

TEXT AND TRANSLATION

Since Frisk's text has stood the test of time and requires relatively few changes, and since it has become common practice to refer to the *Periplus* by the line(s) and page(s) in his edition, I have reproduced his text with whatever adjustments proved necessary.

In the text, < > enclose letters or words to be added; [] enclose letters or words to be deleted; . . . indicates a lacuna left by the scribe; <★★> indicates a lacuna according to the editor.

The changes from Frisk's text, indicated by being set in smaller type, or by blank space, or both occur in the following lines:

4:2.2	30:10.5-6	55:18.11
7:3.16-17	30:10.14-16	56:18.16
7:3.19	32:11.4-7	56:18.20
10:4.11	36:12.6	57:18.30-19.12
12:4.22	36:12.7	58:19.18
15:5.25-26a	37:12.15	58:19.19-20
16:6.7	40:13.19-20	60:20.8
19:6.31-7.1	40:13.29	61:20.14
20:7.14-15	42:14.14	62:20.25
26:8.25	46:15.23-24	63:21.9
26:8.26	46:15.29	65:21.22-23
26:8.28	47:16.3	65:21.24-25

For explanation of the changes, see the notes to the above lines in Commentary B. See also notes to B 30:10.11 and B 65:22.4.

ΠΕΡΙΠΛΟΥΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΡΥΘΡΑΣ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΗΣ

257 M. Τῶν ἀποδεδειγμένων ὄρμων τῆς Ἐρυθρᾶς θαλάσσης καὶ τῶν περὶ 1
αὐτὴν ἐμποριῶν πρῶτός ἐστιν λιμὴν τῆς Αἰγύπτου Μνὸς ὄρμος, μετὰ
3 δὲ αὐτὸν εἰσπλεόντων ἀπὸ χιλίων ὀκτακοσίων σταδίων ἐν δεξιᾷ ἢ Βερ-
νίκη· ἀμφοτέρων <δὲ> οἱ λιμένες ἐν τῷ ἑσχάτῳ τῆς Αἰγύπτου κόλπου
[δὲ] τῆς Ἐρυθρᾶς θαλάσσης κεῖνται.

258 M. 6 Τούτων ἐκ μὲν τῶν δεξιῶν ἀπὸ Βερνίκης συναφῆς ἢ Βαρβαρικῆ 2
χώρα ἐστίν· τὰ μὲν παρὰ θάλασσαν Ἰχθυοφάγων μάνδραις οἰκοδομημέ-
ναις ἐν στενώμασιν καὶ σποράδην δὲ οἰκοῦνται, τὰ δὲ μεσόγεια Βαρβά-
9 ρων καὶ τῶν μετ' αὐτοὺς Ἀγριοφάγων καὶ Μοσχοφάγων κατὰ τυραν-
νίδα νεμομένων, οἷς ἐπικεῖται κατὰ νότου μεσόγειος ἀπὸ τῶν πρὸς
δύσιν μερῶν <μητροπόλις λεγομένη Μερόη>.

12 Μετὰ δὲ τοὺς Μοσχοφάγους ἐπὶ θαλάσσης μικρὸν ἐμπόριον ἐστιν, 3
ἀπέχον † τὸ πέρασ τῆς ἀνακομιδῆς † σταδίου περὶ τετρακισχιλίου,
Πτολεμαῖς ἢ τῶν θηρῶν λεγομένη, ἀφ' ἧς οἱ ἐπὶ Πτολε<μαί>ων τῷ
259 M. 15 βασιλεῖ θηρεύοντες ἀνέβησαν. Ἔχει δὲ τὸ ἐμπόριον χελώνην ἀληθινήν
καὶ χερσαίαν ὀλίγην καὶ λευκὴν μικροτέραν τοῖς ὀστράκοις· εὕρισκεται
δὲ ἐν αὐτῇ ποτὲ μὲν ἐλέφας ὀλίγος, ὁμοίως τῷ Ἀδουλιτικῷ. Ὁ δὲ
18 τόπος ἀλλίμενος καὶ σκάφαις μόνον τὴν ἀποδρομὴν ἔχων.

Μετὰ δὲ τὴν Πτολεμαῖδα τὴν τῶν θηρῶν ἀπὸ σταδίων ὡς τρισχι- 4
λίων ἐμπόριον ἐστὶν νόμιμον ἢ Ἀδουλι, κείμενον ἐν κόλπῳ βαθεῖ κατ'
21 αὐτὸν τὸν νότον, οὗ πρό[σ]κειται νῆσος Ὀρεινὴ λεγομένη, τοῦ μὲν
260 M. ἐσωτάτου κόλπου σταδίου ὡς εἰς πέλαιος ἔχουσα διακοσίους, ἐξ ἀμ-
φοτέρων <δὲ> τῶν μερῶν παρακειμένην ἔχουσα τὴν ἡπειρον, ἐν ἧ νῦν

In tit. ante *Periplus* habet Ἀρριανοῦ

4 δὲ huc revocavit Müller 6 Βαρβαρικῆ Müller; τισσηβαρικῆ 11 <μητρο-
πόλις λεγομένη Μερόη> Schwanbeck, Müller: post μερῶν spatium 8—9 litterarum,
dein σης μικρὸν 14 Πτολε<μαί>ων Bernhardy 15 θηρεύοντες Müller in comm:
θηρευθέντες ἀνέβ- Müller: ἐνέβ- 17 ἀοιδουτικῶ: corr. edd. 18 ἐπιδρο-
μὴν Stuck 20 ἀδουλεῖ (sic ubique) correxi 21 πρό[σ]κειται m. alt.
23 <δὲ> Müller

THE *PERIPLUS* OF THE ERYTHRAEAN SEA

1. Of the designated harbors of the Erythraean Sea and the ports of trade on it, first comes Egypt's port of Myos Hormos and, beyond it, after a sail of 1800 stades to the right, Berenicê. The ports of both are bays of the Red Sea on the edge of Egypt.

2. To the right of these places, immediately beyond Berenicê, comes the country of the Barbaroi. The coastal parts are inhabited by Ichthyophagoi ["fish eaters"] living in mean huts built in narrow areas, hence in scattered groups, while the inland parts are inhabited by Barbaroi and the people beyond them, Agriophagoi ["wild animal eaters"] and Moschophagoi ["shoot eaters"], organized in chiefdoms. In the interior behind them, in the parts toward the west is [? a metropolis called Meroe].

3. Beyond the Moschophagoi, about 4000 stades distant . . . on the sea is a small port of trade called Ptolemais Thêrôn ["Ptolemais of the Hunts"]; from it, in the days of the Ptolemies, the royal huntsmen made their way inland. The port of trade offers genuine tortoise shell, a little land tortoise, and a light-colored variety with rather small shields. On occasion, even a little ivory is to be found there, similar to that from Adulis. The place has no harbor and offers refuge only to small craft.

4. About 3000 stades beyond Ptolemais Thêrôn is a legally limited port of trade, Adulis. It is on a deep bay extending due south, in front of which lies an island called Oreinê ["hilly"] that is situated about 200 stades from the innermost part of the bay towards the open sea and, on both sides, lies parallel to the coast; here at the present time

ὄρμει τὰ καταγόμενα πλοῖα διὰ τὰς ἐκ τῆς γῆς καταδρομάς. Πρῶτον
 μὲν γὰρ ὤρμει κατ' αὐτὸν τὸν ἰσώτατον κόλπιον ἐν τῇ Διδώρου λεγο-
 μένῃ νήσῳ παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν ἠπειρον, ἐχούσῃ πεζῇ τὴν διάβασιν, δι' ἧς ³
 οἱ κατοικοῦντες Βάρβαροι κατέτρεχον τὴν νῆσον. Καὶ κατ' αὐτὴν τὴν
 ἐν τῇ Ὀρεινῇ ἠπειρον ἀπὸ σταδίων εἴκοσι τῆς θαλάσσης ἐστὶν ἡ Ἄδουλι,
 κώμη σύμμετρος, ἀφ' ἧς εἰς μὲν Κολόνην μεσόγειον πόλιν καὶ πρῶτον ⁶
 ἐμπόριον τοῦ ἐλέφαντος ὁδὸς ἐστὶν ἡμερῶν τριῶν ἀπὸ δὲ ταύτης εἰς
 αὐτὴν τὴν μητρόπολιν τὸν Ἀζωμίτην λεγόμενον ἄλλων ἡμερῶν πέντε,
 εἰς δὲ ὃν ὁ πᾶς ἐλέφας ἀπὸ τοῦ πέρα(ν) τοῦ Νείλου φέρεται διὰ τοῦ ⁹
 λεγομένου Κυνηγίου, ἐκείθεν δὲ εἰς Ἄδουλι. Τὸ μὲν οὖν ὄλον πλῆθος
 τῶν φονεομένων ἐλεφάντων καὶ ῥινοκερῶτων περὶ τοὺς ἄνω νέμεται
 τόπους, σπανίως δὲ ποτε καὶ ἐν τῷ παρὰ θάλασσαν περὶ αὐτὴν τὴν ¹²
 Ἄδουλι θεωροῦνται. Πρόκεινται δὲ τοῦ ἐμπορίου καὶ κατὰ πέλαγος ἐκ ^{261 M.}
 δεξιῶν ἄλλαι νῆσοι μικραὶ ἄμμιναι πλείονες, Ἀλαλαῖον λεγόμεναι, χε-
 λωνῆν ἔχουσαι τὴν εἰς τὸ ἐμπόριον φερομένην ἀπὸ τῶν Ἰχθυοφάγων. ¹⁵
⁵ Καὶ ἀπὸ σταδίων ὡσεὶ ὀκτακοσίων κόλπος ἕτερος βαθύτατος, οὗ
 κατὰ τὴν εἰσβολὴν ἐν δεξιῶς ἄμμος ἐστὶν πολλὴ κεχυμένη, καθ' ἧς ἐν
 βάθει κεχωσμένος εὐρίσκειται ὁ ὀψιανὸς λίθος, ἐν ἐκείνῃ μόνῃ τοπικῶς ¹⁸
 γεννώμενος. Βασιλεύει δὲ τῶν τόπων τούτων ἀπὸ τῶν Μοσχοφάγων
 μέχρι τῆς ἄλλης Βαρβαρίας Ζωσκάλης, ἀκριβῆς μὲν τοῦ βίου καὶ τοῦ
 πλείονος ἐξεχόμενος, γενναῖος δὲ περὶ τὰ λοιπὰ καὶ γραμμῶν Ἑλλη- ²¹
 νικῶν ἔμπειρος.
⁶ Προχωρεῖ δὲ εἰς τοὺς τόπους τούτους ἱμάτια Βαρβαρικὰ ἀγραφα
 τὰ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ γινόμενα, Ἀρσιουϊτικαὶ στολαὶ καὶ ἀβόλλαι νόθοι χρω- ²⁴
 μάτινοι καὶ λέντια καὶ δικρόσσια καὶ λιθίας ὑ(α)λῆς πλείονα γένη καὶ
 ἄλλης μορρῆς τῆς γινομένης ἐν Διοσπόλει, καὶ ὠρόχαλκος, ᾧ χρωῶνται ^{262 M.}
 πρὸς κόσμον καὶ εἰς συγκοπὴν ἀντι νομίματος, καὶ μελίεφθα χαλκᾶ εἰς ²⁷
 τε ἔψησιν καὶ εἰς συγκοπὴν ψελίων καὶ περισκελίδων τισὶν τῶν γυναι-
 κῶν καὶ σίδηρος ὁ δαπανώμενος εἰς τε λόγχας πρὸς τοὺς ἐλέφαντας καὶ
 τὰ ἄλλα θηρία καὶ τοὺς πολέμους. Ὅμοίως δὲ καὶ πελύνκα προχωρεῖ ³⁰
 καὶ σκέπαρνα καὶ μάχαιραι καὶ ποτήρια χαλκᾶ στρογγύλα μεγάλα καὶ
 δηνόριον ὀλίγον πρὸς τοὺς ἐπιδημοῦντας καὶ οἶνος Λαδικηνὸς καὶ Ἰτα-
 λικὸς οὐ πολὺς καὶ ἔλαιον οὐ πολὺ· τῷ δὲ βασιλεῖ ἀργυρώματα καὶ ³³
 χρυσώματα τοπικῶ ἔθιμῶ κατασκευασμένα καὶ ἱματίων ἀβόλλαι καὶ
 γαννάκαι ἀπλοῖ, οὐ πολλοῦ δὲ ταῦτα. Ὅμοίως δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἔσω

5 εἴκοσι: κ̄ 9 τοῦπερα corr. Stuck 11 καὶ Müller in comm: ἦ 14
 ἀμμιναι (sine spir. et acc.): corr. Müller ad Ptol. 4,7,3. 20 τῶν πλείονος corr.
 Bernhardy 24 Ἀρσι: Stuck: ἀρσι- ἄβολοι corr. Müller 25 ὠλῆς Stuck: ὠλῆς

arriving vessels moor because of raids from the mainland. Formerly they used to moor at the very outermost part of the bay at the island, called Didôros Island, right by this part of the coast; there is a ford crossing to it by which the Barbaroi dwelling roundabout used to overrun the island. On this part of the coast, opposite Oreinê, 20 stades in from the sea is Adulis, a fair-sized village. From Adulis it is a journey of three days to Koloê, an inland city that is the first trading post for ivory, and from there another five days to the metropolis itself, which is called Axômîtês [Axum]; into it is brought all the ivory from beyond the Nile through what is called Kyêneion, and from there down to Adulis. The mass of elephants and rhinoceroses that are slaughtered all inhabit the upland regions, although on rare occasions they are also seen along the shore around Adulis itself. In front of the port of trade, that is, towards the open sea, on the right are a number of other islands, small and sandy, called Alalaiu; these furnish the tortoise shell that is brought to the port of trade by the Ichthyophagoi.

5. After about 800 stades comes another, very deep, bay near whose mouth, on the right, a great amount of sand has accumulated; under this, deeply buried, obsidian is found, a natural local creation in that spot alone. The ruler of these regions, from the Moschophagoi to the rest of Barbaria, is Zôskalês, a stickler about his possessions and always holding out for getting more, but in other respects a fine person and well versed in reading and writing Greek.

6. In this area there is a market for: articles of clothing for the Barbaroi, unused, the kind produced in Egypt; wraps from Arsinoe; colored *abollai* [cloaks] of printed fabric; linens; double-fringed items; numerous types of glass stones and also of millefiori glass of the kind produced in Diospolis; brass, which they use for ornaments as well as cutting up for coins; copper honey pans (?) for cooking and for cutting up into armlets and anklets for certain of the women; iron which is expended on spears for elephants and the other wild animals as well as for war. Likewise there is also a market for: axes, adzes, knives; large round copper drinking vessels; a little Roman money for the resident foreigners; wine of Laodicea and Italy, limited quantity; olive oil, limited quantity. For the king, silverware and goldware fashioned in the local manner; in clothing, *abollai* and *kaunakai* [heavy cloaks], with no adornment and modest in price. Likewise also, from the interior

- τόπων τῆς Ἀριακῆς σίδηρος Ἰνδικὸς καὶ στόμωμα καὶ ὀθόνιον Ἰνδικόν
 263 M. τὸ πλατύτερον ἢ λεγόμενη μοναχὴ καὶ σαγματογήνη καὶ περιζώματα
 3 καὶ γαννάκα καὶ μολόχια καὶ συνδῶναι ὀλίγα καὶ λάκκος χρωμάτιος.
 Φέρεται δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν τόπων ἑλέφας καὶ χελώνη καὶ ῥινόκερωσ. Τὰ δὲ
 6 πλείστα ἐκ τῆς Αἰγύπτου φέρεται εἰς τὸ ἐμπόριον τοῦτο ἀπὸ μηνός
 6 Ἰανουαρίου μέχρι τοῦ Σεπτεμβρίου, ὃ ἔστιν ἀπὸ Τῦβι ἕως Θῶθ· εὐκαί-
 ρως δὲ ἀπὸ Αἰγύπτου ἀνάγονται περὶ τὸν Σεπτέμβριον μήνα.
 Ἦδη ἐπ' ἀνατολὴν ὁ Ἀραβικὸς κόλπος διατείνει καὶ κατὰ τὸν 7
 9 Αὐαλίτην μάλιστα στενοῦται. Μετὰ δὲ σταδίους ὡσεὶ τετρακισχιλίους,
 κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν ἥπειρον εἰς ἀνατολὴν πλεόντων, ἔστιν ἄλλα ἐμπόρια
 Βαρβαρικά, τὰ πέρα(ν) λεγόμενα, κείμενα μὲν κατὰ τὸ ἕξῃς, ἀγκυρο-
 12 βολίοις δὲ καὶ σάλοις ἔχοντα τοὺς ὄρμους κατὰ καιροὺς ἐπιτηδεύουσ.
 Πρῶτος μὲν ὁ λεγόμενος Αὐαλίτης, καθ' ὃν καὶ στενότατός ἐστιν ἀπὸ τῆς
 264 M. Ἀραβικῆς εἰς τὸ πέραν διάπλους. Κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν τόπον μικρὸν ἐμ-
 15 πόριον ἔστιν ὁ Αὐαλίτης, σχεδίαις καὶ σκάφαις εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ προσερχο-
 μένων. Προχωρεῖ δὲ εἰς αὐτὴν ὑαλὴ λιθία σύμμικτος καὶ Διο-
 πολιτικῆς ἄμφακος καὶ ἱμάτια Βαρβαρικά σύμμικτα γεγραμμένα καὶ σίτος
 18 καὶ οἶνος καὶ κασσίτερος ὀλίγος. Φέρεται δ' ἐξ αὐτῆς, ποτὲ καὶ τῶν
 Βαρβάρων ἐπὶ σχεδίαις διαφερόντων εἰς τὴν ἄντικρυς <Ὀ>κῆλιν καὶ
 21 Μούσα, ἀρώματα καὶ ἑλέφας ὀλίγος καὶ χελώνη καὶ σμύρνα ἐλαχίστη,
 21 διαφέρουσα δὲ τῆς ἄλλης. Ἀτακτότεροι δὲ οἱ κατοικοῦντες τὸν τόπον
 Βάρβαροι.
 Μετὰ δὲ τὸν Αὐαλίτην ἕτερον ἐμπόριον ἔστιν τούτου διαφέρον ἢ λε- 8
 24 γομένη Μαλαώ, πλοῦν ἀπέχουσα σταδίων ὡς ὀκτακοσίων· ὃ δὲ ὄρμος
 ἐπίσαλος <* * > σκεπόμενος ἀκρωτηρίῳ τῷ ἕξ ἀνατολῆς ἀνατείνοντι· οἱ
 δὲ κατοικοῦντες εἰρηγικώτεροι. Προχωρεῖ δὲ εἰς τοῦτον τὸν τόπον τὰ
 27 προειρημένα καὶ πλείονες χιτῶνες, σάγοι Ἀραιοῦτικοι γεγραμμένοι καὶ
 βεβαμμένοι, καὶ ποτήρια καὶ μελίεφθα ὀλίγα καὶ σίδηρος καὶ δηνάριον
 οὐ πολὺ, καὶ χρυσοῦν δὲ καὶ ἀργυροῦν. Ἐκφέρεται δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν τόπων
 30 τούτων καὶ σμύρνα καὶ λίβανος ὁ περατικὸς ὀλίγος καὶ κασ[σ]ία σκλη-
 265 M. ροτέρα καὶ δονακα καὶ κάγκαμον καὶ μάκειρ, τὰ εἰς Ἀραβίαν προχω-
 ροῦντα, καὶ σώματα σπανίως.
 1 ἀραβικῆς corr. Müller in Add. et Corr. ἐνδι-(bis) corr. L., Gelenius
 2 μοναχη (sine acc.) corr. Blancard ἢ σαγματογήνη Müller in comm. cl. 5,11
 3 συνδῶνες Stuck μολόχιαι συνδῶνες (pro μ. καὶ σ.) Müller in Add.
 et Corr. 6 τυβί correxi 11 τὰ πέραν Schwanbeck; τάπαρα 16 <χυλός>
 Müller 19 διαπερόντων scripsi: διαφερόντων κῆλιν corr. Stuck 25 lacu-
 nam suscipatus est Müller; an ἐπὶ σάλῳ σκεπ-? 27 Ἀραι. Stuck: ἀρσε. 29
 εἰσφέ- corr. Stuck 30 κασ[σ]ία: alt. σ delevis κάγκαμον corr. edd.

of Ariakê: Indian iron and steel; cotton cloth of the broader make, the so-called *monachê* and *sagmatogênê*; girdles; *kaunakai*; garments of *molochinon*; garments of cotton in limited number; lac dye. Exports from this area are: ivory, tortoise shell, rhinoceros horn. Most exporting from Egypt to this port of trade is from January to September, that is, from Tybi to Thoth; the best time for departure from Egypt is around the month of September.

