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Thucydides: History of the Peloponnesian War

Thomas Arnold (1795–1842) published Volume 1 of his edition of Thucydides' *History of the Peloponnesian War* in 1830. It contains the first three books of the *History*, covering the causes of the war (which began in 431 B.C.E.), and continuing up to the Athenian purification of Delos in 425 B.C.E. The text and apparatus closely follow Bekker's 1821 critical edition. However, Arnold freshly collated a number of Greek manuscripts, including the important tenth-century Laurentian manuscript C for Book 3, which led to some revision of Bekker's text. Arnold's major contribution to Thucydidean scholarship lies in the detailed topographical and historical notes accompanying the text, which explain its geographical and political background. For many generations Arnold's work has provided an indispensable guide through the complex geo-political context of the *History*, enabling students to appreciate its narrative, language and place in historiography.



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Thucydides: History of the Peloponnesian War

The Text According to Bekker's Edition with Some Alterations

VOLUME 1

Edited by Thomas Arnold
Thucydides





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ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΗΣ. THE HISTORY

OF THE

PELOPONNESIAN WAR,

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{Y}$

THUCYDIDES.

THE TEXT ACCORDING TO BEKKER'S EDITION, WITH SOME ALTERATIONS.

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS,

TAKEN ENTIRELY FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS.

WITH NOTES,

CHIEFLY HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL,

ву

THOMAS ARNOLD, D.D.

HEAD MASTER OF RUGBY SCHOOL, AND LATE FELLOW OF ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD.

VOL. I.

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PREFACE.

THE words of king Archidamus, σπεύδοντες σχολαίτερον αν παύσαισθε, δια το απαράσκευοι έγχειρείν, may serve at once to account for the long delay in the appearance of this volume, and for the imperfect manner in which, I fear, it will be found after all to be executed. I have continually discovered more and more how much I had to learn, in order to be properly qualified for the task which I had undertaken; and I have thus been obliged to add to and to alter what I had written, amidst the constant pressure of other engagements: so that a work, which I had hoped to publish some years ago, is even at this moment no further advanced than to the end of one single But in order to plead some excuse for my venturing with such insufficient knowledge to undertake an edition of Thucydides, I may mention, that my original design was to illustrate the history and geography of my author, without pretending to enter into points of philological criticism. geography in particular I happened to possess some good materials of my own, and I trusted that I should be able to obtain more; nor have I been disappointed; for owing to the great kindness and liberality of those gentlemen to whom I have applied for information, I am enabled to offer to the public some really valuable illustrations of the topography of the scenes of the most important actions



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recorded in Thucydides. This will readily be believed, when I mention that the individuals to whom I am so much indebted are Sir W. Gell, Captain Smyth, Captain Beaufort, and Mr. Hawkins. It would be presumptuous in me to add one word as to the services which they have rendered to ancient geography on other occasions; and I feel confident that the value of their contributions to this edition will be justly and generally appreciated.

But even for undertaking to offer some explanation of the grammatical difficulties of my author, I had an excuse which those only can rightly estimate who remember what had been done to facilitate the understanding of Thucydides at the time when I first commenced my work. Till the publication of Bekker's edition in 1821, the text was in such a state, that the most casual inspection of the various readings would have enabled any man to offer an improved recension of it. I say this with reference to English, or at any rate to Oxford readers; for Haack's edition, although published in Germany in 1819, was not reprinted in England till 1823; and, if I mistake not, it had not till that time obtained much circulation in this country. And even after Bekker had published the text in a state so corrected as to leave little to be done by any future editor, there was no accessible commentary in existence except the notes of Wasse, Duker, Bauer, and Now the readers of Wasse and Duker's Gottleber. notes will readily acknowledge that a man very much inferior to either of them in learning might easily do more than they have done towards explaining the difficulties of their author. Although



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they always write with good sense and learning, yet in their choice of passages which they judged worthy of illustration, they seem to have acted rather capriciously; for many points of the greatest difficulty are passed over without any notice, whilst Wasse in particular has very often employed his great knowledge upon matters of very inferior utility. Bauer cannot certainly be charged with passing over any philological difficulties unnoticed; but his interpretations are not always successful, nor is his scholarship of a high order; and he has done nothing, or next to nothing, to illustrate the history and geography of his author. Since I began my work, however, several publications have appeared which have rendered the most important services to our knowledge of Thucydides in every particular; and it may not be unacceptable to the reader if I subjoin some short notices of these in order.

