Inspection of the sample revealed...
Temple of Zeus at Acragas

(From R. Koldewey–O. Puchstein, Die griechischen Tempel in Unteritalien und Sicilien)
DIODORUS OF SICILY

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
C. H. OLDFATHER
PROFESSOR OF ANCIENT HISTORY AND LANGUAGES,
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

IN TWELVE VOLUMES

V
BOOKS XII 41-XIII

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ΒΙΒΛΟΣ ΔΩΔΕΚΑΤΗ

41. Αλλιώς μὲν οὖν τοῦ Πελοποννησιακοῦ πολέμου τοιαύτα τινὲς ύπήρξαν ὡς Ἡφαῖος ἀνέγραψε. τῶν δὲ ἡγουμένων πόλεων τούτων τὸν τρόπον εἰς πόλεμον ἐμπεσουσῶν, Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν μετὰ τῶν Πελοποννησίων συνεδρεύσαντες ἐψηφίσαντο πολέμειν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ πρὸς τὸν Περσῶν βασιλέα πρεσβεύσαντες παρεκάλουν συμμαχεῖν αὐτοῖς, καὶ τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν καὶ Ἰταλίαν συμμάχους διαπροσβευσάμενοι διακοσίας τριήμερος ἔπεισαν βοηθεῖν, αὐτοὶ δὲ μετὰ τῶν Πελοποννησίων τὰς πεζὰς δυνάμεις διατάξαντες καὶ τάλα τά πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον ἡτοιμασμένοι πρῶτοι τοῦ πολέμου κατήρξαντο. κατὰ γὰρ τὴν Βουωτίαν ἡ τῶν Πλαταιέων πόλις αὐτόνομος ἦν καὶ συμμαχὼν ἁπλῶς ἐξε πρὸς Ἀθηναίους. ἐν ταύτῃ τῶν πολεμίκων τινὲς καταλύσατο τὴν αὐτονομίαν βουλόμενοι διελέχθησαν τοῖς Βουωτίοις, ἐπαγγελλόμενοι τὴν
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OF
DIODORUS OF SICILY

BOOK XII

41. Now the causes of the Peloponnesian War were in general what I have described, as Ephorus has recorded them. And when the leading states had become embroiled in war in this fashion, the Lacedaemonians, sitting in council with the Peloponnesians, voted to make war upon the Athenians, and dis-patching ambassadors to the king of the Persians, urged him to ally himself with them, while they also treated by means of ambassadors with their allies in Sicily and Italy and persuaded them to come to their aid with two hundred triremes; and for their own part they, together with the Peloponnesians, got ready their land forces, made all other preparations for the war, and were the first to commence the con-flict. For in Boeotia the city of the Plataeans was an independent state and had an alliance with the Athenians. But certain of its citizens, wishing to destroy its independence, had engaged in parleys with the Boeotians, promising that they would range

1 The fuller account of the following incident is in Thucydides, 2. 2 ff.
πόλιν ὑπὸ τὴν τῶν Θηβαίων τάξεων συντελεῖαν καὶ παραδώσεων αὐτοῖς τὰς Πλαταιὰς, ἕαν αὐτοὶ 4 στρατιώτατος πέμψωσι τοὺς βοηθόντας. διὸ καὶ τῶν Βοωτῶν ἀποστειλάντων στρατιώτας ἐπιλέκτους τριακοσίους νυκτὸς, οἱ προδόται τούτους παρεισαγάγοντες ἐντὸς τῶν τειχῶν κυρίους τῆς 5 πόλεως ἐποίησαν. οἱ δὲ Πλαταεῖς βουλόμενοι τὴν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους συμμαχίαν διαφυλάττειν, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὑπολαβόντες πανδημεί τοὺς Θηβαίους παρεῖναι, διεπρεβεύσαντο πρὸς τοὺς κατειληφθότας τὴν πόλιν καὶ παρεκάλουν συνθέσθαι σπονδᾶς· ὡς δὲ ἡ νύξ παρῆλθε, κατανοήσαντες ὅλους ὄντες, συνεστράφησαν καὶ περὶ τῆς ἑλευθερίας ἐκβιώνω 6 ἡγανότον. γενομένης δὲ τῆς μάχης ἐν ταῖς ὀδοῖς, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οἱ Θηβαῖοι διὰ τὰς ἀρετὰς προείχον καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν ἀνθισμαμένων ἀνήγρουν· τῶν δὲ οἰκετῶν καὶ τῶν παιδῶν ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκιῶν βάλλοντων τὰς κεραμίδας καὶ κατατυπωσκόντων τοὺς Θηβαίους ἐτράπησαν· καὶ τινὲς μὲν αὐτῶν ἐκπονὰντες ἐκ τῆς πόλεως διεσώθησαν, τινὲς δὲ εἰς οἰκίαν των καταφυγόντες ἠγανάκτησαν παρα- 7 δοῦναι σφᾶς αὐτοῦς. οἱ δὲ Θηβαῖοι παρὰ τῶν ἐκ τῆς μάχης διασωθέντων πυθόμενοι τὰ συμβεβηκότα, παραχρῆμα πανδημεί κατὰ σπονδὴν ἀρμῆσαν. διὰ δὲ τὸ παράδοξον ἀνετοῖμων ὄντων τῶν κατὰ τὴν χώραν, πολλοὶ μὲν ἀνηρέθησαν, οὐκ ὄλγοι δὲ ζῶντες συνελήφθησαν, ἀπασα δὲ ἡ χώρα ταραχὴς καὶ διαρπαγῆς ἔγεμεν.

42. Οἱ δὲ Πλαταεῖς διαπρεβευσόμενοι πρὸς τοὺς Θηβαίους ἡξίουν ἀπελθεῖν ἐκ τῆς χώρας αὐτῶν καὶ ἀπολαβεῖν τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους. διὸ καὶ τῆς
that state under the confederacy organized by the Thebans and hand Plataea over to them if they would send soldiers to aid in the undertaking. Consequently, when the Bocotians dispatched by night three hundred picked soldiers, the traitors got them inside the walls and made them masters of the city. The Plataeans, wishing to maintain their alliance with the Athenians, since at first they assumed that the Thebans were present in full force, began negotiations with the captors of the city and urged them to agree to a truce; but as the night wore on and they perceived that the Thebans were few in number, they rallied en masse and began putting up a vigorous struggle for their freedom. The fighting took place in the streets, and at first the Thebans held the upper hand because of their valour and were slaying many of their opponents; but when the slaves and children began pelting the Thebans with tiles from the houses and wounding them, they turned in flight; and some of them escaped from the city to safety, but some who found refuge in a house were forced to give themselves up. When the Thebans learned the outcome of the attempt from the survivors of the battle, they at once marched forth in all haste in full force. And since the Plataeans who dwelt in the rural districts were unprepared because they were not expecting the attack, many of them were slain and not a small number were taken captive alive, and the whole land was filled with tumult and plundering.

42. The Plataeans dispatched ambassadors to the Thebans demanding that they leave Plataean territory and receive their own captives back. And so, when

1 The Bocotian League, which had been revived after Athens lost her dominating position in Central Greece in the battle of Coroncia in 447 B.C. (cp. chap. 6).
DIODORUS OF SICILY

συνθέσεως ταύτης γεγενημένης οἱ μὲν Θηβαῖοι τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους ἀπολαβόντες καὶ τὴν λείαν ἀποδόντες εἰς τὰς Θῆβας ἀπηλλάγησαν· οἱ δὲ Πλαταεῖς πρὸς μὲν Ἀθηναίους ἐπεμψαν πρέσβεις περὶ βοηθείας, αὐτοὶ δὲ τὰ πλεῖστα ἐκόμισαν εἰς 2 τὴν πόλιν. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναίοι πιθαμένοι τὰ περὶ τὰς Πλαταιάς, παραχρῆμα ἐξέστησον τοὺς ἱκανοὺς στρατιώτας· οὗτοι δὲ κατὰ σπουδὴν παραγενόμενοι, καὶ μὴ φθάσαντες τοὺς Θηβαίους, τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας κατεκόμισαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, καὶ τέκνα καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ τὸν ὀχλὸν ἀθροίσαντες ἐξαπέστειλαν εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας.

3 Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κρίναντες καταλείπθαι τὰς σπουδὰς ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, δύναμιν ἀξιόλογον ἔθροισαν ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαιμονίου καὶ παρὰ τῶν 4 ἄλλων Πελοποννησίων. συνεμάχοντες δὲ τότε1 Λακεδαιμονίωι Πελοποννησίαιοι μὲν πάντες πλὴν Αργείων· οὗτοι δὲ ἄσυχοι εἰς ἔλεος τῶν δ' ἔκτος τῆς Πελοποννήσου Μεγαρείς, Ἀμβρακιώται, Λευκάδιοι, Φωκεῖς, Βοιωτοί, Δοκροί τῶν μὲν πρὸς Εὔβοιαν ἐστραμμένους οἱ πλείους, τῶν δ' ἄλλων Ἀμφισσείς.

5 τοῖς δ' Ἀθηναίοις συνεμάχοντες οἱ τὴν παράλοιπον τῆς Ἀσίας οἰκούντες Κάρες καὶ Δωρίεις καὶ Ἰωνες καὶ Ἐλλησπόντιοι καὶ νησιῶται πάντες πλὴν τῶν ἐν Μῆλῳ καὶ Θῆρᾳ κατοικοῦντων, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐπὶ ᾽Οράκης πλὴν Χαλκιδῶν καὶ Ποταδαιτῶν· πρὸς δὲ τούτοις Μεσσήνοι μὲν οἱ τὴν Ναυπακτον οἰκούντες καὶ Κερκυραίοι· τούτων

1 τότε] τοῖς Wurmi.

1 Thucydides (2. 5. 7) says that the Plataeans persuaded the Thebans to withdraw from their territory and that they then slew the Theban captives.

6
this had been agreed upon, the Thebans received their captives back, restored the booty they had taken, and returned to Thebes. The Plataeans dispatched ambassadors to the Athenians asking for aid, while they themselves gathered the larger part of their possessions into the city. The Athenians, when they learned of what had taken place in Plataea, at once sent a considerable body of soldiers; these arrived in haste, although not before the Thebans, and gathered the rest of the property from the countryside into the city, and then, collecting both the children and women and the rabble, sent them off to Athens.

The Lacedaemonians, deciding that the Athenians had broken the truce, mustered a strong army from both Lacedaemon and the rest of the Peloponnesians. The allies of the Lacedaemonians at this time were all the inhabitants of the Peloponnesus with the exception of the Argives, who remained neutral; and of the peoples outside of the Peloponnesus the Megarians, Ambraciotes, Leucadians, Phocians, Boeotians, and of the Locrians, the majority of those facing Euboea, and the Amphissians of the rest. The Athenians had as allies the peoples of the coast of Asia, namely, the Carians, Dorians, Ionians, and Hellespontines, also all the islanders except the inhabitants of Melos and Thera, likewise the dwellers in Thrace except the Chalcidians and Potidaeans, furthermore the Messenians who dwelt in Naupactus and the Cercyraeans. Of these, the Chians, Lesbians,

2 Thucydides (2. 6. 4) calls these "the least efficient of the men."
3 The thirty-year truce concluded in 446 B.C. (chap. 7).
4 Those facing Euboea were the Opuntian Locrians, those on the Corinthian Gulf the Ozolian.
Diodorus of Sicily

ναυτικοῦ παρείχοντο Χίοι, Λέσβιοι, Κερκυραῖοι, ἀδ δ' ἄλλαι πᾶσαι πεζοῦς στρατιώτας ἐξέπεμπον. σύμμαχοι μὲν οὖν ἀμφιτέροις ὑπῆρχον οἱ προερημένοι.

6 Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ δύναμιν ἀξιόλογον προχειρισάμενοι τὴν ἠγεμονίαν ἔδωκαν Ἀρχιδάμῳ τῷ βασίλει. οὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἐνέβαλεν εἰς τὴν Ἀττικήν, τοῖς δὲ φρουρίοις προσβολᾶς ἐποιεῖτο καὶ τῆς χώρας πολλῆς ἐδήσωσε. τῶν δ' Ἀθηναίων παροξυσμένων διὰ τὴν τῆς χώρας καταδρομήν, καὶ βουλομένων παρατάξασθαι τοῖς πολεμίοις, Περικλῆς στρατηγὸς ὤν καὶ τὴν ὅλην ἠγεμονίαν ἔχων παρεκάλει τοὺς νέους ἦσυχιάν ἔχειν, ἐπαγγέλλομενοι ἀπευθεῖαν ἐκβαλεῖν

7 τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς. πληρώσας οὖν ἐκατον τριήρεις καὶ δύναμιν ἀξιόλογον εἰς τὰς ναῦς ἐνθέμενος, καὶ στρατηγὸν ἐπιστήμης Καρκίνον καὶ ἑτέρους τυνά, ἐξέπεμψεν εἰς τὴν Πελοπόννησον. οὕτω δὲ πολλὴν τῆς παραθαλαττίου χώρας πορθήσαντες καὶ τινά τῶν φρουρίων ἔλοντες κατεπλήξαντο τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. διὸ καὶ τὴν ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς δύναμιν ταχέως μεταπεμφάμενοι πολλὴν ἀσφάλειαν τοῖς Πελοπόννησίοις παρείχοντο. τούτῳ δὲ τῷ τρόπῳ τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐλευθερωθείσης, ὁ μὲν Περικλῆς ἀποδοχῆς ἐτύγχανε παρὰ τοῖς πολί- 1 τοῦτων . . . Κερκυραῖοι added by Wesseling from Thuc. 2. 9. 5.

2 So the MSS.; ἀποδοχῆς Hermann, followed by Wurm, Dindorf, Bekker, Vogel.

1 There is a lacuna in the Greek; the preceding words of the sentence are taken from Thucydides, 2. 9. 5.
and Cercyraeans furnished ships, and all the rest supplied infantry. The allies, then, on both sides were as we have listed them.

After the Lacedaemonians had prepared for service a strong army, they placed the command in the hands of Archidamus their king. He invaded Attica with his army, made repeated assaults upon its fortified places, and ravaged a large part of the countryside. And when the Athenians, being incensed because of the raiding of their countryside, wished to offer battle to the enemy, Pericles, who was a general and held in his hands the entire leadership of the state, urged the young men to make no move, promising that he would expel the Lacedaemonians from Attica without the peril of battle. Whereupon, fitting out one hundred triremes and putting on them a strong force of men, he appointed Carcinus general over them together with certain others and sent them against the Peloponnesus. This force, by ravaging a large extent of the Peloponnesian territory along the sea and capturing some fortresses, struck terror into the Lacedaemonians; consequently they speedily recalled their army from Attica and thus provided a large measure of safety to the Peloponnesians. In this manner Athens was delivered from the enemy, and Pericles received approbation among his fellow

2 The ten generals were the most important Athenian magistrates of this period, and Pericles, elected every year as one of the ten, acted as their president.

3 Many editors (see critical note) read "enemy" for "Peloponnesians," thereby making the Athenians the ones who were made safe. But there is no reason to emend the text. The fleet dispatched by Pericles was ravaging the territory of many of Sparta's Peloponnesian allies; cp. the following chapter, and Thucydides, 2. 25, 30.
Diodorus of Sicily

taxis, ὡς δυνάμενος στρατηγεῖν καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους διαπολεμεῖν.

43. Ἔτσι ἐρχόμεθα δ' Ἀθηναίοις Ἀπολλοδώρου Ῥωμαίου κατέστησαν ὑπάτους Μάρκου Γεγάνου καὶ Δούκιου Σέργιου. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς οὐ διέλειπε τὴν μὲν χώραν τῶν Πελοποννήσιων λεηπατῶν καὶ καταφθείρων, τὰ δὲ φρούρια πολιορκῶν προσγενομένων δὲ αὐτῷ πεντήκοντα τριήμερον ἐκ τῆς Κερκύρας, πολὺ μᾶλλον ἐπόρθει τὴν Πελοποννήσιων χώραν, καὶ μᾶλλον τῆς παραθαλασσίου τῆς καλομένης Ἀκτῆς ἐδήμου καὶ τὰς ἐπαύλεις ἐνεπύριζε. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πλεύσας ἐπὶ Μεθώνης τῆς Λακωνίκης, τὴν τε χώραν κατέσυρε καὶ τῇ πόλει προσβολᾶς ἐποιεῖτο. ἔνθα δὴ Βρασίδας ἡ Σπαρτιάτης, νέος μὲν ὄν τὴν ἡλικίαν, ἀλητῇ δὲ καὶ ἀνδρείᾳ διαφέρον, ὅρων τὴν Μεθώνην κυνδυνεύσαν ἐκ βίας ἀλώνω, παραλαβὼν τινὰς τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν διὰ μέσου τῶν πολεμιῶν ἐσκεδάσμενον ἐτόλμησε διεκπεράσαι, καὶ πολλοὺς ἀνελὼν 3 παρεισέπεσεν εἰς τὸ χωρίον. γενομένης δὲ πολιορκίας, καὶ τοῦ Βρασίδου λαμπρότατα κυνδυνεύσαντος, Ἀθηναίοι μὲν οὐ δυνάμενοι τὸ χωρίον ἐλεύν ἀπεχώρησαν πρὸς τὰς ναῦς, Βρασίδας δὲ διασέσοκας τὴν Μεθώνην διὰ τῆς ἠδός ἀρετῆς καὶ ἀνδρείας ἀποδοχῆς ἐτυχεὶ παρὰ τοῖς Σπαρτιάταις. διὰ δὲ τὴν ἀνδραγαθίαν ταύτην φρονήματος, πολλάκις ἐν τοῖς ὀστεροῖς χρόνοις παραβόλως ἀγωνιζόμενος μεγάλην δόξαν ἀνδρείας ἀπηνέγκατο. 4 Ἀθηναίοι δὲ περιπλεύσαντες εἰς τὴν Ἡλείαν τὴν

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1 The eastern coast between Argolis and Laconia.
2 The single able general the Peloponnesians produced in
citizens as having the ability to perform the duties of a general and to fight it out with the Lacedaemonians.

43. When Apollodorus was archon in Athens, the Romans elected as consuls Marcus Geganius and Lucius Sergius. During this year the general of the Athenians never ceased plundering and harrying the territory of the Peloponnesians and laying siege to their fortresses; and when there were added to his command fifty triremes from Cercyra, he ravaged all the more the territory of the Peloponnesians, and in particular he laid waste the part of the coast which is called Acté¹ and sent up the farm-buildings in flames. After this, sailing to Methônē in Laconia, he both ravaged the countryside and made repeated assaults upon the city. There Brasidas² the Spartan, who was still a youth in years but already distinguished for his strength and courage, seeing that Methônē was in danger of capture by assault, took some Spartans, and boldly breaking through the hostile forces, which were scattered, he slew many of them and got into the stronghold. In the siege which followed Brasidas fought so brilliantly that the Athenians found themselves unable to take the stronghold and withdrew to their ships, and Brasidas, who had saved Methônē by his individual bravery and valour, received the approbation of the Spartans. And because of this hardihood of his, Brasidas, having become inordinately proud, on many subsequent occasions fought recklessly and won for himself a great reputation for valour. And the Athenians, sailing around to Elis, ravaged the countryside and this ten-year war. For his further career see below, chaps. 62, 67-68, 74.
Diodorus of Sicily

te χώραν ἔπορθον καὶ Φειᾶν ἑωρίων Ἡλείων ἐπο-
λυρκους. ἐκβοσθησάντων δὲ τῶν Ἡλείων, μάχη
τε ἐνίκησαν καὶ πολλοὺς ἀποκτείναντες τῶν πο-
τικῶν ἐίλον τὰς Φειᾶς κατὰ κράτος. μετὰ δὲ
ταῦτα τῶν Ἡλείων πανδημεὶ παραταξαμένων ἀπ-
εκρούσθησαν εἰς τὰς ναῦς· εἰς ἀποπλεύσαντες εἰς
τὴν Κεφαλληνίαν, καὶ τοὺς ταύτην κατοικοῦντας
εἰς τὴν συμμαχίαν προσαγαγόμενοι τὸν εἰς τὰς
Ἀθήνας πλοῦν ἐποίησαντο.

44. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Ἀθηναίοι στρατηγὸν προ-
χειρισάμενοι Κλεόπομπον ἔξαπέστειλαν μετὰ νεὼν
τριάκοντα, προστάζοντες τὴν τε Ἑὔβοιαν παραφυ-
λάττειν καὶ Λοκρῶς πολεμεῖν. οὐ δὲ ἐκπλεύσας τὴν
τὴν παραβαλάττιν τῆς Λοκρίδος ἐδῆσε καὶ πόλιν
Θρόνου ἔξεπολιόρκησε, τοῖς δὲ ἀντιταξαμένοις τῶν
Λοκρῶν συνάψας μάχην ἐνίκησε περὶ πόλιν Ἀλό-
πην. ἐπειτα τὴν προκειμένην τῆς Λοκρίδος νῆσον,
ὅμορμαζόμενην Ἀταλάντην, ἐπιτείχησα τῆς Λοκρί-
δος κατεσκέυασε, πολεμῶν πρὸς τοὺς ἐγχωρίους.

2 Ἀθηναίοι δὲ ἐγκαλοῦντες Ἀλγινήτας ἀσ συνηργηκόσι
Λακεδαιμονίως ἀνέστησαν αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως,
ἐκ δὲ τῶν πολιτῶν οἰκήτορας ἐκπέμψαντες κατ-
εκληροῦσαν τὴν τε Ἀλγιναν καὶ τὴν χώραν.

3 Λακεδαιμονίως δὲ τοῖς ἐκπεπτωκόσιν Ἀλγινήτας
ἐδωκαν οἰκεῖν τὰς καλουμένας Θυρέας διὰ τὸ
καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους δεδωκέναι τοῖς ἐκ Μεσσήνης
ἐκβληθεῖοι κατοικεῖν Ναύπακτον. Ἀθηναίοι δὲ
Περικλέα μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐξέπεμψαν πολεμήσοντα
toῖς Μεγαρεῶν. οὕτος δὲ πορθήσας τὴν χώραν

1 So Palmer, from Thuc. 2. 25. 3: φεραίν Ρ, φερείαν ν.
laid siege to Pheia, a stronghold of the Eleians. The Eleians who came out to its defence they defeated in battle, slaying many of their opponents, and took Pheia by storm. But after this, when the Eleians en masse offered them battle, the Athenians were driven back to their ships, whereupon they sailed off to Cephalenilia, where they brought the inhabitants of that island into their alliance, and then voyaged back to Athens.

44. After these events the Athenians chose Cleopompous general and sent him to sea with thirty ships under orders both to keep careful guard over Euboea and to make war upon the Locrians. He, sailing forth, ravaged the coast of Locris and reduced by siege the city of Thronium, and the Locrians who opposed him he met in battle and defeated near the city of Alopê. Following this he made the island known as Atalantê, which lies off Locris, into a fortress on the border of Locris for his operations against the inhabitants of that country. Also the Athenians, accusing the Aeginetans of having collaborated with the Lacedaemonians, expelled them from their state, and sending colonists there from their own citizens they portioned out to them in allotments both the city of Aegina and its territory. To the Aeginetan refugees the Lacedaemonians gave Thyreæ, as it is called, to dwell in, because the Athenians had also once given Naupactus as a home for the people whom they had driven out of Messenê. The Athenians also dispatched Pericles with an army to make war upon the Megarians. He plundered their territory, laid

1 Thronium and Alopê are in Opuntian Locris facing the northern tip of Euboea.
2 In northern Laconia near the border of Argolis.
3 Cp. Book 11. 84. 7.
Diodorus of Sicily

καὶ τὰς κτήσεις αὐτῶν λυμηνάμενος μετὰ πολλῆς ὀφελείας ἐπηνήθη εἰς τὰς Ἀθῆνας.

45. Λακεδαίμονι δὲ μετὰ Πελοπόννησον καὶ τῶν ἄλλων συμμάχων ἐνέβαλον εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν τὸ δεύτερον. ἐπιπορευόμενοι δὲ τὴν χώραν ἐδενδροτόμου καὶ τὰς ἐπαύλεις ἐνεπύρεαν, καὶ πᾶσαν ἄχεδον τὴν γῆν ἐλυμηνάντο πλὴν τῆς καλουμένης Τετραπόλεως· ταύτης δ' ἀπέσχοντο διὰ τὸ τοὺς προγόνους αὐτῶν ἐντάθη κατωκηκέναι καὶ τὸν Εὐρυσθέαν νεωκηκέναι τὴν ὀρμήν ἐκ ταύτης ποιησαμένους· δίκαιοι γὰρ ἠγοῦντο τοῖς εὐργετήκοσι τοὺς προγόνους παρὰ τῶν ἐκγόνων τὰς προσηκούσις εὐνοεῖσας ἀπολαμβάνειν. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι παρατάξασθαί μὲν οὐκ ἔτολμον, συνεχόμενοι δὲ ἐντὸς τῶν τειχῶν ἐνέπεσον εἰς λοιμικὴν περίστασιν· πολλοῦ γὰρ πλήθους καὶ παντοδαποὺ συνεργηκότος εἰς τὴν πόλιν διὰ τὴν στενοχωρίαν εὐλόγως εἰς νόσους ἐνέπιπτον, ἔλκωντες αέρα δι-3 εφθαρμένου. διὸ περὶ οὐ δυνάμενοι τοὺς πολεμίους ἐκβάλειν ἐκ τῆς χώρας, πάλιν ναῦς πολλὰς ἐξεπεμπον εἰς Πελοπόννησον στρατηγὸν ἐπιστήσαντες Περικλέα. αὐτὸς δὲ πολλὴν χώραν τῆς παραθαλασσίου δημοσίας καὶ τινὰς πόλεις πορθήσας, ἐποίησεν ἀπελθεῖν ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς τοὺς Λακε-4 δαιμονίους. μετὰ δὲ ταῦθ' οἱ Ἀθηναίοι, τῆς μὲν χώρας δεδενδροκοπημένης τῆς δὲ νόσου πολλοὺς

1 "Four-city." This was the north-eastern part of Attica containing the four demes of Marathon, Oenoë, Probalinthus, and Tricorythus, forming an administrative unit.

2 The Athenians had been the only people of Greece to offer a home to the Heracleidae, in Tricorythus of the Tetrapolis; cp. Book 4. 57.
waste their possessions, and returned to Athens with much booty.

45. The Lacedaemonians together with the Peloponnesians and their other allies invaded Attica for a second time. In their advance through the country they chopped down orchards and burned the farm-buildings, and they laid waste almost the entire land with the exception of the region known as the Tetrapolis. This area they spared because their ancestors had once dwelt there and had gone forth from it as their base on the occasion when they had defeated Eumylades; for they considered it only fair that the benefactors of their ancestors should in turn receive from their descendants the corresponding benefactions. As for the Athenians, they could not venture to meet them in a pitched battle, and being confined as they were within the walls, found themselves involved in an emergency caused by a plague; for since a vast multitude of people of every description had streamed together into the city, there was good reason for their falling victim to diseases as they did, because of the cramped quarters, breathing air which had become polluted. Consequently, since they were unable to expel the enemy from their territory, they again dispatched many ships against the Peloponnesus, appointing Pericles general. He ravaged a large part of the territory bordering on the sea, plundered some cities, and brought it about that the Lacedaemonians withdrew from Attica. After this the Athenians, now that the trees of their countryside had been cut down and the plague was carrying

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3 The detailed description of this plague, whose symptoms resemble more those of typhus than of any other disease, is in Thucydides, 2. 47 ff.
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diaφθειρούσης, ἐν ἀθυμίᾳ καθεστήκησαν, καὶ τὸν Περικλέα νομίζοντες αὗτον αὐτοῖς γεγονέναι τὸν πολέμον διὰ ὀργῆς εἶχον. διόπερ ἀποστήμαντες αὐτὸν τῆς στρατηγίας καὶ μικρὰς τινας ἀφορμὰς ἐγκλημάτων λαβόντες, ἐξημώσαν αὐτὸν ὅγδοηκον-δέ τα ταλάντως. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα προσβείας ἀποστείλαντες Λακεδαιμονίων ἡξίονν καταλύσαον τὸν πόλεμον ὡς δὲ οüδεὶς αὐτοῖς προσείχειν, ἡναγκάζοντο πάλαι τὸν Περικλέα στρατηγὸν αἱρεῖσθαι.

Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐπράξθη κατὰ τούτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν.

46. Ἕπειρος ἄρχοντος δ’ Ἀθηναίων Ἐπαμνίωνος Ῥωμαίοι κατέστησαν ὑπάτους Λεύκιων Παπίρων καὶ Αὐλου Κορνήλιον Μακερίνου. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων ἐν μὲν τοῖς Ἀθηναῖς Περικλῆς ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐτελεύτησε, ἀνὴρ γένει καὶ πλούτῳ, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις δεινωτῆτι λόγῳ καὶ στρατηγίᾳ πολὺ προέχων τῶν πολιτῶν.

2 Ὅ δὲ δῆμος φιλοτιμούμενος κατὰ κράτος ἔλειν τὴν Ποτίδαιαν, ἐξαπέστειλεν Ἀγνωνα στρατηγὸν ἔχοντα τὴν δύναμιν ἢν πρότερον εἶχε Περικλῆς. οὗτος δὲ μετὰ παντὸς τοῦ στόλου καταπλεύσας εἰς τὴν Ποτίδαιαν παρεσκευάσατο τὰ πρὸς τὴν πολιορκίαν· μηχανὰς τε γὰρ παντοδαπὰς παρεσκεύασε πολιορκητικὰς καὶ ὁπλῶν καὶ βελῶν πλήθος, ἐτὶ δὲ σιτίου δαβίλειαν ἰκανὴν πάση τῇ δυνάμει. προσβολὰς δὲ ποιούμενοι συνεχεῖς καὶ ἐκάστην

1 So Palmer: Ἐπαμνίωνον.

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1 Thucydides (2. 65. 3) mentions only "a fine". Plutarch (Pericles, 35) states that estimates of the fine varied from fifteen to fifty talents; according to Plato (Corg. 516 a) the charge was embezzlement. The scholia on Aristophanes,
off great numbers, were plunged into despondency and became angry with Pericles, considering him to have been responsible for their being at war. Consequently they removed him from the generalship, and on the strength of some petty grounds for accusation they imposed a fine upon him of eighty talents. After this they dispatched embassies to the Lacedaemonians and asked that the war be brought to an end; but when not a man paid any attention to them, they were forced to elect Pericles general again.

These, then, were the events of this year.

46. When Epameinon was archon in Athens, the Romans elected as consuls Lucius Papirius and Aulus Cornelius Macerinus. This year in Athens Pericles the general died, a man who not only in birth and wealth, but also in eloquence and skill as a general, far surpassed his fellow citizens.

Since the people of Athens desired for the glory of it to take Potidaea by storm, they sent Hagnon there as general with the army which Pericles had formerly commanded. He put in at Potidaea with the whole expedition and made all his preparations for the siege; for he had made ready every kind of engine used in sieges, a multitude of arms and missiles, and an abundance of grain, sufficient for the entire army. Hagnon spent much time making continuous assaults

*Clouds*, 859, explain that Pericles entered in his accounts an expenditure ἐὰν τὰ δέοντα ("for necessary purposes"), which the Lacedaemonians interpreted as being for bribes and accordingly punished some of their leading men. Also mentioned is the charge that the gold on Athena’s statue was not of the weight charged; but Pheidias removed and weighed it, disproving the allegation.

2 An Athenian army had been before the city for four years; cp. chap. 34.
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ήμεραν διέτριβε πολύν χρόνων, ού δυνάμενος ἔλειν 3 τὴν πόλιν. οἱ μὲν γὰρ πολιορκούμενοι διὰ τὸν ἐκ τῆς ἀλώσεως φόβον ἐρρωμένως ἠμύνοντο καὶ ταῖς ὑπεροχαῖς τῶν τειχῶν πεποιθότες ἐπλεονέκτουν τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ λυμένος· ἢ δὲ νόοσος τοὺς πολιορκοῦντας συνέχουσα πολλοὺς ἀνήρει, καὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον 4 ἀθυμία κατείχεν. ὦ δὲ Ἀγγυνὼν εἴδὼς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους δεδαπανηκότας εἰς τὴν πολιορκίαν πλεῖω τῶν χιλίων ταλάντων καὶ χαλεπῶς διακεμένους πρὸς τοὺς Ποτιδαιότας διὰ τὸ πρῶτον ἀποστήμαι πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, ἐφοβεῖτο λύσιν τὴν πολιορκίαν· διόπερ ἡναγκάζετο διακαρτερεῖν καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀναγκάζειν παρὰ δύναμιν βιῶν προσ 5 ἄγειν τῇ πόλει. ἐπεὶ δὲ τῶν πολιτῶν πολλοὶ διεφθείροντο κατὰ τὰς προσβολὰς καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἐκ τοῦ λοιμοῦ νόσου, ἀπολυτῶν μέρος τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπὶ τῆς πολιορκίας ἀπέπλευσεν εἰς τὰς Ἀθῆνας, ἀποδεξηκώς τῶν στρατιωτῶν πλείους τῶν χιλίων.

6 ἀπελθόντων δὲ τούτων οἱ Ποτιδαιόται, τοῦ τε σίτου παντελῶς ἐκλιπόντος καὶ τῶν κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ἀθυμοῦντων, ἑπεκηρυκεύσαντο πρὸς τοὺς πολιορκοῦντας περὶ διαλύσεως. ἀσμένως δὲ κακείως προσδεξαμένων διαλύσεις ἐπονήσαντο τοιαύτας, ἀπελθέναι ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἀπαντᾷς τοὺς Ποτιδαιότας, ἀλλὰ μὲν μηθὲν λαβόντας, ἔχοντας δὲ τοὺς 7 μὲν ἀνδρας ἱμάτιον ἐν, τὰς δὲ γυναικὰς δύο. γενομένως δὲ τούτων τῶν σπονδῶν οἱ μὲν Ποτιδαιόται πάντες μετὰ γυναικῶν καὶ τέκνων ἐξελίπον τὴν πατρίδα κατὰ τὰς συνθῆκας, καὶ παρελθόντες εἰς τοὺς ἑπὶ Ὀρῆς Χαλκιδεῖσι παρ᾽ αὐτοῖς

1 So the MSS.; ἐπλεονέκτουν, ἢ δ᾽ ἐκ τοῦ λοιμοῦ νόσου Vogel.

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every day, but without the power to take the city. 429 B.C.
For on the one side the besieged, spurred on by their
fear of capture, were putting up a sturdy resistance
and, confiding in the superior height of the walls,
held the advantage over the Athenians attacking
from the harbour, whereas the besiegers were dying
in large numbers from the plague and despondency
prevailed throughout the army. Hagnon, knowing
that the Athenians had spent more than a thousand
talents on the siege and were angry with the
Potidaeans because they were the first to go over to
the Lacedaemonians, was afraid to raise the siege;
consequently he felt compelled to continue it and to
compel the soldiers, beyond their strength, to force
the issue against the city. But since many Athenian
citizens were being slain in the assaults and by the
ravages of the plague, he left a part of his army to
maintain the siege and sailed back to Athens, having
lost more than a thousand of his soldiers. After
Hagnon had withdrawn, the Potidaeans, since their
grain supply was entirely exhausted and the people
in the city were disheartened, sent heralds to the
besiegers to discuss terms of capitulation. These
were received eagerly and an agreement to cessation
of hostilities was reached on the following terms:
All the Potidaeans should depart from the city, taking
nothing with them, with the exception that men
could have one garment and women two. When this
truce had been agreed upon, all the Potidaeans
together with their wives and children left their
native land in accordance with the terms of the com-
pact and went to the Chalcidians in Thrace among
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κατάκηπτον. οί δ' Ἀθηναῖοι τῶν πολεμίων εἰς χιλίους οἰκήτορας ἐξεπεμφάν εἰς τὴν Ποσείδαν, καὶ τὴν τε πόλιν καὶ τὴν χώραν κατεκληρούχθησαν.

47. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ Φορμίωνα στρατηγὸν προχειρισάμενοι μετὰ εἰκοσι τριήμερων ἔξαπεστελαν. οὔτος δὲ περιπλέυσας τὴν Πελοπόννησον εἰς Ναυπακτον κατήρε, καὶ θαλαττοκρατῶν τοῦ Κρισίανος κόλπου διεκώλυσε ταύτη πλεύν τοὺς Λακεδαιμόνιους. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ δύναμιν ἀξιόλογον ἐξεπεμφάναν μετ᾽ Ἀρχιδάμου τοῦ βασιλέως. οὔτος δὲ παρελθὼν τῆς Βουκιώται εἰς Πλαταιάς ἐστρατοπέδευσε. μελλόντων δ' αὐτῶν δηοῦν τὴν χώραν καὶ παρακαλοῦντων τοὺς Πλαταιεῖς ἀποστήναι τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὡς οὐ προσεῖχον αὐτοῖς, ἐπόρθησε τὴν χώραν καὶ τὰς κατ᾽ αὐτὴν κτήσεις ἐλυμήνατο. μετά δὲ ταύτα τὴν πόλιν περιτειχίσας ἠλπίζε τῇ σπάνει τῶν ἀναγκαίων καταπονήσειν τοὺς Πλαταιεῖς. οὐδὲν δ' ἦττον καὶ μηχανὰς προσάγοντες καὶ διὰ τούτων σαλέσαντες τὰ τείχη καὶ προσβολὰς ἀδιαλείπτως ποιοῦμενοι διετέλουν. ἐπεὶ δὲ οὐδὲ διὰ τῶν προσβολῶν ἡδύνατο χειρώσασθαι τὴν πόλιν, ἀπολυπόντες τὴν ἰκανὴν φυλάκην ἐπανήλθον εἰς Πελοπόννησον.

3 Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ στρατηγοῦς καταστήσαντες Ἐνσοφώντα καὶ Φανόμαχον ἀπέστειλαν ἐπὶ Θράκην μετὰ στρατιωτῶν χιλίων. οὔτοι δὲ παραγενθέντες εἰς Σπάρτωλον ἡς Βοστῆς ἔτεμον τὴν χώραν καὶ τὸν σύτον ἐν χλόῃ διέφθειραν. προσ—

1 So Dindorf: ἐστρατεύειν.
2 So Palmer (Thuc. 2, 79. 2): Πάκτωλον.

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1 At about the centre of the north side of the Gulf of Corinth.
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whom they made their home; and the Athenians sent out as many as a thousand of their citizens to Potidaea as colonists and portioned out to them in allotments both the city and its territory.

47. The Athenians elected Phormio general and sent him to sea with twenty triremes. He sailed around the Peloponnesus and put in at Naupactus, and by gaining the mastery of the Crisaean Gulf prevented the Lacedaemonians from sailing in those parts. And the Lacedaemonians sent out a strong army under Archidamus their king, who marched into Boeotia and took up positions before Plataea. Under the threat of ravaging the territory of the Plataeans he called upon them to revolt from the Athenians, and when they paid no attention to him, he plundered their territory and laid waste their possessions everywhere. After this he threw a wall about the city, in the hope that he could force the Plataeans to capitulate because of lack of the necessities of life; at the same time the Lacedaemonians continued bringing up engines with which they kept shattering the walls and making assaults without interruption. But when they found themselves unable to take the city through their assaults, they left an adequate guard before it and returned to the Peloponnesus.

The Athenians appointed Xenophon and Phanomachus generals and sent them to Thrace with a thousand soldiers. When this force arrived at Spartolus in the territory of Botticë, it laid waste the land and cut the grain in the first growth. But

2 Specifically the Corinthians, the leading naval allies of the Lacedaemonians.
3 In the Thracian Chalcidice near Olynthus.
bοθησάντων δὲ τοῖς Βοττιαίοις Ὠλυνθίων, ἠπτήθησαν ὑπὸ τούτων μάχη· ἀνηρέθησαν δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἳ τε στρατηγοὶ καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν 4 οἱ πλείουσ. ἀμα δὲ τούτοις προτομένοις Λακεδαιμόνιοι πεισθέντες ὑπὸ Ἀμβρακιωτῶν ἐστρατεύσαν εἰς Ἀκαρνανίαν. ἦγούμενος δὲ τούτων Κνήμος εἰχε στρατιώτας πεζοὺς χιλίους καὶ ναῦς ὀλίγας· προσλαβόμενος δὲ καὶ παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων στρατιώτας τοὺς ἤκανον ἦκεν εἰς τὴν Ἀκαρνανίαν καὶ κατεστρατοπέδευσε πληθυνὸν πόλεως τῆς ὧνο-δι μαξομένης Στράτου. οἱ δὲ Ἀκαρνάνεις συστρα-φέντες καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις ἐνεδρέσαντες πολλοὺς ἀπέκτειναν, καὶ συνηγάγασαν τὸν Κνήμον ἀπαγα-γεῖν τὴν δύναμιν εἰς τοὺς ὀνομαζόμενος Ολυμπίδας.

48. Περὶ δὲ τοὺς αὐτούς χρόνους Φορμίων ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς ἔχων εἰκοσι τριήμερως περιέπεσε ναυαὶ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπτὰ πρὸς ταῖς τετταράκοντα. ναυμαχήσας δὲ πρὸς ταῦτα τὴν τε στρατηγίδα ναυὶ τῶν πολεμίων κατέδυσε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πολλὰς ἀπλοὺς ἐποίησε, δώδεκα δὲ αὐτάνδρους εἶλε, ταῖς δὲ λοιπὰς μέχρι τῆς γῆς κατεδίωξεν. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι παρ᾽ ἐλπίδας ἤτηθέντες ταῖς ὑπολειφθείσαις ναυαῖς ἔφυγον εἰς Πάτρας τῆς Ἀχαίας. αὐτὴ μὲν οὖν ἡ ναυμαχία συνέστη περὶ τὸ Ρίον καλούμενον. οἱ δὲ Ἀθη-ναῖοι τρόπαιον στήσαντες καὶ τῷ Ποσειδώνι περὶ τὸν πορθμῶν 2 ναῦν καθερώσαντες ἀπέπλευσαν εἰς


1 In southern Acarnania.
the Olynthians came to the aid of the Bottiacans and defeated them in battle; and there were slain of the Athenians both the generals and the larger part of the soldiers. And while this was taking place, the Lacedaemonians, yielding to the request of the Ambraciotes, made a campaign against Acarnania. Their leader was Cnemus and he had a thousand foot-soldiers and a few ships. To these he added a considerable number of soldiers from their allies and entered Acarnania, pitching his camp near the city known as Stratus. But the Acarnanians gathered their forces and, laying an ambush, slew many of the enemy, and they forced Cnemus to withdraw his army to the city called Oeniadac.  

