COLLEGE SERIES OF GREEK AUTHORS. XENOPHON: MEMORABILIA

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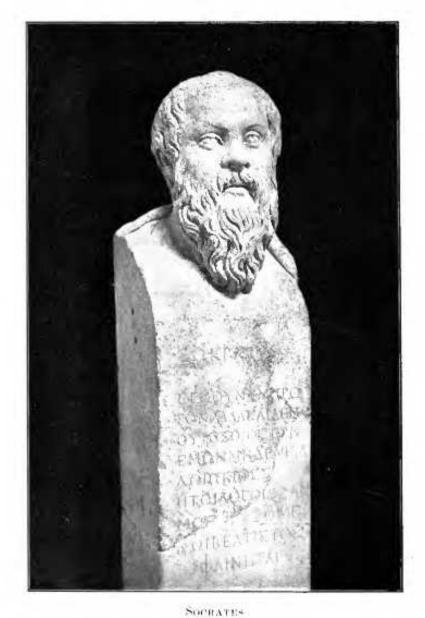
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From a bast in the Museum at Naples

COLLEGE SERIES OF GREEK AUTHORS

JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE AND THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR, EDITORS CHARLES BURTON GULICK, ASSOCIATE EDITOR

XENOPHON

MEMORABILIA

RDITED

ON THE BASIS OF THE BREITENBACH-MÜCKE EDITION

BY

JOSIAH RENICK SMITH

PROFESSOR OF GREEK IN ONIO STATE UNIVERSITY



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TO THE MEMORY

OF

WILLIAM SEYMOUR TYLER

PREFACE

This edition of the Memorabilia is based upon the sixth (German) edition of Ludwig Breitenbach's Xenophons Memorabilien, revised by Dr. Rudolf Mücke, Oberlehrer in the Königliche Klosterschule at Ilfeld; Berlin, 1889.

The preparation of this book for the College Series was originally undertaken by Professor William Goodell Frost, of Oberlin College; but on his assuming the presidency of Berea College, Kentucky, the present editor was requested, with the cordial concurrence of President Frost, to undertake the work.

The text is substantially that approved by Breitenbach, chiefly with such modifications as have met the consensus of Dindorf, Sauppe, and Gilbert; and with a few changes in orthography, to conform to what is believed to be the best Attic usage (e.g., such forms as μείγνυσθαι [μίγνυσθαι], ἀποτεῦσαι [ἀποτῖσαι], σφίζειν, ἀποθυήσκειν).

In the Introduction and Commentary, both of which are freely adapted from the German edition, the editor has endeavored constantly to keep in mind the needs of college students who may read Xenophon, and references to the grammars of Goodwin and Hadley-Allen are accordingly supplied in abundance. The notes are especially full on those portions of the work which may profitably be selected when it is not feasible to take the class through the entire *Memorabilia*. For the convenience of instructors who may wish to make such selections, the editor

suggests the following passages as characteristic and as repaying study from different points of view: book i, chapters 1, 4, 6; book ii, chapters 1, 2, 6; book iii, chapters 1, 4, 5, 9, 10; book iv, chapters 2, 6, 8.

The editor desires to express his grateful acknowledgments to Professor Seymour, whose watchful supervision and keen but friendly criticism have been effectively present at every stage of the work; to Dr. Rudolf Mücke for his courteous permission to make use of the German edition; and to the editor's colleague, Dr. Arthur W. Hodgman, who has been kind enough to read all the proofs.

JOSIAH R. SMITH.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, January, 1903.

INTRODUCTION

I. LIFE OF SOCRATES (469-399 B.C.)

- 1. Socrates, the son of Sophroniscus, a sculptor, was born at Athens in 469 s.c. His mother was Phaenarëte, a midwife. He is said to have been brought up to his father's calling, and to have obtained some proficiency therein: Pausanias mentions (i. 22. 8) having seen near the entrance to the Acropolis a marble group of Hermes and the three Graces, said to be from the hand of Socrates. He soon, however, abandoned art, and gave himself to the study of his fellow-men, with the desire to assist in their moral and intellectual improvement. The peculiarity of his personal appearance, his straightforward honesty, and the pungency of his criticisms, soon made this street preacher of righteousness perhaps the best-known citizen of Athens. Young men, especially, listened eagerly to his sayings, and became his devoted friends and followers: among these Plato, Xenophon, and Alcibiades were the most distinguished.
- 2. Socrates had no liking for public life, but did not refuse public service. He took part as a hoplite in the siege of Potidaea (432-430 s.c.); also in the battles of Delium (424 s.c.) and Amphipolis (422 s.c.). On all these occasions he showed conspicuous courage and endurance. In 406 s.c., when a member of the Boulé, he strenuously resisted the illegal proposition of Callixenus to decide in one vote the fate of the generals who had

¹ Socrates's features were in strong contrast to the accepted type of 'classical' beauty. His snub nose and bulging eyes are mentioned by Theodorus in the *Theastetus* of Plato (143 g); and in Plato's *Symposium* (215 A, B) Alcibiades says that Socrates resembles nothing more than the carved figures of Silenus or the satyr Marsyas.