

- of mechanics and tradesmen from citizenship, *ib.* 9, §§ 1-8; (5) slaves and Perioeci to till the soil, *ib.* § 8; 10, §§ 9, 13, 14; (6) common meals, *ib.* 10, §§ 1-8, 10; (7) subdivision of the land into two parts, public and private, *ib.* § 11; (8) [*for the city*] a central situation, *ib.* 5, § 3; 11, § 2;—near, but not upon, the sea, *ib.* 6, §§ 1-6; a healthy site, *ib.* 11, § 1; a good water supply, *ib.* § 3; proper fortifications and walls, *ib.* §§ 5, 8-12; an arrangement of houses and streets which will combine the advantages of beauty and security, *ib.* § 6; an acropolis, for the temples, and a 'freemen's agora,' *ib.* 12, §§ 1-6; government buildings and a trader's agora, *ib.* 7.
- State, the best [absolutely], the enquirer into, must examine the best ideal and actual forms of government, *ii.* 1, § 1; differs from the so-called aristocracies because the citizens are absolutely good, *iii.* 13, § 12; *iv.* 7, § 2 (*but cp.* *iii.* 4, § 5); presupposes the best life, *vii.* 1; in comparison with it, all existing governments may be called perversions, *iv.* 8, § 1.
- State, the best [under ordinary circumstances], *iv.* 1, § 3; 11, § 21 (*cp.* *ii.* 6, § 16).
- State, the best [for mankind in general], *iv.* 1, § 3; 11, § 1.
- Statesman, the, is properly concerned with the natural art of acquisition only, *i.* 8, § 15; 10, § 1; ought also to be acquainted with the art of money-making, *ib.* 11, § 13; must be able to recognize evils at their commencement, *v.* 4, § 3; 8, § 9; must not despise small things, *ib.* 3, § 10; 4, § 1; 7, § 11; 8, § 2; must he have virtue, or is skill alone sufficient? *ib.* 9, §§ 1-4; must know the real effect of political measures, *ib.* § 9; will use fear as a means to bind the state together, *ib.* 8, § 8; will not suppose that the greatness of the state depends merely on size, *vii.* 4, § 4; the life of the statesman contrasted with the life of the philosopher, *ib.* 2, § 6.
- Statesman, the, the rule of, different from other kinds of rule, *i.* 1, § 2; 3, § 4; 7, § 1.
- Stentor, *vii.* 4, § 11.
- Sybaris, *v.* 3, §§ 11, 12.
- Symposium, the, of Plato: *see* Plato.
- Syracuse, *i.* 7, § 2; *iii.* 15, § 16; *v.* 3, §§ 5, 13; 4, §§ 1-4, 9; 5, § 10; 6, § 8; 10, §§ 6, 23, 28, 30-2; 11, §§ 7, 10; 12, §§ 6, 12.
- Syrtis (?), a district of Southern Italy, *vii.* 10, § 5.
- Tarentum, *iv.* 4, § 21; *v.* 3, § 7; 7, § 2; *vi.* 5, § 10.
- Telecles, of Miletus, *iv.* 14, § 4.
- Tenedos, *iv.* 4, § 21.
- Thales, of Miletus, *i.* 11, § 8:—[probably the Cretan poet], *ii.* 12, § 7.
- Theagenes, tyrant of Megara, *v.* 5, § 9.
- Thebes; *ii.* 9, §§ 10, 16; 12, § 10; *iii.* 5, § 7; *v.* 3, § 5; 6, § 15; *vi.* 7, § 4.
- Theodectes, quoted, *i.* 6, § 7.
- Theodorus, the actor, *vii.* 17, § 13.
- Theopompus, king of Sparta, *v.* 11, § 2.
- Thera, one of the Sporades, *iv.* 4, § 5.