48. During the same time Phormio, the Athenian general, with twenty triremes fell in with forty-seven Lacedaemonian warships. And engaging them in battle he sank the flag-ship of the enemy and put many of the rest of the ships out of action, capturing twelve together with their crews and pursuing the remaining as far as the land. The Lacedaemonians, after having suffered defeat contrary to their expectations, fled for safety with the ships which were left them to Patrac in Achaea. This sea battle took place off Rhium, as it is called. The Athenians set up a trophy, dedicated a ship to Poseidon at the strait, and then sailed off to the city of Naupactus, which

2 Phormio’s famous manœuvreing in this battle is described in Thucydides, 2. 83-84.
3 A cape at the entrance of the Corinthian Gulf.
4 The Greek, which reads “at the Isthmus,” must be defective, for Thucydides’ (2. 84. 4) account makes it certain that the ship was dedicated near the scene of the battle; the emendation of Wurm (see critical note) would have the dedication made “to Poseidon the patron god of the Isthmus.”
2 πόλιν συμμαχία Ναύπακτον. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δ' ἔτερας ναῶς ἐξεπεμβαν εἰς τὰς Πάτρας. αὐταὶ δὲ προσλαβόμεναι τὰς ἐκ τῆς ναυμαχίας περιλεειμένας τρυπῆς ἠθροίσθησαν εἰς τὸ 'Ρύον· εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν δὲ τόπον καὶ τὸ πεζὸν στρατόπεδον τῶν Πελοποννησίων κατήντησε καὶ πλησίον τοῦ 3 στόλου κατεστράτοπευσε. Φορμίων δὲ τῇ προγεγενημένῃ νίκῃ φρονηματισθεῖς ἔτολμησεν ἐπιθέσθαι ταῖς πολεμίαις ναῶν ὀουσίως πολλαπλασίας· καὶ τινὰς αὐτῶν καταδύσας καὶ τῶν ἰδίων ἀποβαλὼν ἀμφίδοξον ἔσχε τὴν νίκην. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Ἀθηναίων ἀποστειλάντων εἰκοσι τρυπῆις, οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι φοβηθέντες ἀπέπλευσαν εἰς τὴν Κόρινθον, οὐ τολμῶντες ναυμαχεῖν.

Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐπράχθη κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν.

49. Ἐπ' ἀρχοντος δ' Ἀθηναίων Διοτίμου Ῥωμαίου μὲν ὑπάτους κατέστησαν Γάουν Ἰουλίου καὶ Πρόκλου Οὐεργίνου Τρίκοστον, Ἡλείου δ' ἡγαγον Ὀλυμπιάδα οὐδόῃν πρὸς ταῖς οὐδοθεκοῦτα, καθ' ἄνεικα στάδιον Σύμμαχος Μεσσήνως ἀπὸ 2 Σικελίας. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Κνῆμος δ' τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ναὺαρχος ἐν τῇ Κορίνθῳ διατρίβων ἔγραψε τὸν Πειραιᾶ καταλαβέσθαι. ἐπινθάνετο γὰρ μήτε ναῶς ἐν αὐτῷ καθελκυσμένας ὑπάρχειν μήτε στρατωτάς εἶναι τεταγμένους ἐπὶ τῆς φυλακῆς· τοὺς γὰρ Ἀθηναίους ἀμελῶς ἔχειν περὶ τῆς τοῦτον φυλακῆς διὰ τὸ μηδαμῶς ἐλπίζειν 3 τολμῆσαι τινὰς καταλαβέσθαι τὸν τόπον. διότι ἐν τοῖς Μεγάροις καθελκύσας τὰς νενευλκημένας τετταράκοντα τρυπῆς νυκτὸς ἐπλευσεν εἰς τὴν Σαλαμίνα· προσπεσὼν δ' ἀπροσδοκήτως εἰς τὸ
was in their alliance. The Lacedaemonians sent other 429 B.C. ships to Patrae. These ships joined to themselves the triremes which had survived the battle and assembled at Rhium, and also the land force of the Peloponnesians met them at the same place and pitched camp near the fleet. And Phormio, having become puffed up with pride over the victory he had just won, had the daring to attack the ships of the enemy, although they far outnumbered his; and some of them he sank, though losing ships of his own, so that the victory he won was equivocal. After this, when the Athenians had dispatched twenty triremes,² the Lacedaemonians sailed off in fear to Corinth, not daring to offer battle.

These, then, were the events of this year.

49. When Diotimus was archon in Athens, the 428 B.C. Romans elected as consuls Gaius Julius and Proculus Verginius Tricostus, and the Eleians celebrated the Eighty-eighth Olympiad, that in which Symmachus of Messenē in Sicily won the "stadium." In this year Cnemus, the Lacedaemonian admiral, who was inactive in Corinth, decided to seize the Peiraeus. He had received information that no ships in the harbour had been put into the water for duty and no soldiers had been detailed to guard the port; for the Athenians, as he learned, had become negligent about guarding it because they by no means expected any enemy would have the audacity to seize the place. Consequently Cnemus, launching forty triremes which had been hauled up on the beach at Megara, sailed by night to Salamis, and falling

1 Thucydides (2. 86. 4) states that there were seventy-seven ships against Phormio’s twenty.
2 These were reinforcements from Athens.
Diodorus of Sicily

φρούριον τῆς Σαλαμίνος τὸ καλούμενον Βουδόριον, τρεῖς νάυσι ἀπέσπασε καὶ τὴν ὅλην Σαλαμίνα 4 κατέδραμε. τῶν δὲ Σαλαμινίων πυρσευσάντων τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἀττικὴν, οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναίοι δόξαντες τὸν Πειραιά κατελήφθαι ταχέως ἐξεβοήθουν μετὰ πολλῆς ταραχῆς γνώντες δὲ τὸ γεγονός, ταχέως πληρώσαντες ναύς ἰκανὰς ἐπέλευσεν εἰς τὴν Σαλαμίνα. 5 αὐτὲ Ἰερόφυγι καὶ ἐπιβολῆς διαφευγόντες ἀπέπλευσαν ἐκ τῆς Σαλαμίνος εἰς τὴν οἰκείαν. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναίοι, τῶν πολεμιῶν ἀποπεπλευκότων, τῆς μὲν Σαλαμίνος ἐπιμελεστέραν φυλακὴν ἑποιήσαντο καὶ κατέλιπον φρουροὺς τοὺς ἰκανοὺς, τὸν δὲ Πειραιὰ κλείθροι καὶ φυλακαίς ἰκαναίς διαλαβόντες ὀχύρωσαν.

50. Περὶ δὲ τούτων αὐτῶν χρόνους Σιτάλκης ὁ τῶν Ὀρακῶν βασιλεὺς παρειλήφθη μὲν βασιλείαν ὅλην χώραν, διὰ δὲ τὴν ἱδίαν ἀνδρείαν καὶ σύνεσιν ἐπὶ πολὺ τὴν δυναστείαν ἐξέστη, ἐπιεικῶς μὲν ἄρχων τῶν ὑποτεταγμένων, ἀνδρείοις δὲ ὑπὲρ ταῖς μάχαις καὶ στρατηγικοῖς, ἐτί δὲ τῶν προσόδων μεγάλην ποιούμενον ἐπιμέλειαν. τὸ δὲ τέλος ἐτί τοσοῦτον δυνάμεως προήλθεν, ὡστε χώρας ἀρξαί πλείστης τῶν πρὸ αὐτοῦ βασιλευσάντων κατὰ τὴν Ὁράκην.

2 οὔ μὲν γὰρ παραβαθαλάττοις αὐτῆς ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀθηναίων χώρας τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐξουσία διέτεινε μέχρι τοῦ Ἰστροῦ ποταμοῦ, ἀπὸ δὲ βαλάττης εἰς τὸ μεσογείου πορευομένως τοσοῦτον εἶχε διάστημα, ὡστε πεζὸν εὐξεσθείον ὁδοιπορῆσαι ἡμέρας δέκα τρεῖς. τῆλικαύτης δὲ χώρας βασιλευῶν ἔλαμβανε προσ-

1 Used to block the entrance; ep. Book 18. 64. 4.
unexpectedly on the fortress on Salamis called Boudorium, he towed away three ships and overran the entire island. When the Salaminians signalled by beacon-fires to the inhabitants of Attica, the Athenians, thinking that the Peiraeus had been seized, quickly rushed forth in great confusion to its succour; but when they learned what had taken place, they quickly manned a considerable number of warships and sailed to Salamis. The Peloponnesians, having been disappointed in their main design, sailed away from Salamis and returned home. And the Athenians, after the retreat of the enemy, in the case of Salamis gave it a more vigilant guard and left on it a considerable garrison, and the Peiraeus they strengthened here and there with booms and adequate guards.

50. In the same period Sitalces, the king of the Thracians, had succeeded to the kingship of a small land indeed but nonetheless by his personal courage and wisdom he greatly increased his dominion, equitably governing his subjects, playing the part of a brave soldier in battle and of a skilful general, and furthermore giving close attention to his revenues. In the end he attained to such power that he ruled over more extensive territory than had any who had preceded him on the throne of Thrace. For the coastline of his kingdom began at the territory of the Abderites and stretched as far as the Ister River, and for a man going from the sea to the interior the distance was so great that a man on foot travelling light required thirteen days for the journey. Ruling as he did over a territory so extensive he enjoyed annual

2 Abdera was on the Nestus River facing the Aegean Sea; the Ister is the Danube.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

όδοις καθ’ έκαστον ἐνιαυτὸν πλείω χιλίων ταλάν-
3 των. κατὰ δὲ τοὺς ὑποκειμένους καρποὺς ἔχων
πόλεμον ἦρθοιεν ἐκ τῆς Θράκης στρατιῶται
πεζοῦς μὲν πλείους τῶν διώδεκα μυριάδων ἱππεῖς
δὲ πεντακισχιλίων. ἀναγκαῖον δ’ ἐστὶ τούτῳ πολέ-
και τούτου προεκδέσθαι τὰς αὐτίας, ἵνα σαφῆς
δ’ περὶ αὐτοῦ λόγος ὑπάρξῃ τοῖς ἀναγνώσκοις.

Συμβάλλεις τοῖς πρὸς Ἀθηναίους φιλίαν συν-
θέμενος ὑμολογήσεις αὐτῶς συμμαχήσεως τοῦ ἐπὶ
Θράκης πόλεμον. διότι περὶ βουλόμενος τοὺς Χαλκι-
δεῖς σὺν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καταπολεμῆσαι, παρ-
4 εσκενάζετο δύναμιν ἠξιόλογον. ἀμα δὲ καὶ πρὸς
Περδίκκαν τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Μακεδόνων ἀλλοτρίως
diakeίμενος, ἐκρίνε κατάγειν ἐπὶ τὴν Μακεδονίκην
βασιλείαν Ἀμύνταν τὸν Φιλίππου. δὴ ἀμφοτέρας
οὐν τὰς προερημένας αὐτίας ἢν ἀναγκαῖον αὐτῷ
συντησάσθαι δύναμιν ἠξιόλογον. ὅσ δ’ αὐτῷ τὰ
πρὸς τὴν στρατείαν εὐτρεπὴ κατεσκευάστο, προ-
ήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν ἀπασάν, καὶ διελθὼν τὴν Θράκην
5 ἐνέβαλεν εἰς τὴν Μακεδονίαν. οἱ δὲ Μακεδόνες
tὸ μέγεθος τῆς δυνάμεως καταπλαγέντες παρα-
τάσαντες μὲν ὅλως ἠτόλμησαν, ἐκκομίσαντες δὲ
tὸν τε σίτον καὶ τῶν χρημάτων ὅσα δυνατον ἢ
ἐις τὰ καρτερώτατα φρουρία, μένοντες εἰς τούτοις
6 ἀνήχων εἰχον. οἱ δὲ Ἐράκες καταγαγόντες τὸν
Ἀμύνταν ἐπὶ τὴν βασιλείαν τὸ μὲν πρῶτον διὰ
λόγον καὶ πρεσβειῶν ἐπειρώντο προσάγεσθαι τὰς
πόλεις, ὡς δ’ οὔδεις αὐτοῖς προσεῖχεν, εὖθες τῷ
πρῶτῳ φρουρίῳ προσβαλόντες κατὰ κράτος ἔλλον.
7 μετὰ δ’ ταύτα τινες τῶν πόλεων καὶ τῶν φρουρίων

1 In 431 B.C. The war described below opened two years
later.
28
revenues of more than a thousand talents; and when he was waging war in the period we are discussing he mustered from Thrace more than one hundred and twenty thousand infantry and fifty thousand cavalry. But with respect to this war we must set forth its causes, in order that the discussion of it may be clear to our readers.

Now Sitalces, since he had entered into a treaty of friendship with the Athenians, agreed to support them in their war in Thrace; and consequently, since he desired, with the help of the Athenians, to subdue the Chalcidians, he made ready a very considerable army. And since he was at the same time on bad terms with Perdiccas, the king of the Macedonians, he decided to bring back Amyntas, the son of Philip, and place him upon the Macedonian throne. It was for these two reasons, therefore, as we have described them, that he was forced to raise an imposing army. When all his preparations for the campaign had been made, he led forth the whole army, marched through Thrace, and invaded Macedonia. The Macedonians, dismayed at the great size of the army, did not dare face him in battle, but they removed both the grain and all the property they could into their most powerful strongholds, in which they remained inactive. The Thracians, after placing Amyntas upon the throne, at the outset made an effort to win over the cities by means of parleys and embassies, but when no one paid any attention to them, they forthwith made an assault on the first stronghold and took it by storm. After this some of the cities and strongholds

2 Perdiccas had driven his brother Philip from the kingdom, and Philip had taken refuge at the court of Sitalces; cp. Thucydides, 2. 95.
διὰ τὸν φόβον ἐκουσίως ὑπετάγησαν. πορθήσαντες δὲ πᾶσαν τὴν Μακεδονίαν καὶ πολλῆς ὑφελείας κύριοι γενόμενοι μετέβησαν ἐπὶ τὰς Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις τὰς τῶν Χαλκιδῶν.

51. Τοῦ δὲ Σιτάλκου περὶ ταύτα διατρίβοντος Θεταλοὶ καὶ Ἀγαιοὶ καὶ Μάγνητες καὶ οἱ άλλοι πάντες Ἑλληνες ὡσις κατώκους μεταξύ Μακεδονίας καὶ Θερμουπλῶν, συνεφρόνησαν καὶ δύναμιν ἀξιόλογον κομή συνεστήσαντο· εὐλαβοῦντο γὰρ μήποτε τοσαύταις μυριάσων οἱ Ὁράκες ἐμβάλωσιν αὐτῶν εἰς τὴν χώραν καὶ κινδυνεύοντο σας πατρίσι. τὸ δὲ αὐτὸ καὶ τῶν Χαλκιδῶν ποιησάντων, Σιτάλκης, πυθόμενος τοὺς Ἑλληνας ἀδρὰς δυνάμεις συνηθροικέναι καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας ὑπὸ τοῦ χειμῶνος ἑνοχλουμένους ἑνοούμενοι, πρὸς μὲν τὸν Περδίκκαν διαλυσάμενος ἐπαγμαία ἐποιήσατο, τὰς δὲ δυνάμεις ἀπήγαγεν εἰς τὴν Ὁράκην.

52. "Αμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν παραλαβόντες τοὺς ἐκ Πελοποννήσου συμμάχους εἰσέβαλον εἰς τὴν Ἀττικήν, ἔχοντος την ἴδρεισιν Ἀρχιδάμου τοῦ βασιλέως, τὸν δὲ σύντον ἐν τῇ χλόῃ διείβεον, καὶ τὴν χώραν δημο-2 ἱκτεῖτο ἐπανήλθον εἰς τὰς πατρίδας. οἱ δ᾽ Ἀθηναῖοι παρατάξασθαι μὲν οὐ τολμῶντες, ἕως δὲ τῆς νόσου καὶ τῆς αὐτοδείας πιεζόμενοι, κακὰς περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος ἐλάμβανον ἑλπίδας.

Ταύτα μὲν οὖν ἐπράχθη κατὰ τούτον τῶν ἐνιαυτῶν.

53. 'Επ' ἄρχοντος δὲ Ἀθηναίων Εὐκλείδου Ρωμαίων κατέστησαν ἀντὶ τῶν ὑπάτων χιλιάρχους τρεῖς, Μάρκου Μάνιον, Κόντου Σουλτίκιον Πραι-

1 ἑνοούμενος added by Bezze. 
submitted to them of their own accord through fear, 428 B.C.
And after plundering all Macedonia and appropriating much booty the Thracians turned against
the Greek cities in Chalcidice.

51. While Sitalces was engaged in these operations, the Thessalians, Achaeans, Magnesians, and all the
other Greeks dwelling between Macedonia and Thermopylae took counsel together and united in raising
a considerable army; for they were apprehensive lest the Thracians with all their myriads of soldiers
should invade their territory and they themselves should be in peril of losing their native lands. Since
the Chalcidians made the same preparations, Sitalces, having learned that the Greeks had mustered strong
armies and realizing that his soldiers were suffering from the hardships of the winter, came to terms with
Perdiccas, concluded a connection by marriage with him,¹ and then led his forces back to Thrace.

52. While these events were taking place, the
Lacedaemonians, accompanied by their allies of the
Peloponnesus, invaded Attica under the command of
Archidamus their king, destroyed the grain, which
was in its first growth, ravaged the countryside, and
then returned home. The Athenians, since they did
not dare meet the invaders in the field and were
distressed because of the plague and the lack of pro-
visions, had only bleak hopes for the future.

These, then, were the events of this year.

53. When Euclideus was archon in Athens, the 427 B.C.
Romans elected in place of consuls three military
tribunes, Marcus Manius, Quintus Sulpicius Præc-

¹ Seuthes, a nephew of Sitalces and his successor on the
 throne, married Stratonicē, Perdiccas' sister (Thucydides, 2.
101. 6).
τέξτατον, Σερούλιον¹ Κορνήλιον Κόσσων. ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦτον κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν Λεοντίνου, Χαλκιδέων μὲν ὄντες ἄποικοι συγγενεῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίων, ἔτυχον ὑπὸ Συρακοσίων πολεμοῦμενοι, πιεζόμενοι δὲ τὸν πολέμο, καὶ διὰ τὴν ὑπεροχὴν τῶν Συρακοσίων κινδυνεύοντες ἄλογως κατὰ κράτος, ἐξέπεμψαν πρέσβεις εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας, ἄξιοντες τὸν δήμον βοηθῆσαι τὴν ταχύτητα καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἑαυτῶν ἐκ 2 τῶν κινδύνων ρύσομαι. ἦν δὲ τῶν ἀπεσταλμένων ἀρχιπρεσβευτῆς Γοργίας ὁ ρήτωρ, δεινότητι λόγου πολὺ προέχων πάντων τῶν καθ’ ἑαυτῶν. οὗτος καὶ τέχνας ῥητορικὰς πρῶτος ἔξειρε καὶ κατὰ τὴν σοφιστεῖαν τοσοῦτο τοὺς ἄλλους ὑπερέβαλεν, ἀστεὶ μισθὸν λαμβάνειν παρὰ τῶν μαθητῶν μνᾶς 3 ἐκατόν. οὕτως οὖν καταντήσας εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας καὶ παραχθεῖς εἰς τὸν δήμον διελέχθη τοῖς Ἀθηναῖοις περὶ τῆς συμμαχίας, καὶ τῷ εξεύροντι τῆς λέξεως ἐξέπληξε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ὄντας εὐφυεῖς 4 καὶ φιλολόγοις. πρῶτος γὰρ ἐχρήσατο τοῖς τῆς λέξεως σχηματισμοῖς περιττοτέροις καὶ τῇ φιλοτεχνίᾳ διαφέρουσιν, ἀντιθέτοις καὶ ἵσοκολοις καὶ παρόσιοι καὶ ὁμοιοτελεύτοις καὶ τοῖς ἐτέροις τοιούτοις, ὃ τότε μὲν διὰ τὸ ἔξον τῆς κατασκευῆς ἀποδοχῆς ἥξιοτο, νῦν δὲ περιεργάζεται ἕχειν δοκεῖ καὶ φαίνεται καταγελασταὶ πλεονάκις καὶ κατα- 5 κόρως τιθέμενα. τέλος δὲ πείσας τοὺς Ἀθηναίους συμμαχήσαι τοῖς Λεοντίνοις, ὦτος μὲν θαυμασθεὶς ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις ἐπὶ τέχνη ῥητορικῆ τῇ εἰς Λεοντίνους ἐπάνοδον ἐποιήσατο.

54. Ἀθηναίοι δὲ καὶ πάλαι μὲν ἤσαν ἐπιθυμηταὶ τῆς Σικελίας διὰ τὴν ἄρετὴν τῆς χώρας, καὶ τότε

¹ So Dindorf: Σερούλιον.
textatus, and Servius Cornelius Cossus. This year in 427 B.C. Sicily the Leontines, who were colonists from Chalcis but also kinsmen of the Athenians, were attacked, as it happened, by the Syracuseans. And being hard-pressed in the war and in danger of having their city taken by storm because of the superior power of the Syracuseans, they dispatched ambassadors to Athens asking the Athenian people to send them immediate aid and save their city from the perils threatening it. The leader of the embassy was Gorgias the rhetorician, who in eloquence far surpassed all his contemporaries. He was the first man to devise rules of rhetoric and so far excelled all other men in the instruction offered by the sophists that he received from his pupils a fee of one hundred minas.¹ Now when Gorgias had arrived in Athens and been introduced to the people in assembly, he discoursed to them upon the subject of the alliance, and by the novelty of his speech he filled the Athenians, who are by nature clever and fond of dialectic, with wonder. For he was the first to use the rather unusual and carefully devised structures of speech, such as antithesis, sentences with equal members or balanced clauses or similar endings, and the like, all of which at that time was enthusiastically received because the device was exotic, but is now looked upon as laboured and to be ridiculed when employed too frequently and tediously. In the end he won the Athenians over to an alliance with the Leontines, and after having been admired in Athens for his rhetorical skill he made his return to Leontini.

54. For some time past the Athenians had been covetous of Sicily because of the fertility of its land,

¹ Some 1800 dollars, 360 pounds sterling.
DIOdORUS OF SICiLY

8' ἀσμένως προσδεξάμενοι τοὺς τοῦ Γοργίου λόγους ἐφησίσαντο συμμαχίαν ἐκπέμπειν τοῖς Λεοντίνοις, πρόφασιν μὲν φέροντες τὴν τῶν συγγενῶν χρείαν καὶ δέχοντας, τῇ δ' ἀληθείᾳ τὴν νύσσον 2 σπεύδοντες κατακτήσασθαι. καὶ γὰρ οὐ πολλοὶς ἔτεσι πρότερον τῶν τε Κορινθίων καὶ τῶν Κερκυραίων διαπολεμοῦντων μὲν πρὸς ἄλληλους φιλοτιμηθέντων δ' ἀμφότερων συμμάχους λαβεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, προέκρινεν ὁ δὴμος συμμαχεῖν τοῖς Κερκυραίοις διὰ τὸ τὴν Κέρκυραν εὐφυῶς κεῖσθαι 3 πρὸς τὸν εἰς Σικελίαν πλοῦν. καθόλου γὰρ οἱ Ἀθηναίοι κατακτησάμενοι τὴν τῆς θαλάττης ἠγεμονίαν καὶ μεγάλας πράξεις ἐπιτελεσάμενοι συμμάχως τε πολλῶν εὐπόρουν καὶ δυνάμεις μεγίστας ἐκέκτησαν καὶ χρημάτων τε πλῆθος ἐτοιμοῦ παρέλαβον, μετακομίσαντες ἐκ Δῆλου τὰ κοινὰ χρήματα τῶν Ἐλλήνων, ὅντα πλεῖον τῶν μυρίων ταλαντῶν, ἴσιον τοῖς μεγάλοις καὶ διὰ στρατηγιῶν δεδοκιμασμένοις ἐχρήσαντο, καὶ διὰ τούτων ἀπάντων ἡλπίζον καταπολεμήσειν μὲν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, πάσης δὲ τῆς Ἐλλάδος τὴν ἠγεμονίαν περιπεποιημένοι ἀνθέξασθαι τῆς Σικελίας.

4 Διὰ ταύτας οὖν τὰς αὐτίας ψηφισάμενοι βοηθεῖν τοῖς Λεοντίνοις ἐξέπεμψαν εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν ναῦς ἐκκοσι καὶ στρατηγοὺς2 Λάχητα καὶ Χαροιάδην. οὕτω δὲ πλεύσαντες εἰς τὸ Ἱππιόν προσελάβοντο ναῦς ἐκκοσὶ παρὰ τῶν Ῥήγινων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων3 Χαλκιδέων ἀποίκων. ἐνευθεῖα δ' ὀρμώμενοι τὸ

1 So Reiske: δυνάμεις ἐπιτελεσάμενοι μεγίστας ἐκέκτησαν πόλεις.
2 στρατηγοὺς omitted P, Vogel.
3 ἄλλως suggested by Vogel (Thuc. 3. 86).

34
BOOK XII. 54. 1-4

and so at the moment, gladly accepting the proposals of Gorgias, they voted to send an allied force to the Leontines, offering as their excuse the need and request of their kinsmen, whereas in fact they were eager to get possession of the island. And indeed not many years previously, when the Corinthians and Cercyraeans were at war with one another and both were bent upon getting the Athenians as allies,¹ the popular Assembly chose the alliance with the Cercyraeans for the reason that Cercyra was advantageously situated on the sea route to Sicily. For, speaking generally, the Athenians, having won the supremacy of the sea and accomplished great deeds, not only enjoyed the aid of many allies and possessed powerful armaments, but also had taken over a great sum of ready money, since they had transferred from Delos to Athens the funds of the confederacy of the Greeks,² which amounted to more than ten thousand talents; they also enjoyed the services of great commanders who had stood the test of actual leadership; and by means of all these assets it was their hope not only to defeat the Lacedaemonians but also, after they had won the supremacy over all Greece, to lay hands on Sicily.

These, then, were the reasons why the Athenians voted to give aid to the Leontines, and they sent twenty ships to Sicily and as generals Laches and Charocades. These sailed to Rhegium, where they added to their force twenty ships from the Rhegians and the other Chalcidian colonists. Making Rhegium their base they first of all overran the islands of the

¹ Cp. chap. 33. ² The Confederacy of Delos.
Diodorus of Sicily

μὲν πρῶτον τὰς Διπαραίων νῆσους κατέδραμον διὰ τὸ συμμαχεῖν τοὺς Διπαραίους τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐπὶ Λοκροῦς πλεύσαντες καὶ πέντε νεῶν Λοκρίδων κυριεύσαντες, Μύλας

5 φρούριον ἐπολιορκήσαν. Ἕπιβοηθησάντων δὲ τῶν πλησιοχώρων Σικελιωτῶν τοῖς Μυλαίοις ἐγένετο μάχῃ, καθ’ ἂν Ἀθηναίοι νικήσαντες ἀπέκτειναν μὲν πλείους τῶν χιλίων, ἐξώγρησαν δὲ οὐκ ἔλατ- τους τῶν ἐξακοσίων· ἐνθὺς δὲ καὶ τὸ φρούριον ἐκπολιορκήσαντες κατέσχον.

6 Τούτων δὲ πραπτομένων κατέπλευσαν νῆσε τετπαράκοντα δὲ ἀπέστειλεν ὁ δῆμος, κρίσιν γενναιότερον ἀπεσταθαί τοῦ πολέμου· ἤγειτο δ’ αὐτῶν Εὐρυμέδων καὶ Σωφοκλῆς. ἀθροισθεὶσῶν δὲ τῶν τριήμεροι εἰς ἕνα τόπον ἀξιόλογος ἦδη στό- λος κατεσκεύαστο, συγκείμενοι εἰκ τριήμερων οὔδοῃ-

7 κόντα. τού δὲ πολέμου χρονίζοντος οἱ Λεοντῖνοι διαπρεσβευσάμενοι πρὸς τοὺς Συρακοσίους διε- λύθησαν. διότερ αἱ μὲν τῶν Ἀθηναίων τριήμερος ἀπέπλευσαν εἰς τὴν οἰκείαν, οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι τοῖς Λεοντῖνοις μεταδόντες τῆς πολιτείας ἀπαντας Συρακοσίους ἐποίησαν, καὶ τὴν πόλιν φρούριον ἀπέδειξαν τῶν Συρακοσίων.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν ἐν τούτως ἦν.

55. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἑλλάδα Λέσβου μὲν ἀπεστη- σαν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐνεκάλουν γὰρ αὐτῶς, ὅτι βουλομένων συνοικίζειν πᾶς τὰς κατὰ τὴν Λέσβον πόλεις εἰς τὴν Μυτιληναίων πόλιν διεκό-

1 Μύλας added by Cluver (Thuc. 3. 90. 2).

1 The group of small volcanic islands west of the toe of Italy; cp. Book 5. 7.
Liparacans because they were allies of the Syracusans, and after this they sailed to Locri, where they captured five ships of the Locrians, and then laid siege to the stronghold of Mylæ.

When the neighbouring Sicilian Greeks came to the aid of the Mylaeans, a battle developed in which the Athenians were victorious, slaying more than a thousand men and taking prisoner not less than six hundred; and at once they captured and occupied the stronghold.

While these events were taking place there arrived forty ships which the Athenian people had sent, deciding to push the war more vigorously; the commanders were Eurymedon and Sophocles. When all the triremes were gathered into one place, a fleet of considerable strength had been fitted out, consisting as it did of eighty triremes. But since the war was dragging on, the Leontines entered into negotiations with the Syracusans and came to terms with them. Consequently the Athenian triremes sailed back home, and the Syracusans, granting the Leontines the right of citizenship, made them all Syracusans and their city a stronghold of the Syracusans.

Such were the affairs in Sicily at this time.

55. In Greece the Lesbians revolted from the Athenians; for they harboured against them the complaint that, when they wished to merge all the cities of Lesbos with the city of the Mytilenaeans, the

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2 Epizephyrian Locris on the east shore of the toe of Italy.
3 On the north coast of Sicily west of Messenê.
4 By this union of the island (sunoikismos) the separate governments of the different cities would have been dissolved and the inhabitants would all have become citizens of Mitylenê, the capital and seat of rule; just as, traditionally under Theseus, the governments of the several cities of Attica were put down and Athens became the city-state of the entire area.
2 ἐν τούτῳ διό καὶ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἀποστείλατε πρεσβευτὰς καὶ συμμαχίαν συνθέμενοι συνεβούλευσι τοῖς Σπαρτιάταις ἀντέχεσθαι τῆς κατὰ θάλατταν ἡγεμονίας. πρὸς ταύτην δὲ τὴν ἐπιβολὴν ἐπηγγείλαντο πολλὰς τριήρεις εἰς τὸν πόλεμον παρ- 
3 ἐξεσθαί. ἀσμένως δὲ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὑπακούσαντων καὶ περὶ τὴν κατασκευὴν τῶν τριήρων γινομένων, Ἀθηναῖοι φθάσαντες αὐτῶν τὴν παρα- 
σκευὴν παραχρῆμα δύναμιν ἔξεσπεμψαν εἰς τὴν Λέσβον, πληρώσαντες ναῦς τετταράκοντα καὶ 
στρατηγὸν προχειρισάμενοι Κλεινιππίδην. οὕτος δὲ προσαλβόμενος βοήθειαν παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων 
4 κατέπλευσεν εἰς Ἔνυμα. γενομένης δὲ ναυ- 
μαχίας οἱ μὲν Μυτιληναῖοι λειψθέντες συνεκλεί- 
σθησαν εἰς πολιορκίαν, τῶν δὲ Λακεδαιμονίων 
ψηφισμένων βοήθειαν τοῖς Μυτιληναίοις καὶ παρα- 
σκευασμένων στόλου αξιόλογον, ἐφθασαν Ἀθηναῖοι 
ναῦς ἄλλας σὺν ὀπλίταις χιλίοις ἀποστείλαντες εἰς 
5 Λέσβον. τούτων δὲ ἡγούμενος Πάχης ὁ Ἐπικλή- 
ρου καταντήσας εἰς τὴν Μυτιλήνην, καὶ τὴν προ- 
ὑπάρχοσαν δύναμιν παραλαβὼν, περιετείχισε τὴν 
πόλιν καὶ συνεχεῖς προσβολᾶς ἐποιεῖτο ὦ μόνον 
κατὰ γῆν, ἄλλα καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. 
6 Λακεδαιμονίοι δὲ ἐξαπέστειλαν εἰς τὴν 
Μυτιλήνην τριήρεις μὲν τετταράκοντα πέντε καὶ 
στρατηγὸν Ἀλκίδαν, εἰς δὲ τὴν Ἀττικὴν εἰσέβαλον μετὰ τῶν 
συμμάχων ἐπελθόντες δὲ τοὺς παραλειμμένους 
τόπους τῆς Ἀττικῆς καὶ ἔθεσαν τὴν χώραν 
7 ἐπανηθοῦν εἰς τὴν οἰκείαν. Μυτιληναῖοι δὲ τῇ 
συστοίχια καὶ τῷ πολέμῳ πιέζομεν καὶ στασά- 
ζοντες πρὸς ἄλληλους, καθ' ὀμολογίαν παρέδωκαν 
8 τὴν πόλιν τοῖς πολιορκοῦσιν. έν δὲ ταῖς Ἀθηναῖς
Athenians had prevented it. Consequently, after 427 B.C., dispatching ambassadors to the Peloponnesians and concluding an alliance with them, they advised the Spartans to make an attempt to seize the supremacy at sea, and toward this design they promised to supply many triremes for the war. The Lacedaemonians were glad to accept this offer, but while they were busied with the building of the triremes, the Athenians forestalled their completion by sending forthwith a force against Lesbos, having manned forty ships and chosen Cleinippides as their commander. He gathered reinforcements from the allies and put in at Mytilenê. In a naval battle which followed the Mytileneans were defeated and enclosed within a siege of their city. Meanwhile the Lacedaemonians had voted to send aid to the Mytileneans and were making ready a strong fleet, but the Athenians forestalled them by sending to Lesbos additional ships along with a thousand hoplites. Their commander, Paches the son of Epiclerus, upon arriving at Mytilenê, took over the force already there, threw a wall about the city, and kept launching continuous assaults upon it not only by land but by sea as well.

The Lacedaemonians sent forty-five triremes to Mytilenê under the command of Alcidas, and they also invaded Attica together with their allies; here they visited the districts of Attica which they had passed by before, ravaged the countryside, and then returned home. And the Mytileneans, who were distressed by lack of food and the war and were also quarrelling among themselves, formally surrendered the city to the besiegers. While in Athens the people
Diodorus of Sicily

τοῦ δήμου βουλευμένου πῶς χρὴ προσενέγκασθαι τοῖς Μυτιληναίοις, Κλέων ὁ δημαγωγός, ὡμός ὃν τόν τρόπον καὶ βιαῖος, παρώξυνε τὸν δήμον, ἀποφαινόμενος δὲν τοὺς Μυτιληναίους αὐτούς μὲν ἤβηδον ἀπανταὶς ἀποκτεῖναι, τέκνα δὲ καὶ 9 γυναίκας ἐξανδραποδίσασθαι. τέλος δὲ πεισθέντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων κατὰ τὴν γνώμην τε τοῦ Κλέωνος ψηφισμάτων, ἀπεστάλησαν εἰς τὴν Μυτιλήνην οἱ τὰ δοθέντα τῷ δήμῳ δηλώσοντες 10 τῷ στρατηγῷ. τοῦ δὲ Πάχητος ἀναγυρύντος τὸ ψήφισμα ἠλθεν ἐναντίον τῶν προτέρω ἔτερον. ὁ δὲ Πάχης γνώσε τὴν μετάνοιαν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐχάρη, καὶ τοὺς Μυτιληναίους συναγαγὼν εἰς ἐκκλησίαν ἀπέλυσε τῶν ἐγκλημάτων, ἡμα δὲ καὶ τῶν μεγίστων φῶβων. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ τῆς Μυτιλήνης τὰ τείχη περιελόντες τὴν Λέσβον ὅλην πλὴν τῆς Μηθυμναίων χώρας κατεκληρούχθησαν.

'Ἡ μὲν οὖν Λεσβίων ἀπόστασις ἀπ' Ἀθηναίων τοιούτων ἐσχε τὸ τέλος.

56. Περὶ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους Δακεδακίωνος τάς Πλαταιᾶς πολιορκοῦντες περιετέχθησαν τὴν πόλιν καὶ στρατιώτας πολλοὺς παρεβίβατον. χρονιζόμενος δὲ τῆς πολιορκίας καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων μηδεμίαν ἐξαποστελλόντων βοήθειαν, οἱ πολιορκοῦντες συποδέει τὰ συνείχοντο καὶ τῶν πολιτῶν 2 εἰς ταῖς προσβολαῖς πολλοὺς ἀπεβεβλήκεσαν. ἀπορρομένων δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ βουλευμένων περὶ τῆς σωτηρίας, τοῖς μὲν πολλοῖς ἔδοκε τῇ ἰσυχίᾳ ἄγειν, τοῖς δὲ ἄλλοις ὡς διακοσίοις οὕσων ἐδοξε

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1 Among Athenian colonists. Thucydides (3. 50, 2) states
were deliberating on what action they should take against the Mytileneans, Cleon, the leader of the populace and a man of cruel and violent nature, spurred on the people, declaring that they should slay all the male Mytileneans from the youth upward and sell into slavery the children and women. In the end the Athenians were won over and voted as Cleon had proposed, and messengers were dispatched to Mytilene to make known to the general the measures decreed by the popular assembly. Even as Paches had finished reading the decree a second decree arrived, the opposite of the first. Paches was glad when he learned that the Athenians had changed their minds, and gathering the Mytileneans in assembly he declared them free of the charges as well as of the greatest fears. The Athenians pulled down the walls of Mytilene and portioned out in allotments the entire island of Lesbos with the exception of the territory of the Methymnaeans.

Such, then, was the end of the revolt of the Lesbians from the Athenians.

56. About the same time the Lacedaemonians who were besieging Plataea threw a wall about the city and kept a guard over it of many soldiers. And as the siege dragged on and the Athenians still sent them no help, the besieged not only were suffering from lack of food but had also lost many of their fellow citizens in the assaults. While they were thus at a loss and were conferring together how they could be saved, the majority were of the opinion that they should make no move, but the rest, some two hundred in number, decided to force a passage through the that the Lesbians arranged to work the allotments as renters, paying the colonists a fixed rental.
νυκτός βιάσασθαί τοὺς φύλακας καὶ διεκπέσεῖν εἰς τὰς Ἀθηναῖες. τηρήσαντες οὖν ἀσέληνιον νύκτα τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους ἐπεισάν εἰς θάτερα μέρη προσβάλλειν τῷ περιτείχισματι, αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐτοιμασάμενοι κλίμακας, καὶ τῶν πολεμίων παραβοηθοῦντων ἐν τοῖς ἀπεστραμμένοις μέρεσι τῶν τειχῶν, αὐτοὶ διὰ τῶν κλιμάκων ἐγκυκλο ἀναβάντες ἐπὶ τὸ τείχος, καὶ τοὺς φύλακας ἀποκτείναντες διέφυγον εἰς τὰς Ἀθηναῖες. τῇ δ', ὑστεραία Λακεδαίμονι μὲν παροξυσάντες ἐπὶ τῷ δρασμῷ τῶν ἀπεληλυθότων ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, προσέβαλον τῇ πόλει τῶν Πλαταιῶν καὶ πάσαν εἰσεφέροντο οποικία βίᾳ χειρώσασθαι τοὺς πολιορκουμένους· οἱ δὲ Πλαταιεῖς καταπλαγεῖντες καὶ διαπρεσβευσάμενοι παρέδοκαν ἑαυτοὺς τε καὶ τὴν πόλιν τοῖς πολεμίοις. οἱ δ', ἡγεμόνες τῶν Λακεδαίμονίων καθ' ἕνα τῶν Πλαταιῶν προσκαλούμενοι ἐπηράτων τί ἀγαθὸν πεποίηκε τοῖς Λακεδαίμονίσιοι, ἐκάστου δὲ ὁμολογοῦντο μηδὲν εὐθυγρητηκόναι, πάλιν ἐπηρότων εἰ τι κακὸν ἔδρασαν τοὺς Σπαρτιάτας· οὐδ' ἐνδειξ+'/6 ἀντιλέγοντον, πάντων κατέγνωσαν θάνατον. διὸ καὶ τούς ἐγκαταλειφθέντας ἀπαντας ἀνείλον καὶ κατασκάφος ἐμίσθωσαν τῷ χώραν αὐτῶν. Πλαταιῖς μὲν οὖν τὴν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους συμμαχίαν βεβαιοτάτην τηρήσαντες ἀδίκως ταῖς μεγίσταις συμφόροις περιέπεσον.

