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SERIES. THE
SECOND BOOK OF
XENOPHON'S ANABASIS**

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C. S. JERRAM

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Clarendon Press Series

THE SECOND BOOK

OF

XENOPHON'S ANABASIS

EDITED, WITH NOTES

BY

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Oxford

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

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PREFACE.

IN preparing this edition I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to make the Second Book complete in itself, without presupposing on the part of the student a knowledge of the general contents of the Anabasis. No boy indeed should venture upon any distinct portion of Xenophon's work, without at least some previous acquaintance with the outlines of the story, such as may be gained from a Classical Dictionary, or from the earlier chapters of the *Xenophon* in Mr. Collins' Series of *Ancient Classics for English Readers*. Still it is convenient to have the required information close at hand; I have therefore given in my Introduction a sketch of the narrative down to the point where the Second Book begins, and added a Table of the most important dates, abridged from the one in the *Easy Selections*, edited by Mr. Phillpotts and myself. Some of the notes also, in substance if not in words, are repeated from the same work, and the Map showing the Route of the Greeks has been made to serve for both volumes.

The text is that of Dindorf's Second Edition, 1855, printed at the Clarendon Press. In the notes I have availed myself of the best annotated editions, English

and German, and of the results of geographical investigations more or less recent, such as are found in Ainsworth's *Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand*, Colonel Chesney's *Expedition*, and in the 69th and 70th chapters of Grote's *History of Greece*. To the excellent new edition of Xenophon's *Anabasis* I, II, by Mr. R. W. Taylor (1877), I owe special obligations, which I hope I have in all cases duly acknowledged.

CHARLES S. JERRAM.

WOODCOTE HOUSE, WINDLESHAM,
August, 1878.

INTRODUCTION.

'How the Greek force was collected for Cyrus, when he began the expedition against his brother Artaxerxes, what occurred during his upward march, how the battle took place, how Cyrus was killed, and how the Greeks returned to their camp and rested, believing that they had gained a complete victory and that Cyrus was still alive, has been related in the former part of my narrative.' With this brief summary by way of preface Xenophon resumes the story in the Second Book of his *Anabasis*, to which an account of the events narrated in the First Book forms an appropriate and necessary introduction.

Darius II, called Nothus, had succeeded to the throne of Persia in 424 B.C. By his wife Parysatis he had two sons, Artaxerxes and Cyrus, the former of whom was born previously to his own accession, the latter after that event. Hence Cyrus hoped to become king when his father died, just as Xerxes, some seventy years before, had been chosen to succeed Darius I, because he was born during his father's reign. The claims of Cyrus were vigorously supported by Parysatis, who much preferred him to Artaxerxes; but notwithstanding her solicitations Darius could not be prevailed upon to name the younger son as his successor to the throne. In 407 B.C., he invested him with the important satrapy of Lydia, Phrygia, and Cappadocia, with Sardis for his capital, exclusive of the Ionian cities on the west coast, which still remained under the government of Tissaphernes, the predecessor of Cyrus. Three years later all these towns, except Miletus, revolted to the new satrap; and about the same time Cyrus was summoned to Babylon to attend his father's death-bed. Upon the death of Darius, Artaxerxes was proclaimed king, and Cyrus, being

accused shortly afterwards by Tissaphernes of conspiring against his brother's life, was on the point of losing his own; but though he escaped through the powerful intercession of Parysatis, he was nevertheless sent back to his province in disgrace, and from this time forward devoted all his energies and resources to the one object of dethroning the king.

When Cyrus came down to Asia Minor in 407 B.C., the prolonged struggle between Athens and Sparta was entering upon its last stage. Unlike Tissaphernes, who had adopted the policy of balancing one power against the other with the view of weakening both, he brought with him an intense hatred of Athens, and a fixed resolution to aid the Peloponnesian cause by every possible means. His zealous cooperation with Lysander, the newly appointed Lacedaemonian admiral, must have determined in no small degree the course of events, which culminated in the crushing defeat of the Athenians at Aegospotami in September 405. In pursuing this policy Cyrus had an eye to his own interests. He foresaw a time not far distant, when he would need more efficient help for the prosecution of his ambitious designs than he already had at his disposal; nor was he slow to perceive the value of Greek auxiliary forces, and the superiority of their organisation over that of the Persians. Therefore by helping Sparta to obtain the ascendancy in Greece he hoped to secure her services in return, when the moment came for availing himself of them.

On his return to Sardis, Cyrus lost no time in beginning his preparations. Under pretext of defending the Ionic towns, which had revolted from Tissaphernes, against the alleged designs of that satrap, he instructed the commanders of the various garrisons in his province to procure as many Peloponnesian soldiers as they could, employing at the same time his numerous Greek friends to raise troops for him in different parts of the country. Among these friends were Clearchus a Lacedaemonian exile, Aristippus a Thessalian, and others, to whom Cyrus granted funds to maintain large bodies of mercenaries for their own immediate requirements, on the understanding that they should be at his call whenever he should