ὀροβίαις ἢ θάλασσα ἐπελθοῦσα ἀπὸ τῆς τότε οὔσης γῆς καὶ κυματωθεῖσα ἐπῆλθε τῆς πόλεως μέρος τι, καὶ τὸ μὲν κατέκλυσε, τὸ δ' ἐπενόστησε, καὶ θάλασσα νῦν ἐστὶ πρότερον οὔσα γῆ· καὶ ἀνθρώπους διέφθειρεν, ὅσοι μὴ ἐδύναντο φθῆναι πρὸς τὰ μετέωρα ἀναδραμόντες. 3. καὶ περὶ Ἀτυλάντην τὴν ἐπὶ Λοκροῖς τοῖς Ὀποντιοῖς νῆσον παραπλησία γίγνεται ἐπίκλυσις, καὶ τοῦ τε φρονήριον τῶν Ἀθηναίων παρεῖλε, καὶ δύο τεῶν ἀνείκυσμένων τὴν ἐτίραν κατέαξεν. 4. ἐγένετο δὲ καὶ ἐν Πεπαρήθῳ κίματος ἐπαναχώρησις τις, οὐ μέντοι ἐπέκλυσε γε· καὶ σεισμός τοῦ τείχους τι κατέβηκε καὶ τὸ πρυτανεῖον καὶ ἄλλας οἰκίας ὀλίγας. 5. αἴτιον δ' ἔγωγε νομίζω τοῦ τοιοῦτου, ἢ ἰσχυρότατος ὁ σεισμός ἐγένετο, κατὰ τοῦτο ἀποστέλλειν τε τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ ἐξαπίνης πάλιν ἐπισπωμένην βιαιότερον τὴν ἐπίκλυσιν ποιεῖν· ἀνευ δὲ σεισμοῦ οὐκ ἂν μοι δοκεῖ τὸ τοιοῦτο ξυμβῆναι γενέσθαι.

XC. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους ἐπολέμουν μὲν καὶ ἄλλοι, ὡς ἐκάστοις ξυμβῆναι ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ, καὶ αὐτοὶ οἱ Σικελιώται ἐπ' ἀλλήλους στρατεύοντες, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ξὺν τοῖς σφετέροις

ξυμμάχοις· ἃ δὲ λόγου μάλιστα ἄξια ἢ μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἔπραξαν ἢ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οἱ ἀντιπολέμιοι, τούτων μνησθήσομαι. 2. Χαροιάδου γὰρ ἴδῃ τοῦ Ἀθηναίων στρατηγῶν τεθνηκότος ὑπὸ Συρακοσίων πολέμῳ, Λάχης ἄπασαν ἔχων τῶν νεῶν τὴν ἀρχήν, ἐστράτευσε μετὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐπὶ Μυλὰς τὰς τῶν Μεσσηνίων. ἔτυχον δὲ δύο φυλαὶ ἐν ταῖς Μυλαῖς τῶν Μεσσηνίων φρουροῦσαι, καὶ τινα καὶ ἐνέδραν πεποιημένοι τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν. 3. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι τοὺς τε ἐκ τῆς ἐνέδρας τρέπουσι καὶ διαφθείρουσι πολλοὺς, καὶ τῷ ἐρύματι προσβαλόντες ἠνάγκασαν ὁμολογίᾳ τὴν τε ἀκρόπολιν παραδοῦναι καὶ ἐπὶ Μεσσήνην ξυστρατεῦσαι. 4. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο, ἐπελθόντων οἱ Μεσσήνιοι τῶν τε Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων προσεχώρησαν καὶ αὐτοί, ὁμήρους τε δόντες καὶ τᾶλλα πιστὰ παρασχόμενοι.

XCI. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τριάκοντα μὲν ναῦς ἔστειλαν περὶ Πελοπόννησον, ὧν ἐστρατήγει Δημοσθένης τε ὁ Ἀλκισθένης καὶ Προκλῆς ὁ Θεοδώρου, ἐξήκοντα δὲ ἐς Μῆλον καὶ δισχιλίους ὀπλίτας, ἐστρατήγει δὲ αὐτῶν Νικίας ὁ Νικηράτου. 2. τοὺς γὰρ Μηλίους ὄντας νησιώτας καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλοντας ὑπακοεῖν οὐδὲ ἐς τὸ αὐτῶν ξυμμαχικὸν ἰέναι ἐβούλοντο προσαγαγέσθαι. 3. ὡς δὲ αὐτοῖς δηομένης τῆς γῆς οὐ προσεχώρουν, ἄραντες ἐκ τῆς Μήλου αὐτοὶ μὲν ἔπλευσαν ἐς Ὠρωπὸν τῆς πέραν γῆς, ὑπὸ πύκτα δὲ σχόντες, εὐθύς ἐπορεύοντο οἱ ὀπλίται ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν περὶ ἐς Τανάγραν τῆς Βοιωτίας. 4. οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως παιδημεῖ Ἀθηναῖοι Ἰππονίκου τε τοῦ Καλλίου στρατηγῶντος καὶ Εὐρυμέδοντος τοῦ Θουκλέους ἀπὸ σημείου ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ κατὰ γῆν ἀπέρτων. 5. καὶ στρατοπεδενσάμενοι ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν ἐν τῇ Τανάγρα, ἐδήκον καὶ ἐνηλίσαντο. καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ μάχῃ κρατήσαντες τοὺς ἐπεξελθόντας τῶν Ταναγραίων, καὶ Θηβαίων τινὰς προσβεβοηθηκότας, καὶ ὄπλα λαβόντες καὶ τροπαῖον στήσαντες, ἀνεχώρησαν, οἱ μὲν ἐς τὴν πόλιν, οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς. 6. καὶ παραπλεύσας ὁ Νικίας ταῖς ἐξήκοντα ναυσί, τῆς Λοκρίδος τὰ ἐπιθαλάσσια ἔεμε, καὶ ἀνεχώρησεν ἐπ' οἶκον.

XCII. Ὑπὸ δὲ τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον Λακεδαιμόνιοι Ἡράκλειαν τὴν ἐν Τραχινίαις ἀποικίαν καθίσταντο ἀπὸ τοιαύδε γνώμης. 2. Μηλιῆς οἱ ξύμπαντες εἰσὶ μὲν τρία μέρη, Παράλιοι, Ἱερῆς,

Τραχίνιοι· τούτων δὲ οἱ Τραχίνιοι πολέμῳ ἐφθαρμένοι ὑπὸ Οἰταίων ὁμόρων ὄντων τὸ πρῶτον μελλήσαντες Ἀθηναίους προσθεῖναι σφῶς αὐτούς, δέισαντες δὲ μὴ οὐ σφίσι πιστοὶ ᾧσι, πέμπουσιν εἰς Λακεδαιμόνα, ἐλόμενοι πρεσβυτήν Τισαμενόν. 3. ξυμπρεσβεύοντο δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ Δωριῆς ἡ μητρόπολις τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τῶν αὐτῶν δεόμενοι· ὑπὸ γὰρ τῶν Οἰταίων καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐφθείροντο. 4. ἀκούσαντες δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι γνώμην εἶχον τὴν ἀποικίαν ἐκπέμπειν, τοῖς τε Τραχινίοις βουλόμενοι καὶ τοῖς Δωριεῦσι τιμωρεῖν. καὶ ἅμα τοῦ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πόλεμον καλῶς αὐτοῖς ἐδόκει ἡ πόλις καθίστασθαι· ἐπὶ τε γὰρ τῇ Εὐβοίᾳ ναυτικὸν παρασκευασθῆναι ἅν, ὥστ' ἐκ βραχείας τὴν διάβασιν γίγνεσθαι, τῆς τε ἐπὶ Θράκης παρόδου χρησίμως ἔξειν. τό τε ξίμπαν ὠρημητο τὸ χωρίον κτίζειν. 5. πρῶτον μὲν οὖν ἐν Δελφοῖς τὸν θεὸν ἐπήρουντο· κελεύοντος δὲ ἐξέπεμψαν τοὺς οἰκήτορας αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν περιόικων, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων τὸν βουλόμενον ἐκίλευον ἔπεσθαι πλὴν γ' Ἰώνων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν καὶ ἔστιν ὧν ἄλλων ἐθνῶν. οἰκισταὶ δὲ τρεῖς Λακεδαιμονίων ἠγήσαντο Λέων καὶ Ἀλκίδας καὶ Δαμάγων. 6. καταστάντες δὲ ἐτείχισαν τὴν πόλιν ἐκ καινῆς, ἡ νῦν Ἡράκλεια καλεῖται, ἀπέχουσα Θερμοπυλῶν σταδίους μάλιστα τεσσαράκοντα, τῆς δὲ θαλάσσης εἴκοσι. νεωρίᾳ τε παρεσκευάζοντο καὶ ἤρξαντο κατὰ Θερμοπύλας κατ' αὐτὸ τὸ στενὸν ὅπως εὐφύλακτα αὐτοῖς εἶη. XCIII. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τῆς πόλεως ταύτης ξυνοικιζομένης τὸ πρῶτον ἐδεισάν τε καὶ ἐνόμισαν ἐπὶ τῇ Εὐβοίᾳ μάλιστα καθίστασθαι, ὅτι βραχύς ἐστιν ὁ διάπλους πρὸς τὸ Κήναιον τῆς Εὐβοίας. ἔπειτα μέντοι παρὰ δόξαν αὐτοῖς ἀπέβη· οὐ γὰρ ἐγένετο ἀπ' αὐτῆς δεινὸν οὐδέν. 2. αἴτιον δὲ ἦν· οἱ τε Θεσσαλοὶ ἐν δυνάμει ὄντες τῶν ταύτη χωρίων καὶ ὧν ἐπὶ τῇ γῆ ἐκτίζετο φοβούμενοι μὴ σφίσι μεγάλη ἰσχύϊ παροικῶσιν, ἐφθειρον καὶ διὰ παντὸς ἐπολέμουν ἀνθρώποις νεοκαταστάτοις, ἕως ἐξετρήχωσαν γενομένους τὸ πρῶτον καὶ πάνυ πολλούς· πᾶς γάρ τις Λακεδαιμονίων οἰκίζόντων θαρσαλέως ἦει, βέβαιον νομιζῶν τὴν πόλιν. 3. οὐ μέντοι ἦκιστα οἱ ἄρχοντες αὐτῶν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων οἱ ἀφικνούμενοι τὰ πράγματά τε ἐφθειρον καὶ εἰς ὀλιγαθροπίαν κατέστησαν, ἐκφοβήσαντες τοὺς πολλούς, χαλεπῶς τε καὶ ἔστιν ἃ οὐ καλῶς ἐξηγούμενοι, ὥστε ῥῆρον ἤδη αὐτῶν οἱ πρόσοικοι ἱπεκράτου.

XCIV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους, καὶ περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ὄν
 ἐν τῇ Μίλῳ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι κατείχοντο, καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν τριάκοντα
 νεῶν Ἀθηναῖοι, περὶ Πελοπόννησον ὄντες, πρῶτον ἐν Ἐλλομένῳ
 τῆς Λευκαδίας φρουρούς τινας λοχίσαντες διέφθειραν, ἔπειτα
 ὕστερον ἐπὶ Λευκάδα μείζονι στόλῳ ἦλθον, Ἀκαρναῖσι τε πῦσιν,
 οἱ πανδημεὶ πλὴν Οἰνιαδῶν ξυνέσποντο, καὶ Ζακυνθίοις καὶ
 Κεφαλλῆσι καὶ Κερκυραίων πεντεκαίδεκα τανσί. 2. καὶ οἱ μὲν
 Λευκάδιοι, τῆς τε ἔξω γῆς δημομένης καὶ τῆς ἐντὸς τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ,
 ἐν ἣ καὶ ἡ Λευκάς ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος, πλήθει
 βιαζόμενοι ἠσάχαζον· οἱ δὲ Ἀκαρναῆες ἠξίουν Δημοσθένην τὸν
 στρατηγὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀποτειχίζειν αὐτούς, νομίζοντες ῥαδίως
 εἶ ἂν ἐκπολιορκῆσαι πόλεως τε αἰεὶ σφίσι πολεμίας ἀπαλλαγῆναι.
 3. Δημοσθένης δ' ἀναπέιθεται κατὰ τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον ὑπὸ Μεσ-
 σηνίων ὡς καλὸν αὐτῷ στρατιᾶς τοσαύτης ξυνειλεγμένης Αἰτωλοῖς
 ἐπιθέσθαι, Νανπάκτῳ τε πολεμίους οὖσι καὶ ἦν κρατίστη αὐτῶν,
 ῥαδίως καὶ τὸ ἄλλο Ἡπειρωτικὸν τὸ ταύτῃ Ἀθηναίοις προσποιή-
 σειν. 4. τὸ γὰρ ἔθνος μέγα μὲν εἶναι τὸ τῶν Αἰτωλῶν καὶ μάχι-
 μον, οἰκοῦν δὲ κατὰ κόμας ἀτειχίστους καὶ ταύτας διὰ πολλοῦ
 καὶ σκευῇ ψιλῇ χρώμενον, οὐ χαλεπὸν ἀπέφαινον, πρὶν ξυμβοη-
 θῆσαι, καταστραφῆναι. 5. ἐπιχειρεῖν δ' ἐκέλευον πρῶτον μὲν
 Ἀποδώτοις, ἔπειτα δὲ Ὀθιονεῦσι, καὶ μετὰ τούτους Εὐρυτιῶσιν,
 ὅπερ μέγιστον μέρος ἐστὶ τῶν Αἰτωλῶν, ἀγνωστότατοι δὲ γλῶσσαν
 καὶ ὠμοφάγοι εἰσίν, ὡς λέγονται· τούτων γὰρ ληφθέντων ῥαδίως
 καὶ τἄλλα προσχωρήσειν. XCV. ὁ δὲ τῶν Μεσσηνίων χίριτι
 πεισθεὶς καὶ μάλιστα νομίσας ἄνευ τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων δυνάμεως
 τοῖς Ἡπειρώταις ξυμμάχοις μετὰ τῶν Αἰτωλῶν δύνασθαι ἂν
 κατὰ γῆν ἐλθεῖν ἐπὶ Βοιωτοὺς διὰ Λοκρῶν τῶν Ὀζολῶν εἰς
 Κυτίσιον τὸ Δωρικὸν ἐν δεξιᾷ ἔχων τὸν Παρνασσόν, ἕως κατα-
 βαίῃ εἰς Φωκίας, οἱ προθύμως ἐδόκουν κατὰ τὴν Ἀθηναίων αἰεὶ
 ποτε φιλίαν ξυστρατεύειν ἢ κἂν βία προσαχθῆναι· καὶ Φωκεῦσιν
 ἤδη ὁμορος ἡ Βοιωτία ἐστίν· ἄρισ οὖν ξύμπαντι τῷ στρατεύματι
 ἀπὸ τῆς Λευκάδος ἀκόντων Ἀκαρνανῶν παρέπλευσεν εἰς Σόλλιον.
 2. κοινώσας δὲ τὴν ἐπίνοιαν τοῖς Ἀκαρναῖσι, ὡς οὐ προσεδέξαντο
 διὰ τῆς Λευκάδος τὴν οὐ περιτείχισιν, αὐτὸς τῇ λοιπῇ στρατιᾷ,
 Κεφαλλῆσι καὶ Μεσσηνίοις καὶ Ζακυνθίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίων τρια-
 κοσίοις τοῖς ἐπιβάταις τῶν σφετέρων νεῶν, αἱ γὰρ πεντεκαίδεκα

τῶν Κερκυραίων ἀπῆλθον νῆες, ἐστράτευσεν ἐπ' Αἰτωλοῦς.
 3. ὠρᾶτο δὲ ἐξ Οἰεῶνος τῆς Λοκρίδος. οἱ δὲ Ὀζόλαι οὔτοι
 Λοκροὶ ξύμμαχοι ἦσαν, καὶ ἔδει αὐτοὺς πανστρατιᾷ ἀπαντῆσαι
 τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τὴν μεσόγειαν· ὄντες γὰρ ὁμοροὶ τοῖς Αἰτω-
 λοῖς καὶ ὁμόσκευοι μεγάλην ὠφέλεια ἐδόκουν εἶναι ξυστρατεύοντες
 μάχης τε ἐμπειρία τῆς ἐκείνων καὶ χωρίων. **XCVI.** ἀνλισιάμετος
 δὲ τῷ στρατῷ ἐν τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Νεμείου τῷ ἱερῷ, ἐν ᾧ Ἡσίοδος ὁ
 ποιητὴς λέγεται ὑπὸ τῶν ταύτῃ ἀποθανεῖν, χρῆσθ' ἐν αὐτῷ ἐν
 Νεμέᾳ τοῦτο παθεῖν, ἅμα τῇ ἔφ' ἄρας ἐπορευέτο ἐς τὴν Αἰτωλίαν.
 2. καὶ αἰρεῖ τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ Ποτιδανίαν καὶ τῇ δευτέρᾳ Κροκύ-
 λειον καὶ τῇ τρίτῃ Τείχιον, ἔμενέ τε αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν λείαν ἐς Εὐπά-
 λιον τῆς Λοκρίδος ἀπέπεμψε· τὴν γὰρ γνώμην εἶχε τᾶλλα κατα-
 στρεψάμενος οὕτως ἐπὶ Ὀφιονέας, εἰ μὴ βούλοιντο ξυγχαρῆν,
 ἐς Ναύπακτον ἐπαναχωρήσας στρατεῦσαι ὕστερον. 3. τοὺς δὲ
 Αἰτωλοὺς οὐκ ἐλάνθανεν αὕτη ἢ παρασκευὴ οὔτε ὅτε τὸ πρῶ-
 τον ἐπεβουλευέτο, ἐπειδὴ τε ὁ στρατὸς ἐσεβελήκει, πολλῇ χειρὶ
 ἐπεβοήθουν πάντες, ὥστε καὶ οἱ ἔσχατοι Ὀφιονέων οἱ πρὸς τὸν
 Μηλιακὸν κόλπον καθήκοντες, Βωμιῆς καὶ Καλλιῆς, ἐβοήθησαν.
XCVII. τῷ δὲ Δημοσθένει τοιόνδε τι οἱ Μεσσηῖοι παρήκουν, ὅπερ
 καὶ τὸ πρῶτον· ἀναδιδάσκοντες αὐτὸν τῶν Αἰτωλῶν ὡς εἴη
 ῥαδίᾳ ἢ αἰρέσεις ἰέναι ἐκέλευον ὅτι τάχιστα ἐπὶ τὰς κόμας καὶ μὴ
 μένειν ἕως ἂν ξύμπαντες ἀθροισθέντες ἀντιτάξωνται, τὴν δ' ἐν
 ποσὶν αἰεὶ πειρᾶσθαι αἰρεῖν. 2. ὁ δὲ τούτοις τε πεισθεὶς καὶ τῇ
 τύχῃ ἐλπίσας, ὅτι οὐδὲν αὐτῷ ἠγαντιοῦτο, τοὺς Λοκροὺς οὐκ
 ἀναμείνας οὖς αὐτῷ ἔδει προσβοηθῆσαι, φιλῶν γὰρ ἀκοντιστῶν
 ἐνδεῆς ἦν μάλιστα, ἐχώρει ἐπὶ Αἰγίτιον, καὶ κατὰ κράτος αἰρεῖ
 ἐπιῶν. ὑπέφευγον γὰρ οἱ ἄνθρωποι καὶ ἐκάθηγον ἐπὶ τῶν λόφων
 τῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως· ἦν γὰρ ἐφ' ὑψηλῶν χωρίων ἀπέχουσα τῆς
 θαλάσσης ὀγδοήκοντα σταδίους μάλιστα. 3. οἱ δὲ Αἰτωλοὶ,
 βεβοηθηκότες γὰρ ἤδη ἦσαν ἐπὶ τὸ Αἰγίτιον, προσέβαλλον τοῖς
 Ἀθηναίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμαχοῖς καταθέοντες ἀπὸ τῶν λόφων ἄλλοι
 ἄλλοθεν καὶ ἐσηκόντιζον, καὶ ὅτε μὲν ἐπίοι τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων
 στρατόπεδον, ὑπεχώρουν, ἀναχωροῦσι δὲ ἐπέκειντο· καὶ ἦν ἐπὶ
 πολὺ τοιαύτη ἡ μάχη, διώξεις τε καὶ ὑπαγωγαί, ἐν οἷς ἀμφοτέροις
 ἦσους ἦσαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. **XCVIII.** μέχρι μὲν οὖν οἱ τοξόται
 εἶχόν τε τὰ βέλη αὐτοῖς καὶ οἰοί τε ἦσαν χρῆσθαι, οἱ δὲ ἀντείχον·

τοξενόμενοι γὰρ οἱ Αἰτωλοί, ἄνθρωποι ψιλοί, ἀνστέλλοντο· ἐπειδὴ δὲ τοῦ τε τοξάρχου ἀποθανόντος οὗτοι διεσκεδάσθησαν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐκεκμήχασαν [καὶ] ἐπὶ πολὺν τῷ αὐτῷ πόνῳ ξυνεχόμενοι οἳ τε Αἰτωλοὶ ἐνέκειντο καὶ ἐσηκόντιζον, οὕτω δὴ τραπόμενοι ἔφηνον, καὶ ἐσπίπτοντες εἰς τε χαράδρας ἀνεκβάτους καὶ χωρία ὧν οὐκ ἦσαν ἔμπειροι διεφθείροντο· καὶ γὰρ ὁ ἡγεμὼν αὐτοῖς τῶν ὁδῶν, Χρόμων ὁ Μεσσηνίος, ἐτύγγανε τεθνηκώς. 2. οἱ δὲ Αἰτωλοὶ ἐσακοντίζοντες πολλοὺς μὲν αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ τροπῇ κατὰ πόδας αἰρούντες ἄνθρωποι ποδώκεις καὶ ψιλοὶ διέφθειρον, τοὺς δὲ πλείους τῶν ὁδῶν ἀμαρτάνοντάς καὶ εἰς τὴν ἕλην ἐσφερομένους, ὅθεν διεξοδοὶ οὐκ ἦσαν, πῦρ κομισάμενοι περιεπίμπρασαν· 3. πᾶσά τε ἰδέα κατέστη τῆς φυγῆς καὶ τοῦ ὀλέθρου τῷ στρατοπέδῳ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, μόλις τε ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ τὸν Οἰνεῶνα τῆς Λοκρίδος, ὅθενπερ καὶ ὠρήθησαν, οἱ περιγεγόμενοι κατέφυγον. 4. ἀπέθανον δὲ τῶν τε ξυμμάχων πολλοὶ καὶ αὐτῶν Ἀθηναίων ὀπλίται περὶ εἴκοσι μάλιστα καὶ ἑκατόν, τοσοῦτοι μὲν τὸ πλῆθος καὶ ἡλικία ἢ αὐτῇ· οὗτοι βέλτιστοι δὴ ἄνδρες ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τῷδε ἐκ τῆς Ἀθηναίων πόλεως διεφθάρησαν. 5. ἀπέθανε δὲ καὶ ὁ ἕτερος στρατηγὸς Προκλῆς. τοὺς δὲ νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἀνελόμενοι παρὰ τῶν Αἰτωλῶν καὶ ἀναχωρήσαντες εἰς Ναύπακτον ὕστερον εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐκομίσθησαν. Δημοσθένης δὲ περὶ Ναύπακτον καὶ τὰ χωρία ταῦτα ὑπελείφθη, τοῖς πεπραγμένοις φοβούμενος τοὺς Ἀθηναίους.

XCIX. Κατὰ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους καὶ οἱ περὶ Σικελίαν Ἀθηναῖοι πλεύσαντες εἰς τὴν Λοκρίδα ἐν ἀποβάσει τέ τινα τοὺς προσβοηθήσαντας Λοκρῶν ἐκράτησαν καὶ περιπόλιον αἰρούσιν ὃ ἦν ἐπὶ τῷ Ἀλκι ποταμῷ.

C. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους Αἰτωλοὶ, προπέμψαντες πρότερον εἰς τε Κόρινθον καὶ εἰς Λακεδαιμόνα πρέσβεις, Τόλοφόν τε τὸν Ὀφιονεῖα, καὶ Βοριάδην τὸν Εὐρυντᾶνα, καὶ Τίσαανδρον τὸν Ἀπόδωτον, πείθουσιν ὥστε σφίσι πέμψαι στρατιὰν ἐπὶ Ναύπακτον διὰ τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπαγωγὴν. 2. καὶ ἐξέπεμψαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι περὶ τὸ φθινόπωρον τρισχιλίους ὀπλίτας τῶν ξυμμάχων. τούτων ἦσαν πεντακόσιοι ἐξ Ἡρακλείας τῆς ἐν Τραχίτι πόλεως τότε νεοκτίστου οὔσης· Σπαρτιάτης δ' ἦρχεν Εὐρύλοχος τῆς στρατιᾶς καὶ ξυνηκολόφθον αὐτῷ Μακάριος καὶ Μενεδαῖος οἱ Σπαρτιάται. CI. Ξυλ-

λεγέντος δὲ τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐς Δελφοὺς ἐπεκηρυκνέετο Εὐρύλοχος Λοκροῖς τοῖς Ὀζόλαις· διὰ τούτων γὰρ ἡ ὁδὸς ἦν ἐς Ναύπακτον, καὶ ἅμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐβούλετο ἀποστῆσαι αὐτούς. 2. ξυτέπρασσον δὲ μάλιστα αὐτῷ τῶν Λοκρῶν Ἀμμισοῆς, διὰ τὸ τῶν Φωκίων ἔχθος δεδιότες· καὶ αὐτοὶ πρῶτον δόντες ὁμήρους καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐπεισαν δοῦναι φοβουμένους τὸν ἐπιόντα στρατὸν, πρῶτον μὲν οὖν τοὺς ὁμόρους αὐτοῖς Μυονείας, ταύτη γὰρ θυσσεβολώτατος ἡ Λοκρίς, ἔπειτα Ἰπνείας καὶ Μεσσαπίους καὶ Τριταιέας καὶ Χαλαίους καὶ Τολοφωνίους καὶ Ἡσσίους καὶ Οἰανθείας. οὗτοι καὶ ξυνεστράτευον πάντες. Ὀλπαῖοι δὲ ὁμήρους μὲν ἔδωσαν, ἡκολούθουν δὲ οὐ· καὶ Ταῖοι οὐκ ἔδωσαν ὁμήρους πρὶν αὐτῶν εἶλον κώμην Πόλιν ὄνομα ἔχουσαν. CIII. ἐπειδὴ δὲ παρεσκευάστο πάντα καὶ τοὺς ὁμήρους κατέθετο ἐς Κυτίνιον τὸ Δωρικόν, ἐχώρει τῷ στρατῷ ἐπὶ τὴν Ναύπακτον διὰ τῶν Λοκρῶν, καὶ πορευόμενος Οἰνεῶνα αἰρεῖ αὐτῶν καὶ Εὐπάλιον· οὐ γὰρ προσεχώρησαν. 2. γενόμενοι δ' ἐν τῇ Ναυπακτίᾳ, καὶ οἱ Αἰτωλοὶ ἅμα ἤδη προσβροθητότερες, ἐδήουν τὴν γῆν καὶ τὸ προάστειον, ἀτείχιστον ὄν, εἶλον· ἐπὶ τε Μολύκρειον ἐλθόντες τὴν Κορινθίων μὲν ἀποικίαν Ἀθηναίων δὲ ὑπήκουον αἰροῦσι. 3. Δημοσθένης δὲ ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, ἔτι γὰρ ἐτύγχανεν ὢν μετὰ τὰ ἐκ τῆς Αἰτωλίας περὶ Ναύπακτον, προαισθόμενος τοῦ στρατοῦ καὶ δεισας περὶ αὐτῆς, ἐλθὼν πείθει Ἀκαρναῖνας, χαλεπῶς διὰ τὴν ἐκ τῆς Λευκάδος ἀναχώρησιν, βοηθῆσαι Ναυπάκτῳ. 4. καὶ πέμπονσι μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν χιλίους ὀπίλας, οἱ ἐσελθόντες περιεποίησαν τὸ χωρίον. δεινὸν γὰρ ἦν μὴ μεγάλου ὄντος τοῦ τείχους, ὀλίγων δὲ τῶν ἀμυνομένων, οὐκ ἀντίσχωσιν. 5. Εὐρύλοχος δὲ καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ ὡς ἤσθοντο τὴν στρατιάν ἐσεληλυθυῖαν, καὶ ἀδύνατον ὄν τὴν πόλιν βιά ελεῖν, ἀνεχώρησαν, οὐκ ἐπὶ Πελοποννήσου, ἀλλ' ἐς τὴν Αἰολίδα τὴν νῦν καλουμένην Καλυδῶνα καὶ Πλευρῶνα καὶ ἐς τὰ ταύτη χωρία καὶ ἐς Πρόσχιον τῆς Αἰτωλίας. 6. οἱ γὰρ Ἀμπρακιῶται, ἐλθόντες πρὸς αὐτούς, πείθουσιν ὥστε μετὰ σφῶν Ἄργει τε τῷ Ἀμφιλοχικῷ καὶ Ἀμφιλοχίᾳ τῇ ἄλλῃ ἐπιχειρῆσαι, καὶ Ἀκαρνανίᾳ ἅμα, λέγοντες ὅτι ἦν τούτων κρατήσωσι, πᾶν τὸ Ἠπειρωτικὸν Λακεδαιμονίοις ξύμμαχον καθεστήξει. 7. καὶ ὁ μὲν Εὐρύλοχος πεισθεὶς καὶ τοὺς Αἰτωλοὺς ἀφείξ ἡσύχαζε τῷ στρατῷ περὶ τοὺς χώρους τοῦ·

τους, ἕως τοῖς Ἀμπρακιώταις ἐκστρατευσαμένοις περὶ τὸ Ἄργος δέοι βοηθεῖν. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

CIII. Οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῦ ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος ἐπελθόντες μετὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ξυμμάχων καὶ ὅσοι Σικελῶν κατὰ κράτος ἀρχόμενοι ὑπὸ Συρακοσίων καὶ ξύμμαχοι ὄντες ἀποστάντες αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ Συρακοσίων ξυνεπολέμουν, ἐπ' Ἰησον τὸ Σικελικὸν πόλισμα, οὐ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν Συρακοσίοι εἶχον, προσέβαλον· καὶ ὡς οὐκ ἔδυναντο ελεῖν, ἀπήεσαν. 2. ἐν δὲ τῇ ἀναχωρήσει ὑστέροις Ἀθηναίων τοῖς ξυμμάχοις ἀναχωροῦσιν ἐπιτίθενται οἱ ἐκ τοῦ τειχίσματος Συρακοσίοι, καὶ προσπεσόντες τρέπουσί τε μέρος τι τοῦ στρατοῦ καὶ ἀπέκτειναν οὐκ ὀλίγους. 3. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ὁ Λάχης καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὴν Λοκρίδα ἀποβάσεις τινὰς ποιησάμενοι κατὰ τὸν Καικῖνον ποταμὸν, τοὺς προσβοηθοῦντας Λοκρῶν μετὰ Προξένου τοῦ Καπάτωνος, ὡς τριακοσίους, μάχῃ ἐκράτησαν, καὶ ὄπλα λαβόντες ἀπεχώρησαν.

CIV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ Δῆλον ἐκάθηραν Ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ χρησμόν δὴ τινα. ἐκάθηρε μὲν γὰρ καὶ Πεισιστρατος ὁ τύραννος πρότερον αὐτήν, οὐχ ἅπασαν, ἀλλ' ὅσον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἐφεωρᾶτο τῆς νήσου· τότε δὲ πᾶσα ἐκαθάρθη τοιῶδες τρόπῳ. 2. θῆκαι ὅσαι ἦσαν τῶν τεθνεώτων ἐν Δῆλῳ, πάσας ἀνεῖλον, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν προεῖπον μήτε ἐναποθνήσκειν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ μήτε ἐντίκτειν, ἀλλ' ἐς τὴν Ῥήνειαν διακομίζεσθαι. ἀπέχει δὲ ἡ Ῥήνεια τῆς Δῆλου οὕτως ὀλίγον ὥστε Πολυκράτης ὁ Σαμίων τύραννος, ἰσχύσας τινὰ χρόνον ναυτικῶ καὶ τῶν τε ἄλλων νήσων ἄρξας καὶ τὴν Ῥήνειαν ἐλών, ἀνέθηκε τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ Δηλίῳ ἀλύσει δῆσας πρὸς τὴν Δῆλον. καὶ τὴν πεντετηρίδα τότε πρῶτον μετὰ τὴν κάθαρσιν ἐποίησαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, τὰ Δήλια. 3. ἦν δὲ ποτε καὶ τὸ πάλας μεγάλη ξύνοδος ἐς τὴν Δῆλον τῶν Ἰώνων τε καὶ περικτιόνων νησιωτῶν· ξύν τε γὰρ γυναιξὶ καὶ παισὶν ἐθεώρουν, ὥσπερ νῦν ἐς τὰ Ἐφέσια Ἴωνες, καὶ ἄγων ἐποιεῖτο αὐτόθι καὶ γυμνικός καὶ μουσικός, χορούς τε ἀνήγον αἱ πόλεις. 4. δηλοῖ δὲ μάλιστα Ὅμηρος ὅτι τοιαῦτα ἦν ἐν τοῖς· ἔπεισι τοῖσδε, ἃ ἔστιν ἐκ προοιμίου Ἀπόλλωνος·

ἀλλ' ὅτε Δῆλῳ, Φοῖβε, μάλιστα γε θυμὸν ἐτέρφθης,
ἐνθα τοι ἄλκεχίτωνες Ἰάονες ἠγερέθονται
σὸν σφοῖσιν τεκέεσσι γυναιξὶ τε σὴν ἐς ἀγυῖάν·

ἐνθα σε πυγμαχίη τε καὶ ὄρχηστῦ καὶ ἀοιδῇ
μνησάμενοι τέρπουσιν, ὅταν καθέσωσιν ἀγῶνα.

Β. ὅτι δὲ καὶ μουσικῆς ἀγῶν ἦν καὶ ἀγωνιούμενοι ἐφοίτων ἐν τοῖσδε αὖ δηλοῖ, ἃ ἔστιν ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ προοιμίου. τὸν γὰρ Δηλιακὸν χορὸν τῶν γυναικῶν ὑμνήσας ἐτελεύτα τοῦ ἐπαίνου ἐς τὰδε τὰ ἔπη ἐν οἷς καὶ ἑαυτοῦ ἐπεμνήσθη·

ἀλλ' ἄγεθ', ἰλήκοι μὲν Ἀπόλλων Ἀρτέμιδι ξύν,
χαίρετε δ' ὑμεῖς πᾶσαι. ἐμεῖο δὲ καὶ μετόπισθε
μνήσασθ', ὅπποτε κέν τις ἐπιχθονίων ἀνθρώπων
ἐνθάδ' ἀνείρηται ταλαπείριος ἄλλος ἐπελθών·

ᾠ κούραι, τίς δ' ὑμῖν ἀνὴρ ἠδιστος ἀοιδῶν
ἐνθάδε πωλεῖται καὶ τέφ τέρπεσθε μάλιστα;
ὑμεῖς δ' εὖ μάλα πᾶσαι ὑποκρίνασθ' εὐφήμους·

Τυφλὸς ἀνὴρ, οἰκεῖ δὲ Χίῳ ἐνὶ παιπαλοέσῃ.

Β. τοσαῦτα μὲν Ὅμηρος ἐτεκμηρίωσεν ὅτι ἦν καὶ τὸ πάλαι μεγάλη ξύνοδος καὶ ἄορτῆ ἐν τῇ Δήλῳ· ὕστερον δὲ τοὺς μὲν χοροὺς οἱ νησιῶται καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μεθ' ἱερῶν ἐπεμπον, τὰ δὲ περὶ τοὺς ἀγῶνας καὶ τὰ πλεῖστα κατελύθη ὑπὸ ξυμφορῶν, ὡς εἰκός, πρὶν δὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τότε τὸν ἀγῶνα ἐποίησαν καὶ ἵπποδρομίας, ὃ πρότερον οὐκ ἦν.

CV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος Ἀμπρακιῶται, ὥσπερ ὑποσχόμενοι Εὐρυλόχῳ τὴν στρατιὰν κατέσχον, ἐκστρατεύοντα ἐπὶ Ἄργος τὸ Ἀμφιλοχικὸν τρισχιλίους ὀπλίταις, καὶ ἐσβαλόντες ἐς τὴν Ἀργεῖαν καταλαμβάνουσιν Ὀλπας, τεῖχος ἐπὶ λόφον ἰσχυρὸν πρὸς τῇ θαλάσῃ, ὃ ποτε Ἀκαρῶνες τειχισάμενοι κοινῇ δικαστηρίῳ ἐχρῶντο· ἀπέχει δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀργείων πόλεως, ἐπιθαλασσίας οὔσης, πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι σταδίους μάλιστα. 2. οἱ δὲ Ἀκαρῶνες οἱ μὲν ἐς Ἄργος ξυνεβοήθουν, οἱ δὲ τῆς Ἀμφιλοχίας ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χωρίῳ ὃ Κρήται καλεῖται, φυλάσσοντες τοὺς μετὰ Εὐρυλόχῳ Πελοποννησίους μὴ λάθωσι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀμπρακιώτας διελθόντες, ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο. 3. πέμπουσι δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ Δημοσθένην τὸν ἐς τὴν Αἰτωλίαν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγῆσαντα, ὅπως σφίσιν ἡγεμῶν γίγνηται, καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς εἴκοσι ναῦς Ἀθηναίων αἱ ἔτυχον περὶ Πελοπόννησον οὔσαι, ὧν ἤρχεν Ἀριστοτέλης τε ὁ Τιμοκράτους καὶ Ἱεροφῶν ὁ Ἀντιμνήστου. 4. ἀπέστειλαν δὲ καὶ ἄγγελον οἱ περὶ τὰς Ὀλπας Ἀμπρακιῶται ἐς τὴν πόλιν κελεύοντες σφίσι βοηθεῖν πανδημεῖ, δεδιότες μὴ οἱ

μετ' Εὐρυλόχον οὐ δύνωνται διελθεῖν τοὺς Ἀκαρνανᾶς καὶ σφίσι
ἢ μονωθεῖσιν ἢ μάχῃ γένηται ἢ ἀναχωρεῖν βουλομένοις οὐκ ἦ ἀσφα-
λές. CVI. οἱ μὲν οὖν μετ' Εὐρυλόχον Πελοποννήσιοι ὡς ἕσθον-
το τοὺς ἐν Ὀλπαις Ἀμπρακιώτας ἦκοντας, ἄραντες ἐκ τοῦ Προ-
σχίου ἐβόηθον κατὰ τάχος, καὶ διαβάντες τὸν Ἀχελῶν ἐχώρουν
δι' Ἀκαρνανίας, οὐσης ἐρίμου διὰ τὴν ἐς Ἄργος βοήθειαν, ἐν
δεξιᾷ μὲν ἔχοντες τὴν Στρατίων πόλιν καὶ τὴν φρουρὰν αὐτῶν,
ἐν ἀριστερᾷ δὲ τὴν ἄλλην Ἀκαρνανίαν. 2. καὶ διελθόντες τὴν
Στρατίων γῆν ἐχώρουν διὰ τῆς Φυτίας καὶ αὐτῆς Μεδεῶνος παρ'
ἑσχατα, ἔπειτα διὰ Λιμναίας· καὶ ἐπέβησαν τῆς Ἀγραιῶν, οὐκέτι
Ἀκαρνανίας, φιλίας δὲ σφίσι. 3. λαβόμενοι δὲ τοῦ Θυάμου ὄρους,
ὃ ἐστὶν ἀγροῖκον, ἐχώρουν δι' αὐτοῦ καὶ κατέβησαν ἐς τὴν Ἀργεῖαν
τυκτὸς ἤδη, καὶ διεξεληθόντες μεταξὺ τῆς τε Ἀργεῖων πόλεως καὶ
τῆς ἐπὶ Κρήναις Ἀκαρνανῶν φυλακῆς ἔλαθον καὶ προσέμιξαν τοῖς
ἐν Ὀλπαις Ἀμπρακιώταις. CVII. γενόμενοι δὲ ἀθροοὶ ἅμα τῇ
ἡμέρᾳ καθίζουσιν ἐπὶ τὴν Μητρόπολιν καλουμένην καὶ στρατόπε-
δον ἐποίησαντο. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ταῖς εἴκοσι ναυσὶν οὐ πολλῶ ὕστε-
ρον παραγίγνονται ἐς τὸν Ἀμπρακικὸν κόλπον βοηθοῦντες τοῖς
Ἀργείοις, καὶ Δημοσθένης Μεσσηνίων μὲν ἔχων διακοσίους ὀπλί-
τας, ἐξήκοντα δὲ τοξότας Ἀθηναίων. 2. καὶ αἱ μὲν νῆες περὶ
τὰς Ὀλπας τὸν λόφον ἐκ θαλάσσης ἐφώρμουν· οἱ δὲ Ἀκρονᾶ-
νες καὶ Ἀμφιλόχων ὀλίγοι, οἱ γὰρ πλείους ὑπὸ Ἀμπρακιωτῶν
βία κατεείχοντο, ἐς τὸ Ἄργος ἤδη ξυνηληλυθότες παρεσκευάζοντο
ὡς μαχόμενοι τοῖς ἐναντίοις, καὶ ἡγεμόνα τοῦ παντὸς ξυμμαχικοῦ
αἰροῦνται Δημοσθένη μετὰ τῶν σφετέρων στρατηγῶν. 3. ὁ δὲ
προσαγαγὼν ἐγγὺς τῆς Ὀλπης ἐστρατοπεδεύσατο· χαράδρα δ' αὐ-
τοὺς μεγάλη διεῖργε. καὶ ἡμέρας μὲν πέντε ἠσάχαζον, τῇ δ' ἕκτῃ
ἐτάσσοντο ἀμφοτέρω ὡς ἐς μάχην. καὶ μείζον γὰρ ἐγένετο καὶ
περιέσχε τὸ τῶν Πελοποννησίων στρατόπεδον, ὃ Δημοσθένης δει-
σας μὴ κυκλωθῆ λογίξει ἐς ὁδὸν τινα κοίλην καὶ λοχμῶδη ὀπλίτας
καὶ ψιλοὺς ξυμμαχοτέρους ἐς τετρακοσίους, ὅπως κατὰ τὸ ὑπερέ-
χον τῶν ἐναντίων ἐν τῇ ξυνόδῳ αὐτῇ ἐξαναστάντες οὗτοι κατὰ
νώτου γίνωνται. 4. ἐπεὶ δὲ παρεσκευάστο ἀμφοτέροις, ἦσαν ἐς
χειρας, Δημοσθένης μὲν τὸ δεξιὸν κέρασ ἔχων μετὰ Μεσσηνίων καὶ
Ἀθηναίων ὀλίγων· τὸ δὲ ἄλλο Ἀκαρνανῶν ὡς ἕκαστοι τεταγμένοι
ἐπειχον καὶ Ἀμφιλόχων οἱ παρόντες ἀκοντισταί. Πελοποννήσιοι

δὲ καὶ Ἀμπρακιῶται ἀναμῖξ τεταγμένοι πλὴν Μαντινέων· οὗτοι δὲ ἐν τῷ εὐώνυμφ μᾶλλον καὶ οὐ τὸ κέρας ἄκρον ἔχοντες ἀθρόοι ἦσαν, ἀλλ' Εὐρύλοχος ἔσχατον εἶχε τὸ εὐώνυμον καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ, κατὰ Μεσσησίους καὶ Δημοσθένην. CVIII. ὡς δ' ἐν χερσὶν ἦδη ὄντες περιέσχον τῷ κέρα οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ ἐκκλυόντο τὸ δεξιὸν τῶν ἐναντίων, οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἐνέδρας Ἀκαρνανες ἐπιγενόμενοι αὐτοῖς κατὰ τότου προσπίπτουσί τε καὶ τρέπουσιν, ὥστε μῆτε ἐς ἀλκὴν ὑπομῆναι φοβηθέντας τε ἐς φυγὴν καὶ τὸ πλεόν τοῦ στρατεύματος καταστῆσαι· ἐπειδὴ γὰρ εἶδον τὸ κατ' Εὐρύλοχον καὶ ὁ κρᾶτιστον ἦν διαφθειρόμενον, πολλῶν μᾶλλον ἐφοβοῦντο. καὶ οἱ Μεσσηῖοι, ὄντες ταύτῃ μετὰ τοῦ Δημοσθένους, τὸ πολὺ τοῦ ἔργου ἐξήλθον. 2. οἱ δὲ Ἀμπρακιῶται καὶ οἱ κατὰ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας ἐνίκων τὸ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς καὶ πρὸς τὸ Ἄργος ἀπεδιώξαν· καὶ γὰρ μαχιμώτατοι τῶν περὶ ἐκεῖνα τὰ χωρία τυγχάνουσιν ὄντες. 3. ἐπαναχωροῦντες δὲ ὡς ἐώρων τὸ πλεόν νενικημένον καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι Ἀκαρνανες σφίσι προσέκειντο, χαλεπῶς διεσώζοντο ἐς τὰς Ὀλπας, καὶ πολλοὶ ἀπέθανον αὐτῶν, ἀτάκτως καὶ οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ προσπίπτοντες πλὴν Μαντινέων· οὗτοι δὲ μάλιστα ξυντεταγμένοι παντὸς τοῦ στρατοῦ ἀνεχώρησαν. καὶ ἡ μὲν μάχη ἐτελεῦτα ἕως ὄψε.

CIX. Μενεδαῖος δὲ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ Εὐρύλοχον τεθνεῶτος καὶ Μυκαρίου αὐτὸς παρειληφὼς τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ ἀπορῶν μεγάλης ἦσσης γεγενημένης ὄφρ' ἄλλοις ἢ μὲνων πολιορκήσεται ἐκ τε γῆς καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης ταῖς Ἀττικαῖς ναυσὶν ἀποκεκλημένος, ἢ καὶ ἀναχωρῶν διασωθήσεται, προσφέρει λόγον περὶ σπονδῶν καὶ ἀναχωρήσεως Δημοσθένει καὶ τοῖς Ἀκαρνανῶν στρατηγοῖς, καὶ περὶ νεκρῶν ἅμα ἀναιρέσεως. 2. οἱ δὲ νεκροὺς μὲν ἀπέδωσαν καὶ τροπαίῳ αὐτοὶ ἔστησαν καὶ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν τριακοσίους μάλιστα ἀποθανόντας ἀνείλοντο· ἀναχώρησιν δὲ ἐκ μὲν τοῦ προφανοῦς οὐκ ἐσπέισαντο ἅπασιν, κρύφα δὲ Δημοσθένους μετὰ τῶν ξυστρατηγῶν Ἀκαρνανῶν σπένδονται Μαντινεῦσι καὶ Μενεδαίῳ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἄρχουσι τῶν Πελοποννησίων καὶ ὅσοι αὐτῶν ἦσαν ἀξιολογώτατοι ἀποχωρεῖν κατὰ τάχος, βουλόμενος φιλῶσαι τοὺς Ἀμπρακιώτας τε καὶ τὸν μισθοφόρον ὄχλον τὸν ξενικόν, μάλιστα δὲ Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ Πελοποννησίους διαβαλεῖν ἐς τοὺς ἐκείνην χρόνον Ἑλλήνας ὡς καταπροδόντες τὸ ἑαυτῶν προὔργιαίτερον ἐποίησαντο. 3. καὶ οἱ μὲν

τούς τε νεκρούς ἀνεΐλοντο καὶ διὰ τάχους ἔθαπτον, ὥσπερ ὑπῆρχε, καὶ τὴν ἀποχώρησιν κρύφα οἷς ἐδέδοτο ἐπεβούλευον. CX. τῷ δὲ Δημοσθένει καὶ τοῖς Ἀκαρναῖσιν ἀγγέλλεται τοὺς Ἀμπρακιώτας τοὺς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως πανδημῆι κατὰ τὴν πρώτην ἐκ τῶν Ὀλπῶν ἀγγελίαν ἐπιβοηθεῖν διὰ τῶν Ἀμφιλόχων, βουλομένους τοῖς ἐν Ὀλπαις ξυμῖξαι, εἰδότας οὐδὲν τῶν γεγενημένων. 2. καὶ πέμπει εὐθύς τοῦ στρατοῦ μέρος τι τὰς ὁδοὺς προλοχιούοντας καὶ τὰ καρτερὰ προκαταληψομένους, καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ στρατιᾷ ἅμα παρεσκευάζετο βοηθεῖν ἐπ' αὐτούς. CXI. ἐν τούτῳ δ' οἱ Μαντινῆς καὶ οἷς ἔσπειστο πρόφρασιν ἐπὶ λαχανισμόν καὶ φρυγάνων ξυλλογὴν ἐξελθόντες ὑπαπήεσαν κατ' ὀλίγους, ἅμα ξυλλέγοντες ἐφ' ἃ ἐξήλθον διήθεν· προκεχωρηκότες δὲ ἤδη ἄποθεν τῆς Ὀλπης θᾶσσον ἀπεχώρον. 2. οἱ δ' Ἀμπρακιῶται καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι, ὅσοι μὲν ἐτύγγανον οὕτως ἀθρόοι ξυελθόντες, ὡς ἔγνωσαν ἀπίοντας, ὤρμησαν καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ ἔθεον δρόμον, ἐπικαταλαβεῖν βουλόμενοι. 3. οἱ δὲ Ἀκαρναῖτες τὸ μὲν πρῶτον καὶ πάντας ἐνόμισαν ἀπιέναι ἀσπόνδους ὁμοίως, καὶ τοὺς Πελοποννησίους ἐπεδίωκον· καὶ τινες αὐτῶν τῶν στρατηγῶν κωλύοντας καὶ φάσκοντας ἔσπεισθαι αὐτοῖς ἠκόντισί τις, νομίσας καταπροδίδοσθαι σφᾶς· ἔπειτα μέντοι τοὺς μὲν Μαντινέας καὶ τοὺς Πελοποννησίους ἀφίεσαν, τοὺς δ' Ἀμπρακιώτας ἔκτεινον. 4. καὶ ἦν πολλὴ ἔρις καὶ ἄγνοια εἴτε Ἀμπρακιώτης τίς ἐστιν εἴτε Πελοποννήσιος. καὶ ἐς διακοσίους μὲν τινες αὐτῶν ἀπέκτειναν· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι διέφυγον ἐς τὴν Ἀγραῖδα ὁμορον οὔσαν, καὶ Σαλύνθιος αὐτούς ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἀγραίων φίλος ὢν ὑπεδέξατο.

CXII. Οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Ἀμπρακιῶται ἀφικνοῦνται ἐπ' Ἰδομένην. ἐστὸν δὲ δύο λόφῳ ἡ Ἰδομένη ὑψηλῷ· τούτοις τὸν μὲν μείζω νυκτὸς ἐπιγενομένης οἱ προαποσταλέντες ὑπὸ τοῦ Δημοσθένους ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου ἔλαθόν τε καὶ ἔφθασαν προκαταλαβόντες, τὸν δ' ἐλάσσω ἔτυχον οἱ Ἀμπρακιῶται προαναβάντες, καὶ ηῤῥίσαντο. 2. ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης δειπνήσας ἐχώρει, καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα ἀπὸ ἐσπέρας εὐθύς, αὐτὸς μὲν τὸ ἡμισυ ἔχων ἐπὶ τῆς ἐσβολῆς, τὸ δ' ἄλλο διὰ τῶν Ἀμφιλοχικῶν ὁρῶν. 3. καὶ ἅμα ὄρθρω ἐπιπίπτει τοῖς Ἀμπρακιώταις ἔτι ἐν ταῖς εὐναῖς καὶ οὐ προησθημένοις τὰ γεγενημένα, ἀλλὰ πολὺ μᾶλλον νομίσασι τοὺς ἐαντῶν εἶναι· 4. καὶ γὰρ τοὺς Μεσσηνίους πρώτους ἐπίτηδες ὁ Δημοσθένης προὔταξε, καὶ προσαγορεύειν ἐκέλευε, Λωρίδα τε γλῶσσαν

ἰέντας καὶ τοῖς προφύλαξι πίστιν παρεχομένους, ἅμα δὲ καὶ οὐ
 καθορωμένους τῇ ὄψει τυκτὸς ἔτι οὔσης. 5. ὡς οὖν ἐπέπεσε τῷ
 στρατεύματι αὐτῶν, τρέπουσι, καὶ τοὺς μὲν πολλοὺς αὐτοῦ διέ-
 φθειραν, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ κατὰ τὰ ὄρη εἰς φυγὴν ὤρμησαν. 6. προκα-
 τεilhaμμένων δὲ τῶν ὁδῶν, καὶ ἅμα τῶν μὲν Ἀμφιλόχων ἐμπείρων
 ὄντων τῆς ἑαυτῶν γῆς καὶ ψιλῶν πρὸς ὀπίστας, τῶν δὲ ἀπείρων
 καὶ ἀνεπιστημόνων ὅπῃ τράπονται, ἐσπίπτοντες εἰς τε χαράδρας
 καὶ τὰς προλελοχισμένας ἐνέδρας διεφθείροντο. 7. καὶ εἰς πᾶσαν
 ἰδέαν χωρήσαντες τῆς φυγῆς ἐτράποντό τινες καὶ εἰς τὴν θάλασ-
 σαν οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχουσαν, καὶ ὡς εἶδον τὰς Ἀττικὰς ναῦς παρα-
 πλεύσας ἅμα τοῦ ἔργου τῇ ξυνηχίᾳ, προσένευσαν, ἠγησάμενοι ἐν
 τῷ αὐτίκα φόβῳ κρείσσον εἶναι σφίσι ἐν τῶν ἐν ταῖς ναυσί, εἰ
 δεῖ, διαφθαῖραι ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων καὶ ἐχθίστων Ἀμφιλόχων.
 8. οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἀμπρακιῶται τοιοῦτω τρόπῳ κακωθέντες ὀλίγοι
 ἀπὸ πολλῶν ἐσώθησαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν. Ἀκαρνᾶνες δὲ σκυλεύσαν-
 τες τοὺς νεκροὺς καὶ τροπαῖα στήσαντες ἀπεχώρησαν εἰς Ἄργος.
 CXIII. καὶ αὐτοῖς τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἦλθε κήρυξ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς Ἀργαί-
 ους καταφυγόντων ἐκ τῆς Ὀλπης Ἀμπρακιωτῶν, ἀναίρεσιν αἰτή-
 σων τῶν νεκρῶν οὓς ἀπέκτειναν ὑστερον τῆς πρώτης μάχης, ὅτε
 μετὰ τῶν Μαντινέων καὶ τῶν ὑποσπόνδων ξυνεξήσαν ἄσπονδοι.
 2. ἰδὼν δ' ὁ κήρυξ τὰ ὄπλα τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως Ἀμπρακιωτῶν
 ἐθανύμαζε τὸ πλῆθος· οὐ γὰρ ᾔδει τὸ πάθος, ἀλλ' ᾔετο τῶν μετὰ
 σφῶν εἶναι. 3. καὶ τις αὐτὸν ἤρετο ὅ,τι θαναμάζοι καὶ ὀπίσοι
 αὐτῶν τεθναῖσιν, οἴομενος αὐτὸν ἐρωτῶν εἶναι τὸν κήρυκα ἀπὸ τῶν
 ἐν Ἰδομείαις. 4. ὁ δ' ἔφη διακοσίους μάλιστα. ὑπολαβὼν δ' ὁ
 ἐρωτῶν εἶπεν, Οὐκὼν τὰ ὄπλα ταυτὶ φαίνεται, ἀλλὰ πλεον ἢ χι-
 λίων. αὐτίς δὲ εἶπεν ἐκεῖνος, Οὐκ ἄρα τῶν μεθ' ἡμῶν μαχομένων
 ἐστίν. ὁ δ' ἀπεκρίναντο, Εἴπερ γε ὑμεῖς ἐν Ἰδομένη χθὲς ἐμάχεσθε.
 Ἀλλ' ἡμεῖς γε οὐδενὶ ἐμαχόμεθα χθὲς, ἀλλὰ πρώην ἐν τῇ ἀποχω-
 ρήσει. Καὶ μὲν δὴ τούτοις γε ἡμεῖς χθὲς ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως βοη-
 θήσασιν τῆς Ἀμπρακιωτῶν ἐμαχόμεθα. 5. ὁ δὲ κήρυξ ὡς ἤκουσε
 καὶ ἔγνω ὅτι ἢ ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως βοήθεια διεφθαῖται, ἀνοιμώ-
 ξας καὶ ἐκπλαγεῖς τῷ μεγέθει τῶν παρόντων κακῶν ἀπῆλθεν
 εὐθύς ἄπρακτος καὶ οὐκέτι ἀπῆτει τοὺς νεκρούς. 6. πάθος γὰρ
 τοῦτο μᾶ πόλει Ἐλληνίδι ἐν ἰσαῖς ἡμέραις μέγιστον δὴ τῶν κατὰ
 τὸν πόλεμον τότε ἐγένετο. καὶ ἀριθμὸν οὐκ ἔγραψα τῶν ἀποθα-

όντων, διότι ἄπιστον τὸ πλῆθος λέγεται ἀπολέσθαι ὡς πρὸς τὸ μέγεθος τῆς πόλεως. Ἀμπρακίαν μέντοι οἶδα ὅτι εἰ ἐβουλήθησαν Ἀκαρναῆνες καὶ Ἀμφίλοχοι Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Δημοσθένει πειθόμενοι ἐξελθεῖν, αὐτοβοεῖ ἂν εἶλον· νῦν δ' ἔδεισαν μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔχοντες αὐτὴν χαλεπώτεροι σφίσι πάροικοι ὦσι. CXIV. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τρίτον μέρος νεύσαντες τῶν σκύλων τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰ ἄλλα κατὰ τὰς πόλεις διείλοντο. καὶ τὰ μὲν τῶν Ἀθηναίων πλέοντα εἶλω, τὰ δὲ νῦν ἀνακείμενα ἐν τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς ἱεροῖς Δημοσθένει ἐξηρέθησαν τριακόσιαι πανοπλῖαι, καὶ ἄγων αὐτὰς κατέπλευσε· καὶ ἐγένετο ἅμα αὐτῷ μετὰ τὴν τῆς Αἰτωλίας ξυμφορὰν ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς πράξεως ἀδεστέρα ἢ κάθοδος. 2. ἀπῆλθον δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐν ταῖς εἴκοσι ναυσὶν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς Ναύπακτον. Ἀκαρναῆνες δὲ καὶ Ἀμφίλοχοι ἀπελθόντων Ἀθηναίων καὶ Δημοσθένους τοῖς ὡς Σαλύνθιον καὶ Ἀγραίους καταφυγούσιν Ἀμπρακιώταις καὶ Πελοποννησίοις ἀναχώρησιν ἐσπέισαντο ἐξ Οἰνιαδῶν, οἵπερ καὶ μετανέστησαν παρὰ Σαλύνθιον. 3. καὶ ἐς τὸν ἔπειτα χρόνον σπονδὰς καὶ ξυμμαχίαν ἐποιήσαντο ἑκατὸν ἔτη Ἀκαρναῆνες καὶ Ἀμφίλοχοι πρὸς Ἀμπρακιώτας ἐπὶ τοῖσδε ὥστε μήτε Ἀμπρακιώτας μετὰ Ἀκαρνάνων στρατεύειν ἐπὶ Πελοποννησίους μήτε Ἀκαρναῆνας μετὰ Ἀμπρακιωτῶν ἐπ' Ἀθηναίους, βοηθεῖν δὲ τῇ ἀλλήλων, καὶ ἀποδοῦναι Ἀμπρακιώτας ὅποσα ἢ χωρία ἢ ὀμήρους Ἀμφιλόχων ἔχουσι, καὶ ἐπὶ Ἀνακτόριον μὴ βοηθεῖν πολέμιον ὄν Ἀκαρναῖσι. 4. ταῦτα ξυνθέντες διεύλυσαν τὸν πόλεμον. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Κορίνθιοι φυλακὴν ἑαυτῶν ἐς τὴν Ἀμπρακίαν ἀπέστειλαν, ἐς τριακόσιους ὀπλίτας, καὶ Ξενοκλείδαν τὸν Εὐθυκλέους ἄρχοντα· οἱ κομιζόμενοι χαλεπῶς διὰ τῆς Ἠπείρου ἀφίκοντο. τὰ μὲν κατ' Ἀμπρακίαν οὕτως ἐγένετο.

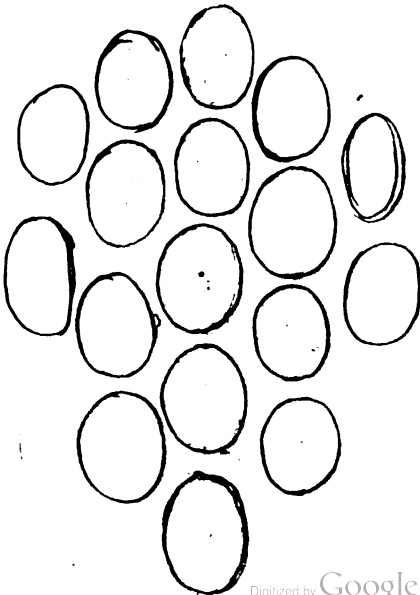
CXV. Οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος ἐς τὴν Ἱμεραίαν ἀπόβασιν ἐποιήσαντο ἐκ τῶν νεῶν μετὰ τῶν Σικελιωτῶν ἄνωθεν ἐσβεβληκότων ἐς τὰ ἔσχατα τῆς Ἱμεραίας, καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς Αἰόλον νήσους ἐπλευσαν. 2. ἀναχωρήσαντες δὲ ἐς Ῥήγιον Πυθόδωρον τὸν Ἰσολόχον, Ἀθηναίων στρατηγόν, καταλαμβάνουσι ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς διάδοχον ὧν ὁ Λάχης ἦρχεν. 3. οἱ γὰρ ἐν Σικελίᾳ ξύμμαχοι πλείοντες ἐπεισαν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους βοηθεῖν σφίσι πλείοσι ναυσὶ· τῆς μὲν γὰρ γῆς αὐτῶν οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐκράτουσιν, τῆς δὲ θαλάσσης ὀλίγαις ναυσὶν εἰργόμενοι παρεσκευάζοντο

ναυτικὸν ξυναγείροντες ὡς οὐ περιοφόμενοι. 4. καὶ ἐπλήρουν ναῦς τεσσαράκοντα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ὡς ἀποστελοῦντες αὐτοῖς, ἅμα μὲν ἠγούμενοι θαῦσον τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον καταλυθῆσεσθαι, ἅμα δὲ βουλόμενοι μελέτην τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ποιῆσθαι. τὸν μὲν οὖν ἓνα τῶν στρατηγῶν ἀπέστειλαν, Πυθόδωρον, ὀλίγαις ναυσί, Σοφοκλέα δὲ τὸν Σωστρατίδου καὶ Εὐρυμέδοντα τὸν Θουκλέους ἐπὶ τῶν πλειόνων νεῶν ἀποπέμψειν ἐμελλον. 5. ὁ δὲ Πυθόδωρος ἤδη ἔχων τὴν τοῦ Λάχης τῶν νεῶν ἀρχὴν ἐπλευσε τελευτῶντος τοῦ χειμῶνος ἐπὶ τὸ Λοκρῶν φρούριον, ὃ πρότερον Λάχης εἶλε· καὶ νικηθεὶς μάχῃ ὑπὸ τῶν Λοκρῶν ἀνεχώρησεν.

CXVI. Ἐρῶν δὲ περὶ αὐτὸ τὸ ἔαρ τοῦτο ὁ ῥύαξ τοῦ πυρὸς ἐκ τῆς Αἴτνης, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ πρότερον. καὶ γῆν τινα ἐφθειρε τῶν Καταναίων, οἳ ἐπὶ τῇ Αἴτνῃ τῷ ὄρει οἰκοῦσιν, ὅπερ μέγιστόν ἐστιν ὄρος ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ. 2. λέγεται δὲ πεντηκοστῷ ἔτει ῥυῆναι τοῦτο μετὰ τὸ πρότερον ῥεῦμα, τὸ δὲ ξύμπαν τρεῖς γεγενησθαι τὸ ῥεῦμα ἀφ' οὗ Σικελία ὑπὸ Ἑλλήνων οἰκαῖται. ταῦτα μὲν κατὰ τὸν χειμῶνα τοῦτον ἐγένετο. καὶ ἕκτον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε ὄν Θουκυδίδης ξυτέγραψεν.

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NOTES.



NOTES.

BOOK I.

THE Preface of this history, which is supposed to have been written by Thucydides after the termination of the war (see N. on I. 1. § 1), extends to chap. 24, and may be divided into three parts: 1, the reason why the history was composed (chap. 1); 2, the magnitude of the Peloponnesian war, evinced by a comparison of the ancient state and condition of Greece (chaps. 2-19); 3, the nature of Grecian history and especially of the work now in hand (chaps. 20-23). The second of these portions may be subject also to a threefold division: 1, the times which preceded the Trojan war (chaps. 2-8); 2, the Trojan war (chaps. 9-11); 3, the times which succeeded that war (chaps. 12-19). Cf. Poppo ad loc.

CHAPTER I.

The historian alleges as the reason why he composed a history of the Peloponnesian war, that it was greater and more memorable than any war in Greece which had preceded it (§ 1); it is impossible to arrive at any certain knowledge of the nature and importance of the preceding wars, yet the probability is strong that they were not very great (§ 2).

1. *Θουκυδίδης*. This is the form of a patronymic without the signification, as *Μιλτιάδης*, *Ἀριστείδης*, etc. Cf. Mt. § 429, 3. — *Ἀθηναῖος*. Some think that the words *τοῦ Ὀλόρου* have been left out by copyists, inasmuch as they are found in IV. 104. § 4, and elsewhere. But, as Poppo remarks, our historian so distinguished himself, that there was no danger of his being confounded with others of the same name. There is no need with some critics of supplying the article with *Ἀθηναῖος*, as no emphasis is intended. — *ξυνέγραψε τὸν πόλεμον*, composed a history of the war. The Scholiast says, that *γράφαι* is used of one thing, *ξυγγράφαι*, of several. Hence reference may be had to the documents or narratives upon

which the history was founded. Thucydides is called (κατ' ἐξοχήν) ὁ ξυγγραφεύς. — ὡς ἐπολέμησαν, *as they carried it on*. Supply αὐτον. Some are disposed to read ὄν instead of ὡς, but without sufficient authority to justify the change. — ἀρξάμενος εὐθὺς καθίσταμενον (— ἀρξάμενος τοῦ συγγράφαι εὐθὺς ὅτε καθίστατο ὁ πόλεμος), *having commenced it immediately at the beginning of the war*, i. e. he commenced the collection and arrangement of the materials at the first breaking out of the war. The history was not written out until the war had closed. Cf. V. 26. § 1, where he speaks of the war as finished, and II. 13. § 7, where the Long Walls are spoken of as a past affair. — καί. Unless this connective suggests the mental repetition of ξυνέγραψε, I am at a loss to conjecture its use, since ἐλπίας, *expecting, supposing* (cf. Lat. sperare), denotes the cause of the preceding proposition. Cf. K. § 312, b. — ἀξιολογώτατον τῶν προγεγενημένων, *more remarkable than any which had preceded*. This use of the superlative for the comparative, is of frequent occurrence in Thucydides. — ἀκμάζοντες—ἦσαν (— ἤμαζον), *were in the highest state of preparation*. — ἐς αὐτόν, i. e. *for the war*. “ἀκμάζειν ἔς τι eodem modo dictum, ut ἔβρωτο ἐς τὸν πόλεμον, II. 8. § 1, qua voce illam explicat Zon. p. 984.” Krüg. — τὸ ἄλλο Ἑλληνικὸν — τοὺς ἄλλους Ἕλληνας. — καὶ—ὄρων—καὶ ὅτι ἑώρα, the construction having been changed from ὅτι with the verb to the participle. καὶ here refers to τὲ after ἀκμάζοντες, and introduces another reason for the conjecture expressed in τεκμαιρόμενος. — τὸ μὲν—τὸ δέ, *partly—and partly*. — διανοούμενον (sc. ξυνίστασθαι from the preceding clause). “*Id in animo habens, id moliens*.” Bothe.

2. κίνησις . . . βαρβάρων, *for this was the greatest commotion which ever took place among the Greeks, and a considerable portion of the barbarians*. κίνησις does not take the article, because it is the predicate, and the pronoun αὕτη the subject. Cf. K. § 246, R. 1; Kr. § 61. 7. δὴ strengthens μεγίστη, *by far the greatest*. Some confine μεγίστη δὴ τοῖς Ἕλλησιν, but it evidently is to be extended to μέρει τινὶ τῶν βαρβάρων, “*a large portion of the barbarians*.” Arnold Reference is had to the Persians, Thracians, Sicilians, etc., who participated with the Greeks to a greater or less extent in the Peloponnesian war. — ὡς δὲ εἶπειν—*and I had well nigh said*, not, *and so to speak*, as this phrase is more commonly to be rendered. καὶ in the next clause is *even, also*. — ἐπὶ πλείστον ἀνθρώπων—*πλείστοις ἀνθρώποις*. — τὰ γὰρ πρὸ αὐτῶν. “The plural pronoun refers to some such expression as τὰ τοῦ πολέμου, or τὰ Πελοποννησιακά, as we often find the Persian war called τὰ Μηδικά.” Arnold. By τὰ γὰρ πρὸ αὐτῶν is meant the Persian, and by τὰ ἔτι παλαιότερα, the Trojan

war. Some, however, understand by the former of these expressions both the Persian and Trojan wars, and by the latter, those still more remote, viz. in the heroic ages. — *διὰ χρόνου πλήθους*, on account of the length of time which had elapsed since they were carried on. This use of *πλήθους*, in the sense of *μήκος*, is quite rare. — *ἀδύνατα* — *ἀδύνατον*. K. § 241. 3. — *ὤν*. Some supply *ἐξ* from the preceding *ἐκ*, but it is better to make it stand for *ἀ* after *σκοποῦντι*, the genitive resulting from the attraction of the pronoun with its antecedent *τεκμηρίων*. Poppo in his Suppl. Adnot. says “per schema κατὰ κοινοῦ explicanda verba.” — *μακρότατον σκοποῦντι*. Poppo after the Scholiast explains these words, *diutissime spectare*. I prefer with Goel., Arnold, and Bloomf., to render it, *going back as far as possible in my inquiry*. — *πιστεῦσαι*, “intelligendum ὥστε, ita ut fidem habeam testimoniis.” Bothe. — *μεγάλα* refers to the *τὰ* which precedes. — *ἐς τὰ ἄλλα*, as it respects other things, i. e. civil affairs. For this use of *ἐς* (old Attic for *εἰς*), cf. K. § 290. 2. c.

CHAPTER II.

The inhabitants of Greece in its earliest state were for several reasons migratory (§§ 1, 2); the richest districts were most subject to this change of inhabitants (§§ 3, 4); while Attica from its sterility was more permanently inhabited (§ 5); for which reason it excelled in population the other states of Greece, furnished a refuge for such as were driven from their homes, and planted colonies in Ionia (§ 6).

1. *φαίνεται—οἰκουμένη*. With the participle, *φαίνεσθαι* signifies to appear, to show one's self; with the infinitive, to seem, *videri*. K. § 311. 8; S. § 225. 8. — *γὰρ* here introduces a confirmation of what was said in the preceding chapter, that neither the civil nor military affairs of Greece, in its earliest ages, were very considerable. — *ἡ νῦν Ἑλλὰς καλουμένη*, what is now called Greece. S. § 225. 1. — *βεβαίως*, “modo firmo ac stabili.” Betant. — *μεταναστάσεις* (migrations) *οὔσαι*. Supply *φαίνονται* from the preceding context. — *τὴν ἑαυτῶν*, their own country. — *βιαζόμενοι... πλείονων*, “coacti ab iis, quicunque majore numero ipsos invaderent.” Haack. *ἀεί*, from time to time. When it has this meaning, *ἀεί* is usually placed between the article and the adjective or participle. Cf. I. 11. §§ 1, 2; 22. § 1, et sæpe al.

2. *νεμόμενοι... ἀποζῆν*, each one holding as his own possession as much (only) as he could live on—just enough for subsistence. On

ὄσον, cf. K. § 332. R. 8; S. § 222. 6. ἀποζῆν, "*vitam tolerare.*" Be-tant. — χρημάτων is well rendered by Bloomf. *goods, moveables, property*, not money only. — οὐδὲ γῆν φυτεύοντες, *not planting the earth*, as with vines, olives, etc., since the enjoyment of the fruit of their labor would be so precarious. For the construction of ἀδελον δν (*it being uncertain*), cf. K. § 312. 5; S. § 226. b. — ὁπότε. The idiom of our language would have required εἰ μὴ after ἀδελον δν. — καί, *also, too.* — ἀτειχίστων—ὄντων, sc. αὐτῶν. When the subject of the genitive absolute is a pronoun, which can easily be supplied from the context, it is often omitted. Reference is had in ἀτειχίστων properly to abodes and dwellings. The construction is varied, for ἀτειχίστους ὄντας ἀφαιρήσεται (sc. τὴν γῆν πεφυτευμένην). — ἄμα, *moreover, withal.* — κατ' ἡμέραν (*daily*) is frequently found with verbs denoting *to live, to obtain a livelihood.* — ἀναγκαίου τροφῆς, *necessary subsistence.* — οὐ χαλεπῶς, *without difficulty, readily.* — δι' αὐτό, i.e. on account of the little difficulty they made in emigrating. — παρασκευῆ refers to military apparatus.

3. τῆς γῆς ἡ ἀρίστη (= τῆς γῆς τὸ πλείστον. Cf. K. § 264. 2. c), *the richest country*, literally, *the best of the land.* — νῦν Θεσσαλία καλουμένη. Thessaly was in more ancient times called Emathia, Pelasgia, Pyrrha, etc. — Ἀρκαδίας. The Arcadian country was mountainous, and hence as their lands were uninviting, the ancient settlers were suffered to remain unmolested, and they were, therefore, called by Herodotus αὐτόχθονες (cf. I. 6. § 3). — ἄλλης ὅσα ἦν κράτιστα, *and whatever other parts were most fertile.*

4. ἀρετὴν γῆς, *fertility of soil.* τισὶ—ἐγγιγνόμεναι—γιγνόμεναι ἐν τισί. — ἐφθείροντο refers to the persons who stirred up factions. — ἄμα. See N. on § 2, supra. — ἀλλοφύλων, *strangers, foreigners*, probably, for the most part, Greeks belonging to other tribes.

5. γοῦν, *for instance.* — ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ πλείστον—οὖσαν. This is explained by the Scholiast and some commentators, by making οὖσαν stand for εἶναι, thus blending two modes of expression, ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ πλείστον—εἶναι, and Ἀττικὴν ἐπὶ πλείστον—οὖσαν. They then take ἐκ τοῦ with οὖσαν (= εἶναι), and translate ἐπὶ πλείστον, *for the most part.* But I prefer with Poppo, Arnold, and Bloomf. (in his last edition) to regard ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ πλείστον as a single expression—ἐξ ἀρχῆς, *from the beginning.* — λεπτόγεων, *thinness of soil, sterility.* A great part of Attica was bare rock, where nothing could be sown. But in the portions capable of cultivation, barley, and even wheat were produced, and every sort of plant and animals thrive in spite of the poverty of the soil. Cf. Bæckh's Pub. Econ. Athens, p. 40. Agriculture was held in great estimation by the Athenians. Cf. Xen.

Œcon. 4; Aristot. Polit. VI. 4. — *οἱ αὐτοὶ* (*the same*. S. § 160. 5) ἀεί. See N. on II. 36. § 1.

6. καὶ παράδειγμα... αὐξησῆναι, and this is no small proof of my statement (viz.) that on account of the migrations, Greece, in its other parts (*ἐς τὰ ἄλλα*), did not increase in like manner (*ὁμοίως*) with Athens. After much examination, I am led to prefer this mode of translation, which connects *διὰ τὰς μετοικίας... αὐξησῆναι* with *οὐ λόγου*, to the one adopted by Bloomfield, which unites it with *παράδειγμα τόδε*. The *παράδειγμα* (*proof*) is contained in the clause beginning with *ἐκ γὰρ τῆς ἄλλης*. Goel. and others would erase *ἐς*, and make *τὰ ἄλλα* (= *τὰ ἄλλα τῆς Ἑλλάδος*) the subject of *αὐξησῆναι*. This gives the same sense with the subaudition of *τὴν Ἑλλάδα* as the subject. The *λόγος* or statement to which Thucydides refers, as Arnold observes, is contained in the words *οὐ χαλεπῶς... παρασκευῇ*, § 2, supra. The interpretation of Haack after Poppo, I cannot but regard as very wide of the mark: *On account of the immigrations into Attica, that country did not increase in other respects* (i. e. in riches and military resources), *in an equal degree* with the number of its inhabitants. Nothing is said in the previous context about the comparative increase of the population and resources of Attica; therefore to introduce it here would be foreign to the design of the author, which seems to have been, to show how their migratory habits retarded the growth of many of the Grecian states. This he does by comparing them with Attica, where the population was stable and on the increase. — *οἱ πολέμῳ — ἐκπίπτοντες* (*being banished, expelled*) — *οἱ δυνατώτατοι — τῶν πολέμῳ ἐκπιπτότων οἱ δυνατώτατοι*. Melanthus and the Heraclidæ are supposed to be especially referred to in *οἱ δυνατώτατοι*. — *ὡς βέβαιον ὄν* is an accusative absolute. Cf. S. § 226. a; Mt. § 568. 3. “Male Haack. *χωρίον* intelligit; *debebat saltem τί, tanquam aliquid firmum.*” Poppo. In abbreviated adjectival sentences, the predicate adjective stands in the neuter singular, when the subject to which it refers, expresses not any particular individual of a class, but merely the general notion. Cf. Jelf’s Kühn. § 381. — *πολίται γιγνόμενοι*. In later times, it was with extreme difficulty that one, who came from another state into Athens, could obtain the *jus civitatis*. — *ἀπὸ παλαιοῦ*, *of old, long ago*. — *μείζω ἔτι*, *yet greater*. — *ἐς Ἰωνίαν*. This is a *prolepsis*, inasmuch as Ionia received its name from the Ionian colonists, who being expelled from Peloponnesus, had taken refuge some sixty years before in Athens. A similar *prolepsis* is found in the use of *Σελευούνητα*, VI. 4. § 2. — *ὡς... Ἀττικῆς*. Cf. S. § 226. a. Bloomf. supplies *χωρεῖν αὐτοὺς* with *οὐχ ἰκανῆς οὐσης*.

CHAPTER III.

Evidence of the weakness of Greece in its more early times, is furnished in the fact, that, before the Trojan war, no enterprise was undertaken by the states in combination, and that they had not yet any name in common (§ 1); they gradually received the appellation *Hellenes* from Hellen and his sons, who had become powerful in Phthiotis, and were called in by the other cities to their aid (§ 2); of which Homer is a witness, who, though living at a far later age, nowhere calls them Hellenes, but restricts that name to those who came with Achilles from Phthiotis (§ 3); nor in contradistinction from them does Homer call any *Barbarians*, inasmuch as the Greeks had yet no general name to which this appellation could be opposed (§ 4); the Trojan expedition was undertaken by them, only because at that time they began to turn their attention more particularly to naval affairs (§ 5).

1. δὲ resumes the main subject, which was broken off by the parenthesis, *μάλιστα δὲ τῆς γῆς κ. τ. λ.* in § 3, of the preceding chapter. — *τόδε* refers forward to the sentence commencing with *πρὸ γὰρ τῶν Τρωικῶν.* — *οὐχ ἥκιστα—μάλιστα.* Thucydides is fond of the *litotes.* — *τῶν Τρωικῶν, the Trojan war.* Cf. Mt. § 445. 6. d. — *φαίνεται—ἐργασαμένη.* See N. on I. 2. § 1. — *δοκεῖ δέ μοι—εἶχεν.* By the omission of *ὅτι*, the dependent clause here assumes the form of a principal clause. Great vivacity and strength is imparted in such cases, by the omission of the word denoting the dependent relation. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 798. 1. a; Kr. § 55. 4. N. 8. — In *τὰ μὲν πρὸ Ἑλληνος* (*in the times before Hellen*), the article is joined in the same manner as in the phrases *τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦδε, τὸ πρὸ τούτου,* etc. Some prefer, however, to make *τὰ μὲν—δὲ—τὰ μὲν—τὰ δέ, partim—et partim.* — *καὶ πάνυ οὐδέ, not at all.* *καὶ* increases the force of *πάνυ*, as our word *very*, in the phrases *very much, very little,* etc. Cf. Kr. § 69. 32. N. 18. — *εἶναι ἢ ἐπικλησις.* Notice the change of construction from *εἶχεν*, the nominative being here used with the infinitive, which construction is varied again by the accusative with the infinitive in *καλεῖσθαι Ἑλλήνας.* The reason for this last change, seems to be the employment of the preceding accusatives with prepositions, *κατὰ ἔθνη,* and *καθ' ἐκάστους,* which are really subjects of *παρέχουσθαι* and *καλεῖσθαι.* Cf. Mt. § 427. 4. Obs. 2; Jelf's Kühn. 372. Obs. 2. — *ἄλλα τε καί, and especially.* — *ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν, from themselves,* i. e. they themselves gave the name to their respective districts.

2. Ἑλληνος, *Hellen* was the king of Phthia in Thessaly, and was the mythical ancestor of the Greeks, in contradistinction from the more ancient Pelasgians. Cf. Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Mythol. p. 378. — *ισχυσάντων, having become powerful.* Cf. I. 9. § 2. — *ἐπαγο-*

μένων (middle), sc. ἀνθρώπων elicited from ἐς τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις which follows. — αὐτοὺς refers to Hellen and his sons. — ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ, for aid, i. e. of the cities which invited them. — καθ' ἑκάστου, one by one, singly. — τῇ ὁμιλίᾳ μᾶλλον, more by intercourse than by any conventional arrangement. Πορρο suggests that μᾶλλον may signify, *magis magisque, in dies saepius*. — οὐ belongs to ἡδύνατο (sc. τὸ καλεῖσθαι Ἕλληνας). — ἅπασιν ἐκνικῆσαι, to come into use among all; literally, to prevail, to get the upper hand. Bothe takes ἅπασι in the sense of πάντως.

3. πολλῶ—ὑστερον. Homer is supposed to have lived after the Ionian migration, which was 100 years subsequent to the Trojan war. No less diversity than 500 years is assigned to the various dates of his birth. The most probable supposition is, that he lived about 300 years after the Trojan war. — καὶ (before τῶν Τρωϊκῶν), etcn.

4. οὐδὲ βαρβάρους εἶρηκε. "Non negat Thucydides, vocem βάρβαρος Homeri ætate et fuisse et peregrini quid indicasse (Il. 2. 867, καρῶν βαρβαροφώνων); negat, eam omnes exteros, tamquam Hellenibus oppositos, complexam esse. Cf. Odys. 8. 294." Haack. — διὰ τὸ μηδὲ Ἕλληνάς πω—ἀποκεκρίσθαι, because the Greeks were not yet distinguished.

5. οἱ... κληθέντες, these several (ἕκαστοι) Hellenistic communities, having been first called Hellenists by separate cities, (i. e.) such as understood one another's language, and afterwards all being called by that general appellation. There are other ways of translating this passage which for the sake of brevity I must omit. Some verbal explanations, however, are needful. οἱ δ' is put for οὔτοι δέ. οὖν is resumptive, and takes up the assertion made at the beginning of the chapter, πρὸ τῶν Τρωϊκῶν... Ἑλλάς. As Arnold well remarks, what is there ἡ Ἑλλάς, is now οἱ ὡς ἕκαστοι Ἕλληνες, and the following words are a sort of explanation of the term, which properly speaking is an anachronism. ὅσοι, in the parenthetical clause ὅσοι ἀλλήλων ξυνίεσαν, takes the gender implied in πόλεις, ξυνίεσαν is the imperf. 3 plur. of ξυνίημι. For its construction with the genitive, of K. § 273. 5. e. — ἀμιξίαν ἀλλήλων, want of intercourse with one another. — ἔπραξαν refers to Ἕλληνες for its subject. — ἀλλὰ.... ξυνήλθον, nay, it was only because (K. § 312. 3. b.) they were better acquainted with nautical affairs (literally, the sea) that they united in that expedition. This sentence introduces the remarks, which Thucydides now proceeds to make, on the origin of maritime affairs and the practice of piracy. It is unnecessary with Haack to supply ἐς or κατὰ before στρατείας, as it is the cognato accusative after ξυνήλθον (K. § 278).

CHAPTER IV.

Minos was the most ancient possessor of a navy, and having brought the Cyclades under his dominion and expelled the Carians, began to clear the sea of pirates (§ 1).

1. γὰρ is here inchoative and explanatory. In such instances it may be rendered *now*. "The Schol. remarks, that by three comparisons Thucydides shows the slender power of the times which preceded the Peloponnesian war; (1) by comparison with the period before Minos, (2) with that from his age up to the Trojan war, (3) from thence to his own times." Bloomf. — παλαιάτατος—ναυτικὸν ἐκτίσασα, *was the most ancient possessor of a navy*. Similar to this use of the superlative is the Latin *primus hoc facit* — *primus fuit, qui faceret*. — ὧν — ἐκείνων ὧν. — νῦν Ἑλληνικῆς θαλάσσης. "πρότερον γὰρ Ἱωνική ἐκαλεῖτο." Schol. It is now called the Archipelago. — Κυκλάδων. These islands received this name, because they formed a kind of circle around Delos. — οἰκιστής, *colonizer*. — Κῆρας ἐξελάσας. Herodotus (I. 171) says that the Carians were expelled by the Athenians. It is probable, that the Dorian and Ionian colonies wholly extirpated those old Carian inhabitants, many of whom, doubtless, had been suffered to remain and enjoy equal privileges with the colony of Cretan settlers planted there by Minos. In this way, the apparently conflicting accounts of Herodotus and our author may be reconciled. — ἐφ' ὅσον ἠδύνατο, *as far as he was able*. — τοῦ — ἰέναι (S. § 222. 2; K. § 308. 2. b), *in order that greater revenues might accrue to him*.

CHAPTER V.

The Greeks and Barbarians anciently were much addicted to piracy, which, so far from being deemed unlawful or dishonourable, was regarded as in some measure conferring glory upon those who engaged in it (§ 1); this is seen in the traces of the custom still remaining in certain parts of the continent, and from the testimony of the old poets (§ 2); robbery by land was also practised, which custom still prevails in some of the Grecian states (§ 3).

1. γὰρ serves here to introduce the origin and cause of the piracy, referred to in the close of the preceding chapter. — οὗ τῶν ἀδυνατωτάτων. A litotes for, *the most powerful*. See N. on I. 8.

§ 1. — κέρδους... τροφῆς, both for their own gain and to supply food to their poor. τοῖς ἀσθενέσι literally signifies, the weak, infirm, but as these persons are generally possessed of slender means of subsistence, we may render it as above. τοῖς ἀσθενέσι τροφῆς is put for ἔνεκα τροφῆς τῆς τῶν ἀσθενέων. By attending to such passages the reader will see, in a manner, how Thucydides compressed his style. — κατὰ κόμας οἰκουμέναις, being inhabited like villages, i. e. in a scattering manner like Sparta, Mantinea, Tegea, etc. — τὸν πλείστον... ἐποιούντο, derived thence the greatest part of their livelihood. τὸν πλείστον τοῦ βίου — τὸ πλείστον τοῦ βίου. See N. on I. 2. § 3. — οὐκ—πω, not yet. — φέροντος... μᾶλλον, but rather bringing something (τι) of glory even.

2. οἷς... δρᾶν, to whom it is an honour to do this cleverly, in good style. κόσμος — an adjective in the predicate. Some take καλῶς in the sense of *humanely*, but this is a signification wholly unsuitable to the passage. As Bloomf. remarks, there is no word which better expresses the exact idea, than our English word *handsomely*, in the acceptation *dexterously*. οἱ παλαιοὶ τῶν ποιητῶν — οἱ παλαιοὶ ποιηταί. Bloomf. I prefer, however, with Bothe, to refer οἱ παλαιοὶ to the persons spoken of by the poets, inasmuch as it was not the poets themselves who asked the questions here referred to. Thus also it may be opposed to τινὲς ἔτι νῦν. — τὰς πύστεις—ἑρωτῶντες, "i. e. *interrogari advenas ab hospitibus facentes*, nam non ipsi poetæ percontari poterant." Goeller. πύστεις depends upon ἑρωτῶντες as its cognate accusative. Cf. K. § 278. 1; S. § 182. 2. — ὧν πυνθάνονται — ἐκείνων ὧν (S. § 192. n. 3) πυνθάνονται. Cf. II. 57. § 1. — ἀπαξιούντων, *discounting*, holding unworthy. — οἷς... ὀνειδίζοντων. The order is: οὔτε οἷς (= ἐκείνων οἷς) ἐπιμελὲς εἶη εἰδέναι ὀνειδίζοντων. The particles τε—οὐκ respond to οὔτε in the first member. The freedom from reproach here referred to is illustrated in Odys. 3. 71.

3. κατ' ἡπειρον, *by land*. ἡπειρος signifies the *mainland* of Greece as opposed to its islands. — τῷ παλαιῷ τρόπῳ refers to the practice of piracy and robbery by land, just spoken of, and not, as Huds. and some others think, to the dispersed and defenceless condition of the people who inhabited the cities. — Λοκροῦς... Ἀκαρνανίας. Grote well remarks (Hist. of Greece, II. p. 388), that the Ozolian Locrians, the Ætolians, and the Acarnanians were the most backward members of the Hellenic aggregate. It was not until near the time of the Peloponnesian war, that much information is given respecting them. — τό τε σιδηροφορέισθαι, *the wearing of armor* (literally, *the being clad in iron*), is the subject of ἐμμεμένηκε, *continued, remained as a custom*. — ἀπὸ τῆς παλαιᾶς ληστείας. Arms would be worn ne-

cessarily by the pirates and robbers, and also by those who would defend themselves from their attacks. ἀπὸ here denotes the cause or occasion, *by reason of*.

CHAPTER VI.

In the early times, all the Greeks wore arms even while pursuing their ordinary avocations (§ 1); a custom which is now prevalent in some parts of Greece (§ 2); and which was first laid aside by the Athenians, who adopted a more refined mode of life, although it was but recently, that the more elderly dispensed with the ornaments of a less civilized age and adopted the simple apparel now in use (§ 3); in this adoption of a more simple costume the Lacedæmonians took the lead (§ 4); and were the first also who practised gymnastic exercises naked, girdles having been before worn around the loins after the manner of the barbarians (§ 5); in many other respects, there was a similarity between the old Grecian mode of living, and that of the barbarians at the present time (§ 6).

1. ἐσιδηροφόρει. See N. on I. 5. § 3. — διὰ . . . οἰκήσεις, *on account of their unprotected dwellings*. Cf. πόλειςιν ἀτειχίστοις, I. 5. § 1. Bloomf. would render ἀφράκτους οἰκήσεις, *open villages or scattered hamlets*. — ξυνήσῃ — ξυνήθως. — διαίταν refers here to the habits and modes of daily life (“*vitæ genus et institutio*.” Betant), and may be rendered, *ordinary pursuits*. — μεθ’ ὕπλων — ἐνοπλοί.

2. ταῦτα τῆς Ἑλλάδος, i. e. the Ozolian Locrians, Ætolians, and Acarnanians. Cf. I. 5. § 3. — ἔτι οὕτω νεμόμενα, *retaining now this habit*; literally, *living yet in this manner*. — τῶν ποτε (S. § 169. 1) — διατημάτων depends on σημείον. — ἐς — *extending to*.

3. ἐν τοῖς πρώτοι, *first of all* (K. § 239. R. 2). Some render the phrase, *among the first*. But cf. Mt. § 290. 3; Jelf’s Kühn. §§ 137. 4; 444. 5. a. See also N. on III. 17. § 1. — ἀνειμένη τῇ διαίτῃ, *by a relaxation of manners*, i. e. by adopting customs less severe. — αἱ πρεσβύτεροι — τῶν εὐδαιμόνων — *the older men of the opulent class*. — αὐτοῖς (— ἐξ αὐτῶν), *of them, among them*. Mt. § 387; Crosby, 616. 1. — διὰ τὸ ἀβροδιαίτον, *on account of their luxurious habits*, as Arnold well remarks, explains why they wore the linen dress, not why they took it off. Hence these words are to be taken with φοροῦντες and not with ἐπαύσαντο. The structure of the sentence is quite confused. In respect to the wearing of linen garments, Goel. thinks that the luxury consisted, not only in their being of linen material, but oftentimes richly embroidered. — χρυσῶν . . . τριχῶν, *arranging the hair on their head in rolls by the fastening of golden grasshoppers*. “The χρυσοὶ τέττιγες served (like the ornamented combs of modern times) to keep the top-knot (κρωβύλον) in order.”

Bloomf. Their shape bore a resemblance to the form of grasshoppers, a device which the Athenians seem to have adopted, to show that they were natives of the soil (*αὐτόχθονες*), as the grasshopper, which was produced from the land itself. Aristoph. Equit. 1331, alludes to these grasshopper-combs. The student is referred to Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Antiq. p. 268, for an interesting sketch of the various ways in which the Greeks arranged their hair, with appropriate illustrations. *ἀναδούμενοι* depends on *ἐπαύσαντο* (S. § 225. 7), and *τῶν τριχῶν* limits *κρωβύλον*. — *ἀφ' οὗ*, from which custom of the Athenians. — *ἡ σκευὴ κατέσχε* (*the fashion prevailed*) is a hypallage for *οἱ πρεσβύτεροι τῶν Ἴώνων κατέσχον τὴν σκευὴν ταύτην*. Bauer.

4. *μετρία*, simple, modest. — *ἐς* (before *τῶν νῦν*), conformed to. K. § 290. 2. (3) b. — *ἐς τὰ ἄλλα*, in other respects. — *πρὸς τοὺς πολλοὺς* is to be construed after *ἰσοδίατοι*, which the Schol. explains, *ὁμοδίατοι*. — *οἱ τὰ μείζω κεκτημένοι*. This shows that in the estimation of Thucydides, equality of property was not a feature of the Lacedæmonian institutions. Grote (Hist. Greece II. pp. 520–525) exposes most admirably the dreams of Plutarch, in respect to the alleged redivision of landed property by Lycurgus, and his banishment of gold and silver from Sparta.

5. *ἐγυμνώθησαν*. The practice of contending naked in the Olympic games, which, as we are here informed, arose from the Spartans, was adopted in the 14th Olympiad, as it appears from an epigram on Orsippus the Megarean. Gottl. says that *πρῶτοι* is not to be pressed too far, since the Lacedæmonians derived this custom from the Cretans. Cf. Plat. Repub. V. p. 452. A reference, however, to this passage in Plato, will show that the *ἀγῶνες* are not referred to, but the games themselves. — *ἐς τὸ φανερόν*. There seems to be an ellipsis of *προελθόντες*, *exutis vestibus in conspectum progressi*. So Bauer, Goeller, and Poppo. Haack makes *ἐς τὸ φανερόν* — *ἐν τῷ φανερῷ* or *φανερῶς*. Arnold's and Bloomfield's translation, *for all to see*, making *ἐς* denote either the designed or natural result of the action, is inadmissible, since the former was not true, and to notice the latter, as though the reader would need to be informed, that a combatant who exercised naked would be seen by all, does not comport with the brevity of Thucydides, who never turns aside to inform his reader of any thing, which he may be supposed to know. — *λίπα* is an abridged dative for *λίπαϊ*, *λίπα*, from *τὸ λίπα*. K. § 68. 9. — *ἠλείψαντο*, i. e. *πρῶτοι*. — *τοῖς βαρβάροις ἔστιν οἷς* — *τῶν βαρβάρων ἔστιν οἷς* (= *ἐνίοις*. K. § 331. R. 4). — *νῦν* is to be constructed immediately after *ἔτι δὲ καί*. — Krüg. remarks with reason that *ἄλλα τίθεται* should properly have been *ἄλλων τιθεμένων*,

and the following καὶ omitted, since the difference between the Greeks and Barbarians, in the time of Thucydides, was not in the institution of prizes for wrestling and pugilism, but in the barbarian custom of contending with girdles around the loins. — τούτο refers to τὸ πυγμαχεῖν καὶ παλαίειν, elicited from the preceding substantives πυγμῆς and πάλης.

6. Krüg. constructs πολλά with ὁμοίωτροπα, but Bloomf. supplies κατὰ with πολλά and takes ὁμοίωτροπα adverbially.

CHAPTER VII.

For the sake of security against the pirates, the more ancient towns were built some distance from the sea, while such as were more recently founded were built on the very sea-coast, or on isthmuses for the more convenient pursuits of commerce (§ 1).

1. ἤδη πλοῖμωτέρων ὄντων, navigation being now more advanced, "when things began to admit more of navigation." Arnold. πλωῖμωτέρων is found in the editions of Goel., Haack, Porro, and Bloomf. The plural is here used for the singular. — ἐπ' αὐτοῖς τοῖς αἰγιαλοῖς, upon the very sea-coast. S. § 160. 4. a. — ἀπελάμβανον, occupied. In other places, as IV. 45. § 2; 102. § 4, it is more fully written ἰσζμόν ἀπολαβόντα τειχίζειν, τείχεσιν ἀπολαμβάνειν. The verb therefore may be safely rendered, they walled off, enclosed with walls. Cf. Betant *sub voce*. Bloomf. illustrates the choice of commanding positions as the site of these towns, by referring to Corinth and Potidaea. — ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντισχοῦσαν, for a long time prevalent, "diu obdurantem — diuturnam." Bothe. Cf. II. 64. § 5. — ἀπὸ in ἀπὸ θαλάσσης denotes distance from a place, the verb of the proposition being one of rest. K. § 288. 1. b. Reference is had to such cities as Sparta, Thebes, Delphi, Argos, etc. — ἔφερον, they (i. e. the pirates) laid waste, ravaged. φέρω in this sense is usually joined with ἄγω. — τῶν... ἄκουν, as many of the others as lived on the coast (κάτω ἄκουν), although unacquainted with maritime affairs. Haack supplies ἐκείνους before ὄσοι, on account of the preceding ἀλλήλους. The participle ὄντες is here concessive, and may be translated as a verb preceded by although. Cf. K. § 312. 4. d; S. § 225. 6; οὐ θαλάσσιοι — οὐκ ἔμπειροι τῆς θαλάσσης. — καὶ μέχρι τοῦδε κ. τ. λ. resumes the narration, which was interrupted by the parenthesis ἔφερον... ἄκουν. — ἀνφικίσμενοι εἰσὶ (— ἄνω οἰκοῦσι), are built at a distance from the coast. The gender by *constructio ad sensum* is put in the masculine, although the verb properly refers to cities. See N. on I. § 136. 1.

CHAPTER VIII.

Piracy was also practised by the islanders, whom the purification of Delos showed to have been mostly Carians and Phœnicians (§ 1); but when Minos expelled the pirates from the islands, the sea became more open to navigation (§ 2); for which reason, the resources and power of those who dwell on the sea-coast increased, and their mode of life becoming more settled, they surrounded their cities with walls, some of which cities obtaining the pre-eminence over smaller ones, attained to considerable consequence, and thus the way was prepared for the Trojan expedition (§§ 3, 4).

1. Poppo thinks that this section belongs to the preceding chapter, inasmuch as it illustrates the subject matter of that chapter. οὐχ ἦσσαν — μάλλον. — ὄντες, *who were*. The participle may sometimes be rendered by the relative and verb. Cf. K. § 309. 3. b; S. § 225. 2. — οὔτοι. . . ᾤκισαν (*colonized*). Cf. Herodot. I. 171; IV. 147; VI. 44. — μαρτύριον δέ. See παράδειγμα, I. 2. § 5. The full form is found in Herodot. II. 58. τεκμήριον δέ μοι τούτου τότε (ἐστί). Cf. Mt. § 628. 2. f; Butt. § 151. 6. — κασαιρομένης. After this purification of Delos by the Athenians on the advice of an oracle, they suffered no person to die on the island, but carried those whose end was approaching over into Rhœnæa. — τῷδε τῷ πολέμῳ. Delos was purified at the end of the sixth year of the Peloponnesian war. — ὑπὲρ ἡμισυ, *above one half*. — σκευῇ τῶν ὀπλῶν — ὀπλοῖς according to the opinion of some, but it is better to render σκευῇ, *fashion, make*. — ξυντεθαμμένη. Goel. edits ξυντεθαμμένου, which yields the same sense.

2. The discussion of events seems here to be resumed from chap. 4, at which place the historian digressed, to speak of the existence of piracy and robbery, and their effect upon the condition and habits of the various states of Greece. δέ may therefore be rendered, *however*. — καταστάτος, *having been established*. — πλοῦμώτερα — πλοῦμώτερον. Cf. N. on I. 7. § 1. — οἱ ἐκ τῶν νήσων κακοῦργοι ἀνίστησαν — οἱ ἐν τοῖς νήσοις κακοῦργοι (*the pirates*) ἀνίστησαν (*were expelled*) ἐξ αὐτῶν. K. § 300. 4. a. πέρ gives a shade of indefiniteness to ὅτε — *about the time when*.

3. οἱ παρὰ θάλασσαν ἄνθρωποι, i. e. the men who inhabited the sea-coasts. — μάλλον. . . ποιούμενοι, *having now obtained possession of greater wealth*. — βεβαιοτέρον has reference to a more permanent mode of living. — τείχη περιβάλλοντο (sc. ταῖς πόλειςιν) — τὰς πόλεις τείχεσιν ἐκύκλουν. — πλουσιώτεροι ἐαυτῶν — *richer than they were before*. — γὰρ "causam reddit verborum βαιοτέρον ἔκουν ἐτ τείχη περιβάλλοντο." Poppo. — κερδῶν depends on ἐφίεμενοι. K. § 278. 2. b. — οἱ ἦσσαν, *the poorer*. S. § 65. — προσεποιούντε

...πόλεις, *they won over and made obedient to them the smaller cities.* Two phrases are here blended into one.

4. μᾶλλον ἤδη ὄντες, *being now in a better state than formerly, i. e. having now become powerful and rich.* Bauer interprets this passage: *magis est, ut tali conditione jam fuerint, quam ut in illa prisca.* — ὕστερον χρόνῳ — ὑστέρῳ χρόνῳ, a former reading, but now considered a gloss.

CHAPTER IX.

The expedition against Troy was set on foot, not so much by the suitor's oath to Tyndarus, as the superior power and influence which Agamemnon had to any of the princes of his time (§ 1); for Pelops, by the wealth which he brought from Asia, became powerful in Peloponnesus (which took its name from him), which power was increased by Atreus, who obtained the sovereignty of Mycenæ and some other states on the death of Eurystheus (§ 2); all which wealth and power Agamemnon possessing, he drew together the armament against Troy, more through the influence of fear than attachment (§ 3); for he fitted out the greatest number of ships for that expedition, according to Homer, who also speaks of his extensive sway (§ 4); from this expedition may be conjectured the nature and importance of those which preceded it (§ 5).

1. τῶν τότε δυνάμει προὔχων, *by being superior in power to the princes of that time.* The genitive depends on προὔχων (S. § 198. 2), which participle denotes *means* (K. § 312. 4. e; S. § 225. 3), and is opposed to τοῖς ὄρκοις in the next clause. These clauses are inverted, the natural order being: δοκεῖ οὐ τοσοῦτον—ἄγων (ἄσον) τῶν τότε δυνάμει προὔχων. — κατειλημμένους (*obstrictos*). The oaths referred to are those which, at the advice of Ulysses, were imposed upon the suitors of Helen by Tyndarus, to approve of the choice which she might make, and defend her from any violence which might subsequently be offered to her. Cf. Apollod. III. 10. § 9.

2. οἱ τὰ σαφέστατα κ. τ. λ. The order is: οἱ διδρυμένοι (cf. I. 20. § 1) τὰ σαφέστατα Πελοποννησίων, *those of the Peloponnesians who have received the clearest accounts.* I prefer this to the interpretation which makes Πελοποννησίων depend on τὰ σαφέστατα: *those who have received the clearest accounts of the affairs of Peloponnesus,* inasmuch as in such a case, we should have expected it to have been written τὰ Πελοποννησιακῶν. — ἄ...ἔχων, *which he brought with him from Asia.* ἄ depends on ἔχων. — τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν—σχεῖν, *furnished the name; literally, had the naming, i. e. had it named after himself.* — ὅμως belongs to ἐπηλύτην ὄντα, *although he was a foreigner.* — τοῖς...ἔφυνεσχῆναι. Haack, Poppo, and others render: *to his posterity still greater power accrued, taking μείζω for a neuter*

plural, or supplying δύναμιν from the preceding context. Bloomf. translates: *with posterity attained unto still greater estimation.* In this case the construction would be: καὶ (λέγουσιν) ὕστερον ἔτι μείζω ξυνεχθῆναι (γένεσθαι) τοῖς ἐκγόνοις. I prefer this rendering, because it seems to harmonize better with the context, it being the design of the author to exalt in this place the fame of Pelops, and to give his posterity (i. e. Atreus and Agamemnon) their meed of praise in the subsequent context. — ὑπὸ Ἡρακλειδῶν. Eurystheus was slain by Hyllus and Iolaus, assisted by Theseus. — κατὰ τὸ οἰκείον, *on account of his relationship.* — τυγχάνειν depends on λέγουσι at the commencement of the section. — αὐτόν, i. e. Atreus. The clause τυγχάνειν αὐτόν would have followed μητρὸς... αὐτῷ far more naturally as a genitive absolute: καὶ φεύγοντος τὸν πατέρα κ. τ. λ. The structure of the sentence, as Krüger remarks, would have been improved, had ὄντος been a primary verb. — διὰ τὸν Χρυσίππου Σάνατον. The Schol. says that Pelops killed Chrysippus, and Atreus fearing the same treatment fled from home. According to another tradition, his step-mother Hippodameia hated him, and prevailed on her sons Atreus and Thyestes to kill him, on which account Atreus fled away from the anger of his father. — δοκοῦντα εἶναι, *by appearing to be* (see N. on προῦχων, I. 9. § 1), is connected to φόβῳ by καὶ ἅμα. — Μυκηναίων and ὄσων depend on τὴν βασιλείαν. — παραλαβεῖν and καταστήναι have the same construction as τυγχάνειν. — τῶν Περσειδῶν depends on μείζους. Sthenelus the father of Eurystheus was the son of Perseus.

3. ἃ — *which wealth and power.* Similar to this is the use of ταῦτα, Xen. Anab. I. 6. § 9. Cf. I. 18. § 2. — καὶ ναυτικῷ τέ, *and in naval power also.* On καὶ—τέ, cf. S. § 236. N. 3. — ἐπὶ πλέον—μᾶλλον. — ισχύσας. See N. on I. 3. § 2. — οὐ... φόβῳ, *not so much by affection as by fear; literally, not by affection more (τὸ πλεῖον—μᾶλλον) than by fear.*

4. φαίνεται—ἀφικόμενος. See N. on I. 2. § 1. — εἰ τῷ ἱκανὸς τεκμηριῶσαι, *if his testimony be regarded valid.* It is here meant, not that the testimony of Homer is to be distrusted, but that some allowance is to be made for poetical exaggeration. — ἐν... τῇ παραδόσει. Cf. II. 2. 108. — τοῦ σκήπτρου. This sceptre was a lance, which the Cheroneans venerated as a god. Cf. Pausan. 9. 40, p. 795, cited by Gottl. — νήσων depends on ἐκράτει. — ἔξω—χωρίς, *præter.* — ἡπειρώτης ὢν, *inasmuch as he was an inhabitant of the continent.* See N. on I. 5. § 3. The participle here denotes the reason or cause. Cf. K. § 312. 4. b; S. § 225. 4. See also N. on I. 20. § 2.

5. οἷα ἦν τὰ πρὸ αὐτῆς—*how powerful were the armaments before it.*

CHAPTER X.

It is no reason why the poetic account of the greatness of the armament against Troy should be discredited, because Mycenæ was apparently a small city (§ 1); this will appear evident, if Lacedæmon having been overturned, any one should attempt to ascertain its power from its ruins (§ 2); the Trojan expedition ought therefore to be regarded as greater than any which preceded it, but inferior to those of the present age (§ 3); for Homer makes the number of the ships 1200, the largest containing 120, the smallest 50 men (§ 4); which number cannot be considered great, when regarded as the combined force of the whole of Greece (§ 5).

1. ὅτι... ἦν, because Mycenæ was a small city. See N. on ὡς βέβαιον ὄν, I. 2. § 5. Haack and Poppo supply πόλισμα from the following clause. Mycenæ was destroyed by the Argives, in the 78th Olympiad, A. C. 468, thirty-seven years before the Peloponnesian war. — ἢ εἴ τι... εἶναι, or if any of the cities of those times, etc. Bloomf. makes this clause parenthetical, and renders: and which of the cities of those times does not now appear inconsiderable? But I think this to be unnecessary, as the commonly received signification makes apposite sense, ἀξιόχρεων, worthy of notice. — οὐκ... εἰρήκασι, no one using this (i. e. ὅτι Μυκῆναι μικρὸν κ. τ. λ.) as a certain proof, should disbelieve that this armament was as great as the poets represent. ἂν belongs to χρώμενος and gives the sense no one using etc. (if any one should peradventure use it as a proof). μὴ is added to the infinitive because preceded by ἀπιστοίη, a verb of denial. Cf. Mt. § 534. Obs. 4; K. § 318. 8; S. § 230. 3. Sometimes ὅτι οὐ and ὡς οὐ are used in this construction with the indicative or optative. — κατέχει, prevails, obtains.

2. Sparta and Athens are now brought forward as illustrative of what has just been said. γὰρ (illustrantiv) may therefore be rendered, for example. — τῆς κατασκευῆς τὰ ἐδάφη, the foundations of the edifices. κατασκευὴ signifies fixed or permanent furniture, and hence, as here, is put for buildings, especially public edifices and large mansions. — πολλὴν—ἀπιστίαν τῆς δυνάμεως—πρὸς τὸ κλέος αἰτῶν, much doubt of their power in comparison with (πρὸς) their fame, i. e. with what their fame represented it to be. — προελθόντος πολλοῦ χρόνου, in a long lapse of time. — τοῖς ἔπειτα, to posterity (S. § 169. 1), limits εἶναι, which has for its subject, ἀπιστίαν. — Πελοποννησίου... μοίρας. The five divisions of Peloponnesus were, Laconia, Messenia (which was subject to Lacedæmon), Argolis, Achaia, and Arcadia (which included Elis). In Argolis were included the Epidaurians, Træzenians, Corinthians, and Sycionians. — τῶν ἕξω ἐνυμμάχων πολ-

λῶν. This was true after the Peloponnesian war, when Thucydides composed the history. Before the war, the Spartans had few if any subject states out of Peloponnesus. — οὔτε ξυνοικισθείσης, “not compactly built.” Bloomf. — πόλεως. For the omission of the article, cf. K. § 244. R. 3. — κατὰ κώμας, in villages. Müller (Dorians, II. p. 48–50) says, that the names of these hamlets or villages were Pitana, Messon, Limnæ, and Cynosura, which lay on all sides around the city (πόλις) properly so called, and were divided from one another by intervals, until at a later period (in the time of the Macedonian power), they were enclosed with walls and united and incorporated together. Niebuhr supposes that such was the early state of Rome, to which Arnold adds the Borghi of Florence, and some of the Italian towns. — φαίνοιτ’, sc. πόλις from the preceding πόλεως. A Schol. supplies δύναμις from the foregoing τῆς δυναμέως. — Ἀθηναίων... παζόντων is put for εἰ δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πάζοιεν, and responds to the preceding members, εἰ ἐρημωθείη, ληφθείη δέ. — εἰκάζεσθαι depends on οἶμαι, the words καίτοι... ὑποδεεστέρα being parenthetical. — ἡ ἔστιν, instead of a noun in the regimen, is uncommon after words implying the idea of comparison, like διπλασίαν.

3. οὔκουν ἀπιστεῖν εἰκός, hence it is not proper to doubt — we ought not to doubt. — τὴν στρατείαν, i. e. the armament fitted out against Troy. — τῶν in τῶν πρὸ αὐτῆς depends on μεγίστην. — λειπομένην δὲ τῶν νῦν, but falling short of those at the present time. — κἀνταῦθα (i. e. καὶ ἐνταῦθα) “has the same sense as if Thucydides had written καὶ περὶ ταύτης τῆς στρατείας λέγοντι. Therefore the relative ἦν is in the feminine gender.” Arnold. — ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον—κοσμῆσαι, to exaggerate for the sake of embellishment, “in majus celebrare.” Poppo. — καὶ οὕτως, i. e. even with all the embellishment of Homer.

4. χιλίων... νεῶν. The Schol. says that Homer’s number of the ships was 1166. Eustathius finds in the catalogue the number of 1186. Thucydides may be supposed to have used a round number. — ἀνδρῶν depends upon τὰς μέν (i. e. ναῦς), as the genitive denoting the contents, or that with which a thing is filled; *ships of* (= holding, carrying) 120 men. In the same manner we find πλοῖα σίτου and ἄμαξι σίτου. Cf. Kr. § 47. 8. N. 4. Krüg. in his note on this passage remarks that, as we can say αἱ νῆες ἦσαν (νῆες) ἑκάτον ἀνδρῶν, so also we may say πεποίηκε τὰς ναῦς (ναῦς) ἑκάτον ἀνδρῶν. — ἄλλων γοῦν... παρεσκευασμένα is generally regarded as parenthetical, the main subject being resumed by οὖν in πρὸς τὰς μεγίστας οὖν. — ἀτερέται (sc. νεῶν, cf. III. 18. § 5), themselves towers. — I have put a comma after πάντες, because ἐν ταῖς Φιλοκτῆτον ναυσὶ is by no means to be joined with ἦσαν, but is to be taken in the sense

of, in what he has said of the ships of Philoctetes. — *περίνεως*, *supernumeraries*, i. e. those who are merely passengers, and take no part in the management of the ship. — *τῶν...τέλει*, those particularly in office — the chiefs. Cf. τὰ τέλη, I. 58. § 1. — *μέλλοντας* should properly be *μελλόντων*, but as in that case it would have referred to *βασιλέων*, and not as it does to the whole armament of the Greeks, the accusative was adopted, the subject being partly contained in the subject of the primary verb, *περίνεως πολλοὺς ξυμπλεῖν*, as Arnold remarks, having exactly the same meaning, as if Thucydides had written *περίνεως πολλοὺς μετὰ σφῶν ἄγειν*. The subject of *μέλλοντας* is therefore *Ἕλληνας* to be supplied. — *κατάφρακτα*, *decked, with decks*. Their ships were covered only in the prow and stern, which covering Homer calls *ἰκρία νηὸς* (cf. *Odyss.* 12. 229). Even in the time of the Persian war, the ships were not entirely covered (cf. I. 14. § 3, *αὐται...καταστρώματα*). Cf. *Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Antiq.* p. 58. — *ληστικῶτερων*, rather after the piratical fashion.

5. *πρὸς...σκοποῦντι*, in reference to the greatest and the smallest ships, if we look at the medium — if we look at the medium between the greatest and the smallest ships. *πρὸς* here denotes fitness, conformity to. Cf. K. § 298. III. 3. b. *οὖν* — I say then, or accordingly. *σκοποῦντι* limits *φαίνονται*. — *ὡς—πεμπόμενοι*, being regarded as sent. K. § 312. 6.

CHAPTER XI.

The want of means to support an army, was a reason why the armament against Troy was no larger; and so limited were they in their resources, that they were obliged to engage in expeditions into the surrounding regions, in order to obtain subsistence for the army, which fact shows why the siege was so long protracted (§ 1); for if they had pressed the siege vigorously with their whole force, they might easily have taken the place (§ 2); but want of pecuniary resources made the military operations prior to this expedition feeble, and even this was inferior to its fame as celebrated by the poets (§ 3).

1. *αἴτιον*, the reason of this paucity. — *ἀχρηματία*, want of money. — *τῆς γὰρ τροφῆς*. The article, as Bloomf. well remarks, refers to something to be mentally supplied, as *the food*, sc. necessary for their sustenance. — *αὐτόθεν*, from the place itself, i. e. from the Trojan country. — *πολεμοῦντα* denotes the means. See N. on I. 9. § 1. — *τέ* in *ἐπειδὴ τε* responds to *τέ* in *τόν τε στρατόν*. — *δῆλον*

....*ἔτειχίσαντο* is a parenthetic clause, confirmatory of *ἐπειδὴ τε.... ἐκράτησαν*. The proof of *δῆλον δὲ* is introduced by *γάρ*. — *οὐκ ἂν ἐτειχίσαντο*. Supply mentally *εἰ μὴ μάχη ἐκράτησαν*. — *δὲ* in *δ' οὐδ'* is resumptive. It is often found after particles of time in the apodosis. — *ἐνταῦθα*, i. e. when they had gained the first battle. — *πρὸς γεωργίαν*. Eustath. (ad. Il. p. 387) says that Diomedes ploughed the Thracian fields, and was not present at the theatre of the war. — *ληστείαν*. Under the conduct of Achilles, the Greeks made excursions into the surrounding country and pillaged many cities. *ληστεία*, although a word denoting piracy, is here to be taken in a modified sense, of *pillaging expeditions, excursions for plunder*, as Bloomf. remarks, bearing some resemblance to the *privateering* of modern times. — *ἦ*, "*hoc igitur modo seu quam ob causam.*" Poppo. Cf. I. 25. § 4; II. 2. § 3; III. 13. § 2. — *αὐτῶν διεσπαρμένων* refers to the Greeks. — *τὰ δέκα ἔτη*. The time of the siege was well known, and hence the article is prefixed to *δέκα ἔτη*. Cf. Kr. § 50. 2. N. 1. — *βία* is to be taken with *ἀντίχρον*, and not with *ἀντίπαλος* (= *ἀντάξια*) as Bauer supposes, since it has the sense of *impetu, vi*, and not *viribus*. It is singular that Hier. Müller should connect *βία* with *αὐτῶν διεσπαρμένων*. The idea is that, in consequence of the dispersion of the Greek forces in quest of the means of subsistence, the Trojans were enabled to make successful resistance in the open field, against those of their enemies who were left to carry on the siege. — *αἰί*, for the time being. See N. on I. 2. § 1.

2. *ἔχοντες*, with. K. § 312. R. 10. — *ἄσροοι*, being collected together. — *ξυνηχῶς τὸν πόλεμον διέφερον*, had carried the war through (i. e. to a successful termination) without any interruption. — *μάχη* belongs to *κρατοῦντες* and not to *εἶλον*. — *οἱ γε*. K. § 317. 2. — *αἰί*. See N. on the previous section. — *πολιορκία δ' ἂν προσκαθεζόμενοι*, but had they applied themselves to the siege; literally, sat down to the siege. Poppo connects *ἂν* with *εἶλον*.

3. *τούτων*, i. e. the expedition against Troy. — *αὐτά γε δὴ ταῦτα*, indeed this itself (K. § 303. 3). The plural is here used also, although referring to the Trojan expedition, the idea of *events* in the expedition being prominent in the writer's mind. — *γενόμενα* is here concessive. See N. on I. 7. § 1. — *δηλοῦται—ὄντα*, is shown to have been. *δηλοῦν* with a participle signifies, to disclose, reveal, with an infinitive, to say, to announce, etc. K. § 311. 12. — *καὶ τοῦ...κατεσχηκότος*, even the report which, through the medium of the poets, is now current respecting it. See N. on I. 10. § 1 (end).

CHAPTER XII.

The Greeks still remained in an unsettled condition after the Trojan war, and therefore made no great improvement (§ 1); this resulted, among other things, from the factions which had arisen during that war, and through which, those who returned were banished from their respective countries (§ 2); the Bœotians and Dorians changed their abodes (§ 3); the country at length becoming tranquil and the population no longer migratory, colonies were sent out to Ionia, Italy, Sicily, and other regions (§ 4).

1. ἐπεὶ καί, *then also, and even*. Cf. I. 69. § 5. — ἔτι . . . μετακίετο, *was still moving from place to place and changing abodes*. Every edition before me, except Dindorf's, has *κατωκίετο*, instead of *μετακίετο*, which Arnold renders, *was settling itself*; i. e. was not yet settled. — ὥστε . . . ἀξήδηται — ὥστε μὴ ἡσυχάσασα καὶ μὴ ἀξήδηται, inasmuch as the negative belongs to the whole clause. Cf. K. § 318. R. 5. Poppo, however, resolves the clause into, ὥστε μὴ ἡσυχάσασα καὶ οὕτως ἀξήδηται which makes no material difference in the sense, since οὕτως refers to a state of rest, which is denied in μὴ ἡσυχάσασα. Not much different from this is the translation of Bloomfield: *so as to enjoy too little quiet to make any progress in power*. ἡσυχάσασα is put in the nominative (for ἡσυχάσασαν) by attraction with ἡ Ἑλλάς, the subject of the principal verb. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 863. Obs. 5; Kr. § 55. 2. Ns. 1, 4. Goeller commences the apodosis to ἐπεὶ . . . ἀξήδηται, with *μόλις τε ἐν πολλῷ κ. τ. λ.*, § 4 infra. All the intervening words, both he and Bloomf. enclose in a parenthesis.

2. χρονία γενομένη, *taking place after so long a time*. Cf. Odyss. 17. 112. — πολλὰ belongs to ἐνεύχμωσε, *made many changes*. — στάσεις, *factions*. — ὡς ἐπὶ πολὺ, *for the most part, generally*. — ἀφ' ὧν, *by which* (see N. on ἀπὸ πολέμου, I. 24. § 4), sc. *στάσεων*, and not *πόλεων*, which would either be without the preposition or else take ἐκ. — ἐκπίπτοντες — ἐκτιζόν. The subject is οἱ πολῖται elicited from the preceding πόλεσι. — τὰς πόλεις. The use of the article Poppo (Proleg. I. p. 200) thus gives: "*claras urbes, quas inde novimus extitisse*." See N. on τὰ δέκα ἔτη, I. 11. § 1. The chiefs who are here spoken of as being expelled from their country, were Teucer, Philoctetes, Diomedes, Menestheus, Pyrrhus, Idomeneus, etc.

3. Ἀρρης. The Thessalian Arne is here intended. The Bœotian Arne which was thus colonized was afterwards called Cheronæa (*Coroneia*, Leake). — ἀναστάντες, *being expelled*. The aorist active

has here a passive sense. S. § 207. N. 8. — ὧν in ἀφ' ὧν is plural because ἀποδοσμός, to which it refers, has a collective idea. Müller says, that the writer added this through deference to the authority of Homer. But in the catalogue of the ships, the Bœotians are represented as possessing the whole of what was afterwards called Bœotia, and could not therefore have been a portion only of its inhabitants. Grote (Hist. of Greece, II. p. 22) says that Thucydides has not removed the discrepancy between himself and Homer by this statement, but only made it less strikingly obvious. The subject is involved in difficulty. — Δωριῆς . . . ἔσχον. During their exile from Peloponnesus, the Heraclidæ took up their abode in Doris, Ægimius having bequeathed to Hyllus his dominions, in gratitude to Hercules for having reinstated him in his government which he had lost. It was thus that eighty years after the capture of Troy, they planned the recovery of their ancient possessions, the traditionary name of which expedition is "*the return of the descendants of Hercules.*" Cf. Cramer's Greece, Vol. II. p. 101; Müller's Dorians, I. p. 50 seq. The invasion was successful, and all Peloponnesus, except Arcadia and Achaia, fell into their power. Grote (Hist. of Greece, II. p. 18) thinks that Thucydides or some previous author, computed this epoch of eighty years by the generations in the line of Hercules, the first generation after Hercules commencing with the siege of Troy, which, reckoning thirty years for a generation, would bring the fourth generation to coincide with the ninetieth year after that period, or the eightieth year after the city was taken. This would agree with the distance in which Tlepolemus, Temenus, Cresphontes, and Aristodemus stand removed from Hercules. ὀγδοηκοστῷ ἔτει. Repeat μετὰ Ἰλίου ἀλωσιν.

4. μόλις, scarcely, not at length, as that idea is contained in ἐν πολλῷ χρόνῳ. — ἀνισταμένη, being unsettled, migratory. See the use of this word in the previous section and in I. 8. § 2. — ἐξέπεμψε. I prefer with Haack, Goeller, Poppo, and others, the imperfect ἐξέπεμπε, because the writer is here speaking of colonization in general and not of any specific colonies. — Ἰταλίας, i. e. the southern part of Italy, in which were many Grecian colonies, and which was called by later writers Magna Græcia. — ἔστιν ἡ χωρία (= ἔνια χωρία). See N. on I. 65. § 3.

CHAPTER XIII.

As Greece increased in power and wealth, tyrannies began to be established, and increasing attention was given to maritime affairs (§ 1); in which Corinth led the way, triremes being said to have been built first there (§ 2); and at the same time Aminocles the Corinthian constructed four for the Samians (§ 3); the earliest sea-fight took place between the Corinthians and the Coreyruæans (§ 4); Corinth, by its favorable position for the land trade between Peloponnesus and the rest of Greece, and also for its maritime advantages, after the suppression of piracy, became a double emporium and arose to great opulence (§ 5); the Ionians also, in the times of Cyrus and Cambyses, possessed a considerable navy, as did also Polycrates and the Phocæans (§ 6).

1. τὴν κτῆσιν—ποιουμένης, *having obtained the possession of*. — μᾶλλον is here employed as an adjective. — τὰ πολλὰ is to be taken adverbially (= ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ), *for the most part, very generally* (K. § 279. R. 8), i. e. in most of the states. — τυραννίδες, *absolute sovereignties*. Reference is had in this term to the mode, in which absolute power was obtained, rather than the manner in which it was exercised. As opposed to the *kingship* spoken of below, it signified power usurped and unlimited, in distinction from that which was legitimate, hereditary, and limited by constitutional restrictions. — ἐπὶ ῥητοῖς γέρασι, *with defined prerogatives*, i. e. such as had been long established by usage and common consent. ἐπὶ here denotes *condition*, K. § 296. II. 3. b. — πατρικαί, *ancestral, hereditary*. Goeller thinks that πατρικαί βασιλείαι does not signify, *dominion received from one's father*, but rather τὸ πατρικὸν et τὸ κατὰ νόμον εἶναι πατριον, and that the word πατρικαί is used, because it includes the signification of *paterni et patrum ex institutis administrati regiminis*. But his reasoning in support of this is by no means satisfactory. — ναυτικά τε ἐξῆρτύετο, *began to fit out for himself navies*. — ἀντειχοντο (sc. οἱ Ἕλληνες from ἡ Ἑλλάς in the previous clause), *began to apply themselves*. So Betant in hoc loco.

2. τρόπου depends on ἐγγύτατα. S. § 195. 1. — μεταχειρίσαι, *to change* in the structure. A Schol. says that the alteration consisted in converting vessels of fifty oars into triremes. Thucydides uses μεταχειρίσαι here in the sense of the middle μεταχειρίσασθαι. A similar usage may be found in δουλοῦν, I. 16. § 1; III. 37. § 4, and καταλύσαι, III. 46. § 1. — τὰ περὶ τὰς ναῦς = *the structure of ships*; literally, *those things pertaining to ships*. K. § 295. III. 3. — τῆς Ἑλλάδος is added, says Poppo, because triremes had before this been in use among the Phœnicians.

3. Σαμίους, *for the Samians*, depends on ποιήσας. For the con-

struction of φαίνεται—ποιήσας, see N. on I. 2. § 1. — μάλιστα, *about, in round numbers*. Goeller prefers the sense of *ferme* instead of *cir-citer*. — τοῦ πολέμου, i. e. the Peloponnesian war. This shows that Thucydides wrote the preface of his work, at least, after the war had terminated.

4. ὧν = ἐκείνων ἄς, of which equivalent, the antecedent depends on παλαιάτη, and the relative is governed by ἴσμεν. — Κορινθίων πρὸς Κερκυραίους. Between the Corinthians and Corcyraeans there existed the most inveterate enmity, although the latter people were a colony of the former. The expedition here referred to was the one conducted by Periander to avenge the death of his son Lycophron, whom he had driven from his home and banished to Corcyra, but afterwards recalled in his old age, and whom through fear of Periander, who was to take the place of his son, the Corcyraeans murdered. Cf. Herodot. III. 50–53. — ταύτη (sc. μάχη), *from the time of that battle*. For this use of the dative, cf. Mt. § 388. c. — μέχρι τοῦ αὐτοῦ χρόνου, i. e. the close of the Peloponnesian war.

5. γάρ, *now*. See N. on I. 4. § 1. — ἀεὶ is strengthened by δή ποτε = *always at all times*. — ἐμπορίων, *a place of traffic, a commercial town*. This name was generally applied to maritime places, where articles of merchandise were imported and exported. — Ἑλλήνων is in the genitive absolute with ἐπιμισγόντων. — τὸ πάλαι, *in olden time*. — τὰ πλείω, *more*. — διὰ . . . ἐπιμισγόντων, *having intercourse with one another through their territory*. — τοῖς παλαιοῖς ποιηταῖς. Reference is had to Homer, who says (Il. 2. 570):

Οἱ δὲ Μυκήνας εἶχον εὐκτίμενον πολιέζρον,
Ἄφνειόν τε Κόρινθον.

— μάλλον ἐπλώιζον, *began to attend more to navigation; literally, began to sail more*. ἐπλώιζον is a poetic word. — καζήρουν. I concur with Poppo, Goeller, and others, in referring this verb to the Corinthians, inasmuch as τὰς ναῦς evidently means, *the ships just mentioned* (i. e. the Corinthian ships), and the following context shows a change of subject. Poppo notes a similar variation of the subject in II. 3. § 4 III. 16 (init.); 52 (init.). Such abrupt changes are not wonderful in a writer like Thucydides, who makes every thing subordinate to brevity. — ἀμφότερα, *both ways*, i. e. Corinth became an emporium for traffic by sea as well as by land (K. § 279. R. 10; Butt. § 115. 5). It is remarked by critics that ἀμφότερα may be taken in three senses, 1, by sea and by land; 2, to the Greeks both within and without the isthmus; 3, to the two ports of Corinth, viz. Cenchrea and Lechæum. The first is the only interpretation which has claims to be considered as the true one. — χρημάτων depends on προσέδω.

6. Ἴωσιν limits γίνεται, of which ναυτικόν (*navy*) is the subject. — ἐπὶ Κύρου, *in the time of Cyrus*. K. § 296. II. 2. — τῆς—καθ' ἑαυτοὺς θαλάσσης, *their own sea*; literally, *the sea over against them*. For the construction of θαλάσσης in dependence on ἐκράτησαν, cf. S. § 189. — Κύρῳ πολεμοῦντες. Cf. Herodot. I. 161 et seq. The participle here denotes time, *while they were carrying on war*. K. § 312. 4. a; S. § 225. 2. — Πολυκράτης. See Herodot. III. 39, 120. — ἐπὶ Καμβύσου. See N. on ἐπὶ Κύρου supra. — Ῥήνειαν, *Rhenea*, one of the Cyclades (see N. on I. 4. § 1) so near to Delos, that Polycrates is said (III. 104. § 2) to have connected them with a chain. — ἀνέθηκε (*consecrated*) . . . Δηλίου. The way in which this was done is mentioned in III. 104. § 2, and Herodot. III. 34, 122. — Μασσαλίαν οἰκίζοντες. Arnold remarks that this is not to be understood as referring to the sea-fight mentioned by Herodot. I. 166. He understands Massalia as being settled by a colony, sent out fifty-five years earlier than the flight of the main body from the arms of Cyrus, and therefore founded long before the subjugation of the parent state to the Persians. If this be true, the sea-fight here referred to must have been fought with the Carthaginians, some time previous to the one spoken of by Herodotus.

CHAPTER XIV.

Many generations after the Trojan war, the Greeks possessed but four triremes, the most common ships being fifty-oared vessels and long barks (§ 1); and it was only just before the Persian war that the tyrants of Sicily and the Corecyreans possessed any considerable number of triremes (§ 2); the Æginete and the Athenians had but few ships, and those mostly of an inferior class, until Themistocles incited the latter people to the construction of better ones, although, even then, not decked throughout (§ 3).

1. Poppo and Haack disconnect this chapter from the preceding one, by placing a period instead of a colon after ναυμαχοῦντες. Bloomf. closes the preceding chapter with the words ναυτικῶν ἦν. — γάρ, *then, now*, an inchoative use of this connective, which is so frequent, that, unless in special cases, it requires no further notice. — ταῦτα, i. e. the navies just mentioned. — γενεαῖς is the dative of time *when*. A generation was reckoned at thirty years (see N. on I. 12. § 3). — γινόμενα, *although being*. See N. on I. 7. § 1. — χρώμενα depends on φαίνεται. See N. on I. 2. § 1. — πεντηκοντόροις. These fifty oared ships were of that class called μονῆρες, because the rowers sat in one rank, twenty-five on each side. These ships were first introduced

by the Phocæans. Cf. Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Antiq. p. 877. — δ' ἔτι, *but still*. — ἐξηγρημένα, *provided with*, or perhaps *consisted of* would be a signification more appropriate in this passage. — ὡσπερ ἐκεῖνα (sc. τῶν Τρωικῶν), *as those in the Trojan war*.

2. ὀλίγον τε (sc. μόνον), *and only a short time*. — τῶν Μηδικῶν refers to the first invasion of Greece by Darius. — μετά, *after*. — περί τε Σικελίαν, *around Sicily* (K. § 295. III. 1. b), i. e. on the Sicilian coasts. If however περί Σικελίαν = Σικελικοῖς, the order should be: τοῖς τυράννοις περί Σικελίαν. — ἐς πλῆθος, *in a considerable number*. K. § 290. 2. 1. b. — The context demands the subaudition of μόνον after ἀξιόλογα, in the sense of *the only navies worthy of note*.

3. εἴ τινες ἄλλοι, sc. ναυτικὰ ἐκέκτηντο. A shade of doubt is communicated by εἰ to the clause: *such others (if there were any) as had navies*. For this species of brachylogy, cf. K. § 346. 4. — βραχεία (= μικρά. Cf. I. 74. § 3; 117. § 3; 140. § 1), *inconsiderable, small* as to numbers, although there may be a reference also to magnitude. Haack supplies πλοῖα, but ναυτικὰ is to be preferred. — ὄψέ τε, sc. ἦν. Krüg. whom Poppo follows, supplies ἐέκτηντο. But this is less apposite and natural than the common rendering: *and it was not till late that Themistocles, etc.* — ἀφ' οὗ = ἐπέι, which is found in one MS. — τοῦ βαρβάρου is put for τῶν βαρβάρων, as in Latin *Romanus* is put for *Romani*. Reference is had to the second Persian invasion, which had been threatening Greece ever since the battle at Marathon and did not therefore come unexpectedly. — διὰ πάσης (sc. νέως), *throughout the ship*. Poppo understands διὰ πάσης to mean, *in every ship*, i. e. nondum omnes tectas fuisse. Some reject as harsh the ellipsis of νέως, and take διὰ πάσης in the adverbial sense *omnino*, as διὰ κενῆς (Athen. 442. a), *frustra*, and ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης, I. 15. § 3. But see N. on that passage.

CHAPTER XV.

The states which gave their attention to the formation of a navy, greatly increased their power (§ 1); for no wars by land, except border hostilities, were yet carried on, nor were any distant enterprises undertaken (§ 2); combinations of smaller with greater cities were not formed for common expeditions, except in the war between the Chalcidians and Eretrians, when the rest of the states separated into parties on the one or the other side (§ 3).

1. δὲ—ὅμως, *however*. — οὐκ ἐλαχίστην = *very great*. A litotes. See N. on I. 3. § 1. — οἱ προσχόντες αὐτοῖς (sc. τοῖς ναυτικοῖς), *those paying attention to their navies*, i. e. making it an object to form and

establish a navy. — προσόδῳ and ἀρχῇ are datives of *means*. — καὶ μάλιστα ὅσοι (= ἐκείνοι ὅσοι) μὴ διαρκῆ εἶχον χώραν, and especially as many as had a territory insufficient for their sustenance. Bloomf. refers this especially to the Athenians. It was also true of the Corinthians.

2. ὅθεν, whence, refers to πόλεμος. — καὶ in τὶς καὶ appears to us to be pleonastic, but the Attics employ it frequently after τὶς, to connect the thought more closely. — παρεγένετο, accrued (= might accrue). This use of the moods in adverbial sentences of place (K. § 336), is the same as in adjective sentences (K. § 333), the indicative being used when the attributive qualification is to be represented as actual or real. — πάντες . . . ἐκάστοις. The order is: πάντες δὲ (sc. πόλεμοι) ὅσοι καὶ (eten) ἐγένοντο ἦσαν ἐκάστοις πρὸς ὁμόρους (borderers) τοὺς σφετέρους. — στρατείας—ἐξήσαν. K. § 278. 1. — πολὺ ἀπὸ τῆς ἑαυτῶν is bracketed by Poppo and Goeller, on the ground that the idea contained in ἐκδήμους is repeated. But, as Bloomf. well observes, ἐκδήμους merely signifies, *abroad, foreign*, without defining the distance, and hence the clause in question is by no means superfluous. Cf. II. 10. § 1. — ἐπ' ἄλλων καταστροφῇ, for the subjugation of others.

8. οὐ γὰρ ξυνεστήκεσαν—πόλεις ὑπήκοοι. The Schol. says, that the lesser cities did not associate in war with the larger cities, as subject to them, οὐ γὰρ ὑπήκοοι. Hence Poppo makes ὑπήκοοι = ὡς ὑπήκοοι, and with it supplies οἱ Ἕλληνες instead of πόλεις. — αὐ, on the other hand. Bothe reads ἀν. — αὐτοὶ does not refer to ὑπήκοοι, but to all the Greeks, especially to those implied in μέγιστα πόλεις. — ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης (sc. μοίρας), on equal terms, i. e. the expenses being justly apportioned. The Schol. supplies συντελείας. But cf. III. 40. § 6. — ἐποιοῦντο, "solebant suscipere." — ὡς ἕκαστοι οἱ ἀστυγείτονες, as they severally happened to border on each other. The general idea is, that neighboring states went to war with one another, but no general combination was formed against any distant enemy. — μάλιστα . . . διέστη, especially in the war which anciently occurred between the Chalcidians and Eretrians (it was that), the rest of the Greeks ranged themselves on different sides, and thus were engaged in general hostilities. καὶ has here the force of *also, likewise*. The sentence is exceedingly compressed, but its general sense cannot well be mistaken.

CHAPTER XVI.

Various obstacles were in the way of the prosperity of the other states, and especially were the Ionians weakened by the Persian power under Cyrus, as were their islands at a subsequent period by Darius (§ 1).

1. ἄλλοσι, *from other quarters, in other ways.* — μὴ αὐξηθῆναι, i. e. τοῦ μὴ αὐξηθῆναι. Cf. K. § 308. 2. b. κωλύματα contains a negative idea and is therefore followed by μὴ with the infinitive. See N. on I. 10. § 1 (end). — καί, *especially*, serves here to introduce a particular instance of the obstacles to their advancement. — Bloomfield makes Ἴωσι to depend on ἐπεγένετο understood, the subject of which is Κῦρος καὶ ἡ Περσικὴ βασιλεία (a hendiadys), and in order to furnish a subject to ἐπεστράτευσεν, he supplies ἡ referring to βασιλεία. But why not with the Schol. construct Ἴωσι after ἐπεστράτευσεν, and make Κῦρος and βασιλεία the subject of the verb? This expedition of the Persians, of course would be a κώλυμα to the Ionians, and it is unnecessary, therefore, that this idea should be formally repeated by supplying ἐπεγένετο κώλυμα. — προχωρησάντων ἐπὶ μέγα τῶν πραγμάτων is referred by the Schol. to the Persians, but is evidently to be taken with Ἴωσι. — Ἄλλως. The river Halys separated Lydia from the Persian dominions. The ancient Greeks designated what was called subsequently Asia Minor, by ἡ παραθαλάσσιος, or ἡ ἐντὸς Ταύρου, or ἡ ἐντὸς Ἄλλως. — πόλεις, i. e. the Ionian cities. — ἐδούλωσεν. See N. on I. 13. § 2. — Δαρείος. Repeat ἐδούλωσεν. — τῷ ναυτικῷ is the instrumental dative. K. § 608. The reduction of the Ionian states took place on their revolt, at which time (A. c. 498) Miletus was destroyed.

CHAPTER XVII.

The tyrants, with the exception of those in Sicily, looking only to their own interests and security, did nothing memorable (§ 1); so that Greece, impeded on every hand, for a long time made little advancement (§ 2).

1. τύραννοι belongs to ὅσοι (i. e. ὅσοι τύραννοι), and is therefore without the article, the whole proposition forming the subject of φέκουν. — τὸ . . . προορώμενοι, *providing only for their own interests.*

Kühner (Jelf's edit. § 633. 8. e) explains τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν, *something depending on themselves*, i. e. having no reference to any body else. Cf. τὸ ἑαυτοῦ μόνον σκοπῶν, VI. 12. § 2. — ἐς τὸ σῶμα = "as it regarded their personal security and gratification." Bloomf. Notice this use of σῶμα in the sense of *person*. The fact here spoken of is illustrated by a reference to Periander, who is said to have had a body-guard of three hundred men. — δι' ἀσφαλείας ὅσον ἐδύνατο, *as safely as possible*, i. e. with as much safety to themselves as possible. διὰ with its case is here taken adverbially. — μάλιστα (= ἀκριβῶς. Schol.) belongs to ὅσον ἐδύνατο. — ᾤκουν (= διώκουν), *managed, guided the affairs of*. The cautious and timid policy here spoken of, had reference to foreign wars, as is seen from the context. — ἀπ' αὐτῶν. "There is a mixed meaning in the word ἀπό, partly expressive of derivation and partly of agency: nothing great proceeded *from* them; nothing great was done *by* them." Arnold. Cf. Mt. § 573; K. § 288. 1. 3. c. — εἰ μὴ εἶ τι, *except something*. We are not to understand τι as referring to any memorable deed, but as simply signifying *any deed whatever*. "When εἰ μὴ has the meaning *except*, another εἰ is sometimes joined, like *nisi si*, while the predicate of εἰ μὴ is omitted. K. § 340. 5. — ἐκάστοις is to be constructed with ἐπράχθη (mentally supplied from the preceding sentence), there being a sort of apposition between it and ἀπ' αὐτῶν. — γὰρ in οἱ γὰρ implies an ellipsis: I refer especially to the tyrants of Greece, *for those in Sicily*, etc. "Tyrannorum Siculorum magna potentia inertiae Græcorum opponitur." Bothe. — ἐπὶ πλεῖστον—δυνάμει, *to a very great height of power*. The scope of the argument shows that the power here spoken of, referred to the ability of the tyrants of Sicily to carry on distant wars.

2. κατείχετο, *was held in, impeded*. κοινῇ, *in common, by joint undertaking*. — κατεργάζεσθαι = ὥστε κατεργάζεσθαι. Poppo makes τὲ in πόλεις τε respond to μήτε going before. The clause κατὰ... εἶναι may be rendered: *and by single cities it was still less adventurous*.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Soon after the tyrants had been expelled by the Lacedæmonians, who, enjoying good laws from the most ancient times, had not been subject to these usurpers, the Persians invaded Greece and engaged with the Athenians at Marathon (§ 1); on their second invasion the Greeks combined for defence, the Lacedæmonians being at the head, and the Athenians doing all in their power by sea for the common safety; but soon after the close of the war the confederation was dissolved, and parties were formed under Athens and Lacedæmon as the leading states (§ 2); from that time to the present war, they were continually engaged in making truces or in carrying on hostilities, and thus acquired no small skill in warlike affairs (§ 3).

1. οἱ τε Ἀθηναίων τύραννοι. Reference is had to Hippias and Hipparchus, who succeeded their father Pisistratus in the government of Athens. — οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος is put for ἐν τῇ ἄλλῃ Ἑλλάδι, the preposition being attracted by κατελύθησαν, which denotes the direction *whence*, cf. K. 300. 4. See N. on I. 112. § 4. — ἐπὶ πολὺ καὶ πρὶν τυραννευσέσης. Haack, whom Arnold cites approvingly, interprets this clause: "*magnum partem ante, quam Athenienses, subacta a tyrannis*" = *a great part of Greece had been subject to tyrants before Athens was*. I concur, however, with Bloomf., who translates it indefinitely: *generally and even of old under tyrannical government*. — οἱ πλείστοι...κατελύθησαν, *the greater part had been put down, the last, except those in Sicily, by the Lacedæmonians*. Cf. I. 122. § 3. τελευταῖοι is to be connected with ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων. — ἡ γὰρ Λακεδαίμων begins a parenthesis which closes with πόλει κατίστασαν, the design of which parenthesis being to show, why Lacedæmon took so prominent a part in expelling the tyrants from the other Grecian states, viz. because it had enjoyed so long a well-regulated government and had been free from tyrants (ἀτυράννευτος). The second γὰρ introduces a parenthesis within this parenthesis, the object of which is to expand and illustrate the idea contained in the preceding words αἰεὶ ἀτυράννευτος. By keeping in view these divisions of this long and apparently confused sentence, the student will have far less difficulty in explaining the words and clauses of which it is composed. — μετὰ τὴν κτίσιν τῶν—Δωριέων, *after its occupancy by the Dorians*. The Heraclidæ did not found Lacedæmon, but took possession of it when it had been long founded. Hence κτίσιν here and κτίζοντες in V. 16. § 3, are to be taken in a modified sense of *founding anew*, inasmuch as Sparta had comparatively little importance before the Doric invasion. Cf. Müll. Dor. I. p. 102. In respect to the order of the clauses in this connection, ἐπὶ...στασιάζουσα is to be constructed immediately after ἡ γὰρ Λακεδαίμων, and μετὰ....

Δωριέων may be rendered after ἔμωσ. — ἐπὶ . . . στασιάσασα, *having been distracted by factions the longest of any we know of*. ὧν (= ἐκείνων ἄ). Some refer this relative to πόλεων, but Poppo would supply χρόνων, which on the whole I prefer, reference being had to the various times during which the other states were harassed. The period in the Lacedæmonian history referred to in this place, is the one preceding the return of the Heraclidæ. — ἐκ παλαιάτου, *for a very long time*. Lycurgus gave laws to Sparta, according to Aristotle, about A. C. 884, and upwards of four hundred years before the Peloponnesian war. Xenophon (Rep. Lac. X. 8) places the Spartan law-giver more than two hundred years earlier, that is, at the time of the Heracleids (Cf. Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Biog. and Mythol. Vol. II. p. 850). Grote (Hist. Greece, II. p. 454) thinks that Lycurgus introduced his discipline and constitution about A. C. 830–820. Mr. Clinton (Fasti Hellen. III. p. 141), with his eye on this passage of Thucydides, fixes the legislation of Lycurgus at about A. C. 817, and his regency at A. C. 852. The chronology is very confused and diverse, from the uncertainty which rests over the time when Lycurgus flourished. — ὀλίγῳ πλείω, *somewhat more*. — τοῦ πολέμου, i. e. the Peloponnesian war. — Bloomf. says that ἀφ' οὗ is put for ἀφ' οὗ χρόνου and δι' οὗ, etc. — πολιτεία, i. e. the oligarchy, the council of elders established by Lycurgus. — δι' αὐτό, i. e. by continuing in the same polity. — δυνάμενοι = δυνατοὶ ὄντες. — τὰ κακίστασα. The Lacedæmonians arranged the affairs of other states after their own model, abolishing both tyrannies and democracies. τὰ refers to political institutions, modes of government, etc. — μετὰ δὲ τὴν resumes the subject, which had been interrupted by the parenthesis beginning at ἡ γὰρ Λακεδαίμων, but it will be seen that, in the resumption, the words are somewhat changed: ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ τύραννοι κατέλυθησαν—μετὰ δὲ τὴν τῶν τυράννων κατάλυσιν. When δὲ is found in the first clause, it is usually repeated in the resumptive clause (cf. Cyrop. II. 3. § 19), which here embraces the apodosis. — ἡ μάχη ἐγένετο. Cf. N. on I. 11. § 1. — πρὸς, *against*. K. § 298. III. 1. b.

2. δεκάτῳ δὲ ἔτει. This refers to the commencement of the expedition of Xerxes, and not to the battle of Salamis, which is shown by Scaliger, whose opinion Duker supports, to have been fought eleven years after the battle of Marathon. Poppo, Goeller, Haack, and Bloomfield adopt the same view. Petav. on the other hand (of whom Poppo remarks: recentiores tamen magno consensu Petavium sequuntur) says: Marathonia pugna commissæ est decimo anno ante Salaminiam auctore Thucydide. But ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἦλθε harmonizes better with the former view, since it refers rather to the going upon

an expedition than fighting a battle. — δουλωσόμενος denotes the purpose of ἦλθε, S. § 225. 5. — ξυμπολεμησάντων. “Aoristi participium offensionis est, quin scriptor non qui communiter bellum gesserant, sed qui—gerebant vel gesturi erant dicere velit.” Poppo. Goeller thinks that the Aorist was employed, because the Greeks had already united in the first Persian war. — ἀνασκευασάμενοι, *collecting together their moveables*. “Colligere casa.” Betant. In Liddell and Scott’s Lex. this passage is cited under the definition, *to dismantle one’s house, city, etc.* This meaning is unsuitable to the passage. — ἐς τὰς ναῦς belongs to ἐμβάντες. — διεκρίθησαν πρὸς = διακρίθentes ἐχώρουν πρὸς. This species of constructio prægnaus, by which a verb of rest is followed by a preposition of motion, is quite common. Cf. K. § 300. 3. b; S. § 235. — οἱ ξυμπολεμήσαντες. It is singular that Müller should supply αὐτῶ (i. e. τῶ βασιλεῖ), since the use of τῶν ξυμπολεμησάντων supra, shows that it is here to be referred to those who united against the king. Two classes of Greeks are here spoken of, viz. those who had revolted from the king, and those who from the beginning had united to oppose him. — ταῦτα. See N. on I. 9. § 3. — οἱ μὲν refers to the Lacedæmonians, οἱ δὲ to the Athenians.

3. ἡ ὀμαιχμία, *the defensive alliance, confederacy* against the Persians. It was not until the destruction of the Persian fleet on the Eurymedon, by Cimon, that the Persian war was terminated. Until that time the alliance, to which the invasion of Xerxes had given birth, remained unbroken. — Ἑλλήνων limits τινές. — εἴ τινές που διασταίεν, *whosoever any where were at variance = when differences arose among any of them*. — ἐς τόνδε αἰεὶ κ. τ. λ. The order is: ἐς τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον αἰεὶ τὰ μὲν σπενδόμενοι τὰ δὲ πολεμοῦντες (*sometimes making treaties and sometimes fighting*). — ἀλλήλοισι depends on πολεμοῦντες. S. § 202. 1. — τὰ πολέμια, *in whatever pertains to war*. — μετὰ . . . ποιούμενοι, *inasmuch as their practice was in the midst of dangers*, i. e. (as Arnold observes) “their field of exercise was not the parade, but the field of battle.” μελέτας ποιούμενοι = μελετῶντες.

CHAPTER XIX.

The Lacedæmonians levied no tribute from their allies, but took care by conciliatory measures to establish oligarchical forms of government among them; the Athenians, on the contrary, deprived their allies of their ships and made them tributaries, by which means they became highly prepared for war (§ 1).

1. Here begins an account of the respective policy of the two leading states of Greece, which is given more at length in the process of the history. — οὐχ... ἡγοῦντο is opposed to χρήματα... φέρειν, which is said below of the Athenians. — ὑποτελεῖς—φόρου, *subject to pay taxes*; literally, *payers of tribute*. — τοὺς ξυμμάχους depends on ἔχοντες (*by possessing*. See N. on I. 9. § 1), and not on ἡγοῦντο as the Scholiast directs, which verb in the signification *to rule, govern*, is followed by the genitive. K. § 275. R. 1. — κατ' ὀλιγαρχίαν κ. τ. λ. The order is: θεραπεύοντες (sc. ξυμμάχους) μόνον ὅπως πολιτεύσωσιν ἐπιτηδείως σφίσιν αὐτοῖς (i. e. the Lacedæmonians) κατ' ὀλιγαρχίαν. Arnold cites I. 76, 144, as illustrative of this passage. Bekker and Arnold from a single MS. edit. πολιτεύσουσι. But notwithstanding the usage of Thucydides (πρὸ ὀμμάτων ποιεῖν), the MS. authority is too feeble to admit this reading as genuine. — θεραπεύοντες has the same construction as ἔχοντες, to which it is opposed. — Ἀθηναῖοι, sc. ἡγοῦντο from the preceding context. The vulgar edition has ἤρχον after παραλαβόντες. But although this might express more specifically the idea of *ruling* as opposed to ἡγοῦντο, which, in reference to the Lacedæmonians, does not so much imply the exercise of dominion, as the leading or general oversight of states otherwise represented as free, yet I find that modern critics with great unanimity have rejected the word as spurious. The context will give to ἡγοῦντο the shade of signification, required by its reference to the Athenians. — τῷ χρόνῳ, "*sensim paulatim*." Haack. — πλὴν Χίων καὶ Λεσβίων. In process of time the Lesbians became subject to the Athenians. — ἐς τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον refers to the Peloponnesian war. — μείζων in respect to revenue. — ὡς, *when*. So the Latins use *ut* for *quando*. — τὰ κράτιστα—ἤνθησαν, *they had been most flourishing* (K. § 278. R. 1). Reference is had to the period a little before the expiration of the thirty years' treaty, when the Athenians not only had subjected the islands of the Greek colonies of Asia Minor, but had united to their confederacy Phocis, Argos, Bœotia, and Achaia. Cf. I. 102 105; 108, 111, 115. — τῆς ξυμμαχίας against foreign invasion. See N. on ἡ ὀμαιχμία, I. 18. § 3.

CHAPTERS XX.—XXIII.

These chapters contain the third division of the preface, the subject of which is the nature of Grecian history, together with some preliminary remarks on the work now in hand. This portion of the preface should be read with great care and attention, as in it the historian unfolds the plan of his work, the principles which regulated its composition, and gives the ground of his claim to accuracy and impartiality. The easy and natural transition which it forms to the main history, the clear and magnificent view which it gives of the subject, and its adaptation to win for the writer the sympathy and confidence of his reader, render it one of the most finished specimens of the kind to be found in any language.

CHAPTER XX.

Such was the state of affairs in Greece, although, perhaps, it will be hard to be credited, from the proneness of men to catch at flying reports of past events without due examination (§ 1); thus the Athenians in general believe that Hipparchus was slain by Harmodius and Aristogiton, because he was the tyrant, whereas Hippias, who by right of primogeniture held the government, was the object of their conspiracy, and Hipparchus was slain as the result of a disarrangement in their plan (§ 2); thus also the opinion of the rest of Greece, in respect to the suffrage of the Lacedæmonian kings and the existence of the Pitanatan band, is incorrect (§ 3).

1. τὰ μὲν οὖν. The corresponding particle to μὲν is δὲ in the beginning of the next chapter, all between being properly a parenthesis. — χαλεπὰ . . . πιστεῦσαι is difficult of interpretation on account of its great brevity. Bloomf. with Bauer makes πιστεῦσαι = πιστευθῆναι and translates: *however hardly it may find credit, even when established by a regular chain of proofs.* παντὰ τεκμηρίω, *every argument necessary to proof.* “Omni (i. e. omnis temporis) testimonio ex ordine confirmata.” Bothe. Goeller by a sort of grammatical attraction makes the passage = τοιαῦτα εὗρον, ὥστε πᾶν ἐξῆς τεκμήριον αὐτῶν χαλεπὸν εἶναι πιστεῦσαι, and remarks: “non solum παντὶ τεκμηρίω dixit, sed παντὶ ἐξῆς τεκμηρίω, quia in tanta vetustatis obscuritate non simplex argumentum sufficit, sed modo aliam rem ex alia colligendo et longiorem demum post conclusionem ad sententiam probabilem perveniri potest.” Of this explanation Poppo remarks: “hunc sensum nos

e verbis elicimus." These interpretations agree in the main point, viz., that παντὶ ἐξῆς τεκμηρίῳ signifies, *established on the most thorough and protracted investigation*. I am less pleased with Arnold's interpretation: *being hard for believing every argument one after another*; i. e. the general statement might not be questioned, but each particular argument which he has used, might not equally obtain credit. The word τεκμήριον, I apprehend, cannot be made to refer to *particular facts or arguments*, and the ground which Arnold gives for this rendering, viz., that the parenthesis contains the reason why the specific details of the narration may lie open to suspicion, applies equally as well to the interpretation of Bloomf., or Goeller. The facts of the history may have been based on the most incontrovertible evidence, and yet those who remember how readily reports of past actions are caught up and circulated, may be disposed after all to doubt whether the true picture of affairs in times so remote is given. Such I believe to be the sense of this much disputed passage. — γὰρ introduces the reason for what has just been stated. — καὶ ἦν, *even if*. — ὁμοίως = *just as if they were events in the history of another country*. ὁμοίως is often used elliptically. — ἀβασανίστως, *without question*, "*sine disquisitione*." Betant.

2. τὸ πληῖθος—οἴονται. The verb is put in the plural, because reference is had to the individuals implied in the subject (K. § 241. 1). — τύραννον ὄντα, *as being the tyrant*. The participle here denotes an assumed cause. Cf. K. § 312. 6; S. § 225. 4. See also N. on I. 9. § 4. It was in respect to the supposition of his being the tyrant, that Thucydides says the Athenians were mistaken. — πρεσβύτατος ὢν ἦρχε κ. τ. λ. The order is: πρεσβύτατος ὢν τῶν Πεισιστράτου νείων ἦρχε (sc. τῶν Ἀθηναίων). — Ἰππαρχος... αὐτοῦ is parenthetic and does not depend on the preceding ὅτι. — ἐκείνη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ fixed upon to slay Hippias. — καὶ παραχρῆμα, *even at the very time*, i. e. just as they were about to perpetrate the deed. — ὡς προειδότες, *as from one forewarned* and therefore prepared. Bloomf. cites the proverb: "*forewarned, forearmed*." — δράσαντές τι καὶ κινδυνεύσαι, *to encounter* (= meet death) *after having done something* worthy of note; or, *to even (καὶ) encounter death, provided they could* (first) *do something* worth dying for. I prefer the former interpretation. The participle denotes time. See N. on I. 13. § 6. — τὸ Λεωκόριον, *the Leocorium*, or monument of the daughters of Leos, stood in the midst of the Cerameicus within the walls, and was one of the most renowned of the ancient monuments of Athens. Cf. Leake's Athens, I. p. 162. — τὴν Παναθηναϊκὴν. Cf. Smith's Dict. Greek and Rom. Antiq. p. 704. This story of the Pisistratidæ, introduced again with much enlarge-

ment and for no very obvious reason in VI. 54–59, as well as the declaration of his personal knowledge of the family (VI. 55. §), has induced some (after the Schol. on I. 20) to think that Thucydides was connected to them by relationship. But this is mere conjecture. — ἀπέκτειναν, sc. τούτων.

8. οὐ χρόνῳ ἀμνηστούμενα, *not obliterated from the memory by time, the memory of which is not lost by length of time.* — οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλλη-
νες, i. e. other than the Athenians. Of course the Lacedæmonians are also to be excepted, since they would certainly be acquainted with the things here mentioned. — μὴ μᾶ ψήφῳ . . . δυοῖν. It is thought by some that Herodotus is hinted at, who speaks (VI. 57) of the two votes of each king. Müller (Dorians, II. p. 105. N. a) thinks that Thucydides refers to Hellenicus rather than Herodotus, whose work he could scarcely have read. But although reference may have been had to Hellenicus and other early writers, whom Herodotus perhaps carelessly followed, yet I can scarcely be persuaded that the history of Herodotus was unknown to Thucydides. The story first related by Lucian and repeated by many others, that Herodotus read his work to the assembled Greeks at Olympia, and that the young Thucydides was present at the recitation and moved to tears, is undoubtedly a mere invention, as Dahlmann has most ably and conclusively shown. Yet that is no proof that Thucydides was a stranger to the writings of Herodotus, when he composed the history of the Peloponnesian war. In respect to the grammatical structure of ψήφῳ προστίθεσθαι, there is no difficulty, if we give to the verb the signification, *to assent to, to accede to one's opinion (ψήφῳ) with a vote*; i. e. to give a vote. — Πιτανάτην λόχον. Here again it is thought by some that a blow is aimed at Herodotus (IX. 53; III. 55). It is said that Caracalla in imitation of antiquity composed a λόχος Πιτανάτης of Spartans. So the Tarentines, in order to retain the local names of their mother city, had a division of their army which was called Pitanates; also upon a coin of Tarentum the περίπολοι Πιτανᾶτοι are mentioned. All this seems to favor the truth of the statement of Herodotus. Cf. Müll. Dorians, II. p. 49. N. t. Schweig. ad Herodot. l. c. conciliates the statement of these two great historians, by supposing that there was such a band commanded by Amompharetus in the battle at Platæa, which not being perpetual, ceased to exist in the time of Thucydides. — τὰ ἐτόιμα (“*ea, quæ in promptu sunt.*” Poppo), i. e. those things which can be learnt from hearsay without the labor of investigation.

CHAPTER XXI.

Although it is to be feared that these accounts will be approved by few readers (cf. I. 20. § 1), yet the historian avers, that they will not err who place greater confidence in him than in the poets and logographers, who shape their narratives so as to be pleasing to the ear rather than agreeable to the truth (§ 1); and though men fancy ancient wars to be the greatest, yet to those who judge from the facts, this war will appear greater than any preceding one (§ 2).

1. ἐκ δὲ τῶν εἰρημένων resumes the subject from τὰ μὲν οὖν at the beginning of the previous chapter. This is clearly indicated among other things by ὁμως, which implies εἰ καὶ τὰ παλαιὰ χαλεπὰ ἐστὶ πιστεύσαι. — τοιαῦτα. . . ἀμαρτάνοι, *no one would err in the belief (νομίζων, in thinking. See N. on I. 9. § 1), that these things which I have narrated, are for the most part such as I have represented them to be.* οἷα διήλθον may be supplied after τοιαῦτα from ἃ διήλθον. The words ἄν—ἀμαρτάνοι belong not only to νομίζων, but also to πιστεύων and ἡγησάμενος. It may assist to the right understanding of the chapter, to regard καὶ οὕτε ὡς ποιηταί. . . ἐκνευικηκότα as a parenthesis, containing another and subordinate parenthetical clause, ὄντα ἀνεξέλεγκτα. . . ἐκνευικηκότα. In this second parenthesis ὄντα refers to ἃ (= ἐκεῖνα ἃ) in ἃ διήλθον, or it may be referred, as Goel. suggests, to ὡς (= οἷα) ποιηταί ὑμνήκασι. — ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον κοσμοῦντες. See. N. on I. 10. § 3. — λογογράφοι, i. e. *writers of prose* as opposed to ποιηταί, which seems here to designate those early chroniclers who wrote in verse. The name *logographers*, which Thucydides here applies to his predecessors, is now given by scholars to the historians who preceded Herodotus, and whose histories were composed of myths and traditionary stories, although doubtless containing much that was true. Cf. Müll. Lit. of Greece, p. 265. — ἐπὶ. . . ἀληθέστερον, *with a view to their being alluring to (literally, leading to) the ear rather than consistent with truth.* “When two adjectives are compared with each other, so as to signify that the property or quality is found in a higher degree in one than in the other, both of them are put in the comparative.” Mt. § 456. Cf. K. § 323. 4; S. § 159. 2. — ἀνεξέλεγκτα, *impossible to be convicted or refuted.* Liddell and Scott. “Which can neither be proved nor disproved for want of evidence on either side.” Arnold. — αὐτῶν depends on τὰ πολλὰ—ἀπίστως ἐπὶ τὸ μῦθῳδες ἐκνευικηκότα, *have encroached upon (literally, won their way to. Arnold) the fabulous, so as to be entitled to no credit (ἀπίστως, “ita ut nulla fides iis habeatur.” Goeller).* — εὐρῆσαι—ἀποχρῶντος, *to be sufficiently well made out.* The subject of this infinitive is

easily elicited from ἡ διήλθον supra. — ὡς παλαιὰ εἶναι, *for things so ancient*; i. e. considering their great antiquity (Cf. K. § 341. R. 3; S. § 228. 2). This clause, which Poppo makes = ὡς παλαιὰ ἐν ἐπιφανῇ εἶναι, *quantum testimonia de rebus prisicis clara esse possunt*, qualifies ἀποχρώντως.

2. ὁ πόλεμος is the subject of δηλώσει (*will appear*). — ἐν ᾧ, sc. χρόνῳ. — ἀελ. See N. on I. 11. § 1 (end). — παυσαμένων = αὐτῶν παυσαμένων ἀπὸ τοῦ πολεμεῖν (from πολεμῶσι). — αὐτῶν (sc. τῶν ἀρχαίων) depends on μείζων.

CHAPTER XXII.

While the exact words of the speeches uttered in this war are not pretended to have been given, yet the orations have been made to conform as nearly as possible to the general sense of what was really spoken (§ 1); as to the deeds, such only are narrated as fell under the observation of the historian, or were received on good authority from others (§ 2); this, however, was a task of extreme difficulty, from the conflicting accounts often given by those who were eye-witnesses of the same affair (§ 3); severe adherence to truth to the neglect of all mere embellishment may be less agreeable, but cannot but be more useful to the reader, and will render the history worthy of being an everlasting possession (§ 4).

1. καὶ . . . ἕκαστοι, *and as to the several* (ἕκαστοι. See N. on I. 8. § 5) *speeches which were made*. λόγῳ is antithetic to τὰ δ' ἔργα τῶν πραχθέντων, § 2 infra. — Bothe edits ὅσα λογῶν = ὅσους λόγους. — ἐν αὐτῷ, i. e. ἐν τῷ πολεμεῖν. — τὴν ἀκριβείαν αὐτῆν τῶν λεχθέντων (a changed construction for τοῦτων τὴν ἀκριβείαν) = ταῦτα τὰ λεχθέντα ἀκριβῶς. — ἐμοὶ limits χαλεπόν. — ὧν = ἐκείνων δ, of which equivalent, the antecedent (referring to τῶν λεχθέντων) depends on τὴν ἀκριβείαν, to be supplied from the preceding clause. — τοῖς ἄλλοθεν ποσεν—ἀπαγγέλλουσιν is opposed to ἐμοὶ . . . ἤκουσα. — ἄν belongs to εἰπεῖν. — τὰ δέοντα μάλιστα, *those things most especially needed* = *most to the purpose*. — ἐχομένῳ . . . λεχθέντων, *keeping as close as possible to the general* (ξυμπάσης) *sense of what was actually spoken*. On the construction of γνώμη, cf. K. § 273. R. 5. b; S. § 192. 1. — οὕτως responds to ὡς δ' ἂν ἐδόκουν. "It thus appears that the speeches recorded by Thucydides are genuine as to their substance, although the style, the arrangement, and many of the particular arguments are altogether his own. They are like the speeches written by Johnson for the parliamentary debates in the Gentleman's Magazine; the substance of the debate was reported to him, and he then enlarged and embellished it, in order to set it off to the best advantage." Arnold.

2. τὰ δ' . . . πολέμῳ, *but as to the deeds which were actually performed in the war.* In order to avoid a pleonasm, Goeller, on the suggestion of Krüger, connects τῶν πραχθέντων with ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ. But this is unnecessary, since the manifest design of the author was to give emphasis to the *actuality* of the deeds spoken of, and hence he departed from the usual mode of expression τὰ ἔργα τὰ πραχθέντα. Haack remarks: ad τὰ ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ πραχθέντα non solum τὰ ἔργα pertinent sed etiam τὰ λεχθέντα. — οὐκ . . . ἐπεξελεῶν. Construct (as Poppo directs): οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ παρατυχόντος πυνθανόμενος, οὐδ' ὡς ἐμοὶ ἐδόκει, ἀλλ' (ἠξίωσα γράφειν) ἐπεξελεῶν οἷς τε αὐτὸς παρῆν καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων (πυνθανόμενος). The words ἐκ τοῦ παρατυχόντος = *from any one whom it chanced, from every chance comes.* — ὡς ἐμοὶ ἐδόκει = *according to any mere impressions of my own.* — αὐτὸς παρῆν. It is supposed that Thucydides served in the first seven years of the war, for in the eighth, he was appointed to the command of the Athenian fleet off the coast of Thrace. From what he says, he must have been an eye-witness and an ear-witness of many things, which were done and said in this war. ἐπεξελεῶν conforms rather to οἷς (= ἐκείνα οἷς) τε αὐτὸς παρῆν than to παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων, and hence πυνθανόμενος may be easily supplied from the preceding context. ἐπεξελεῶν implies great thoroughness of investigation, and hence with ὅσον δυνατόν ἀκριβείᾳ (= ἀκριβέστατα Mt. § 461. Obs.) is highly emphatic.

3. οὐ . . . ἔλεγον, *did not give the same account of the same actions.* — ἀλλ' ὡς . . . ἔχει, literally, *as any one might be in respect of good will to either party, or of his memory = as any one was inclined to be partial to either party, or as his memory served him.* To the phrase ὡς ἔχει the genitive is added, to show in what respect the sense of the verb is to be taken. K. § 274. 3. b. ἐκατέρων depends on εὐνοίας, as expressive of the cause whence the feeling of good will or partiality arose (K. § 274; Kr. § 47. 7. N. 5). εὐνοία τινος = εὐνοια πρὸς τινα.

4. μὲν refers forward to δὲ in ὅσοι δὲ βουλήσονται. In this way ἀτερπέστερον is opposed to ὠφέλιμα infra. — τὸ μὴ μυθῶδες αὐτῶν, *their being free from myths.* The negative μὴ is used, because the clause may be resolved into: *quia nullæ in iis exstant fabulæ* instead of *exstant*, which would express actuality without reference to any supposition, and would therefore demand τὸ οὐ μυθῶδες. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 475. Obs. 3. — τῶν τε . . . ἔσεσθαι. Construct: σκοπεῖν τὸ σαφές (*the truth*) τῶν γενομένων (καὶ τὸ σαφές) τῶν μελλόντων ποτε αὐτοῖς κ. τ. λ. Ὁν κατὰ τὸ ἀνθρώπειον, *according to the course of human affairs, in all human probability* (ἀνθρωπέως), cf. K. § 292. II. 3. b. — κρίνειν (sc. τοὺτους referring to ὅσοι), *for them to judge, is the*

subject of *ἔξει* (S. § 159. 2). The pronoun to be supplied here refers probably to political men, who endeavor to acquire a knowledge of the future by the study of the past, and to whom such a history as this would be preëminently useful. — After *ἀρκούντως ἔξει*, Porro, with several other critics, supplies *τούτοις* or *αὐτοῖς* referring to *ὑοι*. But it is far better with Wolf, Haack, Arnold, and Bloomf., to supply *ἐμοί*, which is omitted *dignitatis vel modestiæ gratia*. — *κτῆμά τε—ξύγκειται* = *ξύγκειται ὡς κτῆμά τε ἐς αἰί*, this (i. e. his history) is composed as an EVERLASTING POSSESSION. *ἐς αἰί* = to our old for *aye*. Bloomf. — *ἀγώνισμα*, prize composition, a trial of literary skill. Reference is here supposed to be had also to Herodotus, but the doubt, which now hangs over the statement of Lucian in respect to the recitation at Olympia (see N. on I. 20. § 3), makes such a reference in this place to an equal extent uncertain. Besides, those critics, who are continually spying out references to Herodotus of the kind here and previously referred to, should remember that it does not add to the praise of Thucydides, to represent him as indulging in these covert and petty allusions, the designed object of which, must have been to disparage the credibility, and thus undermine the reputation of his great predecessor and rival for coming ages. — *ἐς τὸ παραχρῆμα* denotes the object or purpose of *ἀγώνισμα* (K. § 290. 2. 3. a). — *ἀκούειν*, sc. *τινά*. Cf. S. 222. 6. The sentiment of this passage is noble, and worthy of the man, who by common consent is justly styled PRINCEPS HISTORICORUM. — The subject of *ξύγκειται* is properly *αὐτὰ* to be supplied from *ὠφέλιμα αὐτὰ*.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The importance of the Peloponnesian war is again insisted on, by a brief comparison of it with the Persian war, which was shown to have been brought to a termination in two sea-fights and as many engagements by land, but this war was lasting (§ 1); and in the amount of blood shed, the capture of cities, the change of inhabitants by the war and the accompanying seditions, was never equalled (§ 2); to which things were added what before had only been heard of, viz. earthquakes, eclipses of the sun, droughts, famines, pestilence, and the like (§ 3); the causes of the war are introduced as next claiming attention, among which the veritable cause was the fear with which the Lacedæmonians regarded the growing power of the Athenians, but the ostensible one is detailed in the narration which follows (§ 4, 6).

1. *Τῶν δὲ πρότερον*. This chapter, although belonging to the preface, is more immediately introductory to the history which commences in the next chapter. — *δύειν ναυμαχίαν*, i. e. the sea-fights at Arto-

misium and Salamis. The land engagements were those at Pylæ and Platea. *δυσίν* is in the genitive (K. § 99. 5) and depends on *κρίσιν*, *had its decision of two sea-fights = found its decision in two sea-fights*. Poppo, Haack, and Goeller read *δυσῖν*, but the reading of Dindorf is supported by that of Bekker, Arnold, etc. and by the authority also of almost all the MSS. — *τούτου... προὔβη*. A varied form of expression for *ὁ πόλεμος* (i. e. the Peloponnesian war) *προὔβη ἐς μέγα μῆκος*, or (with Bloomf.) *τούτου δὲ τοῦ πολέμου (τὸ) μῆκος (ἐς) μέγα προὔβη*. — *ξυνηνέχθη γενέσθαι*, *happened to be = befell*. — *ἕτερα* refers to *παθήματα* to be mentally supplied from the preceding member. — *ἐν ἴσφ χρόνῳ*, i. e. in twenty-seven years.

2. *οὔτε γὰρ... ἡρημώθησαν*. The sentiment is as though it had been written: *πλείσται γὰρ πόλεις ἐν τῷδε τῷ πολέμῳ ληφθεῖσαι ἡρημώθησαν* (*were taken and made desolate*. Butt. § 144. N. 7 end), since the construction is continued with *αἱ μὲν—αἱ δὲ—εἰσὶ δὲ αἶ*, whereas the words as they now stand would require to be followed by *οὔτε ὑπὸ βαρβάρων, οὐδὲ ὑπὸ σφῶν*, etc. The negative form given by *οὔτε γὰρ πόλεις τοσαῖδε*, adds much to the vivacity and strength of the passage. With *ἡρημώθησαν* we may mentally supply *πρότερον ἐν ἴσφ χρόνῳ*. — *ὑπὸ βαρβάρων*. Reference is had to Mycalessus. Cf. VII. 30. — *ὑπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀντιπολεμούντων*. Platea (III. 68) and Thyrea (IV. 57) are supposed here to be meant. Haack includes with these Mytilene, but a reference to III. 50, will show that the walls only of that city were demolished, the city being saved from destruction by the reconsideration and rejection of a vote to destroy it, which had been passed by the Athenian assembly on the preceding day (cf. III. 49). — *καὶ οἰκήτορας μετέβαλον* (sc. *ἐν τούτῳ τῷ πολέμῳ*), *changed inhabitants even*, i. e. had their inhabitants driven away to make room for others. The cities here referred to are Ægina (II. 27), Potidæa (II. 70), Scio (V. 32), and Melus (V. 118). — *φυγαί, banishments*. — *ὁ μὲν—ὁ δὲ, partly—partly*. — *διὰ τὸ στασιάζειν, on account of sedition*. Haack thinks that reference is had in this place most especially to the Corcyræans. Poppo in his notes on the Scholia adds the Argives (V. 82), the Samians (VIII. 21. 73), et alii.

3. *ἀκοῆ, by report*, is here opposed to *ἔργῳ, in fact*: — *οὐκ ἄπιστα κατέστη, became not incredible = ceased to be incredible*. — *σεισμῶν τε πέρι, both as it respects* (K. § 295. 3. I. 2. a) *earthquakes*. — *ἅμα—καί, at once—and*. — *γῆς* does not here mean the habitable globe, for, as Bloomf. justly remarks, that sense would require the article, but it signifies *land, territory*, and *ἐπὶ πλείστον μέρος γῆς—ἐπίσχον, occupied a very extensive territory = were very extensively prevalent*. — *ἐκλείψει, sc. κατέστησαν* from *κατέστη* supra. Strict-

ness of construction would have required *ἐκλειψέων*, but it is varied as though *σεισμοί τε* had preceded. — *πυκνότεραι... μνημονεόμενα*, *more frequent than what had been remembered from former times.* *παρὰ* here denotes *in comparison with* (K. § 298. III. 3. d), and *παρὰ τὰ μνημονεόμενα* = *τῶν μνημονεομένων* (in dependence on *πυκνότεραι*) only much more intensive. — *ἐκ* = *ἀπό*. — *αὐχμοί*. Repeat *ξυνέβησαν*. — *ἔστι παρ' οἷς* = *παρ' ἐνίοσ*. K. § 331. R. 4. Rarely is a word placed between *ἔστιν* in this use and its relative, and then it is a preposition. — *ἀπ' αὐτῶν*, i. e. *αὐχμῶν*. The connection between drought and famine is very obvious. So on the footsteps of famine follows pestilence, and hence the connection of *λιμός* and *λοιμός* so common as to be almost proverbial. Cf. Matt. 24: 7. — *καὶ ἡ... νόσος*, and that which produced the most (*οὐχ ἥκιστα*, a litotes. See N. on I. 3. § 1) damage and destroyed a considerable part (*μέρος τι*), the pestilential disease. Some critics refer *μέρος* to territory and supply *γῆς*, i. e. *Ἀττικῆς*. Others translate: *did its share of destruction*. I concur in the following note of Arnold, in which he substantially follows Goeller: "The word *μέρος* seems to imply more than a part, for all the other visitations had destroyed a part of the people. It appears to signify so large a part as sensibly to affect the whole by its absence; a proportion or substantive part of the whole nation. Thus also it is used VII. 30." *ἡ λοιμώδης νόσος* (stronger than *ὁ λοιμός*) takes the article because it is eexegetical of *ἡ... φερίρασα*, where the article could not be dispensed with. — *μετά, ἅμα*, and *ξυν* are not pleonastic but highly intensive.

4. The historian now begins to detail the causes of the war. *ἤρξαντο—αὐτοῦ*. S. § 189. — *λύσαντες*, when they had broken. See N. on *πολεμοῦντες*, I. 13. § 6. — *Εὐβοίας ἄλωσιν* by the Athenians under Pericles.