57. "Ἀμα δὲ τούτους πραττομένους ἐν τῇ Κερκυρᾷ μεγάλη συνέσῃ στάσις καὶ φιλοτεμία διὰ τοιαύτας αἰτίας. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἐπίθαμον πολέμῳ πολλοὶ Κερκυραίοιν αἰχμάλωτοι γενόμενοι καὶ καταβληθέντες εἰς τὴν δημοσίαν φυλακήν ἐπηγγέλλαντο τοῖς Κορινθίοις παραδώσεων τὴν Κέρκυραν, εἰς
guards by night and make their way to Athens. And so, on a moonless night for which they had waited, they persuaded the rest of the Plataeans to make an assault upon one side of the encircling wall; they themselves then made ready ladders, and when the enemy rushed to defend the opposite parts of the walls, they managed by means of the ladders to get up on the wall, and after slaying the guards they made their escape to Athens. The next day the Lacedaemonians, provoked at the flight of the men who had got away from the city, made an assault upon the city of the Plataeans and strained every nerve to subdue the besieged by storm; and the Plataeans in dismay sent envoys to the enemy and surrendered to them both themselves and the city. The commanders of the Lacedaemonians, summoning the Plataeans one by one, asked what good deed he had ever performed for the Lacedaemonians, and when each confessed that he had done them no good turn, they asked further if he had ever done the Spartans any harm; and when not a man could deny that he had, they condemned all of them to death. Consequently they slew all who still remained, razed the city to the ground, and farmed out its territory. So the Plataeans, who had maintained with the greatest constancy their alliance with the Athenians, fell unjust victims to the most tragic fate.

57. While these events were taking place, in Cercyra bitter civil strife and contentiousness arose for the following reasons. In the fighting about Epidamnus¹ many Cercyraeans had been taken prisoner and cast into the state prison, and these men promised the Corinthians that, if the Corinthians set

¹ Cp. chap. 31.
2 αὐτοὺς ἀπολύσωσιν. ἀσμένως δὲ τῶν Κορινθίων προσδεξαμένων τοὺς λόγους, οἱ Κερκυραῖοι προσ-
πυρήνειες λύτρα διδόναι διηγγυήθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν
3 προξένων ἰκανῶν τινῶν ταλάντων ἀφεθέντες. καὶ
tηροῦντες τὴν τῶν ὁμολογημένων πίστιν, ὡς
κατήντησαν εἰς τὴν πατρίδα, τοὺς δημαγωγεῖς
εἰσφοράς καὶ μᾶλλα τοῦ πλῆθους προστασθῆναι
συλλαβόντες ἀπέσφαξαν. καταλύσαντες δὲ τὴν
dημοκρατίαν, μετ' ὀλίγων χρόνων Ἄθηναιῶν βοη-
θησάντων τῷ δήμῳ, οἱ μὲν Κερκυραῖοι τὴν ἐλευ-
θερίαν ἀνακτησάμενοι κολάζειν ἐπεβάλοντο τοὺς
tῆς ἐπανάστασις πεποιημένους. οὗτοι δὲ φοβηθέν-
tες τὴν τιμωρίαν κατέφυγον ἐπὶ τοὺς τῶν θεῶν
βιωμοὺς καὶ ἱκέται τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῶν θεῶν ἐγέ-
νοντο. οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι διὰ τὴν πρὸς θεοὺς εὐσέ-
βειαν τῆς μὲν τιμωρίας αὐτοὺς ἀπέλυσαν, ἐκ τῆς
πόλεως δὲ ἐξέπεμψαν. οὗτοι δὲ πάλιν νεωτερίζειν
ἐπιβαλόμενοι καὶ τείχισαντες εὖ τῇ νῆσῳ χωρίων
ὀχυρών ἐκακοπολούν τοὺς Κερκυραίους.
Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐπράξθη κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἐν-
αυτὸν.

58. Ἐπ' ἀρχοντὸς δ' Ἁθηνείου Εὐθύνου  Ῥω-
μαίοι κατέστησαν ἀντὶ τῶν ὑπάτων χιλιάρχων
πρεσὶ, Μάρκου Φάβιου, Μάρκου Φαλίνου, Λεῦκιον
Σερούλιον. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Ἁθηναῖοι χρόνον τινὰ
tῆς νόσου τῆς λοιμικῆς ἀνειμένοι πάλιν εἰς τὰς
2 αὐτὰς συμφορὰς ἐνέπεσον. οὗτοι γὰρ ὑπὸ τῆς

1 So Rhodomann: ἀπό.
2 ὑπὸ after τὴν deleted by Reiske.
3 κατέλυσαν τε τὴν δ., μετ' ὀλίγων δὲ χρόνων Reiske.
4 So Dindorf: Εὐθυδήμου. 5 αὐτὰς added by Reiske.
them free, they would hand Cercyra over to them. 427 B.C.
The Corinthians gladly agreed to the proposals, and the Cercyraeans, after going through the pretence of paying a ransom, were released on bail of a considerable sum of talents furnished by the proxeni.1 Faithful to their promises the Cercyraeans, as soon as they had returned to their native land, arrested and put to death the men who had always been popular leaders and had acted as champions of the people. They also put an end to the democracy; but when, a little after this time, the Athenians came to the help of the popular party, the Cercyraeans, who had now recovered their liberty, undertook to mete out punishment to the men responsible for the revolt against the established government. These, in fear of the usual punishment, fled for refuge to the altars of the gods and became suppliants of the people and of the gods. And the Cercyraeans, out of reverence for the gods, absolved them from that punishment but expelled them from the city. But these exiles, undertaking a second revolution, fortified a strong position on the island, and continued to harass the Cercyraeans.

These, then, were the events of this year.

58. When Euthynes was archon in Athens, the 426 B.C. Romans elected in place of consuls three military tribunes, Marcus Fabius, Marcus Falinius, and Lucius Servilius. In this year the Athenians, who had enjoyed a period of relief from the plague,2 became involved again in the same misfortunes; for they

1 Proxeni were citizens of one city chosen by another city to look after the interests of its citizens who were residing, sojourning, or doing business there; they were a sort of consul in the modern sense.

2 Cp. chap. 45.
νόσου διετέθησαν, ὡστε τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀποβαλεῖν πεζοὺς¹ μὲν ὑπὲρ τοὺς τετρακισχιλίους, ἐπεῖς δὲ τετρακισίους, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἐλευθέρων τε καὶ δουλῶν ὑπὲρ τοὺς μυρίους. ἐπιζητούσης δὲ τῆς ἱστορίας τῆς τῆς περὶ τὴν νόσου δεινότητος αἰτίαν, ἀναγκαῖον ἦσθιν ἐκθέσθαι ταῦτα.

3. Προγεγενημένων ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι μεγάλων ὀμβρών συνεβῆ τῇ γῆν ἐνυδρον γενέσθαι, πολλοὺς δὲ καὶ τῶν κοίλων τόπων δεξαμένους πλήθος ὑδατος λιμνᾶσαι καὶ σχεῖν στατών ὑδωρ παραπλησίως τοῖς ἐλώδεσι τῶν τόπων, θερμαινομένων δ’ ἐν τῷ θέρει τούτων καὶ σηπομένων συνιστασθαι παχείας καὶ δυσώδεις ἀτμίδας, ταῦτα δ’ ἀναθυμιμένας διαφθείρειν τὸν πλησίον ἀέρα· ὅπερ δὴ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἐλῶν τῶν νοσώδη διάθεσιν ἔχοντων ὅραται

4. γινόμενον. συνεβάλετο δὲ πρὸς τὴν νόσου καὶ ἡ τῆς προσφερομένη τροφῆς κακία. ἐγένοντο γὰρ οἱ καρποὶ κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἐναυτὸν ἐνυγροῖ παντελῶς καὶ διεφθαρμένην ἔχοντες τὴν φύσιν. τρίτην δὲ αἰτίαν συνεβῆ γενέσθαι τῆς νόσου τοῦ μὴ πυεῦσαι τοὺς ἐτησίας, δ’ ἄν ἅπει κατὰ τὸ θέρος ψύχεται τὸ πολὺ τοῦ καύματος· τῆς δὲ θερμασίας ἐπίτασιν λαβοῦσα καὶ τοῦ ἀέρος ἐμπύρου γενομένου, τὰ σώματα τῶν ἀνθρώπων μηδεμίας ψύξεως γενομένης

5. λυμαίνεσθαι συνέβαινε. διὸ καὶ τὰ νυστάματα τότε πάντα καυματώδη συνεβαίνει εἶναι διὰ τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῆς θερμασίας. διὰ δὲ ταύτην τὴν αἰτίαν οἱ πλεῖστοι τῶν νυστάμων ἐρριπτόν έαυτοὺς εἰς τὰ φρέατα καὶ τὰς κρήνας ἐπιθυμοῦντες αὐτῶν καταψύξας τὰ σώματα. οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναίοι διὰ τὴν

¹ πεζοὺς added by Dindorf.
² τὴν added by Eichstädt.
were so seriously attacked by the disease that of their soldiers they lost more than four thousand infantry and four hundred cavalry, and of the rest of the population, both free and slave, more than ten thousand. And since history seeks to ascertain the cause of the malignancy of this disease, it is our duty to explain these matters.

As a result of heavy rains in the previous winter the ground had become soaked with water, and many low-lying regions, having received a vast amount of water, turned into shallow pools and held stagnant water, very much as marshy regions do; and when these waters became warm in the summer and grew putrid, thick foul vapours were formed, which, rising up in fumes, corrupted the surrounding air, the very thing which may be seen taking place in marshy grounds which are by nature pestilential. Contributing also to the disease was the bad character of the food available; for the crops which were raised that year were altogether watery and their natural quality was corrupted. And a third cause of the disease proved to be the failure of the etesian winds to blow, by which normally most of the heat in summer is cooled; and when the heat intensified and the air grew fiery, the bodies of the inhabitants, being without anything to cool them, wasted away. Consequently all the illnesses which prevailed at that time were found to be accompanied by fever, the cause of which was the excessive heat. And this was the reason why most of the sick threw themselves into the cisterns and springs in their craving to cool their bodies. The Athenians, however, because the disease

1 That is, the "annual" winds, blowing from the northwest in summer.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

уперβολήν τῆς νόσου τὰς αἰτίας τῆς συμφορᾶς ἐπὶ τὸ θείον ἀνέπεμπον. διὸ καὶ κατὰ τινα χρησμὸν ἐκάθεραν τὴν νῆσον Δῆλον, Ἀπόλλωνος μὲν οὔσαν ἑταίραν, δοκοῦσαν δὲ μεμιᾶσαν διὰ τὸ τοὺς τετελευ-7 τῇκότας ἐν αὐτῇ τεθάφασι. ἀνασκάψαντες οὖν ἀπάσαις τὰς ἐν τῇ Δῆλῳ θήκας μετήνεγκαν εἰς τὴν Ῥήνειαν καλουμένην νῆσον, πλησίον ὑπάρ-χουσαν τῆς Δῆλου. ἔταξαν δὲ καὶ νόμον μητε τίκτειν ἐν τῇ Δῆλῳ μητέ θάπτειν. ἐποίησαν δὲ καὶ πανήγυριν τὴν τῶν Δηλίων, γεγενημένην μὲν πρότερον, διαλυοῦσαν δὲ πολὺν χρόνον.

59. Τῶν δ′ Ἀθηναίων περὶ ταῦτ᾽ ἀσχολουμένων Λακεδαιμόνιον οὖς Πελοποννησίους παραλαβόντες κατεστρατοπέδευσαν περὶ τὸν ἱσθμόν, διανοοῦμενος πάλιν εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν εἰσβαλεῖν σεισμὸν δὲ μεγάλων γινομένων δεισιδαιμονίσαντες ἀνέκαμψαν 2 εἰς τὰς πατρίδας. τηλικοῦτοις δὲ τοὺς σεισμοὺς συνεβῆ γενέσθαι κατὰ πολλὰ μέρη τῆς Ἐλλάδος, ὡστε καὶ πόλεις τινάς ἐπιθαλασσείς ἐπικλύσασαν τὴν ἁλατταν διαφθέιρα, καὶ κατὰ τὴν Λοκρίδα χερρονήσου καθεστώτως βῆξαι μὲν τῶν ἱσθμῶν, ποτήρια δὲ νῆσον τὴν ὁνομαζομένην Ἀταλάντην.

3 Ἀμα δὲ τούτοις πραπτομένους Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὴν Τραχύνα καλουμένην ὁμίσαν καὶ μετωνόμασαν 4 Ἡράκλειαν διὰ τοιαῦτας τινὰς αἰτίας. Τραχύνιοι πρὸς Οἰταῖος ὁμόροις ὅντας ἐτη πολλὰ διεπολέ-μουν καὶ τοὺς πλείους τῶν πολιτῶν ἀπέβαλον. ἐρήμου δὲ οὐσίς τῆς πόλεως ἤξισαν Λακεδαι-μονίους ὅντας ἀποίκους ἐπιμεληθήναι τῆς πόλεως.

1 An ancient festival of the Ionian Amphictyony, held in honour of Apollo and Artemis. Cp. Thucydides, 3. 104.
was so severe, ascribed the causes of their misfortune to the deity. Consequently, acting upon the command of a certain oracle, they purified the island of Delos, which was sacred to Apollo and had been defiled, as men thought, by the burial there of the dead. Digging up, therefore, all the graves on Delos, they transferred the remains to the island of Rheneia, as it is called, which lies near Delos. They also passed a law that neither birth nor burial should be allowed on Delos. And they also celebrated the festival assembly, the Delia, which had been held in former days but had not been observed for a long time.

59. While the Athenians were busied with these matters, the Lacedaemonians, taking with them the Peloponnesians, pitched camp at the Isthmus with the intention of invading Attica again; but when great earthquakes took place, they were filled with superstitious fear and returned to their native lands. And so severe in fact were the shocks in many parts of Greece that the sea actually swept away and destroyed some cities lying on the coast, while in Locris the strip of land forming a peninsula was torn through and the island known as Atalanté was formed.

While these events were taking place, the Lacedaemonians colonized Trachis, as it was called, and renamed it Heracleia, for the following reasons. The Trachinians had been at war with the neighbouring Oetaeans for many years and had lost the larger number of their citizens. Since the city was deserted, they thought it proper that the Lacedaemonians, who were colonists from Trachis, should assume the care of

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2 Of Corinth. 3 Opposite Opuntian Locris. 4 At the head of the Malian Gulf.
ο̊ δὲ καὶ διὰ τὴν συγγένειαν καὶ διὰ τὸ τὸν Ἰρακλέα, πρόγονον ἑαυτῶν ὄντα, ἐγκατωκηκέναι κατὰ τοὺς ἀρχαίους χρόνους ἐν τῇ Τραχύν, 5 ἐγνώσαν μεγάλην αὐτήν ποιήσαι πόλιν. διὸ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν καὶ τῶν Πελοποννησίων τε- τρακυκλίων οὐκήτορας ἐκπεμβάντων, καὶ παρὰ ¹ τῶν ἄλλων Ἐλλήνων τοὺς βουλομένους μετέχειν τῆς ἀποκιάς προσεδεξαντο. οὕτω δὲ ήσαν οὐκ ἑλάττουσ τῶν ἐξαικελίων. διὸ καὶ τὴν Τραχύνα μυρίανδρον ποιήσαντες, καὶ τὴν χώραν κατα- κληρουχήσαντες, ἀνόμασαν τὴν πόλιν Ἰρακλέαν.

60. Ἔπειροντος δὲ Ἀθηναίοι Στρατοκλέους ἐν Ῥώμη ἀντὶ τῶν ὑπάτων χιλιάρχου τρεῖς κατε- στάθησαν, Λεύκιος Φουρίως, Στόριος Πινάριος καὶ Γάιος Μέτελλος. ² ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Ἀθηναίοι μὲν Δημοσθένη προσεχρισάμενοι στρατηγὸν μετὰ νεόν τριάκοντα καὶ στρατιωτῶν ἱκανῶν ἐξείπεσεν. οὕτως δὲ προσλαβόμενοι παρὰ τῶν Κερκυραίων τριήρεις πεντεκαΐδεκα καὶ παρὰ τῶν Κεφαλ- λήνων καὶ Ἀκαρνάνων καὶ Μεσσηνίων τῶν ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ στρατιώτας ἐπέλευσαν ἐπὶ τὴν Δευκάδα. ὁμοίως δὲ τὴν χώραν τῶν Λευκαδίων ἄπεπλευ- σαν ἐπὶ τὴν Αἰτωλίαν καὶ πολλὰς αὐτῶν κώμας ἐπόρθησε. τῶν δὲ Αἰτωλῶν συστραφέντων ἐπὶ αὐ- τῶν ἐγένετο μάχη, καὶ ὅτι Ἀθηναίοι λειψάντες 2 εἰς Ναυπάκτον ἀπεχώρησαν. οἱ δὲ Αἰτωλοὶ διὰ τὴν νίκην ἐπαρβέντες, καὶ προσλαβόμενοι Λακεδαιμονίων τρισχιλίων στρατιώτας, στρατεύ- σαντες ἐπὶ Ναυπάκτου, κατοικούντων ἐν αὐτῇ 3 τότε Μεσσηνίων, ἀπεκρούσθησαν. μετὰ δὲ ταύτα

¹ τε after para deleted by Vogel.
² καὶ Γάιος Μέτελλος omitted PAl.
it. And the Lacedaemonians, both because of their 426 B.C. kinship and because Heracles, their ancestor, in ancient times had made his home in Trachis, decided to make it a great city. Consequently the Lacedaemonians and the Peloponnesians sent forth four thousand colonists and accepted any other Greeks who wished to have a part in the colony; the latter numbered not less than six thousand. The result was that they made Trachis a city of ten thousand inhabitants, and after portioning out the territory in allotments they named the city Heracleia.

60. When Stratocles was archon in Athens, in 425 B.C. Rome in place of consuls three military tribunes were elected, Lucius Furius, Spurius Pinarius, and Gaius Metellus.¹ This year the Athenians chose Demosthenes general and sent him forth with thirty ships and an adequate body of soldiers. He added to his force fifteen ships from the Cercyraeans and soldiers from the Cephallenians, Acarnanians, and the Messenians in Naupactus, and then sailed to Leucas. After ravaging the territory of the Leucadians he sailed to Aetolia and plundered many of its villages. But the Aetolians rallied to oppose him and there was a battle in which the Athenians were defeated, whereupon they withdrew to Naupactus. The Aetolians, elated by their victory, after adding to their army three thousand Lacedaemonian soldiers, marched upon Naupactus, which was inhabited at the time by Messenians, but were beaten off. After this they

¹ These names are badly confused. They should be L. Pinarius Mamercinus Rufus, L. Furius Medullinus Fusus, and Sp. Postumius Albus Regillensis.
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στρατεύσαντες ἐπὶ τὴν ὀνομαζομένην Μολυκρίαν εἶλον τὴν πόλιν. ὁ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς Δημοσθένης εὐλαβούμενος μὴ καὶ τὴν Ναύπακτον ἐκπολιορκῆσαι, χιλίους ὀπλίτας ἔξ Ἀκαρνανίας μεταπεμψάμενος ἀπέστειλεν εἰς τὴν Ναύπακτον.

4 Δημοσθένης δὲ περὶ τὴν Ἀκαρνανίαν διατρίβων περιέτυχεν Ἀμπρακίωτας χιλίους στρατοπεδεύουσιν, πρὸς οὓς συνάμας μάχην σχεδὸν πάντας ἀνείλε. τῶν δὲ ἐκ τῆς Ἀμπρακίας ἐπεξελθόντων πανημεί, πάλιν ὁ Δημοσθένης τοὺς πλείους αὐτῶν ἀπέκτεινεν, ὡστε τὴν πόλιν σχεδὸν ἔρημον γενέσθαι. ὁ μὲν οὖν Δημοσθένης ἑκεῖ ξύλ ἐκπολιορκῆσαι τὴν Ἀμπρακίαν, ἐλπίζων διὰ τὴν ἔρημίαν τῶν ἁμυνομένων ῥαδίως αὐτὴν αἰρήσειν. οί δὲ Ἀκαρνάνες φοβούμενοι μὴ τῆς πόλεως Ἀθηναίοι κυριεύσαντες βαρύτεροι πάροικοι γένονται τῶν Ἀμπρακίωτῶν,

6 οὐκ ἐφασαν ἄκολουθείν. στασιαζόντων δὲ αὐτῶν, οἱ μὲν Ἀκαρνάνες διαλυσάμενοι τοῖς Ἀμπρακίωταις συνέθεντο τὴν εἰρήνην εἰς ἐτη ἑκατόν, Δημοσθένης δὲ ἐγκαταλείφθηες ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀκαρνάνων ἀπέπλευσε σὺν ταῖς εἰκοσι ταυτῶν εἰς Ἀθήνας. Ἀμπρακίωται δὲ μεγάλῃ συμφορᾷ περιπετευκότες παρὰ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων φρουράν μετεπέμβαντο, φοβούμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους.

61. Δημοσθένης δὲ στρατεύσας ἐπὶ Πύλου ἐπηβάλετο τούτῳ τὸ χωρίον τειχίζει κατὰ τῆς Πελοποννήσου1 ἐστι γὰρ ὃχυρον τε διαφερόντως καὶ

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1 So Reiske: τὴν Πελοπόννησον.

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1 About five miles south-west of Naupactus.
2 The reader may refer to the detailed account of the
marched upon the city called Molycria and captured it. But the Athenian general, Demosthenes, being concerned lest the Aetolians should reduce by siege Naupactus also, summoned a thousand hoplites from Acarnania and sent them to Naupactus. And Demosthenes, while tarrying in Acarnania, fell in with a thousand Ambraciotes, who were encamped there, and joining battle with them he destroyed nearly the entire force. And when the men of Ambracia came out against him en masse, again Demosthenes slew the larger number of them, so that their city became almost uninhabited. Demosthenes then believed that he should take Ambracia by storm, hoping that he would have an easy conquest because the city had no one to defend it. But the Acarnanians, fearing lest, if the Athenians became masters of the city, they should be harder neighbours to deal with than the Ambraciotes, refused to follow him. And since they were thus in disagreement, the Acarnanians came to terms with the Ambraciotes and concluded with them a peace of one hundred years, while Demosthenes, being left in the lurch by the Acarnanians, sailed back with his twenty ships to Athens. The Ambraciotes, who had experienced a great disaster, sent for a garrison of Lacedaemonians, since they stood in fear of the Athenians.

61. Demosthenes now led an expedition against Pylos, intending to fortify this stronghold as a threat to the Peloponnesus; for it is an exceptionally strong following campaign in Thucydides, 4. 3-23, 26-40. In the Bay of Navarino, on which Pylos lies, occurred the famous naval Battle of Navarino between the allied British, Russian, and French fleet and the Turkish. The victory of the allied fleet, 20th October 1827, decided the issue of the Greek war of independence.
κείμενον ἐν τῇ Μεσσηνίᾳ, τῆς δὲ Σπάρτης ἀπέχον σταδίους τετρακοσίους. ἔχων δὲ τὸτε καὶ ναῦς πολλὰς καὶ στρατιώτας ἰκανοὺς, ἐν εἰκοσιοί λίμερας ἐτείχεσε τὴν Πύλον. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ πυθόμενοι τὸν τειχισμὸν τῆς Πύλου συνήγαγον δύναμιν ἄξιο-2 λογον ὁ μόνον πεζὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ ναυτικῆν. διὸ καὶ τριήρεις μὲν ἐπὶ τὴν Πύλον ἐπλευσαν τετταράκοντα πέντε καλῶς κατεσκευασμέναις, πεζοῖς δὲ ἐστρατευσαν μυρίοις καὶ δισχιλίοις, αἰσχρὸν ἡγούμενοι τοὺς τῇ Ἀττικῇ δησμομένη μη τολμήσαντας βοηθεῖν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ χωρίον2 τειχίζειν καὶ 3 καταλαμβάνεσθαι. οὕτωι μὲν ὁ ἡγούμενος Θρα- συμήδους πλησίον τῆς Πύλου κατεστρατοπέδευσαν. ἐμπεσούσης δὲ ὅρμης τῷ πλῆθει πάντα κίνδυνον ύπομένειν καὶ βία χειρώσασθαι τὴν Πύλον, τὰς μὲν ναῦς ἀντιπρῶρους ἐστήσαν τῷ στόματι τοῦ λιμένος, ὅπως διὰ τούτων ἐμφράξωσι τὸν εἴσπλουν τῶν πολεμίων, πεζῇ δ' ἐκ διαδοχῆς προσβάλλοντες τῷ τείχει καὶ φιλοτιμίαν τὴν μεγίστην εἰσφερό-4 μενοι θαυμασίους ἁγῶνας συνεστήσαντο. εἰς δὲ τὴν νῆσον τῆς καλουμένην Σφακτηρίαν, παρατετα- μένην δ' ἐπὶ μήκος καὶ ποιοῦσαν εὐδιον τὸν λιμένα, διεβίβασαν τοὺς ἀρίστους τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν συμμάχων. τούτο δ' ἔπραξαν φθάσαν βου- λόμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους προκαταλαβέσθαι τὴν νῆσον, εὐφυῶς σφόδρα κειμένην πρὸς τὴν πολιορ- κίαν. διημερεύοντες δ' ἐν ταῖς τειχομαχίαις καὶ κατατηρουσικόμενοι διὰ τὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους ὑπερ- σχῆν οὐκ ἔληγον τῆς βίας. διὸ πολλοὶ μὲν αὐτῶν

1 So Palmer: Μεσσηνίας.
2 So Dindorf: χώραν.
3 δ' εἰν Wesseling: δὲ.
place, situated in Messenia and four hundred stades distant from Sparta. Since he had at the time both many ships and an adequate number of soldiers, in twenty days he threw a wall about Pylos. The Lacedaemonians, when they learned that Pylos had been fortified, gathered together a large force, both infantry and ships. Consequently, when they set sail for Pylos, they not only had a fleet of forty-five fully equipped triremes but also marched with an army of twelve thousand soldiers; for they considered it to be a disgraceful thing that men who were not brave enough to defend Attica while it was being ravaged should fortify and hold a fortress in the Peloponnesus. Now these forces under the command of Thrasy medes pitched their camp in the neighbourhood of Pylos. And since the troops were seized by an eager desire to undergo any and every danger and to take Pylos by storm, the Lacedaemonians stationed the ships with their prows facing the entrance to the harbour in order that they might use them for blocking the enemy’s attempt to enter, and assaulting the walls with the infantry in successive waves and displaying all possible rivalry, they put up contests of amazing valour. Also to the island called Sphacteria, which extends lengthwise to the harbour and protects it from the winds, they transported the best troops of the Lacedaemonians and their allies. This they did in their desire to forestall the Athenians in getting control of the island before them, since its situation was especially advantageous to the prosecution of the siege. And though they were engaged every day in the fighting before the fortifications and were suffering wounds because of the superior height of the wall, they did not relax the violence of their fighting; as a
ἀπέθνησκον, οὐκ ὁλίγοι δὲ κατετραυματίζοντο πρὸς τὸπον ὁχυρωμένον βιαζόμενοι. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι προκατελημμένοι χωρίον καὶ φύσει καρτερόν, καὶ βελῶν τε πλήθη καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν χρησίμων πολλήν ἔχοντες ἄθθηνιαν, ἐκθύμως ἦμυνοντο· ἢλπίζον γὰρ κρατήσαντες τῆς ἐπιβολῆς πάντα τὸν πόλεμον περιαγαγεῖν εἰς τὴν Πελοπόννησον καὶ δηώσειν ἀνὰ μέρος τῆς χώραν τῶν πολεμίων.

62. Τῆς δὲ πολεορκίας ἀνυπέρβλητον τὴν σπουδὴν ἐχοῦσης παρ’ ἀμφότεροι, καὶ τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν βιαν προσαγοντὸς τοῖς τείχεσι, πολλοὶ μὲν ἄλλοι κατὰ τὰς ἀνδραγαθίας ἐθαυμάσθησαν, μεγίστης δὲ ἀποδοχῆς ἔτυχε Βρασίδας. τῶν γὰρ τριήρων ἄρχων οὐ τολμῶντων προσαγαγεῖν τῇ γῇ τῶν τριήρεις διὰ τὴν χαλεπότητα τῶν τόπων, τριήρων ἄρχος ὦν ἐβόα καὶ παρεκελεύετο τῷ κυβερνήτῃ μὴ φείδεσθαι τοῦ σκάφους, ἀλλὰ καὶ βίᾳ προσάγειν τῇ γῇ τὴν τριήρη· αἰσχρὸν γὰρ εἶναι τοῖς Σπαρτιάταις τῆς μὲν ψυχῆς ἀφειδεῖν ἐνεκα τῆς νίκης, τῶν δὲ σκάφων φείδεσθαι καὶ περιορᾶν.

3 Ἀθηναῖοι κρατοῦντας τῆς Δακωνικῆς. τέλος δὲ συναναγκάσαντος τὸν κυβερνήτην προσαγαγεῖν τὴν ναῦν, ἢ μὲν τριήρης ἐποκείλεν, ὦ δὲ Βρασίδας ἐπιβάς ἐπὶ τὴν τῆς νεώς ἐπιβάθραν ἐκ ταύτης ἦμυνα τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἐπ’ αὐτῶν συνδραμόντων Ἀθηναίων, καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον τοὺς προσιόντας πολλοὺς ἀπέκτεινε, μετὰ δὲ ταύτα πολλὰν ἐπ’ αὐτῶν ἐπιφερομένων βελῶν πολλοῖς περιέπιπτεν.

4 ἑναντίοις τραύμασι. τέλος δὲ διὰ τῶν τραυμάτων αἵματος ἐκχυθέντος πολλοῦ, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο λυπο-ψυχήσαντος αὐτοῦ, ὦ μὲν βραχίων προβάμεν ἐκ
consequence, many of them were slain and not a few 425 B.C. were wounded as they pressed upon a position which had been fortified. The Athenians, who had secured beforehand a place which was also a natural stronghold and possessed large supplies of missiles and a great abundance of everything else they might need, kept defending their position with spirit; for they hoped that, if they were successful in their design, they could carry the whole war to the Peloponnesus and ravage, bit by bit, the territory of the enemy.

62. Both sides displayed unsurpassable energy in the siege, and as for the Spartans in their assaults upon the walls, while many others were objects of wonder for their deeds of valour, the greatest acclaim was won by Brasidas. For when the captains of the triremes lacked the courage to bring the ships to land because of the rugged nature of the shore, he, being himself the commander of a trireme, called out in a loud voice to the pilot, ordering him not to spare the vessel but to drive the trireme at full speed to the land; for it would be disgraceful, he cried, for Spartans to be unsparing of their lives as they fought for victory, and yet to spare their vessels and to endure the sight of Athenians holding the soil of Laconia. And finally he succeeded in forcing the pilot to drive the ship forward and, when the trireme struck the shore, Brasidas, taking his stand on the gangway, fought off from there the multitude of Athenians who converged upon him. And at the outset he slew many as they came at him, but after a while, as numerous missiles assailed him, he suffered many wounds on the front of his body. In the end he suffered much loss of blood from the wounds, and as he lost consciousness his arm ex-
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tῆς νεώς, ἢ δ' ἀστίς περιφρεύσα καὶ πεσοῦσα εἰς τὴν θάλατταν ὑποχείριος ἐγένετο τοῖς πολεμίοις. 5 μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οὕτως μὲν πολλοῦς τῶν πολεμίων νεκρῶν σωρεύσας αὐτὸς ἡμιθανὴς ἐκ τῆς νεώς ὕπὸ τῶν ἰδίων ἀπηνέχθη, τοσοῦτον τοὺς ἄλλους ὑπερβαλόμενος ἀνδρεία, ὡστε τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς ἀποβαλόντας τὴν ἄσπιδα θανάτῳ κολάζεσθαι, τούτων δ' ἐπὶ τῇ αὐτῇ αἰτίᾳ ἀπενέγκασθαι δόξαιν.

6 Οἱ μὲν οὖν Λακεδαιμόνιοι συνεχεῖς προσβολάς ποιούμενοι τῇ Πύλῳ, καὶ πολλοὺς ἀποβαλόντες στρατιώτας, ἔμενον καρτερῶς ἐν τοῖς δευνοῖς. θαυμάσαι δ' ἀν τις τῆς τύχης τὸ παράδοξον καὶ τὴν ἰδιότητα τῆς τῶν1 περὶ τὴν Πύλον διαθέσεως.

7 Ἀθηναίοι μὲν γὰρ ἐκ τῆς Λακωνικῆς ἀμυνόμενοι τοὺς Σπαρτιάτας ἐκράτατοι, Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ τὴν ἰδίαιν χώραν πολεμίαιν2 ἔχοντες ἐκ τῆς θαλάττης προσέβαλλον τοῖς πολεμίοις, καὶ τοῖς μὲν πεζῆν κρατοῦσι θαλαττοκρατεῖν συνέβαινε, τοῖς δὲ κατὰ θάλατταν πρωτεύουσι τῆς γῆς ἀπείργεων τοὺς πολεμίους.

63. Χρονιζοῦσα δὲ τῆς πολιορκίας, καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ταῖς ναυαῖν ἐπικρατησάντων καὶ σιδηρὸν εἰς τὴν γῆν εἰσκομίζειν κωλυόντων, ἐκινδυνεύον οἱ κατειλημμένοι ἐν τῇ νῆσῳ τῷ λιμῷ διαφθαρῆναι.

1 τῶν added by Capps.
2 πολεμίαι added by Hertlein from Thuc. 4. 12. 3.

1 The inscription on a shield found in the Agora excavations states that it was taken by the Athenians from Lacedaemonians at Pylus (Shear in Hesperia, 6 (1937), 347-348). It must have originally belonged to the collection of shields taken
tended over the side of the ship and his shield,¹ slipping off and falling into the sea, came into the hands of the enemy. After this Brasidas, who had built up a heap of many corpses of the enemy, was himself carried off half-dead from the ship by his men, having surpassed to such a degree all other men in bravery that, whereas in the case of all other men those who lose their shields are punished with death, he for that very reason won for himself glory.

Now the Lacedaemonians, although they kept making continuous assaults upon Pylos and had lost many soldiers, remained steadfast in the fierce struggles. And one may well be amazed at the strange perversity of Fortune and at the singular character of her ordering of what happened at Pylos. For the Athenians, defending themselves from a base on Laconian soil, were gaining the mastery over the Spartans, whereas the Lacedaemonians, regarding their own soil as the enemy's, were assaulting the enemy from the sea as their base; and, as it happened, those who were masters of the land in this case controlled the sea, and those who held first place on the sea were beating off an attack on land which they held.

63. Since the siege dragged on and the Athenians, after their victory with their ships, were preventing the conveyance of food to the land, the soldiers caught on the island were in danger of death from starvation at Pylos which Pausanias (1. 15. 4) saw suspended as trophies in the Stoa Poikilé, although the cistern in which it was found had been filled before the third century B.C. No doubt the captured shield of the Spartan captain occupied a central place in this collection.

¹ Over the Spartan fleet; cp. Thucydides, 4. 14.
² Sphactoria.
2 διόπερ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι φοβηθέντες περὶ τῶν ἀπειλημένων ἐν τῷ νόσῳ, πρεσβείας ἀπέστειλαν εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας περὶ τῆς καταλύσεως τοῦ πολέμου· οὐ συγκατατιθεμένων δ’ αὐτῶν ἤξιον ἀλλαγὴν ποιήσασθαι τῶν ἀνδρῶν καὶ λαβεῖν τοὺς ἱσοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων τῶν ἐαλωκότων· ἀλλ’ οὐδὲ τούτῳ συνεχώρησαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. διόπερ οἱ πρέσβεις παρρησίαν ἤγαγον ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις ὡς ἀμολογοῦσι Λακεδαιμονίοις κρείστοις εἶναι, μὴ βουλόμενοι
3 τὴν ἀντίδοσιν τῶν αἰχμαλώτων ποιήσασθαι. οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναῖοι τῇ σπάνει τῶν ἀναγκαίων καταπονήσαντες τοὺς ἐν τῇ Σφακτηρίᾳ παρέλαβον αὐτούς καθ’ ὀμολογίᾳ. ἦσαν δ’ οἱ παραδόντες αὐτούς Ἐπαρτιάται μὲν ἕκατὸν εἴκοσι, τῶν δὲ συμμάχων
4 ἕκατον ὀγδοήκοντα. οὐτοὶ μὲν ὁι ὑπὸ Κλέωνος τοῦ δημαρχοῦ στρατηγοῦ τότε δεθέντες ἤχωσαν εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας· δ’ ἐν δὴ δῆμος ἐφησάσατο αὐτοὺς φυλάσσειν, ἐκὼν βούλωνται Λακεδαιμόνιοι λῦσαι τὸν πόλεμον, εὼν δὲ προκρίνωσι τὸν πολέμον,
5 τότε πάντας τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους ἀποκτείναι. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ καταψυχομένων Μεσσηνίων μεταπεμφάμενοι τοὺς ἀρίστους καὶ τῶν ἄλλων συμμάχων τοὺς ἱκανοὺς προσθέντες, τοῦτοις παρέδωκαν τὴν Πύλον φρουρεῖν· ἐνόμιζον γὰρ τοὺς Μεσσηνίους διὰ τὸ πρὸς τοὺς Ἐπαρτιάτας μίσος ἐκθυμότατα κακοποιήσειν τὴν Λακωνικὴν, ὀρμωμένους εἰς ὁχυρῷ χωρίον.
Καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ τὴν Πύλον ἐν τούτοις ἤν.
64. Ἀρταξέρξης δ’ ὁ τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεὺς

1 The Lacedaemonians would get back the Spartans upon Sphaeteria.
60
tion. Consequently the Lacedaemonians, fearing for 425 B.C.
the men left on the island, sent an embassy to Athens
to discuss the ending of the war. When no agree-
ment was being reached, they asked for an exchange
of men, the Athenians to get back an equal number
of their soldiers now held prisoner; but not even to
this would the Athenians agree. Whereupon the am-
bassadors spoke out frankly in Athens, that by their
unwillingness to effect an exchange of prisoners the
Athenians acknowledged that Lacedaemonians were
better men than they. Meanwhile the Athenians
wore down the bodily strength of the Spartans on
Sphaeteria through their lack of provisions and ac-
cepted their formal surrender. Of the men who gave
themselves up one hundred and twenty were Spartans
and one hundred and eighty were of their allies.
These, then, were brought by Cleon the leader of the
populace, since he held the office of general when this
took place, in chains to Athens; and the people voted
to keep them in custody in case the Lacedaemonians
should be willing to end the war, but to slay all the
captives if they should decide to continue it. After
this they sent for select troops from the Messenians
who had been settled in Naupactus, joined to them
an adequate force from their other allies, and turned
over to them the garrisoning of Pylos; for they be-
lieved that the Messenians, by reason of their hatred
of the Spartans, would show the greatest zeal in
harrying Laconia by forays, once they were operating
from a strong position as their base.

Such were the events about Pylos in this year.

64. Artaxerxes, the king of the Persians, died ²

² Cp. Book 11. 84. 7-8.
³ In the spring of 424 B.C.
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έτελεύτησεν ἀρξας ἔτη τετταράκοντα, τὴν δ' ἀρχὴν
diαδεξάμενος Ξέρξης ἐβασιλεύσεν ἔνιαυτὸν.

Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Αἰκλων ἀποστάντων ἀπὸ
Ῥωμαίων κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον αὐτοκράτορα μὲν
Αὔλον Ποστούμιον, ὑπαρχον δὲ Λεύκιον Ἰουλίου
2 ἐποίησαν. οὕτω δὲ μετὰ πολλῆς δυνάμεως ἀξιο-
λόγου στρατεύσαντες εἰς τὴν τῶν ἀφεστηκότων
χώραν τὸ μὲν πρῶτον τὰς κτήσεις ἐπόρθησαν,
μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Αἰκλων ἀντιταχθέντων ἐγένετο
μάχη, καθ' ὦν ἐνίκησαν οἱ Ῥωμαίοι, καὶ πολλοὶς
μὲν τῶν πολεμίων ἀνεῖλον, οὐκ ὀλίγους δ' ἐξώ-
3 γρήγορα, λαφύρων δὲ πολλῶν ἐκφυνάσαν. μετὰ
δὲ τὴν μάχην οἱ μὲν ἀφεστηκότες διὰ τὴν ἦτταν
καταπεληγμένοι τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ὑπετάγησαν, οὐ
dὲ Ποστούμιος δόξας καλῶς διωκηκέναι τὰ κατὰ
τὸν πόλεμον, κατήγαγε τὸν εἰσελθόντα θρίαμβον.
ὁ δὲ τι καὶ παντελῶς ἀπιστῶς φασὶ πράξαι τὸν
Ποστούμιον κατὰ γὰρ τὴν μάχην τὸν ἦδον αὐτοῦ
dιὰ τὴν προθυμίαν προεκκινήσαι τῆς ὑπὸ¹ τοῦ
πατρὸς δεδομένης τάξεως: τὸν δὲ πατέρα τηροῦντα
tὸ πάτρων ἔθος τὸν ἦδον ὡς λελουπτά τὴν τάξιν
ἀποκτείναι.

65. Τούτῳ δὲ τοῦ ἔτους διελθόντος Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν
ἡν ἀρχὰς Ἰσαρχος, ἐν δὲ τῇ Ῥώμη καθεστήκεσαν
ὑπατοὶ Τίτος Κοῦντιος καὶ Γάιος Ἰουλίος, παρὰ
δὲ Ἡλείοις Ὀλυμπιάδος ἤχθῃ ἐνάτη καὶ ἀγδοξικτῆ,
καθ' ὦν εὐκα στάδιον Σύμμαχος τὸ δεύτερον.
ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Ἀθηναίοι στρατηγῶν καταστήσαντες
Νικίαν τὸν Νικηράτου, καὶ παραδόντες αὐτῷ
τριήρεις μὲν ἐξήκοντα, ὅπλας δὲ τρισχλίους,
προσέταξαν πορθῆσαι τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίων συμ-

¹ τῆς ὑπὸ added by Rhodoman.
after a reign of forty years, and Xerxes succeeded to the throne and ruled for a year.

