

Greek Winter School 2018.

Herodotos Book 1. Kleio.

Brief Notes: P.G. Brown



Figure 1. Herodotos.

Chapters: 1-92. The Rise and Fall of Lydia.

We will read chapters 1-12,23-26, 29-31,33-45,53-56,59-65,69,86-87). Total: 46 chapters.

Herodotos:

Herodotos lived from 484 to somewhere between 430 and 424 and is often called 'The Father of History', although he was not the first to write what might be termed an historical work. His other name is 'the Father of Lies' since he often embellished his writings with what we would call unsubstantiated

stories. In his work, the Histories, (really 'the enquiries') he relates the origins and details of the war between Greece and Persia, the so-called 'first Persian War' in 490, and the 'second Persian War' of 480-479. Herodotos was born in Halicarnassus (present day Bodrum in Turkey) in what was then Asia Minor, but, having fallen foul of the tyrant Lygdamis, he moved (or was exiled) to Samos. He later travelled extensively over the known world until he finally ended up in Athens. He took part in the founding of Thurii in Italy and may have died as early as 430, shortly after the Peloponnesian War began. His Histories appeared shortly before this time. Herodotos uses the framework of the Persian saga to record many of the tales and anecdotes he collected in his travels. For example, Book 2 is mainly devoted to Egypt, justified by his relating the rule of Cambyses who added this land to the Persian Empire. Similarly, in Book 4 Herodotos relates the 'history' of the Scythians, a war-like race that the Persians tried to make part of their empire and who were renowned for their skill as archers.

The work was divided into 9 books in the Alexandrine period and the books were given names corresponding to the 9 muses. The work is written in the Ionic dialect which was standard in Asia Minor.

Very Brief Summary of the Books:

Book 1: Lydia, Medes, Persia, Cyrus.

Book 2: Egyptian and African History, Customs, Geography

Book 3: Kambyses' conquest of Egypt and his death; Darius and the Persian Satrapies.

Book 4: Europeans; Darius fails to conquer Skythia, Greek colonies in Libya; Persian invades Libya.

Book 5: Persia conquers Thrace; The Ionian Revolt, Athenian tyrants and democracy, the beginnings of conflict between Athens and Darius.

Book 6: Conquest of Miletos and quelling of the Ionian Revolt; Athens and Aegina conflict, the battle of Marathon.

Book 7: Death of Darius and kingship of Xerxes, invasion of Thrace, shipwrecks of the Persians, the Battle of Thermopylai.

Book 8: The Battle of Artemision, the invasion of northern Greece and the sacking of Athens, the Battle of Salamis.

Book 9: The Battle of Plataea and the death of Mardonios, the Battle of Mykale and the siege of Sestos.

Short Bibliography:

Herodotus: Book I, ed. J.H. Sleeman, 1909.

A Commentary on Herodotus, W.W. How and J. Wells, 1912. (Vols. 1 and 2.)

Herodotus, J. Gould, 1989.

The World of Herodotus, A. de Selincourt, 1962.

Herodotus: Book 1, J. Steadman, 2010.

Herodotus: Books 1 and 2, H.G. Woods, 1873.

Ionic Dialect:

The following points should be noted which will help to explain some of the differences between Ionic and Attic.

- Lack of contraction: This occurs both in nouns and verbs. For example, we see ἡμέων, οἰχέαι, καλέεις.
- Psilosis: This refers to an absence of the *spiritus asper* in various places where we would expect to see it. For example we have ἀπῶν, ἐπίκειο, ἀπείλοντο.
- Etacism: There are many examples of where both short and long alpha are written as eta. For example: νηός, πρῆγμα, τριήκοντα, λάθρη, λίην, πέρην.
- The replacement of sonant ν with α in the third personal plural endings in the perfect and pluperfect middle/passive:
Thus -αται = -νται, -ατο = -ντο.
- The use of κ instead of π for labio-velar q^w, for example κη for πη, ὄκως for ὄπως etc.
- Ionic uses the definite article in place of the relative pronoun.
Thus τόν = ὄν and τάς = ὄς.
- Reverse aspiration, for example: ἐνθεῦτεν for ἐντεῦθεν.

