

(123) Hipponicus, an Athenian, the father of Callias, was noted for his wealth and dishonesty.

(124) Callias, the son of Hipponicus, was famed for his great riches. He was notorious for his profligacy; and, notwithstanding the great wealth he inherited, he died in want of the common necessities of life. He was tried for bribery, and fined 50 talents, or \$52,830 00.

(125) See note 142.

(126) See note 24.

(127) Perhaps *ὀρεπερ* should be read here instead of *ὀριπερ*; it would then be translated, "Thinking they were overlooked by you, when you not even saw them at all." Solanus would read *ὄρεπερ*, in which case it would be rendered, "Thinking they were overlooked by you, who not even saw them at all."

(128) *Κορυθαυρία* signifies "to celebrate the rites of the Corybantes;" hence, "to be filled with Corybantic frenzy." The Corybantes were the priests of Cybele, and celebrated her rites with loud cries and howlings, the clashing of cymbals, beating of drums, &c., on Mount Dindymus, in Galatia, a district of Asia Minor.

(129) *Πενία*, which means "poverty," is here personified.

(130) The *χλαμύς* was a military cloak, worn especially by generals. Its length was about twice as much as its breadth. It was fastened by a brooch on the right shoulder so as to hang over the left.

(131) Hyperbolus was an Athenian popular leader, of bad character, who obtained considerable power. He was the last person ostracised at Athens.

(132) Cleon, a leather merchant, the most popular man at Athens, B.C. 427, was a rash and intriguing demagogue. In the beginning of B.C. 422, Cleon undertook the command of the Athenian forces in the north, against the Spartans under Brasidas. He at first met with a few successes,