In Italy, when the Aequi revolted from the Romans, in the war which followed Aulus Postumius was made Dictator and Lucius Julius was named Master of the Horse. And the Romans, having marched against the territory of the rebels with a large and strong army, first of all plundered their possessions, and when the Aequi later drew up against them, a battle ensued in which the Romans were victorious, slaying many of the enemy, taking not a few captive, and capturing great quantities of booty. After the battle the revolters, being broken in spirit because of the defeat, submitted themselves to the Romans, and Postumius, because he had conducted the war brilliantly, as the Romans thought, celebrated the customary triumph. And Postumius, we are told, did a peculiar thing and altogether unbelievable; for in the battle his own son in his eagerness leaped forward from the station assigned him by his father, and his father, preserving the ancient discipline, had his son executed as one who had left his station.

65. At the close of this year, in Athens the archon was Isarchus and in Rome the consuls elected were Titus Quinticius and Gaius Julius, and among the Eleians the Eighty-ninth Olympiad was celebrated, that in which Symmachus won the "stadium" for the second time. This year the Athenians chose as general Nicias, the son of Niceratus, and assigning to him sixty triremes and three thousand hoplites, they ordered him to plunder the allies of the Lacedaen-
2 μάχους. οὕτος δ' ἐπὶ πρώτῃ τῆν Μηλοῦν πλεύσας τὴν τε χώραν ἐδήσωσε καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐφ' ἱκάνος ἑμέρας ἐπολύόρκησεν· αὐτῇ γὰρ μόνῃ τῶν Κυκλάδων νήσων διεφύλαττε τὴν πρὸς Λακεδαίμονιος
3 συμμαχίαν, ἀποκοιμὸς οὖσα τῆς Σπάρτῆς. ὁ δὲ Νικίας, γενναίως ἀμμομένων τῶν Μηλίων οὐ δυνάμενος ἔλειν τὴν πόλιν, ἀπέπλευσεν εἰς Ὑμωπῶν τῆς Βουστίας. ἐνταῦθα δὲ τὰς ναῦς ἀπολιπὼν παρῆλθεν εἰς τὴν τῶν Ταναγραίων χώραν μετὰ τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, καὶ κατέλαβεν ἐνταῦθα δύναμιν ἑτέρουν Ἀθηναίων, ὡς ἐστρατήγηει Ἰππόνικος ὁ
4 Καλλίου. συνελθόντων δὲ εἰς ταὐτὸ τῶν στρατοπέδων ἀμφοτέρων, οὕτω μὲν ἐπεπορεύοντο τὴν χώραν πορθοῦντες, τῶν δὲ Θηβαίων ἐκβοηθοῦντων συνάψαντες αὐτοὺς μάχην οἱ Ἀθηναίοι καὶ πολλοὺς ἄνελόντες ἑνίκησαν.
5 Μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην οἱ μεθ' Ἰππονίκου στρατιώται τὴν εἰς Ἀθῆνας ἐπάνοδον ἐποιήσαντο, Νικίας δὲ παρελθὼν ἐπὶ τὰς ναὺς παρέπλευσεν ἐπὶ τὴν Δοκρίδα, καὶ τὴν παραθαλάσσιαν χώραν πορθήσας προσελάβετο παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων τριή-
reis τετταράκοντα, ὡστε τὰς πάσας ἔχειν αὐτὸν ναύς ἑκάτον καταλέξας δὲ καὶ πεζοὺς στρατιώτας οὐκ ὀλίγους, καὶ δύναμιν ἄξιόλογον συντησάμενος,
6 ἐπελευσεν ἐπὶ τὴν Κορινθίου. ἀποβιβάζοντος δ' αὐτοῦ τοὺς στρατιώτας, καὶ τῶν Κορινθίων ἀντι-
tachθέντων, οἱ Ἀθηναίοι δυσὶ μάχαις ἑνίκησαν καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν πολεμίων ἄνελόντες τρόπαιον ἑστήσαν. ἐτελεύτησαν δ' ἐν τῇ μάχῃ τῶν Ἀθη-
ναίων εἰς ὀκτώ, τῶν δὲ Κορινθίων πλείους τῶν
7 τριακοσίων. ὁ δὲ Νικίας πλεύσας εἰς Κρομ-
1 So Eichstätt: ἑτέρων.
monians. He sailed to Melos as the first place, where he ravaged their territory and for a number of days laid siege to the city; for it was the only island of the Cyclades which was maintaining its alliance with the Lacedaemonians, being a Spartan colony. Nicias was unable to take the city, however, since the Melians defended themselves gallantly, and he then sailed to Oropus¹ in Boeotia. Leaving his ships there, he advanced with his hoplites into the territory of the Tanagraeans, where he fell in with another Athenian force which was commanded by Hipponicus, the son of Callias. When the two armies had united, the generals pressed forward, plundering the land; and when the Thebans sallied forth to the rescue, the Athenians offered them battle, in which they inflicted heavy casualties and were victorious.

After the battle the soldiers with Hipponicus made their way back to Athens, but Nicias, returning to his ships, sailed along the coast to Locris, and when he had laid waste the country on the coast, he added to his fleet forty triremes from the allies, so that he possessed in all one hundred ships. He also enrolled no small number of soldiers and gathered together a strong armament, whereupon he sailed against Corinth. There he disembarked the soldiers, and when the Corinthians drew up their forces against them, the Athenians gained the victory in two battles, slew many of the enemy, and set up a trophy. There perished in the fighting eight Athenians and more than three hundred Corinthians.² Nicias then

¹ Oropus was always debatable territory between Attica and Boeotia.
² Thucydides (4. 44. 6) states that two hundred and twelve Corinthians died, and of the Athenians “somewhat fewer than fifty.”
Diodorus of Sicily

μυώνα τὴν τε χώραν ἐδήσωσε καὶ τὸ φρούριον ἐχειρώσατο. εὐθὺς δὲ ἐπαναζεύξας καὶ τειχίσας φρούριον ἐν τῇ Μεθώνῃ, φυλακὴν κατέλιπε τὴν τὸ χωρίον ἁμὴρ φυλάξουσαν καὶ τὴν ἐγγύς χώραν δημόσουσαν· αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν παραβαλάττυον πορθήσας ἐπανήλθεν ἐν τὰς Ἀθήνας.

8 Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐπὶ Κύθηρα ναὸς ἀπέστειλαν ἐξήκοντα καὶ διαχιλίους ὀπλίτας, ὅπειρο τὴν στρατηγίαν Νικίας μετ’ ἄλλων τιμῶν. οὕτως δὲ στρατεύσας ἐπὶ τὴν νῆσον καὶ προσβολᾶς ποιήσαμεν παρέλαβε τὴν πόλιν καθ’ ὀμολογίαν. ἐν δὲ τῇ νῆσῳ καταλιπὼν φρουρὰν ἔξεσπλευσεν εἰς τὴν Πελοπόννησον καὶ τὴν παραβαλάττυον χώραν ἐδήσωσε. καὶ Θυρέας μὲν κειμένας ἐν τοῖς μεθορίους τῆς Δακωνικῆς καὶ τῆς Ἀργείας ἐκπολιορκήσας ἐξηράντας καὶ κατέσκαψε, τοὺς δὲ ἐν αὐτῇ κατοικοῦντας Ἀλιγνήτας καὶ τὸν φρούραρχον Τάνταλον Σπαρτιάτην ζωγρήσας ἀπῆγαγεν εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν μὲν Τάνταλον δήσαντες ἐφύλαττον μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων αἰχμαλώτων καὶ τοὺς Ἀλιγνήτας.

66. Ἀμα δὲ τούτους πραττομένους Μεγαρεῖς θλιβόμενοι τῷ πολέμῳ τῷ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ τῷ πρὸς τοὺς φυγάδας. . . διαπρεσβευμένων δὲ πρὸς ἄλλης περὶ τούτων, τῶν πολιτῶν τινὲς ἀλλοτρίως ἔχοντες πρὸς τοὺς φυγάδας ἐπηγείλαντο πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὺς προδώσεων 2 τὴν πόλιν. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ, Ἰπποκράτης τε καὶ

1 In Megaris.
2 Strabo states that the correct name was Methana (in Argolis; cp. Thucydides, 4. 45).
3 The large island off the south-eastern tip of Laconia.
sailed to Crommyon,¹ ravaged its territory, and seized its stronghold. Then he immediately removed from there and built a stronghold near Methonê,² in which he left a garrison for the twofold purpose of protecting the place and ravaging the neighbouring countryside; then Nicias plundered the coast and returned to Athens.

After these events the Athenians sent sixty ships and two thousand hoplites to Cythera,³ the expedition being under the command of Nicias and certain other generals. Nicias attacked the island, hurled assaults upon the city, and received its formal surrender. And leaving a garrison behind on the island he sailed off to the Peloponnesus and ravaged the territory along the coast. And Thryreac, which lies on the border between Laconia and Argolis, he took by siege, making slaves of its inhabitants, and razed it to the ground; and the Aeginetans, who inhabited the city, together with the commander of the garrison, Tantalus the Spartan, he took captive and carried off to Athens. And the Athenians fettered Tantalus and kept him under guard together with the other prisoners, as well as the Aeginetans.

⁶⁶. While these events were taking place the Megarians were finding themselves in distress because of their war with the Athenians on the one hand and with their exiles on the other hand. And while representatives ⁴ were exchanging opinions regarding the exiles, certain citizens ⁵ who were hostile to the exiles approached the Athenian generals with the offer to deliver the city to them. The generals,

⁴ From the different parties in the city.
⁵ These represented the party of the masses; cp. Thucydides, 4. 66.
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Δημοσθένης, συνθέμενοι περὶ τῆς προδοσίας, ἐξ-ἐπεμφαν νυκτὸς στρατιώτας ἐξακοσίους εἰς τὴν πόλιν, καὶ οἱ συνθέμενοι παρεδέξαντο τοὺς Ἀθη-ναίους ἐντὸς τειχῶν. καταφανοὺς δὲ τῆς προ-δοσίας γενομένης κατὰ τὴν πόλιν, καὶ τοῦ πλῆθους συγκομένου κατὰ τὴν αἰρέσιν, καὶ τῶν μὲν συμμα-χούντων τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, τῶν δὲ βοηθοῦντων τοὺς Λακεδαμονίους, ἐκήρυξέ τις ἀφ’ ἕαυτοῦ τῶν βου-λομένων τίθεσθαι τὰ ὅπλα μετὰ Ἀθηναίων καὶ
3 Μεγαρέων. διόπερ τῶν Λακεδαμονίων ἐγκατα-
λείπεσθαι μελλόντων ὑπὸ τῶν Μεγαρέων, συνέβη τοὺς φρουροῦντας τὰ μακρὰ τείχη καταλιπείν, εἰς
dὲ τὴν καλουμένην Νίσαιαν, ἦπερ ἐστὶν ἐπίνειον
4 τῶν Μεγαρέων, καταφυγεῖν. περιταφρεύσαντες δὲ
αὐτὴν οἱ Ἀθηναίοι ἐπολιόρκουν· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐκ
tῶν Ἀθηνῶν τεχνιτάς προσλαβόμενοι περιτείχι-
sαν τὴν Νίσαιαν. οἱ δὲ Πελοποννησίους φοβούμε-
νοι μὴ κατὰ κράτος ἀλόντες ἀναρεθῶσι, παρέδοσαν
tὴν Νίσαιαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καθ’ ὀμολογίαν.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ τοὺς Μεγαρέας ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

67. Βρασίδας δὲ δύναμιν ἰκανὴν ἀναλαβὼν ἐκ τοῖς Λακεδαίμονος καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων Πελοποννησίων ἀνέζευξεν ἐπὶ Μέγαρα. καταπληξάμενος δὲ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, τούτοις μὲν ἐξέβαλεν ἐκ τῆς Νίσαιας, τὴν δὲ πόλιν τῶν Μεγαρέων ἔλευθερόσας ἀπο-
κατέστησεν εἰς τὴν τῶν Λακεδαμονίων συμμαχίαν·
αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως διὰ Θεσσαλίας τὴν
πορείαν ποιησάμενος ἦκεν εἰς Δῶιν τῆς Μακεδο-
νίας. ἐκεῖθεν δὲ παρελθὼν εἰς Ἀκανθίαν συνεμάχησε
tοῖς Χαλκιδεῦσι. καὶ πρώτην μὲν τὴν Ἀκανθίαν

1 Thucydides (4. 68. 3) says he was the Athenian herald.
Hippocrates and Demosthenes, agreeing to this betrayal, sent by night six hundred soldiers to the city, and the conspirators admitted the Athenians within the walls. When the betrayal became known throughout the city and while the multitude were divided according to party, some being in favour of fighting on the side of the Athenians and others of aiding the Lacedaemonians, a certain man, acting on his own initiative, made the proclamation that any who so wished could take up arms on the side of the Athenians and Megarians. Consequently, when the Lacedaemonians were on the point of being left in the lurch by the Megarians, it so happened that the Lacedaemonian garrison of the long walls abandoned them and sought safety in Nisaea, as it is called, which is the sea-port of the Megarians. The Athenians thereupon dug a ditch about Nisaea and put it under siege, and then, bringing skilled workmen from Athens, they threw a wall about it. And the Peloponnesians, fearing lest they should be taken by storm and put to death, surrendered Nisaea to the Athenians.

Such, then, were the affairs of the Megarians at this time.

67. Brasidas, taking an adequate force from Lacedaemon and the other Peloponnesian states, advanced against Megara. And striking terror into the Athenians he expelled them from Nisaea, and then he set free the city of the Megarians and brought it back into the alliance of the Lacedaemonians. After this he made his way with his army through Thessaly and came to Dium in Macedonia. From there he advanced against Achanthus and associated himself with the cause of the Chalcidians. The city of the

2 These connected Megara with its harbour.
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πόλιν τὰ μὲν καταπληξάμενος, τὰ δὲ καὶ λόγους φιλανθρώπους πείσας ἐποίησεν ἀποστῆναι τῶν Ἀθηναίων. ἔπειτα πολλοὺς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ἕπι Θράκης κατοικοῦντων προετρέψατο κοινωνεῖν 1 τῆς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων συμμαχίας. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Βρασίδας βουλόμενος ἐνεργότερον ἠβασθαί τοῦ πολέμου, μετεπέμπτε τοῦ στρατιῶτας ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαιμονίας, σπείδων ἀξιόλογον συντήσασθαι δύναμιν· οἱ δὲ Σπαρτιάται βουλόμενοι τῶν Εἰλώτων τοὺς κρατίστους ἀπολέσθαι, πέμπουσιν εἰς αὐτῶν τοὺς μάλιστα πεφρονηματισμένους χιλίους, νομίζοντες ἐν ταῖς μάχαις τοὺς πλείστους αὐτῶν 4 κατακοπήσεσθαι. ἔπραξαν δὲ τι καὶ ἄλλο βίαν καὶ ὁμόν, δὴ, οὐ ταπεινώσειν ὑπελάβανον τοὺς Εἰλώτας· ἐκήρυξαν γὰρ ἀπογράφεσθαι τῶν Εἰλώτων τοὺς ἀγαθὸν τι πεποιηκότας τῇ Σπάρτῃ, καὶ τούτους κρίναντες ἔλευθερώσειν ἐπηγεῖλαντο· ἀπογραφαμένων δὲ δυσχίλων, τούτους μὲν προσέταξαν τοὺς κρατίστους ἀποκτεῖναι κατ’ ὁλικὸν ἐκάστου.

5 οὐδ᾿ ὥσποτε εὐμετάβοτο μήποτε καρδιῇ δραχάμενοι καὶ μετὰ τῶν πολεμίων ταχθέntes εἰς κίνδυνον ἀγάγωσι τὴν Σπάρτην. οὐ μὴν ἄλλα τῷ Βρασίδᾳ παραγενομένων χιλίων Εἰλώτων, ἐκ τε συμμάχων στρατολογηθέντων συνέστη δύναμις ἀξιόχρεως.

68. Διὸ καὶ θαρρήσας τῷ πλήθει τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐστράτευσεν ὡς τὴν καλομένην Ἀμφίπολιν. ταύτην δὲ τὴν πόλιν πρότερον μὲν ἐπεχειρήσεσαν οἰκίζειν Ἀρισταγόρας ὁ Μιλήσιος, φεύγων Δαρείου 2 τῶν βασιλέω τῶν Περσῶν· ἐκείνου δὲ τελευτή-

1 μετά after κοινωνεῖν deleted by Rhodoman.
Acanthians was the first which he brought, partly through fear and partly through kindly and persuasive arguments, to revolt from the Athenians; and afterwards he induced many also of the other peoples of Thrace to join the alliance of the Lacedaemonians. After this Brasidas, wishing to prosecute the war more vigorously, proceeded to summon soldiers from Lacedaemon, since he was eager to gather a strong army. And the Spartans, wishing to destroy the most influential among the Helots, sent him a thousand of the most high-spirited Helots, thinking that the larger number of them would perish in the fighting. They also committed another violent and savage act whereby they thought to humble the pride of the Helots: They made public proclamation that any Helots who had rendered some good service to Sparta should give in their names, and promised that after passing upon their claims they would set them free; and when two thousand had given in their names, they then commanded the most influential citizens to slay these Helots, each in his own home. For they were deeply concerned lest the Helots should seize an opportune moment to line up with the enemy and bring Sparta into peril. Nevertheless, since Brasidas had been joined by a thousand Helots and troops had been levied among the allies, a satisfactory force was assembled.

68. Brasidas, confiding in the multitude of his soldiers, now advanced with his army against the city known as Amphipolis. This city Aristagoras of Miletus at an earlier time had undertaken to found as a colony,¹ when he was fleeing from Darius, the king of the Persians; after his death the colonists

¹ In 497 b.c.; cp. Herodotus, 5. 126.
Diodorus of Sicily

σαντος, καὶ τῶν οἰκήτοραί των ἐκπεσόντων ὑπὸ Θρακῶν τῶν ὁνομαζομένων Ἡδωνὼν, μετὰ ταῦτα ἔτεσι δυσὶ πρὸς τοὺς τριάκοντα Ἀθηναίους μυρίους οἰκήτορας εἰς αὐτὴν ἐξέπεμψαν. ὅμως δὲ καὶ τούτων ὑπὸ Θρακῶν διαφθαρέντων περὶ Δράβησκον, διαλύτοντες ἔτη δύο πάλιν ἀνεκτήσαντο τὴν 3 πόλιν Ἀγρινον ἡγούμενον. περιμαχήτου δέ αὐτῆς πολλάκις γεγενημένης, ἔστενθει ὁ Βρασίδας κύριος γενεσθαι τῆς πόλεως. διὸ καὶ στρατεύσας ἐπὶ αὐτὴν ἀξιολόγῳ δυνάμει, καὶ στρατοπεδεύσας πλησίον τῆς γεφύρας, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον εἴλε τὸ προάστειον τῆς πόλεως, τῇ δ' ὑστεραία καταπληξάμενος τοὺς Ἀμφιπόλιτας παρέλαβε τὴν πόλιν καθ' ὁμολογιαν, ὃστ' ἐξείνα τῷ βουλομένῳ τὰ ἑαυτοῦ λαβόντα ἀπελθεῖν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως.

4 Ἐνθὰς δὲ καὶ τῶν πλησιοχώρων πόλεως πλείονας προσηγάγετο, ἐν αἷς ἦσαν ἀξιολογώταται Οἰσύμην καὶ Γαληψός, ἀμφότεροι Θασίων ἀποικοὶ, καὶ Μύρκων, Ἡδωνικῶν πολισμάτων. ἐπεβάλετο δὲ καὶ ναυπηγείαθαι τριήρεις πλείους ἐπὶ τῷ Στρυμώνι ποταμῷ, καὶ στρατιώτας ἐκ τε Λακεδαιμόνος καὶ 5 παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων συμμάχων μετεπέμπετο. κατεσκευάζει δὲ καὶ πανοπλίας πολλάς, καὶ τοῖς ἀπόλοις τῶν νέων ἀνεδίδου ταῦτα, καὶ βελῶν καὶ σίτου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων παρασκευᾶς ἐποιεῖτο. ὡς δὲ αὐτῶ πάντα παρεσκευάστο, ἀνέξειζεν ἐκ τῆς Ἀμφιπόλεως μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως, καὶ παραγενόμενος εἰς τὴν καλουμένην Ἀκτὴν κατεστρατοπεδεύσεν. ἐν ταύτῃ δ' ὑπήρχον πέντε πόλεις, ὡν αἱ μὲν Ἕλληνιδες ἦσαν, Ἀιδρίων ἀποικοί, αἱ

1 So Wesseling, from Thuc. 4. 102. 3: Ἀπιόνοι.
2 So Valesius, from Thuc. 4. 107. 3: Σύμη.

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were driven out by the Thracians who are called Edones, and thirty-two years after this event the Athenians dispatched ten thousand colonists to the place. In like manner these colonists also were utterly destroyed by Thracians at Drabeseus,\(^1\) and two years later\(^2\) the Athenians again recovered the city, under the leadership of Hagnon. Since the city had been the object of many a battle, Brasidas was eager to master it. Consequently he set out against it with a strong force, and pitching his camp near the bridge,\(^3\) he first of all seized the suburb of the city and then on the next day, having struck terror into the Amphipolitans, he received the formal surrender of the city on the condition that anyone who so wished could take his property and leave the city.

Immediately after this Brasidas brought over to his side a number of the neighbouring cities, the most important of which were Óesymé and Galepsus, both colonies of the Thasians, and also Myrcinus, a small Edonian city. He also set about building a number of triremes on the Strymon River and summoned soldiers from both Lacedaemon and the rest of the allies. Also he had many complete suits of armour made, which he distributed among the young men who possessed no arms, and he gathered supplies of missiles and grain and everything else. And when all his preparations had been made, he set out from Amphipolis with his army and came to Actê,\(^4\) as it is called, where he pitched his camp. In this area there were five cities, of which some were Greek, being

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\(^1\) Cp. Book 11. 70. 5.
\(^2\) Twenty-nine years later, according to Thucydides, 4. 102. 3.
\(^3\) Over the Strymon River and not far from the city.
\(^4\) The region about Mt. Athos.
ΔΕΙΧΝΩΝ ΟΧΛΟΥ ΒΑΡΒΑΡΩΝ ΔΙΓΛΩΤΤΩΝ ΒΙΣΑΛΤΙΚΩΝ.
6 ΤΑΥΤΑΣ ΔΕ ΧΕΙΡΩΝΑΜΕΝΟΣ ΕΣΤΡΑΤΕΥΣΕΝ ΕΠΙ ΠΟΛΙΝ ΤΟΡΩΝ, ἈΠΟΚΟΥΝ ΜΕΝ ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ, ΚΑΤΕΧΟΜΕΝΗΝ ΔΕ ὩΝ᾽ ἈΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ. ΠΡΟΔΙΔΟΝΤΩΝ ΔΕ ΤΩΝ ΤΗΝ ΠΟΛΙΝ, ὙΠΟ ΤΟΥΤΩΝ ΕΙΣΑΧΘΕΙΣ ΝΥΚΤΟΣ ἘΚΡΑΤΗΣΕ ΤΗΣ ΤΟΡΩΝ ἈΝΕΥ ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΝ.
ΤΑ ΜΕΝ ΌΥΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΝ ΒΡΑΣΙΘΑΝ ΜΕΧΡΙ ΤΟΥΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΕΒΗ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΥΤΟΥ ΤΟΝ ἘΝΙΑΥΤΟΝ.
69. "ἈΜΑ ΔΕ ΤΟΥΤΟΙ ΠΡΑΣΤΟΜΕΝΟΙΣ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟ ΔΗΛΙΟΝ ΕΓΕΝΕΤΟ ΠΑΡΑΤΑΞΗΣ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΒΟΙΩΤΙΑΝ ἈΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΒΟΙΩΤΟΥΣ ΔΙΑ ΤΟΙΑΥΤΑΣ ΤΙΝΑΣ ΑΙΤΙΑΣ. ΤΩΝ ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ ΤΙΝΕΣ ΚΥΒΑΡΕΙΤΟΥΜΕΝΟΙ ΤΗ ΤΟΤΕ ΠΟΛΥΤΕΙΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΣΠΕΥΔΟΝΤΕΣ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑΣ ΕΝ ΤΑΙΣ ΠΟΛΕΟΙ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΗΣΑΙ, ΔΙΕΛΕΧΘΕΙΑΝ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΗΣ ΙΔΙΑΣ ΠΡΟΑΡΕΣΕΩΝ ΤΟΙΣ ἈΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΙ ΙΠΠΟΚΡΑΤΕΙ ΚΑΙ ΔΗΜΟΣΘΕΝΕῖ, ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΕΠΗΓΓΕΛΛΟΝΤΟ ΠΑΡΑΘΥΡΗΤΟΝ ΤΑΣ 2 ἘΝ ΤΗ ΒΟΙΩΤΙΑ ΠΟΛΕΙΣ. ΑΣΜΕΝΟΙΣ ΔΕ ΤΩΝ ἈΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ ΠΡΟΣΔΕΞΑΜΕΝΟΙΝ, ΠΕΡΙ ΤΕ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΙΘΕΣΙΝ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΕΩΝ ΔΙΕΛΟΜΕΝΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΩΝ ΤΗΝ ΔΥΝΑΜΗ, ΔΗΜΟΣΘΕΝΕῖ ΜΕΝ ΤΟ ΠΛΕΙΣΤΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΕΥΜΑΤΟΣ ἈΝΑΛΑΒΩΝ ἘΝΕΒΑΛΕΝ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΒΟΙΩΤΙΑΝ, ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑΛΑΒΒΩΝ ΤΟΥΣ ΒΟΙΩΤΟΥΣ ΠΡΟΒΕΝΟΜΕΝΟΥΣ ΤΗΝ ΠΡΟΔΟΣΙΑΝ. ἈΠΡΑΚΤΟΣ ΑΠΗΛΘΕΝ, ἸΠΠΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΔΕ ΠΑΝΘΗΜΕ ΤΟΥΣ ἈΘΗΝΑΙΟΥΣ ΑΓΑΝΩΝ ἜΠΙ ΤΟ ΔΗΛΙΟΝ ΚΑΤΕΛΑΒΕΤΟ ΤΟ ΧΩΡΙΟΝ, ΚΑΙ ΦΘΑΣΑΣ ΤΗΝ ΕΦΟΔΙΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ ΕΤΕΙΧΙΣΕ ΤΟ ΔΗΛΙΟΝ. ΤΟΤΟ ΔΕ ΤΟ ΧΩΡΙΟΝ ΚΕΙΤΑΙ ΜΕΝ ΠΛΗΘΟΙΝ ΤΗΣ ΩΡΟΣΠΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ 3 ὙΡΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΒΟΙΩΤΙΑΣ: ΠΑΓΚΟΝΘΑΣ δ᾽ ὄ ΤΩΝ ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ ΞΕΧΝΩΝ ΤΗΝ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΙΑΝ ΕΧ ΑΠΑΣΘΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΒΟΙΩΤΙΑΝ ΠΟΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΤΑΠΕΜΠΑΜΕΝΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΙΩΤΑΣ

1 κατά τήν Βοιωτίαν deleted by Vogel.
colonies from Andros, and the others had a populace of barbarians of Bisaltic origin, which were bilingual. After mastering these cities Brasidas led his army against the city of Toronê, which was a colony of the Chalcidians but was held by Athenians. Since certain men were ready to betray the city, Brasidas was by night admitted by them and got Toronê in his power without a fight.

To such a height did the fortunes of Brasidas attain in the course of this year.

69. While these events were happening, at Delium in Bocotia a pitched battle took place between the Athenians and the Bocotians for the following reasons. Certain Bocotians, who were restive under the form of government which obtained at the time and were eager to establish democracies in the cities, discussed their policy with the Athenian generals, Hippocrates and Demosthenes, and promised to deliver the cities of Bocotia into their hands. The Athenians gladly accepted this offer and, having in view the arrangements for the attack, the generals divided their forces: Demosthenes, taking the larger part of the army, invaded Bocotia, but finding the Bocotians already informed of the betrayal he withdrew without accomplishing anything; Hippocrates led the popular levy of the Athenians against Delium, seized the place, and threw a wall about it before the approach of the Bocotians. The town lies near the territory of Oropus and the boundary of Boeotia. Pagondas, who commanded the Boeotians, having summoned soldiers from all the cities of Boeotia, came

1 A Thracian tribe.
2 Oropus was the last city of Attica on the coast before the border of Boeotia. Delium lay near the coast in the territory of Tanagra.
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ἕκε πρὸς τὸ Δῆλιον μετὰ πολλῆς δυνάμεως· εἶχε γὰρ στρατιῶτας πεζὸὺς μὲν οἷον πολὺ λείποντας 4 τῶν δυσμυρίων, ἵππεις δὲ περὶ χιλίους. οἱ δὲ Ἁθηναῖοι τῷ πλήθει μὲν ὑπερεῖχον τῶν Βοιωτῶν, ὀπλισμένοι δὲ σοὶ ὀμοίως τοὺς πολεμίους· ἀφ' γὰρ καὶ συντόμως ἐξεληλύθεσαν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, καὶ διὰ τὴν σπουδὴν ὑπήρχον ἀπαράσκευοι.

70. Ἀμφοτέρων δὲ προθύμως ὀρμημένων παρετάχθησαν οἱ δυνάμεις τόνδε τὸν τρόπον· παρὰ τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς ἐτάχθησαν ἐπὶ τὸ δεξίον κέρας Θησαίου, ἐπὶ δὲ τὸ εὐώνυμον Ἤρχομένου, τὴν δὲ μέσην ἀνεπλήρουν φάλαγγα Βοιωτοῦ· προεμάχοντο δὲ πάντων οἱ παρ' ἐκείνους ἣμιοι καὶ παραβάται καλούμενοι, ἀνδρεῖς ἐπίλεκτοι τριμκόσιοι. Ἁθηναῖοι δὲ διατάττοντες ἐτὶ τὴν δύναμιν 2 ἡναγάκασθησαν συνάμαι μάχην. γενομένης δὲ τῆς παρατάξεως ἰσχυρᾶς, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οἱ τῶν Ἁθηναίων ἵππεις ἀγονιζόμενοι λαμπρῶς ἡναγάκασαν φυγεῖν τοὺς ἀντιστάντας ἵππεῖς· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν πεζῶν διαγωνισμένων οἱ ταχέντες κατὰ τοὺς Θηβαίους Ἁθηναίοι βιασθέντες ἑτράπησαν, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Βοιωτοὺς τρεφάμενοι καὶ συνροῦσι ἀνελόντες εἴρει ἰκανὸν τόπον 3 ἐδίωξαν. οἱ δὲ Θηβαίοι, διαφέροντες ταῖς τῶν σωμάτων ῥώμαις, ἐπέστρεφαν ἀπὸ τοῦ διωγμοῦ, καὶ τοῖς διώκοντος τῶν Ἁθηναίων ἐπιπεσόντες φυγεῖν ἡναγάκασαν· ἐπιφανεί δὲ μάχη νικήσαντες

1 This designation is probably derived from that of an originally wealthy class who were able to provide their own chariots for warfare, like the Roman “Knights,” who could furnish horses. The three hundred are what were known later as the “Sacred Band” of the Thebans which was drawn up, not as here before the whole Theban line, but many men

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to Delium with a great army, since he had little less than twenty thousand infantry and about a thousand cavalry. The Athenians, although superior to the Boeotians in number, were not so well equipped as the enemy; for they had left the city hurriedly and on short notice, and in such haste they were unprepared.

70. Both armies advanced to the fray in high spirits and the forces were disposed in the following manner. On the Boeotian side, the Thebans were drawn up on the right wing, the Orchomenians on the left, and the centre of the line was made up of the other Boeotians; the first line of the whole army was formed of what they called “charioteers and footmen,” ¹ a select group of three hundred. The Athenians were forced to engage the enemy while still marshalling their army. A fierce conflict ensued and at first the Athenian cavalry, fighting brilliantly, compelled the opposing cavalry to flee; but later, after the infantry had become engaged, the Athenians who were opposed to the Thebans were overpowered and put to flight, although the remaining Athenians overcame the other Boeotians, slew great numbers of them, and pursued them for some distance. But the Thebans, whose bodily strength was superior, turned back from the pursuit, and falling on the pursuing Athenians forced them to flee; and since they had won a conspicuous victory,² they gained for them-

depth on one wing (cp. Plutarch, Pelopidas, 18 ff.). Thucydides (4. 93. 4) states that in this battle “the Thebans were marshalled in ranks twenty-five shields deep,” a statement which cannot have been true of the whole Theban contingent.

¹ Delium was the greatest battle of the Archidamian War; Socrates participated in it and his life was saved by Alcibiades (Plato, Symp. 221 a-c); Socrates had saved Alcibiades at Potidaea in 432 B.C. (Symp. 220 e).
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4 μεγάλην ἀπηρέγκαντο δόξαν πρὸς ἄνδρείσιν. τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων οἱ μὲν εἰς Ὄρωπόν, οἱ δὲ εἰς τὸ Δήλιον κατέφυγον, τινὲς δὲ πρὸς τὴν βάλλανταν διέτειναν πρὸς τὰς ἱδίας ναῦς, ἄλλοι δὲ κατὰ ἄλλους ὡς ἐστι χεῖρα τὸ ποὺς διεσπάργαζαν. ἐπιγενο-μένης δὲ τῆς νυκτὸς ἔπεσον τῶν μὲν Βοιωτῶν οὐ πλείους τῶν πεντακοσίων, τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων πολλαπλάσιοι τούτων. εἰ μὲν οὖν ἡ νυξ μη προ-κατέλαβεν, οἱ πλείστοι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἄν ἐπελεύ- 
θησαν αὐτὴ γὰρ μεσολαβήσασα τὰς τῶν διωκόντων ὁρμὰς διέσωσε τοὺς φεύγοντας. ὥμως δὲ τοσοῦτο πλῆθος τῶν ἀνωμαλεῖν τὸν ὡς τοὺς Θηβαίους ἐκ τῆς τῶν λαβύρων τιμῆς τὴν τε στοιχὺ τὴν μεγά- 
λην ἐν ἁγορᾷ κατασκευάσαι καὶ χαλκῶις ἀνδριάις 
κοσμῆσαι, τοὺς δὲ ναοὺς καὶ τὰς κατὰ τὴν ἁγοράν 
τοῖς ὅπλοις τοῖς ἐκ τῶν σκίλων προσηλωθεὶς 
kataxalkwswa. τὴν τε τῶν Δηλίων πανήγυριν ἀπὸ 
τούτων τῶν χρημάτων ἐνεστῆσαντο ποιεῖν.

6 Μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην οἱ μὲν Βοιωτοὶ τῶν Δηλίων 
προσβολὰς ποιησάμενοι κατὰ κράτος εἰλον τὸ 
χωρίον τῶν δὲ φουροῦντο τὸ Δήλιον οἱ πλείους 
μὲν μαχόμενοι γενναίοις ἀπέθανον, διακόσιοι δὲ 
ἐλευσαν. οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ κατέφυγον εἰς τὰς ναῦς, καὶ 
διεκκομίσασαν μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων εἰς τὴν Ἀττικήν. οἱ 
Ἀθηναίοι μὲν οὖν ἐπιβουλεύσαντες τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς 
τοιαῦτα συμφορὰ περιέπεσον.

71. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἐρέτης ὁ βασιλεύς ἔτε- 
λεύτησεν ἄρξας ἐνιαυτοῦ, ως δὲ ἐνιοῦ γράφοντι, 
μὴν δὲ τὴν ὑβ. τὸν δὲ βασιλεύαν διάδεξάμενον ὁ 
ἀδελφὸς Σογδιανὸς ἤρξε μὴν ἐπτά. τούτων δὲ 
ἄνελὼν Δαρείος ἔβασιλευσεν ἐτη δεκαεκνία.

1 The Athenian losses were less than a thousand in addi-
selves great fame for valour. Of the Athenians some fled for refuge to Oropus and others to Delium; certain of them made for the sea and the Athenian ships; still others scattered this way and that, as chance dictated. When night fell, the Boeotian dead were not in excess of five hundred, the Athenian many times that number. However, if night had not intervened, most of the Athenians would have perished, for it broke the drive of the pursuers and brought safety to those in flight. Even so the multitude of the slain was so great that from the proceeds of the booty the Thebans not only constructed the great colonnade in their market-place but also embellished it with bronze statues, and their temples and the colonnades in the market-place they covered with bronze by the armour from the booty which they nailed to them; furthermore, it was with this money that they instituted the festival called Delia.

After the battle the Boeotians launched assaults upon Delium and took the place by storm; of the garrison of Delium the larger number died fighting gallantly and two hundred were taken prisoner; the rest fled for safety to the ships and were transported with the other refugees to Attica. Thus the Athenians, who devised a plot against the Boeotians, were involved in the disaster we have described.

71. In Asia King Xerxes died after a reign of one year, or, as some record, two months; and his brother Sogdianus succeeded to the throne and ruled for seven months. He was slain by Darius, who reigned nineteen years.

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1 A "flame-thrower" was used in the assault upon the walls; cp. Thucydides, 4. 100.

2 Held at Delium.
2 Τῶν δὲ συγγραφέων Ἄντιόχος ὁ Συρακόσιος τὴν τῶν Σικελικῶν ἱστορίαν εἰς τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν κατέστρεψεν, ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ Κωκάλου τοῦ Σικανών βασιλέως, ἐν βιβλίοις ἐννέα.

72. Ἐπὶ ἀρχοντὸς δὲ Ἀθηνᾶν Ἀμεινὼν Ῥωμαίων μὲν κατέστησαν ὑπάτους Γάιον Παπίριον καὶ Λεούκιον Ἰούνιον. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Σκιωναίου μὲν καταφρονήσαντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων διὰ τὴν περὶ τὸ Δήλου ἤτταν, ἀπέστησαν πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τὴν πόλιν παρεδωκαν Βρασίδα τῷ στρατηγοῦντι τῶν ἐπὶ Θράκης Λακεδαιμονίων.

2 Ἐν δὲ τῇ Λέσβῳ μετὰ τὴν ἄλωσιν τῆς Μυτιλήνης ὑπ’ Ἀθηναίων οἱ πεθευγότες ἐκ τῆς ἀλώσεως πολλοί τὸν ἅρμον ὄντες καὶ πάλαι μὲν ἐπεχείρουν κατελθεῖν εἰς τὴν Λέσβον, τότε δὲ συστραφέντες Ἀντανδρόν καταλαβοῦν, κάθειτεν ὄρμῳ μεν διεπολέμουν τοῖς κατέχοντι τὴν Μυτιλήνην Ἀθηναίοις.

3 ἐφ’ οἷς παροξυσθεὶς ὁ δήμος τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἤξι ἑπεμβαίνῃ στρατηγοῦς μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐπὶ αὐτοὺς Ἀριστείδην καὶ Σύμμαχον. οὗτοι δὲ καταπλεύσαντες εἰς τὴν Λέσβον καὶ προσβολᾶς ποιησάμενοι συνεχεῖς εἶλον τὴν Ἀντανδρόν, καὶ τῶν φυγαδῶν τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτειναν, τοὺς δὲ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἢβαλον, αὐτοὶ δὲ φοροῦν ἀπολιπόντες τὴν φυλάξουσαν τὸ χωρίον ἀπέπλευσαν ἐκ τῆς Λέσβου.

4 μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Λάμαχος ὁ στρατηγὸς ἤξις δέκα τριήρεις ἐπέλευσεν εἰς τὸν Πόντον, καὶ καθορισθεὶς εἰς Ἡράκλειαν περὶ τὸν ποταμὸν τὸν ὀνομαζόμενον Κάλητα πάσας τὰς ναῦς ἀπέβαλε; μεγάλων γὰρ ὀμβρων καταρραγέντω, καὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ βύσιον

1 So Palmer (Thuc. 4. 75. 2): Κάλητα.
Of the historians Antiochus of Syracuse concluded with this year his history of Sicily, which began with Cocalus, the king of the Sicani, and embraced nine Books.

72. When Ameinias was archon in Athens, the Romans elected as consuls Gaius Papirius and Lucius Junius. In this year the people of Scione, holding the Athenians in contempt because of their defeat at Delium, revolted to the Lacedaemonians and delivered their city into the hands of Brasidas, who was in command of the Lacedaemonian forces in Thrace.

In Lesbos, after the Athenian seizure of Mytilene, the exiles, who had escaped the capture in large numbers, had for some time been trying to return to Lesbos, and they succeeded at this time in rallying and seizing Antandrus, from which as their base they then carried on war with the Athenians who were in possession of Mytilene. Exasperated by this state of affairs the Athenian people sent against them as generals Aristeides and Symmachus with an army. They put in at Lesbos and by means of sustained assaults took possession of Antandrus, and of the exiles some they put to death and others they expelled from the city; then they left a garrison to guard the place and sailed away from Lesbos. After this Lamachus the general sailed with ten triremes into the Pontus and anchored at Heracleia, on the river Cales, as it is called, but he lost all his ships; for when heavy rains fell, the river brought down so

2 On the south coast of the Troad, some fifteen miles from Lesbos.
3 More accurately, with Thucydides, 4. 75. 2, "in the territory of Heracleia," since the city lay on the Lycus, not the Cales, River.
τὴν καταφορὰν τοῦ ἰεύματος ποιησαμένου, τὰ σκάφη κατὰ τινὰς τραχεῖς τόπους προσπεσώντα τῇ γῇ διεφθάρη.

5 Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους σπουδᾶς ὑπαυσίους ἐποιήσαντο κατὰ ταῦτα τὰς ὀμολογίας, ὡστ' ἔχειν ἐκατέρως ἄν τότε κύριοι καθειστήκεσαν. συνιόντες δὲ πολλάκις εἰς λόγους φῶντο δεῖν καταλύσαι τὸν πόλεμον καὶ εἰς τέλος παύσασθαι τῆς πρὸς ἀλλήλους φιλοτιμίας· Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἔσπευδον ἀπολαβεῖν τοὺς ἐν τῇ Σφακτηρίᾳ γενομένους αἰχμαλώτους. τῶν δὲ σπουδῶν τὸν εἰρήμενον τρόπον συντελεσθεῖσάν, περὶ μὲν τῶν ἀλλῶν αὐτοῖς ὀμολογοῦμενα πάντα ὑπῆρξε, περὶ δὲ τῆς Σκιώνης ἡμιμυθίτων ἀμφότεροι. γενομένης δὲ μεγάλης φιλοτιμίας τὰς σπουδὰς καταλύσαντο, περὶ δὲ τῆς Σκιώνης διεπολέμουσαν πρὸς ἀλλήλους.