5. *διότι, why, wherefore*. — *προέγραφα πρῶτον* is apparently pleonastic, but in truth highly emphatic. — *τὰς διαφορὰς* which led to the war. — *τοῦ μή τινα ζητῆσαι ποτε*, in order that (S. §§ 222. 2; 194. 1) no one may ever inquire.

6. *πρόφασιν, cause, occasion*, opposed to *αἰτία, apparent causes, ostensible reasons*. These words might well have changed places, as both are employed out of their usual signification. *πρόφασιν* is the subject of *εἶναι* understood, the predicate of which is *τοὺς Ἀθηναίους—ἀναγκάσαι* (= *τὸ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἀναγκάσαι*. Cf. Mt. § 542. Obs. 1. a). — *γιγνομένους, because they had become*. See N. on *ὦν*, I. 9. § 4. *ἐς τὸ φανερόν λεγόμεναι—ἐκατέρων, openly alleged by each party*. For the genitive, cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 483. Obs. 4. — *ἀφ' ὧν, on account of which*.

CHAPTERS XXIV.—LXVI.

We are now to enter upon the history of the war, which Thucydides shows to have avowedly risen out of the contest between the Corinthians and Corcyræans (chaps. 24–55), and the affair at Potidæa (chaps. 56–66). This portion may be regarded, therefore, in its relation to the main history, as a detail of the pretended causes of this long and ruinous war. It is well worth the perusal of the student, as laying open in a most lucid manner, the genius and policy of the states representing the two great forms of government, aristocratical and democratical, which were about to engage in a mighty and final struggle for the mastery. It should be regarded as a beacon light of the past, serving to warn against the most distant approach towards civil war, and showing to what extent the passions of men will carry them, and how ruinous their measures, when, overlooking the welfare of the whole, they seek to aggrandize and make powerful one state upon the ruins of others. The reader will find much that is reprehensible in the Athenian line of conduct, yet not more than in that of the Lacedæmonians, who, with a cold and selfish policy, were aiming at power not less eagerly than their more active and excitable rivals. A grasping and overbearing spirit had taken possession of both states, under different forms, it is true, but equally pernicious to their own best interests and those of Greece in general.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Epidamnus, the situation (§ 1), and founders (§ 2), and growth (§ 3) of which are described, had become agitated by internal dissensions (§ 4); the result of which was, that the common people banished those in higher life, who uniting with the Barbarians, carried on war by land and by sea against the party which had expelled them (§ 5); in consequence of which, the citizens sent to Corcyra their parent city for aid (§ 6); but failed in obtaining it (§ 7).

1. Ἐπίδαμνος. *Epidamnus*, afterwards called Dyrrachium and now Durazzo, is said by Euseb. Chron. to have been founded 188 years before this. — ἐν δεξιᾷ . . . κόλπον, *on the right to one sailing* (K. § 284. 10. a; S. § 201. 4) *into the Ionian gulf*. By Ἴονιος κόλπος is not meant the Ionian sea, but the southern part of that portion of it, which was afterwards called the Adriatic. — προσοικοῦσι, *bordered on, dwelt near to*. The accusative which follows this verb, depends on the preposition. — Ταυλάντιοι. Müller places the Taulantii north

of Epidamnus, but Bloomf. contends that their country lay between Epidamnus and Apollonia.

2. τῶν ἀφ' Ἡρακλείους, *of the posterity of Hercules*. It was usual to select the ækists, when new colonies were planted, from the distinguished Heracleid families, which were found in all the Dorian cities. Cf. Grote's Hist. Greece II. p. 479. — ἐκ τῆς μητροπόλεως, i. e. from Corinth, which was the mother city of Coreyra. — κατακληθεῖς, *being called* to this office.

4. στασιάσαντες δὲ ἐν ἀλλήλοις κ. τ. λ. There are two modes of translating this passage, according as ἐφζάρησαν is taken with στασιάσαντες δὲ ἐν ἀλλήλοις (*they were weakened by intestine discord*), or with ἀπὸ πολέμου τινός (*by a certain war*). The former translation, which makes ἀπὸ (= ἐξ) πολέμου the source or occasion of the intestine troubles, is defended by Haack, Goeller, and Arnold; the latter, which regards ἀπὸ (= ὑπὸ) πολέμου as the immediate cause of their being reduced in numbers, is adopted by Poppo, Bekker, Krüg., Bloomf. etc. A comma is placed after βαρβάρων by those who maintain the former interpretation. I am inclined to adopt the second translation, as according better with the signification of ἀπό, which stands much more commonly for ὑπὸ than for ἐξ, *after*, and with the general sense of the passage, since intestine broils would be likely to take place without the occasion of a barbarian war, especially as this colony was composed of settlers from two states that had long disagreed. But after being weakened by these internal feuds, what more natural than that the Barbarians (i. e. the Taulantii) should attack them, and that too with success? — ὡς λέγεται is to be taken with the preceding words.

5. τὰ δὲ τελευταία, *at last*. K. § 278. R. 1. Some critics (as Goeller in his first edition) interpret, as though it were written τὰ δὲ τελευταία ἦν, ὅτι πρὸ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου (i. e. the Peloponnesian) ὁ δῆμος αὐτῶν. — τοὺς δυνατοὺς, "*optimates*." Betant. "There was here it seems, as well as elsewhere, that contest between the *οἱ ἔχοντες* and the *οἱ οὐκ ἔχοντες*, the *have-somethings* and the *have-nothings*, which has harassed, more or less, every nation that has arrived at any height of civilization, and seems particularly to infest old and thickly inhabited countries." Bloomf. — ἀπελθόντες from Epidamnus to the Barbarians. — τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει, *those in the city* = the citizens of Epidamnus.

6. The events here spoken of took place A. C. 435. Olymp. 86. 1. — οἱ . . . ὄντες, *those who were* (see N. on ὄντες, I. 8. § 1) *in the city*, in contradistinction to those who had been expelled. — ὡς μητρόπολιν οὖσαν, *inasmuch as it was* (see N. on I. 9. § 4 end) *their parent city*. — μὴ σφᾶς περιορᾶν φθειρομένους, *not to look on and see them*

come to ruin. Cf. Liddell and Scott ad verb. περιπόρω. See also Mt. § 550. — τοὺς φεύγοντας, *the exiles*, or perhaps better *the persons accused*, and who had avoided trial by flight. — ταῦτα—ἰδέοντο. In the sense of *to request*, δεῖσθαι takes the accusative of the thing. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 529. Obs. 1. — καθεζόμενοι ἐς τὸ Ἑραῖον (*in the temple of Juno*) by constructio prægnaus (see N. on I. 18. § 2) for ἐλθόντες ἐς τὸ Ἑραῖον καθεζόντο ἐν αὐτῷ. — ἰκετείαν οὐκ ἐδέξαντο probably because the government of Epidamnus was now democratical, while that of the Corcyræans was aristocratical.

CHAPTER XXV.

The Epidamnians in their perplexity consult the Delphic oracle, whether they shall deliver up their city to the Corinthians, and having received an affirmative response (§ 1), depart to Corinth and entreat aid (§ 2); this the Corinthians promise to grant, both on the score of justice and through hatred to the Corcyræans (§ 3); which hatred arose from the insolent treatment they had experienced from them in their colonial relations, the Corcyræans being puffed up by their naval superiority, and because their isle had once been inhabited by the Phœaciens (§ 4).

1. γνόντες—οἶσαν, *knowing that he was*. With the infinitive, γινώσκειν signifies *to learn, to judge*, etc. K. § 311. 4. — τιμωρίαν = βοήθειαν. — ἐν...παρόν, *were in a state of perplexity what to do in the present exigency*; literally, *were held in a strait* etc. θέσθαι, i. e. ὥστε θέσθαι, or ἐς τὸ θέσθαι. — πέμψαντες ἐν Δελφοῦς. "The usual resource of desponding states." Mitford. — εἰ παραδοίεν. The optative (after an Historical tense) is used in indirect interrogative sentences, when the question is to be represented as proceeding from the mind of another. Cf. K. § 344. 6. — τιμωρίαν ποιέεισθαι = τιμωρίαν λαβεῖν. — ὁ δ', i. e. the oracle. — ἀνείλε, *responded*. — ἡγεμόνας (i. e. τοὺς Κορινθίους), *leaders, heads of the colony*. They had been the founders of Epidamnus through the medium of Corcyra, now they were constituted the *immediate* founders, and received as such the allegiance of the Epidamnians.

2. τὸ μαντεῖον = τὸ μάντευμα. — τὸν...ὄντα, *showing clearly that their founder was from Corinth*. With the infinitive, δεικνυμι signifies *to teach*. K. § 311. 11. Krüg. says that the use of σφῶν for ἐαυτῶν is mostly Ionic and Thucydidean. — ἐδέοντό τε. Hermann on Eurip. Med. (Opusc. III. p. 156) defines these words, *prætereaque orabunt*. He lays down also the rule, that τε is not employed to connect a main circumstance, but one inferior in importance. But I cannot see why the entreating, etc. in this place, is not to be regarded

as an important circumstance, inasmuch as it was the burden of the message which had been previously sent to the Corcyraeans, and that to which the delivering up of the colony to the Corinthians was an indispensable step, a *sine qua non*. — διαφθειρομένων is more intensive than φθειρομένων (I. 24. § 6), *utterly (δια-) perishing*.

3. δὲ in Κορίνθιοι δὲ is a general connective. — τὲ after κατὰ is responded to by δὲ in ἅμα δέ, serving thus to connect the reasons why the Corinthians acceded to the request of the Epidamnians. — ἐαυτῶν εἶναι, *was theirs*. K. § 273. 2. a. — ὄντες, *although they were*. See N. on I. 7. § 1.

4. οὔτε γὰρ—διδόντες. The construction may be made regular by writing οὔτε δίδοντες, or οὔτε γὰρ ἐδίδοσαν, or still better, by repeating παρημέλουν (K. § 313. R. 1). The existence of γὰρ shows, that the writer intended to have repeated a verb of similar meaning to παρημέλουν. This, as Arnold remarks, he either forgot, or supposed that παρημέλουν itself could serve as the verb, notwithstanding by the insertion of γὰρ he had rendered it grammatically impossible. — πανηγύρεσι, *festive assemblies*. The Schol. refers this to the Olympic and Neimean games, but it is better to understand by it the public festivals in each city. — γέρα τὰ νομιζόμενα includes probably the προεδρία. — οὔτε... ἱερῶν has afforded commentators much trouble. Bloomf. translates: *nor committed the leading part of the sacrificial rites to a Corinthian*; literally, *not beginning the sacrificial rites with a Corinthian*. Goeller, whom Arnold quotes approvingly, makes Κορινθίῳ ἀνδρὶ depend on δίδοντες, and προκαταρχόμενοι = ἐν προκαταρχῇ, and then translates οὔτε γὰρ... ἱερῶν: *neque in publicis solemnitatibus consuetos honores tribuentes, neque solita munia viro Corinthio in sacris*. By *munia*, Goeller (whose interpretation is substantially that of Bloomf. and Haack) means the rites with which the sacrifice commenced, such as pouring wine upon the head of the victim, sprinkling the barley (οἰλοχυσάς), and casting into the fire the hair cut from the head of the victim. But, as Poppo remarks, if Κορινθίῳ ἀνδρὶ pertains to δίδοντες γέρα, and with these words, to both members of the sentence, it could not have well been placed after the second οὔτε. I prefer, as most natural, the translation which is in substance that of Poppo: *nor serving a Corinthian with the first (= best) portion of the victims*. It is obvious that Κορινθίῳ ἀνδρὶ admits of this interpretation as readily as though it had the plural form Κορινθίους ἀνδράσι, which Bloomf. thinks in that case would have been required. In respect to this signification of προκατάρχω, cf. Butt. Lexil. No. 29; Liddell and Scott *sub voce*. The reader is also referred to some valuable remarks in Grote's *Hist. Greece* (IV. p. 79), on this custom of

honoring the citizens of the metropolis with a privileged seat at festivals, and with the first taste of the sacrificial victim. — χρημάτων δυνάμει is opposed to τῇ ἐς πόλεμον παρασκευῇ (infra), and shows in what respect ὁμοία is to be taken. The καὶ before χρημάτων has reference to καὶ before τῇ ἐς πόλεμον. — ὁμοία... πλουσιωτάτους, equal to the richest of the Grecian states. On ὁμοία with the superlative, cf. K. § 239. R. 2; S. § 159. 5. According to Mt. § 290. 3, the use of ὁμοία is seen in the equivalent, ὄντες πλούσιοι ὁμοία τοῖς μάλιστα (πλουσίοις) τῶν Ἑλλήνων. Cf. Bloomfield's note. — δυνατότεροι than the Corinthians. — ναυτικῶ... ἐπαιρόμενοι, sometimes (ἔστιν ὅτε, occasionally. Bloomf.) being ruffled up on account of their great naval superiority. For the use of προέχειν denoting the ground of ἐπαιρόμενοι, cf. Mt. § 534. II. δ; K. § 285. 1 (1). ναυτικῶ denotes the respect in which προέχειν is to be taken. — καὶ κατὰ... ναῦς, and because the Phæacians, renowned in naval affairs, dwelt formerly in Corcyra; literally, being elated (ἐπαιρόμενοι repeated) on account of the precious dwelling of the Phæacians in Corcyra. For the double genitive after προενόκησιν, cf. K. § 275. R. 6; S. § 187. N. 2. κατὰ τὴν—προενόκησιν (a varied construction from προέχειν ἐπαιρόμενοι) is interpreted by the Schol., ὁμοίως τῇ προενόκησει τῶν Φαιάκων = in a manner befitting the preoccupation of Corcyra by the Phæacians, i. e. as became the successors of the Phæacians. It must not be supposed from this, that Thucydides placed much if any confidence in the fabulous account of the Phæacians. He speaks here of the subject, as it was considered by the Coreyræans. — ἦ. for this reason (cf. I. 11. § 1), refers to the fact just before alluded to, that the Phæacians formerly had occupied their island. — οὐκ ἀδύνατοι, very powerful, "quite powerful." Schol.

CHAPTER XXVI.

For the reasons just given, the Corinthians send out colonists and troops to assist the Epidamnians (§ 1); these go by land to Apollonia (§ 2); the Coreyræans hearing this, sail with a fleet to Epidamnus, and order the citizens to receive the exiles (cf. I. 24. § 5), and to send back the colonists and troops that had come to their assistance (§ 3); on their refusal to do this, the Coreyræans proceed against them with forty ships, taking with them the exiles and some Illyrian auxiliaries (§ 4), and lay siege to the place, having first made proclamation, that any Epidamnian or stranger who wished, might depart unmolested (§ 5).

1. ἐγκλήματα ἔχοντες = κατηγοροῦντες. Phav. — οἰκήτορα... κελυόντες, making proclamation that any one who chose might go as a

colonist. — Ἀμπρακιωτῶν depends on φρουρούς. Ambracia, in the southern part of Epirus, was founded by a Corinthian colony, as was also Leucadia, an island on the western coast of Acarnania. — φρουρούς depends on κελεύοντες, which in this connection signifies *commanding*. *ίναί* must of course be repeated.

2. πεζῇ, *by land*. Although it is not said expressly, that they went to Epidamnus, yet it is implied in the emphasis which must be given to πεζῇ = they went by *land* to Apollonia, and afterwards proceeded to Epidamnus by *water*. Apollonia, the ruins of which are now call Pollina, was situated near the mouth of the Æas or Aous (now *Voïoussa*), about fifteen miles south of the Apsus. It was at this time dependent upon Corinth. Bloomf. suggests that they went by water from Apollonia, in order to avoid the danger of passing through the territory of the Taulantii. — δέει, *through fear*. — κωλύονται. The subjunctive here depends on a verb (ἐπορεύθησαν) denoting time past, in order to impart vivacity to the discourse, by narrating past events as though they were present. Cf. K. §§ 330. R. 1; 345. 5; S. § 212. N. — περαιούμενοι, *while passing, on their passage*. (See N. on πολεμοῦντες, I. 13. § 6); or, perhaps, it is better (with Mt. § 555. Obs. 2) to construe this participle as an infinitive after κωλύονται, *should hinder from passing*.

3. ἤσζοντο—ἤκοντας. With the participle, αἰσθάνεσθαι signifies *to perceive, to observe*; with the infinitive, *to think, to imagine*. K. § 311. 5; S. 225. 7. — νασι is the dative of accompaniment. S. § 206. 5. — ἐτέρω στόλῳ consisting of fifteen ships, as we learn by a comparison of § 4 infra, where the fleet of the Corcyræans is said to consist of forty sail. — κατ' ἐπήρειαν, *insultingly, with insolent threats*. The haughty demand made here by the Corcyræans, arose less from a desire to aid the exiles, than from hatred to the Epidamnians, increased probably by the intelligence, that they had applied to Corinth for assistance. — γάρ in ἦλθον γάρ introduces the reason for the demand made by the Corcyræans in behalf of the exiles. The parenthetic clause extends to κατάγειν, after which the demand made by the Corcyræans is resumed, the τὲ in τοὺς τε φρουρούς corresponding to the τὲ in τοὺς τε φεύγοντας, and ἀποπέμπειν depending on ἐκέλευον κατ' ἐπήρειαν at the beginning of the section. — τάφους . . . ξυγγένειαν, *pointing to the sepulchres (of their ancestors) and showing their (= claiming) relationship*. For the *dilogia* in ἀποδεικνύντες, cf. K. § 346. 3. — ἦν προῖσχομένοι, *holding out which, alleging which* as an argument or ground of request. — ἀποπέμπειν from Epidamnus. — οὐδέν, i. e. κατ' οὐδέν, stronger than οὐκ. Bloomf. — αὐτῶν is neuter. Cf. I. 29. § 1; 140. § 4.

4. The Schol. interprets ἀλλὰ by καί, but the abruptness of ἀλλὰ is quite in keeping with the style of Thucydides. An ellipsis may be easily supplied, such as: *the Corcyraeans* (made no more verbal demands), *but proceeded against them*, etc. — ὡς κατὰζόντες (sc. αὐτοῖς), *under pretence of restoring them*. ὡς is here used *de re proxima*. — καί (also) connects προσλαβόντες with μετὰ τῶν φυγάδων. — προσλαβόντες as auxiliaries. The participle is to be construed with στρατεύουσιν.

5. προσκαθεζόμενοι, *blockading*, not strictly *besieging*, since, as Bloomf. and Poppo observe, it was not until after the Epidamnians would listen to no proposal, that it is said the Corcyraeans ἐπολιόρκουν τὴν πόλιν. The accusative is rarely found after προσκαθεζεσθαι, and only in the general meaning which it has in this place. — προείπον — τὸν βουλούμενον — ἀπιέναι. The object of verbs which take the genitive or dative, is frequently put in the accusative with the following infinitive. Cf. K. § 307. N. 3; S. § 222. 3. a. — εἰ... χρήσεσθαι, *but otherwise they would treat them as enemies*. Poppo and Goeller edit χρήσασθαι, but the future form is adopted by Bekker (in his last edition), Haack, and Arnold, which is undoubtedly correct, since the time of the action is essentially future. Cf. K. § 257. R. 2; Jelf's Kühn. § 405. Obs. 2. There is no need with Bloomf. to repeat προείπον per dilogiam (see N. on § 3 supra), in the sense of *order, declare openly*, since such brevity of expression is continually occurring in every language. — ἐπέϊζοντο refers to the Epidamnians. — ἔστι δ' ἰσθμὸς τὸ χωρίον is a parenthesis, and is so marked in most of the editions before me. ἰσθμὸς (= ἀμφιβαλάσσιος. Schol.) means here a *peninsula*, or an *isthmus on a peninsula*. Notice the position of ἰσθμὸς between the subject and the verb.

CHAPTER XXVII.

The Corinthians prepare to send out a fleet for the relief of Epidamnus (§ 1); ships, money, and troops are furnished at their request by their allies (§ 2).

πολιορκούνται, sc. οἱ Ἐπιδάμνιοι. The indicative is here employed because the statement is given in the messenger's own words, ὅτι in such cases serving as a mark of quotation = (announcing) "*the Epidamnians are besieged*." Cf. K. § 329. R. 3; S. § 213. 1. Some may prefer, however, in this and similar cases, to regard the indicative as supplying the place of the optative (S. § 213. N. 1), for the sake of

vivacity : (announcing) *that the Epidamnians, etc.* — ἀποικίαν . . . ἐκήρυσσον = *proclaimed that a colony was about to be sent to Epidamnus.* (See N. on διεκρίθησαν πρὸς, I. 18. § 2). εἰς in its use here is much like our *for*, in such expressions as, *the expedition is for Oregon.* So here: *proclaimed a colony for Epidamnus.* — ἐπὶ τῇ ἴσῃ καὶ ὁμοίᾳ (sc. μοίρᾳ or τιμῇ), *having equal and similar rank and privileges with the old colonists and with one another.* Not, as Goeller supposes, equal to the citizens of the parent state, but equal to one another, whatever distinctions may have existed among them at Corinth. — Haack supplies ὥστε before ἰέναι. Cf. K. § 306. R. 3; S. § 223. 1. — μὴ ἐθέλοι—βούλεται. A shade of uncertainty is given to the first verb by the optative = *should perhaps be unwilling—and yet wished* (as a matter of fact). For this intermingling of the optative and indicative, cf. Mt. § 529. 5; Rost, § 122. I. 7; Jelf's Kühn. § 855. Obs. 4. The apodosis is contained in μένειν, which is constructed like the preceding ἰέναι. — πενήτηκοντα δραχμὰς καταξέντα Κορινθίας, *by paying fifty Corinthian drachmæ,* towards defraying the expenses of sending out the colony. The Corinthian drachma was equal in value to the Æginetan, which was worth ten oboli. Fifty of these would amount, therefore, to something more than eighty-three Attic drachmæ (see N. on III. 17. § 3). Some translate Κορινθίας, *at Corinth,* but are divided in opinion, whether it is to be taken with καταξέντα or with μένειν. Many of the MSS. have Κορινθίους. — μένειν depends on ἐκήρυσσον.

2. τῶν Μεγαρέων. Megara, with the states here named, formed a part of the ancient Peloponnesian confederacy, and were bound to Corinth by the ties of consanguinity, amity, and unity of political views. The aid which Megara received from Corinth, when it revolted from Athens, is spoken of, I. 114. § 1. — ξυμπροπέμψειν, *to convoy, to attend for the sake of defence.* — εἰ ἄρα, *if perchance.* — κωλύοντο—πλείν. K. § 306. 1. a. — Παλῆς (Att. for Παλείς. S. § 48. N. 2. b), *the inhabitants of Pale,* one of the four cities of Cephallenia, and as some think, a Corinthian colony. But cf. Müll. Dorians, I. p. 130, N. m. — Ἐπιδαυρίων. The Epidaurus here spoken of, was a city of Argolis, on the western coast of the Saronic Gulf, over against Ægina. — Ἑρμιονῆς, *the inhabitants of Hermione,* which was also a city of Argolis, south of Epidaurus and opposite Hydrea. — Τροαζήνιοι. Træzen lay about midway between Epidaurus and Hermione, somewhat east of a direct line between the two cities. — Θεβαίους . . . Φλιασίους. These being wealthy, but not maritime states, furnished money doubtless in the way of a loan. The Eleans, in addition to money, furnished empty ships, not having seamen to man them.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The Corcyræans hearing of this extensive armament send ambassadors to Corinth, charging them to withdraw their garrison and colonists from Epidamnus (§ 1); professing their willingness to submit the whole affair to the arbitration, either of other states, or of the oracle at Delphi (§ 2); but if war was resolved upon, they should look for aid from some powerful quarter (§ 3); to this the Corinthians reply, that they would consider their proposals, whenever they should withdraw their fleet and barbarian auxiliaries from Epidamnus (§ 4); the Corcyræans consent to do this, provided the Corinthians will take upon themselves the same conditions (§ 5).

1. οὗς παρέλαβον to be witnesses (says the Schol.), or to ensure to the Corcyræans more respect from the Corinthians. It is probable that the Corcyræans began to be alarmed at the powerful confederacy which was formed against them, and had recourse to the mediation of the Lacedæmonians and the Sycionians. — ὡς... Ἐπιδάμνου, as they had no concern with Epidamnus. For the construction of ὡς—μετὸν (from μέτειμι), cf. K. § 312. 6. c; S. § 226. a. αὐτοῖς may be referred to S. § 201. 3; and Ἐπιδάμνου to S. § 191. 2.

2. εἰ δὲ τι ἀντιποιοῦνται (sc. Ἐπιδάμνου), lay any claim to Epidamnus. ἀντιποιεῖσθαι, “vindicare sibi.” Betant. — δίκας—δούνας, “to submit the quarrel to a fair discussion.” Arnold. I would rather say, submit the matter to arbitration, or to a judicial investigation. The expression is a forensic one. — παρὰ πόλεσιν αἰς, i. e. παρὰ πόλεσιν παρ’ αἰς. K. § 300. 5. b. — ξυμβῶσιν, sc. δίκας διδόναι. — ὁποτέρων depends on εἶναι (to belong). S. § 190. — κρατεῖν is constructed in the same manner as ἰέναι and μένειν, I. 27. § 1. It is worthy of note, that the Corcyræans did not offer to refer the subject to a congress of the Peloponnesian states, lest, as Müller (Dorians, I. p. 202) justly remarks, by the preponderance of Sparta, their liberty might have been endangered, but it was to be referred to arbitrators chosen by both states, or to the Delphic oracle. This last offer was very generous on the part of the Corcyræans, inasmuch as the Delphic oracle had countenanced the proposal of the Epidamnians, to put themselves under the protection of Corinth, and might be inclined therefore to favor their interests. — πόλεμον δὲ οὐκ εἶων ποιεῖν, but they were unwilling to make war; literally, they would not permit etc. Mt. § 608. 1.

3. εἰ δὲ μή, but otherwise, i. e. if the Corinthians would not consent to an amicable adjustment of the difficulties. — αὐτοί, they themselves (as the Corinthians had done). — ἐκείνων βιαζομένων (taken transitively), they compelling, at their compulsion. — ποιεῖ-

σσαι, to make for themselves. — Haack refers φίλους to the Spartans or Athenians. The latter doubtless are meant. — βούλονται refers to the Corcyræans and not to the Corinthians. The meaning is, that the Corcyræans did not wish to be obliged to pursue the course here spoken of. — ἑτέρους as an expression of difference is followed by the genitive (K. § 271. 3; S. § 198. 2). It is here qualified by μάλλον, *far other than*, i. e. of a very different nature than. — τῶν νῦν ὄντων, i. e. the exiles and the Illyrians (cf. I. 26. § 4), who were at this time aiding the Corcyræans, for this state had not yet confederated itself with any Grecian power (cf. I. 31. § 2). The Schol. explains τῶν νῦν ὄντων by τῶν νῦν ἰσχυούτων, and therefore Matthiæ conjectures ἑκατέρους τῶν νῦν ἔχόντων μάλλον, taking ἔχειν μάλλον in the sense of *potiorem esse*.

4. τὰς τε ναῦς, i. e. the forty ships with which they were now blockading Epidamnus (I. 26. § 4). — τοὺς βαρβάρους, i. e. the Illyrians. — βουλευέσσεσθαι, *they would deliberate upon the thing*. — πρότερον the withdrawal of the ships and Barbarians. — οὐ.... πολιορκεῖσθαι, *it would not be well for those* (i. e. the Epidamnians) *to be sustaining a siege*. The particles μὲν and δὲ are here employed to connect two propositions, which are strongly contrasted with each other. The οὐ καλῶς ἔχειν, cf. Butt. § 150. p. 445, was predicated of neither of the actions taken by itself, but of the incongruity of carrying on hostilities while arbitrating for peace. — αὐτοὺς refers to both the Corcyræans and Corinthians. Goeller refers it to the Corinthians alone, but as Poppo remarks, why then was it not written σφᾶς? — δικάζεσθαι, *to be litigating, to be at issue in a suit*.

5. ἀντέλεγον, *replied*. — τοὺς ἐν Ἐπιδάμνῳ, i. e. the colonists and troops sent to Epidamnus by the Corinthians (I. 26. § 1). — ποιήσῃν ταῦτα, i. e. τὰς ναῦς καὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους ἀπάξειν. — ἐτοῖμοι δὲ εἶναι κ. τ. λ. There is some diversity in the translation of this passage. One class of interpreters, among whom are Poppo and Haack, make ποιήσασθαι to depend on ἐτοῖμοι, and construct ὥστε (in the sense of *hac conditione ut*. Mt. § 479. a; S. § 223. 1) after κατὰ χώραν. The sense then would be: *they were also ready to make a truce on this condition, that both parties should remain as they were* (literally, *in their place*), *until the cause should be decided*. Arnold and Bloomf., on the other hand, construct μένειν (defined more specifically by ὥστε) in direct dependence on ἐτοῖμοι, and retain δὲ after σπονδᾶς (which is omitted or bracketed by all the recent editors), thus connecting ποιήσασθαι with μένειν. This would give the sense: "*they were also ready to agree that both parties should remain where they were, and a truce be made, to continue until the cause should be de-*

cided." Bloomf. This strikes me as the more natural interpretation, and one, which avoids the harsh transposition of words upon which the other is based, although the interposition of ὥστε between ἐτοίμοι and μένειν, is somewhat troublesome to account for. In respect to the mood which εἰως takes, Kühner lays down the rule (Gram. § 337. 3. 5), that when the point of time expressed by it is past, and the statement is to be represented as a fact, the indicative is used; when present or future, the subjunctive.

CHAPTER XXIX.

The Corinthians reject the proposals of the Corcyraeans, and sail for Epidamnus with seventy-five ships under Aristeus and other leaders (§§ 1. 2); the Corcyraeans send a herald to Actium to forbid their further approach, and meanwhile busy themselves in preparing their fleet for action (§ 3); the mission of the herald proving unsuccessful, they come to action with the Corinthian fleet and destroy fifteen of their ships (§ 4); and on the same day get possession of Epidamnus (§ 5).

1. πλήρεις, i. e. full of sailors, well manned. — πρότερον, i. e. in advance of the armament. — προερούνα. S. § 225. 5. The Schol. regards this act of the Corinthians as done by the way of insult, but it was a ceremony of general usage. — ἄραντες, *having weighed anchor, put to sea.* — δισχιλίοις. Three thousand hoplites are spoken of (I. 27. § 2). There may have been some mistake in the text, or perhaps the whole number could not be got in readiness to embark in season. The Schol. thinks that through contempt of the Corcyraeans, one thousand were left behind. But this is very unlikely. — Κερκυραίοις. S. § 202. 1. — ἐναντία is used adverbially (cf. III. 55. § 3) and strengthens πολεμήσοντες, *to fight against.* S. § 225. 5.

2. ἐστρατήγει conforms in number to the first subject which follows it. Cf. K. § 242. R. 1. — νεῶν. S. § 189.

3. ἐν Ἀκτίῳ... γῆς, *in Actium in the country of Anactorium.* The genitive denotes the whole, the city or town being a part. See N. on I. 114. § 2. Actium was afterwards celebrated for the naval fight between Augustus and Mark Antony. — ἐν ἁκατίῳ, *in a skiff.* The Schol. says that this was done to show their peaceful intention. — ἀπερούνα μὴ πλεῖν. See N. on I. 10 § 1 (end). — ἐπλήρου. See N. on πλήρεις, § 1 supra. — ζεύξαντες. There is much doubt in what consisted the repairs, which all commentators agree that this word denotes. The only views which seem capable of justification are, (1) that of Passow, Goeller, and Arnold: *undergirding with ropes,*

i. e. passing under-girths under the ship and so binding it together. Arnold says that the Russian ships taken in the Tagus in 1808, were kept together in this manner, in consequence of their age and unsound condition. He also refers to Acts 29: 19. But Poppo denies that *ἰποζώνυμι*, which is there found, has the same meaning as *ζείγνυμι*, or that the signification of *ἰποζώματα* in Plato, *Repub. X. p. 616. O* (cited by Goeller, and Arnold) is parallel; (2) the interpretation adopted by Portus, Haack, and others: *furnishing with benches, oars, etc.*; (3) the interpretation of Bloomf., who refers it to the *inner blocks, beams, and stays*, by which the frame of the ship is held together, and which need to be repaired or renewed whenever it is refitted. I am inclined to adopt this view, although far from being certain as to its correctness. The general definition *repairing* (cf. Betant *sub voce*), is perhaps all that we can give with our present knowledge of the word, and the ancient structure of ships. — *ἐπισκευάσαντες* refers, probably, to such minor repairs and equipments as all vessels occasionally require.

4. γὰρ in *τεσσαράκοντα γὰρ* implies an ellipsis: the number (i. e. eighty) was all they could oppose to the Corinthians, *for forty*, etc. — *ἐνίκησαν*. Leake thinks that the action took place between Paxú and Cape Varlám. — *παρὰ πολὺ*, *by far*. Phav. quotes this in the adverbial form *παραπολύ*. — *διέφθειραν*, *disabled, put hors de combat*. — *αὐτοῖς* refers to the Corcyræans. — *τοὺς—πολιορκούντας* refers to those of the Corcyræans who were besieging Epidamnus. Haack well observes that this is shown by the change of case, since otherwise the construction might have been continued by the dative, *τὴν Ἐπίδαμνον πολιορκοῦσι*. — *παραστήσασθαι ὁμολογίᾳ*, *forced to a capitulation, brought to, agree to terms of surrender*. This use of *παρίστημι* is easily derived from its literal signification in the middle: *to cause a person to stand by one's side*, and hence *to compel to be on one's side*. — *ὥστε*, *on condition that*. See N. on I. 28. § 4. — *ἐπήλυδας*, *new comers*, the same that were called *ξένοι* (I. 26. § 5), i. e. the Ambraciots and Leucadians (I. 26. § 5). — *ἀποδόσθαι* “*est in servitutem vendere*.” Goeller. — *Κορινθίους δὲ δήσαντας ἔχειν*, *but having bound the Corinthians they should keep them* = *should retain the Corinthians in custody*.

CHAPTER XXX.

The Corcyraeans having erected a trophy, put the rest of the captives to death, but retain the Corinthians in custody (§ 1); the fleet of the latter retiring homewards, the Corcyraeans remain masters of the sea in those parts, ravage the territory of Leucas and burn Cyllene (§ 2); the Corinthians send out a new fleet to sustain the cause of their allies, which takes its station at Actium and about Chimerium (§ 3); the Corcyraean fleet takes its station opposite at Leucimne (§ 4); but neither party attempt to bring on an engagement, and on the approach of winter retire homeward (§ 5).

1. *Λευκίμνη*. Arnold prefers *Λευκίμμη*, as the reading of the best MSS. and confirmed by the name *Leukimmo*, which the place still bears. Cf. *Dodwell's Class. Tour. I. p. 39.* Col. Leake (*Travels in North. Greece, I. p. 94*) by the name *Aléfkemo* identifies it with the low cape advancing into the channel at Corfu, eight miles to the northward of Cape Bianco. — *τοὺς . . . ἀπέκτειναν*. This was done contrary to the terms of surrender, probably in the excitement occasioned by the erection of the trophy, or at the suggestion of the democratical leaders, in order to cut off all hope of accommodation with the aristocracy. — *ἄλλους* than the Corinthians. They were called *ἐπήλυδες* in the preceding chapter.

2. *ἡσσημένοι*, *worsted*. — *ἐπ' οἴκου*, *homeward*. *ἐπὶ* with the genitive marks the aim, object, or direction of the action, as *πλεῖν ἐπὶ Σάμου*, *to sail towards Samos*, but *ἐπὶ Σάμου*, *to Samos*; *ἐπ' οἴκου*, *to their home*. Cf. *K. §§ 273. R. 8; 296. 1. b; S. § 231.* — *ἐκράτουν* is the apodosis of *ἐπειδὴ—ἀνεχώρησαν*. — *τῆς κατ' ἐκεῖνα τὰ χωρία*, i. e. the sea adjacent to Corcyra. — *τὴν ἰάποικίαν*. This has been mentioned before (*I. 27. § 2*), and hence the article is attached to it. — *τῆς γῆς ἔτεμον*, *ravaged a part of the country*. For the genitive, cf. *Mt. § 325. 1; K. § 273. 3. a; S. 191. 1.* The same expression we find in *II. 56. § 4.* — *ἐπίγειον*, *naval arsenal, sea-port*, where the navy of the state lay. Such was the Piræus, Nisæa, Gytheum, etc. — *παρίσχον* refers to the Eleans. Cf. *I. 28. § 2.*

3. *περιόντι τῷ ἔρει*, *when the summer was drawing to a close, about the end of summer*. Poppo and Haack read *περιόντι τῷ ἔρει* (*æstatis reliqua parte*), which reading is found in almost all the MSS. and also in Bekker's edition. But Arnold shows pretty conclusively, that this would demand the reading *τῷ περιόντι τοῦ ἔρους*, or *τῷ ἔρει τῷ περιόντι*. Some render it (as did Bloomf. in his earlier edition), *until the return of* (the next) *summer*, on the ground that the sea-fight could not have taken place before the last of July, which

would have left too little time for the Corinthians to return home, refit their fleet, which must have been roughly handled in the engagement, and station it at Actium and about Chimerium, in season to make applicable the words which follow (§ 5 infra), ἀλλὰ τὸ θέρος τοῦτο ἀντικαθεζόμενοι κ. τ. λ., *after remaining in opposite stations this whole summer*. But may we not assign to the time of the battle, an earlier date in the summer than this interpretation assumes? Goeller thinks that it took place in the beginning of the summer, and perhaps even in the spring. If so, there would remain ample time for the transactions here spoken of. Besides, if ἀλλὰ τὸ θέρος τοῦτο ἀντικαθεζόμενοι κ. τ. λ. refers to the next summer after the battle, it has a very harsh connection, to say the least, with τοῦ τε χρόνου τὸν πλείστον, with which the section commences, especially if τὸν δ' ἐνιαυτὸν πάντα κ. τ. λ. with which the next chapter begins, be taken also into consideration. The battle took place A. C. 435. The full year after the sea-fight, and the year subsequent to that, would include the winters of A. C. 435-4, and 434-3. But here a difficulty arises from the fact, that the best chronologists unanimously fix the date of the second expedition in 432. What were the contending parties doing the year that is here omitted? Arnold leaps over the difficulty, by assigning the date 433 to the time when the speeches (chaps. 32-43) were delivered, and 432 to the events which are detailed in I. 44. But perhaps the *terminus a quo* of these two years may be the winter of A. C. 435-4, when both parties went into winter quarters; the year after the sea-fight would then be 434-3 and the next year 433-2, so that in the spring of 432 the second expedition might be made. — Ἀκτίω. This station and that at Chimerium were chosen, for the protection of the Leucadians and their other allies in that quarter. — Χειμέριον, *Chimerium*, according to Leake the place now called *Arpitzia*. Cf. N. on I. 46. § 4.

CHAPTER XXXI.

The Corinthians spend the next two years in active preparations for war (§ 1); at which being alarmed, the Corcyreans determine to send ambassadors to implore the aid of the Athenians (§ 2); the Corinthians hearing this, send an embassy also to Athens (§ 3); an assembly being convened in that city, the debate is opened by the Corcyreans (§ 4).

1. ὀργῇ φέροντες τὸν—πολεμον, *carrying on the war with spirit*. The old commentators (whom Bloomf. here follows) interpret it, *being indignant at the war, taking in dudgeon the war* (i. e. the events of it).

But cf. τὰ ἄλλα θυμῷ ἔφερον, V. 80. § 2, upon which Porpo remarks: nihil aliud significare possunt quam *reliqua impetu quodam animi administrabant*. — ἐνανηγοῦντο, *kept building ships for themselves*. — τὰ κράτιστα = *to the utmost of their ability*. — μισθῷ πείθοντες (sc. αὐτοῦς), *inducing them by wages* (to enter into their service). Bloomf. from III. 31. § 1, would supply *ξυμπολεμῆν*, and refers to our expression, *taking them into pay*.

2. ἦσαν γὰρ commences a parenthesis which extends to Λακεδαιμονίων. The verb ἔδοξεν which follows, is connected by καὶ (before the parenthesis) to οἱ Κερκυραῖοι... ἐφοβοῦντο. — οὐδενὸς depends on ἔνσπονδοι, *in alliance with no one*. — ὡς, *to*, "is never thus prefixed to a noun denoting an inanimate object." S. § 136. N. — εὐρίσκεσθαι, *to find for themselves*. Cf. Anab. II. 1. § 6. The object is ὠφέλειαν.

3. καὶ αὐτοί, *they also*. — πρεσβευσόμενοι (S. § 225. 5), *to negotiate by ambassadors*. Porpo prefers πρεσβευόμενοι. — σφίσι depends on ἐμπόδιον. — πρὸς—προσγενόμενον. Sometimes the preposition with which a verb is compounded is repeated. — θέσθαι (= εἰς τὸ θέσθαι) denotes the respect in which ἐμπόδιον is to be taken. Cf. I. 25. § 1. Bloomf. takes it in the sense of διαθέσθαι, *disponere, order*, i. e. bring to an issue. This verb is usually accompanied by εὖ or καλῶς, which sense is here given by ἧ βούλονται.

4. καταστάσης is intransitive. Cf. Soph. Gr. Verbs, p. 165. — τοῦδε, *as follows*. The substance of the speech is given. Cf. I. 22. § 1.

CHAPTERS XXXII.—XXXVI.

This oration of the Corcyraeans may be divided into, 1, the exordium (chap. 32); 2, the argumentative portion (chaps. 33–36. § 2); 3, the peroration (chap. 36. § 3). The second part (i. e. the argumentative) may also be subdivided into the τὸ ὠφέλιμον (chap. 33), and τὸ δίκαιον (chaps. 34, 35). This last head may also be subdivided into an argument, 1, upon the claims which the Corinthians, as the mother country, might be supposed to have upon the Corcyraeans (chap. 34); and 2, upon the violation of the Peloponnesian treaty with which the Athenians would be chargeable, should they succor the Corcyraeans (chap. 35. § 4). The orator then recurs again to the advantages of the proposed alliance (chaps. 35. § 5, 36. § 2), and closes with the peroration.

The orations and speeches in Thucydides are full of exegetical difficulties, and require much laborious study, in order to understand them, so as to see

and appreciate their beauty and force. The reader should subject every sentence to the most searching grammatical analysis both etymological and syntactical, and having thus explored the meaning, should treasure it carefully in memory, so as to be able to read in connection larger portions, and in the end, the whole oration. This, however, should not be deemed all that is requisite. Repeated perusals are necessary, to secure that ease of translation and freedom from verbal perplexities, which bring the mind into sympathy with the great and glowing ideas of the writer, and cause it to be borne along upon the stream of argument, which flows with such depth and vehemence and grandeur. The editor of this edition would therefore urge upon every reader, the importance of attaining by frequent reviews that facility of translation, which will enable him to read these speeches, without the interruption occasioned by consulting lexicons and other books of reference.

CHAPTER XXXII.

The exordium commences with an acknowledgment, that those who ask aid, in the circumstances in which the Corcyraeans present themselves to the Athenians, should show that an advantage will accrue thereby to those who confer the favor, and that the obligation will be amply repaid by the party assisted (§§ 1, 2); a brief reference is made to the unwise line of conduct previously pursued by the Corcyraeans in having abstained from alliance with any of the states (§§ 3, 4); they had indeed defeated the Corinthians in a former battle, yet the extensive forces which their enemies were collecting from Peloponnesus, compelled them to ask aid of the Athenians (§ 5). This exordium has ever been regarded as a master-piece of its kind, and has been closely imitated by subsequent writers, among whom may be mentioned, Procop. in orat. Gepid., and Sallust Bell. Jug. Compare also the oration of the Campanians. Livy, VII. 30.

1. Δίκαιον . . . ἀναδίδαξαι. The order is: δίκαιον τοὺς ἤκοντας παρὰ τοὺς πέλας, ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς νῦν, δεησομένους ἐπικουρίας, μήτε εὐεργεσίας — προοφειλομένης (sc. ὑφ' ὑμῶν Ἀθηναίων) ἀναδίδαξαι. Porpo, Goeller, Arnold, and Bloomfield edit. προοφειλομένης. — παρὰ τοὺς πέλας, *ad alios*, i. e. *to those with whom intercourse is had*. — ὥσπερ καὶ ἡμεῖς, sc. δεόμεθα. — δεησομένους marks the purpose of ἤκοντας. K. § 312. 4. c; S. § 225. 5. — ἀναδιδάξαι, *to make it clearly (ἀνα-) appear*. — πρῶτον — ἔπειτα. Between these correlative particles, we find two other corresponding conjunctions, μάλιστα μὲν and εἰ δὲ μή. — ξύμφορα (sc. δέηματα. Jelf's Kühn. §§ 529. Obs. 1; 583, 45) is connected by the preceding καὶ to the antithetic clause ὅτι γε (at least) οὐκ ἐπιζήμια. — ὅτι belongs to δέονται repeated from the preceding clause. — τὴν χάριν βέβαιον ἔξουσιν, *they shall have the favor secure (to be returned when needed) = shall do a favor not to be forgotten*. There

is here a change of subject, which, however, is only rhetorical, since the expression = *they* (i. e. the persons benefited) *will not forget the favor bestowed*. This appears to be the view taken by the Schol., who explains χάριν by ἀντίχαριν. Cf. τὴν χάριν καταδείσσει, I. 33. § 1, with the explanation given in the note. Poppo prefers the common interpretation: (qui societatem petant) *etiam firmam gratiam habituros, will acknowledge their lasting obligations*. This interpretation involves no change of subject, and therefore by some may be preferred to the one above given. — βίβαιος in Thucydides is an adjective of two terminations. — σαφές καταστήσουσι = σαφές (*clear*) ποιήσουσι. — μὴ ὀργίσεσθαι depends on δίκαιον.

2. Κερκυραῖοι... ἡμᾶς. Construct: Κέρκυραῖοι ἀπίστευαν ἡμᾶς πιστεύοντες, μετὰ τῆς αἰτήσεως τῆς ξυμμαχίας παρέξεσθαι ταῦτα ἐχρῶν ὑμῖν, *the Corcyraeans have sent us, trusting that while we ask the alliance (literally, with the asking of the alliance), we shall establish these points to your satisfaction (literally, shall make these points sure to you)*. ἡμῖν is the *dat. commodi*. K. § 284. 3. R. 4.

3. τετύχηκε... ἀξύμφορον, *but it has happened* (= it is our fortune) *that the same custom, (when considered) in relation to* (ἐς, K. § 290. 2. 3. c) *our present request is irrational in your view* (πρὸς ὑμᾶς, K. § 298. III. 3. e), *and prejudicial to the present posture of our affairs*. The ἐπιτήδευμα here spoken of, was that of making no allies, and of minding their own interests only. This appears from the following section, introduced by γὰρ (epexegetical). ὄν is often omitted after τυγχάνω. K. § 311. R. 5; Mt. § 553. δ. Obs. 1. πρὸς ὑμᾶς is to be joined with ἄλογον, and not with ἐς τὴν χρεῖαν ἡμῖν, *when viewed with reference to our interests as it regards you*, as some interpret the passage. χρεῖαν is a request resulting from necessity. ἡμῖν = ἡμῶν, i. e. ἡμετέραν. Some, with Arnold, may prefer to make ἡμῖν depend upon τετύχηκε. The sense would not be altered. — ἐς τὰ ἡμέτερα αὐτῶν, *in reference to our interest*.

4. ξύμμαχοι... ἤχομεν explains ἄλογον in the preceding section, and καὶ ἅμα... καδέσταμεν is exegetical of ἀξύμφορον. Some refer both clauses to each of the above mentioned adjectives. — ἐν τῷ πρὸ τοῦ, i. e. ἐν τῷ πρὸ τοῦ χρόνῳ (fully written in II. 58. § 2; 73. § 3), *in the time before this = aforesaid*. — ἐκούσιοι, *voluntarily*. — τοῦτο, i. e. ξύμμαχοι εἶναι. — ἔρημοι of helpers. — δι' αὐτό, i. e. because they had formed no alliances. The subject of περιέστηκεν is ἡ... σωφροσύνη (*prudent moderation*. Poppo), with which τὸ... ξυγκινδυνεύειν is in epexegetical apposition (K. § 226. R. 3). — τῇ τοῦ πέλας γνώμῃ, "*aliorum arbitrato*." Poppo. — ἀβουλία is thought to refer to ἄλογον, and ἀσθένεια to ἀξύμφορον. — φαι-

γομένη depends on *περίστηκαν* in the sense of *εἰς τὸ φαίνεσθαι*, has turned out to be manifestly ἀβουλία καὶ ἀσθένεια.

5. οὖν is here resumptive of the thought which was partially interrupted by §§ 3, 4, the orator now proceeding to give the reason why the Corecyreans, although victorious in the former battle, applied to the Athenians for aid. In this use, οὖν = *I say then*. — ναυμαχίαν—ἀπωσάμεθα Κορινθίους. After the analogy of νικάω (S. § 184. N. 1), ἀπωσέω is here followed by two accusatives, *we defeated the Corinthians in a sea-fight*. Cf. Mt. §§ 409. 3; 421. N. 2; Bernh. Synt. p. 121. It is strange that this should have been overlooked by such critics as Haack, Goeller, and Bloomfield, and that the old method of supplying a preposition should have been resorted to in constructing ναυμαχίαν. — κατὰ μόνας strengthens αὐτοί, "*alone by ourselves*." δὲ in ἐπειδὴ δὲ responds to μὲν in the preceding proposition. — ἡμεῖς ἀδύνατοι ὀρώμεν ὄντες, *we saw that we were unable*. The participle after οἶδα, when it refers to the subject of the verb, may be put either in the nominative, or in the accusative to agree with the reflexive pronoun. Cf. S. § 225. N. 2. c; K. § 310. 4. a. — περιγεγέσθαι the Corinthians. — Portus refers ὁ κίνδυνος to Greece at large, but Bloomf. thinks that the danger to Athens is hinted at, which in the course of the oration is prominently brought forward. — ὑπ' αὐτοῖς, *under them*, i. e. in their power. — ξυγγνώμη (sc. ἔστι ἡμῖν), *we are excusable*. — εἰ μὴ . . . τολμῶμεν. Porro refers μετὰ κακίας and δόξης . . . ἁμαρτία to τολμῶμεν, and constructs and explains: εἰ (ὅτι) τῇ πρότερον ἀπραγμοσύνη ἐναντία δρώμεν, (εἴπερ τοῦτο ποιούμεν) μὴ μετὰ κακίας (= κακοὶ ὄντες) δόξης δὲ μᾶλλον ἁμαρτία (= ἀλλ' ὅτι δόξης ἡμάρτομεν). On the reference of εἰ and μὴ to different words, cf. Hoog. Gr. Particles, p. 56. IV. I prefer, however, with some of the most able of the recent commentators, to refer μετὰ κακίας . . . ἁμαρτία to ἀπραγμοσύνη, because the main design of this exordium was to remove unfavorable impressions in respect to the past conduct of the Corecyreans, rather than to apologize for their present temerity in applying to the Athenians for aid. μετὰ κακίας (= κακία), *with evil intention*. δόξης ἁμαρτία, *by an error of judgment*.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Having finished his exordium, the orator proceeds to show that it will be for the interest of the Athenians to furnish aid to the Corcyraeans, who being the injured party, will be less likely to forget the favor, than those to whom they are opposed, and who besides have a powerful navy (§ 1); the Athenians are reminded, that they now enjoy the rare fortune of receiving, as voluntary allies, the very power whose accession to their interests they would have valued above much treasure (§ 2); and this alliance is rendered timely by the war with the Lacedaemonians which now threatens the Athenians, a sure premonition of which was the Corinthian Invasion, designed as it was to break down the Corcyraean power, and thus deprive the Athenians of their aid in the approaching struggle (§ 3); wherefore these plans should be anticipated and frustrated (§ 4).

1. ἡ ξυντυχία—τῆς ἡμετέρας, *the occurrence (der Zufall. Poppo after Bredow) of our request.* Bauer very strangely connects ξυντυχία with κατὰ πολλά. — πρῶτον... ποιήσεσθε. The justice of their cause is here slightly alluded to, but is fully argued in chaps. 34, 35. — Its introduction served to show that the orator was by no means disposed to overlook so important a point, or to place the τὸ σύμφερον before the τὸ δίκαιον, although it was first discussed in the oration. ἔπειτα corresponds to πρῶτον μὲν, and therefore stands for ἔπειτα δὲ (K. § 322. R. 4), introducing another reason why the request of the Corcyraeans should be granted. — δεξάμενοι, *by receiving* into your alliance. The participle here denotes the means. See N. on I. 9. § 1. — ὡς ἂν μάλιστα—καταβεῖσθε = καταβεῖσθε ἂν ὡς ἂν μάλιστα καταβεῖσθε, or καταβήσεσθε ὡς ἂν μάλιστα καταβεῖσθε, if the future indicative be preferred as corresponding better with ποιήσεσθε. Poppo (Suppl. Adnot. p. 116) gives up the reading καταβήσεσθε, which he previously had adopted and defended. Goeller well remarks, that the metaphor in καταβεῖσθε is taken from depositing money with some one, from whom it may be received afterwards with interest. — ναυτικόν τε. A third reason is here introduced why the request of the Corcyraeans should be granted, and in order to express it with delicacy, it is made by the connective τε a part of the preceding proposition. — κεκτήμεθα is here used as a present. — πλὴν τοῦ παρ' ὑμῖν, *except yours.* — πλείστον. The article is omitted for the same reason, probably, that τε was employed as a connective instead of ἔπειτα.

2. τίς εὐπραξία σπανιωτέρα (*what more rare good fortune*) = οὐδεμία εὐπραξία σπανιωτέρα = αὕτη ἡ εὐπραξία σπανιωτάτη. Cf. Mt. § 450. Obs. 2 (end). — Haack would mentally supply ἡ ἐκείνη after λυπηρότερα, referring forward to εἰ ἦν... αὐτεπάγγελτος, which would con-

tain the explanation of the pronoun. Both he and Poppo place a comma after *εἰ*, to connect it more plainly with *αὕτη πάρεστιν αὐτεπάγγελτος*. — *ἦν—δύναμιν—αὕτη*. The relative clause is frequently put before the proposition containing the antecedent, for the sake of emphasis (S. § 173). *δύναμιν* belongs properly to *αὕτη* (*this same power*), but is put after the relative by attraction (S. § 175. 2; C. § 525). The design of this attraction, as well as the inversion of the clauses, is to give the adjectival sentences a substantival character, while the substantive clause deprived of its principal word, becomes subordinate to the adjectival sentence. — *ἂν πρὸ—ἐτιμήσασθε*, *would have value beyond*. The object of *ἐτιμήσασθε* is *ἦν—δύναμιν ὑμῖν προσγενέσθαι* (*to be added*). — *αὐτεπάγγελτος*, *freely, spontaneously*. — *τοὺς πολλοὺς* is explained by Poppo, as referring to mankind at large (*vulgus*), but perhaps it is better to refer it to the other states of Greece. — *ἀρετὴν*, *reputation for virtue (εὐδοξία)*. The sentiment is, that if the Athenians accepted the alliance thus voluntarily sought by the Coreyræans, they would secure for themselves a high reputation among all the states of Greece. — *οἷς* = *ἐκείνοις οὖς*, of which equivalent the antecedent limits *φέρουσα* supplied from the preceding clause. — *ἀ—ἄμα πάντα*, *all which advantages together* (i. e. at the same time). — *ἐν τῷ παντὶ χρόνῳ*, “*est omni tempore quod novimus = ex omni memoria, quum ἐν παντὶ χρόνῳ sine articulo esset omni tempore.*” Goeller. Cf. K. § 246. 5. β. — *δὴ* strengthens *ὀλιγοῖς*, *very few*. — *οἷς* = *ἐκείνοις οὖς*, the antecedent limiting *διδόντες*. — *ἀσφάλειαν* refers back to *ισχύν*, and *κόσμον* to *ἀρετὴν*. — *οὐχ ἥσσον—ἤ*, *not less—than = as well as*.

8. *τὸν δὲ πόλεμον*, *but as to the war*, is properly in apposition with *τοῦτον* the omitted subject of *ἔσεσθαι*. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 581. 1. — *γνώμης ἀμαρτάνει*, *he errs in judgment*. Bloomf. says that the metaphor is taken from archery. — *αἰσζάνεται τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους—πολεμησίοντας* (a *desiderative* word, S. § 143). See N. on I. 26. § 3 (init.). — *παρ' αὐτοῖς*, *in their* (i. e. the Lacedæmonian) *estimation* (K. § 297. II. 2). Cf. II. 29. § 1; VI. 59. § 3. We find the varied expressions *μεθ' αὐτὸν* in II. 101. § 5, and *ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις* in IV. 105. § 1. — *εἰς τὴν ὑμετέραν* (S. § 162) *ἐπιχείρησιν*. “*Port. recte vertit ad eos invadendos.*” Poppo. The object of the orator is to show, that the plan of the Corinthians and their allies is, first to break down the power of the Coreyræans, and then to attack the Athenians, thus preventing them from an union against the encroachments of the common enemy. This will serve to explain *ἵνα....στώμεν* which follows. — *μηδὲ δυοῖν....βεβαιώσασθαι*. Various interpretations have been given to this passage, which for brevity's sake I must omit, and con-

tent myself with giving the one which, on the whole, appears to me to be encompassed with the fewest difficulties. Hermann de Ellip. et Pleon. p. 142 explains it: ἡ τοῦ φθᾶσαι ἡμᾶς κακῶσαι, ἡ τοῦ σφᾶσαι αὐτοὺς βεβαιώσασθαι, and supposes that to avoid this repetition, φθᾶσαι was put once in the preceding clause. This, as I conceive, unfolds the true sense. The construction would then be: μηδὲ δυοῖν ἀμάρτωσι (= that they may certainly attain to one of the two objects), φθᾶσαι (αὐτά), ἡ κακῶσαι—ἡ βεβαιώσασθαι (= ἡ φθᾶσαι κακῶσαι ἡ φθᾶσαι βεβαιώσασθαι), either to be beforehand, in humbling us, or in strengthening their own power. φθάνειν is usually constructed with a participle.

4. ἡμέτερον δ' αὖ ἔργον προτερῆσαι, it is our business then to anticipate them. — τῶν μὲν διδόντων, sc. ἡμῶν referring to the Corcyreans. — προεπιβουλεύειν and ἀντεπιβουλεύειν, Bloomf. well renders *foreplot* and *counterplot*.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

The orator now passes from a consideration of the advantages resulting from the proposed alliance, to a discussion of the justice of their suit, against which it is no argument that they were colonists of the Corinthians, since their alienation has resulted from the ill-usage which they have received from the parent state (§ 1); this is tacitly admitted by the Corinthians, in their declining to submit the difficulties to a judicial investigation (§ 2); the conduct of the Corinthians towards those connected to them by the ties of consanguinity, should admonish the Athenians of what they may expect, if they enter into a league with them (§ 3).

1. λέγωσιν refers to the Corinthian deputies. — μαζέτωσαν, let them learn from experience. — πάσχουσα, sc. ὑπὸ τῆς μητροπόλεως. This appears from τιμᾷ τὴν μητρόπολιν which follows. — ἐπὶ τῷ—εἶναι, with a view to be. ἐπὶ here denotes condition. Cf. K. § 296. II. 3. b. — δοῦλοι and ὁμοῖοι are in the nominative after εἶναι, because its subject is the same as the principal subject of the sentence. K. § 305. 2; S. § 224. — τοῖς λειπομένοις, i. e. the citizens of the parent state.

2. ὡς δὲ ἡδίκουν, sc. οἱ Κορίνθιοι. The course of reasoning made use of by the speaker, may be reduced to a syllogism: The state which ill-treats its colonies, can make no objection, on the score of justice, to their putting themselves under the protection of another state—the Corinthians have ill-treated us—therefore they can make no objection, etc. The minor term of this syllogism the orator proves, from the virtual confession of ill-doing made by the Corinthians, in their refusal to submit the affair to arbitration. — προκληθέντες γὰρ περὶ Ἐπιδάμου, ἐς κρίσιν. Cf. I. 28. § 2. — ἴσθ' as . ἴ-

posed to πολέμῳ signifies *fair and peaceful measures*. — μετελθεῖν, to prosecute.

3. ὑμῖν is the *dat. commodi*. — τεκμήριον, *sign*, here *warning*. — ὥστε denotes the result of ὑμῖν...τεκμήριον. When the effect is to be represented as conceived merely, the infinitive is employed after ὥστε, otherwise the indicative or optative. Cf. Mt. §§ 531. N. 2; 341. 2. 3; S. § 217. 3. — ἀπάτη, *fraud, trickery*, here *sophistry*. Opposed to this is ἐκ τοῦ εὐθέως, *in a straight-forward manner, openly*. These last words are to be joined to δεομένοις, and not to μὴ ἵπουργεῖν, in the sense of *immediately, at once*, as is done by some interpreters. A little reflection on the passage must convince any one, that the antithesis lies in ἀπάτη and ἐκ τοῦ εὐθέως, and not in the infinitives, which in such a case would be the mere repetition of the same idea varied in words only. — ὁ γὰρ ἐλαχίστος τὰς μεταμελείας—λαμβάνων (= μεταμελεῖται), *for he who repents the seldomest*. The Schol. says that this is put for ὁ μὴδ' ὄλωσ (not at all) λαμβάνων μεταμέλειαν. — ἀσφαλίστατος, sc. ὦν, which is sometimes omitted after διατελεῖν. K. § 311. R. 5.

CHAPTER XXXV.

An alliance with the Coreycians would be no infringement, on the part of the Athenians, of any treaty with the Lacedæmonians (§ 1); for states, which (like Coreyra) have entered into no confederation, may select whomsoever they please as allies (§ 2); and it would be unjust for the Coreycians not to have the same privilege as the Corinthians, who were summoning auxiliaries to their aid from all parts of Greece (§§ 3, 4); allusion is again made to the advantages of the proposed alliance, especially to the accession of naval power, which the Athenians would thus obtain (§ 5).

1. λύσετε...σπονδῆς. Müller (Dorians I. p. 214) says that the defensive treaty with Coreyra, engaged in a war with its mother country, was, according to ancient Greek principles, wholly unlawful and unjust.

2. ἐν αὐταῖς, i. e. in the thirty years' truce. Cf. I. 115. § 1. — ἦτις = εἶ τις (S. § 215. N. 7), and is therefore accompanied by μηδαμοῦ instead of οὐδαμοῦ. K. § 318. 3. — ἐξεῖναι, Butt. (§ 150. p. 442) remarks that "ἐνεστι refers to the physical possibility, *it is possible*; ἔξεστιν, to the moral, *it is lawful, one may*; ἔστι stands indefinite between the two, *it may or can be done*." Sometimes these meanings are interchanged for rhetorical purposes. — παρ'...ἐλθεῖν. Fully written it would be: ἐλθεῖν παρ' ἐκείνους παρ' ὁποτέρους (ἐλθεῖν) ἀν ἀρέσκηται. In respect to this article in the thirty years' truce, Müller (I. p. 214. N.) says that its meaning can only be: *states not included*

in the alliance may join whichever side they please, by which means they come within the treaty, and the alliance guarantees their safety. But if a state already at war with another state, party to the treaty (*ἔνσπονδος*), is assisted, a war of this description is like one undertaken by the confederacy of the assisting state.

3. καὶ δεινὸν εἰ τοῖσδε μὲν—ἡμᾶς δέ. The construction of *δεινὸν* is only suited to the second of these clauses, the other being thrown in to heighten by contrast the effect of the second. It was not *εἰ τοῖσδε . . . ὑπηκόων* which was *δεινὸν*, but *ἡμᾶς δέ . . . ὠφελείας* (i. e. that the privilege just spoken of should not be granted to the Corcyraeans). Cf. Mt. § 622. 4; Butt. § 149. p. 426. — ἀπὸ τῶν ἐνσπόνδων, *from the states confederate with them, from their confederates.* — ἔσται. See N. on ἐξείναι, § 1 supra. — ὑπηκόων. The Schol. says that the Paliars of Cephallenia are meant, as they were subjects of the Athenians. Cf. I. 27. § 2. — προκειμένης, *proposed*, i. e. the one now under consideration. Some render it, *present, in hand.* — εἶτα. The old commentators and editors place a period after *ὠφελείας*, Poppo and Bloomf. a colon. In either case *εἶτα* is used in the way of reproach and may be rendered, *and yet, and nevertheless.* See Arnold's Gr. Prose Compos. p. 140. — *ῥήσονται* has here a transitive signification.

4. πολὺν δὲ ἐν πλείονι is for ἐν δὲ πολὺν πλείονι. — αἰτία—ἔξομεν = αἰτιώμεθα. — οὐχ ὅπως (= οὐχ ὅπως οὐ)—ἀλλὰ καί, *not only not—but even*, is a formula by which antithetic clauses are strongly opposed to each other. K. § 321. 3. b; Kr. § 67. 14. N. 3. — ἐχθρῶν. The Corinthians had taken it ill, that the Athenians supported the Megareans in a war which arose between these two states subsequent to the Persian war. — ἐπιόντων (sc. κατ' ἡμῶν) is opposed to *κινδυνεύοντας* in the preceding proposition. — περιόψεσθε. See N. on *περιόρῶν*, I. 24. § 6. — ἦν οὐ δίκαιον, sc. *προσλαβεῖν Κορινθίους.* — ἀλλ' ἦ. Supply *δίκαιόν ἐστι* from the preceding context. — *κάκεινων* depends on *μισθοφόρους*, and not upon *κωλύειν*, the sense being, *to prohibit their mercenaries from being raised out of your country*, and not to *prohibit your mercenaries from them.* — κατ' ὅ,τι (as *fur as*) ἂν πεισθῆτε, “*quatenus vobis persuasum fuerit.* Poterant enim modice, poterant clanculum, non aperte, nec magnis viribus Corcyraeis opitulari.” Haack. — ἀπὸ τοῦ προφανοῦς, *openly.* This shows that a secret mode of assistance was hinted at in the preceding clause, and hence between ἀπὸ τοῦ προφανοῦς and κατ' ὅ,τι, there is a sort of antithesis.

5. πολλὰ—τὰ ξυμφέροντα (sc. ὄντα. Cf. K. § 310. R. 5) ἀποδείκνυμεν, *we show* (= *habeo to show, can show*) *that the advantages are many.* See N. on *δείκνυμι*, I. 26. § 2. — ἐν ἀρχῇ of the oration, especially in chap. 33. — ἡμῖν, i. e. the Corcyraeans and the Athenians. —

ἦσαν. The tense conforms to *ὑπέειπομεν* instead of *ἀποδείκνυμεν*. So Arnold correctly explains: "We say, as we said before, that we have both the same enemies. Thucydides has expressed it a little differently: we say what we said before, (viz.) that we had both the same enemies." — ὅπερ (= *id quod*) refers to the idea contained in οἱ τε . . . ἦσαν, and ὅπερ σαφειστάτη πίστις (*pignus fidei*) is to be regarded as a substantival adjective sentence. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 836. 2. — μεταστάντας, *deserters* (when considered in relation to the Coreyræans), and *seceders*, if the Athenians be considered as referred to. That it might refer to the latter as well as to the former state is evident, for to withdraw from one confederacy and to pass over to another, was an avowal of hostility, followed almost necessarily by war. — Haack makes εἶν to depend on διαφέρει (ξυμφέρει. Arnold), elicited from οὐχ ὁμοία in the preceding proposition. Goeller makes ἀλλὰ stand in the place of καί, and refers the infinitive back to ἀλλὰ δίκαιον ἦ in ἀλλ' ἦ (§ 4 supra). I prefer with Kühner (Jelf's edit. § 671. 3) to supply δεῖ or χρῆ. In such cases, it becomes a general expression of necessity or of something to be done. — εἰ δὲ μή, *but if otherwise*, i. e. if what has just been said is impossible. — ἐχυρώτατος in respect to a navy.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

The argument in favor of the utility of the proposed alliance is continued. If the Athenians fear a rupture with the Lacedæmonians, such a fear, accompanied with strength, will intimidate the foe more than courage or confidence, unaccompanied by so powerful an ally as is now offered to them (§ 1); the argument is strengthened by a reference to the favorable situation of Coreyra, in respect to hindering the approach to Peloponnesus of any navy from Italy or Sicily (§ 2); in brief, if the Coreyræan navy is not united to that of the Athenians, it will be seized upon by the only other naval force in Greece (viz. the Corinthian), and thus in the end be opposed to the Athenians (§ 3).

1. τὸ-δεδιὸς αὐτοῦ, *his fear*; literally, *his being afraid* in respect to breaking the treaty. τὸ δεδιὸς = τὸ δεδιέναι. So τὸ παροῦν = τὸ παρσεῖν (K. § 263. a. γ), and refers to such confidence of the Athenians in the observance of the treaty, and in their own resources, as would lead them to reject the proffered alliance of the Coreyræans, and enter single-handed into the contest which was evidently approaching. This would be an object of less dread to their powerful enemies (*ισχύοντας τοὺς ἐχθρούς*), than a fear on the part of the Athenians of breaking the treaty, overbalanced by the desire to unite to their arms so powerful an ally as the Coreyræan state. It must be

borne in mind, that the *fear* here spoken of is, lest the treaty should be broken, and the *confidence*, that it would not be broken and that war would not ensue. From the second member of the antithesis (τὸ δὲ θαρσοῦν... ἐσόμενον), Bloomf. would supply with τὸ δεδιὸς αὐτοῦ ἰσχύον ἔχον in the first member, the words δεξαμένου ἡμᾶς. For the construction of φοβήσον with γνῶτω, see N. on I. 25. § 1 (init.) — μὴ δεξαμένου, *if he does not receive us*. μὴ is used with the participle, when it can be resolved into a conditional clause. K. § 318. 5; S. §§ 225. 6; 229. 3. — ἀσθενές, i. e. comparatively weak in consequence of the rejection of a powerful ally. — ἀδέεστερον, *non formidandum*, or as Goeller translates, *minus formidandum*. — βουλευόμενος. Repeat γνῶτω. — ὅταν... πόλεμον, *when in reference to an approaching and almost present war*. ὅσον οὐ, *all but*. — τὸ αὐτίκα. S. § 169. 1. — περισκοπῶν, *by surveying*. — ὁ... πολεμοῦται, *which is made a friend or an enemy at the most critical time; or perhaps, whose friendship or enmity is of the highest moment*.

2. γὰρ introduces the proof of what was asserted in ὁ... πολεμοῦται. — Ἰταλίας and Σικελίας depend on παράπλου. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 502. καλῶς παράπλου κείται, *is well situated in respect to the coasting along*. For καλῶς constructed with the genitive, cf. K. § 274. 3. b; Mt. § 338; S. § 195. 1. παράπλου is employed, because the voyage to Italy was made by coasting along the shores of Greece as far as the promontory of Iapygia, at which place they crossed over to Taros. — ἐκείθεν, i. e. from Italy and Sicily. — τό τε ἐνθάδε (sc. ναυτικόν) πρὸς τὰ κεῖ παραπέμψαι, *and to send on their course (= convoy) any navy sailing hence and to those countries*. ἐνθάδε refers to Greece in general, although a special reference to Athens may here be easily understood, since that state, probably, was well known to the Corgyrians, as having an eye on those western regions as a field for their ambitious plans.

3. βραχυτάτῳ δ' ἂν κεφαλαίῳ, *but to sum up all in the shortest compass*. ἂν κεφαλαίῳ is repeated in τῷ δ' ἂν, in consequence of the intervening clause, τοῖς... ἕκαστον. This dative accompanies μάθοιτε, denoting that *from* which the thing spoken of may be learnt. Cf. K. § 285. 3. b. — τοῖς ξύμπτασιν κ. τ. λ. refers to things, and not to persons: *in respect to all and every particular; "both as to generals and particulars."* Bloomf. This dative may be referred to K. § 284. 3 (10); S. § 201. 4. — ὄντα. The syntax of this participle is encompassed with some difficulty, but I like best the solution of Goeller, who supplies (as does Porro after him) ἴστε from the preceding μάθοιτε ἂν (K. § 311. 2), *you know that there are*. Of the other modes of solution, one only is worth repeating, and that is, to consider the

conjunction δὲ after *τούτων* to be placed in the apodosis of the sentence, which would then give the sense: *as there are* [but] *three navies in Greece of any account, if then of these three, you allow two to be united together.* — καὶ . . . προκαταλήψονται is exegetical, i. e. it denotes the manner in which the Coreyræan and Corinthian fleets would be united, viz. by the subjugation of the Coreyræans to the Corinthians. — δεξιόμενοι. See N. on I. 33. § 1. — ἐξετε—ἀγωνίζεσθαι, *you will be able to contend.* — πλείοσι, sc. τῶν Πελοποννησίων. Poppo, Goeller, and Haack edit ταῖς ἡμετέραις, *with* (= by the accession of) *our ships*, making it depend on πλείοσι, as πολλῶ does in the phrase πολλῶ πλείονες. So Krüg. calls it the dative of difference, although he retains with Bekker the old reading ναυσὶ ταῖς ἡμετέραις. But may not this dative be constructed with ἀγωνίζεσθαι, as the dative of the means? — οἱ δὲ . . . τοιαύδε, *after them the Corinthians spake as follows.*

CHAPTERS XXXVII.—XLIII.

These chapters contain the reply of the Corinthians to the foregoing speech of the Coreyræans. After a brief exordium (chap. 37. § 1), in which the charges, that the Corinthians had treated the Coreyræans unjustly, and were now oppressing them with an unjust war, are alluded to as topics which ought first to be considered, the orator proceeds to a refutation of these charges (chap. 37. § 2 to chap. 39). He then shows that it would be a breach of the treaty with the Peloponnesians, to assist the Coreyræans in this war (chap. 40), and having urged upon the Athenians a remembrance of the former services of the Corinthians, in assisting them against the Æginetæ, admonishes them that they should not be induced by motives of interest to commit an act of injustice (chaps. 41, 42). The speech is then closed with a brief peroration (chap. 43).

The argumentative portion of this oration, is founded on considerations of justice and equity, rather than what will be for the policy of the party addressed. In this it differs from the oration of the Coreyræans, the principal object of which was to show, that the alliance would conduce to the interests of the Athenian state. It will readily be apprehended how appeals of this latter sort would influence an assembly like the one here addressed, composed of men whose whole thoughts were engrossed with the aggrandizement of the state and the extension of its sway. In strong invective, biting sarcasm, bold and striking antitheses, vehement and passionate appeals to the moral sense of the audience, the oration of the Corinthians far surpasses the preceding one, which is rather a specimen of calm, earnest reasoning, than of the stormy wrath, which characterizes the one which followed.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

After a brief exordium (§ 1), the orator proceeds to show, that it was not from any honorable motive, but from their bad character and ill nature, that the Corcyraeans had formed no alliance (§ 2); for which neutrality the situation of their city was highly favorable, inasmuch as they could be their own judges, in cases where they had done injury (§ 3); the real ground, therefore, of their standing aloof from alliances, was that they might commit injustice apart and alone, and escape detection (§ 4); had they been what they profess to be, in proportion to their being less amenable in consequence of their position, would have been their desire to interchange mutual offices of justice and kindness with others (§ 5).

1. τόνδε here expresses contempt, like the Latin *iste*. — Some may prefer, however, to take it in the sense of ἐνταῦθα (see N. on I. 53. § 2). — τὸν λόγον = ὃν ἐποίησαντο λόγον, τὸν αὐτῶν λόγον. Poppo. — ἀλλ' ὡς καὶ (= ἀλλὰ καὶ περὶ τοῦτου ὡς), but concerning this also, how that, etc. — αὐτοί, i. e. the Corcyraeans. — μνησζέντας . . . ὀμφοτέρων, when we also have first considered (see N. on πολεμοῦντες, I. 13. § 6) both these points. καί, i. e. in like manner with the Corcyraeans. — οὕτω καὶ commences the apodosis. — ἰέναι (of which ἡμᾶς is the subject) depends on ἀναγκαῖον, the words Κερκυραίων . . . πολεμοῦνται being parenthetical. — τὸν ἄλλον λόγον, the rest of our speech, what we have yet to say. As the refutation of the charges advanced by the Corcyraeans embraces the remainder of this, together with the two following chapters, the ἄλλος λόγος refers to the subject matter of chap. 40. — ἀφ' ἡμῶν, instead of the simple genitive ἡμῶν, conforms to the verbal ἀξίωσιν, the words ἡ ἀφ' ἡμῶν ἀξίωσις = ἡ ἡμῶν ἀξίωσις. As opposed to χρεία (see N. on I. 32. § 3), ἀξίωσις signifies a claim of right. — ἀσφαλέστερον προειδῆτε, "you may be more certainly acquainted beforehand." Arnold. Το ἀσφαλέστερον employed adverbially, μὴ ἀλογίστως (not rashly = considerately) in the next proposition is opposed.

2. φασί, i. e. the Corcyraeans. — δέ, now. — διὰ τὸ σῶφρον. Cf. N. on σωφροσύνη, I. 32. § 4. — τὸ δ' (= τοῦτο δέ. K. § 247. 3. a) — ἐπετήδυσαν, whereas they practised this custom. — ἀρετῇ. "Prepositio ἐπὶ ad ἀρετῇ ne cogitatione quidem repetatur necesse est." Poppo. — βουλόμενοι, because they wished. See N. on I. 9. § 4 (end). — οὐδὲ μάρτυρα. Arnold with Dobree would read οὔτε, and connect it with what follows, either as a witness (to their evil deeds), or to have the shame of asking his aid (to do ill). This is substantially the interpretation of Bloomfield, Bauer, Haack, and Goeller in his last edition. But οὔτε responds to τὲ before οὐδένα, and hence does not require any change in οὐδέ. Poppo refers the shame spoken

of, to the refusal with which the overtures of alliance, made by a state of such notoriously bad character, would be sure to be met with by all the other states. I like this interpretation, because a state so bad as Coreyra is here represented to be, would not blush at asking others to be their coadjutors in wrong doing, but still might feel a reluctance to ask a favor, which they knew well beforehand that no state could honorably grant. The sense given by the Schol. is inadmissible, because this idea is already contained in οὐδὲ μάρτυρα ἔχειν. Equally to be rejected is the sense given by Gottl. and Kistem., that they were ashamed to ask allies, when they had acted as allies to none.

3. αὐτάρκη. This epithet is applied to a city having in itself every thing necessary for the support of its inhabitants. So Betant defines it: "*sibi sufficiens, per se validus.*" Cf. II. 41. § 1. — Ζέσιν is to be constructed with κειμένη as the accusative of the cognate notion. Cf. Jelſ's Kühn. § 556. b. — παρέχει... γίγνεσθαι, *makes them (themselves) judges of those acts in which they injure any one, rather than that judges should be appointed by mutual agreement.* This is in the main the interpretation of Poppo, Arnold, Goel., and Bloomf. (in his last edition), and one which after repeated examination I am inclined to adopt. By ξυνζήκας, Goel. remarks, "Thucydides intelligit pacta de litibus inter civitates per arbitros dirimendis." From the preceding clause, τοὺς δικαστὰς is to be supplied with γίγνεσθαι. Haack most strangely refers μάλλον to πόλις—κειμένη, *opportunitate urbis potius, quam pactis, tamquam iudices sunt eorum, quos laedunt.* But in this interpretation, he leaves out τινὰ (used here collectively in the sense of τινίς), and, as Poppo remarks, reliquam structuram non expedit. ὧν = ἐκείνων ᾧ, of which the relative is constructed with βλαπτοσί, which has in this place two accusatives. Cf. Mt. § 415. β; Butt. § 131. 5; K. § 280. 2. — διὰ τὸ...δέχεσθαι, i. e. διὰ τὸ αὐτοὺς ἤκιστα μὲν ἐπὶ τοὺς πέλους ἐκπλεῖν, μάλιστα δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους δέχεσθαι, ὅτε δὴ ἀνάγκη ἐκείσε καταίροντας. Steph. διὰ τὸ—δέχεσθαι denotes the reason of παρέχει αὐτοὺς δικαστὰς κ. τ. λ. Had the Coreyræans visited their neighbors, they would have received *like for like*; but remaining in their well-furnished and independent city, they could practise with impunity any imposition they chose, upon such as were compelled by stress of weather (ἀνάγκη καταίροντας), or for any other cause, to touch there. In this picture of the Coreyræan policy and conduct, there was doubtless much exaggeration and false coloring. ἐκπλέοντας, *while they sailed.* See N. on πολεμοῦντες, I. 13. § 6.

4. κὰν τούτω... ἄσπονδον—προβέβληται = ἐν τούτω ἔνεστιν τὸ εὐπρεπές, ὃ προβέβληται (*prætexere volent.* Bothe), *in this consists*

their specious practice of forming no alliance, which they pretend to, i. e. this is the reason why they form no alliances. τὸ εὐπρεπὲς ἄσπονδον = τὸ ἄσπονδον τὸ εὐπρεπές, "this specious, fair-showing non-alliance." Bloomf. ἐν τούτῳ (= διὰ τοῦτο) refers to ἀλλ' ὅπως—ἀδικῶσι, καὶ ὅπως—βιάζονται, πλέον ἔχουσι, and ἀναισχυντῶσι, which follow. Some take εὐπρεπὲς as sarcastically spoken in the sense of *decorous, excellent*. — οὐχ ἵνα—ἀλλ' ὅπως, *not that* (i. e. not with the design that)—*but that*. Goeller has a long note on the hyperbaton which he finds here. But it is very common in this formula, to place the negative clause first in order, and is evidently more emphatic. — κατὰ μόνας. See N. on I. 32. § 5. — Haack says that ἐν ᾧ... ἀναισχυντῶσι explains the preceding clause, ὅπως κατὰ μόνας, and further remarks: eadem respondent superioribus illis: ξύμμαχόν τε οὐδένα... αἰσχύνεσθαι. — ἐν ᾧ, *whenever*. οὐ has also the same meaning. — ἀναισχυντῶσι, *may practise their impudence* either in denying the charge of rapine, or in admitting it, and impudently braving it out. The first of these is preferable, inasmuch as the whole argument is, to show that the Coreyræans wished their deeds of violence to remain concealed. Arnold paraphrases: *may be spared their blushes, as there are none to witness them*.

β. καίτοι, *and yet certainly*. — ἀληπτότεροι—τοῖς πέλας, literally, *hard to be taken by others, inaccessible to any attack = less amenable to others*. Cf. I. 82. § 4; 143. § 5. For the construction of τοῖς πέλας, cf. K. § 284. 3. (11); S. § 206. 4. — διδοῦσι... δίκαια, *in giving and receiving what is just and equitable*, or, if the expression be taken in a forensic sense, *in doing justice, and in receiving it willingly at the hand of others*. These participles belong to δεικνύουσι as denoting the means. Cf. N. on I. 9. § 1.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

The Coreyræans are charged with not having acted towards the Corinthians in a just and becoming manner (§ 1); for the Corinthians, as their founders, were entitled to their respect and obedience (§ 2); and that this was rendered them by their other colonies, was a proof both of their own moderation and the injustice of the Coreyræans (§§ 3, 4); even if the mother country had been in the wrong, it would have been honorable for the colony to have submitted, but, so far from this having been the case, the colony was the aggressive party (§§ 5, 6).

1. τοιοῖδε, i. e. such persons as are willing to reciprocate acts of justice. Cf. I. 37. § 5. — ὄντες, *although they are*. See N. on I. 7. § 1. — ἀφεστῶσι, *stand aloof* = *have stood aloof*, inasmuch as the

action belongs to the past, and also extends to the present. Cf. K. § 255. R. 1. — *διὰ παντός*, *continually*, is opposed to the idea that this was the first and only instance of hostility on the part of the Coreyrians. — *ὡς—ἐκπεμφθεῖσαν*, *that they were not sent out as colonists*. Allusion is made to what the Coreyrians said in I. 34. § 1, the note on which passage will explain the use of ἐπὶ in ἐπὶ τῷ κακῶς πάσχειν.

2. *ἡμεῖς δὲ οὐδ' αὐτοὶ φάμεν*, *but we deny* (K. § 318. R. 4). *αὐτοὶ* gives to *ἡμεῖς* an exclusive sense, *we ourselves* (S. § 160. 4. a), whatever they may think or say. — *κατοικίσαι* at great expense and pains. — *τὰ εἰκότα θανμάζεσαι*, *to be looked up to with due respect*. *τὰ εἰκότα* is to be taken adverbially, and refers to the honors enumerated in I. 25. §§ 3, 4. Betant defines *θανμάζειν*, *cultu et observantia prosequi*. Cf. III. 39. § 5.

3. *γούν*. See N. on I. 2. § 5. — *ἡμᾶς καὶ μάλιστα*, *and we especially* of the Grecian states. Müller remarks (Dorians, I. p. 132. N. b), that her other colonies showed a remarkable obedience to Corinth. — *στεργόμεθα*. This verb is used primarily to denote the mutual love of parents and children, and hence by an easy transition, the affection between a king and his people, a country and its colonies. Sometimes it designates conjugal affection, and is therefore a stronger term than *ἀγαπάω* or *φιλέω*.

4. *τοῖς πλείοσιν* of the colonies. — *ἂν—οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἀπαρίσκοιμεν*. The optative with *ἂν* follows *εἰ* with the indicative, when a settled conviction is to be politely expressed with a shade of doubt. Here, the idea is: *if we are acceptable to the rest of the colonies, we cannot with reason be disagreeable to them alone*, but perhaps we are not acceptable. Cf. K. § 339. 3. a; S. § 215. 1. — *οὐδ' ἐπιστρατεύοιμεν ἐκπρεπῶς*, *nor that we would make war unreasonably*. Haack very correctly makes *ἐπιστρατεύοιμεν* depend on *ὅτι*, which with *ἂν* is to be repeated from the previous context. In respect to the apparent disagreement of *ἐκπρεπῶς* with *μη . . . ἀδικούμενοι*, *unless we had been greatly injured*, I am pleased with the citation by Arnold of the line in Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar, which before it was altered, as it has been in the recent editions (because it was ridiculed by Ben Jonson), ran thus:

"Cæsar doth never wrong but with just cause;"

which means, that although Cæsar does what may seem hard or wrong to an individual, yet he does it not without just cause, and therefore it is not really wrong. — *ἀδικούμενοι*. Herm. on Soph. Elect. 47, says that here is indicated a present effect of a past action.

5. *καλὸν δ' ἦν*, *it had been becoming* = *it would have been becom-*

ing, there being an ellipsis of *ἂν* (K. § 260. R. 3). — *εἶξαι*, to have yielded, given way to. This infinitive is properly the subject of *ἦν*. S. § 222. 1. — *ἡμῖν δὲ αἰσχρὸν*. Regularity of construction would have demanded *ἡμῖν δὲ μὴ βιάσασθαι* in dependence upon *καλὸν δ' ἦν*, or that *ἄλλα τοῖσδε μὲν καλὸν ἦν* should have preceded. The *δὲ* after *ἡμῖν* corresponds to the previous *μὲν*, but is constructed as though *μὲν* had been in the clause *καλὸν δ' ἦν*. — *μετρίότητα*, moderation, “modestiam.” Bothe.

6. *ἐξουσία πλούτου*, the power of wealth. Some translate, *license of wealth*, i. e. the insolence of authority which wealth confers upon the possessor. But cf. I. 16. § 1; 123. § 1; III. 45. § 4; VI. 31. § 4, in which passages the idea of power is most relevant to the sense. Both *ἐξουσία* and *ὑβρεῖ* belong to *ἡμαρτήκασι* as the dative of cause. — *ἄλλα* in reference to the particular injury alluded to in what follows. — *κακουμένην*. See N. on *μνησθέντας*, I. 37. § 1. — *οὐ προσεποιούοντο*, “non conciliabant sibi beneficio.” Bothe. See N. on I. 57. § 4. — *ελθόντων δὲ ἡμῶν*, but when we went. See N. just cited. — *ελόντες βία ἔχουσι*, they forcibly seized and still retain; literally, having forcibly seized it, they keep possession of it.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

The orator proceeds to reply to what the Corcyreans had said, respecting their offer to submit the affair to arbitration (I. 34. § 2), by saying that this offer was worthy of no attention, inasmuch as it was proffered after they had secured the advantage in negotiation of having obtained the upper hand (§ 1); the wrong done by them in respect to Eublamnus, was aggravated by their application to the Athenians to become in fact participators in their wrong doing (§ 2); which application ought to have been made before they had been brought into peril by their acts of injustice (§ 3).

1. *δὴ* is here used ironically in the sense of *forsooth*, the particle of certainty being employed in respect to that, which in the estimation of the Corinthians was doubtful, at least so far as related to the honesty of the Corcyrean proposal referred to. — *δίκη—κρίνεσθαι*, to be tried in a legal manner, to submit the cause to trial. Cf. I. 28. § 5; 78. § 4; 86. § 3; II. 58. § 4; III. 67. § 5, in all which places *δίκη* is used of a legal investigation. — *ἦν γε . . . δεῖ*, he ought not to be considered as saying any thing to the purpose, who makes this offer (to submit to arbitration), at least when he has the advantage and is in safety (as to the result). Such is the interpretation which, on the whole, I would give to this most difficult passage. In this translation it will be seen that *ἦν* (= *ἀλλὰ ταύτην*. Mt. § 477) is made to depend on *προκαλούμενον*

(K. § 278. 4), to which also the article τὸν belongs. *προὔχοντα* and *ἐκ τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς* are to be taken with *προκαλούμενον*, and denote the circumstances in which the offer to submit to the proposed arbitration was made (S. § 225. 2; K. §§ 312. 4. a; 288. 3. g). *λέγειν τι, το* *speak something of importance, or to the purpose.* — *δοκεῖν* has for its subject *ἐκείνον* contained in τὸν—*προκαλούμενον* (= *ἐκείνον ὃς προκαλεῖται*. S. § 225. 1). For the construction of *δεῖ*, cf. S. 222. 1. — *ἀλλὰ...καζιστάντα*, but *he* (should be thought to speak to the purpose), *who, before he contends in law, makes his actions and his words equally conduce to equity.* I have been much perplexed in respect to this sentence. If with Goeller and Portus we render *ἐς ἴσον...* *λόγους, facta verbis equat*; or if with Bloomf. we make *ἐς ἴσον* denote a similarity between the words and actions, then of what use is *ὁμοίως*? Where also is the antithesis, which we should expect to find between this sentence and the one which precedes it? It appears to me that to *προὔχοντα καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς*, which denotes the unequal condition of the parties, *ἐς ἴσον* is antithetic, and denotes an equality in position as well as in words, which ought to subsist between them. The words of the Coreyræans were fair and equitable, but their actions in laying siege to Epidamnus, and in provoking a war with the Corinthians, made all their professions of desire for amicable settlement nugatory, inasmuch as the parties were placed in very unequal positions. With this view I find that Poppo harmonizes, in his approbatory citation of Casa's interpretation: *quī factis pariter atque oratione æquitatem retinet.* So also Haack: *facta non minus quam verba ita tamquam in integrum deducere, ut nil commodi præ altero habeas.* Poppo renders *πρὶν διαγωνίζεσθαι* (S. § 223. § 3), *priusquam bellum gerere incipiat*, in order that it may harmonize with *οὐ πρὶν πολιορκεῖν* which follows. But these words last quoted, contain the application of the general principle, laid down in the foregoing words, to the conduct of the Coreyræans in the present affair. As that general proposition has reference to judicial proceedings, and as *διαγωνίζεσθαι* corresponds to *προκαλούμενον* in the previous clause, I prefer with the Schol. and Betant, to take this verb in a forensic sense, *before they come to trial, or contend in a suit at law.*

2. τὸ χωρίον, i. e. Epidamnus. — *περιόψεσθαι.* See N. on I. 35. § 4. — τὸ εὐπρεπές. See N. on I. 37. § 4. — *παρέσχοντο.* Goeller says: *παρέχεσθαι est verbis, παρέχειν τε offerre.* — *οὐ τάκεϊ μόνον αὐτοί*, i. e. *μόνον αὐτοὶ τάκεϊ.* It will readily be seen that *αὐτοί* and *ὕμᾱς* are opposed to each other. — *ἀξιοῦντες* depends on *ἤκουσιν*, *they have come to ask.* S. § 225. 5. — *ξυναδικεῖν*, *to assist them in doing wrong, to be their coudjutors in wickedness.* Notice the alliteration

tion in this word and *ξυμμαχεῖν*. — *διαφόρους ὄντας ἡμῖν*, because (see N. on I. 9. § 4 end) *they are our enemies*. I see not how Poppo can make *διαφόρους ὄντας* equivalent to *ὥστε ὑμᾶς διαφόρους εἶναι*. Reference is evidently had to what was said by the Coreyræans (I. 33. § 3), that the Corinthians were hostile to the Athenians, and therefore the proposed alliance should be accepted, in order that the encroachments of the common enemy might be the better resisted. The argument of the Coreyræans stands thus: the Corinthians are enemies of the Athenians; the Coreyræans are hostile to the Corinthians, and should therefore be received into alliance by the Athenians, in view of the inevitably approaching war with Corinth.

3. *οὗς* is the subject of *προσιέναι*. — *ὅτε ἀσφαλέστατοι ἦσαν*. At first sight, the sentiment here seems to conflict with that expressed in *ἦν γε . . . δεῖ* (§ 1 supra). But no disagreement whatever exists, for here the argument is against the deferment, on the part of the Coreyræans, to ask aid of the Athenians to the time when they were threatened with the perils of war (*οὔτοι δὲ κινδυνεύουσι*); but there, against the procrastination of their offer to submit to arbitration, until they had secured a vantage ground, which would prejudice the suit in their favor. Bothe prefers, instead of *ἀσφαλέστατοι*, the comparative *ἀσφαλιέστεροι* with the sense of the positive (Mt. § 457), as corresponding better with *οὔτοι κινδυνεύουσι* to which it is opposed. — *προσιέναι* to you for aid. — *ἐν ᾧ*, when. — *τῆς τε . . . μεταλαβύντες*, who did not then (i. e. *ὅτε ἀσφαλέστατοι ἦσαν*) share their power. For the participial construction, see N. on *ὄντες*, I. 8. § 1. Reference is had here, as the Schol. remarks, to the war with the Samians (cf. I. 115. 116), and Æginetæ (I. 105), when the Athenians stood greatly in need of assistance, and to have shared the Coreyræan power would have been of eminent advantage to them. — *μεταλαβύντες—μεταδώσετε*. See N. on *ξυμμαχεῖν* and *ξυναδικεῖν* (§ 2 supra). — *τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων ἀπογενόμενοι* (= *γενόμενοι ἀπὸ τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων*), although disconnected with (literally, far away from. K. § 238. 1. (1) b) *their faults*. In respect to the participle, see N. on *ὄντες*, I. 7. § 1. — *αἰτίας τὸ ἴσον*, an equal degree of blame. S. § 188. 1. — *κοινώσαντας*, by having shared. See N. on I. 9. § 1 (init.). — *κοινὰ . . . ἔχειν*, they should share the consequences = the results should be common to both parties. *οὗς χρῆν* is to be repeated before *ἔχειν*, inasmuch as this is a condensed and emphatic repetition of what has just before been said. Haack and Bothe refer the whole clause to the Athenians, which would give the sense: *the results* (of their crimes) *you should share in common with them, by having long ago participated also in their power*. But this transition is unnecessary, since by referring it

to the Κορυθαῖα, the same idea is reached, viz. that in order to involve the Αθηναῖοι in the consequences of the prosperity of the Κορυθαῖοι, it was proper that they should have also shared in the prosperity itself. Besides I know of no instance, where κοινῶς in the active signifies to *participate in*, this sense being confined to the middle, which then frequently takes the genitive.

CHAPTER XL.

Having thus disposed of the arguments of the Κορυθαῖοι, the orator proceeds to show, that they cannot be received with justice into the alliance of the Αθηναῖοι (§ 1); for what is said in the treaty, that neutral states may join whichever party in the confederacy they please, has no application to the present case, an alliance with one party being here sought to the injury of the other (§§ 2, 3); they should, therefore, either stand aloof from both the Κορυθαῖοι and Κορινθίους, or unite with the latter to whom they were friends by treaty (§ 4); to this course they should be incited by the example of non-interference set by the Κορινθίους, when the Αθηναῖοι were putting down the Σαμιαὶν rebellion (§ 5); a contrary example now furnished by the Αθηναῖοι, would in the end prove highly prejudicial to their own interests (§ 6).

1. μετὰ προσηκόντων ἐγκλημάτων, *with fit charges*, i. e. with accusations weighty and well substantiated. — ἐρχόμεθα, *we have come*. The present of this verb has the sense of the perfect after the analogy of ἦκειν. Cf. Mt. § 504. 2. — οἶδε, i. e. the Κορυθαῖοι. — δεδῶλωται is to be constructed with ὡς, *thus it has been shown*.

2. ὡς is a conjunction, and serves to introduce the substantival sentence, οὐκ . . . δέχοισθε, the object of μαθεῖν (K. § 329. 1). — ἂν —δέχοισθε. With the optative ἂν is used, when the affirmation is to be considered as a conjecture, supposition, or undetermined possibility (K. § 329. 5; S. § 215. 1). The optative here follows a principal tense (χρή), because it is conditioned by a protasis to be mentally supplied: *you could not justly receive them* (if you wished to do it). Cf. K. § 327. R. 1. — εἰ γάρ, *for though*. — ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς, i. e. in the thirty years' truce. — παρ' ὁποτέρου follows εἰσεῖν, and precedes in construction τις—βούλεται. Cf. I. 35. § 2. — ἀγράφων, *not registered or recorded as parties to the treaty*. Such cities were also styled ἄσπονδοι or ἔκσπονδοι, by which was meant, that they belonged to the confederacy neither of the Αθηναῖοι nor the Λακεδαιμόνιοι, and were therefore neutral. Those who were parties to the confederacy were styled ἔσπονδοι, which differed from σύμμαχοι in this respect, viz. the Κορινθίους were σύμμαχοι or allies of the Λακεδαιμόνιοι,

but were *ἔνσπονδοι* of the Athenians. These words, however, are sometimes interchanged, as in I. § 1. § 2, or rather *ἔνσπονδοι*, being the most comprehensive term, is used for the lesser and more special one. — ἐπὶ βλάβῃ ἑτέρων, *to the injury of others, not in alterius partis fraudem*, as some interpret it. — ἐστίν, *extended, had reference to*. οὐ belongs to this verb. — ὅστις = εἶ τις, and therefore takes μὴ instead of οὐ. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 743. 2. — ἄλλου αὐτὸν ἀποστερῶν, *withdrawing himself from another, or perhaps here, throwing off allegiance to another*. So Bauer (cited by Poppo) understands it. αὐτὸν is here to be considered as the accusative of the thing (K. § 280. R. 3. d). The more usual construction would have been ἄλλον αὐτοῦ. — εἰ σωφρονοῦσι. I concur with Bloomf. and Arnold, that this parenthesis can be rendered intelligible, only by supposing an omitted clause: (and who will not admit them) *if they are wise*; or if reference is had to πόλεμον ἀντ' εἰρήνης, instead of τοῖς δεξαμένοις, (and war will not be thus brought) *if they are wise*. Goeller opposes εἰ σωφρονοῦσι to μὴ πειθόμενοι ἡμῖν (*unless you are persuaded by us*. S. § 225. 6), thus making it = εἰ πείθονται ἡμῖν, and remarks that it ought to have been εἰ δὲ μὴ σωφρονοῦσι (sive εἰ δὲ μὴ πείθονται ἡμῖν). But it is a general principle which is here laid down, and therefore cannot be referred directly to the persons addressed. Poppo would supply οἱ δεξάμενοι as the subject: *if those who receive them* (S. § 225. 5) *act with forbearance and moderation*. This interpretation, which is adopted also by Hier. Müller, is worthy of consideration, inasmuch as it makes the rectitude and pacific nature of the transaction, to depend upon both the parties to the alliance. — ὃ, i. e. τὸ πόλεμον ἀντὶ εἰρήνης ὑμῖν ποιῆσθαι, which is easily suggested to the mind by the previous context.

3. γὰρ *confirmantis*, i. e. it serves to introduce a confirmation of what has just been said. — μόνον, i. e. this alliance with the Corcyreans will not be the only feature in the transaction. This appears from the following ἀλλὰ . . . πολέμοι. The juxtaposition of ἐνσπόνδων and πολέμοι imparts great energy and vivacity to the expression. — Supply ἡμῖν with ἀνάγκη, or ἡμᾶς with ἀμύνεσθαι. — εἰ ἴτε μετ' αὐτῶν, i. e. if you side with them. — μὴ ἄνευ ὑμῶν = *with you*, only a little softer. — τούτους is the object of ἀμύνεσθαι.

4. δίκαιοί γ' ἐστὲ—στῆναι = δίκαιόν γ' ἐστὶ ὑμᾶς στῆναι. The Greeks were fond of changing the impersonal to the personal construction, the object being elevated into a subject, and the proposition made more compact thereby. Cf. K. §§ 307. R. 6; 310. 4. R. 3; Mt. § 297; S. § 225. 7. — ἐκ ποδῶν (*away from the feet, out of the way*) is usually followed by the genitive, but here takes ἀμφοτέροις as the

Dat. incommodi. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 601. 2. — *εἰ δὲ μὴ* (see N. on I. 35. § 5), i. e. if you determine to side with one of the parties. — *τοῦνάτιον* to what the Corcyraeans ask. — *ἰέναι*. Repeat here *δίκαιοί γ' ἔστε* from the preceding context, and also with *κασιστάναι* infra. — *δι' ἀνακωχῆς*, *at truce*. The genitive with *διὰ* is called by Kühner (§ 291. 1. 3. b) the possessive genitive, e. g. *διὰ φόβον εἶναι*, *to be in fear = to have fear*; *δι' ἔχθρας γίγνεσθαι τινι*, *to be hostile to some one = to have hostility, etc.* *διὰ* gives intensity, as if one were passing *through* the idea represented by the substantive. — *καὶ τὸν νόμον κ. τ. λ.* is to be connected with *ἰέναι*, the words *Κορινθίοις . . . ἐγένησθε* being parenthetical. *νόμον* takes the article, because *ὥστε . . . δέχεσθαι* referring to it follows, *the rule that you should receive = the rule of receiving*. Bloomf. calls this the *anticipative* use of the article.

5. *Σαμίων ὑποστάντων*, *when the Samians revolted* (S. § 226). See N. on I. 39. § 3. An account of this revolt is given in I. 115–117. — *τῶν . . . ἐψηφισμένων*, *when the rest of the Peloponnesians were divided in their votes*. In respect to this deliberation of the Peloponnesians, nothing is said elsewhere, except that an allusion is again made to it in the following chapter. The Samians doubtless applied to the Peloponnesians for assistance, which, as Krüg. (ad Dionys. p. 328) remarks, the Corinthians were unwilling to grant, from their inveterate enmity to the Samians. Cf. Herodot. III. 48. — *εἰ χρῆ*, *whether it would be proper = whether they should*. S. § 153. a. In indirect interrogative sentences, the indicative is generally used, when the question has the same verbal form in which it was originally stated. — *ἀντίπομεν* = “*we said no, maintaining that, etc.*” Bloomf. — *τοὺς . . . κολάζειν*, *each one should punish his own allies*. “*In τινὰ proprie notio nostri man inesse, αὐτὸν autem per se solum videtur valere.*” Poppo.

6. *γὰρ = δέ*. Schol. A second reason is now introduced for what is said in *τὸν νόμον . . . δέχεσθαι* (§ 4 supra). — *δεχόμενοι*, *by receiving*. See N. on I. 9. § 1. — *φανείται . . . πρόσεισι*, *it will be found that equally as many (literally, not less) of yours (i. e. deserters from you) will come over to us*. Haack refers *ἀ* to *χωρία*. Goeller, however, puts it for *οἷ*, which seems preferable: *what of yours shall come over, i. e. whatever deserters*. — *ἐφ' ὑμῖν = κατ' ὑμῶν*.

CHAPTER XLI.

The justice of the proposed alliance of the Corcyraeans having been considered, the orator goes on to offer some advice, and to make a claim of favor, which in reversed order form the topics of this and the following chapter. He asks that the Athenians should remember the favor, which they had received at the hands of the Corinthians, and return like for like (§ 1); for in the war with the Æginetæ they had assisted the Athenians, and had prevailed on the Peloponnesians to render no assistance to the Samians (§ 2); the critical time in which these favors were granted enhanced their value, for in exigencies like those, assistance granted by an enemy even, were sufficient to entitle him to be received as a friend (§ 3).

1. δικαιώματα, *legal claims, grounds of right.* — τῦδε, i. e. such as have been descanted upon in the foregoing chapter. — παραινέειν and ἀξίωσιν depend on ἔχωμεν, to be supplied from the preceding sentence. — οὐκ . . . ἐπιχρῆσθαι, *since we are not enemies to injure you* (S. § 223. 1), *nor on the other hand friends to have much interchange of good offices*, q. d. we think that our request should be granted, for we are not enemies that you should refuse us, nor yet are we on such terms of friendship, as to abuse (ἐπιχρῆσθαι, *abuti.* Betant) the favor, by seeking to have such an interchange of kindnesses as shall be burdensome to you. We simply ask, therefore, that, in remembrance of our former kindness in the Æginetan and Samian war, you shall reject the suit of the Corcyraeans. Goel. thinks that reference is had to the remark of the Corcyraean orator, δεομένους τε (Corinthiis) ἐκ τοῦ εὐθέος μὴ ὑπουργεῖν (I. 34. § 3). Bloomf. makes the last clause concessive: *although we are not friends to much (ἐπι-) benefit you.* — φαμέν, *we think.*

2. νεῶν—μακρῶν, *ships of war; literally, long ships*, in distinction from the round merchant-ships (στρογγύλα πλοία) adapted to carry freight rather than to quick sailing. — σπανίσαντες, *when* (see N. on I. 13. § 6) *you were in want of*, agrees with the omitted subject of ἐλάβετε. — πρὸς τὸν Αἰγινητῶν—πόλεμον. The immediate cause of this war was the refusal of the Æginetæ to restore, at the demand of the Athenians, two statues of the olive-tree wood, which they had stolen from the Epidamnians. Cf. Herodot. V. 85. — ὑπέρ, *before, earlier than; literally, beyond.* — ἢ ἐς Σαμίους, *and that (service) in respect to the Samians.* With this, τὸ . . . βοηθῆσαι which follows, is in exegetical apposition (see N. on I. 32. § 4). — δι' ἡμᾶς, i. e. through our influence. αὐτοῖς refers to the Samians. — ἐπικράτησιν, *victory.*

3. ἐν καιροῖς τοιούτοις, *in such a critical time.* οἱ καιροὶ is almost always employed in a bad sense, *in times of imminent peril* (= *gra-*

vissima tempora. Cicero). — τῶν πάντων...νικᾶν, are regardless of every thing in comparison with (παρά. See N. on I. 23. § 3) victory, i. e. neglecting every thing else through desire of victory. ἀπερίοπτοι, not looking round about = careless of every thing round about. Some render παρά, on account of. — φίλον is the second, and τὸν ὑπουργοῦντα (= ἐκείνον ὃ ὑπουργεῖ) the first accusative after ἡγοῦνται. S. § 185. — πολέμιον. Repeat ἡγοῦνται. — ἦν καὶ...ῶν, even though he chance to have been (S. § 225. 8) a friend. — ἐπεὶ, since, introduces a sentence climacteric to τῶν πάντων...νικᾶν, and confirmatory of the declaration just made, that no former acts of friendship would outweigh actual opposition, in a crisis like the one here referred to. — καί, even. — τὰ οἰκεία χεῖρον τίθενται, they suffer their own affairs to go to ruin; "they mismanage their own affairs." Arnold. — The position of τῆς αὐτίκα gives great emphasis to the sentiment. Indeed the language of the whole chapter is compressed to the very highest degree, and the most forcible expressions are selected, as the medium of the vehement appeals made against the Coreyraens. Every word has its proper place, and not a useless epithet breaks the force, with which the passions are aroused and the judgment hurried on to the contemplated decision.

CHAPTER XLII.

This chapter is mainly taken up with the item of advice, which was announced in the preceding chapter. No one should think that acts which are just, conflict with those that are useful (§ 1); for unjust acts are never promotive of advantage, and the war alluded to (I. 33. § 3) is too uncertain, to be made the basis of a not doubtful enmity with the Corinthians, and moreover the ill-feeling, to which the Megarean war had given birth, ought for prudential reasons to be allayed (§ 2); a favorable opportunity to do this now presented itself (§ 3); as to the accession of naval strength, which the Coreyraens had offered, not to inflict wrong upon equals was a far surer road to power, than any advantage which ambition might prompt to secure (§ 4).

1. ὧν ἐνθυμηθέντες (cf. Mt. § 349; S. § 193). — ἀξιούτω, which should properly have been constructed with ἐνθυμηθέντες, is taken with νεώτερός τις (= εἷ τις ἐστὶ νεώτερος) included in ἐνθυμηθέντες, it being the last subject before the verb (K. § 242. R. 1. b). Emphasis is also imparted to νεώτερός τις by this construction. — ἀμύνεσθαι, to requite, a sense which is easily derived from the more usual signification of the middle, to ward off, to defend one's self, which is often done by returning the blows, i. e. giving like for like. Cf. II. 67. § 4; IV. 63. § 2. — δίκαια is the subject of λέγεσθαι, that these just things

are said = that these things which are said are just. — πολεμήσει (against the Lacedæmonians) is for πολεμήσετε, reference in the number being still had to νεώτερός τις, although all the auditors are referred to. In respect to the use of the indicative with εἰ, it shows that the speaker had a strong conviction of the reality of the thing spoken of, although he does not express it as an actual fact. — δίκαια...λέγεσθαι, that these things which we have spoken are just; literally, that these things are spoken just. δίκαια is in the predicate. See N. on I. 124. § 2. — ἀλλὰ is opposed to τὰδε λέγεσθαι, as ξύμφορα is to δίκαια.

2. ἐλάχιστα ἀμαρτάνῃ by litotes for does that which is the most just. The idea is that nothing is useful which is not just and honorable, a noble sentiment, which ought to be engraven on every mind. — τὸ μέλλον τοῦ πόλεμου, "the eventual occurrence of the war, i. e. whether there will be a war or not." Bloomf. Thucydides abounds in the use of the neuter participle for the corresponding abstract noun. Cf. S. § 158. 2. Reference is had in τὸ μέλλον τοῦ πόλεμου, to the intimation of an approaching war, thrown out in the speech of the Corcyræans, I. 36. § 1. — φ...κελεύουσιν, with which terrifying you (= by the fear of which) the Corcyræans bid you. — ἀφανεῖ is opposed to φανεράν which follows. — οὐκ ἄξιον (sc. ἐστί), is not worthy, is not of sufficient weight = ought not. — ἐπαρξέντας (1 aor. pass. part. of ἐπαίρω, to rouse up, to excite) belongs to ὑμᾶς, the omitted subject of κτήσασθαι. — αὐτῷ, i. e. by the terror of the war which the Corcyræans predicted (cf. τὸ μέλλον τοῦ πολέμου supra). — οὐ μέλλουσαν, "non cunctantem, i. e. presentem." Haack. φανεράν...μέλλουσαν, Poppo says, responds in a manner to τὸν μέλλοντα...πόλεμον (against the Lacedæmonians), which was uttered by the orator of the opposite side (I. 36. § 1). — ὑποψίας—ὑφελεῖν, to take away something of the suspicion (S. § 191. 1). ὑποψίας is here employed euphemistically for the hatred, enmity, which the Corinthians had conceived against the Athenians. Cf. I. 103. — σῶφρον, sc. ἐστί.

3. ἡ—τελευταία χάρις is to be referred to ἡ—ἀντιδοῦσθαι—ἐν τῷ παρόντι φαρμέν χρῆναι (I. 41. § 1), that the suit of the Corcyræans should be rejected. If the Corinthians were gratified in this, it would do much towards lessening the ill-will, to which the Megarean affair had given rise. The idea, however, is couched here under a general sentiment, that a present favor will efface the remembrance of a far greater ground of complaint.

4. μηδ' ὅτι...ἐφέλκεσθε. Cf. I. 35. § 5; 36. § 3. ἐφέλκειν, "trahere post se. Pass. allici." Betant. — ἐχυρωτέρα, firmer, better established. Cf. I. 32. § 2; III. 12. § 1; 83. § 2. — τῷ αὐτίκα φανερωῷ,

i. e. τῇ δυνάμει τῶν Κερκυραίων. The word αὐτίκα (= *quod est praesens*) is opposed to τὸ μέλλον (§ 2 supra). Cf. Steph. Notes on the Schol. This critic remarks: “τῷ αὐτίκα φανερωῶ tacite opponi τὴν ἐκ θεῶν βοήθειαν quae est κρυπτὴ καὶ ἀφανής. Quasi videlicet, dicentes διὰ κινδύνων, illud innuerent.” — ἐπαρξέντας, sc. τινάς, as the sentiment is general. — διὰ κινδύνων belongs to τὸ πλέον ἔχειν (= *πλεονεκτεῖν*), which is opposed to the preceding τὸ μὴ ἀδικεῖν τοὺς ὁμοίους = τὸ μέτριον καὶ ἴσον εἶναι.

CHAPTER XLIII.

The peroration now follows, in which the orator, alluding to the friendly vote of the Corinthians in the Peloponnesian council, again asks that his state shall receive a suitable return for that act of friendship (§§ 1, 2); and exhorts them not to grant the Corcyraeans their suit (§ 3); for thus they would consult both their duty and interest (§ 4).

1. περιπεπτωκότες οἷς (= ἐκείνοις ᾧ), *having fallen into these circumstances*. The relative ᾧ in the equivalent may be rendered, *in reference to which*, and is to be taken with προεἶπομεν. In respect to the transaction alluded to in the words, ἐν τῇ Λακεδαίμονι αὐτοὶ προεἶπομεν, cf. I. 40. § 5. — ὠφεληθέντας—βλάψαι. The subject is here changed to the Athenians, as κομίζεσθαι refers to the Corinthians. — τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ. Repeat ψήφῳ.

2. γνόντες—εἶναι. See N. on I. 25. § 1. — Construct ἐκείνον with τὸν καιρὸν. — ἐν ᾧ... ἐχθρός. Cf. φίλον τε γὰρ... φίλος ὦν, I. 41. § 3.

3. δέχουσε. Thiersch. (§ 295. 10) defends the reading δέχουσε. But cf. Poppo's Proleg. I. p. 139. — βία ἡμῶν, *against our will, in defiance of us*. — μήτε ἀμύνετε αὐτοῖς, *nor bring aid to them* (cf. I. 40. § 5; 50. § 5; 105. 3, et saepe, al.). The dative after this verb is the *dat. commodi*.

4. ποιούντες, see N. on I. 9. § 1 (init.). — ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, *for yourselves*. *Dat. commodi*.

CHAPTERS XLIV.—LV.

In these chapters we are informed, how the Athenians became embroiled in the war between the Corinthians and Corcyraeans, and the part which they took in it. The style is much the same as that of the orations, but less compressed and irregular. Although the narrative portions are characterized by great brevity, yet the prominent events are selected and arranged with such judgment, and related with such perspicuity, that a reasonable amount of study will lead to a clear understanding of almost every historical detail. No author furnishes so fine a model of a clear and vigorous style as does Thucydides, and hence his writings should be read with a continual reference to this trait of excellence.

CHAPTER XLIV.

The Athenians at first are inclined to favor the suit of the Corinthians, but having extended their deliberations to a second meeting, resolve to make a defensive league with the Corcyraeans (§ 1), in order to prevent the junction of the Corcyraean and Corinthian navies, and to weaken the power of the latter, before the commencement of the struggle with the Peloponnesians, which now seemed inevitable (§ 2); another reason for the league, was the commanding position of the island of Corcyra (§ 3).

1. *καὶ δὶς*. This shows that a previous deliberation had taken place (cf. *τῇ μὲν προτέρᾳ*). — *οὐχ ἦσσον* (= *μᾶλλον* by litotes), *not less* than they were on the second thought inclined to the side of the Corcyraeans. — *ἀπεδέξαντο*, *approved*, not so decidedly, however, but that they came together the second time for deliberation. — *μετέγνωσαν* is here used in a pregnant sense = *μετέγνωσαν καὶ ἔγνωσαν*, *they changed their mind and determined*. K. § 346. 3. This species of brachylogy is quite common among the Greek writers. Cf. Plat. Gorg. p. 493. C; Xen. Cyr. I. 1. § 3, et al. — *ἐνυμμαχίαν*. This term, Bauer observes, denotes properly a *defensive alliance*, in opposition to *ἐπιμαχία*, an *offensive alliance*. But in use, the former came to denote the *genus*, embracing leagues and treaties of every sort both for offence and defence; the latter, the species or form (= *ἐπιβοήθεια*), the condition of which was that succors should be granted against an invading enemy, but not so as to involve the state, thus rendering aid, with the invaders. Here then *ἐνυμμαχία* is an

alliance offensive and defensive, and ἐπιμαχία (infra) is a *defensive alliance*. — ὥστε . . . νομίζειν explains ξυμμαχίαν μὲν μὴ ποιήσασθαι. — τοὺς αὐτοὺς (sc. αὐτοῖς), *the same with them, or the same as they have*. S. § 202. N. 1. — εἰ γὰρ introduces the reason, why the Athenians came to this determination. — σφίσιν is made by Mt. (§ 382. 1) to depend upon ἐκέλευον, and to refer to the Athenians. But Poppo and Goel. contend that ἐκέλευον σφίσιν for ἐκέλευον σφᾶς is not Thucydidean. As αὐτοῖς, referring to the Athenians, follows immediately in the next clause, they make σφίσιν (= αὐτοῖς) to depend on ξυμπλεῖν and refer to the Corecyrians. This interpretation, which seems on the whole to be preferable, and which Krüger adopts, implies an omitted subject of ξυμπλεῖν referring to the Athenians. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 589. 3. Obs. 3. — τῇ, sc. γῆ. Cf. Mt. § 282. 2.

2. καὶ ὥς, *even thus*, i. e. καὶ ἐὰν μὴ δέξωνται τοὺς Κερκυραίους. — προέσθαι = προδοῦναι. — τοσοῦτον, i. e. so great. — ξυγκρούειν . . . ἀλλήλοις, *but as much as possible to wear them out one against the other*. — Κορινθίους belongs to ἐς πόλεμον καθιστῶνται, *might put themselves in a position for war with the Corinthians* (dat. incommodi). — ἄλλοις, i. e. the Peloponnesians. Poppo with Bekker prefers τοῖς ἄλλοις τοῖς. The article can hardly be dispensed with, and I am inclined to the suggestion of Bloomf., that the text may be emended by the transposition ἄλλοις τοῖς.

3. ἅμα δέ, *and together with this = and moreover*. These particles serve to introduce an additional inducement, for the course which the Athenians concluded to adopt. — ἐν παράπλῳ. Cf. I. 36. § 2, where it is written παράπλου.

CHAPTER XLV.

An alliance being thus formed with the Corecyrians, the Athenians send ten ships to their aid (§ 1); charging them, however, to assist the Corecyrians only when acting on the defensive (§ 2); they arrive at Coreyra (§ 3).

1. γνώμη is the dative denoting circumstance. — ὕστερον the departure of the Corinthians. — δέκα ναῦς. The smallness of this force is attributed by Plutarch, to a design to show contempt for the Corinthians, but Bloomf. more naturally attributes it to the fact, that Pericles did not enter heartily into the cause.

2. ἐς . . . χωρίων *in any of the places belonging to them*. The arti-

cle belongs to *χωρίων*. Cf. Mt. § 279. *Obs.* 4. The Schol. thinks that Epidamnus is referred to.

3. οὕτω, i. e. if the Corinthians invaded Coreyra or any of its dependencies. — *κατὰ δύναμιν*, according to their power = as far as their power would admit. — *τοῦ...σπονδίας*, in order that they might not break the treaty. K. § 308. 2. b; S. § 222. 2. The infinitive with the article is often found without *ἕνεκα*. — *μὲν δὴ*, so then. This took place, A. C. 432. Olymp. 87. 1.

CHAPTER XLVI.

The Corinthians and their allies sail against Coreyra with 150 ships under Xenocides and others (§§ 1, 2); they came to anchor at the Chimerium of Thesprotia (§ 3); the geographical situation of Ephyra, the Acherusian lake, and the river Thyamis is described (§ 4); the Corinthians encamp (§ 5).

1. δὲ in οἱ δὲ refers to *μὲν* in the beginning of the preceding chapter. — *αὐτοῖς παρεσκεύαστο*. "The verb which should be referred to a subject is changed into the passive, and is used impersonally with the dative of the subject." Mt. § 227. *Obs.* 2; S. § 208. N. 2. — *ἦσαν δὲ Ἠλείων κ. τ. λ.* In this list of auxiliaries it will be seen, that the Epidamnians, Hermionians, and Trœzenians, who in a former expedition (I. 27. § 2) contributed eight ships, now appear to have sent none. Bloomf. thinks that their ships are here included in the number of the Corinthian ships. The Megareans, Eleans, and Ambra-ciots increased upon their former number.

2. *πέμπτος αὐτὸς* = *he being general with four colleagues*; literally, *himself the fifth*. See K. § 303. R. 4; Crosby, § 511. 5. Cf. II. 18. § 1.

3. *προσέμιξαν*, arrived at. Cf. Liddell and Scott. — *ἀπὸ Λευκάδος πλείοντες* is to be construed before *προσέμιξαν*. — *ὀρμίζονται*, anchored, came to anchor.

4. *ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ*, above it in respect to situation. — *ἀπό*, removed from. — *Ἐφύρη*. Cf. *Odyss.* 1. 159. *Θεσπρωτίδος* is added, because there were other cities of the same name, especially one in Corinth. — *παρ' αὐτήν*, along by it (i. e. Ephyra). — *Ἀχερουσία λίμνη*. Cf. *Æn.* 6. 107. — *ἐς αὐτήν*, i. e. the lake. — *ἀφ' οὗ*, from which river. — *ἔχει* refers to *λίμνη*. — *Κεστρίνην*, *Cestrine*, is considered by Col. Leake (*North. Greece*, IV. p. 73) to be the same with the present district of Filiates. — *ὦν ἐντός*, between which. Reference is had to the rivers Acheron and Thyamis, and not to Thesprotia and Cestrine,

Παακ, therefore, very properly puts a colon after *Κεστρίνην*. — *ἄκρα—τὸ Χειμέριον*. This seems to be distinguished from the port of Chimerium, which was probably near it. Leake thinks that the promontory of Chimerium is the same as the modern *Cape Varlam*. This whole passage is encumbered with geographical difficulties, which, with my present helps, I feel unable to solve.

5. *τῆς ἡπείρου* depends on *ἐνταῦθα* (S. § 187. 3), *in this part of the continent*. — *στρατόπεδον ἐποίησαντο*. The construction of the ships in ancient times was such, that but a small stock of provisions could be carried in them, and their numerous crews, as Mitford observes, could hardly eat or sleep conveniently on board. Hence they were under the necessity of debarking to encamp, whenever the ships reached a suitable or convenient place.

CHAPTER XLVII.

The Corcyraeans man 110 ships, and accompanied by the Athenian ships (I. 45. § 1) station themselves at Sybota (§ 1); their land forces with the Zacynthian auxiliaries encamp on the promontory of Leucimne (§ 2); the Corinthians are assisted by large bodies of the Barbarians (§ 3).

1. *ἦσζοντο—προσπλέοντας*. See N. on I. 26. § 3. — *αὐτούς*, i. e. the Corinthians. — *ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο*. From what follows it would appear, that those who encamped in this place were sailors. See N. on I. 46. § 5. — *αἱ καλοῦνται Σύβοτα*. Leake says that these islands, which still bear the ancient name, are five or six miles southward of the mouth of the Thyamis (North. Greece, I. p. 103), and that there is a sheltered bay, between the two principal Sybota, and another between the inner island and the main (ib. III. p. 2). They received the name *Σύβοτα*, from having been formerly used as hog-pastures.

2. *Λευκίμνη*. On this promontory the Corcyraeans had erected a trophy, after their first engagement with the Corinthians (I. 30. § 1). — *Ζακυνθίων χίλιοι ὀπλίται*. As the Corcyraeans were said (I. 31. § 2) to have formed no alliance with any Grecian state, they must either have formed a league with the Zacynthians, at the same time that they applied to the Athenians, or in this extremity, the Zacynthians came to their help without any formal treaty.

3. *ἦσαν, . . . παραβιβσηθηκότες*. The order is: *πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ (αἰεο)*

τῶν βαρβάρων ἐν τῇ ἠπείρῳ παραβεβηθηκότες ἦσαν τοῖς Κορινθίοις. This seems to have been suggested by the mention of the Zacynthian auxiliaries, since its appropriate place would have been in the previous chapter. The Barbarians rendezvoused at Sybota, a desert port of Thesprotia (cf. I. 50. § 3), from which some think that the islands received their name. — ταῦτη, *here*, i. e. in this part of the continent. — Müller remarks (Dor. I. p. 132) that the strong and continuous chain of Corinthian colonies along the coast, forced even the Barbarians of the interior, and especially the Epirots of Thesprotia, to maintain a perpetual connexion with Corinth.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

The Corinthians having sailed by night from Chimerium and put themselves in readiness for battle, at dawn of day descried the Corcyrean fleet making towards them (§ 1); as soon as the fleets are seen by each other, they form in line of battle (§§ 2, 3).

1. τριῶν ἡμερῶν σιτία, *provisions for three days*. Some think that a contrast with the Athenians is here intended, who made no such provision when on the point of engaging with the enemy. Dr. Bloomf. thinks that it was done here on the supposition, that the Corcyreans would retreat to Coreyra or Leucimne, in which case their provisions would be very serviceable. — ἀνήγοντο, *put to sea*. With this verb, νυκτός is to be taken. — ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν, “*with full purpose of battle*.” Bloomf. See N. on I. 126. § 5. — ἄμα ἔω belongs to καθορῶσι and not πλείοντες. — μετεώρους, *on the high sea, out at sea*, is opposed to lying at anchor in the harbor.

2. τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας was the post of honor. — τὸ δὲ ἄλλο, *sc. μέρος*. — τέλη, *divisions, squadrons*. — ὧν...εἰς, *each of which (divisions) one of the commanders led*.

3. ἐτάξαντο, *arranged themselves in order of battle*. — Κορινθίοις. The dative is here employed for the adnominal genitive (S. § 20. 1. 5) after κέρας. In κέρας Κερκυραίων (§ 2 supra) the usual case was employed. — ξύμμαχοι. Supply ἐτάξαντο from the preceding clause. — ὡς ἕκαστοι. Some supply ἔτυχον, but it is better with Bloomf. to understand ἐτάξαντο, as more suitable to the context. — εὐώνυμον — κέρας was in this instance the most honorable post, as being opposed to the Athenians,

CHAPTER XLIX.

At the given signal the fleets, with crowded decks, come to a fierce engagement, which resembles a land-flight rather than a sea-flight (§§ 1, 2); the chief reliance being placed on bravery, since the ships were so close together as to render them motionless (§ 3); the Athenians at first abstain from battle, but seeing the Coreyræans hard pressed, come to their assistance and keep the enemy in check (§ 4); the Coreyræans are victorious on their left wing (§ 5); but on their right, the Corinthians gain a decided advantage (§ 6); upon this the Athenians engage warmly in the battle (§ 7).

1. ἐπειδὴ τὰ σημεῖα ἑκατέροις ἤρῃη. Arnold compares. I. 63; VII. 84; VIII. 95. — τῶ. . . παρσκευασμένοι, *having even yet their ships fitted out very unskilfully, according to the ancient manner.* Some refer this to the equipments of the soldiers, but as ἔχοντες refers really to the ships, although grammatically to the sailors, παρσκευασμένοι must be made to conform to it in sense.

2. καρτερά, *fierce, obstinate.* This word is to be repeated with οὐχ' ὁμοίως, in the sense of *well-fought* or *well-maintained.* — τὸ πλέον, *to a higher degree, more.*

3. προσβάλλοιεν. The optative is here employed to express indefinite frequency: *when, or, as often as they ran foul of one another.* K. § 337. 7; S. § 217. 2. — οὐ ῥαδίως ἀπελεύοντο, *they were not easily separated.* — ὑπὸ is causal, *on account of, by reason of.* — πιστεύοντες, *because* (see N. on I. 9. § 4) *they trusted,* contains another reason why the ships were suffered to remain alongside. It will be seen how in προσβάλλοιεν and ἀπελεύοντο, things are attributed to the crews, which properly can be predicated only of the ships; but in πιστεύοντες is expressed what can only be said of sentient beings. — οἱ καταστάντες ἐμάχοντο, "*maintained a pugna stataria.*" Bloomf. — ἡσυχάζουσῶν, *lying still* (Cf. II. 84. § 2), i. e. performing no nautical evolutions. So the Schol. interprets: μὴ ναυμαχούντων. — δέεπλοι. "The *dicoplus* was a breaking through the enemy's line, in order, by a rapid turn of the vessel, to strike the enemy's ship on the side or stern, where it was most defenceless, and so to sink it." See II. 83. 89; VII. 36. 70." Arnold. This naval manœuvre is remarked by Bloomf. as having been revived by Rodney, Nelson, and other naval commanders of Britain. The same critic, more correctly than Arnold, makes the design of this breaking through the enemy's line, to separate one part from the other (as well as to attack it in the rear), and thus to cut it up in detail. — θυμῶ, *with vehemence of spirit.* ῥώμη refers to *bodily strength.*

4. οὖν, i. e. in consequence of the decision of the fight depending

upon brute force, rather than upon nautical science. — *ταραχώδης, disturbed, disorderd.* — *ἐν ᾗ, during which* engagement. — *τοῖς Κερκυραίοις* depends upon *παραγιγνόμεναι*. — *ἦρχον* has *αἱ Ἀττικαὶ νῆες* (= *οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι*) for its subject, *δεδίοτες οἱ στρατηγοί*, which is contained as a part under the principal subject (*αἱ Ἀττικαὶ νῆες*), taking in the same verb (*ἦρχον*) in reality, although the participle is apparently put for the verb. Cf. K. § 313. R. 1; Butt. § 145. N. 6; Mt. § 562. N; C. § 332. 5. Poppo, in his notes on the Schol., refers with Duk. *στρατηγοὶ* immediately to *ἦρχον*. So also does Dindorf, in whose edition no punctuation mark is placed after *ἦρχον*. — *τὴν πρόρρησιν*. Cf. I. 45. § 3.

5. *ἐπόμεναι, was pressed*, is here nearly equivalent to *ἐπιέζετο*. — *σποράδας, scattered* in the fight, agrees with *αὐτοὺς* (i. e. the Corinthians), although it properly refers to the ships. — *μέχρι τοῦ στρατοπέδου* begins the apodosis, and therefore does not require, as some think, to be preceded by the connective *καί*. — *ἐπεκβάντες, disembarking*. — *ἐρήμους* (see N. on II. 4. § 4.) = *ἐπεὶ ἔρημοι ἦσαν*. K. § 245. 3. b. — *τὰ χρήματα, the baggage*.

6. *ταύτη, i. e. on the Corinthian right wing*. — *οὖν (then)* is not here illative, but denotes the result of what has just been said. — *οἱ Κορίνθιοι—ἡσσώντό τε, i. e. οἱ τε Κορίνθιοι—ἡσσώντο καί*. “Transpositum est τὲ sicut sæpe.” Poppo. — *ἐπὶ τῷ εὐδύνῳ* defines the preceding ᾗ. — *τοῖς Κερκυραίοις* limits *παρουσῶν*, or perhaps may be put for the adnominal genitive after *νεῶν*. — *τῶν ἑικοσι νεῶν*. The article is employed, because reference is had to the ships spoken of in *οἱ γὰρ . . . τρεψάμενοι* (§ 5 supra). — *ἀπὸ ἐλάσσονος πλῆθους, out of a lesser number*. The Coreyræans had only 110 ships (I. 47. § 1) besides the ten Athenian vessels, while the Corinthians had 150 ships (I. 46. § 1). — *ἐκ τῆς διώξεως* is to be constructed after *παρουσῶν*.

7. *μᾶλλον* belongs to *ἀπροφασίστως, more openly*. — *ὥστε μὴ ἐμβάλλειν τι, from charging any ships with the brazen beak; literally, so as not to charge, etc.* For *μὴ* with the infinitive, see N. on I. 10. § 1. *ἐμβάλλω* is employed of a ship, which falls upon another with its *ἔμβολος*. See Liddell and Scott, *sub voce*. — *λαμπρῶς, clear, manifest*. — *ἔργον πᾶς εἶχετο, every one laid hold of the work, i. e. engaged heartily in the battle*. — *διεκέκριτο οὐδὲν ἔτι, there was no longer any distinction* between the Coreyræans and Athenians, i. e. it could not be determined from their zeal in battle, which had come to defend, and which to engage in the offensive. — *ἐς τοῦτο ἀνάγκης, to this degree of necessity*. K. § 264. R. 5. b; Mt. § 341. 4; S. § 187. 1.

CHAPTER L.

The Coreyræans being routed, the Corinthians slaughter all whom they can reach, and, without knowing it, kill some even of their own men (§ 1), inasmuch as in so extensive an engagement, it was not easy to discriminate between the victors and the vanquished (§ 2); and after pursuing them to the shore, succeeded in bringing into Sybota the greater part of the wrecks of their ships and their slain (§ 3); after which they sail out to meet the Coreyræans, who, together with their Athenian allies, were again advancing to give them battle (§ 4); as the battle was about to be commenced, a reinforcement of twenty Athenian ships heave in sight (§ 5).

1. τὰ σκάφη . . . ἀναδούμενοι (cf. II. 90. § 6), *did not take in tow the hulls*; literally, *haul off, lashing to them*. The two expressions may always be translated as one word. Notice the use of τὰ σκάφη τῶν νεῶν, literally, *the trough or tub of the ships*, i. e. *the hulls*. This shows their disabled condition. — ἄς καταδύσειαν, *which they might happen to have disabled*. It is very evident that καταδύω does not here mean *to sink to the bottom*, for how could a ship in this condition be towed off? Nor is the interpretation, *which they might have sunk* if they had chosen (Mt. §§ 514. 2; 515. Obs.), apposite, for who would think of such an expression as, *they did not tow off the vessels which they could have sunk* if they pleased? I concur, therefore, with those commentators, who take καταδύειν ναῦν in the sense of *to make a ship water-logged*, so that it shall appear in part above water. In Herodot. VIII. 90, it appears, that the crew of a ship thus partially sunk, were able to throw their darts with such effect, as finally to capture the ship which had thus disabled them. Goeller refers to the battle of Arginusæ (Xen. Hellen. I. 6. § 36), where the Athenian commanders, after the action, propose πλεῖν ἐπὶ τὰς καταδεδυκυίας ναῦς καὶ τοὺς ἐπ' αὐτῶν ἀνθρώπους. We might have expected ὦν instead of ἄς (S. § 175. 1), but sometimes the Attics neglected this kind of attraction. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 822. Obs. 5. The optative generally dispenses with ἄν in relative sentences, where the antecedent is indefinite. Cf. S. § 217. 2; K. § 333. 4. — πρὸς δὲ τοὺς κ. τ. λ. Construct: ἐτράποντο (reflexive) πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους διεκπλέοντες φονεῦν μᾶλλον ἢ ζωγρεῖν, sc. αὐτούς. The infinitives denote the purpose or object of διεκπλέοντες, as though they were preceded by ὥστε (S. § 223). Matthiæ (§ 532. c) makes them exegetical of πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐτράποντο, but in citing the passage, he has strangely omitted διεκπλέοντες, an error which Poppo (Suppl. Adnot. p. 122) says he has now corrected. Goeller cites him approvingly, but the position of διεκπλέοντες clearly

marks it as the word, which the infinitives are designed to follow. The sense, however, is not materially changed by Matthiæ's interpretation. — φίλους is the object of ἔκτεινον, and refers to the Megareans and Ambraciots on the right wing, who had been worsted by the Corecyreans, and who were now floating about in their disabled ships, or on fragments of such as had been shattered to pieces. — ἀγνοοῦντες, *through ignorance*. S. § 225. 3.

2. γὰρ introduces the cause of the ignorance just spoken of. — ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς θαλάσσης ἐπεχουσῶν. See N. on I. 23. § 3. — οὐ ράδιως τὴν διάγνωσιν ἐποιοῦντο, *they made it not easy to decide; literally, made the deciding not easy*. — γὰρ after ναυμαχία is γὰρ *confirmantis* = and no wonder, *for this sea-fight*. In such a use γὰρ may be rendered, *indeed, truly*. — Ἑλλησι πρὸς Ἑλληνας, *for Greeks against Greeks*. In the war with the Persians, greater fleets had engaged, but never before in the internal wars of Greece. Ἑλλησι is to be referred to Mt. § 388. a, where it is said that the dative is often put, especially with ὡς, in order to show that a proposition is affirmed as true, not generally, but in respect to a certain person. Cf. K. § 284. 3. (10); S. § 201. 4. — μεγίστη δῆ, *far the greatest, confessedly the most considerable*. — τῶν πρὸ ἐαυτῆς. Afterwards there were larger sea-fights, especially in the Sicilian expedition.

3. τῶν πλείστων. The Schol. supplies σωμαίων, on the ground, that some of the bodies were driven by the wind to Corecra (cf. I. 54. 1). But would not this apply also to ναύγια? — τὰ Σίβορα. See N. on I. 47. § 3. It is worthy of note, that the port of this name always takes the article, while the islands mentioned in I. 47. § 1, are always found without it. Bloomf. conjectures from this, that the islands took their name from the port. — οἴ, *whither*. — ἔρημος, i. e. either it had no town, or if so, it was deserted of its inhabitants.

4. τοῦτο refers back to the collection of the ships and the bodies of the slain. — ὅσαι ἦσαν λοιπαί. Poppo and others rightly refer this to the ten ships, which had not been brought into action, as they had 120 ships (cf. I. 25. § 4), but sailed out with only 110 of them (cf. I. 47. § 1).

5. ἦδη δὲ ἦν ὄψε—καὶ (= ὅτε) οἱ Κορινθιοί, *it was now getting late in the day—when the Corinthians*. καὶ...ἐκρούοντο is made here a co-ordinate sentence with the preceding one, although it is properly an adverbial sentence of time. Cf. K. §§ 319. R. 2; 337. 1. — ἐπαιώνιστο. The Schol. remarks on this passage, that the Greeks sang two pæans, one before the battle to Mars, the other after it, to Apollo. Some make the pæan to have been only a shout, and cite 1 Sam. 17: 12, "and shouted for the battle." But in the time of Thucydides, this

war-song was something more than a battle-shout. Cf. Xen. Anab. I. 8. §§ 17, 18, where the pæan was first sung, and then, as they rushed to battle, they raised the shout *ἐλελεῦ*. The triumphal pæan after victory is said to have arisen from the fact, that Apollo sang it after his victory over the Pythian dragon. — *ὡς ἐς ἐπιπλοῦν, in order for the onset.* — *καὶ* before *οἱ Κορινθιοί*, is to be translated like the preceding *καὶ*. — *πρῦμναν ἐκρούοντο, rowed stern foremost*, i. e. without turning the prow away from the enemy, they pulled backwards. *ἐπί, εἰς, or πρὸς* is to be supplied with *πρῦμναν*. — *ὀλίγα ἀμύνειν, few to aid* = too few to render efficient assistance. For the construction, cf. K. §§ 306. c.; 341. 8. a; Mt. § 448. 1. b; S. § 222. 6.

CHAPTER LI.

The Corinthians at sight of the Athenian reinforcement slowly retreat (§ 1); the Corecyæans also retire as it was growing dark (§ 2); the battle being thus terminated, the Athenian fleet holds on its course to the Corecyæan station (§§ 3, 4); at which place it comes to anchor (§ 5).

1. *προϊδόντες, seeing first*, i. e. before the Corecyæans got sight of them. *ὑποσησάμενοι... πλείους, suspecting that they were from Athens, and were more in number than they saw.* Two clauses are here combined in one: *suspecting that not as many as they saw, but more* (i. e. more than they saw) *were from Athens.*

2. *Κερκυραίοις* is the dative of the agent with *ἐωρῶντο*. S. § 206.
 4. — *ἐπέπλεον... ἀφανούς, for they sailed* (so as to be) *more concealed* from the Corecyæans. The Schol. says that this fleet came up behind their backs, but as both fleets had just left their respective ports, such an approach of the Athenian ships could not well take place. Mitford says that they were doubling a headland. I like the suggestion of Bloomf., that they were sailing up in flank of the Corinthians. — *ἐθαύμαζον... κρονομένους, they wondered at the Corinthians pulling backwards* (see N. on I. 50. § 5); not, *they wondered that the Corinthians pulled backwards*. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 496. Obs. 3. — *πρὶν, until.* — *νῆες ἐκεῖναι ἐπιπλοῦσι, there are ships yonder* (*ἐκεῖναι*. K. § 303. 2; S. § 163. N. 2) *sailing towards us.* *ὅτι* which precedes is not to be translated, as the words spoken are quoted without change. Cf. S. § 213. 1. — *καὶ, also*, i. e. in the same manner with the Corinthians. — *ξυνεσκόταξε γὰρ ἦδη.* The main reason why the Corecyæans retired, was not because they thought that the

approaching fleet was a hostile one, but because it was growing dark (*ξυνεσκόταζε* used impersonally). This is represented by *γάρ* causal. — *τὴν διάλυσιν* to the battle; not to rowing stern foremost as some suppose.

3. *ἡ ναυμαχία ἐτελεύτα ἐς νύκτα* is by *prægnans constructio* for, *the fight ended, having lasted till night*. See N. on I. 18. § 2.

4. *τοῖς Κερκυραίοις* limits *στρατόπεδον* as an adnominal genitive. — *στρατοπεδευομένοις*, as *they were encamping*, (see N. on I. 46. § 5). The participle denotes time. See N. on I. 13. § 6. — *Ἄνδοκίδης*. *Andocides* was one of the ten Attic orators, whose works were contained in the Alexandrine canon. As Schmitz remarks (Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Biog. and Mythol. I. p. 168), he has no claim to the esteem of posterity, either as a man or as a citizen. — *τῶν νεκρῶν καὶ ναυαγίων* of the Corcyreans.

5. *ἔγνωσαν* that they were Athenian ships. — *ῥομίσαντο* (*came to anchor*) refers to the Athenian ships.

CHAPTER LII.

On the day following, the Corcyreans and Athenians sail to the Corinthian station and in turn offer battle (§ 1); but the Corinthians are unwilling to hazard another engagement (§ 2); and are solicitous to return home, through fear of being molested by the Athenians (§ 3).

1. *πλώϊμοι*, *sea-worthy*. Many of the ships were disabled in the preceding engagement. — *ἐν τοῖς Συβότοις*. The Schol. adds *τοῖς τῆς ἠπείρου*, as though there were a port of the same name in the islands. This was an unnecessary explanation, inasmuch as the following clause, *ἐν ᾧ οἱ Κορίνθιοι ῥομουν*, sufficiently defines it.

2. *μὲν* in *τὰς μὲν ναῦς* does not refer, as some suppose, to *δὲ* in *τοῦ δὲ οἰκάδε* (§ 3 infra), but is put as though it had been written *τὰς μὲν ναῦς ἤραν, ἠσύχαζον δέ, ἢ καίπερ τὰς ναῦς ἄραντες ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς*. Bloomf. renders *τὰς μὲν ναῦς ἄραντες ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς*, *heaving the ships from the land*, i. e. launching the ships, which were usually drawn ashore. It is a matter of doubt, however, whether the ships, at the late hour at which they came to port, were drawn up on the land, and I therefore prefer the interpretation: *putting off from land, getting the fleet under sail* (cf. I. 29. § 1), *ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς* referring rather to the fact, that the ships were *near* shore, than *upon* the land. — *ναυμαχίας* depends on *ἄρχειν*. — *ἐκόντες*, *of their own accord*. — *ὄρωντες* (denoting cause, see N. on I. 9. § 4) *προσγεγενημένας τε ναῦς*

= ὀρώντες ὅτι τε νῆες προσεγγένηντο. The participle after certain verbs is to be rendered frequently by a finite verb preceded by ὅτι. Cf. K. § 310. 4. a; S. § 225. 2. — ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν. Haack adopts Ἀθηναίων, which is the reading of the majority of the MSS. Cf. Mt. § 429. 2. — πολλά, in consequence of the position of the article (K. § 245. 3. b), is to be taken in the predicative sense with ἄπορα, *difficulties in great abundance*. K. § 246. 8. c. — αἰχμαλώτων limits φυλακῆς, and is the antecedent of οὗς. — ἐπισκευὴν οὐκ οὔσαν should have been ἐπισκευῆς οὐκ οὔσης, to correspond to the construction of the preceding clause, but by a varied syntax ὀρώντες is repeated from the foregoing context. ἐπισκευὴν is *reficiendarum navium copiam, materials for repairing their ships*.

3. τοῦ δὲ οἴκαδε πλοῦ depends on διεσκόπου, as the object about which their thoughts were occupied (K. § 274. 1. b). This relation is often denoted by περὶ with the genitive. Cf. Mt. § 589. — ὅπη (in what way) κομισθήσονται defines more particularly τοῦ οἴκαδε πλοῦ. — δεδιότες μὴ—οὐκ ἐῶσι, *fearing lest—might not permit*. δεδιότες takes the time of διεσκόπου, and hence should have been followed properly by the optative. But see N. on κωλύσονται, I. 26. § 2. — εἰς χεῖρας, *to blows, to a close engagement*.

CHAPTER LIII.

The Corinthians send persons to sound the intention of the Athenians (§ 1); the deputies accuse the Athenians of injustice in withstanding the Corinthians, and demand to be themselves treated as enemies, in case they intend to hinder the Corinthians from proceeding wherever they please (§ 2); upon this the Corcyreans cry out, that the messengers shall be put to death; but the Athenians reply, that they will hinder the Corinthians from proceeding nowhere except against the Corcyreans (§§ 3, 4).

1. κελήτιον, *a small boat, a skiff*, is a diminutive of κελῆς, literally, *courser, a race-horse*, and secondly, *a fast-sailing boat, a yacht*. — ἄνευ κηρυκείου, *without the herald's wand* (i. e. the caduceus). This was done, either to show that they did not consider themselves enemies, or the better to learn the intentions of the Athenians, by thus depriving themselves of heraldic protection, and relying for safety solely upon the good disposition of those to whom they were sent.

2. ἀδικεῖτε—πολέμου ἄρχοντες, *you do wrong in beginning* (see N. on I. 37. § 5) *war*. — σπονδάς, although referring to the thirty years' truce, is often employed without the article. Cf. I. 67. § 1; 71.

§ 5; 78. § 4. — γάρ (*confirmantis*) introduces a sentence, confirmatory of the charge expressed in σπονδὰς λύντες. — ἡμῖν limits ἐμποδῶν, *in our way*. — τιμωροῦμένοις denotes time, *when we take vengeance upon* (see N. on I. 13. § 6). The whole clause may be briefly and idiomatically rendered, *for you stand in the way of our taking vengeance upon*. — ὄπλα ἀνταρρόμενοι, *by taking up* (see N. on I. 9. § 4) *arms against us*. — εἰ—ἐστί. The protasis takes the indicative, when the condition is considered by the speaker a reality or fact (K. § 339. I. a; S. § 215. 1). The apodosis begins at καὶ τὰς σπονδὰς λύετε. — ἡμᾶς τούσδε, *we who are here*. Cf. Kr. § 50. 11. N. 22; S. § 163. N. 2. — λαβόντες—χρήσασθε, *take and use*. Participles are to be rendered as verbs, when they are necessarily connected with, or presupposed by the following verb. Cf. Butt. § 144. N. 7; K. § 312. R. 10; Herm. ad Vig. N. 224, and also p. 343. This seemingly pleonastic use of the participle, gives life to the description, and is in conformity with our own usage.

3. τῶν δὲ... ἐπήκουσεν, *but on the Corcyraean side, as much of the fleet as was within hearing*. I have followed the suggestion of Arnold, in making τῶν Κερκυραίων a general term for all on the Corcyraean side, both Corcyraeans and Athenians. τὸ μὲν στρατόπεδον (referring to the Corcyraean division), and οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι (as constituting a part of the Corcyraean fleet), would thus be opposed to each other (τὸ μὲν—οἱ δέ). This is better than Dindorf's conjecture, that Κερκυραίων should be erased, or Fritzsche's reading, τῶν δέ, Κερκυραίων τὸ μὲν στρατόπεδον. — εὐθὺς belongs to the following verb.

4. τοῖσδε. See N. on τούσδε, § 2 supra. — ξυμμάχοις οὖσι, *who are* (see N. on I. 8. § 1) *our auxiliaries*. — οὐ περιοψόμεθα (see N. on περιορᾶν, I. 24. § 6) = *will prevent*, the opposite signification being given by οὐ. Cf. K. § 318. R. 1. — κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν, *pro viribus, to the utmost of our power*. Cf. II. 89. § 2; V. 23. § 1.

CHAPTER LIV.

Having received this answer from the Athenians, the Corinthians prepare to return home, but first set up a trophy on the continental Sybota, as do the Corcyraeans also on the insular Sybota (§ 1); the grounds are given on which the two parties claim the victory (§ 2).

1. ἐπ' οἴκου. See N. on I. 30. § 2. — ἐν τῇ ἠπειρῷ as opposed to the insular (ἐν τῇ νήσῳ) Sybota. — τὰ in τὰ κατὰ σφᾶς refers in gender to νανάγια, to which a prominence is thus given. Cf. Jelf's

Kühn. § 391. *Ods.* — *γενόμενος τῆς νυκτός*, *rising in the night.* — *ὡς νενικηκότες*, *as if they had been victorious.* The participle here denotes an assumed cause. Cf. S. § 225. 4.

2. *γνώμη* . . . *προσεποιήσαντο*, *now each party claimed the victory, for the following reasons.* — *μέχρι νυκτός*, *until night.* Although the Corinthians had been defeated on their right with the loss of thirty ships, yet, as their left wing and centre were so decidedly victorious as to destroy seventy ships, the battle, as a whole, terminated decidedly in their favor. — *ὥστε* . . . *προσκομίσασθαι* defines more fully *κρατήσαντες*. As it respects the collecting together of the wrecks, Bloomf. very justly remarks, that after a sea-fight, this, like the removal of the dead for burial in a land engagement, usually decided who had been victors. — *οὐκ ἐλάσσους χιλίων*. It appears from I. 56. § 1, that the Corcyraean captives amounted to one thousand and fifty. — *καταδύσαντες*, *because they had disabled* (see N. on I. 50. § 1). Bloomf. thinks that all which is meant is, that this number of ships were more or less shattered, since if they had been sunk, it could hardly be said, that the Corcyraeans made head with the remaining ships and those which were sea-worthy. But *καταδύσαντες* must certainly mean the sinking of a ship to such a degree as to render it unfit for immediate use; and if, in addition to the loss of seventy, ten others were so crippled as to be put *hors de combat*, there would still be thirty left. To these add ten (the number of their remaining ships, cf. I. 50. § 4), and the thirty Athenian ships, and there is a sum total of seventy ships, the Athenian division of which (at least the recent reinforcement) was fresh for the encounter. On the other hand, the Corinthians had suffered a total loss of thirty ships on their right wing, which left them one hundred and twenty (cf. I. 46. § 1). Of these we may suppose some were so disabled, as not to be fit to take their station in the line of battle, so that in round numbers, their fleet may be estimated at one hundred ships. It is easy to see, that the sound condition of the Athenian vessels would make the Corcyraean fleet, even with this disparity of numbers, more than a match for the Corinthian fleet. — *μάλιστα* belongs to *τριακόντα* in the sense of *about, in round numbers*. Cf. Butt. § 150. p. 437. — *ἐπειδὴ ἤλασον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι*. The reading here has caused some difficulty, from the apparent inappositeness of making *οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι* the subject of *ἤλασον*. Haack rejects *οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι* entirely. Poppo and Bloomf. enclose these words in brackets. Goeller concurs with Steph. that *Κερκυραῖοι* should be put in the place of *Ἀθηναῖοι*. Bloomf. refers *ἤλασον* to *αὐτοῖς* for its nominative, on the ground that this pronoun, in the natural order, is nearest to the verb. I am of the opinion, however,

that Bekker, Dindorf, and Arnold are right in receiving of Ἀθηναῖοι as genuine, since the idea thus advanced, corresponds well with the facts of the case. When the Corinthians first descried the Athenian ships, they pulled astern (cf. I. 51. § 5) and thus gradually retired. On the next day, the principal reason why they declined the fight, was the appearance of the Athenian ships in the Corcyrean line (cf. ὀρώντες... ἀκραιφνεῖς, I. 52. § 2). This is referred to in ἐπειδὴ ἦλθον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι κ. τ. λ. — διὰ ταῦτα refers back to the causal participles, διαφθείραντες, ἀνελόμενοι, and to ὅτι—ὑπεχώρησαν—ἀντίπλεον. Cf. K. § 304. 8.

CHAPTER LV.

The Corinthians, on their return homeward, take Anactorium and leave in it Corinthian colonists. They treat the better part of the Corcyrean captives with kindness, hoping thus to bring over Corcyra to the Peloponnesian confederacy (§ 1); the assistance thus furnished to the Corcyreans by the Athenians, was the cause of their war with the Corinthians (§ 2).

1. Ἀνακτόριον. Leake (North. Greece, III. p. 493) identifies the site of this city with ruins, which he found at the south-eastern extremity of the Gulf of Prévya. Thucydides elsewhere says that Actium is situated at the mouth of the Ambracian gulf. In all the maps before me except Kiepert's, I find Anactorium placed nearest to the mouth of the gulf. The contrary is asserted by Strabo, and Bloomf. thinks that the Sinus Ambrac. has a double entrance, on the second of which Anactorium was situated. In this conjecture he is supported by Kiepert, on whose map of "Hellas zu Anfang des peloponnesischen Krieges," Anactorium is placed in the inner entrance a short distance east of Actium. — ἀπάτη, *by artifice*. It is thought that, being received as friends they seized upon the place. — κοινὸν Κερκυραίων καὶ ἐκείνων, *a common possession of the Corcyreans and of theirs*. That their sympathies were with the Corinthians appears from the fact, that they contributed one ship to the Corinthian fleet (I. 46. § 1). κοινὸς is more usually followed by the dative. S. § 187. 8. — οἰκήτορας = ἐποικήτορας, *nonnullos novos colonos*. Perhaps Thucydides wished to show by a brief expression, that the Corcyreans living there were expelled, and their place supplied by new colonists. — οἱ ἦσαν δούλοι. It appears from this, that the Corcyrean fleet was manned in no small degree by slaves. This practice of employing slaves in their navies, was common to all the Grecian

states. — ἀπέδοντο (2 aor. mid. of ἀποδίδωμι), *they sold*. — ἐν Σεραπείᾳ εἶχον = ἐΞεράπευον. Krüg. — ὅπως—προσποίσειαν. Rost (§ 122. 9. N. 4) cites this passage in illustration of his remark, that the optative stands after intentional particles (such as ἵνα, ὅπως, ὄφρα, ὡς, etc.), when the writer expresses his own view of the intention of the agent, otherwise the use of the subjunctive is frequent and common. Cf. K. § 330. R. 2. b. — αὐτοῖς refers to the Corinthians, and is the *dat. commodi* after προσποίσειαν. The intrigues, tumults, and dreadful excesses, which followed on the return of these captives to Corcyra, are narrated in III. 70, et seq. — ἐτύγχανον... πόλεως, *for it chanced, that the most of them were the first of the city in power; or, for the greater part (οἱ πλείους), happened to be among the most powerful of the city*. For the construction, cf. S. § 225. 8; 201. 4.

2. περιγίγνεται (see N. on II. 65. § 13) τῷ πολέμῳ τῶν Κορινθίων, *got the upper hand of the Corinthians in the war* (K. § 275. 1). The Corinthians had been foiled in the main object of their expedition (viz. the reduction of Corcyra), and therefore I have adopted the interpretation, which makes τῶν Κορινθίων depend on περιγίγνεται, in preference to that of Matthiæ (§ 402. d), who makes the verb to be followed by τῷ πολέμῳ, *emersit a bello* (Arnold: *outlived the war*). So Porpo and Goeller: "*Corinthios bello superat, non e bello Corinthiorum emergit.*" — ἐξ αὐτῆς, i. e. Corcyra. — τοῦ πολέμου depends on αἰτία. — ἐν σπονδαῖς, *tempore fœderis, in time of peace*. — μετὰ, *with, on the side of*.

CHAPTER LVI.

The historian now proceeds, in chaps. 56-66 (compare the general summary of chaps. 24-66), to narrate the second avowed cause of the war, viz. the affair of Potidaea (§ 1); the Athenians, fearing lest the Corinthians might revenge themselves by inducing the Potidaeans to revolt, order that city to pull down the wall facing Pallene, to give hostages, and no longer to receive magistrates from the Corinthians (§ 2).

1. ταῦτα, i. e. the events of the Corcyraean war, which have just been related. — καί, *also*, in addition to the Corcyraean affair. — ἐς τὸ πολεμεῖν, *tending to war*.

2. πρᾶσσόντων ὅπως (= ὅτῳ τρόπῳ) τιμωρήσονται αὐτούς, *contriving how they might take vengeance upon them* (i. e. the Athenians). The future indicative here takes the place of the subjunctive after ὅπως, to express more definitely the realization of the proposed end. Cf. S.

§ 214. 1. b; K. § 330. 6. — ἐπὶ τῷ ἰσθμῷ. This isthmus was the entrance into the peninsula of Pallene (the ancient Phlegra), and is now called the Gate of Kassándhra (ἡ Πόρτα τῆς Κασσάνδρας). Cf. Leake's North. Greece, III. p. 152. — ξυμμάχους φόρου ἵποτελεῖς, *allies paying tribute, tributary allies*. Some of the allies paid an equivalent in money, for the troops or ships which they were to furnish. — ἐς Παλλήνην. The wall facing Pallene was ordered to be demolished, in order that they might not be able to defend themselves from the Athenians attacking them by sea. The other wall (τὸ ἐκ τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ τεῖχος) was erected as a defence against the Barbarians, and therefore was suffered to remain undisturbed. — τοὺς τε ἐπιδημιουργούς. Müller (Dorians, II. p. 144. N. h) says that these were *upper demiurgi*, as the ἐπιστρατηγοὶ in Egypt, in the time of the Ptolemies, were upper or superior στρατηγοί. Goëller (to whose opinion Bloomf. inclines) thinks that ἐπι- here means an additional or extra magistrate, sent out by the mother country, to act as a colleague to the demiurgi appointed by the colonists themselves. The Schol. says that Asclepiades (an ancient grammarian) thought ἐπι- to be superfluous. There is, however, no doubt as to the genuineness of the word as here compounded. These magistrates received this name, because their chief duty was to transact business for the people (= Athenian *demarchi* or the Latin *tribuni*). — Περδίκκου, *Perdiccas II.*, the son and successor of Alexander I., and the eighth from the founder Perdiccas I. (cf. II. 100. § 2). In the Peloponnesian war, he acted a very dishonorable part, sometimes siding with the Athenians, and sometimes with the Lacedæmonians. For the line of the Macedonian kings, cf. Herodot. VIII. 139. — τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης, “*the people Thrace-ward*, or lying in the direction of Thrace, a general term applied to the Greek states which lined the northern coast of the Ægean from Thessaly to the Hellespont.” Arnold. For the genitive after ἐπὶ, cf. N. on I. 30. § 2. — ξυναποστήσωσι, *cause to revolt*, or *draw into a revolt with them*. — ξυμμάχους of the Athenians.

CHAPTER LVII.

The Athenians take these precautionary measures immediately after the Coreyrean war, for in addition to the hostility of the Corinthians, Perdiccas had now become their enemy, because they had formed an alliance with his brother Philip (§§ 1-8); and he was managing to set the Peloponnesians at variance with them (§ 4), and taking measures to organize against Athens a confederacy of the states adjacent to him (§ 5); and therefore it was that the Athenians demanded hostages from the Potidæans, and commanded the wall next to the sea to be demolished (§ 6).

1. *πρὸς τοὺς Ποτιδαίτας*, against the Potidæans. Poppo, Haack, and Goeller read *περὶ τοὺς Ποτιδαίτας*, concerning the Potidæans, as being more consistent with the fact, that the measures spoken of were not intended to be adverse to the Potidæans, but to the Corinthians. The expedition, however, was to all intents against the Potidæans, and if not, *πρὸς* could be translated, *in respect to, concerning*. Cf. K. § 298. III. 3. e.

2. *ἐπεπολέμωτο*, had become inimical. — *πρότερον—ὄν*, who had before been. For the participial construction, see N. on I. 8. § 1.

3. *δὲ* here serves to introduce a cause, and is nearly equivalent to *γάρ*. — *Φιλίππῳ . . . Δέρδῳ*. Perdiccas was to have divided his kingdom with his brother Philip, and also with Derdas his cousin, but instead of doing this, he attempted to deprive them of their provinces. The Athenians seem to have taken part with these princes. — *κοινῇ . . . ἐναντιούμενοις*, "engaged in common hostilities against him." Bloomfield.

4. *ἔπρασεν* (= exerted himself, plotted). See IV. 89. § 2. — *ὅπως—γένηται*. See N. on I. 55. § 1. — *πέμπων*, by sending. Cf. N. on I. 9. § 1. — *αὐτοῖς* refers to the Athenians. As this pronoun would be referred more naturally to the Lacedæmonians elicited from *Λακεδαιμόνα*, some are very much disposed to substitute *Ἀθηναίους* for *Πελοποννησίους*. — *προσπειεῖτο*, endeavored to win over to himself (see N. on I. 38. § 6). The imperfect is here used *de conatu*, i. e. to denote an endeavor or purpose. Cf. Butt. § 137. N. 10; S. § 211. N. 12. Notice the transition from the construction of the participle (*πέμπων*) to that of the finite verb. A similar change of construction is found in IV. 4. § 2; VIII. 45. § 4. — *ἔνεκα* denotes the end or purpose, *on account of* = *in order to bring about*.

5. *προσέφερε—λόγους*, he was treating with, making proposals. — *Χαλκιδεῦσι*. The Chalcidians are said by Leake (North. Greece, III. p. 454) to have occupied, in the meridian period of Greek history.

the whole of the great peninsula lying southward of the ridge of Mount Khortiátzi, although the original Chalcidice was far more restricted in its limits. The Bottiæans, after Olynthus passed into the hands of the Chalcidians (through the instrumentality of Artabazus, who subjected it after Xerxes' retreat from Greece), became the humble allies of that people, and are found joined with them on this occasion, and the one spoken of, II. 79. § 1. — *ἄπορα* to Macedon. — *τὸν πόλεμον* against his brother Philip and the Athenians.

6. *βουλόμενοι . . . ἀποστάσεις*, i. e. wishing, by measures taken beforehand, to prevent the revolt of these cities. — *ἔτυχον . . . στρατηγούτων* is a parenthesis, and is so marked in all the editions before me, except those of Dindorf, Krüg., and Goel. *ἔτυχον—ἀποστέλλοντες*, *they happened to be fitting out*. — *αὐτοῦ*, i. e. Perdiccas. Cf. I. 59. § 2. — *μετ' ἄλλων δέκα*. Eleven generals being so unusual and large a number to be sent with only 1000 men, the conjecture of Krüg. in Seebod. Bibl. Crit. a. 1828. p. 8 (cited by Poppo and Goeller), is worthy of consideration, viz. that we should read *μετ' ἄλλων δ'*, *with four others*. It is said by those who adhere to the reading *μετ' ἄλλων δέκα*, that Pericles departed to the Samian war with nine colleagues (I. 116. § 1), but as Poppo remarks, it does not say in that place, that Pericles departed to the war with nine colleagues, but that he the tenth general (i. e. one of the ten generals) commanded the armament. The idea of Schoemann (Antiq. p. 252) that extraordinary officers were created for this occasion is highly improbable. — *ἐπιστέλλουσι*. The Schol. explains this by *ἐντέλλονται*, for the fleet had not yet set sail, as in that case it would have been *ἀποστείλαντες* instead of *ἀποστέλλοντες*. — *πλησίον* to Potidæa. — *φυλακὴν ἔχειν*, as we say, *to keep an eye upon, to be on the watch*.

CHAPTER LVIII.

The Potidæans send an embassy to induce the Athenians to change their policy, but meet with no success, whereupon being encouraged to hope for assistance from the Lacedæmonians, in conjunction with the Chalcidians and the Bottiæans, they seize this opportunity to revolt (§ 1); at the advice of Perdiccas, the Chalcidians destroy their maritime cities and remove to Olynthus, a part of Mygdonia being assigned to them also for their habitation (§ 2).

1. *εἴ πως*. Supply *σκοπεῖν ὅτι πειρᾶσθαι*, (to see) *whether they could persuade*. Cf. K. § 344. R. 9; Mt. § 526; Rost, § 121. N. 3. — *νεωτερίζειν μηδέν*, *to attempt no political change*, i. e. to make no

change in the polity of Potidæa. Cf. I. 115. § 2. — ὅπως...δέη must depend on ἐλθόντες ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, just as εἴ πως...μηδὲν depends on πέμψαντες παρ' Ἀθηναίους πρέσβεις. The verb ἐπρασσον, therefore, is with good reason bracketed in the best editions. — ἐκ πολλοῦ πράσσοντες, *after negotiating a long time*. The participle here denotes time. See N. on I. 13. § 6. — ἤϋροντο. All the editions before me, except Bekker's and Dindorf's, have εϋροντο. — αἱ νῆες αἱ ἐπὶ Μακεδονίαν—ἔπλεον = αἱ νῆες αἱ ἐπὶ Μακεδονίαν πλέουσαι ἐπὶ Μακεδονίαν ἔπλεον. — ὁμοίως, i. e. just as though the Potidæans had sent no embassy to Athens. — τὰ τέλη, *the chief magistracy*, or as we say, *the government*. “τὰ τέλη sunt Ephori.” Goeller. — ὑπέσχετο is found in the plural in some MSS. Kühner (Jelf's edit. § 385. a) says that τὰ τέλη with a singular verb signifies *the magistrates*, with a plural verb *the cabinet*. The use of the plural or singular depends on the manner in which it lies in the speaker's mind (*animo loquentis*). So Mt. (§ 300) remarks that the verb is put in the plural, when the neuter plural signifies living persons. — τότε...τούτων, *then indeed at that very time*. In order to avoid a redundancy, Bauer renders τότε δή, *his de causis*. But τότε is used of time (cf. II. 84. § 2), and the addition of κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τούτων is by no means pleonastic, but gives emphasis = *without any delay, immediately*.

δ. τὰς...ἐκλιπόντας. The Athenian supremacy at sea, enabled them to ravage the sea-coast of those countries with which they were at war. — ἀνοικίσασθαι is here used of a removal from the sea-coast up into the interior. See I. 7. § 1; VIII. 31. § 2. — Ὀλυμπον. This city gradually rose in importance, until it subsequently became one of the greatest cities in Greece, and carried on a successful war with Macedonia. It was, however, taken by Philip II., who gave it up to plunder, reduced the inhabitants to slavery, and razed its walls to the ground. Cf. Cramer's Greece, I. p. 252; Leake's North. Greece, III. p. 459. — ταύτην is the object, and μίαν τε πόλιν ἰσχυρὰν the predicate of ποιήσασθαι. S. § 185. N. 1. — τῆς γῆς depends upon περὶ τὴν Βολβην λίμνην. Krüg. — Cousin says that περὶ in περὶ...λίμνην does not here signify *circum*, but *prope*. Cf. K. § 295. III. 1. a. The waters of lake Bolbe, which lay E. of Thessalonica and N. of Apollonia, communicated with the Strymonicus Sinus. — νέμεσθαι here denotes a temporary possession. — ἕως, *as long as*. — ἄν, which usually accompanies the subjunctive mood after ἕως (cf. S. § 217. 2), increases the notion of duration by making it more indefinite (= *however long it may be*).

CHAPTER LIX.

The Athenian fleet finding that the Potidæans have revolted (§ 1), turn their course to Macedonia to assist Philip and the brothers of Derias (§ 2).

1. ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης (sc. χῶρια). See N. on I. 30. § 2. The parts of Thrace here spoken of, embraced the three peninsulas, Pallene, Chalcidice, and Acte, and extended north as far as Amphipolis. In this region the Greeks had planted colonies and founded flourishing cities. — καταλαμβάνουσι... ἀφειστήκῳτα (= ὅτι ἀφειστήκασι. See N. on I. 52. § 2), find that Potidæa and the other places have already revolted.

2. ἀδύνατα... χωρία. The order is: εἶναι ἀδύνατα πολεμεῖν τῇ παρούσῃ δυνάμει τε πρὸς Περδίκκαν καὶ τὰ ξυναφειστῶτα χωρία. — ἐφ' ὅπερ refers to τρέπονται ἐπὶ τὴν Μακεδονίαν, and therefore is = ἐπὶ τὸ τρέπεσθαι, or ἐπὶ τὸ πλείν. In respect to the primary design of the Athenian fleet, cf. I. 57. § 6. — καταστάντες, stationing themselves, taking their position in the place referred to, i. e. in upper Macedonia. This will show why ἄνωθεν is employed in the next member.

CHAPTER LX.

The Corinthians, apprehensive for the safety of Potidæa, send thither a body of 2000 volunteers and mercenaries (§ 1); these troops commanded by Aristeus, a warm friend of the Potidæans, reach the city forty days after its revolt (§§ 2, 3).

1. ἐν τούτῳ (sc. χρόνῳ), in the meanwhile. — τῆς Ποτιδαίας ἀφειστηκίας, when Potidæa had revolted from the Athenians. S. § 226. — περὶ before τῷ χωρίῳ has a causal signification, on account of = for the safety of. See N. on ἔνεκα, I. 57. § 4. — οἰκείον τὸν κίνδυνον ἡγούμενοι, regarding the danger as their own. — ἐαυτῶν has here its exclusive signification, i. e. it denotes that the volunteers were confined wholly to their own city, while those of the Peloponnesians, who assisted them, were received on pay. — μισθῷ πείσαντες. Wachsmuth (Antiq. Gr. I. 2. p. 310) thinks that these were not mercenary soldiers, but such as being sent from the confederated states, received stipends from the Corinthians, in reference to which opinion

Poppo says: "cui opinioni verbum *πίσαντες* aliquantum obstare videntur." — *τοὺς πάντας*, in all, i. e. the Corinthians and Peloponnesians. Cf. Kr. § 50. 11. N. 13.

2. *κατὰ φιλίαν*, on account of friendship. — *αὐτοῦ* is here employed objectively, for him, towards him. — *οὐχ ἥκιστα* by litotes for mostly, chiefly. — *γὰρ* in *ἦν γὰρ* introduces the reason why so many volunteered under Aristeus, viz. because he was friendly (*ἐπιτήδειος*) to the Potidæans, which would be a sufficient reason why his admirers should feel a similar regard for them, and march for their defence.

3. *ἐπὶ Θράκης*, to Thrace. The genitive is frequently found in answer to the question 'whither' (cf. Mt. § 584. β; Butt. § 147. p. 412), although direction *towards* is most commonly denoted. See N. on I. 30. § 2. — *ἦ*. In consequence of the harsh ellipsis of *ἀπὸ ἐκείνης* (sc. *ἡμέρας*) as the antecedent of *ἦ*, Poppo, Goeller, Arnold, and Bloomfield read *ὑστερον—ἦ*, after that. Bekker is said by Poppo (Suppl. Adnot. p. 126) now to have adopted *ἦ*. His edition before me has *ἦ*. The Schol. defines *ἦ* by *ἐν ἡ ἡμέρα*, or *ἀφ' οὗ*.

CHAPTER LXI.

The Athenians hearing of the defection of Potidæa, and the assistance sent thither by the Corinthians, despatch Callias with 2000 hoplites and forty ships against the revolted provinces (§ 1); a junction is formed in Upper Macedonia between these forces and those previously sent out, who having taken Therme, were then besieging Pydna (§ 2); having made a composition with Perdiccas they depart from Macedonia (§ 3); on their march, they make an unsuccessful attack upon Berra, after which they proceed on their way to Potidæa (§ 4), and on the third day they reach Gigonas (§ 5).

1. *ἡ ἀγγελία τῶν πόλεων ὅτι ἀφεστᾶσι*, the report of the defection of the cities; literally, the report concerning the cities, that they had revolted. The subject of the subordinate clause is here attracted to the principal clause, and made to depend upon its substantive. This usually takes place, when the subordinate clause depends on the substantive of the principal clause. Cf. K. § 347. 3; Mt. § 296. 3. See N. on I. 72. § 1. — *ἦσζοντο—ἐπιπαρόντας*. Cf. N. on I. 26. § 3 (init.). — *πέμπτον αὐτὸν στρατηγόν*. See N. on I. 46. § 2.

2. *τοὺς προτέρους χιλίους*. Cf. I. 57. § 6. *Θέρμην ἄρτι ἡρκότας*, had already captured Therme. The construction will be understood by a reference to N. on *δρῶντες προσγεγενημένας*, I. 52. § 2. Therme

was subsequently called *Thessalonica*, in honor of Thessalonica the wife of Cassandra, and daughter of Philip. It was to the church here, that Paul wrote his two epistles to the Thessalonians. Its modern name is Saloniki. — Πύδναν, *Pydna*. This place was situated on the western shore of the Thermaicus Sinus, S. W. of Therme, and was famous for the battle gained in its vicinity, by Paulus Æmilius over the Macedonian army under Perseus, which terminated the empire.

3. προσκαζεζόμενοι. Cf. N. on I. 26. § 5. — καὶ αὐτοί, *they also*, i. e. the reinforcement. — ξύμβασιν, *an agreement, treaty*. ἀναγκαίον. The position of their affairs was such, as to make a suspension of hostilities with Perdiccas highly necessary. — κατήπειγεν, *urged on, compelled to hasten*. — Ποτίδαια καὶ ὁ Ἄριστεὺς παρεληλυθὼς (= *the coming of Aristeus*) is a form of expression, somewhat similar to Κῦρος καὶ ἡ Περσικὴ βασιλεία (I. 16. § 1). — ἀπανίστανται, *departed from, evacuated*. Cf. I. 139. § 1.

4. ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Βέροιαν κ. τ. λ. This passage has perplexed commentators not a little, and as is usual in such cases has received a great diversity of interpretations. Bauer would distinguish between Berœa and the district of the same name, and thinks that in passing through the district (ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Βέροιαν), they turned suddenly upon the city (τοῦ χωρίου) in order to take it by surprise. But it is very unnatural to make Berœa stand for the district, and χωρίου for the city. Reiske, Haack, and others would connect κάκειθεν with ἐπορεύοντο, thus making ἐπιστρέψαντες... ἐλόντες parenthetic. In that case, however, the καὶ in κάκειθεν would have to be cancelled, and the signification, which Reiske gives to ἐπιστρέψαντες, *turning their attention to*, is also very doubtful, since it hardly admits of a question that τὸν νοῦν would have been added, had this been the idea intended to be conveyed. Bloomf. in his recent edition, has rejected the view, which he formerly entertained of the passage, viz. that the army on their way from Berœa and at a short distance from it, either from a sudden thought, or a premeditated design and deep-laid plan, turned back upon the city, in order to carry it by a *coup de main*. This interpretation he has well abandoned, though for a different reason (the absence of πορεύευντες καὶ between κάκειθεν and ἐπιστρέψαντες) than I would assign. For it is very singular that the Athenian army in their way to Potidæa by land, the natural route lying along the coast, should have turned off and made such a circuit to the west, as they must have done to pass through Berœa. I am inclined, therefore, to the interpretation of Poppo, Goeller, Arnold, and now Bloomf., which makes κάκειθεν ἐπιστρέψαντες, the turning off of the Athenians from

Berœa on their return to the sea-coast, which they had left for the purpose of attacking it. The passage might then be rendered: *having proceeded to Berœa, and having thence returned* (again to the sea), *for they had first attempted to take the place but were not able, they proceeded by land to Potidæa.* This interpretation makes *καὶ πειράσαντες . . . ἐλόντες* a parenthesis, interposed to inform us for what purpose the Athenian army had deviated so far from the direct route along the sea-shore. It is not to be supposed that the army struck the coast at the same point, where they left it to turn off to Berœa, but much higher up, and hence *ἐπιστρέψαντες* does not mean, *turning directly back*, but *turning off* towards the sea. — *πειράσαντες* = *ἀπόπειραν ποιησάμενοι.* — Πανσανίου. He was either the son or the brother of Derdas. — *παρέπλεον*, *sailed along the coast.* — *κατ' ὀλίγον*, *leisurely, by slow marches.* — *τριταῖοι.* The first day's march probably brought them to Pella, the second to Therme, and the third to Gignonus, which was about an ordinary day's march, N. W. of Potidæa.

CHAPTER LXII.

The Potidæans and their allies encamp on the isthmus (§ 1); Aristens is chosen general of the infantry, and Perdicas of the horse (§ 2); the plan of the former, to place at Olynthus the Chalcidians and the allies from beyond the isthmus, and his own army on the isthmus to watch the motions of the enemy (§ 3), is disarranged by the forecast of Calias, who detaches the Macedonian horse and a party of the allies, to prevent any sally from Olynthus, and then marches towards Potidæa (§ 4); on arriving at the isthmus and finding the Potidæan and Corinthian forces arranging themselves for battle, the Athenians form in opposite array and the battle commences (§ 5); the wing commanded by Aristens in person is victorious, but the other wing is compelled to retire before the Athenians into the city (§ 6).

1. *πρὸς Ὀλύμπου*, *near to Olynthus.* This, however, appears to be so different from the position of the Corinthians, as given in §§ 3-5 *infra* (viz. under the walls of Potidæa on the side that looked towards Olynthus), that I am disposed to adopt *πρὸς Ὀλύμπου* (*on the side towards Olynthus*), the reading of Poppo, Goeller, Krüg., Arnold, and Bloomf. I am confirmed in this the more by the exegetical *ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ*, which strictly speaking could not have been added, if the army of Aristens had been drawn up near to Olynthus. — *ἀγορὰν . . . ἐπεποίητο.* This prevented the soldiers from straggling into the city, under the pretence of getting provisions. *τῆς πόλεως*, i. e. Potidæa, not Olynthus.

2. ἀπέστη, *had revolted*, is the aor. for the pluperf. Cf. Mt. § 497. *Obs.*; K. § 256. 3; S. § 211. N. 14. — ἀπέστη γὰρ εὐθὺς κ. τ. λ. This sudden desertion of the Athenians and alliance with their enemies, may be referred to the fickleness of Perdiccas, or perhaps to the unjustifiable attack on Beroea. — ἀντ' αὐτοῦ, *in his stead*. Perdiccas was not himself present in the fight.

