

learned author's own location of the passage of the Hydaspes and the battle with Poros. But since I have already had occasion above not merely to re-state that result as I see it now, but also to indicate fully the strong topographical arguments against Professor Breloer's location, I may be excused if I make my reply brief and confine it in the main to the rectification of certain difficulties raised as regards my determination of local details.

Before, however, I take these point by point, I wish to acknowledge that when I wrote my paper in the field, with only a minimum of books at hand, Polyænos's mention of an attempt at resistance to Alexander's move towards the Hydaspes had escaped me.²⁰ No indication is given as to the position of the narrow valley where it is said to have occurred, and as more than one such valley must be passed on any route leading across the Salt Range past Nandana, this stray reference fails to afford any guidance.²¹

With regard to the first difficulty raised in Professor Breloer's comments which concerns Arrian's ἄκρα (p. 200) I may point out that it has been recognized by me in that precipitous spur projecting from the Salt Range which terminates with its south-western corner just opposite to Jalālpur above the eastern bank of the Kandar Kas. It is this great headland conspicuous all over the riverine plain to which I take Arrian's description to refer. There is nothing in my previous description to account for the misapprehension indicated by the remark 'Sir M. A. Stein bezeichnet als Vorgebirge die Höhe westlich von Jalālpur'. I can only assume that my mention of Jalālpur town being 'built on rising ground at the foot of a small outlier of the range' has been wrongly understood here as referring to the spur which ends *east* of the town. That this spur is at its foot washed by the river at flood time for a distance of about 8 miles from below Dilāwar down to about a mile of Jalālpur is seen from the Survey maps. The appearance of the cliffs along the foot of the spur for some

²⁰ Cf. *ibid.*, p. 198.

²¹ The omission has since been made good above, p. 11. I have similarly taken occasion to rectify the erroneous statement on p. 35 of my paper about Koinos's cavalry at the outset of the battle having been detached to Alexander's right. The expression ἐπὶ δεξιόν, as used in the context of Arrian, v. xvi. 2, must, as Professor U. Wilcken was kind enough to point out to me soon after my paper was published, refer to the Indian right. The same wrong interpretation, however, had been adopted before by other commentators (Rüstow, Droysen, Bauer; cf. Veith, 'Der Cavallerie Kampf in der Schlacht am Hydaspes', *Klio*, viii. p. 133).

I may acknowledge here also that Professor Breloer, p. 197, was justified in traversing the brief

reference made by me on p. 39 of my paper to 'the improbability of the leader of an army relying largely on the use of elephants and chariots having chosen the narrow stretch of tolerably flat ground between the river's left bank and the broken hills and ravines of the Pabbi range at his back as the place where to meet a formidable invader'. It is more reasonable to believe that the route of advance taken by the invader would determine the position in which Poros as the defender of the river line would be induced to meet him. Full allowance has been made for this consideration in my remarks above, pp. 21 sq. There the general defensive strength of the 'bridge-head' opposite Jhēlum has been duly recognized, notwithstanding the disadvantages presented by the ground in certain respects.