Note also the following: ἰθύς = εὐθύς, ὦν = οῦν, ἀγινέω = ἄγω, πολλός = πολύς, ει for ε, for example in: εἶνεκεν, κεινός, ξεῖνος, οι for ει, for example in οἰκός for εἰκός, and also ω for αυ as in θῶμα = θαῦμα.

Also, πτώσσω for πτήσσω and of course the double sigma for the Attic double tau. We also have τάμνω, τράπω with α for ε, and αἰεί for ἀεί as we see in Koine Greek.

There is also a preference for weak aorist ending for what would be in Attic a strong verb; for example εἶπαν, as we see frequently in Koine Greek. Note also γίνομαι for γίγνομαι and γινώσκω for γιγνώσκω as we see in the New Testament.

Other dialectic variations and idioms will be noted as we go

Note that longer translations in the notes are mainly taken from Godley's translation in Perseus.

Introduction.

ἀπόδειξις - 'presentation'.

ἐξίτηλα - 'forgotten, obliterated'.

ἀποδεχθέντα - 'displayed'.

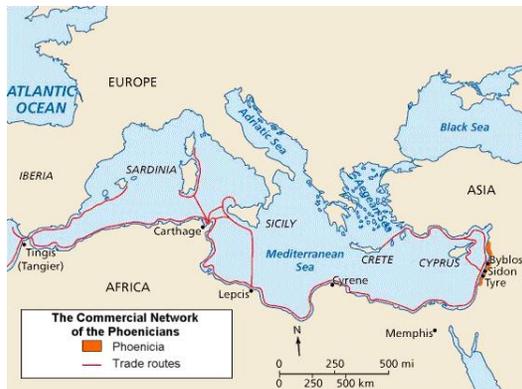
Chapters 1-5 tell the origins of the antipathy between the Greeks and the Persians.

Chapter 1.

1. The two 'seas' mentioned are the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean.

ἐπιτίθημι - 'to set out'.

ἀπαγινέω = ἀπάγω.



2. προεῖχε - 'was superior, was pre-eminent'.

διατίθεσθαι - 'proceeded to dispose of'.

3. ἔξεμπολημένων σφι σχεδὸν πάντων - 'when they had sold off almost everything'.

ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν - tr. 'to the shore'.

κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ τὸ - 'in the same way that'.

Ιουν = Ιο.

4. `(it is said) that they were buying whatever of the cargo their heart was set on'.

διακελευσαμένους ὀρμηῆσαι ...- `urging each other on/inciting each other to set upon them'.

Chapter 2.

1. εἴησαν - `would be'.

ἴσα πρὸς ἴσα - `tit for tat'.

2. This is the legendary trip of the Argonauts.

Κολχίδα - `in Kolchis'.

διαπρηξαμένους - `having completed their business'.

ἐκεῖνοι refers of course to the Phoenicians.

Chapter 3.

1. δι' ἀρπαγῆς - `by means of capture'.

2. δίκας τῆς ἀρπαγῆς - `reparation for the assault'.

τοὺς δὲ προῖσχομένων - `but when this proposal was made, the Trojans brought up the seizure of Medea, saying that the Greeks had not paid the penalty, nor when asked, had handed her back, and yet they wished to obtain reparation from others.'

Chapter 4.

1. ἢ σφέας - `before they (the Persians) invaded Europe.'

2. `(they say) that the carrying off of women is the work of unjust men, but to be anxious to avenge rape is (the work of) foolish men: wise men take no notice of such things. For plainly, if the women had not wished to go, they would never have been carried away'.

ἀνοήτων supply ἔργον εἶναι.

ὥρη - `care, concern'.

4. ἠγήσασθαι - 'regarded'.

οἰκιάω - 'to claim as their own'.

κεχωρίσθαι - 'to be separate'.

Chapter 5.

1. εὐρισκουσι σφίσι - 'in their opinion'.

2. οὐ χρησάμενους - 'they did not engage in'.

3. οὐκ ἔρχομαι ἐρέων - 'I am not going to say'.

τὸν δέ - refers of course to Kroisos.

ὑπάρξαντα - 'made a beginning of'.

ἐπεξιῶν - 'going through'.