But the first book of this series, which every reader of Thucydides is bound to mention with gratitude, preceded a little in point of time the period at which this review begins. I mean the "Obser-" vationes Criticæ in Thucydidem" of Ernest Frederic Poppo, published at Leipzig in 1815, and reprinted in England three or four years afterwards by Priestley, at the end of his edition of Thucydides. To mention all that is useful and sensible in this little book, would be to give an abstract of its contents: but I must not omit one great merit in it, that it contains the first attempt at a classification of the MSS. of Thucydides, and an estimate of their respective authority. Poppo may be wrong in his opinion of the comparative value of some of the



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MSS.,-although I confess that where he differs from Bekker in his estimate of a manuscript he appears to me to be generally right,—but still he was the first person who applied to Thucydides this important principle of criticism, that the authority of a reading does not depend on the number of MSS. which agree in it, but on their value, and on their testimony being independent of one another; for if of twenty MSS. agreeing in any reading, nineteen can be proved to have been copied from the twentieth, the reading manifestly does not rest on the authority of twenty MSS., but of one. Another great merit of Poppo's work was its giving a deathblow to that extravagant license of interpretation which critics, from Dionysius downwards, had allowed themselves in explaining Thucydides. lude to the arbitrary interchange of the significations of different cases, tenses, and voices; and the notion that one word might be put for another, used as an ordinary resource in translating passages of any difficulty.

In the year 1819, Christopher Haack, rector of the Gymnasium of Stendal, (in the Prussian dominions, north of Magdeburg, near the left bank of the Elbe,) published an edition of Thucydides with the Scholia, in which many of the errors of the common text were corrected, and with the addition of a very useful and unpretending commentary designed particularly for students in schools and universities. This edition, which, as I observed before, was republished by Priestley in 1823, has had, I believe, a considerable circulation in this country.

It was followed in 1821 by the edition of Imma-



nuel Bekker.

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Bekker wholly declined the office of

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annotator, and contented himself with reprinting some of the notes of Wasse and Duker; his own attention having been entirely devoted to the revision of the text. To him we owe the collation, either wholly or in part, of five new MSS., which he considers of higher authority than any of those In this, I think, he that had been collated before. greatly overrates them; but still by their assistance, and that of the MSS. previously known, Bekker was enabled to publish the text of Thucydides in a very improved state; and his recension, as likely to form from henceforth the standard text, has been adopted as the groundwork of the present edition.

In the same year appeared the first volume of Prolegomena to a new edition of Thucydides by Poppo. The first eighty-four pages of this volume are devoted to the consideration of the merits of Thucydides with respect to the matter of his history: after which about two hundred pages are taken up in an examination of his language. In the course of this review Poppo notices in order all the alleged solecisms that have been imputed to his author: such as a confusion of the numbers of nouns, pp. 91—99; of the genders, pp. 99—106; of the cases, pp. 106-134; of the moods, pp. 134-151; of the tenses, pp. 151-163; and of the voices of verbs, and of the several parts of speech with one another, pp. 163-192. Nor is he less minute in examining other peculiarities of his style, language, and dialect: nay he even extends his attention to points of orthography, and has thought it worth

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his while to draw up with incredible labour what he calls "Farrago discrepantis scripturæ," or a collection of all the varieties of orthography in the different MSS. with regard to the spelling of words, the hiatus, and the writing such words as διαπαντός, διαβραχέος, &c. either as one word or two. He has besides included in the volume, 1st, the Life of Thucydides, commonly ascribed to Marcellinus, that which is found in Suidas, and a third by an uncertain author; 2dly, a collection of moral and political sentences from different parts of Thucydides; and 3dly, a notice of the different Greek and Roman writers who have imitated Thucydides either in point of matter or of style. The philological part of this volume, excepting always what relates to dialect and orthography, is of very great value; and I have consulted it constantly with great advantage. much of the rest of the volume might well have been spared; and I believe that even in Germany, where prolixity is much more tolerated than in England, Poppo is thought to have "bestowed his "tediousness" upon his readers beyond all bounds of moderation.

The same fault is imputable to his second volume of Prolegomena, which appeared in 1823, containing 592 pages of Illustration of the History, Geography, and Chronology of Thucydides. The historical part of this volume contains little to praise: the geographical part is highly useful as a work of reference, but needlessly and insufferably prolix. The chronological tables, chiefly borrowed from Haack, are clear and accurate.