7. By now the Arabian Gulf [Red Sea] trends eastward and at Avalitês is at its narrowest. After about 4000 stades on an eastward heading along the same coast, come the rest of the ports of trade of the Barbaroi, those called “far-side,” lying in a row and offering, by way of anchorages and roadsteads, suitable mooring when the occasion calls. The first is called Avalitês; at it the crossing from Arabia to the other side is shortest. At this place there is a small port of trade, namely Avalitês, where rafts and small craft put in. It offers a market for: assorted glass stones; some of the unripe olives that come from Diospolis; assorted articles of clothing for the Barbaroi, cleaned by fulling; grain; wine; a little tin. Exports from here, with the transport across to Okêlis and Muza on the opposite shore at times carried out by the Barbaroi on rafts, are: aromatics; a little ivory; tortoise shell; a minimal amount of myrrh but finer than any other. The Barbaroi who inhabit the place are rather unruly.

8. After Avalitês, about an 800-stade sail distant, comes another, better, port of trade called Malaô. Its harbor is an open roadstead sheltered by a promontory extending from the east. Its inhabitants are rather peaceable. This place offers a market for the aforementioned as well as for: tunics in quantity; cloaks from Arsinoe, cleaned and dyed; drinking vessels; honey pans (?), in limited number; iron; Roman money, in limited quantity, both gold and silver. Exports from this area are: myrrh, a little “far-side” incense; a rather harsh cassia, *duaka*, *kankamon*, *makeir*, which items are exported to Arabia; on rare occasions slaves.

- 9 Ἄπο δὲ Μαλαῶ δύο δρόμοις ἐστὶν ἐμπόριον ἢ Μούνδου, ἐν ᾧ καὶ ἀσφαλέστερον ὁρμεῖ τὰ πλοῖα εἰς τὴν προκειμένην ἔγγιστα τῆς γῆς νῆσον. Προχωρεῖ δὲ εἰς αὐτὴν τὰ προειρημένα καὶ ἐκεῖθεν ὁμοίως ἐκφέρεται τὰ 3 προειρημένα φορτία <καὶ> θυμίαμα τὸ λεγόμενον μοκροτου. Οἱ δὲ κατοικοῦντες ἔμποροι σκληρότεροι.
- 10 Ἄπο δὲ τῆς Μούνδου, πλεόντων εἰς τὴν ἀνατολήν, ὁμοίως μετὰ 6 δύο δρόμοις ἢ τρεῖς πλησίον <* * > κείται τὸ Μόσυλλον ἐν αἰγιαλῷ δυσὸρμῳ. Προχωρεῖ δὲ εἰς αὐτὴν τὰ προειρημένα γένη καὶ σκευὴ ἀργυρᾶ, σιδηρᾶ δὲ ἐλάσσω, καὶ λίθια. Ἐξάγεται δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν τόπων 9 κασίας χύμα πλείστον — <δι>ὸ καὶ μειζόνων πλοίων χρῆζει τὸ ἐμπόριον — καὶ ἄλλα εὐδία καὶ ἀρώματα καὶ χελωνάρια ὀλίγα καὶ θυμίαμα μοκροτου, ἦττον τοῦ Μουνδιτικοῦ, καὶ λίβανος ὁ περατικός, ἐλέφας δὲ 12 καὶ σμύρνα σπανίως.
- 11 Ἄπο δὲ τοῦ Μοσύλλου † παραπλεύσαντα μετὰ δύο δρόμοις τὸ λεγόμενον Νειλοπτολεμαῖον καὶ Ταπατηγῆ καὶ δαφνώνα μικρὸν [καὶ] ἀκρω- 15 266 1 τήριον Ἐλέφας [ἀπὸ Ὀπάνης εἰς νότον προχωρεῖ εἰτα εἰς λίβα ἢ χώρα] ποταμὸν ἔχει τὸν λεγόμενον Ἐλέφαντα καὶ δαφνώνα μέγαν λεγόμενον Ἀκάνναι, ἐν ἣ μονογενῶς λίβανος ὁ περατικός πλείστος καὶ διάφορος 18 γίνεται.
- 12 Καὶ μετὰ ταύτην, τῆς γῆς ὑποχωρούσης εἰς τὸν νότον ἤδη, τὸ τῶν Ἄρωμάτων ἐμπόριον καὶ ἀκρωτήριον τελευταῖον τῆς Βαβυλωνιακῆς ἡπείρου 21 πρὸς ἀνατολήν ἀπόκοπον· ὁ δὲ ὁρμος ἰσθαλος κατὰ καιροὺς ἐπικίνδυνος διὰ τὸ προσεχῆ τὸν τόπον εἶναι τῷ βορέα. Σημεῖον δὲ τοῦ μέλλοντος χειμῶνος τοπικὸν τὸ τὸν βυθὸν θολερότερον γίνεσθαι καὶ τὴν χροᾶν 24 ἀλ<λ>άσσειν. Τούτου δὲ γενομένου πάντες ἀποφεύγουσιν εἰς τὸ μέγα ἀκρωτήριον, τόπον καὶ σκέπην, τὸ λεγόμενον Τάβαι. Προχωρεῖ δὲ εἰς 267 M. τὸ ἐμπόριον ὁμοίως τὰ προειρημένα· γίνεται δὲ τὰ ἐν αὐτῷ κασία καὶ 27 γιζειρ καὶ ἀσφῆ καὶ ἄρωμα καὶ μαγλα καὶ μοτῶ καὶ λίβανος.

1 <μετὰ> δύο δρόμοις malim cum Fabr. 4 <καὶ> Fabr. 7 lacunam sic explere velim <ἀκρωτηρίου ἐμπόριον> 10 διὰ Hudson, Müller: δ 11 ἄλλη εὐδία Müller: ἄλλα εὐδία (sine acc.) 14 † παραπλεύσαντα μετὰ δύο δρόμοις: μ. δ. δρ. παραπλεύσαντι Müller, παραπλεύσαντι ἀπαντᾷ μ. δ. δρ. Stuck, Fabr. 15 [καὶ] Letronne, Fragments des Poèmes géograph. 314. 16 [ἀπὸ Ὀπ. — χώρα] marg. notam, ad 5, 17 pertinentem, esse vid. Vincent, Müller 17 ποταμὸν Müller: -μοδος 22 ἐπὶ σάλῳ scripsi: ἐπὶ σάλῳ sine acc. m. pr., acc. add. et ος supra ι ser. (i. e. ἐπὶ σάλοις) m. alt., ἐστὶ σάλοις Müller in Add. et Corr. 25 ἀλ<λ>άσσειν m. alt. 26 τόπον καὶ σκέπην suspectum 28 ἄρωμα : ἀρσβῶ maluit Müller in comm. cl. Galeno 14, 72, 18 Kühn

9. From Malaô it is two runs to the port of trade of Mundu, where vessels moor fairly safely at the island that lies very near the shore. This place offers a market for the aforementioned and, similarly, from it is exported the aforementioned merchandise plus the incense called *mokrotu*. The traders who live here are rather hard bargainers.

10. From Mundu, with the course heading eastward, similarly after two, perhaps three, runs near [? a promontory] lies Mosyllon on a beach with a poor harbor. Here there is a market for the aforementioned goods plus silverware; ironware, but in lesser quantity; precious stones. Exports from this area are: a great quantity of cassia (for this reason the port requires bigger ships); other spices and aromatics; a little low-quality tortoise shell; *mokrotu* incense, poorer than that from Mundu; “far-side” frankincense; ivory and myrrh but only on rare occasions.

11. Beyond Mosyllon, after a two-run voyage come the so-called Neioptolemaiu, Tapatêgê, a small laurel grove, Cape Elephas, . . . it has a river called Elephas and a large laurel grove called Akannai, the one place that produces most “far-side” incense, of fine quality to boot.

12. Beyond this, with the coast by now trending to the south, is the Spice Port and a promontory, the last along the coast of the country of the Barbaroi towards the east, a precipitous one. The harbor, an open roadstead, is dangerous at times, because the site is exposed to the north. A local indication of a coming storm is when the depths become rather turbid and change color; when this happens, all take refuge at the big promontory, a site that offers shelter, called Tabai. The port of trade [sc. the Spice Port] likewise offers a market for the aforementioned. Its products are: cassia, *gizeir*, *asyphê*, *arôma*, *magla*, *motô*, frankincense.

13. Beyond Tabai, after a 400-stade sail along a peninsula towards which, moreover, the current sets, comes another port of trade, Opônê, and it too offers a market for the aforementioned. Its products for the most part are: cassia; *arôma*; *motô*; better-quality slaves, the greater number of which go to Egypt; tortoise shell in great quantity and finer than any other.

14. Departure from Egypt for all these “far-side” ports of trade is around the month of July, that is Epeiph. To these “far-side” ports of trade it is also common to ship in from the inner regions of Ariakê and Barygaza goods from those places that find a market: grain; rice; ghee; sesame oil; cotton cloth, the *monachê* and the *sagmatogênê*; girdles; cane sugar. Some ships sail principally to these ports of trade but some follow the coast and take on whatever cargoes come their way. The area is not ruled by a king but each port of trade is administered by its own chief.

15. Beyond Opônê, with the coast trending more to the south, first come what are called the Small and Great Bluffs of Azania . . . , six runs by now due southwest, then the Small and Great Beaches for another six, and beyond that, in a row, the runs of Azania: first the so-called Sarapiôn run; then the Nikôn; after that numerous rivers and also harbors, one after the other, numbers of them separated by daily stops and runs, seven in all, up to the Pyraloi Islands and what is called the Canal; from here a little more towards the west, after two night and day runs, lying due west . . . comes Menuthias Island, about 300 stades from the mainland. It is low and wooded and has rivers, a wide variety of birds, and mountain tortoise. There are no wild animals at all except crocodiles; these, however, are not harmful to humans. The island has sewn boats and dugout canoes that are used for fishing and for catching

χελώνης. Ἐν δὲ ταύτῃ τῇ νήσῳ καὶ γυργάθοις αὐτὰς ἰδίως λινεύουσιν, ἀντὶ δικτύων καθιέντες αὐτοὺς περὶ τὰ στόματα τῶν † προραχῶν †.

- 16 Ἄφ' ἧς μετὰ δύο δρόμους τῆς ἠπείρου τὸ τελευταίωτατον τῆς Ἀζανίας 3
ἐμπορίου κείται, τὰ Ῥάπτα [τὰ] λεγόμενα, ταύτην ἔχον τὴν προσωνυμίαν 271 M.
ἀπὸ τῶν προειρημένων ῥαπτῶν πλοιαρίων, ἐν ᾧ καὶ πλείστος ἐστὶν ἑλέφας
καὶ χελώνη. Μέγιστοι δὲ ἐν σώμασιν περὶ ταύτην τὴν χώραν ἄνθρωποι 6
ὄρατο! κατοικοῦσιν καὶ κατὰ τὸν τόπον ἕκαστος ὁμοίως τιθέμενοι
τυράννοις. Νέμεται δὲ αὐτὴν, κατὰ τι δίκαιον ἀρχαῖον ὑποπέπτουσιν
τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῆς πρώτης γενομένης Ἀραβίας, ὁ Μοφαρίτης τύραννος. 9
Παρὰ δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως ὑπόφορον αὐτὴν ἔχουσιν οἱ ἀπὸ Μούζα καὶ
πέμπουσιν εἰς αὐτὴν ἐφόλκια, τὰ πλείονα κυβερνήταις καὶ χρειακοῖς [καὶ]
Ἄραφιν χρώμενοι τοῖς κατὰ συνθήειαν καὶ ἐπιγαμβρείαν ἔχουσιν ἐμπειροῖς 12
τε ὁδοῖν τῶν τόπων καὶ τῆς φωνῆς αὐτῶν.
- 17 Εἰσφέρεται δὲ εἰς τὰ ἐμπόρια ταῦτα προηγουμένως ἢ τοπικῶς ἐν Μούζα
κατασκευαζομένη λόγχη καὶ πελόκια καὶ μαχαίρια καὶ δπητία καὶ λῦθιας 15
ύαλης πλείονα γένη, εἰς δὲ τινὰς τόπους οἰνός τε καὶ σίτος οὐκ ὀλίγος,
οὐ πρὸς ἐργασίαν ἀλλὰ δαπάνης χάριν εἰς φιλανθρωπίαν τῶν Βαρβάρων.
Ἐκφέρεται δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν τόπων ἑλέφας πλείστος, ἦσσαν δὲ τοῦ Ἄδουλι[ν]- 18 272 M
τικοῦ, καὶ ἕνδοκωρος καὶ χελώνη διάφορος μετὰ τὴν Ἰνδικὴν καὶ
ναύπλιος ὀλίγος.
- 18 Καὶ σχεδὸν τελευταίωτατὰ ἐστὶν ταῦτα τὰ ἐμπόρια τῆς Ἀζανίας 21
τῆς ἐν δεξιοῖς ἀπὸ Βερνίκης ἠπείρου· ὁ γὰρ μετὰ τούτους τοὺς τόπους
ὠκεανὸς ἀνερευνήτος ὢν εἰς τὴν δύσιν ἀνακάμπει καὶ τοῖς ἀπεστραμμένοις
μέρεσιν τῆς Αἰθιοπίας καὶ Λιβύης καὶ Ἀφρικῆς κατὰ τὸν νότον παρεκ- 24
τείνων εἰς τὴν ἐσπέριον συμμίσγει θάλασσαν.
- 19 Ἐκ δὲ τῶν εὐωνύμων Βερνίκης ἀπὸ Μυὸς ὄρου δυοῖν δρόμοις
ἢ τρισὶν εἰς τὴν ἀνατολὴν διαπλεύσαντι τὸν παρακείμενον κόλπον ὄρου 27
ἐστὶν ἕτερος καὶ φρούριον, δ λέγεται Λευκὴ κόμη, δι' ἧς ἐστὶν εἰς
Πέτραν πρὸς Μαλίχαν, βασιλέα Ναβαταίων, <ἀνάβασις>. Ἔχει δὲ 273 M.
ἐμπορίου τινὰ καὶ αὐτὴ τάξιν τοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀραβίας ἐξαρτιζομένοις εἰς 30
αὐτὴν πλοίοις οὐ μεγάλοις. Διὸ καὶ παραφυλακῆς χάριν καὶ εἰς αὐτὴν
- 2 τῶν † προραχῶν † (sine acc.): an τῶν <ποταμῶν> πρὸ <τῶν> ραχ<ι>ῶν?
- 4 ραπτά corr. Müller ad Ptol. 1, 1, 22. [τὰ] L, Stuck 7 περιραι Müller in
comm.: ὄρατο! (spir. pos. m. alt.) 8 ὑποπέπτουσιν corr. m. alt. 9 γε-
νομένης Fabr: γα- 11 [καὶ] m. alt. 12 κατὰ: malim καὶ cum Fabr.
18 ἦσσαν corr. Fabr. ἀδουλι[ν]τικοῦ edd. 20 ναύπλιος: ναυγίλιος Müller
in Proll. p. CVIII 21 τελευταίωτατος (supra o punctum pos. m. pr.) corr.
m. alt. 29 Ναβαταίων m. alt.: ἀναβαταίως (sine acc.) <ἀνάβασις> Müller in
Add. et Corr. 30 αὐτὸ corr. Fabr.

turtles. The inhabitants of this island also have their own way of going after these with baskets, which they lower instead of nets around the mouths of [? rocky inlets].

16. Two runs beyond this island comes the very last port of trade on the coast of Azania, called Rhapta [“sewn”], a name derived from the aforementioned sewn boats, where there are great quantities of ivory and tortoise shell. Very big-bodied men, tillers of the soil, inhabit the region; these behave, each in his own place, just like chiefs. The region is under the rule of the governor of Mapharitis, since by some ancient right it is subject to the kingdom of Arabia as first constituted. The merchants of Muza hold it through a grant from the king and collect taxes from it. They send out to it merchant craft that they staff mostly with Arab skippers and agents who, through continual intercourse and intermarriage, are familiar with the area and its language.

17. The principal imports into these ports of trade are: spears from Muza of local workmanship; axes; knives; small awls; numerous types of glass stones. Also, to certain places, wine and grain in considerable quantity, not for trade but as an expenditure for the good will of the Barbaroi. The area exports: a great amount of ivory but inferior to that from Adulis; rhinoceros horn; best-quality tortoise shell after the Indian; a little nautilus shell.

