

**A HISTORY OF THESSALY, FROM
THE EARLIEST HISTORICAL TIMES
TO THE ACCESSION OF PHILIP V.
OF MACEDONIA**

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A history of Thessaly, from the earliest historical times to the accession of Philip v. of Macedonia
by Roland Grubb Kent

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ROLAND GRUBB KENT

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THESIS
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ROLAND GRUBB KENT

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PREFACE.

The history of Thessaly may at present be found stowed away in the larger and more detailed histories of Greece ; monographs on particular features or events exist in the periodicals, and some meager encyclopaedia articles are also at hand ; but in such form the material is too inaccessible to give more than a general vague idea. To present this therefore in connected form is the purpose of this dissertation ; and if a little light is occasionally thrown upon some point formerly obscure, the writer will be more than satisfied.

In doing this an attempt has been made to work up the subject chiefly from ancient sources ; hence the references to the works of modern writers may seem disproportionately few. This should not be taken to mean however that recent literature on the subject has been neglected ; for that would be untrue. Among many helpful works and shorter articles the writer wishes to acknowledge especial indebtedness to Busolt's "Griechische Geschichte," Schäfer's "Demosthenes und seine Zeit" and Droysen's "Geschichte des Hellenismus," which have served as correctives to many an error. And he will farther feel truly grateful to any reader, who, detecting the errors that doubtless still remain, will take the trouble to inform him of them.

In quoting authorities, so far as possible the comma is used to separate references to the same work or to the same author, and the semicolon to separate references to different authors. The exigencies of the case have in a few instances caused variations from this general practice. For convenience, spurious works (as for example many of the orations of Demosthenes) are in the references assigned without comment to the author with whose name they are commonly though wrongly connected.

A confession of faith seems necessary nowadays upon the subject of the spelling of proper names. The plan here adopted is

to give them in their Latin forms; but for various reasons the following modifications of this principle are made: (1) The final ν of names ending in $\omega\nu$ is retained, as Menon. (2) For distinction from ϵ and ι , $\epsilon\iota$ is transliterated by $\acute{\epsilon}$ or $\acute{\iota}$, as Chaeronea, Sperchius; and to avoid confusion with final oc , final ouc is expressed by $\acute{u}s$, as Rhamnús. (3) Heracles, Hecabe and similar forms are retained, where the Latin varies decidedly from the Greek. (4) A few names such as Aristotle, Plato and Pindar, and of course Athens, Corinth and Thebes, are retained in the forms familiar in English.

For constant assistance and encouragement and helpful suggestion, the writer desires to express his heartfelt thanks to Professor W. A. Lamberton, of this University.

ROLAND G. KENT.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 1, 1903.

On account of the length of this dissertation, only Chapter V and Appendixes I and II have been printed. As these portions contain nearly all of the investigations giving new results, permission to leave the remainder unprinted has been granted by the Executive Committee of the Department of Philosophy.

January 28, 1904.

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