3. ἡ γνώμη τοῦ Ἀριστέως = τὸ Ἀριστεῖ εἶδοξε, and hence ἔχοντι follows by the *constructio ad sensum*. Cf. K. § 313. 1. a; S. § 237. 2. — ἐπιτηρεῖν (cf. III. 37. § 2; IV. 42. § 3)... ἐπίωσι, *to observe the Athenians if they should advance*. For the use of the subjunctive, see N. on I. 26. § 2. — ἔξω ἰσθμοῦ. The article is rarely omitted before this word, except when it refers to the isthmus of Corinth. — The article τὴν belongs to ἵππον and not to διακοσίαν, since no mention has been made previously of any number. — ἵππον, *cavalry*. In the same sense we employ the term *horse*. — ἐπὶ σφῶς = ἐπὶ τὴν Ποτιδαίαν. Schol. — κατὰ νότον, *in the rear*. — βοηθοῦντας Aristeus and his troops. — ἐν μέσῳ ποιεῖν, *to place between*. This manœuvre, had it been successful, would have compelled the Athenians to have fought with the Corinthians and Potidaeans in front, while their rear was at the same time attacked by the Chalcidians, who were to sally forth from Olynthus. — τοὺς πολεμίους refers to the Athenians.

4. δ' αὖ, *but on the other hand*. — Μακεδόνας has the force of an adjective. — εἴργωσι—ἐπιβοηθεῖν. The negation after verbs of hindering, denying, refusing, etc. is more usually strengthened by μή with the infinitive (see N. on I. 80. § 1). — τοὺς ἐκέϊθεν = τοὺς ἐκεῖ ἐκέϊθεν. Cf. Butt. § 151. 8. p. 446; Mt. § 596. c (end); K. § 300. R. 8. See also VIII. 107. § 2. The clause may be translated, *that they might hinder those, who were there, from sallying forth to bring assistance*. — αὐτοὶ δ', i. e. Callias and his colleagues. — ἀναστήσαντες τὸ στρατόπεδον, *having caused the army to decamp = having broken up the encampment*. — ἐπὶ τὴν Ποτιδαίαν. This shows that the Corinthian army had stationed themselves close to the walls of Potidaea. See N. on § 1 supra.

5. πρὸς—ἐγένοντο, *came to*. See N. on διεκρίθησαν πρὸς, I. 18. § 2. — ὡς εἰς μάχην, *in order for battle*. ὡς here denotes purpose. — καὶ αὐτοί, *they themselves also*. — οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον, *not long after = very soon*. This battle was fought A. C. 432. Olymp. 87. 1, the same year (“*ineunto quinto mense Attico.*” Poppo) in which the sea-fight at Corcyra took place.

6. αὐτὸ gives emphasis to κέρας (see N. on I. 38. § 2) = *the wing where lay the chief strength*, or, *the strength of the army (viz.) the*

wing commanded by *Aristeus*. Opposed to this is τὸ δ' ἄλλο στρατόπεδον infra. — καὶ ὅσοι . . . λογάδες, both he and as many Corinthians as were with him, and of the rest, the picked men. This sentence is expegetical of κέρας. — ἐπεξήλθον διώκοντες ἐπὶ πολὺ, *advanced in pursuit a long distance*. The participle here contains the leading idea, *advanced pursuing* = *pursued*. Cf. K. § 310. 4. 1; S. § 225. 8 — τείχος of Potidæa.

CHAPTER LXIII.

Aristeus having returned from the pursuit, forces his way with much difficulty into Potidæa (§ 1); at the commencement of the fight, the Potidæan auxiliaries in Olynthus issue forth to aid their friends, but perceiving them to be defeated retire within the walls (§ 2); the Athenians erect a trophy (§ 3).

1. ὡς ὁρᾶ, *when he sees*. Historical present. S. § 211. N. 4. — ἠπόρησε . . . χωρήσας, *he was in doubt in which direction* (i. e. whether towards Potidæa or Olynthus) *he should run the hazard of proceeding*. Between him and Olynthus were the Macedonian cavalry and a detachment of the Athenian allies (I. 62. § 4), and investing Potidæa were the 3000 Athenian hoplites and the main body of their allies. Both directions were therefore full of danger. — ἐπὶ τῆς Ὀλύμπου. See N. on I. 30. § 2. — δ' οὖν, *but however*. οὖν serves here as a particle of reference = *but as to that matter* (i. e. the danger of retreating in either direction). — ξυναγαγόντι . . . χωρίον, *when* (see N. on I. 13. § 6) *he had contracted his forces into as small a compass as possible* (ὡς ἐς ἐλάχιστον for ἐς ὡς ἐλάχιστον), in order to cut their way in a dense body through the enemy. Some join ὡς ἐς ἐλάχιστον χωρίον to δρόμῳ βιάσασθαι and render it *tamquam proximum locum et minimi intercalli*. But the notion of space or distance can hardly exist in χωρίον. For ὡς with the superlative, cf. K. § 239. R. 2; S. § 159. 5. — δρόμῳ βιάσασθαι, *running to force their way* (= to make a rush). S. § 206. 1. — παρὰ τὴν χηλὴν, *along the breakwater*; literally, *the claw*, a name given from the form in which it stretched out. The Corinthians could not enter the gate on the side towards Olynthus, for then the Athenians would have rushed into the town with them; they, therefore, clambered along the projecting stone-work, which served to protect the walls next to the sea from the force of the waves, and thus entered by one of the gates on

the side towards Pellene. In doing this they were exposed to the enemy's missiles (cast probably from the blockading ships, cf. I. 61. § 5), and thus sustained some loss. See Arnold's note on this passage, and cf. Xen. Anab. VII. 1. § 17. Poppo suggests an entrance to the town on the side towards the water. — *διὰ τῆς θαλάσσης*, i. e. through the water between the pier and the walls, which was doubtless quite shallow. It is strange that any one should connect these words with *βαλλόμενος* (*being shot at*), as though the missiles were thrown over the interval of water. Yet such is the exposition of Bened. cited by Haack. — *ὀλίγους μὲν τινας*, *some few*. *τινας* adds to the indefiniteness of the number. S. § 165. N. 2.

2. οἱ δ'—*βοηθοί*, i. e. the Macedonian horse and the Chalcidians, etc. Cf. I. 62. § 3. — *ἀπέχει* refers to Olynthus. — *δέ* is causal (= *γάρ*). — *καταφανεές*, *in sight, visible*. "*ὑψηλὸν γὰρ τὸ χωρίον ὁ Ὀλυνθός.*" Schol. — *σημεία ἤρθη*, *the standard was raised as a signal to commence battle*. The proper position of these words is, therefore, before *ἡ μάχη ἐγίγνετο*. — *βραχὺ μὲν τι*, *some little distance*. See N. on § 1 (end). — *ἰππῆς* of Philip and Pausanias. Cf. I. 61. § 4. — *Μακεδόνες*. See N. on I. 62. § 4. — *διὰ τάχους* = *ταχέως*. Mt. § 309. c. An adverb in the predicate is frequently to be rendered as an adjective. Here it may be translated *speedy*, as though in agreement with *ἡ νίκη*. — *ἐς τὸ τεῖχος* of Olynthus. — *οὔδε-τέροις* (dative for the adnominal genitive), i. e. of neither party. — *παρεγίνοντο* in the battle.

3. *ἵπποσπόνδους* (= *ὑπὸ σπονδαῖς*), *under a truce*. It was an acknowledgment of defeat, to demand a truce for burying the dead. For the idiom by which an adjective denotes the way or manner, cf. K. § 264. 3. c; S. § 158. 3. — *ὀλίγῃ ἐλάσσους τριακοσίων*, *a little less than three hundred*. The comparative is frequently attended by words denoting quantity, to show how much more or less of the quality expressed by the adjective is intended. Cf. K. § 239. R. 1. — *Ἀθηναίων δὲ αὐτῶν*. In the plain of the Academy near Athens, was found the inscription in honor of the Athenians who fell in this battle. It was brought to England by Lord Elgin, and is now in the British Museum. The first four lines have been lost, with the exception of a word or two at the beginning of each line, and the endings of the remaining eight are broken off, but have been restored conjecturally by Thiersch and Bückh. This epitaph may be found in the appendix of Sophocles's *Greek Verbs*, p. 289. In this battle and in the subsequent siege of Potidæa, Socrates greatly distinguished himself.

CHAPTER LXIV.

The Athenians invest Potidæa, and circumvallate the side facing the isthmus (§ 1); the Athenians at home, on the receipt of this intelligence, send out fresh troops, who complete the investment on the side towards Pallene, and thus surround the place on every side (§§ 2, 3).

1. τὸ δ' ἐκ τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ τεῖχος, *the wall on the side of the isthmus.* ἐκ implies that the stand-point of observation was from the side towards Olynthus. So below, we have τὸ δ' ἐς τὴν Παλλήνην (sc. τεῖχος), and in § 2 (end), τὸ ἐκ τῆς Παλλήνης τεῖχος, the former of which refers to a point of observation within the city with the eye towards Pallene, the latter, to a position in which the eye was directed towards the city from Pallene, or from the side towards Pallene. Arnold says that "ἐκ corresponds with our *of*, and denotes *of* or *belonging to*," of which Poppo says "male interpretatur Arn. exempla diversissima miscens." — ἀποτείχισαντες, *walling off*, i. e. drawing a line of circumvallation. Cf. § 2. infra; III. 51. § 3; 94. § 2, et sæpe al. — ἐς τὴν Παλλήνην, i. e. either a city by this name, or the peninsula itself. Probably the latter is meant, as Thucydides makes no mention of such a city. — ἀτείχιστον = οὐκ ἀποτείχιστον. So in § 2, τειχίζειν = ἀποτείχίζειν. — γιγνομένοις δίχα, *being divided.* Potidæa occupied this whole isthmus from sea to sea, so that between those investing it on the two sides, there could be no communication, except through the town or by water. Cf. Herodot. VIII. 129 (cited by Arnold), where it is said that "the Persians, when besieging the place on the side towards Olynthus, endeavored to get across into the peninsula of Pallene, by passing over the usual bed of the sea, which an extraordinary efflux of the water had left for some time dry."

2. πυνθάνομενοι—οὔσαν. Constructed with the participle, πυνθάνεσθαι implies an immediate perception, or if indirect, sure and well grounded; constructed with the infinitive, it implies a perception not immediate but derived by hearsay. Cf. K. § 311. 6; Rost, § 129. 4. c. — ἐν τῇ πόλει, i. e. Athens. — χρόνῳ ὕστερον, *in time afterwards* = *afterwards*. — ἐαυτῶν has here its exclusive force, *of their own*. S. § 161. 1 (end). — Φορμίωνα. This general, whose name is first mentioned here, was one of the most skilful and successful of the Athenian commanders, and shone no less by his eminent private virtues. Pausanias says that he saw the statue of this general, among others, in a sanctuary of Diana Brauronia (so called from the town of

Brauron). Cf. Leake's Athens, I. p. 146. — ἐξ Ἀφύτιος ὁρμώμενος, i. e. he made Aphytis, a small town below Potidæa where he landed, the point from which he sallied forth to the seat of the war. — κατὰ βραχύ, *by little and little, leisurely*. — κείρων, *ravaging*. This word is usually applied to the cutting down of trees, and hence in general to the laying waste of a country.

8. οὕτως, i. e. in the manner just mentioned. — κατὰ κράτος, *with ll their force*, or perhaps here, *closely, acerrime* as Steph. interprets. — ναυσὶν is the dative of the agent or instrument. S. § 206. 1. — ἐφορούσας, *blockading*. ἐφορμεῖν, "*stationem adversam tenere*." Betant.

CHAPTER LXV.

Aristeus advises that all but 500 men should sail away, in order that the provisions in the city may hold out the longer, but this advice being rejected, he himself, the better to subserve the Potidæan cause, eludes the vigilance of the besiegers and escapes by sea (§ 1); he performs several exploits, and with the Chalcidians lays a successful ambush at Beryla, at the same time sending to Peloponnesus for aid (§ 2); meanwhile Phorinô, having completed the investment of Potidæa, ravages the country of the Chalcidians and the Bottiæans (§ 3).

1. καὶ here connects a genitive absolute with the nominative. — σωτηρίας of the Potidæans. — ἄλλο (= ἄλλοθεν) gives this sense to the passage in which it stands: *unless some aid should arrive from Peloponnesus, or something unexpected (παράλογον, beyond calculation) from some other quarter*. Poppo, Goel., and Bloomf. edit παρά λόγον as a more primitive form. — ἄνεμον τηρήσασι, *having watched for a favorable wind*. The participle takes the case of τοῖς ἄλλοις, which would have been properly in the accusative, but is put in the dative by apposition with αὐτοῖς, the omitted object of ξυμβούλευε. — ὅπως has here its telic (τελικῶς) signification, i. e. it denotes the final end or purpose; when the result or upshot is denoted, the sense is said to be *ecbatic* (ἐκβατικῶς). — ἐπὶ πλείον (the longer) ὁ σίτος ἀντισχῆ. See N. on ὅπως—προσποιήσειαν, I. 55. § 1. — τῶν μενόντων εἶναι, *to be of the number of those remaining*, i. e. one of those who remained to defend the city. The genitive is employed, because the sense of εἶναι is limited to a part. K. § 273. 8. a; S. § 191. — βουλόμενος τὰ ἐπὶ τούτοις παρασκευάζειν, *wishing to effect that which seemed to be next in importance*. ἐπὶ τούτοις denotes a succession of things in time and space (K. § 296. II. 1. b). Hence it is used tropically of what is next to

be done, next in importance. — ὅπως τὰ ἔξωθεν ἔξει ὡς ἀριστα, *in order that the affairs outside (Potidæa) may be in as good a condition as possible.* This sentence expresses the design of ἐκπλοῦν... Ἀθηναίων. For the future indicative, see N. on I. 56. § 2. — λαβῶν τὴν φυλακὴν, *unknowing to the guard.*

2. τὰ τε ἄλλα ἐπολέμει, *he performed other* (i. e. other than the one here mentioned) *warlike exploits.* The construction is like that of πόλεμον πολεμεῖν. S. § 181. 2. — Σερμυλίων limits τῇ πόλει, and πολλοὺς refers to its citizens, since it cannot well be referred to the Athenians, who have not been mentioned in the connection. Krüg-constructs Σερμυλίων with πολλοὺς. The sense remains unchanged by this construction. — ἔς τε... ἔπρασεν. “A condensed expression for ἐς τὴν Πελοπόννησον πέμψας ἔπρασεν.” Arnold. The construction is explained in Ns. on I. 18. § 2; 51. § 3.

3. μετὰ... ἀποτείχισιν, i. e. after the investment of the city had been completed. — καὶ... εἶλε, *and some towns he also took.* On the phrase ἔστιν ἃ (*some*), cf. K. § 331. R. 4; Mt. 482; S. § 172. N. 2; C. § 523.

CHAPTER LXVI.

The Corinthians and Athenians mutually accuse each other in respect to the affair of Potidæa, the dispute not having yet led to open war (§ 1).

1. Ἀθηναίοις and Πελοποννησίοις limit προσγεγέννητο. — αἰτίας (see N. on I. 69. § 7) μὲν αὐταί. The article is omitted, when the pronoun stands as the subject, and the substantive as the predicate of the sentence. Cf. K. § 246. R. 1. a. — τοῖς μὲν Κορινθίοις. Repeat mentally προσγεγέννητο αἰτίαι ἐς Ἀθηναίους. — ἐάντων οὖσαν ἀποικίαν, *which was* (see N. on ὄντες, I. 8. § 1) *their colony.* — ἐπολιόρκουν refers to the Athenians. — τοῖς δ' responds to the preceding τοῖς μὲν. — πόλιν, i. e. Potidæa. — ἀπίστησαν, *had caused to revolt.* In respect to the tense, see N. on I. 62. § 1. For the verb used causatively, cf. S. §§ 207. 2; 133 (ἴστημι), and see I. 81. § 3; 104. § 1; II. 80. § 1; III. 31. § 1, et sæpe al. — σφίσιν follows ἐμάχοντο. — ἀπὸ τοῦ προφανοῦς = προφανῶς. — οὐ... ξυνηρρώγει (from συν ῥήγγνυμι), *nevertheless the war had not yet broken out*, i. e. the Peloponnesian war had not actually begun, these acts of hostility being only introductory to it. μέντοι—γε, *nevertheless indeed*, is used when in reference to what precedes, a thing could not have been expected,

but yet is so. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. §§ 730. a; 735. 6. — *ἰδίᾳ*, j. e. in their private capacity, and not as members of the Peloponnesian confederacy.

CHAPTERS LXVII.—LXXXVII.

These chapters contain the debates in the congress of allies at Sparta, in respect to the complaints made against the Athenians, and are entitled *ξύλλογος τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐν Λακεδαίμονι*, which Poppe would alter to *ξύλλογος τῶν Λακεδαίμωνων περὶ τῶν ἐγκλημάτων τῶν ξυμμάχων*. After an introduction (chap. 67) the speech of the Corinthians is given (chaps. 67–72); after which the historian briefly accounts for the presence of the Athenian embassy at Sparta (chap. 73), and reports their speech (chaps. 74–78); the Lacedæmonians then deliberate by themselves (chap. 79), and are addressed by Archidamus (chaps. 80–85), and by the Ephor Sthenelaidas (chap. 86), after which, the vote is taken, and the treaty decided to have been broken (chap. 87). This portion contains some of the choicest specimens of a condensed and vigorous style, that are to be found in any language. The orations, although alike fervid, energetic, and pointed, are yet in perfect keeping with the position and design of those who uttered them, the Corinthian speech being full of burning invective and sarcasm, the Athenian, eminently soothing and pacific, while the oration of king Archidamus is replete with maxims of profound political sagacity and experience, and that of Sthenelaidas is blunt and laconic, almost beyond what might be expected even of a Spartan. These characteristics will be more particularly noticed, in the analysis and general divisions of the respective orations

CHAPTER LXVII.

The Corinthians, enraged at the blockade of Potidæa, exhort the allies to go to Lacedæmon, whither they also repair and criminate the Athenians as truce-breakers and unjust (§ 1); the Æginetæ also secretly foment the disturbance (§ 2); the Lacedæmonians, therefore, summon an assembly of the allies, and all who have any cause of complaint against the Athenians (§ 3); various accusations are made by the allies, and especially do the Megareans complain, because they have been excluded from the Athenian ports and market (§ 4); after which the Corinthians come forward and address the assembly (§ 5).

1. *πολιορκουμένης δὲ τῆς Ποτιδαίας*, but when Potidæa was besieged. Cf. S. § 226. — *ἀνδρῶν . . . δεδιότας*, their own men being in it, and

they also fearing for the safety of the place = fearing for the safety of the place and of their countrymen in it. — παρεκάλουν = exhorted them to go. The verb receives this fulness of signification from ἐς, the preposition of motion which follows. See N. on I. 18. § 2. — κατεβόων—'Αθηναίων, clamored against the Athenians. For the genitive after κατὰ in composition, cf. K. § 292. R.; S. § 194. N. 3. — λελυκότες εἶεν. A participle with εἰμι (or its compounds), and ἔχω, κυρέω, etc. is sometimes used instead of the verb of the participle or the sake of emphasis. Cf. Vig. p. 117. IX.; S. § 89. 1. For the optative in the *oratio obliqua*, cf. S. § 213. 2.

2. δεδιότες, because they feared. See N. on I. 9. § 4. — κρύφα δέ. Haack and Goel. place a comma after the words, and thus refer them to πρεσβευόμενοι, sending ambassadors not openly but secretly. So Krüg. also explains it. Hermann ad Soph. El. 1059 thinks that μὲν—δὲ in this place are employed, as though it had been written οὐ μὲν φανερώς ἐπρεσβεύοντο, κρύφα δὲ πρεσβευόμενοι ἐνήγον. Bauer refers ἐνήγον to πρεσβευόμενοι and renders it: *suaserunt bellum non [aperte] per legatos sed occulte*. But, as Poppo remarks, in that case we should have expected the collocation, οὐ μὲν φανερώς πρεσβευόμενοι. I prefer to make κρύφα qualify ἐνήγον: *they did not openly send ambassadors, but secretly did much to urge on the war*. μὲν and δὲ are used to connect different sorts of words, as may be seen in the examples cited by Mt. § 622. 3. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 765. 2. — αὐτόνομοι (*having their own laws independent*). See N. on δούλοι, I. 34. § 1. — κατὰ τὰς σπονδάς. There is considerable doubt in the minds of interpreters, to what treaty reference is here made, or in what way the independence of the Æginetæ was guaranteed. The Schol., whom Bloomf. is inclined to follow, thinks that those states whose names were not subscribed to the treaty, were regarded as independent, and gives to κατὰ τὰς σπονδάς the sense, *according to the spirit of the treaty*. But it should be remembered, that Ægina was conquered by the Athenians six years before that treaty (viz. the thirty years' truce), and from this fact, together with the secrecy with which, through fear of the Athenians, they excited the Lacedæmonians to war, it is very evident, that they were included in the treaty as ἔνσπονδοι (see N. on I. 40. § 2) of the Athenians, and therefore were not αὐτόνομοι. Od. Müller (Ægin. p. 180) thinks that reference is had to a treaty of alliance, made through the influence of the Lacedæmonians, in which the liberty of the Grecian states was guaranteed by mutual stipulations. Goeller also seems to incline to the opinion, that reference is had to that mutual arrangement of previous jars and discords, which took place at the suggestion of Themistocles, before the second Persian invasion, and by which

independence would of course be secured to the Æginetæ. The best solution of the difficulty, which I have met with, is that of Krüg. in Stud. Hist. p. 192 (cited by Poppo, Suppl. Adnot. p. 127), "quum σπονδαί, nisi quid accedat, ubi de belli Pelop. causis agatur, semper sint fœdera tricennalia, horum lege aliqua Lacedæmonios Æginetarum αὐτονομία putat prospexisse." In this thirty years' peace, which I cannot doubt is referred to here, some provision, doubtless, had been made for the independence of Ægina, although in what manner it does not clearly appear.

3. προσπαρακάλεσαντες τῶν ξυμμάχων, *having summoned their allies*. S. § 191. 1. — The τὲ after ξυμμάχων is omitted by almost all the recent editors, which makes καὶ epexegetical (= *nempe, etiam*, Poppo), i. e. serving to introduce εἴ τις (*whosoever*)... Ἀθηναίων, as explanatory of τῶν ξυμμάχων. If τὲ is retained, then εἴ τις refers to other states than those in league with the Lacedæmonians. But waving the consideration, that the Lacedæmonians had nothing to do with the grievances of other states than those which belonged to the confederacy, the suggestion of Haack, that the presence of τὲ would lead us to expect εἴ τί τις ἄλλος, or εἴ τις ἄλλος, makes me prefer its omission in the text. — τὶ ἄλλο—ἡδικήσασαι. In the active ἀδικεῖα governs two cases, the latter of which is retained in the passive. Cf. S. § 177. 8. — ξύλλογον—τὸν εἰωθότα, *the ordinary assembly*. Sometimes a smaller and more select assembly (ἡ μικρὰ ἐκκλησία), Xen. Hellen. III. 3. § 8), consisting probably of the equals (οἱ ὅμοιοι, *peers*), was convened, and as Müller (Dor. II. p. 89) thinks, was chiefly occupied with the state of the constitution, and to distinguish it from that assembly, the one here spoken of has the epithet τὸν εἰωθότα. To this common or general assembly, all the citizens above thirty years of age were admitted. The place of meeting was west of the city of Sparta, between the brook Cracion (i. e. Saffron river) and the bridge Babyea, and the assembly was held in the open air. The Schol. on this passage says, that the regular time of meeting was each full moon. Extraordinary meetings might, however, be called at any time in cases of emergency. Cf. Müller's Dorians, II. p. 90.

4. ὡς ἕκαστοι, *severally* (see N. on I. 3. § 5), *each in succession*. — καὶ, *and especially*. See Jelf's Kuhn. (§ 759. 4) on the incessive force of καὶ, when preceded by καὶ ἄλλοι τε, or similar words. — οὐκ ὀλίγα = *many*. — μάλιστα δέ, *and particularly*. — λιμένων depends on εἴργεσθαι according to S. § 197. 2. Why the Megareans were excluded from all commercial intercourse with the Athenians, we are not informed. The words of the decree are found in the Schol. on Aristoph. Ran. 278. D.

CHAPTERS LXVIII.—LXXI.

These chapters comprise the speech of the Corinthians, at the congress of the allies in Sparta. The exordium extends to chap. 68. § 2; then follows the argumentative portion, which extends to chap. 71. § 4, at which place the peroration begins. In the argumentative part is, (1) a complaint of the systematic ambition of the Athenians (chap. 68), and (2) of the supineness of the Lacedæmonians, which suffered the evil to remain unchecked (chap. 69); (3) a comparison between the Athenian and Lacedæmonian character (chap. 70); (4) an urgent appeal to the Lacedæmonians to bestir themselves (chap. 71. § 3). This speech is spirited, pointed, abounding in the most bitter sarcasm, mingled with delicate strokes of flattery, and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was delivered, viz. to exasperate the Lacedæmonians against the Athenians.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

The Corinthians begin their oration, by a kind of complimentary complaint of the good faith (*τὸ πιστὸν*) of the Lacedæmonians towards one another, which rendered them blind to whatever might be said to the prejudice of others, and ignorant also of affairs abroad (§ 1); on which account, the previous complaints of the Corinthians had been disregarded, as though arising from selfish interests; and no council had been called until they themselves had suffered wrong, whereas none had been so deeply injured as the Corinthians (§ 2); a long exposition of the unjust acts and ambitious policy of the Athenians is unnecessary, since they make no concealment of their deeds, and there are present in the assembly those, who are either already enslaved by the Athenians, or threatened with the loss of their liberty (§ 3); Corcyra and Potidæa are alluded to, as examples in proof of the aggressive policy of the Athenians (§ 4).

1. *τὸ πιστὸν*. . . *καθίστησι*, the good faith, which characterizes the management of your internal affairs, and your private intercourse, renders you more incredulous in respect to others (i. e. the other Greeks), whenever any thing is said (to their prejudice); literally, if we say any thing, but as Bloomf. (cited approvingly by Poppo) remarks, *ἢν τι λέγωμεν* is nearly equivalent to *in whatever is said*, the change of person accommodating the *dictum generale* to the speakers themselves, and promoting brevity of expression. *τὸ πιστὸν* denotes an abstract idea, and is employed with the article for the substantive (K. § 263. γ; Mt. § 269; S. § 158. 2; O. § 449. a. See N. on I. 42. § 2). *τῆς καθ' ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς πολιτείας* is opposed to *τὰ ἔξω πράγματα* at the

close of the section. Poppo, Goeller, and Bloomf., with Kistem., place a comma after ἀπιστοτέρους, and connect ἐς τοὺς ἄλλους with the following words: *more incredulous in respect to what is said against others*. But the brevity of the construction, as well as the sentiment, is marred by such a method of punctuation, and the charge of indefiniteness, which is brought against the common pointing, is removed by supplying from the context κατ' αὐτῶν with λέγωμεν. — αὐτοῦ refers to the characteristic of the Lacedæmonians just alluded to. — σωφροσύνην, *moderation, wise caution*. Some interpret it here, *the demeanor of a just and upright character*. — ἀμαζία... χρῆσσε, *but you are the more ignorant of affairs abroad* (i. e. out of Lacedæmon) = *you labor under greater ignorance in respect to the affairs of other states*.

2. ἀ... βλάβεσσαι, *in what respect we were about to be injured by the Athenians* = *what injuries we were about to receive from the Athenians*. For the construction of ἀ—βλάβεσσαι, cf. N. on τὶ ἄλλο—ἡδικῆσσαι, I. 67. § 3. — περὶ ὧν = περὶ ἐκείνων ᾧ. — τὴν μάθησιν ἐποιεῖσσε = ἐμάνθανετε (Mt. § 421. Obs. 4) only a little stronger, *you did not make the improvement* (which you ought). — ἀλλὰ... ὑπενοεῖτε, *but you rather suspected the speakers*. Poppo and Goeller make τῶν λεγόντων depend on the latter part of the sentence, the formula ὡς λέγουσι being the same as if it had been written ἀλλὰ τῶν λεγόντων τὸ λέγειν ἔνεκεν τῶν αὐτοῖς ἰδία διαφόρων ὑπενοεῖτε, *you suspected that the speaking of the speakers arose from private interests*, or, as our idiom would demand, *you suspected the speakers, that they spake from private interest*. But there is no difficulty in constructing τῶν λεγόντων with ὑπενοεῖτε. Cf. K. § 273. 5. f; Mt. §§ 342. 3; 296. 3. — ἔνεκα τῶν αὐτοῖς ἰδία διαφόρων, *on account of those things, which are advantageous to them apart from others* (= *for their private advantage*). ἰδία is used adverbially and may be translated by an adjective. — πάσχειν, sc. ἡμᾶς. — ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ ἐσμὲν = “ἐπειδὴ ἦδη τῷ ὄντι πάσχομεν, quo tempore jam injuriam accipimus.” Poppo. ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ = *in ipso articulo perpressionis*. — προσήκει... ἔχομεν, *we have the greater right* (οὐχ ἥκιστα = μάλιστα) *to speak, by as much as we have the greater charges to make*. When two superlatives in two different propositions, are compared with each other by means of τοσοῦτω—δω, the former of these words is sometimes omitted, especially when the proposition with ὄσω follows. Cf. Mt. § 462; Jelf's Kühn. § 870. Obs. 1.

3. ἀφανείς που ὄντες, *being in anywise concealed from view* = *in a clandestine manner*. — ἂν belongs to προσέδει, *there would be need of*. — ὡς (= utpote) οὐκ εἰδόσι (sc. ὑμῖν), *for you who did not know it*. Cf. S. § 201. N. 4. — ὧν refers to τούτους or ἡμᾶς the omitted

subject of *μακρηγορεῖν*. — Reference appears to be had in *δεδουλωμένους* to the Æginetæ, and in *τοῖς δ' ἐπιβουλεύοντας αὐτοὺς* (a varied construction for *τοὺς δ' ἐπιβουλενομένους*), to the Potidæans and Megareans. — *αὐτοὺς* refers to the Athenians. — *οὐκ ἦκιστα*. See N. on § 2 supra. — *ξυμμίχοις* is in apposition with *τοῖς δέ*. — *ἐκ πολλοῦ προπαρεσκευασμένους* (sc. *ὄρατε* from the context)· *ὡς συνειδὸτας τὰς ἑαυτῶν ἀμαρτίας, καὶ γινγνώσκοντας ὡς πάντως, οὐκ ἀνεξόμιστα, ἀλλὰ πολεμήσομεν*. Schol. — *εἴ ποτε πολεμήσονται* (= future passive. Cf. Soph. Gr. Verbs, p. 37), *if ever they should be warred upon*.

4. *οὐ γὰρ . . . εἶχον*, *for otherwise* (i. e. had not their systematic design been to enslave Greece), *they would not have withdrawn Corcyra (from us) and held it in spite of us*. Steph. and Duker think that *ὑπο-* here denotes, *in a secret, or underhand manner*. For *ὑπολαβόντες—εἶχον*, see N. on 1. 53. § 2 (end). *βία ἡμῶν*. Cf. N. on 1. 43. § 3. — *ὧν τὸ μὲν*, *the one of which*, i. e. Potidæa. *ἵστε* is to be supplied in this sentence. — *πρὸς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης ἀποχρῆσαι = πρὸς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης* (see N. on 1. 30. § 2) *ὥστε ἀποχρῆσαι τοῖς ἐπὶ Θράκης, ut plenum fructum percipiatis ex terris vestris ad Thraciam sitis*. Goeller. Thus also Arnold: *so as to give you the full benefit of your dominion in the neighborhood of Thrace*. — *ἡ δέ*, i. e. Corcyra. — *ἂρ παρέσχε*, *would furnish*.

CHAPTER LXIX.

The Lacedæmonians are blamed, for having suffered the Athenians to fortify their city and build the Long Walls, thus enabling them to enslave even the allies of the Peloponnesian confederacy (§ 1); their tardiness in convoking an assembly of the allies, and their want of a definite plan are also reproved (§ 2); the crafty and stealthful movements of the Athenians will become more open and decided, if they perceive that the Lacedæmonians know their designs, and yet make no effort to frustrate them (§ 3); the Lacedæmonians are sarcastically told that they conquer by delay, and seek to fight the enemy when their strength is doubled (§ 4); that the same sluggishness which they manifested in the Persian war, characterizes their movements in relation to the aggressive policy of the Athenians, to whose blunders the Corinthians have been indebted more for success, than to any assistance from the Lacedæmonians (§ 5); an apology is made for the apparent severity of these charges against the Lacedæmonians (§ 6).

1. *τῶνδε* refers to the aggressive movements of the Athenians, which have been referred to in the preceding chapter. — *καὶ ὕστερον* responds to *τό τε πρῶτον* in the previous proposition. — *τὰ μακρὰ—τείχη*, *the long walls*. By these walls a fortified way was open from

Athens to her three ports, Piræus, Munychia, and Phalerus, of which the former was by far the largest and most celebrated, being capable of containing 300 ships. The southern wall was built by Themistocles, and was 35 stadia long and 40 cubits high. The northern wall was built by Pericles, and was 40 stadia long, and of the same height as the other. Such was the breadth of these walls, that two wagons could pass each other on the top without coming in contact. Besides these two walls, there seems to have been a third or Phaleric wall, concerning which, see N. on II. 13. § 6. — *ἐς τὸδε τε αἰεὶ*, up to this time continually. — *τοὺς ὑμετέρους—ξυμμάχους*, i. e. the Æginetæ, Megareans, and Potidæans. — *οὐ γὰρ . . . δρᾶ*, for not the one who enslaves (is the principal offender), but he who, having the power to prevent, looks on (and permits it), is more really the agent of the transaction = to him, who does not exert the power which he possesses, in preventing one from being enslaved, more truly belongs the guilt of the transaction, than to him, who actually performs the deed. This sentence confirms the charge made in the preceding *τῶνδε ὑμεῖς αἴτιοι*, and is therefore introduced by *γὰρ confirmantis*. See N. on I. 53. § 2. *αὐτό*, i. e. *τὸ δουλοῦσθαι*. — *εἴπερ . . . φέρεται*, if he also (καὶ) claims for himself the reputation (*τὴν ἀξίωσιν*) for virtue, as the deliverer of Greece. Arnold quotes Hermann ad Viger, N. 310: “*εἴπερ δοκεῖ σοι dicimus ei de quo non certo scimus quid ei placeat, aut de quo id nescire simulamus. εἴγε δοκεῖ σοι dicimus ei de quo scimus quid ei placeat,*” and remarks that the sense is: if he makes a pretension to the merit of being the deliverer of Greece, we cannot say whether he does make it, but *if* he does, then, etc. *ἐλευθερώω*, I am a liberator, as *φεύγω* signifies among other things, I am an exile, and *νικάω*, I am a conqueror.

2. *μόλις*, tardily. — *τὲ* (for which Poppo would read *γέ*) refers to *καὶ οὐδὲ νῦν*, both—and also now (that we are met together) not for any evident purpose (*ἐπὶ φανεροῖς*). The Schol. explains *ἐπὶ φανεροῖς* by *καὶ νῦν γὰρ ἀμφιβάλλεται, εἰ ἀδικούμεθα*, doubtless from the following context, which is indeed expegetical, yet not so as to give the sense to *ἐπὶ φανεροῖς*, assigned it by this Schol. — *γὰρ* in the next clause implies an ellipsis, for (if we had met together for any definite purpose) there would be no need to inquire, whether we have been injured or not (the proof of it being so clear and abundant), but in what manner (*καθ’ ὅτι*, i. e. *καθ’ ὅ,τι*) we may avenge ourselves. On the matter here complained of by the Corinthians, Poppo remarks: “*Etenim conventus sociorum non a Lacedæmoniiis hoc ipso concilio, ut bellum decernerent, indictus erat, sed Corinthiis auctoribus multi legati Spartam venerant.*” Cf. I. 67. § 1. — *οἱ γὰρ . . . ἐπέρχονται*, for these

(i. e. the Athenians) *acting from plans already formed, are now attacking, and not about to attack those, who have come to no decision.* After examining with care all the interpretations, which this difficult passage has received, I have convinced myself, that the above is the true translation, although others will perhaps think differently. Bloomf. quotes Goeller's interpretation, by which *δρῶντες* is made to denote the cause of *βεβουλευμένοι* = "*decided because up and doing.*" But it seems to me more natural to make *βεβουλευμένοι* the cause or ground of the action expressed in *δρῶντες*. Such a translation also meets more fully the antithesis, which exists between *βεβουλευμένοι* and *οὐ διεγνωκῶτας*. I concur with Poppo in regarding *οἱ* as put for the demonstrative pronoun, instead of the article belonging to *δρῶντες*, since in that case we should suppose that *ἄδικα* would have been added, or that it would have been *οἱ γὰρ ἀδικοῦντες*. The reader will easily perceive an antithesis between *ἤδη—ἐπέρχονται* and *οὐ μέλλοντας* (sc. *ἐπέρχεσθαι*).

3. *καί, yes, indeed.* — *κατ' ὀλίγον... πῆλας* = *by little and little they encroach upon their neighbors.* — *λανθάνειν... ὑμῶν*, *when they think* (see N. on I, 13. § 6) *they escape detection through your inattention.* Betant explains τὸ *ἀναίσθητον* (see N. on τὸ πιστόν, I. 68. § 1), *stupid, negligentia.* The expression is intended to be somewhat severe, yet should not be translated *stupidity*, a term far too offensive to have suited the purpose of the Corinthians, which was to sting, but not to provoke to anger their powerful auxiliaries, the Lacedæmonians. That the word denotes simply *inobservance, want of attention*, is also seen from its antithesis with *εἰδότας* in the next sentence. The general sentiment is this: as long as the inactivity of the Lacedæmonians, in respect to the unjust acts here complained of, was found to result from inattention or want of knowledge, the Athenians adopted a cautious and timid policy; but now, when they know (as they must hereafter) that it arises from a disregard and negligence, which the most certain intelligence cannot affect, they will press on more vigorously and courageously in the work of enslaving their neighbors.

4. *γὰρ* may refer to *ἰσχυρῶς ἐγκείσονται*, the ellipsis being: (and no wonder) *for you alone of the Greeks, etc.*; or it may introduce the proof of the foregoing proposition = *your indifference and inattention is plainly seen, for you alone, etc.* I prefer the former interpretation, as being more simple and natural. — *τῇ μελλήσει*, "*by threatening demonstrations.* *μέλλησις* implies the holding the stick constantly lifted up, but never striking." Arnold. "*Proxime sequentia docent, cunctationem Lacedæmoniorum argui, quippe qui putarent, cunctando rem posse restitui; quare eos desides potius, quam cautos et providos (ἰσφαλεῖς) perhibent Corinthii.*" Haack. — *μόνοι.* Repeat 'Ελλη-

ων. — ἀρχομένην τὴν αὔξησιν, “the incipient increase.” Bloomf. — διπλασιουμένην belongs to τὴν αὔξησιν in the modified sense of *strength*. It is not easy to find a specimen of more bitter sarcasm, than is contained in this section. Its effect on the Lacedæmonians must have been highly exasperating.

β. καίτοι . . . ἐκράτει, and yet (notwithstanding your remissness) you were spoken of as being sure (i. e. firm and trusty friends), but then the report of this (ὄν = τοῦ ἀσφαλῆς εἶναι) exceeds the thing itself, i. e. the fact as it really is. “ἄρα is used to denote something which has come suddenly and unexpectedly upon the mind, so as to produce surprise and wonder thereat.” Jelf’s Kühn. § 789. 4. Bauer and Poppo, however, take ἄρα in the sense of *ut nunc apparet*, and ὄν (i. e. περὶ ὄν. Mt. § 342. 1) ὁ λόγος, they render, *fama de vobis*. Goeller also refers it to the Lacedæmonians. But cf. Jelf’s Kühn. § 820. *Obs.*; Mt. § 439, where examples are cited to show, that ὄν is a neuter relative referring to a previous sentence. τοῦ ἔργου ἐκράτει. Kühner (§ 275. c) ranks this with the causal genitive, inasmuch as a ruler necessarily supposes a subject, and a subject a ruler. But I prefer with Matthiæ (§ 359. *Obs.* 1) to take κρατεῖν in the sense of κρείσσω εἶναι, and thus to refer the genitive to the idea of comparison contained in the verb. S. § 198. 2. — γὰρ introduces two examples of the procrastinating spirit of the Lacedæmonians. It is therefore γὰρ *confirmantis*. Cf. N. on I. 53. § 2. — τὸν—Μῆδον, the king of the Persians, just as ὁ Ἀρμένιος and ὁ Ἀσσύριος in Xen. *Cyrop.* are put for the Armenian king, and the Assyrian king. That Xerxes instead of Darius Hystaspis is referred to, is evident from ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον, which could not be applied to the first Persian invasion, as that was directed against Athens. — ἐκ περάτων γῆς, from the extremities of the earth. A similar hyperbole is found in Matt. 12:42. — ἀξίως is added, because of the inadequacy in numbers of the forces first raised and sent out under Leonidas to Thermopylæ. — προαπαντῆσαι is put after πρότερον—ἤ. S. § 223. 3. — ἐκείνον refers to the Persian king. — περιωρᾶτε. See N. on I. 24. § 6. — ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐπελθεῖν αὐτοί, instead of you yourselves invading. K. § 308. 2. b. For the nominative with the infinitive, cf. Mt. § 536. — ἐπιόντας depends on ἀμύνεσθαι. — εἰς τύχας . . . καταστῆναι, to expose yourselves to fortune (= the chances of war) by contending with them, when they are much stronger (than they were at first). For the construction of ἀγωνιζόμενοι, see N. on I. 9. § 4. — ἐπιστάμενοι (see N. on ὄντες, I. 7. § 1)—σφαλέντα. When followed by the participle ἐπίστασθαι and εἶδέναι signify to know, by the infinitive, to know how to do something, to be able. Cf. K. § 311. 2. — περὶ αὐτῷ, by himself, i. e. by his own fault. The Schol.

refers this particularly to the battle at Salamis. — τὰ πλείω, *for the most part*. — πρὸς αὐτοὺς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους = ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τῷ πρὸς αὐτοὺς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. — πολλὰ = πολλάκις. — ἡμᾶς, i. e. the Corinthians and their allies. — τοῖς ἀμαρτήμασιν, *by their errors, blunders*. — περιγεγενημένους depends on ἐπιστάμενοι. — ἀφ' ἡμῶν. Bekker, Poppo, Goeller, and Arnold edit ἀφ' ὑμῶν, referring it to the Lacedæmonians, who were not included in the preceding ἡμᾶς. — ἐπεὶ. See N. on I. 12. § 1. — αἱ γε ὑμετέρας ἐλπίδες, *the hopes placed in you*. On these words Haack remarks: brevius et obscurius dictum pro αἱ ἐλπίδες τιμορίας τινὸς ἀφ' ὑμῶν. The possessive pronoun stands here for the objective genitive. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 652. *Obs.* 6; S. § 162. — τινὰς "fortasse ad Eubœenses, I. 114. spectat, saltem ad Potidæatas, I. 58. Idem postea accidit Mytilenæois, III. 2, et seq." Poppo. — διὰ τὸ πιστεῦσαι is to be taken with ἀπαρσκευούς.

6. μηδεὶς ὑμῶν = νομίσῃ, *let no one of you think*. S. § 218. 3. — ἐπ' ἔχθρα, *from enmity*. — τὸ πλεόν ἢ αἰτία = *and not rather in the way of remonstrance*. — αἰτία in the sense of *reprehension, blame*, is here opposed to κατηγορία, *accusation, criminal charge*. — φίλων ἀνδρῶν. The Schol. supplies κατά, but there is no necessity, as it is the objective genitive after αἰτία. — ἀμαρτανόντων, *who have erred* (see N. on I. 8. § 1), is opposed to ἀδικησάντων.

CHAPTER LXX.

The orator, after slightly apologizing for the tone of rebuke in which the Corinthians indulged, on the ground that they had been the greatest sufferers, charges the Lacedæmonians with being ignorant of what sort of people the Athenians are, and how widely different from themselves (§ 1); the Athenians are fond of innovations, quick to invent and execute, the Lacedæmonians are content with present things, slow to plan, and accomplish only what is absolutely necessary (§ 2); those are bold and confident, these cautious and distrustful (§ 3); those are restless and continually roaming abroad in order to gain something more, these are procrastinators and timid in respect to the enlargement of their possessions; they pursue their advantages to the utmost, and maintain their confidence even in defeat (§ 4); their bodies are employed in the service of the state, as if they belonged wholly to others, but their minds they use as most peculiarly their own, to promote her welfare (§ 5); while they regard themselves as deprived of what is their own, by failing to secure the object of their aim, their ambition to acquire is never satisfied with present gain, and every loss is repaired by the confident expectation of something else in its place (§ 6); of all men, they have the least enjoyment in what they possess, and deem it a great evil to be inactive (§ 7); in short, they neither enjoy rest themselves, nor suffer others to enjoy it (§ 8).

1. καὶ ἄμα, *moreover, besides*. — εἴπερ τινὲς καὶ ἄλλοι, *if any others = if any body else*. — Benedic., in order to rid the Corinthi-

ans of the charge of too much arrogance, separates τοῖς πέλας by a comma from ψόγον (*blame*) ἐπενεγκεῖν, and supplies ὑμῖν. But upon what then can τοῖς πέλας depend? It is evident that under the indefinite term τοῖς πέλας, the Lacedæmonians are referred to. — ἄλλως...καθεστῶτων, especially when such great interests are involved. τῶν διαφερόντων. Cf. II. 43. § 5; VI. 92. § 5. "Loquitur de ingeniorum morumque discrimine, quod inter Athenienses et Lacedæmonios obtinebat." Haack. But such an anticipation of what is just about to be brought forward in so natural and easy a way, is certainly very unlike what might be expected from such a writer as Thucydides. And besides, we should have expected διαφόρων instead of διαφερόντων, and also the explanatory adjunct ὑμῶν καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. — ἡμῖν γε, to us at least (however you may have appeared to others). Notice this restrictive use of γε. — οὐδ'...ἔσται, nor ever to have considered what sort of persons the Athenians are, against whom you will have to contend, and how much, γε (καί), how entirely they differ from you. οἴους—Ἀθηναίους ὄντας = οἰοί εἰσιν Ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς οὓς, by attraction of the relative. K. § 332. 7; S. § 175. d. ὑμῖν is to be constructed with ὁ ἀγὼν ἔσται.

2. γέ in οἱ μὲν γε denotes the reason of what has just been said. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 735. 4. The comparison between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, which now follows, has ever been regarded as a masterpiece of its kind, and has been often imitated by subsequent writers. The antitheses are all pointed and well balanced, the comparisons are bold and striking, and the delineation of these rival states is so accurate and well drawn, that it needs only to be once looked at, to be forever impressed upon the mind. — νεωτεροποιοί, "*projectors of novelty*." Bloomf.; "*revolutionary*." Liddell and Scott. Cf. Müller's Dorians, II. p. 4. ἐπινοῆσαι ὀξεῖς, quick to devise, of quick invention. See N. on I. 50. § 5 (end). — ἐπιτελέσαι ἔργω, to accomplish indeed = to carry into execution. — ὁ = ἐκείνο ὁ. — ὑμεῖς δέ. Supply ἱκανοί, or some such adjective from the preceding ὀξεῖς. — ἐπιγνώωναι μηδέν, to devise nothing new ("*excogitare non aliquid novi*." Betant) literally, nothing in addition to the present. This expression is opposed to the preceding ἐπινοῆσαι. So also ἔργω—ἐξικέσθαι (to accomplish, execute) is antithetic to the foregoing ἐπιτελέσαι ἔργω.

3. καὶ παρὰ δύναμιν, even beyond their strength, "*supra vires*." Betant. — παρὰ γνώμην, "*beyond the limits of prudence*." Bloomf.; "*præter animi voluntatem*." Poppe. — εὐέλπιδες, of good hope, cheerful. — τὸ δὲ ὑμέτερον, it is your method. "The possessive pronoun in the neuter is sometimes put for the personal pronoun." Mt. § 466. 3. Here it stands with πράξαι, for ὑμεῖς with the finite

verb. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 436. *Obs.* 1. — τῆς τε . . . πράξαι, "not to act up to your powers." Liddell and Scott. Poppo thinks that the idea of comparison lies in ἐνδεᾶ, so that it may be translated, *to achieve less than you have the ability to do.* — τῆς τε γνώμης—τοῖς βεβαιοῖς = τῇ βεβαίᾳ γνώμῃ. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 442. *a.* — τῶν τε δεινῶν depends on ἀπολυθῆσεσθαι (sc. ὑμᾶς), *you will be released from.* This clause answers to ἐπὶ τοῖς δεινοῖς εὐέλπιδες supra.

4. καὶ μὴν καί, *and furthermore, and indeed also*, is often used when some new point in the discourse is taken up. — πρὸς ὑμᾶς μελλητάς, *in comparison with you lingerers.* Cf. I. 60. § 4. — ἀποδηματαί, *roamers, peregrinators.* To this ἐνδημοτάτους is opposed. — τῇ ἀπουσίᾳ ἂν τι κτᾶσθαι, *that by their absence they may acquire something.* Absence on military expeditions is here referred to, inasmuch as τῇ ἀπουσίᾳ is opposed to τῷ ἐπελθεῖν, *by invading* (others). — ὑμεῖς. Supply οἴεσθαι from the context. — τὰ ἐτοῖμα (= τὰ ὑπάρχοντα) refers to that which is ready at hand (see N. on I. 20. § 3), and hence is easily applied to possessions already acquired. — τῶν ἐχθρῶν depends on κρατοῦντες. — ἐξέρχονται. Abresch supplies τὸ κρατεῖν, *longissime victoriam persequuntur*, or αὐτούς, *hostes ulciscuntur.* Bauer, whom Poppo follows, more correctly takes ἐξέρχονται in a neuter sense, *longissime progrediuntur*, i. e. they push forward and occupy much territory, and thus enjoy the fruit of victory. — ἐπ' ἐλάχιστον (= οὐδὲ ἐλάχιστον. Schol.) belongs to ἀναπίπτουσιν. This verb signifies *to be dispirited, dejected*, the metaphor being taken from the motion of a rower, who inclines backwards as he pulls the oar (Xen. *Œconom.* VIII. § 8), or from a man falling backward from a chariot (Soph. *Elect.* 729), and hence by an easy transition it is applied to mental depression. Some, however, take the verb here in the sense of *recedunt.*

5. ἔτι δέ, *and moreover, and besides.* — ἀλλοτριωτάτοις, *as if belonging wholly to others*, so insensible to pain do they seem, and so regardless of hardship. ἀλλοτριωτάτοις = ὥστε εἶναι ἀλλοτριώτατα, or ὥσπερ οὖσιν ἀλλοτριωτάτοις. The commentators cite Greg. Naz. p. 41, where he says, that the martyrs bore with cheerfulness their sufferings, ὥσπερ ἐν ἀλλοτρίοις σώμασιν; and Isocrat. ap. Plut. de Glor. Athen. τοὺς ἐν Μαραθῶνι προκινδυνεύοντας, ὥσπερ ἀλλοτρίαις ψύχαις φήσας ἐναγωνιάσθαι. To which citations Bloomf. adds Joseph. 1253. 10. καὶ τὰς ψύχας χωρίσαντες ἀπὸ τῶν σωμάτων, ἀμφοτέροις ὡς ἀλλοτρίοις ἔχρωντο. By the force of the antithesis τῇ γνώμῃ δὲ οἰκειοτάτῃ has this sense, *but they use their mind as most especially their own*, i. e. they employ their mind with the most perfect independence, in projecting new plans for the aggrandizement of their state. The general argument is, that although the Athenians yielded up their bodies

to the service of their country, as freely as if they did not belong to them, yet in the exercise of their judgment, they were free and independent, and invented each for himself new modes of advancing the interests of their city.

6. ἃ μὲν ἄν, *whatever*. ἄν with the relative and subjunctive belongs to the relative, to which it gives indefiniteness. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 828. 2. For the construction of the relative, cf. Mt. § 481. Obs. 1. εἰς ἐκεῖνα is omitted after ἐξέλθωσιν, and is the antecedent of ἃ. — οἰκεία στέρεσθαι. Some editions have οἰκείων. But στήρειν often takes two accusatives. Cf. K. 280. R. 3; Mt. § 418; S. § 184. N. 2. — ὀλίγα... πράξαντες, *they think* (ἡγοῦνται, to be supplied from the preceding context) *that what they have chanced to perform is small, compared with what they are about to achieve* (πρὸς τὰ μέλλοντα). Construct τυχεῖν with πράξαντες (S. § 225. 8), and consider the omitted object of πράξαντες as the antecedent of ἃ. Some take πράξαντες as an infinitive after ἡγοῦνται, and make τὰ μέλλοντα τυχεῖν (or ἐκεῖνα ὡν μέλλουσι τυχεῖν) equivalent to τὰ μέλλοντα γενήσεσθαι or ξυμβαίνειν. But ἡγείσθαι is not among the verbs which are followed by a participle in place of the infinitive (cf. Mt. § 534. b; K. § 310); and besides, neither of these equivalents can be put for τὰ μέλλοντα τυχεῖν. — καί, *even*. — τοῦ, i. e. τινός. — πείρα limits σφαλῶσιν. — ἀντελπίσαντες ἄλλα, *by hoping* (see N. on I. 9. § 1) *other things in its stead*, i. e. as a compensation for their misfortune. — ἐπλήρωσαν has the sense of the present to express customary action. Cf. K. § 256. 4. b; S. § 211. N. 2. — ἔχουσι... ἐπινοήσωσι, *they have and hope for whatever they are planning in like manner*, i. e. they possess as soon as they wish; they have and wish at the same time, so rapid are they in the execution of what they have determined upon (διὰ τὸ ταχεῖαν κ. τ. λ.). The Schol. notices, as the order of the states of mind and acts here spoken of, *plan, expectation, action, possession*. ἃ = ἐκεῖνα ἃ. So ὡν (in the next clause) = ἐκείνων ἃ, the antecedent depending on ἐπιχείρησιν.

7. καὶ... μοχθοῦσι, *and through all their lives, they toil at all these things with labor and danger*. μοχθοῦσι is here followed by ταῦτα as its cognate accusative. See N. on I. 5. § 2. — διὰ τὸ αἰεὶ κτᾶσθαι furnishes the reason, *why the Athenians have little enjoyment in their possessions, viz. because they are continually busy in acquiring more*. — καὶ... πράξαι, *and they consider nothing else a festive day, than to do something necessary; or more freely, they regard no day as a festive one, but that in which they are engaged in some necessary business*, i. e. they make it their highest amusement, to be occupied in the business which they have on hand. The Schol. says that allusion is had to the opposite conduct of the Spartans, who

in the time of their festivals (e. g. at the Hyacinthia and Carneia), abstained from active war. Cf. Müller's Dorians, II. p. 259. — ἡσυχίαν. Repeat mentally ἡγείσθαι, which here and in the preceding section is followed by two accusatives. Cf. K. § 280. 4; S. § 185.

8. εἴ τις—ξυνηλὼν φαίη, *if one should speak briefly = to speak briefly, to say in a word.* — αὐτοῦς is the subject of πεφυκέναι. The subject of ἔχειν is the αὐτοῦς immediately preceding it. — εἰάν. Repeat ἔχειν ἡσυχίαν.

CHAPTER LXXI.

The Lacedæmonians are charged with hesitation, although opposed by such a state, and with the erroneous notion that safety consists not in promptness to avenge an injury, but in doing no harm to others, and in receiving no injury in self-defence (§ 1); such a policy was unsuited to the present times, and useful only in states enjoying tranquillity under the influence of unchanged institutions, whereas the Athenian customs were formed on a model entirely new (§§ 2, 3); the Lacedæmonians are therefore exhorted to succor the Potidæans, by an immediate irruption into Attica, unless they wished the Corinthians and their other confederates to seek some other alliance (§ 4), which in such circumstances they could do without the guilt of perfidy (§ 5); but to which course they would by no means resort if they were aided (§ 6); wherefore they should deliberate well, in order that the Peloponnesian confederacy may suffer no diminution from their hands (§ 7).

1. ταύτης... πόλεως, *yet although* (see N. on I. 7. § 1) *such a state is arrayed against you.* — ταύτης—τοιαύτης, *this—of such a sort = this, so formidable.* — και οἴεσθε τὴν ἡσυχίαν κ. τ. λ. In this passage there is some obscurity from the position of οὐ, and the want of conformity to the preceding structure in the closing words, τὸ ἴσον νέμευε, which, as Haack and Goeller observe, should have been ἀλλὰ και ἐκείνοις—οἱ ἂν ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ λυπεῖν—τὸ ἴσον νέμωσι, as though the sentence had commenced with και οὐκ οἴεσθε τὴν ἡσυχίαν τούτοις—ἀρκεῖν. The irregularity of construction, however, renders the sentence more emphatic, by avoiding the construction with the relative (ἐκείνοις—οἱ ἂν—νέμωσι). In respect to the words in detail, τούτοις limits ἀρκεῖν (*suppetere, permanere.* Betant). — τῶν ἀνθρώπων is the genitive denoting the whole after τούτοις, *to those of men = to those men.* — ἐπὶ πλείστον is not, as Reisk. translates, *quam maxime*, but *longissime.* So Arnold: *they enjoy the longest peace.* — τῇ παρασκευῇ, as opposed to τῇ γνώμῃ, is to be taken nearly in the sense of τῷ ἔργῳ. So Levesqu. renders it: *dans les entreprises.* The word used, doubtless, to denote the *apparatus* of war, sufficiently great to

repel any aggression of rights, and yet not employed in the prosecution of unjust enterprises. Bloomf. adheres to the translation given in his first edition, *in* [vitæ] *institutione*. Arnold paraphrases the passage, and pays no special attention to the word, which has received different shades of translation from almost every annotator. — ἦν ἀδικῶνται is to be taken with ἐπιτρέφοντες, and not with δῆλοι ὡς as Gottl. supposes. For the personal instead of the impersonal construction of δῆλοι, see N. on I. 93. § 2. In respect to the use of the future participle ἐπιτρέφοντες, to express the existing fact of something about to happen, cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 681. *Obs.* — ἐπὶ . . . νέμετε, *you deal justly* (i. e. practise what is just) *on this principle* (ἐπὶ) *not to injure others, and to receive no injury yourselves in self-defence.* The sense of μῆ—τε and καὶ—μῆ is here, *not only not—but also not*, which gives emphasis to the second member, in which lies the reproach. Bloomf., after Bredow, Müll. and Goell., gives to ἐπὶ τῷ μῆ λυπεῖν—τὸ ἴσον νέμετε the sense: *ye make justice consist in the not doing injury.* But this, as Bloomf. himself acknowledges, is not supported by the *usus loquendi*, and how could the Corinthians blame them for entertaining such an idea of justice? ἐπὶ here denotes a principle or condition of action. Cf. K. § 296. II. 3. b. — ἀμυνόμενοι belongs to μῆ βλάπτεισθαι as a participle of means (see N. on I. 9. § 1). The idea is, that the Lacedæmonians never suffered themselves to be harmed in self-defence, and were unwilling to run any hazard in repelling aggressions. It is singular that Bloomf. should translate this clause: *in repelling injury so as not to be harmed*, inasmuch as promptness in repelling injury was the very thing to which the Corinthians were inciting the Lacedæmonians, and no fault could surely be found with them in doing this in such a way as to receive little or no harm. This translation also makes the antithesis to lie in μῆ λυπεῖν and ἀμυνόμενοι μῆ, whereas it evidently is to be found in μῆ λυπεῖν and μῆ βλάπτεισθαι. In few places is more difficult Greek to be found than in this section.

2. ὁμοία, i. e. of like peaceful institutions and character. A Scholiast explains this: ὁμογνώμονι. Poppo and Bloomf. prefer the explanation of another Scholiast: τὰ ἴσα ζηλούση, sc. ἐπιτηδεύματα. — ἄρτι ἐνδηλώσαμεν. Cf. ὑμεῖς . . . μηδέν, I. 70. § 2. — ἀρχαιότροπα, *obsolete, antiquated.* — πρὸς αὐτοὺς (i. e. πρὸς τὰ αὐτῶν), *in comparison with their institutions.* Cf. Mt. § 453; S. § 202. 2. N. 1. Steph. very justly elicits from the preceding proposition and adds to this, the clause πῶς ἂν τούτου τυγχάνοιτε. — ἀνάγκη . . . κρατεῖν is a brief expression, says Poppo, for ἀνάγκη δὲ αἰεὶ (καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἐπιτηδεύμασι) τὰ ἐπιγιγνόμενα κρατεῖν, ὡς περ τέχνης αἰεὶ τὰ ἐπιγιγνόμενα (*those things which are latest*) κρατεῖ. The genitive τέχνης (= ἐν τῇ τέχνῃ)

depends on τὰ ἐπιγγυόμενα to be supplied from the context, and not on διὰ or περί, as Bloomf. supposes.

8. ἡσυχάζουση μὲν πόλις (to a city indeed in a state of rest) limits ἄριστα, the copula ἔστιν being omitted. S. § 150. 4. — πρὸς πολλὰ —ίεναι, “multis negotiis implicare.” Poppo. — ἐπὶ πλείον ὑμῶν = ἐπὶ πλείον τῶν ὑμῶν, or ἐπὶ πλείον ἢ τὰ ὑμῶν, since τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων precedes. Goeller.

4. μέχρι . . . βραδυτής, thus far (and no further) let your sluggishness go; “let your sluggishness have reached its full limits.” Crosby, § 577. Arnold puts μέχρι μὲν οὖν τοῦδε ὠρίσθω for μέχρι τοῦδε προέλθουσα ἐνθαῦτα ὠρίσθω. — The Chalcidians, Bottiwans, etc. are referred to in τοῖς τε ἄλλοις. — κατὰ τάχος ἐσβάλλοντες, by making a speedy irruption. See N. on I. 9. § 1. Krüg. constructs κατὰ τάχος with βοηθήσατε. — ἵνα has here its telic sense. See N. on I. 65. § 1. — ξυγγενεῖς. The Potidæans were a colony of Corinthians, and, as belonging to the great Doric family, were also kinsmen of the Lacedæmonians. — πρὸς ἑτέραν τινα ξυμμαχίαν, i. e. the alliance of the Argives, who were hostile to the Lacedæmonians.

5. δρῶμεν δ' ἄν. The optative with ἄν is used *per modestiam*. So in English, *we should do* (in case we performed the act) is a less offensive mode of expression, than *we shall do*, assuming that the thing is to be certainly done (cf. K. § 260. 4. a; S. § 215. 3). The protasis is here contained in the adverb οὕτως, which may be mentally supplied from the context. Cf. K. § 340. 1. — πρὸς θεῶν, in the estimation of the gods. Cf. Xen. Anab. II. 5. § 20. — τῶν ὀρκίων = who preside over oaths. So we find *the god of war, the god of eloquence*, meaning the deities who preside over war and eloquence. — αἰσθανομένων is generally taken in the sense of αἰσθησιν ἐχόντων = φρονίμων (who are capable of feeling and observing. Arnold), inasmuch as it would be very harsh to supply a pronoun referring to oaths, which have only been incidentally alluded to in θεῶν τῶν ὀρκίων. — λύουσι has its subject in οἱ—προσίοντες = ἐκείνοι οἱ προσίασιν. S. § 225. 1. — δι' ἐρημίαν, through desertion, by reason of their abandoned estate. — οἱ μὴ βοηθοῦντες. Repeat λύουσι. — οἷς = ἐκείνοις οἷς.

6. βουλόμενων (if you are willing) contains the protasis, as does also μεταβαλλόμενοι in the next clause. The protasis is often thus found in the participial clause. Cf. S. § 225. 6. — μενούμεν in your alliance. — ὄσια. “This word, like sacer, in Latin, has two apparently opposite significations: τὸ ὄσιον καὶ τὸ δίκαιον, what is pious towards heaven and just towards men, and again, ὄσια καὶ ἱερα, things profane and things sacred. The first is the original sense of the word; and its second signification arises from this, that those things which

may piously be touched or used, are those which are not sacred; i. e. which are profane." Arnold. — *ξυνηθεστέρους, more congenial (to us) in habits.*

7. Πελοπόννησον...παρέδοσαν, "*studete Peloponneso ita præesse, ut ea non minor sit quam, etc.*" Poppo. Keil. thinks that ἐλάσσω ἐξηγείσθαι is briefly spoken for ἐλάσσω καταστήσαι ἐξηγουμένους. Müller (Dorians, I. p. 198. N.) translates ἐξηγείσθαι, *ad finem (ἐξ-) præstitis*, i. e. (as Goeller thinks) *porro facite, ut præstitis*. To Haack the sense appears to be, "*expedire Peloponnesum ex eo discrimine, quo nunc implicata est, sociis quibusdam propter metum ad aliam societatem defecere conantibus.*" But it does not appear that any of the confederated states were attempting to revolt at this time, and Thucydides has nowhere, to my knowledge, employed ἐξηγείσθαι in this sense. I prefer, therefore, Poppo's explanation, as best answering the verbal demands, as well as those of the context. The general guidance and direction was not exercised, as Duk. supposes, over all Greece, but only over Peloponnesus.

CHAPTER LXXII.

An Athenian embassy happening to be at Sparta, and hearing the charges brought against their state by the Corinthians, judge it proper to respond a few things concerning the power and resources of their city, that thus the Peloponnesians might be less inclined to war (§ 1); presenting themselves, therefore, to the Lacedæmonians for this purpose, and leave being granted, they commence their oration (§§ 2, 3).

1. τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων ἔτυχε γὰρ πρεσβεία. The construction is somewhat irregular, there being no governing word of τῶν Ἀθηναίων, which stands first for the sake of emphasis. The word, therefore, is thrown for dependence on the explanatory clause, or rather, as Kühn. (Jelf's edit. § 786. *Obs.* 5) remarks, the two clauses are so compressed together, that the subject of the former is placed in the latter, and even follows the government thereof. The regular construction, according to Goeller, would be: τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις, ἔτυχε γὰρ (= *as*) πρεσβεία (αὐτῶν)—παρούσα, καὶ ὡς—ἔδοξε παριτητέα; or as Arnold constructs and explains: τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων τοῖς πρέσβεσι παρατύχουσι τότε παρὰ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τῶν λόγων αἰσθημένοις, ἔδοξε παριτητέα εἶναι, in English running thus: *but the Athenians happening at that time to have an embassy at Lacedæmon, and hearing what was said, resolved to address themselves to the Lacedæmonian government.* Examples of a similar construction may be found in I. 115. § 3; VIII. 30. § 1. The principle, according to Goeller, is, that the subject of a proposition is always put

by the Greeks, as near the beginning of the sentence as possible, when a transition is made from one subject to another. The new subject being thus placed first, the reason of the predicate immediately follows, before the predicate itself, and the subject is made to depend grammatically upon this reason, rather than on the predicate. See Arnold's note, from which this rule of Goel. is cited. See also Mt. § 615. The confusion of the present passage is increased by the presence of *καί*, in *καί ὡς ἦσθετο τῶν λόγων*, which connects the principal sentence to the explanatory or subordinate one, and thus carries on its construction. Cf. Mt. § 631. 2. Krüg. makes Ἀθηναίων depend on *πρεσβεία*, and compares I. 115. § 4; VIII. 30. § 1. — *ἔτυχε—παρουσα*, *chanced to be present*. — *ἄλλων* than the business of replying to the Corinthians. — *περιτητέα* is followed by *ἀπολογοσμένους* in the accusative, because it is equivalent to *παριέναι δεῖν* (S. § 178. 2), *they must go*. Cf. Mt. § 447. 4; Butt. § 134. 10. N. 4. It will be seen, that the construction changes from the future participle into the infinitive, at *δηλῶσαι δέ* (cf. Mt. § 532. c). The incorporation of the dependent with the participial clause by the infinitive, is less close than by the participle. Cf. Crosby, § 614. δ. — *τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους* refers probably to the Ephori, as it is opposed to *τὸ πλῆθος* in § 2 infra. — *ὧν* follows *ἐνεκάλουν* as a genitive of the crime. S. § 194. 4. — *περὶ τοῦ παντός*, *in a general way*. — *ὡς—εἴη*. The indicative in this substantival sentence after *δηλῶσαι*, would have communicated absolute certainty, instead of probability, to the thing spoken of. Cf. K. § 329. According to Mt. § 529. 2, the optative is employed because the time of the action is future. — *ἐν πλείου*. Supply *χρόνω*, since *πλείου* is opposed to *ταχέως*. — *καὶ ἄμα* introduces another reason why the Athenians made no reply to the charges of the Corinthians, viz. because they preferred to employ the occasion in descanting upon the great power of their city, in order thus to dampen the ardor of those who might otherwise be fierce for war. — *πόλις* is properly the subject of *εἴη*, but is transferred for the sake of emphasis into the principal clause, and made the object of *σημῆναι*. So the Latins say: *nostri Marcellum quam tardus sit = quam tardus sit Marcellus*. See N. on I. 61. § 1. — *δύναμιν* is the accusative synecdochical. — *ὧν = ἐκείνων ἃ*, of which equivalent, the antecedent limits *ὑπόμνησιν*. So the next *ὧν = ἐκείνων ὧν*, the relative taking the genitive after *ἄπειροι*. Mt. § 346. a; S. § 187. 2. — *ἐκ τῶν λόγων*, *from these representations*.

2. *τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις*. See N. on § 1 supra. — *ἐς τὸ πλῆθος*, *to the assembly*, i. e. the same which the Corinthians had addressed. — *εἴ τι μὴ ἀποκωλύει*, *unless there should be some hinderance*. Poppo from several MSS. edits *ἀποκωλύει*.

8. *οὐ δ'*, i. e. the Ephori. — *παρελθόντες*, coming forward as an orator to speak. No difference in sense should here be sought between *ἐπιέναι* and *παρελθόντες*.

CHAPTERS LXXIII.—LXXVIII.

In these chapters we have the speech of the Athenians. The exordium is brief, being contained in chap. 73. § 1. The argumentative part is comprised in chap. 73. § 2—chap. 77, and is divided into, 1, an enumeration of the great services of the Athenian state, especially in the Persian wars (chap. 73. § 2 to chap. 74); 2, a defence against the charge of ambition and unlawful means to increase their power, which was brought against them by the Corinthians (chaps. 75–77). The remaining chapter (78) contains the peroration, in which the Lacedæmonians are urged not to engage precipitately in war, but to obtain a redress of grievances by negotiation. This speech is admirably adapted to remove the impression made by the grave charges of the Corinthians, being a calm vindication of the conduct and policy of the Athenians, interspersed with sundry references to their general patriotism, and remarks upon their good treatment of the allies. There is, however, throughout the whole oration a tone of firmness, indicative of the unalterable determination of the Athenians to adhere to the policy, upon which they had hitherto acted, and to make no concession, which would abridge their authority, or hinder the enlargement of their power and dominion.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

The Athenians commence by stating that they came to Sparta on other business, but feel constrained, in view of the outcry raised against their state, to come forward, not to reply to the charges of the Corinthians, inasmuch as the tribunal was not competent to try the Athenians, but to show that their power was lawfully possessed, and that their services entitled them to praise and honor (§ 1); without referring to things more remote, they would recur to the Persian war, a reference which, however unpleasant to make so frequently, they deemed necessary, because they, if any, ought to be entitled to whatever good might result from a recapitulation of their services in this war (§ 2); this they should do, not in the way of deprecation, but to show against what a city war was now in contemplation (§ 3); at Marathon they engaged singly with the Persians, and in the battle of Salamis were present with all their forces, and thus helped to save the Peloponnesian cities from being destroyed in detail (§ 4); of which the strongest proof was furnished by the Persian king, who hastily retreated, after the battle, with the greater part of his army (§ 5).

1. *ἀντιλογίαν* here takes the dative *τοῖς ὑμετέροις*, because allied in signification to *ἀντιλέγειν τινι*. Cf. Mt. § 890; Jelf's Kühn. § 602. *Ὀδα*.

2. The reading *ἡμετέροις*, found in some editions, is evidently erroneous, for the Athenians were never the allies of the Corinthians, but were only at peace with them. — *περὶ ὧν* = *περὶ ἐκείνων περὶ ὧν*, or *περὶ ἐκείνων ἃ*, of which the relative is used synecdochically. — *αἰσθόμενοι—οὔσαν*. See N. on I. 26. § 3. — *καταβολήν* is also a verbal noun (like *ἀντιλογία*), and, after the analogy of its verb, takes *ἡμῶν* in the genitive. See N. on I. 67. § 1. — *παρήλθομεν* is followed by the subjunctive (*βουλευέσθητε*), because the act, although past in its performance, is present in its purpose = *we have come forward and now address you in order that*, etc. Cf. Rost, § 122. 9. N. 4; S. § 214. N. 1. — *οὐ—ἀντεροῦντες* (*not to answer to*. S. § 225. 5) is to be taken with *ἀλλ' ὅπως κ. τ. λ.*, the intervening words being parenthetical. — *οὔτε ἡμῶν . . . λόγοι* is briefly put for *οὔτε ἡμῶν πρὸς τοὺτους, οὔτε τούτων πρὸς ἡμᾶς οἱ λόγοι*. For illustrations of this sort of brachylogy, cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 876. Bloomf. makes *ἡμῶν* and *τούτων* depend on *δικασταῖς*, with which he supplies *οὔσιν*. — *ἂν γίνοντο*. The protasis is to be supplied from the context. See N. on I. 71. § 5. — *ὅπως—βουλευέσθητε* is referred to by several grammarians, to show that Dawes's canon is erroneous, viz. that *ὅπως* is never followed by the subj. aor. 1, act. or mid. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 812. 1; Mt. § 519. 7. p. 885. See N. on I. 82. § 5. — *μὴ ῥαδίως* belongs to *χείρον βουλευέσθητε*, in the sense of *may not rashly* (literally, *easily, readily*) *adopt bad counsels*. — *πειθόμενοι* denotes the means. See N. on I. 9. § 1. — *καὶ ἄμα* introduces another reason why the Athenians came forward to address the Lacedæmonians. Hence *βουλόμενοι* may be rendered, *because we wished*. See N. on I. 9. § 4 (end). — *οὔτε ἀπεικότως*, *not unreasonably, not without cause*. — *ἀξία λόγου* = *ἀξίπαινος*. Schol.

2. *πάνν παλαιὰ* is referred by the Schol. to the Amazons, Thracians, and Heraclidæ. — *τί δεῖ* = *there is no necessity*. — *ὧν* (i. e. τὰ παλαιὰ) depends on *μάρτυρες*, and *ἀκοαί—λόγων*, may be rendered *hearsay* (*λόγοι ἀκουσθέντες*. Goel.), as Hier. Müll. interprets. Duk. takes *λόγων* in the sense of *ιστοριῶν*, and makes *ἀκοαὶ λόγων* = *ἐκ τῆς ἱστορίας παράδοσις*. — *τῶν ἀκουσομένων* = *of our auditors*. — *εἰ καὶ . . . προβαλλομένοις*, "*although it be rather irksome to us, to be forever bringing this subject forward*." Arnold. This is essentially the interpretation of Haack, Poppo, and Goeller. Some respectable critics, however, place a comma after *ἔσται*, which gives the sense, *although it is rather irksome to you, (yet) we must bring these things*, etc. But besides the objection advanced by Poppo, that perspicuity in that case would have demanded *προβαλλομένους*, we have another more decisive one, viz. that it would have been a needless utterance of a sentiment highly offensive to the Lacedæmonians, whereas if *ἡμῖν* be supplied

after δι' ὄχλου—ἔσται, as it must be according to the pointing of Dindorf, it becomes a modest disavowal of any other reason than necessity, for the utterance of that which had become stale with the Athenians themselves. — καὶ γάρ, *and truly*. Bloomf. supplies the ellipsis: *and* (reason is there that we should) *for when*, etc. — ἐκινδυνεύετο, *they were hazarded*, i. e. they were achieved with danger. — ἧς . . . μετέσχετε, *a substantial part of which* (ἧς referring to ὠφελεία) *you have shared*. This is far preferable to the sense given by some annotators, *the actual doing of which you have shared* (i. e. you have shared in the labors and perils, which attended the achievement of Grecian liberty), for the object of the speaker was to show that Greece was mainly indebted to the Athenians for its liberty. The argument then is: if the Lacedæmonians shared in the liberty, which the devotion and heroism of the Athenians had secured, they ought surely to leave to the Athenians their share of the glory of the transaction. In this way the antithesis is clear: you share in the result, let us share in the glory of the achievement. But I cannot understand why it should be brought forward as a reason for the meed of glory claimed by the Athenians, and made the basis of their demand upon the gratitude of the Peloponnesians, that the Lacedæmonians had a principal share in the dangers and labors of the war. It was true in itself, yet such a prominence given to the Lacedæmonian services, would not only have been foreign to the design of the speaker, but would have rendered the argument perfectly worthless. For the construction of ἔργου μέρος μετέσχετε, cf. S. § 191. N.

3. ῥηθήσεται, sc. ὁ λόγος from the preceding context. — πρὸς οἷαν — πόλιν, *against what sort* (in respect to its services and power) *of a city*. — μὴ εὖ βουλευομένοις, *unless you adopt prudent counsels*. See N. on I. 71. § 6 (init.).

4. γὰρ in φάμεν γὰρ (*for we affirm*) introduces a more expanded account of the services of the Athenians in the Persian war. See N. on γὰρ in I. 53. § 2. — μόνοι προκινδυνεύσαι τῷ βαρβάρῳ, *that we alone ventured to commence the contest with the Barbarian*. Some prefer, *that we alone braved the Barbarian in behalf*. Cf. Liddell and Scott, sub voce προκινδυνεύω. As it respects the employment of μόνοι, the Platean auxiliaries were so few in comparison with the Athenians, that, by a very pardonable hyperbole, the orator entirely overlooked them. The adjective is here put in the nominative to agree with the subject, as it has already appeared, the subject of the infinitive being omitted. In respect to the dative after προκινδυνεύσαι, it is to be referred to the construction πολεμῆν τινι. — ὅτε τὸ ὕστερον ἦλθεν refers to the invasion of Greece by Xerxes. — οὐχ ἱκανοὶ ὄντες, *inasmuch*

as we were not able. See N. on I. 9. § 4 (end). — πανδημεί. A few were left in Athens, who were slain by Xerxes, when he got possession of the city. Cf. Herodot. VIII. 51, 52. — ὑπερ ἔσχε μὴ πορθεῖν, which restrained him from laying waste. For μὴ with the infinitive, see N. on I. 10. § 1. — κατὰ πόλεις, by cities, city by city. — ἀδυνάτων ἂν ὄντων (sc. ὑμῶν from τὴν Πελοπόννησον), for you would have been unable. "The participle with ἂν frequently has the sense of the future, and is equivalent to μέλλων with the infinitive." Jelf's Kühn. § 429. 3. Cf. S. § 215. 5. The protasis εἰ ἐπέπλει is to be mentally supplied. See N. on I. 71. § 5.

5. αὐτὸς refers to Xerxes. — ὡς...δυνάμεως, thinking that his force was no longer equal (to what it had been before), i. e. perceiving that his strength was broken. So Goel. and Arnold interpret, but Bloomf. renders, *inasmuch as the force he had was no longer of equal match with the enemy*. In respect to the construction, "a participle with ὡς signifies the same thing, as a participle of a verb denoting to think, or to say, followed by an infinitive or an accusative with an infinitive." K. § 312. 6; S. § 225. 4. — τῷ πλέοι is a masculine, and is the dative of accompaniment. Mt. § 405. N. 2; S. § 206. 5.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

The orator proceeds to say, that the Athenians contributed to the naval fight at Salamis three things, viz. the largest number of ships, a most skillful commander, and the most untiring zeal (§§ 1, 2); the Lacedæmonians, when alarmed for their own safety, came to their aid from cities inhabited and designed to be in future uninhabited, whereas they, sallying forth from a city having no longer an existence, and encountering danger in behalf of what they had but faint hopes of saving, preserved both the Lacedæmonians and themselves (§ 3); had the Athenians gone over to the Persians, or had they feared to embark on board their ships, the Lacedæmonians would not have ventured upon a ttle, and the issue of the Persian invasion would have been far different (§ 4).

1. τοιοῦτου—τούτου, such an event as this. — σαφῶς δηλωθέντος, it clearly appearing. The subject is ὅτι...ἐγένετο. The participle frequently stands alone, when the subject is readily supplied from the context, or is indefinite, a pronoun or some general word like πράγματα, χρήματα, ἄνθρωποι, etc. being understood. Cf. Mt. § 568; K. § 312. R. 4; S. § 226. b. — ἐν—ἐγένετο, consisted in, were suspended upon. — ἄνδρα στρατηγὸν ξυνετώτατον. Themistocles is called by Herodot. (VIII. 124), ἀνὴρ πολλὸν Ἑλλήνων σοφώτατος. Our historian

in I. 188, says many things concerning his energy and eminent abilities. — *ἐς τὰς τετρακοσίας*, to the four hundred, depends on *παρ-σχόμεθα*, and therefore Matthiæ (§ 578. f) is wrong in citing this passage in proof that *ἐς* signifies *about*. In respect to the number of ships said to be furnished by the Athenians, if *δύο μοιρῶν* signifies *two-thirds*, as is the opinion of most of the commentators, it must have been 266. Yet, according to Herodotus, their quota of ships was 180, to which, as Bloomf. suggests, may be added the twenty ships furnished by Athens, and manned by the Chalcidians, thus making 200, the number set down to them by Demosthenes, Diodorus, Plutarch, and Nepos. This then may be considered the true number of ships furnished on that occasion by the Athenians. But how are we to reconcile with this, the number given here by Thucydides? As usual there have been almost as many conjectures as commentators, but none of them in all respects satisfactory. All the MSS. except four (or according to Arnold, three) read *τετρακοσίας*. Bloomf. is disposed to follow those four MSS., in which is found the reading *τριακοσίους*, which would remove the difficulty as far as the number of Athenian ships is concerned. But then another difficulty arises, for Herodotus reckons the whole number of ships at 378. Here then, on the supposition that *τριακοσίους* is the true reading, is a discrepancy of seventy-eight, or if the twelve Æginetan ships, which were guarding the island of Ægina in the time of the action, are subtracted, there is still a difference of sixty-six. In order to avoid the difficulty, Bloomf. supposes that only 300 took part in the engagement. Arnold conjectures that the *two-thirds* of the fleet here claimed by the Athenian orator, was an over-estimate, perfectly consistent with oratorical exaggeration, and that when Demosthenes gives, as he does, the real number of the ships, and calls it two-thirds of the whole, he states the number to be 300. Didot takes *δύο μοιρῶν* in the sense of *one-half*, and this opinion Goeller adopts in his last edition. The reading of Demosthenes, which is *τριακοσίων οὐσῶν τῶν πασῶν τριήρεων τὰς διακοσίας ἢ πόλις παρέσχετο*, they would change from *τριακοσίων* into *τετρακοσίων*, and thus harmonize the conflicting passages. But would it not have been more natural for Thucydides to have written *τὰς ἡμισείας* or *τὸ ἥμισυ*? I know of no way to remove the difficulty, except by the change of reading proposed by Bloomf. and Poppo, for the statement is too disproportionate to the truth to be attributed to the exaggeration natural to orators, who, before so grave and discriminating an audience as the one here addressed, would find it necessary to adhere in some degree to the statement of things as they really were. Col. Leake (Athens, II. p. 251) I find comes also to the conclusion, that *τριακοσίας* is the

true reading in the passage before us. — *ναυμαχήσαι* depends on *αἰτιώτατος*—*ἐγένετο*, was the most instrumental in causing the sea-fight to take place in the narrows. Cf. K. § 306. 1. c; Mt. § 542. Obs. 1. β; S. § 222. 6. — *ὅπερ* refers to *ἐν τῷ στενῷ* (= *ἐν τῇ Σαλαμῖνι*) *ναυμαχήσαι*. — *διὰ . . . ἐτιμήσατε*. Cf. Plut. in Themist. ch. 17, where it is said that the Lacedæmonians presented Themistocles with an olive branch and a chariot, the best in the city, besides bestowing upon him many other marks of honor. — *τῶν—ἐλθόντων* is to be constructed after *μάλιστα*. — *ὡς, το*. See N. on I. 31. § 2.

2. *οἱ γε—ἠξιώσαμεν*, *inasmuch as we determined*. The relative here introduces the ground or reason of what has just been said, respecting the boldness and alacrity of the Athenians. Cf. K. § 334. 2. — *τῶν ἄλλων* is referred by the Schol. to the Macedonians, Thessalians, Locrians, Bœotians, and Phocians. — *μέχρι ἡμῶν* = *μέχρι τῆς πόλεως ἡμῶν*. — *ἐκλιπόντες*. See N. on *ὄντες*, I. 7. § 1. — *τὰ οἰκεία διαφθείραντες*. A Schol. says that the Athenians destroyed with their own hands all the goods which could not be removed, and the cattle which could not be driven away. Another Schol. says that they destroyed the city, in order that it might not be used by the Barbarians as a military station against Greece. — *μηδ' ὄς* (= *οὕτως*), *not even thus*, i. e. in so distressed a condition. — *προλιπεῖν* depends on *ἠξιώσαμεν*. — *σκεδασθέντες* into other countries. — *αὐτοῖς*, i. e. *τοῖς ξυμμάχοις*. — *ἀλλ'* responds to *μηδ' ὡς*.

3. *οὐχ ἦσσαν*. Bloomf. is doubtless correct in considering this as put by Attic urbanity for *μᾶλλον*. — *τούτου*, i. e. *τοῦ ὠφελείσθαι* or *τῆς ὠφελείας*. — *γὰρ* in *ὑμεῖς μὲν γὰρ* introduces the proof of what immediately precedes. — *ἐπὶ τῷ—νέμεσθαι* is taken by Didot in the sense of *ἐπ' ἐλπίδι τοῦ νέμεσθαι*, in consequence of the antithetic *ὑπὲρ . . . οὔσης* which follows. The common rendering is *ut in posterum incoleretur*. — *καὶ οὐχ ἡμῶν τὸ πλεον*. Mt. (§ 455. Obs. 3. b) says, "a comparison with 'more' implies an opposition, and two modes of speech are therefore combined." Here we have *not for us* and *rather than for us* conjoined, so as to read literally, *and not rather than for us*, a fulness of expression employed evidently for the sake of emphasis. — *τῆς οὐκ οὔσης*, "sc. *ἡμῖν, quæ nobis jam nulla esset, quæ esse desiisset*." "Hoc potius indicat sequentibus verbis: *ἐν βραχείᾳ ἐλπίδι οὔσης*." Haack. But inasmuch as *τῆς οὐκ οὔσης* is opposed to the preceding *ἀπὸ οἰκουμένων τῶν πόλεων*, I prefer the interpretation of Gottl., *quæ jam nulla est*, i. e. *ἐφθαρμένης*. — Didot refers *ὑπὲρ τῆς . . . οὔσης* to τὸ ξύλιον τεῖχος, i. e. the fleet, the only safeguard after the destruction of their city, in which the hopes of the Athenians rested, and this too being in circumstances of great peril. This

conjecture is worthy of consideration, although I think reference is had to the commonwealth, rather than to the ships or personal safety of the citizens. — τὸ μέρος, *in some measure*. Bloomf. "*quantum in nobis esset.*" Goel. It appears to me, that Arnold has hit upon the true exposition: *we bore our full share in the deliverance both of ourselves and of you.*

4. εἰ δὲ προσεχώρησαμεν—οὐδὲν ἂν ἔτι ἔδει ὑμᾶς, *if we had gone over—you would no longer have been under the necessity*, etc. For the indicative in the protasis, see N. on I. 53. § 2. ἂν in the apodosis weakens the assertion, and makes it a little less offensive to the Lacedæmonian ears, than a positive assertion would have been. Cf. S. § 215. 1. For the translation of ἔδει by the pluperfect, cf. Mt. § 508. b; K. § 260. 2 (2); S. § 215. 2. Notice that the aorist is employed in the protasis, because the act spoken of is regarded as momentarily completed, but in the apodosis the imperfect is used, because the necessity spoken of is to be represented as having a continued existence. — καθ' ἡσυχίαν, *at his leisure* (as far as fighting was concerned) = *without opposition*. — ἂν αὐτῷ προσχώρησε, *would have gone on for him* (see N. on I. 109. § 3). αὐτῷ is the *dat. commodi*.

CHAPTER LXXV.

Having performed such signal services, the Athenians ought not to be envied on account of their dominion (§ 1); for this had come to them, because they had been left by the Lacedæmonians to finish the Barbarian war (§ 2); the sway which they held had been increased, first through the natural influence of fear, and then for the sake of honor and interest (§ 3); being hated by many and suspected by the Lacedæmonians, it seemed unsafe to relax their authority, and give opportunity for the disaffected states to revolt (4), and for this regard to their own interests no one could justly blame them (§ 5).

1. ἂρ' ἄξιοι ἐσμεν. To these words belongs the μὴ before οὕτως, so that the order is: ἄρα μὴ ἄξιοι ἐσμεν—οὕτως ἄγαν ἐπιφθόνως διακείσθαι, *is it just then—that we should lie under such a load of envy?* οὐ is joined with ἄρα when an affirmative, and μὴ when a negative answer is expected (cf. K. § 344. 5. d; S. § 219. 4). Thus ἄρα οὐκ ἄξιοι ἐσμεν would signify, *do we not deserve?* — τότε, i. e. in the Persian war. — γνώμης ξυνέσεως, *the wisdom of our counsel*; "*our good sense in counsel.*" Arnold. Reference is had to what is said of Themistocles in I. 74. § 1. — ἀρχῆς depends on ἐπιφθόνως διακείσθαι = φθονεῖσθαι, which in the active voice is followed by the dative of the person and genitive of the thing. Cf. K. § 274. e. — γὰρ is here

limitive, *at least on account of the rule.* — ἦς is put in the genitive by attraction with ἀρχῆς, the accusative being properly demanded after ἔχομεν.

2. αὐτήν refers to ἀρχῆς. — βιασάμενοι, *by force.* See N. on I. 9. § 1. — τὰ ὑπόλοιπα τοῦ βαρβάρου, i. e. the termination of the war with the Barbarians. The supineness of the Lacedæmonians was most undoubtedly a principal cause of the ascendancy of the Athenians in maritime affairs. Their continuance in the war would have placed them at the head of the confederacy, as their withdrawal elevated the Athenians to that station. — αὐτῶν... καταστήναι, *themselves entreating us to become their leaders.*

3. ἐξ αὐτοῦ δὲ τοῦ ἔργου, *from the nature of the thing itself.* So the Schol. explains ἐκ τῆς φύσεως αὐτῆς τοῦ πράγματος. The thing referred to, is the dominion enjoyed by the Athenians, and on the principle laid down by the Schol., that *the ruler is always hated* (ὁ ἀρχῶν αἰεὶ μεσεῖται), it would be necessary for them, by strengthening their power, to protect themselves against the effect of this hatred. — ἐς τόδε, i. e. to what it now is; to its present height of power. — δέους, not of the Barbarians, as Haack supposes, but as a Schol. remarks, δέους τῶν κακῶς παζόντων ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ ὑπηκόων, for this seems evident from οὐκ ἀσφαλές ἔτι—κινδυνεύειν which follows.

4. ἐδόκει has for its subject ἀνέντας κινδυνεύειν with which ἀσφαλές agrees. — ἀπηχθήμενους (see N. on I. 76. § 1) belongs to ἡμᾶς, the omitted subject of κινδυνεύειν. — τίνων...κατεστραμμένων, *some even who had already revolted having been subdued.* Cf. I. 98, et seq. — ὁμοίως as before. — ἀνέντας (*by relaxing our authority*) belongs to κινδυνεύειν as the participle of means. See N. on I. 9. § 1. — γὰρ... ἐγίγνωτο, *for* (if we had let go the reins) *the desertions would have been to you* = (by constructio prægnaans. See N. on I. 18. § 2) *the deserters would have gone over and remained with you*, i. e. been on your side.

5. πᾶσι depends on ἀνεπίφθορον (sc. ἐστι), as the *dat. incommodi.* Render, *it is not a matter of censure to any* = *none can be censured.* The subject is εὐ τίθεσθαι. — τῶν μεγίστων περὶ κινδύνων = ἵνα μὴ ἐμπέσῃ εἰς μεγίστους κινδύνους. Schol. περὶ is put by anastrophe for περί. S. § 231. N. 2 (a).

CHAPTER LXXVI

The speaker now retorts upon the Lacedæmonians, that they are doing the same things in Peloponnesus which they charge upon the Athenians, and the superiority, which would have been theirs had they remained until the close of the war (see N. on I. 75. § 2), must in like manner have been maintained by a strong and vigorous government (§ 1); in accepting and maintaining the dominion voluntarily bestowed upon them, they had done nothing strange or discordant with established customs, and so the Lacedæmonians thought, until swayed by motives of self-interest they began to talk of justice (§ 2); in ruling so just and equitably, the Athenians deemed themselves worthy of commendation (§ 3); and the mildness of their rule, for which they were now the subject of obloquy, would be manifest if their power should pass to other hands (§ 4).

1. τὰς—πόλεις depends on καταστησάμενοι, and αὐτῶν is to be supplied after ἐξηγησείσε. Haack erroneously makes the accusative to depend on this verb. — ἐπὶ τὸ ὑμῖν ὠφέλιμον is referred by the Schol. to the utility resulting from the oligarchical form of government. — τότε, i. e. after the battle of Mycale. — διὰ παντός, i. e. through the whole war. — ἀπήχθησε, had become odious. On this word, as on ἐξ αὐτοῦ δὲ τοῦ ἔργου, the Schol. remarks, οἱ γὰρ ἄρχοντες μισοῦνται· φιλελεύθερον γὰρ τὸ ἀνθρώπινον. — ἴσμεν ἂν—ὑμᾶς—γενομένους, we know that you would be. ἂν belongs to the participle (see N. on I. 78. § 4). For the construction of εἰδέναι with the participle, see N. on I. 69. § 5. — ἦσσον than we.

2. οὕτως, so that, wherefore. — ἀπό, out of, away from. — εἰ . . . ἐδεξάμεθα. Cf. I. 75. § 2. The vulgar reading for διδομένην is διαδομένην, per manus traditum, which is inapplicable here. — ἀνεῖμεν (see N. on ἀνέντας, I. 75. § 4) is opposed to ἄρχειν ἐγκρατῶς, § 1 supra. — τιμῆς . . . ὠφελείας. Cf. I. 75. § 3. — οὐδ' αὖ . . . ὑπάρξαντες introduces another circumstance, viz. established usage, to justify the acceptance and vigorous maintenance of power by the Athenians. τοιούτου refers to the supremacy just spoken of, and therefore takes the article. — καθεστῶτος = νομίμου ὄντος, νομιζόμενου. Schol. The subject is properly τὸν . . . κατείργεσθαι. — ἄξιοι τε ἄμα κ. τ. λ. Their acknowledged fitness to rule, is here brought forward as an additional (ἄμα) reason why the Athenians were not deserving of censure in receiving and exercising their authority as they had done. The participles νομίζοντες and δοκοῦντες denote cause. See N. on I. 9. § 4 (end). With ἄξιοι, the words τοῦ ἄρχειν or τῆς ἀρχῆς may be mentally supplied. — ὑμῖν δοκοῦντες. Cf. I. 95. § 7. — μέχρι . . . χρῆσσε, until the present time (νῦν), when, thinking it conducive to your interest, you make use of the argument of justice. “τὸ δικάει λόγῳ, intellige τῷ λόγῳ τῷ περὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας τῶν Ἑλλήνων.”

Goel. — παρατυχόν, *it being in his power = whilst it was in his power*. The accusative absolute is employed, when time parallel to or coincident with another action is to be designated. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 700. 2; S. § 226. b. — προθείς, *preferring*. The object is ὄν, referring to the idea of justice or a just policy, implied in τῷ δικαίῳ λόγῳ. — μὴ—ἔχειν. See N. on I. 10. § 1 (end).

3. ἐπαινεῖσθαι τε ἄξιοι οὔτινες, *they also are worthy to be praised who*. Cf. S. § 172. 4. — τῇ ἀνθρωπείᾳ φύσει, *human nature = the dictate of nature, the natural desire of man*. — Arnold translates δικαιοῦτεροι...δύναμιν, *less careless of justice than our actual power enabled us to be*. I prefer Bloomfield's translation: *have been more observant of justice than according to their power* (to commit injustice). κατὰ here denotes conformity, and may be rendered, *in accordance with*, and implies that their moderation was greater than might have been expected from the extent of their power.

4. γ' ἂν—ἄν. We frequently find one of these particles joined to the principal verb, to denote the conditional nature of the whole sentence, and also to that part of the sentence which it immediately modifies. Sometimes the repetition results from an intervening clause. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 432. a; Mt. § 600; S. § 215. N. 5. — δεῖξαι ἂν μάλιστα by the severity of their government. — ἡμῖν δέ—περιέστη is nearly equivalent to ἡμῖν δὲ ἐγένετο (*has happened to us*), the verb περιέστη, *has come around to us*, being a more lively form of expression. For the dative, cf. Mt. § 402. d. — τὸ πλεόν ἤ, *more than*.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

The orator proceeds to prove what he has just affirmed (I. 76. § 4), by showing that the Athenians are called litigious, when instead of compelling their allies to redress any real or supposed wrong, they are willing to have the points in dispute fairly tried and determined by civil tribunals, from which reproach those who exercise arbitrary power in respect to these things are exempt (§§ 1, 2); this leniency is made, however, a ground of complaint by their allies, whenever they feel aggrieved by a judicial sentence, or by any decision of the state, even more so than though they had been stripped by the hand of violence of all their possessions (§ 3); for men more highly resent acts of injustice than acts of violence, as is seen from a comparison of the patience with which these states bore the Median yoke, with their restiveness under the Athenian rule (§§ 4, 5); the same feelings of hostility would be entertained towards the Lacedæmonians, if they took the dominion, especially as their customs were so different from those of the other states (§ 6).

1. καὶ is to be referred to the καὶ below, γὰρ being here the general connective. — ἐλασσούμενοι, = *although* (see N. on I. 7. § 1) *we*

lose our suits = *are cast in suits*. This interpretation seems to accord better with the meaning of the word, and with the context, than Arnold's interpretation, *not standing upon our right*, i. e. condescending to let our disputes with them be fairly tried, instead of deciding, as we might, by our sovereign power. For the purpose is not here to show the condescension of the Athenians in suffering matters of dispute to be adjusted by civil tribunals, when they might settle them by an act of their sovereign will, inasmuch as that was asserted in § 3 of the preceding chapter. The design now is to illustrate and confirm the remark, made at the close of the foregoing chapter, that the moderation of the Athenians seemed to bring upon them an increase of odium. This is shown by the fact here asserted, that even in suits at law, in which the Athenians are worsted, and that too before their own tribunals, the only return they receive from this impartial administration of justice, is to be called *litigious*. — γὰρ (*illustrantis*. See N. on I. 53. § 2). See the preceding remarks on ἐλασσούμενοι. — ἐν ταῖς... δίκαις, *in actions brought against our allies for breaches of contract*. Cf. Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Antiq. p. 918. — παρ' ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, *before ourselves*, is introduced to show their regard for justice, that even in their own courts at Athens, decisions were given in favor of their allies. Bœckh (Pub. Econ. Ath. p. 404) denies that all the small suits at law were tried at Athens, as no person living at Rhodes or Byzantium would come to Athens to bring a suit for 50 or 100 drachmæ. The simple fact was, that the supreme jurisdiction belonged to Athens, and cases could be carried there by appeal from the inferior courts. — ἐν, *in conformity to, according to*. — ὁμοίως in respect to the parties to the suit. — φιλοδικεῖν δοκούμεν is the apodosis of ἐλασσούμενοι (S. § 225. 6).

2. αὐτῶν refers to the persons, who charged the Athenians with oppression and injustice in their treatment of the allies. — τοῖς—ἔχουσι depends on ὀνειδίζεται. The Schol. says that reference is had to the Persians and Scythians. — διότι, *why, for what reason*. — τοῦτο refers back to ἦσσαν... ἔχουσι. — γὰρ in this place has furnished some difficulty to interpreters. Poppo calls it γὰρ *declarativum* (Lat. *scilicet*). Haack refers it to τοῦτο οὐκ ὀνειδίζεται quæ sine διότι, tamquam peculiaris sententia, cogitatione repetenda sunt: οὐ γὰρ αὐτοῖς ὀνειδίζεται τοῦτο· βιάεσθαι γάρ, etc. Goel. supplies the ellipsis οὐκ ὀνειδίζεται, ὅτι βιάζονται· βιάεσθαι γάρ, etc., which I think is the correct explanation, inasmuch as it best meets the demands of the context. — προσδέονται, sc. οὗτοι, the antecedent of οἷς in the preceding clause.

3. Poppo correctly disjoins οἱ δὲ from εἰσισμένοι, and interprets,

illi vero (socii nostri) quum sint assueti. The usual interpretation is, *but they who are accustomed.* But if this were the meaning, we should suppose that ἄλλους, or some other general word, would have been employed instead of ἡμᾶς. — ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου, *on equal footing, on terms of equality.* — μὴ accompanies οἶεσθαι, because παρὰ has a negative sense (see N. on I. 10. § 1), *beyond what (= otherwise than) they think is right.* With χρῆναι supply from the main clause ἐλασσωθῆναι. Goel. constructs: *παρὰ τὸ οἶεσθαι μὴ χρῆναι.* — γνώμη refers to a judicial decision, δυνάμει to power exercised irrespective of a legal trial. — καὶ ὅπως οὖν, *even in the least = in ever so slight a degree.* With this meaning, which is easily derived from the more common signification of the word, *in any way whatever* (cf. Liddell and Scott sub voce), ὅπως οὖν may be connected with ἦν τι. Its position after ἦ—ἦ is no serious objection to this, inasmuch as it is placed beside the verb whose meaning is limited by τί. Its connection with the words immediately preceding would have been expressed by ἦ ὅπως οὖν, *or in any other way whatever.* But what other way was there to effect the thing complained of, than the two modes spoken of in ἡ γνώμη ἢ δυνάμει τῇ διὰ τὴν ἀρχήν; — ἐλασσωθῶσιν, *are worsted.* This meaning, which is inevitable here, shows that Arnold is mistaken in the sense, which he assigns to ἐλασσοῦμενοι in § 1 supra. — οὐ...ἔχουσι, *they feel no gratitude that they are not deprived of the greater part.* For the use of the article with πλείονος, cf. K. § 246. 8. c. στερισκόμενοι denotes the cause. See N. on I. 9. § 4. — τοῦ ἐνδεοῦς (= τοῦ ἐλάσσονος), *the part lacking,* in opposition to the part which remained. For the article, see the reference on τοῦ πλείονος supra. — χαλεπώτερον φέρουσι, *they are more indignant.* In this combination, the signification of the adjective predominates, and hence takes the genitive. Cf. Mt. § 368. 5. a. — ἀποδέμενοι τὸν νόμον, *putting aside the law = paying no regard to law.* — ἐκείως, “*illo modo.*” Betant. — δέ = γάρ. — ἀντέλεγον implies negation, and hence is followed by ὡς οὐ with χρῶν (sc. ἐστι). See N. on I. 10. § 1. Cf. also S. § 230. 3; Mt. § 534. Obs. 4. 2; K. § 318. 9. Render the passage, *not even they themselves (i. e. the persons aggrieved) can deny that the weaker must yield to the stronger.*

4. ἀδικούμενοι, *when treated unjustly.* See N. on I. 13. § 6. — τὸ μὲν referring to ἀδικούμενοι, and τὸ δ' to βιαζόμενοι, are both the subjects of the propositions in which they stand, the other words composing the predicates. — ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου Bloomf. regards as a neuter, and translates, *on a footing of equal justice.* Others interpret it, *pro equali conditione.* I prefer, as the most natural mode of interpretation, to take ἀπὸ in the sense of ὑπὸ (K. § 288. 3. c), and

ἴσου as a masculine, *by one who is an equal*. In this way, it harmonizes with ὑπὸ τοῦ Μήδου, which is varied from ἀπὸ τοῦ. In respect to the sentiment, commentators cite many kindred examples. Among others, the one quoted by Goel. from Plut. Vit. Timol., is very much in point: οὕτως ὑπὸ λόγων μᾶλλον ἢ πράξεων πονηρῶν ἀνιάσθαι πεφύκασι οἱ πολλοί· χαλεπώτερον γὰρ ὕβριν ἢ βλάβην φέρουσι. See also οὐδεὶς γὰρ ὀργίζεται τοῖς πολὺ ὑπὲρ αὐτὸν τῇ δυνάμει, Aristot. Rhet. I. 11, cited by Arnold.

5. γοῦν introduces an example confirmatory of the assertion just made. — πάσχοντες ἠνείχοντο, *they endured suffering*. S. § 225. 8. — εἰκότως, *as might be expected, naturally enough*. The next clause illustrates this, and is therefore introduced by γάρ. — τὸ παρόν, *the present*, i. e. their present lot. Supply δοκεῖ from the preceding context. Bloomf. aptly remarks on the misery of those who live under a system of *unequal confederation*, cheated as they often are by the shadow of liberty, while the substance ever eludes their grasp.

6. γέ in ὑμεῖς γ' gives emphasis to the pronoun, as though it were spoken in an elevated tone of voice, or written in italics. S. § 68. n. 3. — οὖν is here a particle of reference, *as to this matter*. — κασελόντες. The Schol. adds προμαντεύεται· κασεῖλον γὰρ αὐτῶν τὰ τεῖχη οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι. — ἡμέτερον δέος, *your fear of us*. See N. on αἱ γε ὑμέτεραι ἐλπίδες, I. 69. § 5. — οἷα καὶ τότε—ὁμοῖα καὶ νῦν, *such as then—now also*. The καὶ before τότε serves to connect more closely, but is unsusceptible of translation into English. — ἠγησάμενοι, *when* (see N. on I. 18. § 6) *you had the lead*, defines τότε. — ὑπεδείξατε, *you gave indications of*. This reading, adopted by all the recent commentators for ἀπεδείξατε, gives a better sense, since, as Arnold remarks, the Lacedæmonians had not fully manifested (ἀπέδειξαν) their tyrannical spirit, but had shown symptoms (ὑπέδειξαν) of it, during the command of Pausanias. — ὁμοῖα—γνώσεσθε = ὁμοῖαις γνώμαις χρήσεσθε. — καὶ, *amongst*. — τοῖς ἄλλοις (Greeks) limits ἄμικτα, which adjective forcibly expresses the unsocial (or as Bloomf. says, the anti-social) spirit of the Lacedæmonian institutions, in permitting no foreigners to reside among them, and in adopting customs, unique, and in many respects quite offensive to the neighboring states. Cf. Müll. Dor. II. p. 194. — ἐξιών, sc. ἐς πόλεμον. The more general sense of going into foreign parts on business of any sort, is perhaps the true one. — οἷς = ἐκείνοις οἷς, of which the antecedent depends on νομίζει = χρῆσθαι νομίζει (Kr. § 55. 4. N. 11), *is in the habit of using*. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 591. Obs.; K. § 285. 1. (2). — ἡ ἄλλη Ἕλλάς, *the rest of Greece*.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

The Lacedæmonians are exhorted, finally, not to engage precipitously in war, on the charges brought by others against the Athenians (§ 1), and are admonished of the uncertainty and the calamities of war (§ 2), in which men oftentimes engage thoughtlessly, and are only brought to reason by some calamity (§ 3); and in conclusion, they are solemnly charged not to violate the treaty, but to submit the differences to a judicial investigation, and are reminded, that if they resort to arms, the Athenians will repel their attacks with the utmost vigor and resolution (§ 4).

1. βραδέως—βραχέων. There is here a slight paronomasia = *deliberate long* (i. e. come to no hasty decision) *since you are not deliberating* (sc. βουλευόμενοι from βουλεύεσθε) *about short matters* (i. e. matters of trifling importance). οὐ belongs to the omitted participle, and hence is placed before περί. — ἀλλοτρίαις refers to the Corinthians. — τὸν παράλογον, *the uncertainty*. This word literally signifies *that which is beyond calculation*, and is here applied to the issue of the war, which was eminently involved in uncertainty.

2. μηκυνόμενος...περίστασθαι, *for when protracted, it usually (φιλεῖ, is wont) brings most things to depend upon chance; or as Arnold interprets, brings in the end to hazard = ends by bringing to hazard*. Most of the commentators explain τύχας, as referring to uncertain events which are adverse. But it is better to take it in a more unlimited sense, as referring to fortune either good or bad, and continuing the idea expressed in τὸν παράλογον. The sentiment is, that in a long-continued war, no one is so far-sighted as to be able to see how things will take place, or what will be the issue of the contest. This is true of all wars, and a most fearful realization did it have in the long and desolating contest, which is the subject of this history. — ὧν, i. e. τύχων. — ἀπέχομεν refers to both the Athenians and Lacedæmonians. These states were equally removed from the elevation or prostration of power, which hung upon the uncertain issue of the war. — ἐν ἀδήλῳ κινδυνεύεται, *is exposed to great uncertainty; literally, is periled in the dark*.

3. τῶν ἔργων—ἔχονται (engage in). S. § 192. 1. Steph. supplies τῶν λόγων after πρότερον. But perhaps this is unnecessary, as it evidently stands opposed to ὕστερον, and may therefore be taken absolutely. — ἀ refers to ἔργων. — κακοπαθοῦντες denotes time (see N. on I. 13. § 6), and contains the protasis of τῶν λόγων ἀπτοῦνται, *they betake themselves to counsels* (literally, *to words*). For the genitive, cf. S. § 192. 1. The variety of uses in which the Attics employed ἀπτοῦ,

especially in the middle voice, may be seen in almost any good lexicon. — ἤδη belongs to *κακοπαθοῦντες*.

4. ἐν...αὐτοί, *who* (see N. on I. 8. § 1) *are not yet ourselves in such an error*, as to engage in war without due deliberation. So the Schol. explains ἀμαρτία by τῇ προλεχθείσῃ ἀβουλίᾳ τοῦ πολέμου. — ὁρῶντες, sc. ἐν τοιαύτῃ ἀμαρτίᾳ ὄντας. — ἔως, *while*. — αὐθαίρετος, *in the power of, depending on the will*, is in the predicate. — λύειν depends on λέγομεν ὑμῖν. There is a play on λύειν—λύεσθαι, the former being taken in the sense of *to break, violate*, the latter, *to be terminated, adjusted*. Cf. Xen. Anab. III. 1. § 21. — κατὰ τὴν ξυμβήτην, *according to compact = in conformity with the terms of the treaty*. “Etenim in fœderibus tricennialibus (I. 115. § 1) scriptum erat, ὅπλα μὴ ἐπιφέρειν, ἢν δίκας θελωσι διδόναι, VII. 18. § 2.” Poppo. ἢ, *or otherwise*. — θεοὺς τοὺς ὀρκίους. See N. on I. 71. § 5. The oaths here referred to, were those with which the treaty was ratified. — ἄρχοντας (sc. ὑμᾶς) follows ἀμύνεσθαι. — ταύτη...ὑφηγήσῃ, *the way in which you may lead us = according to the example which you may set us*. “ὑφηγήσῃ idem quod προηγῆσῃ.” Goel. “They both express the same idea, but not exactly the same part of it: προηγῆσθαι expresses the precedence, ὑφηγήσθαι the nearness of the leader.” Arnold.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

Having heard the speeches on both sides, the Lacedæmonians deliberate by themselves on the present state of things (§ 1); the majority are for immediate war, when Archidamus their king addresses them in opposition to such precipitous measures (§ 2).

1. τῶν Ἀθηναίων depends on ἤκουσαν (S. § 192), and not as some think on ἀ ἐλεξαν (= τοὺς λόγους). — μετασθησάμενοι πάντας, *having caused all* (i. e. both their allies and the Athenians) *to withdraw*. S. § 209. 2. Cf. Xen. Anab. II. 3. § 8. — κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτούς, *among themselves*.

2. ἐπὶ...ἔφερον, *the opinions inclined to the same point*. The metaphor is taken from roads meeting in a common centre. — ἀδικεῖν...τάχει explains τὸ αὐτό. — πολεμητέα εἶναι, *they should go to war*. See N. on περιτηρία, I. 72. § 1. — Ἀρχίδαμος. Archidamus II. succeeded his grandfather (A. C. 469), his father Zeuxidamus having died some time previous. A brief but judicious estimate of his moral worth, and the eminent services which he rendered to his state,

may be found in Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Biog. and Mythol. I. p. 267. The Peloponnesian war for the first ten years, is frequently called the Archidamian war. — *δοκῶν εἶναι* does not imply doubt, but that which was a matter of general repute.

CHAPTERS LXXX.—LXXXV.

The speech of king Archidamus, comprised in these chapters, has for its main object, the postponement of hostilities until negotiation has been tried, and the Lacedæmonians have increased their resources. He urges the wealth, the high state of preparation for war, and the naval supremacy of the Athenians, as a reason why, with their present resources, the Lacedæmonians could not hope to be victorious (chaps. 80, 81). He does not oppose the war, if the Athenians refuse to listen to their terms, but advises that they should first set forth calmly and with firmness their grounds of complaint, at the same time making all preparations for war (chap. 82). He cautions his auditors against regarding this advice as pusillanimous, or being influenced by the charges of tardiness and dilatoriness which may be brought against them, for to such a wise and deliberate policy the Lacedæmonians had been indebted for their glory and independence (chaps. 82, 83). In conclusion, he urges them not to hazard their institutions by a precipitous declaration of war, which must cost many lives, much treasure, and much honor, but to submit the matter, as the Athenians profess their willingness to do, to a judicial investigation (chap. 85). The speech is grave, dignified, full of sound wisdom and statesman-like views, and worthy of the man who pronounced it, and the occasion which called it forth.

CHAPTER LXXX.

The speaker commences with a modest reference to his military experience, and that of many around him, which rendered them free from the desire of war entertained by the inexperienced (§ 1); as to the war in respect to which they were consulting, it would be very momentous (§ 2), for against the Peloponnesians war could be waged on equal terms, and with dispatch, but should not lightly be declared against a people of such power, resources, and naval experience as the Athenians (§ 3), especially as the Lacedæmonians in wealth and maritime resources were so much inferior (§ 4).

1. *πολλῶν ἤδη πολέμων.* Archidamus must have been at this time quite an old man, as he is supposed to have died in the fifth year of

the war, in the forty-second year of his reign (see N. on III. 89. § 1). — τούς, sc. ἐμπείρους from the preceding context. — μήτε—ἐπιβυμῆσαι—μήτε—νομίσαντα. The change to the participial construction is somewhat harsh. Cf. Mt. § 397. 3. Both clauses denote the end or effect of the skill and experience, which the speaker claims for himself and many of his auditors.

2. τόνδε, sc. τὸν πόλεμον. — οὐκ—ἐλάχιστον is a litotes for *greatest, most momentous*. The Schol. refers ἐλάχιστον to time, but that, as Bloomf. remarks, is judging by the event. Archidamus might easily predict the severity of the struggle between two such states as Sparta and Athens, and yet be profoundly ignorant of the length of time, in which it would be carried on. — εἴ τις—ἐκλογίζοιτο = εἰ ἐκλογίζοισθε. So we frequently use *one, some one*, etc. for the personal pronouns. Cf. S. § 165. b; Mt. § 487. 3; K. § 303. R. 6.

3. γὰρ introduces an explanation of οὐκ ἐλάχιστον. — καὶ before ἀστυγείτονας is exegetical, *especially, even*. Porpo refers ἀστυγείτονας to the Argives, and some of the Arcadians with whom the Lacedæmonians waged frequent and bloody wars. — παρόμοιος, *of the same description*, i. e. military rather than naval. So Arnold explains with the Schol. Didot takes ἀλκῆ in the sense of ἐρωή, on the ground that the common explanation (*vires, strength*) conflicts with the beginning of the next chapter, where superiority in strength and numbers over the Athenians is claimed. But if παρόμοιος refers to the *kind* rather than the *degree of power*, that objection will be of no force. — οἷόν τε refers to ἐλθεῖν, and is therefore in the neuter. Literally, *to proceed against each one is possible*. When spoken of persons, οἷός τε means *able*. — ἐφ' ἕκαστα. Duk. supplies τὰ χωρία with the Schol. — ἐκὰς Peloponnesus. — ἰδίῳ καὶ δημοσίῳ, *private and public*. Notice the distinctness and emphasis given to the nouns in this sentence by the frequent use of the conjunction. — ἐνὶ γε χωρίῳ, *at least in any one place*. Athens, in the height of her prosperity, contained at least 200,000 inhabitants. Cf. Leake's Athens, I. p. 440; Appendix XXIII. — φόρον ὑποτελεῖς. See N. on I. 19 § 1. — πρὸς τούτους refers to ἄνδρας, which is repeated by the pronoun, in consequence of the words which intervene between it and the verb ἄρασθαι. S. § 160. N. 5. — πιστεύσαντας agrees with ἡμᾶς the omitted subject of ἐπειχθῆναι. Repeat χρῆ from the preceding clause.

4. νασὶν depends on πιστεύσαντας to be mentally supplied from the preceding context. — ἥσους in ships. — χρόνος ἐνίσταται, *time will intervene*, i. e. before the thing spoken of can be done, time will be required. — χρήμασιν is joined in construction with νασίν. —

πολλῶ . . . ἐλλείπομεν, in this (i. e. wealth) we are still more deficient. The comparative is here strengthened by πολλῶ ἔτι. Cf. K. § 239. R. 1; S. § 159. 4. For the construction of τοῦτου, cf. S. § 200. 3. The singular is employed although referring to a plural noun, because the noun is regarded in the abstract as a thing. Cf. Mt. § 439. — ἐν κοινῷ (sc. ταμείῳ. Cf. Bos. Gr. Ellip. p. 127), in the common treasury. — ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων, from our private resources. The Lacedæmonians were poor, as is remarked by the Schol. on this passage. — φέρομεν is employed here in the sense to contribute.

CHAPTER LXXXI.

It would be of little avail to invade and plunder the Athenian territory, since from other states they could import whatever was wanted (§§ 1, 2); any attempt also to induce their allies to revolt would require a fleet, on account of their insular position (§ 3); unless they overcame the Athenians by sea, or cut off the revenues by which their navy was supported, they themselves would sustain the greatest injury in the war (§ 4); and to abandon the contest at such a time, would be dishonorable to them, especially if they should be regarded as the authors of the war (§ 5); no one should think that the war would be brought to a speedy close, by an inroad into the enemy's country, for the Athenians were not the men to succumb, merely because their territory was invaded (§ 6).

1. τοῖς ὄπλοις = τοῖς ὀπλίταις. But Bloomf. thinks that the word refers to the *use* of arms, in which the Lacedæmonians particularly excelled. — αὐτῶν depends on ἰπερφέρομεν. S. § 189. — τῷ πλήθει is spoken with reference to ὄχλος in I. 80. § 3, and signifies able-bodied men, who are fit to be soldiers. Bloomf. understands by it what we call *population*, in which the Peloponnesians exceeded the Athenians.

2. τοῖς = τοῖτοῖς. S. § 166. — ἄλλη γῆ. Cf. I. 143. § 4, where Pericles says the same thing. The following note from Goeller's edition, will give the reader some view of the extent of the Athenian dominion, and the number of their allies. "ἄλλην γῆν Schol. interpretatur Thraciam et Ioniam. Adde Eubœæ magnam partem, Cycladas pæne omnes et ceteras insulas inter Peloponnesum, Cretam et Asiam, Doras maritimos, Samios, multos ex Hellespontiiis, multas urbes Græcas in oris Thraciæ et Macedoniæ, Oropum in confiniis in Bœotiæ. Adde Atheniensium colonias, Scyrum, Lemnum, Imbrum, Æginetas, qui tum Æginam tenebant, Hestitiæenses in Eubœa, Naxios, Andrios, fortasse etiam Tenios et Ceos, partim Amphipolitanos, itemque partim Thurinos. Adde fœderatos cum Atheniensibus Barbaros, Sitalcen, regem Odrysarum, Odomantos, populum Thraciæ, Philippum et Dardan, principes Macedonum, Pelasgos ad Athon habitantes, Edones, in Italia

Messapios, in Sicilia Segestanos, Siculos, etc." — ἐκ = διά. — ὦν = ἐκεῖνα ὦν. — ἐπάξονται. Krüg. conjectures ἐσάζονται.

3. ἀφιστάναι, to cause to revolt. — δεήσει . . . νησιώταις, it will be necessary to assist these with a fleet, because (see N. on I. 9. § 4) for the most part they are islanders.

4. τίς . . . ὁ πολέμος, what sort of a war then will this be of ours? = how disastrous will be this war of ours! τίς οὖν ἔσται = κατὰ ποῖον τρόπον. Schol. γὰρ illustrantis follows in the next sentence. — ἀφ ὧν, from which. ἀπό here denotes the material (cf. K. § 288. 3. e). Perhaps it is better, however, to regard it as designating the mediate instrument. — βλαψόμεθα has here the passive signification. Cf. Soph. Gr. Verbs, p. 106.

5. τοῦτο, in this situation. — καταλύεσθαι, to come to terms, to treat for peace, is the subject of the sentence. — ἄλλως τε καὶ εἰ, especially if also, introduces a circumstance, which heightens the dishonor of treating for peace, at a time when the party making the overtures is worsted in the war.

6. μὴ—ἐπαιρώμεθα, let us not be excited (see N. on I. 42. § 2). Cf. S. § 218. 2. — ἐκεῖνη γε τῇ ἐλπίδι, with that hope at least, i. e. whatever other hopes we may entertain, let us not expect that so formidable a power as Athens will be crushed by merely laying waste her territories. γέ is therefore highly restrictive here. — ὡς (how that) ταχὺ παυθήσεται κ. τ. λ. is expegetical of ἐλπίδι. — δέδοικα . . . ὑπολίπωμεν (S. § 214. b). An almost prophetic foreboding, upon which the Schol. remarks, that Thucydides seems to have had in mind μὴδ' ἡμῖν τεκέεσσι τ' ὀπίσσω πῆμα λίποιτο. Hom. II. 3. 160. δέ is here strongly adversative = but (so far from the war being speedily terminated) I fear rather, etc. — οὕτως εἰκός—μήτε, so unlikely is it. — The dative φρονήματι (with their high spirit) may be ranked with datives designating the mode or manner, and so Jelf in his Index of Authors (Gram. Vol. I. p. 452) regards it. Steph. makes it stand for ὑπὸ φρονήματος. — τῇ γῇ δουλεύσαι, "i. e. τῆς γῆς ἕνεκα δουλεύσαι, metu ne ab hostibus vastetur, se subicere cuilibet conditioni." Haack. This expression is similar to those which we so often use: he is a slave to money, to ambition, to pleasure, etc., by which we mean, an attachment to these things so inordinate, that every thing else is sacrificed for their attainment. Thus if the Athenians yielded as soon as they saw their country plundered, they would evince a spirit of slavery to their soil, by the preference given to that, over the enjoyment of true liberty. — καταπλαγῆναι. In the simple verb it is πληγῆναι. Soph. Gr. Verbs, p. 223.

CHAPTER LXXXII.

The Lacedæmonians should not overlook the wrongs of their allies, but make them the ground of expostulation, in the meantime raising auxillary forces both of Greeks and Barbarians, and getting their affairs in a state of readiness for war (§ 1); if the Athenians listened to their expostulations, the result would be most happy, but if they did not, then after due preparations, it would be advisable to march against them (§ 2); perhaps, in view of the preparations of the Lacedæmonians, they would prefer coming to terms, in order to preserve their territory from devastation (§ 3); which territory the Lacedæmonians held as a surety, and it should therefore be spared as long as possible (§ 4); as things now are, its devastation would bring disgrace and difficulty upon the Peloponnesians, since accusations may be cleared away, but a war undertaken to redress private grievances cannot easily be brought with honor to a close (§§ 5, 6).

1. οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ—κελεύω, *but yet I do not bid you*. The two negatives in this formula serve to strengthen the negation, and are to be taken together, and not separately, as Hoog. (Gr. Part. p. 152. XII.) supposes, the former denying simply and generally, the other particularly. Cf. S. 230. 1. — ἀναισθήτως, *as if without perception = as though you were indifferent*. Reference is had to the expression, τὸ ἀναισθητον, uttered by the Corinthians (I. 69. § 3). — μήπω; *not yet*, i. e. not immediately. — κινεῖν, πέμπειν and the other infinitives which follow, depend on κελεύω. — μήτε... ἐπιτρέψομεν. "The sense is, neither to threaten war too plainly, and yet to let them see, that we shall not allow them to go on as they are going on." Arnold. μὴ ὡς ἐπιτρέψομεν = καὶ (τὲ in μήτε) μὴ δηλοῦντας, ὡς ἐπιτρέψομεν, or καὶ δηλοῦντας ὡς οὐκ ἐπιτρέψομεν, where for ὡς ἐπιτρέψομεν some such word as ἀμέλιαν should stand. — ἄν in κὰν (i. e. καὶ ἄν) belongs to ἐξαρτύεσθαι. — τούτῳ (sc. χρόνῳ), *in the meantime*. — προσαγωγῇ, *by a bringing over, by an accession*. — εἴ ποθεν, *if from any quarter, from whatever quarter*. — In respect to the punctuation of this passage, I am inclined to follow that which is adopted by Haack, and partially by Arnold, i. e. to place a comma after προσληψόμεθα and ἐκποριζόμεθα, inclosing ἀνεπίφθονον... διασωσῆναι in the marks of a parenthesis. In this way καὶ in καὶ... ἐκποριζόμεθα responds to τὲ before προσαγωγῇ, the two propositions containing the mode of effecting the object, expressed in τὰ ἡμέτερα αὐτῶν ἐξαρτύεσθαι. — ἀνεπίφθονον (see N. on I. 75. § 5) belongs to διασωσῆναι, which is the subject of the sentence. S. § 153. — δὲ = γαρ. — ὅσοι ὥσπερ... ἐπιβουλευόμεθα = ἐκείνους (the subject of διασωσῆναι) ὅσοι ἐπιβουλεύονται ὥσπερ κ. τ. λ. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. §§ 817. 4; 895. 3. See N. on III. 67. § 7. — τὰ αὐτῶν = τὰ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν. The reflexive pronouns of the third person are often used as general reflexives without refer-

ence to person. — ἐκποριζόμεθα to have corresponded with προσ-αγωγῆ, should have been, as Poppo remarks, [ἐκ] πορισμῶ. This clause refers to the second mode of obtaining supplies, viz. from their own resources.

2. ταῦτα ἄριστα (sc. εἶη) = *this will be the best issue of the affair*. A truly noble sentiment, worthy of the experience and high station of the speaker. — διελεύσωντων...τριῶν, *when* (see N. on I. 13. § 6) *two or three years have elapsed*; literally, *two and three years*. Cf. τοιούτων καὶ παραπλησίων, I. 22. § 4. — ἄμεινον is to be constructed with πεφραγμένοι (perf. part. pass. of φράσσω), *being better prepared for defence*. — ἦν δοκῆ is to be taken with ἴμεν ἐπ' αὐτούς.

3. αὐτῆ (referring to παρασκευῆν) ὁμοία ὑποσημαίνοντας, *signifying the same things as our actions*. Bloomf. says that ὑποσημαίνω signifies, to give a private σῆμα or intimation of any thing, *subindico, to intimate*. — μᾶλλον belongs to ἂν εἴκοιεν. — ἔχοντες and ὄρωντες (supra) denote time. See N. on I. 18. § 6. — ἐφθαρμένων by a hostile irruption. Archidamus afterwards acted on the principle which he here recommended. Cf. II. 18.

4. ἔμηρον, *pledge, surety*. Suidas explains it, ἐνέχυρον, τὸ εἰς εἰρήνην διδόμενον ἐπὶ συνθήκαις. — Bauer takes ἔχειν in the sense of παρέχειν, *they furnish to you*. Bloomf. makes it stand for κατέχειν. Livy, V. 42, is cited in illustration of this passage: "non omnia concremare tecta ut pignus, ad flectendos hostium animos haberent." — οὐχ ἦσσαν ὄσφ = τοσοῦτῳ μᾶλλον ὄσφ. — ἦς, i. e. their territory. For the genitive, cf. S. § 197. 2. — εἰς ἀπόνοιαν καταστήσαντας, *by bringing them into desperation*.

5. ἐγκλήμασιν ἐπειχθέντες, *being incited by the accusations*. Some translate: *hastening on account of the accusations* (Mt. § 398. b), but this is less suited to the context, for here Archidamus refers not so much to haste, as to an excited state of mind which begets hasty and ill-concerted measures. — αὐτὴν refers to τὴν γῆν supra. — ὄρατε ὅπως μὴ, *be aware lest*, or more literally, *see to it that—not*. — αἰσχίον and ἀπορώτερον are here used for the positive with μᾶλλον. The other member of the comparison may be mentally supplied thus: *more of disgrace* (than of honor), which is better than with Gail. to attach the notion of *nimis* to the comparative. — πράξομεν. The canon of Dawes, that the subjunctive of the first aorist (except in the passive voice) cannot follow ὅπως μὴ, is now beginning to be doubted by many of the best scholars and critics. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 821. 1. See N. on I. 73. § 1. The reading of Dindorf is that of Bekker, to whose tact in respect to the use or rejection of the indicative, Arnold expresses himself disposed to defer and therefore follows him here in the employ-

ment of the indicative. Poppo, Goeller, Haack, and Bloomf. edit *πράξωμεν*, to which reading I am inclined. ¹

6. οἶόν τε. See N. on I. 80. § 3. — τῶν ἰδίων. The Schol. refers this to the Corinthians, but there were others who complained of the Athenians, as the Megareans (I. 67. § 4), and in § 5 supra, we have τοῖς τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐγκλήμασιν ἐπιειχθέντες. There is no doubt, however, that the Corinthians are more especially referred to. — οὐχ ἰπάρχει, *it is not possible*. — καθ' ὅτι χωρήσει, "*what issue it will have.*" Bloomf.

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

It should not be deemed the result of cowardice, that so many states did not immediately attack a single state (§ 1), for the Athenians have many allies and much tribute, and war demands treasures no less than arms (§ 2); means therefore for carrying on the war should be provided, and as the greatest share of responsibility would fall to the Lacedæmonians in the war, they ought to deliberate well as to what would be its most probable issue (§ 3).

1. ἀνανδρία is the predicate, and πολλοὺς... ἐπελθεῖν the subject of the proposition.

2. γὰρ introduces a reason why pusillanimity should not be charged upon the allies for not declaring war immediately. — καί, *also*. — ἐλάσσους refers only to ξύμμαχοι: *allies not less in number* (than our own), and *who bring them tribute*. The allies of the Lacedæmonians were exempt from paying tribute. — ἔστιν... δαπάνης, literally, *war is not of arms the more but of treasures = war does not require arms so much as treasure*. The full construction would be τὸ πλεόν (sc. ἡ δαπάνης), ἀλλὰ δαπάνης (sc. τὸ πλεόν ἢ ὕπλων). Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 774. Obs. 5. The genitives may be referred to Mt. § 316; S. § 190. — δι' ἣν, *by means of which* (i. e. of treasure), not *on account of which*. — ἄλλως... θαλασσιῶν, *especially in the case of inlanders at war with a maritime power*. This use of the dative is quite unusual. Bloomf. finds another example in τοῖς πρώτοις—χειροτέχναις, VI. 72. § 2.

3. πορισόμεθα. S. § 218. 2. — οἵπερ δὲ καὶ κ. τ. λ. The order is: οἵπερ δὲ ἐξυμνῶμεν τὸ πλεόν τῆς αἰτίας τῶν ἀποβαινόντων ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα (i. e. whether the result be prosperous or the contrary). The words τὸ πλεόν τῆς αἰτίας may be rendered, *the greater share of responsibility*. Betant classes αἰτίας with I. 39. § 3; II. 18. § 3; 60. § 7; III. 13. § 7, in which places it must be rendered *blame*. But as τῶν ἀποβαινόν-

των ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα looks to the alternative of a successful as well as a disastrous issue, in which case no blame would accrue to the Lacedæmonians, it is better to take αἰτίας in the more general sense of *cause* whether of good or evil. — οὔτοι is the antecedent of οἵπερ. — αὐτῶν, sc. τῶν ἀποβαιόντων. — Notice the change of person in προϊδωμεν, by which an application of the general sentiment is made to the case in hand.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

It should cause no shame to be reproached with delay, since haste would in the end procrastinate the war (§ 1); their moderation was prudence, which neither prosperity nor adversity, praise or reproach could disturb (§ 2); this rendered them both brave and wise, because a sedate and orderly temper inspired them with a keen sense of shame, and also a due regard to the laws, and they had been so educated as not to be sagacious in useless matters, nor to utter eloquent censures on the measures of the enemy, to which their deeds did not correspond; but to regard the plans of others as very similar to their own, and beyond the power of eloquence to unfold (§ 3); presuming the measures of the enemy to be wisely taken, they should place no dependence upon their blunders, but upon their own courage and wisdom, not imagining any great difference to be among men, but that he is best, who has been trained up in what is most needful (§ 4).

1. τὸ βραδὺ καὶ μελλον. See N. on τὸ πιστόν, I. 68. § 1. Respecting the charge of tardiness and dilatoriness to which Archidamus here replies, cf. I. 69. § 4; 70. §§ 2-4. Indeed no small portion of the Corinthian speech consisted in upbraiding the Lacedæmonians for their slow and procrastinating temper. — ὁ... ἡμῶν, *which most especially they blame in us*. μάλιστα is to be taken with ὁ = *which more than any other thing*. In respect to ἡμῶν, which Kühner (§ 273. 5. f) ranks with the genitive of material, I prefer with Crosby (§ 391. β) to regard it as a possessive genitive, in dependence upon the neuter pronoun, which in connection with verbs of praise, blame, or wonder, takes such a genitive. Cf. Mt. § 317. — σπεύδοντες, *if you were to hasten* (to the war). S. § 225. 6. The apodosis is ἂν παύσαισθε. Bloomf. regards this as a sort of adage like our 'to make more haste than good speed,' and 'the furthest way round is the surest way home.' Compare the Latin proverb, *festina lente*. — καὶ ἄμα introduces another reason why the Lacedæmonians should not be ashamed of the charge here responded to. There is no need with Bloomf. of supplying διὰ τοῦτο, since, as Haack observes, the speaker employs the *argumentum ab effectu*. The fact that the Lacedæmonians had always enjoyed a free city, is adduced as proof that their habits were not deemed worthy of reprehension.

2. δύναται—τούτ' εἶναι, "in this consists." Bloomf. Perhaps the expression = *can be regarded as*. τοῦτο refers to τὸ βραδὺ καὶ μέλλον (§ 1 supra), as does also αὐτὸ in the next clause. — εὐπραγίας, *on account of success* (Mt. § 398. b), or *in prosperity* (K. § 283. 3). It is well remarked by Bloomf., that Archidamus now proceeds to give a sort of sketch of the Lacedæmonian character, in opposition to that given of the Athenians by the Corinthians. — τῶν—ἐξοτρυνόντων depends on ἡδονῇ, in the sense of ἡδονῇ ἢ παρέχουσιν οἱ ἐξοτρύνουτες. — οὐδέν belongs to both the participle and the verb. Cf. I. 12. § 1; 85. § 1. — Betant interprets ἀνεπίσθημεν, *we would be persuaded*, as though it were the simple ἐπίσθημεν. Poppo also (Proleg. I. p. 203) considers ἀνα- as pleonastic. But Bloomfield more correctly makes it stand for μετεπίσθημεν, *we would be persuaded to change* (our determination). The aorist here denotes customary action. See N. on I. 70. § 6.

3. τὸ εὐκοσμον (*good order*) = τὴν σωφροσύνην, which for the sake of variety is substituted for it in the next sentence. — τὸ μὲν... εὐψυχία, *the one, because a sense of shame is the main element of an orderly temper, and from a sense of shame arises a manly spirit*. The reasoning is syllogistical: a sense of shame is always attendant upon moderation and discretion; but a sense of shame begets a manly spirit; therefore a manly spirit is the result of moderation and discretion. τὸ μὲν refers to πολεμικοί, which is repeated in εὐψυχία as αἰδῶς is in αἰσχύνῃς. The difficulty in interpreting this passage, has resulted from overlooking the synonymous words. — σωφροσύνης πλείστον μετέχει, *shares most largely in moderation of temper*. S. § 191. N. — εὐβουλοὶ δὲ responds to τὸ μὲν (cf. Vig. p. 2. IV.) and refers back to εὐβουλοὶ—γυγνόμεθα. — ἀμαξίστερον... παιδευόμενοι (a varied construction for ὅτι ἀμαξίστερον παιδευόμεθα), *because we are too unlearned* (spoken sarcastically) *to despise the laws*. ἀμαξίστερον is taken adverbially with παιδευόμενοι. The genitive τῆς ὑπεροψίας depends on ἀμαξίστερον (S. § 195. 1) in the sense of ἢ ὥστε τοὺς νόμους ὑπεροψᾶν. Cf. Mt. § 451; S. 223. 1. This passage refers to the reproaches cast upon the Lacedæmonians in the speech of the Corinthians (I. 68). — σωφρονέστερον. Repeat παιδευόμενοι. — τὰ ἀχρεία limits ξυνετοὶ as the accusative synecdochical, and refers to the eloquence studied and practised by the Athenians, but deemed by the Lacedæmonians of trifling importance and therefore neglected by them. — The words λόγῳ καλῶς μεμφόμενοι are opposed to ἀνομοίως ἔργῳ ἐπεξίναί, and hence μεμφόμενοι may be rendered into English by an infinitive, in order to correspond to ἐπεξίναί, or by the indicative with an adverb of time, *while we blame* (see N. on I. 13. § 6). —

ἀνομιῶς to our harangues. — *ἐπεξίεναι* depends grammatically on *παιδευόμενοι*, although in a manner expegetical of the clause immediately preceding. — *νομίζειν*. Supply again *παιδευόμενοι* — *παραπλησίους*, sc. *ταῖς ἡμετέραις*. So Haack and Poppo. Arnold after Goel. gives as the sense of *παραπλησίους* . . . *τύχας*, like to the chances of war, which cannot be distinctly made out in words beforehand (*οὐ λόγῳ διαιρετάς*). This may be the true sense of this obscure passage, and yet the objection made by Goel. to Haack's interpretation, that Thucydides could not have been ignorant of the almost infinite diversity of the thoughts of men, is not very weighty, since *διανοίας* refers here to *purpose* or *intention* in respect to the carrying on of war, which a skilful general will oftentimes divine, by considering what he himself would do, if placed in the situation of his enemy.

4. *ἀεὶ δέ—ἔργῳ* is opposed to *οὐ λόγῳ διαιρετάς*, the construction being changed from the infinitive to the finite verb *παρασκευαζόμεθα*. — *ὡς . . . ἐναντίους* is put for *πρὸς τοὺς ἐναντίους ὡς πρὸς εὐ βουλευομένους*. The preposition, when it should stand twice with two different nouns, is often put only once, and then not with the principal noun, but with the substantive in apposition, if that precedes. Cf. Mt. § 595. 4. — *ὡς ἀμαρτησομένων*, on the supposition that they will commit blunders. K. § 312. 6; S. § 226. a. — *ὡς ἡμῶν . . . προνοουμένων*. The construction is, *ἀλλ' (ἔχειν δεῖ τὰς ἐλπίδας ἐξ) ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ὡς ἀσφαλῶς προνοουμένων*. — *πολύ τε . . . ἀνθρώπου*. The sentiment is similar to that contained in *νομίζειν . . . εἶναι* (§ 3 supra), as given by Haack and Poppo, only more general. *ἀνθρώπων* is the subject of *διαφέρειν* upon which *ἀνθρώπου* depends (S. § 198. 2). — *ἐν τοῖς ἀναγκασιότατοις*, in things that are necessary, opposed to *τὰ ἀχρεΐα* in § 3 supra.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

In short, since they had been prosperous under the institutions handed down by their forefathers, they should not cast them aside, and act with precipitation in an affair of such moment (§ 1); but should send an embassy to Athens on the affairs complained of, and meanwhile make preparations for war (§ 2). Archidamus having closed his speech, Sthenelaidas, one of the ephors, rises to reply (§ 3).

1. *μελέτας*, institutions, referring more particularly to the education of children and youth, according to the laws of Lycurgus. — *ὠφελούμενοι ἔχομεν*, we have used with advantage. See N. on I. 67. § 1. — *μὴ παρῶμεν* (S. § 218. 2). The object is *μελέτας*. — *μηδ'*.

This negative belongs to the whole proposition with which it is connected. See N. on I. 12. § 1; 84. § 2. — *περὶ πολλῶν σωμάτων κ. τ. λ.*, involving many lives, much wealth, etc. In respect to the repetition of *καί*, see N. on I. 80. § 3. — *ἔξεστι*, sc. *καθ' ἡσυχίαν βούλευειν* from the preceding context. — *μᾶλλον ἐτέρων* = *μᾶλλον ἢ ἐτέροις*. Mt. § 454. Obs. 2. The Corinthians are referred to in *ἐτέρων*. Cf. I. 69. § 5; 71. § 1. — *διὰ ἰσχύιν*, on account of our power, which would deter any one from attacking us rashly.

2. *περὶ ὧν* = *περὶ ἐκείνων* ἃ, of which the relative is constructed with *ἀδικεῖσθαι*, according to the formula *ἀδικεῖν τινά τι*. In respect to *οἱ ξύμμαχοί φασιν ἀδικεῖσθαι*, cf. I. 67. § 4. — *ἄλλως τε καί*. See N. on I. 83. § 2. — *ετοίμων . . . δοῦναι*, since they are ready to submit to trial. The participle here denotes cause. See N. on I. 9. § 4 (end). On *δίκας δοῦναι*, see N. on I. 28. § 2. — *δὲ* = *γάρ*. — *ἀδικοῦντα*, by its antithesis with *τὸν διδόντα* (sc. *δίκας*), signifies one who is convicted of wrong-doing, or who refuses to submit to a judicial investigation. The subject of this sentence is *λέγειν*, with which the predicate *νόμιμον* is put in agreement, and which is qualified by *οὐ πρότερον*. — *γάρ*. The ellipsis may be supplied, *for* (by thus doing) *you will consult*, etc.

3. *Σθενελαΐδας*. Cf. Pausan. III. 7. § 10 (cited by Poppo): *Σθενελαΐδας, ἔς τε ἄλλα ὧν οὐκ ἀδύνατος ἐν Λακεδαιμόνι, καὶ ἐφορεύων ἐν τῷ τότε, τοῦ πολέμου μάλιστα ἐγένετο αἴτιος*.

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

Bthenelaidas commences his speech, which is truly Spartan in its brevity and bluntness, by professing his inability to comprehend the speech of the Athenians, who had said many things in their own praise, but had passed over the charges made against them by the allies in perfect silence. If they had done well in the Persian war and were now conducting badly, they ought to receive a double punishment for ceasing to be good and for becoming bad (§ 1); as the Lacedæmonians had not changed, they should delay not to revenge the injuries done to their allies (§ 2); whatever might be the resources of the Athenians, yet they had allies, whose wrongs should not be redressed by words but by actions (§ 3); not the avengers but the doers of an injury should consume time in deliberation (§ 4); the dignity of Sparta, and a regard for their allies, demanded that a check should be put upon the rising power of the Athenians (§ 5).

1. *ἀντίειπον ὡς οὐκ ἀδικοῦσι*. See N. on *ὡς οὐ* after *ἀντέλεγον*, I. 77. § 3. — *καίτοι εἰ*, and yet if = *granting that*. — *διπλάσις ζημίας*. Cf. III. 67. § 2.

2. ὁμοῖοι, *the same*, i. e. liberators of Greece (as the Schol. remarks). — οἱ δ'...πάσχειν. There are two modes of interpreting this passage, according as μέλλουσι πάσχειν is taken in the sense of *to be about to suffer*, or *to delay suffering*, both of which tend to the same thing, viz. that the allies are now actually suffering injuries. The latter signification is preferred by Haack, as more consentaneous with μελλήσομεν which precedes. Thus there would be a play on these words, which are here strongly opposed: *let us not delay to take vengeance—for our allies do not delay to suffer injuries*. — οἱ δ' is employed for the demonstrative pronoun.

3. ἄλλοις, i. e. the Athenians. — οὓς...ἔστιν, *whom we must not betray to the Athenians*. The verbal παραδοσία is followed by the same case as its verb. "The use of the plural for the singular, appears to have arisen from the want of a noun or definite object of sense, to give strict unity to the conception." Crosby § 451. N. — μὴ λόγῳ is to be taken with βλαπτομένους, and so I have pointed the passage. — παντὶ σθένει, *with all our might*.

4. ἀδικουμένους, *when we are injured* (see N. on I. 13. § 6), is to be constructed with βουλευέσθαι. — ἀλλὰ—μᾶλλον πρέπει, *but it is rather becoming*. The general sentiment is, that men ought to consult long before they commit an act of injustice, but in punishing evil-doers, there was no need of deliberation. πολὺν χρόνον is spoken in reference to the words of Archidamus, I. 85. § 5.

5. ἀξίως τῆς Σπάρτης, i. e. as is suitable to the dignity of Sparta. — καταπροδιδόμεν = προδιδόμεν, only stronger. — ξὺν τοῖς θεοῖς, *with the aid of the gods*.

CHAPTER LXXXVII.

Sthenelaidas, in virtue of his office as ephor, puts the question to vote in the Lacedaemonian assembly (§ 1); pretending that he could not determine, by the shout, on which side was the majority, he proceeds to take the question by a division of the assembly, by which it appeared that by a large majority the treaty was declared to be broken (§§ 2, 3); the allies having been called in and informed of the vote, it was resolved to call a general meeting of the allies, and submit to them the question of war, in order that if it was resolved upon, it might be waged in concert (§ 4); after this decision of the assembly, which took place the fourteenth year of the thirty years' truce, the allies and Athenians return home (§§ 5, 6).

1. ἐπεψήφισεν—ἐς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν (= ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ), *put the question to vote in the assembly*. ἐπεψήφισεν = ψήφον προσειναί. Cf. Mt.

§ 402. *Obs.* — ἔφορος ὤν. On the powers and duties of the ephors, cf. Müll. Dorians, II. pp. 114–132.

2. οὐ ψήφω. “Sed ne ipsi quidem Athenienses in ecclesia calculis utebantur, sed χειρονομία.” Haack. This however was not always the case. — ἐστὶν is to be supplied with ὁποῖέρα μείζων, and has properly for its subject τὴν βοήν, which is transferred into the principal clause as its object. See N. on πόλιν, I. 72. § 1. — αὐτοὺς depends on ὀρμηῆσαι. — ἀποδεικνυμένους denotes the means. See N. on I. 9. § 1. This device of Sthenelaidas caused many to vote for the war, who dared not openly to go against what seemed to be the popular side of the question. — ὅτφ refers for its antecedent to the omitted subject of ἀναστήτω, and limits δοκοῦσι. — οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. Repeat mentally δοκοῦσι. — δείξας is to be referred to ἔλεξεν, as though written ἔλεξεν δείξας τι χωρίον αὐτοῖς. The sentence, as it now stands, is parenthetical. — ὅτφ—μὴ δοκοῦσιν. See N. on ὅστις, I. 40. § 2. — ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Σάτερα. Repeat ἀναστήτω.

3. ἀναστάντες. Haack thinks that it may be inferred from this, that the Lacedæmonians, after the custom of the heroic age, sat upon the ground while they were deliberating. “Sed cur ἀναστήναι minus recte ad eos, qui de sedibus surrexerint, spectare posse crediderit, nos præterit.” Poppo. — οἷς = ἐκεῖνοι οἷς, the antecedent being the subject of ἐγένοντο.

4. σφίσι μὲν δοκοῖεν = *they had determined = it was their opinion.* — τοὺς πάντας ξυμμάχους. Cf. I. 119.

5. οἱ μὲν, i. e. the Corinthians and the other Lacedæmonian allies. — ἐφ’ ἅπερ ἦλθον, *having transacted the business for which they had come* (see N. on ἀπίστη, I. 62. § 1).

6. τοῦ—λελύσθαι is the attributive genitive in dependence on διαγνώμη, with which it is properly in apposition. Cf. the Homeric Ἰλίου πολίεσσον, and the Latin *urbis Romæ*. — ἐν τῷ...δεκάτῳ. “Mense hujus anni quinto vel medio vel exeunte.” Poppo. — μετὰ τὰ Εὐβοϊκά, *after the Euboic war*.

CHAPTERS LXXXVIII.—CXVII.

Having related the ostensible causes of the war in chaps. 24–87, the historian now recurs to a remark made in chap. 23. § 6, that the real ground of the war was the fear, with which the Lacedæmonians regarded the great and rapid increase of the Athenian power. In order to make this evident, he now proceeds to give in detail a history of the affairs of Greece, from the close of the Persian war down to the commencement of the Peloponnesian war. In this narrative, he shows in what way the Athenians had augmented their power, the policy which governed their treatment of their allies, and their steady purpose to promote the aggrandizement of their own state, the gradual withdrawal of the Lacedæmonians from the public affairs of Greece, and their virtual surrender of the general guidance and control to the Athenians. It is one of the most valuable summaries of history which has been handed down to us, and is justly celebrated for its perspicuity, conciseness, and evident truthfulness and impartiality. The reader, who would understand well the position and relative strength of the two leading states of Greece, when the Peloponnesian war broke out, should make himself very familiar with the events of these preceding years, which the ancient grammarians distinguished by the common name of *the fifty years*. Arnold remarks, that “to follow the history in chronological order, a reader, after finishing Herodotus, should take up Thucydides at the 89th chapter, and read to the 117th inclusive: he should then go back to the 24th, and read from thence to the 88th inclusive, after which he should proceed directly to the 118th.”

This summary of Greek history may be divided into, (1) the manner in which the Athenians attained to their power (chaps. 89–96); (2) the causes and events which led to their subjugation of the allies (chaps. 97–118). I would venture here to suggest, that these chapters (i. e. 88–117), in consequence of their comparative freedom from involved constructions and other perplexing difficulties, which embarrass the reader in other portions of our author, might advantageously be read first, as a kind of introduction to the style, and a gradual preparation for reading the more difficult parts.

CHAPTER LXXXVIII.

This chapter serves to introduce the digression contained in chaps. 88–117.

1. οὐ τοσοῦτον . . . δυνήσασιν, *not so much because they believed* (see N. on I. 9. § 4) *the statements of their allies, as because they feared*

lest the Athenians should become more and more powerful. The construction is as though it had been written, φοβούμενοι μὴ οὐ Ἀθηναῖοι —δυνηθῶσι. See N. on πόλις, I. 72. § 1. — ὄρωντες is related to φοβούμενοι as denoting the cause why they feared. The extent of dominion attributed to the Athenians by the Lacedæmonians is doubtless exaggerated, unless, as Bloomf. thinks, the Athenian allies, subjects, and colonies, both in Greece, Asia, and elsewhere, are included in the general expression here made use of. See N. on I. 81. § 2.

CHAPTER LXXXIX.

The design of this summary of Grecian history, which extends from the siege of Sestos to the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, is to show the origin and progress of the Athenian power in Greece (§ 1); the Persians having been driven from Europe and conquered at Mycale, Leotychides the Spartan king, with the Peloponnesian allies, returns home, but the Athenians and their confederates remaining lay siege to Sestos and succeed in taking it, after which they return to their respective homes (§ 2); the Athenians then bring back their wives and children, and prepare to rebuild the city and its walls (§ 3).

1. ἦλθον . . . ἠἰξήθησαν, “*ad res gerendas venerunt, per quas creverunt.*” Portus.

2. I prefer with Haack to construct ἐς Μυκάλην with οἱ καταφυγόντες, *those of them who had fled away in their ships to Mycale*. There is, however, no serious objection to constructing it with διεφθάρησαν, *were defeated at Mycale*. — Λεωτυχίδης, *Leotychides* the grandfather of Archidamus II. (see N. on I. 79. § 2), after the battle of Mycale, was sent into Thessaly, where, after several successes obtained over those who had joined the Barbarians in the Persian war, he yielded to the bribes of the Aleuadæ, for which he was brought to trial on his return home, and went into exile to Tegea, A. C. 469, where he died. Cf. Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Biog. and Mythol. — Σηστόν, *Sestos*, lay on the Thracian side of the Hellespont. Its possession was deemed of importance, because it commanded in a great measure the channel. Here Xerxes crossed the Hellespont on bridges of boats. — ἐπιχειμίσοντες, *having remained through the winter*. — ἐκλιπόντων, *having abandoned*. — ὡς ἕκαστοι = ὡς ἕκαστοι ἔτυχον.

3. τὸ κοινόν, *the commonwealth*, contains the idea of plurality, and hence takes a plural verb (διεκομίζοντο), and has αὐτοῖς referring to it in the plural (cf. Mt. § 302). The pronoun αὐτοῖς follows ἀπῆλθον, as showing to whom the action expressed in the verb has reference

(cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 600. 2), or it may depend on *χώρας*, in the sense of the adnominal genitive. Cf. S. § 201. 5. — *ἔθεν* = *ἐντεῦθεν οὖ* (*ubi*). For the attraction of relative adverbs, cf. K. § 332. R. 7; S. § 175. 1. — *ὑπεξέθεντο*, *had removed them for safety*. Notice the force of *ὑπό* and *ἐκ* in this verb, the latter communicating the idea, *out of danger*, and the former, removal to a secret or retired situation. — *τὴν πόλιν* as distinguished from *τὰ τείχη*, is to be taken in the sense of *houses*. — *αἱ μὲν πολλαὶ* and *ὀλίγαι δὲ* are in partitive apposition with *οἰκίαι*, which should properly be put in the genitive denoting the whole (cf. K. § 206. 3; S. § 156. 3). Render: *the greater part of the houses had fallen, and but few remained standing*.

CHAPTER XC.

The Lacedæmonians, when they hear that the Athenians are about to rebuild their walls, partly of their own accord, and partly instigated by their allies, send an embassy to Athens (§ 1), and under pretence that the enemy, if they should return, should have no fortified place whence to sally forth, desire the Athenians to desist from their erection (§ 2); but Themistocles advises his fellow-citizens to dismiss the Lacedæmonian embassy, with the promise that they would send envoys to Sparta concerning the matter in hand, of whom he being one would repair immediately to Sparta, while they, remaining at Athens his associates in the embassy, should apply themselves to the work of fortifying the city with all their energies and resources (§ 3); after the giving of which advice, he takes his departure (§ 4); having arrived at Sparta he defers his attendance on the authorities, under the pretence that he is waiting for his colleagues (§ 5).

1. *τὸ μέλλον* (see N. on I. 68. § 1), *what was about to be done*, i. e. that the city was about to be fortified. — *ἦλθον πρεσβεία*, *went by embassy* = *sent an embassy*. — *τὰ μὲν . . . ὀρώντες*, *partly because* (see N. on I. 9. § 4) *they would (ἂν) have been more glad to see*. — *τὸ δὲ* responds to *τὰ μὲν*, the singular being employed for the sake of emphasis. — *ἐξοτρυνόντων* denotes cause. — *ὁ πρὶν οὐχ ὑπῆρχε*, *which formerly did not exist*. *ὁ* refers to *πληθός*, and therefore it is not denied that there was any shipping, but only that the fleet was not numerous, which was true, for previous to the Persian war the Athenians had comparatively no navy. Cf. I. 14. § 3.

2. *αὐτοῦς*, i. e. the Athenians. — *ἀλλὰ καί*, *but rather*. — *ὅσοις εἰστήκει* (sc. *τείχη* cognate to *τοὺς περιβόλους*, *the enclosures, walls*), *as many as had walls standing*. *ὅσοις* refers to *τῶν ἔξω Πελοποννήσου* (*of those cities without Peloponnesus*), and limits *εἰστήκει*. Arnold prefers *ἔνυστήκει*, *stood or held together*, i. e. existed unruined. —

ἐνγκαθελεῖν depends on ἡξίουν. — σφῶν, i. e. the Lacedæmonians. — τὸ βουλόμενον = τὴν βούλησιν, *their wish, desire*. See N. on I. 68. § 1. — εἰς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους depends on ὑποπτον. — ὡς δὲ—οὐκ ἂν ἔχοντος = φάσκοιτες δέ, ὅτι (εἰ μὴ τειχίζοιεν) οὐκ ἂν ἔχοι. For this use of ὡς, see N. on I. 78. § 5. In respect to the employment of the participle instead of the substantive sentence (i. e. ὡς followed by a finite verb), cf. K. § 329. 6. R. 5. The difference between the two modes of construction is only in form. — ἀπὸ ἐχυροῦ ποιεῖν, *from any fortified place whatever*. — ἀναχώρησιν, *place of retreat*. — ἀφορμὴν, *a rallying place*; “*locus unde fit impetus*.” Betant. It is like our military phrase, *base of operations*. The duplicity and meanness of the Lacedæmonians in this affair, was effectually counteracted by the firmness and sagacity of Themistocles, as we shall see in the sequel.

3. γνώμη, *by the advice, suggestion*. — τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους depends on ἀπήλλαξαν. The natural order of construction would have placed ἀποκρινάμενοι...λέγουσιν immediately after γνώμη. — ὡς αὐτούς. See N. on I. 84. § 2. — περὶ ὧν = περὶ ἐκείνων ᾧ. — πρὸς ἑαυτῷ, *besides himself*. — ἐκπέμπειν. Repeat ἐκέλευεν. — μέχρι...ἄρωσιν, *until they should have raised the wall (to a height) sufficient*. In respect to the subjunctive, see N. on κωλύονται, I. 26. § 2. — ὥστε ἀπομάχεσθαι explains ἰκανόν. — ἐκ...ὑψους, *the height which was barely necessary*, i. e. to a height, less than which would be useless for purposes of defence. — πανδημεὶ is rendered still more emphatic, by καὶ αὐτούς...παίδας which follows. Cor. Nep. includes also the servants in the number of those who engaged in raising the walls and repairing the fortifications. — τίς ὠφέλεια, *any thing of service for the work*.

4. ὑπειπὼν τᾶλλα ὅτι is put by attraction for ὑπειπὼν ὅτι τᾶλλα. Haack places a comma after ὑπειπὼν. — τὰκεῖ, i. e. at Sparta.

5. τὰς ἀρχάς, *the magistrates*. Goel. says that the ephors are meant. — διῆγε, sc. τὸν χρόνον. — προῦφασίζετο, *made excuses*. Frontinus says that he feigned sickness. — τῶν ἐν τέλει ὄντων, *of those who were in office*. The same persons are here referred to as in τὰς ἀρχάς. — ὅτι is here put for διότι. Cf. Mt. § 488. 8. Bloomf. supplies τί ἐστίν. — τὸ κοινόν refers to the common assembly, before addressing which, as Bloomf. remarks, it was necessary to obtain the permission of the ἀρχαί. — ἀσχολίας δὲ τινος οὕσης, *on account of some engagement*

CHAPTER XCI

The confidence of the Lacedæmonians in the declarations of Themistocles, is somewhat shaken by the counter-statement of others, who report that the walls are building (§ 1); they are persuaded by him, however, to send persons to Athens to ascertain the truth of his assertions (§ 2); while at the same time he gives private instructions to the Athenians, to detain the Spartan messengers until he and his colleagues (who had then arrived) should return home (§ 3); this they do, after which Themistocles announces to the Lacedæmonians, that the city is fortified sufficiently for purposes of defence, and that the Athenians know what is for their own and the common good (§ 4); that their prudence had been manifested, both when through necessity they abandoned their city and embarked on board of their ships, and when they were consulted on matters of common moment (§ 5); that it would be for their own interest, and that of the allies in general, to have their city in such a state of defence, that they would not be deterred from offering free and impartial counsel in the common assembly (§§ 6, 7).

1. οἱ δὲ ἀκούοντες... ἐπίθοντο, but when they heard this, they believed Themistocles; not those who heard, etc. — αὐτοῦ is the objective genitive, for or towards him. In respect to the high repute in which the Lacedæmonians held Themistocles, cf. I. 74. § 1. — τῶν δὲ ἄλλων does not refer to the Lacedæmonian ambassadors, as they had returned to Sparta before the arrival of Themistocles (cf. I. 90. § 3), nor to the colleagues of Themistocles, since their arrival is particularly mentioned in § 3 infra, but to those who had come from Athens in the way of common business. Haack conjectures, that the article is employed to denote *all who came*, and that the following καὶ may be taken in the sense of *vel* or *adeo*. In his German translation of the passage he seems, however, to have given to καὶ the signification, which it has before μάλα and πάνυ, which Poppo (Suppl. Adnot. p. 136) says is approved by Sintenis in Ephem. Scholast. 1831. p. 1140. In the place of ἄλλων (which is suspected by Dobree), Poppo conjectures from the words of Plutarch, that Αἰγινητῶν should be substituted. In view of all that has been said, I am disposed to retain the article and give the passage the translation, *the others* (as we would say *every other arrival*, ἄλλων being employed in contradistinction to Themistocles) *who came, declaring very openly*. As it is probable that Themistocles had denied that the construction of the walls was going forward, the declaration of these comers from Athens was a contradiction of his assertions, yet the verb in itself has not the signification given it by Bloomfield, *contradicting his representations*. — ὕψος λαμβάνει, sc. τὸ τεῖχος elicited from τειχίζεται. — οὐκ εἶχον (mentally) ὅπως χρὴ ἀποστήσαι, *they did not know how they were to discredit the thing*.

χρῆ is a gloss, but cf. οὐκ ἠπίσταντο πρὸς ὃ τι χρῆ χωρῆσαι, VII. 44. § 3. See also Xen. Cyr. I. 4. § 24; IV. 5. § 19.

2. μὴ...πέμψαι, *not to be led away by reports, but to send rather*; literally, *not rather to be led away—than to send*. “Ex nostra dicendi ratione pro μὴ μᾶλλον—ἢ magis μὴ τοσοῦτον—ὅσον seu μὴ—ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον exspectes.” Poppo. — σφῶν αὐτῶν shows that the representations, adverse to the declarations of Themistocles, had not been made by the Lacedæmonians. — χρηστοί, *respectable, of good standing*.

3. ἀποστέλλουσιν οὖν. According to Cor. Nep., they sent three men *functos summis honoribus*. Diod. calls them τοὺς ἐπιφανεστάτους, but does not state their number. — ὡς ἥκιστα ἐπιφανῶς = *as secretly as possible*. — πρὶν (always accompanied by ἂν) is followed by the subjunctive or optative when a negative clause precedes, and when reference is had to future time, i. e. when its translation is *before*. When it refers to time past (its translation being *until*), it takes the indicative. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 848; K. § 337. 9. a; S. § 220. 2. The subjunctive, κομισθῶσιν, is here employed according to the general rule, that it depends on a primary tense, κελεύων taking the time of πέμπει. S. § 212. 2. — αὐτοὶ refers to Themistocles and his colleagues. — ἤδη...τείχος is a parenthesis, thrown in to explain why the plural αὐτοὶ was used. — Ἀβρώνυχος, *Abronychus*. It was he who commanded the ship stationed at Thermopylæ, to communicate between Leonidas and the fleet at Artimesium. — Ἀριστείδης, *Aristides*, surnamed *the Just*, the rival of Themistocles. For an interesting sketch of his life, see Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Biog. and Mythol. — γὰρ after ἐφοβεῖτο introduces the reason why Themistocles gave the direction contained in ὡς ἥκιστα...κομισθῶσιν. It resumes the narration which was interrupted by the parenthesis ἤδη...τείχος. — σφᾶς, *them*. Cf. Butt. § 127. 3. — ὁπότε σαφῶς ἀκούσειαν, *when they should perchance* (cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 844. a) *obtain certain intelligence* that the walls were erected.

4. ὡς πρὸς...λέναι. The order is: τὸ λοιπὸν λέναι ὡς πρὸς διαγιγνώσκοντας. The infinitive λέναι depends on εἶπεν, to be repeated from the preceding member, where it was followed by ὅτι with the indicative. — τὰ ξύμφορα and τὰ κοινὰ (sc. ξύμφορα taken as a substantive) depend on διαγιγνώσκοντας. These remarks of Themistocles are very spirited and patriotic.

5. ἄνευ ἐκείνων—γνόντες, *having determined* (on this thing) *without them* (i. e. without asking advice of them). — ὅσα...βουλευέσθαι, *as to any plans which were determined on in conjunction with them* (i. e. in joint council with the Lacedæmonians). For the construction

of the accusative with the infinitive in the oratio obliqua, and depending on a verb of saying, declaring, etc., expressed or implied (here ἔφασαν), cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 889. a; Mt. § 538. — οὐδενὸς ὑστεροί, inferior to πῶ one. S. § 198. 1.

6. δοκεῖν is constructed the same as εἶναι, § 4 supra. — καὶ νῦν, now also. — The subject of εἶναι is the proposition τὴν...ἔχειν, which is also the subject of ἔσεσθαι. — ἐς τοὺς πάντας ξυμμάχους is a varied construction for πᾶσι τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, which would regularly have followed τοῖς πολίταις.

7. οὐ γὰρ...βουλευέσθαι, for it is impossible for any one, without (μὴ ἀπὸ) preparation for defence equal [to that of the other members of the confederacy], to give similar and equal (i. e. independent and impartial) advice in respect to the common weal, to that which is given by the more powerful confederates. Arnold paraphrases, for no one could enter heartily into the counsels of a confederacy, unless he had as much at stake as the other members of it. But he appears not to have caught the idea, which is not equality of interests at stake, but of the means of defence, such equalities being necessary to give each member of a confederacy freedom of deliberation in the common council. In respect to the general construction, εἶναι depends on οἶόν τ' (S. § 222. 6), and βουλευέσθαι is the subject of the proposition (S. § 222. 1). — ἦ...ἔχειν, or to consider that this thing (i. e. the construction of the walls at Athens) was just and proper. τὰδε = τόδε.

CHAPTER XCII.

The Lacedæmonians exhibit no appearance of resentment at the speech of Themistocles, but nevertheless hold a secret grudge against the Athenians. The ambassadors on both sides return home unblamed (§ 1).

1. ὀργὴν...ἐποιῶντο, manifested no resentment. — κωλύμη = κωλύματι. — δῆθεν, forsooth, indeed, expresses irony, and therefore = they pretended. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 726. 2. a. — τῷ κοινῷ is rendered by Portus, ad eorum (i. e. the Athenians) rempublicam. So Haack takes the dative for ἐς with the accusative. Valla (cited approvingly by Goeller) makes τῷ κοινῷ depend on παρανίσσει, the verbal being followed by the case of its verb, for the giving counsel to the state. I am inclined, although with some hesitation, to follow the explanation of the Schol. τῷ κοινῷ = ὑπὲρ τοῦ κοινού. Cf. Mt.

§ 387. — ἄμα δὲ καὶ . . . ἐτύγγανον I take to be a continuation of the avowed sentiments of the Lacedæmonians, τῆς μέντοι βουλήσεως being the resumption of the subject from ἐποιοῦντο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. The participle ὄντες is to be constructed with ἐτύγγανον. S. 225. 8. — ἐν τῷ τότε, at that time. S. § 228. 1. — αὐτοῖς limits προσφιλεῖς and refers to the Athenians.

CHAPTER XCIII.

The Athenians thus surround their city with walls, the hasty construction of which was manifest even in the times of Thucydides (§§ 1, 2); at the advice of Themistocles, they fortify the Piræus, on account of its fine situation for a naval station (§ 3); he also excites and directs their aim to be masters of the sea (§ 4), and to this end, the Piræus was enclosed with a wall of great thickness, although its height was much less than Themistocles intended (§ 5); this was done with the view that it might be defended by a few persons, and the rest spared to man the fleet (§ 6); for the navy occupied his chief attention, as being the most efficient means of defence against the Persian king, and he therefore judged the Piræus to be of more utility than the upper city, and rather to be defended (§ 7); thus the city was rebuilt and fortified (§ 8).

1. Poppo thinks that this and the following section should constitute a chapter by themselves, as with § 3 commences the account of the fortification, and the incipient steps of the Athenians to obtain the naval ascendancy.

2. δῆλη—ἔστιν. The impersonal is changed into the personal construction, and οἰκοδομία is transferred from the substantive sentence into the principal one. The impersonal construction would have been καὶ δῆλον ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἔστιν ὅτι ἡ οἰκοδομία κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐγένετο. Cf. K. § 529. R. 4; Mt. § 297; S. § 225. 7. — οἰ—θεμέλιοι (sc. λίθοι), the foundation-stones, foundations. Cf. Mt. § 95. — παντοίων. There is some difference of opinion whether this refers to stones of all sorts, or of all shapes and sizes. Perhaps, however, both ideas are included. In their haste, they laid stones of all sorts and shapes promiscuously together. — καὶ . . . ἢ, and in some places (see N. on I. 65. § 2) not wrought and made to fit together. Some may prefer to take οὐ—ἔστιν ἢ in the sense, in no manner whatever (cf. K. § 331. R. 5). But it is hardly to be supposed that the thing spoken of was true of the whole foundation, and hence I think it better to take ἢ in the sense of place, than of manner or way. — ἀπὸ σημάτων, from sepulchral monuments. In the northern wall, which was called the Pelasgian, and which was probably rebuilt about the same time with

the peribolus of the Asty, Leake says (Topog. of Athens, I. p. 312), "entire courses of masonry are formed of pieces of Doric columns, which were almost as large as those of the Parthenon, and there are other courses consisting of the composite blocks of Doric entablature of corresponding dimensions. The ruins of former buildings were much employed for this purpose, the devastations of the Persians having left an abundance of materials of this kind." — γὰρ introduces the reason why monumental and other wrought stones were worked into the wall, viz. because of its increased extension and the consequent deficiency of materials. — πάντα both common and sacred (καὶ κοινὰ καὶ ἱερά. Schol.).

3. τοῦ Πειραιῶς. Their former port was Phalerus, which Cor. Nep. (Vit. Themist. VI.) says, was neither a large nor a good one. — ὑπῆρκετο δ' αὐτοῦ, for a beginning had been made of it (= they had begun it). "If an active or middle, which has no object, is changed to a passive, it becomes of course impersonal, and it may become so with an indirect object." Crosby, § 564. 3. ὑπῆρκετο... ἤρξε is a parenthesis, explanatory of τὰ λοιπὰ in the preceding context, and hence δ' = γὰρ. — ἐπὶ τῆς ἐκείνου (i. e. Themistocles) ἀρχῆς. This was A. C. 493. Olymp. 74. 4. — ἣς, in which. S. § 196. — Ἀθηναίων is made by some to depend on ἤρξε (cf. Mt. § 360. a), but Poppo more correctly makes Ἀθηναίους ἄρχειν simply written for Ἀρχοντα Ἀθηναίους εἶναι. — αὐτοφυεῖς, natural opposed to that which is artificial. For the termination εἰς instead of ας, cf. Butt. § 53. N. 4. The three ports here spoken of, were named Cantharus, Aphrodisius, and Zea. — καὶ... δύναμιν. There are various ways in which this passage is translated, of which I shall specify but two; (1) *their having become a naval people would be a great help towards their acquiring power*; literally, *by having become a naval people they*, etc. This is Arnold's interpretation, to which he adds, "the adjective and participle form a more important part of the subject than the pronoun substantive; as in those Latin expressions, where the passive participle precedes the substantive with which it agrees, to show that it is the more important word of the two, as 'captum oppidum multum rebus nostris profuit,' *the taking of the town was of much use*." The objection to this is that it leaves out τὸ χωρίον, which is evidently to be continued as the subject from the preceding clause, and thus makes what is compact and harmonious, disjointed and feeble. It is also unsafe to reason against the obvious construction of a sentence, by authorities drawn from the Latin mode of construction. (2) *et illum locum (τὸ χωρίον supplied from the preceding context) se nauticos factos valde promoturum esse ad potentiam consequendam (and that the*

place would advance them to the attaining of power, when they should become a nautical people). This is the interpretation of Osiand. (Observ. in Thucyd. fasc. II. p. 9), which Poppo and Goeller adopt. In order to make τὸ χωρίον the subject of προφέρειν, Poppo supposes a transposition of τε in the former member, so that it should be τὸ χωρίον καλὸν τε εἶναι. The only objection which I would make to this interpretation, which in its main features is correct, is noticed by Bloomfield. It supposes that the Athenians had not yet become a naval people, whereas the very opposite was the case. If then the participle be translated, *inasmuch as they had become* (see N. on I. 9. § 4), this objection would be removed, and the true interpretation would I think be reached. The transposition of τε is not harsh or unusual, and that προφέρειν (used without ἂν for the future infinitive, cf. S. § 222. 4. b) may have the signification here given it, every good lexicon will show.

4. For a long time I was inclined, by the use of γὰρ in this section, to adopt Arnold's interpretation of the preceding sentence καὶ . . . δύναμιν. But much examination and reflection has satisfied me, that γὰρ does not serve to confirm the idea that their naval supremacy would help to augment their power, but is rather to be taken with ἔπεισε . . . ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς, as strengthening the idea intended to be conveyed, that Themistocles was the sole projector of the plan to make Athens a maritime power. γὰρ may therefore be rendered *indeed*. — ἀνδεκτία (from ἀντέχω) ἐστί. See N. on I. 72. § 1. It is followed by the genitive θαλάσσης (S. § 192. 1). — εὐθὺς after the Persian war. Goeller interprets it: *statim postquam archon fuit*. It is probable that at this time, if ever, Themistocles made the proposal narrated by Plutarch (τὸ νεώριον ἐμπρῆσαι τῶν Ἑλλήνων).

5. ἐκείνου refers to Themistocles. — ὅπερ νῦν ἔτι δῆλόν ἐστι. The walls were destroyed by the Lacedæmonians, at the close of the Peloponnesian war, yet enough of the foundations were left to enable some judgment to be formed of their thickness. Arnold argues from Xen. Hellen. II. 4. § 11, that the destruction could only have been partial, affecting chiefly the fortifications on the side of the sea. — δύο γὰρ . . . ἐπήγον, i. e. the wall was so broad, that two heavy wagons or wains could meet and pass one another, as they were conveying stones for its construction. — χάλιξ, *small stone gravel*, with which the ancients filled up the interior of very thick walls, and which was made adhesive and solid by clay (πηλός). This whole passage is illustrated by the following extract from Leake's Topog. of Athens, I. p. 411. "On the side of Munychia, towards the open sea, the remains are best preserved. Here three or four courses of masonry, both of

walls and square towers, are in many places to be seen; and there are some situations, where we still find the wall built in the manner described by Thucydides; that is to say, not filled up in the middle with a mixture of broken stones and mortar in the usual manner of the Greeks, but constructed throughout the whole thickness, of large stones, either quadrangular or irregularly-sided, but fitted together without cement, and the exterior stones cramped together with metal. This we may suppose to have belonged to the original work of Themistocles, which has thus survived the lapse of twenty-three centuries." This helps to decide the meaning of ἐν τομῇ ἐγγώνιοι, *cut square*; literally, *made square in cutting*; "cut into an angular form, made angular in cutting." Arnold. ἐν τομῇ is interpreted by Goel. "*locis quibus incisi sunt*," which Poppo (Suppl. Adnot. p. 136) seems to cite approvingly. — ξυμφκοδομημένοι, *built up close*, i. e. having no interstices between them to be filled up with gravel and clay. ἦσαν is to be supplied from the preceding ἦν. — πρὸς ἀλλήλους follows δεδεμένοι. — τὰ ἔξωθεν, *on the outside*. — ἡμισυ—οὐ διενοεῖτο, (only) *the half of that which he intended* (οὐ = ἐκείνου ὄν).

6. μεγέθει here signifies *height*. — ἐπιβουλάς, *hostile plans*, "vel a consilio portum oppugnandi." Haack. The reading ἐπιβολάς, *hostile attacks*, is adopted by Bloomf. and Didot. See N. on III. 45. § 5. — καὶ τῶν ἀχρειστάτων, *and that too the most useless*, i. e. those who were disabled so as not to perform active service, or were excused on account of their age. — ἀρκέσειν to defend the place. The subject is τὴν φυλακὴν.

7. προσέκειτο, *devoted his attention to*. — ἰδὼν—ἔφοδον—οὐσαν, *because he saw* (see N. on I. 9. § 4) *that an intasion was more easy* (εὐπωρότερον). ἔφοδον is limited by στρατιάς, and τῆς (sc. ἐφόδου) follows the comparative. In this appears the sagacity of Themistocles, for no Persian king, with the lesson of Thermopylæ before him, would ever think of attacking Greece by a land expedition. — τῆς ἄνω πόλεως, *the upper city*. "De sola acropoli noli cogitare." Poppo. — ἐς αὐτόν, i. e. into the Piræus. — ναοὶ is the dative of means. — οὖν οὕτως, *so then*, i. e. in accordance with the advice of Themistocles. — τὰλλα κατασκευάζοντο, *restored the other edifices*. The theme of κατασκευάζω is κατασκευή, which has among other significations that of a *building, edifice*, and hence it meets the demands of the context, which evidently refers it to the private and public edifices, temples, etc., some of which were wholly destroyed, and others more or less injured. ἀλλα in τὰλλα is employed to distinguish these edifices from the walls and fortifications implied in ἐτειχίσθησαν.

CHAPTER XCIV.

Pausanias, accompanied by the Athenians and other allied forces, is sent out from Lacedæmon (§ 1); he reduces the greater part of Cyprus, and takes Byzantium (§ 2).

1. Πανσανίας δέ. There is a resumption here of the historical summary commenced at I. 87. § 3, and interrupted by the somewhat extended account of the fortification of Athens. The events here spoken of took place, the year subsequent to the battles of Platæa and Mycale, and the same year in which the walls of Athens and the Piræus were built. — εἴκοσι. Gottl. cites Diodorus as giving the number at fifty, which diversity Bloomfield would remove by reading δὴ (*scilicet*) for δέ.

2. Κύπρον, Cyprus, was a large island in the Mediterranean, S. of Cilicia, and W. of Syria, not far from the coast. The luxurious and effeminate character of its inhabitants is well known. — αὐτῆς τὰ πολλά, *the greater part of it*. — Μήδων ἐχόντων, *the Medes possessing it = it being in the possession of the Medes*. — ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ is considered by Steph., Haack, and Goel., as belonging to the following chapter, δέ after ἤδη being omitted. But may not its use, in the present connexion, have been to show that Byzantium was taken in the time of Pausanias's command, although near its close? So Arnold thinks, and with good reason. It was not until the capture of that place, and the release of the Persian captives taken in it, that the proposal to betray Greece was made by Pausanias. This proposal being favorably received, and an answer from the king at Susa having been returned, Pausanias became arrogant to such a degree, as to excite the ill-will of the Asiatic Greeks, and cause them to put themselves under the protection of Athens.

CHAPTER XCV.