Two years afterwards, in 1825, appeared the first



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volume of Poppo's edition of the text itself: although even this went no further than the end of the first book, as it contained 162 pages more of Prolegomena, on the classification of the MSS., on the editions and translations of Thucydides, together with a list of all the works that tend in any degree to illustrate him; on the just limits of conjectural criticism, and various other similar points. Then follows the text of the first book of Thucydides himself, with a full notice of every various reading down to the minutest points of orthography, and the Greek scholia at the foot of the text. In addition to the MSS. already collated, Poppo has availed himself of three in the library of Munich, besides partial extracts from one at Venice, and another in the university library at Leyden. He also procured an entire collation of the Heidelberg MS. (Palatinus, E.), which had only been partially collated by Bekker. A copious collection of Notes, full Indexes, and a Lexicon Thucydideum, are promised to be published hereafter; and the text is actually completed, being contained in three additional volumes, which have appeared successively in 1826, 1827, and 1828.

In the mean time another complete edition of Thucydides has appeared, which, without the prolixity of Poppo, is far less elementary, and displays a deeper knowledge on every subject than the edition of Haack. I am speaking of the edition published in 1826 by Francis Göller, one of the professors of the Gymnasium at Cologne, and previously known as the author of a useful little work on the topography of Syracuse. Göller's edition, in two octavo volumes, contains a very good recension of



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the text, generally agreeing with Bekker's, and notes which appear to me to exhibit a very happy union of fulness and depth of knowledge with brevity. The work is further accompanied by three Chronological Tables, and four Indexes, of which the Index Verborum is the most copious that has yet appeared. It is strange that this edition should be comparatively so little known in England, as it is in every respect superior to Haack's, more useful than Bekker's, and far less unwieldy than Poppo's.

Lastly, a new English translation with copious Notes appeared in 1829, by the Rev. Dr. Bloomfield, of Sidney college, Cambridge. I have derived much assistance from the numerous passages, illustrative of the sense of words and phrases in Thucydides, which Dr. Bloomfield has collected from other Greek writers.

Besides these editions or translations, some other works have been published within the last ten years, from which an editor of Thucydides finds the philological part of his work greatly facilitated. Matthiæ's Grammar was first published in England only two years before the period to which I am referring; but Lobeck's edition of Phrynichus did not appear till 1820; and I may be allowed to mention a little work wholly devoid of pretension, but extremely useful, the Classical Students' Manual, of the Rev. Mr. Smithers, in which there is an Index of every passage in Thucydides quoted in Matthiæ's Greek Grammar, in Herman's Annotations on Viger, in Hoogeveen, Bos, and Kuster. Nor is the list less ample of works published, or first become generally known, in England within the last ten or



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twelve years, from which the history and geography of Thucydides have received the greatest illustration. The former indeed, like every other ancient history, is chiefly indebted for the light thrown upon it, to the extraordinary work of Niebuhra: a work which may justly entitle its author to the merit of having done for ancient history what Bacon did for science; Niebuhr has not so much written a perfect history himself, as he has pointed out the true means by which it may be written: he has taught us to seek for our materials from the most multiplied sources, from laws and from mythic poems, from the annals, traditions, governments and usages of the most distant times and countries; he has given us an example of a learning as unbounded in its range, as it is minute and accurate in its observation; of a grasp of mind that can at once comprehend and analyze the principles of the constitutions of different people; and of a quickness

a Niebuhr's religious opinions have been regarded by some persons in this country with great suspicion. I mention this, not with any intention to defend those views of the Old Testament history which have given rise to the feeling against him; but simply to protest against classing him, as some seem inclined to do, with Gibbon, Voltaire, and other real enemies of Christianity. We may be perfectly justified in regarding a man as an unsound guide in matters of opinion connected with the Scriptures, and yet by no means justified in feeling alienated from him, as from one who has abandoned or forfeited his own personal interest in the faith and hopes of a Christian. And it so happens that I have been informed on the most unquestionable authority, by one who knows Niebuhr intimately, and who is himself as earnest and sound a Christian as any man living, that Niebuhr is a sincere believer in Christianity.



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and precision that never allows him to overlook a line capable of being turned to any account, or to misapprehend the meaning of a single word in a single sentence, while the contents of volumes are at the same moment in the process of intellectual digestion within his mind. But, besides all this, he has rendered an essential service to Grecian history in particular, no less than to Roman, by being practically b the first writer who developed the original relations of the families of nobles and of the commons to each other, and the first composition and gradual advance of the latter to an equality with their former masters. The first edition of his Roman History was published as long ago as 1812; but it is only within the last five years that it has been translated, or, I believe I may add, that it has been generally known in England: and even abroad, the great political events of 1813, and the two following years, by engrossing public attention, prevented the effects of his work on the literature of Germany from becoming apparent till some time after its first publication. But they were not finally lost. In 1817, Böckh of Berlin gave to the world his valuable work on the "Public Economy of " Athens," which is dedicated to Niebuhr, and was written, I believe, at his suggestion. In the same year, Charles Otfried Müller, a pupil of Böckh's, produced his Æginetica, or Memorials of the Island of Ægina, a small volume written in Latin, and intended, I suppose, to prepare the way for the larger

^b I say "practically," because Vico's work, noticed in the Appendix to this volume, was so little known as to have produced no perceptible effect on the state of historical knowledge.