Chapters 6-25 cover the early kings of Lydia.



Figure 2. Kingdom of Lydia.

Chapter 6.

1. μεσαμβρίας - 'south'.

2. ἐς φόρου ἀπαγωγὴν - 'for (the purpose of) payment of tribute'.

3. Κροίσου ἐὼν πρεσβύτερον -tr. 'before Kroisos' time'.

ἐξ ἐπιδρομῆς ἀρπαγῆ - 'pillaging by means of raids'.



Figure 3. Gold coin of Kroisos, c 550 BC.

Chapter 7.

1. περιήλθε – often used of sovereignty that is passed from one group to another.

Heraklidai – this seems to refer to those descended from the Asiatic sun god Sandan identified by the Greeks with Herakles.

2. Agron the hunter is reminiscent of Nimrod from the Bible; Ninos is the fictional founder of Nineveh; Balos recalls the name Baal.

4. ἐπιτραφθέντες - 'having been entrusted'.

θεοπρόπιον - 'prophecy'.

Chapter 8.

1. ἠράσθη - 'fell in love with'.

αἰχμοφόρων - 'body-guards'.

τὰ σπουδαιέστερα - 'the most important'.

ὑπερετίθετο - 'placed (him) in charge'.

2. χρῆν γὰρ ... - 'for it was fated for things to go badly for Kandaules'.

Herodotos often shows a belief in predetermined acts of Fate.

ποίει ὅπως - lit. 'make it happen that', i.e. 'you must'.

ἀμβώσας < ἀναβοάω

3. ἅμα δὲ κιθῶνι ... - 'for when a woman takes off her clothes she also takes off her modesty'. κιθῶν for χιτῶν, reverse aspiration.

4. τὰ καλὰ - 'noble things'.

σκοπέειν τινὰ τὰ ἑωυτοῦ - 'to mind one's own business'.

Chapter 9.

1. ἀπομάχεται - 'declined'.

2. ἕν ἕκαστον - 'each article of clothing'.

κατὰ ... θήσει - tmesis.

κατ' ἡσυχίην - 'at your leisure'.

3. στίχω - 'to walk.'

Chapter 10.



Figure 4. Kandaules' wife

3. σχεδόν - 'almost all'.

καὶ ἄνδρα - 'even a man (let alone a woman)'.

Chapter 11.

1. ὥρα - 'she saw'.

3. ἐνδέειν - 'to compel'.

4. ἔπειθε sc. αὐτήν.

ἐπεδέξατο < ἐπιδείκνυμι.

Chapter 12.

1. ἐμετίετο - 'was not released', 'allowed to go'.



Figure 5. The death of Kandaules.

ἀπαλλαγή - tr. 'way out, escape'.

3. The reference to Archilochos is thought by some to be a later interpolation.

Chapters 13-22: (From Perseus) Gyges' rule is endorsed by an oracle. The revenge of the Heraclidae is predicted; Hdt. notes that the prophecy was accurate (13). Offerings of Gyges are still to be seen at Delphi in Hdt.'s own time (14). Gyges and his son Ardys both invaded Miletus, a major Greek city on the coast of Asia Minor. Cimmerians in Asia (15). Military exploits of Sadyattes and Alyattes (ruled c. 610-560 BC), successors of Ardys (16). Repeated invasions of Milesian territory by Sadyattes and Alyattes (17). Men of Chios (an island off the coast of Asia Minor) assist the Milesians (18). Alyattes' soldiers burn the temple of Athene; Alyattes falls ill. An oracle advises rebuilding the temple (19). Note on sources: this is the Milesian version. Periander of Corinth (ruled c. 625-585 BC) advises Thrasybulus of Miletus about an oracle (20). Thrasybulus gives a public party when the ambassador from Alyattes arrives (21). Alyattes is tricked into thinking the Milesians have plenty of food, so he makes peace and builds new temples (22).

Chapter 23.

παραστήναι - 'to have taken place'. The dithyramb was a dance song in honour of Dionysos. It is first mentioned by Archilochos 50 years before Arion so the claim here is false, but Arion may have been the first to have introduced it at Korinth.

