

(¹¹⁶) Faber reads *ἄλλω* here, instead of *ἄλλο*. This passage will then be translated: "And if any one passing by should crack a whip at him, 'without intending anything,' pricking up," &c.

(¹¹⁷) Nireus, son of Charopus and Aglaia, from the island Syme, was the handsomest man in the Grecian army next to Achilles.

(¹¹⁸) Cecrops, an Egyptian, is said to have led a colony into Attica, about B.C. 1556; he gathered together the poor peasants, united them into one body, constituted among them one form of government, and took upon himself the title of king. He built the Acropolis of Athens.

(¹¹⁹) Codrus was the son of Melanthus, and the seventeenth and last king of Athens. When the Dorians invaded Attica during his reign, the oracle promised them victory if they did not kill the Athenian king; but Codrus, hearing this, and preferring his country's safety to his own life, entered the camp of the Dorians in the disguise of a peasant, and provoked a soldier to kill him, about B.C. 1070. Out of reverence to him, the Athenians abolished the kingly power, and instituted that of the archons in its stead.

(¹²⁰) See note 45.

(¹²¹) Consult note 31.

(¹²²) Aristides, surnamed the Just, an Athenian general and statesman, was the son of Lysimachus. He lived at the time of the Persian invasion, and his intrepidity greatly contributed to the victory of Marathon. He was archon, B.C. 489, and is said to have introduced the mode of banishment by ostracism, but, through the intrigues of Themistocles, was the first person exiled by its means, B.C. 483. He was recalled, however, to oppose Xerxes, and distinguished himself at the battle of Salamis. He died, B.C. 467, so poor that the expenses of his funeral were defrayed at the public charge, although he had the management of the Grecian revenues.