The insolence of Pausanias having become intolerable, the Asiatic Greeks request the Athenians to become their leaders, which request is complied with (§§ 1, 2); the Lacedæmonians, in the meantime, had recalled Pausanias to answer to the charges of a tyrannical and arbitrary command preferred against him (§ 3); and at this time the allies through hatred of him passed over to the Athenians (§ 4); Pausanias on his return home is found guilty of the private charges, but is acquitted of the most serious of the public accusations (§ 5); Dorcis is sent out in his place, to whom the allies refuse obedience (§ 6); upon which he and the leaders associated with him withdraw, and the Lacedæmonians, fearing that their generals will be corrupted, and thinking that the Athenians are better adapted to carry on the war than themselves, send out no more commanders into Asia (§ 7).

1. βιαιόν, *tyrannical* in the exercise of his command. — ἄλλοι than the Peloponnesians, especially the Lacedæmonians. — οὐχ

ἤκιστα, most especially. — νεωστί, lately. Reference is had in this place to the Greeks, who had been liberated from the Persian yoke by the battles of Plataea and Mycale. — κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενές, by virtue of the relationship between them. These words are to be constructed with ἡξιουν (= thought it fit, becoming). The Ionians, having been driven out of Peloponnesus by the Achæians (who had been dispossessed of Argolis and Laconia by the Dorians and the Heraclidæ), came to Athens and there for a time resided, not as citizens, or those who could possess land, but enjoying the protection of the laws, and supporting themselves by mechanical arts. After a while, under the protection of Athens, they migrated to Asia Minor, from which state a number of citizens was sent as leaders (ἡγέμονες) of the colony. These carried with them the sacred fire for the new settlement, taken from the prytaneum of Athens, and thus were entitled to the appellation of μητρόπολις (mother-city) to the Ionians. See Arnold's note on this passage. — μὴ...βιάζεται (= μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν βιάζεσθαι). The subjunctive is employed, because the condition is assumed as something probable but not certain. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 854. 1; S. § 215. 1.

2. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐδέξαντο κ. τ. λ. If Plutarch is to be believed, the Athenians did not grant their request, until after the allies had offended Pausanias by their movements. — προσείχον, τὴν γνώμην, directed their attention = attended to their request. αὐτοῖς (i. e. τοῖς λόγοις) may be mentally supplied after these words. — ὡς (= with the purpose) οὐ περιοψόμενοι. See Notes on ὡς, I. 73. § 4, and on περιορᾶν, I. 24. § 6. — τᾶλλα. Their affairs had now reached so important and delicate a crisis, that many other things, besides a redress of the immediate wrongs complained of, were to be attended to, and hence I am inclined to refer αὐτοῖς in this clause to both the Athenians and the Asiatic allies, rather than to either party taken separately. A union, like the one here proposed, was to be effected with great prudence and precaution, in order not to draw upon the parties the enmity of the Lacedæmonians and the rest of the Peloponnesians, whose acquiescence in such an accession of strength to the Athenians, could hardly at that time have been hoped for. Hence it was important to look at the subject in all its aspects, and to establish matters on a good basis in reference to the alliance about to be formed.

3. ἀνακρινούντες, in order to examine into. S. § 225. 5. — ὧν πέρι = ἐκεῖνα περὶ ὧν. See N. on I. 75. § 5 (end). — ἀδικία...αὐτοῦ, much injustice was charged upon him = he was accused of much injustice. In the active voice ἀδικία would have been the accusative, after the formula καταγορεῖν τί τινος. Cf. S. § 194. 4; Mt. § 378. p. 603. — τῶν ἀφικνουμένων into Lacedæmon. — τυραννίδος—μίμησις, an

imitation of tyranny. — ἡ στρατηγία, rather than a military command (cf. I. 94. § 1, where Pausanias is called a στρατηγός). Haack and Porpo read ἡ στρατηγία, and make it the subject of the verb. Haack gives as a reason, “quia aloqui subjectum huic loco aptum desideratur.” But the subject can readily be supplied from the context.

4. καλεῖσθαι...μετατάξασθαι, at the same time in which he was recalled, the allies through enmity of him (objective genitive) went over to the Athenians. Notice how ἅμα unites these propositions in respect to time.

5. τῶν...εὐζύνῃ, he was found guilty of the injuries privately committed against individuals (πρὸς τινα.) For the construction, cf. S. § 194. 4. — εὐζύνῃ—ἀπολύεται. This interchange of the aorist and the historic present, imparts beauty and force to the passage, by keeping before us the continued action of the verb of acquittal, and suffering the momentary one designating the conviction of Pausanias's guilt to pass rapidly by in the aorist. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 401. 5; Mt. § 504. 1. — τὰ δὲ μέγιστα, in respect to the greatest charges (Mt. § 421. Obs. 2), is to be referred to Μηδισμός, *Medism*. See N. on I. 125. § 1. — μὴ ἀδικεῖν. See N. on I. 10. § 1. — ἐδόκει σαφέστατον εἶναι (sc. τὸ πρᾶγμα), and the matter seemed to be most manifest (to the other Greeks), i. e. public opinion pronounced him guilty of this charge. Had his treason been as manifest to the Lacedæmonians as to others, there is no reason to believe that he would have escaped immediate punishment, since no leniency was shown him, when subsequently convicted of the same crime.

6. ἐκείνον...ἄρχοντα shows that the term of his command had not expired, when he was recalled by the Lacedæmonians. He returned afterwards of his own accord to the Hellespont, but not by public authority. Cf. I. 128. § 2. — Δόρκιν δὲ καὶ ἄλλους. These persons appear to have constituted a board, the members of which were jointly intrusted with the command. See N. on III. 100. § 2. It was not wonderful that the allies refused obedience to them, since no authority can be more inefficient or liable to abuse than that which is jointly shared by many.

7. οἱ δέ, i. e. Dorcis and his colleagues. — ἀπῆλθον into Lacedæmon. — ἄλλους...Λακεδαιμόνιοι. Müller (*Dorians*, I. p. 204) thinks that the motive of the Lacedæmonians, in determining to send no more commanders into Asia, lay deeper than the defection of the Ionians from Pausanias, or their refusal to obey Dorcis and his associates; for without the Greeks of Asia Minor, they could, by the assistance of the naval powers of Peloponnesus, viz. Corinth, Ægina, etc., have continued a war, which promised more of gain and plunder than of

trouble or danger. They probably deemed it inexpedient to aim at the mastery of the sea, or run the hazard of marring and breaking up the Spartan institutions by foreign expeditions and foreign conquests. Nor was it true, that the supremacy over the Greeks passed wholly into the hands of the Athenians, since Sparta still continued to hold the pre-eminence in Peloponnesus; and most of the states of the mother country joined themselves to her, while none but the Asiatic Greeks and those who inhabited the islands, put themselves under the command of Athens. — σφίσιν is the dat. incommodi after χείρους γίγνονται. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. (§ 602. 2). — χείρους, *badly affected (false and unfaithful.* Bloomf.), as we say *spoiled*, i. e. rendered unfit for public service. The comparative is here used for the positive. K. § 323. R. 7; Mt. §. 457. p. 576. — ἀπαλλαξείοντες δὲ καί, *but also through a desire to get rid of.* S. § 143 (-σειώ). — πολέμου. S. § 197. 2. — νομίζοντες ἱκανοὺς ἐξηγεῖσθαι. The Athenians boasted (I. 76. § 2) that by the Lacedæmonians themselves, they were deemed worthy of the command intrusted to them. — σφίσιν limits ἐπιτηδείους (= φίλους).

CHAPTER XCVI.

The Athenians having thus attained the command, proceed to determine what states shall furnish ships, and what states money for the prosecution of the war against the Barbarians (§ 1); they appoint hellenotamæ to receive the tribute which is first deposited at Delos (§ 2).

1. παραλαβόντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. This took place A. C. 457. Olymp. 75. 4. Arnold calls it the beginning of the Athenian empire. — διὰ τὸ Πανσανίου μῖσος. It is probable that admiration of the character of Aristides, had some influence also in inducing the allies to take this step. — ἄς... χρήματα, *which of the states should furnish money.* — πρὸς, *against.* — ἄς ναῦς. The ellipsis can easily be supplied from ἄς... χρήματα. — ἦν. The subject is ἀμύνασθαι and the predicate is πρόχημα, *pretence, show.* — ὧν = ἐκείνων δὲ, of which the antecedent is put in the genitive after ἀμύνασθαι, to denote that on account of which the feeling of revenge arose. K. § 274. 2; S. § 194. 1. — δρῶντας, *by laying waste* (see N. on I. 9. § 1), agrees with αὐτούς, the omitted subject of ἀμύνασθαι. Some erroneously regard it as an accusative absolute.

2. Ἑλληνοταμίαι, *receivers of taxes, treasurers* appointed to receive the moneys collected from the allied states, and to take charge of them

when deposited in the treasury at Delos, and afterwards at Athens, Boeckh concludes from certain inscriptions, that their number was ten, and that, like the treasurers of the gods, they were chosen by lot, out of the pentacosimedimni (i. e. the first class of citizens, who possessed land producing 500 medimni yearly), and that they did not enter upon their office at the beginning of the year, but after the Panathenæa (i. e. the festival in honor of Minerva), and the first prytanea, i. e. periods of thirty-five or thirty-six days, in which the prytanes (*πρυτάνεις*) of each *φυλή* in turn presided in the *βουλή* and *ἐκκλησία*. Cf. Boeckh's Pub. Econ. Athens, pp. 176-180; Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Antiq. p. 469. *Ἑλληνοταμίαι* is in apposition with *ἀρκή*; literally, and *hellenotamiai*, the office (= the office of *hellenotamiai*) was then first established. Cf. S. § 156. N. 2. — *οἱ ἐδέχοντο*, who received. These officers did not collect the tribute. After the funds were removed from Delos, they acted only as treasurers, the apodectæ (receivers) being a distinct office. Cf. Boeckh, l. c. — *φόρον*. On account of the odium which became attached to this word, it was exchanged for *σύνταξις*. — *τάλαντα* is in apposition with *φόρος*. — *Δῆλος* was the place chosen for the treasury, because the temple of Delos was greatly venerated, not only by the Greeks, but also by the Barbarians, and the treasures would therefore be unmolested. — *αἱ ξύνοδοι*, "the returns, contributions." Pickering. I prefer with Poppo and Bloomf. (in his latest edition) to affix to it the signification, the common councils of the allies. The presence of the article is no objection to this rendering, since the councils are referred to as a well known fact (S. § 167), and no place would be more likely to be selected for holding these councils, than one so secure as Delos, where also their treasures were deposited. Cf. Boeckh's Pub. Econ. Athens, p. 397.

CHAPTER XCVII.

Here commences the second division of the summary of Grecian history contained in chaps. 89-118 (see general remarks, p. 388). In this chapter Thucydides, after remarking that the Athenians increased their dominion thus acquired, by carrying on war and by political management (§ 1), states the reasons why he digresses from the main history, viz. the imperfection in which the history of the time between the Persian and Peloponnesian wars had been left by his predecessors, and the immediate bearing which the increase of Athenian power had on the declaration of war by the Lacedæmonians (§ 2).

1. *αὐτονομίαν*. See N. on I. 67. § 2. — *τὸ πρῶτον*. In process of time, as the defection of the allies or political considerations gave oc-

casation, the Athenians became more arbitrary, and exercised authority over the allies as over vassal states. — ἀπὸ κοινῶν ξυνόδων, *in common assemblies*. ἀπὸ here denotes the mediate instrument. See N. on I. 81. § 4. — τοσαύτε refers to the rising power of the Athenians, which is about to be the subject of the narration. — διαχειρίσει πραγμάτων, *by the administration of things*. — ἃ refers to πραγμάτων and not to τοσαύτε as some imagine. It also embraces as a prominent idea the notion of war, from πολέμῳ which precedes διαχειρίσει πραγμάτων, and hence πρὸς which follows signifies *against*. — αὐτοῖς depends on ἐγένετο and refers to the Athenians. — νεωτερίζοντας, *attempting changes* (in government), *meditating a revolt*. — αἰεί, *at the time*. — ἐκάστῳ. The Scholiasts supply πολέμῳ, χωρίῳ, or χρόνῳ. Haack would understand νεωτερισμῶ elicited from νεωτερίζοντας. I prefer with Poppo to supply from ἃ ἐγένετο the words ὁ ἐγένετο, *in each* (war or transaction) *which took place*.

2. ἔγραψα, *I have written*. The aorist is here used for the perfect. S. § 211. N. 14. — αὐτὰ refers to the events detailed in the digression here spoken of. — τὴν ἐκβολὴν τοῦ λόγου, *digression from the subject*. — τόδε refers forward to *ὅτι τοῖς πρὸ ἐμοῦ κ. τ. λ.* — ἐκλιπέε τούτο *ἦν τὸ χωρίον*, *this passage* (in history) *has been overlooked*. So we often use *place* in the sense of *passage*, when we say, 'in such a *place* the author remarks, etc.' — τούτων does not refer to the historians, but is a neuter depending on ἦψατο (S. § 192. 1), or upon ἐπεμήσθη to which it also belongs (S. l. c.). — καὶ is employed because ὅσπερ καὶ is almost equivalent to εἰ καὶ, *even though, although*. — ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ξυγγραφῇ. Reference is had to the Ἀττικὴ or history of Attica, which Hellanicus composed in four books at least. This writer (Ἑλλάνικος) was born in Mytilene in the island of Lesbos, and was one of the most eminent of the Greek logographers (see N. on I. 21. § 1). Respecting the date of his birth, among the diverse statements, that of Pamphila is now most generally adopted, which makes him a contemporary of Herodotus, and to have been sixty-five years old at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war (A. C. 431). If he died, as Lucian (Macrob. 22) states, at the age of eighty-five, his birth would then have been about A. C. 496, and his death A. C. 411. He was a very prolific writer, but all his productions are lost except some fragments. Cf. Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Mythol. and Biog. II. p. 409. — τοῖς χρόνοις, i. e. κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους. — τῆς ἀρχῆς... κατέστη. For the attraction of ἀρχῆς from the subordinate clause (where it would have been the subject of κατέστη) into the principal one, see N. on I. 61. § 1. — ἔχει. Supply ταῦτα from τούτων, or from αὐτὰ at the beginning

of the section, since this sentence contains a second reason for the digression, and is to be disjoined from the immediately preceding context (i. e. *τούτων... ἐπεμνήσθη*), which is parenthetical.

CHAPTER XCVIII.

In this digressive statement of the rise and progress of the Athenian power, the historian begins by relating how under Cimon the son of Miltiades, they took Eion (§ 1), and Scyrus (§ 2), and then compelled the Carystians to yield on conditions (§ 3); after which the Naxians, who had revolted, were reduced by a siege and forced to submit (§ 4).

1. *Ἱόνα τὴν ἐπὶ Στρυμόνι* is so called to distinguish it from Eion in Pieria, and another in Thrace (cf. IV. 7. § 1). It was situated at the mouth of the Strymon, nearly S. of Amphipolis, and is celebrated for the desperate defence made by the Persian governor Boges, who, when he found that he could no longer hold out against Cimon, killed his wife, children, and family, and then set fire to the place and perished in the flames. Dahl. fixes the chronology of this event at A. C. 476. Cf. *Class. Mus.* I. p. 188. — *εἶλον* refers to the Athenians.

2. *ἔπειτα* is put for *ἔπειτα δὲ* after *πρῶτον μὲν*, the omission taking place, because *ἔπειτα* makes the contrast sufficiently manifest. Cf. K. § 322. R. 4. — *Σκῦρον*, *Scyrus* (now *Scyro*), an island in the Ægean sea, N. E. of Eubæa. The Schol. calls it one of the Cyclades. — *ᾤκισαν αὐτοί*, *they themselves colonized it*, i. e. they sent out colonists who settled it.

3. *Καρυστίους*, *the Carystians*. Carystus was a city of Eubæa, on the south-eastern extremity of the island, and W. of Geræstus. — *αὐτοῖς* refers to the Athenians. — *ἄνευ τῶν ἄλλων Εὐβοίων*, i. e. no other cities of Eubæa were subject to hostilities, the Carystians alone refusing to become tributary to the Athenians. — *ξυνέβησαν κατ' ὁμολογίαν*, *came to terms of surrender*, evidently refers to the Carystians.

4. *ἐπολέμησαν* refers to the Athenians. — *παρεστήσαντο*, *reduced them = forced them to submit*. This took place, A. C. 466. Olymp. 78. 3, or about ten years after the reduction of Eion. It will be seen by this, how brief is the summary of events which Thucydides is here giving. It was while Naxos was besieged, that Themistocles fled to Persia in the way spoken of in I. 137. § 2. — *πρώτη τε αὕτη πόλις — ἐδουλώθη* = *αὕτη τε ἐγένετο πρώτη πόλις, ἣ ἐδουλώθη* (*was reduced to slavery = deprived of freedom*). — *παρὰ τὸ καθεστηκός*, *contrary*

to what was established by the terms of the confederation. — The Schol. defines this by *παρὰ τὸ νόμιμον καὶ πρέπον*, for the Greeks were then free. — *ὡς ἐκάστη ξυνέβη*, sc. *ἐδουλώσῃ*. Schol. Steph. explains its construction as though written: *ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐκάστη, ὡς αὐτῇ ξυνέβη*. A learned critic in Seebod. Bibl. Crit. a. 1828, no. 3. p. 18 (cited by Poppo, Adnot. ad Schol.), would omit *ξυνέβη* and take *ἐκάστη* in the nominative. Of course *ἐδουλώσῃ* would have to be supplied from the preceding context.

CHAPTER XCIX.

Of the causes of the revolt of the allies, the principal one was their failure to pay the stipulated tribute, furnish ships, and perform military service, which things bore heavily upon them, and which the Athenians rigorously exacted (§ 1); the government of the Athenians was also no longer popular, and no expeditions were made on terms of equality (§ 2); which state of things had been brought upon the allies in part by their own fault, inasmuch as to avoid engaging in military expeditions they had compounded their personal service by payment in money, which both increased the ability of the Athenians to enlarge their naval power, and rendered the allies unable to offer effectual resistance whenever they dared to revolt (§ 3).

1. *αἷτια . . . ἔκδειαι*, now the cause of the revolt among others was especially their being in arrears; literally, now there were other causes of the revolts, and the greatest was their being in arrears (*ἔκδειαι*). — *λειποστράτιον*, failure in military service, i. e. neglect to send their contingents. — *ἀκριβῶς ἔπρασαν*, dealt rigorously, i. e. exacted the full amount of tribute and service. — *οὐκ . . . ἀνάγκας*, because (see N. on I. 9. § 4) they imposed necessities upon those, who were neither accustomed nor willing to do hard work. *ταλαιπωρεῖν* refers to military service, and the labor necessary to provide the quota of ships and the stipulated tribute. In respect to the indolence and effeminacy of the Asiatic Greeks, cf. Herod. VI. 12. *τὰς ἀνάγκας* is a term denoting, as Arnold remarks, torture used to extort confession, and hence is very forcible in this place.

2. *δέ πως καὶ ἄλλως*, in some other respects also. — *ὁμοίως* as when the confederacy was first formed. — *ἐν ἡδονῇ* is to be constructed with *ἦσαν*, were no longer (*οὐκέτι*) popular in their command (*ἄρχοντες*), i. e. their government was no longer acceptable to the allies. Krüg. (ad Dionys. p. 117) says that *ἦσαν—ἄρχοντες* is a circumlocution for the imperfect, were governing. But it is better to translate the participle as a verbal noun denoting manner. See N.

on I. 87. § 5. — ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου, *on equal terms*; “on a footing of equality.” Bloomf. This is explained by Jacobs, ἴση νόμος καὶ ἴση δύναμις. — τε responds to οὗτε, and is therefore not unsuitable, as Bloomf. supposes. — προσάγεσθαι, *to bring under, to reduce to obedience.*

3. ἀπόκνησιν—τῶν στρατειῶν, *reluctance to engage in military expeditions.* The genitive is here objective. S. § 188. N. 1. — ἀπ’ οἴκου, *away from home.* — ἀντί, *in lieu of.* — ἐτάξαντο—φέρειν, *agreed to pay*; literally, *took upon themselves the payment.* Cf. III. 50. § 2. — τὸ ἰκνούμενον ἀνάλωμα (in apposition with χρήματα), *whatever the expenses might come to = the proportionate expense* (i. e. as it might be rated to each state). By this commutation of ships and men for money, the allies became devoted to trade, agriculture, and the peaceful pursuits of life, and were proportionably unfitted for war. The Athenians, on the other hand, employing the money thus furnished in fitting out their navy and in providing warlike munitions, increased their power, and soon became so formidable as to awe the allies into any measure which they pleased to propose. This plan of allowing the allies to furnish money in lieu of men and ships, is ascribed by Plutarch to Cimon. — ἤν—ξυμφέροισιν. The optative here denotes indefinite frequency. See N. on I. 49. § 3. — ἐκείνοι and αὐτοὶ both refer to the allies.

CHAPTER C.

The Athenians under Cimon gain a great victory over the Persian land and sea-forces at the Eurymedon (§ 1); the Thasians having revolted are defeated in a sea-fight, and the Athenians effect a landing on their island (§ 2); a colony being sent out to the Strymon to settle in a place called the Nine-ways, are all cut off at Drabescus by the Thracians (§ 8).

1. μετὰ ταῦτα, *after these events* (viz. those related in I. 98). The victory at the Eurymedon was probably achieved the same year that Naxos was reduced, i. e. A. C. 466. Olymp. 78. 8. See N. on I. 98. § 4. — ἐπ’ Εὐρυμέδοντι ποταμῷ. Beaufort (Caramania, pp. 135–137) says that this river, inside of the curved bar which extends across its mouth, is four hundred and twenty feet wide, and from twelve to fifteen feet deep. The bar is so shallow as to be impassable to boats drawing more than one foot of water. Of course, as Arnold remarks, the river must have undergone great changes, a bar being now formed where the vessels of the ancients proceeded without difficulty. — πεζομαχία καὶ ναυμαχία. The sea-fight first took place, after which

Oimon disembarking his men proceeded against the land-forces, and thus gained two victories in one day. — τὰς πύσας ἐς τὰς διακοσίας, *in all to the number of (ἐς) two hundred.* The second τὰς is omitted by Goeller and Haack, and bracketed by Poppo. Cf. Mt. § 268.

2. χρόνῳ δὲ ὑστερον. This defection of the Thasians took place the next year, i. e. A. C. 465. Olymp. 78. 4. — αὐτῶν (S. § 197. 2) refers to the Athenians. — ἐμπορίων. See N. on I. 13. § 5. — τοῦ μετάλλου in Thrace. Reference is probably had to the gold mine in Scapte-Hyle, where Thucydides had an interest and resided during his banishment. — ἃ refers to both ἐμπορίων and μετάλλου. — ἐνέμοντο refers to the Thasians. — ναυμαχία ἐκράτησαν. Plutarch (Oimon, ch. 14) says that thirty-three of the Thasian ships were taken.

3. πέμψαντες—ὡς οἰκιοῦντες—αὐτοὶ ἐκράτησαν—προελθόντες. Haack finds a difficulty in this passage, inasmuch as αὐτοὶ cannot refer to πέμψαντες (Ἀθηναῖοι), but to the ten thousand colonists which had been sent out. He therefore thinks that πεμψάντων is demanded by the construction. There is no necessity, however, inasmuch as Matthiæ (§ 562. N.) has shown that the participle is put in the nominative, when its subject is contained in part in the principal subject, or this latter in the other. Here αὐτοὶ is the principal subject, and constitutes a part of the whole contained in the subject of πέμψαντες (i. e. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι). See N. on I. 49. § 4. Cf. also Xen. Anab. I. 8. § 27. — ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους, *about the same time.* — ὡς οἰκιοῦντες, *in order to colonize.* For the form of the future, cf. S. § 109. N. 2. — Ἐννέα ὁδοὺς, *Nine-ways*, so called, probably, because there were nine roads leading to it. — Ἴδωνοί. The Edoni were a people of Thrace occupying the left bank of the Strymon. — προελθόντες—μεσόγειαν. Mitford conjectures that this was done, in order, by one bold and vigorous movement, to put an end to the hostilities with which they had long been harassed by the Edoni; but advancing incautiously into the heart of the country, and drawn perhaps into ambush by the art of the retreating enemy, they were attacked to disadvantage and cut off. — ἐν Δραβήσκῳ. "With the names of places, ἐν is used when proximity only is implied." Mt. § 577. 2. — ξυμπάντων, i. e. with all their forces united. Poppo would read ξύμπαντες, on the ground that all the Thracians, so separated and so at enmity among themselves, could hardly be expected to have united to make war upon the colony. But it was very natural, that all the Thracians of those parts should look with an unfavorable eye upon a colony planted in so advantageous a place as Amphipolis, and which once before, when attempted by Aristagoras of Miletus, had been defeated by the natives. Compare Arnold's note on this passage.

CHAPTER CL.

The Thasians in their extremity call upon the Lacedæmonians to assist them by invading Attica (§ 1); this they secretly promise to do, but are hindered by an earthquake, which furnishes occasion for the Helots to revolt (§ 2); the Thasians therefore in the third year of the siege capitulate on conditions (§ 3).

1. μάχαις. As only one battle has been spoken of (I. 101. § 2), Poppo and Goeller after several MSS. are disposed to read *μαχη*. But it is highly probable that several inconsiderable battles had been fought, which Thucydides for the sake of brevity has omitted. Bloomf. thinks that there was a land engagement, after the Athenians disembarked to besiege the city. — *πολιορκούμενοι*. The name of the capital thus besieged was the same as that of the island. — *ἐσβαλόντας* denotes the means. See N. on I. 9. § 1.

2. κρύφα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, *undeκνωον to the Athenians*. S. § 187. 4. — *ἔμελλον*, sc. *ἐπαμῦναι* or *ἐσβαλεῖν*. — *τοῦ γενομένου σεισμοῦ*, *the earthquake*. The article is added, because the *σεισμός* was so great and destructive, as to be well known to all those living in the time of Thucydides (S. § 167). It was said that there were only five houses in Lacedæmon which were not thrown down, and that twenty thousand human beings perished. But this is doubtless an exaggeration. — *ἐν ᾧ*, *in which time, on which*. — *αὐτοῖς* = adnominal genitive. — *περιοίκων*. When the Dorians invaded Laconia, a part of the original inhabitants fled, while others placed themselves under the conquerors in a relation very similar, as Arnold observes, to that which the Saxons sustained to the Normans in the reign of William the Conqueror. But being defeated in an attempt to regain their freedom, they were deprived of many of the rights first granted to them, and reduced to the condition of subjects. In this abject state they continued, until at their request Augustus Cæsar restored them to the full enjoyment of their civil rights. The word *περιοῖκοι* is a term given to those old Achæan inhabitants of the soil, who dwelt in towns and *ἄσπερτα*, of which in round numbers there were said to be one hundred. Cf. Müller's Dorians, II. p. 17, et seq. — *Θουριάται*, *the Thurians* near Calamæ. The towns of Thuria and Æthea (*Ἄιθεις*, *Ætheans*) were situated inland, in what had formerly been Messenia. Col. Leake (Travels in Morea, I. p. 471) conjectures that these people occupied the valleys, watered by the branches of the Bias to the south-westward of the modern Andrussa, which may possibly stand on the

site of Æthrum, this district being about the same distance from Ithome as Thuria is in the opposite direction. — *πλείστοι δὲ τῶν Ἐδωτῶν κ. τ. λ.* After the Messenians had been reduced to servitude, forming as they did a considerable portion of the Helots, they gave their name to these bondmen, so that they were all called at times Messenians. — *τότε δουλωθέντων, at that time being subjugated.* *τότε* refers emphatically to the well-known time, when the thing spoken of took place. Steph. and Müller conjecture *πότε* as the true reading, but this is rejected by the best of the recent editors. Didot would construct: *τῶν τότε δουλωθέντων Ἐδωτῶν.* But such a transposition is wholly unauthorized and unnecessary.

8. *ἐν Ἰσώμῃ.* Cf. *ἐς Ἰσώμην ἀπέστησαν*, § 2 supra. — *Θάσιοι δέ.* The story is here resumed from § 1, the intermediate passage being parenthetically introduced, to show why the Lacedæmonians could furnish the Thasians no aid. — *τείχος τε κασελόντες κ. τ. λ.* are the conditions on which the Thasians were obliged to surrender. The capitulation took place A. C. 468. Olymp. 79. 2. — *χρήματα . . . ταξάμενοι = χρήματά τε ἀποδοῦναι αὐτίκα ταξάμενοι (agreeing to pay immediately) ὅσα ἔδει ἀποδοῦναι.* The Schol. explains *ὅσα ἔδει* as embracing the expenses incurred in the war. This is not probable, inasmuch as the money was paid immediately, which could hardly have been done, if any thing besides the arrears had been demanded.

CHAPTER CII.

The siege of Ithome being protracted, the Lacedæmonians call to their aid their allies and the Athenians (§ 1), the latter, on account of their skill in attacking fortified places (§ 2); but becoming jealous of them the Lacedæmonians dismiss them (§ 3), at which the Athenians are greatly irritated and enter into an alliance with the Argives, who are at enmity with the Lacedæmonians (§ 4).

1. The events in this chapter took place A. C. 461. Olymp. 79. 4. *ἄλλους—ξυμμάχους*, i. e. the Æginetæ, Platæenses, Mantinenses, etc. — *οἱ δ'*, i. e. the Athenians. — *πλήθει οὐκ ὀλίγῳ* are datives of accompaniment. S. § 206. 5; K. § 283. 2. b.

2. *τειχομαχεῖν—δυνατοί, skilled in conducting sieges.* S. § 222. 6. — *τοῖς δέ . . . ἐφαίμενο, of this they seemed to stand in need on account of the long continuance of the siege.* *τοῖς δέ* is edited *τῆς δέ* by Haack and Poppo, on the ground that *πολιορκίας* needs the article. But is not *τοῖς δέ* necessary to denote a change of the subject which

in the preceding clause was the Athenians? — *τούτου* i. e. *τοῦ τειχομαχεῖν*. — Supply *πράγματα* with *ἐνδεᾶ*. — *βία...χωρίον*, for (otherwise) *they could have taken the place by force*. Haack most strangely refers *εἶλον* to the Athenians, and places *βία* in antithesis with *ἀπορία* or *λίμφ*, denoting the other mode of taking a city.

3. *φανερὰ ἐγένετο*, *became open, undisguised*. — *βία οὐχ ἠλίσκετο*. The unsuccessful attempt to take the place by assault, no doubt contributed to bring to an open rupture two states of such different habits and tastes, that they could not come in contact without being displeased if not disgusted with each other. — *νεωτεροποιίαν*, *fondness for innovations, revolutionary spirit*. See N. on I. 70. § 2. Bloomf. thinks that a plan is here alluded to, of taking part with the Helots, and restoring Messenia to its independence. — *ἄλλοφύλους* (see N. on I. 2. § 4). The Athenians were of the Ionic, the Lacedæmonians of the Doric race. “The ties of race were, in that unsettled state of society in Greece, stronger than those of alliance.” Bloomf. — *μόνους τῶν ξυμμάχων*. It increased the indignation of the Athenians, that they alone of the allies were sent away. — *οὐδὲν—ἔτι*, *no longer*. The position of *ἔτι* gives it great emphasis. — *αὐτῶν*. S. § 200. 3. The conduct of the Lacedæmonians in this affair, does not appear in a very favorable light. They seized the occasion of a failure to carry the place by storm, to turn the siege into a blockade, and thus gave a color to their dismissal of the Athenians, by announcing that they had no further need of them.

4. *ἔγνωσαν—ἀποπεμπόμενοι*, *they perceived that they were sent away* (see N. on I. 25. § 1). The participle takes the nominative form, because its subject is the same as that of the principal verb. Cf. S. § 225. 7. — *οὐκ...λόγῳ*, *not for any good reason*, as we say, *not with the best intention*. Arnold, however, takes the expression in a less playful sense, and renders it: *not upon the more creditable reason that was assigned*. So Haack and Goeller also interpret. *ἐπὶ* here denotes *counsel* or *purpose*. K. § 296. II. 3. c. For the use of the comparative, cf. Mt. § 457; S. § 159. 3. — *τινὸς ὑπόπτου γενομένου* denotes the cause. S. § 226. — *δεινὸν ποιησάμενοι*, *esteeming it bad usage, taking it as an affront*. — *τοῦτο παθεῖν*, *to receive such treatment*. — *ἐπὶ* in *ἐπὶ τῷ Μήδῳ* is used in a hostile sense, *against*. K. § 296. II. 3. d. Cf. III. 63. § 2. — *πρὸς αὐτοὺς* depends on *ξυμμαχίαν*. — *ἐκείνων* refers to the Lacedæmonians. — *οἱ αὐτοί*, *the same* (S. § 160. 5) as the oaths with which the treaty with the Argives had been ratified.

CHAPTER CIII.

In the tenth year of the siege Ithome is surrendered on the condition that its defenders shall leave Lacedæmon and never set foot in it again (§ 1); the Lacedæmonians are inclined to this leniency from a response, which they had received aforetime from the Pythian oracle (§ 2); the vanquished Helots are received by the Athenians, and settled at Naupactus (§ 3); the Megareans forsake the Lacedæmonian alliance, and come over to the Athenians by whom their city is fortified and garrisoned (§ 4).

1. *δεκάτῳ ἔτει*, i. e. A. c. 455. Olymp. 81. 2. The order of events is not strictly pursued in this summary, otherwise this termination of the siege would have been related at the beginning of chap. 111. This anticipation makes the narration clearer, by grouping together all the events and incidents pertaining to the siege and capture of Ithome. The length of the siege shows, that either the Lacedæmonians were very unskilful in conducting it (see I. 102. § 2), or that the place was by nature quite impregnable. — *ἐφ' ᾧ τε* (generally followed by the infinitive. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 865. 2; Mt. § 479. a), *on condition that*. • The antecedent is *ἐπὶ τούτῳ* implied in the preceding clause. Cf. K. § 341. R. 5. — *ἐξίαισω* has the future signification (S. § 211. N. 4). The Schol. calls this use of the future after *ἐφ' ᾧ*, an idiom of Thucydides. But cf. Jelf's Kühn. l. c., where examples of the same usage are cited from Herodotus. — *ἐπιβήσονται αὐτῆς*. This genitive may be referred to S. § 192. 1.

2. *καί*, *also*, implies that there were other reasons, to which that derived from the Pythian oracle was added, why the Helots were suffered to depart on these terms. — *πρὸ τοῦ*. See N. on I. 32. § 4. — *τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Ἰσωμήτα*. The mountain-fortress in which the Messenians made their last stand for freedom, is said to have derived its name from Ithome, one of the nymphs who nourished Jupiter. On the summit of the mountain was a temple dedicated to Jupiter Ithomatas. — *ἀφιέναι*, *to dismiss, to let go*. I cannot find any instance where this word is used in the sense of *to manumit*, which Bloomf. affixes to it.

3. *κατ' ἔχθος ἤδη τὸ Λακεδαιμονίων*, *through hatred now to the Lacedæmonians*. The genitive is here objective, as in *διὰ τὸ Πανσαίου μίσος* (I. 96. § 1), and *διὰ τὸ ἔχθος Ἀθηναίων* (II. 11. § 2). Cf. III. 101. § 2; IV. 1. § 2; VII. 57. § 7. — *Ναύπακτον*, *Naupactus*, now *Lepanto*, was situated on the Sinus Corinthiacus, north-east of Antirrhium. Its commanding position showed with what sagacity the Athenians selected places for their colonies and those of their allies.

In the Peloponnesian war, this Messenian colony repaid with interest the wrongs which they had suffered at the hands of the Lacedæmonians. Cf. II. 90. §§ 4-6. — Λοκρῶν τῶν Ὀζολῶν, *the Ozelian Locrians*, one of the divisions of the Locrians in Greece, or perhaps a colony of the eastern Locrians, since Homer makes no mention of the Ozolæ. In the Peloponnesian war they sided with the Athenians, partly through hatred of the Ætolians, and partly because the Athenians had possession of their principal town and harbor.

4. προσεχώρησαν δὲ καὶ Μεγαρήs. Thucydides now returns to the narrative of events in their proper series (see N. on § 1 supra). Megara united with the Athenian confederacy, according to Müller (Chron. Tab. Dorians, II. p. 464), A. C. 461, or six years before the reduction of Ithome. Another chronologist fixes the date at A. C. 464, which is undoubtedly too early. — περὶ . . . κατεῖχον. The Megareans and Corinthians were engaged almost continually in border hostilities. — τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη—ἀπὸ τῆs πόλεως εἰς Νίσαιαν. These walls connected Megara with the port of Nisæa on the Sinus Saronicus, and were eight stadia in length (cf. IV. 66. § 4), or eighteen stadia according to Strabo (391). — Μεγαρεῦσι, *for the Megareans*, is the dat. commodi. — οὐχ . . . ἤρξατο, *from which in no small degree that violent hatred began*. The Corinthians avowed their displeasure at this transaction, in their speech to the Athenians (I. 42. § 2), and the war spoken of in I. 105, owed its origin to the same cause.

CHAPTER CIV.

Inarus having revolted from the king of Persia calls to his aid the Athenians, who happen at that time to be laying siege to Cyprus; these sailing up the Nile to Memphis, possess themselves of two parts of the town and besiege the third (§§ 1, 2).

1. τῶν πρὸς Αἰγύπτῳ, *those bordering on Egypt*. These Libyan tribes occupied the district of country west of Egypt, probably what was afterwards called Libya Marniorica. — ὀρμώμενος ἐκ Μαρίας. See N. on I. 64. § 2. Marea was situated on the western part of the narrow strip of land, separating Lake Mareotis from the sea. I find that it is placed by Kiepert on the inland shore of the south-western part of that lake. Thus commencing hostilities at the western extremity of the Delta, Inarus extended them eastward until all Egypt was engaged in the revolt. According to Diodorus (XI. 71), this

defection of Inarus took place A. C. 461, and it was one year afterwards that he called in the Athenians. — *ὑπὲρ Φάρου, over against Pharos.* This was a small island in front of Alexandria, on which stood the celebrated lighthouse. — *Ἄρταξέρξου, i. e. Artaxerxes Longimanus.* Bekker reads *Ἄρτοξίέρξου.* — *ἄρχων* of the Egyptians. — *ἐπηγάγετο, called in as allies.*

2. *ἔτυχον... ξυμμάχων* is a parenthesis (and so marked in some editions), thrown in to show the proximity of the Athenian ships to the scene of operations in Egypt. — *ἦλθον* to Egypt. — *ἀπολιπόντες τὴν Κύπρον.* Raleigh censures them for leaving Cyprus, while Mitford justifies them for the act. — *ἀναπλεύσαντες—ἐς τὸν Νεῖλον, sailing up the Nile.* — *τοῦ τε ποταμοῦ, i. e. the parts bordering on the river, viz. the Delta.* — *καὶ τῆς... μερῶν.* This was probably preceded by the great battle recorded by Ctesias and Diodorus, in which the Persians were defeated, and Achæmenes the brother of king Artaxerxes fell by the hand of Inarus. — *Λευκὸν τεῖχος, the White Fortress.* The Schol. says that it was so called, to distinguish it from the other two fortified places which were built of brick. It was probably the head-quarters of the Persian army in Egypt, which amounted in the time of Herodotus to 120,000 men. — *Περσῶν καὶ Μήδων.* This distinction is rather singular, as these people had long before become one. By the Greek writers, as Poppo observes, they are very frequently called Medes alone, as in *Μηδικὸς πόλεμος, μηδίξειν, μηδισμός,* etc.

CHAPTER CV.

In a sea-fight with the Corinthians and Ephlamiens, the Athenians are defeated, but in a subsequent one fought near Cecryphaleia are victorious (§ 1); they also conquer the Æginetæ in a great naval engagement, and having landed upon the island lay siege to the city (§ 2); in order to make a diversion in favor of the city, the Corinthians take possession of the heights of Geranea and invade the Megarean territory, supposing that no assistance could be furnished by the Athenians, unless they raised the siege of Ægina, since all their forces were employed in that place and in Egypt (§§ 3, 4); the Athenians, however, send from Athens a force composed of the old and young, who come to an indecisive engagement with the Corinthians (§§ 5, 6); being reproached by those at home, the Corinthians return to erect a trophy, and in a second engagement are completely routed by the Athenians (§ 7).

1. *Ἀλιάς.* This is the reading of Bekker; but Poppo, Goelle, Haack, Bloomf., and Arnold edit *Ἀλιῶς*, contracted for *Ἀλιεῖς*, a people who lived on the coast of Argolis, and who were, as Arnold

supposes, the *περίοικοι* of the Dorian Argives, the remnant of the old inhabitants who occupied the extreme point of Argolis, and lived by fishing (whence their name arose) and perhaps by piracy. The reading of Dindorf is preferable, which refers it to the territory or chief town of this people. — *πρὸς . . . Κορίνθιοι*. Neither Thucydides nor Diodorus gives the origin of this war, but it most likely arose from the ill-will, which the Corinthians bore to the Megareans for their defection to the Athenians. The battles here spoken of took place A. C. 457. — *Κεκρυφιλεία*. According to the Schol. this was an island, lying off the western coast of Peloponnesus. Pape says that it was a small island in the Laconic gulf, and Col. Leake (Travels in the Morea, II. p. 455) identifies it with Kyrá, one of the small islands which lie between Epidaurus and Ægina. This is its true situation, and the one assigned it by Kiepert. — *Πελοποννησίων*. “Qui in Peloponnesii? Corinthii puto, Epidaurii, Spartani, Æginetæ.” Od. Müll. Ægin. p. 176.

2. *πολέμου δὲ καταστάτος*. This war doubtless resulted from the preceding one, as the Æginetæ were allies of the Peloponnesians. — *Ἀθηναίους* depends on *καταστάτος*. — *μετὰ ταῦτα*, i. e. after the transactions just mentioned. Poppo and Haack place a comma after *Ἀθηναίους*, and thus connect *μετὰ ταῦτα* with the following words. — *αὐτῶν*, i. e. *τῶν Αἰγινητῶν*. — *ἐπολιόρκουν*, sc. *τὴν Αἴγιναν*. — *Λεωκράτους*. This general was a colleague of Aristides in the battle at Plataea, as was also Myronides, who gained the victory spoken of in § 7 infra.

3. *πρότερον* must not be taken with *διεβίβασαν*, but with *ἐπικούρους*, formerly the auxiliaries. — *τὰ δὲ ἄκρα τῆς Γερανείας*, the heights of Geranea. This mountain stretched across the isthmus between Corinth and Megara, belonging probably to the territory of the latter.

4. *ἀπούσης στρατιᾶς πολλῆς*, as a large portion of their army was absent. — *ἀπ' Αἰγίνης ἀναστήσασθαι αὐτοῦς*. It was the object of this inroad into the Megarean territory, to create a diversion in favor of the Æginetæ, who were at this time besieged by the Athenian army under Leocrates.

5. *τῶν . . . νεώτατοι*, those left in the city (viz.) the oldest and the youngest. “The genitive *τῶν ὑπολοίπων* is put for the nominative, *οἱ* being understood. Cf. Mt. § 297. 3.” Bloomf. But this, as Poppo remarks, is contrary to the laws of the language, and does not remove the difficulty which it was intended to do. The construction, which makes the genitive depend on *οἱ πρεσβύτατοι* and *οἱ νεώτατοι*, is in accordance with the obvious sense: of those remaining in the city (= of the citizens) the aged and the young, who had been on that

account left behind (*ὑπολοίπων*), when the more able-bodied set out on the expeditions previously referred to.

6. *ἰσορρόπου*, *equally balanced, indecisive*. — *ἐνόμισαν... ἔργω*, *each thought that they had got the better* (*οὐκ ἔλασαν*, *not inferior*, by litotes = *superior*) *in the action* (*ἔργω* = *μάχῃ*).

7. *ἐκράτησαν γὰρ ὁμως μᾶλλον*, *for* [although neither party came off decidedly victorious] *yet they* (i. e. the Athenians) *had rather the advantage*. The evidence of this is furnished in *ἀπελθόντων τῶν Κορινθίων*, *inasmuch as the Corinthians retired* after the battle was over. It was on this account that the Athenians erected a trophy. — *κακιζόμενοι*, *being reproached* because they had suffered themselves to be driven from the field by old men and boys (see N. on § 5 supra). Aristid. narrates that they were upbraided *ὑπὸ τῶν οἰκείων*. — *ἡμέρας—δώδεκα μάλιστα* (see N. on I. 54. § 2), *for about twelve days*. — *ἐλθόντες* to the place of the engagement. — *ἀντίστασαν τροπαίον*, *began to erect a trophy in opposition* (*ἀντι-*). The imperfect tense is used of an action not brought to a successful conclusion. See N. on I. 57. § 4. — *ἐκβοηθήσαντες*, *sallying forth*. — *τοῖς ἄλλοις* who had come to the aid of those who were erecting the trophy. Diod. says: *πάλιν γενομένης ἰσχυρᾶς μάχης ἐν τῇ λεγομένῃ Κιμωνίᾳ, πάλιν ἐνίκησαν Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ πολλοὺς ἀνείλον τῶν πολεμίων*.

CHAPTER CVI.

On the retreat of the Corinthians, a part lose their way, and are driven into a place from which escape is impossible (§ 1); the Athenians surround them and stone them to death (§ 2).

1. Poppo thinks that this chapter should be included in the preceding one, or if two chapters are to be formed, that the second should begin at I. 105. § 4. — *τι... ὀλίγον*, *some considerable portion of them*. The student will notice the litotes in *οὐκ ὀλίγον*. — *διαμαρτὸν τῆς ὁδοῦ*, *missed entirely* (*δια-*) *the way*. S. § 197. 2. — *ἔς του* (= *τινος*) *χωρίον ἰδιώτου*, i. e. *ἔς του ἰδιώτου χωρίου*. Cf. Mt. § 279. Obs. 4. *χωρίον* here signifies *a spot, enclosure*, to which, as was often the practice in ancient times, a local name was given. Perhaps the battle, to which Diod. refers as fought *ἐν τῇ λεγομένῃ Κιμωνίᾳ* (see N. on I. 105. § 7), was the one here spoken of. — *ᾧ* depends on *ἔτυχεν* = *ἔτυχεν ὄν*. Jelf constructs it as a local dative, and refers it to § 605 of his edition of Kühner. — *περιέιργον* (sc. *αὐτὸ* referring to *χωρίον*, *enclosed it all around*).

2. *κατὰ πρόσωπον*, *in front*, i. e. at the entrance of the field. The hoplites were stationed here, because it was the only place where those hemmed in could escape. — *κατέλευσαν*, *stoned to death*. This was done by the slingers, who constituted a considerable portion of the light-armed. Bloomf. remarks that the Athenians afterwards tasted the bitter fruits of this unsparing cruelty. — *αὐτοῖς* stands for the adnominal genitive. Kühner (Jelf's edit. § 597) ranks this with the dat. *commodi*, the thing possessed being conceived of as being for the owner's benefit.

CHAPTER CVII.

The Athenians begin to build the Long Walls (§ 1); the Lacedæmonians and their allies having gone to assist the Dorians against the Phocians, their return home is impeded by the Athenians (§§ 2, 3); whereupon they resolve to remain in Bœotia and watch their opportunity to return home, being privately importuned also by certain Athenians, to assist in abolishing democracy in their city, and to put a stop to the erection of the Long Walls (§ 4); the Athenians and their allies sally forth against them, partly on the supposition that they would be embarrassed in effecting a return home, and partly through apprehension of their intrigues to put down democracy (§§ 5, 6); some Thessalian horse join the Athenians, who, however, desert them in the time of action (§ 7).

1. *ἤρξαντο—οἰκοδομεῖν*. The infinitive follows *ἄρχεσθαι*, when the notion of the dependent verb is only in intention not in act; but the participle, when it is actually begun. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 688. *Obs.* — *κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους τούτους*, *in these times*, i. e. in the time of these occurrences which have just been related. — *τό τε Φαληρόνδε*. See N. on II. 13. § 7.

2. *μητρόπολι* is in apposition with *Δωριᾶς* (= *Δωρίδα*. Mt. § 429. 2), as are also *Βοιῶν*, *Κυτίων*, and *Ἐρινεῶν*, showing its parts or divisions (Mt. § 432. 3). — *Νικομήδους* is to be constructed with *ἡγουμένου*. Nicomedes is supposed to have been the uncle of Pleistoanax and brother of Pausanias, for Cleombrotus is often mentioned as the father of Pausanias. Dukas makes Leonidas to have been a brother to Nicomedes and Pausanias. But he was a son of Anaxandrides and brother (some say twin-brother) to Cleombrotus. — *ὑπὲρ Πλειστοάνακτος*, *in the stead of Pleistoanax*. Nicomedes was tutor of the young king, and acted as regent. — *βασιλέως* is referred by most commentators to Pleistoanax, since Pausanias was only regent, although called king (as he virtually was) by Demosthenes, Aristotle, Plutarch, etc. It is written in I. 114. § 2 with equal ambiguity, *Πλειστοάνακτος τοῦ Πausανίου βασιλέως Λακεδαιμονίων ἡγουμένου*. — *νίου ὄντος ἔτι, δεῖν* *yet a youth*. — *ἔβοήθησαν τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν*. Müller fixes the date

of this expedition at A. C. 457. Olymp. 80. 4, and very correctly supposes that they returned the following year. — *ἐαυτῶν*, of their own. — *ὀπλίταις* is the dative of accompaniment (S. § 206. 5). — *ὁμολογία*, on terms of surrender.

3. *κατὰ Σάλασσαν*, by sea. — *εἰ βούλουτο—ἔμελλον*. There is an ellipsis of *ἂν* in the apodosis, that particle being seldom added to the verb *μέλλω*. — *Κρισαίου κόλπου*, the Crisean gulf. This bay was south of Phocis, and belonged to the Sinus Corinthiacus to which it sometimes gave its name. — *περαιοῖσθαι* on their way home. — *περιπλεύσαντες*, having sailed around Peloponnesus. This they would be under the necessity of doing, in order to enter the Corinthian gulf. — *Μέγαρα καὶ Πηγάς*. Cf. I. 103. § 4. — *δύσοδος*, *transitu difficilis*. — *γάρ* introduces as the reason why it would be unsafe to go by Geranea, that the Athenians had possession of Megara and Pegæ. — *τότε*, i. e. at the time when they were wishing to return. — *ἦσανόντο—μέλλοντας*. See N. on I. 26. § 3. — *ταύτη*, there, i. e. in the defiles of Geranea, through which lay the road to Lacedæmon by the way of the Isthmus.

4. *ἔδοξε—ὄτω τρόπῳ—διαπορεύονται*. Notice the change from the oblique to the direct discourse, the action belonging to the past being transferred to the present time of the speaker. Cf. K. § 345. 5. — *Βοιωτοῖς*. Bœotia lay west of Phocis, and in this state the Lacedæmonians took up their quarters and spent the winter. — *τὸ δέ τι καί*, "*partim etiam*." Bauer. — *ἐλπίζαντες... οἰκοδομούμενα*, hoping to put down democracy and put a stop to building the Long Walls. The student will notice the *dilogia* in *καταπαύσειν*. See N. on I. 26. § 3. The popular leaders, who were aiming to secure for Athens the sovereignty of the sea, urged the erection of the Long Walls as a measure most beneficial to the state. As a project, therefore, of the democratical party, and as rendering Athens independent of the Lacedæmonians, the building of these walls was opposed by the aristocracy.

5. *πανδημεί*. "Haud dubie qui militari erant ætate; hos enim paulo post tredecim millia Athenis effecisse II. 13. cognoscemus." Poppo. — *Ἀργείων χίλιοι*. Cf. I. 102. § 4. — *ὡς ἕκαστος* (sc. *ἦλθον*), "*singuli pro rata parte*." Poppo. See N. on I. 3. § 5. — *ξύμπαντες*, i. e. the Athenians and their allies. Mitford says that with the cavalry and the attending slaves, the whole number could be scarcely less than 80,000 men.

6. *νομίζοντες*, because they thought. See N. on I. 9. § 4. — *διελθῶσιν* in their return home. — *καί τι καί*, and partly. Didot reads *καίτοι καί*. — *τοῦ δήμου καταλύσεως*, of the subversion of the democracy (cf. § 4 supra). Notice the change of construction from *νομί-*

σαντες, with which Poppo compares ὥστε μήτι ἀπειρία—νομίσαντα, I. 80. § 1.

7. ἰππῆς. Attic for ἰππεῖς. — κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικόν, according to the treaty of alliance. Cf. I. 102. § 4. — μετίστησαν = μετετάξαντο, changed sides (see N. on II. 67. § 1). Bloomf. — ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ (at Tanagra). See N. on I. 105. § 6.

CHAPTER CVIII.

The Athenians and Lacedæmonians come to an engagement at Tanagra, in which the latter come off victorious (§ 1), after which they return home by the way of Geranea and the Isthmus. The Athenians afterwards invade and conquer Bœotia, and throw down the walls of Tanagra (§§ 2, 3); the Æginetæ surrender to the Athenians on conditions (§ 4), after which the Athenians cruise around the Peloponnesian coast, burn the dock of the Lacedæmonians, take Chalcis, and defeat the Sicyonians (§ 5).

1. μάχης. According to Diod. this battle lasted two days, no decided advantage being gained by either party. It is evident, however, that the fruit of victory was enjoyed by the Lacedæmonians, inasmuch as they returned unimpeded to their home. — ἐν = in the vicinity of. The city of Tanagra was situated on a lofty and rugged eminence, on the north bank of the Asopus near the junction of the Thermodon (cf. Kiepert's Map of Bœotia), and was remarkable for the thrift and orderly character of its inhabitants. Cf. Cramer's Greece, II. pp. 267-269.

2. δενδροτομήσαντες. This was a common method of inflicting injury upon a hostile territory. Cf. Xen. Anab. I. 4. § 10. The trees selected to be cut down or girdled, were doubtless such as bore fruit, or served for shade or ornament. — πάλιν ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἴκου (see N. on I. 30. § 2). Diod. says that a truce of four months was entered upon after the battle, which is highly probable, as in no other way can we account for the unimpeded passage of the Lacedæmonians over Geranea.

3. Οἰνοφύτοις, *Ænophyta*, "was not a town but a plot of ground forming one farm, planted with olive-trees." Bloomf. The reason why the Bœotians were thus invaded, was the assistance which they had rendered the Lacedæmonians in the battle at Tanagra (cf. καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, § 1 supra). — τῆς Βοιωτίας except Thebes. Cf. III. 62. — περιέλιον, demolished all around, or rather, demolished the wall which was around the city. Cf. Liddell and Scott sub voce. Bloomf. renders the word, *dismantled*, viz. by removing the battlements of the wall, and lowering it to a height practicable to be scaled by an invad-

ing force. — Λοκρῶν—ἔλαβον. Afterwards Myronides, according to Diodorus, penetrated into Thessaly to punish that people for their desertion in the battle of Tanagra, but failing in his attempt upon the town of Pharsalia, he returned to Athens. But compare I. 111. § 1 (on which see Note), where it appears that the Thessalian expedition was later, probably A. C. 454. — τὰ τε . . . ἐπέτελεσαν. "When two or more attributives are joined to a substantive, each of which has a peculiar force, the article is used with each. This is more rare when the attributives follow the substantive." Jelf's Kühn. § 459. 5. As the foundations of these walls were laid by Cimon, when the spoils of the victory of the Eurymedon were applied by the Athenians to the improvement of the city, and as Cimon, after a banishment of five years, was recalled (A. C. 456) the same year in which the two walls were finished, Col. Leake (Athens, I. p. 425) thinks that the year 462 is the latest to which the commencement of the walls can be ascribed. If so, the words κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους τούτους (I. 107. § 1) must be received with some latitude.

4. ὠμολόγησαν δὲ καὶ Αἰγινῆται after they had stood a siege of nine months. Müller fixes the date of this event, A. C. 457, but I prefer with other chronologists to assign to it the date of A. C. 456. — περιελόντες (see N. on περιείλον, § 3 supra), παριδόντες, and ταξάμενοι denote the conditions on which the capitulation was made.

5. περιέπλευσαν. This cruise took place the next year after the surrender of Ægina, i. e. A. C. 455. Olymp. 81. 2. — τὸ νεώριον refers to the naval arsenal or docks at Gytheum. — Χαλκίδα, *Chalcis* in Ætolia which was a Corinthian colony. — ἀποβάσει τῆς γῆς = ἀποβάσει ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, the genitive being objective and supplying the place of the preposition and its case.

CHAPTER CIX.

The Persians having been vanquished in Egypt by the Athenians and their allies, Artaxerxes sends Megabazus to Lacedæmon inviting that people to create a diversion by invading Attica (§§ 1, 2); but being unsuccessful in his mission he returns to Asia, whereupon the king despatches a large force to Memphis, by which the Egyptians and their allies are defeated, and the Greeks shut up in the island of Prosopis, where after holding out for one and a half years, they are finally overcome by the Persians (§§ 3, 4).

1. The narration of the Egyptian war is here resumed from I. 104. — αὐτοῖς . . . κατέστησαν = *carried on the war with various incidents*, i. e. various and diverse fortunes befell them in the prosecution of the war. These are narrated by Diod. Sic. XI. 77.

2. τὸ μὲν γὰρ πρῶτον, *for in the first place*. γὰρ is epexegetical, i. e. it serves to explain *πολλὰ ἰδέαι πολέμων* in the preceding section. — ἐκράτουσιν refers to the victory spoken of in I. 104. § 2. — βασιλεύς, i. e. Artaxerxes Longimanus. — Μεγάβαζον. Smith thinks that this may be the same person with the one of that name, who held a command in the fleet of Xerxes. Cf. Herod. VII. 97. — ἄνδρα Πέρσην. This is not to be considered as an appellation of rank or dignity, but rather as serving to distinguish the person here spoken of, from Megabyzus the son of Zopyrus, a Persian, who was sent as commander of the army in Egypt (cf. § 3 infra). This is rendered probable by the fact that Μεγάβαζος and Μεγάβυζος are so intermingled in Herodotus, Ctesias, and other writers, that it is quite certain they are only different forms of the same name. The use of this appellation may be seen in a form of expression like the following: *a Persian by the name of Megabazus—another Persian also of the name of Megabyzus* (the same name as the preceding although slightly varied in form) *the son of Zopyrus* (cf. § 3). — ὅπως is used here in its telic sense. See N. on ἰ. 65. § 1. — πεισθέντων τῶν Πελοποννησίων denotes the means.

3. ὡς... προύχῳρει, *but when he met with no success*; literally, *when things* (πράγματα supplied from the context. K. § 238. R. 3. c) *did not turn out well for him*. — ἄλλως, *otherwise* (than to advantage) = *in vain*. — ἀναλούτο. For the omission of the augment, see K. § 122. ἰ. — Μεγάβυζον. As this general was one of the commanders of the land forces of Xerxes, when he invaded Greece, and also commanded the army which was defeated by Cimon on the Eurymedon, he must have been at this time somewhat advanced in years and have had much military experience. — Ζωπύρου, *Zopyrus*. He was the one through whose self-devotion Babylon was taken by Darius. Cf. Herod. III. 160. — στρατιᾶς πολλῆς. Diodorus says that the number was 300,000; Ctesias, 200,000. The latter author, however, adds the troops which remained in Egypt, thus making a total of 500,000 men. According to Diodorus, a fleet of 300 ships accompanied them.

4. τοὺς ξυμμάχους, i. e. the Athenians. — Προσωπίτιδα. The island Prosopeia was formed probably by two branches of the Nile, or perhaps as Bloomf. thinks, by the Nile and a wide and deep canal. The Schol. says that it is the same as that called Nicion. — μῆνας ἕξ, i. e. ἕξ μῆνας. — μέχρι οὗ, *until*. — τὴν διώρυχα in which lay the Athenian triremes. — ἄλλῃ, *another way, in another direction*. — τὰς τε... ἐποίησε, *he caused the ships to ground*. — περὶ is to be constructed with διαβάς.

CHAPTER CX.

A small remnant only of the Greeks escape from Egypt, which country again passes under the dominion of the Persians (§§ 1, 2); Inarus is treacherously taken and crucified (§ 3); fifty Athenian triremes having come to the relief of the fleet in Egypt, are attacked by the Persians and most of them destroyed (§ 4), and thus terminates the Egyptian expedition (§ 5).

1. *πολεμήσαντα* belongs in sense to *Ἑλλήνων*, but in grammatical form to *πράγματα*, which is the principal word in the periphrasis *τῶν Ἑλλήνων πράγματα*. — *ὀλίγοι... ἐσώθησαν*. Diod. says that the Persians, through admiration of the valor of the Athenians, allowed them to evacuate Egypt and return home unmolested. But this is hardly reconcilable with the closing words of the preceding chapter (*εἶλε τὴν νῆσον*), and then, as Bloomf. inquires, why did they not leave Egypt by the way of the Nile, if they were suffered to depart in peace? — *Κυρήνην, Cyrene*. This was a flourishing city of Libya Cyrenaica, situated a few miles from the Mediterranean coast, directly opposite Greece. In making this retreat (which was a kind of archetype of the Anabasis), the Greeks unquestionably took the route by Parætonium, and so along the sea-coast, where were numerous Greek settlements.

2. *Ἀμυρταίου*. This Amyrtæus must not be confounded with the Saite of the same name, who revolted from the Persians in the reign of Darius Nothus, as that event took place A. C. 414, or upwards of forty years after the termination of the revolt here spoken of. This Amyrtæus, according to Herodotus, was reduced to submission by the Persians, and his son Pausiris suffered to reign over the fen district of the Delta, by their favor; whereas the Amyrtæus who revolted from Darius Nothus, was succeeded by four successive kings, nor did the Persians recover their ascendancy over the country, until the reign of Ochus, nearly sixty years afterwards. Cf. Arnold's note on this passage, to which I am indebted for the substance of these remarks. In Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Biog. and Mythol., there is mention made of only one Amyrtæus who revolted, and he is said to have reigned in the marshy districts from the time of his revolt from Artaxerxes, until about A. C. 414, when the Egyptians expelled the Persians, and Amyrtæus reigned over Egypt six years, being the only king of the twenty-eighth dynasty. — *ἐλεσι*, *low grounds, marshes*, lying between the Canopic and the Tanitic mouths of the Nile, and comprising the most of what was called the Delta. — *καὶ ἅμα... ἐλειοι* is a varied construction for *καὶ ἅμα διὰ τὸ μαχίμωτάτους εἶναι τῶν Αἰγυπτίων τοὺς ἐλειοὺς* demanded by the preceding member.

3. *προδοσίᾳ ληψείς*. According to Ctesias (c. 84), he made an agreement with Megabyzus to surrender *ἐφ' ᾧ μηδὲν κακὸν παρὰ βασιλέως λαβεῖν*. But after five years' residence at the court, whither he was carried a prisoner, at the instigation of Amytis, the mother of the king and of Achæmenes, he was put to death by Artaxerxes, who thus broke the promise given by Megabyzus and confirmed by his own word. — *ἀνεσταυρώσῃ*. Herodotus and Ctesias say that he was crucified *ἐπὶ τρισὶ σταυροῖς*, which Bloomf. says might be more properly termed impalement.

4. *ἐκ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων*. Poppo, Haack, and Goeller read *Ἀθηναίων*, and refer to Mt. § 429. 2, where it is said that *Ἀθηναίων*, the reading of Bekker, is without MS. authority. — *κατὰ τὸ Μενδήσιον κέρας*, *at the Mendesian mouth* (of the Nile), i. e. the arm or branch of the river on which was situated Mendes, and which was the fifth mouth of the stream reckoning from the west. There are so many aspects in which the word *κέρας* might be applied to the disemboguing branches of a river, that it appears to me unnecessary and useless to inquire why it is here applied to this branch of the Nile. — *οὐκ εἰδότες—οὐδέιν*, *being wholly ignorant of*. *εἰδότες* refers grammatically to *τριήρεις*, but in sense to the persons who navigated them. — *τῶν γεγενημένων*, i. e. the defeat of the Greeks and Egyptians. — *πεζοὶ* of the Persians. — *πάλιν* to Greece.

5. *τὰ μὲν κατὰ τὴν μεγάλην στρατείαν = ἡ μεγάλη στρατεία*. Mt. § 583. 3. — *οὕτως ἐτελεύτησεν*. The position of these words at the close of the story of this disastrous expedition, is highly emphatic. No one knew better than Thucydides where to place important words, so that they should stand out with prominence and emphasis. In this, as well as in other respects, he is a model worthy of repeated study.

CHAPTER CXI.

THE Athenians, undertaking at his solicitation to restore the Thessalian prince Orestes to his country from which he had been exiled, advance for that purpose as far as Pharsalus, but are obliged to retire without accomplishing their object (§ 1); after this a fleet under Pericles sail to Sicily, and disembarking, defeat the Sicyonians who assemble to oppose them (§ 2); and then taking some Achæans on board cross over and lay siege to CENIADA, but being unsuccessful return home (§ 3).

1. *τοῦ Θεσσαλῶν βασιλείως*. It does not appear that Echekratides was king of the whole of Thessaly, but only of the region about Pharsalus. There were three of these noble families in Thessaly, the gens

Antiochi at Pharsalus, the gens Alenadæ at Larissa, and the gens Scopadæ at Cranno. To the former of these families Echeeratides belonged, being the son of Antiochus, and grandson of Echeeratides Major who was celebrated by Simonides. But little is known of these personages. — *φεύγων*, *being an exile*. The reason of this is unknown, as the history of the Thessalians is very obscure. — *παραλαβόντες . . . ἐστράτευσαν*. Diod. connects this expedition with those which were made against the Phocians and Locrians, after the battle of Ctenophyta (I. 108. § 3), A. C. 456, or as Poppo prefers, 467. It is evident that the historian here resumes the regular series of events, which had been interrupted by the account of the issue of the Egyptian expedition, but I prefer with Arnold to assign to the invasion of Thessaly the date, A. C. 454. Olymp. 81. 3. — *τῆς Θεσσαλίας* depends on *Φάρσαλον*. Cf. Mt. § 321. 6. — *τῆς μὲν γῆς . . . ὄπλων*, *they took possession of as much of the country as extended but a short distance from the encampment*; literally, *they conquered as much of the country as they could conquer* (ὅσα μὴ = ὅσα κρατεῖν τῆς γῆς ἐδύνατο μὴ), *not advancing far from their camp*. — *πόλιν*, i. e. Pharsalus. — *οὐδ' . . . ἐστράτευσαν*, *nor did they succeed* (see N. on I. 109. § 3) *in any one of the other objects of their expedition*; literally, *in any other of those things on account of which* (ὧν = ἐκείνων ὧν) *they made the expedition*.

2. *μετὰ . . . πολλῶ*, *not long afterwards*. This expedition of Pericles took place most likely the next year, i. e. A. C. 453. — *Πηγαῖς*. Cf. I. 108. § 4. — *Σικώνα*, *Sicyon*, was a part of Sicyonia on the Sinus Corinthiacus, north-west of Corinth. — *Ξανσίπου*. He commanded the Athenian forces at the battle of Mycale. — *στρατηγόντος* belongs to *Περικλέους*. — *Σικωνίων τοὺς προσμίξαντας*, *those of the Sicyonians who engaged with them*. The genitive here denotes the 'whole,' *τοὺς προσμίξαντας* being put partitively. Cf. Mt. § 318. 2. Diod. says that an attack was subsequently made upon Sicyon, but the Lacedæmonians coming to the aid of the Sicyonians, Pericles retreated.

3. *παραλαβόντες* (*having taken on board*), *εἰς ξυμμαχίαν* (as the Schol. says), or rather *εἰς στρατείαν*. Cf. *παραλαβόντες Βοιωτοὺς κ. τ. λ.* § 1 supra. — *Ἀχαιοὺς*. These persons were doubtless such as favored the democratical party. Achaia lay west of Sicyonia. — *διapλείσαντες πέραν* the Corinthian gulf, probably to Naupactus, as this port was a convenient base for the operations which they had in view. — *Οἰνιάδας*, *Cœniadæ*. This city lay in the extreme southern part of Acarnania, on the right bank of the Achelous (cf. Kiepert's map), near its mouth and opposite the promontory of Araxum. Col. Leake

(North. Greece, III. p. 556) identifies it with the ruins of a large city, to which is given the name Trikardho, or Trigardhókastro. The reason why Pericles assaulted this city, was because it was the only one in Acarnania, which was opposed to the alliance then contemplated, and soon afterwards formed, between Athens and Acarnania. It was not until the eighth year of the Peloponnesian war that, compelled by a superior force, it joined the Athenian alliance. — μέντοι — γε, *yet indeed*. Between these particles Thucydides often interposes another word.

CHAPTER CXII.

In the third year after this, a five years' truce is concluded between the Peloponnesians and Athenians (§ 1), during which time a fleet of two hundred ships under the command of Cimon is fitted out by the Athenians against Cyprus (§ 2); of these ships sixty are detached to be sent to Egypt at the instance of Amyrtæus, and the rest blockade Citium (§ 3); but Cimon dying and a famine having arisen, they leave Citium, and sailing away defeat the Phœnicians and Cilicians both by sea and by land, after which being joined by the ships sent into Egypt they return home (§ 4); the *sacred year* follows (§ 5).

1. ἐτῶν τριῶν. This fixes the date of the commencement of the five years' truce at A. C. 450. Olymp. 82. 3. — σπονδαί. This truce was effected chiefly through the agency of Cimon.

2. πολέμου ἔσχον, *desisted from war*. Cf. K. §§ 249. 1; 271. 2; S. § 197. 2. — ἐς Κύπρον ἐστρατεύοντο. The object of this expedition is given in Plut. Cimon, c. 18 (init.).

3. Ἀμυρταίου. Cf. I. 110. § 2. — Κίτιον, *Citium*. This town lay in the south-eastern part of Cyprus, and was celebrated for being the birthplace of Zeno, Apollodorus, Apollonius, and other distinguished persons.

4. Κίμωνος δὲ ἀποθανόντος (A. C. 449) through illness or the effects of a wound. To this circumstance, together with the scarcity of provisions, must be attributed the failure of the expedition, since a place so small could scarcely have resisted the attack of so large a force and led by so able a commander. — ὑπὲρ Σαλαμίνας, *off Salamis*; literally, *above Salamis*, because, as Arnold says, the horizon line of the sea appears to be elevated above the shore. Salamis lay north-east of Citium, in the middle part of the eastern side of the island. — ἅμα refers to the verbs which precede it = *they conquered in a sea and land engagement*, i. e. they fought the one battle after the other (deinceps). Some may prefer to construct ἅμα with Φοινίξει and Κιλιξίει, *both with the Phœnicians and Cilicians*. Diod. says that Arts-

bazus commanded the naval, and Megabyzus the land forces of the Persians. — ἐξ Αἰγύπτου νῆες—ἐλθοῦσαι = αἱ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ νῆες ἐς Αἰγύπτου ἐλθοῦσαι. See N. on I. 18. § 1 (init.).

β. τὸν... πόλεμον, called the (= the so-called) *sacred war*. πολέμον follows ἐστράτευσαν, as denoting its abstract idea. See N. on ταῖτα, 1. 70. § 7. — ἱεροῦ. S. § 189. — παρέδοσαν Δελφοῖς. "Because the noble families of the Delphians, in whose hands was the sole management of the temple and oracle, were of Dorian origin." Arnold. — ὕστερον. "Tertio demum anno factum dicit Schol. Aristoph., quem refutat Clinton." Poppo. — Ἀθηναῖοι. According to Plutarch, Pericles was their leader. — παρέδοσαν Φωκεῦσι. The Phocians were always putting in claims for the custody of this temple, and hence as allies they were assisted by the Athenians. Müller (Dorians, I. p. 112) says that the management of this temple was given to the Phocians against all ancient right. So Boeckh (Pub. Econ. Athens, p. 600. N.) says that the temple, according to the agreement of the Greeks, was an independent sacred possession, the oversight of which was vested exclusively in the council of the Amphictyons and the sacred assembly at Delphi. Cf. Grote's Hist. Greece, IV. p. 85.

CHAPTER CXIII.

The Athenians take Chæronæa from the Bœotian exiles who had got possession of it, and having placed a garrison in it, return homewards (§ 1); on their way they are attacked at Coronæa by the Orchomenian exiles and others, and many are slain or made prisoners (§ 2); the Athenians evacuate the whole of Bœotia (§ 3), on which the Bœotians recover their independence, and their exiles return home (§ 4).

1. καὶ... ταῦτα is transposed for καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα χρόνου ἐγγενομένου, *some time after these things*. The events here spoken of took place A. C. 447. Olymp. 83. 2. — Βοιωτῶν τῶν φευγόντων refers to those who had been driven from their country, after the battle of Cænophyta. Cf. I. 108. § 3. — Χαῖρώνειαν was afterwards celebrated for the victory gained by Philip of Macedon over the Athenian forces. — ἄττα for ἄτινα. We should have expected ἄττα (cf. K. § 93), and indeed in two of the best MSS. it is so written. — ὀπλίταις is the dative of accompaniment. — ὡς ἐκάστοις (sc. ἐστράτευσαν). See N. on I. 107. § 5. Cf. also I. 3. § 5. — ἐπὶ... ὄντα, i. e. against the places taken possession of by the Bœotian exiles. — Τολμίδου τοῦ Τολμαίου. Cf. I. 108. § 5. — καὶ ἀνδραποδίσαντες. These words,

which Haack and Arnold bracket with Bekker and Dindorf, are cancelled by Poppo and Goeller, but received as genuine by Bloomf. — *καταστήσαντες*, after having left, when they had left. See N. on I. 13. § 6.

2. *αὐτοῖς*, i. e. the Athenians. — *Κορωνεΐα*. This Bœotian city lay S. E. of Chæronea, and directly in the homeward route of the Athenians. — *ἐπιτίθενται οἱ τε...Βοιωτῶν*. "Ductu et auspiciis Spartonis. Vid. Plut. in Ages. t. III. 657." Gottl. — *Λοκροὶ Οὔντιι*, as the Schol. rightly understands it, for these had doubtless rebelled with the Bœotians, as they had been subjugated at the same time. Cf. I. 108. § 3. — *Εὐβοέων—φυγάδες*. Pausanias says, that Tolmides had previously led Athenian settlers into Eubœa, at which time probably these exiles left their country. — *αὐτῆς γνώμης ἦσαν*, were of the same mind (cf. K. § 273. 2; S. § 190). *γνώμης* refers to the feeling of hostility towards the Athenians. — *τούς μὲν διέφθειραν*. Among the slain were Tolmides the leader of the expedition, and Clinias the father of Alcibiades. — *τούς δὲ ζῶντας ἔλαβον*. The desire to redeem these prisoners, may have had some influence in disposing the Athenians to withdraw from Bœotia, and make no further attempts to subjugate it.

3. *ἐφ' ᾧ*. See N. on I. 103. § 1. — *τούς ἄνδρας* refers to the Athenians, who had been taken captive as above related.

4. *οἱ ἄλλοι πάντες* refers to the Locrians and Eubœan exiles.

CHAPTER CXIV.

THE Eubœans having revolted, Pericles comes over to their island, where he receives intelligence of the revolt of the Megareans, and of an invasion with which the Peloponnesians were threatening Attica, whereupon he returns with his army (§ 1); the Peloponnesians make an irruption into Attica and devastate the country, but having proceeded as far as Eleusis return homeward (§ 2); Pericles with his army then returns to Eubœa, which he soon reduces to submission (§ 3).

1. *μετὰ...Ἀθηναίων*. This took place A. C. 445. Olymp. 88. 3. — *διαβεβηκότες ἤδη* (having already passed over) *Περικλέους—ἡγήγηλση αὐτῷ* (i. e. Pericles). The genitive absolute is here employed, as being more emphatic than the more usual construction *Περικλεῖ διαβεβηκότει* with *αὐτῷ*. Cf. K. § 313. 2. — *Μέγαρα*. Cf. I. 103. § 4. — *ἀφίστηκε*. Cf. Müll. Dorians, II. p. 172, where this revolt is attributed to the return of the nobles, who had been banished and

their property confiscated, at the time when the democratic party gained the ascendancy and formed the alliance with the Athenians. — φρουροὶ Ἀθηναίων. Cf. I. 103. § 4. — διεφθαρμένοι εἰσίν. The Athenians were so highly incensed at this revolt and massacre, that they excluded the Megareans from the Attic ports and markets (cf. I. 139. § 1), which caused them great distress, as their country was mountainous and barren, and incapable of giving support to a large population. — ἐς Νίσαιαν. In this place also the Athenians had stationed a garrison. Cf. I. 103. § 4. — ἐπαγαγόμενοι, *by calling in to their aid.* — Κορυζίους... Ἐπιδαυρίους. These were the nearest states of the Peloponnesian confederacy.

2. τῆς Ἀττικῆς... ἐσβαλόντες, *invading Attica as far as Eleusis and Thria.* "Where place is designated by mentioning both the country and the town, the former as the whole may be put in the genitive and may precede the latter." Crosby, § 361. R. Cf. Mt. § 321 6. It was on the Thrian plain that the Athenians proposed to the Lacedæmonians to fight the Persians, when, under Mardonius, they had possession of Athens the second time. Cf. Herod. IX. 7. Leake (Topog. Athens, II. p. 150) thinks that the site of Thria is indicated by some vestiges of antiquity on a height called Μαγῆλα, on the Sandáforo or *Eleusinian Cephissus*, about three miles above Eleusis. — Πλειστοάνακτος... βασιλέως. See N. on I. 107. § 2. — τὸ πλεῖον οὐκέτι προελθόντες, *advancing no further.* In II. 21. § 1, it is ἐς τὸ πλεῖον οὐκέτι προελθών, which seems the more preferable, since as Porpo remarks, *valet porroτέρω non μάλλον.* — ἀπεχώρησαν being bribed, as Plutarch says, by Pericles.

3. Ἀθηναῖοι... διαβάντες, as Plutarch says, with 50 ships and 5000 hoplites. — ἄλλην, i. e. other than the town inhabited by the Hestians. — ὁμολογία κατεστήσαντο, *they settled by treaty*, i. e. they adjusted the difficulties on terms of mutual agreement. — Ἔστιαῖς... ἔσχον. Plutarch says that the reason of this severity was, that the Hestians had captured an Athenian ship and put the crew to death. But perhaps it resulted, in part at least, from motives of policy, a twofold object being had in view, viz. to deter by an example of one town, the rest of the Eubæans from any attempt to gain their independence; and by placing colonists of their own in the town selected for punishment, to secure a footing on the island in case of another rebellion. For the form of the accusative Ἔστιαῖς, cf. Mt. § 83. Obs. 1. — αὐτοί, i. e. the Athenians.

CHAPTER CXV.

Thirty years' peace is concluded between the Athenians and Peloponnesians (§ 1); a war breaks out between the Samians and Milesians, in which the latter being worsted call upon the Athenians for aid (§ 2); in obedience to which call the Athenians proceed to Samos, establish democracy, and having taken hostages sail away (§ 3); some of the Samians belonging to the aristocracy cross over to the continent, and having concerted measures with their friends on the island, and with Pisistratus the governor of Sardis, return to Samos by night (§ 4), and having overcome the democratical party, and got possession of their hostages in Lemnos, openly revolt from the Athenians (§ 5).

1. *σπονδίας*. The thirty years' truce was made A. C. 445. — *τοὺς ξιγμάχους* of the Lacedæmonians. — *ἀποδόντες*, restoring to independence, or more probably, to the Peloponnesian confederacy. — *Ἀχαιῶν*. There is some doubt whether this refers to the country of Achaia, or to some town of the same name. Goeller adopts the latter of these opinions, on the ground that it stands connected with the names of towns, and that Cleon could never have asked as he did (IV. 21), that the Lacedæmonians should give back to Athens the country of Achaia, over which the Lacedæmonians had no control. He therefore thinks that it was some town of which the Athenians had taken possession, and which they now stipulated to give back. This opinion of Goel. is cited approvingly by Poppo (Suppl. Adnot. p. 142). Müller is cited by Goel. as understanding by it some small town of Megara. But I find nothing in Müller's Hist. of the Dorians, on this point, except the following note (I. p. 212): "Achaia is the district on the north of Peloponnesus, which indeed did not belong to Athens, but was enumerated in the lists of the contending parties as belonging to the Athenian side, and at this time passed over to that of the Lacedæmonians." Arnold says that there can be no reasonable doubt, that Thucydides refers here to the country of Achaia in Peloponnesus. Such also is the opinion of Haack and Bloomf., and seems to be the true one. — *Πελοποννησίων* depends on *ταῦτα*.

2. *ἔκτω δὲ ἔτει* of the thirty years' truce, i. e. A. C. 440. Olymp. 85. Some chronologists fix the date of the event here mentioned at A. C. 441. Olymp. 84. 4, and this computation Poppo follows, who affixes the date A. C. 440 (i. e. the year following the revolt) to the expedition of Pericles narrated in I. 116. — *Πριήνης*, Priene, a town of Ionia, nearly east of Samos and not far from Miletus. It was in the vicinity of the Pan-Ionic temple, the sacred rites of which it administered,

and hence acquired considerable importance. — *κατεβίων τῶν Σαμίων*, *inveighed against the Samians*. — *ξυνεπελαμβάνοντο*, *took part with the Milesians*. — *ἄνδρες ἰδιῶται*, *private persons*, i. e. individuals of the Samians, who had no hand in the government which was aristocratical. This will account for their intrigues in favor of the Milesians, whose government was democratical. — *νεωτερίσαι βουλούμενοι τὴν πολιτείαν*, *wishing to revolutionize the government*, i. e. to introduce the democratical form of government. Cf. *δεμοκρατίαν κατίστησαν*, in the next section.

8. *πλεύσαντες οὖν Ἀθηναῖοι εἰς Σάμον*. Plutarch says that the Samians, being commanded by the Athenians to cease from hostilities, refused to obey, whereupon a descent was made upon their island by Pericles. There is no need of attributing this war in behalf of the Milesians to the influence of Aspasia, inasmuch as it was the policy of Athens to side with democratical governments in their contests with such as were aristocratical. — *ὀμήρους . . . ἄνδρας*. Diod. says that eighty talents were also exacted from the Samians. — *εἰς Ἀθήνας*. This island was subject to the Athenians. — *φρουρὰν ἐγκαταλιπόντες* in Samos. Cf. § 6 infra.

4. *τῶν δὲ Σαμίων, ἦσαν γὰρ τινες = οἱ δὲ Σάμιοι, ἦσαν γὰρ τινες ἐκείνων*, the principal word (*Σαμίων*) of the main proposition being attracted and governed by *τινές* in the dependent clause. Cf. Mt. § 630. h; K. § 324. R. 2. See N. on I. 72. § 1. Render *τῶν δὲ Σαμίων*, *the Samian exiles*, inasmuch as they were those *οἱ ἐφυγον εἰς τὴν ἤπειρον*. — *ἐν τῇ πόλει* of the Samians. — *τοῖς δυνατωτάτοις*, i. e. the aristocratical party. — *ὃς εἶχε Σάρδεις τότε*. Pissuthnes is called satrap by Diod. — *ἐπικούρους*. Bloomf. thinks that these were mercenaries sent by Pissuthnes, but paid by the Samian exiles. — *διέβησαν* refers to the subject contained in *τῶν δὲ Σαμίων*. — *ὑπὸ νύκτα* in order to conceal their movements.

5. *τῷ δήμῳ ἐπανάστησαν*, *they rose up against the democratical party*. — *ἐκράτησαν τῶν πλείστων*. Diod. says *ῥαδίως ἐκράτησαν τῆς Σάμου, καὶ τοὺς ἀντιπράττοντας αὐτοῖς ἐξέβαλον ἐκ τῆς πόλεως*. — *ἐκκλίψαντες*, *bringing away by stratagem, removing by stealth*. — *ἀπέστησαν*, sc. *τῶν Ἀθηναίων*. — *τοὺς . . . σφίσι*, i. e. the officers having command of the garrison. — *ἐπὶ . . . στρατεύειν* in order to put down democracy in that city also. — *Βυζάντιοι*. Byzantium fell under the Athenian control, after the Lacedæmonians retired from the command of the allies (cf. I. 96. § 1), but still retained its Doric customs and laws, and hence its readiness to unite in the support of the aristocratical form of government.

CHAPTER CXVI.

The Athenians sail to Samos with 60 ships, sixteen of which being detached from the fleet, with the remainder they obtain a victory over the Samian fleet consisting of 70 ships (§ 1); afterwards being reinforced by 40 ships from Athens, and 25 from Lesbos and Chios, they make a descent upon Samos, and invest the city with a triple wall and blockade it by sea (§ 2); Pericles taking 60 ships from the blockading fleet sails for the Carian coast, having received intelligence of the approach of the Phœnician fleet (§ 3).

1. ἐπὶ Σάμου. See N. on I. 30. § 2. — ἐς προσκοπήν, for a reconnoitering. — περιαιγγέλλουσαι. Repeat ἔτυχον οἰχόμεναι from the preceding clause. The present participle instead of the future is sometimes put after verbs of motion, when the action of the participle is contemporaneous with that of the finite verb. Cf. Mt. § 566. 6; S. § 225. 5. περιαιγγέλλουσαι corresponds to ἐς προσκοπήν in the first member. — Περικλέους δεκάτου στρατηγούτος (see N. on I. 46. § 2). Among these was Sophocles the tragic poet. Cf. Müll. Lit. Anc. Greece, p. 338. — Τραγία, *Tragia*, an island near Lesbos, and probably so called from having once abounded in goats. — στρατιώτιδες, *military transports*, employed solely for the purpose of conveying troops from one place to another, and from their inefficiency never used in battle, except in emergencies. Cf. Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Antiq. p. 878.

2. Χίων . . . εἴκοσι. See at δ' . . . βοησεῖν, § 1 supra. — τείχεσι. I am disposed to explain this, *fortifications, forts*, since it is hardly conceivable that the Athenians threw up these walls all around the city, when two would have answered all the purposes of circumvallation and contravallation. So the Schol. explains τείχεσι by τειχίσμασι.

3. ἀπὸ τῶν ἐφορμουσῶν, from the blockading squadron. The participle genitive is here defined more distinctly by ἀπό. Cf. Mt. § § 22. Obs. 1. This use of the preposition is however quite rare. — ἐπὶ . . . Καρίας, towards Caunus and Caria, "towards Caunus as the spot where he especially expected to fall in with the enemy; but also towards Caria generally, because he could not be certain at what particular place he might find them." Arnold. — ἐσαγγελθέντων (sc. τῶν πραγμάτων), information being received. See N. on I. 74. § 1 (init.). — Στησαγόρας. This was a Samian, which fact furnishes a key to the sentence. — ἐπὶ τὰς Φοινίσσας, for the Phœnician fleet, i. e. to bring it to the assistance of the Samians. The preposition here denotes purpose, design. Cf. K. § 296. III. 3. a.

CHAPTER CXVII.

In the absence of this part of the blockading fleet, the Samians make a successful sally, and remain masters of their own seas for fourteen days (§ 1); but Pericles returning and a fresh reinforcement arriving from Athens, they again suffer a blockade (§ 2), and in the ninth month are forced to surrender and give up their fleet to the Athenians (§ 3).

1. *ἐν τούτῳ*, at this time, i. e. during the absence of Pericles (I. 116. § 3). — *ἐκπλουν* from their port. — *ἀφράκτῳ τῷ στρατοπέδῳ*, the *unguarded camp*, refers to the naval camp pitched on the shore in front of the ships which were drawn up on the land. This camp was usually fortified, but seems here to have been left unguarded. The consequence was, as Arnold justly remarks, that when the look-out ships were taken, the enemy landed and attacked the ships drawn up on the shore, without being opposed by any artificial defence. — *τάς τε προφυλακίδας ναῦς*, the *guard-ships*, i. e. vessels moored at a distance from the main fleet, and ready manned to check any sudden attack, until the other ships could be launched and prepared for action. Arnold remarks that “when the look-out ships were taken, the Athenians had no other resource but to launch their ships in haste, and endeavor to meet them before they could land; and this being done in confusion, and the ships being launched and brought into action separately and in small parties, they were successively overpowered and defeated.” — *τῆς κατ’ ἐαυτούς*, that which was near to them = *neighboring*. — *ἐσεκομίσαντο καὶ ἐξεκομίσαντο*, i. e. they had, in respect to their port, free ingress and egress.

2. *ἐλθόντος δὲ Περικλέους*. Cf. I. 116. § 3. — *Θουκυδίδου*. Not Thucydides the historian, but the son of Milesias and rival of Pericles.

3. *ναυμαχίαν μὲν τινα βραχείαν*. “Perhaps that in which Aristot. ap. Plut. says Pericles was defeated.” Bloomf. — *ἐξεπολιορκήθησαν*, were taken. It is said by Diod. that Pericles reduced this place by means of battering rams and other warlike machines, which he first invented and used. It is generally conceded, however, that Artemon of Clazomenæ was the inventor of these warlike machines. Bloomf. thinks that the city was taken by famine, and that Pericles employed his leisure time in making experiments upon military machines, and that thus the story of his invention of these, and his taking the city by means of them, took its rise. — *χρήματα τὰ ἀναλωθέντα*, amounting, according to Diodorus, to 200 talents. But this estimate must have been far too small, since the greater part of the time, there were eun-

ployed according to this account of Thucydides not less than 199 triremes; and Isocrates (de Antidosi, p. 69) and Nepos (Timoth. 1) say that 1200 talents were expended on this war. — *κατὰ χρόνους*, at stated times. The plural is used with certain abstracts considered in the plurality of their parts. K. § 243. 3 (3). *κατὰ* is here used distributively. K. § 202. II. 3. d.

CHAPTER CXVIII.

The rising power of the Athenians remained unchecked by the Lacedæmonians, partly on account of their natural slowness of action, and partly on account of their domestic dissensions (§§ 1, 2); after they decide that the treaty is broken, they consult the Delphic oracle from which they receive a favorable response (§ 3).

1. The thread of the history is now resumed from I. 88. *οὐ πολλοῖς ἔτεσιν* (S. § 204). The thirty years' truce was entered upon A. C. 445; and the dispute between the Corinthians and Corcyræans arose A. C. 436. This would make it about four years after the reduction of Samos that the events (*τά τε Κερκυραϊκὰ*) narrated in chaps. 24–55, took place, and eight years before the Potidæan war (chaps. 56–66). — *ὅσα πρόφασις*. The Schol. says that reference is had to the profanity of Cylon (I. 126), and the treason of Pausanias (I. 128 et seq.).

2. *ταῦτα...* "Ἑλληνῆς—ἐγένετο, but all these things which the Greeks did—took place. — *ἐν οἷς*, i. e. in the fifty years. — *μάλιστα*. See N. on I. 54. § 2. — *ἐγκρατεστέραν κατεστήσαντο*, had established more firmly. — *αὐτοὶ...δυνάμειως*, they themselves had reached a high degree of power = had become very powerful. For the construction of *ἐπὶ μέγα—δυνάμειως*, see N. on *ἐς τοῦτο ἀνάγκης*, I. 49. § 7. — *αἰσθόμενοι*, although they perceived (see N. on I. 7. § 1) the increase of Athenian power. — *οὔτε—τε*, neque—et, not—and. K. § 321. 2. d. — *εἰ μὴ ἐπὶ βραχύ*, except for a short time, "for short intervals." Bloomf. — *τὸ πλεόν τοῦ χρόνου*. "Magis Thucydideum videtur τὸν πλεόνα seu πλέω τοῦ χρόνου. Nostrum tamen non falsum." Poppo. Cf. Mt. § 442. 3. — *πρὸ τοῦ*. See N. on I. 82. § 4. — *μὴ ταχεῖς* (cf. Mt. § 608. 5. e) is defined by *ἵναί ἐς τοὺς πολέμους, not hasty to go*, etc. — *ὄντες* takes the time of *ἡσύχαζον* (S. § 211. 1), and hence is followed by *ἀναγκάζονται* in the optative (S. § 212. 3), which here denotes indefinite frequency (see N. on I. 49. § 3), *except when they were compelled by necessity*. — *τὸ...ἐξαιργόμενοι*, and in

some measure being prevented by wars at home. One of these domestic wars was the Messenian (I. 101–103), and that carried on with the Arcadians. Cf. Müll. Dorians, I. p. 212. — *πρὶν δὴ, until at length* (Jelf's Kühn. § 720. 2. d), is to be constructed after *ἡσύχαζον... χρόνου*, the words *ὄντες... ἐξεργόμενοι* being parenthetical. — *τῆς ξυμμαχίας = τῶν ξυμμάχων*, the abstract being put for the concrete. Cf. Mt. § 429. 1. — *αὐτῶν = Ἀθηναίων.* — *οὐκέτι ἀνασχετὸν ἐποιοῦντο, they thought it no longer endurable.* — *ἐπιχειρητέα.* We should have expected the singular, but cf. Mt. § 443. 1. After *ἐπιχειρητέα εἶναι* supply *αὐτοῖς* referring to the Athenians, *that they should be taken in hand = should go to war with them.* — *καὶ καταιρετέα ἢ ἰσχύς, and that their power must be put down.* — *ἀραμένους* depends on *αὐτοῖς* understood, which pronoun depends on *ἐδόκει* and refers to the Lacedæmonians.

3. *διέγνωστο (it was decided)... σπονδάς.* Cf. I. 87. §§ 2, 4. — *εἰ (sc. αὐτοῖς) πολεμοῦσιν ἄμεινον ἔσται, whether it would be for their advantage to go to war.* The participle is used as a complement after certain expressions (mostly impersonal), o. g. *it is fit, useful, profitable, good, etc.*, although the infinitive might be employed with equal correctness. Cf. K. § 310. 4. i; Mt. § 555. *Obs.* 2. *ἄμεινον* has the force of the positive. See N. on *χείρους*, I. 95. § 7. — *κατὰ κράτος, with all their might.* — *καὶ αὐτὸς... ἄκλητος.* How in their judgment the god fulfilled his promise appears in II. 54.

CHAPTER CXIX.

The Lacedæmonians refer to the assembled allies the question, whether there shall be an immediate declaration of war against the Athenians, to which a majority reply in the affirmative, after which the Corinthians address the assembly in favor of that measure (§ 1).

1. *αὖτις... παρακάλίσαντες.* Cf. I. 87. § 4. — *τῆς ξυμμαχίας.* See N. on I. 118. § 2. — *εἶπον ἃ ἐβούλοντο = spoke their minds;* literally, *spoke what they chose.* — *οἱ πλείους, the majority,* is in partitive apposition with *οἱ τε ἄλλοι* (see N. on I. 89. § 3). Notice that it is here accompanied by a participle. Cf. Xen. Cyr. III. 1. § 25. — *δεξιέστες—ὥστε ψηφίσασθαι.* See N. on I. 34. § 3. — *κατὰ πόλιν, city after city.* Reference is had of course to the deputies of these cities. — *ἰδίᾳ, apart from.* — *καὶ τότε καὶ τελευταίως, these also last at this time as before.* Cf. I. 67. § 5.

CHAPTERS CXX.—CXXIV.

The oration of the Corinthians, which is given to us in these chapters, has four general divisions; 1, the justice of the proposed war (chaps. 120, 121. § 1); 2, the probability of a successful issue (chaps. 121. § 2—122. § 1); 3, its utility and consentaneousness with the previous customs and habits of the Peloponnesians (chap. 122. §§ 2—4); 4, the necessity of speedy and vigorous action (chaps. 123, 124). In the manner of the Greek rhetoricians, it may be said that the τὸ δίκαιον, τὸ δυνατόν, and τὸ συμφέρον are proved, and then is added the παραινήσις. The oration has strong points of resemblance to the preceding one spoken by the Corinthians (I. 68—71), being vehement, exciting, full of hostility to the Athenians, and breathing the spirit of war.

CHAPTER CXX.

The Corinthians praise the Lacedæmonians for their determination to go to war, and thus acting as became the ruling state in the confederacy (§ 1); the necessity of going to war, which presses upon the maritime states, bears with equal force upon the inland districts, because the interchange of commodities will suffer interruption, and the war itself will soon reach those states (§ 2); wherefore war ought to be declared, since it is the part of prudent men to remain at peace, unless when wronged, and of brave men suffering wrong to go to war (§ 3); indolence in repelling injury and insolence on account of success are alike injurious (§ 4); for many things turn out different from what was expected, inasmuch as the confidence and energy with which plans are formed, are not equalled in their execution (§ 5).

1. οὐκ ἂν ἔτι αἰτιασαίμεθα. This they had done in their first oration (cf. I. 68, et seq.). — ὥς . . . ξυνήγαγον, *as if* (= as we should censure them if) *they had not decreed the war, and convened us for this very purpose* (viz. that we should declare war). This use of ὥς οὐ, although unusual, is quite natural, and disencumbers the sentence of all difficulty. — χρὴ γάρ. The ellipsis may be supplied: had they done otherwise we could rightly have blamed them, *for it is the duty*, etc. — τὰ réμοντας, *conducting their private affairs on an equality* (with their inferiors), i. e. in the administration of their private affairs, being on an equal footing with others, and showing their pre-eminence by providing for the public welfare (τὰ κοινὰ προσκοπεῖν). — ὡσπερ . . . προτιμῶνται. In addition to the parallel sentiment, which Abresch finds in the words of Sarpedon (Hom. II. 12. 315), Bloomf. very aptly cites Xen. Anab. III. 1. § 37. — ἐν ἄλλοις, *in*

other things. The Schol. says ἐν προεδρίᾳ καὶ τοῖς τοιοῦτοις. — ἐν πάντων = ὑπὲρ πάντας. Schol.

2. ἡμῶν... αὐτούς, now such of us as have had intercourse with (i. e. have trafficked with) the Athenians, have no need of instruction to be on our guard against them. ὅσοι = τοσοῦτοι ὅσοι. The verb ἐνηλλάγησαν has the middle signification. — τὴν μεσόγειαν depends on κατακημένους = κατακηκότας, those who inhabit (Mt. § 496. 6). In ἐν πόρῳ κατακημένους the passive signification is to be resumed, those who are settled in, who dwell in. τὴν μεσόγειαν is opposed to τοῖς κάτω, and refers to those states in the interior of Peloponnesus. — μάλλον καὶ μή. See N. on καὶ... πλέον, I. 74. § 3. — ἐν πόρῳ, in the passage-way, i. e. on the sea-coast (ἐν τῇ παράλῳ. Schol.) So we call the sea, the high way of commerce. The orator has especial reference to Corinth. Cf. I. 7. § 13. — ἢν μή, unless. — τὴν κατακομιδὴν, the conveying down to the sea-shore for the purpose of exportation. It is opposed to ἀντίληψιν. — τῶν ὠραίων, sc. τῶν καρπῶν. — ὧν = ἐκείνων ᾧ, of which the relative depends on δίδωσι. — τῇ ἠπείρῳ refers here to the inland region as opposed to the maritime coast. The word has a similar use in I. 142. § 5; IV. 102. § 4. — κακοὺς κριτάς, careless judges, as are those who feel no personal interest in the object of consideration. — ὡς μὴ προσηκόντων = ὡς ἀλλοτρίων, μηδὲν εἰς τὸ συμφέρον αὐτῶν τεινόντων. Poppo. — εἶναι. Repeat χρῆ from the preceding context. — εἰ τὰ κάτω πρόουτο, if they desert (leave in the lurch. Liddell and Scott) the maritime states. Bekker reads προείντο, in which he is followed by Arnold. — ἂν in κἂν belongs to προελθεῖν. S. § 215. 5. — οὐχ ἤσσον, sc. ἡμῶν.

3. διόπερ, wherefore, i. e. in consequence of the danger which threatens them in common with the maritime states. — αὐτούς refers to the inland states. — τὸν... μεταλαμβάνειν, to take in exchange war for peace. The verb depends on μὴ ὀκνεῖν (not to hesitate). Cf. K. § 306. 1. a. — ἀνδρῶν—ἐστίν. S. § 190. — εἰ μὴ ἀδικοῖντο. The more usual form would have been εἰ μὴ ἀδικοῦνται. — ἡσυχάζειν is the subject of ἐστί. — ἀγαθῶν. Supply ἀνδρῶν and repeat ἐστί. — ἀδικουμένους stands for ἀδικουμένων, it being made to conform grammatically with the omitted subject of πολεμεῖν. Cf. K. § 307. R. 2. — ἐκ μὲν εἰρήνης πολεμεῖν, to exchange peace for war; literally, to enter upon war from a state of peace, ἐκ being here used to denote the immediate consequence or proceeding of one thing from another. Cf. K. § 288. 2 (2); Mt. § 574. — εὖ δὲ παρασχόν, but when an opportunity offers, "quum opportunum est." Mt. § 564. See N. on παρατυχόν, I. 76. § 2. — ἐκ πολέμου. See N. on ἐκ μὲν εἰρήνης supra. — ξυμβῆναι, to come to terms, to become friends. —

ἐπαίρεσθαι and *ἀδικεῖσθαι* have the same construction as *πολεμεῖν* and *ξυμβῆναι*, the subject, however, as it appears from *ἡδόμενον*, being changed to the singular. — *τῷ ἡσυχίῳ* denotes the ground or reason of the mental state expressed in *ἡδόμενον* (*by being pleased*). See N. on I. 9. § 1). Cf. K. § 285. 1 (1). — *ἀδικεῖσθαι*, “i. e. *se offendi pati*.” Poppo.

4. *ὁ τε—ὀκνῶν = ἐκεῖνος ὃς ὀκνεῖ*. — *τάχιστ' ἂν ἀφαιρεθεῖη*, *will quickly be deprived*. For the use of the optative, see N. on I. 71. § 5. The protasis may be found in *εἰ ἡσυχάζοι*. — *ῥαστώνης*, “*otii, inertia*.” Poppo. — *τὸ τερπνὸν* depends on *ἀφαιρεθεῖη*, which in the active voice is followed by two accusatives (S. § 184. 1), and sometimes by the accusative and genitive. — *ὁ τε... πλεονάζων* in consequence of its opposition to *ὁ τε... ὀκνῶν*, Poppo translates, *qui in bello felici successu frequentius utitur*. But the sense, required by the context (cf. *μήτε... ἐπαίρεσθαι*, § 3 supra) as well as by the antithesis, is best preserved in the translation, *he who is overbearing on account of his success in war, or he who presumes on his good fortune in war*. This translation harmonizes also with *ἐπαιρόμενος*, which is evidently a varied repetition of the idea contained in *πλεονάζων*. Haack without any good reason constructs *πλεονάζων* with *ἐν πολέμῳ*. — *ἐντεζύμηται* (present in signification)—*ἐπαιρόμενος* (Mt. § 549. 3) = *ἐντεζύμηται ὅτι ἐπαίρεται*. K. § 310. 3. 4. a.

5. *γὰρ* introduces a reason why no one should be elated by that which may prove disastrous in the end. The success which attends an enterprise is no certain evidence that it was well planned, nor want of success, that the plans were not well laid, since these plans often are affected favorably or otherwise by the counter operations of the enemy. To rely, therefore, on past successes is to be buoyed up by a false confidence. — *κακῶς γνωσθέντα*, *badly planned*. — *ἀβουλοτέρων... κατορθώση*, *have turned out successful by being formed against* (literally, *meeting with*) *enemies more ill-advised*. Haack, Bothe, and Goeller retain the vulgar reading *τυχόντα*, but Bekker, Poppo, Arnold, and Bloomf. (in his last edition) adopt *τυχόντων* as the genuine reading. The MS. authority is divided equally, but the Schol. reads *τυχόντα*. With *τυχόντων* as the reading, it will be necessary to supply *ὄντων*. See N. on I. 32. § 3. — *καὶ... ἃ*, *and there are still more which*. Supply *ἔστι* after *πλέω*. “*Si á abesset, concinnior esset oratio*.” Haack. — *ἐς τοῦναντίον—περίεστη*, “*in contrariam partem conversa sunt*.” Gottl. cited by Poppo. — *ἐνθυμέται... ἐπεξίρχεται*, *for the activity with which plans are carried into execution, is not equal to the confidence with which they are formed = for the confidence in one's plans and their actual execution are very dis-*

similar; literally, for no one plans with *νῆπιον* in like manner as he in fact executes. The antithesis of this difficult and much discussed clause, lies evidently in *ἐνθυμείται τῇ πίστει* and *ἔργῳ ἐπεξέρχεται*, and not as Poppo and Goeller suppose, in *ἐνθυμείται* and *ἔργῳ ἐπεξίρχεται*, the words *τῇ πίστει* pertaining to both members. The order of the words hardly admits of this, nor is any argument furnished, as they suppose, from the following context, *ἀλλὰ . . . ἔλλείπομεν*, but the very contrary. The comparison lies between the confidence of success with which plans are formed, and their realization. *ἀλλὰ . . . ἔλλείπομεν* denotes the reason or ground of the dissimilarity spoken of, viz. that plans are devised in a state of security (*μετ' ἀσφαλείας*), but in a measure fail in their execution through the influence of fear (*μετὰ δέους*). — *ὁμοῖα* (= *ὁμοίως*) and *καὶ* are to be joined in construction = *pariter ac*. Poppo and Goel. read *ὁμοῖα* on the authority of Reiske, but there is no substantial reason for this. — *δοξάζομεν* is a varied repetition of *ἐνθυμείται*. — *μετὰ δέους* stands opposed to *μετ' ἀσφαλείας*, and as the latter signifies a state of security, I am inclined with Bloomf. to take *μετὰ δέους* in the general sense of, *in a situation calculated to inspire terror*. — *ἔλλείπομεν*, sc. *ὡν ἐνεθυμούμεθα* from the context.

CHAPTER CXXI.

The Corinthians express their readiness to lay down their arms, after having avenged their wrongs (§ 1); the prospects of success on the part of the allies are highly encouraging (§ 2); a navy can be raised from their private resources, and the public treasures deposited at Delphi and Olympia, and this they can man with seamen hired from abroad after the manner of the Athenians (§ 3); practice in nautical affairs will enable them in time to rival the Athenians in this respect, while in natural courage they will always remain their superiors, and this will ensure them the victory (§ 4); their resources must be provided by contributions, which no one will refuse to furnish in so just a cause, especially, when it is remembered that contributions are made by the states confederated with the Athenians for their own enslavement (§ 5).

1. Having laid down some general principles, which should regulate the redress of grievances, the Corinthians now proceed to show their readiness to act in accordance with these principles. They take up arms because they have suffered injury (*ἀδικούμενοι*. See N. on I. 9. § 4), but when their wrongs are duly avenged, they are ready to cease from war. — *τὸν πόλεμον ἐγείρομεν*, we engage in war; literally, we excite war. The expression is poetical, being borrowed, as some think, from Hom. Il. 11. 213. — *ἐν καιρῷ*, at the proper time.

2. Poppo well remarks, that with this section the chapter should have commenced, since the first section belongs to the preceding

chapter, which intrinsically the τὸ δίκαιον. See remarks on the general plan and divisions of the oration. κατὰ πολλά, *for many reasons, on many accounts*. Some of these reasons are given in what follows. — πλήθει . . . πολεμικῇ. We are told by Archidamus (I. 81. § 1) that the Peloponnesians relied upon these things. προὔχοντας, *because we excel* (see N. on I. 9. § 4), conforms in case with ἡμᾶς. — ὁμοίως . . . ἰόντας, *because we shall all alike render obedience to orders*. Cf. II. 11. § 9. The translations of this passage are very diverse, and some commentators have taken no notice of it. The translation here given seems to satisfy the verbal demands, and how characteristic in the Doric armies was the obedience spoken of, is known to all.

3. ναυτικὸν depends on ἐξαρτυσόμεθα, and constitutes the third ground of success advanced by the speaker. The order is πρώτων μὲν — ἔπειτα — τε. — ἰσχύουσιν refers to the Athenians. — ἑκάστοις depends on ὑπαρχούσης. S. § 201. 3. In respect to the resources (οὐσίας) here spoken of, cf. I. 80. § 4, where Archidamus asserts that the Peloponnesians were even more deficient in treasures than in ships. — ἐν Δελφοῖς. Bloomfield thinks that in consequence of the thirty years' truce, Delphi was again brought under the Lacedæmonian influence. — δάνεισμα. Money could be borrowed from these sacred treasuries, but only in cases of urgency, and on condition of their being faithfully repaid. — μείζονα than was paid by the Athenians. — τοὺς ξένους — ναύβατας refers not, as Bloomfield thinks, to seamen enlisted from the Euxine, Thracæ, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, Africa, and Italy, as no mention is made of these barbarians in the Athenian fleet, but to those drawn by superior pay from the maritime states and islands friendly to the Athenians. — γὰρ implies an ellipsis: and this is practicable, *for the Athenian (naval) forces are mercenary rather than native*. — ἢ δὲ . . . πάσαι, *but ours would be subject in a less degree to this*, i. e. the Peloponnesians having comparatively few mercenaries in their service, would be less liable to the mischiefs resulting from the employment of such forces, such as defection in the time of battle, treacherous intercourse with the enemy, and desertion to the highest bidder. This appears from the next sentence, where it is said, that the Peloponnesian strength consisted in persons (τοῖς σώμασι) rather than in money (τοῖς χρήμασι), i. e. in native troops rather than in the wealth which would enable them to employ foreign mercenaries. δύναμις is to be supplied with ἡμέτερα.

4. Having thus shown how a naval force could be created, the speaker proceeds to show the comparative effect on the parties of the loss of engagement. — μά . . . ἀλίσκονται, *in a single victory gain ed over them by sea, they most likely will be conquered*, i. e. unable to

prosecute the war any further. The Schol. assigns as the reason for this, that the Athenians had no land forces adequate to repair a defeat by sea, while the Peloponnesian forces, if conquered in a naval engagement, were still strong on land. ἀλίσκονται is used for the future to designate certainty of event. S. § 211. N. 4; K. § 255. R. 4. — ἀντίσχοιεν, *should they hold out against us*, i. e. be able to carry on the war after a defeat. There is such a marked antithesis, that I am almost inclined to regard ἀντίσχοιεν, as euphemistically used for *should they defeat us*. This would give more point and energy to the argument. Notice that the indicative in the apodosis (μελετήσομεν) follows εἰ with the optative in the protasis. Emphasis is thereby given to the certainty designated in the apodosis. Cf. K. § 339. 3. b; S. § 215. 1. — μελετήσομεν... ναυτικά. Their ability to prolong the war, would give time to the Peloponnesians to attain by practice a skill in nautical affairs equal to that of the Athenians. “Hoc ipso argumento detertere suos a bello studuit Archidamus, I. 80. § 4, et spem Corinthiorum vanam esse arguit Pericles, I. 142. §§ 6–8.” Poppo. — ὅταν... καταστήσωμεν, *when we have attained to equal skill* (with the enemy); literally, *when we shall have placed our skill on an equality*. — εὐψυχία. “In every action in the open field, up to the battle of Leuctra, Sparta had nearly a certainty of success, since the consciousness of skill in the use of arms was added to the national feeling of the Doric race, that victory over the Ionians was not a matter of doubt.” Müll. Dorians, II. p. 260. The remarks of Müller, however, must receive some abatement from his evident partiality to the Dorians. — ἀγαθὸν refers to τῇ εὐψυχίᾳ employed in the sense of the abstract (see N. on I. 68. § 1), and properly the antecedent of ὃ, and the subject of γένοιτο (see N. on I. 33. § 2). — The protasis of γένοιτο (see N. on I. 71. § 5) lies in διδασχῇ, *by teaching* = *even if they are instructed*. — For the construction of ὃ (= ἐκείνο ὃ) — προϋχουσι, cf. S. § 182; of ἡμῖν, cf. S. § 206. 4.

5. ἐς αὐτά, *for these purposes*, i. e. for equipping a fleet, hiring mercenaries, etc. — οἴσομεν. Cf. οὔτε... φέρομεν at the close of the speech of Archidamus (I. 80. § 4), and also the assertion of Pericles καὶ οὔτε... αὐτοῖς, I. 141. § 3. — ἢ, *otherwise*. — ἐκείνων refers to the Athenians. — ἐπὶ... αὐτῶν, *to promote their own servitude* = *to rivet their own chains*. See N. on I. 116. § 3 (end). — φέροντες οὐκ ἀπεροῦσιν, *do not refuse to contribute*. S. § 225. 8. — Of the propositions εἰ οἱ μὲν—ἡμεῖς δ', the latter only is to be taken with δεινὸν ἂν εἴη, since it was not the contribution of the Athenian confederates which was δεινόν, but the refusal of the Peloponnesians to do the same for a nobler purpose. Cf. Butt. § 149. p. 446; Mt. § 622. 4. — τιμωροῦ-

μενοι by attraction with ἡμεῖς is put for τιμωρουμένους. The same is true of αὐτοί. — καὶ . . . πάσχειν, and in order that we may not, by being deprived of this very property (αὐτὰ) by them, suffer by means of it, i. e. that our possessions being wrested from us by the enemy, may not become the means and instrument of our ruin. After repeated examinations of this passage, I am quite satisfied that this is the true meaning. Arnold translates αὐτοῖς τούτοις κακῶς πάσχειν, to suffer in that part in which we are the most sensitive, namely, in our property. But this seems to me to be less forcible, as well as less harmonious with the scope of the argument. The allies of the Athenians are said in the previous context, to be forward in making contributions ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ τῇ αὐτῶν. Now the orator says, that it would be δεινόν, if the Peloponnesians should grudge to contribute in order to save themselves from suffering—not the loss of property (for then the antithesis would be destroyed)—but the same catastrophe for which the Athenian allies were said to be laboring, viz. slavery, and which would be effected by the means which the possession of their property, wrested from them in war, would give their victorious enemy. ἐπὶ τῷ μῆ, therefore, belongs to πάσχειν, and ὑπ' ἐκείνων αὐτὰ ἀφαιρέξεται is a participial clause denoting the means (see N. on I. 9. § 1).

CHAPTER CXXII.

The orator proceeds to show other ways of annoying and reducing the power of the enemy, to which will be suggested many expedients in the prosecution of the war (§ 1); if the controversy was between equally matched states about territorial limits, that were to be borne, but the Athenians were a match for their united forces, and unless they wished to become slaves, they must engage in the war with all their strength (§ 2); that so many states should be oppressed by one was highly disgraceful, since evidence was thus furnished that they suffered deservedly, or that their spirit was degenerated from that of their ancestors, who gave liberty to Greece (§ 3); such conduct in suffering a single state to play the tyrant among them, was referable to stupidity, cowardice, or indifference, three most pernicious faults (§ 4).

1. ἄλλαι than the ways just mentioned. — ὁδοί, ways, expedients. — πολέμου = for carrying on war. — ἀπόστασις is in apposition with ὁδοί, and is to be taken actively = τὸ ἀφιστάναί, the exciting to revolt. In respect to the feasibility of causing the Athenian allies to revolt, Archidamus thought otherwise. Cf. I. 61. § 3. — οὐσα, which is. See N. on I. 8. § 1. — ἰσχύουσι refers to the Athenians. — ἐπιτειχισμὸς τῇ χῶρᾳ. Some think that this is put into the mouth of the Corinthian orator by the historian, since Alcibiades suggested it to the Lacedæmonians when he revolted from his country. But the

declaration of Thucydides (I. 22. § 1) forbids any such supposition, and there is nothing wonderful that the suggestion should have been made, and yet overlooked, until proposed in a subsequent stage of the war, from another source. For the construction of τῆ χώρα (of the Athenians), cf. Mt. § 390. — ἀλλα . . . προῖδοι, and many other devices such as one cannot now foresee. — ἐπὶ ῥητοῖς, on set terms, fixed plans. — αὐτὸς . . . παρατυγχάνων, but this of itself contains many things to suit the emergency, i. e. in the process of war many things will be suggested by the occasion, which cannot possibly be foreknown or predetermined. πρὸς denotes fitness or conformity. K. § 298. III. 3. b. — ἐν φ̄ = διὸ (wherefore). Schol. The interpretation of Haack is preferable, *qua in re, unter diesen Umständen, in these circumstances.* — εὐοργήτως, literally, in good temper. Here as opposed to ὀργισθεῖς, coolly, with deliberate resolution. The speaker takes great pains to avoid the imputation of uttering these vehement appeals for immediate war, in a state of undue excitement. He therefore disclaims here, as in the former part of his oration (I. 120. §§ 4, 5), that he acts under the influence of passion. — περὶ αὐτὸν belongs to ὀργισθεῖς, and thus the expression responds to εὐοργήτως αὐτῷ προσομιλήσας. — οὐκ ἐλάσσω = μᾶλλον. Bloomf. constructs περὶ αὐτὸν with πταίει, and with Bekker (2d edit.) edits αὐτόν.

2. ἡμῶν ἐκάστοις, i. e. to individual states of our confederacy. — οἰστὸν ἂν ἦν, it would be endurable, might be borne, i. e. the contest would be such, that the individual state engaged in it could endure the struggle, and perhaps maintain it successfully. — πρὸς ξύμπαντάς τε ἡμᾶς depends on ἰκανοὶ (a match). — κατὰ πόλιν (= ἐκάστης πόλεως in dependence on δυνατώτεροι) is opposed to ξύμπαντάς τε ἡμᾶς. — ἀξρόοι . . . γνώμη. This grouping of terms, expressive of united and vigorous action, is exceedingly forcible, and seems to have been suggested by the previous antithesis between the states taken collectively and individually. — μιᾷ γνώμη is to be constructed with ἀμυνόμεθα. — τὴν ἦσσαν—ἴστω οὐκ ἄλλο τι φέρουσαν. Construct ἴστω τὴν ἦσσαν φέρουσαν οὐκ ἄλλο τι. For the construction of ἴστω with the participle, see N. on I. 69. § 5. — εἰ καὶ δεινὸν τῷ ἀκούσαι, though this may be hard for any one even to hear. The idea is that defeat, so unwelcome a word to one's ears, is still more to be deplored, when its effects are taken into account. — ἀντικρυσ, right on, direct, and hence, certain, open, "aperte." Betant.

3. ὁ καὶ λόγῳ ἐνδοιασῆναι. Poppo and Goel. approve of Haack's explanation; "sensus igitur est: turpe est Peloponnesiis de servitute tanquam de re, quæ possit ex clade ipsis accidere, vel oratione ambigere, i. e. dubitanter loqui." This explanation refers ὁ not to δουλείαν,

but to τὴν ἥσσαν φέρουσαν δουλείαν. Arnold paraphrases: it is an affront to Peloponnesus, that the very name of slavery should be pronounced as within possibility applicable to it; much more, when it is not only the name but the actual evil itself, which is directly falling on us." Bloomf. refers ὁ to ἥσσαν. It appears to me that Arnold has reached more truly the idea in his explanation. — καὶ πόλεις... κακοπαθεῖν is added as an aggravating circumstance, and is therefore to be connected with αἰσχρόν. — δοκοῖμεν ἂν—φαίνεσθαι. Goel. says that we should expect δοκοῖμεν ἂν—καὶ φαίνομεθα. A similar conjunction of these verbs is found, I believe, nowhere else in Thucydides, yet Born. (ad Xen. Mem. II. 1. § 22), taking φαίνεσθαι in the sense of *esse*, does not regard it as an unusual construction. — ἤλευθέρωσαν. "Maxime Lacedæmonii. Vide supra, c. 18." Haack. — αὐτὸ in gender refers *ad sensum* to τὴν ἐλευθερίαν implied in ἤλευθέρωσαν. Cf Jelf's Kühn. § 373. Obs. 1. — τύραννον is employed as an adjective. — ἐγκαθεστάναι, *to be constituted, to establish itself* (amongst us). — ἐν μιᾷ, sc. πόλει. — μονάρχους = τυράννους. — ἀξιούμεν καταλύειν. From the former conduct of Sparta in ridding the Grecian states of tyrants (cf. I. 18. § 1), is shown the inconsistency of now suffering a single state to lord it over the rest, as did the Athenians.

4. The consequences of such an abject submission to a single state, are still further descanted upon in this section. οὐκ... ἀπήλλακται, *we do not know how such conduct can be cleared of three of the greatest faults*. For the construction of the genitive, cf. S. § 197. 2. — οὐ... κευρήκατε, *for you have not avoided these faults when you have come* (literally, *for not having avoided these faults you have come*) *to a contempt* (of the enemy), *which has already (δὴ) proved injurious to many*. Porpo refers γὰρ to τῶν μεγίστων ξυμφορῶν as introducing the proof of their being the greatest evils, viz. because they beget a contempt of the enemy, which is productive of the most fatal consequences. But why not make γὰρ explicative of the general thought in the preceding sentence? The argument would then be: our conduct shows that we have fallen into three very great faults—and from this imputation we cannot be screened by the contempt for the enemy into which we have come, since that, by its ruinous tendency, is itself folly. — ἐκ... σφάλλειν, *from its having ruined many*. — ἀφροσύνη. In the quotation of a name the nominative is used with ὄνομα, although sometimes the accusative is found in apposition. Cf. K. § 269. R. 3; Mt. § 424. 1 (end). There is a sort of play on the words καταφρόνησιν and ἀφροσύνη, which Arnold has hit in a measure in his paraphrase: "A sense of your adversary's inferiority is so fatal a feeling to those who entertain it, that it more fitly deserves to be called nonsense."

CHAPTER CXXIII.

Regret for the past is of no avail, only as it lends assistance to the affairs in hand; the main business is to take care of the present, provide for the future, and forsake not hereditary customs; the oracle promises success, and the sympathies of Greece are with them, for they are not violators of the treaty, but the avengers of its infraction (§§ 1, 2).

1. μακρότερον . . . ξυμφέρει, *further than* (literally, *further than so far as*) *it may conduce to the service of present affairs.* — παρούσι βοηθούντας, *by a watchful defence of* (literally, *by bringing aid to*) *the present.* “Cum e presentibus futura gignantur, illis operam dare oportet, ut bene comparata sint.” Haack. — πάτριον γὰρ ἡμῖν, *for it is hereditary with us.* πάτριον qualifies κτᾶσθαι the subject of the sentence. γὰρ is explicative of χρῆ ἐπιταλαιπωρεῖν, since it introduces the reason why the labor spoken of was not to be shunned. — τὰς ἀρετάς, *the reputation for glory.* — μεταβάλλειν. Repeat χρῆ. — τὸ ἔθος refers to ἐκ . . . κτᾶσθαι. — προφέρετε, *so. τῶν πατέρων.* — ἄ = ἐκεῖνα ᾤ. — ἐκτήσῃ has the passive signification, *were acquired.* K. § 252. R. — ἰέναι has the same construction as μεταβάλλειν. — κατὰ πολλά, *on many accounts,* refers to θαρσυντάς. — τοῦ τε θεοῦ χρήσαντος. Cf. I. 118. § 3 (end). — καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος is an oratorical exaggeration, unless, as Bloomf. suggests, the supposition was indulged that the allies of the Athenians would speedily desert them. — φόβῳ of being enslaved by the Athenians.

2. σπονδίας τε οὐ λύσετε πρότεροι. Cf. I. 67. § 1, where the Corinthians κατεβύων τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὅτι σπονδὰς λευκοτές εἶεν. — αἷς γε . . . παραβεβάσθαι. The idea is, that the god would not have recommended the war, unless he regarded the treaty as broken. ὁ θεὸς κελεύων πολεμεῖν νομίζει is therefore equivalent to, *the god by commanding to go to war showed that he considered.* παραβεβάσθαι is the infin. perf. pass. of παραβαίνω. Cf. K. § 252. R. 6; Mt. § 226. 1. — οἱ πρότεροι ἐπιόντες · οἱ ἄρξαντες ἀδίκων χειρῶν. Schol.

CHAPTER CXXIV.

In conclusion, they ought not to delay to render assistance to the Potidæans, and to vindicate the liberty of the other Grecian states (§ 1); despising present danger, and looking for a more lasting peace as the result of it, they should decree war (§ 2), and break down the power of that state, which is aiming to subjugate all the rest (§ 3).

1. πανταχόθεν, *on all sides,* i. e. in every respect. — καλῶς . . . πολεμεῖν, *inasmuch as you can go to war honorably.* ὑπάρχον, *quoniam*

liceat. See N. on παρατυχόν, I. 76. § 2. — ταδε refers to πολεμείν, after the analogy of adjectives in the neuter plural, although referring only to one thing. Cf. Mt. § 482. 5. — κοινῇ, in common, unitedly. — εἶπερ... εἶναι, if indeed (as is the fact). Cf. Hoog. Gr. Part. p. 56. II.) that cities and individuals should be alike profited by these things, is the most stable of all grounds of reliance. ἐστὶ is to be supplied as the copula (S. § 150. 4), the subject of which is τὸ εἶναι. The pronoun ταῦτα may be referred to πολεμείν as was τάδε, or with Goel., we may perhaps better refer it prospectively to ποιείσθαι τιμωρίαν and μετελθεῖν τὴν ἐλευθερίαν. The clause εἶπερ... εἶναι denotes the reason why the speaker exhorts to these things. For the construction of πόλεσι and ιδιώταις, cf. S. § 201. 1. — μὴ μέλλετε (S. § 218. 2). The protasis is contained in ὑπάρχον... παραινούτων. — οὔσι Δωριεῦσι because they were a Corinthian colony (cf. I. 56. § 2). — ὑπὸ Ἴώνων to which race the Athenians belonged. Nothing was more common than for the Dorians to reproach the Ionians with effeminacy. Cf. VI. 77. § 1; VII. 5. § 3; VIII. 25. § 5. — πολιορκουμένοις. Cf. I. 64. § 1. — τῶν ἄλλων states. — μετελθεῖν, to seek for, “reindicate.” Bloomf.

2. ὥς... βλάπτεσθαι, for (ὥς) it is not befitting (ἐνδέχεται, it may be, it is lawful), that while waiting (for our aid) some should be suffering injury at the present time (ἤδη). περιμένοντας denotes time (see N. on I. 13. § 6) and refers to the whole, τοὺς μὲν and τοὺς δὲ being put in partitive apposition. See N. on I. 80. § 3 end. — τοὺς μὲν refers to the Potidæans, and τοὺς δὲ to the Peloponnesians and their other allies. — γνωσθησόμεθα ξυνελθόντες (cf. I. 69. § 3, end), shall be known to have come together. See N. on I. 25. § 1 (init.). — τὸ αὐτὸ as that which the Potidæans were suffering. — ἀλλὰ stands opposed to μὴ μέλλετε, § 1, and introduces the course which the speaker advises the assembly to adopt. — ἐπ’ ἀνάγκην. The only edition which thus reads besides Dindorf’s is Haack’s. All the rest which are before me have ἐς. — ἀφίχθαι, sc. τὰ πράγματα. — καὶ ἅμα ταῦτε (sc. ἃ εἶπομεν) ἄριστα λέγεσθαι, and that the counsel we have given is the best; more literally, what we have said is spoken as the best. See N. on I. 42. § 1. — τὸ αὐτίκα δεινόν, the immediate evil, which is of short duration. With this is contrasted διὰ πλείονος in the following sentence, which serves to heighten the value of the peace resulting from bold and vigorous measures. — ἀφ’ ἡσυχίας, on account of ease, or perhaps for the sake of peace, to correspond with εἰρήνη in the preceding member. — οὐχ ὁμοίως ἀκίνδυνον, is not in like manner removed from danger, i. e. is more dangerous than to obtain peace by a vigorous and well conducted war.

8. πάλιν τύραννον. Notice the repetition of this odious epithet (cf. I. 122. § 3), which must have tingled in the ears of all, especially of the Lacedæmonians who were the avowed enemies of tyrants. — ἡγησάμενοι refers to ἡμεῖς the omitted subject of παραστησώμεθα. — ἐπὶ πάσῃ, i. e. to the injury of all. See N. on ἐπὶ τῷ Μήδῳ, I. 102. § 4. — ὥστε . . . ἄρχειν defines ἐπὶ . . . καθεστάναι. — τῶν δὲ διανοεῖσθαι, sc. τὸ ἄρχειν from the preceding context. — παραστησώμεθα ἐπελθόντες, *let us go forth and overcome it*. There is great energy in these words. — καί, *and thus*.

CHAPTER CXXV.

After this speech of the Corinthians, the Lacedæmonians put the question, and the majority vote for war (§ 1); whereupon they commence preparations for its prosecution (§ 2).

1. ἀφ' ἀπάντων—γνώμην, *an opinion from all = the opinions of all*. Cf. Mt. § 373. 3. — ψῆφον ἐπήγαγον, *put the question, called on the assembly to give its vote*. This was done by the presiding officer. Cf. Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Antiq. p. 804. — καὶ . . . πόλει. It appears from this that the states voted in order, according to the rank of each. — τὸ πλῆθος, *the majority*. Cf. Müll. Dorians, I. p. 200. N. e. See also V. 30. § 1, where it is written τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ξυμμάχων.

2. δεδομένον δέ, *but although* (see N. on I. 7. § 1) *it was decreed*. See N. on παρατυχόν, I. 76. § 2. — αὐτοῖς is to be constructed with δεδομένον. S. § 206. 4. — ἀπαρασκευοῖς οὖσιν, *inasmuch as* (see N. on I. 9. § 4, end) *they were unprepared*. The dative depends on ἀδύνατα. ἃ = ἐκεῖνα ᾗ, of which the antecedent is the subject of ἐκπορίζεσθαι. — ὁμῶς δὲ refers back to εὐθὺς μὲν, and is employed because the time consumed in preparing for so great a war, was much less than might have been anticipated. — καθισταμένοις ὧν ἴδει, *for the arranging of those things which were necessary*.

CHAPTERS CXXVI.—CXXXIX.

The mutual recriminations of the belligerent parties, and the pretexts for engaging in the war are comprised in these chapters. First in order is

lution of Cylon (chaps. 126, 127); then follow the affair of Tænarus and Chalcioæcus (128. §§ 1, 2), the treason and death of Pausanias (128. § 3—135. § 1), the flight, exile, and death of Themistocles (135. § 2—chap. 138), and in conclusion, other charges and demands of the Lacedæmonians (chap. 139). These stories and sketches should by no means be regarded as unmeaning digressions, inasmuch as they show the ostensible ground of the commencement of the hostilities. They are drawn with great life and spirit, and are deservedly celebrated as models of their kind. The story of Cylon has such an air of playfulness, that it was said by the ancients that *here the lion laughed*, referring to the departure of Thucydides from his usually severe and sober mood. But it might better have been said that *the lion grimly smiled*, as there is only a gleam of pleasantry now and then discernible in the story, a slight relaxation of the rigid and sober features, which every where else in the history look sternly upon us.

The account of the closing fortunes of Pausanias and Themistocles, is to the highest degree graphic and interesting. No superfluity remains to be pruned off—no incident wanting to give completeness to the narration. In the most concise and artless manner the story proceeds, nor are we conscious, until its close, of the mighty power which it has to stir up the deepest emotions of the soul. We rise from its perusal with a feeling of sadness at the avarice and ambition, which brought one of these heroes to die the miserable death of a traitor; and at the envy and ingratitude, which drove the other into exile, far away from the land he had so nobly defended.

CHAPTER CXXVI.

The Lacedæmonians make various charges against the Athenians, in order to obtain the strongest pretext for going to war (§ 1); they demand that the Athenians shall drive away "the pollution of the goddess," which had happened after this sort (§ 2); Cylon, a noble Athenian of former days, at the advice of the oracle at Delphi to seize upon the citadel on the greatest festival of Jupiter (§§ 3, 4), did this by the aid of his friends, on the day when the Olympic games commenced (§ 5), not thinking to what great festival of Jupiter the oracle had reference (§ 6); the Athenians run together and besiege him in the citadel (§ 7); but the siege being protracted, the most of them depart and leave the business of guarding the place to the nine archons (§ 8); the besieged suffering from the want of water and food, Cylon and his brother secretly escape, and the rest dying with hunger seat themselves as suppliants by the altar of the citadel (§§ 9, 10); by false promises the Athenians on guard induce them to come forth, after which they slay them, some even at the altars of the goddesses where they had seated themselves (§ 11); for which impiety they are expelled from their country (§ 12).

1. ἐν τούτῳ—τῷ χρόνῳ, i. e. A. C. 432. Olymp. 87. 1. — ὅπως is here employed τελικῶς. See N. on I. 65. § 1. — ὅτι μεγίστη, as *great as possible*.

2. καὶ πρώτων μὲν. Their next demand is given in I. 139, et seq. — τὸ ἄγος ἐλαύνειν τῆς θεοῦ, *to drive away the pollution of the goddess = to expel those* (i. e. the descendants of those) *who had polluted the temple of Minerva.* ἄγος ἐλαύνειν = ἀγχατεῖν, *to drive out an ἄγος*, i. e. one who is guilty of polluting a sacred place, or of sacrilege. What this ἄγος was is told in the sequel.

3. Ὀλυμπιονίκης, *a conqueror in the Olympic games.* He won the prize for the double course (δίαυλος. Cf. Smith's Dict. Antiq. p. 895) A. C. 640. — τῶν πάλαι depends upon ἀνὴρ.

4. χρωμένω δὲ τῷ Κύλῳ κ. τ. λ. His ambitious designs were engendered most likely by his success in the Olympic games, his advantages of birth and fortune, and his alliance with Theagenes; and he consulted the oracle to ascertain his probabilities of success and the way to secure it. — ἐν τῇ . . . ἑορτῇ is put for ἐν τῇ τοῦ Διὸς ἑορτῇ τῇ μεγίστῃ. For the repetition of the article, cf. K. § 245. R. 7; Mt. § 277. a.

5. ὁ δὲ παρά τε κ. τ. λ. This took place, as Corsini conjectures, A. C. 612. Cf. Müller's Chron. Tab. (Hist. Dorians, II. p. 453). Others fix the date at A. C. 620. — ἐπειδὴ ἐπήλθεν Ὀλύμπια, *when the Olympic games came on.* Kühn. (Jelf's edit. § 385. b) reads ἐπήλθον, and cites this passage as illustrative of his rule, that the idea of plurality is signified by plural verbs. The same reading is adopted by Poppo and Goeller. But Arnold has pretty conclusively shown that ἀπήλθεν is the best reading. — ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ is added, says the Schol., because there were other games of the same name both in Attica and in Macedonia. — ὡς ἐπὶ τυραννίδι = *in order to become a tyrannos.* A preposition and its case following ὡς is often put for a participle, as ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν = ὡς ναυμαχῆσων. See N. on I. 48. § 1. — καὶ . . . νενικηκότι, *and that it had something to do with him, inasmuch as he had been victor in the Olympic games.* For the construction of Ὀλύμπια, cf. S. § 181. 2. See N. on I. 70. § 7.

6. εἰ δὲ—ἢ, *but whether—or.* — Poppo expresses great doubt whether εἶτι signifies, *ad illud usque tempus* (= prius quam rem aggrederetur), or *jam.* In his Suppl. Adnot. he adds, "fort. τι. An est præterea, i. e. ad oraculum?" It may be translated *yet.* Cylon afterwards learned by bitter experience the true import of the oracle, which, as usual, was couched in ambiguous language. — Διάσια. This was a great festival celebrated at Athens in honor of Jupiter, in which all the people took part. Cf. Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Antiq. p. 333. It took place without the walls of the city, a circumstance favorable to Cylon, as those who would have opposed him were thus drawn out of the city. — Μειλιχίου (μειλιχίος, *mild, gracious*)

was an epithet given to Jupiter, because he protected those who invoked him with propitiatory sacrifices. Hence *μελιχία ιερά*, *propitiatory offerings*. — *πολλοὶ . . . ἐπιχώρια*, *many [offered] not victims but sacrifices peculiar to the country*. This passage has caused much trouble to the commentators. *πολλοὶ* evidently refers to the poorer class, who were unable to offer *ιερεΐα* (i. e. bloody sacrifices). Hence, with the best editors, I have placed a comma after *θύουσι*. It is also evident by the antithesis, that *θύματα ἐπιχώρια* denotes a less costly kind of sacrifices than *ιερεΐα*, viz. such as were bloodless, i. e. the fruits of the earth. Arnold and Bloomf. concur with the Schol., who explains it, *cakes made in the shape of animals*. Schmitz (Smith's Dict. Antiq. p. 338) says that this explanation of the Schol. is erroneous, and refers it to the incense which the poorer class furnished. But I am unable to see on what argument he bases this idea, and certainly it would be very natural for those, whose means did not enable them to bring an animal, to bring of the fruits of the earth, either in a raw or unprepared state, such as cakes, fruit, wine, etc. Arnold cites Herodot. II. 47, where it is said, that on a certain festival in Egypt, in which swine were necessarily sacrificed, the poorer people offered little figures of dough or paste, made into the shape of swine and baked. — *γινώσκειν* the oracle. — *τῷ ἔργῳ*, i. e. the taking possession of the acropolis.

8. *χρόνου δὲ ἐπιγιγνομένου*, *but after some time had elapsed = in process of time*. — *τρυχόμενοι τῇ προσεδρείαᾳ*, *being worn down by the siege*. *προσεδρεία* refers to the labors, watchings, and anxieties of those who were conducting the siege. — *αὐτοκράτορι*, *with full powers*. Cf. V. 27. § 2; 45. § 1; VI. 8. § 2, where this word is used in a similar sense. — *τότε δέ*, *for then*. The power of the archons was much abridged after the time of Solon.

9. *οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Κύλωνος*, i. e. Cylon and his party. — *φλαύρως εἶχον*, *were in a bad condition*.

10. *ἐκδιδράσκουσιν*, *escaped by stealth*. Cf. VI. 7. § 2. See N. on I. 128. 5 (end). — *καὶ τινες καί*, *and some even*. — *ἐπὶ τὸν βωμόν*, *at the altar of Minerva*. — *ικέται*, *as suppliants*.

11. *ἀναστήσαντες δὲ αὐτοὺς*, "*having raised them*, i. e. induced them to rise." Bloomf. — *οἱ τῶν . . . φυλακῆν*, *those of the Athenians* (partitive genitive) *who had been intrusted with the guard*. *τῆν φυλακῆν* is the accusative of the thing after *ἐπιτετραμμένοι*, according to the formula *τρέπω τινί τι*. Cf. K. § 281. 3; S. § 184. 3. — *ὡς . . . ἱερῷ*. They thought the sacred ground would be polluted by the bodies of the dead, and hence, by false promises of protection, they prevailed on the suppliants to quit the place. — *ἐφ' ᾧ* (*on condition*

thal) μηδὲν κακὸν ποιήσουσιν (sc. αὐτοῦς) is to be constructed with ἀναστήσαντες δὲ αὐτοῦς. — ἀπέκτειναν. The subject is contained in οἱ—ἐπιτετραμμένοι. — ἐπὶ...βωμοῖς, "ad aras in conspectu Eumenidum." Abresch. whom Goel. follows in his last edition. — τῶν σεμνῶν θεῶν is euphemistically put for the Erinyes. The temple of these goddesses was between the citadel and the Areopagus, which illustrates the use of ἐν τῇ παρόδῳ. — ἐναγείς—τῆς θεοῦ, *accursed of the goddess.* — τὸ γένος of the Alcmaeonidæ.

12. στασιαζόντων, *divided into factions.* This was when Isagoras was leader of the oligarchy in Athens, in opposition to Cleisthenes. Between Isagoras and Cleomenes there had been previously formed a connection of friendship and hospitality, and hence the Spartan king came to the aid of his friend. Cf. Herodot. V. 70, et seq. — κατήλασον refers to those who had been driven out. — ἔτι, i. e. in the time of Thucydides.

CHAPTER CXXVII.

The object of the Lacedæmonians in requiring the Athenians to remove the pollution, was to excite odium against Pericles, who belonged to the family of the Alcmaeonids, and who was the most powerful man at Athens, and opposed in all respects to the Lacedæmonians (§§ 1-8).

1. ἐλαύνειν ἐκέλευον· μετὰ τὸν Κλεομένην. Schol. — δῆθεν, *forthwith* (see N. on I. 92. § 1), belongs to τιμωροῦντες. — πρῶτον = *before all things else.* — εἰδότες δὲ Περικλέα—προσεχόμενον αὐτῷ, *knowing that Pericles was implicated in it* (see N. on εἰδέναι, I. 69. § 5). — μητέρα, i. e. Agariste, the granddaughter of Megacles the son of Alcmaeon, a direct descendant of Alcmaeon the founder of the family, who flourished A. C. 1100. — ἐκπεσόντος αὐτοῦ, *if he were exiled.* — προχωρεῖν. See N. on I. 109. § 3 (init.).

2. τοσοῦτον—ὅσον, *so much—as.* — τοῦτο, i. e. banishment. — οἴσειν refers to the subject of ἠλιπιζον. — ὡς...ὁ πόλεμος, *as though the war were in part occasioned by his misfortune.* The Lacedæmonians knew well that the Athenians would refuse to banish Pericles, and by making this one of the grounds of the war, they hoped to place him in the odious position of being, in a manner, the author of all the calamities which would result from it. The article in τὸ μέρος, as Arnold remarks, is employed in reference to the relative term, τὸ ὅλον, or τὸ πᾶν, *the part being opposed to the whole.*

3. τῶν κατ' ἑαυτὸν, *of those in his time = of his contemporaries.* K. § 292. II. 2. — ἄγων, *while conducting.* See N. on I. 13. § 6. —

πάντα, in all respects. — *ἄρμα τοὺς Ἀθηναίους.* This opposition of Pericles to the Lacedæmonians, is ascribed by the Athenian comic writers to the influence of Aspasia. But the bitterness of spirit with which the charge was made, shows its falsehood, or at least its gross exaggeration. The reasons which Pericles himself assigns for persuading the Athenians to go to war with the Lacedæmonians, may be seen in his speech (I. 140 144).

CHAPTER CXXVIII.

The Athenians retort upon the Lacedæmonians, that they shall put away the pollution of which they had been guilty in profaning the sanctuary of Tanarus (§§ 1, 2), and also that of Minerva, by the death of Pausanias. This leads the historian to narrate the circumstances of the treason and death of Pausanias, who, when he had been recalled from his command at the Hellespont and brought to trial, was acquitted, and returned to the Hellespont in a private capacity (§ 3); the first step in his treasonable career had been the sending back some of the king's relations who had been taken prisoners (§§ 4, 5), which thing he had effected by the aid of Gongylus an Eretrian, who had also carried a letter of Pausanias to the king (§ 6), in which an offer was made to betray to Xerxes the whole of Greece (§ 7).

1. *ἀναστήσαντες.* See N. on I. 126. § 11. — *πότε, formerly.* — *ἐκ... Ταυνίρου, from the temple of Neptune at Tanarus.* — *ἀπαγυόντες δῖφθειραν.* It was probably the memory of this outrage, which occasioned in part the third Messenian war. — *καὶ before σφίσιν* belongs to the whole sentence. Krüg. — *νομίζουσι* refers to the Athenians. — *τὸν μέγαν σεισμόν.* Cf. I. 101. § 2. If the opinion obtained currency, that this earthquake was sent as a judgment for the outrage here spoken of, it will readily be seen how this apparent interposition of the gods in their behalf, must have excited the Helots to strike once more for freedom.

2. *Χαλκιοίκου, dwelling in a brazen house,* was an epithet of Minerva at Sparta.

3. *κατεπεμφθεῖς... Ἑλλησπόντῳ.* Cf. I. 95. § 3. This event took place A. C. 478. Olymp. 75. 3. — *ἀπελίθη μὴ ἀδικεῖν.* "Accuratus res supra I. 95. § 5 relata." Poppo. — *δημοσίᾳ, by public authority,* opposed to *ιδίᾳ* in the next member. — *Ἑρμιονίδα.* Some with Hudson regard this as the name of the ship, but it is better to refer it to the place to which the trireme belonged. — *ἄνευ, i. e. without the authority of.* — *τῷ μὲν λόγῳ, in pretence,* is opposed to *τῷ δὲ ἔργῳ* in the next clause. — *πράσσειν (to transact)* depends on *ἀφενεῖται.* S. § 222. 5. — *τὸ πρῶτον ἐπεχείρησεν, i. e. before his recall to*

Sparta from his command at the Hellespont. The historian now goes back, and furnishes us with the reason of this recall. This explanatory parenthesis extends to the end of chap. 130, where the history is resumed from his return to the Hellespont as a private person. — ἐφίμενος . . . ἀρχῆς. S. § 192. 1.

4. εὐεργεσίαν—ἐς βασιλεία κατέβητο, *he laid the king under obligation*; literally, *he laid up a favor with the king* (see N. on I. 129. § 3), the metaphor being taken from a deposit of money or any valuable, for safe-keeping in the hands of another. — ἀπὸ τοῦδε relates to the circumstance about to be mentioned. — πράγματος, i. e. the treason.

5. Βυζάντιον γὰρ ἔλὼν κ. τ. λ. Cf. I. 94. — τῇ προτέρᾳ παρουσίᾳ, *on his first arrival*. Bloomf. renders, *on his first approach*, but for what reason it does not appear. The dative denotes time when (S. § 204). — βασιλείως προσήκοιτες, *relations of the king*. The participle heré has the force of a substantive. Cf. Mt. § 570. — ξυγγενεῖς refers to relationship by consanguinity, as opposed to προσήκοιτες, which denotes relationship by affinity. Poppo suggests that the words are placed together here with no difference of signification, in order that the idea of relationship may be more forcibly expressed. — ἐάλωσαν. S. § 207. N. 2. — αὐτῷ, i. e. Byzantium. — ἄλλων than Gongylus to whom Pausanias had confided his secret. — ξυμμάχων. S. § 195. 1. — τῷ δὲ λόγῳ. See N. on § 3 supra. — ἀπέδρασαν αὐτόν, *had escaped from him*. This verb signifies *to escape* so as not to be found (cf. Xen. Anab. I. 4. § 8), and in prose is often followed by the accusative.

6. Γογγύλου. After the apprehension of Pausanias, Gongylus settled in Mysia, where the king bestowed upon him several towns, as the reward of his treachery. Xenophon, on his arrival in Mysia with the Cyrean forces (A. C. 399), found the widow of Gongylus still living and in the vigor of age. She must therefore have been much younger than her husband. His sons, Gorgion and Gongylus, on Thibron's arrival with the Lacedæmonian forces, surrendered their towns to him and joined the Greeks. — ἐπεμψε . . . Γόγγυλον. It is probable that Gongylus left Byzantium soon after the pretended escape of the prisoners, although some think that he went in company with them. As he was their keeper, he could better connive at their escape by remaining behind and continuing in command, than though he had left with them. He could easily overtake them, after they had got beyond the reach of the Greeks. — αὐτῷ, i. e. the Persian king.

7. τοῦσδε refers to the captives as being present when the letter was read to the king. See N. on I. 53. § 2. According to Dahl. this negotiation took place A. C. 477. Cf. Class. Mus. I. p. 188. — δοροῖ

is a poetic form for *δώρατι*, and is retained by the Attic prose writers in the phrase, *δορὶ ελεῖν*, to take a prisoner of war. Cf. K. § 68. 3; S. § 56. — *γνώμην ποιῶμαι*, I have it in mind = it is my intention. Notice the change from the third to the first person. — *σέ—ἀρέσκει*. The dative construction is the more common. Cf. K., § 279. 1. — *ἐπὶ Βάλασσαν* est in *Asiam Minorem*. Goel. — *τοὺς λόγους ποιησόμεθα*, we may in future correspond.

CHAPTER CXXIX.

Xerxes joyfully receives the proposal of Pausanias, and sends Artabazus to him with a letter (§ 1); in which the king expresses his obligations to him for the return of the captives, accedes to his proposals, and exhorts him to spare no pains to bring the affair to a prosperous issue (§§ 2, 3).

1. Ἀρτάβαζον, *Artabazus*. He was the son of Pharnaces, and one of the most faithful and distinguished of the generals of Xerxes. He accompanied the king in his retreat, as far as the Hellespont, and then returned to Pallene, took Olynthus, and laid siege to Potidæa. Being unsuccessful in his attempt to take the place, he joined Mardonius, and after the battle at Platæa, which was fought contrary to his advice, he fled with 40,000 men across the Hellespont into Asia. The king could not have intrusted to better hands this important and delicate negotiation with Pausanias. — *τὴν τε Δασκυλίτιν σατραπείαν*, the satrapy of *Dascylitis*. "The satrapy of Dascylium comprehended the cities of the Hellespont, Bithynia, and Paphlagonia, extending along the southern shore of the Hellespont, the Propontis, and the Euxine. It took its name from Dascylium, an inconsiderable town on the shore of the Propontis, where the satrap resided and had a castle surrounded by a park or chase, such as was commonly possessed by the Persian governors. This was the province of which Pharnabazus was afterwards satrap." Arnold. — *Μεγαβάτην*, *Megabates* is thought by many to be the same as the person of that name, belonging to the royal family of the Achæmenidæ, and cousin of Darius and Artaphernes, and whose daughter Pausanias designed to marry. Cf. Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Biog. and Mythol. II. p. 1006. — *ἀπαλλάξαντα*, having dismissed from the government. — *ἐπιστολὴν ἀντιπετίσει*, gave a letter in reply. — *αὐτῷ*, i. e. Artabazus. — *διαπέμψαι* depends on *ἀντιπετίσει* which has in it the sense of *ἐκέλευε*. We might construct *ἐπιστολὴν* in dependence on *διαπέμψαι*, as it belongs in sense to both verbs. — *τὴν σφραγίδα* is here taken in the sense of *σφράγισμα*, the

impression of the signet, which was affixed to letters giving them the stamp of royal authority. Of course the king would not intrust his signet to be carried to such a distance, and which might be used for purposes prejudicial to his interests. The Schol. says that the seal of the Persian king had the image of the king, or of Cyrus the founder of the empire, or of the horse of Darius by whose neighing he obtained the kingdom. — ἀποδείξαι to Pausanias. — παραγγέλλη is here employed for the optative. See N. on I. 26. § 2; 52. § 3. — πράσσειν depends on ἀντεπετίθει.

2. τὰ τε ἄλλα ἐποίησεν, i. e. he dismissed Megabates and assumed his government.

3. ὧδε . . . Πανσανία. In respect to the simplicity of this exordium, Bloomf. remarks, that it is of the most remote antiquity, and such as occurs not unfrequently in the Scriptures of the Old Testament. Cf. Herodot. III. 40. — τῶν ἀνδρῶν may depend on οὗς (cf. Mt. 442. 1), *whomsoever of the men = the men whom*. Perhaps it is better with Poppo to regard it as the objective genitive after εὐεργεσία. — κείται . . . οἴκῳ, *your good deeds are laid up in our house*. Those who had done the king a service were called Orosangæ (i. e. εὐεργέται), and their names were recorded in a book (cf. Esth. 6: 1), which Haack thinks to have been the historical annals, whence Ctesias derived the materials of his history. — μήτε νύξ μήδ' ἡμέρα κ. τ. λ., i. e. labor incessantly, making no distinction between day and night. The expression is probably adagial, like our *he labored day and night*. — ὥστε ἀνεῖναι (from ἀνίημι) πράσσειν, *so that you shall be remiss to perform*, gives emphasis to the foregoing proposition, by showing its effect. Cf. K. § 341. 3. — τι ὧν = τι ἐκείνων ᾧ. — δαπάνη in almost all the editions before me is δαπάνη, which seems to conform better to πλήθει which follows. — κεκωλύσθω. The imperative 3 pers. perf. pass. (if the reading be δαπάνη) is employed to denote the complete termination of the action. Cf. S. § 211. N. 7; Mt. § 500. p. 841. Bloomf. with Poppo and Krüg. supplies τι ὧν ἐμοὶ ὑπισχνῆ, and Goel. directs us to understand τὸ παραγίγνεσθαι. The former of these criticisms is based on the assumption, that δαπάνη is the true reading. Goel. follows the reading of Dindorf, and of course treats the verb as active. — εἴ ποι, *if any where*. — ἀγαθοῦ, *brave and faithful*. — ὅπη, *in what way, how*, qualifies ἔξει.

CHAPTER CXXX.

On the receipt of the king's letter, Pausanias becomes vain and arrogant, and adopts the Median dress (§ 1); his imitation of the Persian habits, and extreme haughtiness, betray his ambitious purposes and alienate the allied forces (§ 2).

1. τὰ γράμματα. This letter is said to have been accompanied with 500 talents of gold. — ὧν . . . Ἑλλήνων. The noun ἀξιώματι, being derived from the verb ἀξίω, is taken in a passive sense, and is therefore followed by ὑπὸ with the genitive. The same construction occurs in VI. 15. Cf. Mt. § 496. 3. See also Xen. Cyr. III. 3. § 2, with my note. — πολλῶ τότε μάλλον ἦρτο shows that before this time Pausanias had begun to manifest his arrogance. — ἐν τῷ καζεστηκῶτι τρόπῳ, i. e. in the Lacedæmonian manner. — σκευάς τε Μηδικὰς ἐνδυόμενος. The Median robe was much more splendid than the Persian. Allusion is here made to the κάन्दυς. Cf. Xen. Cyr. I. 3. § 2, with my note. See Also Xen. Anab. I. 5. § 8. Perhaps he put on the ἀναξυρίδες and other Median articles of dress, yet it is quite unlikely that he should have so far outraged the feelings of the Greeks, as to have adopted in this stage of the proceedings the entire Persian dress. To have imitated the Persian manners in the least, at a time when he ought to have appeared plain in his dress and affable in his deportment, shows him to have been a weak-minded man, wholly unequal to the achievement of his ambitious designs. — ἐκ τοῦ Βυζαντίου. This journey was probably undertaken to further his treasonable plans. — αὐτὸν — ἐδορυφόρου = δορυφόροι ἦσαν αὐτοῦ. Cf. Mt. § 412. 2.

2. παρείθετο, he caused to be set for him. For the force of the middle, cf. K. 250. R. 2; S. § 209. 2. Bloomf. thinks that Pausanias adopted the Persian table as less luxurious than that of the Medes, and holding a midway place between that and the Grecian. In respect to this, Poppo remarks, "temere conjecit. Bloomf." — τὴν διάνοιαν refers to his purpose to betray his country. — ἔργοις βραχίστι, in small matters, such as his costume and mode of living. — ἀ . . . πράξειν, what greater things he intended to accomplish hereafter. μείζονως is an adverb formed from the comparative adjective (S. § 134. 3), and qualifies πράξειν. — δυσπρόσοδον, difficult of access. Nepos thus translates, "aditum patentibus non dabit." Pollux (1. 42) places δυσπρόσοδος among the epithets of tyrants. — ὀργῇ — χαλεπῇ, bad temper, violent passion. — ὥστε responds to οὕτω. — δίοπερ, on which account. — οὐχ ἥκιστα. The frequency of the litotes in the writings of Thucydides has been noticed in N. on I. 3. § 1. — ἡ ξυμμαχία μετίστη (see N. on I. 107. § 7). Cf. I. 95. § 4.

CHAPTER CXXXI.

In consequence of these things the Lacedæmonians had recalled Pausanias, and when, on his return to Byzantium, he was found pursuing the same line of conduct, they again summoned him to Sparta (§ 1); this mandate he obeys in order to shun suspicion, at the same time trusting that he could free himself from condemnation by bribery (§ 2).

1. *τό τε πρῶτον*. Cf. I. 95. § 3. — *καὶ ἐπειδὴ*. The narrative is now resumed from I. 128. § 4. The apodosis begins with *οὕτω δὴ* infra. — *τοιαῦτα*, i. e. the same misdemeanors which caused his first recall. — *βία—ἐκπολιορκησεῖς*. Bloomf. thinks it not improbable that a scene took place, similar to that recorded between Charles XII. and the Turks at Bender. — *Τρωάδας* is put adjectively as Ἑλλάς for Ἑλληνικός. Cf. Mt. § 429. 4; S. § 136. N. 3. — *πράσσω*ν *τε ἐσηγγέλλετο*, he was announced as practising. “ἀγγέλλειν with a participle is used of the annunciation of actual events; with an infinitive, of the annunciation of things still uncertain.” K. § 311. 10; Cf. Mt. § 555. *Obs.* 2 (end). — *ἐπ’ ἀγαθῶ*, for the public good. — *σκυτάλην, scytale*. “When a king or a general left Sparta, the ephors gave him a staff of a definite length and thickness, and retained for themselves another of precisely the same size. When they had any communication to make to him, they cut the material, upon which they intended to write, into the shape of a narrow riband, wound it round the staff, and then wrote upon it the message which they had to send him. When the strip of writing material was taken from the staff, nothing but single letters appeared, and in this state the strip was sent to the general, who after having wound it around his staff, was able to read the communication.” Smith’s Dict. Gr. and Rom. Antiq. p. 845. — *τοῦ κήρυκος μὴ λείπεσθαι*, i. e. that he should return with the herald to Sparta. — *πόλεμον . . . προαγορεύειν* = that he should be judged an enemy.

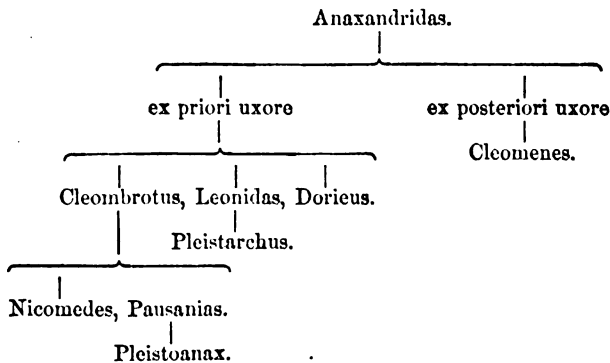
2. *χρήμασι* = *by bribery*. It was probably by this means, that he escaped condemnation when recalled and tried before. Had he been possessed of the sagacity of Themistocles, he would never have adventured himself the second time in Sparta. — *ἐσπίπτει—ὑπὸ τῶν ἐφόρων*. Intransitive verbs are used as passives, when they are combined with *ὑπὸ* and *πρὸς* with the genitive. Cf. Jelf’s Kühn. § 359. 3. — *διαπραξάμενος* (sc. *τὸ ἐξελεῖν*) implies some underhand management in the transaction. — *περὶ αὐτὸν ἐλέγχειν*. “Usitatus quidem est ἐλέγχειν τινα quam περὶ τινα.” Haack. Didot would either ex-

punge *περὶ* or read *αὐτοῦ*. But the correctness of the text as it now stands, is proved from *περὶ Πausανίαν ἐλέγχων*, I. 135. § 2. In respect to the construction of this sentence, *τοῖς βουλομένοις* limits *καθίστησιν* and is limited by *ἐλέγχειν*.

CHAPTER CXXXII.

The Lacedæmonians had not yet evidence sufficient to convict a person of such high dignity (§ 1); but his imitation of the barbarian customs, and his arrogance, especially as evinced in the inscription which he caused to be made upon the tripod at Delphi, excited suspicion that he would not remain quiet (§ 2); the Lacedæmonians had effaced the inscription, but yet it was remembered as a delinquency of Pausanias (§ 3); reports too were in circulation, that he was tampering with the Helots (§ 4); but even thus, the ephors thought it not proper to proceed to extreme severity against him, until one of his emissaries betrayed him, and presented to the ephors his last letter to the king (§ 5).

1. *σημείον*, *proof*, *evidence*. — I have followed Krüg. in constructing *βεβαίως* with *πιστεύσαντες*. — *γένους τε τοῦ βασιλείου*, of the royal family. — *Πλείσταρχον—ἐπετρόπευεν*, was guardian to Pleistarchus. Cf. K. § 279. 1. — *ἔτι* belongs to *ὄντα—γένον*. — *ἀνεψιὸς ὤν*. For the following genealogical table I am indebted to Goeller.



2. *μή... παροῦσι*, he was unwilling to be an equal (as he was) in the present state of things = he wished to be superior to all, i. e. to be a king in his own right. — *εἴτι που*, if in any way whatever. — *ἔξεδεδυήτητο... νομίμων*, he had departed in his manner of living from

the customs of his country. The meaning of this verb will readily be seen in its composition. — ἀνέθεσαν, *consecrated, dedicated.* See N. on I. 13. § 6. — ἀκροθίνιον, *as the first fruits.* — ἰδία, *of his own authority.* — τὸ ἐλεγείον τόδε, *this distich.* It contains an hexameter and a pentameter, which is the metre of elegy.

8. ἐξεκόλασαν, *erased.* According to Demosthenes (κατὰ Νεαίρας, 1378), the Lacedæmonians were compelled to do this, being cited before the Amphictyons by the Platæans. In addition, they were fined 1000 talents, and ordered to engrave in the place of the effaced inscription, the names of the states taking part in the battle. — τότε, i. e. immediately after it was written. — ὅσαι... ἀνάθημα, *as many as having united in the defeat of the barbarian presented the offering.* — τοῦτ' refers to the inscription of the distich by Pausanias. — ἐν τούτῳ = *in the present situation.* — παρόμοιον, *corresponding with,* is limited by διανοία. — The subject of ἐφαίνετο is τοῦτο.

4. καὶ—δέ, *and also, and even.* Cf. Herm. ad Vig. p. 847. — οὕτως, *thus in reality.* — ἐλευθέρωσιν, *emfranchisement.*

5. τῶν... πιστεύσαντες, *on any testimony of the Helots; literally, by believing any informers of the Helots.* — νεώτερόν τι ποιεῖν, *to take any new step in the prosecution.* For the comparative instead of the positive, see N. on I. 95. § 7. — μὴ ταχεῖς εἶναι κ. τ. λ. explains τῷ τρόπῳ in the preceding member. — βουλευσαί (depending on ταχεῖς) τι ἀνήκεστον, "*to take such a step as cannot be recalled, a euphemism for capital punishment.*" Bloomf. — πρὶν γε δὴ, *until at last.* — αὐτοῖς depends on μνηστής γίγνεται, *becomes their informer.* — ἐπιστολάς, although in the plural, refers only to one letter. — κομεῖν, see N. on I. 100. § 3. — Ἀργίλιος, *an Argilian.* Argilius was a town in Macedonia. — παιδικὰ is here to be taken in its worst sense. Cf. Nepos c. 4, "quem puerum Pausanias amore venereo dilexerat." Poppe and Goel., however, maintain that the term is to be taken in a good sense (= ἐρώμενος), but I am not satisfied with their reasons for this. — πιστότατος ἐκείνῳ. If ποτὲ is to be repeated, then the idea is that the Argilian was faithful formerly to him, but not at the time here spoken of. But if, as I suppose, it is not to be repeated, then no impeachment is to be made of the fidelity of this man, but his betrayal of his master is to be attributed to the danger, which threatened him if he conveyed the letter to Artabazus. I disapprove therefore of Haack's explanation, "cui ille fidem maxime habebat, quem fidelissimum putabat." — δείσας... ὅτι, *upon reflection becoming alarmed because.* — παραποιησάμενος, *having counterfeited.* — ἵνα (telic. See N. on I. 65. § 1) μὴ ἐπιγνῶ, *in order that he (Pausanias)*

might not know that the letter had been opened. For the subjunctive, see N. on I. 20. § 2; 52. § 3. — ἦν...δόξης, *if he was deceived in his opinion* respecting the reason, why none of the former messengers to Artabazus had returned. — ἐκείνος, i. e. Pausanias. — τι τοιοῦτο προσεπεστάλθαι, *that some such thing had been enjoined*. — αὐτὸν...κτείνειν, *he found himself written therein to be put to death*. Μι (§ 277. p. 511) says that the construction is Ἀργίλιος ἐνεγέγραπτο κτείνειν for ἐνεγέγραπτο Ἀργίλιον κτείνειν. So Bloomf. explains the construction: εὗρεν ἐγγεγραμμένον (αὐτόν, i. e. Ἀρτάβαζον) καὶ αὐτὸν κτείνειν, *that Artabazus should put to death him also*.

CHAPTER CXXXIII.

In order that Pausanias may be convicted from his own mouth, the ephors contrive an interview between the accuser and the accused at Tænarus, where the former had been directed to take sanctuary. In this interview Pausanias acknowledges the truth of the accusation in the hearing of the ephors, who had concealed themselves in an adjoining apartment (§ 1).

1. αὐτήκοι, *ear-witnesses*. — ἔτι, *yet, in addition*. Against so great a man, nothing short of a confession made in the hearing of the ephors seemed to justify them in proceeding. — ἀπὸ παρασκευῆς, *by an arrangement, a contrivance*. — σκηνησαμένον...καλύβην, *having formed for himself a hut double by a partition wall*. Suppliants, instead of taking up their abode in the temple, oftentimes chose to construct for themselves a hut in the τέμενος or sacred precincts, which surrounded the temple and which was included in the *jus asyli*. See Bloomfield's note. καλύβην is what Kühn. (see Jelf's edit. §§ 548. b; 569) calls 'the accusative of cognate notion,' defining the particular nature of the production. — εἰς ἣν—ἔκρυψε, *into which he brought and concealed*. For the constructio pregnans, see N. on I. 18. § 2.

— The particle τε in τῶν τε ἐφόρων has caused much trouble. Haack, Poppo, and Goeller have bracketed it, and Hart. (de part. I. p. 152) would expunge it, but it is said to be found in every MS. The sense certainly requires its omission, unless with Arnold we supposed a confused construction, and that after τῶν τε ἐφόρων τινὰς ἔκρυψε there should be added the words, καὶ Πausανίας ὡς αὐτὸν ἦλθεν, τὴν πρόφασιν τῆς ἰκετείας ἐρωτήσων, or else that τε may be rendered, *also, moreover*, and the clause be considered an interjectional one. In that case ἦσσαντο can be joined, as it should be, with αὐτήκοι...γενέσθαι. — τὴν πρόφασιν, *occasion, cause*. — τὰ τε...γραφέντα. *Of*

I. 182. § 5. — γραφέντα is the 2 aor. of γράφω. Sophocles (Greek Verbs, p. 47) says the 1 aor. pass. ἐγράφην does not occur, at least in good Greek. — καθ' ἑκαστον, *severally, one by one*. — οὐδὲν—παρβάλαιτο, *had never endangered him, risked his safety*. This is the interpretation of Poppo, Goel., and Arnold, and seems on the whole preferable to the usual rendering, *had never deceived him*. — βασιλεία of Persia. — προτιμηθεῖν, is spoken ironically. — ἐν ἴσῳ τοῖς πολλοῖς τῶν διακόνων, *just like the mass of his servants*. — ἀποθανεῖν depends on προτιμηθεῖν as denoting the manner in which he was about to be honored. S. § 222. 6. — κάκεινον refers to Pausanias. — πίστιν... ἀναστάσεως. The order is: δίδοντας πίστιν (περὶ) τῆς ἀναστάσεως ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ, *having pledged his faith that no danger should be incurred by his removal from the altar*. — τὰ πρασσόμενα = *the business in hand*.

CHAPTER CXXXIV.

Having thus obtained ample evidence of his guilt, the ephors proceed to apprehend Pausanias, but at the private intimation of one of them, he takes refuge in the temple of Minerva (§ 1), where he is starved to death (§ 2); just as he is about to expire, they carry him out of the sacred enclosure, after which he immediately dies (§ 3); at the command of the oracle his body, which has been buried elsewhere, is interred in the place where he died (§ 4).

1. ἀπῆλθον into the city. — ἐποιοῦντο. The imperfect is here used *de conatu*, as in I. 57. § 4. Bloomf. thinks that the reason why they did not apprehend him at Tænarus, was that he had many assistants, who would be likely to make a desperate resistance. — ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, *in the street*, or as some render it, *on his way*. So Nepos translates, *in itinere*. — ἐνός... εἶδε. The order is: ὡς εἶδε τὸ πρόσωπον ἐνός τῶν ἐφόρων προσιώντος. — ἐφ' ᾧ, *for what purpose*. — κεύματι ἀφανεῖ, *a secret sign made by nodding or beckoning*. — δηλώσαντος, sc. τὸ ἔργον αὐτῷ. — τὸ... Χαλκιοίκου. See N. on I. 128. § 2. — δρόμῳ, *running, upon the run*. S. § 206. 1. — προ- in προκαταφυγεῖν signifies *before* his pursuers could overtake him. — τὸ τέμενος. See N. on I. 133. § 1. — ὃ ἦν τοῦ ἱεροῦ, *which belonged to the temple*. See N. on II. 4. § 5. — ὑπαῖθριος, *in the open air*, has the sense of an adverb of place. K. § 264. 3. a; S. § 158. 3.

2. τὸ παραντίκα, *for the moment*. — ὑστέρησαν. The Schol. explains this by ἐβράδυναν. But Poppo says, "rectius verbo λείπεσθαι vel ὑπολείπεσθαι, quod a tergo relinqui, non eadem celeritate qua altorium progredi, ideoque, ἀσσοῦνι non posse significat, explicasset." —

ῥύρας depends on ἀπωκοδόμησαν, *they barricaded the doors*. — ἔνδο the temple. — ἀπολαβόντες εἴσω, *shutting him within*.

3. μέλλοντος αὐτοῦ ἀποψύχειν, *when he was about to expire*. — ὥσπερ εἶχεν, *as he was*, i. e. "eo habitu, quo hoc in tempore erat." Poppo. Perhaps it simply means, *blocked up as he was in the temple*. — ἔτι ἔμπροσθεν ὄντα, *being just alive; literally, while yet breathing*

4. τὸν Καιάδαν, *the Cæadas*. Bloomf. conjectures that this was originally a huge fissure into which dead bodies were thrown, and which was subsequently enlarged and converted into a subterranean prison. The Barathrum at Athens, and the Lithotomiæ at Syracuse may serve to illustrate its nature and use. — οὐπερ, *where*. — ἐμβάλλειν depends on ἐμέλλησαν. The context will readily show what words are to be supplied with τοὺς κακούργους. Haack and Bloomf., edit from what they conceive to be good MS. authority, τοὺς κακούργους εἰώθασιν, ἐμβάλλειν. Bloomf. however brackets it. — πλησίον. There is much difficulty in determining the limiting word. The Schol. says, *near to the Cæadas*. With this, which appears to be the true interpretation, Bloomf., Goel., and Poppo accord. If, as Haack in his second edition supposes, we are to consider it as referring to the place where Pausanias died, then a new substantive must be introduced, since Καιάδαν was last mentioned. Besides, if he was buried near to the place of his death, why did the oracle give any direction for the removal of the body? — ἐν τῷ προτεμενίσματι, *in the precinct or entrance way to the τέμενος*. So Arnold. — Bloomf. refers ὁ δηλοῦσι to μετενεγκεῖν οὐπερ ἀπέθανε. But it is better to refer it to the words immediately preceding. — ὡς . . . πεπραγμένον, *inasmuch as a pollution had been perpetrated by them = as they had been guilty of a pollution*. The participle in the accusative often follows ὡς instead of the genitive. Cf. Mt. § 568. 3; S. § 226. a. — ὡς ἀντὶ Πausανίου, *in the stead of Pausanias*. Cf. K. § 290. R. 2.

CHAPTER CXXXV.

The Athenians request the Lacedæmonians to put away this pollution (§ 1); the Lacedæmonians, on the Medisin of Pausanias, criminate Themistocles in the same affair, and demand that he shall be punished in like manner (§ 2); to this the Athenians assent, and take measures in concert with the Lacedæmonians to apprehend Themistocles (§ 3).

1. This is a repetition of what was asserted in I. 128. § 2. — ὡς . . . κρίναντες. S. § 226. a.

2. The account of the banishment of Themistocles, is not inserted here, because it has any immediate connection with the Peloponnesian war, but from its close relation to what has just been narrated of Pausanias. The fate of so illustrious a personage as Themistocles, was also worthy of a place in a history, which, though confined to the Peloponnesian war, had yet in its plan embraced the most prominent events that had transpired from the time of the Persian invasion under Xerxes. — τοῦ—Μηδισμοῦ (cf. I. 95. § 5), *the Medism*. This term was used to designate a leaning towards the Median interest, or a partiality for the manners, customs, and dress of the Medes. The charge made against Themistocles followed immediately upon the conviction and death of Pausanias. The Lacedæmonians were stimulated to this, most likely, by a remembrance of the successful manœuvre of Themistocles in respect to the fortification of Athens (cf. I. 90, 91); or by a selfish desire to involve the Athenians in the disgrace, which they had incurred in the defection of their most eminent citizen. — καί, also. — ἐκ τῶν... ἐλέγχων. "Ex epistolis apud Pausaniam inventis." Poppo. — τοῖς αὐτοῖς, in the same manner, i. e. by death.

3. ἔτυχε γὰρ ὡστρακισμένος, for he happened to be suffering banishment by ostracism. — διαίταν, residence, abode. — μετὰ, in connection with. — ἐτοίμων ὄντων ξυνδιώκειν, who were (see N. on ὄντες, I. 8. § 1) ready to join with them in the pursuit. — ὅπου ἂν περιτύχῃωσι, wherever they might find him. K. § 336.

CHAPTER CXXXVI.

Themistocles, being informed of his danger, takes refuge with the Coreyrians, by whom he is conveyed to the continent (§ 1); thither being pursued by his enemies, he is forced to throw himself upon the protection of Admetus king of the Molossi, who for certain reasons was hostile to him (§ 2); at the direction of the king's wife, he takes her child by the hand, and sitting upon the hearth awaits the coming in of Admetus, from whom he successfully entreats protection in this time of peril (§ 3).

1. αὐτῶν by constructio κατὰ σύνεσιν (cf. K. 241. 1; S. § 157. N. 1. b) refers to Κερκυραίων implied in Κέρκυραν which precedes. — ὥστε—ἀπέχθειςσαι, so as to incur the hatred of, become hateful to. Λακεδαιμονίοις and Ἀθηναίοις follow as *Dativi incommodi*. ὥστε refers to ἔχειν, and not to the whole sentence δεδιέναι... αὐτόν, as then it would have been μὴ—ἀπέχθοντο. — εἰς τὴν ἠπειρον, i. e. into Thesprotia. — κατανατικρῦ, over against Corcyra.

2. διωκόμενος . . . χωροίη, *being pursued by those who were appointed* (to follow him) *for the purpose of inquiring where he might go*, i. e. being tracked thither by those who were sent to find out his place of retreat. Bloomf. renders *κατὰ πύστιν ἢ χωροίη*, "(directed) *by inquiry whither he had gone.*" Similar to this is the sense given by Bauer: "simpliciter pro *πυθόμενοι, quum audissent.*" Goel. renders it *ex percunctatione*, and this appears to be the sense which Haack by his punctuation attaches to the words. Against such eminent authorities I would be slow to adopt an opinion, yet I cannot but think that the sense I have given is the true one. Cf. Liddell and Scott sub voce *πύστις*. The optative is explained in N. on I. 49. § 3. — *κατὰ τι ἄπορον*, *in his great strait*. Jacobs explains it by *ἐν μεγάλῃ ἀπορίᾳ γενόμενος*. — *Μολοσσῶν*. Along the sea-coast of Epirus lay in order, from north to south, the Chaones, Thesproti, Cassopæi, and Molossi, but the boundaries of these respective tribes cannot well be defined. Scylax states that the sea-coast of the Molossi was 50 stadia in length, but from this narrow basis their country widened far into the interior. The boundaries of the state were greatly enlarged by its enterprising kings, so that it was quite powerful at the time here spoken of. Cf. Leake's *North. Greece*, IV. pp. 174–184. — *ὄντα αὐτῷ οὐ φίλον*. Nepos by some oversight says, "cum quo ei hospitium fuerat." — *καταλύσαι*, literally, *to unloose or unbind* the beasts of burden, i. e. to *unharness or unload* them. This verb is followed by *παρὰ Ἀδμητου*, in the sense of *to stop with Admetus*.

3. οὐκ ἔτυχεν ἐπιδημῶν, *happened not to be at home*. — *τὸν παῖδα*. Nepos writes, "filiam ejus parvulam arripuit." This deviation from the text of Thucydides, would lead us to conjecture that he followed some other writer, unless he was grossly careless. — *καθίζεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν ἐστίαν*. The domestic fireplace, as the shrine of the household gods, was always regarded by the ancients with veneration and religious attachment. Hence, to sit down by the hearth was regarded as a posture making the strongest appeal for mercy and favor. Cf. Smith's *Dict. Gr. and Rom. Antiq.* p. 427. — *δηλοῖ τε ὅς ἐστι*, *he discloses his name; literally, he makes known who he is*. For this use of the relative, cf. Mt. § 485; S. § 174. 1. — *οὐκ ἀξιοῖ = ἀνάξιόν φησιν εἶναι* (cf. Mt. 608. 1). — *εἴ τι ἄρα αὐτὸς ἀντίπευ*, *if perhaps he had opposed*. The extenuating force of *εἰ—ἄρα* is here beautifully seen. — *τιμωρεῖσθαι* referring to Admetus depends upon *ἀξιοῖ*. — *καὶ γὰρ . . . πᾶσχειν*, *for that he could be ill treated, at the present time, by one far less powerful than him* (i. e. Admetus). Most of the editors and critics prefer the reading *ἀσθνεστέρος* (conforming to *αὐτὸς* both before and after), although against almost all MS. authority. This would

give the sense: *for he would receive injury (from Admetus) now when he was far his inferior in power.* Both readings imply the same general idea, viz. the abject condition of Themistocles. — γενναῖον belongs to τιμωρεῖσθαι the subject of εἶναι. — ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου = τοὺς ὄντας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου, *who are on equal terms.* — καὶ ἅμα, *and at the same time.* — αὐτὸς... ἐναντιώσῃναι, *he had opposed him (i. e. Admetus) in a matter of interest (only), and not in that which pertained to the saving of his life.* χρείας τινὸς depends on ἐναντιώσῃναι (= εἴργειν) as the genitive of separation. Cf. K. § 271. 2. Some commentators supply περὶ or ἕνεκα. Cf. Mt. § 368. 5. Bloomf. cites Xen. Anab. VII. 6. § 5. ἐναντιώσεται τῆς ἀπαγωγῆς, *will be opposed to the leading away.* At σῶμα Bloomf. unnecessarily supplies κατά. Poppo and Goel. consider the article to be taken twice with σῶμα and σώζεσθαι, and refer to Vig. p. 720. 20. — ἂν in ἐκείνον δ' ἂν belongs to ἀποστερῆσαι, the second being a repetition in consequence of the parenthesis εἰπὼν... διώκεται. Cf. Mt. § 600. — ἐφ' ᾧ, *for what reason.* — σωτηρίας, *"means of preserving."* Bloomf. — ὁ δὲ ἀκούσας. Poppo and some others make this the beginning of chap. 137. — ὥσπερ... τοῦτο is enclosed by Poppo, Goeller, and Arnold, in the marks of parenthesis, and thus they connect ἀνίστησί τε and καὶ—οὐκ ἐκδίδωσιν. — ὥσπερ... ἐκαθίσετο, *"in the way that he had sat himself down, i. e. with hands joined."* Bloomf. "Nos sic intelligimus: ut puerum tenens sederat, ita cum puero surgere eum jussit." Poppo (Suppl. Adnot. p. 151). — καὶ μέγιστον with the Molossians.

CHAPTER CXXXVII.

Admetus refuses to give up Themistocles to his pursuers and sends him to Pydna (§ 1); thence embarking on board a merchant-ship bound for Ionia, on his passage he narrowly escapes the Athenian fleet lying before Naxos, and finally lands at Ephesus (§ 2); having rewarded the shipmaster, he proceeds into the interior and sends a letter to Artaxerxes (§ 3); in which letter he excuses the necessity he was under of opposing the Persian invasion, refers to the benefits he has conferred upon Xerxes, and promises to render to the king good service in return for his protection (§ 4).