18. These are just about the very last ports of trade on the coast of Azania to the right of Berenicê. For, beyond this area lies unexplored ocean that bends to the west and, extending on the south along the parts of Ethiopia and Libya and Africa that turn away, joins the western sea.

19. To the left of Berenicê, after a voyage of two or three runs eastward from Myos Hormos past the gulf lying alongside, there is another harbor with a fort called Leukê Kômê [“white village”], through which there is a way inland up to Petra, to Malichus, king of the Nabataeans. This harbor also serves in a way the function of a port of trade for the craft, none large, that come to it loaded with freight from Arabia. For that reason, as a safeguard

παραλήπτῃ τῆς τετάρτης τῶν εἰσφερομένων φορτίων καὶ ἑκατοντάρχεις μετὰ στρατεύματος ἀποστέλλεται.

- 3 Μετὰ δὲ ταύτην εὐθὺς ἐστὶν συναφῆς Ἀραβικὴ χώρα, κατὰ μῆκος 20
ἐπὶ πολὺν παρατείνουσα τῇ Ἐρυθρᾷ θαλάσῃ. Διάφορα δὲ ἐν αὐτῇ ἔθνη
κατοικεῖ[ται], τινὰ μὲν ἐπὶ ποσόν, τινὰ δὲ καὶ τελείως τῇ γλώσσῃ δια-
6 λίσσοντα. Τούτων <τὰ> παρὰ θάλασσαν ὁμοίως Ἰχθυοφάγων μάνδραις
διείληπται, τὰ δὲ ἐπάνω κατὰ κώμας καὶ νομαδίας οἰκεῖται πονηροῖς
ἀνθρώποις διφώνοις, οἷς παραπίπτοντες ἀπὸ τοῦ μέσου πλοῦς ὅτε μὲν
9 διαρπάζονται, οἱ δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ ναυαγίων σωθέντες ἀνδραποδίζονται. Διὸ
καὶ συνεχῶς ἀπὸ τῶν τυράνων καὶ βασιλέων τῆς Ἀραβίας αἰχμαλωτίζονται
λέγονται δὲ Κανραῖται. Καθόλου μὲν οὗτος ὁ τῆς Ἀραβικῆς
12 χώρας ἡπείρου παράπλους ἐστὶν ἐπισηφής, καὶ ἀλίμενος ἢ χώρα καὶ
δύσορμος καὶ ἀκάθαρτος ῥαχίαις καὶ σπύλλοις ἀπρόσιτος καὶ κατὰ πάντα
φοβερά. Διὸ καὶ εἰσπλεόντων <τὸν> μέσον πλοῦν κατέχομεν εἰς τὴν
15 Ἀραβικὴν χώραν <καὶ> μᾶλλον παροξύνομεν ἄχρι τῆς Κατακεκαυμένης
νήσου, μεθ' ἣν εὐθὺς ἡμέρων ἀνθρώπων καὶ νομαδιαίων θρεμμάτων
καὶ καμήλων συνεχεῖς <χώραι>.
- 18 Καὶ μετὰ ταύτας ἐν κόλπῳ τῷ τελευταϊοτάτῳ τῶν εὐωνόμων τούτου 21
τοῦ πελάγους ἐμπόριόν ἐστὶν νόμιμον παραθαλάσσιον Μούζα, σταδίου
274 M. ἀπέχον τοὺς πάντας ἀπὸ Βερνίκης, παρ' αὐτὸν τὸν νότον πλεόντων, ὡς
21 εἰς μυρίους δισχιλίους. Τὸ μὲν ὄλον Ἀράβων, ναυκληρικῶν ἀνθρώπων
καὶ ναυτικῶν, πλεονάζον [δὲ] καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ ἐμπορίας πράγμασι κινεῖται·
συγχρῶνται γὰρ τῇ τοῦ πέραν ἐργασία καὶ Βαρυγάζων ἰδίῳ ἐξαρτισμοῖς.
24 Ὑπέρεκται δὲ αὐτῆς ἀπὸ τριῶν ἡμερῶν πόλις Σανὴ τῆς περὶ αὐτὴν 22
Μαφαρ<ί>τιδος λεγομένης χώρας· ἐστὶν δὲ τύραννος καὶ κατοικῶν αὐτὴν
Χόλαιβος.
- 27 Καὶ μετ' ἄλλας ἐννέα ἡμέρας <Σ>αφὰρ μητρόπολις, ἐν ἣ Χαριβαήλ[α], 23
ἐνθεσμος βασιλεὺς ἔθνῶν δύο, τοῦ τε Ὀμηρίτου καὶ τοῦ παρακειμένου
λεγομένου Σαβαίτου, συνεχέσι πρεσβείαις καὶ δόροις φίλος [δὲ] τῶν
30 αὐτοκρατόρων.
- Τὸ δὲ ἐμπόριον ἢ Μούζα ἀλίμενον μὲν εὔσαλον δὲ καὶ εὐορμον διὰ 24

1 verba καὶ παραφυλακῆς χάριν quae habet post διὸ huc revocavit Fabr. deleto καὶ
ante ἑκατοντάρχεις 5 κατοικεῖ[ται] Fabr. 6 <τὰ> Gelenius 8 ἀπό
τε corr. Gelenius 11 Κανραεῖται Glaser, Skizze d. Gesch. u. Geogr. Arabiens
165 sq. 14 <τὸν> Fabr. [εἰς — χώραν] ut glossema delevi 15 <καί>
Gelenius 17 <χώραι> Stuck, <οἰκήσεις> Müller in comm. 22 [δὲ] Fabr.
πράγματα corr. Fabr. 25 Μαφαρ<ί>τιδος Salmasius 27 <Σ>αφὰρ
Stuck χαριβαήλ[α] m. pr. 29 [δὲ] m. alt.

there is dispatched for duty in it a customs officer to deal with the (duty of a) fourth on incoming merchandise as well as a centurion with a detachment of soldiers.

20. Immediately after this harbor begins the country of Arabia, extending lengthwise far down the Erythraean Sea. It is inhabited by a variety of tribes speaking languages that differ, some to a certain extent, some totally. The coastal area is, similarly, marked by clusters of the mean huts of the Ichthyophagoi, while the area inland has villages and pasturages inhabited by people, speaking two languages, who are vicious: they plunder any who stray from a course down the middle and fall among them, and they enslave any who are rescued by them from shipwreck. For this reason they are constantly being taken prisoner by the governors and kings of Arabia. Kanraitai is their name. In fact, to set a course along the coast of Arabia is altogether risky, since the region with its lack of harbors offers poor anchorage, is foul with rocky stretches, cannot be approached because of cliffs, and is fearsome in every respect. This is why, when sailing down this sea, we set a course for Arabia down the middle and put on extra speed as far as Katakakekaumenê [“burnt”] Island, immediately beyond which there is a succession of shores with peaceful inhabitants, animals at pasture, and camels.

21. Beyond these regions, on the very last bay on the lefthand shore of this sea, is Muza, a legally limited port of trade on the coast, about 12,000 stades in all from Berenicê if you follow a course due south. The whole place teems with Arabs—shipowners or charterers and sailors—and is astir with commercial activity. For they share in the trade across the water and with Barygaza, using their own outfits.

22. A three-day journey inland from Muza lies Sauê, the city of the province, called Mapharitis, that surrounds it. The governor, Cholaibos, has his residence there.

23. Nine days further inland is Saphar, the metropolis, residence of Charibaêl, legitimate king of the two nations, the Homerite and the one, lying next to it, called the Sabaeans; he is a friend of the emperors, thanks to continuous embassies and gifts.

24. The port of trade of Muza, though without a harbor, offers a good roadstead for mooring

- τὰ περὶ αὐτὴν ἀμμόγεια ἀγκυροβόλια. Φορτία δὲ εἰς αὐτὴν προχωρεῖ πορφύρα διάφορος καὶ χυδαία καὶ ἱματισμός Ἀραβικὸς χειριδωτός, ὃ τε 275 M. ἀπλοῦς καὶ ὁ κοινὸς καὶ σκοτουλάτος καὶ διάχρυσος, καὶ κρόκος καὶ 3 κύντερος καὶ ὀθόνιον καὶ ἀβόλλαι καὶ λώδικες οὐ πολλάι, ἀπλοῖ τε καὶ ἐντόπιοι, ζῶναι σκιωταὶ καὶ μύρον μέτριον καὶ χρῆμα ἰκανόν, ὄνός τε καὶ σίτος οὐ πολὺς· φέρεται γὰρ καὶ ἡ χώρα πυρὸν μετρίως καὶ ὄνον πλείονα. 6
- Τῷ τε βασιλεῖ καὶ τῷ τυράννῳ δίδονται ἵπποι τε καὶ ἡμίονοι νωτηγοὶ καὶ χρυσώματα καὶ τορ[ν]ευτὰ ἀργυρώματα καὶ ἱματισμὸς πολυτελεῖς καὶ χαλκουργήματα. Ἐξάγεται δὲ ἐξ αὐτῆς, ἐντόπια μὲν, σμύρνα ἐκλεκτὴ 9 καὶ στακτή, Ἀβειρκαία καὶ Μιναία, λύγδος καὶ τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς πέραν Ἀδουλι προεξηρημένα φορτία πάντα. Πλέεται δὲ εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν εὐκαίρως περὶ τὸν Σεπτέμβριον μῆνα, ὅς ἐστι Θῶθ· οὐδὲν δὲ κωλύει κἄν τάχιον. 12
- 25 Μετὰ δὲ ταύτην ὡσεὶ τριακοσίους παραπλεύσαντες σταδίους, ἤδη συνερχομένης τε τῆς Ἀραβικῆς ἡπείρου καὶ τῆς πέραν κατὰ τὸν Ἀναλίτην Βαρβαρικῆς χώρας, αὐλὸν ἐστὶν οὐ μακρὸς, ὁ συνάγων καὶ εἰς(ς) στενὸν 15 ἀποκλείων τὸ πέλαγος, οὗ τὸν μεταξὺ πόρον ἐξήκοντα σταδίων μεσολαβεῖ νῆσος ἡ Διοδώρου. Διὸ καὶ ἑσώδης, καταπνεύμενος ἀπὸ τῶν παρακειμένων ὄρων, ἐστὶν ὁ κατ' αὐτὴν διάπλους. Κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἰσθμὸν πα- 18 ραθαλάσσιός ἐστιν Ἀράβων κώμη τῆς αὐτῆς τυραννίδος Ὀκηλῆς, οὐχ οὕτως 276 M. ἐμπόριον ὡς ὄρμος καὶ ὕδρευμα καὶ πρώτη καταγωγὴ τοῖς ἔσω διαίρουσιν.
- 26 Μετὰ δὲ Ὀκηλῆν, ἀνοιγομένης πάλιν τῆς θαλάσσης εἰς ἀνατολήν 21 καὶ κατὰ μικρὸν εἰς πέλαγος ἀποφαινομένης, ἀπὸ σταδίων ὡς χιλίων διακοσίων ἐστὶν Εὐδαίμων Ἀραβία, κώμη παραθαλάσσιος, βασιλείας τῆς αὐτῆς Χαριβαήλ, τὸν ὄρμον μὲν ἐπιτηδεῖους καὶ ὕδρευμάτα γλυκύτερα 24 277 M κρείσσον τῆς Ὀκήλεως ἔχουσα, ἣδη δὲ ἐν ἀρχῇ κόλπου κειμένη τῷ τὴν χώραν ὑποφενύειν. Ἐυδαίμων Ἀραβία εὐδαίμων δὲ ἐπεκλήθη, πρότερον οὕσα πόλις, ὅτε, μῆπω ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰνδικῆς εἰς τὴν Αἴγυπτον 27 ἐρχομένων μηδὲ ἀπὸ Αἰγύπτου τολμώντων εἰς τοὺς ἔσω τόπους διαίρειν ἀλλ' ἄχρι ταύτης παραγινομένων, τοὺς παρὰ ἀμφοτέρων φόρτους ἀπεδέχετο, ὡσπερ Ἀλεξάνδρεια καὶ τῶν ἑξωθεν καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Αἰγύπτου 30 φερομένων ἀποδέχεται. Νῦν δὲ οὐ πρό πολλοῦ τῶν ἡμετέρων χρόνων Καῖσαρ αὐτὴν κατεστρέψατο.

6 φέρεται: corr. edd. 7 Τῷ δὲ malim cum edd. 8 τορ[ν]ευτὰ L, Fabr.
 10 Γαβειρκαία καὶ Müller in comm. Ἀβ - Sprenger, Alt. Geogr. Arab. 167
 τῆς πέραν Fabr.: τουπραν (sine acc.) 13 -πλεύσαντι malim cum Schwanbeck
 15 εἰς(ς) Gelenius 24 χαριβαήλτος (supra o punctum pos. m. pr.) ὄρμους
 corr. Salmasius, Hudson 25 <καὶ> Blancard κρείσσον<a> Fabr. 26 [εὐδαίμων
 ἀραβία] m. alt. 28 ἔσω Fabr.: ἔσω

because of the anchorages with sandy bottom all around. Merchandise for which it offers a market are: purple cloth, fine and ordinary quality; Arab sleeved clothing, either with no adornment or with the common adornment or with checks or interwoven with gold thread; saffron; *cyperus*; cloth; *abollai*; blankets, in limited number, with no adornment as well as with traditional local adornment; girdles with shaded stripes; unguent, moderate amount; money, considerable amount; wine and grain, limited quantity because the region produces wheat in moderate quantity and wine in greater. To the king and the governor are given (?): horses and pack mules; goldware; embossed silverware; expensive clothing; copperware. Its exports consist of local products—myrrh, the select grade and *stactê*, the Abeirian (?) and Minaean; white marble—as well as all the aforementioned merchandise from Adulis across the water. The best time for sailing to this place is around the month of September, that is Thoth, though there is nothing to prevent leaving even earlier.

25. About a 300-stade sail past this port, the Arabian mainland and the country of Barbaria across the water in the vicinity of Avalitês converge to form a strait, not very long, that contracts the waters and closes them off into a narrow passage; here in the middle of the channel, 60 stades wide, stands Diodôros Island. For this reason, and because a wind blows down from the mountains that lie alongside, the sail through along the island meets strong currents. Along this strait is Okêlis, an Arab village on the coast that belongs to the same province; it is not so much a port of trade as a harbor, watering station, and the first place to put in for those sailing on.

26. Beyond Okêlis, with the waters again opening out towards the east and little by little being revealed to be open sea, about 1200 stades distant is Eudaimôn Arabia, a village on the coast belonging to the same kingdom, Charibaêl's. It has suitable harbors and sources of water much sweeter than at Okêlis. It stands at the beginning of a gulf formed by the receding of the shore. Eudaimôn Arabia ["prosperous Arabia"], a full-fledged city in earlier days, was called Eudaimôn when, since vessels from India did not go on to Egypt and those from Egypt did not dare sail to the places further on but came only this far, it used to receive the cargoes of both, just as Alexandria receives cargoes from overseas as well as from Egypt. And now, not long before our time, Caesar sacked it.

Ἐκ δὲ τῆς Εὐδαίμονος Ἀραβικῆς ἐκδέχεται συναφῆς αἰγιαλὸς ἐπι- 27
 μῆκης καὶ κόλπος ἐπὶ διαχιλίους ἢ πλείονας παρήκων σταδίου, Νομάδων
 3 τε καὶ Ἰχθυοφάγων κώμαις παροικούμενος, οὗ μετὰ τὴν προέχουσαν ἄκραν
 ἐμπόριον ἔστιν ἕτερον παραθαλάσσιον Κανή, βασιλείας Ἐλεάζου, χώρας
 278 M. Λιβανωτοφόρου, καὶ κατ' αὐτὴν ἔρημοι νῆσοι δύο, μία μὲν ἢ τῶν Ὀρνέων,
 6 ἢ δ' ἑτέρα λεγομένη Τρουλλάς, ἀπὸ σταδίων ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι τῆς Κανῆς.
 Ὑπέρεκείται δὲ αὐτῆς μεσόγειος ἢ μητρόπολις Σαυβαθά, ἐν ἣ καὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς
 κατοικεῖ· πᾶς δ' ὁ γεννώμενος ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ λίβανος εἰς αὐτὴν ὡσπερ ἐκ-
 9 δοχεῖον εἰσάγεται καμῆλοις τε καὶ σχεδίαῖς ἐντοπίαῖς δερματίναῖς ἐξ
 279 M. ἀσκῶν καὶ πλοίοις. Ἐχει δὲ καὶ αὐτῆ[ν] σύγχρησιν τῶν τοῦ πέραν ἐμπο-
 ρίων, Βαρυγάζων καὶ Σκυθίας καὶ Ὀμάνω<ν> καὶ τῆς παρακειμένης
 12 Περσίδος.

Εἰσάγεται δὲ εἰς αὐτὴν ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου μὲν ὁμοίως πυρὸς ὀλίγος καὶ 28
 οἶνος ὡσπερ καὶ εἰς Μούζα, ἱματισμὸς Ἀραβικὸς, [καὶ] ὁμοίως καὶ
 15 κοινὸς καὶ ἀπλοῦς καὶ ὁ νόθος περισσότερος, καὶ χαλκὸς καὶ κασιότερος
 καὶ κοράλλιον καὶ στύραξ καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ ὅσα εἰς Μούζα· τὰ πλείονα δὲ
 ἀργυρώματα τετορευμένα καὶ χρήματα τῷ βασιλεῖ, ἵπποι τε καὶ ἀνδριάτες
 18 καὶ ἱματισμὸς διάφορος ἀπλοῦς. Ἐξάγεται δὲ ἐξ αὐτῆς ἐντόπια μὲν
 φορτία, λίβανος καὶ ἀλόη, τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ κατὰ μετοχὴν τῶν ἄλλων ἐμπορῶν.
 Πλεῖ[σ]ται δὲ εἰς αὐτὴν περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν καιρὸν ὃν ἂν καὶ εἰς Μούζα,
 21 προϊμώτερον δέ.

