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THUCYDIDES & CHARLES FORSTER SMITH

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Trieste

COLLEGE SERIES OF GREEK AUTHORS
EDITED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE AND CHARLES BURTON GULICK

THUCYDIDES

BOOK VI

EDITED
ON THE BASIS OF THE CLASSEN-STEUP EDITION
BY

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE

COLLEGE SERIES OF GREEK AUTHORS.

abs. = absolute, absolutely.
acc. = accusative.
acc. to = according to.
act. = active, actively.
adj. = adjective, adjectively.
adv. = adverb, adverbial, adverbially.
Aeol. = Aeolic.
antec. = antecedent.
aor. = aorist.
apod. = apodosis.
App. = Appendix.
appos. = apposition, appositive.
art. = article.
Att. = Attic.
attrib. = attributive.
aug. = augment.
c., cc. = chapter, chapters (when numerals follow).
cf. = compare.
chap. = chapter.
comp. = comparative.
cond. = condition, conditional.
conj. = conjunction.
const. = construe, construction.
contr. = contraction, contracted.
co-ord. = co-ordinate.
dat. = dative.
decl. = declension.
def. = definite.
dem. = demonstrative.
dep. = deponent.
dim. = diminutive.
dir. = direct.
disc. = discourse.
Dor. = Doric.
edit. = edition, editor.
edits. = editions, editors.
e.g. = for example.
encl. = enclitic.
Eng. = English.
Ep. = Epic.
epith. = epithet.
equiv. = equivalent.
esp. = especial, especially.
etc. = and so forth.
excl. = exclamation.
f., ff. = following (after numerical statements).
fem. = feminine.
fin. = sub fine.
freq. = frequently.
fut. = future.
G. = Goodwin's *Greek Grammar*.
gen. = genitive.
GMT. = Goodwin's *Moods and Tenses*.
H. = Hadley's *Greek Grammar*, revised by F. D. Allen (1884).
hist. pres. = historical present.
Ibid. = in the same place.
id. = the same.
i.e. = that is.
impers. = impersonal, impersonally.
impf. = imperfect.
imv. = imperative.

in. = ad initium.
indef. = indefinite.
indic. = indicative.
indir. = indirect.
inf. = infinitive.
interr. = interrogative, interrogatively.
intr. = intransitive, intransitively.
Introd. = Introduction.
Ion. = Ionic.
Kr. *Spr.* = Krüger's *Sprachlehre, Erster Theil*, fifth edition.
Kr. *Dial.* = Krüger's *Sprachlehre, Zweiter Theil*, fifth edition.
κτέ. = καὶ τὰ ἑξῆς.
κτλ. = καὶ τὰ λοιπά.
Kühn. = Kühner's *Ausführliche Grammatik*, second edition.
Kühner-Blass = third edition of the first part of the *Grammatik*, revised by F. Blass.
Kühner-Gerth = third edition of the second part of the *Grammatik*, revised by B. Gerth.
Lat. = Latin.
L. & S. = Liddell and Scott's *Lexicon*, seventh and eighth editions.
l.c. = loco citato.
lit. = literal, literally.
masc. = masculine.
mid. = middle.
M. = Monro's *Grammar of the Homeric Dialect*.
Ms., Mss. = manuscript, manuscripts.
N. = note.
neg. = negative.
neut. = neuter.
nom. = nominative.
obj. = object.
obs. = observe, observation.
opp. to = opposed to.
opt. = optative.
p., pp. = page, pages.
part. gen. = partitive genitive.
partic. = participle.
pass. = passive, passively.
pers. = person, personal, personally.
pf. = perfect.
pl. = plural.
plpf. = pluperfect.
pred. = predicate.
prep. = preposition.
pres. = present.
priv. = privative.
prob. = probable, probably.
pron. = pronoun.
prop. = proper, properly.
prot. = protasis.
quot. = quoted, quotation.
q.v. = which see.
refl. = reflexive, reflexively.
rel. = relative, relatively.
Rem. = remark.
S. = Schmidt's *Rhythmic and Metric*.
sc. = scilicet.
SCG. = Gildersleeve's *Syntax of Classical Greek*, First Part.
Schol. = scholiast.
sent. = sentence.
sing. = singular.
subj. = subject.
subjv. = subjunctive.
subord. = subordinate.
subst. = substantive, substantively.
sup. = superlative.
s.v. = sub voce.
trans. = transitive, transitively.
viz. = namely.
v.l. = varia lectio.
voc. = vocative.

§, §§ = section, sections.
Plurals are formed generally by adding *s*.