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works of a similar nature, which he has since written in German. These are entitled "Orchomenos "and the Minyans," (Breslau, 1820.) and "The "Dorians," 2 vols. Breslau, 1824, forming part of a general work whose title is, "Histories of the "Races and States of Greece." I have already had occasion to notice, what seems to me, Müller's unreasonable scepticism; that is, a hasty impression of the internal difficulties of the common stories, and an exaggerated notion of their want of external authority. These two tendencies, and particularly the first, seem almost constitutional in the German writers, and unquestionably detract from their value. But still every reader of Grecian history must hold himself deeply indebted to the prodigious learning with which Müller has collected every existing notice that could bear upon his subject; and to the acuteness and ability displayed in extracting from all a statement, generally speaking, at once profound and probable. Before the publication of Müller's "Orchomenos," George Frederic Schömann of Greifswald, in Prussian Pomerania, brought out his excellent little volume, "De Comitiis Atheniensium;" and in 1826, William Wachsmuth, now a professor at Leipzig, but formerly, I believe, of Halle, published the first part of his "Hellenische Alter-"thumskunde," or Grecian Antiquities, of which I have spoken more than once in the course of this volume. Wachsmuth was already known as the author of a very sensible little work on the "Early "History of Rome:" and this more recent production abundantly supports his reputation. With all the characteristic learning and ingenuity of his



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countrymen, Wachsmuth unites a sounder judgment and a more chastised and reasonable scepticism than their works often exhibit. His volume is an analysis of the geography and early history of Greece, down to the general overthrow of the tyrannies, B. C. 510. A second volume, embracing the most splendid period of Grecian history, appeared in 1828.

For their services to the geography of Thucydides, none deserve to be more honourably mentioned than our own countrymen; but their labours are so well known that I need only recapitulate their The highest place is undoubtedly due to Sir W. Gell and Col. Leake; for their works go into a greater detail than any others; and the Argolis, Itinerary of the Morea, and Itinerary of Greece of Sir W. Gell, published respectively in 1810, 1817 and 1819, together with the Topography of Athens (1821), the Essay on the Demi of Attica (1829), and the Travels in the Morea (1830), of Col. Leake, are indispensable for any one who wishes to acquire a perfect knowledge of the Topography of Greece. To these must be added Dodwell's Classical Tour (1819), and Walpole's Memoirs of European and Asiatic Turkey, &c. (1818 and 1820), and the works of other recent travellers. Since the commencement of my undertaking, there have also appeared two works professedly devoted to the geography of ancient Greece; one by Mr. Cramer, published at Oxford in 1828, and the other, which I believe is yet unfinished, by Professor Kruse of Halle, published in 1825, 1826, and 1827. Cramer's work it would be impertinent in me to



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praise: but Kruse's, which as written by a foreigner is probably less known in England, should be noticed as another extraordinary monument of the unrivalled learning of the writers of modern Germany. Besides the fullest details on the physical geography of Greece, its natural productions, &c. on the origin of the different races by which it was anciently inhabited, and on the topography of each particular district, Kruse has given a most interesting account of the successive writers on the geography or antiquities of Greece since the Roman conquest: first enumerating those who are called ancient writers; secondly, the early travellers from the west of Europe, historians and others, down to the institution of the society of Dilettanti; and thirdly, he details the progress of what he calls the rediscovery of Greece from the foundation of the Dilettanti society, down to the publication of his own work; naming and analyzing what has been done by all the numerous travellers, French, German, Italian, English, and others, who have since Stuart's time thrown so much light on every point of Grecian geography.

Nor ought I to omit the benefit conferred on this branch of knowledge by the surveys of a great part of the coast of Greece lately taken, and still in progress, under the direction of the British Admiralty. The whole western coast of Greece, as far southward as Cape Matapan, was regularly surveyed by Captain Smyth; and from the charts drawn up by him, two works of great merit have derived no small part of their value. I allude to the Eton Atlas, published by Arrowsmith, and so ably superintended by Mr. Hawtrey of Eton; and to the still



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more recent maps of Greece, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

The geography of Sicily, which is so closely connected with the events described by Thucydides, has been illustrated also by Captain Smyth, not only in his accurate survey of the whole coast of the island, but in the Memoir of Sicily which accompanied it. The immediate neighbourhood of Syracuse has also been the subject of two separate works, one by Göller, which I have already noticed; and another by M. Letronne (Paris, 1812), of which I know nothing but the name.