6 Κατὰ δὲ τούτον τὸν χρόνον καὶ Μένδης πόλις πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἀπέστη καὶ τὴν φιλοτιμίαν τὴν ὑπὲρ τῆς Σκιώνης ἱσχυροτέραν ἐποίησε. διὸ καὶ Βρασίδας μὲν ἐκ τῆς Μένδης καὶ τῆς Σκιώνης ἀποκομίσας τέκνα καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ τάλλα τὰ χρησιμώτατα φρουραῖς ἄξιολογοῖς ἤσφαλτο, τόσο αὐτῶν ἐξερευνήσας, ὑδάτων, ἄλεος, ἲματος, ὑδάτων, ἀποσφάξας, καὶ δύναμιν ἔξεσπερεν ἐπὶ αὐτοῦς ναυτικὴν τροχήμων πεντήκοντα· τούτων δὲ τὴν στρατηγίαν ἔξε

7 Νικίας καὶ Νικόστρατος. οὗτοι δὲ πλεύσαντες ἐπὶ πρώτην τὴν Μένδην ἐκράτησαν τῆς πόλεως.
violent a current that his vessels were driven on 429 B.C. certain rocky places and broken to pieces on the bank.

The Athenians concluded a truce with the Lacedaemonians for a year, on the terms that both of them should remain in possession of the places of which they were masters at the time. They held many discussions and were of the opinion that they should stop the war and put an end to their mutual rivalry; and the Lacedaemonians were eager to recover their citizens who had been taken captive at Sphacteria. When the truce had been concluded on the terms here mentioned, they were in entire agreement on all other matters, but both of them laid claim to Scionè. And so bitter a controversy followed that they renounced the truce and continued their war against each other over the issue of Scionè.

At this time the city of Mendè also revolted to the Lacedaemonians and made the quarrel over Scionè the more bitter. Consequently Brasidas removed the children and women and all the most valuable property from Mendè and Scionè and safeguarded the cities with strong garrisons, whereupon the Athenians, being incensed at what had taken place, voted to put to the sword all the Scionaeans from the youth upward, when they should take the city, and sent a naval force of fifty triremes against them, the command of which was held by Nicias and Nicostratus. They sailed to Mendè first and conquered it with the aid of certain men who betrayed

1 This city, on the promontory of Pallene, revolted to Brasidas before it had learned of the signing of the truce, but in fact two days, as was later reckoned, after its signing (Thucydides, 4. 120 ff.).

2 On the Thermaic Gulf west of Scionè.
Diodorus of Sicily

προδότων τινῶν αὐτήν τήν δὲ Σκιώνην περιετείχισαν, καὶ προσκαθήμενοι τῇ πολιορκίᾳ συνεχείς

10 προσβολάς ἐποιοῦντο. οἱ δ’ ἐν τῇ Σκιώνῃ φρούροι, πολλοὶ μὲν τῶν ἁρυμοῦ ὄντες, εὐπορίαν δ’ ἔχοντες θελῶν καὶ σῶτον καὶ τῆς ἄλλης παρασκευῆς, ῥαδίως ἡμῶνοντο τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ στάσιν ὑπερδέξον ἔχοντες πολλοὺς κατατρωσκον.

Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐπράξαθε κατὰ τούτον τῶν ἐνυπότων.

73. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Ἀθηναίοι μὲν ἤρχεν Ἀλκαῖος, ἐν Ῥώμη δὲ ὅπηρχον ὑπάτω Ὀπίτερος Λουκρήτιος καὶ Λεόκιος Σέργιος Φιδηνάτης. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Ἀθηναίοι τοῖς Δηλίοις ἐγκαλοῦντες ὅτι λάθρᾳ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους συντίθενται συμμαχίαν, εξ’ ἑβαλον αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῆς νῆσου καὶ τὴν πόλιν αὐτοί κατέσχον. τοῖς δὲ ἐκπεσοῦσι Δηλίοις Φαρνάκης ὁ σαπράτης ἐδωκεν οἰκεῖν πόλιν Ἀδραμύτων.

2 Οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναίοι προχειρισάμενοι στρατηγόν Κλέωνα τὸν δημαγωγόν, καὶ δόντες ἀξιόλογουν δύναμιν πεζῶν, ἐξεπέμψαν εἰς τοὺς ἑπὶ Ἡράκλης τόπους. οὖτος δὲ πλεύσας εἰς Σκιώνην, κακεῖθεν προσλαβόμενος στρατιώτας ἐκ τῶν πολιορκοῦντων τῆς πόλεως, ἀπέπλευσε καὶ κατῆρεν εἰς Τορώνην· ἐγώνουκε γὰρ τὸν μὲν Βρασίδαν ἐκ τούτων τῶν τόπων ἀπεληλυθότα, πρὸς δὲ τῇ Τορώνῃ τοὺς ἀπολειμμένους στρατιώτας οὐκ ὄντας ἄξιομάχους.

3 πλησίων δὲ τῆς Τορώνης καταστρατοπεδεύσας καὶ πολιορκήσας ἁμα κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ τάλατταν, εἶλε κατὰ κράτος τὴν πόλιν, καὶ τοὺς μὲν παῖδας καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας ἱδραποδίσατο, αὐτοὺς δὲ καὶ τοὺς τῆς πόλεως φρουροῦντας αἰχμαλώτους λαβὼν, δήσας ἀπέστειλεν εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας· τῆς δὲ πόλεως.
it; then they threw a wall about Scionê, settled 423 B.C. down to a siege, and launched unceasing assaults upon it. But the garrison of Scionê, which was strong in numbers and abundantly provided with missiles and food and all other supplies, had no difficulty in repulsing the Athenians and, because they held a higher position, in wounding many of their men.

Such, then, were the events of this year.

73. The next year Alcaeus was archon in Athens 422 B.C. and in Rome the consuls were Opiter Lucretius and Lucius Sergius Ideniates. During this year the Athenians, accusing the Delians of secretly concluding an alliance with the Lacedaemonians, expelled them from the island and took their city for their own. To the Delians who had been expelled the satrap Pharniaces gave the city of Adramytium 1 to dwell in.

The Athenians elected as general Cleon, the leader of the popular party, and supplying him with a strong body of infantry sent him to the regions lying off Thrace. He sailed to Scionê, where he added to his force soldiers from the besiegers of the city, and then sailed away and put in at Toronê; for he knew that Brasidas had gone from these parts and that the soldiers who were left in Toronê were not strong enough to offer battle. After encamping near Toronê and besieging the city both by land and by sea, he took it by storm, and the children and women he sold into slavery, but the men who garrisoned the city he took captive, fettered them, and sent them to Athens.

1 On the coast of Asia Minor north-east of Lesbos.
ἀπολιπων τῆν ἴκανην φρουράν ἐξεπλευσε μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως, καὶ κατήρε τῆς Ὄρακης ἐπὶ Στρυμόνα ψηλαμένην. καταστρατοπεδεύσας δὲ πλησίων πόλεως Ἡἵόνος, ἀπεχούσης ἀπὸ τῆς 'Αμφιπόλεως σταδίως ὡς τριάκοντα, προσβολᾶς ἐποιεῖτο τῷ πολίσματι.

74. Πυθόμενος δὲ τῶν Βρασίδαν μετὰ δυνάμεως διατριβεῖν περὶ πόλιν 'Αμφιπόλεων, ἀνέζευξεν ἐπὶ αὐτῶν. δὲ δὲ Βρασίδας ὃς ἦκουσε προσώντας τοὺς πολεμίους, ἐκτάξας τὴν δύναμιν ἄπηρτα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις γενομένης δὲ παρατάξεως μεγάλης, καὶ τῶν στρατοπεδίων ἁγωνισμένων ἀμφότερων λαμπρῶς, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἱσόρροπος ἢν ἡ μάχη, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα παρὰ ἐκατέρως τῶν ἡγεμόνων φιλοτιμομένων δι' ἕαυτῶν κρώνα τὴν μάχην, συνεβὴ πολλοὺς τῶν ἁξιολόγων ἀνδρῶν ἀναιρεθήναι, τῶν στρατηγῶν αὐτῶς καταστησάντων εἰς τὴν μάχην καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς νίκης ἀνυπέρβλητον 2 φιλοτιμίαν εἰσενεγκαμένων. δὲ μὲν οὖν Ἰβρασίδας ἀριστεύσας καὶ πλείοτος ἁνελών ἡραίκως κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον· ὅμοιος δὲ καὶ τοῦ Κλέωνος ἐν τῇ μάχῃ πεσόντος, ἀμφότεραι μὲν αἱ δυνάμεις διὰ τὴν ἀναρχίαν ἐταράχθησαν, τὸ τέλος δ' ἐνίκησαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ τρόπαιον ἐστήσαν. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναίοι τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἀνελόμενοι καὶ ἡβάντες ἄπεπλευσαν εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας.

3 εἰς δὲ τὴν Λακεδαιμόνια παραγενομένων τινῶν ἐκ τῆς μάχης καὶ τὴν Βρασίδου νῦκην ἁμά καὶ τελευταίαν ἀπαγγελάντων, ἡ μήτηρ τοῦ Βρασίδου πυθομένη περὶ τῶν πραξάντων κατὰ τὴν μάχην ἐπηρώτησε, ποιός τις γέγονεν ἐν τῇ παρατάξει Βρασίδας· τῶν δ' ἀποκριναμένων ὅτι πάντων

1 οὖν added by Dindorf.
Then, leaving an adequate garrison for the city, he sailed away with his army and put in at the Strymon River in Thrace. Pitching camp near the city of Eion, which is about thirty stades distant from Amphipolis, he launched successive assaults upon the town.

74. Cleon, learning that Brasidas and his army were tarrying at the city of Amphipolis, broke camp and marched against him. And when Brasidas heard of the approach of the enemy, he formed his army in battle-order and went out to meet the Athenians. A fierce battle ensued, in which both armies engaged brilliantly, and at first the fight was evenly balanced, but later, as the leaders on both sides strove to decide the battle through their own efforts, it was the lot of many important men to be slain, the generals injecting themselves into the battle and bringing into it a rivalry for victory that could not be surpassed. Brasidas, after fighting with the greatest distinction and slaying a very large number, ended his life heroically; and when Cleon also, after displaying like valour, fell in the battle, both armies were thrown into confusion because they had no leaders, but in the end the Lacedaemonians were victorious and set up a trophy. The Athenians got back their dead under a truce, gave them burial, and sailed away to Athens. And when certain men from the scene of the battle arrived at Lacedaemon and brought the news of Brasidas’ victory as well as of his death, the mother of Brasidas, on learning of the course of the battle, inquired what sort of a man Brasidas had shown himself to be in the conflict. And when she was told that of all the Lacedaemonians he was the 87
Λακεδαιμονίων ἄριστος, εἶπεν ἡ μῆτηρ τοῦ τετελευτηκότος ὅτι Βρασίδας οὐδε αὐτῆς ἦν ἄγαθος ἀνήρ, πολλῶν μὲντοι γε ἐτέρων καταδεστερος.

4 τῶν δὲ λόγων τούτων διαιδοθέντων κατὰ τὴν πόλιν οἱ ἔφοροι δημοσία τὴν γνώϊκε έτέρησαν, ὅτι προέκρινε τὸν τῆς πατρίδος ἐπαινὸν τῆς τοῦ τέκνου δόξης.

5 Μετὰ δὲ τὴν εἰρημένην μάχην ἐδοξάν οἱ 'Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους συνδέσθαι σπονδᾶς πεντηκονταείς ἐπὶ τούθεθε τοὺς μὲν αἰχμαλωτοὺς παρ' ἀμφότερους ἀπολυθῆναι, ταῖς δὲ πόλεις ἀποδοῦναι τάς κατὰ πόλεμον ληφθεῖσας. ὃ μὲν οὖν Πελοποννησιακὸς πόλεμος, διαμεῖναι μέχρι τῶν υποκειμένων καιρῶν έτη δέκα, τὸν εἰρημένου τρόπον κατελύθη.

75. Ἕπι ἀρχοντος δ' Ἀθήνας Ἀριστίνων Ῥωμαίοι κατέστησαν ὑπάτους Τίτον Κόντιον καὶ Ἀδρωνικά καὶ Κόσσυν. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων ἄρτε τοὺς πολέμους του Πελοποννησιακοῦ καταλευμένου πάλιν ταραχαὶ καὶ κινήσεις πολέμικαι συνέβησαν κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα διὰ τοιαύτας τυχαὶ 2 αἰτίας. Ἀθηναίοι καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κωνῇ μετὰ τῶν συμμάχων πεποιημένων σπονδᾶς καὶ διαλύσεις, χωρὶς τῶν συμμαχίων πόλεων συνέθεντο συμμαχίαν. τούτω δὲ πράξαντες εἰς υπόνοιαν ἠλθοῦν ὅτι ἐπὶ καταδουλώσει τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων ἴδια" 3 πεποιημένοι συμμαχίαι. διόπερ αἱ μέγισται τῶν πόλεων διεπραβεύσατο πρὸς ἄλληλας καὶ συνδιελέγοντο περὶ ὑμονοίας καὶ συμμαχίας κατὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων. ἧσαν δὲ προεστῶσαι πόλεις ταῦτης αἱ δυνατῶταται τέτταρες, Ἀργος, Θήβαι, Κόρινθος, Ἡλισ.
best, the mother of the dead man said, "My son Brasidas was a brave man, and yet he was inferior to many others." When this reply passed throughout the city, the ephors accorded the woman public honours, because she placed the fair name of her country above the fame of her son.

After the battle we have described the Athenians decided to make a truce of fifty years with the Lacedaemonians, upon the following terms: The prisoners with both sides were to be released and each side should give back the cities which had been taken in the course of the war. Thus the Peloponnesian War, which had continued up to that time for ten years, came to an end in the manner we have described.

75. When Aristion was archon in Athens, the Romans elected as consuls Titus Quinctius and Aulus Cornelius Cossus. During this year, although the Peloponnesian War had just come to an end, again tumults and military movements occurred throughout Greece, for the following reasons. Although the Athenians and Lacedaemonians had concluded a truce and cessation of hostilities in company with their allies, they had formed an alliance without consultation with the allied cities. By this act they fell under suspicion of having formed an alliance for their private ends, with the purpose of enslaving the rest of the Greeks. As a consequence the most important of the cities maintained a mutual exchange of embassies and conversations regarding a union of policy and an alliance against the Athenians and Lacedaemonians. The leading states in this undertaking were the four most powerful ones, Argos, Thebes, Corinth, and Elis.

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1 So Dindorf; omitted JK, ἵστατο other MSS.
Diodorus of Sicily

4 Ἐνδύως δ’ ὑπωππυτεύθησαν αἱ πόλεις συμφρονεῖν κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδος διὰ τὸ προσγεγράφθαι ταῖς κοιναῖς συνθήκαις· ἐξείλαι Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Λακεδαμονίοις, ὅπερ ἂν δοκῇ ταύταις ταῖς πόλεις, προσγράφειν ταῖς συνθήκαις καὶ ἀφαιρέων ἀπὸ τῶν συνθηκῶν. χωρίς δὲ τούτων Ἀθηναίοι μὲν διὰ ψηφίσματος ἐδωκαν δέκα ἀνδράσιν ἐξουσίαν ἔχειν πουλεύσθαι περὶ τῶν τῇ πόλει συμφερόντων· τὸ παραπλήσιον δὲ καὶ τῶν Λακεδαμονίων πεποιηκότων φανερὰν συνέβη γενέσθαι τῶν δύο πόλεων τῇ πλεονεξίᾳ. πολλῶν δὲ πόλεων ὑπακουοὺσών πρὸς τὴν κοινὴν ἐλευθερίαν, καὶ τῶν μὲν Ἀθηναίων καταφρονούμενων διὰ τὴν περὶ τὸ Δῆλον συμφοράν, τῶν δὲ Λακεδαμονίων τεταπεπωμένων τῇ δόξῃ διὰ τὴν ἀλωσιν τῶν ἐν τῇ Σφακτηρίᾳ νῆσῳ, πολλαὶ πόλεις συνίσταντο, καὶ προῆγον τὴν τῶν Ἀργείων πόλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν. εἶχεν γὰρ ἡ πόλις αὐτὴ μέγα ἀξίωμα διὰ τὰς παλαιὰς πράξεις· πρὸ γὰρ τῆς Ἡρακλειδῶν κατηλύσεως ἐκ τῆς Ἀργείων ὑπῆρξαν σχεδὸν ἄπαντες οἱ μέγιστοι τῶν βασιλέων πρὸς δὲ τούτοις πολὺν χρόνον εἰρήμην ἠ킅ασα προσόδους μεγίστας ἐλάμβανε, καὶ πλῆθος οὐ μόνον χρημάτων εἶχεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀνδρῶν.

6 ὃ Ἀργείων πόλις ἐπὶ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν. εἶχεν γὰρ ἡ πόλις αὐτὴ μέγα ἀξίωμα διὰ τὰς παλαιὰς πράξεις· πρὸ γὰρ τῆς Ἡρακλειδῶν κατηλύσεως ἐκ τῆς Ἀργείων ὑπῆρξαν σχεδὸν ἄπαντες οἱ μέγιστοι τῶν βασιλέων πρὸς δὲ τούτοις πολὺν χρόνον εἰρήμην ἠ킅ασα προσόδους μεγίστας ἐλάμβανε, καὶ πλῆθος οὐ μόνον χρημάτων εἶχεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀνδρῶν.

7 οἱ δ’ Ἀργείου νομίζοντες αὐτοῖς συγχωρηθήσεσθαι τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἡγεμονίαν, ἐπελεξαν τῶν πολιτῶν χιλίων τῶν νεωτέροις καὶ μάλιστα τοὺς τὰς σώματα ἢσυχοίς καὶ ταῖς ὀφθαλμίς ἀπολύσαντες δὲ αὐτοῦς καὶ τῆς ἄλλης λειτουργίας καὶ τροφῆς δημοσίας χορηγοῦντες προσέταξαν γυμναζεσθαι.
There was good reason to suspect that Athens and Lacedaemon had common designs against the rest of Greece, since a clause had been added to the compact which the two had made, namely, that the Athenians and Lacedaemonians had the right, according as these states may deem it best, to add to or subtract from the agreements. Moreover, the Athenians by decree had lodged in ten men the power to take counsel regarding what would be of advantage to the city; and since much the same thing had also been done by the Lacedaemonians, the selfish ambitions of the two states were open for all to see. Many cities answered to the call of their common freedom, and since the Athenians were disdained by reason of the defeat they had suffered at Delium and the Lacedaemonians had had their fame reduced because of the capture of their citizens on the island of Sphacteria, a large number of cities joined together and selected the city of the Argives to hold the position of leader. For this city enjoyed a high position by reason of its achievements in the past, since until the return of the Heracleidae practically all the most important kings had come from the Argolis, and furthermore, since the city had enjoyed peace for a long time, it had received revenues of the greatest size and had a great store not only of money but also of men. The Argives, believing that the entire leadership was to be conceded to them, picked out one thousand of their younger citizens who were at the same time the most vigorous in body and the most wealthy, and freeing them also from every other service to the state and supplying them with sustenance at public expense, they had them undergo continuous training and exer-
συνεχεῖς μελέτας. οὕτωι μὲν οὖν διὰ τὴν χορηγίαν καὶ τὴν συνεχὴ μελέτην ταχὺ τῶν πολεμικῶν ἔργων ἀθηταὶ κατεστάθησαν.

76. Δακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἄρωντες ἐπ' αὐτοὺς συνισταμένη τὴν Πελοπόννησον καὶ προορῷμενοι τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ πολέμου, τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ὡς ἦν δυνατὸν ἡσαφαλίζοντο. καὶ πρῶτου μὲν τούς μετὰ Βρασίδα κατὰ τὴν Θράκην ἐστρατευμένους Εἰλωτας ὄντας χιλίους ἠλευθέρωσαν, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοὺς ἐν τῇ Σφακτηρίᾳ νῆσῳ ληφθέντας αἰχμαλώτους Σπαρτιάτας ἀτμίας περιβεβληκότες, ὡς τὴν Σπάρτην ἀδοξοτέραν πεποικότας, ἀπ' ἐλναν τῆς ἀτμίας. ἀκολούθως δὲ τούτωι τοῖς κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἐπαίνους καὶ τιμαῖς προετρέποντο τὰς προγεγενημένας ἀνδραγαθίας ἐν τοῖς μέλλουσι ἀγῶνων ὑπερβάλλεσθαι τοῖς τε συμμάχοις ἐπιεικέστερον προσεφέροντο, καὶ ταῖς φιλανθρωπίαις τοῖς ἀλλοτριωτάτοις αὐτῶν ἐθεράπονοι ἔλευσαν τῆς ἀτμίας. 'Αθηναῖοι δὲ τοῦνατίν τῷ φόβῳ βουλόμενοι καταπλήξασθαι τοὺς ἐν υπομία ἀποστάσεως ὄντας, παράδειγμα πάσιν ἀνέδειξαν τὴν ἐκ τῶν Σκιωνάιων τιμωρίαν· ἐκπολιορκήσαντες γὰρ αὐτούς καὶ πάντας ἥβηδον κατασφάξαντες, παιδᾶς μὲν καὶ γυναικῶν ἡμών παρέδωσαν τοῖς Πλαταιοῦσι, ἐκπεπτωκότοι δὲ ἐκεῖνοι ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος.

4. Περὶ δὲ τούτως ἀρχόντως κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Καμπανοῦ μεγάλη δυνάμεις στρατεύσαντες ἐπὶ Κύμην ἐνίκησαν μάχῃ τοὺς Κυμαίους καὶ τοὺς

1 τοὺς added by Dindorf.

1 Scionè was a chersus-nesos ("near-island").

2 See chap. 56.
cise. These young men, therefore, by reason of the expense incurred for them and their continuous training, quickly formed a body of athletes trained to deeds of war.

76. The Lacedaemonians, seeing the Peloponnesus uniting against them and foreseeing the magnitude of the impending war, began exerting every possible effort to make sure their position of leadership. And first of all the Helots who had served with Brasidas in Thrace, a thousand in all, were given their freedom; then the Spartans, who had been taken prisoner on the island of Sphacteria and had been disgraced on the ground that they had diminished the glory of Sparta, were freed from their state of disgrace. Also, in pursuance of the same policy, by means of the commendations and honours accorded in the course of the war they were incited to surpass in the struggles which lay before them the deeds of valour they had already performed; and toward their allies they conducted themselves more equitably and conciliated the most unfavourably disposed of them with kindly treatment. The Athenians, on the contrary, desiring to strike with fear those whom they suspected of planning secession, displayed an example for all to see in the punishment they inflicted on the inhabitants of Scionē; for after reducing them by siege, they put to the sword all of them from the youth upwards, sold into slavery the children and women, and gave the island 1 to the Plataeans to dwell in, since they had been expelled from their native land on account of the Athenians. 2

In the course of this year in Italy the Campanians advanced against Cymē with a strong army, defeated the Cymæaeans in battle, and destroyed the larger part
πλείους τών ἀντιταχθέντων κατέκοψαν. προσκαθ-εξόμενοι δὲ τῇ πολυρκίᾳ καὶ πλείους προσβολὰς ποιησάμενοι κατὰ κράτος ἔλιον τὴν πόλιν. διαρ-πάσαντες δὲ αὐτὴν καὶ τοὺς καταληφθέντας ἐξαι-δραποδισάμενοι τοὺς ἰκανοὺς οἰκήτορας ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀπέδειξαν.

77. Ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος δ' Ἀθηναίων Ἀστυφίλου Πρω-μαίου κατέστησαν ὑπάτους Λεύκιου Κοῦτιον καὶ Αὐλοῦ Σεμπρῶνον, Ἡλείου δὲ ἤγαγον Ὀλυμπίαδα ἐνενεκοστήν, καθ' ἐν ἐνίκα στάδιον Τέρβιος Συρικόσιος. ἔπε δὲ τούτων Ἀθηναίων μὲν κατὰ των χρησίμων Δηλίους ἀπέδεικαν τὴν νήσον, καὶ κατῆλθον εἰς τὴν πατρίδα οἱ τὸ Ἀδραμύττων 2 οἰκούντες Δῆλου. τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων οὐκ ἀπο-δότων Λακεδαίμονις τὴν Πύλον, πάλιν αἱ πόλεις αὐτὰ πρὸς ἄλληλας διεφέροντο καὶ πολε-μικὰς εἶχον. αὶ δὴ πυθόμενος ὁ δήμος τῶν Ἀργείων ἐπεισε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους φιλίαν συνθέσθαι 3 πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργείους. αὐξομένης δὲ τῆς διαφορᾶς, οἱ μὲν Λακεδαίμονις τοὺς Κορινθίους ἐπεισών ἕγκαταλπείσαν τὴν κοινὴν σύνοδον καὶ συμμαχεῖν τοὺς Λακεδαίμονις. τοιαύτης δὲ ταραχῆς γενο-μένης καὶ ἀναρχίας οὕσης, τὰ κατὰ τὴν Πελο-πόνησον ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

4 Ἔν δὲ τοῖς ἐκτὸς τόπως Αλινάνες καὶ Δόλοπες καὶ Μηλεῖς συμφρονήσαντες δυνάμεσιν αξιολόγοις ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἡράκλειαν τὴν ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ.' Ἀντιταχθέντων δὲ τῶν Ἡρακλεωτῶν καὶ μάχης γενομένης ἱσχυρᾶς, ἦπτηθήσαν οἱ τὴν Ἡράκλειαν

1 So Dindorf: Τραχύνη.

1 Cp. chap. 73. 1. 2 See chap. 75 at end.

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of the opposing forces. And settling down to a siege, \textit{421 B.C.}
they launched a number of assaults upon the city and
took it by storm. They then plundered the city, sold
into slavery the captured prisoners, and selected
an adequate number of their own citizens to settle

77. When Astyphilus was archon in Athens, the \textit{420 B.C.}
Romans elected as consuls Lucius Quinctius and
Aulus Sempronius, and the Eleians celebrated the
Ninetieth Olympiad, that in which Hyperbius of
Syracuse won the "stadium." This year the Athe-
nians, in obedience to a certain oracle, returned
their island to the Delians, and the Delians who
were dwelling in Adramytium \textsuperscript{1} returned to their
native land. And since the Athenians had not re-
turned the city of Pylos to the Lacedaemonians, these
cities were again at odds with each other and hostile.
When this was known to the Assembly of the Argives,
that body persuaded the Athenians to close a treaty
of friendship with the Argives. And since the quarrel
kept growing, the Lacedaemonians persuaded the
Corinthians to desert the league of states \textsuperscript{2} and ally
themselves with the Lacedaemonians. Such being
the confusion that had arisen together with a lack
of leadership, the situation throughout the Pelopon-
nesus was as has been described.

In the regions outside,\textsuperscript{3} the Aenianians, Dolopians,
and Melians, having come to an understanding,
advanced with strong armaments against Heracleia
in Trachis. The Heracleians drew up to oppose them
and a great battle took place, in which the people of

\textsuperscript{3} Since the following three tribes are of southern Thessaly,
apparently Diodorus does not consider that area to be a part
of Greece proper.
κατουκούντες. πολλοὺς δ’ ἀποβαλλόντες στρατιώτας καὶ συμφυγόντες ἐντὸς τῶν τειχῶν, μετεπέμψαντο βοήθειαν παρὰ τῶν Βοιωτῶν. ἀποστειλάντων δ’ αὐτοῖς τῶν Θηβαίων χιλίους ὀπλίτας ἐπιλέκτους, μετ’ αὐτῶν ἠμύνοντο τοὺς ἐπεστρατευκότας.

5 "Αμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Ὀλύνθιοι μὲν στρατεύσαντες ἐπὶ πόλιν Μηκύβερναν, φρουροῦμένην ὑπ’ Ἀθηναίων, τὴν μὲν φρουρᾶν ἔξεβαλον, αὐτοὶ δὲ τὴν πόλιν κατέσχον.

78. Ἐπ’ ἀρχοντος δ’ Ἀθηναίων Ἀρχίος ᾿Ρωμαῖοι κατέστησαν ὑπάτους Λεύκιον Πατρίμων Μουγιλανὸν καὶ Γάιον Σερούλιον Στρούκτον. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Ἀργείοι μὲν ἐγκαλέσαντες τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ὡς τὰ βόμβατα οὐκ ἀπέδοσαν τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ Πυθαί,1 πόλεμον αὐτοῖς κατήγγειλαν· καθ’ δὲν δὴ χρόνον Ἀλκιβιάδης ὁ στρατηγὸς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἑνέβαλεν εἰς τὴν Ἀργείαν ἔχων δύναμιν. τούτους δὲ οἱ Ἀργείοι παραλαβόντες ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ Τροιζήμα, πόλιν σύμμαχον Λακεδαιμονίων, καὶ τὴν μὲν χώραν λεηλατήσαντες, τὰς δὲ ἐπαύλεις ἐμπρήσαντες, ἀπηλλάγησαν εἰς τὴν οἰκείαν. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι παροξυνθέντες ἐπὶ τοὺς εἰς τοὺς Τροιζηνίους παρανομήσαντες ἐγνώσαν διαπολεμεῖν πρὸς Ἀργείους· δῦω καὶ δύναμιν ἀθροίσαντες ἑπεστήσαν ἡγεμόνα Ἀγίου τὸν βασιλέα. οὗτος δὲ μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀργείους καὶ τὴν μὲν χώραν ἐδήμωσε, πλησίον δὲ τῆς πόλεως ἀγαγὼν τὴν δύναμιν προεκαλέσατο τοὺς πολεμίους

1 So Oldfather (Paus. 2, 35, 36): Πυθαί.
Heracleia were defeated. Since they had lost many 420 B.C. soldiers and had sought refuge within their walls, they sent for aid from the Bocotians. The Thebans dispatched to their help a thousand picked hoplites, with whose aid they held off their adversaries.

While these events were taking place, the Olynthians dispatched an army against the city of Mecyberna 1 which had an Athenian garrison, drove out the garrison, and themselves took possession of the city.

78. When Archias was archon in Athens, the 419 B.C. Romans elected as consuls Lucius Papirius Mugilanus and Gaius Servilius Structus. In this year the Argives, charging the Lacedaemonians 2 with not paying the sacrifices to Apollo Pythaeus, 3 declared war on them; and it was at this very time that Alcibiades, the Athenian general, entered Argolis with an army. Adding these troops to their forces, the Argives advanced against Troezen, a city which was an ally of the Lacedaemonians, and after plundering its territory and burning its farm-buildings they returned home. The Lacedaemonians, being incensed at the lawless acts committed against the Troezenians, resolved to go to war against the Argives; consequently they mustered an army and put their king Agis in command. With this force Agis advanced against the Argives and ravaged their territory, and leading his army to the vicinity of the

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1 Situated a short distance east of Olynthus.
2 The Epidaurians, not the Lacedaemonians (see Thucydides, 5. 53); but Diodorus frequently uses the term “Lacedaemonian” in a wide sense to refer to any ally of Sparta.
3 The temple is likely the one in Asine, which was the only building spared by the Argives when they razed that city (ep. Pausanias, 2. 36. 5; Thucydides, 5. 53. 1).
4 εἰς μάχην. οἱ δ' Ἀργεῖοι προσλαβόμενοι στρατιώτας παρὰ μὲν Ἡλείων τρισχίλιους, παρὰ δὲ Μαντινεῶν οὐ πολὺ λειπομένους τούτων, προῆγον ἐκ τῆς πόλεως τὸ στρατόπεδον. μελλουόσις δὲ παρατάξεως γίνεσθαι, οἱ στρατηγοὶ παρ' ἦμφατέροις διαπρεπεβευσάμενοι τεταρμηναῖος ἀνοχὰς 5 συνέθεντο. ἐπανελθόντων δὲ τῶν στρατοπεδῶν ἀπράκτων εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, δι' ὀργῆς εἶχον αἱ πόλεις ἠμφότεραι τοὺς συνθεμένους τὰς σπονδὰς στρατηγοῦς. διότερ οἱ μὲν Ἀργεῖοι τοὺς λίθους βάλλοντες τοὺς ἡγεμόνας ἀποκτείνειν ἐπεχείρησαν, καὶ μόνος μεταξὺ πολλῆς δεήσεως τὸ ζῆν συνεχώρησαν, τὴν δ' οὐσίαν αὐτῶν δημεύοντες 6 κατέσκαψαν τὰς οἰκίας. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὸν Ἅγιον ἐπεβάλετο μὲν κολάζεν, ἐπαγγελματίαν δ' αὐτῶν διὰ τῶν καλῶν ἔργων διορθώσασθαι τὴν ἁμαρτίαν, μόνος συνεχώρησαν, εἰς δὲ τὸν λαοῦν χρόνον ἐλόμενοι δέκα ἄνδρας τοὺς συνετωτάτους, παρακατέστησαν συμβούλους καὶ προεταξαν μηδὲν ἄνευ τῆς τούτων γνώμης πράττειν.

79. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Ἀθηναίων ἀποστειλάντων κατὰ θάλατταν εἰς Ἁργος ὀπλίτας μὲν χιλίους ἐπιλέκτους, ἱππεῖς δὲ διακοσίους, ἄν ἐστρατήγουν Λάχης καὶ Νικόστρατος· συνῆν δὲ τούτους καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης ἰδιώτης ὃν διὰ τὴν φιλίαν τὴν πρὸς Ἡλείους καὶ Μαντινεῖς· συνεδρευσάντων δὲ πάντων, ἔδοξε τὰς μὲν σπονδὰς ἐὰν χαίρεν, πρὸς δὲ τὸν 2 πόλεμον ὀρμήσας. διὸ καὶ τοὺς ἱδίους ἐκαστος στρατηγὸς παρώρμησε πρὸς τὸν ἄγωνα, καὶ πάντων προβήμως ὑπακουοντων, ἐκτὸς τῆς πόλεως κατεστρατοπέδεσαν. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς πάντων

1 τὴν after εἰς deleted by Hertlein.
city he challenged the enemy to battle. The Argives, 410 B.C.,
adding to their army three thousand soldiers from the
Eleians and almost as many from the Mantineians,
led out their forces from the city. When a pitched
battle was imminent, the generals conducted negotia-
tions with each other and agreed upon a cessation
of hostilities for four months. But when the armies
returned to their homes without accomplishing
anything, both cities were angry with the generals
who had agreed upon the truce. Consequently the
Argives hurled stones at their commanders and began
to menace them with death; only reluctantly and
after much supplication their lives were spared, but
their property was confiscated and their homes razed
to the ground. The Lacedaemonians took steps to
punish Agis, but when he promised to atone for his
error by worthy deeds, they reluctantly let him off,
and for the future they chose ten of their wisest men,
whom they appointed his advisers, and they ordered
him to do nothing without learning their opinion.

79. After this the Athenians dispatched to Argos
by sea a thousand picked hoplites and two hundred
cavalry, under the command of Laches and Nico-
stratus; and Alcibiades also accompanied them,
although in a private capacity, because of the friendly
relations he enjoyed with the Eleians and Mantin-
ceians; and when they were all gathered in council,
they decided to pay no attention to the truce but to
set about making war. Consequently each general
urged on his own troops to the conflict, and when they
all responded eagerly, they pitched camp outside
the city. Now they agreed that they should march

\[2 \text{ So Capps: } \mu\varphi\delta. \]
\[3 \text{ So Reiske: } \alphai\nu\iota\upsilon\upsilon\upsilon\upsilon. \]
πρώτον στρατεύειν ἐπ' Ὤρχομενὸν τῆς Ἀρκαδίας. διὸ καὶ παρελθόντες εἰς Ἀρκαδίαν, προσκαθεξό-
μενοι τῇ πόλει καθ' ἡμέραν ἐποιοῦντο προσβολὰς
3 τοῖς τείχεσι. χειρωσάμενοι δὲ τὴν πόλιν κατ-
estratopέδευσαν πλησίον Τεγέας, κεκρικότες καὶ
tαύτην πολιορκῆσαι. τῶν δὲ Τεγεατῶν ἄξιοιντων
τοὺς Λακεδαίμονιοι βοηθήσαι κατὰ τάχος, οἱ
Σπαρτιάται παραλαβόντες τοὺς ἰδίους πάντας καὶ
τοὺς συμμάχους ἦκον ἐπὶ τὴν Μαντίνειαν, νομί-
ζοντες ταύτης πολεμομυμένης ἀρβῆσοντα τὴν τῆς
4 Τεγέας πολιορκίαν. οἱ δὲ Μαντινεῖς τοὺς συμ-
μάχους παραλαβόντες, καὶ αὐτοὶ πανδημεὶ στρα-
teύσαντες, ἀντετάχθησαν τοῖς Λακεδαίμονιοι.
γενομένης δὲ μάχης ὅχυρᾶς, οἱ μὲν ἐπίλεκτοι τῶν
'Ἀργείων, χίλιοι τῶν ἄρματων ὄντες, γεγυμνασμένοι
dὲ καλῶς τὰ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον, ἑτρέψαντο τοὺς
ἀντιταγμένους πρώτοι, καὶ διάκοντες πολὺν
5 ἐποίουν φόνον. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαίμονιοι τάλλα μέρη
τοῖ στρατεύματος τρεφάμενοι καὶ πολλοὺς ἁν-
ελόντες ὑπεστρέφαν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἐκείνους,1 καὶ τῷ
πλήθει κυκλώσαντες ἔλπιζον κατακόψειν ἄπαντας.
6 τῶν δὲ λογάδων2 τῷ μὲν πλήθει πολὺ λειτομένων,
tαῖς δὲ ἀνδραγαθίαις προεχόντων, ὃ μὲν βασιλεῖ
τῶν Λακεδαίμονιον προαγωνιζόμενος ἐνεκαρτέρησε
τοῖς δευτέοις, καὶ πάντας ἂν ἄνειλεν ἐσπευδε γὰρ
τοῖς πολίταις ἀποδοῦναι τὰς ἐπαγγελίας, καὶ μέγα
τι κατεργασαμένος διορθώσασθαι τὴν γεγενημένην
ἀδοξίαν ὥστε μὴν εἰάθη γε τὴν προϊόσει ἑπιτελέ-
σαι. Φάραξ γὰρ ὁ Σπαρτιάτης, εἰς ὑπὸ τῶν συμ-
βούλων, ἄξιωμα δὲ μέγιστον ἔχων ἐν τῇ Σπάρτῃ,
first of all against Orechomenus in Arcadia; and so, advancing into Arcadia, they settled down to the siege of the city and made daily assaults upon its walls. And after they had taken the city, they encamped near Tegea, having decided to besiege it also. But when the Tegeatans called upon the Lacedaemonians for immediate aid, the Spartans gathered all their own soldiers and those of their allies and moved on Mantinea, believing that, once Mantinea was attacked in the war, the enemy would raise the siege of Tegea.\(^1\) The Mantineians gathered their allies, and marching forth themselves en masse, formed their lines opposite the Lacedaemonians. A sharp battle followed, and the picked troops of the Argives, one thousand in number, who had received excellent training in warfare, were the first to put to flight their opponents and made great slaughter of them in their pursuit. But the Lacedaemonians, after putting to flight the other parts of the army and slaying many, wheeled about to oppose the Argives and by their superior numbers surrounded them, hoping to destroy them to a man. Now although the picked troops of the Argives, though in numbers far inferior, were superior in feats of courage, the king of the Lacedaemonians led the fight and held out firmly against the perils he encountered; and he would have slain all the Argives—for he was resolved to fulfil the promises he had made to his fellow citizens and wipe out, by a great deed, his former ill repute—but he was not allowed to consummate that purpose. For Pharax the Spartan, who was one of the advisers of Agis and enjoyed the highest reputation in Sparta, directed

\(^1\) Presumably in order to bring aid to the Mantineians.
ΔΙΟΔΟΡΟΣ ΟF ΣΙΚΗΛΥ

dιεκελεύετο τοῖς λογάσι’ δοῦναι διόδου, καὶ μὴ πρὸς ἀπεγνωκότας τὸ ζῆν διακυδωνεύοντας πεῖραν

7 λαβεῖν ἀτυχούσης ἀρετής. δ’ ἦν ἡμαγκάσθη κατὰ τὴν ἁρτίως ῥηθεῖσαν ἐσταγῆν δοῦναι διέξοδον κατὰ τὴν τοῦ Φάρακος γνώμην. οἱ μὲν οὖν χίλιοι τῶν εἰρημένων τρόπουν ἀφεθέντες διελθεῖν διεσώθησαν, οἱ δὲ Λακεδαίμονιοι μεγάλη μάχῃ νικήσαντες καὶ τρόπαιον στήσαντες ἀπῆλθον εἰς τὴν οἰκείαν.