1. πολλὰ εἰποῦσιν = *uttering many threats.* — βασιλεία of Persia. τὴν ἑτέραν θάλασσαν, i. e. the Ægean sea. — περὶ, *by land.* — Πύδναν. See N. on I. 61. § 2. — τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου, *belonging to Alexander (I., the tenth king of Macedonia).*

2. ἐν ἧ, *where,* i. e. in Pydna. — ὀλκάδος, *a ship of burden, a merchant-ship.* These ships were oval with broad bottoms. Cf. Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Antiq. p. 877. — ἀναγομένης. See N.

on I. 48. § 1. — ἐπολιόρκει Νάξον. Cf. I. 98. § 4. — *δοτις ἐστί*. See N. on *ὅς ἐστι*, I. 136. § 3, which would have been more in point for Matthiæ to have cited than this passage. — *χρήμασι πεισθεῖς* = *being bribed*. — *τὴν... εἶναι*, and that it would be for his safety, or his only (τὴν) safety would consist in. The subject of *εἶναι* is *μηδένα... γένηται*. — *μέχρι πλοῦς γένηται*, until there should be a fair wind for sailing. Cf. Xen. Anab. VI. 1. § 22. Some erroneously translate, *as long as the voyage should last*. The object of this direction was to prevent any of the crew, who might happen to recognize him, from communicating with his enemies. — *πεισομένῳ δ' αὐτῷ*, to him being persuaded = *if he consented* to the proposal. — *ἀπομνήσεσθαι*. Repeat *φράζει*. — *ἀποσαλεύσας*, having rode at anchor in the open sea. — *ὑπὲρ* = *off*, probably as far to the windward as possible, in order that no one should board the vessel from the Athenian fleet. Nepos translates *ὑπὲρ*, *procul*. In reading this account of the perilous position of Themistocles, in full sight of his enemies, we are reminded of those beautiful lines of Sir Walter Scott, in his *Lord of the Isles*:

So bore they on with mirth and pride,
 And if that laboring bark they spied,
 'Twas with such idle eye
 As nobles cast on lowly boor,
 When, toiling in his task obscure,
 They pass him careless by.
 Let them sweep on with heedless eyes!
 But had they known what mighty prize
 In that frail vessel lay,
 The famished wolf that prowls the wold
 Had scathless passed the unguarded fold,
 Ere, drifting by these galleys bold,
 Unchallenged were her way!

8. ἐξεράπευσε, *rewarded*. Port. renders *liberaliter prosequi*. — γὰρ explains how it was that Themistocles had money to reward the shipmaster. — ἀ = τὰ χρήματα α̅, of which the antecedent is the subject of ἦλθε. — ὑπεξέκειτο, *he had put safely away*. Perhaps ὑπό- imparts the idea of *privately* or *secretly* to the verb. After his condemnation at Athens, his property to the amount of 100 talents was seized and confiscated. — μετὰ... τινος, *with one of the Persians dicelling on the coast*. According to Diod. his name was Lysithides, but Plutarch calls him Nicogenes. — ἄνω, i. e. into the interior. — ἐσπέμπει γράμματα. He probably sent the letter by Nicogenes.

4. ὅτι serves here as a mark of quotation. S. § 218. 1. "This brief

letter to Artaxerxes is as evidently the composition of Thucydides himself, as the celebrated oration which he puts into the mouth of Pericles. Each has the hard, rigid, grasping style so peculiar to the historian, and to which no other Greek writer bears the slightest resemblance. But the matter may be more genuine than the diction." Bulwer (Athens, II. p. 167. N). — Θεμιστοκλῆς is in apposition with ἐγὼ understood. — Ἑλλήνων limits δς taken partitively. — τὸν ἑμέτερον οἶκον, "in domum tuam." Nepos. — ἐμοὶ (= τῇ ἐμῇ πατρίδι) limits ἐπιόντα, and ἀνάγκη is to be taken with ἡμυνόμην. — πλείω ἀγαθά. Repeat εἴργασμαι. — ἐν... ἐμοί. The Schol. supplies τὰ πράγματα ἦσαν, but why may we not draw to this clause ἐγίγνετο from the next member, to be taken impersonally (= ἀσφαλές ἐμοὶ ἐγίγνετο)? — Bothe refers ἀποκομιδῇ to both members, giving it the sense of *return*, when applied to Themistocles, and *retreat* as applicable to Xerxes. But this dilogia is harsh and unnecessary. — γράψας... διάλυσιν is parenthetically introduced, being the words of the historian, who briefly adverts to the reasons urged by Themistocles in favor of his being hospitably received by the king. γράψας is to be referred back to ἐδῆλου δ' ἡ γραφή = ἔγραψε δὲ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς. Haack takes γράψας in an absolute sense for ἔγραψε γάρ. — τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως of the Greeks. Arnold thinks that this refers to the admonition given to the king by Themistocles after the battle of Salamis, that he should retreat without delay, and as to the statement of Herodotus, that this warning was sent from Andros instead of Salamis, Thucydides may have had real grounds for his assertion, or it may have been an oversight. But I see no reason to suspect that Xerxes was ever acquainted with the real object of the message, informing him of the intended flight of the Greek fleet. If he had become aware of it, how could he be induced to receive (as he did) the second message from Themistocles as an act of kindness? And how could Themistocles at this time urge the second message as a proof of his good will to the king, if the treacherous design of his first message had not been misunderstood? It may also be added, that the same person is said to have conveyed both messages to the king, which appears to me to be conclusive that the latter was blind to the real design of the transaction. I must think therefore that τὴν... προάγγελσιν refers to the message sent to the king before the battle of Salamis. — τὴν τῶν γεφυρῶν οὐ διάλυσιν (*the not breaking down*) = γράψας δ (*that*) αἱ γεφυραὶ οὐ διελύθησαν. Cf. K. § 318. 3; Mt. § 608. 1. Haack so punctuates as to connect τότε with προσποιήσατο, but the best sense is yielded by the order, τὴν τότε οὐ διάλυσιν τῶν γεφυρῶν. Poppo and Goel. read for δι' αὐτόν, *through him* (i. e. by the instrumentality of Themistocles),

δι' αὐτόν, *on account of him* (i. e. for the sake of Xerxes). — καὶ νῦν ἔχων (= *being able*) recommences the direct words of Themistocles. — ἐνιαυτὸν ἐπισχών, *having tarried a year*. S. § 186. 2. — περὶ ὧν = ἐκεῖνα περὶ ὧν, of which the antecedent is governed by δηλώσαι.

CHAPTER CXXXVIII.

The king approving of what he said, Themistocles applies himself to the study of the Persian language and customs (§ 1); after which, proceeding to the court he soon gains an unbounded influence over the king (§ 2), which was the result of his talents (§ 3); his death (§ 4); a monument is erected for him at Magnesia (§ 5), but his relations say that his bones were privately conveyed to Athens (§ 6); thus ended the fortunes of Pausanias and Themistocles (§ 7).

1. τὴν διάνοιαν, *understanding, prudence*. Some render, *spirit, boldness*, and others, *plans, intentions*. — οὕτως as he had said. See I. 137. § 4 (end). — ὃν ἐπέσχε. Cf. ἐνιαυτὸν ἐπισχών supra. — γλώσσης...κατενόησε. The order and construction is: κατενόησε γλώσσης τοσοῦτα ὅσα ἠδύνατο κατανοεῖν, *he learned as much of the language as he could*. The proficiency in the Persian language attributed to him by Cor. Nepos, is highly exaggerated.

2. παρ' αὐτῷ, i. e. with Artaxerxes. — ὅσος...Ἑλλήνων explains and makes emphatic the preceding μέγας, and therefore καὶ is *cren*. — ἀξίωσιν, *dignity*. Cf. II. 34. § 6. — δουλώσειν, sc. αὐτὸ (i. e. τὸ Ἑλληνικόν), which is wanting here because by attraction it has already appeared in the previous proposition (τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ ἐλπίδα), to which ἦν...δουλώσειν is added by way of explanation. Cf. K. § 347. 2; Mt. § 296. 3. αὐτῷ limits ὑπετίθει and not δουλώσειν as Bloomf. asserts Krüg. makes δουλώσειν depend on ἐλπίδα, as though it were written ὑπετίθει αὐτῷ τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ ἐλπίδα δουλώσειν. — ἀπὸ τοῦ and ξυνετός φαίνεσθαι are to be joined, and so Jacob explains, καὶ μάλιστα ὅτι ξυνετός ἐφαίνετο, οὐ πείραν ἐδίδου. But διδοῦς is *quum daret* and not *dedisset*, as Poppo and Haack, after Kistem., rightly remark.

3. Thucydides in this section sketches with a masterly hand the prominent characteristics of this eminent man, of whom Bulwer says (Athens, II. p. 170), "after him the light of the heroic age seems to glimmer and to fade, and even Pericles himself appears dwarfed and artificial beside that masculine and colossal intellect, which broke into fragments the might of Persia, and baffled with a vigorous ease the gloomy sagacity of Sparta." — ἦν—δηλώσας = *was a man who showed*. — δὴ gives emphasis to βεβαιότατα. K. § 315. 2. — διαφερόντως

τι, somewhat remarkably. Cf. Mt. § 487. 4. — ἐς αὐτό, i. e. εἰς τὴν ἰσχὺν τῆς φύσεως. Schol. "Accuratius Schol. ἐς τὸ φύσεως ἰσχὺν δηλοῦν dixisset." Poppo. — ἄξιος θαυμάσαι, worthy to be admired. Cf. K. § 306. R. 10; Mt. § 535. b. Obs. — οἰκεία (= ἰδίᾳ), his own, native. — οὔτε προμαθῶν—οὔτ' ἐπιμαθῶν, "without the aids of early culture or after study." Bloomf. The idea is, that he had no special training for public life, nor did he, after he entered upon public duties, attempt to fit himself by study for their proper discharge. αὐτὴν refers to the preceding οἰκεία ξυνέσει. — τῶν τε παραχρῆμα, of present emergencies, is opposed here to τῶν μελλόντων, of future measures. Bloomfield gives to τῶν τε παραχρῆμα the idea of measures, which call for immediate action and admit of little time for deliberation. So we say, on the spur of the moment. — γνώμων = κριτής, judge. — τῶν μελλόντων . . . εἰκαστής. There are four methods of constructing this sentence, either to make τοῦ γενησομένου depend on ἐπὶ πλείστον, and τῶν μελλόντων upon εἰκαστής; or τοῦ γενησομένου upon εἰκαστής, and τῶν μελλόντων upon τοῦ γενησομένου; or τῶν μελλόντων upon ἐπὶ πλείστον and τοῦ γενησομένου upon εἰκαστής (Krüger's construction); or to place τοῦ γενησομένου in exegetical apposition with τῶν μελλόντων. The first of these methods is adopted by the best critics, and is thus rendered by Bloomfield, "and of the future even far forward he was the best conjecturer." I was at first inclined to follow the fourth method of construction, which is adopted by Jacobs, but a more close examination of the passage has satisfied me that the first is the true interpretation, inasmuch as it accords with the natural order of the words, and annexes ἐπὶ πλείστον τοῦ γενησομένου to τῶν μελλόντων by way of emphasis, which is far better than to suppose some subtle distinction between τῶν μελλόντων and τοῦ γενησομένου, or that the latter is exegetical of the former, which is so plain a term as to be beyond the need of explanation. — ἀ . . . ἔχοι, whatever he might have in hand, i. e. whatever business he might undertake. Wyttenb. places μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχοι in opposition to ὧν δὲ ἄπειρος εἶη, and therefore gives it the sense of μεταχειρίζοιτο, frequenti usu tractare solet. So Arnold: what things he was practically versed in. — ἐξηγήσασθαι, to discuss it, make it plain by discussion, is a better translation than Arnold's, to conduct (matters) to their issue, since it is more consentaneous with the oppositional clause κρίναι . . . ἀπήλλακτο, he was not without the ability to judge with sufficient accuracy (ικανῶς). In respect to this latter clause, κρίναι may be regarded as a genitive after ἀπήλλακτο (S. § 197. 2), the article τοῦ being omitted (S. § 222. 2). — ἐν τῷ ἀφανείῳ (sc. ὄν), being yet in uncertainty, i. e. the issue of which being yet uncertain. — τὸ ξύμπαν εἰπεῖν, to sum up the whole. Cf. K. § 841. R.

3; S. § 223. 2. — *κράτιστος δὴ*. See N. on *βεβαιότατα δὴ* supra. — *αὐτοσχεδιάζειν*, *to plan off-hand*, “*ex tempore agere*.” Betant.

4. *νοσήσας*, *by sickness*, opposed to a violent death. This account of Thucydides is far more rational and worthy of credit, than that which attributes his death to poison administered by himself. — *καί* (*also*) belongs to the whole sentence and not to *έκούσιον* alone. — *έπιτελέσαι* is the subject of *είναι*.

5. *οὖν*, *therefore*, i. e. in consequence of his having died at Magnesia (*Μαγνησία*—*τῇ Ἀσιανῇ*, i. e. *Magnesia* on the river Mæander). — *Μαγνησίαν μὲν ἄρτον* (= *εις ἄρτον*. Cf. *εις ζώνην*, Xen. Anab. I. 4. § 9) *Magnesia for bread*. The last of these substantives shows the design of the former. Cf. Mt. § 433. Obs. 3. — *προσέφερε* to Thémistocles. — *Λάμψαχον*. Repeat mentally *δόντος βασιλέως αὐτοῦ*. — *τῶν τότε*, *of the cities of that time*. S. § 169. 1.

6. *τὰ δὲ . . . οἴκαδε*. The order is: *οἱ προσήκοντες φασι τὰ ὄσθ᾽ αὐτοῦ κομισθῆναι οἴκαδε*. — *γάρ* explains why his bones were conveyed to Attica unbeknown to the Athenians (*κρύφα Ἀθηναίων*).

7. *τὰ μὲν κατὰ Πausανίαν*, “*res Pausaniæ*.” Mt. § 272. 4. δ. — *οὕτως* as has been described in chaps. 128–138.

CHAPTER CXXXIX.

This demand for the expulsion of the sacrilegious having been made, the Lacedæmonians require the Athenians to retire from Potidæa, restore Ægina to independence, and rescind the decree concerning Megara (§ 1); to none of which demands the Athenians accede, but recriminate the Megareans (§ 2); the Lacedæmonians then send an embassy of three persons to Athens, requiring the Athenians to permit every Greek state to be governed by its own laws (§ 3); an assembly of the Athenians having been convened on this occasion, some give their opinion in favor of war, and others against it, upon which Pericles delivers a speech in which he strongly urges the necessity of war (§ 4).

1. *Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ κ. τ. λ.* The narration is now resumed from I. 126. § 2. — *ἐπί*, *by*. — *περὶ . . . ἐλάσεως*, *concerning the expulsion of the accursed*. See N. on I. 126. §§ 2, 11. — *Ποτιδαίας τε ἀπανίστασθαι*. See N. on I. 61. § 3. Cf. I. 64–67. § 1. — *Αἴγιαν αὐτόνομον ἀφίεναι*. See N. on I. 67. § 2. — *τὸ . . . πόλεμον*, *if they would revoke the decrees concerning the Megareans* (cf. I. 67. § 4), *there should be no war*; literally, *to them revoking—there should be no war*. In respect to the protasis, see N. on I. 71. § 6 (init.). *μὴ ἂν γενέσθαι* = *μὴ γενήσεσθαι*. See N. on I. 71. § 5.

2. *τὰλλα* in respect to the decree against the Megareans especially

referred to in the next clause. — *ἐπεργασίαν* is the accusative of that wherein the blame consists (cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 568; Mt. § 370. *Obs.* 2). In respect to the charge here brought against the Megareans, land that was *ἀόριστος* (*without boundaries*) might be used for pasturage, but could not be fenced off and applied to purposes of agriculture, as in the case of private property. On the boundaries of states and nations, strips of land were thus left as a common, in order to prevent disputes about boundary lines. That this common might remain such, it was consecrated to the gods, and hence to enclose and till it was regarded as a sacrilegious act. The *καὶ* before *τῆς ἀορίστου* is exegetical, *even*. Goeller without reason, thinks that two kinds of land are referred to, viz. the land dedicated to the Eleusinian goddesses (Ceres and Proserpine), and that on the confines of the state. — *ἀνδραπόδων*. The slaves of *Aspasia* are supposed to be here meant. Cf. Athen. 570, and Aristoph. *Acharn.* v. 525, cited by Wass.

3. *λεγόντων*. . . . *εἰώθεσαν*, repeating nothing else of the things which they were wont to speak of, i. e. they waved all the other points of dispute, and confined themselves to one requisition, which indeed was so broad as to cover the whole ground. *ὧν* = *ἐκείνων* ἃ, of which the antecedent depends on *ἄλλο οὐδέν* taken partitively, and the relative upon *λέγειν* to be supplied with *εἰώθεσαν*. Some with *Matthiæ* (§ 366. *d*) construct *ὧν* in dependence on *ἄλλο* implying comparison, and render, *nothing different from the demands formerly made*. But this is less natural, and does not harmonize with *αὐτὰ δὲ τάδε* (sc. *λεγόντων*), which is adversative = *but saying these things only*. — *ὅτι*. See N. on I. 137. § 4 (init.). — *τὴν εἰρήμην* = *the peace which now is*. — *εἴη δ' ἄν*, sc. *εἰρήμην*. The protasis is *εἰ*. . . . *ἀφείτε*, with which the quotation ends. The general construction is *πρέσβων ἀφικομένων—καὶ λεγόντων—ποίησαντες—οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι—προὔτιθεσαν*. The quotation *Λακεδαιμόνιοι* *ἀφείτε* is properly in apposition with *αὐτὰ δὲ τάδε*. — *γνώμας* *προὔτιθεσαν*, *they freely exchanged their sentiments*. — *ἅπαξ*, *once for all*. — *ἀπάντων* the demands of the Lacedæmonians and the points of dispute. These words are to be taken with *ἀποκρίνασθαι*.

4. *ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα*. Bloomf. supplies *μέρη*, and remarks that the phrase is a very rare one. — *ταῖς γνώμας*. S. § 202. 4. — *καὶ ὡς χρῆ*. . . . *εἰρήνης* contains the two conflicting opinions of the assembly, and is to be constructed with *ἔλεγον*. I have therefore followed Bekker, Poppo, Haack, and Arnold in placing a comma after *γνώμας*, which Dindorf and Goel. omit. — *τὸ ψήφισμα* concerning Megara. Cf. § 1 supra. — *εἰρήνης* depends on *ἐμπόδιον*. — *καθελεῖν*. Repeat mentally *τὸ ψήφισμα*. — *λέγειν*. . . . *δυνατώτατος* = *a most eloquent speaker and able statesman*. S. § 222. 6.

CHAPTERS CXL.—CXLIV.

These chapters contain the oration of Pericles, which has for its leading idea, that war should be preferred to making any concessions to the Peloponnesians. After a brief exordium (140. § 1), he enters upon his argument, which has two divisions: the cause of the war, or the τὸ δίκαιον (140. § 2—141. § 1), and the means of carrying it on, or the τὸ ὠφέλιμον (141. § 2—chap. 143). This second division is opposed to the words of the Corinthians (chap. 121, et seq.), and is subdivided into two parts, in the first of which (141. § 2—143. § 2) the resources of the Peloponnesians and their method of carrying on war are considered and in the second (143. §§ 3—5) are shown in advantageous contrast, the circumstances and condition of the Athenians. Then follows the response which the orator would have them give to the Lacedæmonians (144. §§ 1, 2), and to this is subjoined a short peroration (144. §§ 3—5). This is one of the most finished and elaborate speeches in the whole history, and in dignity and loftiness of sentiment, is but little inferior to the celebrated funeral discourse of the same orator and statesman (II. 35—46). It seems to have carried all before it, and so broken down opposition, that a decree was forthwith made conformable to the counsel given in the speech.

CHAPTER CXL.

The orator begins by advising the Athenians to make no concessions to the Peloponnesians, premising at the same time, that the ardor with which a war is commenced, is abated in proportion to the increase of difficulties which may attend its prosecution, and hence those who resolve on war should vigorously support it even in the event of disastrous occurrences (§ 1); the Lacedæmonians are charged with endeavoring to do the Athenians harm, a proof of which is their refusal to submit the differences to fair arbitration, according to the mode of adjusting difficulties stipulated in the treaty (§ 2); their desire for war is evinced in their dictation concerning Potidæa, Ægina, and Megara, and especially in their last imperious demand (§ 3); no one should think that the rescinding of the decree concerning Megara was a small matter (§ 4), for if they yielded to this, greater demands would be made upon them (§ 5).

1. τῆς . . . ἔχομαι, *I still adhere to the same opinion.* For the genitive, see N. on γνώμης, I. 22. § 1. — μὴ εἶκειν Πελοποννησίοις explains τῆς γνώμης. — καίπερ . . . πρῶσποντας, *although I know* (see N. on I. 7. § 1) *that men carry on war not with the same ardor (ὀργῆ) which they feel when persuaded to engage in it; literally, that men are persuaded to go to war with an ardor not the same as (= much greater than) that with which they carry it on.* Cf. ἐνθυμίται . . .

ἐπεξέρχεται, I. 120. § 5. τε and καὶ respond to each other, and ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ πράσσοντας, like πολεμῆν, is modified by τῇ αὐτῇ ὀργῇ ἀναπεισομένους. — πρὸς, according to. — γνώμας depends on τρεπομένους (mid. voice) the preceding καὶ being also. — ὀρώ—ξυμβουλευτέα μοι ὄντα. S. §§ 225. 7; 206. 4. The subjects of ὄντα are ὁμοῖα and παραπλήσια. The καὶ which connects these nouns has the sense of ἢ, or. — δικαῖῳ, I think it just = I wish as a matter of justice. — τοῖς—δόξασιν depends on βοησεῖν which has for its subject τοὺς ἀναπεισομένους. — ἢ... μεταποιεῖσαι, or if we are successful (κατορσοῦντας, a varied construction for ἦν κατορῶμαι), not to lay claim to superior discernment. τῆς ξυνέσεως has the same construction as γνώμη in § 1. — γὰρ after ἐνδέχεται introduces the reason for the exhortation contained in τοὺς ἀναπεισομένους... σφαλλώμεθα, as if the writer had said: and reverses must be expected, for the issue of events is no less uncertain than the counsels of men. ἀμαρῶς refers to events, the issue of which is beyond the power of calculation, i. e. which take an unforeseen and uncertain course. — δίσπερ, i. e. on account of the uncertainty of human plans. — τύχην—αἰτιάσθαι. The genitive denoting the crime is τοσοῦτων the omitted antecedent of ὅσα. — εἰώθαμεν, 2 perf. of ἔθω, with the signification of the present.

2. πρότερον. The Schol. refers this to the time when the Lacedæmonians endeavored to hinder the Athenians from walling their city. But that event is too remote to have been made use of by Pericles, and reference must be had, in the expression, to more recent instances of Lacedæmonian interference. — δῆλοι ἦσαν. See N. on I. 93. § 2 (init.). — καὶ νῦν responds to πρότερόν τε. — εἰρημένον γάρ, for although (see N. on I. 7. § 1) it had been agreed upon (see N. on I. 76. § 2). The apodosis begins with οὔτε αὐτοὶ δίκας κ. τ. λ. — ἔχειν... ἔχομεν, and that each shall remain in possession of what we have, until it is judicially decided that the possession is illegal. Bloomf. remarks that this is one of the most ancient examples of the stipulation called the *uti possidetis*. — αὐτοί, i. e. the Lacedæmonians. — δίκας πῶ ἦτησαν οὔτε. Archidamus advised them to do this, but his advice was rejected. Cf. I. 85. § 2. — ἡμῶν διδόντων (sc. δίκας), when we offered to submit to trial. — λόγοις = διαδικασίας. Schol. — ἐπιτάσσοντες, issuing orders, dictating.

3. Ποτιδαίας—ἀπανίστασθαι. Cf. I. 139. § 1. — γὰρ introduces the proof of what is charged upon the Lacedæmonians in ἐπιτάσσοντες. — τὸ Μεγαρέων ψήφισμα καθαιρεῖν. Cf. I. 139. § 1. The genitive denotes the relation in respect to. Cf. Mt. § 342. 1; S. § 195. 1. — οἱ δὲ... ἦκοντες. Cf. I. 139. § 3. — προαγορεύουσιν is a stronger term than καλεύουσι. — ἀφίνας has for its object τοὺς Ἕλληνας.

4. *περὶ βραχίος, for a trifling matter.* This is referred to in τὸ βραχὺ τι τοῦτο, *this small something (τι), this trifling affair* (i. e. what some consider of small importance). — ὅπερ belongs to προῦχονται by attraction, the natural construction being ὅπερ εἰ καθαιρεθεῖη μάλιστα προῦχονται (= προβάλλονται. Schol.) μὴ—πόλεμον. — μηδ' . . . ἐπολεμήσατε is an emphatic repetition of ὑμῶν . . . πολεμεῖν, the course of thought being interrupted by the intermediate clauses.

5. ὑμῶν—πείραν τῆς γνώμης, *a trial of your spirit, a test of your resolution.* — οἷς. Arnold says that this relative has no regular antecedent, and is to be resolved in English into the demonstrative pronoun. But, as Bloomf. remarks, there is an antecedent to it in the subject of προῦχονται, i. e. Λακεδαιμόνιοι found in § 2. The remoteness of the antecedent, in such sentences as Thucydides constructs, should cause no one to stumble. — ἄλλο τι μείζον depends on ἐπιταχθήσεσθε as the accusative of the thing, the dative of the person having become the subject in the passive construction. Cf. K. § 281. 8. In respect to the sentiment we are reminded of the remark of James Otis, in his celebrated speech at the commencement of the American revolution: "But the right to take ten pounds, implies the right to take a thousand, and what must be the wealth, that avarice, aided by power, cannot exhaust." — καὶ τοῦτο is referred by Poppo, Haack, and Goeller, to τὸ βραχὺ τοῦτο, *as if you yielded this even (small as it is) through fear.* — ἀπισχυρισάμενοι, *by giving a firm denial.* — μᾶλλον belongs to προσφέρεσθαι instead of ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου: *rather to treat you on terms of equality than with an affected superiority.*

CHAPTER CXLI.

The Athenians should make up their minds to submit at once to the Lacedæmonians, or else make no concession whatever to them (§ 1); in respect to the means and mode of carrying on the war, they are by no means inferior to the Peloponnesians (§ 2); for besides that the latter have no wealth, they have little experience in long continued or transmarine wars (§ 3); they can neither man their fleets, nor be absent themselves from their domestic concerns on expeditions by land (§ 4); wars are sustained by wealth possessed in superabundance, and not by forced contributions (§ 5); the Peloponnesian government is not of a kind favorable to speedy or decided measures, the states having equal suffrages and diverse interests (§ 6); for which reason but little attention to the public weal will be given in their assemblies, called together at long intervals, and the most of their time being spent in promoting each his own interest (§ 7).

1. αὐτόθεν δὴ = ἐκ τούτων, *ex his igitur.* — ὑπακούειν the Lacedæmonians. — πρὶν τι βλασφημαί, *before you suffer any injury.* —

εἰ πολεμήσομεν—μὴ εἰζόντες. Regularity of construction would have required εἶξεν, in dependence upon διανοήθητε. After εἰζόντες Poppo supplies the infinitive πολεμεῖν from πολεμήσομεν. But Arnold and Goel. refer εἰζόντες to διανοήθητε, in the sense of παρασκευάζεσθε ὡς μὴ εἰζόντες, which Poppo (Suppl. Adnot.) says that he would approve of "si cogitandi verbum intelligi posset, et si οὐκ εἰζόντες οὐδέ—εἰζόντες legeretur." — ἐπὶ...προφάσει should be constructed, I think, with εἰ πολεμήσομεν, *if we determine to go to war for any cause great or small* (i. e. however it may be estimated). Pericles had just affirmed, that the demand of the Lacedæmonians in respect to the Megarean decree was no trifling one, inasmuch as it involved a great principle. Others, however, might think differently. But whatever estimate might be placed upon the cause of their taking up arms, if such a course was determined on, no concessions were to be made to their enemies. Some, however, may prefer the more usual method of construction, by which these words are joined with μὴ εἰζόντες, *to make no concession on any account great or small*. I am free to acknowledge that this mode of construction harmonizes better with τὴν γὰρ...ἐπιτασσομένη. — ἃ = ἐκεῖνα ἃ. — τὴν...δούλωσιν, *implies the same subjection, signifies a like subjection*. δούλωσιν is what Kühn. (Jelf's edit. § 578) calls the accusative of valuation, or that which defines the notion of value contained in the verb. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 548. c. — δικαίωσις, *postulatio*. — ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων, sc. ἀνθρώπων. — πρὸ...ἐπιτασσομένη, *made upon their neighbors before a judicial decision*.

2. Here the orator enters upon the consideration of the means and resources of the two parties, and replies to what was brought forward by the Corinthians in the second division of their oration (I. 121. § 2, et seq.). — τὰ...ὑπαρχόντων, *now as to what pertains to the war and the means for carrying it on which each party possesses*. — τῶν ἑκατέροις ὑπαρχόντων is a varied construction for τὰ ἑκατέροις ὑπαρχοντα. — ὡς depends on γνῶτε. — ἀκούοντες, *by hearing*.

3. αὐτουργοί, *those who do their own work*; here, *farmers who till their own ground*, for in I. 142. § 7, they are called γεωργοί. This term refers principally to the other Peloponnesian states than Lacedæmon, and so far as it applies to them, it does not mean that they did all their work themselves (since much of it was performed by slave labor), but refers to their personal supervision of their affairs, and personal labor as occasion might demand. There were more slaves in Lacedæmon than in all Peloponnesus besides. — οὔτε...αὐτοῖς. Cf. I. 80. § 4 (end). — ἔπειτα, *furthermore*. — πολέμων—ἄπειροι. S. § 187. 2. — διὰ τὸ...ἐπιφέρειν contains the reason why they were

πολέμων ἄπειροι. The adverb βραχέως refers to time and qualifies ἐπιφέρειν. — αὐτοὶ conforms in case to ἄπειροι.

4. ναῦς depends on ἐκπέμπειν, and πληροῦντες belongs to the subject of δύνανται, *are not able having manned ships* (= to man ships and) *to send them forth*. — ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν, *from their private resources, or at their own expense*. From the time of Pericles, the Athenians were paid for their military service (cf. Boeckh's Pub. Econ. Athens, p. 291), but not so the Lacedæmonians, which circumstance, in addition to the neglect of their own affairs, occasioned by absence on military expeditions, made war a grievous burden to them. — Σαλάσσης εἰργόμενοι does not refer, as Bloomf. supposes, to οὔτε ναῦς πληροῦντες, but to the exclusion of the Peloponnesians from the sea by the superior naval force of the Athenians.

5. περιουσίαι, *surplus treasures*. — βίαιοι ἐσφοραί, *forced* (and therefore *burdensome*) *contributions*. Boeckh (Pub. Econ. Ath. p. 471) says that the *property-tax* (εἰσφορὰ) had not yet been imposed at Athens, since it appears from our author (III. 19), that it was first levied in consequence of the exhaustion of the public treasure at the siege of Mitylene (A. C. 428). But Tittmann thinks that all the passage cited by Boeckh means, is that the amount before collected had never been so great as 200 talents, which was raised at the time referred to. The latter writer cites the present passage in proof, that the extraordinary property-taxes levied in war were general throughout Greece before the Peloponnesian war, particularly in Sparta and probably at Athens also. Cf. N. on Boeckh (l. c.) by the translator, G. C. Lewis. — χρήμασι, *money* contributed for the expenses of the war, here opposed to σώμασι = *personal services*. — τὸ μὲν πιστὸν κ. τ. λ. contains the reasons why men prefer to expose their persons, rather than expend their substance in war. They hope to live through the contest (τῶν... περιγενέσθαι), but have faint expectation that their money will not be exhausted, especially if the war is protracted. The words τὸ μὲν and τὸ δὲ represent *ad sensum*, the two things compared, viz. their bodies and their treasures. At οὐ βίβαιον repeat mentally ἔχοντες. — ἄλλως τε κἂν, *especially if*. — ὅπερ εἰκός, *as is probable* in the present case.

6. δυνατοὶ—ἀντισχεῖν. See N. on ἀντίσχοιεν, I. 121. § 4. — μὴ πρὸς ὁμοίαν is put for πρὸς μὴ ὁμοίαν (cf. I. 91. § 7; Jelf's Kühn. § 904. Obs. 3). The disparity here spoken of consisted in the superior advantages which Athens derived from its ships, treasures, transmarine territories, etc. — ὅταν... ἐπιτελῶσι, *since* (ὅταν. Cf. Mt. § 624. 2) *by not using one general council, they can do nothing on the spur of the moment* (παραχρήμα) *with dispatch*. μῆτε is to be referred

to both the participle and the verb. Poppo translates *βουλευτηρίῳ*, *concilium perpetuum*, *Bundesrath*. Without such a council, which by continued sittings could provide for any sudden emergency, of course nothing efficient could be done, and no advantage taken of the chances of war which in its progress might turn up. — τὲ responds to μήτε, and introduces another defect in the internal administration of the Peloponnesian affairs, viz. that all the states were equal in suffrage (*ισόψηφοι*), but not of the same race (*ὁμόφυλοι*), and therefore self-interest would be the predominating principle of action in their assemblies (*τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν ἕκαστος σπεύδῃ*). The reader will notice the paronomasia in *ισόψηφοι* and *ὁμόφυλοι*. In respect to the latter word Poppo remarks: "præter Dorienses plerosque etiam nonnulli populi Æolici, Achaici, Pelasgici fœderis Laconici consortes erant." *ἕκαστος* is in partitive apposition with πάντες. In such a case the verb as here sometimes follows in the singular. Cf. Mt. § 302. a. Obs.; K. § 266. 3. — ἐξ. . . γίγνεσθαι, for which reason nothing is usually accomplished. φιλεῖ γίγνεσθαι, is wont to happen. See N. on I. 78. § 1.

7. καὶ γὰρ shows why no efficient and decided measures are taken by a council of states which are *ισόψηφοι* and not *ὁμόφυλοι*, viz. the diversity of views and interests tending to distract and impede their deliberations. — φθειραί. The Schol. adds, ἐκ τοῦ πολεμεῖν τῇ ἀπουσίᾳ. — χρόνιοί τε ξυνιόντες, "cunctabundi convenientes in ξυνόδοις seu ξυλλόγοις." Poppo. — μορίῳ, sc. τοῦ χρόνου elicited from the preceding χρόνιοι. So Bothe translates ἐν βραχεῖ μορίῳ, *parto temporis momento*. — τῷ πλείονι stands opposed to βραχεῖ μορίῳ, and τὰ οἰκεία τοῖς τῶν κοινῶν. The preposition ἐν is to be mentally repeated before τῷ πλείονι. It is quite rare that in the second of two antithetical sentences, the omission of the preposition takes place. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 650. 4. — παρά, by means of, through. Cf. K. § 297. III. 3. d. See also Dunbar's remarks on the use of παρά, in Clus. Mus. IV. p. 98. — βλάψειν the common weal. — μέλει. . . προῖδειν, but thinks (οἶεται repeated) that some one else will take care to provide (for the public good) in his place. For the construction of μέλει with the dative and genitive, cf. S. § 201. N. 4. The genitive of the thing is προῖδειν. — ὥστε, so that (ἐκβατικῶς. See N. on I. 65. § 1), denotes the result of the thing just before spoken of. — λανθάνειν—φθειρόμενον, is insensibly brought to ruin. — τὸ κοινὸν ἀπρόον, the common interest taken collectively, or the commonwealth as a whole.

CHAPTER CXLII.

The operations of the Peloponnesians will be retarded for the want of funds (§ 1); no apprehension need be entertained of their occupying posts or building a navy, the former of which they could hardly do in the time of peace (§§ 2, 3); and even if they succeeded in constructing a fortress in Attica, it would not prevent the Athenians from retaliation by ravaging their coasts with a fleet (§ 4); the Athenians are better fitted for land service by their naval skill, than are the Lacedæmonians for naval warfare by their experience in land engagements (§ 5); nautical skill they will not easily acquire, since the Athenians, although practised in it from the time of the Persian war, are by no means perfect in it, and how too can it be acquired by husbandmen, hindered from going to sea by a blockading fleet (§§ 6, 7); a few of the blockading ships they may dare to encounter, yet will be held in awe by a superior fleet (§ 8); thus they can acquire no skill in nautical affairs by practice, and will remain ignorant of that species of warfare, and to an equal degree without courage in respect to it (§ 9).

1. μέγιστον δέ, *but what is greatest* (cf. Xen. Anab. II. 5. § 7), is in apposition with the proposition with which it is connected (cf. Mt. § 432. 5. p. 710). In such cases the article is rarely omitted. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 580. Obs. 2. — κωλύονται has a passive signification. Cf. Soph. Gr. Verbs, p. 37; K. § 251. R. 1. — σχολῆ = βραδείως. Schol. Perhaps the signification *agere* which Portus gives would suit the passage better, as the sense given it by the Schol. would require to be followed by nothing but *πορίζονται*. Haack interprets σχολῆ, *in otio*, which is unsuitable to the context, since it is no argument against a liberal and cheerful contribution of funds to carry on a popular war, that they are furnished slowly and reluctantly in time of peace. — αὐτὰ πορίζόμενοι. "Scil. ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης τε ἐκάστοις οὐσίας (quæ sunt αἱ βίαιοι ἐσφοραί, I. 141. § 5), καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Δελφοῖς καὶ Ὀλυμπίᾳ χρημάτων, I. 121. § 3." Porpo. — τοῦ...μενετοί, *for the opportunities* (i. e. the right points of time) *of war will not wait*, i. e. in war things must be done in the very nick of time, or the favorable opportunity will slip away and be lost for ever. Cf. Xen. Cyr. VIII. 5. § 7.

2. ἡ ἐπιτείχισις (sc. ἐστὶ). Compare the threat of the Corinthians, I. 122. § 1). — φοβηθῆναι is to be taken passively. Cf. Mt. § 535. 6. Obs.

3. πόλιν ἀντίπαλον. The following note of Arnold (abridged by Bloomf.) fully illustrates the use of this term in connection with ἡ ἐπιτείχισις. "Our author is here distinguishing between two different modes of fortifying (ἐπιτείχισις)—the one by founding a city (so ἐποικίζειν, VII. 27) in the neighborhood of Athens, strong enough to be a check upon her power (πόλιν ἀντίπαλον, a city equal in power to another. Cf. III. 9)—the other by erecting forts in Attica, as strong-

holds for plundering parties to issue forth from and alarm or ravage the country. Of the former sort of ἐπιτείχισις, instances are found in the case of Megara, founded by the Dorians as a check on the Athenians, and of Heraclea in Trachinia built to curb the Thessalonians (cf. III. 92; V. 31); of the latter, Deceleá forms an example." Arnold also remarks that πόλιν ἀντίπαλον is the accusative after παρασκευάσασθαι, the construction being τὴν μὲν γὰρ (ἐπιτείχισιν) χαλεπὸν καὶ ἐν εἰρήνῃ παρασκευάσασθαι. — ἦπου δῆ, *certainly, indeed, much more*. Mt. § 604. — ἐκείνοις is the *dat. incommodi*. — ἀντεπιτετεχισμένων, "*occupying ground with forts in return*." Liddell and Scott. The perf. pass. has here a middle signification. Cf. Mt. § 493. d.

4. φρούριον δ'. See Arnold's note on πόλιν ἀντίπαλον. — γῆς limits μέρος. — καταδρομαῖς καὶ αὐτομοδίαῖς, *by inroads* (made from the fort) *and by desertions*, i. e. by furnishing a refuge for fugitive slaves and deserters. This was fully verified in the case of Decelea. — οὐ μέντοι ἰκανόν γε κ. τ. λ. Bloomf. makes ἐπιτετιχίζειν the subject of ἔσται, by removing the following τε (which he thinks was interpolated by editors, who wished to make the sentence *bimembria*), and by prefixing τὸ to the infinitive. But it is better to make ἐπιτετιχίζειν depend on κωλύειν, and to supply φρούριον as the subject of ἔσται, *notwithstanding that fortress would not be sufficient to keep us from sailing to their territory and erecting forts there*. I see that Bloomf. in his last edition translates the passage, as though he had given up his previous criticism. πλείσαντας belongs to κωλύειν as the participle of the means (see N. on I. 9. § 1).

5. πλέον. . . ἐμπειρίας. The order is: πλέον γὰρ ἐμπειρίας τοῦ κατὰ γῆν ἡμεῖς ἔχομεν ἐκ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ, *we have from our naval service more skill in land-warfare*. This sentence illustrates the ability of the Athenians to execute the act of retaliation just spoken of, and hence is introduced by γὰρ (*illustrantis*). — ἐκείνοι, *sc. ἔχουσιν*.

6. τὸ—γενέσθαι is the subject of προσγενήσεται. The subject of the infinitive is ἐκείνους understood referring to the Peloponnesians, with which ἐπιστήμονας agrees.

7. μελετώντες αὐτό, *who have been in the practice of it*. For the translation of the participle by the relative and verb, see N. on I. 8. § 1. — ἐξείργασθ' ἔγωγε, *have not (οὐδὲ) brought it yet to perfection*. — πῶς δῆ, *how then*. — θαλάσσιοι. See N. on I. 7. § 1. — προσέτι. . . ἐασόμενοι, *in addition not being suffered to practise and thus acquire skill*. The Corinthians said (I. 121. § 4): μελετήσομεν. . . τὰ ναυτικά. Cf. also I. 80. § 4, where Archidamus says: εἰ δὲ μελετήσομεν. . . ἐνέσται. — δρωῶν refers to ἄνδρες as its subject.

8. ὀλίγας, *sc. ναῦς* from ναυσὶν ἐφορμείσθαι going before. — καὶ

...*θρασύοντες*, they might perhaps adventure an engagement, taking courage in their ignorance from their number; literally, emboldening their ignorance by number. This is exceedingly beautiful as well as forcible. — *πολλαῖς* ships. — *εἰργόμενοι* (sc. *τῆς θαλάσσης*), if they are shut up from the sea. — *ἐν τῷ μὴ μελετῶντι*, by their want of practice; literally, in their not practising. See N. on τὸ δεδιός, I. 36. § 1, and on τὸ πιστόν, I. 68. § 1. — *δι' αὐτό*, i. e. their want of skill resulting from their want of practice.

9. *ὡσπερ καὶ ἄλλο τι*, as much as any other thing. Cf. Mt. § 117. e. — *καὶ οὐκ... μελετᾶσθαι*, and does not admit of being practised occasionally (*ὅταν τύχη*) as a subordinate affair, "as a bye-job." Pickering. With *ὅταν τύχη* supply from the context *μελετώμενον* or *μελετᾶσθαι*. — *γίγνεσθαι* depends on *ἐνδέχεται* (in this place = *δεῖ*), and has for its subject *πάρεργον*.

CHAPTER CXLIII.

If the Peloponnesians should seize on the treasures at Delphi, and by outbidding attempt to draw the foreign seamen from the Athenian service, it would be fruitless, since Athens has of herself more naval officers and seamen than all the rest of Greece put together (§ 1); nor would seamen be induced by higher wages for a short period, to serve on a side where they must incur the greatest peril (§ 2); thus it appears that the Athenians are free from the disadvantages of the Peloponnesians, and possess advantages far above them (§ 3); an invasion of the Peloponnesian territory (which could be made by sea) would be far more disastrous to the Peloponnesians, than an irruption into Attica would be to the Athenians, for Peloponnesus constitutes the whole of their territory, while the Athenians have much territory besides Athens (§ 4); therefore as though they were islanders, the Athenians should be regardless of their country-possession, and hazarding no engagement by land, be intent only on fortifying their city and maintaining their naval supremacy (§ 5).

1. *κινήσαντες... χρημάτων*, having removed (literally, having moved, meddled with) the treasures at Olympia and Delphi. The genitive is employed on account of the partitive force of the verb. — *μισθῶ μείζονι*. Pericles here replies to what the Corinthians said, I. 121. § 3. — *τοὺς ξένους* refers to the mercenaries drawn from other countries, and are to be distinguished from the *μέτοικοι* (resident aliens), their service being limited mostly to the fleet, although they were sometimes employed as garrison soldiers and in campaigns. Cf. Boeckh's Pub. Econ. Ath. p. 261. — *μὴ... ἦν*, if we ourselves and the resident foreigners having embarked were not a match for them, it would be a thing to be feared. For the construction of *δυνῶν*, see N. on I. 71. § 6. — *τόδε* refers to what has just been said about being a match for

the Peloponnesians. — *ἄνω* is in apposition with the sentence *κυβερνήτας*. . . . Ἐλλάς which follows, *ἔστι* being understood. — *ἄλλην* is here employed as in *παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας, καὶ τὴν ἄλλην κατασκευὴν*, II. 14. § 1. This use of *ἄλλην* is merely distinctive. Cf. Xen. Anab. I. 5. § 5; VII. 3. § 48; Odys. 6. 84. — *ἰπηρεσίαν* (abstract for the concrete) is used collectively, and therefore takes *πλείους* and *ἀμείνους* in the plural. Cf. Mt. § 484. 2; S. § 157. 3.

2. *καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ κινδύνῳ κ. τ. λ.* constitutes the second reason, why the attempt of the Peloponnesians to draw away the Athenian mercenaries would prove abortive. *ἐπὶ* is here used *τελικῶς* (see N. on I. 65. § 1), *for the sake of danger*, and belongs to *δέξαιτο—τὴν τε αὐτοῦ φεύγειν*. Cf. K. § 296. II. 3. c. The rendering *on account of danger*, would make *μετὰ . . . ἐλπίδος* a needless repetition. — *τὴν τε αὐτοῦ φεύγειν*. The Schol. supplies *κατοικίαν*, which Bloomf. pronounces to be harsh, and understands *γῆν*, not in the sense of *country*, but of the French *sojourn* (Engl. *sojourn, temporary residence*). — *καὶ* responds to *τε*, and is strengthened by *ἄμα*. — *ἡμερῶν* depends on *μισθοῦ*, and *δόσεως* (*a giving*) is governed by *ἔνεκα*. This succession of genitives is rather unusual in Thucydides. — *ἐκείνους* refers to the Peloponnesians.

3. *τοιαῦτα καὶ παραπλήσια*. See N. on I. 140. § 1. — *τὰ δὲ ἡμέτερα* (sc. *δοκεῖ*) . . . *ἀπὸ ἀπλάχσαι*, *but our affairs seem to be free from the disadvantages* (S. § 197. 2), *with which I have charged them*. *ἄνω ἐκείνους ἐμμεψάμην*. Verbs of blaming are followed by the accusative of the thing in which the reproof consists, and the dative of the person who is blamed. *ἄνω* is therefore put in the genitive by attraction with its antecedent *τούτων*. Cf. K. § 284. 3 (6); Mt. § 384. 3. Some may prefer to regard *ἄνω* as the genitive denoting the cause of blame (Mt. § 368. 5), and then there will be no occasion of constructing it as the genitive by attraction. The orator having discussed the condition of the Peloponnesians in relation to the approaching war, now proceeds to set forth, by way of contrast, the superior advantages of the Athenians, which he proposed to do, I. 141. § 2. — *ἄλλα* advantages. — *οὐκ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου*, "*non ex æquo* (sed longe magis)." Poppo.

4. *ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκείνων*, sc. *χώραν*. — *ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου*, *the same thing* (= equally disastrous), is a predicate adjective-phrase in agreement with *Πελοποννήσου*. . . *ἄπασαν*, the subject of *ἔσται*. Cf. Mt. § 574. p. 998. — *ἄλλην* territory. — *ἀμαχί*, *without fighting* = unless acquired by arms. This word is written *ἀμαχεῖ* in all the editions before me except Dindorf's. — *ἡμῖν*. . . *πολλή*. Archidamus refers to this. I. 81. § 2. — *κατ' ἠπειρον*, i. e. in Thrace and Ionia. — *δέ*, *for*.

5. σκέψασθε δέ. "A formula requesting attention = *consider* (what I say)." Bloomf. — ἀληπτότεροι, *more impregnable* than we. ἀληπτος, *not to be caught or laid hold of*. — ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τοῦτου διανοηθέντας, *forming our plans as far as possible in reference to this* (i. e. to the state of islanders); "*entertaining views and feelings as near as possible to the state of actual islanders.*" Arnold. — οἰκίας refers to villas and country residences, as is evident from the next sentence, which is parenthetical. — αὐτῶν, i. e. τῆς γῆς καὶ τῶν οἰκιῶν. — ἄλλῳ πλείοσι. The Peloponnesians boasted of their numerical superiority, and to this Archidamus alluded, I. 81. § 1. — μὴ belongs in sense to ὀργισθέντας as well as to διαμάχεσθαι (see N. on I. 12. § 1), and therefore Poppo remarks, that it properly should have been placed immediately after καί. — κρατήσαντες, *if we should be victorious*. See N. on I. 71. § 6. The participle so often contains the protasis, that except in special cases no allusion in these notes need be made to it. — οὐκ ἐλάσσοσι, *not inferior* to our own. — τὰ...προσαπώλλυται, *the aid derived from our allies, in which our strength consists, is* (= will be) *lost also*; or, *our allies* (τὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων), *whence we derive our strength, will at the same time* (προσ-) *be lost to us*, i. e. will desert us. Compare what is said by the Corinthians, I. 122. § 1. This shows how little dependence Pericles placed upon the attachment of the allies to the Athenian cause. The defection did not take place, however, till after the disastrous Sicilian expedition, although previously the Athenians had been defeated in a land engagement at Delium (IV. 96). — ἡσυχάσουσι refers to the allies and not to the Lacedæmonians as the Schol. thinks. — μὴ...ὄντων, *unless we are able*. — στρατεύειν depends on ἰκανῶν. — οἰκιῶν. S. § 194. 1. — τῶν σωμάτων, *for the persons*, opposed to οἰκιῶν, and superior in value, as being the possessors of these houses and villas. — αὐτοὺς...δηῶσαι, *I would exhort you yourselves to go forth and lay them waste*.

CHAPTER CXLIV.

Other things might be mentioned which promise a successful termination of the war (§ 1); the discussion of which things is promised at another time. The orator then dictates an answer to the Lacedæmonians (§ 2); which answer he deems just and in accordance with the dignity of the state (§ 3), and also worthy of their ancestors, who with far less resources resisted the Median invasion, and advanced the prosperity of the state (§ 4); thus they ought to resist the encroachments of their enemies, and hand down their possessions unimpaired to posterity (§ 5).

1. πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα. The Schol. says that Pericles hints here at the acquisition of Sicily and Italy. But how is this consistent with §

....προστίθεσθαι which follows? — ἐς....περίεσθαι, *tending to inspire hope of victory*. — ἀρχὴν τε μὴ ἐπικτᾶσθαι, *not to acquire additional dominion = to enlarge dominion by making fresh acquisitions*. This prudent advice was lost sight of in the ill-fated expedition to Sicily. καὶ responds to τε. — κινδύνους....προστίθεσθαι, *not to add self-incurred dangers* (to those which are necessary).

2. ἐκεῖνα refers to πολλὰ ἄλλα, § 1 (init.). — ἅμα τοῖς ἔργοις = "*dum res ipsæ gerentur, i. e. in ipso bello.*" Poppo. — τούτοις....ἑάσομεν. The order is, ἀποπέμφωμεν (αὐτοὺς) τούτοις ἀποκρινάμενο ὅτι Μεγαρέας μὲν ἑάσομεν. The position of Μεγαρέας before μὲν ὅτι gives it prominence = *as it respects Megara, that we will permit it*. — ξηνηλασίας—ἡμῶν, *an expulsion of us as strangers = alien acts by which we are expelled*. The Spartans took this course, in order that the pure Doric character and customs, handed down by their ancestors, might not be contaminated by the introduction of foreign novelties. The plural form (ξηνηλασίαι) is employed in reference to the various regulations attending its practice. Cf. Müll. Dorians, II. p. 4. N. g. — ἐκεῖνο refers to the Megarean decree, and τόδε to the alien act of the Lacedæmonians. — κωλύει is taken by some in the sense of κωλύεται. Hermann governs the pronoun by κατὰ understood. Haack takes οὐ κωλύει in the sense of οὐδὲν κωλύει. I prefer to take it impersonally, and thus Arnold translates, *it forbids neither the one nor the other in the treaty*. — δὲ responds to the preceding μὲν, and introduces the second concession which the Athenians would be willing to make, provided the Lacedæmonians would give independence to their own states. — εἰ....ἔσπεισάμεθα, *if they were independent when we made the treaty; literally, if we made the treaty having them independent*. — κακέριοι, i. e. the Lacedæmonians. — μὴ....ἐπιτηδείως, *not in a manner subservient to the Lacedæmonians* (cf. I. 19. § 1; 76. § 1). Bloomf. remarks that instead of the more recondite μὴ σφίσι ἐπιτηδείως αὐτονομείσθαι, we should have expected ἀποδῶσιν αὐτονομίαν. The subject of αὐτονομείσθαι is omitted because it is the same as the object of the preceding proposition. — δίκας δὲ ὅτι introduces the third, and δὲ οὐκ ἄρξομεν the fourth and last division of the response, the words of which end with ἀμνυόμεθα. — ἀποκρίνασθαι is the subject of the proposition in which it stands. Some make the peroration to begin with this sentence. But it evidently commences with § 3.

3. πολεμείν, sc. ἡμᾶς. — ὅτι—περιγίγονται (*result, accrue to*), depends on εἶδέναι δὲ χρή.

4. ἀπὸ τῶνδε ὀρμώμενοι = *proceeding* (to the war) *with such abundant resources* (as we possess). ὀρμώμενοι happily expresses the

eagerness and ardor with which Pericles represents their Grecian ancestors as rushing to battle. — γνώμη and the following datives denote *means*. — ἐς...αὐτὰ (sc. τὰ ὑπάρχοντα), *advanced the state to its present greatness*.

5. ὧν (i. e. τῶν πατέρων) depends on λείπεσθαι, *to be inferior to*. — τοῖς ἐπιγιγνομένοις, *to our posterity*. — μὴ ἐλάσσω, *not worse, unimpaired*.

CHAPTER CXLV.

The Athenians approving of the advice of Pericles, reply to the Lacedæmonians that they will do nothing at their command, but are ready to submit their differences to a fair arbitration (§ 1).

1. τῇ ἐκείνου γνώμῃ, *in conformity with his counsel*. — οὐδὲν κελευόμενοι ποιήσειν, *that they would do nothing upon command*. — κατὰ τὰς ξυμβήκας, *according to treaty*. — οἱ μὲν, i. e. the Lacedæmonian ambassadors. Cf. I. 139. § 3.

CHAPTER CXLVI.

Such were the mutual criminations and grounds of complaint, which preceded the war, and which commenced with the affair of Epidamnus and Corcyra (§ 1).

1. αἰτίαι...ἐγένοντο. Cf. I. 23. § 4. — ἀπὸ...Κερκύρα. Cf. I. 24—55. — ἐπεμίγνυτο—ἐν αὐταῖς = *they had intercourse with one another*. — ἀκηρύκτως, *without a herald = without a flag of truce*.

BOOK II.

CHAPTER I.

After the return of the Lacedæmonian ambassadors, all intercourse is broken off and hostilities commence.

1. ἐνθένδε, i. e. from this time. The Schol. explains it: ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς αἰτίας, referring it to the Platæan affair which was about to be related. Haack approves of this. — οὔτε—τε. As the second of these connectives has its own verb, it has an affirmative meaning. Cf. Mt. § 609. p. 1080; S. § 229. N. 1. — ἀκηρυκτί. See N. on I. 146. § 1. — καταστάντες... ἐπολέμουν is elliptically put for καταστάντες (= κατασταθέντες. Bloomf.) εἰς πόλεμόν τε ξυνεχῶς ἐπολέμουν. — κατὰ... χειμῶνα. “Nomine Zérouς comprehendit ver et æstatem, χειμῶνος autumnum et hiemem.” Petav. X. de Doctrin. Temp. 28, cited by Arnold.

CHAPTER II.

In the fifteenth year of the thirty years' truce, some Thebans make an entrance by night into Platæa (§ 1); this was done by the connivance of certain Platæans, with a view to their own aggrandizement and the bringing over of the city to the Theban confederacy (§ 2); in this movement the Thebans were influenced by a desire to preoccupy Platæa, before the hostilities (which now seemed inevitable) between the Athenians and Peloponnesians had actually begun (§ 3); having entered the city they prudently refrain from deeds of violence, and seek to bring over the city by negotiation (§ 4).

1. γὰρ is employed in reference to ἄρχεται in chap. 1. — ἐνέμειναν = διέμειναν. — Εὐβοίας. Cf. I. 114, 115. — ἐπὶ... ἱερωμένης (being priestess). The Schol. remarks that it was the Argive custom to reckon time by the years of their priestesses. Cf. Smith's Dict. Antiq. p. 471. — δυοῖν δέοντα. So we say, *fifty wanting two*, or *wanting two of fifty*, i. e. forty-eight. Cf. C. § 140. β. — ἔτι δύο

μήνας, yet two months (accus. of time), i. e. two months remained before the time of his office expired. — μετὰ . . . ἔκτω. Cf. I. 62. § 5. — ἅμα ἤρι ἀρχομένῳ, at the beginning of spring. “To define more clearly the notion of coincident time, ἅμα is added to the dat. absolute.” Jelf’s Kühn. § 699. Obs. 2. The affair at Plataea took place in March or April (A. C. 431. Olymp. 87. 1). Cf. Dahlmann’s Tab. Chron. Class. Mus. I. p. 189. — ἄνδρες . . . τριακοσίων, 300 men and upward. Demosthenes briefly touches upon this affair, κατὰ Νεαίρας, p. 1578. — βουλευτάρχοντες. There were eleven of these officers elected annually by the independent cities and states of Bœotia. Some, however, so interpret IV. 91 as to make Thucydides speak of twelve, and others, thirteen Bœotarchs. If the last mentioned number is the true one, as Arnold thinks it is, there must have been twelve states, since each state elected one Bœotarch, and Thebes two. According to Plut. (Pelop. 13), after the return of the exiles with Pelopidas, there were three of these officers at Thebes. Cf. Smith’s Dict. Antiq. p. 151. — περὶ πρώτου ὕπνου, about the first sleep = the first watch. Thebes was 70 stadia (cf. II. 5. § 2), i. e. about two hours’ march from Plataea. Cf. Leake’s North. Greece, II. p. 359. — ἐς Πλάταιαν τῆς Βοιωτίας, into Plataea of Bœotia. See N. on I. 114. § 2. Cf. I. 108. § 1; III. 105. — Ἀθηναίων = Ἀθηναίους. C. § 389. R.

2. ἐπηγάγοντο, called in. — Ναυκλείδης and οἱ μετ’ αὐτοῦ are in apposition with ἄνδρες. — ἄνδρας depends on διαφθείραι. — τῶν πολιτῶν is the partitive genitive. — σφίσι, i. e. Naucles and his faction. — προσποιῆσαι, to bring over (cf. Xen. Cyr. III. 3. § 26). Plataea had formerly belonged to the Bœotian confederacy, and now was to be reunited to it.

3. Λεοντιάδου. This was the Leontides who went over to Xerxes with the Theban forces which he commanded at Thermopylae. — γάο, indeed. Cf. K. § 324. 2. c. — ὅτι ἔσοιτο. The optative is here used in the dependent clause, because the statement is made not as by the speaker himself, but as it passed in the mind of the Thebans. Cf. Jelf’s Kühn. § 885. Obs. 1; S. § 213; C. § 587. 2. — ἠβούλοντο. This verb sometimes takes the temporal in addition to the syllabic augment. Cf. C. § 189. 1. — ἀεὶ—οὔσαν, which had always been. See N. on I. 8. § 1. — ἔτι ἐν εἰρήνῃ, while yet there was peace. — προκαταλαβεῖν, to preoccupy. — ἧ, on this account (cf. I. 11. § 1; 25. § 4), i. e. because hostilities had not yet actually commenced. — ῥᾶον ἔλασον ἐσελθόντες, they effected their secret entrance more easily = it was more easy for them to enter unobserved. — προκατεστηκίαι, had yet been set. C. § 556. II.

4. Σήμενοι, . . . ὄπλα, piling their arms in the market-place. R.

ference is had to the shields and spears, which were piled as soon as the Greeks halted. Cf. Xen. Anab. II. 2. § 20; III. 1. § 3, et sæpe al. — ἔργου ἔχεσθαι = *to begin the fight*, as the exegetical clause καὶ . . . ἐχθρῶν shows. For the genitive, cf. S. § 192. 1; C. § 368. 2. — ἐχθρῶν of the Theban faction in Platæa. — γνώμην δὲ ἐποιοῦντο. See N. on I. 128. § 7. — κηρύγμασι (κηρύσσω), *proclamations*. — ἐπιτηδείους, *suitable to conciliate*. — ἐς ξύμβασιν, *to terms, to a treaty*. — φιλίαν is a noun. — εἴ τις βούλεται. The *oratio recta* is used to give emphasis to the expression. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 886. 3. — κατὰ . . . Βοιωτῶν, *according to the ancient institutions of all the Bœotians* (= the Bœotian confederacy). To these ancient constitutional usages the Thebans appeal, in their reply to the Platæans (cf. III. 61. § 2; 65. § 2; 66. § 1). — τίσεσθαι . . . ὄπλα. "By inviting the Platæans to pile their arms with them, the Thebans meant that they should come in arms from their several houses to join them, and thus naturally pile their spears and shields with those of their friends, to be taken up together with theirs, whenever they should be required either to march or to fight." Arnold. — τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ, i. e. by the proclamation just spoken of. — προσχωρήσειν, *would come over to, would join*.

CHAPTER III.

The Platæans, ignorant of the number who had entered, and fearing the consequences of opposition, enter into a treaty with the Thebans (§ 1), but when they see how few have entered, conceive the idea of attacking and overcoming them (§ 2); they concert measures to effect this (§ 3), and when their plans are all arranged, at the beginning of dawn, they sally forth from their abodes and commence an attack upon the enemy (§ 4).

1. ἤσθοντο—ὄντας. See N. on I. 26. § 3. — πλείους than had really entered. — πρὸς ξύμβασιν. See N. on II. 2. § 4. — ἄλλως τε καί, *especially*. — ἐς . . . ἐνεωτέριζον, *they* (i. e. the Thebans) *did nobody any injury*; more literally, *made no change in any one's condition*.

2. πράσσοντες . . . κατένοιον, *but while doing these things* (i. e. negotiating and carrying into effect the terms of the treaty), *they somehow perceived*. — τῷ γὰρ . . . ἀφίστασθαι, *for the mass of the Platæans had no wish to revolt from the Athenians*. The construction will be seen by referring to K. § 284. 3. 10. c; S. 201. 3; C. § 408. See II. 60. § 1.

3. διορύσσοντες, *by breaking through*; literally, *digging through*, as the walls of the houses were built of clay, earth, or burnt brick. Cf. Matth. 6: 19, 20; Luke 12: 89. — κοινούς refers to common or

partition walls. — τῶν ὑποζυγίων, *the draught-animals*. — ἴν' . . . ἧ, *in order that they* (i. e. the wagons) *might serve as a rampart*. The singular verb is here used for the plural, by way of accommodation to the appositional phrase ἀντὶ τείχους (= τείχος), or τοῦτο, referring to κασιστάναι τὰς ἀμάξας, may be supplied. Mt. (303. 1) refers this construction to what grammarians call the *schema Pindaricum et Bæoticum*, by which, with plural subjects masculine and feminine, the verb put in the singular as with neuters.

4. ὡς (sc. ἐδύνατο) ἐκ τῶν δυνατῶν, *according to their ability*, or perhaps, *according to their means* would better suit this passage. — ἐτοίμα is here employed in an absolute sense. — φυλάξαντες . . . περιόρσον, *waiting for just the beginning of dawn*; literally, *waiting for the time when it was yet night and the day was just dawning*. This was a time most favorable for surprise. — προσφέρωνται (see N. on I. 13. § 5, and Poppo's Proleg. I. p. 282) refers to the Plataeans, and γίγνωνται to the Thebans. — ἐκ τοῦ ἴσου = ἴσοι. C. 449. β. — φοβερώτεροι, *in greater consternation*. The adjective φοβερὸς may signify *feeling fear* as well as *causing fear*. — ἐμπειρίας is the genitive of cause denoting *by reason of*, *on account of* (K. § 272; S. § 194. 1), and does not depend upon the comparative ἥσσους.

CHAPTER IV.

The Thebans seeing that they are deceived, form themselves in close order and at first repel the enemy, but the Plataeans with their women and servants, assisted by a sweeping tempest and the darkness of the night, rush upon them and kill many; as ignorant of the streets of the city they attempt to flee from their pursuers (§§ 1, 2); at the same time a Plataean contrives to fasten the gate through which they had entered, so that they have no place of egress (§ 3); thus hunted up and down the city, some throw themselves over the wall, others by the compassion of a woman effect an escape through a gate, and others wandering up and down the city are butchered (§ 4); of those who remained the major part throw themselves into a large edifice (§ 5), and there being intercepted, the Plataeans debate whether they shall burn them in the building (§ 6); at last the Thebans give themselves up (§ 7).

1. οἱ δ' refers to the Thebans. — ἔγνωσαν ἠπατημένοι. See N. on I. 25. § 1. — ξυνεστρέφοντο . . . αὐτοῖς, *formed themselves into a close body*, as Bloomf. and Poppo think, in the form of the πλινθίων. — τὰς προσβολὰς of the Plataeans. — προσπίπτειεν refers to the Plataeans. — ἀπεωθοῦντο, *attempted* (see N. on I. 57. § 4) *to repel*.

2. ἀπὸ in ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκιῶν is employed in reference to the standpoint of the Thebans. — ὄλονγγῆ refers to the shouts of the women

and is imitative of the sound. — λίθοις as denoting the missile is put in the dative. — κεράμω is here used collectively for *tiles*. — ὑετοῦ — πολλοῦ, *a violent tempest*. It was not the rain which had fallen and by which they may be supposed to have been wet, which incommoded them, but the continuance of the storm in all its fury. — ἄπειροι μὲν is opposed to ἐμπείρους δὲ infra. — ἧ, *where*. — τῶν διόδων depends on ἄπειροι. — γὰρ explains why the night was dark. — τελευτῶντος τοῦ μηνός, *at the end of the month* (i. e. the lunar month, the year being reckoned in lunar time. Cf. Smith's Dict. Antiq. p. 178) = *when there was no moon*. — ἐμπείρους—τοῦ μὴ ἐκφεύγειν, "*well acquainted with the means of preventing their escape; literally, skilful in or for their not escaping.*" Crosby. Bloomf. renders, *those who pursued them that they might not escape*. But why add τοῦ μὴ ἐκφεύγειν, for who would suppose that the Platæans pursued them for any other purpose? Such a tautology is not to be presumed in a writer like Thucydides. — ὥστε (ecbatic, see N. on I. 65. § 1) is here followed by the indicative, because the result or effect is indicated as a fact. Cf. K. §§ 341. 2. 3; 306. R. 3. — πολλοί, *many*. As the captives were 180 (cf. II. 5. § 7), and the whole number 300, not quite one-half perished.

3. τὰς πύλας is the object of ἐκλεισε. — στυρακίω, "*the spike at the lower end of the spear-shaft.*" Liddell and Scott. The στύραξ (whence the diminutive στυρακίον) was a pointed cap of bronze, in which the bottom of the spear was enclosed, and by forcing which into the ground, the spear was made to stand erect (cf. Virg. *Æn.* 12. 130). See Smith's Dict. Antiq. p. 467. — βαλάνου—ἐς τὸν μοχλόν. The gate was fastened on the inside by a bar (μοχλός), which was kept in its proper position by a cylindrical piece of iron (*a pin, bolt, βάλανος*), passing through the bar perpendicularly and entering a hole in the gate, so that, unless it was taken out, the bar could not be removed and the gate opened. To extract this bolt another piece of iron, fitted to it and called βαλανάγρα (*a thing to catch the bolt of a βάλανος*), was employed. Cf. Smith's Dict. Antiq. p. 776. Bloomf. finds an obscurity in ἐς τὸν μοχλόν, which he would remove by supplying καὶ αὐτὸ ἐμβαλὼν before these words. — μηδὲ—ἔτι, *no longer*.

4. ἐς τὸ ἔξω, *over the outside*. — οἱ πλείους of those who leaped from the wall. — ἐρήμους, i. e. unguarded. — λαβόντες καὶ διακόψαντες = ἔλαβον διακόψαντες καί. As the words now stand Port. renders, *clam et effracto vecte*. — οὐ πολλοί. The reason is given in the next sentence introduced by γὰρ (*explicantis*). — ἄλλοι.... ἀπόλλυντο, *but others scattered about in different parts of the city perished*.

5. τὸ δὲ πλείστον of those who were left. — ὅσον μάλιστα, *most especially such as*. — ἐσπίπτουσιν is put in the plural because τὸ πλείστον is taken collectively. Mt. § 302; C. § 548; S. § 151. 2. — δ ἦν τοῦ τείχους (see N. on I. 134. § 1). Bloomf. with Port. translates, *which was contiguous to the wall*. But εἶχετο instead of ἦν would in that case have been employed, and it seems unwarrantable to supply ἐχόμενον. — αἱ πλησίον (to the Thebans) εὐραὶ. For this interchange of the relative and the demonstrative, in the continuation of a proposition, cf. Mt. § 472. 3. p. 782. In consequence of this change, Haack encloses αἱ...αὐτοῦ in a parenthesis. The same critic remarks: "αἱ πλησίον εὐραὶ nihil amplius est, quam *propinqua januæ* [γυῶ] *sane in adversa ædificii, quod ad murum pertinebat, parte erant.*" — οἰόμενοι...εἶναι, *thinking that the doors of the edifice were the city gates* (πύλας). — ἀντικρυσ, *straight, plain*.

6. ἐβουλεύοντο εἶτε κατακάουσιν ὥσπερ ἔχουσιν—εἶτε—χρήσονται. The use of the indicative instead of the optative in the dependent clause, gives life and energy to the narrative, and makes the subordinate proposition emphatic. Cf. K. § 327. R. 2.

7. χρήσασθαι...βούλωνται, *to be treated as they* (the Plataeans) *might please*, i. e. they surrendered at discretion. For the passive signification of χρήσασθαι, cf. Mt. § 532. α.

CHAPTER V.

A Theban reinforcement which should have reached Plataea in the night, now arrives (§ 1), but, in consequence of the rain and the difficulty of crossing the Asopus, too late to assist their companions (§§ 2, 3); the Thebans meditate retaliation upon such of the Plataeans as lived in the country, but the Plataeans in the city anticipating this, threaten to put the Theban prisoners to death, in case any injury is done to those without, but promise to restore the prisoners, if the Thebans will evacuate their territory (§§ 4, 5); which promise the Plataeans deny that they ever made (§ 6); the Thebans retire from the territory, whereupon the Plataeans remove their friends from the country into the city, and put all the prisoners to death (§ 7).

1. οὓς ἔδει—παραγενέσθαι, *who were to come* according to previous arrangement. — τῆς νυκτός is the genitive of time, and πανστρατιᾷ is the dative of accompaniment. — εἴτι ἄρα μὴ προχωροίη (sc. τὰ πράγματα), *if perchance success should not attend*. The apodosis takes the indicative (ἔδει) because the assertion is positive, but the protasis is put in the optative to denote the possible occurrence of the thing spoken of. Cf. Mt. § 524. 3. — ἐπεβοήθουν, *came to their aid*. The imperfect is here employed *de conatu* (see N. on I. 57. § 4), as no aid

was really furnished. Poppo however remarks, that βοηθεῖν frequently has the signification *auxilio proficisci*, ἐπὶ τόπον τινὰ being sometimes added.

2. τῶν Θηβῶν. S. § 197. 2. — τὸ ὕδωρ, *the rain*. Cf. II. 4. § 2. — ἔρρῦή μέγας, *flowed deep* = *was swollen*.

3. πορευόμενοι... παρεγένοντο, *by their marching in the rain, and the difficulty with which they crossed the river, they arrived too late*. — ἤδη, *already*. — ἀνδρῶν limits τῶν μὲν and τῶν δὲ taken partitively.

4. τοῖς... Πλαταιῶν, *against such of the Plataeans as were without the city* (i. e. living in the country). τῶν Πλαταιῶν depends on τοῖς ἔξω. — ἦσαν γὰρ κ. τ. λ. explains τοῖς ἔξω, and ἐβούλοντο γὰρ is exexegetical of ἐπεβούλευον at the beginning of the section. — οἶα... γενομένου, *inasmuch as the evil came upon them unexpectedly* (it being) *in a time of peace*. Cf. S. § 226. a; C. § 662. — εἴ τινα λάβοιεν—ἦν ἄρα τύχῳσὶ τινες ἐζωγρημένοι, "*could they succeed in taking any prisoner—should any happen to have been taken alive.*" Arnold. This translation is based on the distinction which he lays down in the use of the moods, that the optative expresses uncertainty, with no intimation on the part of the speaker or actor in respect to the probability or improbability of the event; whereas the subjunctive shows that an impression is entertained of its probability, although the thing is yet uncertain. See N. on I. 95. § 1 (end). But Mt. (§ 525. 6) seems to regard the moods as used together here in an equivalent sense. — ἰπάρχειν depends on ἐβούλοντο.

5. οἱ μὲν is opposed to οἱ δὲ in the next sentence. — ἔτι... αὐτῶν, *while they were yet deliberating*. — περὶ τοῖς ἔξω, i. e. for the safety of those without the city. — ὅτι... δράσειαν, *that they had acted unjustly in what they had done*. τὰ πεποιημένα is the accusative denoting the abstract of the verb. S. § 181. 2. For the optative, cf. S. § 213. 2. — πειραζέοντες has an active signification. — τὰ τε ἔξω is written as though ὅτι οὐ, and not ὅτι οὔτε, had preceded. — ἔλεγον is to be connected with ἐξέπεμψαν. — αὐτοῖς refers to the Thebans. — εἰ δὲ μὴ = εἰ δέ, *otherwise*, inasmuch as it follows a negative sentence (cf. Jelf's. Kühn. § 860. 5). There is properly a partial ellipsis in this phrase, to be mentally supplied: *but if they did not abstain from doing injury, they said*, etc. — οὓς ἔχουσι ζῶντας = *whom they held prisoners*. — ἀναχωρησάντων contains the protasis (see N. on I. 71. § 6). — ἀποδώσειν. Repeat ἔφασαν.

6. ἐπομόσαι φασὶν αὐτούς, *affirm that they (the Plataeans) swore to (ἐπι-) the observance of this agreement (ταῦτα)*. — οὐχ ὁμολογοῦσι, *deny*. οὐ is used where a single word in the sentence is to be made

negative. Cf. K. § 318. R. 1. — εὐθὺς, *immediately*, qualifies ἀποδώσειν, and is opposed to the time designated in λόγων πρώτων γενομένων (sc. ἀποδιδόναι) which follows. — οὐ φασιν. See N. on οὐχ ὁμολογοῦσι.

7. οὖν serves here as a particle of reference = *as for that matter*, (however the truth may have lain with either party) *the Thebans withdrew*, etc. — ἐσεκομίσαντο refers to the Thebans. — ἀπέκτειναν τοὺς ἄνδρας εὐθὺς. That this atrocious deed was performed in violation of the stipulations expressed and implied in the treaty, is very manifest. The perfidy as well as cruelty of the act so exasperated the Thebans, that they could be satisfied with nothing short of the utter destruction of the Plataeans. — Εὐρύμαχος. Cf. II. 2. § 3. — πρὸς ὃν, *with whom*. K. § 298. 3. b. — οἱ προδιδόντες, *proditores*.

CHAPTER VI.

The Plataeans having sent a messenger to Athens, put their affairs on as good a footing as possible (§ 1); the Athenians on the receipt of the intelligence, apprehend such of the Bœotians as were in Attica, and direct the Plataeans to make no disposition of the prisoners until they had consulted with them (§ 2). for they had learnt nothing of the state of things subsequent to the defeat of the Thebans (§ 3); the herald finds on his arrival that the prisoners have been put to death. The Athenians place a garrison in Plataea, and remove the women and children to Athens (§ 4).

1. τοῦτο refers to the slaughter of the captives, and the messenger (ἄγγελον) was the third one sent to Athens on this occasion (cf. § 2 infra). Poppo is disposed to refer τοῦτο to the whole transaction. — ὑποσπόνδους. See N. on I. 63. § 3. — πρὸς τὰ παρόντα, *according to the present state of things*, belongs to ἢ εἰδόμεναι.

2. ἡγγέλθη has the force of the pluperfect. — εὐθὺς—καί, *as soon as*. So the Latins employ, *statim atque—simul atque*. — τὰ... γεγενημένα = *the situation of the Plataeans*. This refers to the news brought to Athens by the first messenger, relating to the surprise of the city by the Thebans (II. 2. § 1). Upon this the Athenians apprehended all the Bœotians within their city. Before they had time, however, to reply to this first message, a second messenger reported the defeat of the Thebans, whereupon an answer was returned respecting the treatment of the prisoners, which did not reach Plataea until the captives had been slain. A third messenger was then despatched to inquire of the Athenians the course to be pursued in the existing state of things. I am indebted to Bloomf. for the substance of this note. — ὅσοι = τόσας ὅσοι, of which the antecedent is followed by Βοιω-

των as genitive of the whole. — πρὶν—βουλευώσιν. The subjunctive is employed (as usual when substituted for the optative) for the sake of vivacity and emphasis. It is referred by some however to the time of ποιεῖν. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 848. *Obs.* 3. For πρὶν ἄν, see N. on I. 91. § 3. — αὐτῶν, i. e. the captured Thebans.

3. γὰρ shows why the Athenians directed the captives to be saved, viz. because they were ignorant that they had already been put to death; and the next γὰρ explains why they had not received intelligence of the death of the prisoners. — ἅμα... γιγνομένη, as soon as the entrance (of the Thebans) took place. — ὁ δὲ δεύτερος. Repeat ἐξήκει. — ἄρτι νευικημένων (sc. Θηβαίων), just after the Thebans had been conquered. ἄρτι is often used to denote that which takes place immediately after some other event. — τῶν ὕστερον (S. § 169. 1), i. e. the parley with the Thebans (I. 5. § 5), and the massacre of the prisoners. — οὕτω δὲ, thus then.

4. μετὰ ταῦτα. The interval could not have been very long, as it was necessary to put Plataea immediately in a posture of defence. — ἐσθήγαγον from the country of the Plataeans, and perhaps in part from Attica. — τοὺς ἀρχαιοτάτους in respect to war.

CHAPTER VII.

After this affair at Plataea, the Athenians and the Lacedæmonians make preparations for the approaching war, both parties forming alliances as they were able with the king, the Barbarians, and the surrounding states (§ 1); the Lacedæmonians adopt vigorous measures for increasing their navy (§ 2); the Athenians carefully examine their resources, and send embassies to the places around Peloponnesus (§ 3).

1. ὡς πολεμήσοντες = for the approaching war (K. § 312. 6; S. § 225. 5). I have placed a comma instead of a period (with Dindorf), after πολεμήσοντες, inasmuch as πρεσβείας τε μέλλοντες—βαρβάρους refers alike to the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, as is clear from the following words ἠλπίζον ἐκάτεροι. — ὅσαι... δυνάμει, as many as were not subject to their power (literally, as were beyond their power). Reference is had to the states spoken of in the following context.

2. Λακεδαιμονίοις μὲν πρὸς κ. τ. λ. The grammatical obscurity of this passage is such, as to baffle every attempt at a solution which shall be free from objections. The conjectural readings and criticisms are numerous, and for the most part make "confusion worse confounded." The general idea is clear, and this circumstance is of no small advantage in the verbal interpretation of the passage. After reading carefully and repeatedly the criticisms of Poppo, Goeller, Haack, Ar-

nold, Bloomf. and others, and studying the passage itself, I have come to the conclusion that this translation is the least liable to serious objections: *those states in Italy and Sicily, which had espoused their* (i. e. Peloponnesian) *cause, were commanded by the Lacedæmonians to build ships, in addition to those already on hand there, according to the size of the states.* In this translation Λακεδαιμονίοις is put for the dative of the agent (= ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων), and αὐτοῦ = ἐν Ἰταλία καὶ Σικελία elicited from ἐξ Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικελίας, which words are to be constructed with τοῖς τάκειων ἐλομένοισι. Supply ναῦσι with ὑπαρχούσαις. The pronoun ἐκείνων (in τάκειων) = αὐτῶν referring to the Lacedæmonians, and τοῖς—ἐλομένοισι (to those—who had espoused) limits ἐπετάχθησαν (cf. Jelf's Kühner, § 589. 3). One of the most difficult things in the grammatical analysis of the passage, is to determine the subject of ἐπετάχθησαν. Arnold supplies the subject from τοῖς τάκειων ἐλομένοισι; Goel. from κατὰ μέγεθος τῶν πόλεων. Bloomf. with Kistem. regards ναῦς as the subject (cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 898. Obs. 2). Poppo finds the subject in οἱ ξύμμαχοι, supplied from οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, or from πόλεις τε ξυμμαχίδας (§ 1 supra), which on the whole I prefer as the most natural and simple. — τὸν πάντα ἀρισμόν refers to the Italian and Sicilian ships, those on hand and those which were to be built. Bloomf. unnecessarily adds those of the home alliance. In respect to the greatness of the number (πεντακοσίων), Bloomf. well explains it by the *immense quantum*, the μέγα χάσμα, between human plans and their execution. — ἀργύριον ῥητόν. "The highest amount (among the Peloponnesians) which each state could be called on to supply, was fixed once for all, and it was only on particular occasions to be determined what part was required. In like manner, the supplies in money and stores were regularly appointed, so that an army, with all its equipments, could be collected by a single summons." Müll. Dor. I. p. 198. — ἐτοιμάζειν, sc. ἐπετάχθη. — τά τ' ἄλλα, in other respects. The participles ἡσυχάζοντας and δεχομένους conform to the infinitive ἐτοιμάζειν. — μιᾷ νηί. With more than one ship, it might be presumed that they came with a hostile intention.

3. δὲ in Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ responds to μὲν in the beginning of § 2. — μᾶλλον = *diligentius*. Poppo. — Κέρκυραν. It will be seen by those who have read I. 24–55, why the Corcyræans took part with the Athenians. — Κεφαλληνίαν. Cf. I. 80. — εἰ—εἴη. This is not the optative of the *oratio obliqua*, but is used to designate uncertainty as opposed to the certainty of the indicative. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 885. 2 (end). — καταπολεμήσοντες, is here equivalent to μέλλοντες with the infinitive (Jelf's Kühn. § 681. Obs.), and depends on δρῶντες (*videntes*, i. e. *intelligentes*. Bothe).

CHAPTER VIII.

Both sides prepare for war with the utmost ardor (§ 1); many predictions are uttered by oracle-mongers (§ 2), and the great earthquake which happened in Delos seemed to prognosticate the coming events (§ 3); the generality of Greece take sides with the Lacedæmonians, and, on account of their great animosity towards the Athenians, assist them to their utmost ability (§§ 4, 5).

1. ὀλίγον... ἀμφοτέροι, *both parties contemplated nothing small*, i. e. they anticipated a severe struggle. — ἔρρωντο is the pluperf. with the signification of the imperf. Bloomf. finds in this word an *agonistic* metaphor, its signification being *to string one's nerves to an undertaking*. — ἀρχόμενοι, *in the beginning*. — γὰρ explains οὐκ ἀπεικός (see N. on I. 73. § 1). — δὲ καί, *and also*. — ὑπὸ ἀπειρίας, *from inexperience*. The Schol. quotes the proverb: γλυκὺς ἀπείρω πόλεμος. — μετέωρος ἦν, *was aroused to the height of expectation*. — πρώτων in power and influence.

2. λόγια, *oracles*. — χρησμολόγοι, *fortune-tellers, oracle-bards*, who sang their prophecies composed in verse, "*oracle-mongers*." Liddell and Scott. Against this worthless class of impostors, who were regarded as nuisances by the better portion of the community, Aristophanes directed the severest shafts of ridicule and satire. Cf. *Aves.* 960. — ἐν τε τοῖς μέλλουσι—πόλεσιν. The masculine form is used in the first member, reference being had to the inhabitants of the cities. Cf. S. § 158. 3. b.

3. ἔτι δὲ Δῆλος ἐκινήθη. Herodotus says (VI. 98) that the earthquake which shook Delos a little before the battle at Marathon, had never been repeated in his memory. As Herodotus lived to see at least the commencement of the Peloponnesian war, it is singular that he should have had no acquaintance with the earthquake to which Thucydides here alludes. The historians are usually reconciled in this apparent contradiction, by supposing that Thucydides refers to the same earthquake as the one spoken of by Herodotus, and that ὀλίγον πρὸ τούτων πρότερον is to be taken with considerable latitude. But we cannot think that Thucydides would have expressed himself so loosely, or that he would have referred to the event at all as being prognostic of this war, if it took place some seventy years before. I think, therefore, that the event referred to by Herodotus either never really took place (it resting solely on the authority of the Delians), or that the one here spoken of happened after Herodotus had finished his history. — ἐδόκει seems to show that Thucydides himself had little faith in these prognostics. — ἀνεζητήτο, *were inquired into*.

4. *παρὰ πολὺ*, *by far*, belongs to *μᾶλλον*. — *προσιπόντων* (sc. *Λακεδαιμονίων*). The genitive absolute is here put for the accusative in agreement with *Λακεδαιμονίους*. — *ὅτι τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐλευθεροῦσιν*. In respect to this war, Müll. (Dor. I. p. 215) says that it was the union of the free Greeks against the evil ambition of one state. But see N. on I. 121. § 4. — *αὐτοῖς* refers to the Lacedæmonians. — *ᾧ . . . παρῆσται*, *where any one himself was not present*. *ᾧ* refers to *ἐν τούτῳ*.
 5. *οὕτως ὀργῇ εἶχον*, *were so enraged*. Cf. Mt. § 577. p. 1003. — *οἱ μὲν* and *οἱ δὲ* are in apposition with *πλείους*. — *βουλόμενοι*. See N. on I. 37. § 2. — *παρασκευῇ* denotes the manner.

CHAPTER IX.

This chapter contains a list of the confederates of the two great and powerful states, which were about to engage in a struggle for the supremacy.

1. *Ἀργείων*. Next to the Lacedæmonians the Argives were the most powerful people in Peloponnesus; and through rivalry and difference in the form of government these states were at perpetual variance. This will account for the neutrality of the Argives in the first years of the war. — *τούτοις*, i. e. the Argives and Achæans. — *ἅπαντες* the Achæans. Cf. VIII. 34. — *Λοκροὶ* Opuntii, not the Ozolæ. See N. on I. 103. § 3; 113. § 2. — *Φωκῆς*. “Aut erravit scriptor, aut mox ad adversarios transierunt.” Poppo, Proleg. I. 2. p. 297.

2. *τούτων* is the partitive genitive.

3. *Χίοι, Λέσβιοι*. These were the only islanders in the Ægean sea not subject to the Athenians. Samos is not mentioned, because it had surrendered its fleet and become a tributary (cf. I. 117. § 3). — *Ἀκαρνανῶν οἱ πλείους*. The Cæniadæ are the ones particularly excepted. Cf. II. 102. § 2. It appears from this that the Arcarnanians were not a people joined closely together, but composed of separate districts. — *ἄλλαι . . . οὔσαι*, *some other states which were tributary*; not, *some other tributary states*, which would imply that the states previously mentioned were tributary. The position of the article would also forbid the latter translation. — *Καρία, Δωριῆς*, etc. are nouns employed in specification, and hence are put in the nominative, the dative being regularly demanded by *ἐν ἔθνεσι τοσοῖσδε*. Cf. C.

§ 344. 2. — *Καρσὶ πρόσσοικοι*, *adjacent to the Carians*. In its most extensive signification Caria included Doris, which refers here, as the Schol. remarks, to the islands of Rhodes, Cos, and the peninsula of Cnidus. — *πρὸς ἤλιον ἀνίσχοντα*. The Cyclades and Sporades were not directly between Peloponnesus and Crete, but in an easterly direction. — *πάσαι αἱ ἄλλαι Κυκλάδες*, i. e. besides those lying between Peloponnesus and Crete, viz. Andros, Scyros, and the islands on the Thessalian coast. — *Μήλον καὶ Θήρας*. These belonged to the Lacedæmonian interest.

CHAPTER X.

The Lacedæmonians send orders to the Peloponnesian states to get their forces in a state of readiness, with a view to an expedition into Attica (§ 1); all things being in order, the troops assemble at the Isthmus, where the officers and commanders of the allies are addressed by king Archidamus (§§ 2, 3).

1. *περιήγγελον... ἐπιτήδεια*. The order is: *περιήγγελον ταῖς πόλεσι κατὰ τὴν Πελοπόννησον καὶ τὴν ἕξω* (without Peloponnesus) *ξυμμαχίαν* (abstract for concrete. See N. on I. 118. § 2) *παρασκευάζεσθαι στρατιὰν τὰ τε ἐπιτήδεια*. — *οἷα... ἔχειν*. The period for which supplies were to be furnished was forty days. — *ὡς ἐσβαλοῦντες*, *in order to make an irruption*.

2. *ἐκάστοις* (= *ὑφ' ἐκάστων*) of the confederated states. — *ἐτοῖμα*. See N. on II. 3. § 4. — *γίγνοιτο*, sc. *πάντα*. — *εἰρημίον* by the Lacedæmonians, who were the leading people in the confederacy. — *τὰ δύο μέρη*, *the two thirds* (cf. I. 74. § 1). "For expeditions without Peloponnesus, *τὰ δύο μέρη* (i. e. two thirds of the whole) appears to have been the common proportion required from each state." Müll. Dor. 1. 199. N. 5.

3. *Ἀρχίδαμος*. The first ten years of this war was called *Ἀρχιδάμιος πόλεμος* after this king. — *τοὺς—ἐν τέλει*, *those in command, the commanders*. See N. on I. 10. § 4. — *παρεῖναι* depends on *ἐγκαλίσας*.

CHAPTER XI.

This chapter contains the speech of king Archidamus to the officers of the allied forces assembled at the Isthmus. He begins by reminding them of the strength of their forces now in the field, admonishing them at the same time, that they are advancing against a powerful state (§ 1); their behavior should correspond therefore to their former glory, especially as the eyes of all Greece were upon them (§ 2); they should by no means relax their vigilance on account of their powerful and well-organized force, but be in a constant state of readiness to encounter danger (§ 3); for the events of war are doubtful, and attacks are oftentimes suddenly made, and want of caution has resulted in the defeat of forces far superior to those opposed to them (§ 4); in a hostile country, they should be bold in their plans and cautious in action, for thus their security from any attack would inspire them with courage (§ 5); they ought to expect from so powerful a state as Athens the most determined resistance, especially when they see their country invaded and ravaged (§ 6); for all men are excited when they see themselves suffering injury, and especially will this be true of persons so impulsive as the Athenians (§ 7), who, while they think it right for them to ravage the territory of others, will not wish to see their own thus dealt with (§ 8); in a war with such a state, it behooves the invading army to be obedient to orders, and conform to discipline as the surest ground of success (§ 9).

1. οἱ ξύμμαχοι, sc. ὑμεῖς. Cf. Xen. Anab. II. 5. § 39. — τῆσδε depends on μείζονα. — ἀλλὰ . . . ἐρχόμεθα, but [as we have a very large force] so also we are now marching against a most powerful state. — στρατεύοντες. Poppo says, "in participio στρατεύοντες singulare quiddam temere quærit Matth. § 556. N. 1." See N. on I. 7. § 1.

2. μήτε . . . ἐνδεεστέρους, nor inferior to our own glory. — ἐπῆρται = μετέωρος ἔστιν (II. 8. § 1). — Ἀθηναίων is the objective genitive. — πράξει ἡμᾶς, that we may accomplish, depends upon εὖνοιαν ἔχουσα, to be mentally repeated in the sense of wishing, desiring. Such a dilogia is quite common in so compressed a style as that of Thucydides.

3. τῷ (i. e. τινι) belongs to πλήθει, and supplies the place of our indefinite article (S. § 165). In such a use it generally follows its substantive. — ἀσφάλεια πολλή εἶναι = to feel much certainty. — ἄν ἐλθεῖν—διὰ μάχης, will come to battle. For ἄν with the infinitive, cf. S. § 215. 5; for the use of διὰ, cf. K. § 291. I. 1. δ. — τοῦτου refers to the preceding clause εἴ τῷ . . . μάχης. — ἀμελέστερόν τε, any the less cautious. Mt. § 457. — τὸ καθ' αὐτόν, as far as pertains to himself, for his part. Matthiæ (§ 283) says that the article is redundant in these phrases, which must be rendered as if they were parenthetical.

4. ἐξ . . . γίνονται, oftentimes attacks are made suddenly (ἐξ ὀλίγου) and through passion. — δεδιώς = "sibi cavens, prospiciens." Poppo. — ἄμεινον. Supply mentally ἢ οἱ πλείονες τὸ ἔλασσον πλήθος. —

διὰ . . . γενέσθαι, on account of their being through contempt (of their adversaries) unprepared. For the use of the participle, see N. on I. 9. § 1.

5. ἐν τῇ πολεμίᾳ, in a hostile country. — τῇ—γνώμη by its antithesis with τῷ ἔργῳ (in the execution) must have the sense, in council, in planning. — δεδιότας. See N. on δεδιός, § 4. — πρὸς (in reference to, in) . . . ἐναντίους limits εὐψυχότατοι.

6. ἀδύνατον—οὕτω, thus unable. — τοῖς πᾶσιν refers to the means of resistance possessed by the enemy, and limits παρεσκευασμένην. S. § 206. 2. In respect to the thing spoken of, cf. I. 80. § 3. — καὶ πάνν (see N. on I. 3. § 1) ἐλπίζειν, fully to expect. — διὰ μάχης ἵεσναι. See N. on § 3 supra. — ἐν ᾧ responds to νῦν. — πάρεσμεν in the Athenian country referred to in ἐν τῇ γῇ. — ἀλλ' ὅταν, yet (they will be in motion) when.

7. πᾶσι . . . προσπίπτει, for all are angry (literally, anger comes upon all) to see themselves with their own eyes, and at the present moment suffering some unusual injury. For the construction of πάσχοντας, cf. S. § 255. 7; C. § 633. — λογισμῷ, reason, reflection. — θυμῷ . . . κασιότανται, "are the most hurried into action by passion." Bloomfield.

8. πλέον τι = μᾶλλον τι. Krüg. — τῶν ἄλλων depends on πλέον. — εἰκός is the predicate and Ἀθηναίους—τοῦτο δρᾶσαι is the subject of the sentence, ἐστὶ λείπῃ understood (S. § 150. 4). — ἄρχειν depends on ἀξιοῦσι. — δηοῦν depends on ἐπιόντες. — τὴν ἐαυτῶν, sc. δηομένην elicited from the preceding δηοῦν. Cf. K. § 346. 2. a.

9. ὡς οὖν, since then, introduces the conclusion of the speech. — ἐπ' ἀμφότερα = as they shall turn either way, i. e. be prosperous or adverse. This phrase is exegetical of δόξαν, which has in this place the sense of good or evil report, according as the contest should terminate. ἐπὶ denotes 'conformity to' (K. § 276. III. 3. b). — ὅπη = ἐκεῖσε ὅπη, into the place where. — ἄν τις (one) ἡγήται. For the use of the subjunctive in adverbial sentences of place, cf. K. § 336; Mt. § 527. 1. — περὶ παντός ποιούμενοι, regarding it of the highest importance. Matthiæ (§ 589. 5) says that the idea of ἀντι seems here to be implied in περὶ. Cf. Vig. p. 253. III. — τὰ . . . δεχόμενοι. Bloomf. gives to δεχόμενοι the double sense of hearing and obeying: quick to hear and prompt to obey your orders. — τότε refers forward to πολλούς . . . φαίνεσθαι.

CHAPTER XII.

Archidamus sends Melesippus to see whether the Athenians are disposed to give way (§ 1); they refuse to admit him into the city, and order his immediate departure, affirming that they will receive no message from the Lacedæmonians, until they first retire to their own country (§ 2); at the same time they take measures to prevent Melesippus from having intercourse with any one (§ 3); upon his return, Archidamus breaks up his encampment, and marches forward into the Athenian territory (§ 4); the Bœotians ravage the Platæan territory (§ 5).

1. ἀποστέλλει—εἶ τι. Supply σκεψόμενον, or some such word. See N. on I. 58. § 1. τι depends on ἐνδοίεν. — μᾶλλον than at the time when the last embassy was sent (I. 139. § 3). — ἐνδοίεν; *would give in*. This is like our usage of the phrase.— ἐν ὁδῷ ὄντας. The Peloponnesians were now at the Isthmus, on their way to Attica. Cf. II. 10. § 2.

2. οἱ δέ, i. e. the Athenians. — αὐτὸν refers to Melesippus. — τὸ κοινόν. See N. on I. 90. § 5. — κήρυκα... προσδέχεσθαι is epexegetical of γνώμη, or perhaps some would construct it as the subject of ἦν, in which case the sense would remain the same. — ἀκοῦσαι his message. — ἐκτός... αὐθημερόν, *to withdraw from their boundaries that very day* (as Arist. I. 250 explains it, πρὸ ἡλίου δύνοντος, *before sunset*). ἐκτός ὄρων εἶναι is something like our brief expression, *be off with yourself*. The order here given was by no means an uncommon one. — ἀναχωρήσαντας refers to the Lacedæmonians. — αὐτῶν agrees with the genitive implied in σφέτερα. C. § 454. 8. — ἀγωγούς, *as escort*. — ὅπως has the telic sense. See N. on I. 65. § 1.

3. τοσόνδε refers to ἦδε... ἄρξει (*is the beginning of*). The prediction in this passage (of which many imitations exist) was most fearfully verified. ὅτι is here the sign of a direct quotation.

4. οὐδέν πω, *not yet* (although threatened by so powerful an invasion). — οὕτω δή, *so then, then indeed*. These particles are often found in the principal clause, when it is placed after the subordinate one, to denote its result. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 839. 4. — ἄρας τῷ στρατῷ, *setting out with his army*. αἶρω is used both of armies and fleets. — αὐτῶν refers to the Athenians.

5. μέρος μὲν τὸ σφέτερον, *their quota*. Cf. II. 10. § 2. — καὶ τοὺς ἰππίας is not epexegetical of μέρος, for the reason that the Bœotians are said (II. 9. § 3) to have furnished cavalry, and because of the presence of the article. For it is not said in the passage referred to, that the Bœotians furnished only cavalry, a thing rendered very im-

probable, when the extent and resources of that state are considered, and in respect to the article it gives the sense which Goel. and Poppo adopt, *universum equitatum suum*. Render then: *their quota of foot forces and all their cavalry*. — τοῖς λειπομένοις (=λοιποῖς. Cf. V. 114. § 2) is the dative of accompaniment.

CHAPTER XIII.

Pericles suspecting that the Lacedæmonians, for the purpose of rendering him odious, will spare his estates, gives notice that should this take place, he will surrender them up to the public use (§ 1); he repeats his advice for them to remove their effects from the country, to hazard no general engagement, to give their attention to the navy in which lay their strength, and to look well to the allies whence is their principal revenue (§ 2); he bids them take courage from the excellent state of their finances, and the ample treasures laid up in the citadel (§ 3); to which might be added the uncoined gold, the public and private offerings, and the sacred utensils (§ 4); money could be raised also from other sacred gifts, even from the golden ornaments of the goddess (§ 5); thus cheering them he finally expatiates on their military strength and resources, and their naval power, all of which he shows to be fully adequate to meet the approaching emergency (§§ 6-9).

1. ἔτι... ξυλληγομένων, *but while the Peloponnesians were yet assembling*. — Περικλῆς... αὐτός. See N. on I. 46. § 2. — ἔγνω—ἔσομένην (*was about to take place*). See N. on I. 25. § 1. — μὴ πολ- λάκις, *lest perchance*. — ἰδία is opposed to Λακεδαιμονίων κελυσάντων. So βουλόμενος χαρίζεσθαι is opposed to ἐπὶ διαβολῇ τῇ ἑαυτοῦ (= *in order to render him an object of calumny*). The reflexive pronoun does not here refer to the subject of the sentence in which it stands, but to that of the principal sentence, and must therefore be rendered *him*, and not *himself*. S. § 161. 1. — τοὺς ἀγροὺς αὐτοῦ, *his estates*. — τοῦτο* refers to τοὺς... παραλίπη. — ὥσπερ... ἐκείνου contains a reason why the Lacedæmonians might be expected to do the thing just mentioned. — προηγόρευε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις κ. τ. λ. "Simili prudentia Annibalis astutiam elusit Fabius." Huds. — οὐ... γένοιτο (sc. ξένος), *notwithstanding he should not be his friend to the injury of the state*. — τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ is not repeated with οἰκίας, because the two nouns ἀγροὺς and οἰκίας form but one conception, and therefore the adjunct applies to both. Cf. K. § 245. 2. — δηώσωσιν. For the use of the subjunctive for the optative, see Ns. on I. 26. § 2; 52. § 3. — ἀφήσιον depends on ὅτι after ἐκκλησία, and is to be repeated, as Goel. says, before γίνεσθαι, in the sense of βοίλεται or κελύει. Krüg. makes it depend on προηγόρευε.

2. ἄπερ καὶ πρότερον, *the same as before*. Cf. I. 143. § 5. — τὸ ναυτικόν. . . ἐξαρτύεσθαι. Cf. I. 142. § 4 (end). — διὰ χειρὸς ἔχειν = μὴ ἀφίεναι, or (as it is expressed III. 46. § 5) σφόδρα φυλάσσειν. “To keep a watchful eye over them, and by no remissness encourage them to revolt.” Arnold. — λέγων belongs to the subject of παρήγει, i. e. Περικλῆς. — τὴν ἰσχὺν αὐτοῖς, *their* (i. e. the Athenian) *strength*. — ἀπὸ τούτων refers to the allies, and is to be constructed after τῶν. . . προσόδου. — τῶν χρημάτων depends upon τῆς προσόδου, *the revenue of money*. Krüg. governs τῆς προσόδου by ἀπό. — κρατεῖσθαι (*obtineri*. Poppo) has for its subject πράγματα understood to which πολλά belongs.

3. προσιόντων. . . ταλάντων, *because* (see N. on I. 9. § 4) *there was accruing 600 talents*. — ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ. See N. on I. 12. § 2. — φόρον depends on ταλάντων, and denotes the material. — ἀπό, *from*. — τῇ πόλει limits προσιόντων. — τῆς ἄλλης προσόδου from the public lands, mines, customs, alien taxes, fines, market tolls, etc. — ἐπισήμου, *coined*; literally, *bearing an inscription, stamped*. — τὰ. . . ἐγένετο, *for the gross sum was 9700 talents*; literally, *10,000 talents wanting 300*. See N. on II. 2. § 1. The γὰρ in this sentence is explanatory of ἔτι τότε (*yet at that time*), which implies that some of the funds had been drawn out. The difference between the two sums here mentioned (viz. 3700 talents) had been expended upon the public buildings and in the Potidæan war. — τὰ προπύλαια, *the propylææ*. Col. Leake (Athens, I. p. 465) says that the prominence given to this public work, by thus designating it particularly, may have been in consequence of its more recent construction and its comparative cost. — εἰς Ποτίδαιαν (cf. I. 56, et seq.). It appears from II. 70. § 2, that the whole siege of Potidæa cost 2000 talents, but a part only of this sum had been expended, when Pericles made his financial statement. Leake (Athens, I. p. 470) estimates this portion to have been in round numbers 750 talents, which leaves 2950 talents for the expense of the buildings. — ἀπανηλώσῃ is without a subject, as many transitive verbs are without an object. Krüg.

4. χωρὶς, *independent of*. — ἦν ἤ. There is some obscurity in the use of ἦν in this place. Poppo with several other critics is disposed to omit it altogether. In that case, the construction might be ὑπάρχοντος (from § 3) χρυσίου—οὐκ ἐλάσσονος. If ἦν is the true reading, we should have expected χρυσίου—οὐκ ἔλασσον ἦν. — ταλάντων. S. § 198.

5. ἐπὶ δέ, *but moreover*. — ἄλλων than the temple of Minerva in the Acropolis, “the Parthenon, which was the treasury of Athens.” Arnold. — καὶ before ἦν connects οἷς and χρυσίοις. — ἦν. . . πάν-

των, if they should be wholly debarred from all, i. e. the sources of revenue and income which have been previously mentioned. Reference is not had to the sacred utensils and offerings, for it was lawful to use these in emergencies, if their value was repaid (see N. on I. 121. § 3). The case supposed refers to a cutting off of revenue and tribute, in the contingency of a revolt of the allies. — *τάλαντα* is the predicate. — *σταζμόν*, by weight. — *ἀπέψου*, refined; literally, boiled down. — *μὴ ἐλάσσω* = equal in value.

6. *χρήμασι* = "on the score of funds." Bloomf. — *οὕτως*, i. e. by a recapitulation of the financial resources. — *τρισχιλίουσ καὶ μυρίους*. The 3000 hoplites employed in the siege of Potidæa are included in this number. — *τῶν παρ' ἑπαλξιν*, of those who lined the parapets. So Arnold explains. On account of the continuous position of these parapets, the singular is used collectively for the plural.

7. *οἱ πολέμιοι*, i. e. the Peloponnesians. — *ἑσβάλοιεν*. See Mt. § 521. — *μετοίκων* (see N. on I. 143. § 1) *ἔσοι*, i. e. the *ισοτελεῖς*, composed of the richest and most respectable class of *μέτοικοι*. — *γὰρ* introduces the reason why so many men were employed in guarding the fortifications, viz. their great extent. — *Φαληρικοῦ τείχους*. There is some difficulty in reconciling the statement of Thucydides in this place, by which it appears that besides this Phaleric wall, there were two others called the Long Walls, with what was said I. 107. § 1, *τὰ μακρὰ . . . Πειραιᾶ*. Col. Leake could find no vestiges of a third wall, although the foundation work of two walls, distant from each other 550 feet, could be distinctly traced. The declaration, however, of Thucydides, that there were three walls, is so plain and direct that it must be received with confidence of its truth. The following seems to be the true and only solution of this apparent confliction in our author's statements. The inner wall (i. e. *τὸ ἕσωθεν*) was called the southern in reference to the northern, or when the Long Walls were spoken of without any reference to the Phaleric wall. But when the Phaleric and the Long Walls were referred to, this southern limb of the Long Walls was called the middle wall. The southern or middle wall (either term being employed according as the speaker had in his mind the Long Walls alone, or the Phaleric in connection with them) was built A. C. 445, in the commencement of Pericles's administration, and was designed, as Arnold thinks (see his note on this passage), to render secure the communication between Athens and Piræus, in case the enemy should force the Phaleric, or turn it by a descent into the old port Phalerum. Those who wish to examine this subject more extensively, are referred to Arnold's note (above cited); Col. Leake's *Topog. Athens* (2d edit.), pp. 417-434; Poppo's *Proleg.* Vol. II. 250,

et seq.; Bloomfield's Hist. of Thucyd. I. p. 813; Goeller's note on this passage, and Woolsey's Gorgias, p. 142. — κύκλον. The wall around Athens was circular in form. — ἔστι δὲ αὐτοῦ ὅ = *a part of it*; literally, *there is of it what*. — τὸ μεταξύ... Φαληρικοῦ explains ἔστι... ὅ. This portion of the city walls lying between the two walls, is said by the Schol. to have been in length seventeen stadia. — τὸ ἔξωθεν, *the outer one*, so called in the relation in which both the Long Walls stood to the Phaleric wall. For the same reason, Thucydides would have called the other wall τὸ ἔσωθεν, *the inner one*, which would have responded to the τὸ διὰ μέσου τείχος of Plato. The reason why the southern leg of the Long Walls (i. e. the inner one in reference to the three walls) was not guarded will readily appear, when it is borne in mind that it lay between the northern limb of the Long Walls and the Phaleric wall, both of which were guarded. It appears from what has been said, that the whole line of fortifications to be guarded was 148 stadia in length.

8. ἵπποτοξόταις, *horse-archers, mounted bowmen*. — ἑξακοσίους... τοξότας. As the orators make mention of only 1200 bowmen who served on foot, Boeckh (Econ. Ath. p. 264) thinks that the difference may be accounted for by the fact, that the mercenary (Scythian) bowmen were at most 1200, but that the others were either citizens of the poorer class, or resident aliens, who were light-armed, and chiefly trained in archery.

9. οὐκ... τούτων, *and not less in each particular*, i. e. no one of the estimates was overrated. — καθίσταντο refers to the Athenians. — ἐς... πολέμῳ, *to show that they would carry on the war successfully*; literally, *for a demonstration that they would be superior in the war*.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Athenians listen to the advice of Pericles, and bring their families and effects from the country into the city (§ 1); not however without extreme reluctance (§ 2).

1. ἄλλην. See N. on I. 143. § 1. — αὐτῶν... ξύλωσιν, *taking down the very wood-work of their houses* (in order to remove them). Some erroneously render καθαιρῶντες, *pulling down* in the way of destroying. But why not set fire to their dwellings, if that was their object?

2. χαλεπῶς is equivalent to an adjective in agreement with ἡ ἀνάστασις. Cf. Mt. § 309. c. — τοὺς πολλοὺς, *the most of them*, is the subject of εἰσφέρειναι.

CHAPTER XV.

The design of this chapter is to show, that the Athenians from the earliest times had been accustomed to live in the country, for before the time of Theseus, Attica was composed of towns, having each its own government and quite independent of the king (§ 1); but Theseus united these towns into one political confederacy having Athens as its capital, and thus left the state to his successors (§ 2); before this period, the city consisted only of the citadel and the space at the foot of it towards the south (§ 3); a proof of which is the present situation of the principal temples and works of more ancient times, and the name *city* which is still given to the Acropolis (§§ 4-6).

1 *ἐτέρων* (nations) *μᾶλλον*. See N. on I. 85. § 1. — *τοῦτο*, i. e. *τὸ ἐν ἀγροῖς διαίταν ἔχειν*. — *ἐπὶ γὰρ Κέκροπος*, for in the time of Cecrops. K. § 296. I. 2. — *κατά*. See N. on *κατὰ κόμας*, I. 10. § 2. — *πόλεις*. There were twelve of these towns according to Strabo. — *ἔχουσα* = *each having*. The singular naturally proceeds from *κατὰ πόλεις*, which Bloomf. would repeat in the sense of *separatim* or *paratim*. — *ὡς* is to be constructed before *βουλευσόμενοι*, in order to consult. — *ἐπολέμησαν* with one another. “Male Bloomf. τῷ βασιλεῖ supplet.” Poppo.

2. *ἐβασίλευσε*, became king. — *τά τε ἄλλα*, in many other respects. — *ἐς . . . πάντας*, and having appointed one general council and *πρυτανεῖον*, he caused all to come together (for public purposes) into the present city (as into a metropolis). — *νεμομένους . . . χρῆσθαι*, and compelled each, enjoying his own (private) rights as before, to use this as one city. — *ἀπάντων . . . αὐτήν*, since all were now reckoned a part of it. So Arnold, with whom Haack agrees in the main. Others render *belonged to it*, and others still, *contributed to it* (i. e. paid taxes to it). Bloomf. is disposed to unite these two meanings, or rather to consider the last as embracing the idea of politically belonging to it. — *τοῖς ἔπειτα*, to those who came afterwards, his successors. — *ξυνοικία*, *Synœcia*, a public feast celebrated by the Athenians, in memory of this union of all the towns under one government at Athens. It was kept on the 17th Boëdromion, the third Attic month, comprising the time between the 23d of August and the 21st of September. Schmitz says that the feast was celebrated on the 16th of Hecatombæon, the first month of the Attic year. Cf. Smith's Dict. of Antiq. p. 924. — *ξυνοικία* is in apposition with *ἐορτήν*. — *δημοτελή*, at the public cost.

3. “We have now, to the end of the chapter, another minute digression, suggested by the words *μεγάλη γενομένη*.” Bloomf. — *τὸ δὲ πρὸ τούτου*, before this. *τὸ* is the accusative of time *when*, and precedes *πρὸ τούτου* (sc. *χρόνου*) taken adverbially. Cf. Mt. § 283; S.

§ 169. 1. — ἡ ἀκρόπολις, with which ἡ νῦν οὔσα (see N. on τῆν νῦν πόλιν οὔσαν, § 2 supra) is to be taken, is the predicate. Stanley well remarks (Class. Mus. I. 51) that the original destination of the Greek citadels was not so much military as social and religious, and that their character was not that of a fortress for the accommodation of garrisons only, but in early times the seat of the infant city, and in all times the home of the ancestral gods of the people. Hence (the same writer remarks) the traveller visiting Greece for the first time, and not aware of this fact, would believe that the towering height of Lycabettus, and not the little square rock which nestles at its foot, was the Acropolis of Athens. — καὶ τὸ . . . τετραμμένον, *and the part most especially which lies under it* (i. e. the Acropolis) *towards the south*.

4. τεκμήριον δὲ is a proposition by itself. The ellipsis may be supplied: *τουτῶν ἐστὶ τοῦτο*. Cf. Butt. § 151. 6. — ἐν—ἔστι, *are situated in*. — ἄλλων than Minerva. — ἕξω the Acropolis. — πρὸς τοῦτο τὸ μέρος = *to the south*, inasmuch as πρὸς νότον is referred to. — τό τε . . . Ὀλυμπίου, (as for example) *the temple of the Olympian Jupiter*. In respect to the situation of the temples here referred to, I must, for brevity's sake, be content to refer the reader to Col. Leake's Topog. Ath. I. pp. 513, 485—498. — φῶ, i. e. to Bacchus. — τῇ δωδεκάτῃ day. — Ἀνθεστηριῶνι, *Anthesterion*, the eighth month of the Attic year, comprising the latter part of February and the former part of March, during which time the Anthesteria or *Feast of Flowers* was celebrated. — νῦν, i. e. in the time of the historian. — νομίζουσιν. See N. on νομίζει, I. 77. § 6.

5. ταύτῃ, *in this quarter, here*. — κρήνη depends on ἐχρῶντο, and is repeated in ἐκείνῃ, in consequence of its having been separated from its governing word by the intervening clauses. S. § 163. N. 3. — τῇ . . . καλουμένη, *that which is now called Enneacrunus* (i. e. having nine pipes), *on account of the tyrants* (i. e. the Pisistratidæ. Schol.) *having so constructed it*. — φανερῶν, *visible to the eye*. — καλλιρρόη, i. e. *beautifully flowing*. — ἄξια, sc. ἐς. See ἐς ἄλλα infra. Cf. Mt. § 409. 6; K. § 278. 4. Or if it is thought preferable, τὰ—ἄξια may denote the result or purpose of the verb ἐχρῶντο. Cf. C. § 482. 3. — ἐχρῶντο, sc. Ἀθηναῖοι from Ἀθηναίων in the preceding context. — νομίζεται—χρῆσθαι, *it is customary to use*. See N. on I. 77. § 6.

6. ἀκρόπολις is the subject and πόλις is the predicate of this sentence.

CHAPTER XVI.

this rural and unconstrained manner of living the Athenians are reluctant to give up, and with much grief they abandon their dwellings, being as it were their ancestral temples, and quit their cities (§§ 1, 2).

1. οὖν resumes the train of thought from §§ 1, 2 of the preceding chapter, which was interrupted by the digression in §§ 3-6. The paragraph as far as ξυνοικήσειν is a repetition of the arguments of these two sections. The historian then shows that the union under one political metropolis, did not win the affections of the Athenians from their country residences. At οὐ ῥαδίως... ἐποιούντο, he returns to χαλεπῶς... ἐτίγγετο (II. 14. § 2), which words gave rise to the digression in chap. 15. — μετεῖχον = used, "clung to." Jelf's Kühn. § 360. For the dative after this verb instead of the more usual genitive, cf. Jelf's Kühn. §§ 636. II. a; 642. b. — ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς follows γερόμενοι (*degentes*). — πανοικησία, with the whole family. — ἄρτι does not refer to the times immediately preceding. Its force may be seen in the translation, *soon after the Persian war*. — ἀνεληφότες, *having recovered*, with the additional idea of *repairing* and *rebuilding*, when their habitations had been injured or destroyed by the enemy.

2. χαλεπῶς ἔφερον—καταλιπόντες, *felt it hard to leave*. K. § 310. 4. c. — ἅ—ἦν αὐτοῖς—πάτρια, *which were their hereditary fane*. Arnold has an excellent note on this passage, in which he shows how local was the religion of the ancients, the gods being supposed to have their own homes, where only they could be worshipped with acceptance. In contrast with this notion, he aptly cites John 4: 21, 23, 24. — οὐδὲν... αὐτοῦ, *nothing else than his own city* (= *his own city*. Mt. § 488. 11). The use of ἄλλο is here prospective. C. § 541. β. Bothe supplies with καὶ οὐδὲν ἄλλο the verb ἐβαρύνοντο from the preceding context.

CHAPTER XVII.

Those who come in from the country, with few exceptions, are obliged to take up their abode in the vacant places, temples, and chapels of the city, and even to occupy the place called Pelasgicum, to inhabit which was laid under a curse (§ 1); the denunciation of the oracle, however, was to be interpreted far otherwise than it was apprehended by the people, for the calamity which it foretold resulted from the necessity of its being inhabited, rather than its being sacrilegious to do so (§ 2); many constructed huts for themselves upon the towers of the walls, and at last partitioned out and made huts adjacent to the Long Walls, and in a great part of the Piræus (§ 3); at the same time they apply themselves vigorously to the war, draw together their auxiliaries, and equip a fleet of 100 sail (§ 4).

1. καταφυγή. The verb is to be supplied from ἐπήρχον. — οἱ δὲ... ἔκησαν. Temporary dwellings were probably erected in this

northern and uninhabited portion of the city. — τὸ τε Πελασγικόν. Haack supplies τεῖχος, and says that it refers to a place adjacent to the Pelasgic wall, and deserted from the time that the Pelasgians there conspired against the Athenians. Col. Leake (Topog. Ath. I. p. 313) says, "the word Pelasgicum was applied not only to a part of the wall of the Acropolis, but also to a space of ground below the rocks of the Acropolis." He also refers to this passage in proof, that it was an enclosed space and not merely a wall. This is the opinion, as far as I am able to discover, of all the best commentators. — ὁ . . . οἰκεῖν, and which it was forbidden even (καὶ) by a curse to inhabit; literally, to inhabit which was laid even under a curse. For μὴ with the infinitive, see N. on I. 10. § 1. — τι—ἀκροτελείτιον τοιόνδε, a certain verse-ending after this sort; some such jag-end (Bloomf.) of a verse as this.

2. τοῦναντίον . . . προσεδέχοντο, to have been fulfilled in a different manner from what they expected = to have had a different meaning than the one usually supposed. — οὐ γὰρ διὰ κ. τ. λ. In this place Thucydides betrays his disbelief in the oracle. Calamities did indeed result from inhabiting the Pelasgicum, not however from the curse pronounced upon it, but from the great necessity, which compelled the Athenians in face of such a prohibitory oracle to inhabit it, and which necessity, whenever it came, might be predicted as disastrous without any great claim to foreknowledge. The ambiguous replies of the oracle are referred to in I. 126. §§ 4-6, in a way which shows that our author had little confidence in them. — ἀξυμφοραὶ γενέσθαι. Supply δοκοῦσι from δοκεῖ in the preceding proposition. Mt. § 556. Obs. 1. — ὄν refers to πόλεμον, and αὐτὸ τοῦ Πελασγικόν. — τὸ μαντεῖον with ὀνομάζον has the sense of the oracle, but with προῆδει, the one who uttered the oracle.

3. κατεσκευάσαντο, made themselves huts, "settled, quartered, or established themselves." Arnold. Cf. Xen. Cyr. VII. 5. § 37. — κατανεμάμενοι, dividing among themselves. The huts are said by the Schol. to have been built on the walls, but it is more natural to suppose with Bloomf., that they were built along the base of the walls so as to be supported by them. — τοῦ Πειραιῶς, of the Piræus, not of the walls of the Piræus, as Bloomf. supposes.

4. ἅμα δέ, but at the same time with the removal of these persons into the city. — τῶν ἤπτοντο. S. § 192. 1. — ἀγείροντες belongs to ἤπτοντο as the participle of manner. See N. on I. 37. § 5. — τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ, against Peloponnesus. Dat. incommodi.

5. ἐν τούτῳ παρασκευῆς, in this state of preparation, See N. on I. 49. § 6 (end).

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Peloponnesian army reaches CEnoe, and making preparations to take it by storm are for some time delayed (§§ 1, 2); which delay and his tardiness in other respects bring much censure upon Archidamus, for during the siege of CEnoe the Athenians effected their removal into the city (§§ 3, 4); the alleged reason for this slowness of movement, was the expectation that the Athenians would make some concession (§ 5).

1. ἀφίκετο . . . πρώτων, "came upon Attica first at CEnoe." C. § 361. a. See N. on I. 114. § 2. CEnoe lay on the route from the Isthmus to Bœotia, under Cythæron, and on the Eleusinian Cephissus. — παρεσκευάζοντο—ποιησόμενοι, prepared to make. ὡς is generally found in the construction before the participle. Cf. Mt. § 555. Obs. 2. p. 961; K. § 310. 4. h. Archidamus probably assaulted this place, because he thought it unsafe to leave so strong a fortress in his rear or on his flank; or he wished to give some color to the delay, which he was making for the purpose referred to in § 5 infra.

2. αὐτῷ φρουρίῳ—ἐχρῶντο, used it for a fortress. "With χρῆσθαι a second dative often stands by means of attraction, so as to express the aim or design." K. § 285. 1. (2). αὐτῷ refers to Οἰνῴη, but conforms in gender to φρουρίῳ. Cf. Kr. § 61. 7. N. 1. — ὅποτε—καταλάβοι. The optative here denotes indefinite frequency. See N. on I. 49. § 3. — ἄλλως, otherwise (than it should have been) = to no purpose. — χρόνον, for a while, some time.

3. αἰτίαν, censure, crimination. — ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, i. e. from the consumption of so much time at CEnoe. — δοκῶν, appearing, seeming. — ἐν . . . πολέμου (cf. I. 80, et seq.). Bloomf. renders ξυναγογῆ, the assembly or congress (of the allies). Krüg. translates it, Anregung, the incitement, the rousing up, which, by referring to the spirit and object of the congress, seems to me to contrast more forcibly with μαλακός, than though put for the congress itself. — οὐ παραινῶν (because he did not advise) προζύμως πολεμεῖν. Cf. I. 80—85. — διέβαλεν, exposed him to censure. See N. on ἡ σκευὴ κατίσχε, I. 6. § 3.

4. ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ, i. e. while the Lacedæmonians were staying at CEnoe. — ἐδόκουν . . . καταλαβεῖν = it seemed probable (cf. C. § 551) that if the Peloponnesians had advanced with rapidity (διὰ τάχους = ταχέως), they would have found every thing without the city. — ἂν belongs to καταλαβεῖν. S. § 215. 5. — εἰ μὴ . . . μέλλησιν, unless through (= but for) his delay. Cf. Mt. § 580. 2. b; Hoog. Gr. Part. p. 55.

5. ἐν = ἐπί. — κασιδέρῃ, halt, stoppage. — ἐνδῶσειν τι. See N. on II. 12. § 1.

CHAPTER XIX.

The Peloponnesians not succeeding in taking CEnoe, and receiving no proposals of peace from the Athenians, break up the siege, and marching forward into Attica, lay waste the country (§ 1); after defeating a detachment of Athenian cavalry at Rheiti, they proceed to Acharnæ, and ravage the surrounding country (§ 2).

1. πᾶσαν ἰδίαν depends on πειράσαντες. Poppo professes himself in doubt between this construction, and that of the explanatory accusative (cf. Mt. § 425. 5; K. § 279. 7). If the latter construction be the true one, αὐτῆς referring to CEnoe must be supplied with πειράσαντες. — οὕτω δὴ (*then indeed*) responds to ἐπειδή. — ὀρμήσαντες = *departing*. — ἀπ' αὐτῆς, i. e. from CEnoe. — μετὰ...γενόμενα is to be construed after ἡμέρα. τὰ—γενόμενα has the sense of a substantive (= *the event*), and is therefore followed by the genitive Θηβαίων. Cf. Mt. § 375. Obs. 1. — ἐν Πλαταία depends upon τὰ—γενόμενα, and not upon τῶν ἐσελθόντων Θηβαίων. — τοῦ Ξέρου... ἀκμάζοντος, *in midsummer and when the harvest was ripe*; literally, *in the height of summer and of harvest*. Arnold says that the commencement of this ravage of Attica could not be later than the end of June. Goel. refers τοῦ σίτου ἀκμάζοντος to the time when the corn is in flower, and Leake says that the harvest in Peloponnesus begins about June 10th, and does not end before July 20th, or the beginning of August.

2. Ἐλευσίνα...πεδίων. Eleusis was situated on the bay of the same name, about midway between Megara and Athens. Its modern name is Lepsina. North of the town was the Eleusinian plain, in which was Thria, about three miles north-east from Eleusis, which gave its name to the greater part of the plain. — τροπήν—ἐποιήσαντο, *put to flight*. — τινὰ—ἰππέων = *a detachment of Athenian horse*. It is not to be supposed that the whole of the invading army marched to Rheiti, for this repulse of the Athenians was doubtless effected by a detachment of the Peloponnesian horse. — περὶ τοὺς Πείρους, *at Rheiti*. These were two salt lakes on the eastern margin of the bay of Eleusis, at the entrance of the plain, and forming the boundary between the Athenians and Eleusinians. Cf. Leake's Topog. Ath. II. pp. 138–141. — τὸ Αἰγύλεων...Ἀχαρνάς. From the Thriasian plain the invading army passed on until they came to the mountain (*"summit of the mountain."* Arnold) Corydallus, where they appear to have left the Sacred Way, and with the mountain on their right, pursued their march to Acharnæ, a town sixty stadia (cf. I. 31. § 2) north of Athens. Dodwell, cited approvingly by Poppo (Proleg.

II. p. 259), thinks that Corydallus and Ægaleos are one and the same mountain. If so, the main difficulty in the passage is removed. The reason why the Peloponnesians changed the direction of their march appears in the next chapter.

CHAPTER XX.

Archidamus refrained from entering the Athenian plain, in the expectation that the Athenians would sally forth to prevent their country from being ravaged (§§ 1, 2); but when they neither met him at Eleusis nor at the Thriasian plain, he marched to Acharnæ (§ 3), it being a place suitable for an army to encamp in, and his design being to provoke the Achæarnians to come forth and defend their lands from devastation; if however they should not do this, the plain might then be ravaged and the city of Athens approached, with the advantage, that the zeal of the Achæarnians to defend Athens would be diminished by the fact that their own lands were already ravaged (§§ 4, 5).

1. ὡς . . . ταξάμενον, with his army arranged for battle. ὡς ἐς μάχης = on the supposition that there would be a battle. Cf. K. § 290. R. 2. See N. on I. 73. § 5. — πεδίου of Attica. Col. Leake thinks that the district of Acharnæ was so separate from the plain of Athens, or at least was such a distinct portion of it, as to afford a good defensive position for an invading army (Topog. Ath. II. p. 36). — ἐκείνη τῇ ἐσβολῇ denotes time (S. § 204), or perhaps it may be regarded as the dative of means (by that irruption), which would account for the omission of ἐν, which is usually joined with words not in themselves expressive of time. The plain was ravaged in the second expedition of the Peloponnesians (II. 55. § 1).

2. γὰρ introduces the explanation of γνώμη τοιαύτη in the previous section. — ἀκμάζοντας . . . πολλῇ, abounding in young men. — ὡς οὐπω πρότερον, as never before = better than ever before. — ἴσως, perhaps. — ἂν ἐπεξελεῖν = ὅτι ἐπεξέλθοιεν ἂν. S. § 215. 5. — περιυδεῖν (see N. on περιουᾶν, I. 24. § 6) is here followed by the infinitive, because it refers to the permission of something which may exist hereafter, and not of something already existing. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 687. Obs.

3. εἰ ἐπεξίσω, (to see) whether they would meet him in battle. See N. on εἰ πως, I. 58. § 1.

4. ἅμα μὲν γὰρ introduces another reason why Archidamus remained about Acharnæ. — ὁ χώρος . . . ἐνοστρατοπεδεῦσαι (= ἐπιτήδειον ἐφαίνετο στρατοπεδεῦσαι ἐν τῷ χώρῳ. See N. on I. 40. 4 init.), the place seemed convenient to encamp in. For ἐφαίνετο with the in-

finitive, see N. on I. 2. § 1). — μέγα... πόλεως, *who constituted* (see N. on I. 8. § 1) *a considerable portion of the state*. — γὰρ in τρισχλίοι γὰρ illustrates the size and importance of this demus. See Leake's Topog. Ath. II. p. 35. — περιόψεσθαι. See N. on περιορᾶν, I. 24. § 6. — διαφθαρέντα is put for the present participle, inasmuch as it refers to an action coincident with the time designated by the verb upon which it depends. — καὶ τοὺς πάντας, *the whole* (of the Athenians) *also*. — ἀδέεστερον, *more fearlessly*. — τεμείν, so. ἐδόκει from the preceding ἐδόκουν. — πρὸς... πόλιν, *near to the city itself*, i. e. Athens. — γὰρ introduces the supposed apathy of the Acharnians, as a reason why the invading army could approach Athens itself. — κινδυνεύειν depends on προθύμους. — στάσιν... γνῶμη, *dissension would be in their councils*.

CHAPTER XXI.

The Athenians entertained hopes that the Peloponnesians would proceed no further than Eleusis and the Thriasian plain, as was the case when Pleistoanax made an incursion into their country (§ 1); but when they see their invaders only sixty stadia from their city, they manifest, especially the younger portion of the citizens, great discontent at remaining inactive in the city (§ 2); prophecies and oracles are uttered which each interprets as suits his inclination; the Acharnians also are urgent in their desire to sally forth, and thus the city is full of excitement and commotion, and all upbraid Pericles as the author of their calamities (§ 3).

1. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ κ. τ. λ. The apodosis of μέχρι μὲν οὖν is commonly supposed to begin with the words καὶ τινα ἐλπίδα, but the presence of καὶ seems to forbid this, and there can properly be no opposition found between these words and οὐκέτι ἀνασχετὸν ἐποιοῦντο (§ 2), the apodosis of ἐπειδὴ... ἀπέχοντα, which is antithetic to μέχρι... ὁ στρατὸς ἦν. I am inclined therefore to adopt the opinion of Poppo, that the apodosis ἀνασχετὸν ἐποιοῦντο is to be supplied after προῖεναι, from the antithetic apodosis οὐκ ἀνασχετὸν ἐποιοῦντο. Goel. and Arnold, however, regard καὶ τινα ἐλπίδι as forming the apodosis, καὶ corresponding to μέχρι, and οὐκέτι ἀνασχετὸν ἐποιοῦντο having the sense *non jam sperabant*. — Πλειστοάνακτα. See Notes on I. 107. § 2; 114. § 2. — ὅτε = ὅτι. Kühn. (Jelf's edit. § 804. 7) says that this change of the substantival for the adverbial clause results from an ellipsis of τοῦ χρόνου: *I remember the time when I did thus and so = I remember that I did*, etc. Cf. also Liddell and Scott, *sub voce*. — Ἀττικῆς... Ἐριώζε. See N. on I. 114. § 2. — στρατῷ. S. § 206. 5. — ἐς....

προελθόν, *having advanced no further*. πλείον is here used of space by way of accommodation with προελθόν. — δόξαντι ἀναχώρησιν, *because* (see N. on I. 9. § 4) *he seemed to have been induced to this retreat by bribery*. πεισθῆναι in the active is followed by two accusatives. The more usual construction, however, would have been εἰς τὴν ἀνεχώρησιν. Cf. K. § 278. 4.

2. αὐτοῖς depends on ἐμφανεῖ as an adnominal genitive. S. § 197. N. 4. — ὡς εἰκός refers not to γῆς...ἐμφανεῖ, but to δεινὸν ἐφαίμετο. — οἱ πρεσβύτεροι. Repeat mentally ἐώρακεσαν. — πλὴν τὰ Μηδικά, *except in the Median wars*. — κατὰ ξυστάσεις τε γιγνόμενοι. See N. on III. 27. § 3. — ἔωντες, sc. ἐξίεσθαι.

3. χρησμολόγοι. See N. on II. 8. § 2. — ὦν...ᾤργητο. Most of the critics supply the ellipsis which is evidently here, by repeating the last verb. So Arnold translates: "*which they were eager to listen to as each was eager; which they were severally eager to listen to.*" Cf. K. § 344. Prof. Crosby is disposed to govern ἀκροᾶσθαι by ᾤργητο, it being placed before ὡς, in order to avoid the awkward collocation ὦν ὡς. He would then supply ἠκροῶντο or ἠκροᾶτο and render: *which to listen to according as each one was eager, so they listened = which they listened to, each according to the excitement of his feelings*. The correctness of this ingenious solution will of course depend much on the validity of the assumption in respect to the position of ὡς. I see no objection to this transposition, but unless it is made, must concur in the explanation of Poppo, Arnold, and Bloomf. — οἰόμενοι...Ἀθηναίων, *thinking that they formed no small part of the Athenians; literally, that no small part of the Athenians was with them*. Cf. II. 20. § 4. In respect to παρὰ σφίσι, see N. on παρ' ὑμῖν, I. 33. § 1. — ὡς, *when*. — ἐνήγον, *urged on*. — ὦν = ἐκείνων ᾧ, of which the antecedent depends on οὐδέν. — προτίρον belongs to παρήνεσε. — ἐκάκιζον. Conspicuous among those who reviled him was Cleon. — ἐπεξάγοι. The optative is employed because ὅτι.... ἐπεξάγοι is quoted as what was said or thought by the persons here spoken of. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 885. Obs.; Mt. § 529. — ὦν is put for ᾧ by attraction with its antecedent. S. § 175. 1.

CHAPTER XXII.

Pericles seeing the Athenians so highly exasperated, and being satisfied of the wisdom of his councils, convenes no public assembly, lest in such a state of excitement unwise measures should be adopted, but contents himself with keeping the city as tranquil as possible (§ 1); he sends out detachments of horse, however, to check the enemy when extending their ravages too near the city, on one of which occasions an engagement takes place between the Athenian and Thessalian cavalry, and the Bœotian horse (§ 2); a list is given of the Thessalian auxiliaries (§ 3).

1. πρὸς τὸ παρόν, *in reference to the present posture of things.* — οὐ τὰ ἄριστα φρονούντας (by litotes) = *judging badly.* — περὶ τοῦ μὴ ἐπεξίεναι, *in not leading them forth to battle.* — ἐκκλησίαν signifies a public meeting, ξύλλογον, a gathering or an assembly of a more private nature. — τοῦ... ἐξαμαρτεῖν, *lest coming together under the influence of passion rather than reason, they should err* in their resolves. This genitive clause denotes the reason why Pericles did not convene an assembly. C. § 622. N. A similar use of τοῦ with the infinitive is found in I. 4. — τε in τὴν τε responds to τε after ἐκκλησίαν. — μάλιστα ὅσον ἐδύνατο. See N. on I. 17. § 1.

2. τοῦ μὴ... κακουργεῖν is constructed like τοῦ... ἐξαμαρτεῖν in § 1. — προδρόμους = ψιλοῦς (III. 1. § 1). — στρατιάς of the Peloponnesians. — βραχεῖα = μικρά. Cf. I. 78. § 1. — ἐν Φρυγίῳ, at Phrygia. This place was in Attica near the Bœotian line, but its exact locality cannot now be determined. — τέλει limits ἐνεγένετο. A τέλος of cavalry was 2048 men. — μετ' αὐτῶν, i. e. on their side. — πρὸς, against. — οὐκ ἔλασσον = *the better of it.* For the litotes, see N. on I. 3. § 1. — μέχρι οὗ (= τοῦ χρόνου, ὅτε. C. § 580. a), until. — αὐτῶν refers to the Athenians and Thessalians. — ἀσπόνδους. See N. on I. 63. § 3 (init.). It shows that the Athenians were not conquered, that they were able (ἀσπονδοί) to bring away the bodies of their slain. — τῇ ὑστεραία. Bloomf. thinks that they were afraid to do this on the day of the fight, lest the same scene should take place as is recorded in I. 105. § 7.

3. ἡ δὲ... Θεσσαλῶν, *this aid of theirs furnished by the Thessalians.* αὕτη is reflexive and refers to the Athenians. — κατὰ... ξυμμαχικόν. Cf. I. 107. § 7. — Παράσιοι. If this word should be written Πυράσιοι, Pyrasii, it refers to the inhabitants of Pyrasus a sea-port of Pthiotis, otherwise it is not known what people are referred to. — ἀπὸ... ἐκάτερος, *each from his own faction.* The article has the force of a possessive pronoun by the influence of ἐκάτερος,

after the analogy of a substantive with the article followed by a verb in the middle voice. It is unnecessary to suppose that the two parties here spoken of were aristocratical and democratical, since the former would not have helped the Athenians. Reference is doubtless had to family dissensions or local divisions.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The Peloponnesians being unable to bring the Athenians to a general engagement, break up their encampment at Acharnæ, and ravage other portions of Attica (§ 1); in the meanwhile the Athenians send their fleet to cruise around Peloponnesus (§ 2); the Peloponnesians having remained in Attica until they had exhausted their provisions, return home through Bœotia and disband their forces (§ 3).

1. ἄραυτες. See N. on II. 12. § 4 (end). — Πάρνητος, Mount Parnes lay 60 stadia north of Acharnæ, and was the loftiest mountain in Attica, being 4700 feet high. Between this and Mount Brilessus on the south-east, flowed the Athenian Cephissus.

2. γῆ of Attica. — τὰς ἑκατὸν ναῦς—ἄσπερ παρεσκευάζοντο, *the hundred ships which they were getting ready* (i. e. when the historian last mentioned them, II. 17. § 4). So Arnold explains the use of the imperfect, which is preferable to making it stand for the pluperfect (*had got ready*), a use quite questionable. — περιέπλεον, *cruised around Peloponnesus*.

3. ὅσον εἶχον τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, *as long a time* (literally, *as much*) *as they had supplies for*. C. § 390. — οὐχ ἤπερ εἰσέβαλον, *not by the way in which they came in*. Bloomf. attributes this to the fact, that they had devastated the country and could find nothing to subsist on. But he forgets that they had taken provisions with them for forty days. I prefer therefore the reason given by the Schol. ὅπως καὶ τᾶλλα δηώσαντες μᾶλλον λυπήσωσιν. — παριόντες, *while passing by*. — Ὠρωπόν. Col. Leake (Topog. of Athens, II. p. 112) says that this name is now given to a small village on the right bank of the Vourieni (Βουριέτι), anciently the Asopus. It was situated at the mouth of this river nearly east of Tanagra (cf. Kiepert's map). Cf. III. 91. § 3. The Peloponnesians might have crossed at Tanagra, but chose this more northern and circuitous route, for the same reason that they returned by a different way than that by which they entered Attica. — Παιραϊκήν seems to have been a district on the Oropian frontier of Attica. Some editions have Γραϊκήν.

CHAPTER XXIV.

After the departure of the Peloponnesians, the Athenians establish permanent guards both by land and sea, and set apart out of the treasures in the citadel 1000 talents, to be expended in nothing else than the defence of the city, in case it should be attacked by a naval force (§ 1); 100 triremes are also decreed to be reserved yearly for the same emergency (§ 2).

1. ὡσπερ...φυλάξειν, = *just as they were to continue through the whole war; literally, were to keep guard.* — ἐξαιρέτα ποιησαμένοις, *having taken out.* — χωρὶς θέσσαι, *to set apart.* — ἐς ἄλλο τι, *for any other purpose* than what is mentioned in the following sentence. ἐς by constructio prœgnans gives to κινεῖν the sense of *to apply* as well as *to remove*. See N. on I. 18. § 2. — Σάνατον is in apposition with ζημίαν.

2. μετ' αὐτῶν, *with them*, i. e. as being embraced in the same reservation for an emergency. The idea is that from the ships ready for sea, they were yearly to select 100 of the best, which were to be laid aside for the purpose here specified. — ὧν depends on μηδεμίᾱ, and μετὰ τῶν χρημάτων is to be constructed after περὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κινδύνου. With χρῆσθαι supply ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς from the preceding section.

CHAPTER XXV.

The Athenian fleet, reinforced by 50 ships of the Coreycians, ravage the Peloponnesian coast and attack Methone (§ 1); but Brasidas, who happens to be in that quarter, forces his way into the place and prevents its capture (§ 2); the Athenians then sailing along lay waste the country around Phia, and defeat a body of troops who come to relieve the place (§ 3); a storm arising they embark in their ships and put in at the port of Phia, which the Messenians and others proceeding across by land have taken (§ 4); these troops are then taken on board, and the ships weigh anchor, a superior force having assembled to succor the place (§ 5).

1. ἐν ταῖς ἑκατὸν ναυσί. Cf. II. 23. § 2. ἄλλοι τινες, i. e. the Messenians of Naupactus (cf. I. 103. § 3), Acarnanians, and the Zacynthians (cf. II. 9. § 1). — ἐκεῖ, i. e. in the parts around Coreyra. — ἀλλὰ τε ἐκάκουν. "*Alias tastationes faciebant.*" Portus. ἀλλὰ τε gives to the following καὶ the sense of *and particularly, and especially.* — Μεθώνην, *Methone*, a Lacedæmonian town on the south-western coast of Messenia. — ἀνθρώπων οὐκ ἐνόητων, *no men* (i. e. soldiers)

being in it; i. e. it being mostly destitute of defenders, as some men must have been in it.

2. *Βρασιδας*. We are here introduced to this noble Spartan, whose qualities Diod. sums up in these words, *young, strong, brave*. Poppo (Proleg. II. p. 114) says of him: "ille sane vir egregius fuit, strenuus et impiger (δραστήριος), fortis, prudens, in socios justus, moderatus, mausetus IV. 81, 108, non infacundus 84, omnino omnibus in rebus bonus (κατὰ πάντα ἀγαθός, 81). Nullum insigne facinus a Lacedæmoniis in tota prima belli parte sine illo patratum est." — ἔχων is to be taken with ἔτυχε. S. § 225. 8. — μετὰ ὀπλιτῶν ἑκατόν. Bloomf. says that he only wished to secure the place from a *coup-de-main*, for the Athenians would not venture upon a siege, as the people of the surrounding country would soon assemble in large numbers and overpower them. — κατὰ τὴν χώραν = περὶ τὴν πόλιν. — πρὸς τὸ τεῖχος τετραμμένον. Not only were their faces turned towards the place, but their minds were intent upon what was then going on. Cf. Sal. Jugur. LX. — ἀπολέσας, *having lost*. Diod. mistaking this word, says that he even killed many of the enemy. — ἐπηνέζε ἐν Σπάρτῃ. What this praise consisted in or by whom conferred, Arnold professes himself unable to discover.

3. *σχόντες, touching at*. — Ἠλείας. See N. on I. 114. § 2. — Φειάν, *Phia*. This town appears to have been situated in the southernmost part of that division of Elis, called the *Hollow* (ἡ κοίλη Ἠλεις), which was formed by the valley of the Peneus and its branches, and which constituted Elis Proper ("vetus domicilium Epeorum." Poppo Proleg. II. p. 175). Arnold says that its inhabitants were descendants of the older people, who were conquered by the Ætolians, and formed the subordinate class called *περιοικοί*. The name *Hollow* was given it, according to the Schol., to distinguish it from the mountainous portion on the east and inland, but Strabo says rather to distinguish it from Pisatis and Triphylia, which belonged to Elis in its most extensive sense. These names are not employed by Thucydides, but he opposes to the inhabitants of the Hollow, τοὺς αὐτόθεν ἐκ τῆς περιουκίδος Ἠλείου, which doubtless refers to the Pisatæ, as Triphylia lay farther south and more remote from the scene of action. Cf. Poppo, l. c. — *λογάδας, select troops*. — αὐτόθεν (see N. on III. 7. § 5), i. e. at Phia, inasmuch as this place was situated in the territory of the Pisatæ, although in its most western extremity. So Poppo (l. c.) interprets ἐκ τῆς . . . Ἠλείων by ἐκ τῆς Πισατίδος.

4. *ἀνέμου . . . μεγάλου, "a storm coming down upon them, or surprising them."* Arnold. "Male Goel. *ingruente a terra vento."* Poppo. — *περιπλεον . . . ἄκραν, doubling the promontory called Io-*

thys. This cape is now called *Caticolo*. — ἐν τῇ Φειᾷ, at *Phia*. Cf. I. 52. § 1. — Μεσσήνιοι, viz. those who had been colonized at Naupactus (I. 103. § 3). — ἐν τούτῳ, sc. καιρῷ. — τὴν Φειὰν αἰρούσι. There is some obscurity in relation to the movements of the Athenians at *Phia*. For they appear to have been first at this place, after which a storm compels them to embark, double the cape, and put in to the port of *Phia*. This last circumstance indicates clearly, that they were not at the port of *Phia* when the storm began. This difficulty in question has been overlooked or passed by without remark, by all the commentators except Bloomf. and Poppo, the latter of whom (Proleg. II. 177) supposes the port and the town of *Phia* to have occupied different sides of the promontory. But ἐς τὸν ἐν τῇ Φειᾷ λιμένα clearly shows that the town and the harbor were in the same place. I know of no better way of clearing up the obscurity, than to suppose ἐς Φειὰν in § 3 to be taken in a general sense for *near Phia, in the vicinity of Phia*, and to denote a position on the land on the southern side of the promontory, where they landed and spent two days in plundering the country. But when the storm came on, they sailed around the cape to the port of *Phia*, the Messenians having crossed over by land and taken the town, which may have been situated some distance from the port, in the direction of the place where the Athenians first landed (cf. Pape's Wort. Griech. Eigen. p. 400).

CHAPTER XXVI.

At the same time with the preceding expedition, the Athenians send out 30 ships to cruise around *Locris* (§ 1); which squadron ravage the coast, storm *Thronium*, and at *Alope* defeat the united forces of the *Locrians* (§ 2).

1. περὶ τὴν Λοκρίδα, i. e. to the country of the *Locri* (the *Opuntii* and *Epicnemidii*). — ἅμα φυλακὴν, at the same time as a guard. This noun is not dependent on *περὶ*, nor is *ἐς* to be supplied as some say it is, but by a change of construction is put in apposition with *ναῖς*. It will be remembered that the Athenians had conveyed their cattle into *Eubœa* (cf. II. 14. § 1), which made them more solicitous for its security. Cf. II. 32. § 1.

2. τῆς παραθαλασσίου depends on ἔστιν ἅ (= ἔνια. See N. on I. 65. § 3. — *Θρονίον, Thronium*, was the chief town of the *Locri*

Epionemidii, on the Boagrius, a stream flowing into the Sinus Malisæus, now called the Gulf of Zituni. — Ἀλόπη, *Alope*, lay about 80 stadia east of Thronium on the coast about midway between Daphnus and Cynus.

CHAPTER XXVII.

The Athenians expel the Æginetæ from that island, and place colonists in their stead (§ 1); Thyrea is given by the Lacedæmonians to the expatriated Æginetæ to dwell in, partly through enmity to the Athenians, and partly in return for services rendered them by the Æginetæ in the insurrection of the Helots (§ 2).

1. ἐπικαλίσαντες... εἶναι, *charging them with being in no small degree the authors* (literally, *cause*) of the war (C. § 393. γ). In respect to the truth of this charge, cf. I. 67. § 2. — Αἰγίνας depends on ἔχειν, which is the subject of ἐφαίνετο. — αὐτῶν πέμψαντας ἐποίκους, *by sending out their own colonists*. The Athenians were afraid that the Lacedæmonians would get possession of the island, and make it a sallying point in the war, and therefore they determined to anticipate them in the thing. — ὕστερον the expatriation of the Æginetæ.

2. ἐκπεσοῦσι = *having been driven out*. Cf. C. § 556. — ἔδοσαν — οἰκεῖν, *gave to inhabit*. The infinitive here denotes design or purpose. K. § 306. d. — Θυρέαν, *Thyrea*. This place lay upon the western shore of the Argolic Gulf. Col. Leake identifies it with the ruins of a city found near the monastery of Laku. — τὴν γῆν, i. e. the land in the vicinity of Thyrea. Bloomf. thinks that the possession of this town and region was only temporarily given them, until such time as the Lacedæmonians might be able to restore them to their own country. This was not done, however, until after the battle of Ægospotami, when Lysander collected them together and reinstated them in Ægina. — Ἀθηναίων is the objective genitive. ὅτι... ἐπανάστασιν. Cf. I. 101, 102. In respect to the earthquake, cf. I. 101. § 2. — ἰπὸ, *in the time of*. R. § 299. III. 2. δ. — οἱ μὲν... ᾤκεσαν. Even here their implacable enemies did not suffer them to remain in quiet, for we find that in the eighth year of the war, the Athenians attacked them, burnt Thyrea, and slaughtered its citizens, or carried them to Athens, where they were put to death. Cf. IV. 56, 57.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The same summer an eclipse of the sun takes place.

1. *νομηνία κατὰ σελήην*, *the first day of the lunar month*. *κατὰ σελήην* is added, because the beginning of the natural lunar month did not exactly correspond with the beginning of the civil month. The *νομηνία* was the day, on the evening of which the new moon first appeared. The full moon was in the middle of the month, on which account it was called *διχόμενις*, *the month-divider*. Cf. Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Antiq. p. 175. This eclipse took place A. C. 481. Aug. 8. — *δοκεῖ εἶναι γίνεσθαι δυνατὸν = δοκεῖ δύνασθαι γίνεσθαι*. Although the time of eclipses began to be noticed, yet their cause lay concealed from the men of those days, for as Bred. remarks, they are numbered in I. 23. § 3, with such fortuitous calamities as earthquakes, famines, etc. The same thing is seen in the prominence here given to the event; for what historian of our times would mention, as a thing worthy of note, an eclipse of the sun? — *ἀνεπληρώθη*, *became full again*, i. e. resumed its full-orbed brightness. — *γενόμενος*, *after having been*.

CHAPTER XXIX.

The Athenians, in hopes of obtaining the alliance of Sitalces king of Odrysæ, make his relative Nymphodorus a public guest, and invite him to Athens (§ 1); Tereus the father of Sitalces, was the first who advanced the Odrysian kingdom to power (§ 2); and is not to be confounded with Tereus, who espoused Procne the daughter of Pandion (§ 3); Nymphodorus coming to Athens, brings about the desired alliance with the Thracian king, whom he promises to persuade to send an army to the aid of the Athenians (§§ 4, 5); he effects also a reconciliation between the Athenians and Perdiccas, and thus secures him also as an ally of Athens (§ 6).

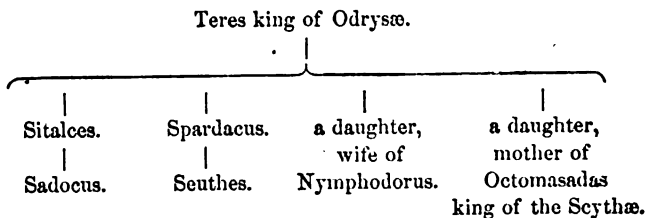
1. τὸν Πύθεω, *the son of Pythos*. In some proper names the Attics retained the Ionic genitive. Cf. K. § 44. R. 3; C. § 96. 7. β. — Ἀβδηρίτην. See N. on II. 97. § 1. — παρ' αὐτῷ. See N. on I. 33. § 3. This pronoun refers to Sitalces. — πρότερον . . . νομίζοντες, *although* (see N. on I. 7. § 1) *they had formerly regarded him as a public enemy*. — πρόξενον. The office of a *proxenus* corresponded in many respects to that of our consuls. It was his duty to watch over the interests of the citizens of the state whose proxenus he was,

whenever they happened to visit the city in which he dwelt. When any one performed this office of his own choice, without an appointment of the state whose interests he would serve, he was styled ἐξελοπρόξενος, but when authorized thus to do, he became a πρόξενος.

— μετεπέμψαντο, *invited him* (to Athens); literally, *sent for him*.

— Τήρεω. See N. on Πύζεω. — ξύμμαχον is limited by σφίσι.

2. ὁ δὲ Τήρης. Goeller has thus given the genealogy of this house:



The third column I have taken from Bloomf. — Ὀδρύσαις is put for the adnominal genitive after βασιλείαν. — τὴν μεγάλην... ἐποίησε, *he made the kingdom much greater* (ἐπὶ πλείον. See N. on I. 9. § 3) *than the rest of Thrace*, i. e. than the other Thracian states. Goel. interprets, *over a large portion of the rest of Thrace*. But then, as Poppe remarks, we should have expected ἐπὶ τὸ πλείον. — γάρ. Krüg. supplies the ellipsis: (but not the whole,) *for a large portion remained free*. This appears to be based on the same interpretation which Goel. gives to ἐπὶ πλείον. But γάρ seems to me to belong to τῆς ἄλλης Θράκης = (and there were Thracian states not subject to Odrusæ,) *for a considerable portion* (of the country) *remained free*. In respect to these independent states, cf. II. 96. § 2, et seq.

3. Τηρεῖ limits προσήκει, and is defined by τῶ—σχόντι, *the one who had* (S. § 225. 1). Render προσήκει—οὐδέν, *has no connection with, has no relation to*. — οὐδέ... ἐγένοντο, *no: did they belong to the same part of Thrace*. For the genitive, cf. S. § 190. — ὁ μὲν—ὁ Τηρεὺς. The noun sometimes appears in this formula, to give emphasis to the distinction intended, or perhaps here to show the difference in the names of the two persons. Cf. Mt. § 288. Obs. 5. Opposed to this is Τήρης δὲ infra. — Δαυλία. This was a town or fortress near Parnassus, which, according to Dodwell, still retains its name and has about seventy houses. — τὸ ἔργον... αἱ γυναῖκες (i. e. Procne and Philomela). The story is, that, in revenge for the base and inhuman conduct of Teres towards Philomela, her sister Procne killed and served up on his father's table Itys, who was about six years of age. It is remarked by Smith, that this chapter contains the

only story told by Thucydides in his whole history, but Haack finds another in II. 102. Poppo, Arnold, and some others enclose *καὶ τὸ ἔργον* . . . Ὀδρύσας ὁδοῦ in the marks of a parenthesis. — *Δαυλιὰς ἡ ὄρνις*, the *Daulian bird*. — *εἰκὸς δὲ καὶ κ. τ. λ.* is introduced to confirm the position, that the husband of Procne was not the Thracian prince who reigned over Odrææ. — *κῆδος*, *marriage connection, affinity by marriage*. — *διὰ τοσούτου* (with which *μᾶλλον* is to be taken) = *at so much nearer a distance*, is opposed to *διὰ πολλῶν ἡμερῶν*—*ὁδοῦ* in the next member. — *ἔχων* should have been a verb, or *τε* after *βασιλεὺς* omitted to make the construction regular. — *ἐν κράτει* = *of any power*.

4. *οὗ—ὄντα*, *being his son*. — *σφίσι—ξυνηλεῖν*, *would help them to subdue*. — *αὐτὸν* is the subject of *ξυνηλεῖν*.

5. *καὶ . . . Ἀθηναίων*, *and caused (repeat ἐποίησε) that his son should be made an Athenian citizen* (S. § 207. 2). *αὐτοῦ* refers to Sitalces. — *καταλύσειν*, *would bring to a close*. The next clause is confirmatory of this, and is therefore introduced by *γάρ*. — *πέσειν* depends on *ὑπέδεχτο* to be supplied from the preceding clause.

6. *αὐτῷ* refers to Perdiccas. — *ἀποδοῦναι*. The Athenians had taken Therme. Cf. I. 64. § 2. — *ἐπὶ Χαλκιδίας . . . Φορμίωνος*. Cf. I. 65. § 3.

CHAPTER XXX.

The Athenian fleet continuing their cruise around Peloponnesus, take Solium and Astacus (§ 1); they then sail to Cephallenia, which they bring over to the Athenian alliance without employing force, after which they return to Athens (§ 2).

1. *Σολιον*. Col. Leake (who adopts the orthography *Σολλιον*, *Solium*) fixes the situation of this town on the western coast of Acarnania, between Leucas and the Cœniadæ. On the same coast further north was also Palærus (cf. North. Greece, IV. p. 18). But Kiepert puts Solium on his map opposite the northern extremity of Leucas, and Palærus south of it. It will be seen by this, that the Athenian fleet coasted northward from Phia (cf. II. 25. § 5 end). — *παραδιδόασι . . . νέμεσθαι*. See N. on *ἔδοσαν—οἰκεῖν*, II. 27. § 2. — *Ἄστακος*. "*Astacus* was the chief maritime city northward of the Cœniadæ near the Echinades." Leake's North. Greece, IV. p. 4. As this place lay south of Solium, the fleet was probably on its homeward course when it was taken. From this place they sailed directly across to Cephallenia. — *αὐτόν*, i. e. Evarchus.

2. κατά, *over against, opposite to*. K. § 292. Π. 1. c. — τετράπολις οὖσα = *having four cities*. In respect to the situation of these towns, cf. Leake's *North Greece*, III. pp. 56–68; Kiepert's *Map of Greece at the time of this war*. — Παλῆς is in apposition with πόλις implied in τετράπολις. Cf. C. § 332. 4.

CHAPTER XXXI.

In the autumn of this year, Pericles leads an army into the Megarean country, to which expedition the homeward-bound fleet from the coasts of Peloponnesus join themselves (§ 1); the army was then larger than any with which the Athenians had before taken the field, for their power was then at its height, and the pestilence had not thinned their numbers (§ 2); having laid waste much of the Megarean territory the army returns home (§ 3).

1. περί δὲ τὸ φθινόπωρον, *about the close of autumn*. Gottl. fixes the time at the end of October. — οἱ... Ἀθηναῖοι, *the Athenians who had been cruising around Peloponnesus* (cf. II. 25. § 1). — ἔτυχον... ἀνακομιζόμενοι, *for they happened to be now at Ægina on their voyage home* (see N. on I. 30. § 2). These words are enclosed in a parenthesis by Bekker, Haack, Bothe, and Arnold. In Poppo's edition the parenthesis is erroneously made to close with οὗτος. — ἦσσαντο—όντας. See N. on I. 86. § 3. — ξυνεμίχθησαν, more usually ξυνίμειξαν. Krüg.

2. ἀπρόον, *collected together*. The assertion here made must refer to the times preceding this expedition, as afterwards they appear to have taken the field with more numerous forces. In the battle at Delium, the Athenian forces are said (IV. 94. § 1) not to be inferior in number to the enemy, and these in the previous chapter are said to have been 17,000. In the siege of Syracuse, the naval and land forces combined must have exceeded the number here referred to. If therefore the assertion is not limited, as was said, to the times preceding this expedition, the excess must have consisted in the light-armed troops (χωρίς... ὀλίγος), the most of which at Delium had gone home. In the enumeration here made, those engaged in the siege of Potidæa are included, to make the whole number correspond to that given in II. 13. § 6. — Ἀθηναίων without their allies.

3. καὶ ἄλλαι. Cf. IV. 66. § 1. — κατὰ ἔτος ἕκαστον, *each year*. "Ex decreto publico (Charini) jurabant Atheniensium στρατηγοί, ὅτι καὶ δις ἀπὸ πᾶν ἔτος εἰς τὴν Μεγαρικὴν ἐμβολοῦσι." Haack (2d edit). — Νίσαια ἐάλω. Cf. IV. 66–69.

CHAPTER XXXII.

The island Atalante is fortified by the Athenians, as a post for the defence of Eubœa against privateers from Opus and other Locrian ports (§§ 1, 2).

1. Ἀταλάντη, *Atalante* was a small island near the Locrian coast, off against Opus. — φρούριον = ὥστε εἶναι φρούριον. Steph. — τοῦ—κακουργεῖν. See N. on τοῦ... ἐξαμαρτεῖν, II. 22. § 1.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

At the request of Evarchus, the Corinthians fit out a fleet of 40 sail with 1500 hoplites, and reinstate him in the possession of Astacus (§ 1); the expedition, however, is unsuccessful in the attempt to reduce other maritime towns in Acarnania and sail homeward (§ 2); touching at Cephallenia, they disembark on the territory of the Cranians, and while in a state of security from a truce, are suddenly attacked, lose some of their men, and are compelled to retreat to their ships, after which they resume their voyage homewards (§ 8).

1. Εὐάρχος. Cf. II. 30. § 1. — καὶ αὐτὸς...προσεμισθώσατο, and he himself hired some auxiliaries. In the active voice προσμισθώ signifies to let out for hire.

2. κατήγαγον Evarchus. — τῆς ἄλλης Ἀκαρνανίας depends on ἔστιν ἃ (see N. on II. 26. § 2) χωρία.

3. σχόντες. See N. on II. 25. § 3. — ἐς τὴν Κρανίων γῆν. Cf. II. 30. § 2. — αὐτῶν, i. e. the Cranians. — ἐξ ὁμολογίας, "per compositionem quum se in deditionem venturos esse simulassent." Poppo. — σφῶν αὐτῶν (= ἐαυτῶν. S. § 69), themselves, i. e. the very persons who had assembled to arrange the terms of the pretended surrender. These words are in apposition with τῶν Κρανίων. — ἀπροσδοκῆτοις has an active sense, not expecting. Cf. II. 93. § 4; IV. 72. § 2. — βιαίτερον ἀναγαγόμενοι, being forced to put out to sea, or perhaps better, embarking in great precipitation, βιαίτερον (comparative of βιαίως. Cf. Betant's Lex. Thucyd.) having the sense of in a forced, compulsory manner.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

In the following winter the Athenians perform funeral obsequies, in honor of those who have first fallen in the war (§ 1); three days the bones are exposed to view, and such offerings are brought as each one chooses for his own dead (§ 2); the bones are then placed in cars, one being left empty for such of the fallen as had not been found for removal (§ 3); the procession is then accompanied by those who please, and the female relatives follow it with lamentations for the dead (§ 4); the bones are then deposited in the public sepulchre in the most beautiful suburb of the city, where lie all who fall in war, except the heroes of Marathon, who are especially honored by a sepulchre in the place where they fell (§ 5); when covered with earth, a person eminent for his abilities and station pronounces a funeral oration, which closes the ceremonies (§ 6); this order was observed on the present occasion, and Pericles was chosen orator, who advancing to an elevated platform, pronounces the funeral oration which follows (§§ 7, 8).

1. δημοσίᾳ ταφὰς ἐποιήσαντο, *solemnized the funeral in a public manner*. The plural ταφὰς is used, because the rites pertained to each of the slain. — πρῶτον, i. e. in the first year of the war.

2. τὰ μὲν ὄσῳ. The flesh had been previously removed by burning. — προτίθενται, *they exposed to view*. — τῶν ἀπογενομένων, *of the departed*. This word is employed in the same sense, in II. 51. § 5. — πρότρητα, *the third day before*. — ἐπιφέρει... βούληται, *each brings whatever (offerings) he pleases for his own dead* (sc. νεκρῶ). Reference is had to flowers, garlands, and costly ornaments, with which the relics of the departed were honored.

3. φυλῆς ἐκάστης μίαν, *one (coffin) for each tribe*. — ἔνεστι.... φυλῆς = ἔνεστι δὲ τὰ ὄσῳ φυλῆς ἧς ἕκαστος ἦν. On the attraction of φυλῆς, see N. on δύναμιν, I. 33. § 2. ἧς depends on ἦν according to S. § 190; C. § 390. — ἐστρωμένη, "*covered with a pall*." Bloomf. — τῶν ἀφανῶν, the genitive of possession after κλίση, is explained by οἱ... ἀναίρεσιν. For the subjunctive with ἄν in this relative sentence, cf. S. § 217. 2; C. § 606. For the omission of ἄν in the employment of the optative, see N. on I. 50. § 1.

4. ξυνεκφέρει, *attends the funeral procession, accompanies the procession*. — ὀλοφυρόμεναι, *with lamentations*. Cf. S. § 225. 3.

5. οὖν, *there*. — ἐπὶ... προαστείου, *in the most beautiful suburb, viz. Ceramicus*. — τοὺς ἐκ τῶν πολέμων (sc. ἀποθανόντας) = *those who fall in battle*. So τοὺς ἐν Μαραθῶνι signifies *those slain at Marathon*. — πλὴν is usually followed by the genitive (K. § 271. 3), but here τοὺς depends on θάπτουσι. — ἐκείνων refers to those who fell at Marathon. — αὐτοῦ, *there*, i. e. where they fell. The Greeks regarded the battle at Marathon, as we regard that of Bunker Hill, which

in its consequences as well as the desperate valor displayed by undisciplined militia, is by common consent looked upon as *the* battle of the American revolution.

6. κρύψωσι. See N. on εἰρεῖσθωσιν. The accompanying ἄν is found in the connective ἐπειδάν. — μὴ ἀξύνετος = *of distinguished ability*. — εἶναι depends on δοκῆ (*has the reputation of*). — προήκη, *is superior, is the first*. — λέγει . . . πρέποντα, *pronounces a suitable panegyric over them*. In respect to ἐπί, cf. Mt. § 586. ε.

8. οὖν. See N. on § 5. — καιρόν. Poppo, Haack, and Arnold read καιρός, which I am disposed to adopt: *when the time* (of speaking) *came*. καιρόν would require, *when he obtained the time of speaking*, which certainly, as putting Pericles in the attitude of one desirous to speak, is not so well as to represent the occasion as offering itself to him. — ὑψηλὸν πεποιημένον, *having been made high*. τοῦ ὀμίλου depends on ἐπὶ πλείστον.

CHAPTERS XXXV.—XLVI.

These chapters contain the celebrated funeral oration of Pericles, which has ever been considered a masterpiece of eloquence, whether regard be had to the grandeur of the theme, the patriotic and liberal sentiments advanced, or the simplicity and dignity of its style. The exordium is contained in chap. 35; then having briefly announced the subject-matter of his discourse (chap. 36), he passes to a consideration of the internal policy, habits, customs, refinement, learning, liberality of the Athenians, for the existence and perpetuity of which the departed worthies had fought and died (chaps. 37—41). He then eulogizes more directly the persons whose funeral rites they are celebrating, and exhorts the Athenians to imitate their virtues, bravery, and patriotism (chaps. 42, 43); the parents and relatives of the deceased are then addressed in words of sympathy and encouragement, after which the orator closes with a brief peroration (chaps. 44—46).

No adequate justice can be done in a brief abstract to this noble effort of one of the greatest minds which Greece or any other country ever produced, and it is commended, therefore, without further remark to the student, as well worthy of his careful and frequent perusal. The more it is read and studied the more prominent will be its grand and towering dimensions, the more impressive the noble sentiments with which it abounds. Let no one who would put himself under its full influence, cease his efforts to master it, until he can read it fluently at a sitting without the aid of grammars, lexicons, or annotations. Then as he reads, he will find his sympathies with

the theme and the occasion awakened, his emotions enkindled, his soul inspired with high and generous sentiments, and he will rise from its perusal with a more ardent love of country, more liberal, enlightened, and exalted views of what constitutes the true glory of a state, and better qualified to act the part of a good citizen in whatever sphere of action he may be called to move.

CHAPTER XXXV.

The orator begins by remarking, that those who have preceded him on occasions like this, have eulogized the legislator who appointed this service, but in his estimation the deeds of the departed together with the public funeral are a sufficient honor to them, without hazarding their praise by intrusting it to the keeping of a panegyrist, who may do well or otherwise in the execution of his task (§ 1); for in an oration of this sort, it is difficult to give general satisfaction, since different judgments will be formed on many points, by those personally acquainted with the transactions alluded to, and those who are ignorant of the affairs spoken of, will consider every thing beyond their own reach, an exaggeration (§ 2); yet as law and custom so demand, he will endeavor to the best of his ability to perform the service assigned him (§ 3).

1. τὸν προσβίβτα... τόνδε, *the one who added this oration to the (other) legal observances.* The Schol. refers this to Solon, but the custom is thought by many to be of an earlier date. — ὡς καλόν. The participle δὲν is here omitted. Cf. Mt. § 568. *Obs.* — ἐπί. See N. on I. 34. § 6. — ἐκ τῶν πολέμων. See N. on I. 34. § 5. Bloomf. however, finds a prægnans constructio (see N. on I. 18. § 2) in ἐκ. — Σαπτομένοις, *removed from the field of battle and brought hither.* — αὐτὸν referring to λόγον is in the accusative absolute after ὡς. See N. on I. 134. § 4. Some perhaps will prefer to make αὐτὸν the subject of ἀγορεύεσθαι, and καλόν the predicate. The sense will remain unchanged, as will be seen by the corresponding idiom of our own language, *inasmuch as it is honorable to be spoken, and inasmuch as for this to be spoken is honorable.* — ἂν ἐδόκει, *it would seem,* is opposed to ἐπειδὴ... ἔχειν (§ 3 infra). Pericles modestly opposes his judgment to that of the supporters of the custom. Haack and Goel. erroneously refer ἂν to εἶναι, *it seems—that it would be.* — ἀνδρῶν... τιμᾶς, *inasmuch as (S. § 225. 4) these men showed their valor (literally, were brave) in deeds, that their honor should be illustrated by deeds.* καί, *also,* belongs to ἔργῳ, and this noun is explained by οἷα καὶ νῦν, *such as now,* etc. — καὶ μὴ... πιστευθῆναι, *“and not that the virtues of many should be periled upon one man, intrusted to him alike whether he may speak well or ill; (literally, to have been intrusted to*

him, both if having spoken well and if worse). What could be finer than this figure of the honor of so many brave men being hazarded upon the chances of one man's oratory, as upon a single cast of a die?" Crosby. πιστευῆναι is exegetical of κινδυνεύειν. C. § 624. a. Prof. Hadley (Bibliotheca Sacra, V. p. 782) prefers to take πιστευῆναι in the sense of *believing*, and would also treat it as the object of κινδυνεύειν, which meaning as it does *to be endangered* = *made to incur danger*, may be followed by the danger as its object.

2. μετρίως εἰπεῖν, i. e. to observe in speaking the proper mean, and neither to be too prodigal nor sparing of praise. — ἐν ᾧ . . . βεβαιούται, (on a subject) *where (ἐν ᾧ) the firm belief of the truth* (of what the speaker says) *even is hard to be established*. This sentence is introduced by γάρ, because it shows why there is danger that one should speak ill (κακῶς) on such an occasion. The γάρ in ὁ τε γάρ illustrates the idea advanced in ἐν ᾧ . . . βεβαιούται. — τάχ' ἂν—νομίσεις, *would perhaps think*. — τι is the subject of δηλοῦσαι. — πρὸς ἃ (= ἐκείνα ἃ), *in comparison of those things which*. βούλεται, sc. δηλοῦσαι. — ὁ τε ἄπειρος. The Schol. supplies καὶ μὴ εὖρους from the preceding sentence. — ἔστιν ἃ. See N. on I. 65. § 3. — πλεονάζειν. Repeat νομίσεις of which ὁ ἄπειρος is the subject. — ὑπὲρ . . . φύσιν, *beyond his own nature*, i. e. beyond the reach of his own attainments. — μέχρι γὰρ τοῦδε, *for thus far*. The carping spirit of envy just spoken of, is here referred to a very common principle in the human mind, to endure the recital of deeds which one thinks himself able to perform, but to be filled with envy and unbelief at whatever appears beyond the reach of his own powers. — λεγόμενοι, *when spoken*. The comma, after this word, which is wanting in Dindorf's edition, appears to be demanded by the long sentence. — ὧν = ἐκείνων ἃ. — τῷ ὑπερβύλλουσι (see N. on τὸ πιστόν, I. 68. § 1) depends on φθονοῦντες. — αὐτῶν is referred by Poppe, if taken as a neuter, to ἃ ἂν ἕκαστος κ. τ. λ. (supplied from the preceding context), *but whatever exceeds that which each one thinks himself able to perform*. If αὐτῶν be regarded as a masculine, then it may be rendered *whatever exceeds their own powers*. There is no conceivable difference in the sense, but the latter mode of interpretation would seem to require αὐτῶν, and so Bloomf. has edited it. I prefer to take αὐτῶν as a neuter.

3. ἐπειδὴ δὲ κ. τ. λ. The extreme beauty and gracefulness with which the peroration is closed cannot fail to strike the mind of every observing reader. — βουλῆσεως . . . τυχεῖν. S. § 191. 2.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

The orator signifies his intention to commence, according to the obvious proprieties of the occasion, with the commemoration of their ancestors (§ 1); especially are their immediate forefathers deserving of the meed of praise, who, having added to their dominion, bequeathed it with ample resources for every exigency of war or peace (§§ 2, 3); of their warlike deeds and the valor with which every invasion was repelled, he will not now speak, but will proceed to consider the internal polity and institutions, by which such renown and prosperity have been acquired, such a theme being appropriate to the occasion and useful to the auditory (§ 4).

1. *πρόγονων* (to which *πρώτον* gives emphasis). In § 2 *infra*, *πατέρες* is employed to designate their immediate ancestors, and to this is opposed (§ 3) the Athenians then living (*αὐτοὶ . . . ὄντες*). Thus three points of time in their history is referred to. — *καὶ—δέ*. Poppo makes *δέ* the general connective and translates *καί, also*, but Kühn. (Andov. edit. § 322. R. 7) gives *δέ* an adverbial force, and translates, *and on the other hand, and also*. — *ἐν τῷ τοιῷδε*, *on such an occasion as this*. C. § 480. γ. — *τιμὴν . . . μνήμης*, “*this honor of mention; literally, the being so mentioned.*” Bloomf. — *αἰεὶ οἱ αὐτοὶ οἰκοῦντες*. Cf. *ἔκον οἱ αὐτοὶ αἰεὶ*, I. 2. § 4. On the Athenian claim to the epithet *αὐτόχθονες*, see N. on I. 6. § 3. — *διαδοχῇ τῶν ἐπιγιγνομένων*, *by successive generations* (literally, *by a succession of those who came after them*). I prefer with Poppo to construct these words with *παρίδοσαν*, rather than with Goel. to refer them to *οἱ αὐτοὶ οἰκοῦντες*, which would be a flat announcement of a truth which every body knew, for how could they live otherwise than in successive generations? — *μέχρι τοῦδε*, *until the present time*. See N. on II. 22. § 2.

2. *ἐκεῖνοι*, i. e. *οἱ πρόγονοι* (§ 1). — *πρὸς οἷς* (= *ἐκείνοις δ*) *ἐδέξαντο*, *in addition to what they received from their ancestors*. — *ὄσσην—ἀρχὴν* = *τοσοῦτην ἀρχὴν ὄσσην*, of which the antecedent depends on *κτησάμενοι*, and the relative on *ἔχομεν*. — *οὐκ ἀπύνωσ* qualifies *κτησάμενοι*. — *ἡμῖν τοῖς νῦν*, *to us of the present time*.

3. *τὰ δὲ πλείω* depends on *ἐπηξήσαμεν* (*have enlarged*). There is no real contradiction between this and *ὄσσην ἔχομεν* in the preceding section, as the empire had not been essentially enlarged, but rather strengthened and reduced to a settled policy of government by Pericles and those of his age. — *αὐτοὶ ἡμεῖς οἶδε*, *we ourselves who are here*. S. § 163. 1. Bloomf. finds here a blending of two phrases, *we ourselves and those persons who are here present*, but I can see no necessity for this. There is great emphasis, however, in the sequence of the pronouns. — *οἱ νῦν . . . ἡλικία*, “*who are yet for the most part*

in the vigor of life. Literally, *in the settled or set time of life*, when the system has in a manner reached its perfection, and rests from the work of growth." Arnold. — τοῖς πᾶσι is to be constructed with *παρεσκευάσμεν*, although it may be mentally repeated with *αὐταρκεσάτην* (= *so that it is independent in its resources*). — ἐς πόλεμον and ἐς εἰρήνην depend on *παρεσκευάσμεν*.

4. ὧν limits ἔργα (the object of *εἰσώω*), and refers grammatically to αὐτοὶ ἡμεῖς in the preceding section, although it virtually includes the idea of their immediate forefathers (οἱ πατέρες, § 2), to whom Athens was principally indebted for the enlargement of its empire, and to whom, therefore, οἷς ἕκαστα ἐκτίθη (used as a passive) is especially applicable. It cannot be referred, however, to the οἱ πρόγονοι (§ 1), for they did not acquire territory, but only bequeathed to their posterity free and independent what they already had. There is no opposition in ὧν and αὐτοὶ ἢ οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν, but οἷς ἕκαστα ἐκτίθη is set over against ἡμυνάμεθα. — βάρβαρον ἢ Ἑλληνα = *whether waged by barbarians or Greeks*. Arnold remarks that the use of Ἑλληνα, as a masculine adjective, is very rare. Cf. S. § 156. N. 4. — εἰδόσιν, sc. ὑμῖν. — ἀπὸ δὲ οἷας κ. τ. λ. The subject is here announced upon which the orator intends to enlarge. — ἐπιτηδεύσεως = *civil and educational institutions*. — ἐπ' αὐτὰ = *ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχήν*. Cf. ὅσῃν ἔχομεν ἀρχήν, § 2. — Haack is doubtful whether μεθ' οἷας πολιτείας is to be constructed with ἤλομεν or μεγάλα ἐγένετο (= *μεγύλη ἐγένετο ἀρχή*. Goel.). The sense is not materially changed by either construction, yet I prefer the latter. — τρόπων is more emphatic than though the collocation had been ἐξ οἷων τρόπων. — ταῦτα δηλώσας πρῶτον. As Poppo remarks, the topics ἐπιτήδευσις, *πολιτεία, and τρόποι (to which words ταῦτα refers) are neither discussed in order nor separately, for the πολιτεία is briefly touched upon (I. 37. § 1), and then the ἐπιτηδεύματα (37. § 2), and soon with both these is blended the τρόποι. — εἶμι, *I am going* = *I will proceed*. C. § 231. a; S. § 211. N. 1. — τῶνδε refers to the dead whose funeral was then solemnized, the orator probably pointing with his finger to the place where their bones were deposited. Cf. S. § 163. 1. — λεχθῆναι has αὐτὰ for its subject. "The construction may be represented tolerably well by rendering, *thinking that on the present occasion they would be spoken without inappropriateness*." Prof. Hadley. — τὸν πάντα κ. τ. λ. The order is: καὶ ξύμφορον εἶναι, τὸν πάντα ὄμιλον—ἐπακοῦσαι αὐτῶν. The Schol. says that τὸν πάντα ὄμιλον is constructed for παντὶ τῷ ὄμιλῳ. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 674.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

The government of the Athenians is not modeled after other governments, but is itself a model, and because established for the benefit of the mass, is called democracy; all enjoy alike the protection of its laws, and in its administration all may share, the qualification for office being personal merit and not rank (§ 1); in regard to their social habits, they are kind, courteous, not censuring others for diversity of taste, nor giving pain by manifestations of displeasure (§ 2); yet in all this freedom from restraint, there is the most profound regard for established laws and customs, especially for those designed to benefit the injured, and for such as being violated would bring disgrace on the offender (§ 3).