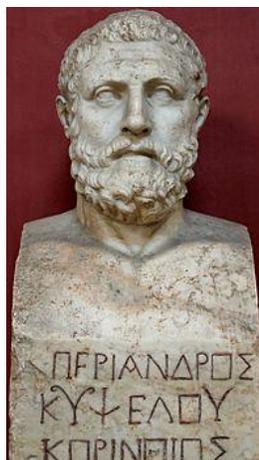


Figure 6. Periander of Corinth.

Chapter 24.

2. πιστεύοντα δὲ οὐδαμοῖσι ...-`trusting none more than Corinthians ...`.

3. προθμέας -`sailors`.

αὐτὸν διαχρᾶσθαι μιν -`to kill himself`.

4. ἀπειληθέντα ... ἐς ἀπορίην -`forced into a corner`.

περιδεῖν -`to allow`.

ἐν τῇ σκευῇ πάσῃ -`in full attire`.

τὰ ἔδωλῖα -`quarter deck`.

ἑωυτὸν κατεργάσθαι -`to kill himself`.

5. τοῖς – dative by attraction for καὶ τοὺς, ἐσελθεῖν γὰρ αὐτοῖσι ... ἀναχωρήσαι. Tr. `they retreated from the stern to the middle part of the ship, for they were pleased at the thought (lit. pleasure came to them) that they were about to hear the best singer among men`.

νομὸν τὸν ὄρθιον -`the high-pitched tune`. This was the name of a high-pitched (and apparently very well-known) song or hymn in honor of Apollo.

Tainaron is in the southern part of the Peloponnesus.

7. οὐδαμῇ μετιέντα -`letting him go nowhere`.

ἀνακῶς δὲ ἔχειν - 'watched carefully for'.



Figure 7. Arion on the Dolphin. Bouguereau 1855.

ὥσπερ ἔχων ἔξεπήδησε - 'just as he was when he jumped ship'.

ἐπέων - 'being on' < ἔπειμι.

Chapter 25.

2. 'He was the second of his family to make an offering to Delphi (after recovering from his illness) of a great silver bowl on a stand of welded iron. Among all the offerings at Delphi, this is the most worth seeing, and is the work of Glaukos the Chian, the only one of all men who discovered how to weld iron.'

Chapters 26-28: Rise of Lydian Empire under Kroisos.

Chapter 26.

1. ἡλικίην - 'in age'.

ἐπεθήκατο - 'attacked'.

2. ἐξάψαντες - 'attaching'.

νηῦ - 'temple'.

3. 'These were the first whom Kroisos attacked; afterwards he made war on the Ionian and Aiolian cities in turn, bringing some accusations against some and others against others: and where he was able to find greater charges, he made greater accusations, but against others of them he alleged very petty grounds of offense.'

Chapters 27-28: Croesus conquers all Greeks on the coast, but decides not to use his navy against Greeks of the islands (27). Extent of the Lydian empire under Croesus (28).

Chapters 29-33: Solon and Kroisos.



Figure 8. Solon and Kroisos.

Chapter 29.

1. προσεπικτωμένου - 'having acquired in addition to'.

ἀκμαζούσας - 'flourishing'.

ὡς ἕκαστος αὐτῶν ἀπιεχνέοιτο - lit. 'as each of them came'. tr. 'on their several errands'. Optative of indefinite frequency.

θεωρία - 'sightseeing'.

θῆται - aor. subjunctive.

Chapter 30.

1. βασίλειον - 'palace'.

2. κατὰ καιρόν - 'convenient'.

γῆν πολλήν ... ἐπελήυθας - 'you have travelled much of the world'.

φιλοσοφῶν - '(as one) seeking knowledge'.

3. τῷ ἔόντι χρῆσάμενος - 'employing the truth'.

ἐπιστρεφέως - 'eagerly'.

4. πόλιος εὐήκουσής - 'the city being prosperous'. (G.A.). ἤκω εὐή - 'to be well off', equivalent to ἔχω εὐή.

σφι εἶδε ... - 'He saw children born to them all, and all of these survived'.

τοῦ βίου - 'in his livelihood/means of life'. (Defining genitive)

ὡς τὰ παρα ἡμῖν - tr. 'by our standards'.