80. Τοῦ δ’ ἐπικαυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν ἤρχεν Ἀντωφίον, ἐν Ρώμη δ’ αὐτὶ τῶν ὑπάτων χιλιάρχων τέτταρες κατεστάθησαν, Γάιος Φούριος καὶ Τίτος Κοῦτιος, ἐτι δὲ Μάρκος Πολιτσίμος καὶ Αὐλός Κοριήλιος. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Ἄργεϊοι καὶ Λακεδαίμονιοι διαπρεβευσάμενοι πρὸς ἄλληλους εἰρήνην ἐποιήσαντο καὶ συμμαχίαν συν-2 ἔβεντο. διόπερ οἱ Μαντινεῖς ἀποβαλόντες τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἄργεϊων βοήθειαν ἡμαγκάσθησαν ὑποταγῆναι τοῖς Λακεδαίμονιοις. περὶ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους ἐν τῇ πόλει τῶν Ἄργεϊων οἱ καὶ ἐκλογὴν κεκριμένοι τῶν πολιτῶν χίλιοι συνεφώνησαν, καὶ τὴν μὲν δημοκρατίαν ἐγνωσαν καταλύειν, ἀριστοκρατίαν

3 δ’ ἔξ αὐτῶν καθιστάναι. ἔχοντες δὲ πολλοὺς συν-εργοὺς διὰ τὸ προέχειν τῶν πολιτῶν ταῖς οἰσίαις καὶ ταῖς ἀνθραγαθίαις, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον συλλαβόντες τοὺς δημαγωγεῖς εἰσαθά τὰς ἀπέκτειναι, τοὺς δ’ ἄλλους καταπληξάμενοι κατέλυσαν τοὺς νόμους καὶ δι’ ἑαυτῶν τὰ δημόσια διώκοντες. διακατασχόντες δὲ ταύτῃ τὴν πολιτείαν μὴν ὅκτω κατελύθησαν,

1 So Reiske: ἀρκάσι. 102
him to leave a way of escape for the picked men and not, by hazarding the issue against men who had given up all hope of life, to learn what valour is when abandoned by Fortune. So the king was compelled, in obedience to the command recently given him,\(^1\) to leave a way of escape even as Pharax advised. So the Thousand, having been allowed to pass through in the manner described, made their way to safety, and the Lacedaemonians, having won the victory in a great battle, erected a trophy and returned home.

80. When this year had come to an end, in Athens the archon was Antiphon, and in Rome in place of consuls four military tribunes were elected, Gaius Furius, Titus Quinctius, Marcus Postumius, and Aulus Cornelius. During this year the Argives and Lacedaemonians, after negotiations with each other, concluded a peace and formed an alliance. Consequently the Mantincians, now that they had lost the help of the Argives, were compelled to subject themselves to the Lacedaemonians. And about the same time in the city of the Argives the Thousand who had been selected out of the total muster of citizens came to an agreement among themselves and decided to dissolve the democracy and establish an aristocracy from their own number. And having as they did many to aid them, because of the prominent position their wealth and brave exploits gave them, they first of all seized the men who had been accustomed to be the leaders of the people and put them to death, and then, by terrorizing the rest of the citizens, they abolished the laws and were proceeding to take the management of the state into their own hands. They maintained this government for eight months and

\(^1\) Cp. chap. 78. 6.
Diodorus of Sicily

tοῦ δήμου συντάντος ἐπ’ αὐτούς· διὸ καὶ τούτων ἀναιρεθέντων ὁ δήμος ἐκομίσατο τὴν δημοκρατίαν.

4 Ἐγένετο δὲ καὶ ἔτερα κύνησις κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα· καὶ Φωκείς γὰρ πρὸς Δοκροῦς διενεχθέντες παρατάξει ἐκρίθησαν διὰ τὴν οἰκείαν ἀνδρείαν· ἐνίκησαν γὰρ Φωκείς ἀνελόντες Δοκρῶν πλείους χιλίων.

5 Ἀθηναίοι δὲ Νικίου στρατηγοῦντος εἶλον δύο πόλεις, Κύθηρα καὶ Νίσαιαν· τὴν τε Μῆλον ἐκπολιορκήσαντες πάντας¹ ἤβηδον ἄπεσαφαν, παῖδας δὲ καὶ γυναῖκας ἐξηνδρισάντας.

6 Καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ τοὺς Ἐλληνας ἐν τούτοις ἦν. κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Φιδηνάται μὲν, παραγενομένων εἰς τὴν πόλιν αὐτῶν πρέσβεων ἐκ τῆς Ῥώμης, ἐπὶ μικρὰς αἰτίας ἀνέλου τούτους. ἐφ’ οὐς οἱ Ῥωμαίοι παραξυνθέντες ἐφηφίσαντο πολεμεῖν, καὶ προχειρισάμενοι δύναμιν ἄξιόδολον εἰλοντο δικτάτωρ Ἄνιον Αἰμίλιον καὶ μετὰ τούτου κατὰ τὸ ἔθος Αἰλοῦ Κορνήλιον ὑπαρχον. ὁ δὲ Αἰμίλιος παρασκευάσαμεν τὰ πρὸς τὸν πολέμο, ἀνέξευξε μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπὶ τοὺς Φιδηνάτας. ἀντιταξαμένων δὲ τῶν Φιδηνατῶν ἐγένετο μάχῃ ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἰσχυρά, καὶ πολλῶν παρ’ ἀμφότεροις πεσόντων ἴσορροπος ὁ ἄγων ἐγένετο.

81. Ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος δ’ Ἀθηναίων Εὐφήμου ἐν Ῥώμῃ καταστάθησαν ἀντὶ τῶν ὑπάτων χλιάρχων Λεύκιος Φούριος, Λεύκιος Κοῦντιος, Αἰλός Σεμπρῶνιος. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Λακεδαιμώνοι μετὰ τῶν συμμάχων στρατεύσαντες εἰς τὴν Ἀργείαν Ὁσίας

¹ πάντας suggested by Vogel (ch. 76. 3).
then were overthrown, the people having united against them; and so these men were put to death and the people got back the democracy.

Another movement also took place in Greece. The Phocians also, having quarrelled with the Locrians, settled the issue in pitched battle by virtue of their own valour. For the victory lay with the Phocians, who slew more than one thousand Locrians.

The Athenians under the command of Nicias seized two cities, Cythera and Nisaea; and they reduced Melos by siege, slew all the males from the youth upward, and sold into slavery the children and women.

Such were the affairs of the Greeks in this year. In Italy the Fidenates, when ambassadors came to their city from Rome, put them to death for trifling reasons. Incensed at such an act, the Romans voted to go to war, and mobilizing a strong army they appointed Anius Aemilius Dictator and with him, following their custom, Aulus Cornelius Master of Horse. Aemilius, after making all the preparations for the war, marched with his army against the Fidenates. And when the Fidenates drew up their forces to oppose the Romans, a fierce battle ensued which continued a long time; heavy losses were incurred on both sides and the conflict was indecisive.

81. When Euphemus was archon in Athens, in Rome in place of consuls military tribunes were elected, Lucius Furius, Lucius Quinctius, and Aulus Sempronius. In this year the Lacedaemonians and their allies took the field against Argolis and captured

1 The loss of Cythera was a blow to the Spartans, that of Nisaea to the Megarians.

2 Melos was destroyed in 416 B.C.
χωρίων εἴλον, καὶ τοὺς ἐνοικοῦντας ἀποκτέιναντες τὸ μὲν φρούριον κατέσκαψαν, αὖτοι δὲ πυθόμενοι τοὺς Ἀργείους ἱκοδομηκέναι τὰ μακρὰ τείχη μὲ-χρι τῆς θαλάττης, ἐπελθόντες τὰ κατεσκευασμένα τείχη κατέσκαψαν, καὶ τὴν εἰς τὴν οἰκείων ἐπάνων ἐποιήσαντο.

2 Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἐλόμενοι στρατηγὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην, καὶ δόντες αὐτῷ ναῦς εἴκοσι, προσέταξαν συγκατα-σκευάσασι τοὺς Ἀργείους τὰ κατὰ τὴν πολιτείαν· ἐτὶ γὰρ ἦσαν ἐν ταραχῇ διὰ τὸ πολλοὺς ύπολειεῖ-3 φθαί τῶν τὴν ἀριστοκρατίαν αἱρομένων. ὁ δὲ ὁδὴ Ἀλκιβιάδης καταντήσας εἰς τὴν τῶν Ἀργείων πόλιν, καὶ συνεδρεύσας μετὰ τῶν τὴν δημοκρα-τίαν προκρινόντων, ἐπέλεξε τῶν Ἀργείων τοὺς μά-λιστα δοκοῦντας τὰ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων αἱρεῖσθαι· μεταστήσαμενος δὲ τούτων ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, καὶ συγκατασκευάσας βεβαιῶσι τὴν δημοκρατίαν, ἀπέ-ἔπλευσεν εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας.

4 Τούτω δὲ τοῦ ἐτους λήγοντος Λακεδαιμονίωι μετὰ πολλῆς δυνάμεως ἐμβαλόντες εἰς τὴν Ἀρ-γείαν, καὶ πολλὴν τῆς χώρας δημάσαντες, τοὺς φυγάδας τῶν Ἀργείων κατάκισαν εἰς Ὀρνέας· ἐπιτείχισαν καὶ πολῆς ὁποῖας ἀποκτέιναν, προσ-5 ἔταξαν κακοποιεῖν τους Ἀργείους. ἀπελθόντων δὲ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐκ τῆς Ἀργείας, Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν συμμαχιὰν ἐξεπέμψαν τοὺς Ἀργείους τρήρεις τετταράκοντα, διπλὰς δὲ χιλίους καὶ διακοσίους· οἳ δ' Ἀργείοι μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατεύσαντες

1 τῶν added by Reiske.
the stronghold of Hysiae,¹ and slaying the inhabitants they razed the fortress to the ground; and when they learned that the Argives had completed the construction of the long walls clear to the sea,² they advanced there, razed the walls that had been finished, and then made their way back home.

The Athenians chose Alcibiades general, and giving him twenty ships commanded him to assist the Argives in establishing the affairs of their government; for conditions were still unsettled among them because many still remained of those who preferred the aristocracy. So when Alcibiades had arrived at the city of the Argives and had consulted with the supporters of the democracy, he selected those Argives who were considered to be the strongest adherents of the Lacedaemonian cause; these he removed from the city,² and when he had assisted in establishing the democracy on a firm basis, he sailed back to Athens.

Toward the end of the year the Lacedaemonians invaded Argolis with a strong force, and after ravaging a large part of the country they settled the exiles from Argos in Orneae ⁴; this place they fortified as a stronghold against Argolis, and leaving in it a strong garrison, they ordered it to harass the Argives. But when the Lacedaemonians had withdrawn from Argolis, the Athenians dispatched to the Argives a supporting force of forty triremes and twelve hundred hoplites. The Argives then advanced against Orneae

¹ In Argolis near the Laconian border.
² The walls were to connect Argos and the sea. This was an enormous undertaking and the walls were certainly not yet completed (cp. below and Thucydides, 5. 82. 5).
³ They were distributed among the islands of the Athenian Empire.
⁴ In north-west Argolis on the border of Phlius.
ἐπὶ τὰς Ὄρνεας τὴν τε πόλιν κατὰ κράτος εἶλον καὶ τῶν φρουρῶν καὶ φυγάδων οὐς μὲν ἀπέκτειναν, οὐς δὲ ἐξεβαλον ἐκ τῶν Ὅρνεών.

Ταύτα μὲν ὁν ἔπραξθε κατὰ τὸ πεντεκαίδεκατον ἔτος τοῦ Πελοποννησιακοῦ πολέμου.

82. Τῷ δὲ ἐκκαίδεκάτῳ παρὰ μὲν Ἀθηναίοις ἦν ἄρχων Ἀρίμνηστος, ἐν Ἱρώμη δὲ ἀντὶ τῶν ὑπάτων χιλιάρχοι κατεστάθησαν τέτταρες, Τίτος Κλαύδιος καὶ Σπόριος Ναῦτιος, ἔτι δὲ Λούκιος Σέντιος καὶ Σέξτος Ἰουλιος. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων παρὰ μὲν Ἡλείους ἡχήθη Ὀλυμπιακά πρώτη πρὸς ταῖς ἐνένοικοντα, καθ’ ἦν ἐνὶκα στάδιον Ἐξαινέτος Ἀκραγαντίως.

2 Βυζάντιοι δὲ καὶ Χαλκηδόνιοι παραλαβόντες Θράκας ἐστράτευσαν εἰς τὴν Βυσνίαν πολλοὺς πληθεῖσι, καὶ τὴν τε χώραν ἔπορθησαν καὶ πολλὰ τῶν μικρῶν πολυσματίων ἐκπολιορκήσαντες ἐπετελέσαντο πράξεις ἀμότητι διαφεροῦσας. πολλῶν γὰρ αἰχμαλώτων κρατήσαντες ἄνδρῶν τε καὶ γυναικῶν καὶ παιδῶν ἀπανταὶ ἀπέσφαξαν.

3 Περὶ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν Ἐγεσταίοι πρὸς Σελινουντίους ἐπολέμησαν περὶ χώρας ἀμφισβητησίμου, ποταμοῦ τὴν χώραν τῶν διαφερομένων πόλεων ὀρίζωντο. Σελινούντιοι δὲ διαβάντες τὸ πρέθρον τὸ μὲν πρῶτον τῆς παραπταμίας βίας κατέσχον, μετὰ δὲ ταύτα καὶ τῆς προσκειμένης χώρας πολλήν ἀποτεμομένην κατέφρονσαν τῶν ἡδυκημένων. οἱ δὲ Ἐγεσταίοι παραξυνθέντες τὸ μὲν πρῶτον διὰ τῶν λόγων πεῖθεν ἐπεβάλοντο μὴ ἐπιβιὰνεν τῆς ἀλλοτρίας γῆς. ὡς δὲ οὕδεις αὐτοῖς προσεῖχεν, ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ τοὺς κατέχοντας τὴν χώραν, καὶ πάντας ἐκβάλοντες ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν αὐτοὶ τὴν χώραν κατέσχον. γενομένης δὲ
together with the Athenians and took the city by storm, and of the garrison and exiles some they put to death and others they expelled from Ornea.

These, then, were the events of the fifteenth year of the Peloponnesian War.

82. In the sixteenth year of the War Arimnestus was archon among the Athenians, and in Rome in place of consuls four military tribunes were elected, Titus Claudius, Spurius Nautius, Lucius Sentius, and Sextus Julius. And in this year among the Eleians the Ninety-first Olympiad was celebrated, that in which Exaenetus of Acrasus won the "stadium." The Byzantines and Chalcedonians, accompanied by Thracians, made war in great force against Bithynia, plundered the land, reduced by siege many of the small settlements, and performed deeds of exceeding cruelty; for of the many prisoners they took, both men and women and children, they put all to the sword.

About the same time in Sicily war broke out between the Egestaeans and the Selinuntians from a difference over territory, where a river divided the lands of the quarrelling cities. The Selinuntians, crossing the stream, at first seized by force the land along the river, but later they cut off for their own a large piece of the adjoining territory, utterly disregarding the rights of the injured parties. The people of Egesta, aroused to anger, at first endeavoured to persuade them by verbal arguments not to trespass on the territory of another city; however, when no one paid any attention to them, they advanced with an army against those who held the territory, expelled them all from their fields, and themselves seized the land. Since the quarrel be-
διαφορᾶς μεγάλης ἄμφοτέρως ταῖς πόλεσι, στρατιωτικαῖς ἀθροίσαντες διὰ τῶν ὅπλων ἐποιοῦτο τὴν κρίσιν. διόπερ ἄμφοτέρων παραταξαμένων ἐγένετο μάχη καρπερά, καθ’ ἣν Σελευκουντικούς νικήσαντες ἂν ἐπέκτειναν τῶν Ἐγερσταίων οὐκ ὀλγούσ. οἱ δ’ Ἐγερσταῖοι ταπεινωθέντες καὶ καθ’ ἕαυτος οὐκ ὄντες ἀξιόμαχοι, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον Ἀκραγαντίνοις καὶ Συρακοσίοις ἐπειθὼν συμμαχήσαν ἀποτυχόντες δὲ τούτων ἐξεπεμφαν πρεσβευτὰς εἰς τὴν Καρχηδόνα, δεόμενοι βοηθῆσαι οὐ προσεχόντων δ’ αὐτῶν, ἐξήτουν τῶν διαπόντων συμμαχίαν οἷς συνήργησε ταυτόματον.

83. Λεοντίνων γὰρ ὑπὸ Συρακοσίων ἐκ τῆς πόλεως μετψυχισμένων καὶ τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὴν χώραν ἀποβεβληκότων, οἱ φυγάδες αὐτῶν συστραφέντες ἔκριναν πόλιν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους προσλαβέσθαι συμ-2 μάχοις, ὄντας συγγενεῖς. περὶ δὲ τούτων κοινολογησάμενοι τοὺς Ἐγερσταίους2 συνεφόρησαν καὶ κονὴ πρέσβεις ἐξεπεμφαν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους, ἀξιοῦντες μὲν βοηθῆσαι ταῖς πόλεσιν αὐτῶν ἄδικουμέναις, ἐπαγγελάμενοι δὲ συγκατασκευάσειν αὐτοῖς τὰ κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν πράγματα. παραγενομένων οὖν εἰς τὰς Ἀθηναῖς τῶν πρέσβεων, καὶ τῶν μὲν Λεοντίνων τὴν συγγένειαν προφερομένων καὶ τὴν προ-υπάρχον θυμάσαι, τῶν δ’ Ἐγερσταίων ἐπαγ-γελλομένων χρημάτων τὸ πλῆθος δώσειν εἰς τὸν πόλεμον καὶ συμμαχήσεως κατὰ τῶν Συρακοσίων, ἔδοξε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐκπέμψαι τινὰς τῶν ἀρίστων

1 τοὺς Dindorf: αὐτοὺς.
2 Ἐγερσταίους καὶ Post: ἔθησαν οἷς σ.
tween the two cities had become serious, the two parties, having mustered soldiers, sought to bring about the decision by recourse to arms. Consequently, when both forces were drawn up in battle-order, a fierce battle took place in which the Selinuntians were the victors, having slain not a few Egestaeans. Since the Egestaeans had been humbled and were not strong enough of themselves to offer battle, they at first tried to induce the Acragantini and the Syracusans to enter into an alliance with them. Failing in this, they sent ambassadors to Carthage to beseech its aid. And when the Carthaginians would not listen to them, they looked about for some alliance overseas; and in this, chance came to their aid.

83. Now since the Leontines had been forced by the Syracusans to leave their city for another place and had thus lost their city and their territory,¹ those of them who were living in exile got together and decided once more to take the Athenians, who were their kinsmen, as allies. When they had conferred with the Egestaeans on the matter and come to an agreement, the two cities jointly dispatched ambassadors to Athens, asking the Athenians to come to the aid of their cities, which were victims of ill treatment, and promising to assist the Athenians in establishing order in the affairs of Sicily. When, now, the ambassadors had arrived in Athens, and the Leontines stressed their kinship and the former alliance and the Egestaeans promised to contribute a large sum of money for the war and also to fight as an ally against the Syracusans, the Athenians voted to send some of their foremost men and to investigate

¹ See chaps. 53 f.
διασκέδασθαι τὰ κατὰ τὴν νῆσον καὶ τοὺς Ἔγεσταίους. παραγενομένων οὖν τούτων εἰς τὴν Ἐγέσταν, οἱ μὲν Ἔγεσταῖοι χρημάτων πλῆθος ἐπεδείξαν, τὰ μὲν οἴκοθέν, τὰ δὲ παρὰ τῶν ἄστυγειῶν χρησάμενοι φαντασίας ἐνεκεν. ἀνελθόντων δὲ τῶν πρέσβεων καὶ τὴν εὐπορίαν τῶν Ἔγεσταίων ἀπαγελαίτων, συνῆλθεν ὁ δῆμος περὶ τούτων. προτεθείσης δὲ τῆς βουλῆς περὶ τοῦ στρατεύειν ἐπὶ Σικελίαν, Νικίας μὲν ὁ Νικηράτου, θαυμαζόμενος ἐπὶ ἀρετῇ παρὰ τοῖς πολίταις, συν- ἔβούλευε μὴ στρατεύειν ἐπὶ Σικελίαν μὴ γὰρ δυνα- τόν ὑπάρχειν ἀμα τα Λακεδαιμονίως διαπολεμεῖν καὶ δυνάμεις μεγάλας ἐκπέμπειν διαπολευτώς, καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων μὴ δυναμένους κτησασθαι τὴν ἠγε- μονίαν ἐλπίζειν τὴν μεγίστην τῶν κατὰ τὴν οἰκου- μένην νῆσον περιποίησασθαι, καὶ Καρχηδονίους μὲν, ἔχοντας μεγίστην ἠγεμονίαν καὶ πολλάκις ὑπὲρ τῆς Σικελίας πεπολεμηκότας, μὴ δεδυνησθῆναι κρατήσαι τῆς νῆσου, τοὺς δὲ Ἀθηναίους, πολὺ λει- πομένους τῇ δυναμεὶ τῶν Καρχηδονίων, δορίκτητον ποιῆσασθαι τὴν κρατίστην τῶν νῆσων.

84. Πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα διαλεξθέντως αὐτοῦ τῆς προκειμένης ὑποθέσεως οἰκεῖα, τῆς ἐναντίας γνώμης προεστηκὸς Ἀλκηβίαδης, ἐπιφανεστάτος Ἀθη- ναίων, ἔπεισε τὸν δήμον ἐπανελέσθαι τὸν πόλεμον· ἣν γὰρ ὁ ἄνηρ οὗτος δεινότατος μὲν εἴπειν τῶν πολιτῶν, εὐγενεῖα δὲ καὶ πλούσιον καὶ στρατηγία 2 διανομασμένος. εὖθες οὖν οὗ τὸ δῆμος στάλον ἀξιώ-

1 So Dindorf: ἀπελθόντων; Vogel suggests ἐπανελθόν-

1 So Dindorf: ἀπελθόντων; Vogel suggests ἐπανελθόν-

2 peri after auto deleted by Reiske.
the situation on the island and among the Egestaeans. 416 B.C. When these men arrived at Egesta, the Egestaeans showed them a great sum of money which they had borrowed partly from their own citizens and partly from neighbouring peoples for the sake of making a good show.\footnote{For this display see Thucydides, 6. 46.} And when the envoys had returned and reported on the wealth of the Egestaeans, a meeting of the people was convened to consider the matter. When the proposal was introduced to dispatch an expedition to Sicily, Nicias the son of Niceratus, a man who enjoyed the respect of his fellow citizens for his uprightness, counselled against the expedition to Sicily. They were in no position, he declared, at the same time both to carry on a war against the Lacedaemonians and to send great armaments overseas; and so long as they were unable to secure their supremacy over the Greeks, how could they hope to subdue the greatest island in the inhabited world? even the Carthaginians, he added, who possessed a most extensive empire and had waged war many times to gain Sicily, had not been able to subdue the island, and the Athenians, whose military power was far less than that of the Carthaginians, could not possibly win by the spear and acquire the most powerful of the islands.

84. After Nicias had set forth these and many other considerations appropriate to the proposal before the people, Aleibiades, who was the principal advocate of the opposite view and a most prominent Athenian, persuaded the people to enter upon the war; for this man was the ablest orator among the citizens and was widely known for his high birth, wealth, and skill as a general. At once, then, the people got ready a
χρεων κατεσκεύασε, τριάκοντα μὲν τριήρεις παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων λαβὼν, ἰδίας δὲ ἑκατόν καταρτίσας. 3 Ταύτας δὲ κοσμήσας πάσιν τοῖς εἰς πόλεμον χρησίμοις κατέλεξεν ὁπλίτας εἰς πεντακισχιλίους, στρατηγοὺς δὲ τρεῖς ἐξειροτόνησεν ἐπὶ ταύτην τὴν στρατηγίαν, Ἀλκιβιάδην καὶ Νικίαν καὶ Λάμαχον. 4 Ἀθηναίοι μὲν οὖν περὶ ταύτα ἦσαν. Ἡμεῖς δὲ παρόντες ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ πολέμου τοῦ συστάτου 'Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Συρακοσίοις, κατὰ τὴν ἐν ἀρχῇ πρόθεσιν τὰς ἐπομένας πράξεις εἰς τὴν ἐχομένην βιβλίον κατατάξομεν.
strong fleet, taking thirty triremes from their allies 416 B.C. and equipping one hundred of their own. And when they had fitted these ships out with every kind of equipment that is useful in war, they enrolled some five thousand hoplites and elected three generals, Alcibiades, Nicias, and Lamachus, to be in charge of the campaign.

Such were the matters with which the Athenians were occupied. And as for us, since we are now at the beginning of the war between the Athenians and the Syracusans, pursuant to the plan we announced at the beginning of this Book we shall assign to the next Book the events which follow.

1 Cp. chap. 2. 3.
BOOK XIII
Τάδ’ ἐν τῇ τρισκαίδεκάτῃ τῶν Διοδώρου βιβλίων

Στρατεία 'Αθηναίων ἐπὶ Συρακουσίων μεγάλαις δυνάμεις πεζικαῖς τε καὶ ναυτικαῖς.
Κατάπλως 'Αθηναίων εἰς Σικελίαν.
Κατάκλυσις 'Αλκιβιάδου τοῦ στρατηγοῦ καὶ φυγή εἰς Λακεδαιμόνα.

'Ως 'Αθηναίοι διαπλεύσαντες εἰς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα τῶν Συρακουσίων κατελάβοντο τοὺς περὶ τὸ 'Ολυμπιαν τόπον.
'Ως 'Αθηναίοι τὰς Ἑπιστολὰς καταλαβόμενοι καὶ μάχη νικήσαντες εἰς ἀρμοτέρων τῶν μερῶν ἐπολεύρκησαν τὰς Συρακούσας.

'Ως Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Κορινθίων περιφάντων βοήθειαν ἐθάρρησαν οἱ Συρακούσιοι.
Μάχη Συρακουσίων καὶ 'Αθηναίων καὶ νίκη 'Αθηναίων μεγάλη.
Μάχη τοῖς αὐτοῖς καὶ νίκη Συρακουσίων.

'Ως Συρακούσιοι τῶν Ἑπιστολῶν κρατήσαντες ἴμαγκασαν τοὺς 'Αθηναίους εἰς μίαν ἔλθειν παρεμβολὴν τὴν πρὸς τῷ 'Ολυμπίῳ.
'Ως ναυτικὴν δύναμιν οἱ Συρακούσιοι κατασκευάσαντες ναυμαχεῖν διέγνωσαν.
CONTENTS OF THE THIRTEENTH BOOK
OF DIODORUS

The campaign of the Athenians against the Syracusans, with great armaments both land and naval (chaps. 1-3).

The arrival of the Athenians in Sicily (chap. 4).
The recall of Alcibiades the general and his flight to Lacedaemon (chap. 5).

How the Athenians sailed through into the Great Harbour of the Syracusans and seized the regions about the Olympicum (chap. 6).

How the Athenians seized Epipolae and, after victories in battle in both areas, laid siege to Syracuse (chap. 7).

How, after the Lacedaemonians and Corinthians had sent them aid, the Syracusans took courage (chap. 8).

The battle between the Athenians and the Syracusans and the great victory of the Athenians (chap. 9).

The battle between the same opponents and the victory of the Syracusans (chap. 10).

How the Syracusans, having gained control of Epipolac, compelled the Athenians to withdraw to the single camp before the Olympicum (chaps. 8, 11-12).

How the Syracusans prepared a naval force and decided to offer battle at sea (chap. 13).
Διοδώρου τοῦ Σικυώνου Ἀθηναίων, τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τελευταίων καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδου μετακληθέντος, ἀντὶ τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐπεμβὰν Ἑλληνεῖς καὶ Δυμοκράτους ἐχώντας δύναμιν καὶ χρήματα.

Διήλθες ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ πόλεως, πρὸς Ἀθηναίωνος ὁ Πελοποννησιακὸς λεγόμενος.

Ἀναμένει τοὺς Σικυώνους καὶ Ἀθηναίον καὶ νίκη Ἀθηναίον, καὶ ἀλώσεις φροντίδος ὑπὸ Σικυώνους καὶ κατὰ γῆν νίκη.

Ἀναμένει πάσας ταῖς ναυτίν ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ λιμένι καὶ νίκη Σικυώνους.

Κατάπληκτος ἐξ Ἀθηναίων Δημοκράτους καὶ Εὐριπέδους μετὰ δυνάμεως ἀξιώματος.

Μάχη μεγάλῃ περὶ τὰς Ἕπιπολᾶς καὶ νίκη Σικυώνους.

Δραμάτα τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἀλώσεις τῆς πάσης δυνάμεως.

Ὡς Σικυώνων συνελθόντες εἰς ἐκκλησίαν προέθηκαν βούλην πῶς χρηστέων τοῦς αἰχμαλώτους.

Οἱ ρηθέντες λόγοι πρὸς ἑκάτερον μέρος τῆς ὑποθέσεως.

Τὰ ψηφισθέντα τοῖς Σικυώνοις περὶ τῶν ἀιχμαλώτων.

Ὡς Ἀθηναίων πταυγάντων περὶ Σικυώνων πολλοὶ τῶν συμμάχων ἀπέστησαν.

Ὡς οἱ δῆμοι τῶν Ἀθηναίων αἰθηράς παρεπέμβας τῆς ἀνθρωποτροφίας καὶ πεπρακοσνίων ἀνδρών τῆς πολιτείας ἐπέτρεψαν.

Ὡς Λακεδαιμονίων ταῖς αναμεθών τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐνίκησαν.
CONTENTS OF THE THIRTEENTH BOOK

How the Athenians, after the death of their general Lamachus and the recall of Alcibiades, dispatched in their place as generals Eurymedon and Demosthenes with reinforcements and money (chap. 8).

The termination of the truce by the Lacedaemonians, and the Peloponnesian War, as it is called, against the Athenians (chap. 8).

The sea-battle between the Syracusans and the Athenians and the victory of the Athenians; the capture of the fortresses by the Syracusans and their victory on land (chap. 9).

The sea-battle of all the ships in the Great Harbour and the victory of the Syracusans (chaps. 11-17).

The arrival from Athens of Demosthenes and Eurymedon with a strong force (chap. 11).

The great battle about Epipolae and the victory of the Syracusans (chap. 8).

The flight of the Athenians and the capture of the entire host (chaps. 18-19).

How the Syracusans gathered in assembly and considered the question what disposition should be made of the captives (chap. 19).

The speeches which were delivered on both sides of the proposal (chaps. 20-32).

The decrees which the Syracusans passed regarding the captives (chap. 33).

How, after the failure of the Athenians in Sicily, many of their allies revolted (chap. 34).

How the citizen-body of the Athenians, having lost heart, turned their back upon the democracy and put the government into the hands of four hundred men (chaps. 34, 36).

How the Lacedaemonians defeated the Athenians in sea-battles (chap. 34).
'Ως Συρακόσιοι τοῖς ἀνδραγαθίζεταις κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἄξιολόγους δώρεαις ἐτέμησαν.

'Ως Διοκλῆς νομοθέτης αἰρεθεὶς ἔγραψε τοὺς νόμους Συρακοσίως.

'Ως Συρακόσιοι τοῖς Λακεδαίμονιοις δύναμιν ἄξιολογον ἐπεμψαν.

'Ως Ἀθηναίαι τὸν τῶν Λακεδαίμονιων ναώρχον καταγραφήσαντες Κύρικον ἔσπευσοντο κυκλῳρίκης.

'Ως Λακεδαίμονιοι εἰς Βύββοις πεντήκοντα νοῦς ἀκούσαντες ἐπὶ βοήθειαν τοῖς ἤττημένοις, ἠμαυεὶς περὶ τὸν Ἀθηναῖον μετὰ τῶν ἀνδρῶν διεσφάρησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ χειμώνος.

'Αλκibiάδον κάθοδος καὶ στρατηγία.

Πόλεμος Αἰγεστάιοις καὶ Σελευκοντίοις περὶ τῆς ἀκμαφυκοτομενῆς χώρας.

Ναυμαχία Ἀθηναίοι καὶ Λακεδαίμονιοι περὶ τὸ Ζύγειον καὶ νίκη Ἀθηναίων.

'Ως Λακεδαίμονιοι τῶν Εὔριπον χώσαντες τὴν Βύββοιν ἤπειρον ἐποίησαν.

Περὶ τῆς ἐν Κορκύρῃ γενομένης στάσεως καὶ σφαγῆς.

'Ως Ἀλκibiάδης καὶ Θηραμένης ἐνίκησαν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀρχὴ πεζῶν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐπιμελείας.

'Ως Καρχηδόνιοι μεγάλας δυνάμεις διαβεβαιώσαντες ἐν Σικελίᾳ Σελευκοῆς καὶ Ἰμέραν κατὰ κράτος εἶλον.

'Ος εἰς τῶν Περσαίων καταπλεύσας μετὰ πολλῶν λαφόρων μεγάλης ἐπικεφαλής ἀποδοχής Ἀλκibiάδης.
CONTENTS OF THE THIRTEENTH BOOK

How the Syracusans honoured with notable gifts the men who had played a brave part in the war (chap. 34).

How Diocles was chosen law-giver and wrote their laws for the Syracusans (chaps. 34-35).

How the Syracusans sent a notable force to the aid of the Lacedaemonians (chap. 34).

How the Athenians overcame the Lacedaemonian admiral in a sea-fight and captured Cyzicus (chaps. 39-40).

How, when the Lacedaemonians dispatched fifty ships from Euboea to the aid of the defeated, they together with their crews were all lost in a storm off Athos (chap. 41).

The return of Alcibiades and his election as a general (chaps. 41-42).

The war between the Acgestaeans and the Selinuntians over the land in dispute (chaps. 43-44).

The sea-battle between the Athenians and Lacedaemonians off Sigeium and the victory of the Athenians (chaps. 38-40).

How the Lacedaemonians filled up Euripus with earth and made Euboea a part of the mainland (chap. 47).

On the civil discord and massacre in Corelyra (chap. 48).

How Alcibiades and Theramenes won most notable victories over the Lacedaemonians on both land and sea (chaps. 49-51).

How the Carthaginians transported great armaments to Sicily and took by storm Selinus and Himera (chaps. 51-62).

How Alcibiades sailed into the Peiraeus with much booty and was the object of great acclamation (chaps. 68-69).
ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΣ ΟΙ ΣΙΚΗΛΙΩΤΕΣ

'Ως Ἄγιος ὁ βασιλεύς μεγάλη ὑπήρξει τὰς Ἀθηναῖς πολιορκεῖν ἐπιβαλόμενος ἐξέπεταν.

Ἀλκιβιάδου φυγῇ καὶ κτώσε Ὁρμὼν ἐν Σικελίᾳ.

Ναυμαχία Συρακοσίων πρὸς Καρχηδονίους καὶ νίκη Συρακοσίων.

Περὶ τῆς ἐν Ἀκράγαντι εἰσαμικώς καὶ τῶν ἐν αὐτῇ κατασκευασμάτων.

'Ως Καρχηδονίων τραίκοντα μυρίων στρατεύματα εἰς Σικελίαν ἐπολιορκήσαν Ἀκράγαντα.

'Ως Συρακούσιοι παραλαβόντες τοὺς συμμάχους μυρίων στρατεύματα εἴπονον τοῖς Ἀκραγαντίοις.

'Ως τετράκαυσμυρίων Καρχηδονίων ἀπαγορεύσαν ἐνίκησαν οἱ Συρακούσιοι καὶ πλέον τῶν ἐξαισχελῶν κατέκοψαν.

'Ως Καρχηδονίων τὰς ἀγοράς παραμιμημένοι οἱ Ἀκραγαντίοι διὰ τὴν σπάνια τῆς τραφθῆς ἴματικώρθησαν ἐκλιπεῖν τὴν πατρίδα.

'Ως Διονύσιος στρατηγὸς αἱρεθεὶς ἐτυράννησε τῶν Συρακοσίων.

'Ως Ἀθηναίοι ἐν Ἀργονούστης ἐπιφανεστάτη ναυμαχία νικήσαντες τοὺς στρατηγοὺς ἀδίκως ἐθανάτωσαν.

'Ως Ἀθηναίοι μεγάλη ναυμαχία λειπθέντες ἴππας κάρησαν ἐφ' οἷς δυνατόν ἦν συνθέσθαι τὴν εἰρήνην, καὶ οὕτως ὁ Πελοποννησιακὸς πόλεμος κατελύθη.

'Ως Καρχηδονίοι λοιμικὴ νόσος περιπετεύσαντες ἴππας κάρησαν συνθέσθαι τὴν εἰρήνην πρὸς Διονύσιον τῶν τίραννον.
CONTENTS OF THE THIRTEENTH BOOK

How King Agis with a great army undertook to lay siege to Athens and was unsuccessful (chaps. 72-73).
The banishment of Alcibiades and the founding of Thermae in Sicily (chaps. 74, 79).
The sea-battle between the Syracusans and the Carthaginians and the victory of the Syracusans (chap. 80).
On the felicity of life in Acragas and the city’s buildings (chaps. 81-84).
How the Carthaginians made war upon Sicily with three hundred thousand soldiers and laid siege to Acragas (chaps. 85-86).
How the Syracusans gathered their allies and went to the aid of the people of Acragas with ten thousand soldiers (chap. 86).
How, when forty thousand Carthaginians opposed them, the Syracusans gained the victory and slew more than six thousand of them (chap. 87).
How, when the Carthaginians cut off their supplies, the Acragantini were compelled, because of the lack of provisions, to leave their native city (chaps. 88-89).
How Dionysius, after he was elected general, secured the tyranny over the Syracusans (chaps. 92-96).
How the Athenians, after winning a most famous sea-battle at Arginusae, unjustly condemned their generals to death (chaps. 97-103).
How the Athenians, after suffering defeat in a great sea-battle, were forced to conclude peace on the best terms they could secure, and in this manner the Peloponnesian War came to an end (chaps. 104-107).
How the Carthaginians were struck by a pestilential disease and were compelled to conclude peace with Dionysius the tyrant (chap. 114).
ΒΙΒΛΟΣ ΤΡΙΣΚΑΙΔΕΚΑΤΗ

1. Εἰ μὲν ὁμοια τοῖς ἄλλοις ἱστορίαις ἐπραγματευόμεθα, σχεδὸν ἢν ἐν τῷ προοιμίῳ περὶ τῶν διαλεκτάντας ἐφ’ ὅσον ἦν εὐκαίρων, οὔτως ἐπὶ τὰς συνεχεῖς πράξεις μεταβιβάζειν τὸν λόγον· ὅλοις γὰρ χρόνον ἀπολαβόντες τῇ γραφῇ, τὴν ἀναστροφὴν ἂν εἰχομεν τὸν ἀπὸ τῶν προοιμίων καρπὸν προσ-2 λαμβάνεσθαι· ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐν ὁλίγαις βιβλίοις ἐπηγγειλάμεθα μὴ μόνον τὰς πράξεις ἐφ’ ὅσον ἂν δυνώμεθα γράφειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ περιλήψεις κρόνον πλείονα τῶν ἱλίων καὶ ἐκατῶν ἑτῶν, ἀναγκαῖον ἄτι τὸν πολὺν λόγον τῶν προοιμίων παραπέμπεται ἐπ’ αὐτὰς ἔρχεσθαι τὰς πράξεις, τούτῳ μόνῳ προ-ειπόντας, ὅτι κατὰ μὲν τὰς προηγομένας ἐξ βιβλίων ἀνεγράψαμεν τὰς ἀπὸ τῶν Τροικῶν πράξεως ἐως εἰς τὸν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἄθηναιῶν ὑψισθέντα πόλεμον ἐπὶ Συρακοσίους, εἰς ὃν ἀπὸ Τροῖας 3 ἀλώσεως ἐστὶν ἐτη ἐπτακόσια εξῆκοντα ὡκτῳ. ἐν ταύτῃ δὲ προσαναπληροῦντες τὸν συνεχὴ χρόνον ἀρξόμεθα μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐπὶ Συρακοσίους στρατείας καταλήξομεν δ’ ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ δευτέρου πολέμου Καρχηδονίου πρὸς Διονύσιον τῶν Συρακο-σίων τύραννον.

1 γράφειν . . . τῶν omitted by PFKM.
2 ὡκτῳ added by Wesseling.
BOOK XIII

1. If we were composing a history after the manner of the other historians, we should, I suppose, discourse upon certain topics at appropriate length in the introduction to each Book and by this means turn our discussion to the events which follow; surely, if we were picking out a brief period of history for our treatise, we should have the time to enjoy the fruit such introductions yield. But since we engaged ourselves in a few Books not only to set forth, to the best of our ability, the events but also to embrace a period of more than eleven hundred years, we must forgo the long discussion which such introductions would involve and come to the events themselves, with only this word by way of preface, namely, that in the preceding six Books we have set down a record of events from the Trojan War to the war which the Athenians by decree of the people declared against the Syracusans,¹ the period to this war from the capture of Troy embracing seven hundred and sixty-eight years; and in this Book, as we add to our narrative the period next succeeding, we shall commence with the expedition against the Syracusans and stop with the beginning of the second war between the Carthaginians and Dionysius the tyrant of the Syracusans.²

¹ i.e. from 1184 B.C. to 415 B.C.
² The Book covers the years 415-404 B.C.
2. Ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος γὰρ Ἀθήνησι Χαβρίου ἰ᾽ω-
μαίοι μὲν αὐτὶ τῶν ὑπάτων κατέστησαν χυλιάρχους
τρεῖς, Λεύκιον Σέργιου, Μάρκου Παπίρου, Μάρκου
Σερούλιον. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Ἀθηναίοι ψηφισάμενοι
τὸν πρὸς Συρακοσίους πόλεμον τὰς τε νιᾶς ἐπ-
εσκέυασαν καὶ χρήματα συναγαγόντες μετὰ πολλῆς
σπουδῆς ἀπαντά τὰ πρὸς τὴν στρατείαν παρ-
εσκευάζοντο. ἦρμημένοι δὲ τρεῖς στρατηγοὺς, Ἀλκι-
βιάδην, Νικίαν, Λάμαχον, αὐτοκράτορας αὐτοὺς
2 κατέστησαν ἀπάντων τῶν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον. τῶν
dὲ ἱδιωτῶν οἱ ταῖς οὔσιας εὐποροῦντες τῇ προ-
θυμίᾳ τοῦ δήμου χαρίζοσθαι βουλόμενοι τῶν μὲν
ἰδίαις τριήρεις κατεσκέυασαν, τῶν δὲ χρήματα
dώσειν εἰς τὰς τροφὰς τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπηγγέλλοντο:
pολλοὶ δὲ καὶ τῶν δημοτικῶν πολιτῶν καὶ ξένων,
ἐπὶ δὲ συμμάχων, ἐκουσίως προσιόντες τοῖς στρα-
τηγοῖς διεκελεύοντο καταγράφειν ἑαυτοὺς εἰς τοὺς
στρατιώτας. οὕτως ἀπαντες μεμετεωρισμένοι ταῖς
ἐλπίσιν ἐξ ἐτοίμου κατακληρούχειν ἠλπιζοῦν τὴν
Συκελίαν.