Μετὰ δὲ Κανή, τῆς <γῆς> ἐπὶ πλείον ὑποχωρούσης, ἄλλος ἐκδέχεται 29
 βαθύτατος κόλπος, ἐπὶ πολὺν παρεκτείνων, ὁ λεγόμενος Σαχαλίτης, καὶ
 280 M. 24 χώρα Λιβανωτοφόρος, ὄρεινὴ τε καὶ δύσβατος, ἀέρα παχὺν ἔχουσα καὶ
 ὀμίχλῳδῃ <καὶ> κατὰ τῶν δένδρων φερόμενον τὸν λίβανον. Ἔστιν δὲ τὰ
 δένδρα τὰ λιβανοφόρα οὐ μεγάλα λίαν οὐδὲ ὑψηλά, φέρει δὲ ἐπὶ τῷ φλοιῷ
 27 πησοόμενον τὸν λίβανον, ὡς τινα καὶ τῶν παρ' ἡμῖν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ δένδρων
 δακρυεῖ τὸ κόμμι. Μεταχειρίζεται δὲ ὁ λίβανος ὑπὸ δούλων βασιλικῶν
 καὶ τῶν ὑπὸ τιμωρίαν πεμπομένων. Ἐπίνοσοι δὲ δεινῶς οἱ τόποι καὶ
 30 τοῖς μὲν παραπλεύουσι λοιμικοὶ τοῖς δὲ ἐργαζομένοις πάντοτε θανατώδεις,
 εἶτι δὲ καὶ διὰ τὴν ἐνδειαν τῆς τροφῆς εὐχερῶς ἀπολλόμενοι.

Τούτο<ν> δ' ἔστιν ἀκρωτήριον τοῦ κόλπου μέγιστον, ἀποβλέπον εἰς 30
 33 ἀνατολήν, ὁ καλούμενος Σάαγρος, ἐφ' οὗ φρούριόν ἐστι τῆς χώρας καὶ

3 παροικουμένας corr. Müller	10 αὐτῆ[ν] m. pr.	11 ὀμάνω<ν> m. alt.
14 [κα?] L, Stuck	16 κοράλλιον (δ exp. m. pr.) corr. Müller	17 τ ε
καὶ Müller in comm.: δὲ κα?	20 πλεῖ[σ]ται m. alt.	δν s. scr. m. pr.
22 <γῆς> edd.	24 τε καὶ Salmasius: δὲ κα?	25 <κα> Müller
31 ἀπολλόμενοι Müller	32 τοῦτο corr. Salmasius	κόλπου Mannert, Alt. Geogr.

VI, 1, 120: κᾶσμου

27. Immediately after Eudaimôn Arabia come a long coast and bay, populated by the villages of Nomads and Ichthyophagoi, that stretch for 2000 stades or more, at which point, beyond the projecting headland, is another port of trade on the coast, Kanê, belonging to the kingdom of Eleazos, the frankincense-bearing land; near it are two barren islands, one called Orneôn ["of the birds"] and the other Trullas, 120 stades offshore from Kanê. Above it inland lies the metropolis of Saubatha, which is also the residence of the king. All the frankincense grown in the land is brought into Kanê, as if to a warehouse, by camel as well as by rafts of a local type made of leathern bags, and by boats. It also carries on trade with the ports across the water—Barygaza, Skythia, Omana—and with its neighbor, Persis.

28. Its imports from Egypt are: wheat, limited quantity, and wine, just as to Muza; also as to Muza, Arab clothing, either with common adornment or no adornment or of printed fabric, in rather large quantities; copper; tin; coral; storax; and the rest of the items that go to Muza. Also, for the king, embossed silverware and money (?), rather large quantities, plus horses and statuary and fine-quality clothing with no adornment. It exports local wares, namely frankincense and aloe; the rest of its exports are through its connections with the other ports of trade. The time to set sail for this place is about the same as for Muza, but earlier.

29. After Kanê, with the shoreline receding further, there next come another bay, very deep, called Sachalitês, which extends for a considerable distance, and the frankincense-bearing land; this is mountainous, has a difficult terrain, an atmosphere close and misty, and trees that yield frankincense. The frankincense-bearing trees are neither very large nor tall; they give off frankincense in congealed form on the bark, just as some of the trees we have in Egypt exude gum. The frankincense is handled by royal slaves and convicts. For the districts are terribly unhealthy, harmful to those sailing by and absolutely fatal to those working there—who, moreover, die off easily because of the lack of nourishment.

30. On this bay is a mighty headland, facing the east, called Syagros, at which there are a fortress to guard the region,

- λιμὴν καὶ ἀποθήκη τοῦ συναγομένου λιβάνου· κατὰ τοῦτον ἐν τῷ
 πελάγει νῆσος, ἀνὰ μέσον τούτου καὶ τοῦ πέραν ἀκρωτηρίου τῶν Ἀρω-
 μάτων, τῷ Σνάγρω συνο[υ]ρίζουσα μᾶλλον, ἢ Διοσκουρίδου καλουμένη, 3
 μεγίστη μὲν ἔρημος δὲ καὶ κάθυγρος, ἔχουσα ποταμούς ἐν αὐτῇ καὶ 281 M.
 κροκοδείλους καὶ ἐχίδνας πλείστας καὶ σαύρας ὑπερμεγέθεις, ὡς τὸ κρέας
 τῶν σαυρῶν ἐσθίουσι τὸ δὲ λίπος τήκουσι καὶ ἀντ' ἐλαίου χρῶνται· 6
 καρπὸν δὲ οὔτε ἀμπελ(ικ)ὸν οὔτε σιτικὸν ἢ νῆσος φέρει. Οἱ δὲ ἐνοι-
 κοῦντες αὐτὴν ὀλίγοι κατὰ μίαν πλευρὰν τῆς νήσου τὴν πρὸς ἀπαρκίαν
 οἰκοῦσι, καθ' ὃ μέρος ἀποβλέπει τὴν ἠπειρον· εἰσὶν δὲ ἐπίξεινοι καὶ ἐπί- 9
 μικτοὶ Ἀράβων τε καὶ Ἰνδῶν καὶ τινα μὲν Ἑλλήνων τῶν πρὸς ἐργασίαν
 ἐκπλεόντων. Φέρει δὲ ἡ νῆσος χελώνην τὴν τε ἀληθινὴν καὶ χερσαίαν
 καὶ τὴν λευκὴν, πλείστην τε καὶ διάφορον τοῖς ὄστράκοις μείζουσιν, τὴν 12
 τε ὄρεινὴν ὑπερμεγέθη καὶ παχύτατον ὄστρακον ἔχουσαν, ὃ τὰ παρὰ τὴν
 κοιλίαν μέρη μὲν τὰ ἐγχρήζοντα τομὴν οὐκ ἐπιδέχεται, καὶ πυρρότερα
 ὄντα· ὀλοτελῶς δὲ τὰ εἰς γλωσσόκομα καὶ πινακίδια καὶ μαγίδια 15
 ἐγχρήζοντα· καὶ τοιαύτην τινὰ γρύτην κατατέμνεται. Γίνεται δὲ ἐν αὐτῇ
 καὶ κιννάβαρι τὸ λεγόμενον Ἰνδικόν, ἀπὸ τῶν δένδρων ὡς δάκρυ συναγό-
 μενον. 18
- 31 Ἐποπίπτει μὲν ὄν, ὥσπερ ἡ Ἀζανία Χαριβαῆλ καὶ τῷ Μαφαρίτῃ
 τιράνῳ, καὶ ἡ νῆσος αὐτῷ τῷ βασιλεῖ τῆς Λιβανωτοφόρου. Συνεχρήσαντο
 δὲ αὐτῇ καὶ ἀπὸ Μούζα τινὲς καὶ τῶν ἐκπλεόντων ἀπὸ Λιμυρικῆς καὶ 21
 Βαρυγάζων ἄσοι κατὰ τύχην εἰς αὐτὴν ἐπιβάλλοντες δρυζᾶν τε καὶ οἶτον
 καὶ ὀθόνιον Ἰνδικόν ἀντικαταλασσομένοι καὶ σώματα θηλυκὰ διὰ σπᾶνιν 282 M.
 ἐκεῖ προχωροῦντα χελώνην ἀντεφορτίζοντο πλείστην· νῦν δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν 24
 βασιλέων ἡ νῆσος ἐκμεμισθῶται καὶ παραφυλάσσεται.
- 32 Μετὰ δὲ τὸν Σνάγρον κόλπος ἐστὶν συναφής, ἐπὶ βάθος ἐνδόνων
 εἰς τὴν ἠπειρον, Ὅμανα, σταδίους ἔχων ἑξακοσίους τὸ διαπέραμα, καὶ 27
 μετ' αὐτὸν ὑψηλὰ ὄρη πετρώδη καὶ ἀπόκοπα, ἀνθρώπων ἐν σπηλαίοις
 κατοικούντων, ἐπὶ σταδίους ἄλλους πεντακοσίους, καὶ μετ' αὐτοὺς ὄρεος
 ἀποδεδειγμένος τοῦ Σαχαλίτου λιβάνου πρὸς ἐμβολήν, Μόσχα λιμὴν λεγό- 30

3 συνο[υ]ρίζουσα m. pr. 4 αὐτῇ Fabr. 5 ὄν Stuck: ὡς 6 [τῶν σαυρῶν]
 Stuck 7 ἀμπελ(ικ)ὸν scripsi: ἀμπελον; ἀμπέλου Stuck 8 τῆς πρὸς corr.
 Fabr. 10 <ἐξ> Ἀράβων Müller in comm. 12 πλείστην δὲ διάφορον καὶ corr.
 edd. 14 [τὰ ἐγχρήζοντα] Bernhardt aut καὶ delendum aut lacuna statuenda
 στερρότερα Bernhardt: πυρρότερα 15 <ῶτα> Bernhardt 16 [ἐγχρήζοντα]
 ut glossema ad γρύτην pertinens delevi 21 δὰ λιμυρ- corr. Müller 22 εἰς
 αὐτάς corr. Stuck 23 ὀθόνιον scripsi: ὀθόνην 24 τοῦ βασιλέως Müller in
 comm. 28 ἀνθρώποις (supra οἰς punctum pos. m. pr.) corr. Gelenius

a harbor, and a storehouse for the collection of frankincense. In the open sea off it is an island, between it and the Promontory of Spices across the water but nearer to Syagros, called Dioscuridês; though very large, it is barren and also damp, with rivers, crocodiles, a great many vipers, and huge lizards, so huge that people eat the flesh and melt down the fat to use in place of oil. The island bears no farm products, neither vines nor grain. The inhabitants, few in number, live on one side of the island, that to the north, the part facing the mainland; they are settlers, a mixture of Arabs and Indians and even some Greeks, who sail out of there to trade. The island yields tortoise shell, the genuine, the land, and the light-colored, in great quantity and distinguished by rather large shields, and also the oversize mountain variety with an extremely thick shell, of which the parts over the belly, whichever are useful, do not take [sc. regular] cutting; besides, they are rather tawny. On the other hand, whatever can be used for small boxes, small plaques, small disks, and similar items gets cut up completely. The so-called Indian cinnabar is found there; it is collected as an exudation from the trees.

31. The island is subject to the aforementioned king of the frankincense-bearing land, just as Azania is to Charibaêl and the governor of Mapharitis. Trade with it used to be carried on by some of the shippers from Muza and also by those sailing out of Limyrikê and Barygaza who by chance put in at it; these would exchange rice, grain, cotton cloth, and female slaves, which found a market because of a shortage there, for big cargoes of tortoise shell. At the present time the kings have leased out the island, and it is under guard.

32. Immediately after Syagros is a bay indenting deeply into the coast, Omana, 600 stades across the mouth; after it, high mountains, rocky and sheer, where men live in caves, for another 500; and, after these, a designated harbor for loading the Sachalite frankincense, called Moscha Limên ["Moscha Harbor"].

- μενος, εἰς ἣν ἀπὸ Κανῆ συνήθως πλοῖα πέμπεται τινα καὶ παραπλέοντα ἀπὸ Λιμυρακῆς ἢ Βαρυγάζων, ὄψινοις καιροῖς παραχειμάσαντα, παρὰ
 3 τῶν βασιλικῶν πρὸς δρόνιον καὶ οἶτον καὶ ἔλαιον λίβανον ἀντιφορτίζουσιν παρ' ὄλον δὲ τὸν Σαχαλίτην *χώματι κειμένῳ καὶ ἀφυλάκτῳ* δυνάμει θεῶν *τινὶ τοῦτον τὸν τόπον ἐπιτηρούντων· οὔτε γὰρ λάθρα οὔτε φανερώς*
 6 χωρὶς βασιλικῆς δόσεως εἰς πλοῖον ἐμβληθῆναι δύναται· κἄν χόνδρον τις ἄρη, οὐ δύναται πλεῦσαι τὸ πλοῖον ἀπὸ δαίμονος δίχα.
- 283 M. <Ἀπὸ δὲ Μόσχα> λιμένος ἐλ' ἄλλους σταδίους ὡς χιλίους πεντα- 33
 9 κοσίους ἕως Ἀσίχωνος ἄχρι <ὄρος> τῆ γῆ παρατείνει καὶ κατὰ τὸ ἀπο-
 λῆγον αὐτοῦ μέρος ἐπὶ νῆσοι πρόκειται κατὰ τὸ ἐξῆς, αἱ Ζηροβίου
 λεγόμεναι, μεθ' ὧν ἄλλη παράκειται χώρα βάρβαρος οὐκέτι τῆς αὐτῆς
 12 βασιλείας ἀλλ' ἦδη τῆς Περσίδος, ἣν ἀφ' ὕψους παραπλέοντι ὡς σταδίους
 δισχιλίους ἀπὸ τῶν Ζηροβίου συναντᾷ νῆσος Σαράπιδος λεγομένη, ἀπὸ
 σταδίων τῆς γῆς ὡσεὶ ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι. Ταύτης τὸ μὲν πλάτος ἐστὶν ὡσεὶ
 15 σταδίων διακοσίων, τὸ δὲ μῆκος ἑξακοσίων, οἰκεῖται δὲ κόμαις τρισὶν
 καὶ ἀνθρώποις ἱεροῖς Ἰχθυοφάγων· γλώσση δὲ Ἀραβικῆ χρωταὶ [δὲ] καὶ
 18 περιζώμασι φύλλων κονκίνων. Ἔχει δὲ ἡ νῆσος χελώνην ἰκανὴν καὶ διά-
 φορον. Ἐξαρτίζουσι δὲ εἰς αὐτὴν συνήθως οἱ ἀπὸ Κανῆς σκάφας καὶ
 ἐφόλια.
- 284 M. Περικολπίζουσι δὲ τὴν ἐχομένην ἠπειρον εἰς αὐτὴν τὴν ἄρκτον ἦδη 34
 21 περὶ τὴν εἰσβολὴν τῆς Περσικῆς θαλάσσης κείνται νῆσοι πλείονες, αἱ
 Καλαίου λεγόμεναι νῆσοι, σχεδὸν ἐπὶ σταδίους δισχιλίους παρατεταμέναι
 τῆ χώρᾳ· πονηροὶ δὲ οἱ κατοικοῦντες αὐτάς ἄνθρωποι καὶ ἡμέρας οὐ
 24 πολὺ τι βλέποντες.
- Περὶ δὲ τὴν ἐσχάτην κεφαλὴν τῶν Καλαίου νήσων καὶ τὸ λεγόμενον 35
 Καλὸν ὄρος ἐκδέχεται μετ' οὐ πολὺ τὸ στόμα τῆς Περσικῆς καὶ πλείσται
 27 κολυμβήσεις εἰσὶν τοῦ πινικίου κόγχου. Τοῦτου δὲ τοῦ στόματος ἐκ τῶν
 εὐωνύμων ἐστὶν ὄρη μέγιστα λεγόμενα <Ἀ>σαβῶ<ν>, ἐκ δὲ τῶν δεξιῶν
 ἀντικρὺς ἀφορώμενον ἄλλο στρογγύλον ὑψηλόν, τὸ Σεμιράμεως λεγόμενον,
 30 καὶ μέσος αὐτὸς ὁ διάπλους τοῦ στόματος ὡς σταδίους ἑξακοσίους, δι'
 οὐ μέγιστος καὶ πλατύτατος εἰς τοὺς ἐσωτάτους τόπους ὁ Περσικὸς κόλπος
 ἀναχεῖται, καθ' ὃν ἐν τοῖς ἐσχάτοις αὐτοῦ μέρεσιν ἐμπόριον ἐστὶν νόμιμον,
- 4 [δὲ] Fabr. *χώματι κειμένῳ καὶ ἀφυλάκτῳ* corr. Fabr. 7 [ἀπὸ δαίμονος
 δίχα] Müller in comm. 8 <Ἀπὸ δὲ Μόσχα> Müller 9 <ὄρος> τῆ γῆ Müller:
 τῆς γῆς 16 [δὲ] m. alt. 21 πλείονες αἰ Stuck, Schwanbeck: *πλεόμεναι*
 22 [νῆσοι] Müller *παρεσταμέλαι* corr. L, Vincent 25 Καλαίου Fabr.:
 πακίου 28 <Ἀ>σαβῶ<ν> Stuck

Some vessels are customarily sent to it from Kanê; in addition, those sailing by from Limyrikê or Barygaza that passed the winter [sc. at Moscha] because of the season being late, by arrangement with the royal agents take on, in exchange for cotton cloth and grain and oil, a return cargo of frankincense, the Sachalite variety throughout, at a mole that stands there unguarded, thanks to some power of the gods who watch over this place. For, neither covertly nor overtly can frankincense be loaded aboard a ship without royal permission; if even a grain is lifted aboard, the ship cannot sail, since it is against the god's will.

33. Beyond Moscha Limên, for about another 1500 stades a mountain range (?) stretches along the shore up to Asichôn, and off the very end of this lie seven islands in a row called the Isles of Zênobios, beyond which stretches another country, inhabited by an indigenous people, which is no longer in the same kingdom but already in that of Persis. After sailing along it over open water for about 2000 stades from the Isles of Zênobios, you come to the Isle of Sarapis, as it is called, about 120 stades offshore. It is some 200 stades wide and 600 long and is populated by three villages and by holy men of the Ichthyophagoi. They use the Arabic tongue and wear loincloths of palm leaves. The island has good supplies of fine-quality tortoise shell. The merchants of Kanê customarily fit out small sailing vessels to trade with it.

34. After coasting due north along the next stretch of the shore, in the vicinity by now of the entrance to the Persian Gulf, you meet numerous islands, called the Isles of Kalaios, strung out along the coast for almost 2000 stades. The men who populate them are rascals who do not do much looking during the daytime.

35. In the vicinity of the furthest tip of the Isles of Kalaios and of Kalon Oros ["fair mountain"], as it is called, a little further on is the mouth of the Persian Gulf, where there is much diving for pearl oysters. On the left side of the mouth is a mighty range of mountains called the Asabô; on the right side, visible directly across, is another mountain, round and high, called Mt. Semiramis. The sail across the mouth between them is about 600 stades; beyond, the Persian Gulf, a vast expanse, spreads up to places deep within it. At its very head is a legally limited port of trade

λεγόμενον ἢ Ἀπολόγον, κειμένη κατὰ Πασίνου Χάρακα καὶ ποταμὸν 285 M.
Ἐδφράτην.