Figure 9. Kroisos and Solon.

Chapter 31.

1. προετρέψατο – tr. 'aroused his curiosity', lit. 'urged him on'.

πολλά τε καὶ ὄλβια refers to τὰ κατὰ τὸν Τέλλον.

2. βίος τε ἀρκέων ὑπῆν - 'they had enough to live on'.

ζεῦγος - 'cart'. The mother was Kyndippe, priestess of Hera.

ἐκκλησιόμενοι - 'constrained by time'. (The verb is an old Attic form of ἐκκλείω).

ὠχέετο - 'proceeded' < οἴχομαι.

45 stades about 8.325 kilometres. (One stade is about 185 metres).

3. πανήγυρις - 'assembly'.

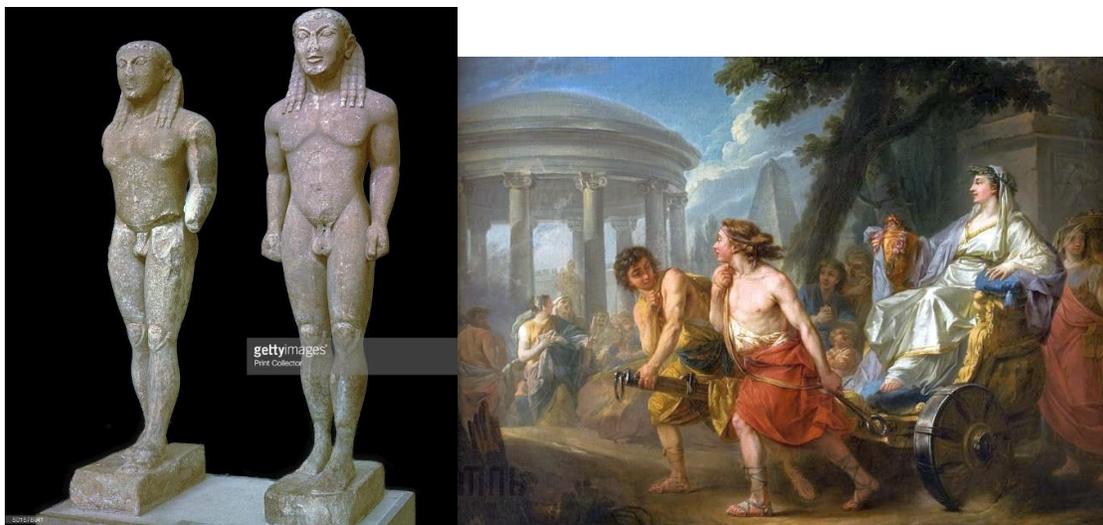


Figure 10. Kleobis and Biton. 6th century.



4. αἱ δὲ Ἀργεῖαι sc. ἐμακάριζον.

τὸ ἀνθρώπῳ τυχεῖν ... - 'that which is best for human being to attain'.

5. εὐωχέω - 'to feast'.

ἐν τέλει τούτῳ ἔσχοντο - lit. 'but to this end they were held', i.e. 'death held them there'.

Chapter 32: Solon cites the unpredictability of human affairs in explaining why he refuses to call Croesus fortunate (32).

Chapter 33.

Note the change of subject, 'Solon said these things to Kroisos, and Kroisos was in no way pleased, nor did he think much of his account, and he sent him away'.

μετείς - 'passing over'.

Chapters 34-45: Adrastos and Atys, Kroisos' son.**Chapter 34.**

2. διέφθαρτο - tr. 'had a natural defect', 'was disabled'.

Atys – How and Wells say that this story is based around the Attis myth (Phrygian) and that Herodotos has turned myth into 'history'.

ἀπολέει - 'he will lose him'.

λόγον - 'a plan'.

3. συννέω - 'to pile up'.

Chapter 35.

1. συμφορῆ ἔχόμενος - 'in great distress'.

2. παραπλήσιος - 'resembling'. See Sleeman for the details of the purification.

3. ἐπίστιος - 'suppliant'.

Adrastos – probably connected with the god of nemesis Adrastia.

Chapter 36.

1. ὑὸς μέγα χρῆμα - 'a great monster of a boar'. (Common colloquialism in Herodotos and Aristophanes).