3 Ἡδη δὲ τοῦ στόλου παρεσκευασμένου, τοὺς
ἐρμᾶς τοὺς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν παμπληθεὶς ὅντας
συνέβη ἐν μιᾷ νυκτὶ περικοπῆναι. ὁ μὲν οὖν
δήμος, οὐχ ὑπὸ τῶν τυχόντων νομίσας γεγενήσθαι
τὴν πράξιν, ἀλλ’ ὑπὸ τῶν προεχόντων ταῖς δόξαις
ἐπὶ τῇ καταλύσει τῆς δημοκρατίας, ἐμμεσοπονήρει
καὶ τοὺς πράξαντας ἔξητει μεγάλας δωρεὰς προ-

1 So Schäfer: ἀπό.

The principal sources for this famous incident are
Thucydides, 6. 27-29, 53, 60-61; Plutarch, Alcibiades,
18-21, and especially Andocides, On the Mysteries. The
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2. When Chabrias was archon in Athens, the Romans elected in place of consuls three military tribunes, Lucius Sergius, Marcus Papirius, and Marcus Servilius. This year the Athenians, pursuant to their vote of the war against the Syracusans, got ready the ships, collected the money, and proceeded with great zeal to make every preparation for the campaign. They elected three generals, Alcibiades, Nicias, and Lamachus, and gave them full powers over all matters pertaining to the war. Of the private citizens those who had the means, wishing to indulge the enthusiasm of the populace, in some instances fitted out triremes at their own expense and in others engaged to donate money for the maintenance of the forces; and many, not only from among the citizens and aliens of Athens who favoured the democracy but also from among the allies, voluntarily went to the generals and urged that they be enrolled among the soldiers. To such a degree were they all buoyed up in their hopes and looking forward forthwith to portioning out Sicily in allotments.

And the expedition was already fully prepared when it came to pass that in a single night the statues of Hermes which stood everywhere throughout the city were mutilated. At this the people, believing that the deed had not been done by ordinary persons but by men who stood in high repute and were bent upon the overthrow of the democracy, were incensed at the sacrilege and undertook a search for the perpetrators, offering large rewards to anyone who

faces of the statues were mutilated, and perhaps also τὰ αἰδοῖα (Aristophanes, Lysistrata, 1094). Andocides gives the names of those whose goods were confiscated and sold after the mutilation of the Hermæ, and many of these are confirmed on a fragmentary inscription (I.G. ii. 327, 332).
DIODORUS OF SICILY

4 θείς τῶν μηνύσαντι. προσελθὼν δὲ τις τῇ βουλῇ τῶν ιδιωτῶν ἐφησεν εἰς οἰκίαν μετοίκου των ἐωρακέναι τῇ νουμανίᾳ περὶ μέσας νύκτας εἰσιόντας, ἐν οἷς καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην. ἀνακρινόμενος δὲ ὑπὸ τῆς βουλῆς πώς νυκτὸς οὕτης ἑπεγίνοικε τὰς ὀψεις, ἐφησε πρὸς τῷ τῆς σελήνης φῶς ἐωρακέναι. οὕτως μὲν οὖν αὐτὸν ἐξελέγξας κατεισχυμένος ἠπιστήθη, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων οὖθ’ ἰχνὸς οὐδεὶς τῆς πράξεως εὑρείν ἦδυνήθη.

5 Τριήρων μὲν ἔκατον τεσσαράκοντα ἐτοιμασμένων, ὅλκαδῶν δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐπαγωγῶν, ἐτὶ δὲ τῶν τῶν αὐτῶν καὶ τῆς ἄλλης παρασκευῆς κομιδῶντων πολύς τις ἀριθμὸς ἦν ὅπλατα δὲ καὶ σφενδονίται, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ἔππειδα καὶ τῶν συμμάχων πλείους τῶν ἐπτακυκλιών ἐκτὸς τῶν ἐν τοῖς πληρώμασι.

6 τότε μὲν οὖν οἱ στρατηγοὶ μετὰ τῆς βουλῆς ἐν ἀπορρήτῳ συνεδρεύοντες ἐβουλεύοντο πώς χρῆ διοικήσαι τὰ κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν, ἐὰν τῆς νῆσου κρατήσωσιν. ἐδοξεῖν οὖν αὐτοῖς Σελινοντίους μὲν καὶ Συρακοσίους ἀνδραποδίσασθαι, τοῖς δὲ ἄλλοις ἀπλῶς τάξαι φόρους οὐς κατ’ ἐναντίον οἴσουσιν Ἀθηναίοις.

8. Τῇ δὲ ὑστεραιᾳ κατέβαινον οἱ στρατηγοὶ μετὰ τῶν στρατιωτῶν εἰς τὸν Πειραιά, καὶ συνεχολούθει πᾶσιν ὁ κατὰ τὸν πόλιν ὄχλος ἀναμελῶντας καὶ τὰς ἐξένων, ἐκάστου τοῦς ὡδίους συγ-2 γενεῖς τοις καὶ φίλοις προσπέμποντος. αἱ μὲν οὖν τριήρεις παρ’ ὅλων τῶν λιμένα παρώρμουν κεκοσμημ-

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1 So Dindorf: ἐπιστεύθη PAF², ἐφησθη other MSS.
2 Dindorf suggests τῶν τε πολιτῶν after ἔππειδα.

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1 Probably the Dioecleides mentioned by Andocides (i.e. 37 ff.). who gives the story in considerable detail.

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would furnish information against them. And a certain private citizen, appearing before the Council, stated that he had seen certain men enter the house of an alien about the middle of the night on the first day of the new moon and that one of them was Alcibiades. When he was questioned by the Council and asked how he could recognize the faces at night, he replied that he had seen them by the light of the moon. Since, then, the man had convicted himself of lying, no credence was given to his story, and of other investigators not a man was able to discover a single clue to the deed.

One hundred and forty triremes were equipped, and of transports and ships to carry horses as well as ships to convey food and all other equipment there was a huge number; and there were also hoplites and slingers as well as cavalry, and in addition more than seven thousand men from the allies, not including the crews. At this time the generals, sitting in secret session with the Council, discussed what disposition they should make of Sicilian affairs, if they should get control of the island. And it was agreed by them that they would enslave the Selinuntians and Syracusans, but upon the other peoples they would merely lay a tribute severally which they would pay annually to the Athenians.

3. On the next day the generals together with the soldiers went down to the Peiraeus, and the entire populace of the city, citizens and aliens thronging together, accompanied them, everyone bidding god-speed to his own kinsmen and friends. The triremes lay at anchor over the whole harbour, embellished

² Or “slingers as well as more than seven thousand cavalry from both the citizens and allies”; see critical note.
μέναι ταῖς ἑπὶ ταῖς πρώθαις ἐπιστήμαι καὶ τῇ λαμπρότητι τῶν ὁπλῶν· ὃ δὲ κύκλος ἀπασ τοῦ λιμένος ἐγεμε θυματήριως καὶ κρατήρων ἄργυρων, εἰς ὃν ἐκτιμάσαι χρυσοῖς ἔσπευδον οἱ τιμώντες τὸ θεῖον καὶ προσευχώμενοι κατατυχεῖν τῆς στρατείας.

3 ἀναχέντες οὖν ἐκ τοῦ Πειραιῶς περιέπλευσαν τὴν Πελοπόννησον καὶ κατηνέχθησαν εἰς Κόρκυραν· ἐνταῦθα γὰρ παραμένειν παρῆγγελτο καὶ προσ-ἀναλαμβάνειν τοὺς παροίκους τῶν συμμάχων, ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀπαντες ἠθροισθήσαν, διαπλησσάτες τὸν Ἰόνιου πόρον πρὸς ἄκραν Ἰαπουγίων κατηνέχθησαν,

4 καλεῖθεν ἢδη παρελέγωντο τὴν Ἰταλίαν. ὑπὸ μὲν οὖν Ταραντίνων οὐ προσεδέχθησαν, Μεταποντίους δὲ καὶ Ἡρακλεώτας παρέπλευσαν· εἰς δὲ Θουρίους κατενεχθέντες πάντων ἔτυχον τῶν φιλανθρώπων, ἐκεῖθεν δὲ καταπλησσάτες εἰς Κρότωνα, καὶ λαβόντες ἀγορὰν παρὰ τῶν Κροτωνιτῶν, τῆς τε Λακωνίας Ἡρας τὸ ἱερὸν παρέπλευσαν καὶ τὴν Διοσ-

5 κουρίαδα καλουμένην ἄκραν ὑπερέβεντο. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τὸ καλοῦμενον τε Σκυλλήτιον καὶ Λοκρούς παρῆλλαξαν, καὶ τοῦ Ῥηγίου καθορισθέντες ἐγ-γὺς ἐπείθουν τοὺς Ῥηγίους συμμαχεῖν· οἱ δὲ ἀπε-κρίνατο βουλεύσεθαι μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων Ἰταλιωτῶν.

4. Συνακόσιοι δὲ ἀκούσαντες ἑπὶ τοῦ πορθμοῦ τὰς δυνάμεις εἶναι τῶν Ἀθηναίων, στρατηγοῦς κατέστησαν αὐτοκράτορας τρεῖς, Ἡρμικράτην, Σωκάνων, Ἡρακλείδην, οὐ τοὺς στρατιώτας κατεγραφον καὶ πρέσβεις ἑπὶ τὰς κατὰ Σικελίαν πόλεις ἀπέστελλον, δεόμενοι τῆς κοινῆς σωτηρίας ἀντε-λαμβάνεσθαι τοὺς γὰρ Ἀθηναίους τῷ μὲν λόγῳ

1 So Hertlein: ἐπιστήμαι. 2 Σκυλλήτιον] Σκυλλήτην Ρ.Α. 3 So Schäfer: ἐπείθαι.
with their insignia on the bows and the gleam of their armour; and the whole circumference of the harbour was filled with censers and silver mixing-bowls, from which the people poured libations with gold cups, paying honour to the gods and beseeching them to grant success to the expedition. Now after leaving the Peiraeus they sailed around the Peloponnesus and put in at Coreyra, since they were under orders to wait at that place and add to their forces the allies in that region. And when they had all been assembled, they sailed across the Ionian Strait and came to land on the tip of Iapygia, from where they skirted along the coast of Italy. They were not received by the Tarantini, and they also sailed on past the Meta-pontines and Heracleians; but when they put in at Thurii they were accorded every kind of courtesy. From there they sailed on to Croton, from whose inhabitants they got a market, and then they sailed on past the temple of Hera Lacinia and doubled the promontory known as Dioscurias. After this they passed by Scylletium, as it is called, and Locri, and dropping anchor near Rhegium they endeavoured to persuade the Rhegians to become their allies; but the Rhegians replied that they would consult with the other Greek cities of Italy.

4. When the Syracusans heard that the Athenian armaments were at the Strait, they appointed three generals with supreme power, Hermocrates, Sicanus, and Heracleides, who enrolled soldiers and dispatched ambassadors to the cities of Sicily, urging them to do their share in the cause of their common liberty;

1 Cape Lacinium is at the extreme western end of the Tarantine Gulf.
2 Of Messina.
πρὸς Συρακοσίους ἐνίστασθαι τὸν πόλεμον, τῇ δ' ἀληθεία καταστρέφασθαι βουλομένους ὅλην τὴν 2 νῆσον. Ἀκραγαντίνοι μὲν οὖν καὶ Νάξιοι συμ- μαχήσειν ἔφησαν Ἀθηναίοις, Καμαρναϊοὶ δὲ καὶ Μεσσήνιοι τὴν μὲν εἰρήνην ἄξειν ὡμολόγησαν, τὰς δὲ ὑπὲρ τῆς συμμαχίας ἀποκρίσεις ἀνεβάλοντο. Ἰμεραιοὶ δὲ καὶ Σελυσσούντων, πρὸς δὲ τούτων Γελώι καὶ Καταναῖοι, συναγωνιζόμεθα τοὺς Συ- ρακοσίους ἐπηγγείλαντο. οἱ δὲ τῶν Σικελίων πόλεις τῇ μὲν εὐνοίᾳ πρὸς Συρακοσίους ἔρρεπον, ὅμως δὲν ἦσσα μένουσαι τὸ συμβησόμενον ἑκαρδάκτου.

3 Τῶν δ' Ἀγεσταίων οὐχ ὡμολογοῦντων δίωσεν πλέον τῶν τριάκοντα ταλάντων, οἱ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐγκαλέσαντες αὐτοῖς ἀνήκθησαν ἐκ Ῥηγίνῳ μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως, καὶ κατέπλευσαν τῆς Σικελίας εἰς Νάξον. δεξαμένων δὲ αὐτοῦ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει φιλοφρόνως, παρέπλευσαν ἔκειθεν εἰς 4 Κατάνην. τῶν δὲ Καταναίων εἰς μὲν τὴν πόλιν οὐ δεχομένων τοὺς στρατιώτας, τοὺς δὲ στρα- τηγοὺς ἐσσάντων εἰσελθείν καὶ παρασχομένων ἐκκλησίαν, οἱ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων περὶ συμ-

5 μαχίας διελέγοντο. δημηγοροῦντος δὲ τοῦ Ἀλκι- βιάδου τῶν στρατιώτῶν τινες διελόντες πυλίδα παρεισέπεσον εἰς τὴν πόλιν· δὲ ἦν αἰτίαν ἡμα- κάσθησαν οἱ Καταναῖοι κοινωνεῖν τοῦ κατὰ τῶν Συρακοσίων πολέμου.

5. Τούτων δὲ πραττομένων οἱ κατὰ τὴν ἱδίαν ἔχθραν μισοῦντες τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην ἐν Ἀθηναῖς, πρόβασιν ἔχοντες τὴν τῶν ἀγαλμάτων περικοπῆν, διεῖβαλον αὐτὸν ἐν ταῖς δημηγορίαις ὡς συνωμοσίαν

1 8' added by Eichstädt.
for the Athenians, they pointed out, while beginning 415 B.C. the war, as they alleged, upon the Syracusans, were in fact intent upon subduing the entire island. Now the Acragantini and Naxians declared that they would ally themselves with the Athenians; the Camarinaeans and Messenians gave assurances that they would maintain the peace, while postponing a reply to the request for an alliance; but the Himeraeans, Selinuntians, Geloans, and Catanaeans promised that they would fight at the side of the Syracusans. The cities of the Siceli, while tending to be favourably inclined toward the Syracusans, nevertheless remained neutral, awaiting the outcome.

After the Aegestaeans had refused to give more than thirty talents,¹ the Athenian generals, having remonstrated with them, put out to sea from Rhegium with their force and sailed to Naxos in Sicily. They were kindly received by the inhabitants of this city and sailed on from there to Catane. Although the Catanaeans would not receive the soldiers into the city, they allowed the generals to enter and summoned an assembly of the citizens, and the Athenian generals presented their proposal for an alliance. But while Alcibiades was addressing the assembly, some of the soldiers burst open a postern-gate and broke into the city. It was by this cause that the Catanaeans were forced to join in the war against the Syracusans.

5. While these events were taking place, those in Athens who hated Alcibiades with a personal enmity, possessing now an excuse in the mutilation of the statues,² accused him in speeches before the Assembly

κατὰ τὸν δῆμον ψευδημένον. συνελάβετο δ' αυτῶν ταῖς διαβολαῖς τὸ πραγμόν παρὰ τοῖς 'Αργείοις. οἱ γὰρ ἰδιόξενοι συνθέμενοι καταλύσαν τὴν ἐν 'Αργείοις δημοκρατίαν πάντες ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν 2 ἀνηρεθηκαν. πιστεύσας οὖν ὁ δῆμος ταῖς κατηγορίαις καὶ δεινῶς ὑπὸ τῶν δημαγωγῶν παρακυψεῖς, ἀπέστειλε τὴν Σαλαμίναν ναῦν εἰς Σικελίαν, κελεύων τὴν ταχύτητι ἤκειν Ἀλκιβιάδην ἐπὶ τὴν κρίσιν. παραγενομένης οὖν τῆς νεώς εἰς τὴν Κατάνην, Ἀλκιβιάδης, ἀκούσας τῶν πρέσβεων τὰ δόξαντα τῷ δήμῳ, τοὺς συνδιαβεβλημένους ἀναλαβὼν εἰς τὴν ἱδίων τριήρη μετὰ τῆς Σαλαμίνας ἐξέπλευσεν. ἔπει δ' εἰς Θουρίους κατέπλευσεν, εἰτε καὶ συνειδῶς αὐτῶτη τὴν ἀσέβειαν ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης εἰτε καὶ φοβηθεὶς τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ κυνδύνου, μετὰ τῶν συνδιαβεβλημένων διαδρᾶς ἐκποδών ἐχωρίσθη. οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ Σαλαμίνῃ νηλ' παραγενόμενοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἔξησαν τοὺς περὶ τῶν Ἀλκιβιάδην ὡς δ' οὐχ εὐρίσκοιν, ἀποπλεύσαντες εἰς Ἀθῆνας ἀπήγγειλαν τῷ δήμῳ τὰ περὶ 4 πραγμάτα. οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἀθηναίοι παραδόντες δικαστηρίῳ τοῦ τε Ἀλκιβιάδου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν συμφόροντων τὰ ὀνόματα δίκην ἔριμην κατεδίκασαν θανάτου. ὁ δ' Ἀλκιβιάδης ἐκ τῆς Ἐτως διαπλεύσας ἐπὶ Πελοπόννησου ἐφυγε οὐσίς Ἡπάρτην, καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους παράξυσεν ἐπιθέσαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις.

6. Οἱ δ' ἐν Σικελία στρατηγοὶ μετὰ τῆς τῶν

1 Vogel suggests oswebólētov.

1 Cr. Thucydides, 6. 61.
of having formed a conspiracy against the democracy. Their charges gained colour from an incident that had taken place among the Argives; for private friends of his in that city had agreed together to destroy the democracy in Argos, but they had all been put to death by the citizens. Accordingly the people, having given credence to the accusations and having had their feelings deeply aroused by their demagogues, dispatched their ship, the Salaminia, to Sicily with orders for Alcibiades to return with all speed to face trial. When the ship arrived at Catane and Alcibiades learned of the decision of the people from the ambassadors, he took the others who had been accused together with him aboard his own trireme and sailed away in company with the Salaminia. But when he had put in at Thurii, Alcibiades, either because he was privy to the deed of impiety or because he was alarmed at the seriousness of the danger which threatened him, made his escape together with the other accused men and got away. The ambassadors who had come on the Salaminia at first set up a hunt for Alcibiades, but when they could not find him, they sailed back to Athens and reported to the people what had taken place. Accordingly the Athenians brought the names of Alcibiades and the other fugitives with him before a court of justice and condemned them in default to death. And Alcibiades made his way across from Italy to the Peloponnesus, where he took refuge in Sparta and spurred on the Lacedaemonians to attack the Athenians.

6. The generals in Sicily sailed on with the arma-

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2 This was one of the two dispatch boats of the Athenian navy, the other being the Paralus. 3 i.e. in their absence.
Διοδώρος της Σικυωνίας

1 Αθηναίων δυνάμεως παραπλεύσαντες εἰς Αἴγεσταν, "Υγκαρα μὲν Σικυλικὸν πολυσσάτων ἐλόντες ἐκ τῶν λαφύρων συνήγαγον ἑκατὸν τάλαντα· κομμισάμενοι δὲ καὶ τριάκοντα τάλαντα παρὰ τῶν 2 Αἰγεσταίων κατέπλευσαν εἰς Κατάνην. βουλόμενοι δὲ τὸν πρὸς τῷ μεγάλῳ λιμένι τόπον Συρακοσίων ἀκινδύνους καταλαβέσθαι, πέμπουσιν ἄνδρα Καταναίον, ἕαυτος μὲν πιστὸν τοὺς δὲ Συρακοσίων στρατηγοὺς πιθανόν, διακελευσάμενοι λέγειν τοὺς ἡγεμόνας τῶν Συρακοσίων, ὅτι τινὲς Καταναίων συντάγματα βουλοῦνται συμφωνοῦν τῶν Αθηναίων αὐλιζομένους ἀπὸ τῶν ὁπλῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει νυκτὸς ἄφων συναδόντες τὸς ἐν τῷ λιμένι ναῦς ἑμπρήσαι· πρὸς δὲ τὴν τοιῶν συντέλειαν ἄξιον τοὺς στρατηγοὺς ἐπιφανεῖν μετὰ δυνάμεως, μήποτε τῆς 3 ἐπιβολῆς ἀποτύχῃς. ἐλθόντος δὲ τοῦ Καταναίου πρὸς τοὺς ἡγεμόνας τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ δηλώσαντος τὰ προειρημένα, πιστεύσαντες περὶ τούτων οἱ στρατηγοὶ συνετάξαντο νῦκτα καθ’ ἡν ἐξάξουσι 4 τὴν δύναμιν, καὶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐξαπέστειλαν εἰς τὴν Κατάνην.

4 Οἱ μὲν οὖν Συρακοσίοι κατὰ τὴν τεταγμένην νύκτα ἤγιον τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐπὶ τὴν Κατάνην, οἱ δὲ 5 Αθηναίοι παραπλεύσαντες εἰς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα τῶν Συρακοσίων μετὰ πολλῆς ἦσυχίας τοῦ τε Ὀλυμπίου κύριοι κατέστησαν καὶ πάντα τὸν περικέμενον τόπον καταλαβόμενοι παρεμβολὴν ἐποιήσαντο. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Συρακοσίων ὡς ἔθιον τὴν ἀπάτην, ταχέως ἀναστρέψαντες προσέβαλον τῇ παρεμβολῇ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. ἐπι-

1 Συρακοσίων] Συρακοσίων Dindorf.
2 So Wurm: ἥξιον.
3 So Hertlein: ἐκτάξουσι.
ment of the Athenians to Aegesta and captured 415 B.C. Hyccara, a small town of the Siceli, from the booty of which they realized one hundred talents; and after receiving thirty talents in addition from the Aegestaeans they continued their voyage to Catanê. And wishing to seize, without risk to themselves, the position ¹ on the Great Harbour of the Syracusans, they sent a man of Catanê, who was loyal to themselves and was also trusted by the Syracusan generals, with instructions to say to the Syracusan commanders that a group of Catanaeans had banded together and were ready to seize unawares a large number of Athenians, who made it their practice to pass the night in the city away from their arms, and set fire to the ships in the harbour; and he was to ask the generals that, in order to effect this, they should appear at the place with troops so that they might not fail in their design. When the Catanaean went to the commanders of the Syracusans and told them what we have stated, the generals, believing his story, decided on the night on which they would lead out their troops and sent the man back to Catanê.

Now on the appointed night the Syracusans brought the army to Catanê, whereupon the Athenians, sailing down into the Great Harbour of the Syracusans in dead silence, not only became masters of the Olympieum but also, after seizing the entire area about it, constructed a camp. The generals of the Syracusans, however, when they learned of the deceit which had been practised on them, returned speedily and assaulted the Athenian camp. When the enemy came

¹ This was near the Olympieum (Thucydides, 6. 64. 2). The reader is referred to the map at the back of the book, which is based on the account of Thucydides.
διδαχόμενοι οὖν τῶν πολεμίων συνέστη μάχη, καθ’ ἐν τούς Ἀθηναίους τετρακοσίους τῶν ἑναντίων ἁν-6 εὐνότες φυγεῖν ἣνάγκασαν τοὺς Συρακοσίους. οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ θεωροῦντες τοὺς πολεμίους ἵπποπλατείαν, καὶ βουλόμενοι βέλτιον τὰ πρὸς τὴν πολιορκίαν κατασκευάσασθαι, πάλιν ἀπέπλευσαν εἰς τὴν Κατάνην. πέμψαντες δ’ εἰς Ἀρήνας των ἔγραψαν πρὸς τὸν δήμον ἐπιστολάς, ἐν αἷς ἡξίουν ἱππεῖς ἀποστεῖλαι καὶ χρήματα πολυχρόνιον γὰρ ἔσεθαι τῇ πολιορκίᾳ ὑπελάμβανον. οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναίοι τριακόσια τάλαντα καὶ τῶν ἱππέων των ἔμψυχαν πόμπευσιν εἰς τὴν Συκελίαν.

7 Τούτων δὲ πραττομένων Διαγόρας ὁ κληθεὶς ἄθεος, διαβολὴς τυχόν ἐπ’ ἀσέβεια καὶ φοβηθεὶς τὸν δήμον, ἐφυγεν ἐκ τῆς 'Αττικῆς· οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναίοι τῇ ἀνελόντι Διαγόραν ἄργυρίῳ τάλαντον ἐπεκήρυξαν.

8 Κατὰ δὲ τὴν 'Ιταλίαν 'Ρωμαίοι πρὸς Λάκκους πολέμοι ἔχοντες Λαβικοὺς ἔλεπολορκήσαν.
Ταύτα μὲν οὖν ἐπράχθη κατὰ τούτον τὸν ἐναυτόν.

7. 'Επ’ ἄρχοντος δ’ Ἀθηναίοι Τισάνδρου 'Ρωμαίοι μὲν ἀντὶ τῶν ὑπάτων χιλιάρχων κατέστησαν τέτταρας, Πόπλιον Λουκρήτιον,1 Γάιον Σερούλιον, Ἀγρίππαν Μενήμον, Σπουρίων Ὀὐστουρίων. ἔπι δὲ τούτων Συρακόσιοι πρέσβεις ἀποστείλατε εἰς τὴν Κόρινθον καὶ Λακεδαιμόνα παρεκάλουν βοηθήσαι καὶ μὴ περιορᾶν αὐτοὺς περὶ τῶν ὅλων κινδυ-2 νεύσασιν. συνηγορήσαντος δ’ αὐτοίς Ἀλκιβιάδου Λακεδαιμόνων μὲν ψηφισάμενοι βοηθεῖν τοῖς Συ-ρακοσίοις στρατηγὸν εἴλουτο Γυλίππων, Κορίνθιοι

1 Λουκρήτιον | Δοκρήτιον Ρ.Α.
out to meet them, there ensued a battle, in which the Athenians slew four hundred of their opponents and compelled the Syracusans to take to flight. But the Athenian generals, seeing that the enemy were superior in cavalry and wishing to improve their equipment for the siege of the city, sailed back to Catana. And they dispatched men to Athens and addressed letters to the people in which they asked them to send cavalry and funds; for they believed that the siege would be a long affair; and the Athenians voted to send three hundred talents and a contingent of cavalry to Sicily.

While these events were taking place, Diagoras, who was dubbed "the Atheist," was accused of impiety and, fearing the people, fled from Attica; and the Athenians announced a reward of a talent of silver to the man who should slay Diagoras.

In Italy the Romans went to war with the Aequi and reduced Labici by siege.

These, then, were the events of this year.

7. When Tisandrus was archon in Athens, the Romans elected in place of consuls four military tribunes, Publius Lucretius, Gaius Servilius, Agrippa Menenius, and Spurius Veturius. In this year the Syracusans, dispatching ambassadors to both Corinth and Lacedaemon, urged these cities to come to their aid and not to stand idly by when total ruin threatened the Syracusans. Since Alcibiades supported their request, the Lacedaemonians voted to send aid to the Syracusans and chose Glytippus to be general, and

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1 He is said to have been a dithyrambic poet of Melos who was apparently accused of making blasphemous remarks about Athenian divinities (cp. Lysias, Against Andocides, 17 ff.).

2 Cp. Livy, 4. 47.
Diodorus of Sicily

δὲ πλείονας μὲν τριήρεις παρεσκευάζοντο πέμπτειν, τότε δὲ μετὰ Γυλίππου Πύθην μετὰ δύο τριήρων προαπέστειλαν εἰς Σικελίαν. ἐν δὲ τῇ Κατάνη Νικίας καὶ Λάμαχος οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ, παραγενομένων αὐτοῖς ἐκ Ἀθηνῶν ἵππεών μὲν διακοσίων πεντήκοντα, ἀργυρίου δὲ ταλάντων τριακοσίων, ἀναλαμβόντες τὴν δύναμιν ἐπλευσαν εἰς Συρακούσας. καὶ προσενεχθέντες τῇ πόλει νυκτὸς ἔλαθον τοὺς Συρακοσίους καταλαβόμενοι τὰς Ἑπιπολάς. αἰσθόμενοι δὲ οἱ Συρακοσίοι κατὰ τάχος ἐβοήθουν, καὶ ἀποβαλόντες τῶν στρατιωτῶν τριακοσίους εἰς τὴν πόλιν συνεδρώχθησαν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα παραγενομένων τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐξ Ἀγέστης τριακοσίων μὲν ἵππεών, παρὰ δὲ τῶν Σικελῶν ἵππεών διακοσίων πεντήκοντα, συνήγαγον ἵππεῖς τοὺς πάντας ὀκτακοσίους. κατασκευάζοντες δὲ περὶ τὸ Λάβδαλον ὁχύρωμα, τὴν πόλιν τῶν Συρακοσίων ἀπετείχοντο καὶ πολὺν φόβον τοῖς Συ-κακοσίοις ἔπέστησαν. διόπερ ἐπεξελθόντες ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἔπεχείρησαν διακωλύσει τοὺς οἰκοδομοῦντας τὸ τείχος· γενομένης δὲ ἱππομαχίας συχνοῦς ἀποβαλόντες ἐτράπησαν. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναίοι τῷ μέρει τῆς δυνάμεως τὸν ὑπερκείμενον τοῦ λιμένος τόπον κατελάβοντο, καὶ τὴν καλουμένην Πολίχνην τείχισαντες τὸ τε τοῦ Διὸς ἱερὸν περιβάλοντο καὶ εἰς ἀμφοτέρων τῶν μερῶν τὰς Συρακούσας ἐπολιόρκουν. τοιούτων δὲ ἐλαττωμάτων περὶ τοὺς Συρακοσίους γενομένων ἦθυμον οἱ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν· ως δὲ ἠκούσαν Γυλίππον εἰς Ἰμέραν καταπεπλευκέναι

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the Corinthians made preparations to send a number of triremes, but at the moment they sent in advance to Sicily, accompanying Gylippus, Pythes with two triremes. And in Catanè Nicias and Lamachus, the Athenian generals, after two hundred and fifty cavalry and three hundred talents of silver had come to them from Athens, took their army aboard and sailed to Syracuse. They arrived at the city by night and unobserved by the Syracusans took possession of Epipolae. When the Syracusans learned of this, they speedily came to its defence, but were chased back into the city with the loss of three hundred soldiers. After this, with the arrival for the Athenians of three hundred horsemen from Aegesta and two hundred and fifty from the Siceli, they mustered in all eight hundred cavalry. Then, having built a fort at Labdalum, they began constructing a wall about the city of the Syracusans and aroused great fear among the populace. Therefore they advanced out of the city and endeavoured to hinder the builders of the wall; but a cavalry battle followed in which they suffered heavy losses and were forced to flee. The Athenians with a part of their troops now seized the region lying above the harbour and by fortifying Polichnê, as it is called, they not only enclosed the temple of Zeus but were also besieging Syracuse from both sides. Now that such reverses as these had befallen the Syracusans, the inhabitants of the city were disheartened; but when they learned that Gylippus had put in at Himera and was gathering

1 This wall of circumvallation was to run from near Trogillus southward to the Great Harbour; see map.
2 Thucydides (7. 4. 6) speaks of a polichnê ("hamlet") near the Olympieum, which lay west of the centre of the Great Harbour.
3 The Olympieum.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

7 και στρατιώτας ἀθροίζειν, πάλιν ἐθάρρησαν. δ' γὰρ Γύλιππος μετὰ τεττάρων τριήρων κατα-
πλεύσας εἰς Ἰμέραν τὰς μὲν ναῦς ἐνεὼλκησε, τοὺς δ' Ἰμεραίους πείσας συμμαχεῖν τοὺς Συρακοσίους,
παρὰ τε τούτων καὶ Γελών, ἐτι δὲ Σελινουντίων καὶ Σικανῶν ἢθροίζε στρατιώτας. συναγαγὼν δὲ τοὺς ἁπαντός τρισχιλίους μὲν πείζος διακοσίους δ' ἐπιπέδως, διὰ τῆς μεσογείου παρῆγεν εἰς Συρά-
κοσίας.

8. Καὶ μετ' ὅλας ἦμερας μετὰ τῶν Συρακο-
σίων ἐξήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. γενομένης δὲ μάχης ἱσχυρᾶς Λάμαχος ὁ τῶν Ἀθη-
ναιῶν στρατηγὸς μαχόμενος ἐτελέυτησε: πολλῶν δὲ παρ' ἀμφοτέρων ἀναρεβέντων ἐνίκησαν Ἀθηναίοι.

2 μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην παραγενομένων τρισκαίδεκα τριήρων ἐκ Κόρινθου, τοὺς ἐκ τῶν πληρωμα-
τῶν ἀναλαβὼν ὁ Γύλιππος μετὰ τῶν Συρακοσίων προσέβαλε τῇ παρεμβολῇ τῶν πολεμίων, καὶ τὰς Ἐπιπολαῖς ἐποιλόρκει. ἐξελθόντων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναι-
ων συνήψαν μάχην οἱ Συρακόσιοι, καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναιῶν ἀποκτείναντες ἐνίκησαν, καὶ δὲ ὅλης
tῆς Ἐπιπολῆς τὸ τείχος κατέσκαψαν: οἱ δ' Ἀθη-
nαιοὶ καταλύοντες τὸν πρὸς ταῖς Ἐπιπολαῖς τό-
τον πᾶσαν τὴν δύναμιν εἰς τὴν ἄλλην παρεμβολὴν
μετήγαγον.

3 Τούτων δὲ πραξάμεντων οἱ Συρακόσιοι μὲν
πρέοβεις ἀπέστειλαν εἰς Κόρινθον καὶ Λακεδαι-
μόνα περὶ βοηθείας· οἶς ἀπέστειλαν Κόρινθοι μετὰ
Βοιωτῶν μὲν καὶ Σικυωνίων χιλίους, Σπαρτιάται

Δ' ἔξακοσίους· Γύλιππος δὲ περιπορεύομενος τὰς
catat Σικυωνίων πόλεις πολλοὺς προετρέπετο συμ-
mαχεῖν, καὶ λαβὼν στρατιώτας παρὰ τε τῶν

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soldiers, they again took heart. For Gylippus, having put in at Himera with four triremes, had hauled his ships up on shore, persuaded the Himeraeans to ally themselves with the Syracusans, and was gathering soldiers from them and the Geloans, as well as from the Selinuntians and the Sicani. And after he had assembled three thousand infantry in all and two hundred cavalry, he led them through the interior of the island to Syracuse.

8. After a few days Gylippus led forth his troops together with the Syracusans against the Athenians. A fierce battle took place and Lamachus, the Athenian general, died in the fighting; and although many were slain on both sides, victory lay with the Athenians. After the battle, when thirteen triremes had arrived from Corinth, Gylippus, after taking the crews of the ships, with them and the Syracusans attacked the camp of the enemy and sought to storm Epipolae. When the Athenians came out, they joined battle and the Syracusans, after slaying many Athenians, were victorious and they razed the wall throughout the length of Epipolè; at this the Athenians abandoned the area of Epipolae and withdrew their entire force to the other camp.

After these events the Syracusans dispatched ambassadors to Corinth and Lacedaemon to get help; and the Corinthians together with the Boeotians and Sicyonians sent them one thousand men and the Spartans six hundred. And Gylippus went about the cities of Sicily and persuaded many peoples to join the alliance, and after gathering three thou-
Diodorus of Sicily

'Ιμεραίων καὶ Σικανὸν τρισχλιόνς ἦγε διὰ τῆς μεσογείου. πυθόμενου δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν παρούσιαν αὐτῶν, ἐπιθέμενοι τοὺς ἡμίσεις ἀνέιλον, οἱ δὲ περιλευτέντες διεσώθησαν εἰς Συρακούσας.

5 Ἔλθοντων δὲ τῶν συμμάχων οἱ Συρακοσίοι βουλόμενοι καὶ τῶν κατὰ θάλατταν ἀγώνων ἀντιποιεῖσθαι, τάς τε προϋπάρχοντας ναῦς καθείλκυσαν καὶ ἄλλας προσκατασκευάσαντες ἐν τῷ μικρῷ

6 λιμένι τὰς ἀναπείρας ἐποιοῦντο. Νικᾶς δὲ ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς ἀπέστειλεν εἰς Ἀθήνας ἐπιστολὰς ἐν αἰσ ἐδήλου ὅτι πολλοὶ πάρεισι σύμμαχοι τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, καὶ διότι ναῦς οὐκ ὁλίγας πληρώσαντες ναυμαχεῖν διέγνωσαν κατὰ τάχος οὐν ἡξίου τρυῆρες τε πέμπειν καὶ χρήματα καὶ στρατηγοὺς τοὺς συνιδικήσοντας τὸν πόλεμον Ἀλκibiάδου μὲν γὰρ πεθευγότος, Λαμάχου δὲ τετελευτηκότος αὐτὸν μόνον ἀπολείφθαι, καὶ

7 ταύτ' ἀσθενῶς διακείμενον. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι μετ' Ἐυρυμέδοντος μὲν τοῦ στρατηγοῦ δέκα ναῦς ἀπέστειλαν εἰς Σικελίαν καὶ ἄργυρίου τάλαντα ἐκατὸν τεσσαράκοντα περὶ τὰς χειμερινὰς τροπὰς περὶ δὲ τὴν ἑαυτῆν ὠραν παρεσκευάζοντο μέγαν στόλον ἀποστέλλειν. διότι πολλοῖς τε πανταχόθεν παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων κατέγραφον καὶ χρήματα συνήθροιζον.

8 Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Πελοπόννησον οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι παροξυνθέντες ὑπὸ Ἀλκibiάδου τὰς σπονδὰς ἐλύσαν τὰς πρὸς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ὁ πόλεμος αὗτος διέμενεν ἐτη διάδεκα.

9. Τοῦ δὲ ἔτους τούτου διελθόντος Κλέοκριτος μὲν ἄρχων Ἀθηναίων ἦν, ἐν Ἑρώτῃ δὲ ἀντὶ τῶν

1 So Wesseling, cp. Thuc. 7. 16. 2: τερώνας.
sand soldiers from the Himeraeans and Sicani he led 414 B.C. them through the interior of the island. When the Athenians learned that these troops were near at hand, they attacked and slew half of them; the survivors, however, got safely to Syracuse.

Upon the arrival of the allies the Syracusans, wishing to try their hand also in battles at sea, launched the ships they already possessed and fitted out additional ones, giving them their trials in the small harbour. And Nicias, the Athenian general, dispatched letters to Athens in which he made known that many allies were now with the Syracusans and that they had fitted out no small number of ships and had resolved upon offering battle at sea; he therefore asked them to send speedily both triremes and money and generals to assist him in the conduct of the war, explaining that with the flight of Alcibiades and the death of Lamachus he was the only general left and at that was not in good health. The Athenians dispatched to Sicily ten ships with Eurymedon the general and one hundred and forty talents of silver, at the time of the winter solstice 1; meantime they busied themselves with preparations to dispatch a great fleet in the spring. Consequently they were enrolling soldiers everywhere from their allies and gathering together money.