- 36 Παραπλεύσαντι δὲ τοῦτο τὸ στόμα τοῦ κόλπου μετὰ δρόμους ἕξ ἕτερον 3
ἐμπόριον ἔστιν τῆς Περείδος, ἢ λεγομένη Ὀμμανα. Ἐξαριτίζεται δὲ εἰς
αὐτὴν συνήθως ἀπὸ μὲν Βαρυγάζων εἰς ἀμφοτέρα ταῦτα τῆς Περείδος ἐμ-
πόρια πλοῖα μεγάλα χαλκοῦ καὶ ξύλων σαγαλίων καὶ δοκῶν καὶ κεράτων 6
καὶ φαλάγγων σασαμίνων καὶ ἐβενίνων, εἰς δὲ τὴν Ὀμμανα καὶ ἀπὸ
Κανὴ Ἄβανος καὶ ἀπὸ Ὀμάνων εἰς τὴν Ἀραβίαν ἐντόπια ἑξαπτά πλοίαρια,
τὰ λεγόμενα μαδαράτε. Εἰσφέρεται δὲ ἀπὸ ἐκατέρων τῶν ἐμπορίων εἰς 9
τε Βαρυγάζαν καὶ εἰς Ἀραβίαν πνικὸν πολὺ μὲν χεῖρον δὲ τοῦ Ἰνδικοῦ 286 M.
καὶ πορφύρα καὶ ἱματισμὸς ἐντόπιος καὶ οἶνος καὶ φοίνις πολλὸς καὶ
χρυσὸς καὶ σάματα. 12
- 37 Μετὰ δὲ τὴν Ὀμαντικὴν χώραν ὁμοίως ἢ Παροιδῶν παράκειται,
βασιλείας ἐτέρας, καὶ κόλπος τῶν Τεράβδων λεγόμενος, οὗ κατὰ μέσον εἰς
τὸν κόλπον παρανατείνει. Καὶ παρ' αὐτὸν ποταμὸς ἔστιν, ἔχων 15
εἰσαγωγὴν πλοίοις, καὶ μικρὸν ἐπὶ τοῦ στόματος ἐμπόριον Ὀραία λεγό-
μενον καὶ κατὰ ἰώτου μεσόγειος πόλις, ἔχουσα ὁδὸν ἡμερῶν ἑπτὰ ἀπὸ
θαλάσσης, ἐν ἣ καὶ βασιλεία, ἢ λεγομένη <*>. Φέρει δὲ ἡ χώρα οἶτον 18
πολὸν καὶ οἶνον καὶ ἄρουραν καὶ φοίνικα, πρὸς δὲ τὴν ἠπειρον οὐδὲν
ἕτερον ἢ βδέλλα<ν>.
- 38 Μετὰ δὲ ταύτην τὴν χώραν, ἥδη τῆς ἠπείρου διὰ τὸ βάθος τῶν 21
κόλπων ἐκ τῆς ἀνατολῆς ὑπερκερώδης, ἐκδέχεται <τὰ> παραθαλάσσια
μέρη τῆς Σκυθίας παρ' αὐτὸν κειμένης τὸν βορρᾶν, ταπεινὰ λίαν, ἕξ ὧν
ποταμὸς Σίνθος, μέγιστος τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἐρυθρὰν θάλασσαν ποταμῶν 24
καὶ πλείστον ὕδωρ εἰς θάλασσαν ἐκβάλλων, ὥστε ἄχρι πολλοῦ, καὶ
πρὶν ἢ συμβάλῃ τῇ χώρᾳ, εἰς τὸ πέλαγος ἀπαντᾷ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ λευκὸν 287 M.
ὑδωρ. Σημεῖον δὲ ἥδη τῆς περὶ αὐτὸν χώρας ἐπιβολῆς τοῖς ἐκ πελάγους 27
ἐρχομένοις οἱ προαπαντῶντες ὄφεις ἐκ τοῦ βάθους· τῶν γὰρ ἐπάνω καὶ
περὶ τὴν Περείδα τόπων σημεῖον ἔστιν αἱ λεγόμεναι γράαι. Ἐπτὰ δὲ
οὔτος ὁ ποταμὸς ἔχει στόματα, λεπτὰ δὲ ταῦτα καὶ τεναγώδη, καὶ τὰ μὲν 30

1 Χάρακα καὶ Müller: χώρα κακα: (sine acc.) 6 σαγαλιῶν καὶ δοκῶν Salmasius:
σαγαλωνκαδοκῶν κεράτων suspectum 7 σασαμ- Stuck: σασαμ- (supra pr. a
punctum pos. m. pr.) 9 μαδαράτα Müller in comm. Ἐκφέρ- malim cum Fabr.
13 Παροιδῶν Müller: παρ' ὁδὸν 14 κόλπον (ν s. scr. m. pr.) corr. m. alt.
Τεραβαίων coni. Müller in Proll. CII, Γεδρωσῶν in comm. εἰς τὸν
κόλπον delere malim cum Müller 15 <ἄκρα> Müller [παρ]απ. malim cum Müller
17 κατὰ ἰώτου Müller: κατ' αὐτὸν 18 <τὰ> βασ. Fabr. <Ραμβακία>
Mannert, Alt. Geogr. V, 2, 19; <Πάρασις> Müller in Proll. CII. 20 βδέλλα<ν>
Fabr. 22 <τὰ> Müller 23 κείμενον corr. Müller 27 περὶ αὐτὴν correxi

called Apologos, lying near Charax Spasinu and the Euphrates River.

36. After sailing by the mouth of the gulf, six runs further on you come to another port of trade of Persis called Omana. Customarily the merchants of Barygaza deal with it, sending out big vessels to both of Persis's ports of trade [sc. Apologos and Omana], with supplies of copper, teakwood, and beams, saplings, and logs of sissou and ebony; Omana also takes in frankincense from Kanê and sends out to Arabia its local sewn boats, the kind called *madarate*. Both ports of trade export to Barygaza and Arabia pearls in quantity but inferior to the Indian; purple cloth; native clothing; wine; dates in quantity; gold; slaves.

37. After the country to which Omana belongs comes the country of the Parsidai, part of another kingdom, and the gulf called the Gulf of the Terabdoi, around the middle of which . . . bulges into the gulf. And washing into it is a river that boats can enter; at the mouth is a small port of trade called Hôraia and behind it, a seven-day journey from the sea, is an inland city, which is also the site of a royal palace, called. . . . The region produces grain in quantity, wine, rice, and dates, but along the coast nothing except bdellium.

38. After this region, with the coast by now curving like a horn because of the deep indentations to the east made by the bays, there next comes the seaboard of Skythia, which lies directly to the north; it is very flat and through it flows the Sinthos River, mightiest of the rivers along the Erythraean Sea and emptying so great an amount of water into the sea that far off, before you reach land, its light-colored water meets you out at sea. An indication to those coming from the sea that they are already approaching land in the river's vicinity are the snakes that emerge from the depths to meet them; there is an indication as well in the places around Persis mentioned above, the snakes called *graii*. The river has seven mouths, narrow and full of shallows;

ἄλλα διάπλουν οὐκ ἔχει, μόνον δὲ τὸ μέσον, ἐφ' οὗ καὶ τὸ παραθαλάσσιον ἐμπόριόν ἐστιν Βαρβαρικόν. Πρόκειται δὲ αὐτοῦ νησίον μικρόν, καὶ
3 κατὰ νότου μεσόγειος ἢ μητροπόλις αὐτῆς τῆς Σκυθίας Μιναγάρ· βασι-
λεύεται δὲ ὑπὸ Πάρθων, συνεχῶς ἀλλήλους ἐκδιωκόντων.

Τὰ μὲν οὖν πλοῖα κατὰ τὴν Βαρβαρικὴν διοριμίζονται, τὰ δὲ φορτία 39
6 πάντα εἰς τὴν μητροπόλιν ἀναφέρεται διὰ τοῦ ποταμοῦ τῷ βασιλεῖ.
Προχωρεῖ δὲ εἰς τὸ ἐμπόριον ἱματισμὸς ἀπλοῦς ἱκανὸς καὶ νόθος οὐ
πολύς, πολύμιτα καὶ χρυσόλιθον καὶ κοράλλιον καὶ στύραξ καὶ λίβανος
9 καὶ ὑαλᾶ σκεύη καὶ ἀργυρώματα καὶ χρῆμα, οἶνος δὲ οὐ πολὺς. Ἀντι-
288 M. φορτίζεται δὲ κόστος, βδέλλα, λύκ(ι)ον, νάρδος καὶ καλλεανὸς λίθος καὶ
σάπφειρος καὶ Σιρικὰ δέρματα καὶ ὀθόνιον καὶ νῆμα Σιρικόν καὶ Ἰνδι-
12 κὸν μέλαν. <Ἀν>άγονται δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ οἱ πλείοντες μετὰ τῶν Ἰνδικῶν
περὶ τὸν Ἰούλιον μῆνα, ὅς ἐστιν Ἐπίφι· δυσεπίβολος μὲν ἐπιφορώτατος
δὲ ἐκείνων καὶ συντομώτερος ὁ πλοῦς.

15 Μετὰ δὲ τὸν Σίνθον ποταμὸν ἕτερός ἐστιν κόλπος ἀθεώρητος παρὰ 40
τὸν βορέαν· ὀνομάζεται δὲ Εἰρινόν, ἐπιλέγεται δὲ ὁ μὲν μικρόν ὁ δὲ
μέγα. Πελάγη δὲ ἐστὶν ἀμφοτέρω τεναγώδη καὶ δίνας ἐλαφρὰς ἔχοντα
18 καὶ συνεχεῖς καὶ μακρὰς ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς, ὡς πολλάκις, τῆς ἠπείρου μηδὲ
βλεπομένης, ἐποκέλλει τὰ πλοῖα, ἐνδοτέρω δὲ προληφθέντα καὶ ἀπόλ-
λύμενα. Τούτου δὲ ὑπερήκει τοῦ κόλπου ἀκρωτήριον, ἐπικαμπὲς ἀπὸ
289 M. 21 τοῦ Εἰρινοῦ μετὰ τὴν ἀνατολὴν καὶ τὸν νότον ὡς εἰς τὴν δύσιν, ἐμπερι-
λαμβάνον αὐτὸν τὸν κόλπον λεγόμενον Βαράκη, νήσους ἑπτὰ ἐμπεριει-
λημμένον, οὗ περὶ μὲν τὰς ἀρχὰς οἱ περιπεσόντες ὀλίγον ὀπίσω καὶ εἰς
24 τὸ πέλαγος ἀναδραμόντες ἐκφεύγουσιν, οἱ δὲ εἰς αὐτὴν κατακλεισθέντες
τὴν τοῦ Βαράκου κοιλίαν ἀπόλλυνται· τὸ τε γὰρ κύμα μέγα καὶ βαρὺ
λίαν, ἢ δὲ θάλασσα ταραχώδης καὶ θολερὰ καὶ δίνας ἔχουσα καὶ ῥοώδεις
27 εἰλίγγους. Ὁ δὲ βυθὸς ἔν τισι μὲν ἀπόκοπος ἔν τισιν δὲ πετρώδης καὶ
ἀπόξυρος, ὥστε τέμνεσθαι τὰς παρακειμένας ἀγκύρας ἀντέχειν ἀποκοιτου-
μένας, ἃς δὲ καὶ συντριβομένας ἔν τῷ βυθῷ. Σημεῖον δ' αὐτῶν τοῖς ἀπὸ
30 πελάγους ἐρχομένοις οἱ προαπαντῶντες ὄφεις ὑπερμεγέθεις καὶ μέλανες·
ἐν γὰρ τοῖς μετὰ ταῦτα τόποις καὶ τοῖς περὶ Βαρούγαζαν μικρότεροι καὶ
τῷ χρώματι χλωροὶ καὶ χρυσοῖζοντες ὑπαντῶσι.

3 Μιναγάρ<α> malim cum Fabr. 5 τὸ Βαρβαρικόν malim cum Fabr.

8 πολύμιτα corr. Stuck 10 λύκ<ι>ον Gelenius 11 Σηρ· edd.

12 <Ἀν>άγονται Stuck Ἰνδικῶν <ἐτησίω> Müller in comm. 19 ἐποκέλλειν

(pr. λ exp. m. pr.) 19 ἀπόλλυσθαι Fabr.: ἀπολλύμενα 21 Εἰρινοῦ Müller:

ἄρου 21—22 ἐμπεριλαμβάνων (supra ω punctum pos. m. pr.) . . . λεγόμενος

Βαράκης . . . ἐμπεριειλημμένος corr. Hudson, Fabr. 29 συντριβεσθαι scripsi:

συντριβομένας αὐτῶν corr. Hudson

none are navigable except the one in the middle. At it, on the coast, stands the port of trade of Barbarikon. There is a small islet in front of it; and behind it, inland, is the metropolis of Skythia itself, Minnagar. The throne is in the hands of Parthians, who are constantly chasing each other off it.

39. Vessels moor at Barbarikon, but all the cargoes are taken up the river to the king at the metropolis. In this port of trade there is a market for: clothing, with no adornment in good quantity, of printed fabric in limited quantity; multicolored textiles; peridot (?); coral; storax; frankincense; glassware; silverware; money; wine, limited quantity. As return cargo it offers: costus; bdellium; *lykion*; nard; turquoise; lapis lazuli; Chinese pelts, cloth, and yarn; indigo. Those who sail with the Indian [sc. winds] leave around July, that is, Epeiph. The crossing with these is hard going but absolutely favorable and shorter.

40. After the Sinthos River there is another bay, hidden from view, to the north. It is named Eirion, with the additional names Little and Big. Both are bodies of water with shoals and a succession of shallow eddies reaching a long way from land so that frequently, with the shore nowhere in sight, vessels will run aground and, if caught and thrust further in, be destroyed. Beyond this bay a promontory juts out, curving from Eirion first east and south and then west; it embraces the gulf called Barakê, which itself embraces seven islands. Ships around its entrance that blunder in and then pull back the short distance into open water, escape; those that get closed inside the basin of Barakê are destroyed. For not only are the waves there very big and oppressive, but the sea is choppy and turbid, with eddies and violent whirlpools. The bottom in some places has sheer drops, in others is rocky and sharp, so that the anchors lying parallel [i.e., dropped from the bows], thrust out to withstand [sc. the difficult waters], get cut loose and some even get smashed on the sea floor. An indication of these [sc. dangers] to vessels coming from the sea are the snakes, huge and black, that emerge to meet them. In the areas beyond, and around Barygaza, snakes that are smaller and yellow and golden in color are met with.

- 41 Μετὰ δὲ τὸν Βαράκιην εὐθύς ἐστὶν ὁ Βαρυγάζων κόλπος καὶ ἡ <ἡ>π<ει>ρος τῆς Ἀριακῆς χώρας, τῆς τε Μανβάνου βασιλείας ἀρχὴ καὶ τῆς ὄλης Ἰνδικῆς ὄσα. Ταύτης τὰ μὲν μεσόγεια τῇ Σκυθία συνορίζοντα 3 Ἀβηρία καλεῖται, τὰ δὲ παραθαλάσσια Συ[ν]ραστρήνη. Πολυφόρος δὲ 290 M. ἡ χώρα οἴτου καὶ ὀρύξης καὶ ἐλαίου σησαμίνου καὶ βουτύρου καὶ καρπάσου καὶ τῶν ἐξ αὐτῆς Ἰνδικῶν ὀθονίων τῶν χυδαίων. Βουκόλια 6 δὲ ἐν αὐτῇ πλεῖστα καὶ ἄνδρες ὑπερμεγέθεις τῷ σώματι καὶ μέλανες τῇ χροιά. Μητρόπολις δὲ τῆς χώρας Μινναγάρα, ἀφ' ἧς καὶ πλεῖστον ὀθόνιον εἰς Βαρυγάζαν κατάγεται. Σφύζεται δὲ ἔτι καὶ ἰὼν τῆς Ἀλεξάν- 9 δρου στρατιάς σημεῖα περὶ τοὺς τόπους, ἱερά τε ἀρχαῖα καὶ θεμέλιοι παρεμβολῶν καὶ φρέατα μέγιστα. Ὁ δὲ παράπλους ταύτης τῆς χώρας ἀπὸ τοῦ Βαρβαρικῆς μέχρι τοῦ κατὰ Ἀστακάπρα πέραν Βαρυγάζων 12 ἀκρωτηρίου τῆς λεγομένης Παπικῆς ἐστὶν [δὲ] σταδίων τριακλίων.
- 42 Μεθ' ἧς ἕτερός ἐστι κόλπος ἕσω κυμάτων εἰς αὐτὸν ἐνδύων τὸν βορέαν, οὗ κατὰ μὲν τὸ στόμα νῆσός ἐστιν ἡ λεγομένη Βαυώνης, ἐν δὲ 15 τοῖς ἐσωτάτοις τόποις μέγιστος ποταμὸς ὁ λεγόμενος Μάϊς. Τοῦτον τὸν 291 M. κόλπον, τὸ πλάτος ὡς σταδίων τριακοσίων, οἱ πλείοντες εἰς Βαρυγάζαν διαπερῶντες, ἐξ ἐδωνύμων ἀκροφανῆ καταλιπόντες τὴν νῆσον, καὶ εἰς 18 αὐτὴν <τὴν> ἀνατολὴν ἐπ' αὐτὸ τὸ στόμα τοῦ ποταμοῦ Βαρυγάζων λέγεται δὲ αὐτὸς ὁ ποταμὸς Λαμναῖος.
- 43 Ὁ δὲ κόλπος αὐτὸς ὁ κατὰ Βαρυγάζαν στενὸς ὢν τοῖς ἐκ πελάγους 21 ἐρχομένοις ἐστὶν δυσεπίβολος· ἢ γὰρ εἰς τὰ δεξιὰ ἢ εἰς τὰ εὐώνυμα παραλίπτουσι, ἢ τε ἐπιβολὴ κρεί<σ>ων ἐστὶν τῆς ἑτέρας. Ἄλλ' ἐκ μὲν τῶν δεξιῶν κατ' αὐτὸ τὸ στόμα τοῦ κόλπου παράκειται ταιν<ί>α τραχεῖα 24 καὶ διάσπιλος, Ἡρώνη λεγομένη, κατὰ Καμμωνὶ κόμην· ἐκ δὲ τῶν ἐδωνύμων ἀπέναντι ταύτης τὸ πρὸ Ἀστακά[ν]πρων ἀκρωτήριον, ἡ Παπικὴ λεγομένη, δύσορμος ὄσα διὰ τε τὸν ῥοῦν τὸν περὶ αὐτὴν καὶ διὰ 27 τὸ ἀποκόπτειν τὰς ἀγκύρας τραχὺν ὄντα καὶ πετρῶδη τὸν βυθόν. Κἄν κατ' αὐτὸν δέ τις ἐπιβάλλῃ τὸν κόλπον, αὐτὸ τὸ στόμα τοῦ κατὰ Βαρυγάζαν
- 2 πρὸς τῆς corr. Schwanbeck Ἀραβικῆς corr. Stuck 3 τῆς σκυθίας συνο-
ρίζοντα ἰβηρία καλεῖται δὲ τὰ παρ. συναστρήνη corr. Mannert, Alt. Geogr. V, 1, 171
nisi quod retinuit Ἰβηρία, quod corr. Lassen, Ind. Alt. 1, 539. 5 σασαμ-
(supra pr. a punctum pos. m. pr.) corr. Gelenius 12 Ἀστακάπρα πέραν Schwan-
beck: ἄστα καὶ τραπεραν (sine acc.) 13 [δὲ] edd. 14 κόλπος Mannert, Alt.
Geogr. V, 1, 165; τόπος ἕξω Müller in comm.: ἕσω 17 πλάτος Müller: πέ-
λαγος 18 malim διαπερῶσιν 19 <τὴν> Fabr. 20 Ναμνάδος Müller;
Νάμ(μ)αδος Schwanbeck 21 ὁ τε corr. Fabr. 23 κρείσσον (pr. σ inser. m.
alt.) corr. Stuck 24 ταινία Stuck: τενα (sine acc. m. pr.) † s. scr. m. alt.
26 Ἀστακά[ν]πρων edd. 27 διὰ δὲ corr. m. alt.