ἔργα - 'cultivated lands'.

3. κυνηγέσιον - 'pack of hounds'.

Chapter 37.

1. ἀποχρεωμένων - tr. 'being content'.

2. `in the past to win glory by frequently going into wars and hunts was the best and most noble thing for us'.

τέοισι = τισι `what sort of'.

Chapter 38.

2. ἐπὶ τὰ παραλαμβανόμενα – lit. `on things undertaken', tr. `on any enterprise'.

ἐπὶ τῆς ἐμῆς ζόης - `during my lifetime'.

Chapter 39.

Chapter 40.

1. τῆ - `in this way', `on this point'.

Chapter 41.

1. ἀχάριτι - `unpleasant'.

2. ὀφείλεις - `you are obliged'.

ἐπὶ δηλήσι - `to your harm'. (Nom. δήλησις).

3. ἀπολαμπρυνέαι - `obtain renown' (fut. middle ionic form).

πατρῴϊόν τε γάρ τοι ἔστι - `this is in keeping with your paternal heritage'.

Chapter 42.

1. ἄλλως - `otherwise'.

συμφορῆ τοιῆδε κεχρημένον - lit. `one experienced in such a disaster', tr. `one who is in my unfortunate situation'.

πολλαχῆ τε ἂν ἴσχον ἔμεωτον - `and on many occasions I have held myself in check'.

2. τοῦ φυλάσσοντος εἴνεκεν - `so far as lies in his protector's power'.

προσδόκα- imperative.

Chapter 43.

1. λογάδες - 'chosen men'.

3. ἐξέπλησε < ἐκπίμπλημι.

Chapter 44.

1. μᾶλλον τι ἐδεινολογέετο - 'complained all the more bitterly'.

2. περιημεκτέω - 'to be greatly grieved'.

μαρτυρόμενος - 'invoking'.

ἐπίστιόν τε καὶ ἑταιρήιον - (Zeus) guardian of hospitality (lit. the hearth), (Zeus) guardian of fellowship'. These and Zeus the purifier were the three attributes of Zeus that he felt had been violated.

ἐλάνθανε - 'unwittingly'.

Chapter 45.

1. βιώσιμος - 'worth living'.

2. οἰκίω - tr. 'personal sorrow'.

ἔχω παρὰ σεῦ πᾶσαν τὴν δίκην - lit. 'I have from you the entire penalty'.

3. συγγινωσκόμενος ... - 'realising that he was the most heavily afflicted of all the men he knew'.



Figure 11. Adrastus kills himself of Atys' tomb.

Chapters 46-55: Kroisos ambition towards Persia.

Croesus consults various oracles about challenging the growing power of Persia (46). How Croesus tested the veracity of the different oracles, and Delphi won (47-9). Sumptuous offerings to Delphian Apollo by Croesus; some seen by Hdt himself (50-1). Offerings to oracle of Amphiaraus in Thebes by Croesus (52).

Chapter 53.

1. προσθείτο – lit. ‘attach as friend’. Tr. ‘increase his force with an allied army’. The swap between subjunctive and optative is probably just for variation.

Chapter 54.



Figure 12. Stater.

1. The stater, as a Greek gold/silver currency, first as ingots, and later as coins, circulated from the 8th century BC to AD 50. (W.)

2. προμαντήϊην ... - ‘the right of first consulting the oracle, exemption from all charges, the chief seats at festivals, and perpetual right of Delphian citizenship to whoever should wish it.’

Chapter 55.

1. ἐνεφορέετο αὐτοῦ - ‘he wanted to use it to the full’.

2. ‘When the Medes have a mule as king,
Just then, tender-footed Lydian, by the stone-strewn Hermus
Flee and do not stay, and do not be ashamed to be a coward’.

ποδαβρέ - lit. ‘tender-footed’. This is a dig at the (later) effeminacy of the Lydians.

Chapters 56-70: Kroisos and the mainland Greeks.

Chapter 56.

2. προκεκριμένα - 'pre-eminent'.
3. οἴκεε – the subject is 'The Dorian race'.

Chapters 57-58: Researches of Hdt on the non-Greek nature of Pelasgian speech (57-58).