1. οὐ ζηλούση, *not imitating*. The following παράδειγμα (*a pattern, a model*) shows that the rendering *not envying* is incorrect. — αὐτοὶ ὄντες (sc. ἡμεῖς). The construction is carried on as though οὐ ζηλοῦντες instead of οὐ ζηλούση had preceded, which required παραδείγματι οὖση—μιμουμένη. — τινί. See N. on III. 46. § 5. — ὄνομα—κέκληται (= *it is named*). See N. on I. 122. § 4. Cf. Mt. § 420. 2. b. — διὰ . . . οἰκεῖν does not seem to admit of any interpretation wholly free from objections. The two which appear most plausible are, 1, *because the government is not administered for the benefit of the few but of the many* (οἰκεῖν = οἰκεῖσθαι); 2, *because the administration of government is not in the hands of the few but of the many*. The former of these interpretations, which Arnold adopts after Steph. and Gail, seems to do the least violence to the phraseology; but the latter harmonizes far better with the following context, and is adopted by Poppo and Goel. (in his 2d edit.). The former of these critics says: “ἡ πολιτεία οἰκεῖ ἐς ὀλίγους ἢ πρὸς ἡ πολιτεία οὕτως οἰκεῖ (οὕτω διοικεῖται) ὥστε ὀλίγους εἶναι τοὺς διοικοῦντας αὐτὴν positum videtur.” This it must be confessed is rather a violent extraction of the sense of the passage, and yet I am inclined to adopt it, as transgressing no grammatical law, and answering so well the demands of the context. — μέτεστι—πᾶσι τὸ ἴσον, *equality* (of laws and privileges) *is shared in by all*. Cf. Mt. § 325. Obs. 1. δὲ in μέτεστι δὲ responds to ὄνομα μὲν, not antithetically but connectively, i. e. it introduces facts to show, that after all there was an aristocracy resulting from the grade, to which his own merits might raise an individual. — πρὸς τὰ ἴδια διάφορα, *in respect to* (= for the settlement of) *private differences*, i. e. suits between private individuals. This is an adjective clause belonging to νόμους. — κατὰ δὲ τὴν ἀξίωσιν, *and according to the estimation* in which a citizen is held. This clause follows in construction προτιμᾶται (*is distinguished*). — οὐκ ἀπὸ μέρους, *not from a class*, i. e. not from a privileged body, with nothing to recommend them to office except that they belonged to the higher caste. This is evidently said in reference to the Lacedæmonians, among whom the affairs of government were

managed by a privileged few. ἀπ' ἀρετῆς is antithetic of ἀπὸ μέρους. J. Price in a brief criticism on this passage in the Class. Mus. III. p. 211, translates: *not on the ground of mere individuality but of (relative) merit.* But I see no good reason to depart from the usual and obvious interpretation. — δὲ in ἔχων δὲ is employed as though οὐδ' αὖ πένης μὲν ὦν had preceded. — ἔχων = *being able.* — ἀξιώματος ἀφανεία, *by the obscurity of his condition or rank.* The student will readily see how ἀξίωμα obtains this sense from its more usual one, *reputation, honor,* the effect being put for the cause. — κεκώλυται, sc. τῶν κοινῶν.

2. ἐλευθέρως, *liberally.* — ἐς, *in respect to.* — πρὸς ἀλλήλους is opposed to πρὸς τὸ κοινόν, as the speaker now passes from a consideration of the liberality and impartiality with which the government is administered, to the unrestrained and cheerful intercourse of the citizens in their private capacity. — τῶν... ἐπιτηδευμάτων, *in our daily intercourse.* This genitive depends on ὑποψίαν. — ἔχοντες and προστιθέμενοι are erroneously translated by some as verbs. Poppo suggests the repetition of πολιτεύομεν after ὑποψίαν, and Arnold, some analogous verb as διατρώμεθα. — οὐδὲ is to be taken with προστιθέμενοι, and ἀζημίους translated actively, *not punishing, inflicting no injury* (= harmless). Liddell and Scott give as its meaning here, *not amounting to punishment.* — τῇ ὄψει—προστιθέμενοι, *displaying in our looks, wearing a countenance of.* Krüg. refers τῇ ὄψει to λυπηράς, *acerbos visu.* But it is better to take λυπηράς in an absolute sense. Reference is undoubtedly had to the austerity, moroseness, and jealousy of the Spartans, in contrast with the cheerfulness, good-nature, and affability of the Athenians. This will account for the apparent abruptness with which καὶ ἐς... ὑποψίαν was introduced. The drift of such keen side-thrusts at their unrefined neighbors would be readily seen by the Athenians, and in their present hostile attitude to the Lacedæmonians must have been highly grateful and inspiring.

3. ἀνεπαχθῶς... προσομιλοῦντες, *but while without molestation* (from the source just mentioned) *we mingle in private intercourse.* τὰ ἴδια is opposed to τὰ δημόσια. — διὰ δῖος, *through reverence* = customary respect for law and authority. — αἰ, *for the time being.* — ἐν ἀρχῇ, *in office.* — μάλιστα αὐτῶν ὄσοι (sc. τούτων) = *et ex iis maxime earum.* Cf. Mt. § 469. 8. — ἄγραφοι, *unwritten.* The Schol. explains this by τὰ ἐξή. These usages and customs, in every well-regulated community, are scarcely less potent than the formal enactments of government. — αἰσχύνην... φέρουσι, *bring acknowledged disgrace* upon those who violate them. Here lies the secret of the power of custom and usage.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

The Athenians recreate the public mind by games and social entertainments (§ 1), and into their city flow all the luxuries and delicacies of other regions (§ 2).

1. καὶ μὲν, and furthermore. — πόνων depends on ἀναπαύλας, recreations, reliefs. — τῇ γνώμῃ is to be taken as a dat. commodi, for the mind (τῇ ψυχῇ, for the spirits. Schol.). — διετησίους, all the year around, through the whole year. — νομίζοντες. See N. on I. 77. § 6. — καὶ ἡμέραν ἢ τέρψις for ἢ καὶ ἡμέραν τέρψις. Prof. Hadley well remarks, however, that “καὶ ἡμέραν standing as it does in the text, is not a mere adjunct of the noun, but qualifies the sentence, *whereof day by day the enjoyment drives away taxation.*”

2. ἐπεισέρχεται, “are imported.” Bloomf. — ἐκ πάσης γῆς. The hyperbole results from a very common use of the words *all, every*, in the sense of *many*. — The subject of ξυμβαίνει is τὰ ἀγαθά. — αὐτοῦ, here (in Athens), as is clearly shown by the antithesis τὰ . . . ἀνθρώπων. — ἦν follows the comparative οἰκειοτέρα. In respect to the abundance and variety of foreign commodities to be found at Athens, cf. Boeckh’s Pub. Econ. Ath. pp. 46–48.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

In war the Athenians differ from their enemies, in that they rely less on secrecy and stratagem to secure victory than on courage in action, and although their youth are not trained in the severe discipline of Spartan education, yet they are not less intrepid in time of danger (§ 1); a proof of this is seen in the invasion of Attica by the united forces of the enemy, whereas the Athenians singly and alone, usually conquer with little difficulty those even who are fighting for their own soil (§ 2); at no time have the united forces of the Athenians been arrayed against the enemy, and yet the defeat of a detachment is given out as a defeat of the whole, and if on the contrary they sustain a reverse, the assertion is made that it was effected by the combined forces of the Athenians (§ 3); if with much relaxation from care and toil, and by natural rather than acquired courage, the Athenians promptly meet danger, they have in this an evident superiority, since they are not rendered gloomy or despondent by the anticipation of calamities, and when they come, meet them with a courage not inferior to that of those, who are wearing themselves out with toil (§ 4).

1. τοῖσδε, in these respects. This dative denotes that wherein the difference consists, and is ranked by Kühn. (Jelf’s edit. § 909. 1) as

the instrumental dative. — κοινήν to all persons. — οὐκ ἔστιν ὅτε, never at any time. — ξηνηλασίαις ἀπείργομεν κ. τ. λ. Grote says (Hist. Greece, IV. p. 94) that "Sparta seems to have formed an exception to the remaining states, in keeping her festivals for herself alone, and in her general rudeness towards other Greeks, which was not materially softened even at the Karneia, and Hyakinthia, or Gymnopædia." — μαθήματος. S. § 197. 2. — ὁ—κρυφθέν depends on ἰδών, and ἄν is to be referred to ὠφέλησει. Cf. Mt. § 528. 2. — τῷ . . . εὐψύχῳ. The genitive here takes ἀπό, because the quality of courage is considered as proceeding from the one in whom it is found. Cf. Mt. § 316. d. Obs. — οἱ μὲν refers to the Lacedæmonians and is opposed to ἡμεῖς δέ. — εὐθὺς νῆοι ὄντες, as soon as they are youth = in their earliest youth. — ἀνειμένως διαιωόμενοι, notwithstanding that we live without restraint. See N. on I. 6. § 3. — ἰσοπαλεῖς, equal to dangers which the Lacedæmonians are ready to encounter.

2. τεκμήριον δέ. See N. on II. 15. § 4. — γὰρ introduces the proof of what was asserted in οὐδὲν ἦσσαν (= μᾶλλον. Krüg.) χωροῦμεν, § 1. — καθ' ἑκάστους, singly, i. e. by single states of the alliance, since Λακεδαιμόνιοι is here put as the leading state for the whole Peloponnesian confederacy. — αὐτοί, we alone (S. § 160. a) by ourselves. — οὐ χαλεπῶς qualifies κρατοῦμεν. — μαχόμενοι, although we fight. See N. on I. 7. § 1. — τὰ πλείω, for the most part.

3. ἐν τῇ γῇ is opposed to τοῦ ναυτικοῦ. — τὴν—ἐπίπεμψιν depends on διά. — ἐπὶ πολλά, upon many (enterprises). The general idea is that the Athenians could form no union of their forces like the Lacedæmonians, because some were detached to man the navy, and the land forces were necessarily divided in the various expeditions which were undertaken. — μορίῳ τινὶ of the Athenian forces. Cf. τινὰς ἡμῶν in the next clause. — ἀπεῶσαι is to be taken actively, the construction appearing to demand the same subject for ἀπεῶσαι and ἡσσησθαι.

4. καίτοι εἰ ῥαθυμία κ. τ. λ. The subject is resumed from the close of § 1, the two following sentences being parenthetic. — μὴ μετὰ . . . ἀνδρείας, "with a courage arising from disposition and not from laws and institutions." Arnold. — περιγίγνεται ἡμῖν, there accrues to us (see N. on I. 44. § 3). The subject is μὴ προκάνειν. — μέλλουσιν (future, in prospect) ἀλγεινοῖς is the dative of means and belongs to προκάνειν. — ἐς αὐτά, sc. ἀλγεινά. — ἐλθοῦσι refers to ἡμῖν, and ἀτολμοτέρους conforms in case to the omitted subject of φαίνεσθαι. — τῶν αἰὲ μοχλοῦντων refers to the Lacedæmonians.

CHAPTER XL.

The Athenians combine elegance with frugality, cultivate philosophy without effeminacy, apply wealth to purposes of utility rather than of ostentation, and esteem poverty no disgrace, provided that efforts are made to avoid it (§ 1); the same persons attend to private and public affairs, and political knowledge is found in those engaged in the humblest pursuits of life, a free and full discussion of measures being in no wise prejudicial to their success (§ 2); courage in the Athenians results from a cautious prudence and foresight, whereas others are made bold by ignorance, who upon reflection become cowards (§ 3); the Athenians make friends by conferring not by receiving benefits (§ 4); and their beneficence is not the result of selfishness but of true liberality (§ 5).

1. *ἐν τε τούτους*, i. e. in the respects just mentioned. So *ἔτι ἐν ἄλλοις*, in other respects also, refers to things about to be mentioned. — *φιλοσοφοῦμεν ἄνευ μαλακίας*. It has usually been the impression of ignorant persons, that mental cultivation is attended with a corresponding effeminacy of body. — *πλούτῳ . . . χρώμεθα*. The true exposition seems to be that of Goeller after the Schol., *τῷ πλούτῳ χρώμεθα [ἐν τῷ] καιρῷ ἔργου, καὶ οὐ κόμπῳ λόγου, divitiisque tanquam rerum gerendarum opportunitate potius utimur, quam tanquam verborum jactatione*. So Haack and Poppeo. — *τὸ πένεσσαι* is the object of *ὀμολογεῖν*, and *οὐχ* belongs to *αἰσχρόν*. — *αἴσχιον* = *μᾶλλον αἰσχρόν*. So Arnold: *that rather is disgraceful*. Cf. Poppeo's Proleg. I. p. 171. A most bitter and richly deserved taunt is here uttered against the Lacedæmonians, with whom personal labor even to shun want, was deemed disgraceful.

2. *ἐν* for *ἔνεστι*. — *τοῖς αὐτοῖς—καὶ ἑτέροις*. Reference is had in the first of these expressions to persons, who were so situated in life as to be able to take part in the administration of public affairs; in the latter, to persons whose living was obtained by manual labor, and who are said to have knowledge of political affairs, although not able to give their personal attention to them. In the one case public duties did not hinder from an attention to humbler cares and employments; in the other, the toils and labors of life did not preclude from an intelligent opinion of public measures. In this also is seen a well-directed thrust at the opposite character of the Lacedæmonian institutions. — *πρὸς ἔργα τετραμμένοις, who are engaged in labor*, i. e. agriculturists, mechanics, tradesmen, etc. — *τὸν . . . μετέχοντα, he who does not share in these things*, i. e. in politics. *μηδέν, in no respect*, i. e. neither in attention to or knowledge of public affairs. — *οὐκ . . . ἀχρεῖον, "not so much an intermeddler in nothing, as one good for*

nothing." Bloomf. — ἐνθυμούμεθα is not so strong an expression as κρινομεν, and hence we may render, *or at least resolve rightly the measures proposed* (by others). Arnold seems to have hit the true meaning in his paraphrase: "if we, the people at large, cannot originate or direct public measures, we can, at least judge of their merit or demerit." — ἀλλὰ μὴ προδιδαχῆναι. Supply βλάβην ἠγούμενοι from the preceding clause. — ἡ... ἐλθεῖν = ἡ ἔργω ἐλθεῖν ἐπὶ ᾧ δεῖ ἔργω ἐλθεῖν. This use of ἔργω in the sense of *in truth, in very deed*, is common. Cf. I. 23. § 3; 70. § 2; 120. § 5; 128. § 3; II. 8. § 4; 11. § 5.

3. διαφερόντως... ἔχομεν, *for we are superior* (to others) *in this respect also*. — οἱ αὐτοί, *we the same persons*. — ὁ τοῖς ἄλλοις. The only difficulty in this passage results from the grammatical use of ὁ, which refers to τολμᾶν and ἐκλογίζεσθαι i. e. the quality of daring combined with reflection. Some regard it as the subject of ἔχει ὤδε understood, *which in reference to others is thus*; others make ὁ = ὅπου, *whereas*. Cf. C. § 438. γ. Dunbar, in a brief criticism on this passage (Class. Mus. V. pp. 476 478), refers δ to the preceding τῷδε, and derives its verb from διαφερόντως—τῷδε ἔχομεν thus: ὁ τοῖς ἄλλοις (ἔχει διαφερόντως), (τούτοις) ἀμαθία μὲν θράσος, λογισμὸς δὲ ὄκνον φέρει, *which with others [is different; with them] ignorance produces confidence, reflection, hesitation*. He also suggests another solution, viz. to supply ἐστὶ before ὁ, i. e. ἐστὶν ὁ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀμαθία κ. τ. λ., *there is this in others, ignorance, etc*. Prof. Crosby once threw out to me the idea, that ὁ may be the subject of ἐστὶ understood, of which ἀμαθία... φέρει is the predicate, *which with reference to others is as follows*, viz. This is substantially the same as to supply ἔχει ὤδε (see supra), and if any thing is to be supplied is undoubtedly the best solution. Matthiæ and Poppo consider the relative as repeated and explained in λογισμὸς, the repetition resulting from the antithetical and interrupting clause ἀμαθία μὲν θράσος, the sense being as though it had been written ὁ τοῖς ἄλλοις, ἀμαθίας θράσος φερούσης, ὄκνον φέρει. In that case the dative would refer only to ἐκλογίζεσθαι. — τὴν ψυχὴν limits κράτιστοι, as an accusative synecdochical. — διὰ ταῦτα, i. e. by the fear of danger or the love of pleasure.

4. ἀρετήν, *liberality, readiness to serve others*. — πάσχοντες εὐ, *by receiving favors*. See N. on I. 9. § 1. — βεβαιώτερος, *sure* (friend). — ὥστε... σώζειν, *in order to keep good* (literally, *to keep alive*) *the obligation by his kindness to the person benefited*, i. e. by successive acts of kindness to render his friend able to repay the debt of gratitude hereafter. After much examination I have adopted this as the best interpretation, though others may prefer to translate differently. — ᾧ = τούτου ᾧ. — εἰδὼς... ἀποδώσω, *knowing that he*

will repay the kindness not as a favor but as a debt. This may serve to explain many of the instances of ingratitude with which our world abounds.

δ. οὐ—μᾶλλον—ἢ, not more—than = not so much—as = not—but. — τῆς ἐλευθερίας τῷ πιστῷ, i. e. ἐλευθεριότητι, as it is explained by Schneider.

CHAPTER XLI.

In short, Athens is the school of Greece, and there is no situation in life to which its citizens cannot adapt themselves (§ 1); this, which is by no means an empty boast, is attested by the power of the state and its superiority in trial over what has been reported of it, thus causing no shame to the enemy at being defeated by such, nor chagrin to their tributaries at being subject to a state so worthy to take the command (§§ 2, 3); such proofs of Athenian greatness exist, that no Homer is required to display their glory in verse, the monuments of their prowess being set up in every sea and land (§ 4); such is the state for which the departed heroes fought and died, and for which all who survive should with equal readiness sacrifice their lives (§ 5).

1. ξυνηλῶν τε λέγω. See N. on I. 70. § 8. — παίδευσιν, school. Cf. Liddell and Scott. — δοκεῖν . . . παρέχουσαι. In this sentence τὸν αὐτὸν depends on παρέχουσαι, and is to be taken with ἐπὶ πλείστ' εἶδη (sorts of business, occupations). παρ' ἡμῶν, of us (here in the city). ἄν before εἶδη is the repetition of the preceding ἄν (see N. on I. 136. § 3), and belongs to παρέχουσαι. καὶ connects ἐπὶ πλείστ' εἶδη and μάλιστα εὐτραπέλως (elegantly, as opposed to that which is awkward and unbecoming).

2. ὡς . . . ἀλήθεια is a substantive sentence denoting the object of σημαίνει. K. § 329. 1. — ἔργων—ἀλήθεια, actual truth. The preceding λόγων has also the force of an adjective, wordy boast. Cf. Bloomf. on this passage.

3. μόνη . . . ἔρχεται, for [this state] alone of those now existing proves on trial (literally, comes to proof) to be better than report, i. e. than it was by report represented to be. — οὔτε τῷ πολέμῳ, κ. τ. λ. See the argument of the chapter. — ἀγανάκτησιν ἔχει, furnishes no annoyance. — ὑφ' οἷων, because from such men (i. e. men of such renown). οἷων = ὅτι τοιούτων. Cf. K. § 329. R. 8; Mt. § 480. Obs. 3; C. § 531. b.

4. οὐ—ἀμάρτυρον, not unattested. — τοι, in truth = you know. — ὅστις = τινὸς ὅστις. K. § 331. R. 3. — τῶν δ' . . . βλάψει, but the truth (i. e. the facts as they really are) will injure the conception entertained of the actions. In this translation I have made ἔργον depend

upon *ὑπόνοιαν*. Poppo supplies *αὐτοῦ* from the preceding *δοτις* (cf. Mt. § 472. 3), and translates: "*sed cujus* (i. e. *sed a quo effectæ*) *rerum* i. e. *de rebus*) *opinionī veritas* (perspecta) *noceat*." — *ἔσβατόν*, *accessible*. — *κακῶν* in respect to the enemy. — *κάγαθῶν* in respect to the Athenians and their allies.

5. οἶδε is here used *δεικτικῶς*. See N. on τῶνδε, II. 36. § 4. — *γενναίως* qualifies *μαχόμενοι*. — τῶν...τινά, *every one of the survivors* = *we the survivors, each one of us*.

CHAPTER XLII.

These remarks are made to show that the Athenians have more at stake in this contest than their enemies, and to establish the praises of the dead on the clearest evidence (§ 1); for their valor has contributed to make the state worthy of praise, and it has been sealed by their glorious death (§ 2); the meed of superior honor is due to them in this noble devotion to their country, even though in other respects they may have been inferior, inasmuch as their public services have overbalanced any private injury with which they may have stood charged (§ 3); no private enjoyment or prospects induced them to shrink from danger, but the desire of taking vengeance upon their enemies rendered considerations of private ease of secondary importance; thus with a noble self-confidence and a manly preference of death to submission, they were foremost in battle, and yielded up their lives in the height of glory (§ 4).

1. *ποιούμενος* denotes purpose. — *μη...ὀμοίως*, *that the contest is not for an equal stake between us and those, who in like manner* (= to an equal degree) *enjoy none of these advantages*. — *ἐφ' οἷς* (= τούτων ἐφ' οἷς) *νῦν λέγω*. See N. on ἐπί, II. 34. § 6.

2. *εἴρηται αὐτῆς τὰ μέγιστα*, *that which most especially establishes this* (i. e. their eulogy) *has been said* in the preceding remarks. — *ἄ* = *ἐκεῖνα ἄ*, of which the antecedent depends on *ἐκόσμησαν*, and the relative upon *ἔμνησα* which is followed by two accusatives. S. § 184. 1; C. § 435. — *ισόρροπος*—*τῶν ἔργων*, *in equipoise with their deeds*. The general idea is that the panegyric in most cases exceeds the actions, but in reference to those whose achievements are now celebrated, it will be found otherwise. — τῶνδε. See N. on II. 36. § 4. — *ἀνδρὸς ἀρετήν*, *manly courage*. — *μηνύουσα* and *βεβαιούσα* denote means. See N. on I. 9. § 1. The sense seems to be that which is adopted by Goel. and Arnold: "it is a proof both where it is first to give us information of their worth (i. e. where nothing had before been known of them), and where it comes at the last to confirm the testimony already borne by a life of virtue." — *καταστροφή* = *death*.

3. *τοῖς*—*χείροσι* has the force of the adnominal genitive after *ἀνδραγαθίαν*. — *τᾶλλα*, *in other respects*. — *δικαίον* belongs to *προ*

τιθεσθαι (= προτιμάσθαι. Schol.) the subject of the sentence. — ἀγαθῶ, i. e. by their useful and glorious death. — κακὸν of their private life. Some of those, over whom he was pronouncing this eulogium, may have been in bad repute as private citizens. The orator, however, with great skill removes every unfavorable impression to which the recollection of this may have given rise, by referring to the last and crowning act of their lives, the merit of which was sufficient to efface all previous delinquencies.

4. πλούτου depends on ἀπόλασιν. Poppo, Goel., Haack, Krüg., and Arnold read πλούτω, and construct it with ἐμαλακίῳ. — πενίας ἐλπίδι, *hope in relation to his poverty*, i. e. the hope of being freed from poverty and becoming rich. This is expressed in the dependent clause ὡς... πλουτήσκειν, in which αὐτὸν refers to πενίαν attracted into the principal clause. K. § 347. 3. — αὐτῶν (the genitive after the comparative), i. e. the present enjoyment of wealth, or the hope of its future possession. — λαβόντες = ὑπολαβόντες. Gottl. cited by Poppo. — μετ' αὐτοῦ, sc. κινδύνου. — τῶν δὲ refers to the objects expressed in αὐτῶν. — τὸ... κατορθώσειν = *the uncertainty of a successful issue*. — ἔργῳ is taken by the Schol. in the sense of *pygna*. αὐτῶ in the next sentence refers to this word. — περὶ τοῦ ἤδη ὄρωμένου stands opposed to τὸ ἀφανές. — μᾶλλον ἠγησάμενοι has furnished much trouble to commentators. Arnold takes the participle in a *prægnant* sense = *thinking it good*, and with μᾶλλον, *being minded rather*. It is evident that the notion *aquum censendi* resides in this verb, as may be seen in the examples cited by Mt. § 531. p. 914. — ἡ τό. Goel. and Kühn. in his citation of this passage (Jelf's edit. § 678. 3. c) edit ἡ τῶ, but Dindorf's reading, which is the same as Bekker's, is supported by the best MS. authority. — ἐνδόντες stands for the accusative, it being put in the nominative by attraction. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 678. 3. c. — τὸ δ' ἔργον refers to τὸ παθεῖν (= ἀποθανεῖν), in the sense of *deadly contest*. — δι'... τύχης, *in the briefest moment of fortune* = *in the critical point of the battle*, i. e. when the fortune of the battle was at its most critical point, their desperate valor to turn it in favor of their state brought them to speedy death. In order to get rid of this expression, which he terms unintelligible, Arnold connects τύχης with ἄμα ἀκμῆ, *when their fortune was at its height*, and makes τῆς δόξης... δέους depend on ἀπῆλλάγησαν, *were taken away from what was their glory rather than their fear*. But I am disposed after much reflection to adopt as the sense of the passage: *they were taken away in the most critical moment of the fight, in the height of their glory rather than of fear* (i. e. when they were farthest removed from a feeling of cowardice).

CHAPTER XLIII.

Following the example of these worthies, those who survive should contemplate the greatness and glory of the state, until they are inspired with the love of it, remembering that its prosperity was brought about by brave men, who freely surrendered their lives to the public good (§ 1), and in doing thus have acquired a deathless renown and an illustrious sepulchre, where their fame will ever be preserved (§ 2); for the whole earth is the sepulchre of brave men, and their memory is treasured in the breast of every one (§ 3); in imitation of such examples let all be prepared to meet the dangers of war (§ 4); for a brave exposure of life is more honorable to those in prosperity, than to those whose courage results from their wretched and hopeless condition (§ 5); misfortune in the midst of prosperity is more afflictive than the momentary pang of death on the field of battle (§ 6).

1. τῇ πόλει depends on προσηκόντως, "as becomes citizens of such a state." Bloomf. — ἀσφαλεστέραν (διάνοιαν), a safer lot, career. — ἀξιοῦν—ἔχειν, to desire to have, depends on χρή. — λόγῳ is opposed to ἔργῳ infra. — τὴν ὠφέλειαν, the utility of having a daring spirit. — The words ἦν...ἔνεστιν are parenthetical. — πρὸς...εἰδύτας, to you who yourselves know it as well (as he). — θεωμένους is to be constructed in the same manner as σκοποῦντας. The same may be said of ἐνθυμονμένους, which Steph. thinks should be put in the dative on account of ὑμῖν. — ἐραστὰς—αὐτῆς. In respect to the splendid outlines of Athens and its surpassing beauty, which had power to inspire the passionate love with which its citizens loved it, some very interesting remarks may be found in the Class. Mus. I. p. 56. — τολμῶντες, who were daring. The other participles in this connection, may be rendered by the relative and finite verb. See N. on I. 8. § 1. In respect to the thing spoken of, cf. I. 70. — ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις αἰσχυρόμενοι, were alive to shame in the time of action; i. e. fearful of bringing disgrace upon themselves. Poppo remarks that Thucydides himself explains this in the speech of Archidamus (I. 84. § 3). — ὁπότε...σφαλείησαν. In I. 70. § 6, it is said of the Athenians, ἦν δ' ἄρα καὶ του πείρα σφαλῶσιν. For the verbal explanation and construction, see N. on that passage. — οὐκουν—ἀξιοῦντες were unwilling. This participle has the same construction as τολμῶντες. — πόλιν follows στερίσκειν. — ἀρετῆς. S. § 200. 3. — ἔρανον. This word properly signifies an entertainment to which each partaker contributes a share, something like our picnicks. Cf. Smith's Dict. Antiq. p. 898. In this place it refers to the joint contribution of their most valuable offering, viz. their lives.

2. γὰρ introduces an explanation of κάλλιστον ἔρανον. — ἰδία ἰσ

opposed to *κοινή*. — οὐκ—μᾶλλον, ἀλλ'. The force of these particles in this connection is thus shown by Kühn. (Jelf's edit. § 773. *Obs.* 5), οὐκ (i. e. οὐ τοῦτον) ἐν ᾧ κείται μᾶλλον (sc. ἢ ἐκείνον, ἐν ᾧ ἡ δόξα αὐτῶν καταλείπεται, i. e. ἢ πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν), ἀλλ' ἐν ᾧ ἡ δόξα αὐτῶν ἀειμνηστος καταλείπεται (sc. μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦτον, ἐν ᾧ κείται). — ἡ δόξα... καταλείπεται, *their glory is preserved in everlasting remembrance for every occasion which may offer itself, both of word and deed*, i. e. for every occasion in which their praise may be celebrated by words or actions. παρὰ τῷ καιρῷ depends on καταλείπεται.

3. ἐν τῇ μὴ προσηκούσῃ (sc. γῆ), *in a foreign land*; literally, *in a land not belonging to them*. — ἄγραφος μνήμη—τῆς γνώμης μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦ ἔργου, *the unwritten memorial of the mind rather than of the monument*, i. e. that which is engraved upon the mind rather than upon the monument.

4. περιορᾶσθε. See N. on I. 24. § 6.

5. οὐ γὰρ...βίου, *for not the unfortunate have the justest reason to be lavish of their lives*. Bloomf. well remarks that "this is a preoccupation by the speaker of an argument on the part of the rich, namely, that they, having the means for enjoyment, ought not to hazard themselves in war but leave it to the poor, who have not such; and who therefore, having nothing to lose, may and do run all hazards." βίου is the separative genitive, the idea being that of parting with life. Cf. C. §§ 347, 348. — ἡ ἐναντία μεταβολή, *a change to the opposite*, i. e. from prosperous to adverse fortune. — ἔτι κινδυνεύεται, *is yet at hazard = is yet to be feared*. — μεγάλα τὰ διαφέροντα (cf. I. 70. § 1), *the changes would be great*, inasmuch as they would pass from a state of affluence into one of privation and hardship.

6. ἐν τῷ...κάκωσις, *misery connected with cowardice* as its result. Some take μετὰ in the sense of *after*, and refer μαλακισθῆναι to the giving way in battle. In all the editions before me except Dindorf's and Krüger's, the words ἐν τῷ or μετὰ τοῦ are marked as suspicious. There seems to be no conceivable use for both these expressions, and I must believe with Arnold, that ἐν τῷ has crept in from the margin, where it was placed to explain μετὰ τοῦ. — ἦν...θάνατος. Construct: ἦν ὁ ἀναίσθητος θάνατος γιγνόμενος ἅμα μετὰ ῥώμης καὶ κοινῆς, for ἅμα is to be taken with the preceding words, and not as though written γιγνόμενος καὶ ἅμα ἀναίσθητος, *and moreover almost unfeeling*, which is Bloomfield's interpretation.

CHAPTER XLIV.

The speaker would rather comfort the parents of the deceased than bewail their fate, for fortunate are those who die, as have the sons of these, the most glorious of deaths (§ 1); it is difficult however to impart consolation to those, who will continually see others in the enjoyment of the good fortune in which they once rejoiced (§ 2); some may hope to forget their present sorrows in new duties and affections, and in the further increase of their families assuage their own grief and benefit the state by preventing its depopulation (§ 3); those, whose age forbids this hope, should solace themselves by the remembrance of past enjoyment, and let the glory of their departed sons brighten the short space of their existence which still remains (§ 4).

1. *διόπερ*, *wherefore*, introduces a general deduction from the remarks made in the preceding chapter. — *τοκίας* is a poetic word, although found in the Attic prose writers. Cf. Xen. Mem. II. 3. § 33. *ὄσοι πύρεστε—ἐπίστανται*. Notice the change from the second person to the third. — *ἐπίστανται τραφέντες*, *they know that they were born* (i. e. that such was the condition of their birth). See N. on I. 69. § 5. — *τὸ δ' εὐτυχές* (= *ἡ δ' εὐτυχία*. Mt. § 269. 1). Supply *τοῦτο ὄν*, as conforming to the preceding construction in *ἐπίστανται τραφέντες*. Arnold says that the abstract term *τὸ εὐτυχές* is defined by the concrete *οἱ ἄν—λάχωσιν*, a confusion between two modes of expression *τούτους δὲ εὐτυχεῖς εἶναι, οἱ ἄν—λάχωσιν*, and *τὸ δ' εὐτυχές, τὸ τῆς εὐπρεπεστάτης λαχείν*. — *εὐπρεπεστάτης* is to be referred to *λύπης* as well as to *τελευτῆς*. Render then: (and know) *that they are fortunate, whose lot it is like these, to have the most glorious end, and like you, the most honorable grief*. — *οἷς* refers to the same persons as *οἱ ἄν*, and depends on *βίος*. The sentence may be rendered literally, *whose life in like manner has been measured out to be happy in and to die in = whose lot it is to enjoy the same happiness at the moment of death which belonged to them in life*. Death came to them in the full enjoyment of happiness, before they had endured the griefs and afflictions to which a longer period of life might have exposed them. So Arnold gives the sense: *the duration of whose life has been commensurate with that of their happiness*. Poppo in his Suppl. Adnot. p. 169, cites the interpretation of Wex. (de difficilioribus aliquot Salustii atque Thucydidis dictis, p. 15), "*quorum vita ita aptata est* (quorum vita ita congruit) *ut, in quo felices essent* (patriæ defendendæ munere) *in eodem vitam finirent*.

2. *χαλεπὸν μὲν οὖν, κ. τ. λ.* *I know that it will be difficult* (*οἶδα ὄν*. See N. on I. 76. § 1) *to persuade* [you to be happy] *in respect to those, the remembrance of whom, etc.* — *λύπη... ἀφαίρεσῃ*, *and sor-*

rou arises not from the loss of those things of whose value we have had no experience, but from that of which we are deprived after having tested its worth; literally, sorrow arises not on account of those good things of which we may be deprived not having yet tried (their worth), but from that, etc. ἀγαθῶν is put in the relative clause by attraction. See N. on I. 33. § 2.

3. ἐλπίδι depends on καρτερεῖν, *through hope*, or *in hope*, as denoting the ground or occasion of the state of mind expressed in the verb. — οἷς refers to ὑμᾶς the omitted subject of καρτερεῖν. — τέκνωσιν ποιεῖσθαι = τεκνωποιεῖν in dependence on ἡλικία. S. § 222. 6. — τῶν οὐκ ὄντων, *of the departed*. — λήθη (= *cause of forgetfulness*) οἱ ἐπιγυρόμενοι (sc. παῖδες). An abstract or concrete predicate denoting a thing, often disagrees with the subject both in gender and number. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 382. 1. — ἀσφαλεία is a varied construction for ἐκ τῆς ἀσφαλείας. The subject of ξυνοίσει is τὸ τέκνωσιν ποιεῖσθαι. So Poppo, Bloomf., and others. — οἱ . . . κινδυνεύωσιν, *who do not hazard equally with the others their children* (= who have no children as others to hazard) *by exposing them to danger*.

4. παρηβήκατε, *are past their prime, are growing old*, perf. of παρηβάω. — τὸν τε . . . ἡγείσθε, *consider the greater part of your life, in which you have been fortunate* (S. § 182), *as gain*. — τόνδε, i. e. the remainder of life. — ἔσεσθαι depends on ἡγείσθε. — κουφίξεσθε, *be relieved* (literally *be lightened*) of your grief. — ἐν . . . ἡλικίας, *in the infirmity of age*. — τὸ κερδαίνειν . . . τιμᾶσθαι = οὐ τὸ κερδαίνειν μᾶλλον τέρπει, ἀλλὰ τὸ τιμᾶσθαι μᾶλλον τέρπει.

CHAPTER XLV.

The sons and brothers of the deceased should be emulous of the glory of their friends, and remember how arduous is their task to equal the fame of those whom envy no longer injures (§ 1); those who are reduced to widowhood should not be deficient in the peculiar excellence of their sex, and should avoid as much as possible notoriety either for good or for evil (§ 2).

1. παισὶ . . . πάρεστε. "Usitatio ordo verborum erat τοῖς παισὶ δ' αὐ τῶνδε, ὅσοι πάρεστε, ut c. 44. init. τοὺς τῶνδε νῦν τοκίας, ὅσοι πάρεστε. Nunc ad τῶνδε repetendum παῖδες, et ad παισὶ propter articulum omissum supplendum ὑμῖν. Itaque vulgari modo et, plene ita scribendum erat: ὅσοι δ' αὐ τῶνδε πάρεστε παῖδες ἢ ἀδελφοί, ὑμῖν ὄρφ." Poppo. — τὸν ἀγῶνα. What this contest is the speaker goes on to explain, and hence the following sentence commences

with γάρ (*explicantis*). — τὸν οὐκ ὄντα. See N. on II. 44. § 3. — κατ' ὑπερβολὴν ἀρετῆς, *by a superabundance of virtue*. ἀρετῆς is here taken, says Bloomfield, in a general sense to denote whatever is praiseworthy or meritorious. — ἀλλ' ὀλίγω χείρους, *but (even) somewhat inferior*. — τοῖς ζῶσι is the *dat. incommodi*. — πρὸς τὸ ἀντιπάλον, *for (= exercised towards) an adversary*. The simple idea is that men will envy their competitors as long as they live. — μὴ ἐμποδῶν, *not being in the way = when they are dead*.

2. ὄσαι refers to γυναικείας by what is called *constructio κατά σύνεσιν*. See N. on I. 136. § 1. — τῆς—ὑπαρχούσης φύσεως. Arnold and others refer this to the virtue of affectionateness, but Bloomfield, in my judgment, more correctly understands by it *chastity*, the great virtue of the female sex. — ἧς refers to γυναικὸς implied in ὄσαι. The relative is used in an indefinite sense. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 819. β. Render then, *of whom there may be as little as possible said among men, either for good or for evil*. — κλέος = φήμη.

CHAPTER XLVI.

HAVING now performed the duty which custom has demanded, the speaker announces that provision is made for the maintenance and education of the children of the deceased, and closes with a brief request, that all shall retire after this expression of their grief (§§ 1, 2).

1. ἐμοὶ is the dative of the agent. C. § 417. — λόγῳ is added to εἶρηται, on account of the antithetic ἔργῳ which follows. — τὰ μὲν—τὰ δέ, *partly—partly*. C. § 441. — μέχρι ἡβῆς, *until manhood*, i. e. according to the Schol., when they were eighteen years of age. — τοῖσδε refers to the deceased, and τοῖς λειπομένοις to their surviving children. So Dobr. cited by Poppo (Suppl. Adnot.). — ἀγώνων depends on στίφανον. — οἷς—τοῖσδε = *wherever—there*. οἷς is a sort of *dat. commodi* after κείται.

2. νῦν... ἄπιτε, *but now having ceased bewailing each his relative (ὃν προσήκει ἕκαστος) depart*.

CHAPTERS XLVII.—LIV.

The description of the plague at Athens, contained in these chapters, is no less celebrated as a master-piece of its kind, than the funeral oration which it so immediately follows. The subjects are diverse, yet the historian shows himself a master of the tender and pathetic no less than of the energetic and sublime. The origin, progress, and results of this dreadful scourge, are detailed in a style singularly clear, chaste, and simple. We seem to be at once transported to the crowded city, to stand amidst the dead and dying, to hear the groans of the sufferers, and to watch the sure progress of the disease to its fatal termination. We turn away with disgust from the selfishness and coward fear, which leave the nearest and dearest friends to die alone; and we are horror-stricken at the excesses in which, with death before their eyes, they so recklessly and wickedly indulge. So distinctly and impressively are these and other circumstances of the calamity related, that no one who has once read it with care, will ever forget its soul-harrowing and sickening details. Even to the man of gray hairs, the PLAGUE OF ATHENS, as a college exercise unique and interesting, comes up with a freshness and vividness, which is true of no other subject in his whole course of study. Something of this may be attributed to its extreme difficulty, but more, I apprehend, to its power to engrave indelibly upon the youthful mind the horrors of the dreadful scourge, and the scenes of suffering which it produced.

CHAPTER XLVII.

The first year of the war closes with the funeral solemnities just related (§ 1); in the beginning of the spring, the Peloponnesians make another irruption into Attica and lay waste the country (§ 2); not long afterwards the plague commences its ravages, against which no human aid is efficacious, and supplications at the temples and other religious observances prove alike vain and useless (§§ 3, 4).

1. Πελοποννήσιοι . . . μέρη = τῶν Πελοποννησίων . . . μέρη. As it now stands, τὰ δύο μέρη (*two thirds*. Cf. II. 10. § 2) is in apposition with the preceding nominative. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 478; C. § 360. 3. See N. also on I. 89. § 3 (end).

3. ὄντων . . . Ἀττικῇ, and when they had not been many days yet in Attica. — ἡ νόσος, the pestilence. The article is added because this plague was so well known. — λεγόμενον. It is better (with Poppe and Krüg. after Camerarius) to take this in an absolute sense (as εἰρημίνον, I. 140. § 2), than to refer it with the older critics to νόσημα con-

tained in νόσος (cf. C. § 453. δ), or to the idea in general denoted by the word *thing*. — οὕτως is to be constructed after γενέσθαι, in the sense of *to such a degree*, by the force of the preceding τοσοῦτος.

4. οὔτε... ἀγνοίᾳ, *for the physicians could furnish no assistance when first through ignorance (of the disease) they attempted to effect a cure*. There are other ways of translating this sentence, the most usual of which is to construct the participle with the verb (S. § 225. 8), *for the physicians were unable at first to furnish any remedy through ignorance of the disease*. This implies that afterwards the physicians so understood the disease, as to cure those who were afflicted with it, which was not so. But the explanation, which I have adopted after Goel., implies that the physicians, when they became aware of the unyielding malignity of the disease, gave up and did not pretend to any ability to prescribe for it. Indeed most of them, as appears from the following context, fell victims to their professional duty of attendance upon the sick. — ὄσφ = τοσοῦτῳ ὄσφ. See N. on I. 68. § 2 (end). — τέχνη (sc. ἤρκει). The Schol. adds οἷον μαντική, ἐπιδή, in reference to which Poppo says, "huc fortasse ars musica referenda." The explanation of the Schol. would suit better the words μαντείαις καὶ τοῖς τοιούτοις which follow. — ὅσα τε... ἰκέτευσαν, *whatever supplications they offered at the temples*. ὅσα to which πάντα refers is properly an accusative synecdochical. — μαντείαις (Poppo and Krög. μαντείαις), *prophesying*. If τοῖς τοιούτοις (*such like things*) refers to incantations, as is generally supposed, the indefiniteness with which it is referred to, shows that Thucydides had very little confidence in them. Cf. N. on II. 8. § 3. — τελευτῶντες, *at last, finally*. K. § 312. R. 3. β. — αὐτῶν ἀπίστησαν, *they abstained from these things*. The reason is contained in ὑπὸ τοῦ κακοῦ νικώμενοι.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

The local origin of the plague is said to have been in Æthiopia, whence it pervaded the greater part of the Persian dominions, and suddenly appeared at Athens in the Piræus and afterwards in the upper city (§§ 1, 2); the historian, having himself been sick with it and witnessed its effects on others, expresses his intention to relate merely the manner of its attack, leaving it for others to investigate its origin, and the cause of its being able to produce such an entire change in the human body (§§ 3, 4).

1. τῆς ὑπὲρ Αἰγύπτου, *the part lying above Egypt*, i. e. the region of country now called Nubia, Sennaar, including a part of Abyssinia. — κατέβη is here tropically used of an inanimate subject. — Βασιλείας of Persia. — τὴν πολλήν, *the greatest part*. K. § 246. 8. α.

2. ἐπέπεσε is an expression of common use, to denote the sudden breaking out or attack of malignant diseases. — ἤψατο, *it attacked*. S. § 192. 1. — ὥστε refers back to ἐξαπιναιῶς. — ἐς τὰ φρέατα, *into the cisterns or water-tanks* used for receiving and containing the rain-water, as appears from the explanatory sentence which follows. — αὐτοῖσι, i. e. in the Piræus. — ἐς τὴν ἄνω πόλιν, *into the upper city*, so called in distinction from ἡ κάτω πόλις, *the lower city*, or that which was built upon the plain. — πολλὰ μᾶλλον, *in far greater numbers* than when it was confined to the Piræus.

3. αὐτοῦ, i. e. the disease. — ὡς ἕκαστος γινώσκει, *each as he thinks*. See N. on II. 21. § 3. — ἀφ' . . . αὐτό, *from what cause it most likely arose = what was its probable cause*. This is a substantive clause depending upon λεγέτω, as does also τὰς αἰτίας. — μεταβολῆς depends on ἄστυας in the sense, *which in so great a change*. Poppo says that the sentence written in full would be: καὶ τὰς αἰτίας (sc. λεγέτω) ἄστυας ἰκανὰς αἰτίας τοσαύτης μεταβολῆς νομίζει εἶναι. But the government of μεταβολῆς is less natural in this mode of construction. — δύναμιν follows σχεῖν which depends upon ἰκανὰς (S. § 222. 6). — ἀφ' ὧν depends in construction upon ταῦτα (sc. τὰ σημεῖα) δηλώσω. — μάλιστα' ἂν . . . ἀγνοεῖν = *may not be wholly ignorant of the disease* (in consequence of) *having some previous knowledge* (τι προειδώς) *of it*. The optative here depends on a future verb (δηλώσω), and denotes a conditional supposition or conjecture. Cf. K. § 333. 6.

CHAPTER XLIX.

The season in which the plague broke out was in all respects healthy (§ 1); the disorder first showed itself in the head, which became violently heated, the eyes being inflamed, after which the gullet and tongue became affected and fetid to a great degree (§ 2); this was followed by sneezing and hoarseness, and soon the disease descended into the breast and stomach, and produced vomitings and bilious discharges with great suffering (§ 3); hicoughs, convulsions, and spasms of longer or shorter duration then followed (§ 4); the skin was not hot to the touch, but livid, and covered with small pimples and sores; internally, however, the heat was so great that the slightest covering of the body could not be endured, and many threw themselves into wells to quench their raging thirst (§ 5); the patients were also restless and wakeful, yet retained their strength in a great degree, until the crisis of the disease, which was in nine or seven days; if they escaped this, the malady passing down to their bowels produced there ulcerations and diarrhœa which carried them off (§ 6); for the disease beginning with the head passed through the whole system, and left its marks in the very extremities of the body, and some who survived it were in a state of utter forgetfulness (§§ 7, 8).

1. γὰρ often commences a narration, the subject of which has been previously introduced to the reader's attention. In such cases it may

be rendered *now*. See N. on I. 4. § 1. — ἐκ πάντων, *above all*. See N. on I. 120. § 1. — ἄνοσον, *free from sickness, healthy*. — ἐς, *in respect to*. — ἐτύχανεν ὄν. S. § 225. 8. — ἐς τοῦτο πάντα ἀπεκρίθη, *every illness determined in this*. The English expression, “a determination of blood to the head,” as Arnold remarks, appears very nearly to correspond to this passage.

2. τοὺς δ' ἄλλους, *the others*, i. e. those who were not ill of other diseases, when they were seized with this malady. — ἀπ' οὐδεμῆς προφάσεως, *from no apparent cause*. — τὰ ἐντός, *within = the internal parts*, referring, as is evident from what follows, to the mouth. — ἄτοπον καὶ δυσώδες, *disagreeable and fetid*; or perhaps better, *strange and fetid*, i. e. fetid to an unusual degree. So Arnold.

3. μετὰ βηχὸς ἰσχυροῦ, *with a violent cough*. — ὁπότε.... στηρίξαι, *when it had fixed itself (= settled) in the stomach*. See N. on I. 49. § 3 (init.). — ἀνέστρεφέ τι αὐτήν, *it disturbed it* (i. e. the stomach); literally, *turned it upside down*. — ἀποκαθάρσεις.... ἐπέσσαν, *and that which (literally, all those which) is called by physicians, discharges of bile, supervened (by the vomiting)*.

4. λύγξ—κενή, *a hiccough*. This is not an unusual consequence of the straining and irritation produced by excessive vomitings. Arnold takes λύγξ in the sense of *retching*, and λύγξ κενή of *ineffectual retching*, when nothing is brought off from the stomach. — μετὰ ταῦτα, *immediately*. So the Schol. Opposed to this is πολλῶ ὕστερον in the next clause.

5. τὰ μὲν ἔξωθεν (*externally*) stands opposed to τὰ δὲ ἐντός *infra*. — ἀποτόμῳ (sc. αὐτοῦ), *to one touching it (= if any one touched it*. Mt. § 338. b) *externally*. This of course refers to Σερόν alone, since χλωρόν refers to the sense of sight. — μηδ' (for μήτ') ἄλλο τι ἢ (sc. ὄντες) γυμνοί, *nor any thing else than being naked (= nor being otherwise than naked)*. γυμνοί is here put in the nominative masculine because, as Arnold remarks, τὰ δὲ ἐντός οὕτως ἐκάετο = τὰ ἐντός οὕτως ἐκάοντο (sc. οἱ κάμνοντες), and the adjective is put in the case in which the omitted subject of the infinitive has thus virtually appeared. — ἥδιστα....ρίπτειν, *and would most gladly hate throwing* (ἀν—ρίπτειν = ἔρριπτον ἄν, sc. εἰ ἠδύναντο. K. § 341. R. 1) *themselves into cold water*. Instead of the protasis εἰ ἠδύναντο, Poppo would supply εἰ ἠμελοῦντο from the following context. — τοῦτο, sc. ἔδρασαν from the following verb. Cf. K. § 346. 2. d. — καὶ ἐν...ποτόν, *and it was the same thing* (i. e. equally unavailing), *whether they drank much or little*; literally, *more copious or diminished draughts tended to the same result*.

6. τοῦ μὴ ἡσυχάζειν is epeexegetical of ἡ ἀπορία, *the impossibility*

of composing themselves ; literally, the not knowing what to do on account of their inability to rest. μή is not here to be referred to the μή after a word denoting a negative idea (see N. on I. 10. § 1), for the reason that the clause is separate and explanatory. — ὄσοντερ... ἀκμάζοι, as long as the disease was at its height. In adverbial sentences the temporal adverb is followed by the optative, when that which is said is something merely imagined or thought of. — παρὰ δόξαν, beyond expectation. — διεφθείροντο—ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐντὸς καύματος, died of the internal heat (i. e. the fever). — ἔτι ἔχοντές τι δυνάμεως, while they yet had (see Notes on I. 13. § 6 ; 51. § 4) some strength. This clause belongs to διεφθείροντο. — διαφύγοιεν that crisis. — αὐτῇ refers to τὴν κοιλίαν. — ἀκράτου, excessive, violent. — δι' αὐτὴν, i. e. the diarrhœa.

7. γὰρ introduces the reason why the disorder was said to descend (ἐπιπιπτούσης, § 6) into the bowels. — τὸ—κακὸν is the subject of διεξήει. — ἰδρυθέν, being seated, an expression often employed when a disease remains settled in some part of the body. — μεγίστων dangers. — τῶν... ἐπεσήμαινε, its seizure of the extremities left its mark. This refers αὐτοῦ τὸ τοῦ κακοῦ. Krüger, however, refers it to τίς, and makes it depend on ἀκρωτηρίων. — γέ, i. e. however the patient may have lived through the greatest dangers, the thing here spoken of at least happened.

8. κατέσκηπτε. This word happily expresses the violence and rapidity of the attack, it being used of the descent of lightning, storms, etc. — αἰδοῖα. The parts of the body are often put without the article. Krüg. — εἰσὶ δ' οἱ καὶ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, and some were deprived even of their eyes. — ἀναστάντας, i. e. when they recovered (literally, rose up) from the disease. — τῶν πάντων limits λήση.

CHAPTER L.

That this disease was different from all other maladies is seen in the fact, that neither birds nor beasts preyed on the unburied corpses, or if they did they perished (§ 1), a proof of which was the disappearance of the birds of prey, and especially of the dogs (§ 2).

1. κρείσσον λόγου, exceeding description, greater than can be described. K. § 323. 6 ; C. § 463. 1. — τὸ εἶδος τῆς νόσου, the kind of the disease. — τὰ τε... φύσιν, and in other respects more grievous than human nature can endure ; literally, than is proportionate to human nature. — ἐν τῷδε is explained in τὰ γὰρ ὄρνεα κ. τ. λ. — ἐδήλωσε—ἑν, showed itself to be. See N. on I. 11. § 3. — τῶν ξυντόφων, the ordinary (diseases). — ἀπτεται = devour, feed

υρον. — πολλῶν ἀτάφων γιγνομένων, *although* (see N. on I. 7. § 1) *there were many unburied corpses*. — ἡ γευσάμενα διεφθείρετο, *or if* (see N. on I. 71. § 6) *they tasted* (of the dead bodies) *they perished*.

2. τεκμήριον is not, as some think, a predicate nominative, but is a proposition by itself, as in II. 39. § 2, where Dindorf puts a colon after it, as he should have done in this place. — τοιοῦτων ὀρνίθων, i. e. birds of prey referred to in the preceding section. — περὶ τοιοῦτον οὐδὲν = “περὶ τὰ ἄταφα σώματα.” Jacobs. — αἰσθησιν... ἀποβαίνοντος, *furnished a full understanding of the affair*, i. e. showed that death was the result of eating the dead bodies. Some render, *made the event observable*, i. e. brought the thing more to the attention of men.

CHAPTER LI.

Such was the nature of the disease in which all other disorders terminated, and for which no certain or universal remedy could be found, and against which no constitution could bear up (§§ 1-3): an excessive depression of spirits also attended the malady from its first commencement, and caused the patient to give up without a struggle (§ 4); the infection which resulted from attendance upon the sick increased the mortality, for either through fear of this they were not visited, or if any ventured to approach them, they in turn became the victims of the disease, which was the fate of the more virtuous and compassionate (§ 5); much care and attention was, however, bestowed upon the sick by those who had recovered from the plague, since they knew by experience its dreadful nature, and were not afraid of its recurrence, because it never attacked the same person twice (§ 6).

1. παραλιπόντι = *pass by*. This dative may be constructed after τοιοῦτον ἦν, as the *dat. commodi*. C. 410. — ἀτοπίας, *of an unusual nature*. — ἐτύγχανε—γιγνόμενον, *happened to be*. — πρὸς ἕτερον belongs to διαφερόντως, ἐτέρῳ (= ἐνι) being in apposition with ἐκύστω. — καὶ ἄλλο... ἐτελεύτα. This is an explanatory repetition of what was said II. 49. § 1, although that seems to refer to the time immediately preceding the pestilence, and this to the time when it was raging.

2. ὡς εἰπεῖν, *so to speak* (S. § 223. 3), is to be constructed with ἐν τε οὐδέν. — τὸ... ἔβλαπτε, *for that which relieved one injured another*.

3. σῶμα... αὐτό, *no body showed itself strong enough for it* (i. e. the disease). This is explained still further by ἰσχύος πέρι (i. e. περὶ ἰσχύος) ἢ ἀσθενείας. For the construction of ὕν—διεφάνη, see N. on I. 2. § 1. — πάντα, *sc. τὰ σώματα*. — πύση διαίτη refers not only to proper food, but to the care and attention proper to be bestowed upon the sick.

4. *δεινότατον*. The subject being an inanimate thing, the adjective in the predicate is put in the neuter. S. § 157. c. — *ἀσυνμία, dejection, anxiety*. — *αἰσθοῖτο κάμνων, perceived that he was sick with it*. See N. on I. 26. § 3. For the use of the optative, see N. on I. 49. § 1 (init.). — *προῖεντο σφᾶς αὐτούς, gave themselves up (to the disease)*. — *ἕτερος... ἔβησκον, filled with infection one from the care of another, they died like sheep. ἀναπιμπλάμενοι*. “This a favorite term of Plato to express defilement or pollution, from the notion of a body overloaded or surfeited with food, and so becoming disordered or unsound. Thus Thucydides seems to use it as signifying, *becoming fully charged with infection*.” Arnold. — *τοῦτο*, i. e. the contagious nature of the disease.

5. *δεδιότες, through fear*. — *ἔρημοι = for want of care*. The subject is *ἄνθρωποι* understood, referring to the sick persons. — *οἱ ἀρετῆς τι μεταποιούμενοι, those who made any pretensions to virtue* (C. § 373. 1). I prefer with the Schol. to take *ἀρετῆ* here in the sense of *φιλανθρωπία καὶ ἀγάπη*. So Krüger understands it, although Bauer and Haack attach to it the sense of *firmness*. — *ἐσιόντες (= in attending upon)* denotes the manner in which *ἠφείδων σφῶν αὐτῶν*. See Ns. on I. 33. § 1; II. 34. § 4. — *τὰς ὀλοφύσεις τῶν ἀπογιγνομένων — ἐξίκαμνον, grew weary of the moans of the dying*. The naturalness and exquisite pathos of this passage are such, that I cannot bring myself to adopt the sense given by some, *were tired out with lamenting for the dying*. Besides it seems strange, if this latter meaning is the true one, that the dying rather than the dead should be the subject of lamentation. *τὰς ὀλοφύσεις* is what Kühn. (Jelf's edit. § 549. c) calls the accusative of equivalent notion. — *πολλοῦ, vast, huge*.

6. *δὲ ὅμως οἱ διαπεφευγότες, but notwithstanding [that the sick were deserted by their relatives] yet those who had escaped* (death from the disorder). Arnold supplies the ellipsis and paraphrases thus: “Still, whatever were the particular instances of intrepid humanity, visiting the sick and dying without any consideration of its own safety, yet the sufferers met with the liveliest compassion and the greatest attention, from those who had themselves had the plague, and had recovered from it.” — *τὸν πονούμενον*. So we speak of one *laboring under a disease*. — *διὰ... εἶναι, because they had experienced [the disease] and were of good courage* as to their safety. These persons had two essential qualifications for visiting and taking care of the sick, viz. sympathy in their sufferings, and freedom from all fear of personal exposure. The reason for the last is contained in the next sentence beginning with *γὰρ* (explicantis). — *τῶν ἄλλων*, i. e. both the well and sick. — *τῷ παραχρῆμα περιχαρεῖ, in excessive joy of the*

present. — μηδ' . . . διαφθαρήναι, that they would never hereafter be destroyed by any other disease. They supposed that as they had battled successfully with this terrible malady, their bodies would yield to no other disease to which they might be exposed. They did not therefore suppose that they should never again be afflicted with any sickness, much less that they should never die, but simply that they should outlive every disease and die of old age.

CHAPTER LII.

The accession of the country people added to the calamity, for having no place to lodge except in crowded huts, they died one upon another, and were rolling about in the streets and around the fountains (§§ 1, 2); the temples also were full of corpses, the calamity having reached to such a height, as to render all regardless alike of things sacred or profane (§ 3); sepulchral laws and usages were violated, the survivors burying where and in whatever way they could, and oftentimes for want of necessaries in an indecorous manner, using funeral piles erected for others, or throwing their dead upon one on which a corpse was already burning (§ 4).

1. πρὸς, in addition to. — ἡ . . . ἀγρῶν. The article is omitted before the attributive, where it is placed after a noun denoting action in the abstract. Cf. K. § 245. R. 2. — οὐχ ἤσσαν = most especially.

2. οἰκιῶν γὰρ οὐχ ὑπαρχουσῶν. Cf. II. 17. § 8. — ὦρα ἔτους, i. e. in the midst of summer. — οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ = πάντῳ ἀκόσμως. Jacobs. These words are constructed by Haack with διατωμένων, but it is better to refer them to ὁ φθῶρος ἐγγίγνεται, which gives a sense still further explained by the following context. — νεκροὶ . . . ἔκειντο. Jacobs, with the approbation of the best critics, thus constructs this sentence: “ἐπ’ ἀλλήλοις ἀποσνήσκοντες ἔκειντο νεκροί, ut νεκροὶ consequens sit vocabulis ἐπ’ ἀλλήλοις ἀποσνήσκοντες.” — ἐκαλινοῦντο, lay rolling about, being too weak to walk or stand. — ἡμιθνήτες, half dead. — τοῦ ὕδατος ἐπισυμία contains the reason why they lay around the fountains, and is not therefore to be constructed with ἡμιθνήτες.

3. αὐτοῦ, i. e. in the temples. — ἐναποσνησκόντων (sc. ἀνθρώπων) is the genitive absolute. — οὐκ . . . γένωνται, “not knowing what to have recourse to.” Bloomf., whom Arnold cites approvingly. But not knowing what was to become of them appears to me a better rendering. Cf. Mt. § 488. 5. — ἱερῶν καὶ δαίμων. See N. on I. 71. § 6.

4. θήκας refers here to the disposal of the dead bodies, which from the following context appears to have been by burning. Why the epithet ἀναισχύνητους is added to θήκας is seen in ἐπὶ πυρᾶς γὰρ κ. τ. λ. — διὰ . . . σφίσις, on account of so many previous deaths in their

families (σφίσιν), or because so many of their friends had already died. — φθάσαντες τοὺς νήσαντας, anticipating those who were raising the pile. — ὃν φέροιεν, "which they happened to be carrying." Arnold. Cf. C. § 606.

CHAPTER LIII.

Many other acts of licentiousness resulted from the pestilence, men being desirous, from the sudden changes of fortune which they saw, and the precarious tenure of their own lives, to enjoy the present to the highest degree possible (§§ 1, 2); no labor or pursuit for the attainment of any useful or honorable object was engaged in, pleasure being the ruling principle of action (§ 3); neither the fear of the gods nor human laws had any restraining influence, since it appeared that those who revered the gods were no safer than others from the plague, and each expected death before he could be convicted of his misdemeanors at a civil tribunal, such conviction too having little terror, while a more awful calamity was hanging over them (§ 4).

1. ἤρξε, gave rise to, is followed by ἀνομίας. C. § 850. R. — τᾶλλα, in other respects than the excesses spoken of at the close of the preceding chapter. — ἐτόλμα by the force of the antithetic ἀπεκρύπτω refers to open daring. — μὴ—ποιεῖν. See N. on I. 10. § 1 (end). Some critics erroneously construct κατ' ἡδονήν (cf. II. '37. § 2) with ἐτόλμα. — ἀγχίστροφον, sudden. — ὀρώντες refers to τῖς taken collectively. — τῶν τ' εὐδαιμόνων depends on τὴν μεταβολήν. — τὰ κείνων, i. e. the possessions of the rich.

2. ὥστε has here the ecclatatic sense. See N. on I. 65. § 1. — πρὸς, having reference to. — ἡγούμενοι denotes the cause (see N. on I. 9. § 4) of their desire for immediate and unrestrained enjoyment.

3. τὸ μὲν . . . ἦν, no one was zealous to labor after that which was esteemed honorable. προστάλαιπωρεῖν takes the article by way of emphasis, τὸ being used, although the infinitive regarded as a substantive depending upon πρόθυμος, should properly have taken τοῦ. Cf. K. § 308. R. 1; Mt. § 543. Obs. 2. τῷ δόξαντι καλῷ is the dat. commodi. — ἀδελον νομιζῶν εἰ, regarding it uncertain whether. Cf. the Lat. nescire an. — ὅ, τι refers forward to τοῦτο, and is the subject of ἦν understood. — ἤδη, the present moment. This word has undergone various readings, ἦδει or ἦδη being found in all the older editions. — τὸ ἐς αὐτὸ κερδαλέον, whatever ministered to this (i. e. ἡδύ); or if with Poppo (cf. Mt. § 283) we refer the article to ἐς αὐτό, profitable as far as this (i. e. ἡδύ) was concerned.

4. τὸ μὲν is constructed by Poppo in dependence on σέβειν, and referring to τὸ σεῖον implied in σεῶν φόβος. Some refer τὸ μὲν to

σίβειν καὶ μὴ (sc. σίβειν). — κρίνοντες is a nominative absolute, the construction being carried on as though θεῶν φόβῳ ἢ ἀνθρώπων νόμῳ οὐδενὶ ἀπείργοντο had preceded. Cf. Mt. § 562. 1. — τῶν δὲ ἀμαρτημάτων depends on τὴν τιμωρίαν ἀντιδοῦναι, *to be punished for his offences*; literally, *to pay the penalty, to give satisfaction*, the punishment being considered in the light of a debt due from the offender. — οὐδεὶς ἐλπίζων has the same construction as κρίνοντες. — μέχρι . . . βιούσ. The order is: βιούσ μέχρι τοῦ δίκην γενέσθαι. — ἀντιδοῦναι depends on ἐλπίζων. — μείζω, sc. τιμωρίαν. — ἐπικρεμασθῆναι depends on κρίνων or νομίζων, to be supplied from ἐλπίζων upon which the verb properly depends, but the sense of which without modification would be inappropriate here. — ἦν πρὶν ἐμπεσεῖν, *before it fell*. A similar effect upon the morals was witnessed in the great plague of Milan in 1680. Cf. Lond. Quart. Rev. Oct. 1844.

CHAPTER LIV.

The Athenians in their affliction remember an old prediction, which had been quite obscure, but now seemed to be made clear by the calamity (§§ 1-3); they also call to mind the oracle given to the Lacedæmonians, in which the god had promised to be on their side (§ 4); the severity with which the pestilence fell on Athens, and the exemption of Peloponnesus from its ravages, seemed to be in keeping with the oracle (§ 5).

1. τοιοῦτῳ μὲν πάθει—περιπεσόντες, *having fallen in with such a calamity = such a calamity having come upon them*. — γῆς. Cf. II. 21. § 2.

2. τοῦδε τοῦ ἔπους, *the following oracle*. — φάσκοντες οἱ πρεσβύτεροι. See N. on διδίοτες οἱ στρατηγοί, I. 49. § 4. — Δωριακὸς πόλεμος. In the Peloponnesian war the Dorians were opposed to the Ionians. The Schol. says that this verse is drawn from Hom. II. 1. 161. In respect to the faith of Thucydides in such things, cf. N. on II. 8. § 3.

3. μὴ λοιμὸν—ἀλλὰ λιμὸν, *not LOIMOS but LIMOS*. These words were doubtless pronounced very much if not quite alike, and hence were confounded. — ἐνίκησε. The subject is (τὸ) εἰρηῆσθαι. — ἐπὶ here denotes the ground or occasion of the thing spoken of (cf. K. § 296. 3. b), *in their present condition*, i. e. on account of the prevailing disease. — πρὸς. See N. on I. 140. § 1. — τὴν μνήμην ἐποιούντο, *confirm their recollection*. — οὕτως, i. e. λιμός. The keen sarcasm of this passage is obvious, and helps to show in what estimation such things were held by Thucydides.

4. τοῖς εἰδόσιν, *to those who know it*. — ὅτε = ὅτι. See N. on

II. 21. § 1. — αἰτοῖς refers to the Lacedæmonians, and limits ἀνεῖλε. Cf. I. 118. § 3.

5. τὰ . . . εἶναι, *they conjectured that the things which took place* (i. e. the pestilence) *corresponded with it.* — δέ, *for*, slightly introduces the clause in which it stands as confirmatory of what precedes. ὅτι ἄξιον καὶ εἰπεῖν = *in any respect worthy of being mentioned.* Arnold cites as equivalent in signification, ὅτι καὶ ἀξιόλογον, IV. 48. In respect to the weakening force of καί, cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 760. 2. b. — ἐπενείματο· κατέφαγε. Schol. A most expressive term to represent the sudden and overwhelming calamity.

CHAPTER LV.

1. Peloponnesians, after ravaging the plain, pass into the territory of Paralus, and there lay waste the country (§ 1); but Pericles still adheres to his opinion, that the Athenians should hazard no general engagement (§ 2).

1. ἔτεμον τὸ πεδῖον. Cf. II. 47. § 2. — Πάραλον. The invading army took a circuit north of Athens, and passing between Hymettus and the more northern mountains, marched south through Mesogæa into Paralia, as far as Laurium in its most southern extremity. It was a bold movement thus to place Athens in the rear, and we have no other instance recorded in which this was done. — οὐ . . . Ἀθηναίους shows the reason why this movement was made. The Peloponnesians hoped to draw out the Athenians from their city to defend these mines. — πρὸς, *towards*. K. § 208. III. 1. a.

2. καὶ τότε, *then also*, as well as in the year of the first invasion (ὡσπερ . . . ἐσβολῇ). — περὶ . . . Ἀθηναίους follows γνώμην in construction.

CHAPTER LVI.

Previous to the advance of the Lacedæmonians into the maritime district, Pericles fitted out 100 ships to sail around Peloponnesus (§ 1); the fleet sets sail while the Lacedæmonians are in Paralia (§§ 2, 3); with the armament the Athenians proceed to Epidaurus, and ravage the territory but are unable to take the place (§ 4); thence departing they ravage other towns on the Peloponnesian coast, and having taken and sacked Prasie, they return to Athens (§§ 5-7).

1. ἔτι δ' αὐτῶν—ὄντων, *but while they were yet*. See N. on I. 13. § 6. — πρὶν—ελθεῖν. S. § 223. 3. — παρεσκευάζετο refers to Pericles. — ἐτόιμα. See N. on II. 3. § 4.

2. ἐν ναυσὶν ἵππαγωγοῖς, in cavalry-transport. — πρῶτον τότε in respect to the Athenians, for the Persians sent horsemen by sea with Dates and Artaphernes. — ναυσὶν is the dative of accompaniment. S. § 206. 5.

3. ὅτι δὲ ἀνήγετο κ. τ. λ. The fleet must have been fitted out with great dispatch, as the Peloponnesians were in all only forty days in Attica. Cf. II. 57. § 2. — ἐν τῇ παραλία, sc. γῆ. Cf. § 2, where it is fully written. Upon this τῆς Ἀττικῆς depends. See N. on I. 114. § 2 (init.).

4. Ἐπίδαυρον refers to the Argolic Epidaurus. Another town of the same name lay S. E. of Sparta, near the southern extremity of the eastern peninsula of Laconia. — τῆς γῆς τὴν πολλήν, the greater part of the country. Cf. Mt. § 320. 3. — προεχώρησε. Bloomf. supplies ἡ πείρα or τὸ ελεῖν from the preceding context. So Stephens explains οὐ προεχώρησεν αὐτοῖς τὸ ελεῖν τὴν πόλιν. Cf. II. 58. § 2. — γέ is highly restrictive = notwithstanding in this respect at least they did not succeed.

5. ἐπιθαλάσσια, maritime places.

6. Πρασιάς, Prasiæ, was situated in the northern part of the Laco- nian coast, at the mouth of the river Kani (*Tanus*), which rises in Mount Parnon, and flows north-easterly into the Argolic gulf. It seems that the Athenians assaulted this town on their way home. — γῆς depends on ἔτεμον, the action being confined to a part. Cf. Mt. § 323. b; C. § 366; S. § 191. 1.

CHAPTER LVII.

Through fear of the pestilence, which carried off many both in the city and in the arma- ment, the Peloponnesians leave Attica sooner than they otherwise would have done, having remained, however, longer than they had ever before (§§ 1, 2).

1. τῇ στρατιᾷ which had gone to ravage the Peloponnesian coast. Cf. II. 56. § 1. — τοὺς Πελοποννησίους is the subject of ἐξελεῖν. — τῶν αὐτομόλων. S. § 192. N. 3. The accusative of the thing heard is ὅτι . . . εἶη. — θάπτοντας—ἠσθάνοντο. See N. on I. 26. § 8. Arnold understands θάπτοντας of the flame and smoke of the funeral piles, the word being of general application to any manner of per- forming the last rites, whether by interment or burning. But if the dead were buried, as some doubtless were, in the outer Ceramicus, the interment could be seen by the scouts of the enemy if not by their whole army. This will illustrate the remark of the Schol. that the

Lacedæmonians did not attack them (αὐτούς, referring doubtless to the persons engaged in the burial rites), because they deemed it impious (ἀσεβής). — *ἔασσον*, more speedily than they would otherwise have done. Diod. XII. 45, says that Pericles effected their departure by his expedition against Peloponnesus.

2. πλείστον τε χρόνον ἐνέμειναν (in the land). Cf. II. 23. § 3.

CHAPTER LVIII.

The Athenians undertake an expedition against the Thracian Chalcidians, which arriving at Potidea makes great exertions to take it (§ 1), but in vain, for the pestilence breaking out in the portion of the army which had recently arrived, spread among the troops already there and broke down their strength (§ 2); the newly arrived forces therefore return to Athens, having lost one fourth of their number (§ 3).

1. ἐχρήσατο, had employed. — ἔτι πολιορκουμένην. Cf. I. 64. — ἀφικόμενοι to Potidea.

2. ἀξίως qualifies προὔχῳρει (see N. on II. 56. § 4), and is followed by the genitive παρασκευῆς. Cf. S. § 200. N. 2, C. § 374. β. The reason of the failure is contained in the next sentence introduced by γάρ. — τοὺς προτέρους στρατιώτας, i. e. those who had gone out with Callias (I. 61. § 1) and Archestratus (I. 57. § 6). — ἀπό, out of. The reinforcement was probably drawn away from the place, as soon as it was found that the other army was becoming infected with the disease. — Φορμίων δὲ κ. τ. λ. Cf. I. 65. § 3.

CHAPTER LIX.

The Athenians oppressed by the double scourge of war and pestilence, change their minds and charge Pericles with being the cause of their misfortunes (§ 1); they even go so far as to send an embassy to the Lacedæmonians offering to make concessions, but effect nothing thereby, and in their perplexity inveigh bitterly against Pericles (§ 2); whereupon he calls an assembly, and in order to calm their irritated feelings and raise their courage addresses them in a speech (§ 3).

1. ἠλλοίωοντο τὰς γνώμας, changed their minds.

2. τὸν . . . εἶχον = they blamed Pericles, cast the blame on Pericles — ὡς πείσαντα, as though he had persuaded. See N. on I. 54. § 1. — ὡς αὐτούς. See N. on I. 31. § 2. — ἄπρακτοι ἐγένοντο (sc. οἱ πρεσβείης) = effected nothing. — πανταχόθεν . . . καθεστῶτες = being wholly at loss what to do, being in utter perplexity of mind in con-

sequence of the difficulties which beset them on every side (*πανταχόθεν*).

3. *πρὸς τὰ παρόντα*, at the present posture of affairs. — *χαλεπαίνοντας*. Cf. II. 22. § 1. — *ἀπαγαγὼν . . . γνώμης*, by diverting the angry current of their feelings. This is more fully expressed in *ἀπὸ τῶν παρόντων δεινῶν ἀπάγειν τὴν γνώμην*, II. 65. § 1. For *τὸ ὀργιζόμενον*, see N. on *τὸ μέλλον*, I. 42. § 2.

CHAPTERS LX.—LXIV.

The speech of Pericles, comprised in these chapters, is a bold and animated defence of the policy recommended by him in the prosecution of the war. He triumphantly justifies himself from the accusations and reproaches, which his fellow-citizens, in their distress, were heaping upon him, and arouses them to manly courage and endurance by showing the trivial value of the houses, villas, and luxuries of which they were for a time deprived, when compared with liberty, the most inestimable of all blessings. In its high-toned and generous sentiments, its profound and statesman-like views, its appropriateness to the occasion, which demanded something to arouse the courage and cheer the minds of the Athenians, depressed as they were by invasion without and pestilence within their walls, this speech is every way worthy of the great man who pronounced it, and who was soon to be removed by death from the government which he had so long and ably administered. The excessive brevity of its style renders many places obscure, yet the general scope is so clear, that it may be readily apprehended, and thus aid is furnished by which the verbal difficulties may in general be satisfactorily elucidated.

The oration begins somewhat abruptly, and in the spirit of reproof. This however will not appear strange or unsuitable, when the high standing and commanding talents of the speaker, and the dejection, timid counsels, and unworthy conduct of his audience are considered. It would do in such a posture of things for him to speak with authority, while others would be obliged to employ the language of deprecation. The position of Pericles was not unlike that of the Earl of Chatham, when, inspired with patriotism and hatred of oppression, he hurled those terrible bolts of warning and reproof upon the heads of the ministry, who were forging the chains of slavery for these American colonies. From no other man than him, who had so long and ably held the reins of government, would such language as he frequently used have been deemed endurable. There is therefore nothing inappropriate or unbecoming in the bold and manly commencement of the speech before us, but is rather to be regarded as the out-

burst of generous indignation at the fickle, effeminate, and short-sighted policy of the Athenians whom he rose to address.

The general divisions of the speech are not so strongly marked, as in his more deliberate orations. He first exculpates himself from the unjust censures under which he suffered (chap. 60); he then enters upon a defence of his policy, by holding forth the encouraging prospects before them, by showing the worthlessness of houses or lands when compared with freedom, and by portraying the degradation which would result from submission and defeat (chaps. 61-63); he then recurs to the pestilence as something unforeseen, and respecting which no one could be justly blamed, and closes with a stirring appeal to the courage, patriotism, and love of glory, which should animate the breast of every true Athenian in this great and momentous struggle for liberty and dominion (chap. 64).

CHAPTER LX.

The speaker commences by frankly acknowledging, that his object in convening the assembly is to administer reproof for their fault-finding and pu-llaninious spirit (§ 1); he lays down a political axiom, that to the individual members of a state nothing can be more advantageous, than to have the body politic in a prosperous condition (§ 2); every citizen should aim, therefore, to promote the public welfare, unaffected by private calamities, and casting no blame on the adviser of the measures which they have adopted (§ 4); in the present instance, their anger is directed against one who is not inferior to them in political sagacity, eloquence, patriotism, and incorruptible integrity (§ 4); in which qualifications and virtues whoever is deficient can never be useful to the state, and therefore he ought not to be censured, who, possessing them in a moderate degree even, has induced his fellow-citizens to undertake the war (§§ 6, 7).

1. καὶ = *yes, indeed*. To this corresponds the καὶ before ἐκκλησίαν. Cf. I. 80. § 1. — προσδεχομένων . . . γεγένηται, *I have expected these expressions of your wrath; literally, these expressions of your anger (τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς ὑμῶν) have happened to me expecting them*. See N. on τῶ γὰρ . . . ἀφίστασθαι, II. 3. § 2. Mt. (§ 285. 2) makes τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς = ἡ ὀργή, but the other rendering is equally as grammatical and far more pointed. — τοῦτου refers forward to ὅπως ὑπομήσω κ. τ. λ. The verbs ὑπομήσω and μέμψομαι are put in the indicative after ὅπως, to represent the idea of the verbs as definitely occurring and abiding. Cf. K. § 330. 6; Mt. § 519. 7 (end). Arnold contends that ὅπως (*in order that*) takes the aorist subjunctive, and thus he (with Poppo, Goel., and Krüg.) edits the passage.

2. πλείω belongs to ὠφελεῖν. — ξύμπασαν ὀρξουμένην, *being prosperous as a whole = enjoying public prosperity*. — ἡ . . . σφαλ-λομένην, *than one which is flourishing in respect to its citizens individually considered, but collectively is in a ruined condition*.

8. καλῶς... ἐαυτόν, *for a man who is prosperous in his private affairs.* καλῶς φερόμενος is analogous to καλῶς πρίσσων. — οὐδὲν ἦσσον than if his own affairs were in a bad condition. — ξὺν (in ξυναπολλυται) = *together with* the state. — εὐτυχούση, sc. πατρίδι. — μᾶλλον than a prosperous citizen in a state brought to ruin. The political wisdom of these remarks is worthy of being engraved on the mind of every statesman. No individual can hope to enjoy permanent prosperity, independent of the sound and healthful condition of the state in which he dwells; and he legislates badly who overlooks the public good in his desire to benefit private interests, whether in reference to individuals or to particular sections of the country.

4. τὰς ἰδίας ξυμφοράς, i. e. τὰς καθ' ἕκαστον ἀνθρώπων. — οἷα τε φέρειν, *able to support.* — καὶ μὴ ὁ νῦν ὑμεῖς δρᾶτε for καὶ μὴ δρᾶν ὁ νῦν ὑμεῖς δρᾶτε. — ταῖς καθ' οἶκον κακοπραγίαις, *at domestic calamities.* — ἀφίεσθε is accommodated to ὑμεῖς, and is expegetical of δρᾶτε. The regular construction would have been ἀφίεσαι (to desert), in connection with ἀμύνειν. Cf. Mt. § 631. 4. For the construction of this verb with the genitive, cf. S. § 197. 2. — ἐμέ—δι' αἰτίας ἔχετε, *you blame me.* — οἱ ξυνέγνωτε, *who jointly* (with me) *decreed it.*

5. καίτοι, *and yet.* — ὅς refers to ἐμοί, and therefore takes οἶομαι in the first person. — γνῶναι and ἐρμηνεύσαι belong to ἦσσων as accusatives of specification: *inferior in respect to knowing, etc.* — χρημάτων κρείσσων = *superior to the influence of wealth, incapable of being bribed.*

6. ὁ τε... ἐνεσχημένη, *for he who has knowledge and does not express it clearly is* (sc. ἐστίν) *in the same condition* (ἐν ἴσῳ), *as if he had given no thought* on the subject in hand. — ὁμοίως as if he was φιλόπολις. — τοῦδε, sc. τοῦ εὐνου τῇ πόλει elicited from τῇ πόλει δύσνου which precedes. Krüg. Reisk. supplies τοῦ οικείως ἔχειν τῇ πόλει. — νικωμένου, sc. αὐτοῦ. — τοῦτου ἐνός is the genitive of price and refers to χρήματα. — πωλοῖτο is passive. The qualities of a good statesman are here briefly given, viz. knowledge, eloquence, patriotism, and integrity. Cf. Aristot. Rhet. II. 1. § 3, where a somewhat similar division of the qualifications of a statesman is made, viz. φρόνησις, ἀρετή, and εὐνοια.

7. μέσως = μετρίως. Schol. — μᾶλλον ἐτέρων. See N. on I. 85. § 1. — αὐτά, *these qualifications*, i. e. knowledge, eloquence, etc. — εἰ—ἐπίεσθητε—οὐκ ἂν—φεροίμην. The actual denial of the consequent would have required the indicative, but the speaker employs the optative as a more modest form of denial. Cf. K. § 339. 3. a; Mt. § 524. 2.

CHAPTER LXI.

When war can be declined without detriment, it is folly to undertake it, but when it is necessary for the defence of rights, he is blameworthy who refuses to meet danger with boldness (§ 1); the speaker claims the merit of not having changed his sentiments, but charges his auditors with want of firmness to persevere in their former resolves, as soon as they feel the pressure of adversity (§ 2); the mind is easily weighed down with that which is sudden and unexpected, and this was true of the Athenians in respect to the pestilence (§ 3); but as citizens of so powerful and well-regulated a state, they ought to bear afflictions with fortitude, and come to the aid of the state, for by falling short of their previous glory they would incur censure (§ 4).

1. γὰρ introduces the reason or proof of οὐκ ἂν—αἰτίαν φερούμην, at the close of the preceding chapter. — αἵρεσις, a choice between peace and war. — τᾶλλα εὐτυχοῦσι, "in other respects fortunately circumstanced." Bloomf. τᾶλλα except that for the attainment of which war was necessary. Goel. well explains this expression: *dum ceterum liberi manentes de suo jure nihil cedunt. Nam εὐτυχεῖν, εὐδαίμονα εἶναι huic scriptori est liberum esse.* Krüg. expresses some doubt whether τᾶλλα εὐτυχοῦσι may not be connected with the words which follow. — πολεμῆσαι has for its subject ἐκείνοις the omitted antecedent of οἱς. — εὐζύς is to be taken with ὑπακούσαι and not with εἴξαντας as Reisk. supposes, for the participle denotes cause (*by submission*), and is opposed to κινδυνεύσαντας. Pericles refers here to the demands made by the Lacedæmonians (cf. I. 139), to which he said (I. 141. § 1) αὐτόθεν δὴ διανοήζητε ἢ ὑπακούειν πρὶν τι βλαβῆναι (i. e. ὑπακούειν εὐζύς). Πορρο.

2. ὁ αὐτὸς (sc. τῇ γνώμῃ. Cf. III. 38. § 1), of the same opinion that I was formerly. οὐκ ἐξίσταμαι (sc. τῆς γνώμης) is added for the sake of explanation and emphasis. — ἐπειδὴ introduces the proof of the charge made in ἐμεῖς δὲ μεταβάλλετε. — πεισθῆναι to go to war. — ἀκεραίοις is opposed to κακουμένοις, the general idea being, that as soon as trials and dangers came, they changed their views in respect to the war which they had decreed while in a state of security. — καὶ τὸν ἐμὸν λόγον. Repeat ἐπειδὴ ξυνέβη. — ἐν... γνώμης contains the reason why the counsel of Pericles now appeared wrong to them, and διότι τὸ μὲν λυποῦν (= ἡ λύπη) κ. τ. λ. shows why they had changed their views (μεταμελεῖν). — ἔχει = κατέχει. — ἄπυστον, is remote = out of the reach of observation, it being opposed to ἔχει—τὴν αὔρασιν in the preceding member. — ἐξ ὀλίγου. See N. on II. 11. § 4. — ταπεινῇ—ἐγκαταρεῖν = too discontented to persevere. See N. on I. 50. § 5 (end). — ἂ (= τοῖτοῖς ἂ) ἔγνωτε, in what you have resolved = in your resolution.

3. δουλοῖ, *enslaves, renders abject*. — γὰρ introduces an apologetic sentence, intended to soften the cutting reproof just given. Compare with this the apology made by Ulysses (II. 2. 291–298), after he had inveighed against the Greeks for wishing to return home before the object of the war had been accomplished. — φρόνημα, *high spirit, intrepidity of mind*. Cf. II. 62. § 3. — πλείστω παραλόγῳ, *most especially beyond calculation*. — “ὁ interpretamur τὸ δουλοῦσθαι φρόνημα.” Porro. — ἄλλοις in respect to the pestilence which is particularly mentioned. — οὐχ ἥκιστα belongs to the words which follow.

4. ἀντιπάλους αὐτῇ, *corresponding to it*. — χρεῶν, *it is necessary*. K. § 73. 1. c. — ξυμφοραῖς depends on ἰφίστασθαι, *to endure, to sustain*. K. § 284. 3 (2). This verb more frequently takes the accusative. Cf. Mt. § 401. 4. — τὴν ἀξίωσιν. See N. on I. 69. § 1. — ἐν ἴσῳ, *equally*, belongs to αἰτιάσθαι. — τῆς τε ὑπαρχούσης δόξης, *“his proper and natural character or reputation.”* Arnold. In support of this he cites τῆς ὑπαρχούσης φύσεως (II. 45. § 2). But I prefer the common rendering, *glory already acquired*, as better suited to the context. The genitive depends on ἐλλείπει. S. § 197. 2. — τῆς—προσηκούσης follows ὀρεγόμενον (*who reaches after, who arrogates to himself*). S. § 192. 1. The words ἐν ἴσῳ...ὀρεγόμενον are enclosed, in most of the editions before me, in the marks of a parenthesis. — ἀπαλγήσαντας δὲ τὰ ἴδια, *suppressing their grief on account of private calamities*. The construction is here resumed from ὁμως—χρεῶν—ἐξέλειν ἰφίστασθαι at the commencement of the section.

CHAPTER LXII.

One remark respecting the attainment of empire has been alluded to, nor would the speaker now give utterance to it, but for the groundless alarm of his fellow-citizens (§ 1); the Athenian dominion is not limited to their subject allies but extends over the whole sea, one of the two parts in which the world is divided (§ 2); it is not therefore to be compared with the possession of towns or villas, and the loss of these should not be lamented, but they should rather be regarded as the decorations of wealth and dominion, easily recovered if they remain free, but the enjoyment of which is hopeless if they succumb to others; wherefore, showing themselves not inferior to their ancestors who acquired this dominion, nor being insensible to the great disgrace, which would attend the loss of that in which they have been put in possession, they should go against their enemies with disdain (§ 3), such as inspires those who feel their superiority to their foe in counsel and prudence (§ 4); for this begets firmness of daring, and is a far surer ground of confidence than hope, which is only exercised in times of extremity (§ 5).

1. τὸν δὲ πόνον is the accusative of specification, *but as to the labor* (cf. O. 438. γ), or perhaps it more properly depends on ἀπέδειξα, the

pronoun αὐτὸν being repeated (see N. on I. 80. § 8). Cf. Jelf's Kühn.; Mt. § 472. 1. — μὴ περιγενώμεθα depends upon ὑποπτευόμενον. For the use of μὴ, see N. on II. 13. § 1. — ἀπέδειξα... ὑποπτευόμενον, *I have shown that this is wrongly regarded with suspicion*. Krüg. remarks that we can say in the passive ὑποπτεύεται ὁ πόνος μὴ, as well as in the active ὑποπτεύω τὸν πόνον μὴ. For the construction of ἀπέδειξα with the participle, see N. on I. 25. § 2. — δηλώσω δὲ καὶ τόδε. Render the expression, *but I will bring forward a thought*. The orator shows soon (οἴεσθε μὲν γὰρ κ. τ. λ., § 2) what this thought is, to which, as he avers, utterance is now given for the first time in order to allay their fears. In the general construction of the very difficult sentence which follows, it is evident that οὐτ' ἐγὼ ἐν τοῖς πρὶν λόγοις is to be constructed with δοκεῖτε... ἐνεθυμηθῆναι, *which you yourselves seem never to have thought of, nor have I made mention of it in my former speeches*. With οὐτ' ἐγὼ repeat ἐνεθυμηθῆναι with a modified signification, or supply ἐχρησάμην from the following context. The main difficulty lies in the words ὑπάρχον... ἀρχήν. Goel. constructs ἐνεθυμηθῆναι μεγέσους περὶ ἐς τὴν ἀρχήν (i. e. τῆς ἀρχῆς), ὑπάρχον ὑμῖν (*quamquam vobis suppeditat*). Bloomf. in his last edition adopts this order, and translates ἐς τὴν ἀρχήν, *as to empire*, and ὑπάρχον ὑμῖν, *though the means for attaining it are in your power*. I am disposed on the whole to render it thus: *which you seem never to have reflected upon although belonging to you*, i. e. so connected with your condition and policy as a maritime state, that one cannot see how you could avoid thinking of it. The words μεγέσους περὶ ἐς τὴν ἀρχήν may then be taken as explanatory of ὅ. — ἔχοντι refers to the subject about to be introduced, and to which τόδε referred. — προσποιήσιν, *pretension, claim*.

2. γὰρ introduces the explanation of τόδε in the previous section, and may be rendered, *namely, to wit*. — μερῶν depends on τοῦ ἐτέρου, and is explained by γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης in apposition with it. — τῶν... φανερῶν = *evidently given for man's use*. — ὑμᾶς—ὄντας depends on ἀποφαίνω, *I affirm that you are*. — ἐφ' ὅσον, *as far as*. — καὶ... βουληθῆτε, *and more if you wish*. — καὶ οὐκ... κωλύσει. Construct: καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν οὔτε βασιλεὺς—ὅστις κωλύσει ὑμᾶς πλείοντα τῇ ὑπαρχούσῃ παρασκευῇ. Properly speaking βασιλεὺς (i. e. the Persian king) and ἔθνος are in apposition with τίς, the omitted antecedent of ὅστις.

8. οὐ κατὰ—φαίνεται, *is manifestly not to be compared with = not to be put on a level of comparison with*. The idea is that the empire of the sea is of immeasurably more value, than the objects of their regard to which reference is here made. This gives great point to ἐν μεγάλων νομίζετε ἐστερηθῆσαι = *of which being deprived you think*

yourselves deprived of great things. μεγάλων is here in the predicate, and was probably uttered by the orator in a tone of irony. For the use of κατὰ to denote comparison, cf. K. § 292. II. 3. b. — χαλεπῶς φέρειν αὐτῶν, *to be despondent on account of these things.* Cf. Mt. § 368. 5. a. — οὐ follows μάλλον ἢ, which implies a negative idea. The general principle is referred to in N. on I. 10. § 1 (end). Cf. K. § 318. R. 7; Mt. § 455. d. Krüger explains ἢ οὐ by ἀντὶ τοῦ ἄλλα. — κήπιον καὶ ἐγκαλλώπισμα are used in a tropical sense, as they refer literally to the pleasure-gardens surrounding Athens, or perhaps, as Porpo suggests, to the ornamental gardens which pertained to the houses of Athens. — πρὸς ταύτην (sc. τὴν δύναμιν), *in comparison with this power* (i. e. the empire of the sea). K. § 298. III. 3. d. — αὐτῆς depends upon ἀντιλαμβάνομενοι, *clinging to it, holding fast upon it.* The pronoun is to be mentally repeated after διασώσωμεν. — ταῦτα refers to κήπιον... πλούτου, and ἀναληψομένην is constructed after γνῶναι. See N. on γρόντες—οὔσαν, I. 25. § 1. — ὑπακούσασι is the dat. incommodi after ἐλασσοῦσαι. — τὰ προσεκτημένα (sc. τῇ ἐλευθερίᾳ), *whatever has been acquired in addition to freedom*, i. e. not only is freedom gone, but every thing else, which may have been enjoyed in addition to freedom. — φιλεῖν. See N. on I. 78. § 1. — καὶ ἀμφοτέτερα, i. e. κατὰ τὸ κατεχεῖν τε καὶ διασώσαντες παραδιδόναι. Haack. — φανῆναι and ἴναί, like γνῶναι, depend upon εἰκός. — οὐ παρ' ἄλλων δεξιμένοι, *not by inheritance; literally, not by having received them from others.* — προσέτι, *in addition.* — αἰσχίον... ἀτυχήσαι, *it is more disgraceful for those, who are in possession [of a thing], to be deprived of it, than to fail in its acquisition.* This is a parenthetical clause, and it is so marked in some editions. With the sentiment here expressed, cf. Sallust, Jug. c. 31. "Magis dedecus est parva amittere quam omnino non paravisse." — Notice the paronomasia in φρονήματι (see N. on II. 61. § 3) and καταφρονήματι.

4. αἴχημα, *boasting, vaunting*, is here opposed to καταφρόνησις, *disdain* that is dignified and well-founded. — ἀπὸ ἀμαζίας εὐτυχούς, *from lucky ignorance.* — ὅς ἂν, *whocver.* See N. on I. 70. § 6 (init.). The relative refers to ἐκείνω understood, which depends on ἐγγίγνεται to be repeated after καταφρόνησις. — γνώμη denotes the respect in which προέχειν is taken. A discrimination is here made between physical force and brute courage, and that which is guided and controlled by prudence. Allusion seems indirectly to have been made to the different character of the Spartan and Athenian valor.

5. καὶ τὴν... παρέχεται, *and prudence arising from a lofty spirit with (ἀπό.* See N. on I. 91. § 7) *equal fortune* (i. e. if fortune be impartial), *renders a daring courage more sure.* Mt. (§ 574) incorrectly

translates ἐκ in ἐκ τοῦ ὑπέρφρονος, *by means of, in consequence of*. Arnold says that “ἐκ here is *with*, as it expresses the circumstances attending an action, or that state from or with which an action sets out.” — ἐλπίδι τε ἧσσαν πιστεύει—γνώμη δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων, *and trusts not in hope (literally, less to hope), but in counsel according to (cf. Mt. § 573. p. 995) existing circumstances.* — ἦς...ἰσχύς. The general idea of this sentence is that hope is only exercised in times of extremity, or is, as Arnold expresses it, *the comfort of the desperate*. Hence those whose measures and actions result from wisdom and good counsel, will never trust to the influence of hope to excite courage, since its existence presupposes a state of difficulty and embarrassment, tending to diminish rather than increase true boldness. — πρόνοια, *forethought, forecast*. What a prestige of success, resulting from confidence in the military wisdom of their commander, always inspired the armies of Napoleon Bonaparte.

CHAPTER LXIII.

The honor of dominion they should either decline, or else sustain with all its attendant toils, nor should they forget that freedom or servitude is not the only alternative for which they are contending, but that they are threatened with danger from the odium, which they have incurred in the exercise of their power (§ 1), a power which they cannot decline, even if through fear they should affect to be very good men (§ 2): for even an unjust assumption of power cannot be laid aside with safety, nor can inactivity be indulged in by a dominant state (§ 3).

1. τῆς τε πόλεως depends on τῷ τιμωμένῳ (*the honor*. See N. on τὸ μέλλον, I. 42. § 2), which participle follows βοηθεῖν, *to sustain, to defend*. Cf. I. 123. §§ 1, 2; 140. § 1. — ἀπό, *resulting from*. — ᾧπερ refers to τοῦ ἀρχεῖν. — πόνους *to obtain and secure empire*. — νομίσαι continues the construction commenced in εἰκός—βοηθεῖν. — ἐνός is explained by the appositional clause δουλείας ἀντ' ἐλευθερίας, and as referring to the thing therein contained is put in the neuter. Cf. Mt. § 439. Obs. 1; S. § 157. 2. a. — κινδύνου ὧν (= ἐκείνων οἷς) ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ ἀπήχθεσθε = *danger resulting from the enmity of those whose odium you hate incurred in the exercise of your dominion*. Krüg. makes ὧν = τούτων ᾧ, *from those enmities which you have incurred*. Cf. Rost, § 104. N. 7. Arnold adopts this interpretation, but it gives no better sense, and is by no means the construction which is usual to the verb.

2. ἦς refers to ἀρχῆς. — ὑμῖν ἔστιν, *it is in your power*. — εἴ τις...ἀνδραγαθίζεται, *if any one of you at the present, through fear*

and a desire of ease, should in this (τόδε, i. e. τὸ ἐκστήναι τῆς ἀρχῆς) play the honest man. τόδε is to be constructed with ἀνδραγαθίζεται as an accusative synecdochical. Some refer it to κίνδυνον, and govern it by δεδιώς or ἀπέχθεις, elicited from ἀπήχθεις. But δεδιώς is to be taken absolutely, and ἀπήχθεις is too remote to have any direct governing power in this sentence. — ὡς... αὐτήν, for as a tyranny you now hold this (government over your allies). Less mildly was the same sentiment expressed by Cleon, III. 37. § 2. — ἦν... ἐπικίνδυνον. The assumption of this dominion might be deemed unjust, yet to relinquish it would be attended with peril, and hence the truth is confirmed of what was said in ἡς οὐδ'... ἀνδραγαθίζεται.

3. τύχιστ' ἂν... οἰκήσειαν, such men as these (i. e. οἱ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἀνδραγαθίζόμενοι. Krüg.), if they could persuade others, or lived anywhere by themselves in a state of independence ("velut in coloniam deducti." Poppo), would quickly destroy the state. This is substantially the interpretation given to this passage by Poppo, Goel., Arnold, and others. πείσαντες and οἰκήσειαν are connected by τε—καί, and contain the protasis. The variation of construction in the use of the participle and the verb, instead of two participles or two verbs, is not uncommon in Thucydides. For the use of ἐπί, cf. Mt. § 584. 2. Some think that Pericles refers here to the peace party headed by Nicias. — τὸ ἄπραγμα, otium. Betant. — ἀσφαλῶς δουλεύεις denotes the respect in which quietness is beneficial to a subject state, viz. that it may serve in safety.

CHAPTER LXIV.

The speaker exhorts his fellow-citizens not to be influenced by such persons, nor be angry at him on account of the inroads of the enemy or the visitation of the pestilence (§ 1); for it has ever been their custom to regard afflictions divinely sent as unavoidable evils, and to meet courageously those brought upon them by the enemy (§ 2); this has given the state the highest reputation, both in respect to its extensive sway in the Grecian confederacy, and its great and wealthy metropolis (§ 3); although the inactive may disapprove of this, yet it will be emulated by those who aim at distinction, and envied, as is natural, by those who attain not their object (§§ 4, 5); wherefore, mindful of the future to gain renown, and of the present to shun disgrace, they should zealously pursue both objects, and send no more suppliant embassies to the Lacedæmonians, nor be impatient under their calamities (§ 6).

1. τῶν τοιῶνδε refers to those persons against whom he had directed his remarks in the preceding chapter. Cleon probably belonged to the number. — ᾧ... πολεμεῖν. Cf. καὶ ὑμᾶς... ἔχετε, II. 60. § 4. — ἄπερ, sc. δρᾶν. — μῆ... ὑπακούειν, in consequence of your un-

willingness to submit. — πέρα ὧν (= ἐκείνων ἃ) προσεδεχόμεθα, *beyond what we expected.* — πρᾶγμα is in apposition with νόσος. — ἐλπίδος κρείσσον, *beyond expectation*, i. e. surpassing in malignancy any thing which could have been expected. — μέρος τι, *in some measure*, may be ranked with the explanatory accusative referred to in K. § 279. R. 10; S. § 182. — μᾶλλον quam ob terræ devastationem. Poppo. — παρά λόγον. See N. on I. 65. § 1. — ἐμοὶ ἀναστήσετε, *you will attribute it to me.* Cf. VIII. 51. § 3.

2. τὰ τε—τά τε. In proso τε—τε is rarely found, unless whole sentences or complete portions are to be connected. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 754. 3; Rost, § 134. 4. a. — τὰ δαιμόνια, *things divinely sent = evils inflicted by the gods.* — ἀναγκαιώς, "*necessario*, i. e. *velut necessaria nec evitanda.*" Poppo. — ταῦτα... κωλυσῆ, *these have been heretofore the habitual feelings in this city, and let them not now be hindered through you.* Krüg. says that ἐν ἔσει is like ἐν τοῦτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ—όντες, I. 8. § 4. Some render ἐν ὑμῖν, *in your case.* But cf. Mt. § 577. 7; K. § 289. 3. a. Krüg. supplies ἐν ἔσει εἶναι with κωλυσῆ.

8. γνώτε—αὐτήν (i. e. τὴν πόλιν) ἔχουσαν. See N. on I. 25. § 1. — ἀναλωκέσαι is connected by δέ to εἶκειν, and is therefore governed by διά. With σώματα it signifies *to be prodigal of their life, to shed their blood.* — μέχρι τοῦδε, *until the present time.* — κεκτημένην like ἔχουσαν, depends on γνώτε. — ἧς follows μνήμη. — ἐς αἰδίων, *in perpetuum.* — ἦν... ποτέ, *eten if we should now once succumb.* — καταλείψεται, *will remain*, is put in the 3 fut. to show the permanency of the thing spoken of. Cf. Mt. § 498. a; S. § 211. 4. — Ἑλλήνων... ἤρξαμεν. The exercise of supremacy over the Barbarians was an honor enjoyed in common by many; but to be the leading state of Greece was enough to confer everlasting renown. Bloomf. thinks that reference is had to the period about twenty-seven years previous, when the Athenians had attained to their greatest power and dominion. But I see no necessity for this conjecture, since the sway of the Athenians was never greater or more extensive than at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war. Nor is the reason which he gives for this, viz. the employment of the verb (ἤρξαμεν) in the past tense, of any weight, since the past tense is used in reference to the time expressed in καταλείψεται. — πρὸς... ἐκάστους is expegetical of πολέμοις μεγίστοις. The words κατ' ἐκάστους are to be taken as a noun depending upon πρὸς. Cf. Butt. Ind. ad Demosth. Mid. cited by Poppo. — τοῖς πᾶσιν, *with all things*, belongs to εἰσπορωτάτην. — μεγίστην. Cf. Xen. Anab. VII. 3. § 19. According to Xen. Memorab. III. 6. § 14, Athens contained 10,000 houses, but the estimate that each house averaged twelve persons is doubtless too large.

4. *καίτοι*, *and yet*, i. e. the argument is not affected by the disapproval of the inactive, since that might be expected. For this concessive use of *καίτοι*, cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 772. 1. — *ταῦτα* refers to the glory and power of the Athenian state, to which the speaker adverted in the previous section. — *μέμψαιτ' ἄν*. See N. on I. 71. § 5. — *δρᾶν τι* = *to do any thing worthy of note*. — *κέκτηται*, "*possidet*." Poppe.

5. *τὸ μισεῖσθαι...εἶναι* is the subject of *ὑπῆρξε*, which verb is limited by *πᾶσι* the antecedent of *ὅσοι*. — *ἕτεροι ἐτέρων*, *the one the other*, is somewhat similar to *Ἑλλήνων τε ὅτι Ἕλληνες*, *as Greeks over Greeks*. *ἕτεροι* conforms grammatically to *ὅσοι*, and *ἐτέρων* depends on *ἄρχειν*. — *ἐπὶ μεγίστοις*, "*ob summas res et utilissimas actiones*." Haack. — *μίσος...ἀντέχει* (cf. N. on I. 7. § 1), i. e. hatred ends with the life of the person who is the object of it. When compared with the succeeding ages, in which justice will be done to the one who was vilified and hated, it will be therefore of short duration (*οὐκ ἐπὶ πολὺ*).

6. *ἔς τε...προγόντες*, *looking forward in your decision* (literally, *knowing beforehand*) *to your future glory*. — *τὸ αὐτίκα* stands opposed to *τὸ μέλλον*. — *μὴ αἰσχρόν*. Repeat *προγόντες* in the modified sense of *resolving, determining*. — *ἀμφότερα* refers to *τὸ μέλλον καλὸν* and *τὸ αὐτίκα μὴ αἰσχρόν*. — *μήτε...βαρυνόμενοι*, *nor be evidently burdened with your present calamities* = *nor let it appear that you are weighed down*, etc. In respect to the use of the personal instead of the impersonal construction, see N. on I. 40. § 4. — *ὡς* = *ἐπεὶ*. Schol. — *οἷτινες* refers to *οὔτοι* for its antecedent.

CHAPTER LXV.

Thus did Pericles endeavor to allay the resentment of the Athenians towards him, and turn away their thoughts from their calamities (§ 1); but though they adopted the public measures which he recommended, yet in private they grieved not the less over their afflictions (§ 2); nor did they cease from their anger until they had imposed a fine on Pericles (§ 3); yet it was not long afterwards that they conferred the supreme command upon him, as one to whom the guidance of the state could be the most safely intrusted (§ 4); for during his administration, while there was peace, he raised the state to the highest power, and when the war began, evinced his foresight in declaring its ability to sustain the contest (§ 5); this was more fully seen after his death (§ 6); for in all things they acted contrary to his advice and pursued measures, which if successful benefited private persons only, and if unsuccessful injured the whole state (§ 7); whereas such were his talents, station, and integrity, that he was proof against corruption and popular dictation, and could even venture to contradict the Athenians (§ 8); when he saw them too confident, he played upon their fears, when too apprehensive, he aroused their courage, there being a democracy only in name as he was the chief ruler (§ 9); but his successors being more on an equality, and striving each to be first, became demagogues (§ 10); this gave rise, among many other ill-judged measures, to the disastrous Sicilian expedition, which was badly planned and conducted with great remissness (§ 11); and yet after this great defeat, their resources were seen in their ability for three years to maintain the war against overwhelming odds (§ 12); nor did they yield until internal dissensions effected their ruin. Thus was manifested the foresight of Pericles, in reference to their ability to withstand the Peloponnesian confederacy (§ 13).

1. τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τῆς—ὀργῆς παραλύειν, *to appease the anger of the Athenians; literally, to remove the Athenians from anger.* Cf. Mt. § 355. 4; S. § 197. 2. — ἀπάγειν, *to turn off.*

2. ἀνεπίζοντο, “i. e. μετεπίζοντο, *ejus rationibus in aliam sententiam adducebantur.*” Gottl. cited by Porpo. — οὔτε... ἔπεμπον. See II. 59. § 2. — μᾶλλον = *more ardently, with more spirit and energy.* — ἰδίᾳ stands opposed to δημοσίᾳ. It was by no means singular that, while listening to the eloquent and patriotic sentiments of Pericles, they should be ready to sacrifice every thing to the welfare of their country, but when left to the contemplation of their private calamities, they should relapse into a state of dejection, and renew their complaints against the supposed author of their sufferings. — ὁ μὲν δῆμος, *the common people*, and οἱ δὲ δυνατοὶ (sc. τῷ πλούτῳ), are in partitive apposition with οἱ δὲ at the beginning of the section. — ὅτι... τούτων, *because going forth (to the war) with less resources (than the rich) they were deprived even of these.* ἀπ’ ἐλασσόνων, *literally, from less resources*, the preposition conforming to the idea of motion contained in ὀρμώμενος. — πολυτελείσι κατασκευαῖς, *expensive furniture*, i. e. the general establishment of the houses, comprising both the useful and ornamental. Some of this furniture was removed to Athens, but doubtless much was left behind, which with the fix-

tures of the dwellings, such as colonnades, ornamental shade-trees, flower-gardens, fountains, statuary, etc., were destroyed by the enemy. Gail and Krüg. construct these datives with *καλά*, but it seems better to refer them to what Kühn. (Jelf's edit. § 604. 1) calls the accessory dative, i. e. that whereby any thing is accompanied. — τὸ δὲ μέγιστον. See N. on I. 142. § 1.

3. οὐ μίντοι. I agree with Poppo that these words should have their usual signification, *non tamen*, as they respond to δημοσία μὲν τοῖς λόγοις ἀνεπίβουτο (although *ἰδία... ἐλυποῦντο* is also opposed to this member), *they were persuaded by his words—notwithstanding they did not cease*, etc. — οἱ ξύμπαντες, i. e. both the classes of citizens referred to. — ἐπάσαντο—ἔχοντες. S. § 225. 7. — πρὶν ἐζημίωσαν. See N. on I. 91. § 3. — *χρήμασιν*, as denoting the punishment, is to be referred to the dative of manner. Cf. Mt. § 400. 5; K. § 285. 1. (3). d. Diod. says that the fine was 80 talents. Plut. says that some reckoned it as high as 50 talents, and others brought it down as low as 15. Bloomf. suggests that 80 talents was the fine imposed, and 15 the sum finally received after mitigation.

4. ὅπερ... ποιεῖν shows that the fine had been decreed by or with the consent of the populace, and that Aristides (3. 300) is not correct in ascribing it to the judges. ὅπερ refers to what is detailed in the next sentence. — στρατηγὸν εἶλοντο. He had been deprived, doubtless, of his command when he was fined, and so Plutarch relates. — πάντα... ἐπέτρεψαν. He thus became in fact dictator (αὐτοκράτωρ). — ὧν = τοῦτων ᾧ, of which the antecedent depends on ἀμβλύτεροι (S. § 195. 1). Kühn. (Jelf's edit. § 488) constructs ἤλαγει with the genitive, in which case the equivalent would be τούτων ὧν. Both constructions are admissible. Cf. Mt. §§ 368. a; 414. p. 664. — ὧν (in ὧν δὲ) = ταῦτα (i. e. τὰ χρήματα) ὧν, the antecedent being the synecdochical accusative with πλείστου ἄξιον referring to Pericles. Krüger unnecessarily supplies *κατά*.

5. ἐν τῇ εἰρήνῃ, i. e. the thirty years' truce. Cf. I. 115. § 1. — μετρίως ἐξηγεῖτο, *he ruled with moderation*. — ἀσφαλῶς, *safely, cautiously*. Cf. II. 63. § 3. — ὁ πόλεμος stands opposed to ἐν τῇ εἰρήνῃ. — τούτῳ, i. e. the war. — τὴν δύναμιν, sc. τῆς πόλεως.

6. δύο ἔτη καὶ μῆνας ἕξ from the commencement of the war. He died in the autumn of A. C. 429, after the plague had carried off his nearest connections, including his two sons Xanthippus and Paralus. The sickness of which he died was probably a mitigated form of the same disease. A brighter name has hardly ever adorned the pages of history. As a statesman, an orator, a general, and a patron of the fine arts, he shines resplendent among the most gifted of his country-

men; yet his greatest glory is comprised in his dying declaration, that no Athenian had through his means been made to put on mourning.

7. ἡσυχάζοντας and the participles which follow contain the protasis, (see N. on I. 75. § 6), *if they kept still*, i. e. risked no general engagement on land. The apodosis lies in περιέεισθαι. — θεραπεύοντας, *if they gave attention to*, is here used in a tropical sense. In respect to this advice of Pericles, cf. I. 143; II. 13. — ἀρχὴν μὴ... πολέμῳ. See N. on ἀρχὴν τε μὴ ἐπικτᾶσθαι, I. 144. § 1. — οἱ δὲ (opposed to ὁ μὲν)... ἔπραξαν. This line of policy, so different from that pursued by Pericles, may be attributed in part at least to Cleon, who was violently opposed to his prudent measures, and took every means to annoy him in the latter part of his administration. — καὶ ἄλλα is opposed to ταῦτά τε, and depends on ἐπολιτεύσαν, *in other respects they administered the state*. — ἕξω τοῦ πολέμου, i. e. foreign to the true object and interests of the war. Reference is had to such expeditions as that against Crete (II. 85), the attempt made on Cydonia, the unjustifiable attack upon Melos, and above all the disastrous expedition into Sicily, preceded, as Arnold remarks, by petty expeditions to that island before the great invasion, in which not only were their forces wasted, but the Doric states were estranged from Athens. I have placed a comma after εἶναι and κέρδη, to break up the long sentence, which in Dindorf's edition is without these punctuation-marks. — κατά, *on account of, through*. K. § 292. II. 3. b. Bloomf. thinks that there is an allusion in κατὰ... κέρδη to Cleon, and Alcibiades, and partly to Demosthenes. — ἃ refers to the measures alluded to in ἄλλα ἕξω τοῦ πολέμου. — ἰδιώταις = πολίταις, inasmuch as it stands opposed to πόλει. — μᾶλλον than to the state. — σφαλέντα, "*if they miscarried*, as in the case of Cleon in Thrace and Nicias in Sicily." Bloomf.

8. αἴτιον δ' ἦν, sc. τούτου referring to the difference between the prudent measures of Pericles and the course pursued by his successors. — ἐκεῖνος refers to Pericles. — χρημάτων—ἀδωρότατος = *of incorruptible integrity*; more literally, *proof against bribery*. — κατέιχε τὸ πλῆθος ἐλευθέρως, i. e. he administered the government with energy, and yet not so as to encroach upon the liberty of any of its citizens. — οὐκ—μᾶλλον—ἤ, *not more—than = not so much as*. — The negative μὴ belongs both to κτώμενος and to λέγειν. See N. on I. 12. § 1. The participle κτώμενος denotes cause, *since he had not acquired*. See N. on I. 9. § 4. — ἐξ οὐ προσηκόντων, *by means not befitting*. — ἔχων ἐπ' ἀξιώσει, *being able by his high reputation*. — πρὸς ὀργὴν τι, "*somewhat warmly*." Bloomf. I prefer Arnold's interpretation, *so as to excite their anger*, inasmuch as these words are

antithetic to *πρὸς ἡδονήν τε*, which evidently signifies, *for their pleasure, so as to please them*. Instead of this being a jejune interpretation as Bloomf. avers, it is much more pointed and forcible, inasmuch as it embraces the more extensive idea, viz. that he spoke so vehemently and plainly as to excite their anger.

9. *παρὰ καιρὸν ὕβρει θαρσοῦντας*, *puffed up with unseasonable confidence*, i. e. a boldness which was untimely and unsuitable. — *κατέπλησεν ἐπὶ τὸ φοβεῖσθαι*; literally, *he struck them down to the state of being afraid*, i. e. he inspired them with fear. Perhaps *ἐπὶ* may be taken in the sense, *in order that they might be in a state of fear* (cf. K. § 296. III. 3. a), which is not essentially different from the other interpretation. — *δεδιότας αὐτὸν ἀλόγως*, *on the other hand unreasonably alarmed*. — *λόγῳ—ἔργῳ*, *in name—in reality* (see N. on II. 40. § 2). So the Latins employ *verbo et re*. — *ὑπό*. See N. on I. 130. § 1.

10. The historian now proceeds to contrast with these features of the administration of Pericles, the policy and conduct of his successors. — *πρὸς ἀλλήλους* follows *ἴσοι*. For the emphatic *αὐτοὶ* before the reflexive *ἀλλήλους* (*themselves with one another*), cf. C. § 511. 3. — *ἀρεγόμενοι... γίγνεσθαι*, *striving after the pre-eminence* (literally, *each to be first*). Cf. K. § 273. 3. b. δ; S. § 192. — *ἐτρέποντο... ἐνδιδόναι* has received a variety of interpretations, according as the words are connected in construction. Bloomf. adopts the order: *ἐτρέποντο τῷ δήμῳ κατ' ἡδονάς*, *they turned to the people for their gratification = they applied themselves to gratify the people*. At *ἐνδιδόναι* he supplies *αὐτῷ* from *δήμῳ*, and understands by *τὰ πράγματα* the administration of affairs. Haack refers *κατ' ἡδονάς* to *ἐνδιδόναι* which depends on *ἐτρέποντο*. From *τῷ δήμῳ* he supplies *αὐτοῦ*, and thus is given the sense: *they turned to the people to gratify them with* (literally, *to give them for their pleasure*) *even the administration of public affairs*, i. e. not only in their speeches but in their public measures, they had principal reference to what would be agreeable to the people. This I conceive to be the sense of the passage, and so it is understood by Arnold. There is no necessity of making the sentence *bimembris*, resulting from *καί*, inasmuch as it often has the signification *even*, the corresponding sentence being easily supplied mentally from the context. Cf. K. § 321. R. 5.

11. *ἄλλα τε πολλὰ—ἡμαρτήθη*, *many other errors were committed*. *ἄλλα* in reference to the Sicilian expedition, which is particularly mentioned (*ὁ ἐς Σικελίαν πλοῦς*, sc. *ἡμαρτήθη*). *ὡς* relates to *πολλὰ*. — *ὅς οὐ... ἐταράχθησαν*. This passage is in some respects very obscure and has received various interpretations. With Haack, Goel.,

Poppo, and other eminent critics, I am disposed to refer οὗς to the Syracusians, supplying the ellipsis *περὶ ἐκείνων πρὸς οὗς*. As the sentence is commonly interpreted, οὗς is referred to the Leontines, to aid whom the Athenians were induced to engage in the expedition. But as Poppo remarks, *ἐπιέναι πρὸς τινα* is always taken in a hostile sense for *ἐπιέναι τινί*. — οὐ... ἐπιγινώσκοντες, *not knowing what was requisite for the armament*, i. e. through ignorance the expedition was ill-furnished with the proper requisites, and hence proved unsuccessful. This will be fully illustrated in the account of that unfortunate enterprise. Dukas and Goeller say that on account of ἀλλὰ which follows, ἐπιγινώσκοντες should have been ἐπεγίνωσκον. But Poppo constructs thus: ὅσον οἱ ἐκπέμφαντες τὰ ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ ἀμβλύτερα ἐποίουν, οὐ τὰ πρόσφορα τοῖς οἰχομένοις ἐπιγινώσκοντες, ἀλλὰ (ἐπιγινώσκοντες) κατὰ—προστασίας. Properly ὅσον οἱ ἐκπέμφαντες should have been ὅσον τῶν ἐκπεμπάντων (-σ. ἀμάρτημα), οἱ οὐ, in order to conform to the construction which precedes. — διαβολάς refers to such calumnious charges as were brought against Alcibiades, and which caused his removal from the command of the Sicilian expedition. — ἐποίουν and ἐταράχθησαν are both to be referred to οἱ ἐκπέμφαντες, the connectives being τε—καί. — περὶ τὴν πόλιν stands opposed to ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ. — πρῶτον. Arnold says “for the first time after the expulsion of the Pisisratidae;” but Bloomf. interprets, “then first during the Peloponnesian war,” which seems to be the true sense. — ἐταράχθησαν is limited by τὰ τε taken synechdochically, *were in a state of disorder in respect to the affairs*.

12. σφαλέντες δ'—ὅμως, *but although they were defeated—nevertheless*. For the concessive use of the participle, see N. on I. 7. § 1. — τοῦ ναυτικοῦ refers to the whole Athenian navy, the greatest part of which was destroyed at Syracuse. — τρία μὲν ἔτη ἀντείχον. It is quite difficult to determine what particular period of the war is here referred to. Haack (in his second edition) and Goel. would read δέκα for τρία, which would embrace the time, within a few months, which intervened between the loss of the Sicilian armament and the taking possession of Athens by Lysander. But this seems to be an unwarrantable alteration of the text. Krüg. refers it to the time between the termination of the Sicilian war, and the first coming of Cyrus into Asia Minor (A. C. 407). Arnold adopts the opinion that it was the three years, included in the time when Cyrus first came into Asia Minor, and the spring of A. C. 404, when Athens surrendered to Lysander. But the historian seems obviously to refer to the three years immediately succeeding the close of the Sicilian expedition, during which, notwithstanding the seditions at home, a vigor-

resistance was made, but after which the war was protracted for several years with but few operations on either side. So Bloomfield understands the passage. — τοῖς τε...πολεμίοις, both (τε) their former enemies, i. e. the Lacedæmonians. To the same enemies αὐτῶν refers. — πρότερον in reference to their more recent enemies, the Sicilians. — καὶ τῶν...ἀφεστηκόσι, and moreover against their allies the greater part of whom had revolted. — Κύρω depends upon ἀντείχον, and προσγενομένῳ = coming to the aid of their enemies. — καὶ οὐ πρότερον, and not (then) before. καὶ refers to μέν in τρία μὲν ἔτη. For examples of the use of μέν—καί, and μέν—τε, cf. Poppo's Proleg. I. pp. 276, 277. Kühner (§ 322. R. 3. Andov. edit.) says that καὶ and τε in such a connection are used by a kind of anacoluthon without any reference to μέν. Bloomf. says that καὶ introduces the six years that followed the severe struggle referred to in τρία ἔτη. — ἢ αὐτοὶ ἐν σφίσι—περιπεσόντες is to be constructed ἢ αὐτοὶ περιπεσόντες ἐν σφίσι, the dative taking ἐν because dependent upon ἐσφάλησαν.

13. τοσοῦτον...προέγνων, so abundant then (i. e. at the commencement of the war) were the means of judging to Pericles, by which he foresaw; or, perhaps, such abundant grounds had Pericles for pre-judging. Bloomf. renders such was the superabundant sagacity of Pericles respecting those measures by which, etc. But the sagacity or penetration of Pericles into the future is not the principal thing intended to be brought to view, but the immense resources of the Athenian state thoroughly tested in the long and arduous war, and from which in the outset that great man knew well the ability of the state to prosecute to a successful termination the approaching contest. Some make περιγενέσθαι the subject of ἐπερίσσευσε. But what is then to be done with τοσοῦτον? Didot takes ἐπερίσσευσε impersonally, and makes the clause tantamount to τοσοῦτον περιττὸς ἐγένετο, or διεφόρη ὥστε ὁ Περικλῆς. But this sheds no light on the passage. In respect to ἀφ' ὧν, I am inclined to construct it with προέγνων, as I have done in the translation. Its equivalent would then be τοῦτων ἀφ' ὧν, of which the antecedent would depend on τοσοῦτον. If, however, with Peppo and Goel., we take these words with περιγενέσθαι, the equivalent will remain the same, but our translation must be: such abundance of resources—by the aid of which he foresaw that they could easily get the better of the Peloponnesians (see N. on I. 55. § 1). Two brief but spirited critiques on this passage may be found in the Class. Museum, Vol. V. pp. 350, 475. — αὐτῶν = μόνων. This whole chapter is one of the noblest specimens of composition to be found in any language, although from its excessive brevity of style it is in many places quite difficult of interpretation.

CHAPTER LXVI.

The Peloponnesians under Cnemus, a Spartan, undertake an expedition against Zacynthus, but are foiled in their endeavors to take the island (§§ 1, 2).

1. Ζάκυνθον, *Zacynthus*, now Zante. Its situation is so well known as to need no comment. — ἀντιπέρας, *over against*. — εἰσὶ, sc. Ζακύνθιοι elicited from Ζάκυνθον. — Ἀθηναίους ξυνεμάχουν. Cf. I. 47. § 2.

2. τὰ πολλὰ of the territory. — ξυνεχώρουν refers to the Zacynthians. — ἐπ' οἶκον. See N. on I. 30. § 2.

CHAPTER LXVII.

Aristeus with certain Lacedæmonians going on an embassy to the king in Asia, proceed first to Sitalces, in order to induce him to desert the Athenian alliance and convey them over the Hellespont to Pharnabazus (§ 1); but at the instigation of some Athenian ambassadors, they are apprehended by Sitalces and sent to Athens (§§ 2, 3); where by way of retaliation upon the Lacedæmonians for cruelties of the same kind begun by them, they are put to death without trial or even a hearing (§ 4).

1. τοῦ . . . τελευτῶντος, *at the end of the same summer*. — ἰδίᾳ, *in a private capacity*, not being sent by the state. Poppo suggests as a reason of his being associated with the embassy, that the Argives not having engaged in the war with the Persians, an Argive ambassador, who might falsely say that he was sent by his state, would have great influence at the Persian court. — εἴ πως πείσειαν. See N. on I. 58. § 1. — Σιτάλκην—τὸν Τήρῳ. Cf. II. 29. § 2. — μεταστάντα, *having deserted* (see N. on I. 107. § 7), takes the genitive according to S. § 197. 2. — ἐπὶ τὴν Ποτίδαιαν, i. e. for the relief of Potidæa. — οὗ, *where*. — καὶ responds to τε in πείσαι τε, and πορευθῆναι depends on βουλόμενοι. — ἥπερ ὥρμητο, *whither they were desirous to go*. — δι' ἐκείνου, *by his aid*. — ἐμελλεν—ἀναπέμψειν, *would send them up*, i. e. into upper Asia, or the parts more remote from the sea-board. — ὡς. See N. on I. 31. § 2.

2. παρατυχόντες—παρὰ τῷ Σιτάλκῃ, *happening to be with Sitalces*. — τὸν γεγενημένον Ἀθηναῖον. Cf. II. 29. § 5. — τὴν ἐκείνου πόλιν, i. e. Athens, of which he had been made a citizen, and which was therefore his city. — τὸ μέρος, *as far as they were able*, belongs to βλάβωσιν which refers to the Peloponnesian ambassadors. Some take τὸ μέρος with πόλιν, and render it, *what was in a measure his city*.

But as he was an adopted citizen, such a qualification would have been improper and offensive.

3. ἔμελλον—περαιώσῃν, *were to cross over*. — ἄλλους ξυμπέμφας κ. τ. λ. shows how they were arrested. According to Dahlman this event occurred A. C. 430. Cf. Class. Mus. I. p. 189. — ἐκείνους refers to the Athenian ambassadors.

4. ἀφικόμενων to Athens. — ἔτι πλείω, *still more than before*. — διαφυγόν, *if he should escape*. See N. on I. 71. § 6. — πρὸ τοῦτον = *before this time*. — τῶν ἐπὶ Θράκης (sc. χωρίων) depends on τὰ τὴν ἴσην ἡμέραν. — ἐφαίνετο πράξας. See N. on I. 2. § 1. — ἔστιν ἄ, *something*. See N. on I. 65. § 3. — αὐξημερόν, *on the very day*, lest, as Bloomf. remarks, the public commiseration, as in the case of the Mitylenians (III. 36. § 4), should be interested in their favor. — ἐς φάραγγας, *into pits*, i. e. into some place where there were pits, the plural form being used to give indefiniteness to the expression. This disposition of the bodies was even more contumelious than to cast them out unburied into the fields. — δικαιούντες. . . . ὑπῆρξαν, *thinking it just to inflict the same punishment* (upon them), *which the Lacedæmonians had first employed*. τοῖς αὐτοῖς (dative of means) ἀμύνεσθαι = τὴν ἴσην τιμωρίαν λαβεῖν. With ὑπῆρξαν supply ἀμυνόμενοι to which οἷσπερ is to be referred, as τοῖς αὐτοῖς is taken with ἀμύνεσθαι. — τοὺς ἐμπόρους οὓς ἔλαβον—ἀποκτείναντες, *by putting to death the merchants whom they took*. This belongs to ὑπῆρξαν as denoting the way or manner (see Ns. on I. 33. § 1; II. 34. § 4) in which the Lacedæmonians set the example of cruelty. — ὅσους λάβοιεν, *whomsoever they might take* (see N. on I. 50. § 1). The optative denotes indefinite frequency (see N. on I. 49. § 3), and hence the verb of the principal clause is in the imperfect (διέφευγον). K. § 333. 4. — καὶ τοὺς—καὶ τοὺς are in apposition with ὅσους. — μηδὲ μετ' ἐτέρων (repeat ξυμπολεμοῦντας), *allied with neither*, i. e. remaining neutral.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

The Ambraciots undertake an expedition against Argos in Amphilochia (§ 1); their hostility to the Argives arose from this: many generations after the country was settled by Amphilocheus, they called in as joint colonists the Ambraciots, from whom they learned the Greek language, and by whom they were afterwards driven out (§§ 2-6); they then in conjunction with the Acarnanians, under whose protection they had put themselves, call in to their aid the Athenians, who take Argos, and make slaves of the Ambraciots (§§ 7, 8); the enmity thence conceived was the cause of the present expedition of the Ambraciots (§ 9).

1. τοῦ θέρους τελευτῶντος. See N. on II. 67. § 1. — Ἀμπρακίωται. The country of the Ambraciots lay north of the Ambracicus Sinus

and north-west of Amphilochia. Its capital of the same name was situated on the river Aracthus, a few stadia from its mouth. — πολλοὺς ἀναστήσαντες = *with many whom they had raised*. — Ἄργος was situated on the eastern extremity of the Ambracian gulf, at the mouth of the Inachus, so called from a river in Argolis. Col. Leake (North. Greece, IV. p. 238) identifies it with the ruins of an ancient city at Neokhori, on the Ariadka. — τὸ Ἀμφιλοχικὸν is added to distinguish this place from that of the same name in Argolis. Amphilochia lay along the eastern shore of the Ambracian gulf.

3. μετὰ τὰ Τρωϊκά, *after the Trojan war*. — ἀναχωρήσας... καταστάσει, *having returned home and being dissatisfied with the condition of things in Argos*. The Schol. gives as the reason of his dissatisfaction, that he found his mother Eriphyle slain by his brother Alemaeon. The accounts of the doings of Amphilochus, after his return from the Trojan war, are quite conflicting, on which see Smith's Diet. Gr. and Rom. Mythol. I. p. 149. For the construction of ἀρεσκόμενος—καταστάσει, cf. Mt. § 411. 5. Obs. 2.

5. πολλαῖς γενεαῖς ὕστερον, *many generations after*. S. § 204. — ὁμόρους... Ἀμφιλοχικῇ, *bordering (literally, being borderers) upon Amphilochia*. — ξυνοίκους is the second accusative after ἐπηγάγοντο, *called in as joint colonists*. S. § 185. — ἐλληνίσθησαν τὴν νῦν γλῶσσαν, *were taught the use of the Greek language which they now speak*; literally, *were made the Greeks they now are in respect to language*. The original colonists from Argos were so few in number, that their language in process of time became lost, and they now learned it again from the Ambracians. Perhaps the conjecture of Arnold is correct, that the Hellenian language took the place of the language spoken by the chiefs in the Trojan expedition and their followers, which as being Pelasgian bore a greater resemblance to the Latin. In respect to the construction, γλῶσσαν may be regarded as the accusative synecdochical, or as the equivalent accusative defining more fully the notion contained in the verb. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. §§ 548. c; 579. 1. — βάρβαροι in respect to their language.

6. Ἀργείους, i. e. the Amphilochians who had invited them to reside in Argos. — χρόνῳ, "*progressu temporis*." Port.

7. διδόασαν ἑαυτοῦς, *gave themselves up = put themselves under the protection*. — καὶ προσπααρακάλεσαντες κ. τ. λ. The common reading is προσεκάλεσαντο, but the MS. authority vastly predominates in favor of the participial form. Critics are not agreed, however, as to the construction. Poppo and Goeller's method of punctuation and construction seems on the whole to be preferable to any other. They place a comma instead of a period after τριάκοντα, and make αἰρούσι

the verb to which *προσπαρακάλεσαντες* belongs, the intermediate words *οἱ αὐτοῖς... ἔπεμψαν = πεμψάντων τε τούτων αὐτοῖς Φορμίωνα. — ᾤκησαν.* See N. on I. 8. § 1. — *Ἀμφίλοχοι* who had been driven out by the Ambraciots. — *Ἀκαρνανές* whose protection had been invoked by the Amphilocheians.

8. *ἡ ξυμμαχία.* Cf. II. 9. § 4.

9. *ἐς τοὺς = κατὰ τῶν.* Schol. — *ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ*, i. e. the Peloponnesians. — *Χαόνων.* The Chaonians bordered on the Thesprotians to the north-west, both countries lying on the sea-coast. — *χώρας* depends on *ἐκράτουν.* — *προσβαλόντες, by storm.*

CHAPTER LXIX.

An Athenian fleet under Phormio sails around Peloponnesus, and takes its station at Nau-pactus in order to guard the entrance of the Crisean gulf; another fleet is sent to Lycia and Caria, the forces of which disembarking are defeated and their commander slain (§§ 1, 2).

1. *Φορμίωνα.* Cf. II. 58. § 2. When this commander left Chalcidica he probably returned direct to Athens. — *μήτ' ἐκπλεῖν—μηδένα μήτ' ἐσπλεῖν*, that no one might sail in or out. These infinitives denote the object or purpose of *φυλακὴν εἶχε.* — *ὅπως . . . ἀργυρολογῶσι*, in order to lay these places under contribution. For the same construction of this verb with the accusative of the thing, cf. III. 19. § 2; VIII. 3. § 1.

CHAPTER LXX.

The Potidaeans, finding that they derived no benefit from the irruptions of the Peloponnesians into Attica, and being sorely pressed with famine, make proposals of surrender to the Athenian generals (§ 1); which being accepted, they are suffered to depart with their families to Chalcidica and other places which they may choose (§§ 2, 3); the Athenians blame their generals for concluding this treaty, and send out colonists of their own to people Potidaea (§ 4); thus end the events of the second year (§ 5).

1. *πολιορκούμενοι ἀπέχευ*, to hold out being besieged = to sustain the siege. — *οὐδὲν... Ἀθηναίους*, did not the more cause (S. § 207, 2) the Athenians to raise the siege. — *βρώσεως περί ἀναγκαίας*, in respect to obtaining their necessary food; perhaps, in respect to the things which they were forced to eat. — *ἀλλήλων ἐγένευστο.* S. § 192.

1. — οὕτω δὴ, *so then*, i. e. in these circumstances. — *περὶ ξυμβάσεως*, *concerning a treaty*. — *ἐπί*, *against*, in a hostile sense.

2. οἱ δέ, i. e. the Athenian generals. — *προσεδέξαντο*, sc. τοὺς λόγους from the preceding section. — *χειμερινῶ*, *wintery*, *bleak*. — *ἀναλωκυίας... πόλεως*, *and because* (see N. on I. 9. § 4) *the city (Athens) had already expended*. — *τε* responds to *μὲν* after *ὀρῶντες*, two reasons being given why terms were granted to the Potidæans. — *δισχίλια τάλαντα*. Isocrates reckons the expense at 2400 talents, a part of which Pericles took from the public treasure. Boeckh (Pub. Econ. Athens, p. 290) pronounces the reading *χίλια* found in two MSS. to be false. — *ἐς τὴν πολιορκίαν*. In many editions the article is omitted.

3. τοὺς ἐπικούρους, i. e. the Corinthian auxiliaries. Cf. I. 60. — *ξὺν ἐνὶ ἱματίῳ*. "Sic sæpe in pactis." Poppo. As the women always wore two garments (cf. Herodot. II. 36), they were permitted to take two on this occasion, and yet it was but one suit. — *καὶ—ἔχοντας* = *and with*, the construction being varied from *ξὺν* with the dative. — *ἐφόδιον*, *for the journey-expenses*, is in apposition with *ἀργύριον* to denote its purpose.

4. ἕκαστος ἢ ἐδύνατο, *each wherever he was able* (to go), i. e. each went to whatever place chance or inclination led him. — *ἄνευ*. See N. on I. 128. § 8. — ἢ ἐβούλοντο, *in whatever way they pleased*. — *καὶ ὕστερον κ. τ. λ.* Diod. says that the Athenians sent out 1000 of their citizens as colonists, among whom the country was divided.

CHAPTERS LXXI.—CIII.

These chapters comprise the events which took place in the third year of the war. The operations of the summer are narrated in chaps. 71–92, which Poppo subdivides into four divisions, in the first of which, comprised in chaps. 71–78, negotiations are entered upon between Archidamus and the Platæans (chaps. 71–74), which being fruitless the city is besieged (chaps. 75–78). The second division is comprised in chap. 79; the third in chaps. 80–82; the fourth in chaps. 83–92. The history of the events of the winter is contained in chaps. 93–103, the minor divisions of which are (1), chaps. 93, 94; (2), 95–101; (3), 102, 103. This portion of the history is highly interesting, especially the brilliant achievements of Phormio (chaps. 83–92), which are narrated in a singularly clear and graphic style.

CHAPTER LXXI.

The Peloponnesians under Archidamus make an expedition against Plataea and ravage its territory (§ 1); upon this the Plataeans send ambassadors to them, who set forth the injustice of this war upon Plataea, since for their services in the Persian war, Pausanias and the confederated Greeks had solemnly guaranteed to them their independence (§ 2); this pledge the Peloponnesians at the instigation of the Thebans are now violating (§ 3); from which injustice they are adjured by the gods to cease, and neither to injure the territory of the Plataeans nor to infringe upon their liberties (§ 4).

1. καθίστας τὸν στρατόν, *having caused his army to encamp*. From this general encampment detachments could sally forth to ravage the surrounding country. — ἔμελλε. He had not yet fairly commenced ravaging, when the Plataeans were sent to him.

2. ὑμῶν, i. e. of your honor and dignity. — ὧν ἐστί, *from whom you are sprung*. — στρατεύοντες, *in making an expedition*, explains οὐ δίκαια. See N. on I. 37. § 5. — ξυνάρασθαι τὸν κίνδυνον, *to share in the danger*. The genitive is the more common construction with this verb. — παρ' ἡμῶν, i. e. in our territory. — θύσας ἐν τῇ Πλαταιῶν κ. τ. λ. Aristides in an assembly of all the Greeks procured the enactment of a decree, that this festival of liberty should be annually celebrated, at Plataea, by delegates from the whole of Greece. The town was also declared inviolable and sacred, as long as its inhabitants offered these sacrifices on behalf of Greece. Cf. Smith's Dict. Antiq. p. 375. The Plataeans refer to Pausanias by name, either because he was the leader of the confederated Greeks, or to add force to the argument by attributing the thing spoken of to a Lacedæmonian. — ἀπεδίδου is rendered by some, *gave back*, referring to its temporary occupation by the Persians. But the main idea of the grant is evidently lodged in αὐτονόμους, and hence I prefer the sense, *granting, conferring as a favor*. The clause ἔχοντας αὐτονόμους οἰκεῖν is expegetical, denoting the result or effect of the verb ἀπεδίδου. Oftentimes ὥστε is added to make the statement more definite. Cf. K. § 306. R. 7. See N. on I. 34. § 3. — στρατεύσαί τε μηδὲνα. Sup-
ply ἐκέλευσε elicited from ἀπεδίδου. — ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ, i. e. in order to reduce them to servitude.

3. ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ τῇ ἐμετέρᾳ directly contrary to the grant of Pausanias. See N. on ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ, § 2.

4. μάρτυρας . . . ποιούμενοι, *calling the gods to witness who were invoked as witnesses of the oaths then made*. With this may also be combined the idea referred to in N. on I. 71. § 5. These gods would be

particularly offended at a violation of the oaths which they had been called upon to witness. The tutelary deities also of Lacedæmon and Plataea would be offended, the former at the injustice of their worshippers in making war upon a country which they were sworn to defend; the latter in seeing the country, where their worship was established, overrun and devastated by an army of enemies.

CHAPTER LXXII.

Archidamus in reply admits the truth of what the Plataeans had said, but avers that it was to rescue them and others from bondage to the Athenians, that such an expedition as the present was undertaken, and exhorts them to remain free and assist in liberating others from servitude, or if unwilling to do this, to pursue a strict neutrality (§ 1); the Plataeans reply that they can do nothing without the concurrence of the Athenians, and express their fears that either that people will compel them to engage in war, or that the Thebans taking advantage of their neutrality will seize upon their city (§ 2); to which Archidamus responds by pledging to preserve their territory, in case they will retire somewhere else, and to deliver it to them at the expiration of the war (§ 3).

1. ὑπολαβών. Bloomf! supplies τὸν λόγον. — γάρ, namely, that is, explains the idea contained in the imperative αὐτονομείσθε. K. § 324. 2. — τῶν τότε (in the Persian war) κινδύνων. Cf. κίνδυνον τῆς μάχης, I. 71. § 2. — ὑπ' Ἀθηναίους, in subjection to the Athenians. — παρασκευή τε... ἐλευθερώσεως. This passage is made clear by referring αὐτῶν to the persons included in ὅσοι... ξυνώμοσαν, and τῶν ἄλλων to other states which had not united in these oaths, but were in like manner subject to the Athenians. — πόλεμος, i. e. the Peloponnesian war. — ἧς... ὄρκους, in which especially partaking, do you also abide by your oaths. I concur with Krüg. in referring ἧς to παρασκευή as containing the leading idea. μάλιστα μὲν—εἰ δὲ μή. See N. on I. 82. § 1. — ἅπερ refers forward to ἡσυχίαν. — τὸ πρότερον. We are not informed by Thucydides when this proposal was previously made. — νεμόμενοι τὰ ὑμέτερα αὐτῶν, enjoying your own possessions.

2. ἀνευ. See N. on I. 128. § 2. — παρ' ἐκείνοις, i. e. the Athenians. — εἶησαν is put in the optative as though ὅτι or ὡς had preceded. Cf. Mt. § 529. 3. In respect to the thing spoken of, cf. II. 6 § 4. — ἐκείνων refers to the Lacedæmonians. — σφίσις οὐκ ἐπ' τρέπωσις, would not permit them (sc. to receive both as friends). The ellipsis is supplied very naturally from δέχεσθε δὲ ἀμφοτέρους φίλους, at the close of the preceding section, — ὡς... δέχεσθαι, since the

men were bound by the agreement (i. e. embraced in the oath) *to admit both parties*. The idea is that if the Platæans were to admit both parties as friends, they would be obliged to admit their enemies the Thebans, since they were members of the Peloponnesian confederacy, and thus their liberties might be endangered.

3. ὁ δέ, i. e. Archidamus. — πρὸς ταῦτα, i. e. in respect to the grounds of fear entertained by the Platæans. — δένδρα refers to fruit-trees, and such other trees as might be valuable for timber or ornament. — ἀριθμῶ, *by number*. — ἄλλο... ἐλθεῖν, *whatever else can be numbered*; literally, *can come into number*. Reference is probably had to houses, barns, sheds, and other immovable property. — ἕως ἂν ὁ πόλεμος ᾗ, *as long as the war may continue*. ἂν imparts indefiniteness to the time spoken of = *as long as* (however long it may be). Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 847. 3. — μέχρι δὲ τοῦδε, i. e. until the termination. — ἐργαζόμενοι, sc. τὴν γῆν. Schol. — ἰκανῆ for subsistence.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

The Platæans express their willingness to accede to these proposals, if the Athenians will consent, and ask and obtain a truce to enable them to send to Athens (§ 1); the ambassadors being sent report, on their return, that the Athenians promise them assistance and conjure them not to change their alliance (§§ 2, 3).

1. ἃ = ἐκεῖνα δ, of which the antecedent depends on κοινῶσαι, and the relative on προκαλείται. — αὐτούς, i. e. the Athenians. The subject of ποιεῖν is the Platæans, and ταῦτα refers to the proposals of the Lacedæmonians. — ἡμέρας—ἐν αἷς, *days in which = as many days as*. — κομισθῆναι (to return) refers to the Platæan ambassadors.

2. οὐτ' ἐν τῷ πρὸ τοῦ χρόνῳ—ἐν οὐδενί, *at no time whatever before this*. Some take ἐν οὐδενί in the sense of *in no respect*. — ἀφ' οὗ = *since*. — ἡμᾶς, προέσθαι ἀδικουμένους, *have they permitted us to be injured*. Goel. edits ὑμᾶς, which Krüg. says is inadmissible, inasmuch as the Platæans as well as the Athenians are referred to in ἐγενόμεθα. — περιόψεσθαι (sc. ἀδικουμένους). See N. on περιορᾶν, I. 24. § 6.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

The Plataeans resolve to remain true to the Athenians, and announce this determination to the Lacedæmonians (§ 1); Archidamus invokes the gods to be witnesses of the justice of the invasion, and implores their aid in bringing the Plataeans to punishment (§§ 2, 3).

1. ἀνέχεσθαι . . . ὀρώντας, *would bear even to see their country ravaged, if it must needs be.* — γῆν depends upon ὀρώντας, which properly should have been ὀρώντες, but is put in the accusative to conform to the construction which εἰ δεῖ would have demanded. — ἄλλο in respect to γῆν τεμνομένην.

2. ἐντεῦθεν, *then.* — ἐς ἐπιμαρτυρίαν—θεῶν—κατέστη, *called the gods to witness; literally, proceeded to an attestation of the gods.* Poppo explains the words by ἐπεμαρτύρατο (*contestatus est*) θεούς. Cf. Xen. Cyr. III. 3. § 22; Livy, I. 22.


3. τῶνδε refers to the Plataeans. — αὐτήν is put for ἤν. — εὐμενῆ ἐναγωνίσασθαι, *favorable to fight in* (see N. on ἐνοστρατοπεδεῦσαι, II. 20. § 4). The words ἐν ἧ . . . Ἑλλήσιν are parenthetical. — ἦν τι ποιῶμεν is euphemistically said for, *if we shall take and destroy the city.* — προκαλεσάμενοι. See N. on ὄντες, I. 7. § 1. — οὐ τυγχάνομεν, *we cannot gain our purpose, i. e. we cannot bring them to accede to our equitable proposals.* — ξυγγνώμονες . . . προτέροις, *grant (literally, be consenting) that those who first began to act unjustly may be punished for their iniquity.* τῆς ἀδικίας belongs both to ὑπάρχουσι and κολάζεσθαι (= κολάσεως τυγχάνειν), according to the formula κολάζειν τινά τινος. In respect to τοῖς ὑπάρχουσι with the infinitive, if the leading verb by itself governs another case than the accusative, either that case or the accusative may accompany it, when the infinitive follows. Cf. Mt. § 537; K. § 307. 1; S. § 224. — τῆς δὲ . . . νομίμως = τοῖς δὲ ἐπιφέρουσι νομίμως τὴν τιμωρίαν τυγχάνειν αὐτῆς.

CHAPTER LXXV.

Archidamus commences the siege of Plataea by palisading it so as to prevent all egress (§ 1) he then constructs a mound protected from falling away by timber brought from Cithæron, the army working in relief-parties incessantly upon it for 70 days (§§ 2, 3); the Plataeans by counter works raise their wall to a height corresponding to that of the mound (§§ 4, 5); they also devise a method to draw away the earth from the opposing mound (§ 6).

1. τοσαῦτα ἐπιθειάσας, *when he had thus invoked the gods, or called the gods to witness.* — τοῖς δένδρεσιν. There were trees in the

vicinity of the city, such as fruit-trees, and those left for ornament or shade. It was for the construction of the mound that timber was supplied from the heavy trees of Cithæron. — τοῦ μηδένα εἶτι ἐξίεναι, *in order that no one might afterwards go forth = that all further egress might be cut off.* — χῶμα ἔχουν. The object of raising a mound, was to enable the besiegers, by filling up the interval between the mound and the wall, or connecting them by a bridge, to ascend the wall and thus get possession of the city. — αὐτῶν refers to τῶν Πλαταιῶν implied in πόλιν which precedes. Kistern. refers it to δένδρων, and translates αἴρειν, *carrying or conveying* them from the place where they were felled to the city. But this is flat and trifling.

2. οὖν, *therefore*, i. e. in order to build the mound just spoken of. — ἐκ τοῦ Κιθαιρῶνος. Mount Cithæron, which was 3500 feet high, lay to the south of Platæa, a distance of only three or four miles. Indeed the southern angle of an enclosure, which Leake thinks to be as old as the Persian war, is only separated by a level of a few yards from the great rocky slope of Cithæron. Cf. Leake's North. Greece, II. p. 325. — ἐκατέρωθεν, *on both sides* of the mound. The reason is given in ὅπως . . . χῶμα. — φορηθῆν, *crosswise like mat-work*, i. e. at right angles, thus, . This timber framework was only on the right and left side of the mound, the front being left sloping so that an army could be marched up, when things were in a state of readiness to scale the walls of the enemy. On the opposite side, the earth and other materials were suffered to slide down unobstructed, except by the wall against which the mound was raised. — εἴ τι—μέλλοι. The oratio obliqua is used, because reference is had to the notion of the verb as it passed in the mind, not of the writer, but of the actors in the affair. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 885. *Obs.*

3. διηρημένοι κατ' ἀναπαύλας, *being divided into relief-parties.* — οἱ ξεναγοί, i. e. Spartan officers placed over the quotas furnished by the auxiliary states, and to whom the generals of the allies were subordinate. Cf. Smith's Dict. Antiq. p. 1065. — ξυνεφεστῶτες, "*una præpositi*, i. e. *una cum propriis ducibus præpositi.*" Kistern.

4. ἥ προσεχούτο, *where the mound was raised against* (the wall). The object of this wooden framework was to secure for the wall a higher elevation than the mound raised by the enemy. — ἐσφοκόδουν ἐς αὐτὸ πλίνθους, "*they built up into it* (in the interstices of the wood-work) *bricks.*" Bloomf. — ἐκ . . . οἰκίων is to be constructed with πλίνθους. — κασαιρούντες = *having pulled them down for this purpose.*

5. τοῦ . . . οἰκοδόμημα, *in order that the structure, being high, might not be weak.* — εἶχε. Supply οἰκοδόμημα ἢ οἰκίον. — διέρρεις καὶ

διφθίρας, *hides and leather*. — πυρφόροις οἰστοῖς. Sometimes arrows were so constructed as to carry fire (lighted tow and other combustibles being attached to them), and became very formidable when thrown into a town or into ships. — ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ τε εἶναι is referred by many critics to the workmen, and μήτε—βάλλεσθαι to the woodwork. But I see no good reason for such an artificial arrangement of the members of the sentence.

6. ἀντανήει αὐτῶ, *went up against it*, i. e. the mound rose equally with the wall, and thus the counter operations of the parties left them in the same relative situation as when they commenced. — διελόντες τοῦ τείχους, *opening the part of the wall*. The genitive is partitive. Cf. Mt. § 321. 5; Jelf's Kühn. § 533. 3.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

The Peloponnesians by a counter device render the last mentioned contrivance of the Plataeans ineffectual (§ 1); the besieged then dig a trench to the bottom of the mound, and thus draw away the earth from the bottom of it (§ 2); they also raise an inner wall as an additional defence in case the main wall is taken (§ 3); the Peloponnesians bring up their battering rams against the wall, but these are rendered useless by a device of the Plataeans (§ 4).

1. ἐν... ἐνεῖλλοντες, *inclosing clay in wicker-baskets*, "thrusting in clay into large wattled cases made of reed." Arnold. Buttinnann (Lexil. No. 44) by a long and labored criticism endeavors to prove, that εἰλεῖν does not signify *to turn round*, as some suppose, but always has essentially the same sense, *to press, to shut*, etc., and that here it is used with ἐν, because the action described is that of pressing in firmly and tying up. — ἐς τὸ διηρημένον, i. e. into the opening made in the wall by the besieged. — διαχόμενον is put in the neuter as being referable not only to πηλὸν but also to ταρσοῖς.

2. οἱ δέ, i. e. the Plataeans. — τοῦτο—ἐπέσχον, *desisted from this*. This verb is followed by the accusative also in V. 46. § 1; 63. § 4. — ὑπόνομον, *a passage underground, a mine*. — ξυντεκμηράμενοι ὑπὸ τὸ χῶμα. Bloomf. remarks that this is a condensed form of expression for, *making their way by conjecture to the part under the mound*. But may we not with Krüg. consider ὑπὸ τὸ χῶμα, as belonging rather to ὀρύξαντες than to ξυντεκμηράμενοι? — ὑφέλκων... χούν, *they secretly (ὑπο-) drew the (earth of the) mound to themselves*, i. e. within the wall. — ὑπαγομένου... χώματος, *in consequence of their (αὐτοῖς for the adnominal genitive) mound being*

δραυν away from below. The genitive absolute here denotes cause. S. § 226. — *ιζάνοντος* is used intransitively.

8. οὕτω, i. e. by this contrivance. The disparity of their numbers convinced them, that they could not remove the earth from beneath as fast as it was heaped up above. Hence they invented an additional contrivance (*προσεπεξεῦρον τόδε*). — *ἔνθεν δὲ καὶ ἔνθεν*. Cf. Xen. Anab. IV. 3. § 28. — *αὐτοῦ* depends on *ἔνθεν*, and refers to *οικοδομήμα*. — *ἀπὸ τοῦ βραχέος τείχους*, *from the lower part of the wall*, i. e. at the point on each side, where the wall which had been elevated against the mound returned to its original elevation. A construction of the inner wall beyond these extremities would have been unnecessary, since the breach or entrance would be made, if any where, from the mound, and against this point only it would be necessary to build counter works of defence. *ἀπὸ τοῦ βραχέος τείχους* serves therefore to designate at what points on either end (*ἔνθεν δὲ καὶ ἔνθεν*) the inner wall joined to the old town-wall. — *ἐκ...πόλιν*, *on the inside in the form of a crescent towards the city*. A wall thus shaped would enable the besieged to half inclose a force brought up against it. — *μέγα τείχος*, i. e. the wall whose height had been increased to overtop the mound. — *διπλάσιόν τε πόνον*, *a twofold trouble*, resulting from having another wall to pass. — *ἐν...γίγνεσθαι*, *be more exposed to missiles on both sides*. It will readily be seen that in approaching a wall bending inward and having two projecting angles, as this new wall would have, the besiegers would be exposed to missiles discharged on either side as well as in front.

4. *μηχανάς*. The following context shows that battering-rams are referred to in this word. — *τοῦ μεγάλου οικοδομήματος* depends on *ἐπὶ μέγα*, *a considerable part of the great wall*, i. e. the wall raised against the mound. Some translate, *shook the large superstructure very considerably*. It is evident that the battering-ram was directed against that portion of the wall which had been recently built up to overtop the mound, as the engine was worked from the top of the mound. — *κατὰ τὸ χῶμα προσαχθεῖσα*, *being brought up upon the mound*. — *ἄλλας δὲ* responds to *μίαν μὲν*, and is in partitive apposition with *μηχανάς* at the commencement of the section. — *ἄλλη τοῦ τείχους*, *in other parts of the wall*. — *ἀνέκλων*, *drew upwards*, i. e. diverted them from a direct blow against the wall. — *καὶ* connects *ἐνέκλων* and *ἀφίεσαν*. — *δοκοῦς...ἐγκαρσίας*, *suspending huge beams by long iron chains at each end, and drawing them up in a slanting direction by two cranes placed obliquely and stretching over the wall*. *ροπή* refers to the end of the beam where it was cut off. *ἀπὸ κεραιῶν* is to be joined with *ἀνεκλύσαντες*. Notice the omission of the copula-

tive between the participles ἀρτήσαντες and ἀνελκύσαντες. — ἀφίεσαν τὴν δοκὸν—ἀπεκαύλιζε. Regularity of construction would have required ἀφίεντες τὴν δοκὸν—ἀνεκαύλιζον, since ἀς, by the force of τε, refers also to the last member beginning with καὶ δοκοῦς. On account of the intervening words, and because the writer wished to explain what sort of a machine it was, which they used to break off the head of the battering engine, the construction was changed. — χαλαροῖς . . . ἔχοντες, with slackened chain and not holding it in their hands, i. e. letting it go through (διὰ) their hands.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

Being baffled in all their efforts to take the city, the Peloponnesians make preparations to completely invest it (§ 1); they determine to try, however, first to burn the city, being unwilling to undergo the expense of a blockade (§ 2); for this purpose they heap up combustibles between the mound and the wall, and from this elevation toss them into the city (§ 3); with these they make a great fire, and are only kept from effecting their purpose by the want of a sufficient breeze, and by a heavy rain which is reported to have come on (§§ 4-6).

1. τὸ ἀντιτείχισμα refers to the crescent-shaped wall. Cf. II. 76. § 3. Krüg. refers it also to the newly constructed portion of the old wall. Cf. II. 75. § 4. — ἀπὸ . . . δεινῶν, by the present means of terror. Reference is had to the mound and to the battering-rams. — πρὸς τὴν περιτείχισιν in order to reduce the place by famine.

2. εἴ πως—προσαχθεῖη. See N. on εἴ πως πείσειαν, I. 58. § 1. — δαπάνης καὶ πολιορκίας is put by hendiadys for δαπάνης τῆς πολιορκίας. The expense of besieging a city is seen in the investment of Potidæa. See N. on II. 70. § 2.

3. ἐς . . . προσχώσεως, first into the space between the mound and the wall. The mound on the side towards the wall sloped down, so that while the base touched the wall, there would be quite a space left open at the summit. The necessity of filling this will be obvious to all. — γενομένου, sc. τοῦ μεταξὺ. — ἐπιπαρέησαν . . . μετέωρον. The order is: ἐπιπαρέησαν (heaped up side by side) καὶ τῆς ἄλλης πόλεως ὅσον πλείστον ἐδύνατο ἐπίσχειν (to reach) ἀπὸ τοῦ μετέωρου (from the height of the mound). πόλεως depends on πλείστον, and is employed as though the wall against which the fagots (φάκελλοι) were thrown was a part of the city. τῆς ἄλλης πόλεως refers to the space between the old wall and the lunar-shaped one newly built, for it is evident that beyond the last-mentioned one, fagots could not be thrown otherwise than by machines.

4. *ἔνν θεῖον καὶ πίσση* in order to make the fire take more readily and burn more surely. — *φλόξ... εἶδεν, so great a fire as no one ever until that time saw kindled by men's hands.* — *ἤδη, already, heretofore.* — *ὑλὴ τριφθεῖσα—πρὸς αὐτήν, the branches of the forest being rubbed one against the other.* — *ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, i. e. from this attrition of the branches.* This allusion to fire upon the mountains is a kind of reply to an anticipated objection, in respect to the greatness of this fire in the city compared with other conflagrations. The train of thought is: the fire in Plataea was greater than any which had ever yet been kindled with hands, for the mountain-fires which have burned so fiercely and extensively, were enkindled not by human agency but by the mutual action of the forest branches agitated by high winds. The words *ἀπὸ ταυτομάτου* are therefore highly emphatic.

5. *τᾶλλα* disasters and dangers. — *ἐλαχίστου ἐδέησε διαφθεῖραι, wanted but little of destroying (= well nigh destroyed).* *ἐλαχίστου* is the genitive of separation. K. § 271. 2. *ἐδέησε, sc. τοῦτο, i. e. τὸ πύρ.* — *ἐντὸς... πελάσαι, for within a large space of the city it was impossible to approach on account of the flames.* Some without sufficient reason make *χωρίου* to depend on *πελάσαι, for it was impossible to approach a large part of the city within.* — *πνεῦμα... ἐναντίου* furnishes the reason for the collection of such a mass of combustibles. The besiegers hoped that the high wind would carry the flames and burning materials such a distance as to reach the dwellings. — *αὐτῇ i. e. τῇ φλογί.* — *ἐπιφόρον, favorable.*

6. *ὑδωρ—σβέσαι* is expegetical of *τόδε ξυμβῆναι.*

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

Being disappointed in their attempt to leave the city, the Peloponnesians proceed to draw the lines of investment (§ 1); after which, dividing the duty of watching the place between a detachment of their own forces and the Bœotians, they depart to their respective cities (§ 2); the Plataeans who stand this siege number 400, besides 50 Athenian auxiliaries, and some women who are left to prepare their food, all the rest having been sent to Athens (§§ 3, 4).

1. *τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν ἀφίντες.* These words are regarded as spurious by Poppo, and are bracketed in all the best editions. — *διελόμενοι... χωρίων, distributing the space among the several cities, i. e. a portion of the space to be circumvallated was assigned to each state (cf. Nehem. chap. III., where the work of building the wall was divided*

off into portions). In respect to the use of this circumvallation, see N. on II. 77. § 1. The previous wall (II. 71. § 1) was only a palisade. — ἐντὸς against the besieged, and ἔξωθεν against an invading enemy of the besiegers.

2. περὶ ἀρκτούρου ἐπιτολάς, i. e. about the middle of September, when this star rises a little before sunrise and is visible. Bredow has written a valuable note on this passage, which I am compelled to omit for the sake of brevity.

3. πλήθος τὸ ἀχρεῖον, *the multitude useless for war.*

4. κατασκευάσῃ. Cf. II. 85. § 1; VIII. 5. § 1.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

About the same time with the events just narrated, the Athenians make an expedition into Chalcidia and attempt to take Spartolus (§ 1); auxillary forces having been sent, however, from Olynthus, the citizens make a sally but are compelled to retreat before the Athenians into the city (§§ 2, 3); the horse and light-armed of the Chalcidians, however, defeat those of the Athenians, and this gives rise to a change in the battle, so that the Athenians become the retreating party and are compelled to fly for safety to Potidæa, with the loss of 430 men and all their commanders (§§ 4-7).

1. τῶν Πλαταιῶν is the objective genitive. — ἐαυτῶν in distinction from their allies. — ἀκμάζοντος τοῦ σίτου. See N. on II. 19. § 1. — τρίτος αὐτὸς (see N. on I. 46. § 2). The other leaders were Pharnomachus and Calliades. Cf. II. 70. § 1. — ὑπὸ Σπάρτων, "*sub mœnia Spartoli.*" Poppo. So Bloomfield, who supposes the situation of Spartolus to have been on a chain of hills which skirt the coast. Poppo (Proleg. II. p. 359) and Kiepert fix its situation west of Olynthus; but Leake says (North. Greece, III. p. 456), that it lay at no great distance to the northward of Olynthus. — πρᾶσσόντων, *aiming or contriving to bring about a surrender.*

2. τῶν οὐ ταῦτα βουλομένων, i. e. who belonged to the opposite party. — ἦλθον from Olynthus. — φυλακῆν of Spartolus. — πρὸς αὐτῇ τῇ πόλει, *close to the city.*

4. εἶχον refers to the Chalcidians, for οὐ πολλοὺς πελταστὰς is responded to most clearly by ἄλλοι πελτασταί, and must therefore refer to forces belonging to the same party. So Poppo and Krieger understand it.

5. τοῖς τε προσγιγνομένοις, *by the reinforcement which their friends had received.* — πρότερον this accession of force. — ἀναχωροῦσι refers to the Athenians.

6. ἐνεδίδοσαν, i. e. the Chalcidians and Spartolians. — ἀποχωροῦσι, sc. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. — ἐπέκειντο and ἐσηκόντιζον refer to the Chalcidians and their party. — ἢ δοκοῖ (sc. καιρός), *wherever opportunity offered*.

7. τῷ περιόντι τοῦ στρατοῦ, *with the army which remained after the slaughter*.

CHAPTER LXXX.

At the urgent solicitation of the Ambraciots, the Lacedæmonians fit out an expedition against Acarnania and the adjacent places, the Corinthians joining heartily in the enterprise and preparing to furnish their quota of ships (§§ 1-3); having eluded the observation of Phormio, they make preparation for the land expedition (§ 4), with the auxiliary forces of the Ambraciots, Lencadians, Anactorians, Chaonians, Thesprotians and others; the Spartan admiral without waiting for the Corinthian navy, ravages Limnæa, and marches against Stratus (§§ 5-7).

1. Ἀμπρακιῶται καὶ Χαόνες. These people were united in the Amphiloehian war. Cf. II. 68. § 9. — νασι. . . σφῶν. “Bene Portus, cum navibus simul et peditatu secum.” Poppo. — ξυμβοηθεῖν, *to assemble for defence, to render joint aid*. — τῶν ἀπὸ θαλάσσης Ἀκαρνάνων, i. e. τῶν ἐπὶ θαλάσση Ἀκαρνάνων ἀπὸ θαλάσσης, the preposition ἀπὸ being used by way of accommodation with ξυμβοηθεῖν, as denoting whence the assistance proceeded. See N. on I. 18. § 1. — ἂν belongs to κρατήσουσι, and denotes the existence of a condition on which the verb may be supposed to depend. Cf. Jelf’s Kühn. § 424. δ. Some may prefer to construct ἂν with σχόντες = ἦν σχῶσι. — κρατήσουσι—ἔσοιτο. Such an interchange of moods in dependence upon the same verb is quite frequent, as the writer wishes to express certainty or probability only. Cf. Jelf’s Kühn. § 802. 3. d; Mt. § 529. 5. — ὁμοίος, *the same as before*. — ἐλπίδα δ’ εἶναι. The construction is here varied from ὅτι with the indicative, and then with the optative, to the accusative with the infinitive.

2. ἔτι ὄντα. The office of admiral was with the Spartans limited to a definite period. Thus in VIII. 20. 85, it appears that the command was limited to one year. In the beginning of the war, when Sparta was ignorant of maritime affairs, there were obvious reasons why the term of command should have been somewhat longer. — ἐπὶ νασίν. “Rarius dictum pro ἐπὶ νεῶν seu ἐν νασίν.” Poppo. — τῷ ναυτικῷ, *the fleet* is here put for the *sailors* who manned it. — ὡς τάχιστα belongs to παρασκευάσασθαι τε ὡς τάχιστα καὶ πλεῖν.

3. ἀποίκους οὔσι, *because they were their colonists* (see N. on I. 9. § 4). The Ambraciot colony was one of the earliest of the Corinthian

colonies, being founded by the Heraclidæ. Cf. Müller's Dorians, I. p. 180. — ἐν παρασκευῇ ἦν = παρασκευάζετο. — πρότερον ἀφικόμενον because they were nearer to the place of rendezvous.

4. ὄς... ἐφρούρουν. Cf. II. 69. § 1.

5. Χάονες. See N. on II. 68. § 9. — ἀβασιλευτοί, not ruled over by kings. — ἐκ τοῦ ἀρχικοῦ γένους, of the family eligible to the magistracy.

6. Μολοσσοῦς—καὶ Ἀτιντᾶνας. The former of these people occupied the district north of Ambracia (see N. on I. 136. § 2), and the latter bordered on the Molossians to the north-west, embracing the upper streams of the south-eastern branch of the Aous (cf. Kiepert's Map), and, according to Leake (North. Greece, p. 118), the mountainous country between the Apsus and the Aous. — Παραναίους. This people seem to have occupied a district north-east of Atintania, on the upper streams of the north-eastern branch of the Aous. — Ὀρέσται. The location of this tribe is involved in obscurity. Some place them in the north-west part of Epirus, and others regard them as occupying a more easterly position.

7. κρύφα τῶν Ἀθηναίων. Cf. II. 29. § 7, where it appears that Perdiccas formed an alliance with the Athenians. See N. on I. 56. § 2. — ὕστερον (= ὕστεροι), too late, i. e. after the fight was over.

8. Ἀργείας of Amphilochia. — Λιμναίαν, now according to Leake (North. Gr. IV. p. 244) Kervasará. It was the nearest harbor to Stratus, on the southern shore of the Ambracian gulf. — Στράτον, Stratus lay S. E. from Limnæa, on the right bank of the Achelous, and was a place of much importance, being situated where the valleys of Lipuní and Achelous meet, and open into the great Ætolian plain. — ἂν gives to προσχωρήσειν the idea of probability. Cf. S. § 215. 5; Mt. § 599. d. See also Xen. Anab. II. 2. § 18.

CHAPTER LXXXI.

The Acarnanians act on the defensive, and send to Phormio for assistance (§ 1); the Peloponnesians march towards Stratus in order, if necessary, to force it to submission (§ 2); the order of march (§ 3); the Greeks proceed with due caution, but the Chaonians and other Barbarians with foolhardy confidence press forward in order to take the place and bear off the honor (§ 4); the Stratians perceiving this, and forming ambuscades, attack the Chaonians, slay many, and compel the rest to flee back to the Grecian camp (§§ 5-7); where they still continue to annoy them with their slings (§ 8).

1. αἰσθόμενοι—ἐσβεβληκυίαν. See N. on I. 26. § 3. — ξυμβοή-
σον (see N. on II. 80. § 1). The suddenness of the invasion gave

them no time to concert measures of defence. — Φορμίωνα. Cf. II. 69. § 1. — νυκτικῶν... ἐκλείν. Cf. II. 80. § 3.

2. τρία τέλη. See N. on I. 48. § 2. These divisions had respect to the breadth, not the length of the army. — λόγῳ. All the editions before me except Dindorf's have λόγους. The singular corresponds the best with ἔργῳ. In respect to the use of these two words, see N. on II. 40. § 2.

3. μέσον μὲν ἔχοντες because they were the weakest portion of the army. The article is omitted with μέσον, because the expression in military language is already sufficiently definite. — οἱ μετὰ τούτων. Haack thinks that these were the Ceniadae, but it appears from the following chapter, that this people joined them after the retreat from Stratus. Auxiliary forces of theirs is doubtless referred to, unless with Arnold we consider them the Periœci of the Leucadian peninsula, which sort of inhabitants almost every town in Greece had in greater or less numbers. — ἔστιν ὅτε οὐδὲ ἐωρῶντο, sometimes were out of one another's sight. See N. on I. 65. § 3 (end).

4. διὰ φυλακῆς ἔχοντες (sc. ἑαυτοῦς) being on their guard. — ἐπιτηδείῳ. See N. on II. 20. § 4. — ἀξιούμενοι—μαχιμώτατοι εἶναι, being esteemed the most warlike. — οὐτ' ἐπίσχον, sc. ἑαυτοῦς. — τὸ στρατόπεδον which they had been directed, or were expected to occupy. — ῥύμη, with a rush, with headlong speed. — αὐτοβοεῖ, "primo clamore atque impetu." Betant. At the first onset. — ἀν—ἐλεῖν. See N. on II. 80. § 8. — τὸ ἔργον = the honor of the victory.

5. ἔτι προσιόντας, yet advancing. So Haack: *antequam cursum absolvissent*. — μεμονωμένων, while thus alone, i. e. separated from the other forces. — ὁμοίως, i. e. with as much alacrity and boldness as before. — προλοχίζουσι—ἐνέδραις, beset—with ambuscades. There is a partial pleonasm in these words, in respect to which, cf. Mt. § 636. p. 1144. — ἔκ τε τῆς...προσπίπτουσι, they joined battle with those from the city, and fell upon them from the ambuscades.

6. αὐτοῦς, i. e. the Chaonians.

7. τῶν...στρατοπέδων, i. e. the right and left wings which were encamped at this time. — ἦσθετο τῆς μάχης. S. § 192. 1. — διὰ...ἐπιέγχεσθαι, because they (i. e. the Barbarians) were far in advance, and they (i. e. the Greeks) thought that they had hurried on to occupy some encampment. The true reason for the disorderly advance of the Chaonians was unknown to them.

8. ἐνέκειντο φεύγοντες, pressed upon them (i. e. the Greeks) in their flight. ἔγκειμαι is more usually employed of a pursuing army. — αὐτοῦς, i. e. the Chaonians. — ἐς χεῖρας—ιόντων, coming to an en-

gagement. — μήπω, *not yet*, implies that efforts were making to rally the surrounding country to follow up the victory which the Stratiots had gained over the Chaonians. — ὅπλων. Some take this word in the sense of ὀπλιτῶν (cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 353. 1). I prefer, however, with Poppo, Arnold, and Bloomfield to take it in its usual sense, *armor*, especially their shields and defensive armor. — κινήθηται to obtain their necessary supplies. — τοῦτο, i. e. τὸ σφενδονῶν.

CHAPTER LXXXII.

Cnemus retreats by night to the river Anapus, and thence to Cnida, from whence his allies return to their respective homes (§ 1).

1. τὸν Ἀνάπον ποταμόν. This was a small stream flowing from the north-west into the Achelous, some distance below Stratus. The object of Cnemus, whose retreat Bloomf. pronounces to have been very able, was to place this stream between his army and the pursuing enemy. — τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ, *the next day*. — Οἰνιαδῶν. The retreat had brought the Peloponnesians near this people, who lived at the mouth of the Achelous, and who were at enmity with the Athenians. Cf. I. 111. § 3. — τὴν ξυμβοήθειαν (of the Acarnanians). See N. on II. 80. § 1.

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

At the same time with the battle at Stratus, the Corinthian fleet and that of their allies are compelled to come to an engagement with Phormio, who has been watching their voyage (§§ 1, 2); not supposing that the Athenians would hazard an engagement with a superior force, they are not well prepared for a sea-fight, and therefore, when they perceive the threatening demonstrations of the enemy, endeavor to cross over to the continent by night, but are compelled about midway in the passage to come to an engagement (§ 3); the Peloponnesians order of battle (§§ 4, 5).

1. The narrative is here resumed from II. 80. § 3. — ὅπως . . . Ἀκαρνῶν. by attraction (see N. on II. 80. § 1) for ὅπως μὴ οἱ παρὰ Θαλάσσην ἀκαρνῶνες ἀπὸ Θαλάσσης ἄνω ξυμβοηθῶσιν (see N. on II. 80. § 1). The word ἄνω refers to motion from the coast up into the interior. See N. on II. 67. § 1.

2. ὁ γὰρ . . . ἐτήρει. There is some obscurity in this passage resulting from ἔξω τοῦ κόλπου, which, if connected with ἐτήρει, as Haack supposes, and which the natural order of the words seems to justify, would make Phormio to have left Naupactus, and to have

sailed into the open sea, while the enemy was yet within the gulf, which seems to me to be incredible. Goel. gives to παραπλέοντας—ἔξω—ἐτήρει the pregnant sense παραπλέοντας καὶ πλέοντας ἔξω τοῦ κόλπου ἐτήρει, and supposes that it was the design of Phormio to prevent the egress of the enemy's fleet from the Crisæan gulf, which they were coasting along the southern shore to effect. But why then did Phormio suffer them to pass, as they did, through the straits into the open sea? Poppo would cut the Gordian knot by substituting ἔσω for ἔξω. It seems to me that the general sense is clear, and that from this we may evolve the meaning of the parts which are obscure. The Corinthian fleet coasted along the southern shore of the gulf, sailed through the narrows, and still continued to hug (as the sailors say) the same shore until they reached Patræ. As they passed along by Naupactus, the Athenians weighed anchor and sailed along the north-western shore, opposite to them, in order to watch their motions and seize a favorable opportunity to attack them, when they reached the open sea (ἐν τῇ εὐρυχωρίᾳ ἐπιπέσειν). Thus they passed through the narrows, and were outside of the inner gulf, coasting along opposite to each other, the Athenians keeping a close eye on their adversaries. Now instead of repeating all this, the historian has given us the relative position of the two fleets in the outer gulf, as descriptive of their movements and relative position from the time the Athenians left Naupactus. ἔξω τοῦ κόλπου belongs then in sense to both παραπλέοντας and ἐτήρει. The evidence that the Athenians were coasting along the north-western shore is contained in § 3, οὐκ ἔλαβον νυκτὸς ὑφορμισάμενοι, by which it appears that the object was to conceal the place of their anchorage, and thus prevent the Athenians from knowing where to stop, so as to be opposite to them. — βουλόμενος . . . ἐπιπέσειν. He desired sea-room on account of the numerical inferiority of his fleet. Cf. II. 89. § 8.

3. ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν, = *with the expectation of a sea-fight.* — στρατιωτικώτερον, "*rather as troop-ships.*" Liddell and Scott. — ἄν belongs to τολῆσαι. — αὐτοὺς refers to the Athenians. — σφῶν κομιζομένων. Instead of this genitive absolute, we should have expected the nominative, inasmuch as it refers to the subject of ἐώρων (i. e. the Corinthians), but emphasis is promoted by the present construction (cf. K. § 313. 2). Render, *while they themselves were sailing along the shore.* — Πατρῶν, Patræ, was an important port of Achaia, at the south-eastern shore of the outer gulf, nearly opposite Chalcis. It appears that the Corinthian fleet had coasted along as far as this place, and were passing over (διαβαλλόντων) to Acarnania, when they descried the Athenian fleet approaching them from Chalcis and the

river Evenus. A little reflection will enable any one to see how the fleets came into this position. While the Corinthians anchored at Patræ, the Athenians, instead of proceeding further westward, and thus leaving the sea open to the enemy for a passage across to Acarnania, stopped at Chalcis, and thus were in readiness to oppose them in the manner here described. That the Corinthians expected the Athenian fleet to have sailed further, is evident from the words, οὐκ . . . ὑφορμισάμενοι. — ἑώρων αὐτοὺς is repeated in κατείδον τοὺς Ἀθηναίους on account of the intervening words. — οὕτω δὲ, so then, i. e. in consequence of the state of things just mentioned. The protasis began with ἐπειδή. See N. on I. 131. § 1.

4. παρεσκευάζοντο. See N. on II. 23. § 2.

5. ὡς . . . ἦσαν, as large as they were able. — διέκπλουν. See N. on διέκπλοι, I. 49. § 3. — τὰ λεπτὰ πλοῖα, the small craft. — ποιοῦνται = brought, put. Cf. III. 3. § 4. — πέντε ναῦς. Supply ἐτάξατο from the preceding ἐτάξαντο. — διὰ βραχείας, from a short distance. It is difficult to see any sense in the translation adopted by some, at intervals. The design of these fast-sailing ships was to give aid wherever and whenever required. We can readily see how their being so stationed as to be near at hand would subserve this object.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

The Athenians in a single line keep sailing around the enemy, and gradually hem them into a smaller space (§ 1), being ordered by Phormio not to commence the attack until he gave the signal, for he expected that the nautical manœuvre, which they were practising, would soon throw them into disorder, especially when the usual wind sprung up from the gulf (§ 2); it happened as he expected, and the Corinthian ships being thrown into the utmost confusion, he gives the signal for the attack, which is in every way successful (§ 3); the Athenians having erected a trophy return to Naupactus (§ 4), and the Peloponnesians sail to Cyllene, where they are joined by Cnemus and his force (§ 5).

1. κατὰ . . . τεταγμένοι, drawn up in a single line, i. e. the ships sailed one after another, as appears from περιέπλεον αὐτοὺς κύκλω. Goel. adopts the notion of Haack, that the ships first approached the enemy in a line abreast, and then changed into a line ahead, and thus sailed around the enemy. Cf. II. 90. § 4. — ξυνήγον ἐς ὀλίγον, crowded them into a smaller space. How this was done is contained in ἐν χρῶ ἀεὶ παραπλέοντες, sailing continually along by so as to graze the enemy's vessels. This bold manœuvre not only disturbed the order of the enemy, but must have greatly depressed their courage and ardor, while at the same time it inspired the Athenians.

2. ἤλπιζε, *he expected*. — τὰ πλοῖα, i. e. the small craft spoken of in II. 83. § 5. — ὅπερ ἀναμένων, *waiting for which*, denotes another reason why he kept sailing around the enemy instead of immediately attacking them. — οὐδένα . . . αὐτούς, *they would remain still* (i. e. in their respective positions) *no time at all*. These words and τὰ πλοῖα—παρίξειν are connected by τε in εἶρ'. In respect to taking the advantage of the wind, Bloomf. remarks that a similarly adroit manœuvre was practised by Themistocles at the battle of Salamis. Cf. Plut. Themist. ch. 14. — τότε, *then*, when the wind arose. — καλλίστην for the Athenians, because their ships being more skilfully manned and better constructed, would be less affected by the waves.