For the chronology of Thucydides nothing more remains to be done since the publication of the admirable work of Mr. Fynes Clinton, (Oxford, 1824, second edit. enlarged, 1827.) Having in one or two points, where I happened to go over the same ground, ascertained how thoroughly his readers may depend on his learning and judgment, I have in general availed myself of the results of his researches with perfect confidence in their accuracy.

My own principal object, as I have already declared, has been to explain the historical and geographical difficulties of Thucydides, so as to enable a modern reader fully to understand his narrative, and to enter into the opinions and feelings of the times to which it refers. As a critical edition, the work now offered to the world has little pretension. By means of my publisher, I have been enabled to give the readings of the Laurentian MS. C. through the whole of the third book, Bekker's collation not having been carried beyond the end of the second. And in May 1827, I collated at Parma



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some parts of a manuscript now belonging to the ducal library of that city, of which some notice will be found in the following Catalogue of the MSS. of Thucydides. I have also partially collated two MSS. now in the Bodleian library, which are numbered 47 and 48 of the Canonici collection, purchased at Venice in 1813; but they are both recent, and seemed not to deserve a more full examination.

It only remains that I should explain the reason of the Notes and Preface to this edition being written in English, when prescription has so long been in favour of the use of Latin. It seemed to me that to continue at this time of day to write in Latin. were but to add one more to the numerous instances in which, by professing to tread closely in the steps of our ancestors, we in fact depart from them most widely, by persisting foolishly in what they began wisely. When the languages of modern Europe were no better than unformed dialects, and the inhabitants of neighbouring countries no more thought of learning them than we now think of acquiring the provincial patois of Lancashire or Somersetshire, it was very reasonable that literary men should neglect what were really so many local dialects, and should adopt in their writings what alone was their common language. Accordingly not only editions of classical authors, but theology, history, law, philosophy, every thing in short except popular poetry, tales, and some few chronicles, were universally written in Latin. Now, however, when there is scarcely a language in Europe whose literature is so poor as that of Rome; when the knowledge of French, German, Italian,

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and English forms so common a part of the acquirements of educated men in all these four countries; and when it would be ludicrous for a divine, an historian, or a philosopher, to publish his thoughts in any other than his native language, there can be no further reason why an Englishman, in editing a Greek writer, should have recourse to Latin; or why, in communicating between two nations, whose languages are both so rich and so flexible as those of Greece and England, we should call in the aid of an interpreter, whose vocabulary is so meagre as that of the language of Rome. No cause but necessity would induce an active minded man to submit to the constraint of writing in any other language than that in which he habitually speaks and thinks; and necessity can in this case no longer be pleaded, since the happy peace which we now enjoy has broken down the barriers between nation and nation; and has taught every civilized country of Europe to regard an ignorance of the language and literature of its neighbours as little less disgraceful than an ignorance of its own.

Rugby, May 14, 1830.



CATALOGUE

OF THE

MSS. OF THUCYDIDES,

WHICH HAVE BEEN HITHERTO COLLATED, EITHER WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY.

- A. (in Poppo's edit. "Italus.") Where this MS. now is does not appear. It was taken from some place in the north of Italy by the French during the revolution, and carried to the royal library at Paris. Bekker collated it in 1812 during his residence in France. It was restored in 1815 to the Austrians, and would probably be easily discovered by making inquiries at the principal libraries in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Poppo places it in the second class of MSS. in point of goodness.
- B. (Poppo, "Vaticanus.") In the Vatican library at Rome, No. 126. A small folio, consisting of 188 leaves, with from 30 to 32 lines in each page, and from 60 to 70 letters in each line. The writing is full of abbreviations. It contains scholia written by the same hand. Poppo places it in the second class; Bekker reckons this as well as the preceding one amongst the very best MSS. of Thucydides. It was first collated by Bekker.
- C. (Poppo, "Laurentianus.") In the Laurentian library at Florence, compartment 69, MS. 2. The Catalogue hung up in the library itself, states this MS. to be of the date of the tenth century. The characters are large and round-shaped; and its first six leaves are of a later date. It may be identified by the strange subscription added at the end of the volume, Deo gra-



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CATALOGUE OF MSS.

TIAS PETRUS SCRIPSIT. Bekker collated this MS. from book I. chap. 15, to the end of book II., and book VIII. chap. 1—31. The third and fourth books have been first collated for the present edition. Third class, according to Poppo; first class, according to Bekker. I think Poppo estimates it most correctly.