41. Immediately after the gulf of Barakê is the gulf of Barygaza and the coast of the region of Ariakê, the beginning both of Manbanos's realm and of all of India. The part inland, which borders on Skythia, is called Abêria, the part along the coast Syrastrênê. The region, very fertile, produces grain, rice, sesame oil, ghee, cotton, and the Indian cloths made from it, those of ordinary quality. There are a great many herds of cattle, and the men are of very great size and dark skin color. The metropolis of the region is Minnagara, from which great quantities of cloth are brought to Barygaza. In the area there are still preserved to this very day signs of Alexander's expedition, ancient shrines and the foundations of encampments and huge wells. The voyage along the coast of this region, from Barbarikon to the promontory near Astakapra across from Barygaza called Papikê, is 3000 stades.

42. Beyond it is another gulf, on the inside of the waves, that forms an inlet directly to the north. Near the mouth is an island called Baiônês, and, at the very head, a mighty river called the Mais. Vessels whose destination is Barygaza cross the gulf, which is about 300 stades wide, leaving the island, whose highest point is visible, to the left and heading due east toward the mouth of Barygaza's river. This river is called the Lamnaios.

43. This gulf which leads to Barygaza, since it is narrow, is hard for vessels coming from seaward to manage. For they arrive at either its right-hand side or its left-hand, and attempting it by the left-hand side is better than the other. For, on the right-hand side, at the very mouth of the gulf, there extends a rough and rock-strewn reef called Hêrônê, near the village of Kammôni. Opposite it, on the left-hand side, is the promontory in front of Astakapra called Papikê; mooring here is difficult because of the current around it and because the bottom, being rough and rocky, cuts the anchor cables. And, even if you manage the gulf itself, the very mouth of the river on which Barygaza stands

ποταμοῦ δυσεύρετόν ἐστιν διὰ τὴν χώραν ταπεινὴν εἶναι καὶ μηθὲν ἐγγύτερον ἐνεχύρωσ θεωρεῖσθαι· κἂν εὐρεθῆ, δυσείσβολόν ἐστιν διὰ τὰ 3
περὶ αὐτὸ τενάγη τοῦ ποταμοῦ.

Τούτου χάριν περὶ αὐτὸν τὸν εἰσπλὸν βασιλικοὶ ἄλιεῖς ἐντόπιοι 44
πληρώμασιν μακρῶν πλοίων, ἃ λέγεται τράπταγα καὶ κότυμβα, πρὸς
6 ἀπάντησιν ἐξέρχονται μέχρι τῆς Συραστρήνης, ἀφ' ὧν ὀδηγεῖται τὰ πλοῖα
μέχρι Βαρυγάζων. Κλίνουσι γὰρ εὐθὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ στόματος τοῦ κόλπου
διὰ τὰ τενάγη τοῖς πληρώμασιν καὶ ὄμουλοκοῦσιν αὐτὰ σταθμοῖς ἤδη
9 τεταγμένοις, ἀρχομένης δὲ τῆς πλήμης αἶροντες, ἰσταμένης δὲ διορμίζοντες
κατὰ τινὰς ὄρμους καὶ κυθρίους. Οἱ δὲ κυθρίοι τόποι εἰσὶν τοῦ ποταμοῦ
βαθύτεροι μέχρι Βαρυγάζων· ἀπέχει γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ στόματος ἄνω παρὰ
12 ποταμὸν κειμένη ὡς σταδίων τριακοσίων.

292 M. Πᾶσα μὲν ἡ Ἰνδικὴ χώρα ποταμοὺς ἔχει πλείστους, ἀμπτώεις τε 45
καὶ πλήμας μεγίστας, συναπτομένας ὑπὸ τὴν ἀνατολήν καὶ τὴν πανοἴληρον
15 ἄχρι τριῶν ἡμερῶν καὶ τοῖς μεταξὺ καταστήμασιν τῆς σελήνης ἔλασσου-
μένας, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ἢ κατὰ Βαρυγάζων, ὥστε αἰφνίδιον τὸν τε βυθὸν
ὄρασθαι καὶ <*> τινὰ μέρη τῆς ἠπείρου ποτὲ δὲ ξηρὰ τὰ πρὸ μικροῦ
18 πλοῖζόμενα, τοὺς τε ποταμοὺς ὑπὸ τὴν εἰσβολὴν τῆς πλήμ[μ]ης τοῦ
πελάγους ὄλου συνωθουμένου σφοδρότερον ἄνω φέρεσθαι τοῦ κατὰ φύσιν
ῥεύματος ἐπὶ πλείστους σταδίους.

21 Διὸ καὶ κινδυνώδεις εἰσὶν αἱ τῶν πλοίων προσαγογαὶ καὶ ἐξαγογαὶ 46
τοῖς ἀπείροις καὶ πρώτοις εἰσάγουσιν ἐς τὸ ἐμπόριον. Γυνομένης γὰρ
ὄρμης ἤδη περὶ τὴν πλήμην οὐδὲν παραμένουσιν αἱ κατέχουσαι
24 ἄγκυραι· διὸ καὶ τὰ προληφθέντα πλοῖα τῇ ἰναίᾳ, πλαγιασθέντα ὑπὸ τῆς
ὀξύτητος τοῦ ῥοῦς, ἐποκέλλει τοῖς τενάγεσι καὶ ἀνακλᾶται, τὰ δὲ μικρότερα
καὶ περιτρέπεται, τινὰ δὲ καὶ περὶ τὰς διώρυχας ἀποκεκλικότα διὰ τὸ
27 περὶ τὴν ἄμπωτιν, ὅταν μὴ διερ<ε>ίσῃ, τῆς πλήμης αἰφνίδιον ἀπελθούσης,
ὑπὸ τῆς πρώτης κεφαλῆς τοῦ ῥοῦς ἐμπύμπλαται. Τοσαῦται γὰρ περὶ
τὴν ἐσβολὴν τῆς θαλάσσης γίνονται βίαια κατὰ τὰς συμμηρίας ὑπὸ τὴν
30 νυκτερινὴν μάλιστα πλήμην, ὥστε ἀρχομένης ἤδη τῆς εἰσαγωγῆς, ὅταν
ἤρεμῇ τὸ πέλαγος, ὑπ' αὐτοῦ φέρεσθαι τοῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ στόματος παραπλήσιόν

2, 3 *δυσείσβολος* . . . αὐτὸν corr. Fabr.

6 *συραστρήνης* corr. Blancard

8 *αὐτὸ* corr. Stuck 9 μὲν τῆς malim eum edd.

ἰσταμένης: *εστειμένης* (sine

spir. et acc.) corr. Gelenius, Fabr.

17 <ποτὲ μὲν πέλαγος εἶναι> e. gr.

Müller 18 *πλήμ[μ]ης* edd.

23 *ὄκ ἀντέχουσιν αἱ ἄγκ.* Müller: αἱ κατέχουσιν

ἀγκ.

24 *ἰναίᾳ* Müller ex Hesych. 'ἰναίαν δύναμις': ἰνδικῆ

25 *ἐποκέλλει*

(pr. λ exp. m. pr.)

27 *διερ<ε>ίσῃ* Müller, qui tamen praeter rationem -σης

scr. ἐπελθ- Müller

29 *συμμηρίας* corr. Müller

31 *τοῖς* (s. scr.

m. pr.) ἐπὶ τοῦ Müller

is hard to find because the land is low and nothing is clearly visible even from nearby. And, even if you find the mouth, it is hard to negotiate because of the shoals in the river around it.

44. For this reason local fishermen in the king's service come out with crews [sc. of rowers] and long ships, the kind called *trappaga* and *kotymba*, to the entrance as far as Syrastrênê to meet vessels and guide them up to Barygaza. Through the crew's efforts, they maneuver them right from the mouth of the gulf through the shoals and tow them to predetermined stopping places; they get them under way when the tide comes in and, when it goes out, bring them to anchor in certain harbors and basins. The basins are rather deep spots along the river up to Barygaza. For this lies on the river about 300 stades upstream from the mouth.

45. All over India there are large numbers of rivers with extreme ebb-and-flood tides that at the time of the new moon and the full moon last for up to three days, diminishing during the intervals. They are much more extreme in the area around Barygaza than elsewhere. Here suddenly the sea floor becomes visible, and certain parts along the coast, which a short while ago had ships sailing over them, at times become dry land, and the rivers, because of the inrush at flood tide of a whole concentrated mass of seawater, are driven headlong upstream against the natural direction of their flow for a good many stades.

46. Thus the navigating of ships in and out is dangerous for those who are inexperienced and are entering this port of trade for the first time. For, once the thrust of the flood tide is under way, restraining anchors do not stay in place. Consequently, the ships, carried along by its force and driven sideways by the swiftness of the current, run aground on the shoals and break up, while smaller craft even capsize. Even in the channels some craft, if not propped up, will tilt over on their sides during the ebb and, when the flood suddenly returns, get swamped by the first wave of the flow. So much power is generated at the inrush of the sea even during the dark of the moon, particularly if the flood arrives at night, that when the tide is just beginning to come in and the sea is still at rest, there is carried from it to people at the mouth

- <τι> βοῆς στρατοπέδου μακρόθεν ἀκουομένης, καὶ μετ' ὀλίγον αὐτὴν
 ἐπιπρέχειν τοῖς τενάγεσι ροῖζω τὴν θάλασσαν.
- 47** Ἐπίκειται δὲ κατὰ <νό>του τῆς Βαρυγάζης μεσογέτας πλείονα ἔθνη, ³
 τό τε τῶν Ἀρατρῶν καὶ <Ἀ>ραχουσ<ι>ων καὶ Γανδαραίων καὶ τῆς
 Προκλ<α>ίδος, ἐν οἷς ἡ Βουκέφαλος Ἀλεξάνδρεια. Καὶ τούτων ἐπάνω ^{293 M.}
 μαχμώτατον ἔθνος Βακτριανῶν, ὑπὸ βασιλέα ὄντων ἴδιον [τόπον]. Καὶ ⁶
 Ἀλέξανδρος ὀρηθεὶς ἀπὸ τῶν μερῶν τούτων ἄχρι τοῦ Γάγγου διήλθε,
 κριταλιπῶν τὴν τε Λιμυρικὴν καὶ τὰ νότια τῆς Ἰνδικῆς, ἀφ' οὗ μέχρι
 νῦν ἐν Βαρυγάζοις παλαιαὶ προχωροῦσιν δραχμαί, γράμμασιν Ἑλληνικοῖς ⁹
 ἐγκεχαραγμένοι ἐπίσημα τῶν μετὰ Ἀλέξανδρον βασιλευσάντων Ἀπολλο-
 δότου καὶ Μενάνδρου.
- 48** Ἐνὶ δὲ αὐτῆς καὶ ἐξ ἀνατολῆς πόλις λεγομένη Ὀζήνη, ἐν ἣ καὶ ¹²
 τὰ βασίλεια πρότερον ἦν, ἀφ' ἧς πάντα τὰ πρὸς εὐθηνίαν τῆς χώρας εἰς
 Βαρυγάζαν καταφέρεται καὶ τὰ πρὸς ἐμπορίαν τὴν ἡμετέραν, ὄνυχινη
 λίθια καὶ μουρρῖνη καὶ σινδόνες Ἰνδικαὶ καὶ μολόχιναι καὶ ἰκανὸν χρυδαῖον ¹⁵
 ὀθόνιον. Κατάγεται δὲ δι' αὐτῆς καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἄνω τόπων ἡ διὰ Προ-
 κλαίδος καταφερομένη νάρδος ἡ Καττυβουρῖνη καὶ ἡ Πατροπαπιγὴ καὶ
 ἡ Καβαλίτη καὶ ἡ διὰ τῆς παρακειμένης Σκυθίας, ὅ τε κόστος καὶ ἡ ¹⁸
 βδέλλα.
- 49** Προχωρεῖ δὲ εἰς τὸ ἐμπόριον οἶνος προηγουμένος Ἰταλικὸς καὶ Λαοδι-
 κηνός καὶ Ἀραβικὸς καὶ χαλκὸς καὶ κασσίτερος καὶ μόλυβος, κοράλλιον καὶ ²¹
 χρυσόλιθον, ἱματισμὸς ἀπλοῦς καὶ νόθος παντοῖος, πολύμυται ζῶναι πη-
 χναῖαι, στύραξ, μελλίλιπον, ὕελος ἀργή, σανδαράκη, στίμι, δηνῆριον χρυσοῦν
 καὶ ἀργυροῦν, ἔχον ἀλλαγὴν καὶ ἐπικέρδειαν τινα πρὸς τὸ ἐντόπιον νόμισμα, ²⁴
 μύρον οὐ βαρύντιμον οὐδὲ πολὺ. Τῷ δὲ βασιλεῖ κατ' ἐκείνους τοὺς καιροὺς
 εἰσφερόμενα βαρύντιμα ἀργυρώματα καὶ μουσικὰ καὶ παρθένοι εὐειδεῖς
 πρὸς παλλακειάν καὶ διάφορος οἶνος καὶ ἱματισμὸς ἀπλοῦς πολυτελής καὶ ²⁷
 μύρον ἔξοχον. Φέρεται δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν τόπων νάρδος, κόστος, βδέλλα,
 ἔλεφας, ὄνυχινη λίθια καὶ σμύρνα καὶ λύκιον καὶ ὀθόνιον παντοῖον καὶ
 Σηρικὸν καὶ μολόχινον καὶ νῆμα καὶ πέπερ<ι> μακρὸν καὶ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ³⁰
 ἐμπορίων φερόμενα. Ἀποπλέονσιν δὲ κατὰ καιρὸν οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Αἰγύπτου
 εἰς τὸ ἐμπόριον ἀναγόμενοι περὶ τὸν Ἰούλιον μῆνα, ὅς ἐστιν Ἐπίφι.

1 <τι> e. gr. Müller	3 δὲ Fabr.: γὰρ	κατὰ του (sine acc. m. pr.)	τῆ βαρυγάζῃ
μεσογέη correxi	4 τό τε edd.: ἢ τε	ραχούσων corr. Stuck	ταυθαράγων
corr. Salmasius, Fabr.	5 Προκλ<α>ίδος Müller	6 ὄντων Müller: ὄσαν	
[τόπον] Stuck	12 αὐτῆ malim cum Fabr.	16 προκλαίδος (a expr. m. pr.)	
v. supra l. 5	17 ἡ Κασπαυρηνή καὶ ἡ Παροπανισση	Müller in Proll. CIV	
22 πολύμυται Stuck	29 σμύρνα: μουρρῖνη Müller	30 πέπερ<ι> edd.	

something like the rumble of an army heard from afar, and after a short while the sea itself races over the shoals with a hiss.

47. Inland behind Barygaza there are numerous peoples: the Aratrioi, Arachusioi, Gandaraioi, and the peoples of Proklais, in whose area Bukephalos Alexandria is located. And beyond these is a very warlike people, the Bactrians, under a king. . . . Alexander, setting out from these parts, penetrated as far as the Ganges but did not get to Limyrikê and the south of India. Because of this, there are to be found on the market in Barygaza even today old drachmas engraved with the inscriptions, in Greek letters, of Apollodotus and Menander, rulers who came after Alexander.

48. There is in this region [sc. of Barygaza] towards the east a city called Ozênê, the former seat of the royal court, from which everything that contributes to the region's prosperity, including what contributes to trade with us, is brought down to Barygaza: onyx; agate (?); Indian garments of cotton; garments of *molochinon*; and a considerable amount of cloth of ordinary quality. Through this region there is also brought down from the upper areas the nard that comes by way of Proklais (the Kattyburinê, Patropapigê, and Kabalîtê), the nard that comes through the adjacent part of Skythia, and costus and bdellium.

49. In this port of trade there is a market for: wine, principally Italian but also Laodicean and Arabian; copper, tin, and lead; coral and peridot (?); all kinds of clothing with no adornment or of printed fabric; multi-colored girdles, eighteen inches wide; storax; yellow sweet clover (?); raw glass; realgar; sulphide of antimony; Roman money, gold and silver, which commands an exchange at some profit against the local currency; unguent, inexpensive and in limited quantity. For the king there was imported in those times precious silverware, slave musicians, beautiful girls for concubinage, fine wine, expensive clothing with no adornment, and choice unguent. This area exports: nard; costus; bdellium; ivory; onyx; agate (?); *lykion*; cotton cloth of all kinds; Chinese [sc. silk] cloth; *molochinon* cloth; [sc. silk] yarn; long pepper; and items brought here from the [sc. nearby] ports of trade. For those sailing to this port from Egypt, the right time to set out is around the month of July, that is Epeiph.