3. ὡς . . . κατήει is well rendered by Arnold, *when the wind came down upon them and caught them*. — τῶν τε πλοίων refers to the transports and small craft which lay in the centre. — τοῖς κοντοῖς διωθούντο, *and were continually pushing each other's vessels off with poles*. — βῆ τε χρώμενοι—οὐδὲν κατήκουον, *by the noise of their shouting—they were unable to hear*. — τῶν παραγγελλομένων refers to the orders of the officers, who had the general command of the ships, while τῶν κελουστῶν relates to the inferior officers, whose business it was to superintend the rowers, mark the time by the beating of a pole or hammer, and cheer them on by songs and words of exhortation. Cf. Smith's Dict. Antiq. p. 778. — ὄντες *by being*, denotes the reason or cause. — ἀναφέρειν depends on ἀδύνατοι. — ἄνθρωποι ἄπειροι, *being men of inexperience*. — ἀπειροεστέρως, *less manageable*. — τότε . . . τοῦτον. See N. on I. 58. § 1. τότε δὴ begins the apodosis, the protasis having commenced with ὡς δὲ at the beginning of the section. — σημαίνει refers to Phormio. — χωρήσειαν, i. e. the Athenians. — διεφθειρον. See N. on I. 29. § 4. — κατίστησαν . . . αὐτῶν, *effected that no one of them could turn to make resistance*. — Δύμη, *Dyme*, which lay on the coast of the outer gulf, nearly west of Patræ.

4. ἐξ αὐτῶν . . . ἀνελόμενοι, *having taken on board (their own ships) the most of them*. Goel. remarks that the meaning *having killed* (adopted by some interpreters) would have required ἀνελόντες. — Μολύκρειον, *Molyeria*, lay S. W. of Naupactus, and near Antirrhium, belonged to Locris. Cf. Leake's North. Greece, I. p. 111; Kiepert's Map of Locris, etc. — τῷ Ποσειδῶνι. Probably there was a temple of Neptune on this promontory.

5. δὲ καί, *and also*. — Κυλλήνην, *Cyllene*, was situated on the promontory, where commences the entrance into the outer Corinthian gulf, nearly opposite to Zacynthus. — Κνήμος. Cf. II. 82. § 1. — αἱ ἐκεῖθεν νῆες. By a reference to II. 80. § 3, it will be seen that Leu-

cas was the place of rendezvous for the allied fleet, and that the quota of part of the states had arrived there, and were waiting for the Corinthian fleet. It is highly probable that Cnemus, after his retreat to Cœniadæ (II. 82. § 1), sailed to Leucas with the expectation of there meeting with the Corinthian fleet, but hearing of their defeat, he formed a junction with them at Cyllene.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

The Lacedæmonians send out three persons to act as counsellors to Cnemus (§ 1); and being angry and thinking it strange that their fleet had been vanquished by the Athenians, they give orders to Cnemus to prepare for another battle (§ 2); Phormio also sends to Athens for a reinforcement (§ 3); twenty ships are sent out, but, in obedience to orders, they first stop at Crete, and ravage the territory of the Cydonians (§§ 4, 5).

1. δὲ καί. See N. on II. 84. § 5. — ξυμβούλους. This practice of sending counsellors along with the general, became quite common with the Lacedæmonians and the other Greeks, and was also practised by the Romans. It must in many cases have proved highly prejudicial to success. — Βρασίδαν. See N. on II. 25. § 2. — παρασκευάζεσθαι. Most of the editions have κατασκευάζεσθαι. — εἶργεσθαι τῆς θαλάσσης. This was virtually the case, since the Athenians had hindered them from making their intended descent upon the Acarnanian coast.

2. ἄλλως...πειρασαμένοις, especially as this was their first trial in naval warfare. Reference is had to the Peloponnesian war, since in the Persian wars the Spartans had engaged in naval fights. From that time, however, their naval experience was on the decline, until they were compelled in the present contest to resume that mode of warfare, as the only means of successfully opposing the great maritime state of Athens. — λείπεσθαι in skill. Cf. II. 87. § 4. Their numerical superiority was not a matter of conjecture. Instead of δὲ after τοσοῦτω, we should have expected the correlative ὅσῳ, in γεγενῆσθαι δέ τινα μαλακίαν. — οὐκ...μελέτης, not opposing the skill of the Athenians, obtained from long practice, to their brief experience. τῆς μελέτης depends on ἀντιτιθέμενος according to the formula ἀντιτίθημί τί τινος. With δι' ὀλίγου, cf. διὰ πλείονος, I. 124. § 2. — οὖν, i. e. in consequence of the erroneous views just spoken of.

3. μετά, i. e. conjointly with. — ναῦς = the sending of ships. Cf. I. 116. § 1.

4. αὐτῶν refers to the Peloponnesians. — ἀγγελοῦντας. Cf. Xen.

Anab. I. 8. § 19. — ἦν ἐνίκησαν, *which he had gained*. S. § 184. N. 1. — ὡς . . . ναυμαχίσειν, *because he was in continual expectation every day of being brought to a battle; literally, because there was expectation, etc.*

5. τῷ δὲ κομίζοντι refers to the Athenian commander of the reinforcements, and not to Nicias of Gortyn, as Dukas supposes. Γορτύνιος. Gortyn was situated in the central part of Crete, a short distance S. E. of Mount Ida. There were three principal cities of Crete, viz. Gnossus, Gortyn, and Cydonia. This was a bad step, inasmuch as the greatest haste was demanded by the perilous situation of Phormio. — πρόξενος. See N. on II. 29. § 1. — Κυδωνίαν. This place lay on the northern coast of the western division of Crete. The Cydonians had not joined the Peloponnesian confederacy, but probably were well disposed towards it, since the Cretans were allied to the Doric family (cf. Müll. Dor. I. p. 34), by the original migration from the Doric settlement at the foot of Olympus, as well as by colonies from Peloponnesus, which in subsequent times spread over all Crete. Arnold well remarks, that mutual enmity would naturally exist between the Athenians and Cydonians, as many of the latter were Æginetan colonists who had settled there, Olymp. 65. 2. — προσποιήσειν, *would bring over to the Athenians.*

6. καὶ . . . ἀπλοίας, *from winds and calms, or perhaps ἀπλοίας may refer to the more general hindrances to navigation.*

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

While the events spoken of are taking place in Crete, the Peloponnesians coast along to Panormus, and Phormio taking his position at Antirrhium, they come to anchor at the opposite Rhium of Achæa (§§ 1-4); for several days both sides make preparations for battle, yet fear to hazard an engagement unless in a favorable sea (§ 5); the Spartan commanders wishing, however, to bring on a battle before any assistance could reach Phormio from Athens, assemble their men and arouse their courage by an address (§ 6).

1. παρεσκευασμένοι ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν, *prepared for battle*. — Πάνορμον, *Panormus*. This port, on a bay now called Tekiah (cf. Leake's *Morea*, III. p. 195), lay about 15 stadia beyond the promontory of Rhium as one sails into the inner gulf. It was nearly opposite to Naupactus. This movement of the Peloponnesian fleet was one of defiance, but Phormio, in no wise intimidated, coasted east-

ward, and took his position at Antirrhium directly opposite to them.
 — οὐπερ. See N. on I. 134. § 4.

4. ἐπὶ οὖν τῷ Ῥίῳ κ. τ. λ. It appears from this that the Peloponnesians stopped a little short of Panormus, at Rhium. ἐς Πάνορμον may therefore be rendered *towards* or *near to Panormus*. — τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, sc. ὀρμισσάμενους.

5. μελετῶντες, *practising*. — γνώμην ἔχοντες, *having it in their mind, determining*. — οἱ μὲν refers to the Peloponnesians, οἱ δὲ to the Athenians. The reason why it was for the advantage of the former to fight in the gulf, and for the latter to come to an engagement in the open sea, we learn from the speech of Phormio (II. 89. § 8).
 — πρὸς ἐκείνων = *for their advantage*.

6. ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων = *from Athens*. Cf. Mt. § 429.

CHAPTER LXXXVII.

The speaker commences with remarking that the result of the late battle should excite no alarm (§ 1); for it was the result of adverse circumstances combined with the inexperience of the party defeated (§ 2); this should not daunt men of courage, for whatever may be their reverses and disappointments the brave are always the same (§ 3); the skill of the foe unaccompanied by bravery will be useless amidst the terrors and alarms of battle (§ 4); to their skill must therefore be opposed valor (§ 5); moreover the Peloponnesians are superior in the number of their ships, are near a friendly coast where are their heavy-armed, so that in no respect does there appear to be any danger of defeat (§§ 6, 7); every one should therefore do his duty with alacrity and with full confidence that the commanders will plan well the battle, and administer suitable rewards and punishments (§§ 8, 9).

1. οὐχὶ . . . ἐκφοβῆσαι, *furnishes no just ground to fear*. Matthiæ (§ 541) makes τὸ ἐκφοβῆσαι the subject of ἔχει, of which Porro says: "*recte ut videtur*." Herin. (ad Soph. Aj. 114) makes it stand for ὥστε ἐκφοβῆσαι. This mode of construction is adopted by Haack, Goel., and Arnold, and is probably the true one. The infinitive is explanatory of τέκμαρσιν, showing what it is in respect to which there is no ground of fear. It properly has the relation to τέκμαρσιν of a substantive in the genitive. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 670.

2. οὐχὶ—μᾶλλον ἢ, *not—rather than = not—but rather, not so much—as*. — ἐς . . . ἐπλόμεν. Cf. στρατιωτικώτερον παρεσκευασμένοι, II. 83. § 3. — τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς τύχης and therefore not the subject of human foresight or control. Reference is had to the effect of the wind upon the close and circular order of the ships, spoken of in II.

84. § 3. — καὶ πού τι, i. e. in some small degree. It would have been foreign to the ends of the speaker, to have admitted any great inferiority in the naval skill of the Peloponnesians.

3. οὐδὲ δίκαιον κ. τ. λ. This difficult passage has received many different interpretations. Poppo constructs τῆς γνώμης with ἀμβλύνεσθαι, and refers to II. 65. § 4. But Goel. denies that these passages are parallel, and says that the sense to be given here to ἀμβλύνεσθαι demands the construction with the dative. Bloomf. thinks that τῆς γνώμης is an error of the scribes for τῇ γνώμῃ or τὴν γνώμην. Arnold makes τῆς γνώμης τὸ μὴ—νικησέν answer to τῆς ξυμφορᾶς τῷ ἀποβάντι, *nor should our spirit's untranquillisedness and confidence be dulled by the issue of the event.* In this interpretation τὸ—νικησέν is taken like τὸ δεδιὸς and τὸ θαρσοῦν, I. 36. § 1. But I prefer on the whole to take τὸ νικησέν in the sense of τοὺς νικηθέντας (cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 442. b), and to render it *those unbeaten in spirit, untranquillised in mind*, the genitive denoting that *in respect of which* the notion of τὸ νικησέν is affirmed. Cf. S. § 195. 1. — ἀντιλογίαν is taken by Arnold in the sense of *defiance*, but may it not be rendered *plea, ground of defence*, in respect to their recent defeat by the enemy? — ἀμβλύνεσθαι finds its subject in τὸ νικησέν (i. e. τοὺς νικηθέντας). — νομίσαι. Repeat δίκαιον. — ἐνδέχεσθαι is here employed impersonally (cf. I. 124. § 2; 140. § 1; 142. § 9; IV. 18. § 5), and τοὺς ἀνθρώπους is the subject of σφάλλεσθαι. Render, *that men are liable to be disappointed.* — τοὺς αὐτοὺς, *the same.* — ὀρθῶς is opposed to εἰκότως in the sense of ὡσπερ ὀρθῶς ἔχει (*as is right*). — μὴ in καὶ μὴ belongs to γενέσθαι which depends upon νομίσαι. — προβαλλομένους, *by pretending.*

4. ὑμῶν—ἡ ἀπειρία λείπεται is put by a varied construction for ὑμεῖς λείπεσθε ἀπειρία, *you do not fall so much (τοσοῦτον) below them in your want of skill.* — τῶνδε, i. e. the Athenians. — μνήμην, "*presence of mind.*" Bloomf. — ἐπιτελεῖν depends on μνήμην ἔξει. Krüg. compares μεμνησῶ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς εἶναι, Xen. Anab. III. 2. § 39.

5. ἀντιτάξασθε, *set off, balance against.* — τὸ—τυχεῖν (sc. ὄντες) is the object of ἀντιτάξασθε to be repeated from the preceding member.

6. ὀπλιτῶν παρόντων. Cf. II. 86. § 1. — ναυμαχεῖν (the article being omitted. Cf. Mt. § 542. p. 938) is the subject of περιγίγνεται, being connected to πλήθος by τε—καί. — τὰ δὲ πολλά. See N. on I. 13. § 1. — τῶν—παρεσκευασμένων—ἐστίν. S. § 190; C. § 390.

7. ὥστε... σφαλλομένους, *so that in no one particular do we find any probability that we can fail.* For ἄν with the participle, cf. N. on I. 73. § 4. — ὅσα is the accusative synecdochical. — αὐτὰ ταῦτα, i. e. the knowledge and correction of these faults. — προσγενόμενα,

being added, i. e. the defect being remedied. Arnold quotes the proverb, τὰ παθήματα μαθήματα, as illustrative of the sentiment of this passage.

8. κυβερνήται and ναῦται are in apposition with ὑμεῖς, the omitted subject of ἔπεισε. — τὸ κατ' ἐαυτόν. See N. on II. 11. § 3.

9. τῶν—ἡγεμόνων depends on χεῖρον. The words οὐ χεῖρον (= κρείσσον) are used *per modestiam*, or perhaps, as Dukas thinks, out of regard to the feelings of the previous commanders. — καὶ before βουλευθῆ gives it emphasis, which as Arnold happily remarks, is like the emphasis which we lay upon the auxiliary verb: *if any SHOULD choose to behave so*. — τιμήσονται has the force of a passive. Cf. Soph. Gr. Verbs, p. 38.

CHAPTER LXXXVIII.

Phormio seeing his men in danger of being dejected and losing their confidence in their superiority over the enemy, calls them together and encourages them with an address (§§ 1-3).

1. ὅτι... ἐφοβοῦντο. The order is: ὅτι κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ξυνιστάμενοι (see N. on κατὰ ξυστάσεις τε γιγνόμενοι, II. 21. § 2) ἐφοβοῦντο τὸ πλῆθος τῶν νεῶν of the enemy. — ἐν τῷ παρόντι, *on the present occasion*, or *in the present circumstances*, in reference to πρότερον in the next section.

2. ὡς depends on ἔλεγε, the words καὶ... γνώμας being in a manner parenthetic. — οὐδὲν—πλῆθος—τοσοῦτον, *no number so great*. Cf. Mt. § 483. p. 805. — ὅ,τι... ἐστι, *which* (= whose attack) *could not be sustained by them*. ὅ,τι refers to πλῆθος. For the construction of the verbal, cf. S. § 178. N. — τὴν ἀξίωσιν is explained by μηδένα... ὑποχωρεῖν. The verb ὑποχωρεῖν here takes the accusative, from its sense *to shun*, *to avoid* (see Jelf's Kühn. § 548. Obs. 2) derived from its original sense, *to retire from*, *to give place to*, which takes the genitive. — Ἀθηναῖοι ὄντες, *inasmuch as they were Athenians* = *as Athenians*. This sense of naval supremacy had been fostered and strengthened ever since the time of Themistocles.

3. ὄψιν, *aspect* of things. — ὑπόμνησιν... θαρσεῖν, *to remind them of being courageous*, i. e. to excite their courage by reminding them of the things which promise victory.

CHAPTER LXXXIX.

The speaker begins by saying, that the Athenians have no just grounds of alarm neither on account of the numerical superiority of the enemy, nor their reputed bravery, since in the latter they are equal, and the Lacedæmonian allies are brought into battle, after so signal a defeat, against their wills (§§ 1-4); the confidence, which the Athenians exhibit in their readiness to fight the enemy when so greatly superior in numbers, is adapted to inspire them with fear (§§ 5, 6), and many armies have been defeated by an inferior force (§ 7); the speaker gives his reasons for preferring a battle in the open sea (§ 8); and professing his determination to take the most prudent measures, exhorts his men to maintain strict discipline, to stand firm, and charge bravely, inasmuch as the combat is one on which depends momentous results (§§ 10, 11).

1. οὐκ ἀξιῶν. See N. on I. 86. § 3. — ἐν ὀρώδιᾳ ἔχειν, *to be in dread.*

2. οὔτοι is here an expression of contempt. — μηδὲ—ὁμοῖοι, *unequal* in skill and bravery. — τὸ πλήθος depends upon *παρεσκευάσαντο*. — οὐκ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου refers to inequality of numbers. — ᾧ = τούτῳ ᾧ, of which the antecedent is explained by ὡς. . . εἶναι, it being constructed as though preceded by *ἄρασύτεροί ἐσμεν* (cf. § 3 infra), and the relative depends on *πιστεύοντες*. It is unnecessary with some to suppose, that Phormio had learned what he here refers to from spies or deserters, since their superior bravery was a common boast in all the Lacedæmonian speeches. — ἄλλο τι is used synecdochically. — *κατορσοῦντες* is connected with *οἴονται*, as though it was written *ὅτι κατορσοῦσι καὶ οἴονται*, inasmuch as in these are contained the grounds of the Lacedæmonian confidence. There is, as Goel. remarks, a blending of two constructions, since two verbs or two participles would have been the more natural construction. In respect to *σφίσι*, I prefer with Goel. and Arnold to make it depend on *ποιήσῃν*, the subject of which is either *τούτο ᾧ μάλιστα πιστεύοντες προσέρχονται*, and that their boasted courage will do the same for them (i. e. give them the same success) *by sea*; or *τὴν ἐν τῷ πεζῷ ἐμπειρίαν*, which is Krüger's solution. — τὸ αὐτὸ is to be referred to τὸ κατορσοῦν elicited from *κατορσοῦντες*.

3. Krüg. after Bloomf. in his earlier edition refers τὸ δ' to τὸ κατορσοῦν in τὸ αὐτό, but Goel. with the approbation of Popro, Arnold, and Bloomf. in his later edition, refers it to ᾧ. . . προσέρχονται, on the ground that if it had referred to τὸ κατορσοῦν, it would have been followed by *ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότως* and not *ἐκ τοῦ δικαίου*. — *περίεσται*. See N. on I. 144. § 3. — τούτοις refers to the Lacedæmonians, and ἐν ἐκείνῳ = ἐν τῷ πεζῷ. The verb *περίεστι* is to be supplied in this

clause from *πυρίσταται*. — τῶ... ἔσμεν = τῶ δέ, ὅτι ἑκάτεροί τι ἐμπειρότεροί ἐσμεν, θρασύτεροί ἐσμεν. Goel. ἐμπειρότεροι is in the nominative by attraction. See N. on II. 42. § 4. The argument of this whole passage may be thus stated: we have juster grounds of confidence now (i. e. on the eve of a naval battle) than they have, just as they might be expected to excel us in confidence if the approaching battle was a land-engagement, inasmuch as they do not excel us in natural bravery, and in whatever we both (i. e. Athenians and Lacedæmonians) are the more skilful, in that we are the more brave. As the Athenians were confessedly the more skilful and experienced in naval warfare, it followed from the reasoning here adopted, that they would be the bravest in sea-fights.

4. διὰ... δόξαν is to be constructed with *προσάγουσι*, and not with *ἡγούμενοι*, which would be very flat and inapposite. The design is to show that the Lacedæmonian allies could not be expected to fight bravely, being dragged into battle, as they were, to uphold the glory of the leading power. — ἐπεὶ, *since otherwise*. In the idea of *ἄλλως* thus residing in ἐπεὶ, lies the omitted protasis, εἰ μὴ ἄκοντας οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι προσῆγον. — παρὰ πολὺ is to be taken with *ἡσσηζύντες*.

5. μὴ—δείσῃτε. S. § 218. 3. — ἂν belongs to *ἀνδίστασθαι*. — μὴ... πράξειν, *unless being about to do something very great* (literally, *something equivalent to what is very great*). This explanation regards τῷ παρὰ πολὺ as a substantive, which seems to me better than with Poppo to supply *πράσσειν*, or with Goel. and Bloomf. *προνευικηκίαι*, or to read *ἄξιον τοῦ*. Cf. K. § 244. 11; S. § 169. 1.

6. ἀντίπαλοι... οὔτοι. Goel. constructs οἱ πλείους ἀντίπαλοι (*δυνετες*) ὡσπερ οὔτοι. I prefer, however, with Poppo, to construct ὡσπερ οὔτοι with the following words, which gives this sense, *for most men, when equally matched (even), relying as these do (who are greatly our superior in numbers) upon their physical power, rather than upon their skill and prudence (τῇ γνώμῃ), come to an engagement*. — οἱ δ', sc. ἐπερχόμενοι, *but those who come*. — ἐκ πολλῶ ὑποδεεστέρων, *with greatly inferior forces* (as we do now), is opposed to ἀντίπαλοι. — μέγα... βίβαιον, *some very great firmness of mind*. — ἄ, i. e. ὅτι οἱ ἐκ πολλῶ ὑποδεεστέρων—ἀντιτολμῶσιν. — οὔτοι refers to the Lacedæmonians. — τῶ οὐκ εἰκότι = *on account of the improbability* that we should advance against them with such a force. — κατὰ λόγον, *were in proportion* to the present exigency.

7. ἦδη. See N. on II. 77. § 4. — ὧν... μετέχομεν. Poppo remarks that the argument to have been in point, should have been *utrumque autem vitium in illos (Peloponnesios) cadit*. But is not this implied in the words taken in their connection?

8. ἐκὼν εἶναι, *willingly, if I had my choice.* Cf. S. § 223. 9. — ναυσὶν limits *ξυμφέρει.* — ἂν ἐπιπλεύσειε, *could sail up.* Opposed to this is ἂν ἀποχωρήσειεν. The protasis is μὲν ἔχων, *unless he has.* S. § 225. 6. See N. on I. 71. § 6. — ἐκ πολλοῦ, *from a distance.* — ἐν δέοντι, *at the necessary time, opportunely.* — δῆκπλοι. See N. on I. 49. § 3. — ἀναστροφάι. This word expresses the backward motion of a ship, after having charged the opposing ship with its beak, in order to gain space to give impetus to another charge. — νεῶν depends on *ἰστίν.*

9. τούτων depends on τὴν πρόνοιαν. — κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. See N. on I. 53. § 4. — τὰ τε...δέχεσθε. See N. on II. 11. § 9. — δι'...οὔσης, "*as we are watching one another's movements at so short a distance.*" Arnold. I would prefer: *as the enemy is watching us,* etc. — ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ, *in the action.*

10. τὴν ἐλπίδα is here followed by two genitives, *the hope of the Peloponnesians of a navy,* i. e. the hopes entertained by the Peloponnesians of raising a navy. The clauses ἢ καταλῦσαι and ἢ καταστήσαι, illustrate the magnitude of the contest by expressing its obvious result. — ἐγγυτέρω καταστήσαι, *to bring nearer.*

11. ἀναμιμνήσκω δ' αὖ refers to ὁ δὲ ἀγὼν μέγας, *the contest is great* — *but again* (cf. § 2) *I will remind you.* — ἀνδρῶν limits *αἰ γινῶμαι.* — οὐκ ἐσέλουσιν, *are not accustomed = cannot.* — ὁμοίαι in respect to their former bravery and confidence.

CHAPTER XC.

The Peloponnesians sail towards their territory within the gulf, with their right wing in advance in order to inclose Phormio (§§ 1, 2), who fearing that their design is to attack Naupactus, coats along his own shore (§ 3); the Peloponnesians suddenly turn upon the Athenian fleet, hoping to inclose the whole (§ 4); eleven, however, make their escape, and the rest are run ashore and their crews in part slaughtered (§ 5); some of their ships the Peloponnesians succeed in drawing off (§ 6).

1. οὐκ...στενά. In respect to the position of the Athenian fleet, cf. II. 86. § 2; and of the Peloponnesian, cf. II. 86. § 4. τὰ στενά refers to the straits between Rhium and Antirrhium, by which the Crisæan gulf was connected with the sea, or rather the inner with the outer gulf. — ἄκοντας. See II. 89. § 8. — ἀναγόμενοι. See N. on ἀνήγοντο, I. 48. § 1. — ἐπὶ τεσσάρων, *with four ships abreast.* Matthiæ (§ 584, 2) translates *four deep,* which is evidently incorrect. — ἐπὶ

τὴν ἑαυτῶν γῆν. The Peloponnesians sailed along the Achaian shore, which, as Achæa sided with the Peloponnesians and furnished with the Corinthians many of the ships, might well be called τὴν ἑαυτῶν γῆν. Phormio feared that when opposite Naupactus they would turn suddenly, sail across, and take the place, and hence he coasted along, to be in readiness to repel the attack. There is therefore no need of changing the reading ἑαυτῶν to αὐτῶν, referring it to the Athenians or to the Naupactians. I prefer with Arnold to take this preposition in the twofold sense of *towards* and *along by*, the former denoting that the general direction was towards Corinth, Sicyon, and Pallene, where the greater part of the fleet belonged, and the latter, that they kept along their own shore instead of sailing over to the opposite coast. Their direction is still further defined by ἔσω ἐπὶ τοῦ κόλπου, *to within the gulf*. — δεξιῶ κέρα ἡγουμένω, *the right wing leading the way*, is the circumstantial or modal dative. Had the direction been westward, the left wing would have taken the lead. — ὡσπερ καὶ ὠρμουν, i. e. in the same relative position in which they lay at anchor.

2. ἐπὶ δ' αὐτῷ, i. e. upon the right wing. — ταύτη, i. e. in the direction towards Naupactus. — νομίσας... πλείν shows that the Peloponnesians were not sailing directly towards Naupactus, as then their course and design would have been a matter of certain knowledge. See N. on § 1. — μὴ... κέρως, *in order that the Athenians might not escape their charge [by sailing] beyond their wing*. — πλείοντα τὸν ἐπίπλου is not pleonastic, but an emphatic fulness of expression, *the charge made with full sail, the fierce onset*. Ρουρρο compares it with the *belli impetus navigavit* of Cic. pro Manil. § 34.

3. ὁ δέ, i. e. Phormio. — χωρίω, i. e. Naupactus. — ἐρήμω. See N. on II. 4. § 4. — ἀναγομένους. See N. on § 1 supra. — ἄκων... σπουδῆν, *unwillingly and with speed*, i. e. Phormio was unwilling to leave his advantageous position and sail into the gulf, but he was obliged to do it, and that too in great haste. — τῶν Μεσσηνίων of Naupactus. Cf. I. 103. § 3.

4. κατὰ... κέρως, *in column one by one*, i. e. one ship sailing after another in single line. See N. on II. 84. § 1. — πρὸς τῇ γῆ, *near to the land*. — μετωπηδόν, *in line*, as opposed to ἐπὶ κέρως, *in column*. — ὡς... ἕκαστος, *as quick as each one could*. For the construction, cf. K. § 274. 3. b; Mt. § 337.

5. τῶν δέ refers to the Athenian ships. — ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν (i. e. into a wider part of the gulf near Naupactus) depends upon ἵπκεφύγουσι. — ἐξέωσαν... γῆν, *drove them upon the shore*. — διέφθειραν. Cf. I. 29. § 4; II. 84. § 3. — ὅσοι... αὐτῶν, *as many of them as did not swim away from the ships to the shore*.

6. ἀναδούμενοι. See N. on I. 50. § 1. — κενός of men, since αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν is opposed to it: — τὰς δὲ τινάς, *but some*. A part only of the ships captured by the enemy were at this time recovered, as appears from I. 92. § 2. — ἐλκομένας ἤδη, *when they were already being towed away* by the Lacedæmonians. This brave and daring act of the Messenians is worthy of all praise, as it was performed in circumstances where the odds were entirely in favor of the enemy. Their ancient wrongs from the hands of the Lacedæmonians were no doubt remembered, when they plunged into the water, boarded the ships, and fought with such fury from the decks.

CHAPTER XCI.

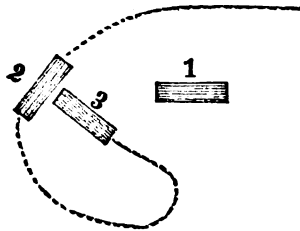
The right wing of the Peloponnesians gives chase to the Athenian ships which had escaped, but they all with one exception reach Naupactus, and form in line to resist the enemy (§ 1); these coming up too late, sing notwithstanding the pæan of victory, when the Athenian vessel which had fallen behind, by a bold and skilful manœuvre sinks the pursuing vessel (§§ 2, 3); by which unexpected occurrence the Peloponnesians are thrown into a state of consternation and consequent confusion (§ 4).

1. ταύτη, *hac parte*. — αἱ . . . αὐτῶν. Cf. II. 90. § 2. — ὑπεξέφυγον . . . εὐρυχωρίαν (see N. on II. 90. § 5). There is a prægnans constructio in ἐς (see N. on I. 18. § 2) = *they escaped the wheel* (of the Lacedæmonian ships) *and reached the wide part* of the gulf (see N. on II. 90. § 5). — φθάνουσιν αὐτοὺς—προκαταφυγῶσαι ἐς τὴν Ναυπάκτον, i. e. the Athenian ships outsailed their pursuers and reached Naupactus first. — μίᾱς νεῶς referred to in § 2 infra. — ἴσχουσαι . . . ἀμυνόμενοι, *lying at anchor under the temple of Apollo with their prows towards* [the enemy], *they made preparations to defend themselves*. The participle after παρασκευάζω is frequently accompanied by ὤς.

2. ὕστερον, *too late* to cut off the retreat of the Athenians to Naupactus, or to reach them before they came to anchor under the town. — ἐπαιώνιζόν τε ἅμα πλείοντες, *began to sing the pæan while they were sailing*. How prematurely this was done will appear in the sequel. — τὴν μίαν spoken of in § 1. — πολὺ πρό, *far before*. — τῶν ἄλλων' of the Lacedæmonian ships.

3. βετώρος, *in the sea*, in the deep water just outside of the haven. περὶ ἣν is to be taken with ἐμβάλλει, although some may prefer to construct it with φθάσασα, *around which the Athenian ships sailing first*. In some editions we find φθάσασα καὶ περιπλεύσασα, but the

reading of Dindorf seems preferable, as more accordant with the brevity of Thucydides, and the full idea may be elicited easily from *φθάσα* taken as a *vox pragnans*. — ἡ Ἀττικὴ ναῦς. According to Polyæn. III. 4. § 3, this ship belonged to Phormio and was the *Paralus*. The manœuvre was certainly executed by a master spirit. — ἐμβάλλει... καταδύει, *strikes in the midst* (i. e. midship) *and sinks it*. The position of the ships in relation to the merchantman is not easily understood from this passage. It seems to me, however, that the Leucadian ship was struck while in the act of doubling the merchant-vessel in pursuit of the Athenian ship. The latter, instead of continuing to sweep in a circle around the stationary vessel, turned short, and by the impetus obtained from the previous sweep, struck the Leucadian ship on the side, as it was turning in the wake of the retreating ship. The following diagram will explain the manner in which the manœuvre was executed:



1. Merchantman. 2. Peloponnesian ship. 3. Athenian ship.

4. ἀτάκτως διώκοντες. Deeming their victory secure, the Peloponnesian ships were pursuing in a somewhat disorderly manner, when this sudden reverse happened to them. — ἐπέστησαν τοῦ πλοῦ. S. § 197. 2; K. § 271. 2. — ἀξύμφορον... ἀντεξόρμησιν, *thus doing a very prejudicial thing, on account of* (literally, *in respect to*) *the attack being about to be made upon them from so short a distance* by the Athenians. Such seems to be the sense, which I could not well express clearly in a less periphrastic translation. δρῶντες and βουλόμενοι conform to the gender implied in αἱ μέν, i. e. the ships. It is quite common to predicate of ships, actions which belong to the men who navigate them. See N. on I. 49. § 3. — τὰς πλείους, *the main body* of the Peloponnesian fleet. — ἀπειρία χωρίων. The ships were navigated probably by foreigners (cf. I. 143. § 1), and therefore had very few good pilots, or perhaps they were so panic-struck by the sudden and awful fate of the Leucadian ship, as to run upon the shoals without thought or consideration.

CHAPTER XCII.

The Athenians now rush forth with a shout upon the Peloponnesians, and pursuing them as they attempt to escape to Panormus, take six ships and recover all their own (§§ 1, 2); the captain of the ship which was sunk, kills himself (§ 3); both the Athenians and Peloponnesians erect trophies, after which the latter sail towards Corinth, and the former are reinforced by twenty ships (§§ 4-7).

1. ἀπὸ ἐνὸς κελεύσματος, *with one shout*, i. e. all at once. — οἱ δέ, i. e. the Lacedæmonians. — ἐτράποντο εἰς τὸν Πάνορμον, *turned to Panormus*, by prægnans constructio (see N. on I. 18. § 2) = *turned and fled to Panormus*. It is probable that the left wing and centre of the Peloponnesian fleet took no part in the engagement, not being able to keep up with the twenty fast-sailing vessels stationed on the right wing (cf. II. 90. § 2). The rout of this right wing and the loss of the six ships, must have followed speedily upon the destruction of the Leucadian vessel.

2. ἐκείνοι, i. e. the Peloponnesians. — πρὸς τῇ γῆ διαφθείραντες. Cf. II. 90. § 5. — ἀπέκτειναν refers to the Athenians.

3. Τιμωκράτης. Cf. II. 85. § 1. — ἐξέπεσεν, *was carried* by the wind and current.

4. ὄσεν (= ἐκεῖ ὄσεν) ἀναγόμενοι ἐκράτησεν. Cf. II. 91. § 1. — ὄσα... ἦν. Cf. τὰ κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοῦς, I. 54. § 2. — τὰ ἐκείνων refers mainly to τοὺς νεκροὺς (= τὰ σώματα).

5. τροπαῖον... διέφθειραν. The order is according to the Schol. τροπαῖον ὡς νενικηκότες (ἐνεκεν) τῆς τροπῆς τῶν νεῶν (see N. on I. 33. § 2) ἄς πρὸς τῇ γῆ διέφθειραν. Krüg. makes τῆς τροπῆς to depend on τροπαῖον, and so also Porro, who puts τροπαῖον τροπῆς for μνημεῖοι τροπῆς. This is the better construction, as it dispenses with the necessity of supplying a preposition with τροπῆς. — ἦνπερ ἔλαβον ναῦν. Cf. II. 90. § 6. — ἀνέθεσαν. See Ns. on I. 13. § 6; 1:2. § 2. The dedication of the ship was made to Neptune, who had a temple there. Cf. II. 84. § 4. — τὸ Ἀχαικόν, i. e. on the Achæan side of the straits.

6. ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. See N. on II. 86. § 6.

7. οἱ—Ἀθηναῖοι (cf. II. 85. §§ 5-6) is the subject of ἀφικνούται — αἷς ἔθει. The accusative was employed in II. 83. § 1. Here however we may supply αὐτοῦς with παραγενέσθαι, which is the more natural construction. Cf. Mt. § 391. 2.,

CHAPTER XCIII.

The Peloponnesians plan an attack upon Piræus by proceeding from Corinth across to the Athenian sea, and with the ships lying at Nyssea, sailing to Piræus which was unguarded, there being no apprehension of any attack (§§ 1-3); the plan is in part carried into execution, but no attack is made upon Piræus (§ 4).

1. διαλύσαι is to be taken actively, the subject αὐτοὺς referring to the commanders being supplied. — διὰ . . . ναυτικῶ, on account of their great naval superiority. They had no apprehension of an attack from those who could hardly keep the sea in their own parts.

2. λαβόντα . . . κώπην. Arnold cites this in proof that the oar was worked only by one man, and not by several, as some imagine. — τὸ ὑπὲρσειον, the cushion, or seat-cover, on which the rower sat, to prevent himself from sliding, as he would, on the bare seat made smooth by long use. Cf. Bloomf. — τὸν τροπωτήρα, the leathern loop, or thong, by which the oars were kept in their place in the sides of the ship. — αὐτῶν refers to the Megareans.

3. ἂν in μὴ ἂν implies a condition not expressed, as μὴ, εἰ ἐπιπλεύσειαν, ἐξαπιναιῶς οὕτως ἐπιπλεύσειαν ἂν. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. §§ 810. 814. c; Mt. § 520. p. 888. — τολμῆσαι depends on προσδοκία in the preceding member, from which it is easy to elicit προσεδύκων or προσεδέχοντο. Cf. Mt. § 537. p. 932; Jelf's Kühn. § 889. — καθ' ἡσυχίαν, deliberately. — διενούντο, sc. πολέμιοι. Commentators generally feel the want of οὔτε λάβρα in the place of οὐδέ, as being opposed to οὐδ' ἀπὸ τοῦ προφανοῦς, and Dukas does not hesitate to supply with εἰ διενούντο, the words λάβρα καὶ ἐξαπιναιῶς οὕτως ἐπιπλεύσαι. But this is too harsh an ellipsis, and one which could not well be conceived from the preceding context. It seems to me that the difficulty may be removed by conceiving the sense to be this: a sudden attack of the enemy was not to be expected, since a force adequate to take such a place could not be brought against it secretly or suddenly; and a deliberate and concerted attack could not be made, without its being known by the Athenians long enough beforehand to enable them to be ready to meet and repel it. προαισθῆσαι I would then take in the sense, to know beforehand, so that adequate preparations for the defence of the place might be made.

4. ὡς . . . εὐθύς, i. e. ὡς καὶ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ἐχώρουν εὐθύς, as soon as they had determined on this they forthwith set out. For this transposition of καί, cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 761. 3. — ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς Σαλαμῖνος. Repeat

ἔπλεον. — τὸ ἀκρωτήριον... ὄρων, *the promontory facing Megara*. It was called Budorus. — τοῦ—ἔσπλειν denotes the object or purpose of the guard-ships. — κενὰς of their crews. — ἀπροσδοκίτοις refers to τοῖς Σαλαμίνιαις implied in τὴν Σαλαμῖνα.

CHAPTER XCIV.

The Athenians being warned of the enemy's approach by fire-signals, are greatly alarmed, and fit out a fleet with all haste for Salamis, leaving their land forces to defend Piræus (§§ 1, 2); but the Peloponnesians, on hearing of this, immediately set sail for Nisæa, and thence proceed to Megara and so to Corinth (§ 3); the Athenians take precautionary measures for the defence of Piræus (§ 4).

1. ἐς... πολέμοι, *but fire-signals of the enemy's approach were raised towards Athens*. πολέμοι is an adjective belonging to φρυκτοί, *war-signals, alarm-beacons*. Cf. III. 22. § 7. In like manner they had their φρυκτοί φίλιοι. — οὐδεμιᾶς... ἐλάσσων (i. e. οὐκ ἐλάσσων μιᾶς), *less than no one (= greater than any) which happened in the war*. See N. on I. 91. § 5 (end). — οἱ μὲν γὰρ κ. τ. λ. A similar fear is described in VIII. 92. — ὅσον οὐκ, *almost, all but*; literally, *as far as not*, i. e. just as much as not to do a thing. — εἰ... κατοκνήσαι, *if they had not been afraid*; literally, "*if they had been disposed not to have hesitated.*" Bloomf. — For the repetition of ἂν before ἐγένετο, see N. on I. 76. § 4. — οὐκ ἂν ἄνεμος ἐκόλυσε, *and the wind would not have hindered them* (cf. II. 93. § 4). This is added to show that the adverse wind would have proved no hindrance, if their courage had been equal to the enterprise.

3. ὡς... βοήθειαν, *when they perceived the approaching succor*. ἤσθοντο = *saw with their eyes*, and is therefore followed by the accusative. Cf. K. § 273. R. 18. — καταδραμόντες, *having overrun, laid waste*. — τὰς τρεῖς. Cf. II. 93. § 4. — κατὰ τάχος, *quickly*. — ἔστι—ὅτι, *somewhat* (literally, *there was in respect to which*. See N. on I. 65. § 3), qualifies ἐφόβουν. — καὶ before νῆες is *also*, and gives an additional reason why they set sail so speedily. — διὰ χρόνον, *a long time*. — περὶ, *by land*.

4. οὐκέτι... Σαλαμῖνι, *finding them no longer at Salamis*. — λιμένων depends upon κλήσει.

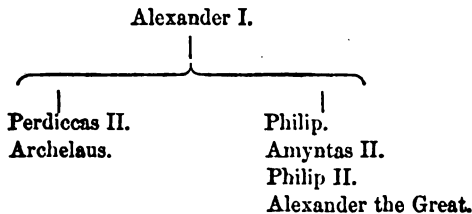
CHAPTER XCV.

Sitalces undertakes an expedition against Perdicas, partly because the Macedonian prince had broken his promise made to the Odrysian king, and partly because of the promise made by the latter to the Athenians, to bring to a conclusion the Chalcidian war in Thrace (§§ 1, 2); for these reasons he resolves upon the invasion in question, and takes with him Amyntas the son of Philip to place upon the Macedonian throne (§ 3).

1. Σιτάλκης ὁ Τήρων. See the genealogical table of the royal family of Odrysæ, II. 29. § 2. — Περδικκαν. See N. on I. 57. § 3. — δύο ὑποσχέσεις conforms in case to τὴν μὲν—τὴν δέ, on the principle that the noun denoting the whole, is sometimes put in the same case as its parts. Cf. Mt. §§ 289. *Obs.* 8; 319. *Obs.*; K. § 266. 3. Hence there is no grammatical necessity of retaining *διά*, which is found in some editions before *δύο ὑποσχέσεις*. — ἀναπρᾶξαι, *to exact, enforces the fulfilment of*. This refers to the promise made to Sitalces, and not to the one made by him.

2. γὰρ introduces an explanation of the two promises referred to in the preceding section. — ὑποσχόμενος. We are not told what this promise made by Perdicas was, but the conjecture of the Schol. is perhaps the true one, *χρήματα οὐκ ὀλίγα*. — διαλλάξαι ἐαυτόν. Cf. II. 29. § 6. — Φιλίππου—μὴ καταγάγοι. See N. on I. 57. § 3. — αὐτός, i. e. Sitalces. — ὅτε... καταλύσειν (cf. II. 29. § 5). This is the promise which he himself was now to fulfil.

3. Φιλίππου υἱὸν Ἀμύνταν. It would seem from this, that Philip was now dead, and that his son followed up his claims to the appanage of Upper Macedonia. The following genealogical table will help to explain the two branches of the royal family of Macedonia.



— ὡς ἐπὶ βασιλείᾳ, *in order to place him upon the throne*. — ἴδει, i. e. it was so engaged on their part. — ὡς πλείστην, *as large as possible*.

CHAPTER XCVI.

This chapter contains a list of the tribes, which were under the sway of Sitalces, and followed him on this expedition. It is an interesting geographical sketch, yet replete with difficulties, inasmuch as the boundaries of these people were perpetually shifting, as conquest or defeat enlarged or diminished their respective territories. This will account in part for the apparently conflicting statements of those who have undertaken to define the limits of these states and countries. Some of these tribes too, were so migratory and unsettled in their places of abode, that it were as easy a task, to establish the exact locality and boundaries of our most uncivilized Indian tribes. The most which can be done in such cases is to give the general locality, and leave the specific boundaries to be determined, if ever, when the light of the splendid geographical researches, which are now being made, shall shine back upon the dark points of ancient geography, and enable us to discover in part at least what now lies hidden from our view.

1. ἀνίστησιν, *he summoned to the expedition.* — ἐντός... 'Ροδόπης, between Mount Hæmus and Mount Rhodope. This valley was drained by the Hebrus, now called Marissa. — ὅσων ἦρχε, *as many as were subject to him.* — μέχρι Θαλάσσης is explained by ἐς... Ἑλλάσποντον. — τοὺς... πόντου. The country here spoken of is what is now called Bulgaria, lying between the Balkan (i. e. Mount Hæmus) and the Danube (i. e. the Ister). ὑπερβάντι, *to one going over = over.* The use of μάλλον will appear in the translation, *and as many other parts as are inhabited within the Ister (and Mount Hæmus) and more (μάλλον) towards the Euxine sea (than those parts in the interior).* It seems from this that the Getæ did not touch upon the Euxine. They occupied the country north and south of the Ister, the northern division being by far the more uncivilized. Although they are particularized by another name, from their having acquired a character different from the rest of the nation, yet they belonged to the Thracian race. Cf. Müll. Dor. I. p. 473. — τὴν τοῦ Εὐξείνου πόντου is annexed to Θαλάσσαν, because πόντος with Εὐξείνος is often taken for the region bordering on the sea, and the expression is here = *the sea [viz.] that of the Pontus Euxinus country = the Euxine sea.* Bloomf. however, takes Θαλάσσαν in the sense of *sea-coast*, which is a use of the expression quite common, even in our language. Still I prefer the other explanation. — κατόκητο. See N. on I. 120. § 2. — οἱ ταύτη ὄμοροι refers also to ὅσα ἄλλα μέρη. — τοῖς Σκύθαις. The Scythians here referred to are those beyond the Ister, although I formerly thought that reference was had to a tribe of that people, living in the region made by the great bend of that river, as it flows northward and then eastward into the sea.

2. τῶν ὀρειῶν... αὐτονόμων. Poppo (Proleg. II. p. 406) gives as

the names of some of these independent mountaineers, the Dii, Besæ, Satræ, Odemanti, and Dersæi. — μαχαυροφόρων (cf. VII. 27. § 1). Bloomf. remarks that the *long sword* (= Highland *lochmore*) was the usual weapon of the Asiatic mountaineers. — τοὺς μὲν μισθῶ ἐπειθεν. Like the Swiss of Europe, these mountaineers seem to have been ready to enter any one's service for pay. In VII. 27. § 1, we find that 1300 of these mercenaries accompanied the army of Demosthenes into Sicily.

3. Ἀγριῶνας καὶ Λαιαίους. The Agrianes were the most northerly of all the Pæonian tribes, and dwelt in the country about Mount Rhodope and the sources of the Strymon. The Lææans lived farther down the Strymon, by which river their territory was divided. Those on the east bank were subject to the Odrysian power, while those on the west bank were independent. Thus the Strymon here formed the western boundary of Odrysia. There is a difficulty, however, if by διὰ Γρααίων is meant *through the territories of the Graæans*, for as these people are declared to be independent (cf. ἔσχατοι . . . Παιόνων), the Strymon could not have been the western boundary of Odrysia, as Thucydides asserts in οὐ ἀρχή. But διὰ . . . ῥεῖ may signify, *flows between the territory of the Graæans and the Lææans*, and then all is clear, the eastern bank being inhabited by the subjected Lææans, and the western bank by the Lææans (not subject), and by the Graæans. If, however, διὰ is to be taken, as Poppo contends, in the sense of *through the territories of the Graæans and the Lææans*, then the only way to reconcile the conflicting statements, is to regard the Strymon as forming the western boundary of Odrysia as far as pertains to the country of the former. Arnold on the authority of certain MSS. reads μέχρι γὰρ Γρααίων καὶ Λαιαίων Παιόνων, but not to say that the reading is quite conjectural, I cannot see that the difficulty is removed thereby. — οὐ is referred by some to ποταμοῦ, but Poppo refers it in the sense of *ubi*, to the Graæans and Lææans. If διὰ is to be rendered *between* it is better to refer οὐ to ποταμοῦ, but if the preposition signifies *through*, then Poppo's reference is the correct one. — τὰ πρὸς, *on the side towards*. — ἦδη. See N. on III. 96. § 1.

4. Τριβαλλοὺς. According to Gatterer (who is cited largely by Poppo in his Proleg., and to whom I am indebted for many of the views here given), the Tribelli formed a part of the western boundary of the Odrysians, beginning from the river Oscius, and extending as far west as Illyria, along the right bank of the Ister. This great territory was probably inhabited, in part, by other nations subject to them or else independent. — Τρήρες—Τιλαυαῖοι. These people formed the north-western portion of the Odrysian empire, as appears from what

follows. It may here be remarked, that the Mount Scomius or Scombros (as some read Σκόμβρου instead of Σκομίου) of Thucydides belongs to the great range of Hæmus as one of its summits, and which as Col. Leake says (North. Greece, III. p. 474) sends tributaries to all the great rivers of the northern part of European Turkey, being the most central part of the continent, and nearly equidistant from the Euxine, the Ægean, the Adriatic, and the Danube. It may be remarked also that here the four great mountain-ranges meet in a centre, forming, as Arnold remarks, nearly a St. George's cross. The Oscius, now called Morava, flows from the south into the Danube a little below Belgrade. — Νέστος. This river, now called Karasou, is east of the Strymon, and rising in the Rhodope mountains, flows into the sea nearly opposite Thasos. — ὁ Ἑβρος, *the Hebrus*. See N. on § 1 supra. — ἐκ τοῦ ὄρους, i. e. Scomius.

CHAPTER XCVII.

In this chapter the historian proceeds to give an idea of the power of Sitalces, from the extent of his dominions, and the revenue and military resources at his command.

1. ἐπὶ . . . καθήκουσα, *extending along the sea-coast*. — Ἀβδήρων. Abdera was on the western boundary of Thrace, at the mouth of the Nestus (cf. II. 96. § 4). It was noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants, although it was the birth-place of some distinguished men. — τὸν . . . ποταμοῦ. The article gives the sense, *as far along the sea as the river Ister = to where the Ister flows into the sea*. — περίπλους (adjective) ἰσθμῖν, *can be sailed around*. — ἡ γῆ refers to the coast from Abdera to the Ister. — τὰ ξυνομώτατα, *by the nearest way*. — ἦν . . . πνεῦμα, *if the wind blows continually upon the stern = if the wind is constantly fair*. — νηὶ στρογγύλῃ, *by a ship of burthen*. These ships had flat bottoms and were propelled mainly by sails. Cf. Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Antiq. p. 877. According to Herodot. IV. 86, a day's voyage of one of these vessels was 700 stadia, and a night's voyage was 600 stadia. This would make the distance here spoken of 5200 stadia, or about 566 English miles. The distance from the mouth of the Ister to that of the Bosphorus is full three degrees or 221 miles. The length of the Bosphorus is 16 miles, of the Propontis 120 miles, and of the Hellespont 60 miles, to which if 90 miles be added, the distance from the mouth of the Hellespont to Abdera, it

makes 286 miles, and this added to 210 gives the whole distance 496 miles. As no vessel could coast along in a direction entirely straight, this estimated distance may be safely increased by 50 miles, and as much allowance must be made for the inaccuracy of a calculation based on so uncertain a thing as the sailing of a ship, the estimate is as near to that made by Thucydides as could be expected. For the substance of this note, I am indebted to Arnold. For the construction of *τεσσάρων... νυκτῶν*, cf. S. § 196. — *ὁδῶ*, *by land*, is opposed to *περίπλους*, and is the dative of manner. — *ἐνδεκαταίος τελεῖ*. The distance travelled in a day by a person on foot, is set down by Herodot. IV. 101, at 200 stadia, or 21.75 miles. This would make the distance from Abdera, across the country to the mouth of the Ister, 239.25 miles. The actual distance, however, is upwards of 280. Some allowance, as Arnold remarks, is to be made for the epithet *εὐζωτος*, which shows that something more than ordinary speed was intended.

2. *τὰ μὲν πρὸς δάλασσαν*. See N. on *ἐπὶ... καζήκουσα*, § 1. — *ἀπὸ... Στρυμόνα*, i. e. from the eastern to the western extremity of the country. — *ταύτην*, i. e. in the direction just mentioned. — *ἄνω*. See N. on II. 83. § 1. — *διὰ πλείστον*. See N. on II. 29. § 2. — *ἡμερῶν—τριῶν καὶ δέκα*. Why the number of days' journey should be larger, when the distance was far less between the places here mentioned, than between Abdera and the mouth of the Ister, is not easily seen, unless they were shorter in consequence of the difficulties of the way.

3. *ὅσον προσῆξαν ἐπὶ Σεύθου* (cf. II. 29. § 2), *as much as accrued* (literally, *as they brought in*) *in the reign of Seuthes*. The form *προσῆξα* is rare. Cf. Soph. Gr. Verbs, p. 76. — *δύναμις*, *worth, value*, is the predicate of *ἔστι* to be supplied with *φόρος*. — *ἄ... εἴη*, *as much of it as might be gold or silver*. The optative is employed because the annual revenue is spoken of, and not that of any particular year. Cf. Mt. § 527; R. § 333. 4. — *δῶρα... προσεφέρετο*. In the oriental nations much of the revenue was made up of gifts. Diodorus says that the revenue of Sitalces (he should have said Seuthes) was 1000 talents. This harmonizes with the statement of Thucydides, that the revenue of Seuthes in gold and silver was 400 talents, his gifts in gold and silver as much more, and the remaining 200 talents may be included in the *ὑφαντά τε καὶ λεία*. — *τοῖς παραδυναστεύουσι*, *those who ruled with* (= held power under) *the king, those who were in authority*. I like this better than the usual translation, *those who had influence with the king*.

4. *τοῦναντίον τῆς Περσῶν βασιλείας*, *the contrary to that of the*

Persian kingdom. The contrariety consisted in the habit of giving rather than receiving presents, the former being the custom of the Persian the latter of the Thracian kings. — ὁμως . . . ἐχρήσαντο, *but notwithstanding* [that all the Thracians practise this] *they* (i. e. the Odrysi-ans) *practise it more on account of their power* (διὰ τὴν δύναμιν. Schol. "Recte." Poppo). ὁμως δὲ responds to ὄντα μὲν. — οὐ . . . δῶρα, *for unless one gave presents it was impossible to effect any thing.* Cf. Xen. Anab. VII. 3. § 16.

5. ὥστε, *so that* (ecbatic. See N. on I. 65. § 1), denotes the result of their extent of country and great revenue, and must not be limited to what was said about the Thracian custom of receiving gifts, since that could not have raised the kingdom to great power. — ἐπὶ μέγα — ἰσχύος. See N. on I. 118. § 2. — ἰσχύι δὲ μάχης, *in military strength*; literally, *in strength of battle* (i. e. pertaining to battle). — πολὺ . . . Σκυθῶν, "*easily or decidedly second to the Scythians, i. e. although inferior to the Scythians, yet far superior to all others.*" Arnold; "*longe inferior Scythiis, quamquam secunda ab iis.*" Poppo. The latter I think to be the true interpretation.

6. ταύτη, i. e. in military strength and number of forces. — οὐχ ὄντι—ἀλλ' οὐδ', *not only—but not.* The ellipsis may be thus supplied, *not to say that the nations in Europe cannot be compared—but not a nation in Asia, etc.* Cf. K. § 321. 3. d; Butt. § 150. p. 433. — ἐν πρὸς ἓν, *taken singly*, i. e. stripped of all their dependencies, for although the Persian empire, which the historian may have had in his eye, taken as a whole, was far greater than that of the Scythians, yet Persia by itself was far inferior to it. "Sic Austria et Russia majores sunt, quam Francia, et non si spectes ἔθνος ἐν πρὸς ἓν. Hoc sensu Franciæ populus in Europa maximus est." Goel. — οὐ μὴν οὐδ'. Bloomf. in his later edition adopts the interpretation of this passage given by Poppo, Goeller, and Arnold: *but yet it cannot be said, either that in other respects in prudent management and understanding—they are equal, etc.* This I regard as the true sense, although at first I was disposed to join οὐδ' with ὁμοιοῦνται, and then to take οὐ μὴν οὐδ'—ὁμοιοῦνται in the sense of *nor indeed are they inferior*, and refer εὐβουλίαν . . . βίον to the sagacity, which savages and barbarians manifest in providing themselves with the necessaries of life, by hunting, fishing, predatory excursions, and the like, or to the skill with which they form beautiful fabrics from rude materials, as is seen in the ingenious works of our North American Indians.

CHAPTER XCVIII.

Sitalces sets out on his expedition, and passing over Mount Cercine marches between the territories of the Pæonians and the Sinti and Mædi to Doberus (§§ 1, 2); during the march his army is greatly augmented, both by infantry and cavalry furnished by the surrounding tribes (§§ 3, 4).

1. οὖν is here resumptive, the thread of the history being taken up from II. 96. § 1, at which place commenced the digression respecting the extent and resources of the Odrysian kingdom. — *έτοιμα*. See N. on II. 3. § 4. — *διὰ τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀρχῆς*, through his own dominion. Poppo (Proleg. II. p. 396) understands by this the country of the Læans and the subjected Pæonians (see N. on II. 39. § 4) on the Strymon (see N. on II. 96. § 3), and that the mountain Cercine lies between the Sinti and the Pæonians (i. e. the free Graæans and the free Pæonians. See N. l. c.) In passing over the mountain from the east (i. e. from Odrysia) the Pæonians (i. e. the independent Læans and Graæans) would be upon the right, and the Sinti and Mædi upon the left as is here stated. Doberus, to which place the army of Sitalces came after crossing the mountain, was situated on a tributary stream of the Axios, a little above its entrance into Macedonia (cf. Kiepert's Map). Arnold says that Cercine divided the streams which fed the Strymon from those which ran into the Axios. The same critic agrees with Gatterer, that the country of the Mædi was on the western side of the Strymon above Bisaltia. We should be greatly assisted in the geography of these places, if we knew the place where Sitalces set out on his march. — *έποιήσατο, had made*. See N. on I. 62. § 1. — *τεμῶν τὴν ὕλην, by cutting down the wood* in order to clear a road through the forest.

2. δεξιᾷ. As the march was westerly, the position of the Pæonians would be north of the mountain.

3. προσεγίγνετο δέ, but it was increased. By the force of the antithesis ἀπεγίγνετο must be rendered *was lost, suffered loss*, i. e. the army suffered no diminution. — πολλοὶ . . . Θρακῶν, i. e. the Sinti, Mædi, the independent Pæonians, and some of the Dii (cf. II. 96. § 2).

4. τριτημόριον . . . ἵππικου, but about one-third were cavalry. This kind of troops has always formed a principal part of the Tartar armies. — μαχαιροφόροι. See N. on II. 96. § 2. — οἱ . . . καταβάντες, i. e. the independent mountaineers who descended from Rhodope.

CHAPTER XCIX.

The historian proceeds to give a brief but highly valuable sketch of the kingdom of Macedonia, showing its origin, and how by conquest and otherwise it had reached its present extent and power. The geographical difficulties noticed in the remarks on chap. 96, are to some extent experienced here. The general divisions here given are Upper and Lower Macedonia, the former comprising the Lyncestæ and the Elimiotæ (called usually the Macedonians in Lynceus, or the Macedonian Lyncestæ (cf. IV. 88), to which some add the Orestæ. These tribes were governed by their own princes (cf. II. 80. § 6; IV. 79. § 2; 88. § 1). Besides these there were other tribes (*ἄλλα ἔθνη*), whose names have not reached us. In Lower Macedonia, may be included the part called Maritime Macedonia, comprising the territory between the Strymon and Axios, and also that lying between the Axios and the Cambunian mountains, besides part of Præonia, Eordæa, and Almopia (cf. Bloomf.). Perdiccas reigned over this part, having seized upon the portion which belonged to Philip and after him to Amyntas.

1. The Thracian hosts having crossed the Circene mountain, now proceed downward (*κατὰ κορυφὴν*) into Macedonia.

3. *τὴν . . . Μακεδονίαν*, i. e. Lower or Maritime Macedonia. — *Ἀλέξανδρος*. This was Alexander I. the son of Amyntas I. and the seventh king of Macedonia. He figured in the time of the Persian invasion, being ostensibly on the side of the Persians, but secretly inclined to the Greeks, whom he informed, on the night before the battle of Platæa, of the intention of Mardonius to fight on the following day. — *Πιέρας*. Pieria comprised the western coast of the Thermaicus Sinus, the chief town of which was Pydna. It extended on the south nearly to Tempe and the mouth of the Peneus (cf. Kiepert's Map), although some place its southern boundary near Diium. — *Φάγρητα*, *Phagres*, which Col. Leake (North. Greece, III. p. 177) thinks occupied the site of some ruins, which he found on the height overhanging to the eastward the village of Orfaná. In Kiepert's Map, it is placed a little S. E. of Amphipolis. — *Πιερικὸς κόλπος*, *Pieric gulf*. This was an extensive hollow or vale N. E. of Phagres, which Col. Leake (l. c.) says reached from Orfaná to Právista, and is included between Mount Pangæum and a lower maritime ridge, which at Právista form a junction with each other, and separate the head of this valley from the plain of Philippi. Along this valley the army of Xerxes passed, leaving Mount Pangæum on the right. Cf. Herodot. 7. 112. — *Βοττίαις*. *Bottia* lay north of Pieria and west of the Axios. Its chief cities were Ichnæ and Pella. — *οἱ . . . οἰκοῦσι*. Reference is had in this place to the more recent settlements of the Bottiaei, near Olynthus in Chalcidice. Cf. I. 65. § 3; II. 79. § 7; 101. § 5.

4. Παιονίας, *Pæonia*, which was the name originally given to all Macedonia, except that portion included in Thrace (cf. Leake's North. Greece, III. p. 462). As the Macedonian empire increased, Pæonia was curtailed of its dimensions. A portion of it, however, remained nominally independent of Macedonia, until some fifty years after the death of Alexander the Great. The banks of the Axios were the chief centre of their power, although they extended eastward to the Strymon (see N. on II. 98. § 1). — στενήν τινα (limited by τῆς Παιονίας), a narrow strip or tongue. This strip of land was on the western bank of the Axios, as Pella was on that side. Perhaps, however, it lay on both sides of the river. Grote (Hist. Greece, IV. p. 17) discredits this geographical position of the Pæonians, inasmuch as, if it were true, so inconsiderable is the space between the rivers Axios and Haliakmon, that hardly any room would be left for the Bottiæans, who, it appears, occupied some portion of the coast. But this hardly furnishes ground to impugn the accuracy of such a writer as Thucydides. I know of no place where it is said that the Bottiæans dwelt on the coast, but on the contrary it appears from Herodot. VII. 127, that they dwelt between the Lydias and the Haliakmon, which rivers unite just before their communication with the sea. And if they did occupy the coast, we know not how narrow may have been their maritime district. — πέραν... Στρυμόνος. See the remarks on this chapter. — Μυγδονίαν, *Mygdonia*. Thucydides seems to have made the Strymon the eastern boundary of this country, but Herodotus, whom Müller pronounces to have possessed a very accurate knowledge of this region, calls the maritime district west of the Strymon and the land further in the interior, *Bisaltia*. The boundaries of these countries were perpetually changing, and it is no wonder that there should be a slight confiction apparently in the statements of two such independent writers (see the remarks on chap. 95). Perhaps all that Thucydides means is, that Mygdonia lay between the Axios and the Strymon. — Ἠδῶνας, *Edonians*, a Thracian tribe on the left bank of the Strymon, who seem from this passage to have had a previous footing on the right bank, whence they were expelled by the Macedonians. Cf. Poppo's Proleg. II. p. 340.

5. Ἐορδίας. This name was given to the tract of country lying between Lynceus and Edessæ, in the upper valley of the Lydias, as appears from the Egratian Roman road from Dyrrachium to Edessa and Pella, which passed through the country of the Lyncestæ and the Eordians. Cf. Müll. Dor. I. p. 459. — βραχὺ δέ τι, a small portion. — Φύσκαν, *Physca*. This place is conjectured by Kiepert, to have been on the Echedorus in the northern part of Mygdonia. — Ἄλ-

μορίας, *Almopia*, now called *Móglena* (cf. Leake's *North. Greece*, III. p. 445), lay north of Berrhœa and Edessa, on the sources of the Rhoïdias, a tributary of the Lydias. It was one of the earliest acquisitions of the Temenidæ.

6. τὸν τε . . . Βισαλίαν. These places were all situated in the more southern part of the region between the Axius and the Strymon, Bisaltia being the most eastward, and Crestonia lying north of Anthemus (cf. Kiepert's map). — Μακεδόνων αὐτῶν πολλήν, a large part of the Macedonians themselves.

CHAPTER C.

At the approach of the Odryslan forces, the Macedonians betake themselves to their fortresses and strongholds, of which they had at that time but very few (§§ 1, 2); the territory belonging to Phillip is first invaded, and several places are taken by storm or otherwise (§ 3); after which Mygdonia and other places are ravaged (§ 4); the Macedonians make no resistance with their infantry, but are very successful in their cavalry charges, although they fight at great odds with such immense numbers (§§ 5, 6).

2. πολλὰ strongholds and fortified places. By this it appears (as Grote remarks, *Hist. Greece*, IV. p. 11) that the Macedonians were chiefly village residents. Cf. IV. 124. — Ἀρχέλαος. This prince, whose reign was so beneficial to Macedonia, was an illegitimate son of Perdiccas M., and obtained the kingdom by the murder of his uncle, cousin, and half-brother. He reigned from A. C. 413 to 399. — ὁδοὺς εὐθείας ἔτεμε, he cut straight roads (cf. II. 98. § 1; Herodot. IV. 136). This verb is usually employed to denote the construction of roads through a rough and woody country. — διεκόσμησε, sc. τὴν χώραν. Cf. II. 15. § 2, where it is fully written. — τε in τὰ τε connects ἵπποις καὶ ὄπλοις to τὰλλα, the construction being varied, *he furnished the country in other things and in what pertains to war, with horses*, etc. Poppo and Haack bracket τε. — ὀκτῶ refers to οἱ πρὸ αὐτοῦ, *the eight before him*. The words οἱ πρὸ αὐτοῦ γινόμενοι are expegetical of οἱ ἄλλοι βασιλεῖς.

3. ἐς . . . ἀρχήν, i. e. the northern part of Macedonia on the Axius, which in the division (see N. on I. 57. § 3) fell to Philip. — Εἰδομένην, *Idomene*, was situated on the right bank of the Axius, and further down were Gortynia, Atalanta, and Europus. It will be seen that Sitalces was descending the valley of the Axius.

4. ἐς τὴν ἄλλην Μακεδονίαν, i. e. into the part belonging to Perdiccas. — ἐν ἀριστερᾷ Πέλλης, i. e. eastward of it, since the march

was southward. — ἐς τὴν Βορρτιαίαν. See N. on II. 99. § 3. No reference is here had to their more recent place of settlement.

5. ἀπὸ τῶν ἄνω ξυμμάχων (i. e. ἄλλα ἔθνη... ὑπήκοα. Cf. II. 99. § 2). Müller (Dorians, I. p. 485. N. y) includes among these highland allies, the Lyncestæ and Elimiotæ. — ὅπη δοκοί, *wherever there seemed to be a favorable opportunity*. The expression is equivalent to the *ubi videretur* of the Latins. — ὀλίγοι πρὸς πολλούς, *few against many*, is an appositional clause with οἱ δὲ Μακεδόνες.

6. ὑπὸ... κασίτασαν = *but being shut in by superior numbers, they exposed themselves to danger by encountering a multitude so many times more numerous than themselves*.

CHAPTER CI.

The Athenians being tardy in furnishing their promised aid, Sitalces opens a correspondence with Perdicas (§ 1); the countries south of Macedonia as far as Thermopylæ, are under apprehension that he will invade them, and prepare to make resistance (§ 2); the Thracians beyond the Strymon and the Greeks who are enemies of the Athenians, have the same apprehension (§§ 3, 4); but disappointed in the object of his expedition, and being in want of provisions, Sitalces is induced by Seuthes to depart home, after which Perdicas fulfils his promise made to Sitalces (§§ 5, 6).

1. λόγους ἐποιεῖτο, *entered into negotiation = began to treat with*. — οὐ... ναυσὶν according to their engagement (cf. II. 95. § 3 end). — ἀπιστοῦντες (causal. See N. on I. 37. § 2). — μὴ ἤξειν. See N. on I. 15. § 1; 29. § 3. — τε in ἔς τε looks forward to καὶ before τειχῆρας ποιήσας (*having shut them up in the strongholds*).

2. Μίγνητες, *Magnesians*. Their country was a narrow strip of land lying between Mount Ossa and the sea. They formed at one time a part of the Amphictyonic body (cf. Cramer's *Anc. Greece*, I. p. 420). They appear at this time to have been subject to the Thesalians. — ἐφοβήθησαν—χωρήση. For the subjunctive after an historical tense, see N. on I. 26. § 2. — ὁ στρατὸς of Sitalces.

3. Παναῖοι καὶ Ὀδύμαντοι κ. τ. λ. Little is known about these people, except that they lived east of the Strymon, in the more northern parts of the champaign country, and that they were independent.

4. ἐπὶ τοὺς—Ἕλληνας. The more usual construction after παρέσχε λόγον would have been τοῖς Ἕλλησιν. — ὑπ' αὐτῶν, i. e. by the Athenians. — ἀγόμενοι refers to the Thracians, as οἱ Θράκες is naturally suggested by παρέσχε referring to their king Sitalces.

— κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικὸν is to be constructed with χωρήσωσιν, and καὶ signifies *even, also*.

5. ἅμα ἐπέχων, *while staying there*, or perhaps *while having possession of it*. — αὐτῷ is the dative of the agent. — στρατιὰ—αὐτῷ, *his army*. S. § 201. 5. — μετ' αὐτόν, *next to himself*. — ἀπελθεῖν. See N. on I. 119. § 1. — ἐπ' αὐτῇ, *with her*, i. e. as a dowry with her.

6. ὁ μὲν, i. e. Sitalces. — τριάκοντα... ἡμέρας, *thirty days in all*. "When πάντες stands between the article and the substantive, or after both, the notion of the *whole* is expressed." Jelf's Kühn. § 454. 1. β. — τούτων, i. e. of the thirty days. — τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἀδελφὴν, *his sister*. The pronoun here loses its exclusive power. Cf. K. § 302. R. 4. b.

CHAPTER CII.

The Athenians under Phormio make an expedition into the interior of Acarnania (§ 1), but are hindered by the season from proceeding against Ceniadæ (§ 2); the historian describes the situation of that place and the formation of the Echinades from the deposit made by the Achelous (§§ 3, 4), and relates the story of Alcmaeon, who first inhabited these islands (§§ 5, 6).

1. οἱ δὲ... Ἀθηναῖοι. Cf. II. 92. § 7. — ἐπειδὴ... διελύθη, i. e. after the expedition against Salamis. Cf. II. 93. — Ἀστακοῦ. Cf. II. 30. § 1. — ἐς τὴν μεσόγειαν I have constructed with ἐστράτευσαν by adopting Arnold's punctuation, thus making παραπλεύσαντες... ἀποβάντες a sort of parenthesis. This is the pointing also of Krüger, Goeller, and Bloomf. Dindorf puts a period after Ἀστακοῦ, in which case ἀποβάντες must be taken in the pregnant sense of *disembarking and proceeding*. — ἔκ τε. In some editions we find καὶ ἔκ τε, which would be inadmissible if Dindorf's punctuation is retained. — Κόροντα. Poppo (Proleg. II. p. 150) cites Poqueville, who identifies with this place some ruins, shown to him in the way from Vustri to Catuna. — βεβαίους to the Athenian interest.

2. ἐς γὰρ Οἰνιάδας (see N. on I. 111. § 3) is to be constructed after στρατεύειν. — ἀεὶ ποτε = *always in all times*. This is more emphatic than ἀεὶ alone. — οὐκ ἔδοκει δυνατόν. The reason is given in the next sentence. — χειμῶνος ὄντος, *while it was winter*. See N. on I. 51. § 4.

3. ὁ—Ἀχελῶος ποταμός. So we say, *the Hudson river, the Merrimack river*, as well as *the river Hudson*, etc. Cf. K. § 244. R. 6. — Πίνδου ὄρους. Pindus is the range which separates Thessaly from Epirus. — ἄνωθεν = ἄνω, "*high up the river*." Arnold. — δ' ἐξείλε

is commonly edited *διεξίεις*. — *τὴν... περιλιμνάζων*. Col. Leake (North. Greece, III. p. 570) says, that on the northern side of *Ἐνιαδᾶς* there is a great expanse of lake or marsh, which has no connection with the Achelous, but is formed by subterranean springs, and by superficial torrents from the hills, and has an outlet distinct from the Achelous. There has not been that filling up of the mouth, which Thucydides anticipated, the increase of soil being slower than at the mouths of many other rivers of Greece. — *τῶν ἐκβολῶν—ἀπέχουσαι*. S. § 197. 2.

4. *αἱ τε... γίγονται*, and these islands are thickly set and connect the depositions (of the river), so that they are not dispersed into the sea. *προσχώσεως* depends on *σύνδεσμοι*, bindings together of the deposits. *τῷ μὴ σκεδάννυσσαι*. I prefer with Poppo the reading *τοῦ μὴ σκεδάννυσσαι*, and have translated it accordingly. With this too Arnold substantially agrees. Bloomf. however, constructs and explains: *καὶ γίγονται ξύνδεσμοι ἀλλήλαις (διὰ) τῆς προσχώσεως τῷ μὴ σκεδάννυσσαι*, sc. *τὴν πρόσχωσιν*, the rubbish. He also takes *τῷ μὴ* for *διὰ τῷ μὴ*. — *παρὰλλίξ*, in *quincuncial* rows, thus and not *κατὰ στοίχον*, in rows, thus :::: It will readily be seen that in the alternate order, the channels to the sea would suffer obstruction far more than in the other order.

5. *Ἀλκμαίῳνι—τὸν Ἀπόλλω... οἰκεῖν*. The order is, *τὸν Ἀπόλλω χρῆσαι Ἀλκμαίῳνι ταύτην τὴν γῆν οἰκεῖν*, that Apollo provided this land to Alcmæon to inhabit. — *ὅτε δὴ ἀλάσσαι*. The accusative with the infinitive is used after particles which begin a protasis. Cf. Mt. § 538; Jelf's Kühn. § 889. — *μετὰ... μητρὸς*. He did this in obedience to the command of his father, who had been drawn into the Theban war by Eriphyle, she having been bribed to this by Polynices, though she knew from her husband (being possessed of the gift of divination), that he would there lose his life. Cf. Smith's Dict. Mythol. I. p. 104. See also Odyss. 15. 247. — *πρὶν ἂν... κατοικισθῆται*, before he should find such a place to live in. *ἂν* belongs to the participle. See N. on I. 73. § 4. The student will readily perceive the literal rendering of the participle and the verb. — *αὐτῷ μεμισασμένης*, "was defiled with respect to him." Bloomf.

6. *ἰδούκει... σώματι*, there seemed to him to be a place of residence (*δίαίτα*. See N. on I. 135. § 3) heaped up sufficient to furnish him sustenance; or the force of *ἂν* may be seen perhaps better in the translation, *it seemed to him that there might be heaped up a place sufficient*, etc. — *ἀφ' οὗπερ*, from the time when. — *παιδὸς ἑαυτοῦ*. See N. on II. 101. § 5.

CHAPTER CIII.

112.0 and his forces return to Naupactus, and thence in the spring to Athens, bringing with them their prisoners and the ships taken from the enemy (§§ 1, 2).

1. ἤν. They wintered in Naupactus. — *τούς τε ἐλευθέρους.* The other prisoners they had either sold, or put to death, or brought to Athens to retain in servitude. — *ἀνὴρ ἀντ' ἀνδρός, man for man.* The first instance perhaps on record of the custom of a mutual exchange of prisoners between belligerent powers. — *τρίτον ἔτος.* The article is omitted with ordinals.

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BOOK III.

CHAPTER I.

The Peloponnesians on the return of summer again make an expedition into Attica, and devastate the country, but are restrained by the Athenian horse from extending their ravages in the vicinity of the city (§§ 1, 2).

1. ἄμα τῷ σίτῳ ἀκμάζοντι. See N. on II. 13. § 1. This invasion took place A. C. 428. Olymp. 87. 4. — ἐς, *against*. K. § 290. 1. a. — ὅπη παρείκοι, *wherever opportunity offered*. See N. on ὅπη δοκοῖ, II. 100. § 5. — εἶργον τὸ μὴ—κακουργεῖν, *prevented them from ravaging*. For τὸ—κακουργεῖν, where we should have expected τοῦ with the infinitive, see N. on II. 53. § 3. In respect to μὴ after εἶργον, see N. on I. 10. § 1. — τῶν ὄπλων, *the encampment*. So Poppo, Haack, Krüger, and Arnold translate. Cf. I. 111. § 1.

2. οὐ depends on τὰ σιτία, in the same manner as ἡμερῶν in I. 48. § 1.

CHAPTER II.

All Lesbos except Methymna revolts from the Athenians, a thing which they had been desirous of doing before the war, but were deferring until their means of defence should be completed (§§ 1, 2); the intelligence of their design being communicated, however, to the Athenians, they are compelled to hasten their revolt (§ 3).

1. Μηθύμνης, *Methymna*, was situated on the northern part of the island, and in importance was next to Mytilene. Between these places there was always a rivalry, and this accounts in part for the different sides which they took in the politics of Greece. — βουλευθέντες belongs to Λέσβος by constructio κατὰ σύνεσιν. See N. on I. 135. § 1. In βουλευθέντες μὴ—ἀναγκασθέντες δὲ it is stated, (1) that the Lesbians had contemplated a revolt but were obliged to defer it; (2) that they were compelled by circumstances to make it sooner than they had intended. The γὰρ in § 2, introduces the reason of the

delay, and the γάρ in § 3, the suddenness of the revolt which now took place. By attending to this the construction will be clear. — οὐ προσεδέξαντο on account of the thirty years' truce between them and the Athenians, which was then in force.

2. ὅσα . . . ἀφικέσθαι = ἀφικέσθαι, ὅσα ἐκ τοῦ (i. e. the countries of the Euxine) ἔδει ἀφικέσθαι. The mental repetition of a verb from the context is in such a construction quite frequent. — μεταπεμπόμενοι ἦσαν = μετεπέμποντο.

3. Τενέδιοι . . . Μηθυμναῖοι. Cf. Arist. Pol. V. 4; Diod. XII. 314, cited by Wasse. The island of Tenedos lay N. of Lesbos, and a short distance to the S. W. of the ancient city of Troy. — Μυτιληναῖον depends on ἄνδρες, and κατὰ στάσις (*propter factionem*) is to be taken with μηνυταὶ γίγνονται. — πρόξενοι. See N. on II. 29. § 1. — ὅτι . . . βία, that they were compelling the Lesbians (literally, Lesbos. See N. on βουληζέντες, § 1) to resort to Mytilene as the metropolis (see N. on II. 15. § 2). ἐς gives to the verb a pregnant signification. See N. on I. 18. § 2. — ξυγγενῶν belongs only to Βοιωτῶν. — ἐπείγονται is used transitively, the object being τὴν παρασκευὴν ἅπυσαν (*every kind of*). Cf. IV. 5. § 2; VI. 100. § 1; VIII. 9. § 1. — στερήσεσθαι = στερηθῆσεσθαι. Notice the transition from ὅτι with the indicative to the infinitive. — αὐτοὺς refers to the Athenians.

CHAPTER III.

The Athenians are unwilling at first to give credit to the reported defection of Lesbos, but when they are made certain of the fact by their ambassadors, they dispatch a fleet in great haste, hoping to fall upon the Mytilenians, while solemnizing the approaching feast of Apollo out of the city (§§ 1-3); meantime they seize upon the Mytilenian triremes at Athens, and put their crews in custody (§ 4): the Mytilenians being apprised of the expedition preparing against them, omit the celebration of the festival and prepare to defend themselves (§§ 5, 6).

1. ἄρτι καθισταμένον, being now on foot. — Λέσβον προσπολεμάσασθαι, to bring on a war with Lesbos in addition to the war already upon their hands. This infinitive is the subject and ἔργον the predicate of εἶναι. — μείζον . . . εἶναι, giving too much weight to the wish that they might not be true. Unpleasant truths are not easily believed. At ἀληθῆ supply τὰ κατηγορημένα from κατηγορίας. — τὴν τε ξυνοίκησιν. See N. on ὅτι ξυνοικίζουσι, III. 2. § 3. — προκαταλαβεῖν, to be beforehand with them, is taken in an absolute senso.

8. γὰρ introduces the reason why the expedition was put on foot so suddenly, and is therefore explanatory of ἐξαπραιῶς. The pronoun αὐτοῖς refers to the Athenians and not to the commanders of the fleet. — ὡς εἶη—ἐλπίδα εἶναι. The construction is changed from the substantival clause to the infinitive, there being but little if any difference between the constructions. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 804. 4. — Μαλόεντος. This epithet was given to the god because he was worshipped at Malca. — ἐπειχθέντας, *by making haste*, refers to the Athenians. — καὶ...πεῖρα. Supply καλῶς ἔχειν ἔφασαν as the apodosis. — Μυτιληναίους εἰπεῖν (sc. ἐκέλευσαν) *they command them* (i. e. the leaders of the expedition) *to order the Mytilenians*. — μὴ πεισομένων, *if they disobeyed*. See N. on I. 71. § 6.

4. τὰς—τριήρεις. The article refers forward to the relative αἱ, and is therefore = *those*. See N. on III. 22. § 7. — ἐς φυλακὴν ἐποίησαντο, *put under guard*. See N. on II. 83. § 5.

5. ἄλκαδος ἀναγομένης. Cf. I. 137. § 2. — πλωῖ. See N. on πλοῦς, I. 137. § 2. Arnold I think erroneously translates *by sea*, as opposed to πεζῇ, for this is sufficiently manifest in ἄλκαδος ἀναγομένης.

6. τὰ τε ἄλλα, *in other things*, i. e. not only did they keep within the town, but took precautionary measures in other respects. Reference is had to the warlike preparations and works of defence spoken of in III. 2. § 2. — περὶ—ἐφύλασσον, *they stationed guards around*. — φραζάμενοι. With τὰ ἡμιτέλεστα Bloomf. supplies αὐτὰ referring to μέρη understood.

CHAPTER IV.

The Athenian commanders, receiving no satisfactory reply to the demands which they were ordered to make upon the Mytilenians, commence hostilities; whereupon the Mytilenians ask and obtain a suspension of arms, until they can send ambassadors to Athens (§§ 1-4); meanwhile, they secretly send to Lacedæmon for aid (§§ 5, 6).

1. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι—ὡς ἑώρων, i. e. ὡς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἑώρων. The apodosis is ἀπήγγειλαν (sc. τοῖς Μυτιληναίοις) μὲν οἱ στρατηγοὶ κ. τ. λ.

2. ἐκπλοῦν μὲν τινα ἐποίησαντο—ὀλίγον, *sailed some little distance*. — ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίᾳ, *for the purpose* (see N. on I. 95. § 2) *of a naval engagement*. — ἔπειτα = ἔπειτα δέ. See N. on I. 98. § 2. — βουλόμενοι... ἀποπέμψασθαι, *wishing, if possible, to rid themselves of the fleet for the present* (i. e. until they were in a better state of readiness to carry on war) *on some moderate conditions*.

8. αὐτοὶ φοβούμενοι, *being themselves afraid*.

4. τῶν τε διαβαλλόντων ἕνα, *one of the informers.* Cf. III. 2. § 3. — ᾧ μετέμελεν ἤδη, *who had now repented* that he gave information to the Athenians of the intentions of the Mytilenians. — εἰ πως . . . ἀπελθεῖν = σκοπεῖν (see N. on I. 58. § 1) εἰ πως πείσειαν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἀπαγαγεῖν τὰς ναῦς. Cf. Poppo's Proleg. I. p. 259, where are cited numerous examples of this metonymy. — ὡς . . . νεωτεριούντων, *how that they were not going to engage in* (i. e. had given up) *revolutionary movements.* I agree with Bloomfield, that this individual did not mean to retract his former statement, but only to say that the Mytilenians had now abandoned their revolutionary designs.

5. ἐν τούτῳ, *at this same time.* — λαβόντες . . . ναυτικόν, *escaping the notice of the Athenian fleet.* — οἱ ὠρμον . . . πόλεως, *who lay at anchor off Malea to the north of the city.* Strabo describes the promontory of Malea (now *Cape Zeitoun*), as lying in the south-eastern part of the island, seventy stadia from Mytilene. But the expression ἔξω τῆς πόλεως (§ 3) could hardly be used of a place seventy stadia distant, nor can we well suppose that the Athenians would have had their market in Malea (as we find they did, III. 6. § 2), while laying siege to the city, if it was so far off. I prefer, therefore, with all the best modern commentators, to suppose the Malea of Thucydides a different place from that of Strabo, lying much nearer to the city on the north side of it. οἱ refers ad sensum τοῦ ναυτικόν. See N. on the constructio κατὰ σύνεσιν, I. 136. § 1. — οὐ γὰρ . . . προχωρήσειν, "*non enim confidebant, legatis Athenas missis ab Atheniensibus aliquid processurum.*" Poppo. This translation is founded on the use of ἀπό, as denoting, by a sort of prægna constructio, previous motion to Athens. Cf. Poppo's Proleg. I. p. 176. This explanation seems to me to be far-fetched, and I concur, therefore, in the one proposed by Goel., and adopted by Bloomf., and in substance by Arnold, *non enim fidebant eis, (τοῖς neuter,) quæ ab Atheniensibus expectabant, fore ut bene cedant.* The subject of προχωρήσειν (see N. on I. 109. § 3) is αὐτὰ referring to τοῖς (= τοῖς πράγμασι). — αὐτοῖς, *for themselves* (dat. commodi).

CHAPTER V.

The embassy to Athens being unsuccessful, the Mytilenians prepare for war (§ 1); after having made a vigorous but indecisive attack upon the Athenian camp, they shut themselves again within their walls, and wait for succor from Lacedæmon (§§ 2-4).

1. οἱ δ' . . . πράξαντες = ὡς δ' οἱ πρέσβεις ἦλθον ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐδὲν πράξαντες. — οὗτοι, i. e. the Methymnians. The constructio

κατὰ σύνεσιν (see N. on I. 136. § 1) is again employed here. — "Ἰμβριοὶ καὶ Λήμνιοι. The islands Imbros and Lemnos lay north of Lesbos, and were both subject to the Athenians.

2. οὐκ ἔλασσον ἔχοντες, *though not worsted*, i. e. the engagement was indecisive. — οὔτε ἐπηυλίσαντο, *they did not pass the night on the battle field*, which they should have done to have claimed the victory. The next clause οὔτε... αὐτοῖς is expegetical of this.

3. ἐκ... κινδυνεύειν. The order is: ἐκ Πελοποννήσου εἰ προσγένοιτό τι, καὶ μετ' ἄλλης παρασκευῆς (εἰ προσγένοιτο), βουλόμενοι κινδυνεύειν, *intending to venture an engagement (again), if any aid should come from Peloponnesus, and with any other (auxiliary) force which might arrive*; i. e. with any aid which might come from Peloponnesus or any where else. There are other modes of constructing and translating this passage, which for brevity's sake I must omit. On εἰ προσγένοιτο, cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 855.

4. οἱ προαπεστάλησαν by the Lacedæmonians and Thebans. — φθάσαι... ἐπίπλουν, i. e. they were not able to reach the place before the Athenian fleet. — μετὰ τὴν μάχην. Cf. § 2. — τριήρη ἄλλην. Cf. III. 4. § 5.

CHAPTER VI.

The Athenians summon to their aid their allies, and proceed to blockade the city by sea, but are unable to cut off its communication by land (§§ 1, 2).

1. Σᾶσσον than if the Mytilenians had been more powerful. — δρώντες, *when they saw* (see N. on I. 13. § 6). — περιορμισάμενοι... πόλεως, *bringing round their ships to anchorage on the south side of the city*. The fleet had hitherto had its station on the north of the place (cf. III. 4. § 5). — στρατόπεδα, i. e. naval camps. One of these was on the north side where the fleet was first moored; and the other, on the south side, to which place the fleet had removed its anchorage.

2. τῆς... Μυτιληναίους, *they kept the Mytilenians from the use of the sea*. Θαλάσσης properly depends on χρῆσαι, but is attracted into the principal sentence as the object of εἶργον (S. § 197. 2), μὴ χρῆσαι being added expegetically. Cf. K. § 347. 3; Mt. § 532. d. The use of μὴ is explained in N. on I. 10. § 1. — ἄλλης in reference to τὸ δὲ περὶ τὰ στρατόπεδα οὐ πολὺ which the Athenians had possession of. — ναύσταθμον... Μαλία, *for (δὲ causal) Malia was rather a road-*

stead for their (S. § 201. 5) *ships and a receptacle for their supplies.* It is evident, as Poppo observes (Proleg. I. pp. 210, 282), that a word of more extensive signification is to be repeated from *ναυστάσιμον* before *ἀγορᾶς*.

CHAPTER VII.

The Athenians fit out an expedition under Asopius, who ravages the Laconian coast and proceeds to Naupactus, having previously sent all his ships home except twelve (§§ 1-3); he makes an unsuccessful attempt on CEniadæ and Leucas, in the retreat from the latter of which places he is slain (§§ 4-6).

1. The scene now changes to Western Greece, from whence Phormio had sailed home (II. 103). — *Φορμίωνος... ἄρχοντα.* Phormio had either died soon after his return with the captives in the spring (cf. II. 103. § 1), or had become so enfeebled by age or disease, as to be unable to endure the fatigue and hardship of another expedition. The request here made by the Acarnanians shows the high estimation in which he was held in Western Greece.

4. *ἀναστήσας, having raised, or summoned.* See N. on II. 96. § 1. — *ἐπ' Οἰνιάδας.* The repeated efforts to take this place show that it occupied an important position in relation to the war. — *κατὰ τὸν Ἀχελῶνα,* "on the side of the Achelous, opposed to *κατὰ γῆν,* on the land side." Arnold.

5. *Νήρικον, Nericus,* afterwards called *Leucas.* Strabo says that the name was changed by the Corinthian colony, and that Leucas was built on a different site from that of Nericus. But cf. Leake's North. Greece, III. p. 16. N. 2. — *αὐτὸς* is repeated, the first being opposed to *πεζόν,* the latter to *μέρος.* — *ὑπὸ τῶν αὐτόθεν,* *by the inhabitants of the country,* distinguished from *φρουρῶν,* the regular guards, stationed to repel any sudden attack.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Mytilenian ambassadors repair to Olympia and there address the assembly of Peloponnesians.

1. *ἐπὶ τῆς πρώτης νεώς.* Cf. III. 2. § 5. — *ὡς, when.* — *ὅπως, in order that.* See N. on I. 65. § 1. Mitford argues the little disposi-

tion manifested by the Lacedæmonians to engage in their cause, that instead of calling a congress of the confederacy, they directed the Mytilenians to repair to Olympia, and there consult such prominent persons as might happen to attend the festival which was at hand. I see no reason, however, for such a surmise, as the course here recommended was more convenient and equally expeditious, and besides there would be a larger and more general gathering at Olympia, than would take place at the call of a special congress. Whether it was not, however, abusing this venerable institution, thus to use it for party purposes, is justly questioned by Smith. — ἦν δὲ Ὀλυμπιάς κ. τ. λ. Another instance in which Thucydides adopts the practice of recording events by Olympiads is found in V. 49.

CHAPTERS IX.—XIV.

These chapters contain the speech of the Mytilenians, which in respect to its general style is like all the speeches in Thucydides, concise, pointed, serious, adapted to convince rather than to persuade, and full of pure and lofty sentiment. A great portion of the oration, as Thirlwall observes, turns on a question of political morality, whether the Mytilenians were guilty of a breach of faith, in their defection from the Athenian alliance. To their vindication from this charge, most of the oration is specially devoted, and this its manifest design, if borne in mind, will assist greatly in evolving the meaning of many obscure and difficult passages. The Schol. divides the oration into three heads; τὸ δίκαιον, τὸ δυνατόν, τὸ συμφέρον. But Poppo says, that the τὸ δυνατόν and τὸ συμφέρον are joined in chap. 13, the former being urged in §§ 3, 4, and the latter in §§ 5-7, and that the Schol. has overlooked the τὸ ἀναγκαῖον in chap. 12. The peroration is found in chap. 14.

CHAPTER IX.

The orator begins by remarking upon the odium which attends the desertion of former friends and allies (§ 1); which odium is well deserved, if the seceders and those from whom they separate are equally balanced in power and resources, and if there is no sufficient reason for the secession, which was not the case in respect to them and the Athenians (§ 2).

1. καὶ ὅσον, as long as. — ἐν ἡδονῇ ἔχουσι, regard them with favor; literally, have them in pleasure. — νομίζοντες δέ, but when

(see N. on I. 18. § 6) *they take into view*. — *χείρους ἡγοῦνται*, *they regard them with less favor* = hold them in low estimation for their treachery. Bloomf. aptly illustrates this by the adage, "they love the treason, but they hate the traitor." *χείρους* than formerly.

2. *ἔστιν, εἰ τύχοιεν*. The apodosis is rendered doubtful and uncertain by the optative with *εἰ, ἰφ perchance*, etc. Cf. Mt. § 524. 3. — *ἀφ' ὧν* = *οὔτοι ἀφ' ὧν*. — *ὄντες* is to be constructed with *τύχοιεν*, *should happen to be*. In the sentiment of this passage we easily recognize the original of the 'idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia' of Sallust. — *πρόφασις*. See N. on I. 23. § 6. — *τε* connects *ἰπάρχοι* to *τύχοιεν*. — *ἀποστάσεως* depends on *πρόφασις*. — *δ* refers to the things just mentioned as necessary to an equitable and satisfactory alliance, viz. unanimity of sentiment, mutual friendship, and an equal balance of power. — *τῷ*, *on this account*, refers forward to *εἰ... ἀπιστάμεθα*.

CHAPTER X.

The orator now enters upon a defence of the rectitude of the Mytilenians in abjuring all alliance with the Athenians (§ 1); the alliance was formed in order to rid Greece of the Persians, and therefore for the liberation and not the subjugation of the states (§§ 2, 3); but its having been the means or occasion of the enslavement of the smaller and weaker members of the confederacy, furnishes the Lesbians just grounds of apprehension that they in due time will suffer the same evil (§§ 4-6).

1. *περὶ—τοῦ δικαίου—τοὺς λόγους ποιησόμεθα*, *we will speak concerning the justice* of our course. — *γὰρ* (*now*) is expegetical, i. e. it serves to explain more fully what was hinted at in the apology (chap. 9. § 1). — *ἄλλως... δέομενοι*, *especially as we are seeking your alliance*. — *ιδιώταις*. See N. on II. 65. § 7. — *βέβαιον* is an adjective of two as well as three terminations. Cf. Butt. § 59. 3. — *μετ' ἀρετῆς δοκούσης* = *μετὰ δοκίσεως (τινὸς) τῆς ἀρετῆς*, "*cum opinione virtutis quadam*." Gottl. — *γίγνιντο*, sc. *φίλοι* elicited from *φιλίαν*, unless, as Porro suggests, *φιλία καὶ κοινωνία* be supplied. — *τῷ διαλάσσοντι* = *διαλλαγῇ* (K. § 263. γ). See N. on I. 42. § 2.

2. *ἀπολιπόντων... πολέμου*, *when you abandoned the Median war* (cf. I. 89. § 2). *ἀπολιπόντων* is used intransitively, *remaining behind, withdrawing*. Cf. K. § 249. 1. — *παρμεινάντων... ἔργων*. Cf. I. 75. § 2.

3. *Ἑλλήνων* depends on *καταδουλώσει*, and *Ἀθηναίους* limits *ξύμμαχοι* (S. § 202. 1). — *τοῖς Ἑλλησι* depends on *ξύμμαχοι* to be men-

tally repeated from the preceding proposition. Krüg. constructs τοῖς Ἑλλήσι with ελευθερώσει, and makes the preceding Ἀθηναίους to depend on καταδουλώσει.

4. ἐωρῶμεν... ἐπαγομένους. Cf. I. 98, et seq. — τοῦ Μήδου ἔχθραν, *enmity to the Mede*. — ἐπαγομένους, *bringing in*. Ross and Bekker read ἐπειγομένους, which Arnold and Bloomf. prefer.

5. καθ' ἐν γενόμενοι, *by uniting together*, is to be constructed with ἀμύνασθαι. Cf. III. 11. § 3, where the Athenian policy of keeping the states from union, and of gradually breaking down their power, is adverted to. — διὰ πολυψηφίαν belongs to ἀδύνατοι δὲ ὄντες. — πλὴν... Χίων. Cf. I. 19. § 1.

6. δῆ, *forsooth*, is here used ironically, as is evident from the corresponding use of τῷ ὀνόματι. — πιστούς, *trustworthy*. — παραδείγμασι is the predicate, *as examples, lessons of warning*. — τοὺς δὲ ὑπολοίπους refers to the Lesbians and Chians. — δρᾶσαι τοῦτο, i. e. to reduce to slavery.

CHAPTER XI.

The fate of the other states rendered it almost a matter of certainty that the Lesbians would be dealt with in like manner, especially as the Athenians were becoming stronger and they more destitute of help (§ 1); thus far they had been spared, because it was for the interest of the Athenians to be able to hold them up as an example of their moderation and justice, and because their policy was to subjugate the weaker states first (§§ 2, 3); the Lesbian navy gave them also apprehension, and to all this might be added the respectful bearing of the Lesbians towards the Athenians (§§ 4, 5).

1. βεβαιότεροι... νεωτεριῖν = βεβαιότερον ἢ ἦν (*it would have been more certain*) αὐτοὺς μηδὲν νεωτεριῖν. Bauer. Supply οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι with ἦσαν. — πρὸς... ἀντισουμένους, *and we alone in comparison with (πρὸς, K. § 298. III. 3. d) the greater part who have been subdued, standing on equal terms with them*. Arnold says that καὶ πρὸς... ἀντισουμένους is a varied repetition of ὑποχειρίου... ὀμιλοῦντες, and should naturally have preceded ἐμελλον οἶσειν. — δυνατώτεροι αὐτοὶ αὐτῶν, *more powerful*; literally, *more powerful than themselves*, the comparison being between the same people at different periods. Cf. K. § 323. 5. — τὸ δὲ ἀντίπαλδν δέος, *the fear which is equally balanced*, i. e. which both parties equally feel in respect to each other. — τῷ... ἀποτρέπεται, *is deterred (from aggression) by his inability to attempt it with a superior force*. προέχων is in the nominative by attraction, its proper case being the accusative with αὐτὸν the omitted

subject of ἐπελθεῖν. Cf. K. § 307. 4; S. § 224. See Notes on I. 34. § 1; II. 74. § 3.

2. οὐ... ὄσον, for no other reason than because. — αὐτοῖς limits ἐφαίμετο, and ἐς τὴν ἀρχὴν is expegetical of πράγματα, plans for dominion. — γνώμης depends on ἐφόδῳ (by the means).

3. ἄμα... ξυστρατεύειν. Poppo's interpretation of this difficult passage, approved by Arnold, is: nobis enim documento utebantur, dicentes (etiamsi alii coacti se adjuvare perhiberentur) eos certe, qui idem jus suffragii ferendi haberent (plena libertate fruerentur) invitos sibi auxilium laturos non esse (neque omnino id facturos), nisi, quos aggredierentur, aliquid deliquissent (i. e. nisi ipsa causæ æquitate permoverentur, ut participes bellorum fierent). ἄμα μὲν corresponds to ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ δέ, infra. This passage may be regarded as explanatory of εὐπρεπεία τε λόγου, and the next sentence (ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ κ. τ. λ.) of γνώμης ἐφόδῳ. — τὰ κράτιστα is put for a substantive in the abstract with a concrete signification, having of course the sense of the masculine (τοὺς κρατίστους) as have the neuters which follow. — τοῦ ἄλλου περιηρημένου refers to τοὺς ὑποδεεστέρους. The passage may then be rendered, and by this same policy they first led the stronger against the weaker powers, and thus reserving them to the last, they could not but find them the weaker, the other (i. e. the inferior) states having been taken away (literally, stripped as the foliage from the tree) from them. — ἐχόντων... στήναι, while we yet had the strength of all these (weaker states), and something upon which we might lean for support. Bloomf. says that the metaphor is taken from persons, who, when attacked, fly to some wall, or other place at which they may place their backs and stand on their defence.

4. καὶ ἐν γενόμενον. See N. on III. 10. § 5.

5. τὰ δέ, partly. The Schol. says that the fourth reason is here given why the Athenians suffered the Mytilenians to remain unmolested. These reasons in order are; 1, the color of justice which the Athenian policy in respect to the other states received from the co-operation of the Lesbians; 2, the ease with which the greater states might be brought under the yoke, after the smaller ones had been subjugated; 3, the fear of a union between the Lesbian and Peloponnesian navy; 4, the unblamable deportment of the Lesbians towards the Athenian state, which took away every pretext for their invasion. — ἀπὸ... αὐτῶν, by attendance upon (= by paying court to) their commonwealth. — αἰί, for the time being. — περιεγιγόμεθα, we remained free. — οὐ μίντοι ἐπὶ πολὺ γ' κ. τ. λ. The order is, οὐ μίντοι—χρώμενοι παραδείγμασι—ἂν ἔδοκοῦμεν δυνηθῆναι (sc. περιγιγόμεσθαι).

CHAPTER XII.

Thus they lived in a state of mutual fear, a rupture being evident, as soon as either party attained to sufficient confidence in respect to its issue (§ 1); no one should therefore blame the Lesbians for anticipating the Athenians and revolting before they were in a situation to be reduced to servitude (§§ 2, 3).

1. *παρὰ γνώμην* = *other than was in our heart*. — *ὁ τε τοῖς ἄλλοις κ. τ. λ.* This sentence, which Arnold says has no grammar, bears a striking resemblance in its construction to *ὁ τοῖς ἄλλοις . . . φέρει*, II. 40. § 3, and by referring to that passage we may obtain a key to the solution of this. After repeated examination of the passage, and carefully weighing the criticisms which have been made upon it, I have adopted the following, as that which appears to me the most satisfactory explanation. *ὁ* is evidently placed over against *τοῦτο*, and must therefore be in the accusative after *βεβαιοῖ*. Inasmuch as *εὐνοια* is opposed to *φόβος*, and *βεβαιοῖ* to *ἐχυρὸν παρέιχε*, we may take *πίστιν βεβαιοῖ* as a circumlocution for a simple verb of the same signification (cf. Mt. § 421. *Obs.* 4), and followed by *ὁ* in the accusative. Or we may take *πίστιν* in apposition with *ὁ*, and render it thus, *and what good-will most especially makes firm to others (viz.) fidelity, this (i. e. fidelity) fear secures to us*. I prefer this construction as being more simple and natural, and withal grammatical. In Jelf's Kühn. § 823. *Obs.* *ὁ* is treated as a nominative, with which *εὐνοια* (attracted to the adjectival sentence) is put in expegetical apposition thus: *ὁ τοῖς ἄλλοις μάλιστα, εὐνοια, πίστιν βεβαιοῖ, ἡμῖν τοῦτο (τὴν πίστιν) ὁ φόβος ἐχυρὸν παρέιχε*. Those who prefer this solution are referred to S. § 172. 1. c.

2. *τῷ*, *on this account*, refers to *διὰ . . . δεινῶν*. — *προαποστάτες, in revolting before* (see N. on I. 37. § 35) aggression had been made upon us. — *ἐκείνων* is the subjective and *δεινῶν* is the objective genitive in dependence on *μέλλησιν*. The words *τὴν ἐκείνων μέλλησιν* form a sort of compound notion, and therefore take the attributive genitive *δεινῶν*, *their deferring these evils*.

3. *εἰ γὰρ . . . εἶναι*, *for if we were able equally (as they) to form counterplots and wait our time (for carrying these plots into effect), why would it be necessary for us to be in subjection to them as we now are ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου?* Poppo dispenses with the interrogation point after *εἶναι*, and thus renders the passage: *si enim æque potentes essemus et ad insidias vicissim struendas et ad vicissim cunctandum in re quapiam, oportebat nos similes in agendo illis esse*. But the argument

seems to stand thus: some may be disposed to blame us for premature action, on the ground that we ought to have waited until our rights had been openly violated; but if our strength so nearly equalled theirs, that we could afford to wait until open aggression had been made upon our liberties, we should be free from the necessity of being subject to them. Our being subject to them therefore in itself furnishes a reason, why we could not safely wait until they attacked us. — ἐπ' . . . ἐπιχειρεῖν, *the power to attack us being always with them.*

CHAPTER XIII.

This defection, which has thus been shown to be both justifiable and necessary, would have taken place before, had the Peloponnesians been willing to have received them (§ 1); the precipitancy of the measure to which they have now been driven has rendered it ill-prepared, but this is an additional reason why they should be admitted into the alliance and receive speedy assistance (§ 2); this reception of them will also be highly prejudicial to the Athenians, whose resources, so far as revenue is concerned, are derived mainly from their allies (§§ 3-7).

1. σαφεῖς . . . ἐδράσαμεν, *sufficiently manifest for our hearers to know that we have acted rightly.* — πρὸς ἀσφάλειάν τινα = *to find some security.* — ἔτι belongs to ἐν τῇ εἰρήνῃ. — ὡς ὑμᾶς. See N. on I. 31. § 2. — ἐπειδὴ Βοιωτοὶ προῦκαλέσαντο, *when the Bœotians summoned us.* Bloomf. refers this to the mission of Herimæondas (III. 5. § 4), but he reached Mytilene after the revolt. — ἀποστήσασθαι (i. e. δεῖν ἀποστήσασθαι) is followed by its cognate accusative ἀπόστασιν. S. § 181. 2. — ἀπό τε τῶν Ἑλλήνων—ἀπό τε Ἀθηναίων. The usual mode of interpreting this, is to take ἀποστήσασθαι διπλῆν ἀπόστασιν in a twofold sense, viz. a secession or abstaining from the Greeks so as to no longer injure them, and a revolt from the Athenians for the purpose of self-protection. This is essentially the interpretation which, after Reiske, has been adopted by Bauer, Haack, Goel., Arnold, and Bloomf. But Poppo refers τῶν Ἑλλήνων to the Greeks who were confederated on terms of equality with the Athenians, such as the Plataeans, Acarnanians, Chians, etc. The revolt from these states was not to do them injury, but to free the Mytilenians from the necessity, which their alliance with the Athenian confederacy would impose upon them, of doing injury to the states above mentioned, and to assist in effecting their deliverance from Athenian rule. I am disposed to adopt this interpretation, as it frees ἀπόστασιν from a double sense, which Gottl. calls with some

reason *puerilem et frigidum lusum*. — ξὺν-ποιεῖν. This tmesis is very rare in Attic prose, and seems to have been employed here to increase the force of the antithesis between this and the following clause. Cf. K. § 300. R. 4. — ἐν ὑστέρω = ὑστερον, in future, hereafter. — προποῖσσαι, sc. τὸ διαφθεῖραι.

2. θάσσον γεγέρηται. Cf. III. 2. § 2. — ἦ, on this account. See N. on I. 11. § 1. This sentence is a reply to an anticipated objection, that the Mytilenians revolted too precipitately. — δεξαμένους agrees with ὑμᾶς the omitted subject of ἀποστέλλειν.

3. The justice and wisdom of their revolt from the Athenians having been vindicated, the Mytilenians now proceed to show how advantageous their reception would be to the Peloponnesians. — ἐφθάραται and τετάχαται are Ionic and Doric forms for ἐφθαρμένοι εἰσὶ, and τεταγμένοι εἰσὶ. Cf. Mt. § 204. 6. Obs. 1. — αἱ μὲν and αἱ δὲ are in partitive apposition with νῆες. See N. on I. 89. § 3. — ἐφ', against, in a hostile sense.

4. περιουσίαν, a surplus, superabundance. — τὸ δεύτερον. The Peloponnesians had already made one incursion into Attica during this summer. — ἀπ' ἀμφοτέρων, from both (you and us). Reference is had to the two fleets spoken of in § 3, as employed, the one in cruising around Peloponnesus, the other in the blockade of Mytilene.

5. ἀλλοτρίας γῆς, for the sake of a foreign land, i. e. a land with which, on account of its distance, they had nothing to do. — μακρὰν is opposed to ἐγγύζεν. — αὐτῷ is the *dat. commodi*. — οὐ γὰρ . . . πόλεμος, i. e. the war is not to be decided by an invasion of Attica. The truth of this remark was made manifest in the progress of the war. — δι' ἣν = ἐν ταύτῃ δι' ἣν.

6. ἔστι . . . πρόσσδος. So Pericles also said, II. 13. § 2. — ἀποστήσεται—προσγενήσεται—πάξιοι μὲν τ' ἄν. The optative is employed in the last clause to show the likelihood of the event, as opposed to absolute certainty = *and we shall probably suffer*. Cf. K. § 260. 4. a. — τά τε ἡμέτερα refers to all the possessions of the Mytilenians, including of course their shipping. — οἱ πρὶν δουλεύοντες, who were slaves (see N. on I. 98. § 4) before (they revolted from the Athenians). In such a case there would have been some excuse for the revolt. We find that Cleon urged this as a reason why exemplary punishment should be inflicted on the Mytilenians (cf. III. 39. § 1).

7. βοήθησάντων δὲ ὑμῶν—προσλήψεσθε. See N. on II. 83. § 3. — κασαιρήσετε, you will humble, literally, you will pull down. The metaphor is derived from the taking or pulling down of an edifice. The same reference to the demolition of a building is continued in the use of ὑφαιρούντες, by taking away from under, by undermining, a

very common way, in ancient times especially, of pulling down edifices. — *μὴ βοηθεῖν* depends on *αἰτίαν*. — *τοῖς ἀφίσταμένοις* as the Samians, Thasians, Eubœans, etc. Cf. I. 40. § 5 (end). It appears, however, that the Lacedæmonians were on the point of making a diversion in favor of the Thasians (I. 101. § 1), but were prevented by the earthquake and the subsequent rebellion of the Helots. They did this in the time of the Eubœan revolt, but without ultimate success (I. 114. § 2). There was probably such coldness and sluggishness in their movements, as to beget the impression, that they were quite indifferent to the abject condition of the states and islands subject to the Athenians.

CHAPTER XIV.

The orator closes by conjuring the Peloponnesians to grant aid to the Mytilenians, and thus secure to Greece the benefits resulting from their deliverance from Athenian oppression (§§ 1, 2).

1. *αἰσχυνθέντες*...*ἐλπίδας*, *reviving the hopes which the Greeks repose in you*. *ἐλπίδας* may be referred to Jelf's Kühn. § 550. b, as the accusative of that wherein the feeling expressed in *αἰσχυνθέντες* consists, i. e. the accusative of equivalent notion. — *ἐς ὑμᾶς* follows *ἐλπίδας* after the analogy of *ἐλπίζειν ἐς τινα*. — *ἴσα καὶ ἰκέται*, *equally as suppliants = as suppliants*. — *μὴ πρόησθε ὑμᾶς*, *do not cast us off*. — *ἴδιον*...*παραβαλλομένους*, *having our own lives at stake; literally, exposing ourselves (middle voice) to the personal risk of life*. — *κοινὴν*...*δώσαντας* is a repetition of the sentiment of III. 18. §§ 3, 4. *ἐκ τοῦ κατορθῶσαι*, *by our success*. — *ἔτι*...*σφαλησόμεθα*. Cf. III. 18. §§ 5, 6.

2. *οἷουσπερ*...*ἀξιούσι* (sc. *γίγνεσθαι*), *such as the Greeks esteem you to be*.

CHAPTER XV.

The Peloponnesians receive the Mytilenians as allies, and prepare to invade Attica by sea and by land. The Lacedæmonians are ardent and active in the enterprise, but are seconded quite tardily by their allies (§§ 1, 2).

1. *ἐσβολὴν* depends upon *ὡς ποιησόμενοι*, although it might perhaps with equal correctness be rendered by the formula *quod attinet*

ad. The collocation of *ὡς ποιησόμενοι* is rather in favor of the latter mode of construction, yet such transpositions are by no means unusual in Thucydides. — *τοῖς δύο μέρεσιν*. Cf. II. 10. § 2; 47. § 1. — *αὐτοί*, i. e. the Lacedæmonians. — *τῶν νεῶν ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ*. Cf. II. 92. § 6; 98. § 1. — *ὡς ὑπεροίσοντες*, in order to convey over. The vessels of the ancients were so small that this was an undertaking of no great difficulty, the isthmus being about 3.5 English miles in breadth. Cf. Leake's *Morea*, III. p. 297. Cf. also III. 81. § 1; IV. 8. § 2; VIII. 7. § 2. — *πρὸς Ἀθήνας*, over against Athens, washing the coast of Athens. — *ἐπιόντες* is future in signification.

2. *οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι κ. τ. λ.* Cf. Müll. *Dor.* I. p. 199, where in addition to the labors of the harvest spoken of here, festivals, and the natural slowness of the Doric race are represented as retarding the assembling of the army. — *ἀρρωστία* = *ἀπροθυμία*. Suidas.

CHAPTER XVI.

The Athenians, by no means dismayed at the threatened invasion, fit out a hundred ships and sail to the Isthmus, where they display their force and make descents upon Peloponnesus (§ 1); upon which the Lacedæmonians return home (§ 2), but afterwards send out a fleet under Alcidas to Lesbos (§ 3).

1. *διὰ . . . σφῶν*, from imputing weakness to them. This is Arnold's interpretation, and is approved by Poppo and Bloomf. *σφῶν* depends on *κατάγνωσιν* as the object of the imputation. Cf. VIII. 8. § 4. The more usual interpretation, through contempt of their weakness, would have required the article. — *αὐτοὶ* refers to the *ζευγίται* and the *ἤητες*, the other classes being excepted. — *ἰππέων*, the knights, belong to the second of the four classes established by Solon. Their income was fixed at 300 measures, out of which they kept a war-horse (*ἵππος πολεμστήριος*), and a horse for a servant. They of course served as cavalry. Cf. Boeckh's *Pub. Econ. Ath.* p. 495. — *πεντακοσιομεδίμων*. The *pentacosiomedimni* belonged to the first class of citizens, and, as their name imports, were such as had an income from their lands of 500 measures. They seldom went out to war except as commanders. The *ζευγίται* were the third class, and their valuation was 200 measures. Their name was derived from their keeping a yoke (*ζεύγος*) of oxen or working animals. The fourth class was the *thetes* (*ἤητες*), whose valuation was less than that of *Zeugitæ*. See Boeckh l. c. and also p. 500. — *παρὰ τὸν ἰσθμὸν*

ἀναγαγόντες, having weighed anchor and sailed to the isthmus. *παρὰ* being a preposition of motion gives to *ἀναγαγόντες* a pregnant construction. See N. on I. 18. § 2. Krüger, however, constructs *παρὰ τὸν Ἰσθμὸν* with *ἐπίδειξιν ἐποιούντο*. — *τῆς Πελοποννήσου* depends on *ἦ*.

2. *τὸν παράλογον*. See N. on I. 78. § 1. — *ἄπορα νομίζοντες* = *ἄπορον εἶναι νομίζοντες*. Cf. II. 77. § 1. — *ὡς (inaspmuch as) . . . πορβοῦσαι* contains the reason why the Lacedæmonians thought their plans impracticable. — *ἠγγέλλοντο—πορβοῦσαι*, were announced as *ratagging*. See N. on I. 131. § 1. — *νῆες*. Cf. III. 7. § 1. — *τὴν περιοικίδα*. Several cities of the Periæci lay on the coast, which accounts for the name *περιοικίς* (sc. *γῆ* or *χώρα*) being given to the whole coast. — *ἀνεχώρησαν* is the apodosis, the protasis lying in *νομίζοντες*.

4. *ἐκείνους εἶδον* = *ἐκείνους ἀναχωρήσαντας εἶδον*. Arnold.

CHAPTER XVII.

The Athenian navy was now in a state of the greatest perfection and power, but its maintenance tended greatly to exhaust the treasury (§ 1); an illustration of the magnitude of the sum necessary to carry on the war is furnished from the siege of Potidæa (§§ 2, 3).

1. *ὄν* depends here and in III. 18. § 1 upon *κατὰ* repeated from the previous context. See N. on *παρὰ πάλεσιν αἷς*, I. 28. § 2. — *ἐν τοῖς* gives emphasis to *πλείσταί* by calling attention to it, and is to be taken as a neuter demonstrative. See N. on I. 6. § 3. Bloomf. doubts its intensive force (as the superlative has *δὴ* intensive after it), and regards it as qualifying the superlative = *some of the most numerous*. The clause *ἐν . . . ἐγένοντο* is very difficult of translation. I am disposed on the whole to construct *κύλλει* in dependence on *ἐνεργοί*, and to take *ἅμα* as denoting time, making *αὐτοῖς* depend on *ἐγένοντο*. The sense would then be, *at this time the Athenians had the greatest number of ships in an effective state from their beautiful (= good) condition*. There are other modes of construction, which I forbear to bring forward, being continually admonished of the necessity of brevity.

2. *τὴν τε γὰρ Ἀττικὴν κ. τ. λ.* There seems to be an incongruity between this statement and the one made in II. 13. § 8; 24. § 2, where the number of ships is put down at 300, one third of which were to remain as a defence at home. This would leave 200 sail to cruise about. Now it is said that 250 ships were in active service. Perhaps, as Arnold suggests, in the process of the war, more than two thirds

were in the service abroad, it being found unnecessary to reserve so large a force for the home defence. If, however, the one hundred ships, spoken of as being on guard around Attica, Eubœa, and Salamis, are the same as the one hundred which were to be put aside for an emergency (II. 24. § 2), then the whole number would be only 250. But this apparent contradiction of numbers might be removed by bearing in mind that the ships here spoken of were *ἐνεργοί*, in a condition for active service. — *ὥστε—ἐγίγνοντο*. See N. on I. 34. § 3.

3. τὰ χρήματα. Cf. II. 13. § 3. — *ἰπανάλωσε*, gradually exhausted. — *δίδραχοι ὀπλίται*, hoplites whose pay was two drachmas. The old Attic δραχμή = 17 cents 5-93 mills; the later δραχμή = 16 cents 5-22 mills. Hussey (Ancient Weights, etc. pp. 47, 48) makes the drachma = 9.72 pence or about 18 cents 0-55 mills. — *ἐλάμβανε*, sc. ὁ ὀπλίτης. — *τρισχίλιοι*. Cf. I. 61. § 4. — *νῆες τε αἱ πᾶσαι* = all the sailors. — *τὸν αὐτὸν μισθόν*, i. e. one drachma, for as they were not attended by servants, the drachma allowed for these in the land-service, was here omitted.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Mytilenians make an ineffectual effort to get possession of Methymna, after which they proceed to put several smaller cities in a posture of defence (§ 1); one of these the Methymnians endeavor afterwards to take, but are defeated (§ 2); the Athenians send out 1000 hoplites under Paches, who arrive at Mytilene, and draw a line of circumvallation around the place, and thus closely invest it by sea and by land (§§ 3-5).

1. *ὡς προδιδόμενην*, thinking (see N. on I. 73. § 5) that it would be surrendered up to them. The participle has here the signification of the future. K. § 255. R. 3. — *οἱ ἐπικούροι*, i. e. the archers summoned from Pontus. Cf. III. 2. § 2. — *προϋχώρει*. See N. on I. 109. § 3. — *ἐπ' Ἀντίσσης*, for Antissa. See Ns. on I. 30. § 2; III. 28. § 3.

2. *αὐτῶν*, i. e. the Mytilenians. — *ἐκβοηθείας*, a sally. — *πληγύντες*, being beaten.

3. *πυνθανόμενοι—κρατοῦντας*. See N. on I. 64. § 2. — *ταῦτα* refers forward to *τούς τε . . . εἴργειν*, for which propositions it serves to prepare the way. Cf. Mt. § 472. c. — *περὶ τὸ φθινόπωρον*. See N. on II. 31. § 1.

4. *τῶν νεῶν* depends on *ἀντερέται*. See N. on I. 10. § 4. The examples cited by Poppo (Proleg. II. p. 61) show, that the troops frequently assisted in rowing the ships. — *ἀπλῶ τείχει*, with a single

wall. Their forces were not adequate to the drawing of a line of contravallation. Nor was it in this instance very necessary, as the *φρούρια* (*forts*), which they erected in commanding positions (*ἐπὶ τῶν καρτερῶν*), answered every purpose. — *ἐγκατακοδόμηται* has the signification of the present with the general idea of completeness.

CHAPTER XIX.

The Athenians being in want of funds raise a contribution among themselves, and send an expedition to levy money from their allies (§§ 1, 2).

1. *αὐτοὶ* is opposed to *ἐπὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους* which follows. — *ἐσυνεγκόντες—ἐσφορὰν*, paying a tax, making a contribution in order to defray the expenses of the war. — *τότε πρῶτον*. As mention is made at an earlier period (see authorities cited in Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Antiq. p. 370) of this property-tax, it may be that the present passage means, that never before this was so large an amount as 200 talents raised as *εἰσφορά*; or perhaps the word *πρῶτον* is used in reference to the present war. The practice of raising funds in this way, was afterwards frequently adopted. — *ἐσφορὰν—τάλαντα*. See N. on I. 96. § 2. — *ἀργυρολόγους ναῦς*, money-collecting ships (see N. on II. 69. § 1). The Schol. on Aristoph. Equit. 1068 says, *ἐλέγοντο δὲ Πάραλοι καὶ Σαλαμίνοι*.

2. *τῆς Καρίας ἐκ Μυούντος*, from Myus in Caria. Here they landed and proceeded up the country. — *ἄλλης* in reference to *αὐτός*.

CHAPTER XX.

The scene now changes to Platæa, where the little garrison, obtaining no relief from Athens, and in want of provisions, form the desperate resolution of breaking through the enemy's lines of circumvallation (§ 1); a part of the number shrink back from the dangerous enterprise (§ 2), but the rest set about the preparation of ladders of the right length to scale the surrounding walls of the enemy (§ 3).

1. *τιμωρίας*. See N. on I. 25. § 1. — *Ἀθηναίων οἱ ξυμπολιορκούμενοι*. Cf. II. 6. § 4. — *ἐσηγησαμένου τὴν πείραν αὐτοῖς*, having proposed to them the attempt. — *ὃς καὶ ἐστρατήγει*, who was also the commander of the place.

2. *ἀπόκησαν... ἡγήσάμενοι*, shrunk back from the danger think-

ing it too great. Bloomf. supplies τὴν πείραν with ἀπόκησαν, but cf. III. 30. § 3. The noun κίνδυνον belongs equally to the verb and the participle. — ἐς, to the number of.

3. ταῖς ἐπιβολαῖς by the layers. — ἦ...αὐτῶν, where the wall opposite to them happened to be not thoroughly whitewashed. — ἄμα belongs to πολλοί. — ἐμελλον...ἀμαρτήσεσθαι, some would be likely to err in the computation. Cf. Mt. § 498. d (end). — ἐς δ' ἐβούλωτο, to which they wished (to go). The infinitive of the verb of motion is frequently omitted, when there is connected with the main verb a preposition of motion. Cf. Mt. § 535. Obs. 2. — τοῦ τείχους depends upon ἐς δ'.

CHAPTER XXI.

This chapter contains a description of the lines drawn around the city by the Peloponnesians.

It will be seen that they were skilfully constructed, very strong, and well-guarded, which serves to increase our admiration of the valor of the little band, who were about to undertake the perilous enterprise of scaling these entrenchments.

1. τῇ οικοδομήσει denotes the sense in which τοιόνδε is to be taken. — πρὸς, in front of, on the side towards. K. § 298. I. 1. — ἔξωθεν ἀπ' Ἀθηνῶν, from without (viz.) from Athens. ἀπ' Ἀθηνῶν is explanatory of ἔξωθεν. No external attack was to be feared by the besiegers, except from the Athenians.

2. τὸ οὖν μεταξύ τούτο (with which οἱ ἑκκαίδεκα πόδες is in apposition. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 466. Obs. 2) is the subject of ἠκοδόμητο. The dative τοῖς φύλαξι depends on διανενημένα, and οἰκήματα is the predicate, for huts, quarters. Haack makes οἰκήματα and the words in connection with it, an appositional clause = δ' ἦν οἰκήματα τοῖς φύλαξι διανενημένα, to which explanation Poppe seems to incline.

3. διὰ δέκα δὲ ἐπάλξεων, at every tenth battlement. διὰ is here used of intervals of space. Cf. Mt. § 580. e; Jelf's Kühn. § 627. I. 2. See N. on II. 29. § 3. — διήκοντες, reaching through. — αὐτοῦ, i. e. the wall. — οἱ αὐτοὶ refers to πύργοι. — παρά, along by. — δι' αὐτῶν μέσων, through the midst of them (i. e. the πύργοι). — διήεσαν, sc. οἱ φύλακες.

4. χειμῶν—νοτερός, rain-storm. — ἀπέλειπον, i. e. οἱ φύλακες, which subject may be easily supplied from τὴν φυλακὴν ἐποιούντο. — δι' ὀλίγου, a short distance from one another.

CHAPTERS XXII.—XXIV.

Taking advantage of a dark and tempestuous night, the Plataeans proceed to put their design into execution, and make their way undiscovered to the enemy's lines, which they begin to ascend, and although in the passage over they alarm the besiegers, yet in the confusion created by the darkness and the tempest, and by the false alarms of the Plataeans who remain behind, the little band escape with the loss of only one man, and make their way to Athens.

1. *παρεσκεύαστο*. See N. on I. 46. § 1. — *ὑδατι*. It appears from III. 23. § 5, that it was a rain-storm accompanied with snow. — *τὴν τάφρον* employed as a defence of the city. — *προσέμξαν*, they approached to. Compounds of *μίσγειν* and *μηνύναι* have, besides a transitive signification, an intransitive or reflexive sense. K. § 249. 1. — *λαβόντες τοὺς φύλακας*, unperceived by the guards. — *ἀνὰ . . . αὐτῶν*, they (i. e. the guards) not being able to see before them (προ-) by reason of the darkness. The genitive absolute is employed, as being more lively and emphatic than the accusative in agreement with *τοὺς φύλακας*. — *ψόφφ* depends on *ἀντιπαγαῶντος*, making a rattling noise against = *drowning with its rattling noise*. *πάταγος* denotes the rattling noise of a tempest of wind and rain. The word *patter*, which Bloomf. thinks comes the nearest to it in sound, is rather used of a gentle rain-storm, in which the drops may be heard falling upon the leaves of the forest, the roofs of buildings, etc. — *τοῦ ἀνέμου*, the storm.

2. *ἄμα . . . ἤεσαν*, at the same time they went also far apart. Cf. Sal. Jug. chap. 94. — *μὴ* belongs to *κρουόμενα* as well as to *παρέχοι*. See N. on I. 12. § 1. — *αἴσθησιν παρέχοι*. Cf. Xen. Anab. IV. 6. § 13. — *πόδα* is a synecdochical accusative. — *μόνον* has a strong emphasis inasmuch as the right foot was left bare. The left foot was shod in preference to the right, for the same reason, perhaps, that in our times, the left foot is employed to mark the time in marching, simply because custom has so established it. In time of action missiles are discharged to better advantage with the left foot somewhat advanced before the other. Indeed the left foot may be considered as the main support of the body, in almost every encounter in which the right hand is used. Arnold aptly cites (what occurred to my own mind in reading this passage) Sir Walter Scott's description of the German mercenaries in the Lay of the Last Minstrel, Canto IV :

Each better knee was bared to aid
The warriors in the escalade.

8. εἰδότες by means of scouts sent out in the time of previous tempests, who had thus learnt the custom of the enemy. — ἔρημοι. See N. on II. 4. § 4. — ἔπειτα responds to πρῶτον μὲν. — ὧν, i. e. the twelve light-armed. — αὐτόν, i. e. Ammeas. — οἱ ἐπόμενοι ἕξ, his followers (viz.) six. — ἀνέβαινον, began to mount. Notice the change from the aorist to the imperfect, ἀνέβη referring merely to the fact that Ammeas mounted first, and ἀνέβαινον describing the party as in the act of following him. — ἔπειτα, then. — μετὰ τούτους, after these, i. e. the twelve light-armed commanded by Ammeas. — οἷς refers to τούτοις, and is the dat. commodi after τὰς ἀσπίδας ἔφερον. — ἔμελλον δώσειν, which they were to deliver to those who owned them.

4. ἐκ (in ἐκ τῶν πύργων) is used for ἐν, it being employed to denote the direction whence. See N. on I. 18. § 1. — ἀντιλαμβάνομενος, laying hold of.

5. ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχος, i. e. to their respective stations upon the wall. — οὐ...δαινόν, for they did not know what was the cause of the alarm = what the matter was. — ἄμα refers to time. — οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει refers to those who remained in the place, their courage not being equal to so desperate an adventure (cf. III. 20. § 2). These now created a diversion in favor of their friends who were trying to escape. — τῶν Πλαταιῶν depends on οἱ—ὑπολειπόμενοι. Cf. I. 126. § 11; III. 65. § 3. — ἐκ τοῦπαλι...ὑπερέβαινον, on the side opposite to that where their men were attempting (see N. on I. 57. § 4) to pass over (the walls). — τὸν νοῦν ἔχουεν, might turn their attention. Without the article νοῦν ἔχειν signifies, to have intelligence, to be knowing or clever.

6. ἐξορυσθῶντο...μένοντες, therefore they were in confusion remaining in the same place = they were so confused they knew not which way to turn themselves. — φυλακῆς, i. e. the place where the watch was kept. — ἐν...γυγνόμενον, they were at a loss to conjecture what had happened. See N. on I. 25. § 1.

7. οἱ τριακόσιοι. The article has reference to the relative οἷς which follows, and therefore retains its demonstrative force (S. § 166. 2. b), those three hundred who had been appointed, etc. Cf. III. 3. § 4. — ἐχώρου...βοήν, went outside of the wall (i. e. along the outside and not upon the wall) towards the noise, i. e. towards the place whence the noise proceeded. — φρυκτοὶ—πολέμιοι. See N. on II. 94. § 1. — ἐς, towards, in the direction of. — ἐκ τῆς πόλεως. See N. on ἐκ τῶν πύργων, § 4, supra. — φρυκτοῖς, i. e. φιλίους, for the object was to render the war-lights of the Peloponnesians useless by this multiplication and diverse position of the signals. — ἐς αὐτὸ

τοῦτο, for the same purpose. — ὅπως—ἢ καὶ μὴ βοηθοῖεν. — The subjunctive is here employed to express high probability, the optative, to express a mere possibility, and also to show that the clause in which it stands is the consequence of the subjunctive clause. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 809; Mt. § 518. 4 (end). — ἄλλο τι—ἢ τὸ ὄν, something else than it really was. — πρὶν—διαφύγοιεν. The optative here follows πρὶν, inasmuch as it is a continuation of the idea of the optative clause (καὶ μὴ βοηθοῖεν) on which it depends. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 848. 5. β.

CHAPTER XXIII.

1. οἱ δ' ὑπερβαίνοντες κ. τ. λ. The order is, οἱ δ' ὑπερβαίνοντες—καὶ κλίμακας προσζέντες—καὶ ἐπαναβιβάσαντες ἄνδρας πλείους, οἱ μὲν—οἱ δ' (i. e. τῶν ὑπερβαινόντων—οἱ μὲν—οἱ δέ. See N. on I. 89. § 3). The words ὡς οἱ πρῶτοι... ἐπιβοηθεῖν are parenthetical, inasmuch as ἐφύλασσαν must be referred to οἱ πρῶτοι and not to οἱ δ' ὑπερβαίνοντες, since that would make all who were passing over to be keeping guard, which was not true. — τοῦ πύργου ἐκατέρου (cf. III. 22. § 3) depends on ἐκεκρατήκεσαν. — τὰς τε διόδους τῶν πύργων = τὰς τῶν πύργων πυλίδας. ΔΟΥΚΑΣ. Cf. ἀλλὰ... διήκεσαν, III. 21. § 3. — αὐτοὶ refers to οἱ πρῶτοι, as distinguished from those who followed on behind, and who are referred to here by οἱ μὲν—οἱ δ'. — μηδένα... ἐπιβοηθεῖν, that no one (of the enemy) should come through them (i. e. through the passages of the towers) to furnish aid (against the Plataeans). — οἱ μὲν is referred by Haack to οἱ πρῶτοι, and to those who had afterwards mounted the towers, so that the missiles might be said to be sent from below and above (καὶ κάτωθεν καὶ ἄνωθεν). But we have seen that the οἱ πρῶτοι were placed as guards in the doorways of the turrets, and must not therefore be confounded with the persons referred to in οἱ μὲν. It is better to refer κάτωθεν καὶ ἄνωθεν to τοὺς ἐπιβοηθοῦντας, those (of the enemy) bringing aid from below (i. e. approaching on the ground below. Cf. III. 22. § 7 (init.) and from above (i. e. along upon the walls). — ἀπὸ τῶν πύργων depends upon εἶργον. — οἱ δ'... πλείους, but in the meanwhile others, the greater part. — ἅμα belongs to both the participles between which it stands. — διὰ τοῦ μεταπυργίου, through the space between the towers.

2. ὁ δὲ... ἴστατο, and ever as each one crossed over he halted. — ἐπὶ τοῦ χείλους, upon the bank. — τῆς τάφρου here refers to the outer ditch (cf. III. 24. § 2). — παρὰ τὸ τεῖχος is to be taken with παραβοη-

ἄων, and refers to the part of the wall adjacent to the towers, between which (διὰ τοῦ μεταπυργίου) the Plataeans were passing along over. — *καλυπτής γίγνεται* = *καλύπτει*. Cf. I. 35. § 4.

3. With Arnold and Bloomf. I have pointed off the words *χαλεπῶς οἱ τελευταῖοι*, because the sense seems to refer the difficulty spoken of to those who descended last. The reason is obvious, as those in the rear had to contend alone with the enemy, whose numbers were continually increasing at this point, their view of the cause of the alarm having now become more clear. *οἱ τελευταῖοι* is in partitive apposition with *οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν πύργων*. — *οἱ τριακόσιοι*. Cf. III. 22. § 7.

4. *μᾶλλον* in reference to *ἦσσαν καθεωρῶντο* infra. — *ἐκ τοῦ σκότους* belongs to *ἔωρων*, the preposition denoting the direction whence the action of the verb proceeded. — *ἐς τὰ γυμνά*, i. e. upon the right side, which was unprotected by the shield. — *αὐτοί*, i. e. the Peloponnesians.

5. *ὥστε . . . τάφρον*, so that even the last of the Plataeans anticipated (the enemy) in crossing the ditch, i. e. succeeded in crossing the ditch before the enemy could hinder them. That this, however, was effected with extreme difficulty is seen in *χαλεπῶς δὲ καὶ βιαίως* (cf. II. 33. § 3). It will be seen that the heroic persons (cf. III. 22. § 3) who led the way in ascending the wall were the last to leave it, thus showing a noble devotion to the safety of their comrades. The plan and execution of this daring and difficult enterprise, shows that there were master spirits among them equal to any emergency. — *ὥστ' ἐτελεύσειν*, so as to be crossable; literally, so that one could cross over it. — *οἷος . . . βορέου*, "such as is usually found when the wind is east instead of north." Arnold. — *ὑπονειφομένη*, snowy, or somewhat (ὑπο-) snowy, as Bloomf. prefers. — *ἐν αὐτῇ*, i. e. the ditch. — *ὑπερέχοντες*, sc. *αὐτοῦ* referring to the water.

CHAPTER XXIV.

1. *ἐχώρουσαν*—*ὁδόν*. S. § 181. 2. — *φέρουσαν*, leading. — *τὸ . . . ἥρῳον*, the temple of the hero Androcrates. He was an ancient Plataean general of great fame. — *σφᾶς* refers to the Plataeans, and *αὐτοὺς* to the Peloponnesians. The same may be said of the subjects of *ὑποποτῆσαι* and *τραπέσσαι*. — *ταύτην*, sc. *ὁδόν*. — *πρὸς Κιθαιρῶνα*, towards Cithæron. This mountain lay south of Plateæ, and the Peloponnesians supposed that as a matter of course, the fugitives would

flee thither in order to reach by the nearest way the Eleusinian plain, on their route to Athens, whereas they were pursuing for the time being their course to the north towards Thebes.

2. τὴν πρὸς... Ὑσιᾶς, *the road leading to the mountain towards Erythræ and Hysiæ*. From Erythræ a road passes between the Theban Cithæron and Mount Cithæron down into the Eleusinian plain, and also into the plain of Megara. Whether the Platæans took this road, or passed along the more unfrequented mountain-paths, is of course a matter of mere conjecture. If Thucydides named the places Erythræ and Hysiæ, in the order of their position to one going from Platæa, it is thought that their location on our maps should be reversed. Their place on Kiepert's Map seems to be more consistent with the account here given of the flight of the Platæans, than that which is assigned them on the other maps which I have seen. For it must be remembered that their course was first, north, after which they turned off and took a south-easterly direction, which would bring them to these places in the order here mentioned. — λαβόμενοι, *having reached*. — ἀπὸ πλειόνων. Cf. III. 20. § 2. — εἰς... ἐλήφθη. It is truly wonderful that only one man was lost in this enterprise. Every thing appears to have been well planned, and executed also with great courage and self-possession.

3. κατὰ χώραν ἐγένοντο, *came back to their station and there remained*. See N. on I. 18. § 2 (*constructio prægnans*). — τῶν δὲ ἀποτραπομένων. Cf. τινὲς αὐτῶν οἱ ἀπετράποντο, § 2 supra. — ὡς οὐδεὶς περίεστι, *how that no one survived*. — τοῖς νεκροῖς is the *dat. com-modi* after ἀναίρεσιν. — ἐπαύσαντο shows that ἐσπίνδοντο is used of an action begun but not completed = *they took measures to obtain a truce, 'pacisci in animo habebant.'*" Gottl.

CHAPTER XXV.

Salæthus a Lacedæmonian contrives to effect an entrance into Mytilene, and by the promise of aid from the Peloponnesians, arouses the drooping spirits of the Mytilenians, and renders them less inclined to listen to any proposals from the Athenians (§§ 1, 2).

1. κατὰ χαράδραν τινά, *at a certain dry bed of a torrent, at a ravine*. — διαλαζών, *eluding observation*. — τοῖς προέδροις, *the magistracy*, undoubtedly chosen from the aristocracy. So the Schol. τοῖς ἄρχουσι τῶν Μυτιληναίων. — ὅτι—ἔσται—παρέσονται—προσποπεμφθήναι. See N. on ὡς εἴη—ἐλπίδα εἶναι, III. 3. § 3. — αἱ τεσσαράκοντα Cf. III. 16. § 3. — ἄς... αὐτοῖς, *which were to help them*.

2. πρὸς τοὺς... γνώμην, *were less inclined to the Athenians*; literally, *had their minds less to the Athenians*. On the use of the article in τὴν γνώμην, see N. on III. 22. § 5.

CHAPTER XXVI.

The Peloponnesians despatch Alcidas with a fleet to the aid of the Mytilenians, and also under the command of Cleomenes make an irruption into Attica (§§ 1, 2); the Athenian territory is laid waste with unusual severity, until the failure of their provisions compels the invading army to return home (§§ 3, 4).

1. τοῦ... Ξέρους. The events of this fifth year of the war are detailed in chaps. 26-39, and the transactions of the summer are comprised in chaps. 26-36. — τὰς... ναῦς. In III. 16. § 3; 25. § 1; 29. § 1; 69. § 1, the number of these ships is stated to be forty. Probably in those places the round number is given; or forty was the designated number, to which two more were added, and these last are overlooked by the historian, who still continues to speak of the number originally assigned to this enterprise. — ναῦς... Ἀλκίδαν. The construction is, ἀπέστειλαν Ἀλκίδαν ἔχοντα τὰς ναῦς. The existence of the two participles ἔχοντα and προστάξαντες, is somewhat troublesome to critics, as one of them appears to be redundant. Poppo compares Xen. Anab. I. 2. § 21, ὅτι τριήρεις... Κύρου, as an instance of a similar confusion of construction. Bloomf. however makes προστάξαντες (sc. αὐτὸν αὐταῖς) explanatory of ἔχοντα = *having in charge forty-two ships as commander*. — ἦσσαν... ἐπιβοηθήσουσιν, *might the less send assistance against the fleet which had sailed to Mytilene*.

2. Κλεομένης, *Cleomenes*, was the second son of Pausanias, his elder brother being Pleistoanax the father of the young king, who had been exiled from Sparta (II. 21. § 1). — νεωτέρου ἔτι, *being yet too young to govern*. See N. on I. 107. § 2.

3. εἴ τι ἐβεβλαστήκει, *whatever had sprouted out or sprung up again*. Reference is had to sprouts from the stumps of trees, blades of grain from seed accidentally scattered, and whatever else sprouted out, or grew up spontaneously from the soil. — μετὰ τὴν δευτέραν. Cf. II. 55-57.

4. ἐπιμένοντες... πεπεραιωμένων, *for waiting in continual expectation of hearing something from Lesbos, (viz.) that their fleet had achieved something*. αἰ belongs to πένσεσθαι, and τι is explained by τῶν... πεπεραιωμένων.

CHAPTER XXVII.

The Mytilenians are compelled to come to terms with the Athenians (§ 1); for Salæthus himself despairing of the arrival of the Peloponnesian fleet, armed the common people for a sally, who on receiving their arms refused obedience to the magistracy (§§ 2, 3).

1. διὰ τὰδε, for the following reasons.

2. πρότερον ψιλὸν ὄντα, being before light-armed, not without arms, as Hobbes strangely renders it. The oligarchical party in Mytilene had withheld the heavy armor from the common people, in order the more effectually to keep them in a state of subordination. As soon, however, as Salæthus distributed arms among them, with the design of leading them against the enemy, they shook off the yoke of their superiors, and assumed themselves the functions of government.

3. κατὰ ξυλλόγους τε. γιγνόμενοι, being collected in groups, as is usual in seditious gatherings, where plans of action are discussed and matured. Cf. Xen. Anab. V. 7. § 1. We find ξυστάσεις instead of ξυλλόγους in II. 21. § 2.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The magistracy are therefore compelled in these circumstances to capitulate to the Athenians, to be treated as it might be determined at Athens (§ 1); those who had been in correspondence with the Lacedæmonians flee to the temples, but being induced to come forth, are sent to Tenedos to await the decision of the Athenians respecting them (§§ 2, 3).

1. οἱ ἐν τοῖς πράγμασιν, those in power = the magistrates. — ὄντες depends on γνόντες. See N. on I. 25. § 1. — τῆς ξυμβάσεως, the agreement, the terms, on which the commons were about to surrender themselves up to the Athenians. — κινδυνεύουσες is dependent upon γνόντες. — ὥστε = on condition that. Cf. Mt. §§ 479. a; 629. — βουλευσαι... βούλωνται, to determine as they please concerning the Mytilenians. — αὐτοὺς—Μυτιληναίους. The more natural order would have been Μυτιληναίους—αὐτοὺς. — ἐν... ἔλθωσι, but in the meanwhile until they should return. Reference is had to the Mytilenian embassy to Athens.

2. οἱ δὲ... Λακεδαιμονίους, but those who had held communication with the Lacedæmonians. — περιδεείς, in great fear, principally of the Athenians, but in part, perhaps, of their own citizens, who would be disposed to blame them as the authors of the present calamity. — ἐσῆλθεν the city. — οὐκ ἠνέσχοντο, "they could not restrain

themselves." Bloomf. — ὅμως, i. e. although assurances of safety had been given to them by Paches, *yet they fled to the temples and sat*, etc. The preposition gives to the verb the idea of previous motion. See N. on I. 18. § 2. — ἀναστήσας αὐτούς. See N. on I. 126. § 11. — ὥστε μὴ ἀδικῆσαι, *on condition of doing them no injury*.

3. Ἀντίσσαν. Antissa lay on the west side of the island. — προσεκτίσατο. See N. on I. 114. § 8. — καζίστατο ἢ αὐτῷ ἐδόκει, *he adjusted in the way he thought best*.

CHAPTER XXIX.

In consequence of their inaction, the Peloponnesians in the forty ships do not reach the Asiatic coast until some days after the capitulation of Mytilene (§ 1); at which time they hold a consultation in respect to their future movements (§ 2).

1. πλείοντες . . . ἐνδιέτριψαν, *wasted time in sailing about Peloponnesus*. They ought to have crossed the Ægean without any delay. — τὸν ἄλλον πλοῦν, *the rest of the voyage*. — σχολαίῳ is taken adverbially. See N. on I. 184. § 1. — ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, i. e. in Athens. For the use of ἐκ (= ἐν), see N. on III. 22. § 4. — ἕσχον (= προσέσχον). See N. on II. 25. § 3. — ἀπ' αὐτῆς, i. e. from Delos. — Ἰκάρῳ καὶ Μυκόνῳ. The relative position of these islands is inverted, since to one sailing from Peloponnesus to Lesbos, Myconus comes first. — ἐάλωκε, *was taken*, is the Att. perf. of ἀλίσκομαι.

2. τῇ Μυτιλήνῃ ἐάλωκυία, *from the time of the capture of Mytilene*. See N. on ταύτη, I. 18. § 4. — ἐκ τῶν παρόντων, *in the present circumstances*.

CHAPTER XXX.

Tentaplus an Eleian urges upon Alcidas the attempt to retake Mytilene by a sudden assault (§ 1), on the ground that the usual negligence with which a place just captured is guarded, renders it easy to be retaken by a sudden attack, and such an achievement would exemplify what are called the unexpected turns of war (§§ 2, 3).

1. πάρεσμεν. The first person is used here to include the speaker himself in the number of those who are addressed. — πρὶν ἐκπύστους γενέσθαι, *before we are heard of*, i. e. before it is known that we are in this quarter. — ὥσπερ ἔχομεν, *just as we are*, i. e. without any delay. Cf. Xen. Anab. IV. 1. § 19. These words belong to πλείν ἡμᾶς. The speaker had doubtless in his eye the usual dilatoriness of

the Spartans, which rendered them incapable of making a rapid movement, such as would enable them to surprise an enemy.

2. κατὰ . . . εὐρήσομεν, *for it is likely that we shall find great want of watchfulness* (literally, *much unguardedness*), *such as is natural to men who have just taken a city.* I have with Goel. and Krüg. made ἀνδρῶν to depend on τὸ ἀφύλακτον. Cf. Poppo, Suppl. Adnot. p. 190. — κατὰ μὲν θάλασσαν. The corresponding sentence is εἰκὸς δὲ καὶ τὸ πεζὸν αὐτῶν.

3. μετὰ τῶν ἔνδον, *with the aid of those within*, i. e. of the Mytileni-ans, who espoused the Peloponnesian cause, as appears from the next clause, εἴ τις . . . εὔνοος. — μὴ ἀποκνήσωμεν. S. 218. § 2. — νομί-σαντες . . . τοιοῦτον, *thinking that* (what is called) *the unexpected turn of war is nothing else than some such thing as this.* ὁ refers to τὸ και-νόν, and is dependent on φυλάσσοιτο. The various interpretations of this passage I must pass over for the sake of brevity, having adopted the one which on the whole seems to be least liable to objections. — εἴ τις . . . ἂν ὀρβοῖτο. Cf. S. § 215. 1. — τοῖς πολεμίοις ἐνορῶν = ἐν τοῖς πολεμίοις ὄρων.

CHAPTER XXXI.

This advice of Teutiaplus is rejected by Alcidas, whereupon others urge him to make a descent upon Ionia, and to endeavor to bring about its revolt, or at least to diminish the revenue and increase the expense of the Athenian state (§ 1); but this advice he also rejects and determines to sail back to Peloponnesus (§ 2).

1. ἄλλοι δὲ τινες κ. τ. λ. Bloomf. rightly supposes that these refugees were favorers of the aristocracy, who had been driven out on that account by the Athenians and the democratical party. They were evidently persons of rank, or they would not have been admitted to this council of war. The Lesbians here mentioned were most likely the ambassadors spoken of in III. 5. § 4; 8. § 1, who were now on their return from Peloponnesus. — ἐπειδὴ . . . φοβείται = *since he feared this as too dangerous.* "There is something pointed, not to say pungent, in the turn; it being almost tantamount to calling Alcidas coward." Bloomf. — ἐκ πόλεως ὀρμώμετοι, i. e. making a city the base of operations. See N. on I. 64. § 2. — οὐδενὶ γὰρ ἀκουσίως ἀφίχθαι κ. τ. λ. This exceedingly obscure passage probably will never be interpreted in a way free from objections, since the MSS. differ much, and the exceeding brevity renders it necessary to supply some words, which cannot be elicited readily from the context. There is no difficulty with the construction of οὐδενὶ . . . ἀφίχθαι, *for his arrival*

had been unwelcome to no one, the γάρ serving to introduce the clause as a reason for ἐλπίδα δ' εἶναι (sc. ἔφασαν), and they said that there was hope (of success). In the words following, I am of the opinion, (1) that the reading of Dindorf (αὐτοῖς only being changed to αὐτοῖς) is sustained by the best authority and makes the best sense, which is no small evidence in its favor; and (2) that the apodosis commences with πείσειν τε οἴεσθαι, unless some words are lost from the passage, which of course we can never know with certainty. From this reading and construction we may derive the following translation: *and if they could deprive the Athenians of this revenue* (viz. the revenue derived from Ionia), *which was the greatest they possessed, and if at the same time they* (i. e. the Lacedæmonians, Lesbians, and Ionians) *could obtain* (from Ionia) *the means* (literally, *the expense*) *necessary to carry on the war against them* (i. e. the Athenians), *they thought that they could persuade, etc.* ἐφορμῶσιν agrees with σφίσι, and is followed in the dative (S. § 202. 1) by αὐτοῖς referring to the Athenians. Some read ἐφορμούσιν (participle of ἐφορμέω) αὐτοῖς, and render, *if they* (i. e. the Athenians) *might be at expense while watching them* (i. e. the Peloponnesians). But this idea would be implied in the loss of the revenue, which is referred to in the previous clause, and would seem therefore like a repetition of the same sentiment, whereas in addition to the loss of their revenue, and the increase of expenditure in maintaining the war in those parts, their enemies would be all the while deriving their resources from the countries (which had been tributary to Athens), and thus there would be a twofold inducement for the Persian satrap to take part in the war. It would be presumption in me to suppose that this interpretation will receive the assent of all. Yet on the whole, I cannot but think that it is the least objectionable of any which has yet been given to the passage. The reading and pointing of Goel. and Krüg. is worth citing: ἦν ἐφορμούσιν, αὐτοῖς δαπάνη [σφίσι] γίγνηται. — Πισσοῦζην. See N. on I. 115. § 4.

3. τὸ πλείστον τῆς γνώμης εἶχεν, *felt most inclined*. In respect to the construction, some govern τὸ πλείστον by κατὰ understood, and make τῆς γνώμης depend on εἶχεν, *he was mostly of the mind*. But there is no necessity for this, for τὸ πλείστον τὴν γνώμης = τὴν πλείστην γνώμην. — ὅτι...προσμίξαι. This Alcidas was evidently a most inefficient commander. Had he possessed the energy and tact of Brasidas, a very different result might have been expected from this expedition.

CHAPTER XXXII.

On his way home Alcidas touches at Myconnesus, and there puts to death the greater portion of his prisoners (§ 1); putting in at Ephesus he is expostulated with by the Samian ambassadors for this cruel and impolitic act, and is prevailed upon to liberate the rest of the prisoners (§§ 2, 3).

1. *παρέπλει*, he sailed along the Ionian coast. — *προσχών*. See N. on III. 29. § 1. — *Μυοννήσφ*, *Myconnesus*, lay about midway between Teios and Lebedos, on a small rocky peninsula, which would be very easy to touch at in a coasting voyage from Erythræ to Ephesus. — *τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους—ἀπέσφαξε τοὺς πολλούς*, he butchered the captives, the most (of them). There is no need of constructing *τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους* according to the formula *quod attinet ad*, as *τοὺς πολλούς* is in partitive apposition with it, and both are dependent upon the verb. In respect to this cruel massacre, cf. II. 67. § 4 (end).

2. *οὐ καλῶς . . . αὐτόν*. The Lacedæmonians had given themselves out as the liberators of Greece. Cf. II. 8. § 4. — *οὔτε χεῖρας ἀνταγομένους*, not lifting up their hands against, i. e. having performed no hostile act. They were not voluntary enemies of the Peloponnesians.

3. *ὀρώντες γὰρ κ. τ. λ.* The manner in which Alcidas came by his prisoners is here explained. The men had approached the ships under the impression that it was an Athenian fleet, as nothing was more remote from their thought, than the idea that Lacedæmonian vessels would venture into those parts. — *μή ποτε—παραβαλεῖν*. See N. on I. 10. § 1 (end).

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Alcidas sails homeward with all speed for fear of being intercepted by the Athenian fleet (§ 1); and this fear was not groundless, for intelligence having been received by Paches the Athenian admiral, that the Ionian cities were in danger, he sailed forthwith in pursuit of the Peloponnesian fleet, but did not succeed in overtaking it (§§ 2, 3).

1. *Σαλαμινίας καὶ Παράλου*. These ships seem to have been employed in the collecting of tribute, in carrying ambassadors to and fro, in conveying those who went to Delos or other places for religious purposes, in watching the motions of the enemy, and in any state-service where expedition was required. They were manned by free-born citizens of Athens, and when employed (as they sometimes were) in sea-fights, carried the admiral of the fleet. — *ἔτι . . . ὀρμών*, while yet lying at Icarus. On the conjecture of Poppo (Observ. in Thucyd.

c. 14. p. 229), *περὶ Ἴκαρον* has been adopted by all the leading editors for *περὶ Κλάρον*, which Arnold and Krüger still retain as the true reading. — *δίωξιν* by Paches. — *πελάγους*, i. e. the Ægean sea. — *ὡς . . . Πελοποννήσῳ*, with the intention of touching (Mt. § 568; S. § 225. t) at no other land than Peloponnesus. *έκούσιος* (= *έκουσίως*, S. § 134. 1), of his own will, i. e. unless compelled by necessity.

2. *καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἐρυθραίας*, even from Erythrae. — *εἰ καὶ ὡς*, if even thus. *ὡς* has reference to *ἀτειχίστου . . . Ἴωνίας*. — *πορῶσιν . . . πόλεις*, should assault and destroy the cities; literally, should destroy at the same time that they attacked the cities. The rapidity and completeness of the destruction is expressed in this employment of the verb and the participle preceded by *ἅμα*. Cf. S. § 225. N. 1. — *αὐτάγγελοι δ' αὐτὸν ἰδοῦσαι*, themselves who had seen him bringing the tidings.

3. *ὁ δέ*, i. e. Paches. — *ὑπὸ σπουδῆς* = *σπουδῇ*. — *ἐν καταλήψει*, within reach. — *έφαινετο* refers to Alcidas, and *έπανεχώρει* to Paches. Poppo denies that *έφαινετο* can be referred to Alcidas, as his name has not been mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and therefore would employ the verb impersonally, or supply *τὰ πράγματα* as being somewhat indistinctly in the mind of the writer. But the pronoun *αὐτὸν*, which can refer to no one but the commander of the fleet, is found in the preceding context, and if it had not been, the idea of an admiral or commander is so inseparable from that of a fleet, that a reference to him is perfectly natural and intelligible, even though his name has not been mentioned in the context immediately preceding. — *ὄτι . . . παρασχέιν*, because being nowhere shut up, they were not compelled to form an encampment, and thus impose upon them (*σφίσι*, i. e. the Athenians) the necessity of watching them and maintaining a blockade. The negative in *οὐδαμῶ* belongs also to the verb. The construction is harsh and obscure.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Paches coasting along touches at Notium, in which place the Colophonians had taken refuge when the upper city was taken by Itamenes (§ 1); but they had fallen into dissensions, and some having called in to their aid Arcadians and others, got possession of a part of the place, on account of which the other faction call in Paches to their assistance (§ 2); he treacherously seizes and confines Hippias the Arcadian commander, and by a sudden and unexpected assault gets possession of the place, and puts to death the Arcadians, Barbarians, and Hippias (§ 3); after which he makes the place a colony (§ 4).

1. *τῆς . . . έάλωκυίας*, when the upper city was taken. The city lay about two miles from the sea, on a high situation, being connected to Notium its harbor by means of long walls. — *κατὰ στάσιω ιδίαν*,

"introduced without any public authority for the purposes of a party quarrel." Arnold. Krüger and Arnold correctly read *ἰδία*. — ἡ δευτέρα—ἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν. Cf. II. 47. § 1.

2. οἱ καταφυγόντες καὶ κατοικήσαντες, "qui eo confugerant et ibi domicilia posuerant." Poppo. — αὖτις in reference to the previous factions in the upper city (§ 1). — Ἀρκάδων. "The Arcadians were the Swiss of Greece, and ready to take pay of any who would hire them." Bloomf. — διατειχίσματι. This refers to a place walled off, and fortified by a castle or fortress. — ἐπολίτευον, took part in the public affairs, engaged in the politics of the place. — οἱ δέ, i. e. those composing the other faction. — ὑπεξελθόντες τούτους, withdrawing from them. The accusative is employed instead of the separative genitive, because the object of the verb denotes persons and not place.

3. ὁ δὲ προκαλεσόμενος is repeated by ὁ δ' (opposed to ὁ μὲν), and belongs therefore to εἶχεν. This construction, which Kühner (Jelf's edit. § 708. 3) calls a rhetorical anacoluthon, is employed to denote that the person designated by ὁ μὲν, is to be considered as the principal agent. — ὥστε. See N. on III. 28. § 1. — αὐτὸν καταστήσειν, to replace him, to restore him. — σῶν καὶ ὑγιᾶ. So we say, safe and sound, uninjured in life or limb, meaning, in these expressions, freedom from all harm. — ὁ δ' . . . εἶχεν. Mitford very properly denounces this act of treachery and cruelty, as marring with a blot of eternal infamy a character otherwise of some glory. The baseness of the deed is enhanced by the miserable contrivance of appearing to keep his word in bringing back Hippias, according to his promise, and then immediately putting him to death. — τῷ τειχίσματι refers to the same fortified place as διατειχίσμα above. — αἰρεῖ Notium.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Paches returns again to Mytilene, and having reduced several places to submission, sends Salmesthus and such of the Mytilenians as appeared to be concerned in the revolt, to Athens, and also sends back the greater part of his army (§ 1); with the rest he remains to settle the affairs of Lesbos (§ 2).

1. παρεστήσατο. Cf. I. 29. § 5. — τοὺς . . . κατέβητο. Cf. III. 28. § 2. Here again Paches broke his word, inasmuch as these Mytilenians were to remain in Tenedos, until the pleasure of the Athenians respecting them was known. He did this, probably, in order that the larger part of the Athenian forces might be relieved from duty at Lesbos.

2. κατιστάτω—ἢ αὐτῷ ἐδόκει. See N. on II. 28. § 3. — ἄλλην in reference to Mytilene.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Salæthus is put to death immediately upon his arrival at Athens (§ 1), and afterwards the Athenians decree, that all the male adults of the Mytilenians shall be put to death, and the women and children sold into slavery (§ 2), which decree they forthwith despatch to Paches (§ 3); remorse however seizes upon them for this bloody measure, and a second assembly is held on the next day, at which, after the expression of various opinions on both sides of the question, Cleon comes forward and addresses the assembly (§§ 4-6).

1. ἔστιν ἃ παρεχόμενον, *promising certain things*. See N. on I. 65. § 3. — τά τ' ἄλλα καί, *and among other things*. ἄλλα refers to the other promises made by Salæthus, and included in the phrase ἔστιν ἃ.

2. ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς—ἐπικαλοῦντες. The participle here refers to the subject logically implied in ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς = *they thought*. Cf. K. § 313. 1. The reverse of this construction (i. e. a participle in the dative, to conform to the construction ἔδοξεν αὐτῷ implied in the leading expression) is found in I. 62. § 3. In respect to the murderous decree here spoken of, we might have supposed that Cleon was the chief author of it, even had we not been so informed by Thucydides (cf. § 6 infra). — τοὺς ἅπαντας Μυτιληναίους. The article with πάντες shows that the substantive to which it belongs, is to be considered as a whole in distinction from its parts. Cf. K. § 246. 5. β. — ἐπικαλοῦντες... ἀπόστασιν, *considering the revolt as heinous in other respects* (ἄλλην in reference to the circumstance here about to be mentioned, viz. their freedom from the galling subjection of the other allies). — οὐκ... ἐποίησαντο, *because they had made it, not being governed as the others*, i. e. being treated with less rigor by the Athenians than were the other subject states. — προσξυνεβύλετο... ὀρμῆς, *contributed besides not a little to their wrath*. The verb is in the singular because the subject νῆες... παρακινδυνεύσαι is used as a single idea, *the ships daring to venture into Ionia*, etc. For the genitive ὀρμῆς, cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 535; S. § 191. 1. — οὐ... διανοίας = *with much previous deliberation*.

4. μετάνοιά τις, "*a sort of compunction*." Bloomf. — ὤμῳ, sc. εἶναι. This ellipsis of the infinitive is rare. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 376. Obs. (end). — μέγα seems to be joined to ὤμῳ by a sort of hendiadys = *cruel beyond measure*, "*enormously cruel*." Bloomf. — μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ. See N. on II. 62. § 3.

5. τοὺς ἐν τέλει may refer to the prytanes or to the ten generals of the state, who on extraordinary occasions pertaining especially to war, had the power of convening an assembly. — ἐνδηλον ἦν Βουλόμενον τὸ πλεόν = *ἐνδηλον ἦν ὅτι τὸ πλεόν ἐβούλετο*.

6. ἀφ' ἐκάστων, i. e. by each party, according as they took sides with or against the Mytilenians. — ὥστε ἀποκτείνει. See N. on I. 34. § 3. — τῷ τε . . . πειθωνώτατος, and by far the most influential, at that time, with the common people.

CHAPTERS XXXVII.—XL.

In these chapters we have the speech of Cleon in the assembly, which was convened to decide whether the murderous decree of the previous assembly, respecting the Mytilenians, should be carried into effect or rescinded. The speech is characterized by all the beauties and defects of the Thucydidean style, being nervous, pointed, compressed, and as a natural result of this last quality, in many places confused and obscure. But in its sentiment and moral features it is very unlike any speech, which has yet been introduced to our notice in this history. It is just what we might expect from a violent, boastful, arrogant, shallow demagogue like Cleon, and for all the qualities of fierce denunciation, malicious inuendoes, biting sarcasm, and malignant cruelty, in my judgment, has no parallel in this whole history. If I were to characterize its great and leading idea, I would name it a most bitter onset upon the enlightened and conservative policy which marked the administration of Pericles, and which after his death was advocated and defended by others. The mad schemes of such turbulent and short-sighted politicians as Cleon had already been foisted upon the body politic, in the time of the great orator and statesman just mentioned, and had embittered his closing life, and now their ruinous influence began to be seen and felt in bad-planned expeditions, impolitic severity towards their allies, and a forfeiture of the honor of the state, whenever it seemed necessary to promote its immediate and temporary aggrandizement. A policy so prejudicial to the real welfare of the state, could not but awaken the most determined opposition from the wise and patriotic, and hence Cleon seizes this occasion to inveigh in the coarsest and most virulent terms against these political opponents, who were as far above him in all statesmanlike qualities, as they were in real worth and patriotism.

It is unnecessary to say more of the character of Cleon in this place, as the reader will be made well acquainted with it by the masterly delineation of our historian. Suffice it to say, that such bustling, noisy, and selfish demagogues have been common in every republic, and may be regarded as the weeds, which spring up with rank spontaneous growth from the soil of freedom, serving to show its richness, and depth, and how abundant a harvest of the choicest productions may be expected from proper culture and attention.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Cleon begins his speech by repeating his conviction of the inefficiency of democracy to govern others (§ 1); he upbraids the easiness, freedom from suspicion, and magnanimity of the Athenians, as means adopted to secure the obedience of the allies, who, it should be remembered, are only submissive so far as they are made to feel the superior power of the governing state (§ 2); bad laws carried into effect are to be preferred to good ones which are never put in force (§ 3); he blames the readiness with which they listen to their orators, who, arrogantly assuming to be wiser than the laws, seize upon every occasion to show off their rhetorical powers, whereas those of modest worth, who bow to the supremacy of law, are the men whose judgment is to be relied on (§§ 4, 5).

1. ἔγνων... ἄρχειν, i. e. ἔγνων ὅτι ἀδύνατον ἐστὶ δημοκρατίαν ἐτέρων ἄρχειν. The subject of ἄρχειν is δημοκρατίαν, which by a very common species of attraction is made the object of ἔγνων. See N. on I. 72. § 1.

2. διὰ... ἔχετε, for on account of your security in your daily intercourse, and freedom from treachery towards one another, you think that the same disposition exists in your allies (towards you). τὸ αὐτὸ refers to ἀδείας καὶ ἀνεπιβούλευτον. The same disposition is attributed to the Athenians in II. 37. § 2, and to the Lacedæmonians in I. 68. § 1. — ἐνδῶτε. Regularity of construction would have been better preserved by ἐνδόντες. — οὐκ ἐπικινδύνως κ. τ. λ. Construct, οὐχ ἡγέσθε μαλακίζεσθαι (ὑμᾶς) ἐπικινδύνως ἐς ὑμᾶς καὶ οὐκ ἐς—χάριν. In respect to καὶ οὐκ, cf. Mt. § 603 (end). ξυμμάχων is the objective genitive. — ὅτι τυραννίδα κ. τ. λ. See N. on II. 63. § 2. — καὶ πρὸς... ἀρχομένους, and over those who are themselves plotting against [you] and are governed reluctantly, i. e. submit with reluctance to your dominion. The οὐ which follows is omitted in many MSS., but how the sentence can then be constructed is beyond my knowledge. — ἐξ ὧν = ἐξ ἐκείνων (= δι' ἐκείνα) ᾧ. — The participle βλαπτόμενοι (with which αὐτοὶ is to be joined) is to be taken with χαρίζεσθε, and not with ἀκροῶνται, as the Schol. teaches, for this clause is responsive to ἐπικινδύνως... μαλακίζεσθαι supra. — ἐξ ὧν = ἐξ ἐκείνων ᾧ, of which the relative limits περιγένησθε as the accusative synecdochical.

3. ὧν—περὶ, i. e. περὶ ὧν. — ἀκινήτοις, undisturbed, i. e. suffered to remain in force. The question before the assembly had no reference to a change of laws, but simply of a decree which had been passed without due deliberation. It was the reconsideration of a vote which had been just taken, and therefore the remarks of Cleon about the injurious consequence of a change of laws were wholly inapplicable. — πρὸς, in comparison with. See N. on II. 62. § 3.

4. οἱ μὲν (i. e. οἱ ξυνετώτεροι) γὰρ τῶν κ. τ. λ. In this sling upon men of superior education and ability, as though they of all others were least observant of law, and placed their own understanding above it, the speaker betrays the real demagogue, paying homage to ignorance, and pandering to the lowest classes of the community, by attributing to them alone love of country, and the impartiality necessary to a right judgment in respect to public measures. — τῶν . . . περιγίγνεσθαι, and to surpass every thing that is at any time (ἀεὶ) said for the public good, i. e. to get the upper hand in whatever is said, and secure the adoption of their own plans and counsels, however wise and salutary may have been those advanced and defended by others. — ὡς . . . γνώμην. Interpreters are divided in respect to the meaning of ὡς, some taking it in the sense of ἄτε, *quippe quod, inasmuch as they could not evince their talent in matters of greater consequence*; others giving it the sense of *quasi, as if they could not show off in other weightier matters*, i. e. displaying their abilities on every occasion, as if they were never to have another and a better opportunity. This comports better with the tone of irony (or I might rather say the abusive slang), indulged by the speaker in reference to his political opponents. ὡς—οὐκ ἂν δηλώσαντες = ὡς εἰ οὐκ ἂν δηλώσειαν. Cf. Mt. § 596. b; S. §§ 215. 5; 225. § 4. — κριταὶ—ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου, *impartial judges*.

5. ὡς = οὕτως. — ξυνέσεως ἀγῶνι, “*a rivalry or prize-fighting in talent*.” Bloomf. — παρὰ δόξαν, *contrary to our belief*.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

The speaker professes his adherence to his former opinion in respect to the Mytilenian decree, and wonders at the proposal for a second debate, which cannot but be beneficial to the Mytilenians rather than to themselves, and the advocates for which must either prove that injuries brought upon the state are beneficial, or gain their ends by misleading and blinding the people (§§ 1, 2); of this state of things so injurious to the commonwealth the people are themselves the cause, who listen with eager pleasure to the harangues of their orators, and judge of things by their representations rather than in the light of facts and sober reason (§§ 3, 4); each one is willing to be deceived, and if he cannot aspire to oratory himself, strives to show his high relish and appreciation of it by blindly assenting to every thing which is said, and thus sitting rather as a spectator of sophists than as a judge of what will be the best for the state (§§ 5-7).

1. ὁ αὐτὸς—τῇ γνώμῃ. See N. on II. 61. § 2. The construction is varied from that employed in I. 140. § 1. — θαναμάζω μὲν τῶν προθέντων, *I wonder at those who have proposed*. S. § 193. N. 2. — πρὸς τῶν ἡδικοκώτων. See N. on II. 86. § 5 (end). — μάλλον than

of us who are the injured party. This omitted clause of the comparison would be implied in the emphasis with which ἡδικηκότων was spoken. — ὁ γὰρ . . . ἐπεξέρχεται, *for he who suffers (wrong) visits it upon the doer with a more blunted resentment*, i. e. a resentiment mollified by time. — ἀμύνασθαι is the subject of ἀναλαμβάνει. For the omission of the article, see N. on II. 87. § 5. — τῷ παθεῖν depends on ἐγγυάτω κείμενον, which Arnold makes equivalent to ἐγγύς ἀκολουσοῦν, just as in Homer, ἐγγύθεν ἐλθεῖν is followed by the dative, because it is taken as one word ἐγγίζω. — ἀντίπαλον, *equally balanced* (with the injury), belongs to ἀμύνασθαι. Some would erase ὄν and join ἀντίπαλον to τιμωρίαν. — τὰς . . . κασισταμένας, *that our misfortunes are an injury to the allies*, i. e. that the prosperity of the allies is so bound up in ours, that no example of terror like the one now decreed, is necessary to hold them attached to our interest. The absurdity of such a view was manifest, as the interest of the Athenians and that of their allies were vastly dissimilar. Hence this paradox, to be proved by the gainsayers of the decree which had just been passed, is joined to the previous one, viz. that the injuries done to the Athenians by the Mytilenians were beneficial to the party injured. κασισταμένας depends on ἀποφαίνειν. See N. on II. 20. § 4.

2. τῷ λέγειν . . . ἀγωνίσαιτ' ἄν, *relying upon his eloquence, he must strive to show, that what has been positively decreed* (referring to the Mytilenian decree) *has not in the least been determined on*. The argument here advances from the proof of what is absurd to that of an absolute falsehood, as being necessary to the support of the views of the opposite party. The next clause, ἡ . . . πειράσεται, contains the only remaining way of nullifying the decree just made, viz. to lead the people astray by false and specious arguments. — ἐκπονήσας, *having elaborated*. The object is τὸ εὐπρεπές.

3. ἀγώνων. Notice the agonistical terms made use of by the speaker. In the previous section we had ἀγωνίσαιτο, and here we meet with ἀγώνων and δῖλα, while in the next section is ἀγωνοζευτούτες. — ἑτέροις refers covertly to the orators. — αὐτή, i. e. ἡ πόλις. — ἀναφέρει, *carries off*, as one bears away a prize. Cf. Bloomf. The word conforms to the metaphor contained in ἀγώνων and δῖλα.

4. κακῶς ἀγωνοζευτούτες, "*qui malos arbitros talium certaminum vos praestatis*." Porro. — θεαταὶ μὲν τῶν λόγων—ἀκροαταὶ δὲ τῶν ἔργων, *spectators of the words and hearers of the deeds*, i. e. you place such confidence in the orators, that their assertions are to you as the very sight of the deeds, while the acts which come under your own knowledge, you regard as the objects of mere hearsay. This sense accords with τὰ μὲν . . . ἐπιτιμησάντων, which is epeexegetical of the

preceding proposition. — *ὡς δυνατὰ γίνεσθαι*, as to the possibility of their taking place, is to be taken with τὰ . . . ἔργα, to which τὰ δὲ πεπραγμένα ἤδη (depending on σκοποῦντες. Cf. Mt. § 427. Obs. 3) is opposed. — τὸ δρασέν. In some editions we find τὸ θεασέν, and so it is cited in Jelf's Kühn. § 368. b. — ὄψει is to be taken with τὸ δρασέν, in the sense of a fact which is witnessed by one's own eyes, and λαβόντες (which belongs also to the second proposition) may have the sense of ὑπολαβόντες. Gottl. and some others construct ὄψει with λαβόντες in the sense of perceiving, seeing with the mind's eye. But this seems to be a far-fetched explanation, and makes ὄψει of little use, whereas by constructing it with τὸ δρασέν it has great emphasis. — τὸ ἀκουσέν is opposed to τὸ δρασέν.

5. ἀπατῶσθαι ἄριστοι, easiest to be deceived. — δεδοκισμένον. Supply λόγου, as the antithesis clearly teaches. — μὴ ξυνέπεσαι ἐβέλειν depends on ἄριστοι, which with μὴ may be rendered most reluctant, very backward. — τῶν ἀεὶ ἀτόπων = of every paradox which may be advanced.

6. εἰπεῖν—δύνασθαι, to have the ability to speak (as an orator). — ἀνταγωνιζόμενοι . . . γνώμη, contending with those who speak thus [so far as] not to appear to be following in the rear of the sentiment (uttered by them). The idea seems to be that, while they had not the faculty of giving utterance to their sentiments, yet they were unwilling to appear to have less quickness of parts to investigate and see the bearings of the points of discussion than the speakers themselves. Thus in their eagerness to avoid the appearance of receiving facts and theories second-hand from their orators, they assented without any consideration or reflection to every thing which was advanced. By τοιαῦτα Krüger would understand ἄτοπα from ἀτόπων, in § 5; but I am inclined to refer it to the eloquence to which the persons here spoken of could not attain. The plural ἀνταγωνιζόμενοι follows βουλόμενος, because ἕκαστος is taken collectively. These participles are all to be referred back to αἴτιοι ὑμεῖς or οἵτινες εἰώθατε, § 4. — δοκεῖν depends on ἀνταγωνιζόμενοι, and τῇ γνώμῃ follows ἀκολουθεῖν. — ὀξέως . . . προεπαίνεισαι, and to be quick to assert what is said, even before the speaker has fully announced his position. I fully agree with Bloomf., that ὀξέως is to be constructed with the infinitives, and that λέγοντος (sc. τινός) depends on the προ- in composition. This gives an apt sense, and is certainly in accordance with the extreme brevity of the author. Goel., Poppe, and Arnold, take ὀξέως with λέγοντος, in the sense of cleverly, pointedly, as opposed to what is in accordance with a sound judgment. — προαισθῆσαι follows πρόθυμοι which depends on βουλόμενοι to be supplied from the preceding con-

text. — *προνοῆσαι βραδείs*. As the Athenians could not wish to be slow in foreseeing the consequences of events, the participle *βουλόμενοι*, supplied in the preceding proposition, is to be displaced here for one signifying *apt* or *inclined to foresee slowly*. This whole passage is fraught with difficulties, and it would require more space than my limits will allow, to bring forward the various interpretations which it has received.

7. *ζητοῦντες...ζῶμεν*, seeking after something else, so to speak, than what pertains to common life. ἡ ἐν οἷs = ἡ ἐκεῖνο ἐν ᾧ. Gottl. Poppo refers to Mt. § 437. Obs. 3, to which I would add Jelf's Kühn. § 820. 2. β, as giving the best solution of the construction. Bloomf. says that the plural is employed, because the Athenian form of government is often designated by the plural *πράγματα*, to which the relative is here accommodated in number. — *τῶν παρόντων* refers to the same things as *ἐν οἷs ζῶμεν*. — *ἀπλῶs—ἡσώμενοι*, being absolutely overcome. Betant gives to *ἀπλῶs* here the sense *ut paucis complectæ*, but I doubt whether it is the true one in this passage. — *σοφιστῶν θεαταῖs*, spectators of sophists, i. e. auditors of those who made it their business to teach rhetoric.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

The Mytilenians are charged with having injured the Athenians more than any other city, and that too, when they had no occasion to revolt (§§ 1, 2); regardless of the example of their neighbors, who had revolted and were punished for so doing, actuated by ambition and presumption and inflated by their good fortune, they seized what appeared to them the most favorable opportunity, and attacked the Athenians (§§ 3, 4); had they received, as they ought, no better treatment than the other allies, they would never have become so insolent, and therefore the most signal punishment should now be inflicted upon them all (§§ 5, 6); a discrimination ought to be made between the allies who revolt from compulsion, and such as do so voluntarily, or all will seek occasion to revolt (§ 7), and the Athenian interest in each city will be put in jeopardy, and an additional war will have to be maintained with their allies (§ 8).

1. *ὧν* depends upon *ἀποτρέπειν*, and refers to the habits against which the speaker has just been inveighing. — *μίαν πόλιν*, for one city. This idiom is quite frequently found. Bloomf. is erroneous, I think, in attributing to *εἷs*, in such cases, a limitive rather than an intensive force.

2. The position of *νησον* before *οἷτινες* renders it highly emphatic, and serves to fix as the chief reason of their ill-desert of forgiveness, that the Mytilenians were islanders out of the enemy's reach. — *ἐν ᾧ* refers to the omitted object of *φοβούμενοι* (viz. *μὴ ἐπέρχωνται*. Cf.

Jelf's Kühn. § 821. *Obs.*), and cannot be rendered *dum*, as some assert, for it introduces an additional reason why the Mytilenians were under no necessity of revolting, viz. the adequate naval defence enjoyed by their island. — ἐς τὰ πρῶτα, *in the first* (= highest) *degree*. — τοιαῦτα εἰργάσαντο, *have done us such mischief*, or better perhaps, *have made us such trouble*. — τί ἄλλο οὔτοι ἢ ἐπεβούλευσαν, "*what else did they do but plot against us.*" Bloomf. — ἐπανάστησαν. See N. on I. 115. § 5. — ἢ ἀπέστησαν. Cleon makes a distinction here between a simple revolt in vindication of liberty, and a conspiracy resulting from deep hatred, and aiming at nothing short of the ruin of the state against which it is made. Bloomf. thinks it a subtle distinction, and so Poppo (Proleg. I. p. 238) intimates, but it is certainly adapted to make a forcible impression upon the popular mind, and for this it was doubtless intended. — καθ' αὐτοῦς, *by themselves*.

8. τῶν πέλας. See N. on I. 32. § 1. — ὄκνον contains a negative idea, and hence μὴ accompanies ἐλθεῖν. See N. on I. 10. § 1. — πρὸς τὸ μέλλον, *in respect to the future*. — μακρότερα... βουλήσεως, *beyond their power but less than their will*, i. e. their wishes far exceeded their ability to do mischief. An exceedingly bitter remark. — ἰσχὺν... προσεῖναι. Bloomf. cites the common adage "to set might above right." — ἐν ᾧ, *when*.