- D. ("Marcianus," Poppo.) In the library of St. Mark at Venice. Bekker has collated the seventh book: the rest, as far as appears, has not yet been collated. Second class, according to Poppo.
- E. ("Palatinus," Poppo.) In the library at Heidelberg. Written in a large character, with the adscriptum not subscriptum: supposed by Creuzer to be older than the twelfth century. Bekker collated the third and sixth books, and the fifteen first chapters of book I. The rest has been since collated for Poppo, and its various readings given in his edition. Second class, according to Poppo; first class, according to Bekker.
- F. ("Augustanus," Poppo.) In the library at Munich, formerly at Augsburg. First collated by Gottleber and Bauer. This is allowed both by Poppo and Bekker to belong to the very first class of MSS. in point of excellence.
- G. ("Basiliensis," Poppo.) At Basel, or Basle. First collated by Duker. The best of the MSS. of the third class according to Poppo.
- H. ("Cassellanus," Poppo.) At Cassel in Westphalia.
 Written in the year 1252. First collated by Duker.
 Poppo considers this to be the best existing MS. of Thucydides: it is at any rate one of the very best.
- ("Vindobonensis," Poppo.) In the imperial library at Vienna. First collated by Alter, in his edition published at Vienna, 1786. Third class, according to Poppo.
- K. ("Grævianus," Poppo.) At Utrecht. First collated for Hudson's edition. Third class, according to Poppo. I think it deserves to be estimated more highly, although its date is not higher than the fifteenth century.



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- L. ("Arundelianus," Poppo.) In the Arundel library. First collated by Hudson. One of the worst MSS. of the fourth class.
- M. ("Baroccianus," Poppo.) In the Bodleian; containing only the speeches. Collated by Hudson. One of the worst of the fourth class.
- N. ("Clarendonianus," Poppo.) In the public library at Cambridge. Collated by Hudson. Among the best MSS. of the first class.
- O. ("Chr." Poppo.) In the library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Collated by Hudson. One of the worst of the fourth class.
- P. ("Danicus," Poppo.) At Copenhagen. Collated by Duker. One of the worst of the fourth class.
- Q. ("Mosquensis," Poppo.) At Moscow. Collated for Gottleber and Bauer's edition. Fourth class, but one of the least corrupt of that class.

In the library at Paris,		
numbered respectively in		
the catalogue as I have		
marked them. Collated		
by Gail. Bekker consi-		
ders them all very modern;		
tegius." Poppo doubts this with		
regard to three of them,		
c, g, and h. In point of		
value, Poppo places a, c,		
class; g (the "Codex Regius" of		
Duker's edition,) and h, in the second class; d, e, and i,		
in the third class; k in the fourth; and b he is inclined,		
though with hesitation, to place in the third.		

Parm. In the library at Parma. This MS. was given by Octavius Specianus to Paul Bissolius, a Jesuit, and member of the Domus Professa, or Convent, of S. Fidelis at Milan. On his death it came into the common library of the society, was afterwards sold to Matth. Aloys. Canonici, a presbyter of the same



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order, and by him sold again to P. M. Paciaudi, librarian at Parma about fifty or sixty years ago. It is very modern, being written towards the close of the fifteenth century; and seems to agree most closely in its readings with the Paris MSS. d and i, which Poppo ranks in the third class. I collated about thirty chapters of the fourth book, with some of the more remarkable passages in the other books. It has never been collated regularly.

47. 48. Two MSS. so numbered in the Canonici collection purchased by the university of Oxford at Venice in 1813, and now in the Bodleian. I have only collated them in a very few places, as they seemed to agree generally with the MSS. of the lowest class, and are of no great antiquity.

Besides these, the following have been collated more or less completely, and are referred to by Poppo and Göller.

R. (Poppo, Monacensis b.)
S. (Poppo, Monacensis m.)
Göller. The first is of the sixteenth century, and of little or no value. The second is of the thirteenth century; but Poppo places it in the fourth class.
Göller rates it much more highly. The third (f) merely contains a few extracts from Thucydides, together with others from different writers.

Lugdunensis. At Leyden, of which some specimens have been given by Wyttenbach in his "Selecta "principum Historicorum."

Venetus. At Venice. Some specimens of it have been published by Zanetto in his Catalogue of the MSS. of Venice, 1740.

Besides these, there is another MS. of Thucydides in the Laurentian library at Florence, much more modern than the one already noticed; but I had no opportunity of collating it. Three are mentioned by Tomasino, in his Catalogue of the libraries of Venice, as existing in that city; but



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perhaps two of these are the same already noticed as being now in the Bodleian. Montfaucon, in his account of the libraries of Italy, mentions three as existing at Rome, two at Naples, and two at Milan: of these last one is probably the same which I partially collated at Parma. There is also one said to be in the library at Turin, and another at Padua: two at Paris, forming part of the Coislin collection, now in the royal library; and, finally, one at Madrid.