- 294 M. Μετὰ δὲ Βαρυγάζαν εὐθέως ἡ συναφῆς ἡπειρος ἐκ τοῦ βορέου εἰς 50
 τὸν νότον παρεκτείνει· διὸ καὶ Δαχναβάδης καλεῖται ἡ χώρα· δάχαιος
 3 γὰρ καλεῖται ὁ νότος τῇ αὐτῶν γλώσση. Ταύτης ἡ μὲν ὑπερκειμένη
 πρὸς ἀνατολὰς μεσόγειος ἐμπεριέχει χώρας τε πολλὰς καὶ ἐρήμους καὶ
 6 ἔλεφαντας καὶ δράκοντας ὑπερμεγέθεις καὶ κροκόττας καὶ κυνοκεφάλων
 πλείστα γένη, ἔθνη τε πλείστα καὶ πολυάνθρωπα τὰ μέχρι τοῦ Γάγγου.
 Τῶν δὲ ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ Δαχναβάδει δύο ἐστὶν τὰ διασημότερα ἐμπόρια, 51
 9 Παιθανα μὲν ἀπὸ Βαρυγάζων ἔχουσα ὁδὸν ἡμερῶν εἴκοσι πρὸς νότον,
 ἀπὸ <δὲ> ταύτης ὡς ἡμερῶν δέκα πρὸς ἀνατολὴν ἕτερα πόλις μεγίστη
 Ταγάρα. Κατάγεται δὲ ἐξ αὐτῶν πορείαις ἀμαξῶν καὶ ἀνοδίαις μεγίσταις
 12 εἰς τὴν Βαρυγάζαν ἀπὸ μὲν Παιθάνων ὄνυχινη λιθία πλείστη, ἀπὸ δὲ
 Ταγάρων ὀθόνιον πολὺ[ν] χυδαῖον καὶ σινδόμων παντοῖα καὶ μολόχια καὶ
 15 ὅ ὁ δ' ὅλος παράπλους μέχρι τῆς Λιμυρικῆς ἐστὶν σταδίων ἑπτακισχιλίων,
 πλείστοι δὲ εἰς Αἰγιαλόν.
- 295 M. Τοπικὰ δὲ ἐμπόρια κατὰ τὸ ἐξῆς κείμενα Ἀκαβαρον Σούπαρα 52
 18 καὶ Καλλίενα πόλις, ἡ ἐπὶ τῶν Σαραγάνου τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου χρόνων
 ἐμπόριον ἔνθεσμον γενομένη· μετὰ γὰρ τὸ κατασχεῖν αὐτὴν Σανδάνην
 ἐκωλόθη ἐπὶ πολὺ· καὶ γὰρ τὰ ἐκ τύχης εἰς τοῦτους τοὺς τόπους ἐσ-
 21 βάλλοντα πλοῖα Ἑλληνικὰ μετὰ φυλακῆς εἰς Βαρυγάζαν εἰσάγεται.
- Μετὰ δὲ Καλλίενα ἄλλα ἐμπόρια τοπικὰ Σήμυλλα καὶ Μανδαγόρα 53
 296 M. καὶ Παλαιπάτμαι καὶ Μελιζειγάρα καὶ Βυζάντιον † τοπαρον καὶ τύραννος
 24 βοας †. Εἶτα Σησεκρεῖναι λεγόμεναι νῆσοι καὶ ἡ τῶν Αἰγιδίων καὶ ἡ
 τῶν Καυειτῶν κατὰ τὴν λεγομένην Χερσόνησον, καθ' οὗς τόπους εἰσὶν
 27 πειραταί, καὶ μετὰ ταύτην Λευκὴ νῆσος. Εἶτα Νάουρα καὶ Τύνδις, τὰ
 αἰ νῦν πρᾶσσουσαι.
- 297 M. Βασιλείας ἐστὶν ἡ μὲν Τύνδις Κηπροβότου, κώμη παραθαλάσσιος 54
 30 ἔνσημος· ἡ δὲ Μούζιρις βασιλείας μὲν τῆς αὐτῆς, ἀκμάζουσα δὲ τοῖς ἀπὸ

7 Γάγγου Stuck, Fabr.: σύνεργος 9 Παιθανα μὲν Schwanbeck: ἐπιφανόμενα
 10 <δὲ> edd. ταγάρα μεγίστη transp. Fabr. 11 πορείαις (ult. i s. scr. m.
 pr.) 12 πλῆθῶν corr. Schwanbeck 13 πολὺ[ν] edd. 17 ἀκαβαρους
 (sine acc.) οὐπαρα corr. edd. Pro ἀκαβαρον Müller in comm. ἀπὸ Βαρυ<γάζων>
 19 ἐμπορω (sine acc.) corr. Gelenius γεόμενον corr. Fabr. μετὰ δὲ
 malim cum Müller αὐτὸν corr. Fabr. 23 βυζαντιῶν corr. Stuck
 τὸ πάρος καὶ T. Müller in comm. 26 τύνδις τὰ m. alt.: τόμπεστα
 29 τυνδίσκη προβότου corr. m. alt. Κηροβότου Lassen, Ind. Alt. 3, 193
 Göteborg. Högsk. Arsskr. XXXIII: 1 2

50. Immediately beyond Barygaza the coast runs from north to south. Thus the region is called Dachinabadês, for the word for south in their language is *dachanos*. The hinterland that lies beyond towards the east contains many barren areas, great mountains, and wild animals of all kinds—leopards, tigers, elephants, enormous serpents, hyenas, and a great many kinds of monkeys, as well as a great many populous nations up to the Ganges.

51. Of the trading centers in the region of Dachinabadês, two are the most outstanding: Paithana, twenty days' travel to the south from Barygaza; and, from Paithana, about ten days to the east, another very large city, Tagara. From these there is brought to Barygaza, by conveyance in wagons over very great roadless stretches, from Paithana large quantities of onyx, and from Tagara large quantities of cloth of ordinary quality, all kinds of cotton garments, garments of *molochinon*, and certain other merchandise from the coastal parts that finds a market locally there. The voyage as far as Limyrikê is 7000 stades in all, but most vessels continue on to the Strand.

52. The local ports [sc. of Dachinabadês], lying in a row, are Akabaru, Suppara, and the city of Kalliena; the last, in the time of the elder Saraganos, was a port of trade where everything went according to law. [Sc. It is so no longer] for, after Sandanês occupied it, there has been much hindrance [sc. to trade]. For the Greek ships that by chance come into these places are brought under guard to Barygaza.

53. Beyond Kalliena other local ports of trade are: Sêmylla, Mandagora, Palaipatmai, Melizeigara, Byzantion, Toparon, Tyrannosboas. Then come the Sêsekreienai Islands as they are called, the Isle of the Aigidioi, the Isle of the Kaineittoi near what is called the Peninsula, around which places there are pirates, and next White Island. Then come Naura and Tyndis, the first ports of trade of Limyrikê, and, after these, Muziris and Nelkynda, which are now the active ones.

54. Tyndis, a well-known village on the coast, is in the kingdom of Kêprobotos. Muziris, in the same kingdom, owes its prosperity to the shipping from

τῆς Ἀριακῆς εἰς αὐτὴν ἐρχομένοις πλοίοις καὶ τοῖς Ἑλληνικοῖς· κείται δὲ παρὰ ποταμὸν ἀπέχουσα ἀπὸ μὲν Τύγδεως διὰ τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ διὰ θαλάσσης σταδίους πεντακοσίους, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ <*> κατ' αὐτὴν εἴκοσι. 3
Ἡ δὲ Νελκύνδα σταδίους μὲν ἀπὸ Μουζίρεως ἀπέχει[ν] σχεδὸν πεντακο-
οίους, ὁμοίως διὰ τε ποταμοῦ [καὶ πεζῆ] καὶ διὰ θαλάσσης, βασιλείας δὲ
ἔστιν ἑτέρας, τῆς Πανδίωνος· κείται δὲ καὶ αὐτὴ παρὰ ποταμὸν ὡσεὶ ἀπὸ 6
σταδίων ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι τῆς θαλάσσης.

55 Ἐτέρα δὲ κατ' αὐτὸ τὸ στόμα τοῦ ποταμοῦ πρόκειται κόμη Βακαρή, 9 298
εἰς ἣν ἀπὸ Νελκύνδων ἐπὶ τῆς ἀναγωγῆς προκαταβαίνουσι τὰ πλοῖα·
ἐπὶ ὁλῶ διορμίζεται πρὸς ἀνάληψιν τῶν φορτίων διὰ τὸ τὸν ποταμὸν
ἄλλατα καὶ διάπλους ἔχει<ν> ἑλαφροῦς. Αὐτοὶ δὲ οἱ βασιλεῖς ἀμφοτέρων
τῶν ἐμπορίων ἐν τῇ μεσογαίῳ κατοικοῦσιν. Καὶ περὶ τοῦδε τοὺς τόπους 12
τοῖς ἐκ πελάγους σημεῖον ἐπιβολῆς εἰσὶν οἱ προαπαντῶντες ὄφεις, μέλανες
μὲν καὶ αὐτοὶ τὴν χροάν, βραχύτεροι δὲ καὶ δρακοντοειδεῖς τὴν κεφαλὴν
καὶ τοῖς ὄμμασιν αἱματώδεις. 15

56 Πλεῖ δὲ εἰς τὰ ἐμπόρια ταῦτα μεστὰ πλοῖα διὰ τὸν ὄγκον καὶ τὸ
πλήθος τοῦ πιπέρεως καὶ τοῦ μαλαβάθρον. Προχωρεῖ δὲ εἰς αὐτὴν
προηγουμένως [δὲ] χρήματα πλεῖστα, χρυσόλιθα, ἱματισμός ἀπλοῦς οὐ
πολύς, πολύμυτα, σῆμι, κοράλλιον, ὕελος ἀργή, χαλκός, κασοῖτερος, μόλιθος,
οἶνος δὲ οὐ πολύς, σώζει δὲ τοσοῦτον, ὅσον ἐν Βαρυγάζοις, σανδαράκη,
ἀρσενικόν, οἷτος δὲ ὅσος ἀρκέσει τοῖς περὶ τὸ ναυκλήριον διὰ τὸ μὴ τοὺς 21
ἐμπόρους αὐτῶ χρῆσθαι. Φέρεται δὲ πέπερι, μονογενῶς ἐν ἐνὶ τότῳ
τούτων τῶν ἐμπορίων γεννῶμενον πολὺ, λεγομένη Κοτταναρικῆ. Φέρεται
δὲ καὶ μαγαρίτης ἰκανός καὶ διάφορος καὶ ἑλέφας καὶ θόνια Σηρικὰ 24
καὶ νάρδος ἢ Γαγγιτικὴ καὶ μαλάβαθρον ἐκ τῶν ἔσω τόπων εἰς αὐτὴν
καὶ λιθία διαφανῆς παντοῖα καὶ ἀδάμας καὶ ὑάκινθος καὶ χελώνη ἢ τε
Χρυσονησιωτικὴ καὶ ἢ περὶ τὰς νήσους θηρευομένη τὰς προκειμένας αὐτῆς 27
τῆς Λιμυρικῆς. Πλέουσι δὲ εἰς αὐτὴν οἱ κατὰ καιρὸν ἀναγόμενοι ἀπ'
Αἰγύπτου περὶ τὸν Ἰούλιον μῆνα, ὃ ἔστιν Ἐπίφι.

57 Τοῦτον δὲ ὄλον τὸν εἰρημένον περίπλου ἀπὸ Κανῆς καὶ τῆς Εὐδαί- 30

3 <στόματος τοῦ ποταμοῦ τοῦ> e. gr. Müller in comm. 4 μουνδύρεως corr. m. alt.
ἀπέχει[ν] m. alt. 5 [καὶ πεζῆ] Müller 8 βαρορῆ corr. Schwanbeck
10 ἐπεὶ (pro ἐπὶ) corr. edd. διὰ δὲ τὸν correxi 11 ἱρματα Müller:
ἄλλατα ἔχει<ν> Schwanbeck 13 πελάγους <ἐρχομένοις> Schwanbeck σγ-
μείους corr. Stuck 16 μεγάλα Stuck: μεστὰ 18 [δὲ] Stuck 19 ὕελος Stuck:
τέλος 20 ὡσεὶ Schwanbeck: σώζει τοσοῦτος ὅσος εἰς Βαργάζαν Fabr.
23 τοῦτῳ τῶ ἐμπορίῳ corr. Müller λεγομένη Κοτταναρικῆ corr. Müller
25 γαπανικῆ corr. Stuck, Vincent 27 Χρυσονησιωτικῆ Stuck

Ariakê that comes there as well as to Greek shipping. It lies on a river 500 stades distant from Tyndis by river and sea, and from [? the river mouth] to it is 20 stades. Nelkynda is just about 500 stades from Muziris, likewise by river and sea, but it is in another kingdom, Pandiôn's. It too lies on a river, about 120 stades from the sea.

55. Another settlement lies at the very mouth of the river, Bakarê, to which vessels drop downriver from Nelkynda for the outbound voyage; they anchor in the open roads to take on their cargoes because the river has sandbanks and channels that are shoal. The kings themselves of both ports of trade dwell in the interior. Vessels coming from the open sea in the vicinity of these places get an indication that they are approaching land from the snakes that emerge to meet them; these are also black in color but shorter and with dragon-shaped head and blood-red eyes.

56. Ships in these ports of trade carry full loads because of the volume and quantity of pepper and malabathron. They offer a market for: mainly a great amount of money; peridot (?); clothing with no adornment, in limited quantity; multicolored textiles; sulphide of antimony; coral; raw glass; copper, tin, lead; wine, in limited quantity, as much as goes to Barygaza; realgar; orpiment; grain in sufficient amount for those involved with shipping, because the [sc. local] merchants do not use it. They export pepper, grown for the most part in only one place connected with these ports of trade, that called Kottanarikê. They also export: good supplies of fine-quality pearls; ivory; Chinese [i.e., silk] cloth; Gangetic nard; malabathron, brought here from the interior; all kinds of transparent gems; diamonds; sapphires; tortoise shell, both the kind from Chrysê Island and the kind caught around the islands lying off Limyrikê itself. For those sailing here from Egypt, the right time to set out is around the month of July, that is, Epeiph.

57. The whole coastal route just described, from Kanê and

μονος Ἀραβίας οἱ μὲν <πρότεροι> μικροτέροις πλοίοις περικολιζήσασθαι
 299 M. ἔπλεον, πρῶτος δὲ Ἰπταλος κυβερνήτης, κατανοήσας τὴν θέσιν τῶν ἔμπο-
 3 ρίων καὶ τὸ σχῆμα τῆς θαλάσσης, τὸν διὰ πελάγους ἐξεῦρε πλοῦν. [ἀφ'
 ὁδῷ] καὶ τοπικῶς ἐκ τοῦ ὠκεανοῦ φυσῶντων [τῶν] κατὰ καιρὸν τῶν παρ'
 ἡμῶν ἐτησίων, ἐν τῷ Ἰνδικῷ πελάγει λιβόντος φαίνεται <Ἰπταλος>
 6 προσονομάζεται δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς προσηγορίας τοῦ πρῶτος ἐξευρηκότος τὸν
 διάπλουν. Ἀφ' οὗ μέχρι καὶ νῦν τινὲς μὲν εὐθὺς ἀπὸ Κανῆ, τινὲς δὲ
 ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀρωμάτων ἀφιέντες, οἱ μὲν εἰς Λιμυρικὴν πλέοντες ἐπὶ πλείον
 9 τραχηλίζοντες, οἱ δὲ εἰς Βαρύγαζαν οἱ τε εἰς Σκυθίαν οὐ πλείον ἢ τρεῖς
 ἡμέρας ἀντέχουσι καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν † παρεπιφέρων πρὸς ἴδιον δρόμον
 ἐκ τῆς χώρας ὑψηλοὶ διὰ τοῦ ἕξωθεν γῆς παραπλέουσι τοὺς προειρη-
 12 μένους κόλπους.

Ἀπὸ δὲ Βακαρῆ τὸ λεγόμενον Πυρρὸν ὄρος <καὶ> ἄλλη παρήκε<ι> 58
 χώρα τη κης ἢ Παραλία λεγομένη, πρὸς αὐτὸν τὸν νότον,
 15 [ἐν ἣ καὶ κολύμβησις ἐστὶν ὑπὸ τὸν βασιλέα Πανδίωνα πινικοῦ καὶ πόλις
 ἢ λεγομένη Κόλχοι]. Πρῶτος τόπος Βαλίτα καλούμενος ὄρεον καλὸν
 300 M. ἔχων καὶ κόμην παραθαλάσσιον. Ἀπὸ δὲ ταύτης ἐστὶν ἕτερος τόπος τὸ
 18 Κομαρὶ λεγόμενος, ἐν ᾧ τόπω βριάριον ἐστὶν καὶ λιμὴν, εἰς ὃν οἱ βουλά-
 μενοι τὸν μέλλοντα αὐτοῖς χρόνον ἱεροὶ γενέσθαι χῆροι μένουσιν αὐτοῦ, ἐκεῖ
 ἐρχόμενοι ἀπολόονται· τὸ δ' αὐτὸ καὶ γυναῖκες. Ἰστορεῖται γὰρ
 21 τὴν θεὸν ἐκεῖ ἐπιμείναι κατὰ τινα χρόνον καὶ ἀπολεοῦσθαι.
 Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Κομαρεῖ ἐκτείνουσα χώρα μέχρι Κόλχων, ἐν ἣ κολύμ- 59
 βησις τοῦ πινικοῦ ἐστίν, ἀπὸ δὲ κατακροισίμων κατεργάζεται [πρὸς τὸν
 24 νότον] ὑπὸ τὸν βασιλέα Πανδίωνά ἐστιν. Μετὰ δὲ Κόλχους ἐκδέχεται
 † πρότερος † Αἰγυιολὸς ἐν κόλπῳ κείμενος, ἔχων χώραν μεσόγειον, λεγομέ-

1 <πρότεροι> e. gr. Müller 4 [τῶν] L, edd. 5 <Ἰπταλος> Müller 6 προσονο-
 μάζεται δὲ corr. Salmasius [ἀπὸ — διάπλου] ut glossema del. Müller 7 ἐξευρηκότος
 corr. Gelenius 9 οἱ τε Müller: οἱ δὲ 10 παρεπιφέρων πρὸς ἴδιον δρόμον
 <ἔχοντες ἄνεμον> Müller in comm.; pro παρεπιφέρων malim ἐπιφέρων 11 ἐκ τῆς
 χώρας suspectum δὲ τῆς corr. Müller [γῆς] delevi 13 ἀπ' ἐλαβακαρῆ
 corr. Stuck <καὶ> Müller in comm.; in textu habet ἄλλη παρήκε χώρα; in Add.
 et Corr. proponit <ᾗ vel ὄθεν> ἄλλη κτλ. παρήκε corr. edd. 14 τῆς ὑπὸ Πανδίωνι
 Ἰνδικῆς Müller in Add. et Corr. 15 [ἐν ἣ κτλ.] ut ex 19, 22 illata del. Müller
 18 Κομαρεῖ malim cum Müller in comm. φρούριον Stuck: βριάριον
 19 γενέσθαι χῆροι μένουσιν αὐτοῦ, ἐκεῖ ἐρχόμενοι ἀπολόονται· τὸ δ' αὐτὸ transp. Fabr.
 addito καὶ delectoque ἐκεῖ 21 ἐπιμείναι Schwanbeck: ἐπὶ μῆνας καὶ Schwan-
 beck: ἐκεῖ τὴν θεὸν <Κομαρεῖ> μέσασαν κατὰ τινα χρόνον ἐκεῖ ἀπολεοῦσθαι Müller in
 comm. 23 [πρὸς τὸν νότον] ut ex 19, 14 illata delevi 25 † πρότερος †:
 ἕτερος Müller in comm. λεγόμενον corr. Müller in comm.