Generally small Roman numerals (lower-case letters) are used in referring to the books of an author; but A, B, Γ, etc. in referring to the books of the Iliad, and α, β, γ, etc. in referring to the books of the Odyssey.

In abbreviating the names of Greek authors and of their works, Liddell and Scott's practice is generally followed.

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PREFACE

This edition of the Sixth Book of Thucydides is based upon Steup's revision of Classen's edition, Berlin, 1905. The variations from the text of the Classen-Steup edition — chiefly restorations of Ms. readings — are explained in the notes. The exegetical notes of the German edition have been followed for the most part, but with a more independent attitude than was maintained in Books III and VII. Next to the Steup-Classen notes, those of Stahl, Boehme-Widmann, and Krueger have been most often drawn upon, but Mueller, Bloomfield, and Arnold have also been regularly consulted, and Marchant's and Spratt's commentaries, which have been at hand in the last stages of the work, would have proved more helpful had they been always consulted from the outset. Valuable suggestions have come from Jowett's translation and notes as well as from other sources. Hude's text has been consulted at every step. Perhaps the tendency has been to regard more and more matter as common property, but the editor has been at least always ready to acknowledge especial indebtedness where it was due.

On a proof sheet last December, Christmas greetings were sent "to the best proof reader and typesetter I have ever worked with." More public acknowledgment is hereby made to the same efficient coworkers on this book, with congratulations to the publishers that employ such workmen. Especial thanks are due to Professors Gulick and Laird, who have read all the proofs with critical but kindly eyes.

C. F. S.

INTRODUCTION

In 427 B.C., the celebrated rhetorician, Gorgias of Leontini, headed a mission to Athens. His native city, then in conflict with Syracuse and getting the worst of it, sent him to persuade the Athenians to take their part. The result was the first expedition to Sicily, under Laches and Charoeades, to help Leontini against Syracuse, and to make a reconnoissance of the region with a view to a greater expedition later. The expedition (427–426) spent itself from the beginning in minor undertakings. Charoeades was killed in conflict with the Syracusans (426), and Laches was superseded by Pythodorus and recalled to Athens to face prosecution by Cleon. Pythodorus was only the forerunner of a larger expedition to be sent in response to renewed calls for help from the Leontines and their allies against Syracuse. This expedition of 60 ships was to sail in the spring of 425 under Sophocles and Eurymedon to Sicily. Pythodorus failed in an attack upon a fort in the territory of the Epizephyrian Locrians, and the other operations of this preliminary expedition amounted to little. The larger fleet under Sophocles and Eurymedon was detained under way, first at Sphacteria; then, after that was taken, at Corcyra to aid the popular against the aristocratic party, arriving in Sicily late in 425. Meanwhile the Athenian allies among the Sicilian cities had become lukewarm toward Athens; at a peace congress Hermocrates, appealing to the Sicilian patriotism of the opponents of Syracuse, induced the congress to look with disfavor upon calling in powerful outsiders to interfere in Sicilian affairs, and peace was concluded among the Sicilians, to which the Athenians had to consent.

On the return of the expedition to Athens, Pythodorus and Sophocles were banished and Eurymedon was fined. The general result of this first expedition — if we may call the several enterprises one — was only to unite the Siceliotes. It was largely the work of Hermocrates, and the Siceliotes now felt themselves representatives of all Sicily, where Sicels and Phoenicians counted for little and the Athenians were strangers.

The feud between the cities of Egesta and Selinus was the occasion of the second and great expedition to Sicily. A quarrel had started from disputes about marriage rights and boundaries. The Selinuntians, crossing the boundary river Mazaras, ravaged the fields of the Egestaeans; the latter drove them back, but in a later battle were defeated by the Selinuntians, reënforced by the Syracusans, and their city was invested. The Egestaeans appealed for help first to Agrigentum, then to Carthage; refused in both places, they resorted to Athens. Early in the spring of 416 B.C. an embassy from Egesta arrived at Athens. Reminding the Athenians of the alliance concluded with themselves during the former Leontine war, they begged now for a fleet to be sent to their aid, calling attention to the depopulation of Leontini by the Syracusans, and adding that if the Syracusans were allowed to secure complete domination in Sicily they would be likely some day, as Dorians and as colonists, to send aid to the Peloponnesians, and help pull down the Athenian Empire. The Athenians would do well, then, to unite with the allies still left them in Sicily and oppose the Syracusans, especially as the Egestaeans were prepared to furnish money sufficient for the war. The immediate result of the embassy was a vote on the part of the assembly at Athens to send envoys to Egesta to see if the money talked of was really on hand, and at the same time to ascertain the state of the war with Selinus.

When the envoys reached Egesta, they were the victims of a clever stratagem. The Egestaeans took them to the temple of