It is possible, however, that there may be others besides these still unexamined in the libraries of Italy. The public library at Perugia, for instance, is said to contain some valuable MSS. and it may be mentioned generally, that any lover of Greek literature travelling in Italy might render essential service with very little trouble to himself, by merely inquiring of the librarians in every town of importance through which he passes, what MSS. of Greek writers they possess in their respective collections, and requesting permission, which is in general most liberally granted, to inspect those of any author in whom he may happen to take the greatest interest.



EDITIONS OF THUCYDIDES.

- Thucydides, (Græcè) Venetiis in Domo Aldi, Mense Maio MDII. folio. The scholia were published by Aldus in the following year.
- II. Thucydides, (the Greek text and the scholia) Florentiæ, apud Bernhardum Juntam, 1526, die secunda Novembris.
- III. Thucydides, (with the scholia) Basileæ, ex officina Hervagiana, anno MDXL. folio. This is the edition of Camerarius.
- IV. Thucydides, Greek and Latin, the Latin being Valla's translation, with Stephens' corrections of it in the margin. Printed by Henry Stephen, A.D. 1564. folio.
- V. Thucydides, Greek and Latin, &c. This is Stephens' second edition, containing many additions to his former one, such as his Proparasceue ad Lectionem Scholiorum; fuller notes on the first and on great part of the second book of Thucydides, the Life of Thucydides by Marcellinus, &c. 1588, folio.

(These five are known by the name of "the old editions," and their readings are sometimes quoted like those of MSS.)

VI. Thucydides, Greek and Latin: the Latin interpretation corrected and improved throughout by Æmilius Portus; with notes by Franciscus Portus, and Indexes. Frankfort 1594, folio.

(This is the common Latin interpretation published with the later editions of Thucydides.)

- VII. Thucydides, Greek and Latin, with maps of Greece and Sicily, edited by John Hudson. Oxford and London, 1696, folio.
- VIII. Thucydides, Greek and Latin, with the notes of Stephens, Hudson, and Wasse. Edited by Charles



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Andrew Duker. With the maps of Hudson's edition republished, and Henry Dodwell's Annales Thucydidei. Amsterdam, Wetstenius and Smith, 1731, folio.

- IX. Duker's edition, reprinted at Glasgow by Foulis, 8 vols. 8vo. 1758.
- X. Thucydides, the Greek text only; with the corrections of Toussain, which he had written on the margin of the Aldine edition. Edited by Francis Charles Alter. 2 vols. 8vo. Vienna, 1785.
- XI. Duker's edition, reprinted at Deuxponts in the Palatinate, 6 vols. 8vo. 1788-9.
- XII. Thucydides, the Greek text only. Edited by Hermann Bredenkamp. 8vo. Bremen, 1791-2.
- XIII. Thucydides, Greek and Latin. Duker's text, notes, &c. reprinted, with additional notes by John Christoph. Gottleber. Continued after Gottleber's death by Charles Louis Bauer; and finally, after Bauer's death, published by Christian Daniel Beck. 2 vols. 4to. Leipzig. Vol. I. 1790. vol. II. 1804.
- XIV. Thucydides, Greek and Latin. Duker's text corrected in some few instances, and the Attic forms of the tenses introduced in defiance of all the MSS. This edition has the sanction of Elmsley's name, but he evidently did little more than correct the press. Edinburgh, 1804. 6 vols. 12mo.
- XV. Thucydides, Greek and Latin. Vienna, 1805. 10 vols.

 Por po merely gives the title of this edition from a
 German Review. He never met with it, nor have I.
- XVI. Thucydides, the Greek text, with a translation and notes in modern Greek, and Indexes historical and geographical, by Neophytus Ducas. 10 vols. 8vo. Vienna, 1805.
- XVII. Thucydides, Greek and Latin; with the various readings of the Paris MSS. with French Notes, and a Commentary on some of the more difficult passages, and two plates illustrating the siege of Platæa. Edited by J. B. Gail, Paris, 1807. 10 vols. 8vo.