Chapter 59.

1. τούτων τῶν ἐθνέων – partitive gen.

κατεχόμενον ...- 'oppressed and torn asunder with faction'. Probably an unfair description.

3. The grammar changes to *oratio obliqua* here. We need to supply 'it was said'.

καταφρονήσας - 'having fixed his mind upon'.

ἤγειρε- 'raised' < ἐγείρω. The subject is Peisistratos.

4. εὐδοκιμήσας - 'having gained a good reputation'. See Sleeman. H. appears to be confused with the chronology.

5. δορυφόροι ... κορυνηφόροι - 'spear-bearers ... club-bearers'. That is, instead of being defensive they were enforcers.

6. συνεπαναστάντες - 'rising up together against'.

ἐπὶ τοῖσι κατεστεῶσι - 'according to the established constitution'.

Chapter 60.

2. ἐπὶ τῇ τυραννιδί - 'on condition of/ in addition to the tyranny'. The delay was one of six years.

3. κάτοδος - 'return'.

εὐήθης - 'simple-minded, ridiculous'.

ἐπεὶ γε ἀπεκρίθη ... -`since from old times the Hellenic stock has always been distinguished from foreign by its greater cleverness and its freedom from silly foolishness`.

σοφίην -`in respect of wisdom`.

4. σχῆμα -`appearance, bearing`.

εὐπρεπέστερον -`most becoming`.

5. διαφοιτέοντες -`going back and forth`.

δήμους - tr. `countryside`. (These demes were pre-Kleisthenean).



Figure 13. `Athena' returning Peisistratos.

Chapter 61.

1. οἶα -`since`.

2. τὸν δὲ δεινόν ... – Lit. `to be dishonoured at the hands of P. seized this man terribly`.

3. ἀνακτᾶσθαι -`that they should try to recover`.

προαιδέατο -`owed, were under obligation`.

4. διέφυ -`passed`.

Chapter 62.

1. συναλίζω -`to bring together, collect, assemble`.

2. λόγον οὐδένα εἶχον -`they took no notice of it`.

3. ἐς τῶντὸ συνίοντες - 'coming together in the same place'.

ἀντία ἔθεντο τὰ ὄπλα - 'they encamped opposite'.

4. θείῃ πομπῇ χρεώμενος - 'under divine guidance'.

οἰμήσουσι - 'shall dart (into the net)'. In Homer the word is used of birds of prey swooping down.

Chapter 63.

1. ἐνθεάζων - 'being inspired'.

ἄριστον - 'midday meal'.

μετεξέτεροι - 'some among many'.

ἀλισθεῖεν - 'might regroup'

Chapter 64.

1. ἐπίκουρος - 'ally'.

2. ἐκ τῶν λογίων - 'as a result of oracles'.

ἐπ' ὅσον ... - 'as far as the temple's view extended'.

Chapter 65.

1. ἔχοντα - tr. 'gripping'.

κατυπερτέρους - 'superior'.

προσέπταιον - tr. 'met disaster', lit. 'fell over'.

2. 'prior to that time they were the worst governed by far of all the Greeks and were unsociable to each other and to foreigners.'

3. δίζω - 'I am in doubt'.

4. τὸν νῦν κατεστεῶτα κόσμον - 'constitution'.

ἐπιτροπέυσαντα - 'being guardian of'.

5. ἐνωμοτίας και ... -`the sworn divisions, the bands of thirty, the common meals; also the ephors and the council of elders.'

Chapters 66-68:). How the Spartans asked the Delphic oracle about conquering Arcadia, misinterpreted the oracle, and were beaten by the Tegeans (66). How the Spartans were told by the oracle to recover the bones of Orestes (son of Agamemnon) from Tegea, and did so, and so were successful against the Tegeans (67-8).

Chapter 69.

3. εὐεργεσία -`benefactions'. Tr. `and indeed they were obliged by certain benefits which they had received before from the king'.

4. ὠνέοντο -`wished to buy'.

Thornax is north-east of Sparta.

Chapters 71-92: Kroisos' attack on Persia.