4. εἴωθε... τρέπειν. Goel. constructs and explains: εἴωθε δὲ ἢ εἰπραξία ἐκείνας τὰς πόλεις ἐς ὕβριν τρέπειν, αἷς ἂν μάλιστα ἀπροσδόκητος ἔλξη. Poppo regards δι' ἐλαχίστου (sc. καίρου) as an additional circumstance interposed, *quibus maxime, et quidem minimo intervallo, insperata*, i. e. *quibus maxime insperata, et quidem nuperrime*. — τὰ δὲ πολλὰ... δόξαν, *it is often the case, that good fortune, which happens to men in accordance with reasonable expectation, is more sure than that which is beyond calculation*. I am disposed with Bloomf. to refer the τὰ before πολλὰ to εὐτυχοῦντα, and make πολλὰ refer to εὐτυχοῦντα in the sense of *many such εὐτυχία = it often happens*, etc. Some may however prefer to construct τὰ πολλὰ as an accusative = ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ.

5. καὶ ἄλλως = *not only in this but in other cases*, i. e. generally. — τὸ μὲν θεραπεῦον ὑπερφρονεῖν, *to look down upon studiousness to serve and oblige*. The use of the neuter participle as an abstract noun has been referred to (N. on I. 41. § 2), and is much less offensive than the masculine would have been.

6. καὶ μὴ τοῖς κ. τ. λ. It shows the cruelty of Cleon, that he would involve in his merciless decree all the citizens of Mytilene, many of whom he must have known had no hand in the revolt. Notice the variation of construction in προστεῖν—ἀπολύσῃτε. — οἷς

refers to δῆμον which is a collective noun. — κίνδυνον . . . βεβαιότερον, "thinking the hazard of joining the oligarchy more to be depended upon in its result." Bloomf. τῶν ὀλίγων = τῶν δυνατῶν.

7. τῶν ξυμμάχων depends on τοῖς ἀνάγκασσείσιν (sc. ἀποστάσι)—τοῖς ἐκοῦσιν ἀποστάσι, and is therefore placed at the beginning of the sentence. — τίνα οἶσεθε ὄντινα is an instance of what is called inverse attraction, τίνα, which should properly be in the nominative, being attracted to the case of its relative. Cf. S. § 175. 2. — βραχεῖα προφάσει, on some slight pretence. — μηδὲν παθεῖν ἀνήκεστον is euphemistically spoken for death or slavery.

8. ἡμῖν is the *dat. incommodi* after ἀποκεκινδυνεύεται (used as a common future. Cf. Rost, § 113. 12. N. 8), or it may be considered as standing for the adnominal genitive after χρήματα. S. § 201. 5. — προσόδου depends on στερήσεσθε. I know not why Bloomf. should regard the change from this verb to the first person ἔξομεν, as any more harsh than those of the same kind, which are so frequently recurring in Thucydides. The orator in his vehemence uses the second person, but recollecting himself, he recurs to the first person, as a softer form, especially as the thing supposed must have been very ungrateful to the ears of an Athenian audience (cf. Poppo's Proleg. I. p. 276). This change of person is quite common in all harangues in which invective and argument are mingled together.

CHAPTER XL.

No hope of freedom should therefore be held out to the Mytilenians, nor should the decree be altered at the instigation of the orators (§§ 1, 2); for pity should be exercised towards those who have kindred and friendly feelings, and not to most virulent enemies, and the orators should choose some occasion, in which their rhetorical powers may be displayed with less harm than in the present instance (§ 3); both justice and expediency demand that signal punishment shall be inflicted on these offenders (§§ 4, 5); for the consciousness that the Athenians, as the injured party, can never be other than their enemies, will ever excite them to the most deadly hatred (§ 6); therefore the Athenians should be firm, and by a timely severity furnish a salutary lesson to all the other allies (§ 7).

1. προζειναι. So Bekker, Bloomf., Arnold, and Krüger read, on the ground that to hold out a hope is a more natural expression than to give a hope. — λόγῳ, oratory. — πιστὴν = founded upon. — ὡς . . . λήψονται denotes the object of ἐλπίδα: hope that they shall receive, etc. — ἀνθρωπίνως belongs to ἀμαρτεῖν, and the clause is well rendered by Poppo, *veniam humanitus peccandi accipient, i. e.*

veniam peccandi ideo accipient, quia peccare humanum sit. The same critic refers to Xen. Cyr. VI. 1. § 37, which citation aptly illustrates the present passage. — τὸ ἀκούσιον, *the involuntary*, i. e. an error committed involuntarily.

2. νῦν διαμάχομαι, *still contend* (in argument); literally, *fight through*, *do not yield the contest.* — μεταγῶναι—τὰ προδεδογμένα, *through a change of mind to repeal the decrees.* I see no reason why τὰ προδεδογμένα is to be made dependent on a preposition understood, as Bloomf. suggests, since the verb has evidently a transitive sense in this place. Cf. Liddell and Scott *sub voce.* — Arnold discriminates between οἶκτω and ἐπιεικεία, the former being a feeling of the mind exercised by such as are not possessed of the latter, which refers rather to a habit of the mind, *gentleness, mildness.* Betant translates ἐπιεικεία, *clementia*, which is doubtless its meaning here.

3. πρὸς τοὺς ὁμοίους, *towards those who are of the same mind* (with us) = *who sympathize with us.* — ἐξ ἀνάγκης, *necessarily.* — ἐν ἄλλοις ἐλάσσουσιν, *in other matters of less moment.* — βραχεία ἡσέεσσα, *being pleased for a short time.* Cf. Mt. § 414. 12. — μεγάλα ζημιώσεται, *shall suffer great loss.* For the use of the middle voice, cf. K. § 251. R. 1; for the construction, cf. Mt. § 415. *Obs.* 3. — τὸ πασεῖν εὖ refers to bribes from the Mytilenians, which Cleon intimates as influencing the orators. Cf. ἡ κέρδει ἐπαιρόμενος, III. 38. § 2. The student will notice the pointed antithesis between ἐκ τοῦ εὖ εἰπεῖν and τὸ πασεῖν εὖ, which is rendered more piquant by their juxtaposition. — ἐπιτηδείους = φίλους. See N. on I. 60. § 2. — πρὸς τοὺς ὁμοίους... ὑπολειπομένους, *towards those who will remain the same in disposition* (see N. on § 3), *and be not the less our enemies* than before they were pardoned.

4. ἐν δὲ ξυνηλῶν λέγω. See N. on I. 70. § 8. ἐν depends on λέγω. — τὰ ξύμφορα to yourselves. — ἄλλως δὲ γνόντες, *but by deciding otherwise*, i. e. by exercising clemency towards the Mytilenians. — οὐ χαριέσσει, *you will confer no favor upon them, lay them under no obligation*, i. e. they will feel no obligations to you for your clemency. So the Schol. interprets it, οὐχ ἔξουσιν ἡμῖν χάριν. — ὑμᾶς... δικαιοῦσεσθε, *but you will rather condemn yourselves on the score of justice.* How this will be done, appears in the next sentence which begins with γὰρ *explicantis.* Arnold thinks that there is something of a contempt for the arguments drawn from justice, which is stated fully in the Athenian's language to the Melians, V. 89. — οὐ χρεῶν, *sc. ἄρχειν.* Cf. Mt. § 564. — οὐ προσήκον (= προσήκοντες. Bloomf.) is synonymous with παρὰ τὸ εἰκός. — τοῦτο δρᾶν, i. e. ἄρχειν. — τοι = *you know.* — ξυμφόρως (*sc. ὑμῖν*), *for your own interest.* —

παύεσθαι, sc. δεῖ from the preceding context. — ἀνδραγαθίζεσθαι. See N. on II. 63. § 2.

5. τῇ τε αὐτῇ ζημία, with the same punishment which they would have inflicted upon you. — οἱ διαφεύγοντες (taken as a substantive) refers to the Athenians, and τῶν ἐπιβουλεύσαντων (depending on ἀναληπτότεροι, tardiores ad irascendum. Betant) refers to the Mytilenians. ἀξιώσατε is to be repeated in this clause.

6. μάλιστα δὲ οἱ μὴ κ. τ. λ. is a continuation of the sentiment contained in ἄλλως . . . ἀδικίας. — μὴ ξὺν προφάσει, with no pretext, i. e. being provoked by no injury. — διόλλυνται has a middle signification, effect his destruction. Poppe and Goel. after Herm. construct it with ὑφορώμενοι, they perish by the dread of danger, i. e. they cannot endure (tolerare nequeunt. Betant) the suspicion of danger. Bloomf. connects it to the preceding verb by hendiadys, they pursue him to utter destruction. — ὁ γὰρ . . . ἐχθροῦ, for he who has suffered without necessity (on the part of the injurer) is, if he escapes (see N. on I. 71. § 6) a far bitterer enemy, than one who is so from reciprocity (of injury), i. e. where the parties have received, in fair and open contest, equal injury. This sentence, which is exceedingly compressed, contains the reason of the preceding assertion, and is therefore introduced by γάρ. Cf. ἐνθυμηθέντες . . . ἀδικίας, § 5.

7. Here commences the peroration. — γενόμενοι . . . πάσχειν, recalling as far as possible the feelings you experienced when suffering (from their defection); literally, being as near as possible in your mind (i. e. in your thoughts) to the time of suffering. τοῦ πάσχειν depends on ἐγγύτατα. S. § 187. 1. The construction proceeds by καὶ ὡς—ἀν ἐτιμῆσασθε, because γενόμενοι—τῇ γνώμῃ may be mentally supplied in the modified sense of διανοηθέντες, which we find in I. 143. § 5, a passage very analogous to this. — πρὸ παντός, above every thing. — πρὸς τὸ παρὸν αὐτίκα, in reference to what is immediately before you, i. e. the miserable condition of the Mytilenians. This is antithetic to the subject of thought recommended in γενόμενοι . . . πάσχειν. The speaker exhorts them to act under the influence of the memory of past injuries, and not to give place to the emotions of pity, inspired by the present distress of the Mytilenians. αὐτίκα gives intensity to the idea contained in τὸ παρὸν.

8. ἀξίως, sc. τῆς ἀδικίας. — τοῖς . . . καταστήσατε, make a conspicuous example to the other confederates. — Goeller says that ζημιωσόμενον does not depend on παράδειγμα, since thus it should have been ζημιώσεσθαι, or ζημιώσεται, but is in apposition with it, as though it had been καταστήσατε παράδειγμα, καταστήσατε, ὡς ἂν ἀφίστηται, θανάτῃ ζημιωσόμενον.

CHAPTERS XLII.—XLVIII.

Thucydides now gives us the speech of Diodotus, who in the first discussion had argued against the decree to slay the Mytilenians (cf. III. 41). This oration is in grateful and beautiful contrast with the one which precedes it, being mild, conciliatory, liberal, humane, and eminently adapted to soothe the angry feelings excited by the speech of Cleon. The truthfulness of its statements, the candor and good sense which pervade it, and the skilful arrangement of the points to be illustrated and enforced, worked such a change in the sentiments of the meeting, that the bloody decree was revoked and the Mytilenians saved from utter destruction. One cannot but wish to know more of the man, who so nobly vindicated wise and enlightened principles of legislation, and the interests of humanity.

It will be seen that this oration, like that of Cleon, has no exordium, yet its commencement is well adapted to conciliate the audience, and bespeak for the orator their favorable attention. After a few preliminary remarks, he gradually and skilfully turns the mind of his hearers from the justice to the expediency of the decree just passed. He shows that the extremest severity would not prevent the existence of revolts, while it would drive those engaged in them to the most desperate and prolonged defence. He speaks of the bad policy of confounding in this decree the slaughter of both friends and foes, since it would ever after drive the populace to take sides in every revolt with the aristocracy. Thus he argues almost solely the question of expediency, being aware, probably, that the minds of the majority of those present were disposed already to compassion, and only needed something upon which they might repose, as a reasonable ground for the reversal of the decree.

CHAPTER XLII.

The orator commences by disclaiming all intention to censure or praise any one in respect to this second deliberation, and avows his belief that anger and haste are the two greatest hinderances to wise counsel (§ 1); they are foolish or dishonest who deny the power of words over actions, and still more those who impute such unworthy motives to the speakers (§ 2); to wrongfully attribute ignorance to them might be accounted folly, but to charge upon them bribery unsustained by proof, shows that the accuser is both a dunce and a knave (§ 3); such conduct is injurious also to the state, for it drives from public life all who have the ability to counsel or direct (§ 4); no citizen should use his eloquence to intimidate his opponent, but should fairly gain his point, and no state should detract from the honor of its counsellors or punish those who err (§ 5), for then they would have no inducement to give other than an honest advice in respect to matters of deliberation (§ 6).

1. αὖτις is to be constructed with *προζέοντας*. Reference is had to *Σαυμάζω...λέγειν* uttered by Cleon (III. 88. § 1). — *διαγνώμην*,

decree. — *μεμφομένους* implies a negative, and hence is followed by *μη* with the infinitive. See N. on I. 10. § 1. — *νομίζω δὲ δύο κ. τ. λ.* refers to *καὶ χρόνου διατριβὴν ἐμποησάντων* in Cleon's speech (III. 38. § 1). — *ὄργην, passion*, such as Cleon doubtless had manifested in his speech. — *τὸ μὲν* refers to *τάχος*, and *τὸ δὲ* to *ὄργην*. — *βραχύτης γνώμης, deficiency of judgment.*

2. *διδασκάλους, teachers, directors.* — *ἡ ἰδία τε αὐτῷ διαφέρει, or he has some private interest involved.* See N. on I. 68. § 2. This must have been keenly felt by Cleon. — The sentences commencing with *ἀξύνετος μὲν* and *διαφέρει δ' αὐτῷ*, are exegetical of *ἡ ἀξύνετος . . . διαφέρει* in which lies the general assertion. — ἄλλω than by the use of words, i. e. by discussion. — *εὖ . . . δύνασθαι, he thinks that he could not speak well in a bad cause.* *ἂν* belongs to *δύνασθαι*. *εὖ* in *εὖ δὲ διαβαλὼν* is to be taken in the sense of *copiose, vehementer*. It is employed to give point to the antithesis in *εὖ μὲν εἰπεῖν* and *εὖ δὲ διαβαλὼν*. We employ the word *good* in a similar use, when we say, *he is good at slandering, good at spreading falsehoods*, and the like.

3. *χαλεπώτατοι, the most dangerous.* — *καὶ . . . τινά, who also (καὶ) in addition* (to opposing the speech) *impute to the speakers a display (= a showing off) for the sake of gain.* Such is essentially the interpretation of Arnold, and seems to harmonize best with the context. Reference is had to the charge made by Cleon, III. 38. § 2 (end). *καὶ* in this interpretation belongs to *προσκατηγοροῦντες*. Construct *ἐπὶ χρήμασι* with *ἐπίδειξι* (sc. *τῶν ῥητόρων*). — *ἀξυνετώτερος—ἢ ἀδικώτερος, a blockhead rather than a knave*, i. e. foolish to a higher degree than wicked. See N. on I. 21. § 1. — *ἀπεχώρει* refers to the place occupied by the speaker, and from which he retired at the close of his speech. Hence it signifies here, *departs from the debate or controversy.* — *ὑποπτος, suspected* of acting from improper motives. — *καὶ* responds to *τε*. — *μετὰ ἀξυνεσίας = καὶ ἀξύνετος.* — ἄδικος. Repeat *γίγνεται*.

4. *ἐν τῷ τοιῷδε.* See N. on II. 36. § 1. Cf. III. 43. § 5. — *φόβω, through fear* that their motives would be impeached, as had been done by Cleon on the present occasion. This passage will be better understood by referring *τῶν ξυμβούλων* to the persons accused in *οἱ . . . ἐπίδειξιν τινα*, and *τοὺς τοιούτους τῶν πολιτῶν* to the accusers. From *καὶ πλείστ' . . . πολιτῶν* it seems fair to infer, that Cleon was admitted to be eloquent, though as Bloomf. remarks, the *kind* is not determined.

5. *ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου, æqua conditione, on equal footing*, stands opposed to *ἐκφοβοῦντα, by intimidating.* — *τὴν δὲ σὺφρονα* introduces the duty which a state owes to good counsellors. — *μη προστιθέσθαι τιμὴν, not to confer additional honor.* — *ἀλλὰ μηδ', but* (on the other

hand) *not*. — τὸν μὴ τυχόντα γνώμης refers to a counsellor whose advice the state has not followed. — οὐχ ὅπως—ἀλλὰ μηδ', *not only not—but not even*. This is a formula which we meet with frequently in the Greek authors.

6. οὕτω γὰρ introduces the reason why the state should protect the reputation of its counsellors from the aspersion of demagogues. — ἐπὶ . . . ἀξιοῦσθαι, *by the expectation of greater honors*. — ὀρέγοιτο. Repeat ἤκιστα ἄν from the preceding context. — τῷ αὐτῷ, *in the same way*, i. e. by speaking contrary to his judgment and to acquire favor. — χαριζόμενός τι καὶ αὐτὸς is epxegetical of τῷ αὐτῷ.

CHAPTER XLIII.

Through such undue suspicion of venality even good counsel is rejected (§ 1), and deceit becomes alike necessary to the success of measures proposed by the good and the bad (§ 2), and the state becomes the only body which cannot be benefited without artifice (§ 3); hence those who give advice in such a state of things should be far more long-sighted than those who follow it, as they are held so much more strictly accountable (§ 4); far better would it be to make both responsible, than as now is the practice, to visit the ill-success of a measure solely upon the adviser (§ 5).

1. ὧν depends on τάναντία, and refers to the things which have just been declared as befitting a wise state to do. — φθονήσαντες . . . κερδῶν, *refusing through envy [to listen to him] on account of a groundless suspicion of his venality; or perhaps, envying the gain which he is suspected of having obtained, although the ground of suspicion is very slight*. Cf. Mt. § 336. a. Opposed to οὐ βεβαίον is τὴν φανεράν.

2. ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐθείας. See N. on I. 34. § 3. — ἀπάτη is opposed to ψευσίμενον, *by falsehood, deception*. The general idea is that the wretched policy here declaimed against, renders it necessary for the good and the bad alike to practise deceit in order to carry their measures.

3. περινοίας, "*over-wiseness*." Liddell and Scott. "*Extreme surmises*." Bloomf. — εὖ ποιῆσαι ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς (see N. on I. 35. § 4), *to openly benefit*. The object is μόνην τε πόλιν, *the state alone* in opposition to private individuals. — ἀνθυποπτεύεται . . . ἔξειν, *is suspected of having a secret view to his own interest*. Abresch explains ἀνθυποπτεύεται by ἀντὶ τοῦ δοξέντος ἀγαθοῦ ὑποπτεύεται.

4. The orator now begins to apply these general reflections on the unwise course of the state, to the position into which it places the

orators and counsellors. — πρὸς τὰ μέγιστα, *in reference to the highest interests.* — ἐν τῷ τοιῷδε (see N. on III. 42. § 4) ἀξιοῦντι (= ἐν τοιῷδε ἀξιώσει. Jelf's Kühn. § 436. a. γ), "*while such notions prevail on your part.*" Arnold. In respect to ἀξιοῦντι, see N. on μελετῶντι, I. 142. § 7. Krüg. edits ἀξιοῦν τι, and constructs τι with λέγειν ἡμᾶς, i. e. the statesmen, political leaders. — ὑμῶν depends on περαιτέρω προνοοῦντας, *forecasting further than you.* Opposed to this is δι' ὀλίγου (sc. χρόνου) σκοποῦντων, referring to the ease and rapidity with which the people could come to a conclusion, which the leaders had to reach by a long and laborious process of reasoning and reflection. — ὑπεύθυνον . . . ἔχοντας, *being responsible for our advice.* — πρὸς, *in comparison with.*

5. πρὸς ὀργὴν ἦντινα κ. τ. λ. This passage has received various interpretations according to the manner of arranging and pointing the words. Herm., Haack, and Poppo place a comma after τύχητε, and supply ζημιοῦντες, which gives the sense, *you punish according to the passion which may chance to influence you at the time of the punishment.* This interpretation is disapproved of by Arnold, because the speaker is not discoursing about punishment which varies according to the ebb and flow of the people's resentment, but of one which is certain and severe. He therefore follows the construction adopted by Bekker and Goeller, σφαλέντες ἔστιν ὅτε πρὸς ὀργὴν ἦντινα τύχητε (σφαλέντες), *meeting from time to time with some disaster, according to the various passions which may have lured you to incur disasters.* Both these constructions are pronounced by Bloomf. to give a forced and jejune sense. This critic joins πρὸς ὀργὴν—ζημιοῦτε, and at ἦντινα supplies παραινέειν from the preceding context, *through anger at whatsoever counsel ye have proposed amiss, ye visit with punishment,* etc. Of these modes of interpretation I am disposed to adopt the first, as being more in accordance with the order of the words in the text, and yielding a good and appropriate sense. Krüger, whose practical scholarship and sound judgment generally lead him to the right sense, supplies ζημιοῦντες with τύχητε (after Hermann), and joins ἔστιν ὅτε with ζημιοῦτε. It may be referred, however, to σφαλέντες.

CHAPTER XLIV.

Diodotus, disclaiming all intention of accusing any one in relation to the affair in hand, proceeds to lay down the principle upon which the question before them is to be decided, which is one of expediency and not of justice (§§ 1, 2); this being so, he maintains, in opposition to the opinion of Cleon, that the proposed decree will be highly prejudicial to the Athenian interests (§§ 3, 4).

1. Having now replied to the criminations which Cleon had heaped upon the orators, and marked out the course which a well-regulated state ought to pursue in reference to those at the head of public affairs, the orator comes more directly to the consideration of the subject for which they had been summoned together. The opening words of the section are similar to those in which the oration was commenced, a disclaimer being made of all intention to blame any one, as the question is not one concerning the desert of the Mytilenians, but the true policy of the Athenians in respect to them. — *κατηγορήσων* the Mytilenians. — *ὁ ἀγών*, the question.

2. *εἰ μὴ ξυμφέρον* (sc. *ἔστι*), unless it is conducive to our interest. — *ἦν τε καὶ . . . φαίνοιο*. The apodosis may be readily supplied from the context, for of the alternatives, one with its consequence is given, by which is known the consequence which belongs to the other, and which is suppressed for a rhetorical purpose. Translate then the clause *ἦν . . . εἴεν*, and even if they had some claim to forgiveness [*I would not advise to spare them*]. Bloomf. prefers the reading *ἔχοντας*—*εἶαν*, which Dindorf with apparent approbation cites, in his notes on the text, as the correction of G. Burges.

3. *περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος*, concerning the future, i. e. what pertains to our future welfare. — *τοῦ παρόντος*. Supply *περὶ* from the corresponding member. — *τοῦτο . . . ἰσχυρίζεται*, as it respects that which Cleon so positively affirms. *τοῦτο* depends upon *ἀντισχυριζήμενος*, and refers forward to *ἐς τὸ λοιπὸν . . . προδείσει* which explains it. — *πρός*, with respect to, follows *ξυμφέρον*, and *θάνατον ζομίαν προδείσει* (if we hold out death as the penalty) is the protasis of *ξυμφέρον ἔσσεσθαι*, it will be expedient. The dative *προδείσει* limits *ξυμφέρον*.

4. *τῷ εὐπρεπεῖ* (= *διὰ τὸ εὐπρεπές*) is opposed to *χρήσιμον*. Bloomf. takes *τῷ εὐπρεπεῖ* as a dat. commodi, for the speciousness. — *πρός*, on account of. — *τάχα ἂν ἐπισπάσαιο*, may perhaps (τάχα) draw you (to the adoption of Cleon's proposition). — *δικαζόμεθα*. See N. on I. 28. § 4. Opposed to this is *βουλευόμεθα*, we are deliberating. The idea is that the decision is to be made by a reference to utility and not to strict justice. — *τῶν δικαίων*. See N. on III. 54. § 1.

CHAPTER XLV.

The death-penalty is no sure preventive to crime in civil communities (§§ 1, 2), for so prone are men to err, that punishment has been inflicted with increased severity, until capital punishment has been tried and found an unsuccessful remedy (§ 3); for the extremes of poverty and wealth, and indeed all the middle stations furnish incitements to evil, which, strengthened by hope and desire, hurry men on in defiance of all the terrors of penal enactments (§§ 4, 5); fortune also by her unexpected favors impels men and especially states to deeds of daring and great hazard, so that it is impossible to restrain human nature from following any object of its desire (§§ 6, 7).

1. οὐκ . . . ἀμαρτημάτων, of offences not equal to this (of the Mytilenians), but of much less turpitude. Punishment by death is here asserted to be no certain prevention of even smaller crimes than that chargeable upon the Mytilenians, and hence, if inflicted upon that people, would serve to no purpose in deterring the other allies from revolting. I see no necessity of taking with Bloomf. οὐ in the sense of οὐ μόνον. — καταγνοῦς . . . ἐπιβουλεύματι, judging of himself that he shall not pass through the enterprise with safety. See N. on II. 13. § 7.

2. ἦσσω than was absolutely necessary. — τῇ δοκίσει = κατὰ τὴν δόκησιν. — ξυμμαχία like οἰκείαν belongs to παρασκευήν, the construction being varied. — τούτω, i. e. τῷ ἀφίστασθαι.

3. πεφύκασι—ἀμαρτάνειν, are naturally prone to err. — τούτου, i. e. ἀμαρτάνειν. — διεξεληλύθασιν, have run through, i. e. have had recourse to. — προστιθέντες, adding to them, i. e. increasing the number of punishments and adding to their severity. — εἰπως (see N. on I. 58. § 1) . . . κακούργων. This shows that suppression of crime was the principal if not the only object of punishment. — ἀδικημάτων depends on αὐτάς, i. e. τὰς ζημίας. — μαλακωτέρας than the punishments which have since been added. — παραβαινομένων, sc. τῶν νόμων, the idea being readily suggested by αὐτάς referring to the punishments enjoined by the laws. — ἀνήκουσι = ἀνέρχονται. Schol. — τούτου, i. e. punishment by death. The application of this argument of the insufficiency of severe punishment to prevent crime, to the case of the Mytilenians, will be seen by every reader.

4. τούτου, i. e. τοῦ θανάτου. — ἀνάγκη, ὕβρει, φρονήματι, and ὀργῇ are datives of the instrument. — ἐξουσία. Supply παρέχουσα from the preceding clause. — ξυνηχίαι = situations of life in which men chance to be placed. — ἐκάστη (sc. ξυνηχία) is put here for the person occupying the situation. — ἐξάγουσιν ἐς τοὺς κινδύνους, lead on into dangers. The expression is exceedingly forcible, the verb signifying to excite, rouse, hurry on.

5. ἐλπίς and ἔρωσ are the subjects of βλαίπτουσι. — ὁ μὲν refers to ὁ ἔρωσ, and ἡ δ' to ἡ ἐλπίς. — ἐπιβολήν, “rationem rei aggrediendæ.” Betant. See N. on I. 93. § 6. — καὶ . . . δεινῶν, and although unseen are more powerful (in their influence) than manifest dangers. How graphic a description of the sway exercised by these master passions over the human soul!

6. ἐπ' αὐτοῖς (i. e. ἐλπίς and ἔρωσ), in addition to these. — ἐκ τῶν ὑποδεεστέρων, “with insufficient resources.” Bloomf. — οὐχ ἦσσαν τὰς πόλεις. The way is preparing, by this application of the argument to states as well as individuals, for the appeal which the orator is soon to make in behalf of the Mytilenians. — ὅσῳ. See N. on I. 68. § 2. — περὶ τῶν μεγίστων, sc. κινδυνεύουσι elicited from the context. — μετὰ πάντων, i. e. with the community at large. — ἐπὶ . . . ἐδόξασεν, thinks of himself somewhat too highly = conceives too high an idea of himself. The MS. reading is in favor of αὐτῶν, which is preferred, though not so edited, by Arnold and Popפו. In that case we should supply mentally ἐλευθερίας καὶ ἀρχῆς.

7. πολλῆς εὐηθείας (S. § 190), ὅστις οἶεται, “a manner of speaking confused between εὐηθείας ἔστι τὸ οἶεσθαι, and εὐήθης, ὅστις οἶεται.” Arnold. — φύσεως ὀρμωμένης is a genitive absolute, or perhaps it depends on ἀποτροπήν. — πρᾶξαι depends on ὀρμωμένης.

CHAPTER XLVI.

The adoption of punishment by death as the penalty of revolt, would prevent those who had defected from returning to their duty, while yet they could make reparation for their fault, and give to them the courage of despair (§§ 1-3): whereas the allies will be kept from revolting far more effectually by previous care and watchfulness, than by the terror of bloody decrees (§§ 4-6).

1. ὡς ἐχεγγύω, as a security against the defection of the allies. — ἀνέλπιστον “accusativus prædicati est, sicut ὡς οὐκ ἔσται μεταγῶναι pro accusativo objecti posita sunt, ut si ἀνέλπιστον καταστήσαι (i. e. ποιῆσαι) τὸ μεταγῶναι legeretur.” Popפו. The negative οὐκ in ὡς οὐκ ἔσται is employed on account of the negation contained in ἀνέλπιστον. See N. on I. 77. § 3. — ὅτι ἐν βραχυτάτῳ is put for ἐν ὅτι βραχυτάτῳ. See N. on I. 63. § 1. — καταλύσαι (see N. on I. 13. § 2), to make an end of, to efface. Supply mentally τῇ μεταγῶσει.

2. The speaker now proceeds to show the advantage of a mild and generous treatment of revolted states. — νῦν μὲν = as things now are, i. e. under the lenient system now pursued. — καί, even. — γινῶ μὴ περιεσομένη, should find that it could not succeed in its plans. —

δυνατὴ οὐσα ἔτι, *while* (see N. on I. 13. § 6) *it was yet able*. — δαπάνην, i. e. the expenses incurred in putting down the revolt. — ὑποτελεῖν, *to pay tribute*. The verb is here taken absolutely. — ἐκείως (see N. on I. 77. § 3), i. e. in the manner now proposed by Cleon. — μὲν—τε here correspond like μὲν—δέ. Cf. K. § 322. R. 3. — παρατενείσθαι ἐς τοῦσχατον, *hold out to the last*. — τὸ αὐτὸ δύναται, *is the same thing, makes no difference*. Cf. I. 141. § 1.

3. δαπανᾶν καζημένοις, i. e. “in obsidione urbis.” Haack. — καὶ ἦν ἐλωμεν πάλιν κ. τ. λ. This is spoken in opposition to what Cleon said in III. 30. § 8. — τῶδε, i. e. by the revenue.

4. ὥστε . . . ὅπως, *so that we ought not, by being severe judges of the offenders, to suffer injury (ourselves), but rather see how*. οὐ—μᾶλλον—ἦ. See N. on II. 87. § 2. Bloomf. supplies ὥστε before βλάπτεισθαι. — ἐς . . . ἰσχυρούσαις, *in a good condition in respect to (ἐς λόγον) the payment of money*. Arnold renders ἐς χρημάτων λόγον, *on the score of money*, and refers the origin of the phrase to the expression, *if we come to talk about money*. Cf. Liddell and Scott, *sub voce* λόγος. — τῶν ἔργων, *our proceedings*.

5. οὐ refers to the practice just recommended. — δρώντες is to be constructed with οἴομεθα, and ἡμᾶς is to be supplied with χρῆναι. — τινά, *some, any*. — In ἐλεύθερον καὶ βία ἀρχόμενον there is no real contradiction, since the independence of these states was merely nominal. Cf. ἡμεῖς . . . ὀνόματι, III. 10. § 6. — εἰκότως is to be taken with ἀποστάντα.

6. τοὺς ἐλευθέρους is the object of κολάζειν. — σφόδρα—σφόδρα, *excessively—very much*. Poppo refers this repetition to the figure of speech styled *παρίσσωσις*. — τοῦτου, i. e. τοῦ ἀφίστασθαι. Schol. — ὅτι ἐπ’ ἐλάχιστον, *to as few as possible*, which interpretation agrees better with what follows in the next chapter, than that which refers it to the degree of punishment, *as light as possible*. Reference is had to the words of Cleon, μὴ τοῖς . . . ἀπολύσῃτε, III. 39. § 6.

CHAPTER XLVII.

The course recommended by Cleon will alienate the minds of the common people, who are now favorable to the Athenian interests (§§ 1, 2); for inasmuch as they are certain of being punished, whether guilty or innocent, they will take sides with the leaders of the revolt (§ 3); whereas the true policy would be to take no apparent notice of their defection, and thus secure their continued good will (§§ 4, 5).

1. ὅσον . . . ἀμαρτάνοιτε, *how much you would err also in this thing*. τοῦτο refers to what follows in νῦν μὲν γὰρ ὑμῖν κ. τ. λ.

2. τοῖς ὀλίγοις, i. e. the aristocracy in these cities. — καὶ τῆς.... ἐπέρχεσθε, and you enter into the war, having as your allies the populace of the city which is opposed to you (see N. on I. 71. § 1). Duker takes ἐπέρχεσθε in a future sense, which Poppo has successfully refuted in his Proleg. I. p. 155.

3. ὅλων... ἐκράτησεν. Cf. III. 27. §§ 2, 3. — καταστήσετε.... μάλιστα, you will establish for the aristocracy that which they most especially desire. — τοῖς δυνατοῖς (= τοῖς ὀλίγοις, § 2), Bloomf. well interprets, the higher classes. — ἀφίσταντες, having caused to revolt. Cf. I. 66. § 1; 81. § 3; II. 80. § 1. — κείσθαι, is determined, ordained.

4. ἠδίκησαν refers to the commonality of the Mytilenians (ὁ δῆμος ὁ Μυτιληναίων, § 3). — μὴ προσποιείσθαι, to make as if it were not so, to appear not to be conscious of it. Arnold illustrates the position of the negative by the careless and common expression, you must not seem to notice it, for you must seem not to notice it. Cf. Vig. p. 167. VII.

5. τοῦτο refers forward to ἐκόντας... διαφθεῖραι, that we should be willing to suffer injury rather than to destroy, although justly, those whom it is for our interest to spare. δεῖ = ξυμφέρει (τῇ πόλει διαφθεῖραι). — καὶ τὸ Κλέωνος κ. τ. λ., and that which was said by Cleon (cf. III. 40. § 4), that justice and interest in punishment are the same. — ἐν αὐτῷ. Goel. supplies ἐν τῷ τιμωρεῖσθαι.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

Diodotus concludes by advising the Athenians to pass judgment, at their leisure, upon such of the Mytilenians as had been instigators and abettors of the revolt, and suffer the rest to dwell in peace in their country (§§ 1, 2).

1. This chapter contains the epilogue. — τάδε refers to the items of advice given by Diodotus in the body of his oration. — οἴκτω.... ἐπιεικεία is opposed to ἀπ' αὐτῶν δὲ τῶν παραινουμένων. — οὐδὲ ἐγὼ any more than Cleon. This idea would be conveyed by pronouncing ἐγὼ with a slight stress of voice. — οὗς = ἐκείνους οὗς, of which the antecedent depends on κρίναι. — Πάχης ἀπέπεμψεν. Cf. III. 28. § 2. — κατ' ἡσυχίαν, at your leisure, perhaps euphemistically spoken for, in a calm and dispassionate manner. — οἰκεῖν, to dwell in their own country. This is opposed to the decree which had just been passed, that the male adults should all be put to death, and the women and children sold for slaves (cf. III. 86. § 2).

2. τοῖς πολεμίοις, i. e. the Peloponnesians. — πρὸς τοὺς ἐναντίους (referring to the Peloponnesians) is to be constructed with εὖ βουλευέσθαι, and not with κρείσσων ἐστίν, as some suppose. — μετ' ἔργων ἰσχύος, *with deeds of strength*, i. e. by mere force.

CHAPTER XLIX.

The Athenians by a small majority adopt the advice of Diodotus, and despatch with all speed a second trireme to countermand the orders sent out by the first one (§§ 1, 2); the sailors making the most intense and unremitting exertions, the ship reaches Mytilene barely in time to save its inhabitants from destruction (§§ 3, 4).

1. μάλιστα ἀντιπάλων πρὸς ἀλλήλας, *most especially matched against each other*. This is a predicate, the expression being as though written αἱ γνώμαι ἐρρήθησαν ἀντίπαλοι. Arnold understands by this, that the real contest was between the motion of Cleon and that of Diodotus, and that the modifications of either party were merged in the views of these two leaders. But, as Poppo remarks, we should have then expected the article τῶν after τούτων. — ὁμως, i. e. notwithstanding the majority of the people had voted for a reconsideration of the subject, yet when the main question was put, the vote to rescind the decree was not carried without a struggle. If this reference of ὁμως to what is related in III. 39. §§ 4, 5, be considered too far-fetched, we may refer it to μάλιστα . . . ἀλλήλας, and thus paraphrase it: notwithstanding the opinions and sentiments were so equally balanced, yet the supporters of the new measure ventured to put the question to vote (ἤλθον ἐς ἀγῶνα—τῆς δόξης, *came into a conflict of opinion*). — ἡ τοῦ Διοδότου, sc. γνώμη.

2. ὅπως μὴ—εὕρωσι, *in order that they might not find = lest they should find*. — φθασάσης τῆς δευτέρας. It is difficult to elicit any sense from this reading, and I therefore concur with the best of the recent editors, such as Goel., Poppo, Krüg., Arnold, and Bloomfield, that we should read ἐτέρας or προτέρας. Reference is had to the ship, which had been despatched with the decree to put the Mytilenians to death (cf. III. 36. § 3). To this ship προεῖχε in the next sentence refers. It had the start of the second ship twenty-four hours, the two ships having sailed on the evenings of the days in which the respective decrees had been passed, or the mornings of the next days.

3. τῶν Μυτιληναίων πρέσβεων. Cf. III. 28. § 1. — ἦσσιόν τε ἄμα ἐλαύνοντες, *they ate while rowing*. From this it appears that the progress of ships, so far as it depended on the oarsmen, was suspended during the meals. — κατὰ μέρος, *by turns*.

4. καὶ τῆς... ἀλλόκοτον, and the first ship not sailing with haste upon so monstrous an affair, i. e. an errand of such unheard-of cruelty. — ταύτης, i. e. the last ship. — ἡ μὲν refers to the first ship, and is responded to by ἡ δ' in the following sentence. — τοσοῦτον... ψήφισμα, so long a time as for Paches to read the decree = just enough time for Paches, etc. See N. on I. 2. § 2. — παρὰ... κινδύνου, into such great danger did Mytilene come. παρά, along, along by, shows the proximity of the Mytilenians to the danger here spoken of. Bloomf. unnecessarily supposes a blending of two modes of expression, ἐς τοσοῦτον κίνδυνον, and παρὰ τοσοῦτον ὀλέθρον οὐκ ἀπόλετο.

CHAPTER L.

The leaders in the Mytilenian revolt are put to death (§ 1); the walls of the city are demolished, the ships given up, and the land assigned to Athenian shareholders to whom the Lesbians thenceforth pay rent (§ 2); their continental towns are also made subject to the Athenians (§ 3).

1. Κλέωνος γνώμη, by the decree of Cleon. That decree had only been rescinded, so far as it related to the inhabitants on the island. Against those who had been removed by Paches to Tenedos it was suffered to remain in full force. — τείχη. This word is found in this connection without the article in I. 101. § 3, but takes it in I. 108. § 3.

2. τρισχιλίουσ. Arrowsmith makes the area of Lesbos to have been 566 square miles, which, on the supposition that Methymna embraced one-fifth of the island, would leave for division 453 square miles = 289,920 acres, which divided by 3000 would give 96.64 acres for each lot or share. Three hundred of these shares being dedicated to the gods, there were left 2700 shares to be divided by lot (τοὺς λαχόντας) among the Athenians. Arnold observes, that these shareholders went out to Lesbos only to see their land, for it is quite evident from the subsequent history of the island, that no Athenian population was residing there. Bloomfield, however, thinks that quite a number of them remained, most of whom may have died off before the subsequent revolt, which took place some fifteen years after. Cf. VIII. 22. 23. — ταξιμένοι—φέρειν. See N. on I. 99. § 3. — τοῦ κλήρου ἐκίστων, for each share. S. § 200. 4. — δύο μνᾶς, i. e. 200 drachmas, or \$35.18, according to the old Attic value of the δραχμῆ (see N. on III. 17. § 3), or \$33.04, according to the later value.

3. ἐν τῇ ἐπιείρῳ opposite to Lesbos. — ὅσων Μυτιληναῖοι ἐκράτουν, as many as the Mytilenians had command of.

CHAPTER LI.

The Athenians send out an expedition under Nicias against Minoa, in order to prevent the Peloponnesians from the use of Megara as a port for their shipping (§§ 1, 2); to this end he constructs a wall on the side towards the continent, and having thus cut off all communication with the main land, and left a garrison in the place, retires from the island (§§ 3, 4)

1. ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει. The scene is now shifted to the Saronic gulf. In the next chapter, the history of the siege of Plataea is resumed from III. 24. Great praise is due to the writer for the admirable order and clearness of these details of the war. — Νικίου. This celebrated Athenian, whose name is henceforth found so often in the pages of this history, is now first introduced to the reader. In his public and private character he was irreproachable, but was timid and cautious to a fault. Hence the play on his name in the verb μελλονικιάω. A fine sketch of his character may be found in Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Biog. and Mythol. — Μινῶαν, *Minoa*. Col. Leake (North. Gr. II. pp. 401-3) says that this could not have been the nearest island opposite to Megara, which is too small and too distant from the shore, but the peninsula, a mile farther to the east, at the entrance of the strait of Salamis.

2. ἐβούλετο . . . εἶναι. The order of construction is to make τὴν φυλακὴν (i. e. the station for the ships which blockaded Nisea) the subject of εἶναι, and limit the verb by τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. With ἀπὸ τοῦ Βουδύρου repeat τὴν φυλακὴν from the first member. αὐτόθεν = ἀπὸ τῆς Μινῶας. For the construction of δι' ἐλιάσσονος, cf. N. on II. 29. § 3. — τοὺς τε . . . ἔκπλους = ἐβούλετο (repeated from the preceding context) ὅπως οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι μὴ ποιῶνται ἔκπλους. Some prefer to supply φυλάσσειν, but as ἐβούλετο is to be supplied at τοῖς τε . . . ἐσπλεῖν, I see no reason why it may not be understood here. — μηδὲν ἐσπλεῖν, "that nothing should be imported. Neuter for passive, as not unfrequently in this verb." Bloomf.

3. ἀπὸ τῆς Νισαίας (on the side towards Nisea) follows προέχοντε, *jutting out*. — μηχαναῖς denotes the instrument. — ἐκ θαλάσσης belongs to ἐλῶν = *taking by an assault from the sea*. So we speak of assaulting a place by sea, as opposed to a land-attack. — ἀπετείχιζε . . . ἡπείρου, *he walled off that part which faced the continent*. See N. on I. 64. § 1. — ἢ κατὰ γέφυραν, *where by means of a bridge*.

CHAPTER LII.

The Platæans being pressed by famine surrender to the Lacedæmonians, stipulating that a fair trial shall be granted them (§§ 1-3); the Lacedæmonians send five commissioners, to whose question of their guilt or innocence, put without any formal accusation, the Platæans reply as follows (§§ 4, 5).

1. πολιορκείσθαι, *to stand a siege*; literally, *to be besieged*. Cf. III. 109. § 1.

2. προσέβαλον refers to the Peloponnesians, and αὐτῶν to the Platæans. — εἰρημένον γὰρ ἦν αὐτῷ, *for he had been commanded* (not to take the place by force). So Goel. supplies from the preceding context μὴ βία ελεῖν. — εἰ σπονδαὶ γίνονται. The apodosis is μὴ ἀνάδοτος εἶη. — αὐτῶν refers to the Platæans implied in ἡ Πλάταια which precedes. — εἰ βούλονται. The same mood is here used which the speaker would have employed, the person however being the same as though the indirect oration had been employed. — τε corresponds with the following δέ, and connects κολάζειν (sc. τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους) with χρῆσασθαι. Arnold remarks that the tense is changed in κολάζειν, probably to show that the subject is changed. Haack finds the apodosis in τοὺς τε ἀδίκους κολάζειν, *if they are willing* (εἰ βούλονται)—*they* (the Lacedæmonians) *will punish*, etc. This is less natural than the construction, by which the infinitive κολάζειν is made to depend on βούλονται, *whether they are willing—that the Lacedæmonians may punish*, etc.

3. ἦσαν . . . ἀσθενεστάτῳ, "*nam ad ultimum inopia jam tenerant*." Porpo. — δικασταί, *judges*, or rather *commissioners*, for the doom of the Platæans had been already determined. — ἐπικαλεσόμενοι. "Recte, Port. *accessitos* explanat." Porpo.

4. εἴ τι—ἀγαθόν τι, *whether in any respect—any good*. Arnold says that τι is used twice here by the Lacedæmonians to make the question as strong as possible, and only once by the Platæans (III. 54. § 2), in order that the force of the interrogation may be diminished.

5. οἱ δ' ἔλεγον is repeated in ἔλεγον τοιάδε, on account of the intermediate words αἰτησόμενοι . . . Λακεδαιμονίων, which form a sort of parenthesis. Render then, *they spoke when they had requested*, etc.

CHAPTERS LIII.—LIX.

We come now to the speech of the Plataeans, which has been regarded by every critic, from Dionys. Hal. down to the present time, as one of the ablest orations which can be found in any language. In logical acuteness and vehement argumentation it is doubtless equalled, if not surpassed, by other speeches in this history. But in the beauty and force of its diction, its lofty and soul-stirring appeals to justice, patriotism, gratitude, the memory of the past—the glorious past, when Plataea stood side by side with her more powerful sisters in the confederacy, Athens and Sparta, and nobly battled in the cause of freedom—and above all in the earnest, thrilling pathos with which the speaker in the deep anguish of his heart pleads for the life of himself and associates, it has no parallel. Well did Philip Melancthon say of its peroration, “non est pulchrior nec illustrior epilogus quam hic est, neque apud omnes Græcos vel Latinos scriptores.” With equal beauty and truth also has Heilmann closed his admirable criticism on this oration, by reverting in words of praise to the great historian, who shows himself to be such a master of eloquence: “quam præclarus orator Thucydides esset, si hæc facultas ei in suis causis, et in quarum partem et societatem venisset, esset exercenda. Mehercule Demosthenes merito novies ejus scripta perlegit et edidicit.”

The general divisions of this oration are so distinct as to be easily perceived. 1, The exordium, in which the speaker reverts to the summary and illegal trial to which they were subjected, and declares his only hope of safety from the foreshadowing doom which awaits them, to consist in saying something to move the judges in their behalf (chap. 53); 2, an examination of their former services, and a justification of their adherence to the Athenian alliance (chaps. 54, 55); 3, a crimination of the Thebans for their conduct in the Persian war, and their treacherous attempt upon Plataea in the time of peace (chap. 56); 4, an appeal to the honor and magnanimity of the Lacedæmonians, which will be tarnished by dooming a city to destruction, to which Greece is under such high and lasting obligations (chap. 57); 5, earnest and passionate entreaties for life, drawn from all the considerations which are calculated to influence the mind (chaps. 58, 59. § 2); 6, the peroration (chap. 59. §§ 3, 4).

CHAPTER LIII.

The orator commences by complaining of the want of good faith, in thus bringing them to a summary trial contrary to the terms of capitulation (§ 1); the informality and undue haste of this trial fills them with apprehension that their doom is sealed, and that they can expect no impartial justice at the hands of their judges (§ 2); they feel, however, that their only hope is to respond to the question which has been proposed to them, and make their plea (§ 3); but they fear that all they can say will be fruitless in averting their predetermined fate (§ 4).

1. *τοιάνδε δίκην, such a kind of trial.* Reference is had to the brief and informal question proposed to them by the judges (III. 52. § 4), which showed that a legal trial was not to be expected by the accused. — *καὶ ἐν δικασταῖς κ. τ. λ.* The order is, *καὶ ἐν δικασταῖς δεξάμενοι γενίσθαι, οὐκ ἐν ἄλλοις ἢ ὑμῖν.* The preposition *ἐν* has here the signification *before*, and is the usual one employed in such a connection. — *ἡγούμενοι* is connected with *οἰούμενοι*, and *δεξάμενοι* is related to *ἡγούμενοι* as the cause. The equivalent is *ἐπεὶ ἐδεξάμεθα ἡγούμενοι κ. τ. λ.*

2. *μὴ—ἡμαρτήκαμεν.* The use of the indicative shows that, in the speaker's estimation, the idea expressed by the verb had an actual existence. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. 814. a. — *ἀμφοτέρων.* "Intellige δίκης νομιμοτέρας ἐτ τοῦ ἴσου." Bothe. — *περὶ τῶν δεινοτάτων, about the most fearful things* = about life and death. The speaker intimates a suspicion of their dreadful situation as criminals already condemned. — *ὑμῖς, sc. ὑποπτεύομεν.* — In *μὴ οὐ*, the first negative may be rendered *lest* (the verb *ὑποπτεύομεν* implying fear or anxiety), and the last belongs to *κοινοὶ ἀποβῆτε.* S. § 230. N. 2. — *τεκμαιρόμενοι* introduces the reason why the Platæans indulged the suspicion to which they had just given utterance. In order to avoid the pleonasm in *προκατηγορίας* and *προγεγεννημένης*, Bothe would read, *πρὸς (πρωτέρα) κατηγορίας.* But see N. on I. 23. § 4. — *ᾧ* depends on *ἐναντία.* — *τὰ ἀληθῆ ἀποκρίνασθαι* is the subject of *γίνεται*, and *ἐναντία* refers to *τὰ ἀληθῆ*, as though it had been written *ᾧ ἀποκρίνασθαι τὰ μὲν ἀληθῆ, ταῦτα ἐναντία γίνεται.*

3. *πανταχόθεν δὲ ἄποροι καθεστῶτες = being enclosed on every side with inextricable difficulties.* — *ἀναγκαζόμεθα, sc. ἀποκρίνασθαι.* — *ὁ μὴ ῥηθεὶς λόγος, the not uttering the speech; literally, the speech not being spoken.* — *τοῖς ὧδ' ἔχουσιν, to those in such a situation* (as we now are). Cf. *ὡσπερ καὶ ἐσμέν, § 1.* — *αἰτίαν.* See N. I. 69. § 6. — *ὡς... ἦν, as though, if it had been spoken, it might have been the means of their safety.* Some render *ὡς εἰ ἐλέχθη, how that if it had*

been spoken. In such a case αἰτίαν ἂν παράσχοι should be rendered, *would furnish occasion for saying*.

4. γὰρ introduces the reason why persuasion was difficult, viz., because the speech was not addressed to those who were unacquainted with the facts, but to such as knew them well, and had already made up their judgment respecting them. — προκαταγόντες, "*praesudicio damnantes*." Bothe. — ἡμῶν depends on ἀρετάς, *benefits, services*. ἔγκλημα is the predicate, and αὐτὸ refers to the idea contained in ἡμῶν . . . ὑμετέρων. — ἀλλὰ . . . φέροντες, *but lest for the sake of conferring favor upon these* (i. e. the Thebans). φέροντες should have been φερόντων ὑμῶν to have corresponded with κατιστώμεθα, or else that verb should have been κατιστήτε. See N. on III. 59. § 5.

CHAPTER LIV.

Notwithstanding their fears that it will prove unavailing, the Platæans will yet try to persuade their judges (§ 1); and in reply to the question proposed to them they will say, that if they were enemies to the Peloponnesians, no assistance could be expected from them, and if friends, wrong was done them by those who made war upon them (§ 2); their good behavior in time of peace was manifested in their not being the first to break the peace, and in war, by the service they did to Greece in the time of the Persian invasion, and to the Lacedæmonians at the time when the Helots revolted (§§ 3-5).

1. ὧμως, i. e. notwithstanding these difficulties in the way of persuading the judges. — δίκαια (=δικαιώματα), *justificatory pleas*. — πρὸς, *in reference to*. Bloomf. remarks that ἐς is used in the next clause, as expressing a milder shade of signification. — τῶν . . . ποιησόμεθα, *we will make mention of our good services*. δρῶν makes δέδραμαι and δέδρασμαι.

2. ὡς πολεμίους, *as enemies*, i. e. regarding us as enemies. — οὐκ . . . παθόντας, *you have not been wronged in having received no good from us*, i. e. if the Platæans were enemies to the Peloponnesians, they could not be blamed for having done them no service. No one can rationally expect acts of kindness from an enemy. — φίλους δὲ νομίζοντας is a varied construction for εἰ δὲ φίλους νομίζετε. — αὐτοὺς = *you yourselves*. — μᾶλλον than we. — ἡμῖν ἐπιστρατεύσαντες, *in having made war upon us*. This participle denotes in what the error spoken of in ἀμαρτάνειν consists. See N. on I. 37. § 5.

3. ἐν τῇ εἰρήνῃ, i. e. in the time of the peace before and after the Persian war. — οὐ . . . πρότεροι refers to the treacherous assault of the Thebans narrated in II. 2. — τῷ δὲ ξυνοπιζόμενοι, *attacking*

him (i. e. the Mede) *conjointly with you*. It will be seen in III. 62. § 2, how the Thebans reply to this claim of merit put forth by the Plataeans. — *μόνοι Βοιωτῶν*. This boast is not altogether true, for while the Bœotians in the main were guilty of *mediism*, yet besides the Plataeans, there were found on the side of Greece the Thespians (cf. Herodot. VIII. 50), and the Haliartians (Pausan. IX. 32). *μόνοι* must therefore be considered as rhetorically put for *chiefly, principally*. The Thebans must have keenly felt this allusion to their base abandonment of the Grecian cause in those days of peril.

4. *ἐνανμαχήσαμεν*. The Plataeans having no ships of their own fought on board of the Athenian triremes at Artemisium. — *μάχη* denotes time (see N. on I. 128. 5), or it may be regarded as a sort of dative absolute with *γενομένην*. Cf. S. § 226. N. 3.

5. *περιέστη*, *encompassed*. — *σεισμόν*. Cf. I. 101. § 2. — *ἐλωτῶν* depends on *φύβος*. — *ἡμῶν αὐτῶν*, *of ourselves* (not our servants or allies). See N. on II. 39. § 2.

CHAPTER LV.

In respect to the subsequent hostility the Peloponnesians were themselves to blame, inasmuch as, when the Plataeans applied to them for aid against the Thebans, they were directed to have recourse to the Athenians as being in their vicinity (§ 1); they had done the Peloponnesians no serious injury in the war, nor should they in its continuance, but felt it to be dishonorable and unjust to abandon the Athenians, from whom they had received great favors (§§ 2, 3).

1. *τὰ μὲν παλαιὰ καὶ μέγιστα* is the accusative synecdochical. — *τοιούτοι ἤξιώσαμεν εἶναι*, *such we approved ourselves to be*. — *δεομένων* (sc. *ἡμῶν* from *ἡμᾶς*. See N. on I. 74. § 1) is in the genitive absolute for *δεομένους* (*ἡμᾶς*) *ἀπέωσασθε*. — *ὑμῶν . . . ἀποκοκύντων*, *but you dwelling far away* (from us). *δὲ* responds to *μὲν* implied in *ὡς ἐγγύς*. The idea of separation imparted to the verb by *ἀπο-* is strengthened by *μακράν*. Perhaps, however, that *ἀποικῶ* in this connection is nearly equivalent to *οικῶ*.

2. *οὐδὲν ἐκπρεπέστερον—ἐπάξτε, you suffered no very monstrous injury* (= you were scarcely injured at all). Cf. I. 38. § 6. — *ἐμελλήσατε*, sc. *παθεῖν* from the preceding verb.

3. *ὑμῶν κελυσάντων*. Cf. II. 72. — *ἐναντία Θεβαίοις* (S. § 202. 1). Cf. N. on I. 29. § 1. — *ἄλλως τε καὶ οὐς = ἄλλως τε καὶ ὅτε αὐτούς*. Goel. — *εἰ . . . δεόμενος*. Two things are here referred to as claiming the gratitude of the Plataeans, (1) that they had received

favors from the Athenians; (2) that these favors had been conferred at their solicitation. In respect to the force of the latter consideration, cf. Xen. Anab. II. 3. § 22 (end). — *τις* is here put for *ἡμεῖς*. So in English, *one* is often put (*per modestiam*) for the speaker. Cf. N. on I. 80. § 2. — *πολιτείας μετέλαβεν*. We find the Thebans referring to this in III. 63. § 2. — *ἵναί δὲ εἰς τὰ παραγελλόμενα*. See N. on I. 121. § 2. — *ἵναί δὲ* is connected to *καὶ προδοῦναι*, the words *ἄλλως . . . μετέλαβεν* being parenthetic. — *ᾶ*, as to *what*. — *ἐκότεροι ἐξηγείσθε*. The Plataeans appeal to the well-known relation subsisting between the leading states and their allies, by which it was made obligatory on the latter to obey the former, and hence the use of the 2 pers. plural to include the Lacedæmonians in the proposition. — *οἱ ἄγοντες*, sc. *τοὺς ἐπομένους*. Cf. III. 65. § 2, where it will be seen that the Thebans refer to this excuse of the Plataeans.

CHAPTER LVI.

The gross injustice of seizing Plataea in the time of peace rendered the Thebans deserving of the punishment they received (§§ 1, 2); and in deciding this point, the judges ought to regard the claims of justice without any reference to their own interest (§ 3), and even in this point of view, if the Thebans now appear to be of great use, there was a time when the Plataeans were so also (§ 4); and indeed it will be seen that the service rendered by them far exceeds their present fault (if they have committed any), yet now they are in danger from the same just and independent course, which in former times secured for them such high honor (§§ 5-7).

1. *πολλὰ . . . ἠδίκησαν*. Mt. § 415. β; K. § 280. 2. — Bloomf. thinks that *δι' ἅπερ* is put in the plural after *τὸ δὲ τελευταῖον*, because it refers not only to the last and greatest injury which the Plataeans had received from the Thebans, but to all the previous ones. Porpo with more propriety places it after *τὸ δὲ τελευταῖον*, in the same way as *ἢ ἐν οἷς* is put after *ἄλλο τι* in III. 38. § 7.

2. *ἱερομηνία*, *on a festival*; literally, *on a holy-moon*. Sometimes the term is applied to a whole month (cf. Smith's Dict. Antiq. p. 662), and at other times to particular days in the month. It is sometimes taken in the sense of *νουμηνία*, but not here, for the Thebans took possession of Plataea at the end of the month (*τελευτῶντος τοῦ μηνός*. II. 4. § 2). — *πάσι* limits *καζεστῶτα*. — *τὸν . . . ὑμύνησθαι*, *that it is just to repel an invading enemy*, is in exegetical apposition with *τὸν πᾶσι νόμον καζεστῶτα*.

3. *γὰρ* introduces the proof of *οὐκ ἂν εἰκότως* which precedes. — Repeat *τῷ* with *πολεμίῳ*, and translate it as a noun, *ἡμῖν* being

understood, *by the enmity of them to us* = *by the enmity which they bear to us*. Bothe reads πολεμίων, and Krüg. πολεμίως. — τὸ δίκαιον λήψεσθε, “*if you understand or interpret justice.*” Bloomf. — μάλλον, rather.

4. τότε (i. e. in the Persian war), sc. ὠφέλιμοι ἦμεν from the preceding clause. Cf. Kr. § 62. 4. N. 1. — ἐν μείζονι κινδύνῳ than you now are. — νῦν . . . ἦσαν enforces the assertion just made, in respect to the comparative danger of the Lacedæmonians in the Persian and Peloponnesian wars. In the former war they were in danger of receiving the yoke of slavery, while in this war they are themselves the dreaded foes of others. The clause οἶδε (i. e. the Bœotians) μετ’ αὐτοῦ (i. e. the Medes) ἦσαν is thrown in by way of enhancing the guilt of the Thebans, who in a time of such peril took sides with the enemy.

5. τῆς νῦν ἀμαρτίας—ἀντιθεῖναι τὴν τότε προθυμίαν. For the construction, see N. on II. 85. § 2. The subject of the sentence is ἀντιθεῖναι. — μείζω refers to their former services, and ἐλάσσω to the present demerits with which they are charged. — σπάνιον . . . ἀντιτάξασθαι. Most of the Grecian states submitted to Xerxes. Cf. Herodot. VII. 132. 138. — τινὰ does not belong to ἀρετήν, but is the subject of ἀντιτάξασθαι, and with that verb forms the subject of ἦν. — μὴ . . . πράσσοντες refers to the course pursued by the Bœotians and others. Poppo, Goeller, and Bothe notice the antithetic structure of this and the following sentence, τὰ ξύμφορα being opposed to τὰ βέλτιστα, and ἀσφαλεία to μετὰ κινδύνων. — ἔφοδον of the Persians. — αὐτοῖς (for themselves) depends on πράσσοντες (*practising* = *manœuvring, intriguing*. Arnold), and not on ξύμφορα. Bothe and Krüger after Didot edit αὐτοῖς, as lashing more severely the selfish policy pursued by the Thebans in the Persian invasion.

6. ὧν ἡμεῖς γεόμενοι, of which number we being = *we being of that number*, i. e. of the heroic defenders of Greece. The partitive genitive denoting *of the number*, is frequently found in the predicate. Cf. Kr. § 47. 9. N. 2. — ἐς τὰ πρῶτα. See N. on III. 39. § 2. According to Plut. (Aristid. 20. 21) the highest honors (τὰ ἀριστεία) were offered to them, but were nobly declined. — ἐπὶ τοῖς αὐτοῖς = *on account of their line of conduct*, which had always governed them, and which caused them at the present time to defend their liberty against the Thebans. — δικάως is opposed to κερδαλέως, and illustrates the strength of principle which they aver to have regulated their conduct.

7. This section is very obscure, but by a careful attention to the general scope of the argument, the grammatical analysis may be

pretty conclusively made out. The general idea is that the fear, entertained by the Platæans for having adhered to what was just rather than advantageous, would be groundless, if the Lacedæmonians estimated this line of conduct now as formerly, and considered that real interest is inseparable from the unchanging principles of rectitude, which keep those who act on them from being swerved by self-interest and passion. The section may thus be translated, *although men should show themselves to be of the same opinion in respect to the same things, and to regard interest as nothing else than that they should show* (literally, *when they show*) *lasting gratitude to good and faithful* (τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς) *allies for their valor* (τῆς ἀπερίας), *and for the present take care of what will be for our advantage.* Great pains is taken by some to obtain the reading ἔχουσι for ἔχωσι, making the participle to agree with ἡμῖν and to contain the protasis. This is the conjecture of Heilm. who explains, *oportet utilitatem nihil aliud esse existimare, quam si a nobis firmam gratiam virtutis bonis sociis habentibus etiam presentia ex usu nostro constituentur*, i. e. *quam si presentia ita ex usu nostro constituamus, ut simul bonis sociis gratiam habeamus.* To this view Poppo seems to incline. Others wish to read ἔχωμεν, but the change of person in ἔχωσι—ἡμῖν is by no means abrupt or unnatural, and I see, therefore, no need of altering the text. Bothe changes πού ἡμῖν into πημαῖνον (*damnosum*), but a too great liberty in altering the text is a fault of that otherwise judicious critic. Arnold remarks that the particle πού expresses a sort of doubt, whether there could be any immediate interest opposed to the laws of duty.

CHAPTER LVII.

The Lacedæmonian reputation for justice will be tarnished by an unjust decision against the Platæans (§ 1), who were so highly honored in the Persian war, and were then brought to ruin in behalf of Greece, and now are pressed down with calamities, and stand friendless and unaided by those upon whom they imposed such a debt of gratitude (§§ 2, 3).

1. μή τὰ εἰκότα, sc. ἀλλά τὰ ἀπεικότα. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 904. *Ods.*
 3. Perhaps a better explanation is to take μή τὰ εἰκότα as a litotes for τὰ ἀπεικότα. See N. on I. 3. § 1. — γάρ introduces an illustration of what is asserted in ὁρᾶτε ὅπως κ. τ. λ., which for rhetorical purposes is placed after the explanatory clause. — ἀφανῆ = ὥστε ἀφανῆ εἶναι. — ἐπαινούμενοι . . . μεμπῶν, according to Bloomf., is a brief form of expression for ὡς ἐπαινούμενοι δὲ ὑμεῖς περὶ ἡμῶν οὐδὲ μεμπῶν (= ἀγαθῶν. See N. on I. 3. § 1). — μή οὐκ ἀποδέξωνται (sc. οἱ Ἕλληες), *lest the Greeks disapprove.* S. § 230. N. 2. — ἀνδρῶν—πέρι,

i. e. *περὶ ἀνδρῶν*. S. § 231. N. 2. — *αὐτοὺς ἀμείνους ὄντας, you yourselves being braver*. A compliment both delicate and well-timed. *αὐτοὺς* agrees with *ὑμᾶς* the omitted subject of *ἐπιγνώναι* (see N. on I. 70. § 2). — *οὐδέ*. Repeat *ἀποδέξονται*. — *πρὸς ἱεροῖς τοῖς κοινοῖς* at Olympia and Delphi. — *ἀπὸ* = *taken from*.

2. *Λακεδαιμονίους, the Lacedæmonians*, the well-known defenders of Grecian rights. So *Θηβαίους* (infra), *Thebans*, who have disgraced themselves by deserting the Greeks in their great struggle for freedom. There is much beauty and force in the juxtaposition of *Πλάταιων* and *Λακεδαιμονίους*, states which battled side by side in the cause of freedom, but now, the one being on the brink of ruin, and waiting to receive the sentence of life or death at the hand of the other. — *τρίποδα*. Cf. I. 132. § 2. — *πανοικησία*. See N. on II. 16. § 1. — *ἐξαλείψαι*. This verb is used of the erasure of names from a book, or the striking off of a name from a list, and is very expressive in this place.

3. *ἐς τοῦτο—ξυμφορᾶς*. See N. on I. 49. § 7. — *οὔτινες... ἀπολλύμεθα*, "*qui, quum Medi vicissent, perimus*." Porpo. The Plataeans were only saved from absolute ruin by the battle at Plataea. — *ἐν ὑμῖν—Θηβαίων ἡσώμεθα* = *vobis iudicibus (ἐν ὑμῖν δικασταῖς, cf. III. 53. § 1) a Thebanis superamur*, i. e. *Thebanis viliores sumus, postponimur*." Porpo. — *τότε μὲν* (= *a little while ago*). See N. on *τότε*, I. 101. § 2. — *λιμῶ διαφθαρήναι*. Cf. III. 52. § 1.

4. *καὶ περιώσμεθα κ. τ. λ.* Nothing can be more pathetic than this allusion to their fallen and friendless condition. — *πάντων* the Greeks.

CHAPTER LVIII.

The speaker goes on in the most pathetic terms to entreat the Lacedæmonians to spare the Plataeans, inasmuch as the work of destruction is easy and of quick accomplishment, but the disgrace of the act cannot be easily or quickly effaced (§§ 1, 2); the Plataeans voluntarily surrendered themselves, and this together with their former services should ensure their safety (§ 3); wherefore they call upon their judges to look upon the tombs of their ancestors, which are so highly honored by the Plataeans, and which will hereafter be abandoned to traitors, if Plataea is given up to the unjust demands of Thebes (§§ 4, 5).

1. *τήν τε...πρέπει*, and to ask this favor of them (i. e. the Thebans) in return, that you must not be obliged to destroy those whom it is not becoming in you (to kill). This appears to be the meaning of this controverted sentence. *αὐτοὺς* seems evidently to refer to the Thebans, although Krüger, Bothe, and some others refer it to the Lacedæmonians, and make it the subject of *κτείνειν*, supplying *ἡμᾶς*

as the subject, and ὑμᾶς as the object of ἀνταπαιτῆσαι (depending on ἀξιοῦμεν) = *and that we should ask in return* (for our services) *this boon that you should not kill us*. The change in the subject of the infinitive is too abrupt to admit of this mode of interpretation, although the sense is preferable to the other, unless a shade of irony is intended in the asking back of the Thebans the lives of the Plataeans. There is, however, to balance against the abrupt change of subject in Krüger's mode of construction, the more natural employment by him of αὐτοῦς (referring to the Lacedæmonians), as the subject of κτείνειν, than to refer αὐτοῦς to the Thebans, and supply ὑμᾶς as the subject of the verb. Arnold, who refers the subject of κτείνειν to the Thebans, finds an allusion here to δίδιμεν . . . φέροντες, III. 53. § 4. — σῶφρονα . . . χάριον, *and to receive an honorable instead of a base return*.

2. γὰρ before ἡμᾶς introduces the reason for the use of τὴν δύσκληϊαν. So γὰρ at the commencement of § 4 infra, introduces the proof that the Plataeans were deserving of the epithet εὐεργέτας, the thing being attested by the tombs of their forefathers, who fell and were buried in the territory of the Plataeans.

3. χεῖρας προῖσχομένους, *stretching forth our hands* in the manner of suppliants.

4. ἐσθήμασι. Arnold says that no reference is had here to the practice of wrapping bodies for burial in a rich and costly dress, but to the annual offering of garments at the tombs of the dead, from the same superstitious feeling which prompted offerings of meat and drink, as if the dead were cold in their disembodied state, and still required those reliefs to the necessities of human nature, which they had needed when alive.

5. τοῖς αὐθένταις. This is said because the Thebans took part with the Persians. — πρὸς δὲ καί, *and in addition*. — ἐσσημένων, 1 aor. mid. part. of ἔω, used transitively, *having instituted*.

CHAPTER LIX.

It ill becomes the Lacedæmonians to sacrifice the Plataeans to the implacable hatred of the Thebans (§ 1); the speaker urges them by the common and mutual oaths of their fathers, by the tombs and the spirits of the departed heroes who fell and were there buried, not to yield them up to the Thebans, and closes the oration by referring to the fact, that they delivered themselves up to the Lacedæmonians, and would have died by famine sooner than to have surrendered to the Thebans (§§ 2-4).

1. ἐς . . . νόμιμα, *against the common institutions of Greece*. — ἀλλοτρίας, i. e. of the Thebans against the Plataeans. — ἐπιπλασθήνας

τῇ γνώμῃ, *to be inclined, to be won over.* With this and the preceding verb οἰκτῶ σῶφρονι (*by a discreet pity*) is to be taken, although properly it should be in the accusative with λαβόντας. The full construction according to Goel. would be φείσασθαι—οἰκτῶ, λαβόντας (sc. αὐτόν, i. e. τὸν οἰκτόν), *to spare us in pity, having taken it upon you.* Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 898. 1. a. — οἷοί τε... πάζοιμεν, *and what sort of persons we are who would suffer*, i. e. upon what worthy persons the punishment would fall. — ὡς... ξυμπέσοι, *how uncertain is the nature (τὸ) of misfortune [it being uncertain] upon whom it may fall even (καί) without his deserving it.* This last clause is epeexegetical of the former one.

2. ὡς πρόπον ἡμῖν in our present danger. — ἡ χρεία = ἡ ἀνάγκη (Schol.). Cf. I. 32. § 3. — αἰτούμεθα... παραδοῦναι. Goeller constructs and explains this passage as follows: αἰτούμεθα ὑμᾶς πείσαι τάδε—αἰτούμεθα ὑμᾶς μὴ ἀνημονεῖν—ικέται γιγνόμεθα καὶ ἐπικαλούμεθα μὴ γενέσθαι, μηδέ—παραδοῦναι. Cum priori αἰτούμεθα ὑμᾶς juncta est per participium sententia ἐπιβοῶμενοι θεοὺς τοὺς ὁμοβωμίους καὶ κοινούς τῶν Ἑλλήνων, cum altero αἰτούμεθα ὑμᾶς item per participium juncta hæc sunt: προφερόμενοι ὄρκους, οὓς οἱ πατέρες ὑμῶν ὤμοσαν. Verba autem ικέται γιγνόμεθα ὑμῶν τῶν πατρῶων τάφων καὶ ἐπικαλούμεθα τοὺς κεκμηῶτας jungenda sunt cum μὴ γενέσθαι ὑπὸ Θεβαίους et sequentibus vel propter ea, quæ extremo capite proximo orator dixerat: σκέψασθε δέ· Πανσανίας κ. τ. λ. This elucidates very well the general construction. Some verbal explanations, however, seem necessary to be added. ὁμοβωμίους, *having one altar*, i. e. being worshipped at the same altar. An association of this sort was founded upon some common characteristics, which gave fitness and propriety to the union, e. g. Ceres and Proserpine, Jupiter and Hercules. In such relations they were called *Dii communes*. Cf. Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Antiq. p. 68. — τάφων is in the genitive with ικέται, on the general principle that verbs of praying or vowing, are joined with a genitive of the person or thing, by whom or by which the supplication is made, the person who prays being considered as touching the knees of the divinity. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 536. Obs. 6. — τοὺς κεκμηῶτας, *the dead*. This word here is euphemistically used. Butt. (Lexil. No. 68. p. 373) contends that κεκμηκῶτας is the true reading. It is found in one of the Paris manuscripts, and is the only one acknowledged by the Scholiasts or Pollux in quoting the passage.

3. ὅπερ refers forward to λόγου τελευτᾶν. (S. § 197. 2.) — διότι... αὐτοῦ. How natural and pathetic is this sentence! The speaker is reluctant to stop, although its necessity is acknowledged, because with the termination of the speech end all the arguments and induce-

ments, which they can bring forward to move the minds of their judges, and there remains nothing in the way of an immediate sentence which they are well persuaded will be pronounced against them. — *αἰσχίστω* in comparison with death in battle. — *ἐς τὰ αὐτά, ἰν the same situation* which we were in previous to surrendering ourselves. — *τὸν ξυntyχόντα κίνδυνον* depends on *εἰέσσαι*.

4. *ἐπισκήπτομεν* (cf. II. 73. § 3), *we solemnly enjoin*. — *παροδοῦναι*. Regularity of construction would have required *παροδιόναί ἡμᾶς*. See N. on III. 53. § 4.

CHAPTER LX.

The Thebans, fearing the effect of this speech of the Plataeans, ask and obtain leave to be heard in reply.

1. *πρὸς τὸν λόγον* is taken by Bloomf. with *δείσαντες*, *being apprehensive at their speech*, but it is better to construct it with *ἐνδῶσι*, *should relent somewhat at this appeal*. — *ἔφασαν...εἰπεῖν*, *they also said that they* (= they said that they also) *wished to speak*. — *μακρότερος...ἀποκρίσεως*, *a longer speech was granted than what was necessary for a reply to the question*. *ἀποκρίσεως* depends on *μακρότερος*.

CHAPTERS LXI.—LXVII.

The speech of the Thebans, which is comprised in these chapters, is a fine specimen of an attempt to support an unrighteous cause by misrepresentation, fallacious reasoning, and exaggerated statements. Its fierce and rancorous invective, and malignant denunciations of men who stood before their unrelenting judges in all the helplessness of predoomed criminals, contrast finely with the pathos and earnestness of appeal with which the Plataeans had pleaded for their lives. As that speech was pre-eminent for its power to excite the tender emotions, so this is equally potent in arousing the fiercer passions, and in steeling the mind to pity or forgiveness. Both are masterpieces of their kind, and should be read consecutively, not only because the second is a reply to the first, but in order to enjoy the contrast of sentiment and diction furnished by the two speeches.

CHAPTER LXI.

The Thebans offer as the ground of their desire to speak, the long and criminating speech of the Plataeans (§ 1); they give as the cause of the enmity of the Plataeans, the compulsion which was used to bring them into the Boeotian confederacy, to which from the first they were averse, and to avoid which they had formed an alliance with the Athenians (§ 2).

1. *εἰ καί*, *if in like manner*. — *βραχέως*. Cf. *μακρότερος λόγος*—*ἀποκρίσεως*, III. 60. § 1. — *τὸ ἐρωτησὲν ἀπεκρίναντο*, *had answered to the question*. Cf. Mt. § 410. 6; Kr. § 46. 6. N. 3. — *περὶ αὐτῶν* is to be constructed with *πολλὴν τὴν ἀπολογία*, and *ἤττιμένων* depends on *ἀπολογία*. Render, *had made a long defence of themselves, in respect to things foreign to the matter in hand, and of which they have not been accused*. Bloomf. refers *ἤττιμένων* to *αὐτῶν*, making it parenthetical, and *withal they being not even accused* (of any offence). For the passive signification of *αἰτιάσθαι*, cf. Mt. § 495. d; Soph. Gr. Verbs, p. 81. — *πρὸς μὲν τὰ* is for *πρὸς τὰ μὲν*. Cf. Mt. § 288. *Obs.* 3. — *ἀντειπεῖν*, *to reply to, to make a counter-statement*. — *ἐλεγχον ποιήσασθαι*, *to refute, to show the utter falsehood of*. — *ἐλεγχον* is limited by *τῶν δέ*. Cf. S. § 187. 1. — *κακία*, i. e. what the Plataeans call *κακία*. With some such qualification *δόξα* is also to be taken.

2. *αὐτῆς*, i. e. *Πλατῶα*. — *ξυμμίκτους ἀνθρώπους*, *a heterogeneous mass*. Arnold supposes them to be the Hyantians, Thracians, Pelasgians, and other early inhabitants of Boeotia. Cf. Strabo, IX. 2. § 3. — *ὥσπερ . . . ἡμῶν*. The position of Thebes in the Boeotian confederacy was at first merely that of a leading city, but in process of time it exercised a sway no less despotic than that of the Athenians over their allies. See the note of Arnold on this passage, who notices the use of *ἡγεμονεύσθαι* instead of *ἄρχεσθαι*. Cf. Poppo's Proleg. II. p. 292, et seq. — *ἄλλων . . . πάτρια*. See N. on II. 2. § 4.

CHAPTER LXII.

The speaker now proceeds to reply to the charge of defection in the Persian war, which was made against them by the Plataeans. He charges upon the Plataeans that they followed the Athenians then in opposing the Medes, as they since have done in the efforts of that state to enslave Greece (§§ 1, 2); whereas the Boeotians were on the side of the Medes, not through fault of the people at large, but of a few individuals who ruled them with despotic sway (§§ 3, 4); but since the departure of the Medes, by their opposition to the ambitious designs of Athens, the Boeotians had made ample amends for their former fault (§§ 5, 6).

1. *οὐ* accompanies *μηδίσαι*, because the act spoken of is assumed as certain. S. § 229. 3. — *τούτῳ—ἀνάλλονται*, *in this they exult*. S. § 208.

2. Ἀθηναίους is put in the accusative by attraction, the regular construction being Ἀθηναίοι, sc. ἐμήδισαν. Cf. K. § 342. R. 3; Kr. § 62. 4. § 3. The sophistry and injustice of this attempt to defame the Plataeans, is so obvious as to need scarcely a passing remark. — τῇ—αὐτῇ ἰδέα, *in the same way*. — ἀττικίσαι. There is a play on this word as opposed to μηδίσαι = if they alone of the Bœotians did not *Medise*, they certainly are the only ones who have *Atticised*.

3. ἐν οἷῳ εἶδει, *in what a form of government = under what political circumstances*. — τοῦτο refers to the course pursued by the two parties in the Persian war. The Thebans now endeavor to cast the blame of their adherence to the Median interests, upon a few of their leading men. — πολιτεύουσα (= διοικοῦσα. Haack) is to be taken with ἐτύγγανεν. — τῷ σωφρονεστάτῳ = τοῖς σωφρονεστάτοις, the abstract being put for the concrete. Bothe says, “malim τῷ σωφρονεστέρῳ, i. e. fere τῷ σώφρονι, τῇ σωφροσύνῃ.” — δυναστεία, *a domination, a despotic sway*. The term refers here to such as were above law themselves, and could oppress and lord it over others at their pleasure.

4. οὔτοι refers to the persons who composed the oligarchy. — κατέχοντες ἰσχύι τὸ πλῆθος, *coercing the people, compelling the multitude by force*. — αὐτόν, i. e. the Persian king. — ἐαυτῆς depends on αὐτοκράτωρ. — ὧν = ἐκείνων ὧν, of which the antecedent depends on ὀνειδίσαι (Jelf's Kühn. § 495), and the relative, on ἤμαρτεν. S. § 194. 1. — μὴ μετὰ νόμων (= νόμους οὐ χρωμένη. Haack), sc. οὐσα. Cf. the use of μὴ ὑπό, I. 91. § 7.

5. τοὺς νόμους ἔλαβε, “*recovered their laws, i. e. their legitimate constitution which had been overturned by the oligarchs*.” Bloomf. — εἰ μαχόμενοι—ἤλευθερώσαμεν depends on σκέψασθαι χρί, *you ought to consider—whether we fighting—freed (= whether we by fighting did not free)*. — ἐν Κορωνείᾳ. Cf. I. 113. § 2.

CHAPTER LXIII.

The alliance of the Plataeans with the Athenians, professedly made for protection against the Bœotians, gave them no right to join that state in its attempt on the liberties of Greece, as they voluntarily had done, and from which, had compulsory measures been employed by Athens, they might have been protected by the confederacy entered into against the Medes (§§ 1, 2); as to their plea that it would have been disgraceful to betray their benefactors, it was far more dishonorable and unjust to assist in enslaving Greece (§§ 3, 4).

1. ὡς δὲ ὑμεῖς κ. τ. λ. Having thus replied to the charge of *medism* brought against them, the Bœotians proceed to examine the policy

and conduct of the Plataeans, and by detraction and misrepresentation endeavor to make their recent offence preponderate over all their former services, just as they had magnified their own services since the Persian war above their misconduct in that war. In this way by unduly amplifying their own merits and the Plataean demerits, and lightly passing over their respective conduct in the Median war, they reverse the position of the two states, and make the Plataeans worthy of the highest censure, and themselves of unqualified praise. — *ἀξιώτεροι . . . ζημίας, you rather (than we) are worthy of all punishment.* This expression by no means implies that the Thebans thought themselves worthy of punishment. But as mutual accusations had been made, the comparative is employed to give force to the charge of guilt, which the Thebans were now hurling back at their accusers.

2. *ἐγένεσθε.* Krüger pronounces this to be a somewhat harsh asyndeton. — *τὰ πρὸς ἡμᾶς, as far as it respected us = against us.* — *αὐτοῖς, i. e. the Athenians.* — *ὑπάρχον.* Repeat *τὸ μὴ ξυνεπιέναι.* — *τῆς . . . γεγενημένης* shows, as Bloomf. remarks, how it was in the power of the Plataeans not to have united with the Athenians to the prejudice of others (*ξυνεπιέναι . . . ἄλλοις*), viz. by the confederacy of the Lacedæmonians against the Medes, upon the protection of which they might have thrown themselves, when pressed by the Athenians to the commission of deeds which were unjust. — *ἐπὶ τῷ Μήδῳ.* See N. on I. 102. § 4. — *τὸ μέγιστον, what is greatest.* — *παρέχειν, sc. ὑμῖν.* — *οὐ βιαζόμενοι ἔτι, being no longer compelled by necessity,* as formerly when oppressed by the Thebans. — *μᾶλλον, rather.*

3. *τοὺς μὲν* refers to the Athenians, and *τοὺς δὲ* to the other Greeks.

4. *αὐτοῖς, i. e. the Athenians.* — *αἰσχύνης ἀπηλλαγμένην, free from disgrace.* S. § 197. 2. How the return which they made to the Athenians was disgraceful is shown in *ὑμεῖς μὲν γὰρ κ. τ. λ.* The law of reciprocity demanded that they should assist the Athenians when suffering injury, but not when doing wrong to others. — *καίτοι . . . ὀφειληθεῖσας.* The sense of this difficult passage becomes clear and apposite by repeating, with all the best recent commentators, *μὴ ἀντιδύναμι* in both clauses of the sentence, and giving to *αἰσχρὸν μᾶλλον* the sense which *αἰσχίον* has in II. 40. § 1, *this rather is disgraceful and not.* The general idea is, that it is base not to return honorable favors in an honorable way, but not so, to refuse to return a kindness by the commission of acts of injustice.

CHAPTER LXIV.

The course taken by the Plataeans in the Persian war is again attributed to their desire to act in concert with the Athenians (§ 1); wherefore their claim of merit on that score is unreasonable (§ 2); and much more so is it by their voluntary adherence to the Athenians in their aggression upon the liberties of Greece (§ 3); by thus showing what are their real principles, they have forfeited all the claims to which their services in the Persian war might have entitled them (§ 4).

1. δῆλόν τε ἐποίησατε—μηδίσαντες, *you have made it plain that not on account of the Greeks you alone* (of the Bœotians) *did not medise.* μηδίσαντες depends on δῆλον ἐποίησατε as though it were δηλοῦν. See N. on I. 11. § 3. — Ἀθηναῖοι, sc. ἐμήδισαν. — ἡμεῖς δέ. Supply from the context οὐκ ἐμήδισατε. — τοῖς μὲν refers to the Athenians, τοῖς δέ to the Greeks in general. By this opposition, the Athenians are invidiously regarded as not belonging to the Greeks.

2. ἀφ' ὧν... ὠφελείσασαι, *to receive benefits from those things wherein you have been brave for others.* ἀφ' ὧν = ἀπὸ τούτων ᾧ, the relative being taken synecdochically with ἀγαθοί. Bothe says that ἀφ' ὧν is put for ἐν οἷς (i. e. τοῖς Μηδικοῖς). — ἐτέροισι refers to the Athenians. — ἀπὸ τούτων is an emphatic repetition of ἀφ' ὧν. There is a similar repetition of the preposition with the relative in Demosth. de Chers. § 23, ὥστε καὶ περὶ ὧν φασὶ μέλλειν αὐτὸν ποιεῖν, καὶ περὶ τούτων προκατηγορούντων ἀκροᾶσθε. — ὥσπερ... ξυναγωνίζεσθε. This bitter and insulting taunt is like our homely phrase, *as you have made your bed so lie down in it.*

3. διεκωλύετε, sc. τὸ καταδουλοῦσθαι αὐτούς. — οὔσπερ, sc. ἔχετε. — ὥσπερ ἡμᾶς, sc. οἱ ὀλιγάρχοι ἐβιάσαντο. Cf. III. 62. §§ 3, 4.

4. οἷτινες... προὔτεσθε, *who have displayed bravery to their injury.* οὐ προσήκοντα (sc. τῇ φύσει ὑμῶν), *not correspondent to your nature or disposition.* The idea is that the subsequent conduct of the Plataeans gave evidence, that the services which they rendered in the Persian war were not in accordance with the natural impulse of their mind, but quite foreign to their true nature, which was inclined to wrong-doing. The virulence of this half-suppressed or rather partially expressed sentiment, is still further manifested in what follows. — ἡ φύσις, sc. ἡ ὑμέτερα. — ἐξηλέγχθη ἐς τὸ ἀληθές, "*in verum probata sunt*, i. e. *ita comperta sunt, ut vera voluntatis vestrae ratio appareret.*" Poppo (Proleg. I. p. 292). ἐς τὸ ἀληθές, according to Bloomfield, corresponds to our expression, *of a truth*, or *for a truth*. Bothe makes it equivalent to ἀληθῶς. — ἄδικον ὁδὸν ἰόντων, *pursuing an unjust course.* Cf. Mt. § 409. 4; S. § 181. 2.

5. τὸν ἡμέτερόν τε ἀκούσιον μηδισμόν is opposed to τὸν ὑμέτερον ἑκούσιον ἀπικισμόν, the antithesis being a condensed epitome of the whole argument of the last two chapters.

CHAPTER LXV.

The attempt of the Thebans to enter Plataea was made at the express solicitation of some of its best citizens (§§ 1, 2); and the design of it was nothing more than to restore the Plataean state to the Boeotian confederacy (§ 3).

1. The Thebans having responded to the charge of *medism* advanced against them by the Plataeans, now proceed to vindicate their attempt to enter Plataea. — ἀ...ἀδικησῆναι. Cf. III. 56. § 2. — γὰρ serves to introduce an explanation of ἀδικησῆναι, and may be rendered, *to wit, for example.* — ἱερομηνίαις. Arnold says that the plural form is used, because the festival was of several days' continuance. — οὐδ'—ὑμῶν μᾶλλον, *not more than you = not so much as you.*

2. αὐτοῖς = *of our own accord.* Mt. § 468. 4. — εἰ ἐμυχόμεθα καὶ — ἔδηοῦμεν, *if we had fought against—and ravaged—we had been guilty of injustice, literally, are guilty, etc.* Bloomf. explains this sequence of tenses as not having reference to time at all, but only as it regards the agents, and that hypothetically. Of the thing thus hypothetically put, the assertion is, 'if that were the case, then we are guilty.' This is the true solution, although in strictness the idea of time is not absent from the expression, the apodosis taking the present tense in order to show that the guilt of the transaction, if the protasis was true, rested upon them to the present time. Cf. K. § 339. 3. d. Krüg. attributes to ἀδικοῦμεν the notion of the perfect, but this is questionable. It is the remark of Poppo, that ἡδικοῦμεν ἂν was properly required, but that ἀδικοῦμεν was employed for the sake of concinnity. — τῆς...ξυμμαχίας depends on παῦσαι (*cause to cease*). S. § 197. 2. Reference is had to their alliance with the Athenians. — τὰ κοινὰ—πάτρια. See N. on II. 2. § 4. — τί ἀδικοῦμεν. Here the tense, in Poppo's estimation, is rightly employed, because the protasis contains a supposition which was the true one. — οἱ γὰρ ἄγοντες...ἐπομένων. Allusion is sneeringly made to what the Plataeans said, III. 55. § 3 (end).

8. ἐκείνοι—ἡμεῖς. The verb is to be supplied from the preceding παρανομοῦσι. — πλείω παραβαλλόμενοι (cf. II. 44. § 3), *having greater interests (in the country) at stake.* Cf. οἱ πρῶτοι καὶ χρήμασι καὶ γίνεαι,

§ 2, supra. — ἐβούλοντο . . . γενέσθαι, *they wished that those of you who were less worthy, should no longer have the lead* (in the management of political affairs). The meaning of μᾶλλον γενέσθαι is quite obscure in itself, but is satisfactorily unfolded by the antithetic clause τοὺς τε . . . ἔχειν, *and that the better portion* (of citizens) *should have their deserts* (i. e. the station and influence which of right belong to them). The sense elicited by Poppo, and adopted by most of the German commentators, viz. *should become worse* (supplying χείρους with μᾶλλον), is very flat and inapposite. Nor has Arnold mended the matter by extending the ellipsis to χείρους ἢ ἀγαθούς, *should become worse rather than better*. ἰμῶν is the partitive genitive. See Ns. on I. 126. § 11; III. 22. § 5. — σωφρομιστὰι . . . ἀλλοτριούντες. This is a very obscure sentence, but after repeated examinations of it, I am disposed to adopt the explanation of Goeller, who constructs σωμάτων with ἀλλοτριούντες, and takes the clause in the sense of *ab urbe cives non abalienantes, not depriving the city of its citizens* (i. e. not banishing them). The general sense then would be, *being correctors of your minds* (i. e. teaching you better politics), *but not interfering with your personal rights*. Arnold translates, or rather paraphrases (according to his usual custom) thus: “and as for your persons (or, your outward condition), not giving up your city to foreigners, but bringing it home to a natural union with men of your own blood and race.” In respect to the use of σωμάτων, see N. on I. 17. § 1. — ἐς τὴν ξυγγένειαν refers to the Bœotian confederacy.

CHAPTER LXVI.

The Plataeans are charged with having first acceded to these peaceful overtures, but afterwards with having treacherously butchered the Thebans (§§ 1, 2), thus perpetrating a threefold crime, the violation of a covenant, the massacre of the Thebans, and the breaking of their engagement not to kill these men, if their country possessions were left uninjured by the Thebans (§ 3); for these atrocities they shall now receive their merited punishment (§ 4).

1. τεκμήριον δέ. See N. on II. 39. § 2. — κατὰ . . . πάτρια. See N. on II. 2. § 4. — πολιτεύειν, *to live under a form of government*. — ἰέναι. The subject is τὸν βουλόμενον.

2. χωρήσαντες, sc. πρὸς ἡμᾶς from the preceding context. — εἰ ἄρα καὶ (even though. Cf. III. 67. § 2) . . . ἐσελθόντες is a parenthetical sentence to be taken with the following context. οὐ . . . ὑμῶν = *without the consent of a majority of your citizens*. It will be remembered, that the Bœotians were called in by a few of the principal citi-

zens. οὐ μετὰ is a varied expression for ἀνευ. Cf. I. 91. § 5. This use of μετὰ is of quite frequent occurrence. — ὁμοία, like in kind. The Bœotians had offered no violence to the Platæans, but had only attempted to persuade them by words, whereas the return for this interference was made in deeds of blood. — νεωτερίσαι (sc. ὥστε) explains τὰ ὁμοία. In respect to the engagement referred to, cf. II. 8. § 1. — ἐξελθεῖν from the city of Platæa. — ἐπιθέμενοι is accommodated in case to ἀπεκτείνετε. This clause, as Poppo remarks, is placed before οὐς μὲν—οὐς δέ, because it belongs alike to both these relative clauses. — παρά, contrary to. — ἐν χερσίν, in combat, hand to hand. — ὁμοίως as those who were butchered after having surrendered themselves (οὐς δὲ χεῖρας κ. τ. λ.). — πῶς... εἴργασθε, how have ye not done a dreadful deed? This interrogation partakes of the nature of an exclamation, and expresses a strong affirmative.

3. καὶ ταῦτα = especially. Cf. Mt. § 470. 6. — τὴν τε λυθείσαν ὁμολογίαν and the accusatives connected with it, are in epeexegetical apposition with ἀδικίας.

4. οὐκ, "no! not if." Bloomf. — οὔτοι refers to the Lacedæmonian judges.

CHAPTER LXVII

The speaker sums up by asserting that for all these things the Thebans rightly demand that the Platæans shall be punished (§ 1); he urges upon the judges not to be moved by their reference to their former virtues, for these, if they ever had any, only enhanced their present guilt; nor by their appeals to the sepulchres of their dead and to their own destitution (§ 2); for the Thebans had suffered far more in those who were butchered at Platæa and who fell at Coronea (§ 3); for their manifest and enormous crimes they should be punished, and furnish to all other evil-doers a salutary warning both of their doom, and the inflexible determination of the Lacedæmonians to redress these and similar grievances (§§ 4-7).

1. ταῦτα depends on ἐπεξήλωμεν, and τούτου refers forward to the sentence beginning with ἵνα ὑμεῖς μὲν εἰδῆτε which explains ὑπὲρ—ἡμῶν. The verb εἰδόμεν is to be supplied in the latter clause from the preceding one, with the modified sense, that we may be fully confirmed in our belief, for, as Bloomf. remarks, explanations were not needed to communicate to themselves knowledge, or the lawfulness of their revenge. — τετιμωρημένοι = κολάσαντες αὐτούς. Schol. The construction of this and the preceding participle is explained in N. on I. 76. § 1.

2. εἴ τις ἄρα καί. See N. on III. 66. § 2. — ἐπικούρους has the force of an adjective. — διπλάσις ζημία (sc. εἶναι), ought (χρη repeated) to be double penalties. Arnold thinks that the singular num-

ber is required, and that ἐπιφέρειν should be supplied, but the laws of ellipsis are best met by the subaudition of εἶναι, and the sense is not materially changed. — οὐκ ἐκ προσηκόντων, “*modo iis (eorum naturæ) non conveniente.*” Poppo. Cf. III. 64. § 4. Bloomf. justly censures Arnold’s translation, *contrary to what we have a right to expect of them.* — ὀλοφυρμῶ (their)—οἴκῳ (your). — ἐρημίαν. Allusion is made to what the Platæans had said about their deserted condition, III. 57. § 3.

3. ὑπὸ τούτων is to be constructed after διεφθαρμένην. The hyperbaton promotes emphasis by bringing in juxtaposition τούτων and ἡλικίαν ἡμῶν. — ἡλικίαν, *youth*, i. e. young men. Cf. Lat. *juventus* = *juvenes*. — ὧν πατέρες οἱ μὲν—οἱ δέ, *the fathers of whom, some—others.* For this kind of partitive apposition, see N. on I. 89. § 3. — ἄγοντες, *in bringing over.* — πρεσβῦται is the predicate, *being left old men* (= in old age). — οἰκία ἔρημοι (repeat ὧν), *whose bereaved families.*

4. οἱ—τῶν ἀνθρώπων, *those men.* The genitive is partitive. — οἱ δὲ δικαίως. Repeat πάσχοντές τι. — τὰ ἐναντία is to be taken adverbially, *on the contrary.* Cf. Bernh. Synt. p. 130. — ἐπίχαρτοι εἶναι, sc. ἀξιώτεροί εἰσι.

5. τὴν νῦν ἐρημίαν. Reference is again made to the complaint of the Platæans, III. 57. § 3. — διὰ in δι’ ἑαυτοῦς denotes the means, *through their own agency.* K. § 291. II. 3. b. — ἀνταποδόντες—πέισονται. The aorist of the participle seems here to be used for the future by way of anticipation, in order to show the confidence of the speaker that the Platæans would be punished. Cf. K. § 256. 4. f; Mt. § 506. 2; S. § 211. N. 3. As it respects punishment by death not being an ἴση τιμωρία, Bloomf. aptly illustrates the idea by our familiar expression, *death is too good for him.* γὰρ in ἔννομα γὰρ πέισονται seems to be used for the purpose of answering an anticipated objection, that the punishment of the Platæans would not be in accordance with law or usage. — προϊσχύμενοι and παραδόντες depend on πέισονται, reference being had to what was said by the Platæans, III. 58. § 3, the words ἐκ μάχης being added by the Bæotian speaker. — καὶ οὐχί. Repeat mentally πέισονται. — ἀλλ’ . . . παραδόντες. Cf. III. 52. § 2. The trial, however, which the Platæans had in mind, was to be a legal one.

6. τῶνδε, i. e. the Platæans. — ἄνομα πασοῦσιν, *who have suffered unlawfully* (see N. on I. 89. § 3). There is an antithetical reference to the preceding ἔννομα πέισονται. Bloomf. also finds the same correspondence between ἀνταπόδοτε χάριν δικαίαν, and the words of the Platæans σάφρονα—κομίσασθαι χάριν, III. 58. § 1. — ὧν =

ἐκείνων ἃ, of which the antecedent depends on χάριν, and the relative limits πρόθυμοι as a synecdochical accusative. — ἀμαρτανομένων... γίνονται, *but being evil, speeches embellished with fine expressions* (literally, *words*) are a covering (for what is wrong). An emphasis is to be given to ἔπεισι, as opposed to οὐκ ἔργοις which may be mentally supplied.

7. κεφαλαιώσαντες, *having summed up, stated briefly*. — ποιήσῃσθε conforms to ὑμεῖς, although it properly belongs to οἱ ἡγεμόνες. This is done to give prominence to the application to the case in hand, of what was intended to be advanced as a general principle. A verb for οἱ ἡγεμόνες may be supplied from the dependent clause (cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 895. 3), or it may be considered as merged into the new subject ὑμεῖς. See N. on ἐπιβουλευόμεθα, I. 82. § 1.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

The Lacedæmonian judges adhering to the legality of their question, again propose it to each of the Platæans, and upon receiving a negative answer, put all the men to death, and sell the women as slaves (§§ 1, 2); the city and country are given up to the Thebans, who soon confiscate and lease out the lands, and destroy the city to its very foundations, and erect near the temple of Juno a large building for the entertainment of travellers (§ 3); and thus was Plataea destroyed for the sake of the Thebans (§ 4).

1. δικάσταῖ belongs to the verbs ἀπέκτεινον and ἐποίησαντο. — σφίσιν belongs to ἐπερώτημα in the sense of the subjective genitive, *their question*. Bloomfield, however, constructs it with ὀρθῶς ἔχειν, *would be right* (i. e. advantageous) *for them*. Poppo with Bauer, thinks that ἔχειν is the true reading. — εἴ τι... πεπόνθασι explains appositionally τὸ ἐπερώτημα. — τὸν τε ἄλλον χρόνον, i. e. the time between the Median invasion and the Peloponnesian war. — δῆθεν is employed to show that this was the ground assumed by the judges, but not the historian's opinion or belief. — κατὰ τὰς παλαιὰς Πανσαίου—σπονδίας. Cf. II. 71. § 2. — τὸν Μῆδον refers to the second Persian invasion. — ὅτε ὕστερον... αὐτοῖς. After repeated examinations of this passage, I am led to adopt, as the most simple and natural explication, that which repeats προείχοντο and constructs thus: ὡς οὐκ ἐδέξαντο (the second reason why the question proposed to the Platæans was proper, διότι ἠξίουν being the first) ὅτε ὕστερον προείχοντο, ἃ πρὸ τοῦ περιτειχίζεσθαι προείχοντο αὐτοῖς. The conjecture of Bloomfield is worthy of attention, viz. that the author, as often for brevity's sake, and to prevent the repetition of the same phrase οὐκ

ἔδειξαντο, has written ὡς οὐκ ἐδείξαντο, though by doing this he broke up the parenthesis, and let it run into the portion *extra parenthesis*. — κατ' ἐκείνα refers to τὰς παλαιὰς Πausanίου σπονδάς. — ἠγούμενοι . . . πεπονθέναι is a virtual repetition of νομίζοντες . . . ἔξειν at the beginning of the section, and may be rendered, *thinking themselves released from all covenant obligations* (ἔκσπονδοι) *by this just offer* (which had not been received), *and that they had been evil-treated by them*. — τὸ αὐτὸ (sc. ἐπερώτημα) depends on ἐρωτῶντες. — ἕνα ἕκαστον παραγαγόντες, *having led them up* (i. e. caused them to be led up) *one by one* (to be interrogated). — ὅποτε μὴ φαῖεν, *when they said no* (to the question). — ἐξαιρετον ἐποίησαντο οὐδένα. A cold-blooded and savage deed, for which no palliation can be found, except perhaps in the act of the Platæans spoken of in II. 5. § 7. It appears that the Athenians who formed part of the garrison (cf. II. 6. § 4) shared the same fate, as did also Laco, though a πρόξενος of the Lacedæmonians (cf. III. 52. § 5).

2. οὐκ ἐλάσσοις διακοσίω. The garrison of Platæa consisted of 400 Platæans and 80 Athenians (cf. II. 78. § 3), making a total of 480. There escaped by the successful attempt to scale the walls 212, and one was lost (cf. III. 24. § 2), which diminished the garrison by 213. Now we find that there were put to death by the Lacedæmonians 200 Platæans and 25 Athenians, making a total of 438. The number 42 which is required to make 480, may be set down as comprising, those who perished in the siege by famine, exhaustion from labor, and other casualties.

3. ἐνιαυτὸν μὲν τινα, *about a year*. Similar to this use of τίς, is our expression *some*, when it is applied to a number above one. — τὰ σφέτερα φρονούντες, "*who had favored their party*." Bloomf. — διακοσίων ποδῶν, *two hundred feet square* as it appears from πανταχῇ κύκλῳ, which simply means *around*, not *in a circle* as some translate it. This inn was built evidently for the accommodation of those who might come to worship in the temple of Juno. — ἐν τῷ τείχει, *in the wall*, not *intra mœnia* (i. e. in urbe), as Poppo after Heilm. and Haack translates it. — νεὼν ἑκατόμποδον. Arnòid says that this was an additional ναὸς or chapel, to the one already existing in the Ἡραῖον or sacred precinct of Juno, and that it was built by the Thebans to propitiate the Platæan goddess, whose natural worshippers they had just exterminated. — ἀπεμίσθωσαν, *they hired out, leased for hire*.

4. ἄρτι τότε. Cf. III. 3. § 1.

5. ἔτεσ τρίτῳ καὶ ἐνεμηκοστῷ. According to this the alliance commenced A. C. 519, but Grote (*Hist. of Greece*, IV. p. 222), by a com-

parison of the circumstances (as recounted by Herodotus) which brought it about, reckons its commencement as late as A. C. 510, after the expulsion of Hippias.

CHAPTER LXIX.

The Peloponnesian fleet, which had gone to the assistance of the Lesbians, returns in a dispersed condition to Peloponnesus, and at Cyllene finds Brasidas, who is deputed by the Lacedæmonians as counsellor to Alcidas, in an expedition against Corcyra which is now on foot (§§ 1, 2).

1. The narrative is here resumed from III. 33. — *αἱ . . . νῆες* is the subject of *καταλαμβάνουσιν*, the words *ὡς . . . κατηνέχθησαν* being an adverbial clause denoting time. The participles, *φείγυσθαι*, *ἐπιδιώχθεισαι*, *χειμασθεισαι*, and the adjective *σποράδες* denote in graphic order the adventures of this unsuccessful and badly-commanded fleet. — *ξύμβουλον*. See N. on II. 85. § 1.

2. There is some obscurity in this section, as to what *ὅπως* may depend upon. But a proper attention to *μὲν—δὲ* will remove the difficulty. There were two reasons why the Lacedæmonians wished to sail to Corcyra, viz. the smallness of the Athenian fleet stationed at Naupactus, and the desire to take the place before the Athenian fleet could be reinforced. This last reason, which logically has reference to speeding on the expedition, rather than whether it shall be set on foot at all, is introduced by *ὅπως*.

CHAPTERS LXX.—LXXXV.

These chapters contain what Bloomfield justly calls, one of the most soul-harrowing narratives ever penned. It is worthy of deep attention, as displaying in a most graphic style, the demoniacal lengths to which men will go, when blinded and infuriated by passion, prejudice, and the fierceness of party spirit. Especially are chaps. 82, 83 worthy of being read again and again, as detailing the causes, progress, and dreadful results both moral and physical, of this factious and seditious spirit, this terrific collision between masses of the same community, which brought all Greece nearly to ruin, and from the effect of which it had not fully recovered at the time when subjugated by Philip of Macedon,

CHAPTER LXX.

The Corecyraans who had been taken prisoners by the Corinthians, on their return home endeavor to withdraw the state from the Athenian to the Corinthian interests (§ 1); but the citizens in an assembly declare in favor of Athens (§ 2); whereupon those same persons proceed to impeach Peithias of attempting to enslave Corecyra to Athens (§ 3); but he being acquitted charges them in turn with a violation of the sacred enclosure of Jupiter and Alcinous (§ 4); they are found guilty but plead for a mitigation of the sentence, in which they are successfully opposed by Peithias (§ 5); they determine, therefore, to get rid of him, and bursting into the senate-house they kill him and sixty other senators and private persons (§ 6).

1. οἱ αἰχμάλωτοι. Cf. I. 54. § 2; 55. § 1. — περί, *about, on account of*. K. § 295. III. 3. — τῷ μὲν λόγῳ—ἔργῳ δέ. See N. on II. 65. § 9. — ὀκτακοσίων ταλάντων (S. § 200. 4). Bloomf. thinks this sum too high, and would read with Valla *δγδοήκοντα*. But that number would be equally objectionable on account of its smallness. — τοῖς προξένοις διηγγυημένοι, *being bailed by their proxeni*. — ἕκαστον . . . μετιόντες, *going to each one of the citizens*.

2. ἀγουσῶν is in the plural, because it refers to both ships. — καταστάντων, sc. τῶν πρέσβειων τοῖς Κερκυραίοις. Some would supply Κερκυραίων, the genitive absolute being used for the nominative. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 710. a. — ξύμμαχοι. See N. on ξυμμαχία, I. 44. § 1. — Πελοποννησίοις . . . πρότερον. This revival of the old system of neutrality, shows that the intrigues of the persons just spoken of were successful in part at least.

3. ἦν γὰρ (cf. I. 31. § 2) introduces the reason why Peithias was impeached. The clauses are inverted for the sake of emphasis, the natural order being, as Goel. remarks, καὶ Πειθίαν ὑπάγουσιν οὗτοι οἱ ἄνδρες ἐς δίκην, ἦν γὰρ ἐξελοπρόξενός τε τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τοῦ δήμου προειστήκει. — ἐξελοπρόξενος, *a voluntary proxenos*. See N. on II. 29. § 1. — τὸν δήμου προειστήκει. Some render this, *he was leader of the democratical party*; but I think with Poppo that it means, *he was a leading man among the people*. — οὗτοι οἱ ἄνδρες, i. e. οἱ ἀπὸ Κορίνθου ἐπανελθόντες, οἱ προδῶται. Schol.

4. ἀποφυγῶν, *being acquitted*. — χάρακας, *stakes, vine-props*. — ζημία . . . στατήρ. As this was undoubtedly the silver stater of four drachmas, there must have been a prodigious number of these stakes cut, to have gained rich persons like the ones here spoken of. It is not necessary to suppose that the trees were cut down in these sacred inclosures, the young saplings and boughs of the trees being doubtless referred to. In cutting these, the persons accused might not suppose that they were violating any law, especially if, as Arnold thinks, they

were tenants of the sacred grounds, and had inherited the possession of it from their ancestors.

5. ὀφλόντων δὲ αὐτῶν, *these being found guilty*, and of course sentenced to pay the fine. — ὅπως ταχάμενοι ἀποδώσιν, *that they might pay by instalments* (sc. κατὰ χρόνους. Cf. I. 117. § 3), depends on πρὸς . . . καθεζομένων.

6. ἕως ἔτι βουλῆς ἐστὶ, *while he belonged to the senate*. The subjunctive would have been *as long as he was*, etc. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. 847. Obs. — τοὺς αὐτοὺς . . . νομίζειν. "Ad sententiam recte Bloomf. to form an alliance offensive and defensive." Poppo. — τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης (sc. ὄντες). See N. on I. 113. § 2.

CHAPTER LXXI.

After this deed of violence the aristocratical party assemble the people, endeavor to justify their doings, and effect by compulsory measures the passage of a law, that only one ship of either of the belligerents shall be admitted at a time into the harbor (§ 1); after which they send ambassadors to Athens to justify their change of policy (§ 2).

1. ταῦτα refers to the acts of violence which had just been perpetrated. — καὶ ἧκιστ' . . . Ἀθηναίων, *and* (those by which) *they would least be enslaved* (= escape the danger of being enslaved) *by the Athenians*. — δέχεσθαι. Repeat εἶπον in the sense of ἐκέλευον. Cf. Kr. § 55. 3. N. 13. — ἀλλ' ἢ, *except, otherwise than*. Cf. K. § 322. R. 10. — ἡσυχάζοντας belongs to the subject of δέχεσθαι (cf. II. 7. § 2), although some construct it with μιᾷ νηί. This seems to be unnecessary, for a single ship would hardly venture into such a harbor in any other than a peaceful manner. The construction which I have given is the one adopted by Poppo, Goeller, and Krüger.

2. ὡς = ὅπως. — ἐκεῖ (i. e. at Athens). Goel. says that the full construction is τοὺς ἐκεῖ, ἐκεῖσε καταπεφευγότας. — ἀνεπιτήδειον to Corcyra. — ἐπιστροφή, *punishment*. "Castigatio exulum, si novis rebus studerent." Bothe. Some render it, *revolution*, or *counter-revolution*.

CHAPTER LXXII.

The Corcyrean ambassadors are apprehended by the Athenians (§ 1); the arrival of a Corinthian trireme encourages the aristocratical party to attack the democratical, in which they come off victorious (§ 2); the latter, however, in the night seize upon the citadel and occupy the Hyllæic port, the other party taking possession of the market place and the harbor contiguous to it (§ 3).

1. ἐλθόντων is put in the genitive because τοὺς τε πρέσβεις, to which it properly belongs, there is added καὶ ὄσους. — ἐπεισαν to unite with the aristocratical party at Corcyra.

2. ἐλθούσης τριήρους Κορινθίας. This shows the hollowness of the neutrality to which the aristocratical party pretended, and their subsequent conduct renders them less the object of our sympathy in the horrible massacre, which thinned their numbers for seven successive days (cf. III. 81. § 4).

3. τὸν Ὑλλαϊκὸν λιμένα. Col. Leake in a communication to Dr. Bloomfield cited in his notes, gives it as his opinion that the Hyllæic port here mentioned is the same as the port Kalikiopulo, in the front of which is the rock of Ulysses. On the other side of the peninsula, on the north, is the harbor fronting Epirus (πρὸς τὴν ἠπειρον). This accords with the description λεπτὴ δ' εἰσόδμη κ. τ. λ. given it in Odys. 6. 264, from which it appears that ships were drawn up on each side of this narrow strip of land. — οἱ δέ, i. e. the aristocratical party.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

The slaves are invited to join the factions, whereupon the greater portion of them side with the democrats, and the other party are reinforced by some barbarians from the continent.

1. ἠκροβολίσαντο, *they skirmished*. — τῷ μὲν . . . ξύμμαχον. This was to have been expected, as in the aristocratical party were doubtless many who had oppressed and maltreated the slaves, and now was the time for revenge. — ἐπίκουροι. Supply παρεγένοντο from the preceding clause. These were auxiliaries. Cf. I. 47. § 8.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

A battle soon ensues, in which the democratical party are victorious (§ 1); the other party in self-protection set fire to the houses around the market-place, by which much property is consumed. The Corinthian ship sails away, and the barbarian auxiliaries secretly leave for the continent (§ 2).

1. *διαλιπούσης δ' ἡμέρας, a day having intervened.* — τῷ κεράμῳ. See N. on II. 4. § 2.

2. *περὶ δειλὴν ὄψιαν, towards the close of day.* Cf. Butt. Lexil. No. 39. 4. See also my note on Xen. Anab. I. 8. § 8. — τὰς . . . ἀγορᾶς, *those around the market.* — τὰς ξυνοικίας, *the family-hotels, family lodging-houses.* The word is used of a house occupied by two or more families, opposed to τὰς οἰκίας, *houses inhabited by only one family.* Hence the latter may be easily referred to the houses of the rich, the former to the houses of the poor. — *φειδόμενοι οὔτε οἰκίας οὔτε ἀλλοτρίας.* S. § 193. — *ἐκινδύνευσε, would have been in danger.* The particle *ἂν* is omitted, because the verb itself denies the actual existence of the thing spoken of, and only denotes that which threatened to have been in existence. Cf. K. § 260. R. 6. — *διαφθαρῆναι* denotes that in which the danger expressed in *ἐκινδύνευσε* consisted. Cf. Mt. § 534. δ.

3. *οἱ μὲν* refers to the democratical party, and is the subject of *ἦσαν.* — *ὡς ἑκάτεροι* (cf. *ὡς ἕκαστοι*), *each by themselves = as the night found each party.*

CHAPTER LXXV.

Nicostratus arrives at Corcyra with twelve Athenian ships, and endeavors to effect a reconciliation between the factions (§ 1); in which having succeeded, he is about to take his departure, when some of the aristocratical party fearing treachery take refuge in a temple (§§ 2, 3), where Nicostratus in vain attempts to encourage them and induce them to rise, whereupon the democratical party take arms and are restrained from killing some of their opponents only by the interference of Nicostratus (§ 4); they finally prevail on the suppliants who had now taken refuge in the temple of Juno, to rise, after which they are transported to the opposite island (§ 5).

1. *Νικόστρατος.* The honorable and humane conduct of this general, in the affairs of Corcyra, as well as his skill and gallant bearing in battle, reminds us much of Phormio. We shall find that he figures considerably in the subsequent history, until in the battle at Mantinea

he is slain (cf. V. 61-74). — *ξύμβασιν τε ἔπρασσε*, endeavored (see N. on I. 57. § 4) to effect an agreement = to make the parties friends. — *τοὺς δ' ἄλλους* is the subject of *οἰκεῖν* and depends on *ἔπρασσε*. — *ὥστε... νομιζέειν* refers to *πρὸς Ἀθηναίους* and not to *πρὸς ἀλλήλους*.

2. *οἱ δέ*, i. e. the democratical party. — *τοῦ δήμου προστάται*. See N. on III. 70. § 3. — *ξυμπέμψειν*. Supply *ἔφασαν* from the preceding *πείθουσιν*.

3. *κατέλεγον*, began to enroll. It is not wonderful that the oligarchical party had their suspicions of foul play awakened, when they found that an attempt was made to man the vessels about to leave the port, with citizens of their body. On the other hand, it must be confessed that the aristocratical portion was too suspicious, and this distrust brought on the very evils which they dreaded. It was perfectly just and proper, that a portion of the crews of the five vessels should be composed of their party, and their jealousy, while as we have said it was natural in their peculiar circumstances, was improper and impolitic. — *ἐς τὰς ναῦς*, for the ships, i. e. to serve on board the ships.

4. *ἀνίστη*, endeavored to make them rise up. Cf. I. 126. § 11. — *ὡς... ἀπιστία* explains *ἐπὶ... ταύτη*. — *ὑγιές*, sound, right. — *τῇ... ἀπιστία* is put in the dative to denote that by which the judgment in the case in hand was formed. — *μὴ ξυμπλεῖν ἀπιστία*. See N. on I. 10. § 1.

5. *ἐς τὸ Ἡραῖον*. It appears that for some reason the refugees, who had taken sanctuary in the temple of the Dioscuri, had now taken refuge in the temple of Juno. Probably they thought the latter to be the more inviolate place, or it afforded better accommodations for so many as now had gathered into the sacred precincts. — *νῆσον*. The island here referred to is Ptychia (now Vido) mentioned in IV. 46. § 8. It lay a short distance north of the peninsula. — *διεπέμπετο* is passive.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

Several days after the removal of these men to the island, the Peloponnesian fleet appears off the city.

1. *αἱ... νῆες*. Cf. III. 69. § 2. — *ἔφορμοι οὔσαι = ἐφ' ὄρμῃ οὔσαι*, ἐν Κυλλήνῃ ὄρμουσαι. Porpo. — *ἐς... ἠπείρου*. See N. on I. 50. § 3. — *ἄμα ἔφ*. Seldom unless compelled by necessity did the ancients sail by night.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

The Coreyræans in much confusion equip a fleet of 60 sail, but contrary to the advice of the Athenians send them out against the enemy as fast as they are manned (§ 1); of these some desert, and in others the crews fight among themselves, and thus present so feeble a front, that the Peloponnesians are enabled to direct their main force against the Athenian ships (§§ 1, 2).

1. οἱ δὲ refers to the Coreyræans. The accusatives τὰ and τὸν ἐπίπλουν are properly speaking synecdochical. — τὰς αὖτις πληρουμένας, as they were successively manned. A more unwise course could hardly have been adopted, than thus to meet the enemy in detached portions. Indeed the whole conduct of the Coreyræans seems to have been marked with infatuation, and can only be accounted for, in the spirit of faction which distracted their counsels and impaired all their energies. — πάσαις ἅμα, all together.

2. ἀλλήλοις . . . ἐμάχοντο. This quarrel undoubtedly arose between the different factions, many being in the ships, who openly or secretly belonged to the aristocratical party, as appears from their desertion to the enemy.

3. ὧν . . . Πάραλος, of which number were the two (ships) the Salminia and the Paralus. The article, according to Blume, expresses the idea, the two well-known ships. It will be seen that thirty-three ships of the Peloponnesians were opposed to the twelve Athenian ships, and nothing shows more clearly the superior skill and confidence of the latter, than that with such a disparity of force they should engage with their adversaries.

CHAPTER LXXVIII

While the Coreyræans with difficulty maintain the combat, the Athenians by skilful manœuvring sink one of the enemy's ships, and endeavor to throw the rest into confusion, but the ships opposed to the Coreyræans coming to their aid, the Athenians are obliged to retreat before their united force, which they do in good order, covering at the same time the retreat of the Coreyræans (§§ 1-4).

1. κατ' ὀλίγας (sc. ναῦς), with a few ships at a time. — ἔταλαι παρούντο κατ' αὐτοῦς, were in a bad condition of themselves, i. e. by their own mismanagement. So Arnold explains the passage. — ἀσπράς, the thickest part of the enemy's fleet. To refer this, as some

do, to the Athenian ships is perfectly absurd, for if ever they would hold ships in compact order, and thus make their attack, it would be on this occasion. — *κατὰ μέσον*, at the centre, is opposed to *κατὰ κέρας*, on the wings. Hence the interpretation *longo ordine* given to *κατὰ κέρας* by Levesq. is evidently erroneous. — *μετὰ ταῦτα... Σορυβεῖν*. This was the same manoeuvre which had been practised so successfully by Phormio (II. 84. § 2), but probably the enemy had profited by the lesson taught them on that occasion, and were not so easily thrown into disorder. This appears from what follows, in the next section. *αὐτῶν* refers to the Peloponnesians.

2. *οἱ πρὸς τοῖς Κερκυραίοις* refers to the twenty ships opposed to the Corcyraean fleet. — *ἄπερ*, sc. *έγένετο*.

3. *οἱ δ'*, i. e. the Athenians. — *πρῦμναν κρούμενοι*. See N. on I. 50. § 5. — *καὶ ἄμα*. Cf. I. 110. § 2. — *ἐαυτῶν = σφῶν* or *σφῶν αὐτῶν*.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

The Corcyraeans fearing an immediate attack put the city in a posture of defence (§ 1); but the enemy did not attack them but sailed away to the continent (§ 2); nor did they afterwards follow up the victory, but contented themselves with devastating the country around Leucimne (§ 3).

1. *σφίσιν* is the *dat. incommodi*. — *ὡς κρατοῦντες*, as conquerors. — *τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου*. Cf. III. 75. § 5 (end).

2. *οἱ δ'...κρατοῦντες τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ* (although victors in the sea-fight). Mitford remarks that "the inability of the Spartan commander-in-chief, and apparently his cowardice, uncommon as that defect was in a Spartan, were the best security of the Corcyraeans."

3. *ὄντας* refers *ad sensum* to *πόλιν = πολίτας*. See N. on I. 186. § 1 (init.). — *ισοψήφου*, having an equal vote = being equal in authority.

CHAPTER LXXX.

The democratical party, through apprehension of an attack by the fleet, enter into terms with the suppliants and others of the opposite party (§ 1); but the enemy being apprised of the approach of an Athenian fleet, sail away (§ 2).

1. *τοῖς ἄλλοις*, the rest, i. e. the portion of the oligarchical party not included in the four hundred who had taken sanctuary. — *ὅπως*

depends on *ἐς λόγους*, to a deliberation how the city may be saved. — *ὁμως*. The ellipsis is easily supplied: notwithstanding their disasters and the confusion of affairs.

2. *ἐφρυκτωρήθησαν*—*νῆες*—*προσπλέουσαι*, ships sailing towards them were signaled by the alarm-fires, i. e. the approach of ships was signaled, etc. Cf. K. § 309. 3. a. This mode of telegraphic communication appears to have been brought to considerable perfection, since, as Bredow remarks, not the appearance only of the enemy in those parts was communicated, but the number of their ships, and the direction whence they were approaching. — *ἀπὸ Λευκάδος*, as Didot well observes, is to be constructed with *ἐφρυκτωρήθησαν*, and not with *προσπλέουσα*, for in that case the Athenian fleet would have reached Corcyra in season to have intercepted the Peloponnesian fleet.

CHAPTER LXXXI.

The Peloponnesians hastily proceed homeward (§ 1); upon which the democratical party being relieved from danger and encouraged by the approach of the Athenian fleet, commence a most horrible butchery of their adversaries, which continues seven days, and is attended with a total disregard of all laws both human and divine (§§ 2-6).

1. *ὑπερευγόντες*. . . *ναῦς*. The canal which had been cut through the isthmus, or the natural channel (if, as some think, there was such a channel. Cf. Leake's North. Greece, III. p. 19), which separates Leucas from the mainland, must have become in the time of this war unserviceable, as the ships were several times dragged across. *τὸν ἰσθμὸν* depends on *ὑπερ*-, and *τὰς ναῦς* upon *εὐεγόντες*. — *περιπλέοντες* the promontory or island.

2. *αἰσθόμενοι*—*προσπλεούσας*. See N. on I. 26. § 8. — *λαβόντες*—*ἤγαγον*, taking—they led = they took and led. See N. on I. 58. § 2. — *Ἰλλαικὸν λιμένα*. This port was a sort of head-quarters for the democratic party. Cf. III. 72. § 8. — *τῶν*. . . *ἀπέκτεινον*. This massacre took place in the city, while the ships were sailing around the Hyllaic port. After they had butchered all they met with, they went forth to meet the fleet at the Hyllaic port, in order there to continue the work of death. Bloomfield, to whom I am under obligation for much light on this obscure passage, reads *ἀπεχρῶντο* for *ἀπεχώρησαν*, and refers this and the preceding verb *ἔπεισαν*, to the *οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει*, and not to the *οἱ περικομιζόμενοι*. This construction is evident from

the general scope and wants of the passage, which point to *Κερκυραῖοι* as constituting the main subject of the sentence. I cannot see any good sense in the reading *ἀπεχώρησαν*, and I am therefore disposed to adopt the reading of Bloomf., which is that of Poppo and Goeller. The reading of Arnold is *ἀνεχρήσαντο*, while that of Bekker, Haack, and Krüger is the same as that of Dindorf's. The sense, if we read *ἀπεχρῶντο*, is, *having caused them to embark, they made way with them* (= murdered them). Bothe reads *ἀπεχώρισαν*, "*secluserunt, abduxerunt in secretum locum custodiendos.*"

3. *ὡς ἑώρων*, *when they learned, received intelligence*. The slaughter of the fifty, who had submitted to trial, could not have taken place before the eyes of those who remained in the temple. — *αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ*, *there in the temple, in the very temple*. — *ἀλλήλοισι*, *one another*. Matthiæ (§ 489. III.) without reason puts the reciprocal pronoun here for the reflexive *ἑαυτοῦς*. — *ἐκ τῶν δένδρων*. These trees seem to have been in the main court of the temple. They probably surrounded it in rows.

4. *ἡμέρας τε ἑπτὰ* is the time 'how long.' — *τὴν μὲν αἰτίαν κ. τ. λ.* The sense is that while they pretended to put to death only such as had conspired against the democracy, private revenge and interest also actuated many in the work of destruction. — *σφῶν αὐτῶν*. See N. on I. 25. § 2. — *ὑπὸ τῶν λαβύντων*, sc. *τὰ χρήματα* from the parenthetic words *χρημάτων σφίσιν ὑφειλομένων*.

5. *πᾶσά τε . . . θανάτου*, *every sort of death took place*, i. e. death appeared in every form and image. Cf. Virg. *Æn.* 2. 36. — *καὶ οἶον . . . ξυνίβη* = *καὶ πᾶν οἶον φιλεῖ ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ γενέσθαι, καὶ ἔτι περαιτέρω τούτων ξυνίβη*. Goel. — *ἀπὸ τῶν ἱερῶν*, *from the altars*. So *πρὸς αὐτοῖς*, *by them*, i. e. the altars. If *ἱερῶν* signified *temples*, it would have been *ἐκ τῶν ἱερῶν* and *ἐν αὐτοῖς*. — *περιοικοδομηθέντες*. Cf. I. 134. § 2.

6. *μᾶλλον*. Repeat *ὡμή*. — *ἐν τοῖς* (see N. on III. 17. § 1) *πρώτη*, *first of all*.

CHAPTER LXXXII.

These horrible excesses seemed the worse from their being the first which happened in the war, for afterwards similar commotions raged throughout all Greece (§ 1); the war furnished favorable opportunities to the factions for mutual revenge (§ 2), and as the discordant state of things progressed and became general, excesses were committed each more atrocious than the preceding (§ 3); rashness was esteemed valor, prudent delay cowardice, every thing was reversed in respect to the estimation in which it was formerly held, and the most glaring vices were regarded as cardinal virtues (§§ 4-7); the source of all these disorders and excesses was the lust of power, each party pretending to be actuated by the purest patriotism, but bending all their efforts to overpower each other, so that there was no outrage which they hesitated to commit, no atrocity to which they did not freely abandon themselves, while the moderate and virtuous portion of the citizens were the victims of both parties (§ 8).

1. The grammatical difficulties of this chapter are very numerous, but I am compelled by the brevity of the limits to which I must confine myself, to be contented with merely stating what on the whole seems to be the best solution, without entering very extensively into the reasons. — *ἐπάγεσθαι* denotes the consequence, or perhaps the aim (as Bloomf. thinks) of *διαφορῶν οὐσῶν*. — *τοῖς ὀλίγοις* has the same construction as *τοῖς—προστάταις*. — *καὶ* before *ἐν* connects *διαφορῶν οὐσῶν* with *ἐχόντων* and *ἐτοιμῶν*. — *οὐκ ἂν ἐχόντων... ἐπορίζοντο*. The construction is irregular, inasmuch as it should have been *οὐκ ἂν ἐχόντων—τῶν ἐπαγωγῶν—ποριζομένων*, or *οὐκ ἂν εἶχον—ἐπορίζοντο*. The genitive absolute is here employed to denote cause, the proper case after *ἐπορίζοντο* being the dative. The same remarks apply to *πολεμουμένων* (sc. *αὐτῶν*), *when they were pressed in war*. — *ξυμμαχίας* is to be constructed with *αἱ ἐπαγωγαί*, *the opportunities for bringing in an alliance*, unless, as Arnold suggests, *ὑπαρχούσης* is supplied from *πολεμουμένων*, *an alliance being at hand for the injury of either party*. — *ἐκατέροις* is used for the adnominal genitive after *τοῖς—βουλομένοις*, and *κακώσει* and *προσποίησει* are datives of 'cause.' — *ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ*, *from the same alliance*. — The dative *τοῖς—βουλομένοις* depends on *ἐπορίζοντο*. There are other ways of constructing this sentence, which in the estimation of some may be preferable to the one which I have adopted.

2. *ἕως ἄν*, *as long as*. — *μᾶλλον* (= *χαλεπώτερα*. Goel.) refers to *γινόμενα καὶ αἰεὶ ἐσόμενα*. — *ὡς... ἐφιστῶνται*, "*prout singula eventuum, seu fortunarum, mutationes acculerint*." Bothe. — *ξυνηχιῶν*. See N. on III. 45. § 4. — *τοῦ καθ' ἡμέραν*, *of each day = daily*. — *διδάσκαλος*. Cf. Xen. Cyr. II. 3. § 13.

3. *τὰ τῶν πόλεων = πῶλεϊς*. Cf. Mt. § 285. 2. — *τὴν ὑπερβολὴν*

....διανοίας = τὸ κατ' ὑπερβολὴν καιροῦσαι τὰς διανοίας. Arnold. — περιτεχῆσαι denotes that in which the superiority just spoken of consisted.

4. καὶ τὴν εἰωθυίαν κ. τ. λ. Goel. constructs thus: τὴν ἀξίωσιν ὀνομάτων (τὴν) εἰωθυίαν ἐς τὰ ἔργα. He also takes ἐς τὰ ἔργα for ἐπὶ τοῖς ἔργοις or τῶν ἔργων, and with εἰωθυίαν supplies εἶναι (τῶν ἔργων) or λέγασθαι (ἐπὶ τοῖς ἔργοις). — ἐμπλήκτως, "dementer, temere." Be-tant. This section contains a most energetic and graphic description of the frightful anarchy and discord, into which the Grecian states had fallen during the time of this war.

5. καὶ....δευότερος = and he who was quick in suspecting a plot was deemed more clever. — αὐτῶν, i. e. τοῦ ἐπιβουλεύειν καὶ ὑπονοεῖν. Krüg. — τῆς....διαλυτῆς, a dissolver of his party (for such I think is the sense to be given εταίριας in this place). We see that the chains of party have been the chains of liberty in every age and country. Indeed we can conceive of nothing more certainly disastrous to a state, than a preference of the interests of party to sound and wholesome principles. — τὸν μὴ διανοούμενον, one who had no thought (of doing it). What this refers to depends upon the signification given to the preceding sentence. Arnold paraphrases it thus: "it was thought a worthy deed if any man could enlist into his party, and fully inoculate with its unscrupulous spirit, any one who before had abstained from joining it, and had no thought of entering into its violences." I prefer on the whole, as more consonant with the letter and scope of the passage, the translation of Bloomfield: "in a word, he that would be beforehand with another, who was about to do him wrong, was commended, as was also he who set another on doing so, that thought not of it."

6. διὰ τὸ....τολμᾶν, because it (i. e. the party) was more ready to perform unscrupulous acts of daring (in behalf of their friends); literally, to dare without any hesitation. Notice the varied construction, μετὰ—ὠφελείας—ἀλλὰ—πλεονεξία. Goeller renders τῶν....ὠφελείας, utilitatis quam leges concedunt. — τὰς....πίστεις, the pledges of faith towards each other. — οὐ....παρονομήσαι. Arnold cites Ma chiavelli, Istoria Fiorentina, lib. III.

7. ἔργων φυλακῆ, with a close watch upon their actions. Opposed to this is οὐ γενναιότητι, not with generosity of soul, magnanimity. — ἐν....ἄπορον, for the present through want of all other resources. — ἐχόντων (sc. αὐτῶν) is in the plural because it refers to the two parties included in ἐκατέρω. — ἐν....θαρσῆσαι, but when an opportunity offered, he who first took courage. — ἦδιον....προσελύμβανε. It is difficult to conceive of a more detestable state of affairs than is

here described. — τῷ μὲν refers to ἀμαρτεῖς ἀγαθοί, and δὲ τῷ (i. e. τῷ δέ) to κακοῦργοι ὄντες δεξιοί. The subject of both αἰσχύνονται and ἀγάλλονται is ἐκείνοι to be supplied from οἱ πολλοί.

8. πάντων... φιλοτιμίαν. In this clause αὐτῶν refers, as the Schol. remarks, to the evils before mentioned (τῶν εἰρημένων κακῶν), and ἀρχή is to be taken in the sense of *lust of rule* (ἡ ἐπιθυμία τοῦ βούλεσθαι ἄρχειν. Schol). — ἐκ δ'... πρόθυμον. The order and construction is, ἐκ δ' αὐτῶν (i. e. covetousness and ambition) ἦν τὸ πρόθυμον τῶν καδισταμένων ἐς τὸ φιλονεκεῖν. — γὰρ in οἱ γὰρ introduces the reason for what has just been said. — ἐκάτεροι is in apposition with οἱ—προστάντες, and refers to the leaders of the two great parties. — εὐπρεποῦς, *specious, plausible*. Krüg. compares this with *honestis nominibus*. Sal. Cat. 38. — ἰσονομίας πολιτικῆς, *political equality of rights*. This is the theme, upon which ambitious and unprincipled politicians have harped, from the days of Thucydides down to the present time. — προτιμήσει. Goel. says that we should have expected the genitive in dependence on ὀνόματος. — τὰ μὲν... ἐποιούντο, *professing in words a great regard for the public, they* (i. e. οἱ... προστάντες) *made it the prize* (of their struggles for pre-eminence). — ἀλλήλων depends on περιγίγνεσθαι. — Dindorf places a comma after δεινότητα and μείζους, thus making ἐτόλμησάν τε τὰ δεινότητα and ἐπέξησάν τε τὰς τιμωρίας ἔτι μείζους opposed to each other. But, as Arnold remarks, we should then have expected ἐπέξησαν τιμωρίας. I have therefore altered Dindorf's punctuation, so as to throw τιμωρίας in dependence upon προτιθέντες. This gives the translation, *they dared* (to commit) *the most horrible atrocities, and revenged them* (when they had suffered them from others) *by a retaliation of still more horrible atrocities*. ἔτι μείζους in reference to τὰ δεινότητα is hyperbolic. — οὐ... ξυμφόρου shows that in doing thus, they paid no regard to justice or the welfare of the state. — ἐς... ὀρίζοντες, *but always limiting them* (i. e. their acts of aggression and revenge) *according* (ἐς) *to what was anywise* (που) *pleasing to either party*. — φιλονεκεῖαν, *desire of revenge*. — ἐνόμιζον is put here for χρῆσθαι, with the additional idea of what is habitually done (see N. on I. 77. § 6 end), and is therefore followed by the dative. Cf. K. § 285. 1. (1). — εὐπρεπεία is to be taken with διαπράξασθαι, and not with ἄμεινον ἤκουον, since εὐπρεπεία—τί διαπράξασθαι responds to the preceding εὐσεβεία ἐνόμιζον. — ἐπιφθόνως is here taken in a bad sense, *nefariously* (*intidiose*. Betant), so as to excite odium. — ἄμεινον ἤκουον, *were in greater estimation; literally, heard themselves called better*. — τὰ... πολιτῶν refers to those who occupied a middle position between the factions, *the neutrals in politics, the conservatives*.

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

Thus was every species of wickedness prevalent in Greece, and all the qualities of a generous nature disappeared (§§ 1, 2); in this contest, the men of inferior talents almost always had the advantage, since they relied upon boldness and promptitude of action, and crushed their adversaries while off their guard (§§ 3, 4).

1. οὕτω, i. e. in the manner mentioned in the previous chapter. — διὰ τὰς στάσεις, *by these factions*. Bloomf. cites Schiller's remarks on the thirty years' war in Germany, "that in the long confusion of that war, all bonds of order were dissolved; all regard for human right, or fear of the laws, all purity of morals, was lost. Truth and faith sunk powerless, while force alone ruled with an iron sceptre. Vices of all kinds grew with a rank luxuriance under the shelter of anarchy and impunity; and men fell into the same wildness as the rapined countries they inhabited. No condition was too venerable for insult, no property sacred against want and rapine." — οὗ... μετέχει, *of which a noble nature has so great a share*. S. § 191. 2. — καταγελασθέν, *being ridiculed, scouted, as we say, laughed down*. — τῇ γνώμῃ is to be constructed with τὸ ἀντιτετάχθαι. — ἀπίστως, *without confidence* in one another. — διήνεγκεν = κρείσσον ἐγένετο.

2. γὰρ implies an ellipsis: and with good reason *for*. — οὔτε λόγος—οὔτε ὄρκος, "*neither promise nor oath*." Arnold. — κρείσσους δὲ ὄντες κ. τ. λ. Arnold says of this passage, that if it is not corrupt, it seems to be at least untranslatable. The exposition of Dobree is adopted by some eminent critics: *sensus est, argumentis et jurejurando minime moti* (Angl. *steeled against*), *ut mox*, chap. 84. § 2. He would supply from the preceding context τοῦ λόγου καὶ τοῦ ὄρκου. Arnold says that these genitives cannot be thus understood, nor can κρείσσους simply signify κρείσσους τῶν λόγων. Poppe approves of the explanation of the Schol., *ρέποντες δὲ οἱ ἄνθρωποι τοῖς λογισμοῖς πρὸς τὸ μὴ ἐλπίζειν τινὰ πίστιν καὶ βεβαιότητα, προνοοῦντο μᾶλλον, ἵνα μὴ πάθωσιν αὐτοὶ κακῶς* (cf. Bekker's Schol.). For my part, I see no better solution than that of Dobree, *λογισμῶ* being translated, *as a matter of calculation*, opposed to what is done under a sudden impulse. — μὴ... ἐδύναντο, *they were provident against suffering* (any thing) *rather than disposed* (literally, *able*) *to have confidence* (in promises or oaths).

3. γνώμην is the accusative synecdochical. — ὡς τὰ πλείω, *for the most part*. — τό τε αὐτῶν ἐνδεές, *their own mental deficiency*.

To this *μη*...*ῶσι* responds, as *καὶ ἐκ*...*προεπιβουλευόμενοι* answers to *καὶ τὸ*...*ξυνητόν*. Construct *τὸ ἐνδεές* as the object of *τῷ δεδιέναι*.

4. *οἱ δὲ* refers to the persons whose talents were of a higher order. — *προαισθῆσαι*. Supply *οἴμενοι* elicited from *καταφρονούντες*. — *καὶ ἔργῳ*...*ἔξεστιν*, and that there was no need of their taking by force what they could gain by management.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

These excesses were for the most part first committed at Coreyra, where through desire of plunder or revenge, or to promote party interests, men proceeded to the most horrible atrocities, and the whole manner of life was confounded for a season (§§ 1, 2); the evil also perpetuated itself, one act of violence preparing the way for another, and serving as a pretext for further atrocities (§ 3).

1. *ἐν δ' οὖν κ. τ. λ.* The historian now returns to a consideration of these acts of violence as they took place in Coreyra. — *αὐτῶν* refers to *τὰ ἔργα* in III. 83. § 3 (end). — *προετολήθη καὶ ὅποσα κ. τ. λ.* The construction, according to Arnold, is *προετολήθη—ὅποσα—δράσειαν—γινώσκοιεν—ἐπέλθοιεν*. Cf. Mt. § 527. Krüg. connects *καὶ ὅποσα* with *τὰ πολλά*. — Construct *ὑπὸ τῶν—παρασχόντων* with *ἀρχόμενοι*. — *διὰ πάσους*, *passionately*. — *οἱ τε—ἀπὸ ἴσου δὲ μάλιστα ἐπιόντες*, those who entered upon the contest on an equality with their opponents.

2. *βίου* = *method or manner of life*. — *ἐδήλωσεν—οὔσα*. See N. on I. 11. § 3. — *κρείσσων δὲ τοῦ δικαίου*. See N. on III. 83. § 2. — *τοῦ προὔχοντος* is to be considered as a neuter, and corresponds to *τοῦ δικαίου* going before. — *ἐν ᾧ* refers to *τὸ κερδαίνειν*. As it respects *μη* in *ἐν ᾧ μή*, see N. on *οστις*, I. 40. § 3. — *τὸ φθονεῖν* = *ὁ φθόνος*. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 678. 3. *a.* — *σφαλεῖσι*. See Jelf's Kühn. § 675. *δ.* — *ὑπολείπεσθαι*. Repeat *ἀξιούσι*.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

The Athenian fleet departs from Coreyra (§ 1); a remnant of the aristocratical party seize upon some forts on the opposite continent, whence they carry on a war of plunder with those on the island, and so cut off their supplies as to produce a famine (§ 2); they also send ambassadors to Lacedæmon, but not receiving any assistance they cross over to the island, take possession of Mount Istone, and thence make depredations upon the country (§§ 3, 4).

1. *οἱ μὲν οὖν κ. τ. λ.* The thread of the narration is here resumed from chap. 81. — *πρώταις* in reference to the subsequent acts of

violence, detailed in this chapter and in IV. 46-48. — *ὁ Εὐρυμέδων*. The conduct of this commander was far different from that of Nicostratus, who with a small force acted the part of a mediator, and prevented the excesses to which the Corcyraeans afterwards abandoned themselves.

2. *τῆς... γῆς*, i. e. the mainland opposite to Corcyra. Most of these powerful islanders had continental possessions opposite to them.

3. *περὶ κατῴδου*, respecting their return (from exile), their restoration. — *διέβησαν εἰς τὴν νῆσον*. Mitford remarks upon this as an ill-judged measure, since they could have founded a powerful city on the continent. But it should be remembered that this step was taken for the recovery of what belonged to them, and of which they had been unjustly deprived.

4. *ὄπως... γῆς*, in order that they might despair of doing any thing else than conquering the country. The reader will be reminded of the course pursued by Hernando Cortez, who destroyed his fleet at Vera Cruz in order to compel his troops to conquer or die. After *ἄλλο τε* supply *πρῶτα*. Cf. Mt. § 488. 11. — *τὴν Ἰστώνην*. Bloomfield thinks that this was a lofty eminence situated at the head of the rivulet Santa Barbara, directly in view of the Old Port, not more than two miles from the situation, which Col. Leake supposes to be the one occupied by the ancient city.

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

The Athenians send a fleet to Sicily, in consequence of a war which had sprung up between the Syracusians and Leontines, the former of which people were considered as belonging to the Peloponnesian confederacy (§§ 1, 2); the Leontines, on the ground that they were Ionians, ask aid of the Athenians, which is granted them (§§ 3-5).

1. *εἰς Σικελίαν*. We have in this place the beginning of the intermeddling of the Athenians in the Sicilian affairs, which in the end proved so disastrous to them.

2. *γὰρ* introduces the origin of this expedition. — *ἀπερ—ἐτάχθησαν*, which had been reckoned in the alliance (*πρὸς τὴν—ξυμμαχίαν*).

3. *οἱ τῶν Λεοντίνων ξύμμαχοι*. "He says *the allies of the Leontines*, rather than *the Leontines and their allies*, because the argument of an old alliance already subsisting could only, so far as we know, be used by the Rhegians, and not by the Leontines themselves." Arnold.

Gorgias Leontinus was said to have been the chief of the embassy here sent to Athens.

4. βουλόμενοι δὲ μήτε. “Ita orditur, quasi postea sit dicturus πρόπειράν τε ποιῆσαι, sed perinde pergīt, ac si scripserit τὸ δ’ ἀληθῆς οὔτε βουλόμενοι.” Porpo. — ἄγεσθαι, *to be imported*. — πρόπειραν, *a previous experiment*. — εἰ, *whether*. — τὰ...γενῆσθαι is the subject of εἶη. — σφίσι depends on ὑποχείρια γίνεσθαι.

5. καταστάντες—ἐς Ῥήγιον = *having arrived at Rhegium and established their head-quarters there*. See N. on I. 18. § 2.

CHAPTER LXXXVII.

In the winter of this year the plague visits Athens a second time and sweeps off many of its citizens (§§ 1-3); at the same time there are many earthquakes (§ 4).

1. ἐκλιπούσα...παντάπασι, *at no time it having altogether ceased*.

3. ἐκ τῶν τάξεων (*from those that were enrolled*) = οἱ ἐκ κατάλογου (VI. 43), *those on the list for service*. These belonged to the class of the zeugitæ. See N. on III. 16. § 1.

4. οἱ πολλοὶ τότε σεισμοί, *those numerous earthquakes* whose frequency made them so well known. Such is the sense which Arnold affixes to the article.

CHAPTER LXXXVIII.

The Athenians in Sicily undertake an expedition against the Æolian islands (§ 1); a description of which islands is briefly given (§§ 2, 3); these the Athenians ravage, after which they sail away by Rhegium (§ 4).

1. ἐν Σικελίᾳ Ἀθηναῖοι. Cf. III. 86. § 1. — τὰς Αἰόλου νήσους, *i. e. the Lipari islands*.

2. νέμονται, *cultivate*. It is nearly equivalent to γεωργοῦσι below.

4. προσεχώρουσιν refers to the islanders, and ἀπέπλευσαν to the Athenians.

CHAPTER LXXXIX.

The usual summer-incurſion of the Peloponneſians into Attica is prevented by the earthquakes (§ 1); the earthquakes and inundations of the ſea, which occurred in Orobizæ, Atlantæ, and Peperethus, are noticed, and their physical cauſes conſidered (§§ 2-4).

1. Ἄγιδος τοῦ Ἀρχιδάμου. Archidamus died about A. C. 427. Cf. Clint. Faſt. Att. See N. on I. 80. § 1.

2. I have followed Poppo, Krüg., Bloomf., and Arnold, in putting a comma after κατεχόντων, becauſe the author does not mean to ſay, that the earthquakes were particularly prevalent at Orobizæ, but that, while they were prevalent elſewhere, the convulſion here ſpoken of took place in Eubœa. — ἐπελθοῦσα. The beſt of our modern critics are unanimous in the belief that ἐπανελθοῦσα is the true reading. Render then ἐπελθοῦσα . . . ὑπενόſτησε, *having retired from what was then land, and riſing in a towering wave, it came upon a part of the city, and the one portion (of the invading flood) waſhed the land away (ſo as to form a permanent inundation), and the other portion ſubſided (ſo that the land reappeared).* For the ſenſe here given to κατέκλυσε, cf. Liddell and Scott.

4. κύματος ἐπαναχώρησις τις, *a retiring back of the ſea.* — οὐ . . . γε, *yet it did not overflow = there was no inundation.*

5. ἄνευ ſειſμοῦ (= εἰ μὴ ſειſμὸς ἦν) contains the protaſis. — οὐκ—γενέσθαι, *it does not ſeem to me that ſuch a thing could happen.* For ἄν with the infinitive, cf. S. § 215. 5.



CHAPTER XC.

Among other operations of the Athenians in Sicily, they undertake an expedition againſt Mylæ (§§ 1, 2), which they ſoon compel to ſurrender and join the confederacy (§ 3); afterwards the Meſſenians are alſo brought to terms and give hoſtages (§ 4).

1. ἄλλοι than thoſe in which the Athenians engaged. — καὶ αὐτοὶ οἱ Σικελιώται, *even the Siciliots themſelves.* The words are in appoſition with ἄλλοι. — λόγου, *of notice.*

2. Μυλάς. Mylæ was ſituated on the neck of a peninſula on the

northern coast of Sicily, nearly west of Messene. — φυλαί, *companies*. — πεποιημένοι, *who had made*. For this middle signification of the verb, cf. Mt. § 493. *d.* — τοῖς depends on ἐνέδραν. See N. on ἀντιλογίαν τοῖς ὑπετίροις, I. 73. § 1.

4. τᾶλλα πιστὰ παρασχόμενοι, *furnishing other pledges* (of good behavior); literally, *the other* (securities) *as pledges*, etc., inasmuch as πιστὰ is the predicate, like ἐχυρά, I. 32. § 2.

HAPTER XCI.

The Athenians send a fleet under Demosthenes to cruise around Peloponnesus, and another under Nicias against Melus (§ 1); this latter fleet failing in their attempt to subjugate the Melians, proceed to Oropus, where the hoplites disembark, and marching to Tanagra ravage the territory, after which they return to the ships (§§ 2-5); Nicias then after ravaging the maritime parts of Locris returns home (§ 6).

1. Δημοσθένης, *Demosthenes*, was one of the most celebrated commanders in the Peloponnesian war, and figures largely in the subsequent history. His fortune, however, did not equal his abilities. — Νικίας. See N. on III. 51. § 1.

2. γὰρ introduces the reason why the Melians were invaded. They were islanders, and yet (καί) were unwilling to render obedience to the Athenians or join the confederacy.

3. Ὀρωπόν. See N. on II. 23. § 3. It was not in reference to this situation of Oropus opposite the Eubœan coast, that τῆς πέραν γῆς (which some would change to τῆς Πειραικῆς) is added.

4. Ἱππονίκου. He was the father-in-law of Alcibiades, and one of the richest men in Greece. — Εὐρυνέδοντος. The same person who commanded at Corcyra (cf. III. 80. § 2; 85. § 1), from which Bloomfield thinks his conduct there was not displeasing to the Athenians. — ἀπὸ σημίον. Cf. II. 90. § 4. — τὸ αὐτό. Cf. Xen. Anab. I. 8. § 14.

5. ὄπλα of those who had fallen in the engagement.

6. οἱ δὲ refers to those who had sallied forth from the city (under the command of Hipponicus), and οἱ δὲ to the hoplites who belonged to the ships.

CHAPTER XCII.

The Lacedæmonians, in order to render assistance to the Trachinians and Dorians, and obtain a favorable base of naval operations against Athens, set about founding the colony of Heraclea in Trachinia (§§ 1-3); they first consult the Delphic oracle, and having received a favorable response send out colonists, who rebuild the place and construct docks (§§ 4-6).

1. *Οἰραίων*. Müll. (Dorians, I. p. 49) thinks that these were Ænians. There is not, however, sufficient reason to suppose this. Cf. Poppo's Proleg. II. p. 303; Leake's North. Greece, II. p. 27.

2. *προσδεῖναι σφᾶς αὐτοῦς*, to join themselves. — *δείσαντες*.... *ᾧσι*, i. e. they feared that they afterwards would be deprived of the liberty, which was secured to them by the terms of the alliance.

3. *Δοριῆς*....*Λακεδαιμονίων* (cf. I. 12. § 3). See N. on I. 107. § 2.

4. *γνώμην εἶχον*, took counsel. See N. on II. 86. § 5. — *καὶ*.... *καθίστασθαι*, and at the same time the city seemed to be favorably situated in respect to the war with the Athenians. For the construction of *πολέμου*, see N. on *καλῶς παράπλου κείται*, I. 36. § 2.

5. *τῶν περιόικων*. It appears from this that the Pericæci took part in the Spartan colonies, although they were undoubtedly the *οἱ πολλοί*, and not the leading men in the colonies. — *ἔστιν ὧν* = *ἐνίων*. See N. on I. 65. § 3. — *Ἄλκιδας*. "A decent way of laying on the shelf, an officer who had so evinced his unfitness for great affairs." Bloomf.

6. *ἐκ καινῆς*, *de integro*. — *ἀπέχουσα Θερμοπυλῶν*. It lay nearly west of Thermopylæ. — *εὐφύλακτα*. For the neut. plur. of the adjective in the predicate, instead of the neut. sing., cf. Mt. § 443. 1.

CHAPTER XCIII.

The Athenians, supposing that the colony was established for operations against Eubœa, at first view it with alarm (§ 1), but without cause, for the Thessalians so harassed the colony that it gradually wasted away (§ 2); and the harsh and imperious conduct of the Lacedæmonian directors, also impeded its prosperity (§ 3).

1. *τῆς*....*ἐξυνοικισομένης*, when the city was thus jointly colonized. — *ἐπί*, against (in a hostile sense). — *τὸ Κήραιον*. This was the western extremity of Eubœa, and nearest to Heraclea.

2. αἴτιον δὲ ἦν· οἱ τε Θεσσαλοὶ κ. τ. λ. The construction, as it was begun, demanded φθείροντες καὶ—πολεμοῦντες, since αἴτιον is properly the predicate. The distance of the participles from οἱ τε Θεσσαλοί, and the intervention of other participles, caused the writer to change the construction and employ verbs. Thus αἴτιον δὲ ἦν becomes a phrase like τεκμήριον δέ, σημεῖον δέ. Cf. Mt. § 309. b. — ἐν δυνάμει... χωρίων, “being in great power in those parts.” Bloomf. — καὶ ὧν = κἀκεῖνοι ὧν. Krüg. — ἐπὶ in ἐπὶ τῇ γῇ is not to be taken in the sense of *against, to the injury of* (as Krüg. after the Schol. interprets), but signifies locality, in the sense of *by or near*. Cf. K. § 296. II. 1. a. — ἰσχύι is the dative of manner.

3. οὐ μὲντοι ἤκιστα κ. τ. λ. Here we have another instance of the want of tact and affability in the Lacedæmonians, which was every where so prejudicial to their interests. An issue less disastrous also could hardly have been expected in an enterprise, where Alcidas was one of the leaders.

CHAPTER XCIV.

The Athenians under Demostheneæ, after some successful exploits, proceed to Leucadiæ (§ 1); the Acarnanians fail in persuading Demosthenes to attack the city (§ 2), for at the instance of the Messenians, he is induced to make an expedition against the Ætolians (§ 3); the reasons for this enterprise, and the order in which the Ætolians are to be attacked (§§ 4, 5).

1. οἱ... νεῶν. Cf. III. 91. § 1. — Ἐλλομένω *Ellomenus*. Col. Leake (North. Greece, III. p. 23) conjectures this to be the same as the present port Klininó, which seems to be a corruption of the ancient name. — Λευκάδα, i. e. Leucas the capital of the island.

2. τῆς τε ἕξω γῆς refers to some territory out of the peninsula, which the Leucadians possessed.

3. καλὸν is the predicate and belongs to ἐπιζέσθαι, which is the subject of the sentence. — καὶ before ἦν connects προσποιήσειν to ἐπιζέσθαι. Bloomf. with good reason conjectures that γε should be substituted for τε after Ναυπάκτῳ. — τὸ... ταύτῃ, “*ceteros ibi incolas continentis.*” Bothe.

4. τὸ γὰρ ἕξω—εἶναι. Supply ἔλεγον referring to the Messenians. — διὰ πολλοῦ, *at a great distance* (from each other). See N. on II. 29. § 3. — οὐ χαλεπὸν ἀπέφαινον, sc. ὄν. Cf. Mt. § 549. Obs. 8.

5. Ἀποδάτοις. This tribe inhabited the upper sources of the Eve-

nus, and being nearest to Naupactus, was doubtless the object of the greatest enmity on the part of the Messenians. — Ὀφίωνεῦσι. The Ophioneans lay farther inland, in a north-easterly direction from the Apodotians. North of these and still farther inland lay the Eurytians. See Kiepert's map of Ætolia. — προσχωρήσειν. Supply ἔλεγον ὅτι ἐκέλευον.

CHAPTER XCV.

Demosthenes being thus induced to make an expedition against the Ætolians, partly out of good-will to the Messenians, and partly because he thought that he could thus penetrate the Boeotian country, sets out from Leucas and coasts along to Solium (§ 1); the Acarnanians being displeas'd at his rejection of their advice, refuse to unite in the enterprise (§ 2); but Demosthenes sets out with the rest of his forces for the interior, where he expects to be join'd by the Ozolian Locrians (§ 3).

1. τῶν Μεσσηνίων χάριτι = *by his wish to oblige the Messenians.* — τοῖς Ἑπειρώταις ξυμμάχοις. Reference is had especially to the Acarnanians and the Amphiloehians. — ἐς Κυτίνιον τὸ Δωρικόν. Cytenium lay on or near the Pindus, one of the upper streams of the Cephissus, and was nearly south of Heraclea (III. 92. § 1). Demosthenes chose the northern route, because the southern, which placed Parnassus on his left, would have led him through the country of the Delphians, who always favored the Lacedæmonians. — ἀκόντων Ἀκαρνάνων. It will be recollected that the Acarnanians wish'd Demosthenes to invest Leucas (cf. III. 94. § 2), and therefore they were averse to this expedition against the Ætolians. — ἤδη has here the local signification of *immediately after, from this point.* Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 720. 4. a. — οὖν in ἄρα οὖν is resumptive, the thread of the narrative being interrupted by the parenthesis. Cf. Mt. § 625.

2. τὴν οὐ περιτείχιον. Cf. I. 137. § 3. — τοῖς ἐπιβάταις. These troops correspond to our *marines*. It appears from this and several other passages, that ten marines were the usual complement to each vessel.

3. Οἰνεῶνος. Col. Leake (North. Greece, II. p. 616) thinks that their territory bordered on Naupactus, from which it was separated by the river Morno, i. e. the Hylæthus.

CHAPTER XCVI.

Demosthenes passes the night in the precincts of the temple where Hesiod died (§ 1); he marches into Ætolia, and takes Potidania, Crocylum and Tichium, with the intention afterwards of attacking the Ophioneans (§ 2); but the Ætolians in view of this expedition, which had not escaped their notice, all unite in the common defence (§ 3).

1. *ἐπορεύετο* refers to Hesiod. His object appears to have been to go as far as possible from Nemea. Bloomf.

2. *Εὐπάλιον*. Col. Leake (North. Greece, II. p. 618) fixes the location of this place a little inland from Erythræ, which formed, as he supposes, its harbor. Inland and bordering upon this was Potidania, although first reached in the march of Demosthenes. Still farther in the same direction and lying in the valley of the Mornó (see N. on III. 95. § 3), were Crocylum and Tichium. In Kiepert's map of Ætolia, Eupalion lies south of the line of the towns Potidania, Crocylum, and Tichium. — *ἐπὶ Ὀφιονέας* (see N. on III. 94. § 3) depends upon *στρατεύσαι*. — *ἐς Ναύπακτον ἐπαναχωρήσας, after having retreated upon Naupactus.*

CHAPTER XCVII.

At the advice of the Messenians, Demosthenes does not wait for the Locrians, but marches against Ægittium and takes it by storm (§§ 1, 2); but the Ætolians rally for its defence and attack the Athenians from all quarters (§ 3).

1. *ὅπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον*. Cf. III. 94. § 4. — *τὴν δ' ἐν ποσὶν* (sc. *κώμην*), *the town which lay in his way.*

2. *τῇ τύχῃ*. Cf. Mt. § 399. c. — *ἴδει προσβοηθῆσαι*. Cf. III. 95. § 3. — *Αἰγιτίου*. Ægittium is placed by Kiepert on the right bank of the Mornó, north of Potidania. — *ψιλῶν* is taken adjectively by Krüger. — *γὰρ* after *ὑπέφευγον* introduces the reason why the place was taken at the first attack. The men had deserted it for a higher and stronger position.

3. *διώξεις* and *ὑπαγωγαὶ* are in apposition with *τοιαύτη ἡ μάχη*.

CHAPTER XCVIII.

The commander of the archers being slain, that body is dispersed, whereupon the hoplites, wearied out and hard pressed, retreat (§ 1); being unacquainted with the way many of them are slain, and those who survive with great difficulty reach Ceneon whence they had set out (§§ 2, 3); the Athenians bury their slain by treaty and return to Athens (§§ 4, 5).

1. *αὐτοῖς* is regarded by Bloomf. as a dat. commodi, *arrows for their use*. But why not regard it as put for the adnominal genitive, *their arrows*? Cf. Kr. § 48. 12. N. 2. — *οἱ δὲ* refers to the Athenians, inasmuch as *οἱ τοξόται* is a subordinate subject. — *οὔτοι* refers to the archers, and *αὐτοὶ* to the Attic hoplites. — *χαράδρας, ravines, beds of torrents*. — *αὐτοῖς*. See N. on *αὐτοῖς* supra.

2. *ποδάκεις, swift-footed*, is a poetic word.

4. *ἡλικία ἢ αὐτή, the very flower*. The men who fell constituted the strength and flower of the army.

5. *ὁ ἕτερος*. S. § 77. 2. — *Προκλῆς*. Cf. III. 91. § 1. — *Δημοσθένης δὲ περὶ Ναύπακτον κ. τ. λ.* This is the first instance given in this history, of a general fearing to return to Athens after an unsuccessful expedition.

CHAPTER XCIX.

The Athenians sail to Locris, and take a fort situated on the Halex.

1. *οἱ περὶ Σικελίαν Ἀθηναῖοι*. Cf. III. 86. § 1; 88. § 1; 90. § 2. — *Λοκρίδα*. These Locrians were a people of Magna Græcia, being a colony of the Locri Opuntii from Greece. They were distinguished by the appellation of Epizephyrii. — *περιπόλιον = φρούριον*. Schol. Ἄληκι. The Halex was a small stream in the most southern part of Magna Græcia, a little west of the promontory of Heracleum.

CHAPTER C.

At the request of the Ætolians, the Lacedæmonians fit out an expedition against Naupactus (§§ 1, 2).

1. *πρότερον*, the expedition of the Athenians against Ætolia, of which the relation has just been given. — *διὰ . . . ἐπαγωγήν*, i. e. "propterea quod [Naupactii contra ipsos] adduxerant Athenienses." Haack.

2. *Ἡρακλείας τῆς ἐν Τραχίνοι*. Cf. III. 92. 1. — *οἱ Σπαρτιᾶται*. Arnold suggests that the design of the appointment of two associate commanders, was that they might succeed to the command one after the other, upon the death of their superior. If so then *οἱ Σπαρτιᾶται* would signify the other two Spartans, who together with Eurylochus, made up the number of Spartan citizens usually employed in foreign commands.

CHAPTER CI.

The army being collected at Delphi, the Spartan commander succeeds, through the terror of his approach, in detaching most of the Ozolian Locrians from the Athenian interest (§§ 1, 2).

2. *Φωκίων ἔχθος*, i. e. the hatred borne to them by the Phocians. As the Athenians were the powerful friends of the Phocians, so these Amphisseans wished to secure the favor and protection of the Lacedæmonians. It is to be remarked that between the Locrians and Phocians there had existed an enmity from the time of the Persian war. — *δυσεσβολώτατος*, most difficult of approach. — *ἔπειτα Ἰπνίας κ. τ. λ.* The tribes whose names follow belonged to the Ozolian Locrians.

CHAPTER CII.

All things being ready Eurylochus marches against Naupactus, and being joined by the Ætolians, ravages the territory and takes Molycrium (§§ 1, 2); but Demosthenes with the Acarnanians whom he had summoned to his aid, throws himself into Naupactus and defends the place (§§ 3, 4); whereupon Eurylochus turns away and concert with the Ambraciots a combined invasion of Acarnania and Argos Amphilochium (§§ 5-7).

1. αὐτῶν = *belonging to them* (i. e. the Locrians). Cf. Kr. § 47. 5. N. 5.

2. καὶ οἱ is employed in reference to the subject, οἱ μετὰ Εὐρυλόχου implied in γερόμενοι δ'. — Μολύκρειον. See N. on II. 84. § 4.

3. μετὰ . . . Αἰτωλίας. The preposition ἐκ, by the constructio prægnans (see N. on I. 18. § 2), gives to this passage the sense, *after the events which happened in Ætolia, and the retreat from that country.* — προαισθόμενος τοῦ στρατοῦ. Cf. ὤν . . . αἰσθόμενοι, I. 57. § 6.

4. τῶν νεῶν. Cf. III. 94. § 1; 105. § 3.

5. ἐς τὴν Αἰολίδα. Porpo and Goel. think that this was the ancient name of the town of Calydon. Others think that it was the name of the district, which afterwards took its name from its chief towns Calydon and Pleuron.

CHAPTER CIII.

The Athenians in Sicily attack Inessa, but are unable to take it (§ 1); as they depart from the place their rear-guard is attacked and suffers much loss (§ 2); Laches afterwards defeats the Locrians and despoils them of their arms (§ 3).

1. οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ. The scene now changes to Sicily, where some inconsiderable operations of the Athenians were described in III. 99. § 1. — κατὰ κράτος ἀρχόμενοι = *being governed with harshness and severity.* — αὐτοῖς depends on ξυνοπολέμουν. — ἐπ' Ἴνισσαν is to be constructed after ἐπελθόντες. Inessa lay north-west of Catania about midway between that place and Ætna.

2. Ἀθηναίων depends upon ὑστέροις = *the rear of the Athenians.*

3. Λοκρίδα. Cf. III. 99.

CHAPTER CIV.

The Athenians purify Delos, by digging up all the coffins, and forbidding that any persons shall be suffered to die there, after which they institute the festival called Della (§§ 1, 2); it is evident from the Hymn on Apollo, that anciently there were games and musical contests in the island (§§ 3-5); but the games had long been suspended, until they were at this time restored by the Athenians (§ 6).

1. δὴ is employed here in an ironical sense (*forsooth*), to show that this was a mere pretence on the part of the Athenians, and that no such oracle was given. — νήσου depends on ὄσον.

3. περικτιόνων νησιωτῶν refers to the inhabitants of the circumjacent islands.

4. προιμίου = ὕμνου. — ἀλλ' ὄτε. Arnold follows Haack and Porppo in editing ἄλλοτε. It will be seen that as Thucydides cites these lines, there are many discrepancies between his text and that of the existing MSS. of Homer. The fact is all to which I have space to call the attention of the reader.

6. μεθ' ἱερῶν ἔπεμπον, "sent the choral bands of dancers with sacrifices." Arnold.

CHAPTER CV.

The Ambraciots make an expedition as they had agreed, against the Amphiloehian Argos, and lay siege to Olpæ (§ 1); part of the Acarnanians go to the relief of Argos, and part watch the motions of Eurymachus (§ 2); they confer the chief command on Demosthenes, and call in to their aid the Athenian fleet which was cruising around Peloponnesus (§ 3); the Ambraciots also send to their city for aid (§ 4).

1. ὥσπερ . . . κατέσχον = *as they had promised to Eurylochus when they detained his army.* — Ὀλπας. This place lay a short distance north-west of Argos. Cf. Kiepert's map. — πότε is to be taken with τειχισάμενοι.

2. Κρήναι, *Crenæ* (i. e. *Wells*), is placed by Kiepert a short distance south-west of Argos and south-east of Olpæ. Some, however, suppose that it lay some distance inland, east of Argos Amphiloehium. But in this case, I do not see how it could be selected as a favorable

place, to watch the motions of Eurylochus and prevent his junction with the Ambraciots.

3. *πέμπουσι . . . Δημοσθένην*. This was honorable alike to the character and talents of Demosthenes, and gave him a fine opportunity to retrieve his credit, which had suffered from the failure of his enterprise against the Ætoliens.

CHAPTER CVI.

The Peloponnesians succeed by a rapid march in forming a junction with the Ambraciots at Olpæ (§§ 1-3).

1. *ἐν* in *ἐν Ὀλπαῖς* following a verb of motion (*ἤκουτας*) involves the idea of rest, which followed the motion of the troops to Olpæ. Cf. K. §300. 3. a. — *Προσχίου*. This town lay east of the Achelous, on the route from Molycrium to Actium. It will be seen that the Peloponnesians turned off from this road, and took a northern route, which led direct to Argos, through the towns Phytia (which Col. Leake regards as the present *Porta*), Medeon, and Linnæ. They probably passed along the eastern borders of the territory belonging to the two last-mentioned towns, as they turned to the right and crossed Mount Thyamis, in order to enter the valley of a small stream which flowed between Argos and Crenæ towards Olpæ.

3. *νυκτὸς ἤδη*. This march seems to have been performed in one day. If so, it must have been accomplished with the obstruction of little or no baggage.

CHAPTER CVII.

Having thus united their forces, the Peloponnesians and their allies encamp at Metropolis, soon after which the Athenian forces enter the gulf (§ 1); the ships blockade Olpæ, and Demosthenes, who is chosen general-in-chief, makes preparation for an engagement with the enemy (§ 2); the forces being drawn out against each other, Demosthenes places in ambuscade 400 men (§ 3), after which the battle commences (§ 4).

1. *Μητρόπολις*. This place on Kiepert's map is put N. W. of Argos, and N. E. of Olpæ, about equidistant from the two places. — *ταῖς εἴκοσι ναυσίν*. Cf. III. 105. § 3.

2. ὑπὸ . . . κατείχοντο, "aut domi retinebantur ab hoste, qui fines eorum transgressus erat, quo minus Argivis subsidio venirent; aut Ambraciæ, tanquam obsides." Haack. Cf. III. 114.

3. καὶ μείζον γάρ. See N. on III. 70. § 3. — περιέσχε (= ὑπέρετεινεν. Schol.), sc. αὐτοῦς.

4. παρεσκευάστο. See N. on I. 46. § 1. — ὡς ἕκαστοι τεταγμένοι, "ranged in separate corps, i. e. each tribe or town by itself in contradistinction to ἀναμίξ just after." Bloomf. See N. on I. 3. § 5.

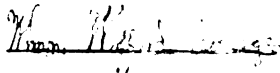
CHAPTER CVIII.

The Peloponnesians falling into the ambuscade are thrown into confusion, and betake themselves to flight (§ 1); also the Ambraciots, after defeating those opposed to them, are charged by the victorious division of the enemy and routed with great slaughter (§§ 2, 3).

1. τῷ κέρα, i. e. with their left wing. — τὸ—δ. Cf. Kr. § 43. 4. N. 17. — Μεσσήνιοι. See N. on I. 103. § 4.

2. πρὸς τὸ Ἄργος ἀπεδίωξαν = they pursued them from the field of battle to Argos. The student should notice the force of the prepositions.

3. διεσώζοντο ἐς τὰς Ὀλπας, "reached Olpæ in safety. There is a prægnaus constructio in ἐς. See N. on I. 18. § 2. Olpæ here refers to the hill of that name. Cf. III. 107. § 2. — στρατοῦ depends on μάλιστα. — ἕως ὄψε. A brief expression for παρέτεινεν ἕως ὄψε καὶ ὄψε ἐτελεύτα. Lobeck on Phryn. p. 47, cited by Krüger. Cf. μέχρι τοῦδε ὠρίσσω, I. 71. § 4.



CHAPTER CIX.

The Spartan commander, on the following day, makes proposals to Demosthenes respecting the departure of the Peloponnesians and the burial of the dead (§ 1); a private agreement is entered into with the Peloponnesians, by which they are allowed to depart home without molestation, the design of Demosthenes being to leave the Ambraciots defenceless, and also to bring the Laœdæmonians into discredit for thus deserting their allies (§§ 2, 3).

1. Μενεδαῖος. Cf. III. 100. § 2. — πολιορκήσεται. See N. on III. 52. § 1. — λόγον. See N. on I. 57. § 5.

2. τοὺς ἑαυτῶν—ἀποθάνοντας, “those of their own people who are dead.” Bloomf. — ἀναχώρησιν—οὐκ ἐσπέισαντο ἅπασιν, *did not grant by treaty a retreat to all.* See N. on III. 24. § 3. — βουλόμενος—χρηζῶν, sc. Δημοσθένους, in reference to whom as the chief commander Thucydides here employs the singular. — ψιλῶσαι, *to lay bare* (of all support from the Peloponnesians) = *to render defenceless.* — ξενικὸν in reference to the Peloponnesians. — τὸ ἑαυτῶν = *their interest.* — προυργιαίτερον = προτιμύτερον. Schol. According to Krüger the other member of the comparison is ἢ τὸ τῶν ἐκείνη Ἑλλήνων, elicited from the preceding context.

3. ὥσπερ ἰπήρηχε = *as well as their circumstances would permit* (ὡς ἦν αὐτοῖς δυνατόν. Bothe).

CHAPTER CX.

Demosthenes hearing of the approach of a body of Ambraciots to reinforce Olpæ, forms ambuscades and preoccupies the strong positions in the line of their approach, and then prepares to meet them with his army (§§ 1, 2).

1. ἀγγελίαν. Cf. III. 105. § 4. — τῶν γεγενημένων, i. e. the defeat of the Peloponnesians and the Ambraciots (III. 108).

2. προλοχιούντας refers to μέρος τε by the *constructio ad sensum.* See N. on I. 136. § 1. Cf. Xen. Anab. II. 1. § 6.

CHAPTER CXI.

The Peloponnesians, under pretence of going forth for food and fuel, steal away, and having gone some distance from Olpæ quicken their pace (§ 1); the Ambraciots who were with them follow on (§ 2); these the Acarnanians kill but permit the Peloponnesians to go away (§ 3); such of the Ambraciots as escaped repair to Agræa, where they are kindly received by king Salynthius (§ 4).

1. καὶ οἷς ἔσπειστο, “and those with whom the covenant had been made.” Bloomf. — πρόφασιν is to be taken adverbially.

2. οἱ ἄλλοι. Cf. III. 109. § 2. — ἔβρον δρόμῳ. Cf. Xen. Anab. I. 8. § 17.

3. *τις* = *ἄλλος καὶ ἄλλος*. Schol. This use of *τις* is approved by Bothe, and results from the repeated action implied in the aorist.

4. *Ἀγραιδα*. This country was probably situated inland from Limnæa (cf. Leake's North. Greece, IV. p. 252), although I do not find it laid down on any of the maps before me.

CHAPTER CXII.

The Ambracian reinforcement advances to Idomene, and encamps on the lesser of two hills, the other having been preoccupied secretly by Demosthenes (§ 1); at the first dawn this general having disposed his forces with great skill, falls upon the Ambraciots and puts them to flight (§ 2), but all the passes being seized beforehand, they are slaughtered in great numbers and very few escape to their homes (§§ 3-8).

1. *Ἰδομένη*. Kiepert places this eminence a short distance north of Metropolis. Col. Leake (North. Greece, IV. p. 250) regards it the same as the mountain now called Macrinoros, receiving its name from its elevation by which it could be seen (*ιδέσθαι, ἰδόμενος*) distinctly from the sea. The northern part of this mountain was called Idomene Minor, the southern part Idomene Major, whence the plural form *Ἰδομέναι* (III. 118. § 3).

5. *τρέπουσι* refers to the Athenians.

7. *ἐς πᾶσαν ἰδέαν χωρήσαντες*, "resorting to every mode of escaping (from their foes)." — *ἅμα . . . ξυτυχία* = *at the very time when this affair took place*. — *βαρβάρων* is employed as an adjective with *Ἀμφιλόχων*.

CHAPTER CXIII.

A herald having been sent by the Ambraciots at Olpæ to obtain leave to remove the dead slain in the first battle, conveys the intelligence of this second defeat to those at Olpæ (§§ 1-5); some remarks are made by the historian on the greatness of this calamity (§ 6).

1. *ἐκ . . . Ἀμπρακιωτῶν*, i. e. those who had survived the first battle (*τῆς πρώτης μάχης*. Cf. III. 108), and were at Olpæ. — *καὶ τῶν* = *καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν*.

2. τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως, sc. *ξυνεξιόντων* from the preceding *ξυνεξήσαν*. Bloomf. — σφῶν, i. e. the Ambraciots in whose behalf the herald had been sent. — εἶναι, sc. τὰ ὄπλα. Schol.

3. *Σαυμάζοι—τεΣνάσιν*. This change to the direct oration imparts great vivacity to the narration. Cf. Xen. Anab. I. 9. § 28; II. 1. § 3. — ἐν Ἰδομέναις, i. e. those who had been defeated at Idomene. The clause οἰόμενος... Ἰδομέναις is parenthetic.

4. ταυτὶ = *these here*. — φαίνεται, sc. διακοσίων εἶναι. — ἐκεῖνος refers to the herald. — οὐκ... ἐστίν, *then indeed they* (i. e. the arms) *do not belong to those who fought with us* (i. e. on our side). — ἀλλ' ἡμεῖς... ἀποχωρήσει are the words of the herald, and καὶ μὲν... ἐμαχόμεθα is spoken by the interrogator. — καὶ μὲν δὴ, "*aye but truly*." Bloomf.

5. ἀνοιμώξας... νεκρούς. We learn the greatness of this calamity by its effect on the herald, who in his overwhelming grief thought no longer of the commission upon which he was sent. So we are told that after the defeat of the Athenians in Sicily, they were so oppressed with their misfortunes, as to no longer think of asking permission to bury their dead.

6. ὡς... πόλεως, *for the size of the city*. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 869. 5, where ὡς with a substantive is said to have the sense of, *as might be expected, as is proper*, etc.

CHAPTER CXIV.

Demosthenes returns to Athens with the spoils which had been selected for him, but the spoils which fell to the other Athenians are captured on the voyage home (§ 1); the Acarnanians and Amphilochians conclude a peace and defensive alliance with the Ambraciots (§§ 2-4).

1. πλείοντα εἴλω, "*were captured while on their voyage*." Bloomf. Cf. III. 51. § 2. — ἐξήρῃσαν is put in the plural to conform with πανοπλῖαι, which, although in apposition with τὰ μὲν the subject, yet stands nearest the verb. Cf. Kr. § 68. 1. N. 8. — τῆς Αἰτωλίας = ἐν τῇ Αἰτωλίᾳ.

2. Σαλύνσιον. Krüger, Bloomfield, and several other critics and editors read Σαλύνσιον.

3. ἐπὶ τοῖσδε ὥστε. Cf. Jelf's Kühn. § 836. 4. Obs. 8. c.

CHAPTER CXV.

The Athenians in Sicily having made a descent upon Himera sail to the Æolian islands, and then to Rhegium, where Pythodorus, who had come out with a reinforcement, takes the chief command (§§ 1, 2); the reasons are briefly given for the sending out of this reinforcement (§§ 3, 4); Pythodorus sails against the Locrians, and is defeated by them in battle (§ 5).

1. Σικελιωτῶν. Bloomfield contends strongly that Σικέλων is the true reading.

3. πλεύσαντες to Athens. — περιψόμενοι. See N. on I. 24. § 6. — τῆς δὲ θαλάσσης—εἰργόμενοι. Cf. II. 85. § 1.

4. ἄμα δὲ...ποιεῖσθαι. There was much practical sense and sagacity in thus retaining their naval skill by practice. Compare the remarks of Pericles, I. 142. §§ 7-9. Cf. also II. 85. § 2.

5. καὶ νικηθεῖς...ἀνεχώρησεν. Bloomf. remarks on the delicate way in which by relating this circumstance, Thucydides points out the inferiority of Pythodorus to Laches.

τερος.

CHAPTER CXVI.

The historian notices the eruption of Mount Ætna which took place at this time (§§ 1, 2).

1. ἐρρύη—ὁ ρύαξ τοῦ πυρός, *there burst forth a stream of fire*, i. e. a stream of lava. Bloomfield says that the article refers (κατ' ἐξοχήν) to the one as being well known. Cf. S. § 167.