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- XVIII. Thucydides, the Greek text. Edited by Seebode. I vol. 8vo. Leipzig, 1814.
- XIX. Thucydides, the Greek text. Edited by Shäfer. 2 vols. 12mo. Leipzig, 1815.
- XX. Thucydides, Greek and Latin, with the Scholia, the Notes of Bauer's edition, the Commentary of Benedict, and the Observationes Criticæ of Poppo. London, 1819. Published by Priestley. 4 vols. 8vo.
- XXI. Thucydides, the Greek text, with the Scholia, Indexes, Chronological Tables, and original Notes, by Christopher Fr. Ferd. Haack. 2 vols. 8vo. Leipzig, 1820. (Reprinted 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1823.)
- XXII. Thucydides, the Greek text, with the Scholia, and the Notes of Wasse and Duker. Edited by Immanuel Bekker. 3 vols. 8vo. Berlin and Oxford, 1821.
- XXIII. Thucydides, the Greek text only, corrected in several places from the text of the larger edition, by Bekker. 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin and Oxford, 1824.
- XXIV. Thucydides, the Greek text, with a few notes, by Louis Dindorf. 8vo. Leipzig, 1824.
- XXV. Thucydides, the Greek text, with two volumes of Prolegomena; the Scholia, Notes, and copious Indexes, &c. by Ernest Frederic Poppo. Only the Prolegomena and the text have yet appeared. 6 vols. 8vo. Leipzig, 1821, 1828.
- XXVI. Thucydides, the Greek text, with original Notes, Indexes, and a map of Syracuse, by Francis Göller. 2 vols. 8vo. Leipzig, 1826.



MAPKEAAINOY

ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΥ ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΒΙΟΥ

ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΙΔΕΑΣ ΑΥΤΟΥ

ΑΠΟ ΤΗΣ ΟΛΗΣ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ ΠΑΡΕΚΒΟΛΗ.

 $\mathbf{T}_{\Omega N}$ Δημοσθένους μύστας γεγενημένους θείων λόγων τε καὶ άγώνων, συμβουλευτικών τε καὶ δικανικών νοημάτων μεστούς γενομένους καὶ ἱκανῶς ἐμφορηθέντας, ὥρα λοιπὸν καὶ τῶν Θουκυδίδου τελετών έντὸς καταστήναι πολύς γάρ ὁ ἀνὴρ τέχναις καὶ κάλλει λόγων καὶ ἀκριβεία πραγμάτων καὶ στρατηγία καὶ συμβουλαίς καὶ πανηγυρικαίς ύποθέσεσιν. ἀναγκαίον δὲ πρῶτου είπειν του ανδρός και τὸ γένος και τὸν βίον πρὸ γαρ των λόγων ταθτα έξεταστέον τοις φρονοθσι καλώς. Θουκυδίδης τοίνυν ὁ συγγραφεὺς 'Ολόρου μεν προηλθε πατρὸς, την ἐπωνυμίαν έχουτος ἀπὸ 'Ολόρου τοῦ Θρακῶν βασιλέως, καὶ μητρὸς 'Ηγησιπύλης, ἀπόγονος δὲ τῶν εὐδοκιμωτάτων στρατηγῶν, λέγω δὴ των περί Μιλτιάδην καὶ Κίμωνα. ῷκείωτο δὲ ἐκ παλαιοῦ τῷ γένει πρὸς Μιλτιάδην τὸν στρατηγὸν, τῷ δὲ Μιλτιάδη πρὸς Αλακον του Δίος. ούτως αὐχεῖ το γένος δ συγγραφεύς ἄνωθεν. καὶ τούτοις Δίδυμος μαρτυρεῖ, Φερεκύδην εν τῆ πρώτη τῶν ἱστοριών φάσκων ούτως λέγειν "Φιλαίας δε δ Αίαντος οίκει εν " ταις 'Αθήναις. $\dot{\epsilon}$ κ τούτου δ $\dot{\epsilon}$ γίγνεται Δ άϊκλος a , το \hat{v} δ $\dot{\epsilon}$ 'Επί-" δυκος, τοῦ δὲ 'Ακέστωρ, τοῦ δὲ 'Αγήνωρ, τοῦ δὲ 'Όλιος, τοῦ δὲ " Λύκης τοῦ δὲ Τύφων, τοῦ δὲ Λάϊος, τοῦ δὲ Αγαμήστωρ, τοῦ " τοῦ δὲ Ἱπποκλείδης, ἐφ' οῦ ἄρχοντος Παναθήναια ἐτέθη † τοῦ " δὲ Μιλτιάδης, δς ῷκισε Χερρόνησον." μαρτυρεί τούτοις καὶ Έλλάνικος εν τῆ επιγραφομένη 'Ασώπιδι. άλλ' οὐκ ἂν εἴποι τις, τί αὐτῶ πρὸς Θουκυδίδην; ἔστι γὰρ οὖτος τούτου συγγενής.

^a Forsan Αἶκλος, CASAUBON.