A valuable gift from the Spartans to Croesus, a huge bronze bowl, disappears at Samos (an island off the Ionian coast); conflicting accounts of what happened to the bowl (70). Advice of Sandanis the Lydian to Croesus, preparing to attack Cappadocia (a territory of the Persians); Croesus advised not to attack; rough nature of Persian civilisation makes them an unworthy target (71). Ethnographic and geographic info on the Cappadocians (Syrians) (72). Origin of Croesus' hatred for Cyrus the Persian King. Cyaxares, father of Croesus' brother-in-law, hosts some Scythian exiles, who quarrel with him, feed him human flesh, and escape to Croesus' father Alyattes; the resulting war of Lydians and Cappadocians ends when the armies are terrified by an eclipse (585 BC?); Croesus' sister is given to Cyaxares' son Astyages as part of the treaty. Cyrus attacks and defeats Astyages, thus angering Croesus (73-4). Story of how Thales of Miletus diverted the river Halys so Croesus' army could cross is doubted by Hdt, who thinks bridges were used (75). Croesus battles Cyrus at Pteria in Cappadocia (76). Croesus retreats back to Lydia, and summons reinforcements from his allies Egypt, Babylon, and Sparta (77). Croesus dismisses the mercenaries. The portent of the horses and snakes is

interpreted too late for Croesus to benefit (78). Cyrus decides to advance into Lydia and surprises Croesus; excellence of Lydian soldiers (79). Battle of Sardis; Cyrus uses camels to defeat the Lydian cavalry. Sardis under seige (80). Urgent requests of Croesus for aid from allies (81). The Spartans are battling the Argives (their neighbors to the northeast) over Thyrae. A Homeric battle of champions fails to resolve the issue. The Spartans are victorious; why the Spartans have long hair and the Argives short (82). The Spartans are too late to help Croesus (83). How Sardis was taken by Cyrus. Tale of Meles and the lion (84). How Croesus' mute son fulfilled a prophecy by speaking his first words on an unlucky day (85).

Chapter 86.

2. καταγίζω - 'to sacrifice'.

3. προσστήναι - tr. 'occurred to him'.

ἀνενικάμενον - 'having made a deep sigh'.

4. τέως - 'for a time'.

τὸν ἄν ἐγὼ ... - 'I would prefer to great wealth his coming into discourse with all despots'. Tr, 'the one whom I would have honoured above great wealth (who) used to talk to all the despots'.

5. λιπαρέω - 'to persist'.

ὄχλον παρεχόντων - 'making a din'.

ἀποφλαυρίζω - 'to treat slightly'.

ἀποβεβήκοι - 'had turned out'.

6. ἐννώσαντα - 'realising'.

ἐπιλεξάμενον - 'saying in addition'.

Chapter 87.

2. λάβρος - 'furious'.

3. ἀνέγνωσε - 'persuaded'.

4. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα δαίμοσι ... - 'But I suppose it was dear to the divinity that this be so.'

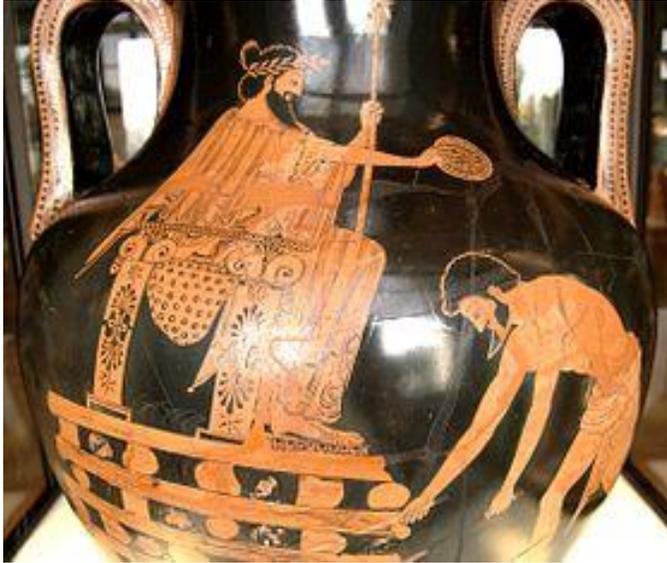


Figure 14. Kroisos on the pyre.