1. Euripides' Heraclidae

πεδία γὰρ τῆσδε χθονὸς	34
δισσούς κατοικείν Θησέως παίδας λόγος	35
κλήρωι λαχόντας έκ γένους Πανδίονος	36
τοῖσδ' έγγὺς ὄντας.	37

2. Kovacs (Loeb, 1995)

'For it is said that Theseus' two sons rule this land, an honor they received when lots were cast among the descendants of Pandion.'

κατοικεῖν = rule λαχόντας κατοικεῖν

3. Wilkins ad 34-7 (Oxford, 1993)

'The land is governed by the two sons of Theseus, Acamas and Demophon (115-9). They are said to have acquired the land by lot, κλήρωι λαχόντας ἐκ γένους Πανδίονος. This is a statement of the legitimacy of their power, that they became kings not by violence... but by constitutional means.

. . .

Attica appears to be one unit in the play: τῆσδε χθόνος (34) I take to refer to Attica as a whole.'

```
κατοικεῖν = govern \lambda \alpha \chi \acute{o} \nu \tau \alpha s \tau \acute{n} \nu \delta \epsilon \chi \theta \acute{o} \nu \alpha (i.e. Attica)
```

4. Allan (Aris and Philips, 2001)

'For it is said that the two sons of Theseus govern the plains of this land, having received it when lots were cast among the descendants of Pandion.'

```
κατοικεῖν = govern \lambdaαχόντας τήνδε χθόνα (i.e. Attica).
```

ad 34-5: 'The land is Attica'.

5. Sophocles, Oedipus Coloneus

ν. 34: καὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας, ὡς κατώκηνται καλῶς

Jebb *ad loc*.: (1) "ἡ πόλις καλῶς κατοικεῖται"=the city is dwelt-in on good principles, ""is well administered""

6. (Budé, 1928)

'For these plains are inhabited, so they say, by the two sons of Theseus, who received them by lot among the descendants of Pandion.'

ad loc.: 'As in the Supplices, Euripides follows the tradition by lending a democratic character to Theseus' royalty. After his death, his sons were selected by lot among the descendants of Pandion, Aegeus' father (emphasis original).'²

κατοικεῖν = inhabit (?) $\lambda \alpha \chi \acute{o} \nu \tau \alpha s \tau \acute{\eta} \nu \delta \epsilon \chi \theta \acute{o} \nu \alpha$

7. Wilamowitz (de Euripidis Heraclidis commentatiuncula 1882)

πεδία γὰρ τῆσδε χθονὸς	34
κλήρωι λαχόντας ἐκ γένους Πανδίονος,	36
δισσούς κατοικείν Θησέως παίδας λόγος	35
τοῖσδ' ϵγγὺς ὄντας.	37

'Iolaus says that he has arrived at the Tetrapolis because the sons of Theseus live here, relatives of the Heracleidae... But the Tetrapolis is their heredity through Lycus, son of Pandion.'³

8. Euripides' Hipploytus

έπεὶ δὲ Θησεὺς Κεκροπίαν λείπει χθόνα 34 μίασμα φεύγων αἵματος Παλλαντιδῶν 35 καὶ τήνδε σὺν δάμαρτι ναυστολεῖ χθόνα. 36

But then Theseus left the Kekropian land Fleeing the pollution of the murder of the Pallantidae

And sailed to this land with his wife.

¹ 'Car ces plaines sont habitées, dit-on, par les deux fils de Thésée, qui les ont reçues du sort entre les descendants de Pandion.'

² 'Comme dans les *Suppliantes*, Euripide suit la tradition en prêtant un caractère démocratique a la royauté de Thésée. Apres la mort du héros, ses fils on été désignés *par le sort* entre les descendants de Pandion, père d'Égée (emphasis original).'

³ tetrapolin se venisse dicit Iolaus, quia Theseii filii ibi habitarent, Heraclidarum adfines... tetrapolis autem hereditaria eis per Pandionis filium Lycum. Wilamowitz, Commentatiuncula xiv.