Eudaimôn Arabia, men formerly used to sail over in smaller vessels, following the curves of the bays. The ship captain Hippalos, by plotting the location of the ports of trade and the configuration of the sea, was the first to discover the route over open water. . . . In this locale the winds we call “etesian” blow seasonally from the direction of the ocean, and so a southwesterly makes its appearance in the Indian Sea, but it is called after the name of the one who first discovered the way across. Because of this, right up to the present, some leave directly from Kanê and some from the Promontory of Spices, and whoever are bound for Limyrikê hold out with the wind on the quarter for most of the way, but whoever are bound for Barygaza and whoever for Skythia only three days and no more, and, carried along (?) the rest of the run on their own proper course, away from the shore on the high seas, over the [? ocean] off the land, they bypass the aforementioned bays.

58. After Bakarê comes Red Mountain, as it is called, and another region extends . . . called the Seaboard, directly to the south. Its first stopping place, called Balita, is a village on the coast with a good harbor. After this comes another stopping place called Komar, where there is a little settlement and a port; in it men who wish to lead a holy life for the rest of their days remain there celibate; they come there and they perform ablutions. Women, too, do the same. For it is said that at one time the goddess remained there and performed ablutions.

59. Beyond Komar the region extends as far as Kolchoi, where diving for pearls goes on; it is carried out by convicts. The region is under King Pandiôn. After Kolchoi . . . comes the Strand, bordering a bay with, inland, a region named

νην Ἀργαλον· ἐν ἐνὶ τόπῳ † τερονεῖτε παρ' αὐτὴν τῆς ἠπιοδώρου † συλλεγόμενον πινικόν. Φέρονται δὲ ἐξ αὐτῆς σινδόνες αἱ Ἀργαρίτιδες 301 M. λεγόμεναι. 3

60 Τῶν δὲ κατὰ τοῦτον ἐμπορίων τε καὶ ὁρμῶν, ἐς οὓς οἱ τε ἀπὸ τῆς Λιμυρικῆς καὶ ἀπὸ ἄρκτου πλέοντες κατάγονται, ἐπισημότερα καὶ κατὰ τὸ ἐξῆς κείμενά ἐστιν ἐμπόρια Καμάρα καὶ Ποδούκη καὶ Σωπάτμα, ἐν 6 οἷς τοπικὰ μὲν ἐστὶν πλοῖα μέχρι Λιμυρικῆς παραλεγόμενα τὴν γῆν, ἕτερα δ' ἐκ μοιοξύλων πλοίων μεγίστων ἀφῆς· ἐξευγμένα, λεγόμενα σόνγαρα· τὰ δὲ εἰς τὴν Χρυσὴν καὶ εἰς τὸν Γάγγην διαίροντα κολανδιοφωντα τὰ 9 μέγιστα. Προχωρεῖ δὲ εἰς τοὺς τόπους τούτους πάντα τὰ εἰς τὴν Λιμυρικὴν ἐργαζόμενα, καὶ σχεδὸν εἰς αὐτοὺς κατανατᾶ τό τε χρῆμα τὸ ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου φερόμενον τῷ παντὶ χρόνῳ κα<ι> τὰ πλείστα γένη πάντων τῶν ἀπὸ 12 Λιμυρικῆς φερομένων <καὶ> διὰ ταύτης τῆς παραλίας ἐπιχωρηγουμένων.

61 Περὶ δὲ τῶν μετ' αὐτὴν χωρῶν ἤδη πρὸς ἀνατολὴν τοῦ πλοῦς ἀπονέουτος, εἰς πέλαγος ἔκκειται πρὸς αὐτὴν τὴν δύοιν νῆσος λεγομένη 15 Παλαισιμόνδου, παρὰ δὲ τοῖς † ἀρχαίοις αὐτῶν χαρηρῖς † <Τα>προβάνη. 302 M. Ταύτης τὰ μὲν πρὸς βορέαν ἐστὶν ἡμέρα καὶ διαπλείεται τοῖς εἰς τὸν † πλιονακιστινεὶ † καὶ σχεδὸν εἰς τὸ κατ' αὐτῆς ἀντιπαρακείμενον Ἀζανίας 18 παρήκει. Γίνεται δὲ ἐν αὐτῇ πινικόν καὶ λιθία διαφανῆς καὶ σινδόνες καὶ χελῶναι.

62 Περὶ δὲ τούτους τοὺς τόπους πολὺ τῆς μεσογείου παρήκουσα Μασαλία 21 παρᾶκειται χώρα· γίνονται ἐν αὐτῇ σινδόνες πλείσται. Ἀπὸ δὲ ταύτης εἰς αὐτὴν τὴν ἀνατολὴν διαπεράσαντι τὸν παρακείμενον κόλπον ἢ Δημοσάρην χώρα, φέρουσα ἐλέφαντα, τὸν λεγόμενον βωσαρή, καὶ μετ' αὐτὴν, εἰς τὸν 24 βορέαν ἤδη πλείοντος τοῦ πλοῦς, βάρβαρα πολλὰ ἔθνη, ἐν οἷς οἱ Κιρράδαι, γένος ἀνθρώπων ἐκτεθλιμμένων τὴν εἶνα, ἀγρίων, καὶ Βαργύσων 303 M. ἕτερον ἔθνος καὶ τὸ τῶν Ἰπτιοπροσώπων [Μακροπροσώπων], λεγομέ- 27 νων ἀνθρωποφάγων εἶναι.

63 Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα εἰς τὴν ἀνατολὴν καὶ τὸν ὠκεανὸν ἐν δεξιοῖς ἐχόντων, εὐώνυμα δὲ τὰ λοιπὰ μέρη ἔξωθεν παραπλεόντων, ὁ Γάγγης ἀπαντᾶ καὶ 30

1 Ἀργάρου Fabr. ἐν ἐνὶ τόσῳ τῷ τόπῳ <ἐν οὐδενὶ δὲ ἐτέρῳ ὠνεῖται τὸ παρ' αὐτὴν Müller in comm. ἠπιοδώρου (εἰ in ras.) 2 δὲ ἐξ scripsi: γὰρ ἐξ αἱ

Ἀργαρίτιδες Müller in comm.: ἐβαργαρίτιδες κατὰ τοῦτον scripsi: καὶ τούτων 8 ἀφῆς corr. Müller 11 τὸ δὲ corr. Bernhardt, Schwanbeck 12 καὶ

τὰ Schwanbeck: κατὰ 13 <καὶ> δὲ Fabr. 14 τῶν . . . χωρῶν corr. Müller 16 πάλαι: σιμόνδου corr. edd. voci χαρηρῖς diversam lectionem ἐπιχωρῖος subesse suspicatus est Müller in Add. et Corr. τα in Ταπροβάνη e mg. add. m. alt.

23, 24 Δωσαρήνη. . . . Δωσαρή Müller in comm. αὐτόν corr. m. alt. 25 ἀπονέουτος Stuck: πλείοντος 27 [Μακροπρ.] ut glossam delevis λεγόμενον corr. Fabr.

Argaru. In one place . . . along it . . . pearls are gathered. It exports the cotton garments called Argaritides.

60. Of the ports of trade and harbors in these parts at which vessels sailing from both Limyrikê and the north call, the more important, lying in a row, are the ports of trade of Kamara, Podukê, and Sôpatma. They are the home ports for local boats that sail along the coast as far as Limyrikê and others, called *sangara*, that are very big dugout canoes held together by a yoke, as well as for the very big *kolandiophônta* that sail across to Chrysê and the Gangês region. There is a market in these places for all the [sc. Western] trade goods imported by Limyrikê, and, generally speaking, there come to them all year round both the cash originating from Egypt and most kinds of all the goods originating from Limyrikê and supplied along this coast.

61. As regards the regions beyond it [sc. the region of Argaru], with the course by now turning off towards the east, there projects due west into the ocean an island now called Palaisimundu, but by its ancient [? inhabitants] Taprobanê. The parts of it that lie towards the north are civilized. . . . It extends almost up to the part of Azania that lies opposite to it. It produces pearls, transparent gems, cotton garments, and tortoise shell.

62. Around this area lies the region of Masalia, extending far inland; a great many cotton garments are produced there. If you go due east from it across the bay that lies alongside, you come to the Dêsarênê region, the habitat of a kind of elephant called Bôsarê. Beyond it, with the course by now towards the north, are numerous barbaric peoples, among whom are the Kirradai, a race of wild men with flattened noses, and another people, the Bargysoi, and the Horse Faces, who are said to be cannibals.

63. After this, heading east with the ocean on the right and sailing outside past the remaining parts to the left, you reach the Gangês region and

- ἡ περὶ αὐτὸν ἐσχάτη τῆς ἀνατολῆς ἡπειρος, ἡ Χρυσῆ. Ποταμὸς δὲ
 3 ἔστιν περὶ αὐτόν, ὁ Γάγγης λεγόμενος καὶ αὐτός, μέγιστος τῶν κατὰ τὴν
 καὶ ἐμπόριόν ἐστιν ὁμώνυμον τῷ ποταμῷ, ὁ Γάγγης, δι' οὗ φέρεται τό
 6 τε μαλάβαθρον καὶ ἡ Γαγγι(τι)κῆ νάρδος καὶ πικικὸν καὶ σινδόνες αἱ
 διαφορώταται, αἱ Γαγγιτικαὶ λεγόμεναι. Λέγεται δὲ καὶ χρυσορῶχια
 περὶ τοὺς τόπους εἶναι, νόμισμά τε χρυσοῦ, ὁ λεγόμενος κάλις. Κατ'
 9 αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν ποταμὸν νῆσός ἐστιν ὠκεάνιος, ἐσχάτη τῶν πρὸς ἀνατολήν
 μερῶν τῆς οἰκουμένης, ὑπ' αὐτὸν ἀνέχοντα τὸν ἥλιον, κλειομένη Χρυ-
 σῆ[ν], χελώνων ἔχουσα πάντων τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἐρυθρὰν τόπων ἀρίστην.
 Μετὰ δὲ ταύτην τὴν χώραν ὑπ' αὐτὸν ἤδη τὸν βορέαν, ἔξωθεν εἰς 64
 12 τινα τόπον ἀποληγοῦσης τῆς θαλάσσης, παράκειται [δὲ] ἐν αὐτῇ πόλις
 μεσόγειος μεγίστη, λεγομένη Θίνα, ἀφ' ἧς τό τε ἔριον καὶ τὸ νῆμα καὶ
 τὸ ὄθονιον τὸ Σηρικὸν εἰς τὴν Βαρύραξαν διὰ Βάκτρων περὶ φέρεται
 304 M. 15 καὶ εἰς τὴν Λιμυρικὴν πάλιν διὰ τοῦ Γάγγου ποταμοῦ. Εἰς δὲ τὴν Θίνα
 ταύτην οὐκ ἔστιν εὐχερῶς ἀπελθεῖν σπανίως γὰρ ἀπ' αὐτῆς τινὲς οὐ
 πολλοὶ ἔρχονται. Κεῖται δὲ ὁ τόπος ὑπ' αὐτὴν τὴν μικρὰν ἄρκτον,
 18 λέγεται δὲ συνορ[μ]ίζειν τοῖς ἀπεστραμμένοις μέρεσιν τοῦ Πόντου καὶ τῆς
 Κασπίας θαλάσσης, καθ' ἣν ἡ παρακειμένη λίμνη Μαιώτις εἰς τὸν
 ὠκεανὸν συναναστομοῦσα.
 21 Κατ' ἔτος δὲ παραγίνεται ἐπὶ τὴν συνορίαν τῆς Θινὸς ἔθνος τι, τῷ 65
 μὲν σώματι κολοβοὶ καὶ σφόδρα πλατυπρόσωποι, † ἐν μοι εἰς τέλος † τε
 αὐτοὺς λέγεσθαι Σησάτας, † † παρομοιοῦσαν ἡμέραις † Παραγίνονται σὺν
 24 γυναιξίν καὶ τέκνοις, βασιάζοντες φορτία μεγάλα, ταρπόναις ὠμαμπελίνων
 παραπλήσια, εἶπεν ἐπιμένουσιν ἐπὶ τινα τόπον τῆς συνορίας αὐτῶν καὶ
 τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Θινὸς καὶ ἐορτάζουσιν ἐπὶ τινὰς ἡμέρας, ὑποστρώσαντες
 27 ἑαυτοῖς τὰς ταρπόνας, καὶ ἀπαίρουν εἰς τὰ ἴδια εἰς τοὺς ἐσπέρους
 τόπους. Οἱ <*> ταῦτα δοκοῦντες καὶ τότε παραγίνονται ἐπὶ τοὺς τόπους
 καὶ συλλέγουσι τὰ ἐκείνων ὑποστρώματα καὶ ἐξινιάσαντες καλάμους τοὺς

5 γαγγ<τι>κῆ Stuck 6 χρυσορῶχια (in mg. χρυσορῶχια) corr. L, Stuck 7 νο-
 μίσματα χρυσοῦ corr. m. alt. 9 κλειομένη χρυσὴν corr. Salmasius 12 [δὲ]
 m. pr. 17 ὑπ' Müller: ἐπ' 18 συνορ[μ]ίζειν m. alt. 22 σφόδροι corr. Salmasius
 † ἐν μοι εἰς τέλος †: coll. Ptol. 7, 2, 15 et 17, Per. 14,7 sic fere scribere pro-
 posuerim: [σιμοὶ εἰς τέλος] <λευκοὶ δὲ τῆ χροιά φασίν> 23 παρομοιοῦσαν ἡμέραις
 corr. Salmasius 24, 27 ταρπόναις Salmasius: τέρποναις 25 παραπλήσια corr. Vos-
 ssius ad Pomp. Melam 3, 7 εἶπ' ἐνεπι- correxi 26 ἀπὸ scripsi: ἀπὸ
 ἐορτάζουσιν Vossius l. c., Fabr.: ἀρτάζουσιν 28 lacunam statui <καρ>-
 δοκοῦντες Salmasius; δοκεῖοντες Müller

in its vicinity the furthest part of the mainland towards the east, Chrysê. There is a river near it that is itself called the Ganges, the greatest of all the rivers in India, which has a rise and fall like the Nile. On it is a port of trade with the same name as the river, Gangês, through which are shipped out malabathron, Gangetic nard, pearls, and cotton garments of the very finest quality, the so-called Gangetic. It is said that there are also gold mines in the area, and that there is a gold coin, the *kaltis*, as it is called. Near this river is an island in the ocean, the furthest extremity towards the east of the inhabited world, lying under the rising sun itself, called Chrysê. It supplies the finest tortoise shell of all the places on the Erythraean Sea.

64. Beyond this region, by now at the northernmost point, where the sea ends somewhere on the outer fringe, there is a very great inland city called Thina from which silk floss, yarn, and cloth are shipped by land via Bactria to Barygaza and via the Ganges River back to Limyrikê. It is not easy to get to this Thina; for rarely do people come from it, and only a few. The area lies right under Ursa Minor and, it is said, is contiguous with the parts of the Pontus and the Caspian Sea where these parts turn off, near where Lake Macotis, which lies parallel, along with [sc. the Caspian] empties into the ocean.

65. Every year there turns up at the border of Thina a certain tribe, short in body and very flat-faced . . . called Sêsatai. . . . They come with their wives and children bearing great packs resembling mats of green leaves and then remain at some spot on the border between them and those on the Thina side, and they hold a festival for several days, spreading out their mats under them, and then take off for their own homes in the interior. The [? locals], counting on this, then turn up in the area, collect what the Sêsatai had spread out, extract the fibers from the reeds,

λεγομένους πέτρους, ἐπὶ λεπτὸν ἐπιδιπλώσαντες τὰ φύλλα καὶ σφαιροειδῆ ποιῶντες διείρουναι ταῖς ἀπὸ τῶν καλάμων ἴναις. Γίνεται δὲ γένη τρία ἐκ μὲν τοῦ μείζονος φύλλον τὸ ἀδρόσφαιρον μαλαβάθρον λεγόμενον, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ὑποδεστέρου τὸ [ὑπο]μεσόσφαιρον, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ μικροτέρου τὸ μικρό- 305 M. σφαιρον. *Ἐνθεν τὰ τρία μέρη τοῦ μαλαβάθρον γίνεται καὶ τότε φέρεται εἰς τὴν Ἰνδικὴν ὑπὸ τῶν κατεργαζομένων αὐτά. 6

66 Τὰ δὲ μετὰ τοὺς τόπους τούτους διὰ τε ὑπερβολᾶς χειμώνων καὶ πάγου μεγίστου δυσβάτων τε τόπων, εἶτα καὶ θεία τινὶ δυνάμει θεῶν ἀνερευνητὰ ἔστιν. 9

2 διείρουναι corr. Salmasius 3—5 -σφαιρον (supra ε punctum pos. m. pr.)
corr. Stuck ἐκ δὲ τοῦ Stuck: καὶ τοῦ 4 [ὑπο] μεσ. m. alt. 8 μεγίστους
(ult. ς s. scr. m. pr.)

De subscriptione scribæ: διώρθωται οὐ πρὸς σπουδαῖον ἀντίγραφον, cf. p. 33.

which are called *petroi*, and lightly doubling over the leaves and rolling them into ball-like shapes, they string them on the fibers from the reeds. There are three grades: what is called big-ball malabathron from the bigger leaves; medium-ball from the lesser leaves; and small-ball from the smaller. Thus three grades of malabathron are produced, and then they are transported into India by the people who make them.

66. What lies beyond this area, because of extremes of storm, bitter cold, and difficult terrain and also because of some divine power of the gods, has not been explored.