In the Peloponnesus the Lacedaemonians, being spurred on by Alcibiades, broke the truce with the Athenians, and the war which followed continued for twelve years. 2

9. At the close of this year Cleocritus was archon 413 B.C. of the Athenians, and in Rome in place of consuls

1 22nd December.
2 Ten years, 413-404 B.C. inclusive.
Diodorus of Sicily

υπάτων χιλιάρχων τετταρες ύπηρχον, Λύδος Ζευς-
πρώνιος καὶ Μάρκος Πατίριος, Κώντος Φάβιος,
2 Σπώριος Ναύτιος. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Λακεδαιμόνιοι
μετὰ τῶν συμμάχων ἐνέβαλον εἰς τὴν 'Αττικήν,
'Αγιδος1 ἡγούμενον καὶ 'Αλκιμιάδου τοῦ 'Αθη-
ναίου. καταλαβόμενοι δὲ χωρίων ὄχυρον Δεκελειαν
φρούριον ἐποίησαν κατὰ τῆς 'Αττικῆς διὸ καὶ
συνέβη τὸν πόλεμον τούτον Δεκελεικῶν προσα-
γορευθήναι. 'Αθηναῖοι δὲ περὶ μὲν τὴν Δακω-
νικὴν τριάκοντα τριήρεις ἀπέστειλαν καὶ Χαρικλέα
στρατηγὸν, εἰς δὲ τὴν Δικελίαν ἐφηφάσιμοντες πέμπειν
ὄχυροκοιτα μὲν τριήρεις, ὀπλίτας δὲ πεντακόι-
3 χιλίους. οἱ δὲ Συρακοσίοι κρίναντες ναυμαχεῖν
καὶ πληρώσαντες ὄχυροκοιτα τριήρεις ἐσπέλνουν
τοῖς πολεμίοις. τῶν δὲ 'Αθηναίων ἐξήκοντα
ναυσὶν ἀνταναχθέντων, καὶ τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐνεργοῦ
γενομένης ὁδῆ, πάντες οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν φρουρίων
'Αθηναίοι κατέβησαν ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν. οἱ μὲν
γὰρ θεάσασθαι τὴν μάχην ἐπεθύμουν, οἱ δὲ τοῖς
πταίσειαν ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ, βοηθῆσειν τοῖς φεύ-
4 γοσιν ἤλπιζον. οἱ δὲ τῶν Συρακοσίων στρατη-
γοῖ προϊδόμενοι τὸ γινόμενον ἀπεστάλκειον τοὺς
κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ἐπὶ τὰ τῶν 'Αθηναίων ὄχυρόματα,
χρημάτων καὶ ναυτικῶν σκευῶν, ἐτὶ δὲ τῆς ἄλλης
παρασκευῆς ὑπάρχοντα πλῆρη; ὁ δὲ καταλα-
βόντες2 οἱ Συρακόσιοι παντελῶς ὑπ' ὅλην τὴ-
ρούμενα κατέσχον2 καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης
5 προσβοηθοῦντων πολλοὺς ἀπέκτειναν. κραυγῆς δὲ
πολλῆς γενομένης περὶ τὰ φρούρια καὶ τὴν παρεμ-
βολὴν, οἱ ναυμαχοῦντες 'Αθηναίοι καταπλαγέντες
ἐτράπησαν καὶ πρὸς τὸ λειτομένου τῶν φρουρίων
ἐφυγον. τῶν δὲ Συρακοσίων ἀτάκτως διωκόντων

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there were four military tribunes, Aulus Sempronius, Marcus Papirius, Quintus Fabius, and Spurius Nautius. This year the Lacedaemonians together with their allies invaded Attica, under the leadership of Agis and Alcibiades the Athenian. And seizing the stronghold of Deceleia they made it into a fortress for attacks upon Attica, and this, as it turned out, was why this war came to be called the Deceleian War. The Athenians dispatched thirty triremes to lie off Laconia under Charicles as general and voted to send eighty triremes and five thousand hoplites to Sicily. And the Syracusans, having made up their minds to join battle at sea, fitted out eighty triremes and sailed against the enemy. The Athenians put out against them with sixty ships, and when the battle was at its height, all the Athenians in the fortresses went down to the sea; for some were desirous of watching the battle, while others hoped that, in case of some reverse in the sea-battle, they could be of help to those in flight. But the Syracusan generals, foreseeing what really happened, had dispatched the troops in the city against the strongholds of the Athenians, which were filled with money and naval supplies as well as every other kind of equipment; when the Syracusans found the strongholds guarded by a totally inadequate number, they seized them, and slew many of those who came up from the sea to their defence. And since a great uproar arose about the forts and the camp, the Athenians who were engaged in the sea-battle turned about in dismay and fled toward the last remaining fort. The Syra-

1 "Λυγδος δ' Ρ.
2 καταλαμβάνοτες ΡΑΙΛ, Vogel, καταλαμβάνεις cet.
3 κατέσχον added by Post, διήρρησαν by Dindorf.
οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς τὴν γῆν καταφεύγειν οὐ δυνάμενοι διὰ τὸ τοὺς Συρακοσίους δυνῶν φρουρίων κυριεύειν, ἠναγκάζοντο εἰς ὑποστροφής πάλιν 6 ναυμαχῆσαι. τῶν δὲ Συρακοσίων λεικυκτῶν τὰς τάξεις καὶ κατὰ τὸν διωγμὸν διερριμμένων, ἄθροις ταῖς ναυσίν ἐπιπλεύσαντες ἐνδεκά μὲν κατέδυσαν, τὰς δὲ λυσάς ἔσω τῆς Νήσου κατεδίωξαν. διαλυθεῖσας δὲ τῆς μάχης ἐκάτεροι πρόπαιον ἐστησαν, οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι τῆς ναυμαχίας, οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς κατωρθωμένων.

10. Τῆς δὲ ναυμαχίας τοιοῦτο τέλος λαβοῦσιν, οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι πυθανόμενοι τὸν μετὰ Δημοσθένους στόλον ἐν ὀλίγαις ἡμέραις ἤζειν, ἐκρινὼν μηκέτι διακυδωνεῖν ἔσω ἢν ἡ δύσμως ἐκεῖνη παραγένται, οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι τούπαντιον βουλομένους πρὶν ἐλθεῖν τὴν μετὰ Δημοσθένους στρατιὰν περὶ τῶν ὅλων διακρυθήναι, καθ' ἡμέραιν ἐπιπλεύσαντες 2 ταῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναυσὶν ἔξηκτοτο τῆς μάχης. συμβουλεύσαντος δ' αὐτοῖς Ἀρίστωνος τοῦ Κορινθίου κυβερνήτου τὰς πρώτας τῶν νεῶν ποιήσαι βραχυτέρας καὶ ταπεινοτέρας, πειθάντες οἱ Συρακόσιοι πολλὰ διὰ ταύτην τὴν αἰτίαν ἐν τοῖς μετὰ ταῦτα κινδύνοις ἐπιλεονέκτησαν. οἳ μὲν γὰρ Ἀττικαῖς τριήρεις ἴσαι αὐθενστέρας ἔχουσαι τὰς πρώτας καὶ μετεώρους· διὸ συνέβαινεν αὐτῶν τὰς ἐμβολὰς τυτρώσκειν τοὺς ὑπερέχοντας τῆς θαλάττης τόπους, ὡστε τοὺς πολεμίους μὴ μεγάλους ἐλαττώμασι περιπίπτειν· αἱ δὲ τῶν Συρακοσίων τὸν περὶ τὴν πρώτας τόπους ἴσχυρόν ἔχουσαι καὶ ταπεινον, κατὰ τὰς τῶν ἐμβολῶν δόσεις μιᾷ

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cusans pursued them without order, but the Athenians, when they saw themselves unable to find safety on land because the Syracusans controlled two forts, were forced to turn about and renew the sea-battle. And since the Syracusans had broken their battle order and had become scattered in the pursuit, the Athenians, attacking with their ships in a body, sank eleven triremes and pursued the rest as far as the island.¹ When the fight was ended, each side set up a trophy, the Athenians for the sea-battle and the Syracusans for their successes on land.

10. After the sea-battle had ended in the manner we have described, the Athenians, learning that the fleet under Demosthenes would arrive within a few days, decided to run no more risks before that force should join them, whereas the Syracusans, on the contrary, wishing to reach a final decision before the arrival of Demosthenes and his army, kept sailing out every day against the ships of the Athenians and continuing the fight. And when Ariston the Corinthian pilot advised them to make the prows of their ships shorter and lower, the Syracusans followed his advice and for that reason enjoyed great advantage in the fighting which followed. For the Attic triremes were built with weaker and high prows, and for this reason it followed that, when they rammed, they damaged only the parts of a ship that extended above the water, so that the enemy suffered no great damage; whereas the ships of the Syracusans, built as they were with the structure about the prow strong and low, would often, as they delivered their ram-

¹ i.e. of Ortygia.

¹ So Reiske: ἐρριμένων.
² So Wesseling: εἰσπλέουντες.
πολλάκις πληγῇ κατέδυσον τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων τριήρεις.

4 Ἐπὶ μὲν οὖν συχνὰς ἡμέρας οἱ Συρακόσιοι τῇ παρεμβολῇ τῶν πολεμίων καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν προσβάλλοντες οὐδὲν ἤμυον, τῶν Ἀθη- ναίων ἀγόντων ἡσυχίαν ἐπειδῇ¹ δὲ τινὲς τῶν τριηράρχων οὐκέτι δυνάμενοι καρτηρεῖν τὴν τῶν Συρακοσίων καταφρονήσεων ἀντανήχθησαν τοῖς πο- λεμίοις ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ λιμένι,² συνέστη πασῶν τῶν τριήρων ναυμαχία. οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἀθηναίοι ταχυναυτοῦσας ἔχοντες τριήρεις καὶ ταῖς κατὰ θάλατταν ἐμπειρίας, ἔτι δὲ ταῖς τῶν κυβερνητῶν τέχναις προτεροῦντες, ἀπρακτον ἔχον τὴν ἐν τού- τοις ὑπεροχὴν, τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐν στενῷ τόπῳ γινομένης. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι συμπλεκόμενοι καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις οὐδεμίαν διδόντες ἀναστροφήν, τοὺς τε ἐπὶ τῶν καταστρωμάτων ἱκόντιζον καὶ λιθο- βολοῦντες λυπεῖν ἡμάγκαζον τὰς πρώρας, ἀπλῶς δὲ πολλάς τῶν ἐμπιπτούσων νεών ἐμβολάς³ διδόν- τες καὶ εἰς τὰς τῶν ἐναντίων ναύς εἰσαλλόμενοι ἐπιστήματον ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ συνίσταντο. Θλιβόμενοι δὲ πανταχόθεν οἱ Ἀθηναίοι πρὸς φυγήν ἀρμη- σαν· οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι διώξαντες ἐπτὰ μὲν τριήρεις κατέδυσαν πολλὰς δὲ αχρόστους ἐποίησαν.

11. Τῶν δὲ Συρακοσίων ἐπηρμένων ταῖς ἐλπίσι διὰ τὸ καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν τοὺς πο- λεμίους νεκροκηκεῖν, παρὴγ Εὐρυμέδων καὶ Δημο- σθένης, καταπεπλευκότες μὲν ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν μετὰ δυνάμεως πολλῆς, ἐν δὲ τῷ παράπλω παρὰ Θουρίων

¹ ἐπειδῆ MSS., Vogel, cp. chs. 66. 6, 99. 6; ἐπετὰ Stephanus, cp. Thuc. 7. 40. 4.
² καὶ after λιμέν deleted by Wesseling.
ming blows, sink with one shock the triremes of the Athenians.¹

Now day after day the Syracusans attacked the camp of the enemy both by land and by sea, but to no effect, since the Athenians made no move; but when some of the captains of triremes, being no longer able to endure the scorn of the Syracusans, put out against the enemy in the Great Harbour, a sea-battle commenced in which all the triremes joined. Now though the Athenians had fast-sailing triremes and enjoyed the advantage from their long experience at sea as well as from the skill of their pilots, yet their superiority in these respects brought them no return since the sea-battle was in a narrow area; and the Syracusans, engaging at close quarters and giving the enemy no opportunity to turn about to ram, not only cast spears at the soldiers on the decks, but also, by hurling stones, forced them to leave the prows, and in many cases simply by ramming a ship that met them and then boarding the enemy vessel they made it a land-battle on the ship’s deck. The Athenians, being pressed upon from every quarter, turned to flight; and the Syracusans, pressing in pursuit, not only sank seven triremes but made a large number unfit for use.

11. At the moment when the hopes of the Syracusans had raised their spirits high because of their victory over the enemy both by land and by sea, Eurymedon and Demosthenes arrived, having sailed there from Athens with a great force and gathered on the way allied troops from the Thurians and Messa-

¹ Thucydides (7, 36) describes in considerable detail this strengthening of the bow and its effect upon the tactics of the fighting in the harbour.

³ ἐμβολάς | ἐμβολαῖς ΡΛΗΚ.
2 καὶ Μεσσαπίων προσειληφότες συμμαχίαν. ἤγον δὲ τριήρεις πλείους τῶν ὄγδοκοντα, στρατιωτῶν δὲ χωρίς τῶν ἐν τοῖς πληρώμασι πεντακισχίλιοις ὀπλα δὲ καὶ χρήματα, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις τὰ πρὸς πολιορκίαν ὀργανα καὶ τὴν ἄλλην παρασκευὴν ἐν στρογγυλοῖς πλοίοις ἐκόμιζον. δὲ ἤν αἰτίαν οἱ Συρακόσιοι πάλιν ἐταπεινώντο ταῖς ἐλπίσι, νομίζοντες μηκέτι ῥαδίως ἐξισώθηναι τοῖς πολεμίσις δυνῆσθαι.

3 Δημοσθένης δὲ πείσας τοὺς συνάρχοντας ἐπιθέσθαι ταῖς Ἑπιπολαίς, ἄλλως γὰρ οὐ δυνατὸν ἦν ἀποτείχίσαι τὴν πόλιν, ἀναλαβὼν μυστικός μὲν ὀπλάς, ἄλλως δὲ τοσοῦτος ψυλός, νυκτὸς ἐπέθεμο τοῖς Συρακοσίοις. ἀπροσδοκήτω δὲ γενομένης τῆς ἐφόδου φρουρίων τῇ τινῶν ἐκράτησαν καὶ παρεισπεσόντες ἐντὸς τοῦ τειχίσματος τῆς  Ἑπιπολῆς μέρος τὶ τοῦ τείχους κατέβαλον. τῶν δὲ Συρακόσιων πανταχόθεν συνδραμόντων ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων, ἔτι δὲ Ἑρμοκράτους μετὰ τῶν ἐπιλέκτων ἐπιβοηθήσαντος, ἐξεωθήσαν οἱ Ἀθηναίοι καὶ νυκτὸς οὔσης διὰ τὴν ἀπειρίαν τῶν τόπων ἄλλοι 5 κατ’ ἄλλους τόπους ἐσκεδάσθησαν. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι μετὰ τῶν συμμάχων καταδιώξαντες, δισχιλίους μὲν καὶ πεντακισίους τῶν πολεμίων ἀποκτέιναν, οὐκ ἄλγους δὲ τραυματίας ποιήσαντες, πολλῶν ὄπ- 6 λων ἐκυρίευσαν. μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην Συρακόσιοι μὲν Σικανὸν ἐνα τῶν στρατηγῶν μετὰ δώδεκα τριή- ρων ἀπέστειλαν εἰς τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις τὴν τε νίκην ἀπαγγέλουσα τοῖς συμμάχοις καὶ βοηθεῖν ἐξεινία. 12. Ἀθηναίοι δὲ, τῶν πραγμάτων αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον ἐκβάντων καὶ διὰ τὸ τὸν περικείμενον τόπον ὑπάρχειν ἐλώδῃ λοιμικῆς καταστάσεως εἰς
prians. They brought more than eighty triremes and five thousand soldiers, excluding the crews; and they also conveyed on merchant vessels arms and money as well as siege machines and every other kind of equipment. As a result the hopes of the Syracusans were dashed again, since they believed that they could not now readily find the means to bring themselves up to equality with the enemy.

Demosthenes persuaded his fellow commanders to assault Epipolae, for it was impossible by any other means to wall off the city, and taking ten thousand hoplites and as many more light-armed troops, he attacked the Syracusans by night. Since the assault had not been expected, they overpowered some forts, and breaking into the fortifications of Epipolē threw down a part of the wall. But when the Syracusans ran together to the scene from every quarter and Hermocrates also came to the aid with the picked troops, the Athenians were forced out and, it being night, because of their unfamiliarity with the region were scattered some to one place and others to another. The Syracusans and their allies, pursuing after them, slew two thousand five hundred of the enemy, wounded not a few, and captured much armour. And after the battle the Syracusans dispatched Sicanus, one of their generals, with twelve triremes to the other cities, both to announce the victory to the allies and to ask them for aid.

12. The Athenians, now that their affairs had taken a turn for the worse and a wave of pestilence had struck the camp because the region round about it was

1 Thucydides (7. 46) says fifteen.
ΔΙΟΔΟΡΟΣ ΟΣ ΣΙΚΗΛΥ

tὸ στρατόπεδον ἐμπεσούσης, ἔβουλεύντο πῶς δὲν
2 χρῆσθαι τοῖς πράγμασιν. Δημοσθένης μὲν οὖν ὤετο δὲν ἀποπλεῖν τὴν ταχύσθην εἰς Ἀθήνας, ἕπεκα τοίς ἀἱρετῶτερον εἶναι πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος κυνδυνεύειν ἡ καθημένους εἰς Σικελίαν μηδὲν τῶν χρησίμων ἐπιτελέως τὸΝ ἐν τῇ Νικίας ὡς ἐφη δὲν ἀἱσχρῶς οὕτως ἐγκαταλείπειν τὴν πολιορκίας, καὶ τρήρων καὶ στρατιωτῶν ἐτεῖ δὲ χρημάτων εὑπορούντας· πρὸς δὲ τοῦτος, ἐὰν ἀνευ τῆς τοῦ δῆμου γνώμης εἰρήνην ποιησάμενον πρὸς τοὺς Συρακουσίους ἀποπλεύσαις εἰς τὴν πατρίδα, κύνδυνον αὐτοῖς ἐπακολουθήσεις ἀπὸ τῶν
3 εἰσβολῶν τοὺς στρατηγοὺς συκοφαντεῖν. τῶν δὲ εἰς τὸ συμβούλιον παρειλημμένων οἱ μὲν τῷ Δη-
μοσθένει συγκατέθεντο περί τῆς ἀναγωγῆς, οἱ δὲ τῷ Νικία τὴν αὐτὴν γνώμην ἀπεφαίνοντο· διὸ πέρ
4 οὐδὲν σαφὲς ἐπικρίμαντες ἐφ’ ἡσυχίας ἔμενον. τοῖς
 δὲ Συρακουσίως παραγενομένης συμμαχίας παρά
 τε Σικελίων, καὶ Σελινούντιων, ἢ τε Γελών, πρὸς δὲ τοῦτοι Ἰμερείων καὶ Καμαριναίων, οἱ
 μὲν Συρακοσιοί μᾶλλον ἔθαρρουν, οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι
 περιδεεῖς ἐγώντο· τῆς δὲ νόσου μεγάλην ἐπί-
 τασιν λαμβανούσης πολλοὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀπε-
 θνησκόν, καὶ πάντες μετεμέλοντο διὰ τὸ μὴ πάλαι
5 τῶν ἀπόλοιν πεποιήσθαι. διὸ καὶ τοῦ πλῆθους
θορυβοῦντο, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πάντων ἐπὶ τὰς ναῖς
 ὀρμῶντων, ὁ Νικίας ἡγαγκάσθη συγχωρήσαι περὶ
 τῆς εἰς οἶκον ἀναγωγῆς. ὀμογνωμόνων δὲ ὄν-
 των τῶν στρατηγῶν, οἱ στρατιῶται τὰ σκεύη
 ἐνετίθεντο καὶ τὰς τριήρεις πληρώσαντες ἵρου
 τὰς κεραίας· καὶ παρῆγγελαν οἱ στρατηγοὶ τοῖς
 πλήθεσιν, ὅταν σημήνη, μηδένα τῶν κατὰ τὸ στρα-
marshy, counselled together how they should deal with the situation. Demosthenes thought that they should sail back to Athens with all speed, stating that to risk their lives against the Lacedaemonians in defence of their fatherland was preferable to settling down on Sicily and accomplishing nothing worth while; but Nicias said that they ought not to abandon the siege in so disgraceful a fashion, while they were well supplied with triremes, soldiers, and funds; furthermore, he added, if they should make peace with the Syracusans without the approval of the Athenian people and sail back to their country, peril would attend them from the men who make it their practice to bring false charges against their generals. Of the participants in the council some agreed with Demosthenes on putting to sea, but others expressed the same opinion as Nicias; and so they came to no clear decision and took no action. And since help came to the Syracusans from the Siceli, Selinuntians, and Geloans, as well as from the Himeraeans and Camarinaeans, the Syracusans were the more emboldened, but the Athenians became apprehensive. Also, when the epidemic greatly increased, many of the soldiers were dying and all regretted that they had not set out upon their return voyage long since. Consequently, since the multitude was in an uproar and all the others were eager to take to the ships, Nicias found himself compelled to yield on the matter of their returning home. And when the generals were agreed, the soldiers began gathering together their equipment, loading the triremes, and raising the yard-arms; and the generals issued orders to the multitude that at the signal not a man in the camp

1 So Eichstädt: Σικελιωτῶν. 2 So Dindorf: ἑγένοντο.
13. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι παρά τυχόν αὐτομόλοι πυθόμενοι τὴν αὐτίαν τοῦ ὑπερτεθείσαυ τοῖς ἀπόπλουν, τὰς τε τριήρεις πᾶσας ἐπλήρωσαν, οὐσιὰς ἐξομόμηκοντα καὶ τέσσαρας, καὶ τὰς πεζὰς δυνάμεις ἐξαγαγόντες προσέβαλον τοῖς πολεμίοις καὶ κατὰ 2 γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. οἱ δὲ 'Αθηναῖοι τριήρεις πληρώσαντες εξ πρὸς ταῖς οὐδομήκοντα, τὸ μὲν δεξίῳ κέρας παρέδωκαν. ἐνθυμέσθωσι τῷ στρατηγῷ, καθ’ ὁ ἐπίκρατος ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων στρατηγὸς Ἀγάθαρχος· ἐπὶ δὲ θατέρων μέρους Ἐὐθυδήμος ἐτέκτακτο, καθ’ ὁ ἀντιτάξατο Σικάνως τῶν Συρακοσίων ἡγούμενος. τῆς δὲ μέσης τάξεως εἰς τὴν ἡγεμονίαν παρὰ μὲν τοῖς 'Αθηναίοις Μένανδρος παρὰ δὲ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις Πύθης ὁ Κορύθιος.

3 ὑπερτευνοῦσις δὲ τῆς τῶν 'Αθηναίων φάλαγγος διὰ τὸ πλείοσιν αὐτοὺς ἀγωνίζεσθαι τριήρεσιν, οὐχ ἢκιστα καθ’ ὁ πλεονεκτεῖν ἐδόκουν κατὰ τοῦτο ἡλαττώθησαν. ὁ γὰρ Ἐυρυμέδων ἐπιχειρήσας περιπλεῖν τὸ κέρας τῶν ἐναντίων, ὡς ἀπεσπάσθη τῆς τάξεως, ἐπιστρέψαντων ἐπ’ αὐτὸν τῶν Συρακοσίων ἀπελήφθη πρὸς τὸν κόλπου τοῦ Δάσκαλα.
should be late, for he who lagged would be left behind. But when they were about to sail on the following day, on the night of the day before, the moon was eclipsed. Consequently Nicias, who was not only by nature a superstitiously devout man but also cautious because of the epidemic in the camp, summoned the soothsayers. And when they declared that the departure must be postponed for the customary three days, Demosthenes and the others were also compelled, out of respect for the deity, to accede.

13. When the Syracusans learned from some deserters why the departure had been deferred, they manned all their triremes, seventy-four in number, and leading out their ground forces attacked the enemy both by land and by sea. The Athenians, having manned eighty-six triremes, assigned to Eurymedon, the general, the command of the right wing, opposite to which was stationed the general of the Syracusans, Agatharchus; on the other wing Euthydemus had been stationed and opposite to him was Sicarus commanding the Syracusans; and in command of the centre of the line were Menander for the Athenians and Pythes the Corinthian for the Syracusans. Although the Athenian line was the longer since they were engaging with a superior number of triremes, yet the very factor which they thought would work to their advantage was not the least in their undoing. For Eurymedon endeavoured to outflank the opposing wing; but when he had become detached from his line, the Syracusans turned to face him and he was cut off and forced into a bay

1 27th August, 413 B.C.
2 "Thrice nine days," according to Thucydides, 7. 50. 4; "another full period of the moon," according to Plutarch, Nicias, 23. 6.
μὲν καλούμενον, ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν Συρακοσίων κατεχό-4
μενον. κατακλεισθεὶς δ᾽ εἰς στενοὶ τόποιν καὶ
βιασθεὶς εἰς τὴν γῆν ἐκπεσεῖν, αὐτὸς μὲν ὑπὸ τινος
τρωθεὶς καρίᾳ πληγῇ τὸν βίον μετήλλαξεν, ἐπτὰ
5 δὲ ναῦς ἐν τούτω τῷ τόπῳ διεφθάρμησαν. τῆς δὲ
ναυμαχίας ἦδη γινομένης ολοις τοῖς στόλοις, ὡς
διεδόθη λόγος τὸν τε οὐτρικὸν ἀνηρήθαι καὶ
τινας ναύς ἀπολωλέναι, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον αἱ μάλιστα
συνεγγύζουσα ταῖς διεφθαρμέναις ναυσὶν ἐνέκλιναν,
μετὰ δὲ ταύτα τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐπικεμένων καὶ
dia τὸ γεγονὸς εὐημέρημα βρασέως ἅγιανζουμένων,
βιασθέντες οἱ Ἀθηναίοι πάντες φυγεῖν ἤμαχα-
6 σθῆσαν. γενομένου δὲ τοῦ διώγμου πρὸς τὸ τε-
nαυγώδες μέρος τοῦ λιμένος, οὐκ ὅλγαι τῶν τρήρων
ἐν τοῖς βράχεσιν ἐπάκειλαν. ἄν συμβαλλόντων
Σικανὸς δὲ τῶν Συρακοσίων οὐτρικὸς ταχέως
ὀλκάδα κληματίδως καὶ δάδων, ἐτί δὲ πίτης
πληρώσας, ἐνέπρησε τὰς ἐν τοῖς βράχεσι ναῦς
7 κυλινδομένας. ἄν αναφθειοῦν οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναίοι
ταχέως τὴν τε φλόγα κατέσβεσαν καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν
νεῶν ἐρρωμένως ἠμύναντο τοὺς ἐπιφερομένων,
ἀλλὴν οὐδεμίαν εὐρύσκοντες σωτηρίαν· τὰ δὲ πεζά
στρατόπεδα παρεβοήθην παρὰ τὸν αἰγαλὸν ἐφ'
8 ὅτι αἱ ναῦς ἐξεπεπτώκεσαν. ἀπάντων δὲ καρτερῶς
ὑπομονώντων τὸν κύδνυον, ἐπὶ μὲν τῆς γῆς ἐτρα-
pῆσαν οἱ Συρακόσιοι, κατὰ θάλατταν δὲ προτερή-
σαντες ἀπέπλευσαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν. ἀπώλοντο δὲ
τῶν μὲν Συρακοσίων ὅλαγοι, τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων
ἀνδρεῖ μὲν οὐκ ἔλατον δισχίλιοι, τρυῆρεις δὲ
δικτωκαίδεα.
14. Oι δὲ Συρακόσιοι νομίζοντες μηκέτι τὸν
κύδνυον εἶναι περὶ τῆς πόλεως, ἀλλὰ πολὺ μᾶλλον
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called Dascon which was held by the Syracusans. 413 b.c.
Being hemmed in as he was into a narrow place, he was forced to run ashore, where some man gave him a mortal wound and he lost his life, and seven of his ships were destroyed in this place. The battle had now spread throughout both fleets, and when the word was passed along that the general had been slain and some ships lost, at first only those ships gave way which were nearest to those which had been destroyed, but later, as the Syracusans pressed forward and pushed the fight boldly because of the success they had won, the whole Athenian force was overpowered and compelled to turn in flight. And since the pursuit turned toward the shallow part of the harbour, not a few triremes ran aground in the shoals. When this took place, Sicanus, the Syracusan general, straightway filling a merchant ship with faggots and pine-wood and pitch, set fire to the ships which were wallowing in the shoals. But although they were put on fire, the Athenians not only quickly extinguished the flames but, finding no other means of safety, also vigorously fought off from their ships the men who were rushing against them; and the land forces ran to their aid along the beach on which the ships had run ashore. And since they all withstood the attack with vigour, on land the Syracusans were turned back, but at sea they won the decision and sailed back to the city. The losses of the Syracusans were few, but of the Athenians not less than two thousand men and eighteen triremes.

14. The Syracusans, believing that the danger no longer was the losing of their city but that, far
DIODORUS OF SICILY

ἐνεστηκέναι τὸν ἀγώνα περὶ τοῦ λαβεῖν τὸ στρατόπεδον μετὰ τῶν πολεμίων αἰχμάλωτον, ἀπέφρατ-τον τὸ στόμα τοῦ λιμένος ξεύγμα κατασκευάζοντες. 2 ἀκάτους τε γὰρ καὶ τριήμερος ἔτη δὲ στρογγύλως ναῦς ἐπὶ ἀγκυρών ὁρμᾶσαντες, καὶ σιδηραῖς ἀλύ-σεσι διαλαμβάνοντες, ἔπι τὰ σκάφη γεφύρας ἕκ σανίδων κατασκεύασαν καὶ πέρας ἐν ἡμέραις τρισὶ 3 τοῖς ἔργοις ἐπέθηκαν. ¹ οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναῖοι θεωροῦντες αὐτοῖς πάντοθεν τὴν σωτηρίαν ἀποκεκλεισμένην, ἐκριναν ἀπάσας τὰς τριήμερας πληροῦν καὶ τῶν πεζῶν τοὺς κρατίστους ἐμβιβάσαι, τῷ τε πλῆθει τῶν νεῶν καὶ τῇ τῶν ἀγωνιζομένων ὑπὲρ τῆς σωτηρίας ἀπονομὰ καταπληξίαν ² τοὺς Συρακοσίους. 4 διόπερ τοὺς ἔπι ταῖς ἡγεμονίαις τεταγμένους καὶ τοὺς ἀρίστους εἷς ὀλοῦ τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐμβιβά-σαντες τριήμερας μὲν ἐπιλήφθαν πέντε λειπούσας τῶν ἔκατον εἴκοσι, τοὺς δὲ λοιποὺς ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἔταξαν παρὰ τὸν αἰγιαλόν. οἱ δὲ Συρακοσίοι τὸ μὲν πεζὸν στράτευμα πρὸ τῆς πόλεως ἐστησαν, τριήμερας δὲ συνεπλήρωσαν ἐβδομήκοντα τέσσαρας· συμπαρείποντό τε τὰς ὑπηρετικὰς ἔχοντες ναῦς παῖδες ἐλεύθεροι, τοὺς τε ἐτεσίν ἄντες ὑπὸ τὴν τῶν νεανίσκων ἡλικίαν καὶ συναγωνιζόμενοι μετὰ τῶν 5 πατέρων. τὰ δὲ περὶ τῶν λιμένα τείχη καὶ πᾶς ὁ τῆς πόλεως ύπερκείμενος τόπος ἔγεμε σωμάτων· γυναικὲς τε γὰρ καὶ παρθένοι καὶ οἱ ταῖς ἡλι-κίαις τὴν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ χρείαν παρέχεσθαι μὴ δυνάμενοι, τοῦ παντὸς πολέμου τὴν κρίσιν λαμ-βάνοντος, ¹µετὰ πολλῆς ἀγωνίας ἐπεθεώρουν τὴν μάχην.

15. Καθ’ ὁνὶν δὴ χρόνον Νυκίας ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς ἐπιβλέψας τὰς ναῦς καὶ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ

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more, the contest had become one for the capture 413 B.C. of the camp together with the enemy, blocked off the entrance to the harbour by the construction of a barrier. For they moored at anchor both small vessels and triremes as well as merchant-ships, with iron chains between them, and to the vessels they built bridges of boards, completing the undertaking in three days. The Athenians, seeing their hope of deliverance shut off in every direction, decided to man all their triremes and put on them their best land troops, and thus, by means both of the multitude of their ships and of the desperation of the men who would be fighting for their lives, eventually to strike terror into the Syracusans. Consequently they put on board the officers and choicest troops from the whole army, manning in this way one hundred and fifteen triremes, and the other soldiers they stationed on land along the beach. The Syracusans drew up their infantry before the city, and fully manned seventy-four triremes; and the triremes were attended by free boys on small boats, who were in years below manhood and were fighting at the side of their fathers. And the walls about the harbour and every high place in the city were crowded with people; for wives and maidens and all who, because of age, could not render the service war demands, since the whole war was coming to its decision, were eyeing the battle with the greatest anguish of spirit.

15. At this time Nicias, the general of the Athenians, as he surveyed the ships and measured the

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1 συντέλειαν after ἐπεθηκαν omitted LM.
2 Dindorf adds ἑλπίζοντες after καταπλήσσειν.
3 ἐν after of deleted by Hertlein.
4 So Reiske: λαμβάνοντες.
κινδύνου λογισάμενος, ούκ ἐπέμεινεν ἐπὶ τῆς ἐν τῇ γῇ τάξεως, ἀλλὰ καταλιπὼν τοὺς πεζοὺς ἐπὶ τινα ναὸν ἀνέβη καὶ παρέπλευ τὰς τρυḫεῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων. ἔκαστον δὲ τῶν τρυḫράχων ἡς ὄνοματος προσφώνων καὶ τὰς χεῖρας ἐκτεῖνον ἐδείπτο πάντων, εἰ καὶ πρότερον, τὸ νῦν ἀντιλαβέσθαι τῆς μόνης καταλελειμμένης ἐλπίδος. ἐν γὰρ ταῖς τῶν ναυμαχεῖν μελλόντων ἁρεταῖς καὶ ἔαυτων ἁπάντων καὶ τῆς πατρίδος κείσθαι τὴν 2 σωτηρίαν. καὶ τοὺς μὲν τέκνων ἄντας πατέρας τῶν νυών ὑπομυνήσκων, τοὺς δὲ ἐνδόξων γεγονότας πατέρων παρακαλῶν τὰς τῶν προγόνων ἁρεταῖς μὴ κατασχῶναι, τοὺς δ’ ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου τετειμημένους προτρεπόμενοι ἀξίωσι φανῆναι τῶν στεφάνων, ἁπάντας δ’ ἀναμηνοθέντας τῶν ἐν Σαλαμίνι τροπαίων ἦξιον μὴ καταρρῆψαι τῆς πατρίδος τὴν περιβόητον δόξαν, μηδὲ αὐτοὺς ἀνδραπάδων τρόπον παραδοῦναι τοῖς Συρακοσίοις.

3 Ὅ μὲν οὖν Νικίας τοιούτους χρησάμενος λόγους πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἒδιαν τάξιν ἐπανηθείσεν· οἱ δ’ ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ παλανίσαντες ἔπλεον καὶ θάσαντες τοὺς πολεμίους διέλυν τὸ ζεύγμα. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι ταχέως ἐπαναχθέντες συνετάττοντο ταῖς τρυḫεῖς, καὶ συμπλεκόμενοι τοῖς ἐναντίοις ἡνάγκασαν αὐτοὺς ἐπιστρέφειν ἀπὸ τοῦ ζεύγματος καὶ διαμᾶ-4 χεσθαι. ποιουμένων δὲ τὰς ἀνακρούσεις τῶν μὲν ἐπὶ τῶν αἰγιαλῶν, τῶν δ’ εἰς μέσον τῶν λιμάνων, των δὲ πρὸς τὰ τεῖχη, ταχέως ἅπ’ ἀλλήλων διεσπάθησαν αἱ τρυḫεῖς ἀπαυσαί, καὶ χωρισθέντων ἀπὸ τῶν κλεῖδων πλήρης τὸς ὅ λιμαν τῶν κατ’

1 εἰ καὶ Dindorf, επ. Thuc. 7. 64. 2, 70. 7: εἴναι.
2 ἦ after πρότερον deleted by Vogel.
magnitude of the struggle, could not remain at his station on shore, but leaving the land troops he boarded a boat and passed along the line of the Athenian triremes. Calling each captain by name and stretching forth his hands, he implored them all, now if ever before, to grasp the only hope left to them, for on the valour of those who were about to join battle at sea depended the preservation both of themselves, every man of them, and of their fatherland. Those who were fathers of children he reminded of their sons; those who were sons of distinguished fathers he exhorted not to bring disgrace upon the valorous deeds of their ancestors; those who had been honoured by their fellow citizens he urged to show themselves worthy of their crowns; and all of them he reminded of the trophies erected at Salamis and begged them not to bring to disrepute the far-famed glory of their fatherland nor surrender themselves like slaves to the Syracusans.

After Nicias had spoken to this effect, he returned to his station, and the men of the fleet advanced singing the paean and broke through the barrier of boats before the enemy could prevent them. But the Syracusans, putting quickly out to sea, formed their triremes in battle order and coming to grips with the enemy forced them to withdraw from the barrier of boats and fight a pitched battle. And as the ships backed water, some toward the beach, others toward the middle of the harbour, and still others in the direction of the walls, all the triremes were quickly separated from each other, and after they had got clear of the boom across its entrance
5 ὀλίγους ναυμαχοῦντων. ἐνθα δὴ παραβόλως ἀμφοτέρων περὶ τῆς νίκης ἀγωνιζομένων, οὐ μὲν Ἀθηναίοι τῷ τε πλήθει τῶν νεῶν θαρροῦντες καὶ σωτηρίαν ἀλλην οὐχ χρῶντες θρασεῖον ἐκνομόνευον καὶ τὸν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ θάνατον εὐγενῶς ὑπέμενον. οὐ δὲ Συρακοσίου θεατὰς τῶν ἀγώνων ἔχοντες γονεῖς καὶ παῖδας ἐφιλοτιμῶντο πρὸς ἄλληλους, ἐκάστου βουλομένου δὲ ἐαυτοῦ τῇ νίκῃ περιγενέσθαι τῇ πατρίδι.

16. Διὸ καὶ πολλοὶ ταῖς τῶν ἐναντίων πράγμασι ἐπιβάντες, τῆς οἰκείας νεῶς ὑφ' ἐτέρας τρωθείσης, ἐν μέσοις τοῖς πολεμίοις ἀπελαμβάνοντο. ἐνιοῦ δὲ σιδηρᾶς χείρας ἐπιβάλλοντες ἡμάγκαζον τοὺς 2 ἀντιταττομένους ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν πεζομαχεῖν. πολλάκις δὲ ταῖς ἱδίαις ἔχοντες ναύς συντετριμμένας εἰς τὰς ἐναντίων μεθαλλόμενους, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἀποκτεῖνοντες, τοὺς δὲ εἰς τὴν θάλατταν προωθοῦντες ἐκκρείευον τῶν τριήρων. ἀπλῶς δὲ καθ' ὅλου τὸν λιμένα τῶν τ' ἐμβολῶν ψόφος ἔγινετο καὶ βοη τῶν ἀγωνιζομένων ἐναλλάξ ἀπολλυμένων.

3 οτὲ γὰρ ἀποληφθεὶς ναύς ὑπὸ πλείων τριήρων πανταχόθεν τυπτόμενη τοῖς χαλκώμασι, τοῦ βεῦματος εὐσπιττοντος αὐτάνδρος ὑπὸ τῆς θαλάττης κατεπίνετο. ἔνιοι δὲ καταδυομένων τῶν νεῶν ἀποκολυμβῶσις τοῖς τε τόξοις κατετιτρώσκοντο 4 καὶ τοῖς δόραις τυπτόμενοι διεφθείροντο. οἱ δὲ κυβερνῆται θεωροῦντες τεταραγμένην τὴν μάχην, καὶ πάντα τὸπον ὁντα πλήρη βοῦβαν, καὶ τολλάκις ἐπὶ μίαν ναύν πλείους ἐπιφερομένας, οὐθ' ὅτι σημαινοῦσιν εἰχών, μὴ τῶν αὐτῶν πρὸς ἀπαντα

1 So Dindorf: ὑπομένοντες.
2 So Vogel: ὅλως.
the harbour was full of ships fighting in small groups. 413 B.C. Thereupon both sides fought with abandon for the victory. The Athenians, cheered by the multitude of their ships and seeing no other hope of safety, carried on the fight boldly and faced gallantly their death in battle, and the Syracusans, with their parents and children as spectators of the struggle, vied with one another, each man wishing the victory to come to his country through his own efforts.

16. Consequently many leaped on the prows of the hostile ships, when their own had been damaged by another, and were isolated in the midst of their enemies. In some cases they dropped grappling-iron and forced their adversaries to fight a land-battle on their ships. Often men whose own ships had been shattered leaped on their opponents' vessels, and by slaying the defenders or pushing them into the sea became masters of their triremes. In a word, over the entire harbour came the crash of ship striking ship and the cry of desperately struggling men slaying and being slain. For when a ship had been intercepted by several triremes and struck by their beaks from every direction, the water would pour in and it would be swallowed together with the entire crew beneath the sea. Some who would be swimming away after their ship had been sunk would be wounded by arrows or slain by the blows of spears. The pilots, as they saw the confusion of the battle, every spot full of uproar, and often a number of ships converging upon a single one, did not know what signal to give, since the same orders were not suitable to all

1 Thucydides (7. 65) states that these were a device of the Athenians, against which the Syracusans covered the decks of their ships with hides so that the grappling-irons would not take hold.
συμμετοχῆς, οὔτε πρὸς τοὺς κελεύοντας τοὺς ἔρετας ἐνεδέχετο βλέπειν διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν 5 βελῶν. ἀπλῶς δὲ τῶν παραγγελλομένων οὐδεὶς οὐδὲν ἤκουε τῶν σκαφῶν θραυματών καὶ παρα-
συρομένων τῶν ταρσῶν, ἀμα δὲ καὶ τῆς κραυγῆς τῶν ναυμαχοῦντων καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς συμ-
6 φιλοτιμομένων. τοῦ γὰρ αἰγιαλοῦ παντὸς τὸ μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν πεζῶν τῶν Ἀθηναίων κατείχετο, τὸ δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων, ὡστε ἐνώτε τοὺς παρὰ τὴν γῆν ναυμαχοῦντας συμμάχους ἔχειν τοὺς ἐπὶ 7 τῆς χέρσου στρατοπεδεύοντας. οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν τειχῶν οὔτε μὲν άδοειν τοὺς ἱδίους εὐμεροῦντας, ἐπαινέων, οὔτε δὲ ἐλαττομένους, ἑστενον καὶ 17. Ἐπὶ πολὺν δὲ χρόνον πολλῶν ἀπολλυμένων ἡ μάχη τέλος οὐκ ἔλαβαντες οὐδὲ γὰρ οἱ θλιβό-
μενοι πρὸς τὴν γῆν φεύγειν ἐτόλμον. οἱ μὲν γὰρ Ἀθηναίοι τοὺς ἀφισταμένους τῆς μάχης καὶ τῆς γῆς προσπλέοντας ἡρώτων εἰ διὰ τῆς γῆς εἰς Ἀθηνὰς πλέουσα νομίζουσι, οἱ δὲ πεζοὶ τῶν 1 Ἰπποκόσιων τοὺς προσπλέοντας ἄνεκρον, διὰ τὸ βουλομένων αὐτῶν εἰς τάς τροχῆς ἐμβαίνειν κυλύοντας αὐτοὺς μάχεσθαι νῦν προδιδόμενοι τὴν πατρίδα, καὶ εἰ διὰ τοῦτο ἔφραξαν τὸ στόμα τοῦ

1 Vogel’s suggestion for ἐτέρους of the MSS.
2 So Wesseling: τῆς κραυγῆς.
situations, nor was it possible, because of the multitude of missiles, for the oarsmen to keep their eyes upon the men who gave them their orders. In short, not a man could hear any of the commands amid the shattering of boats and the sweeping off of oars,¹ as well as amid the uproar of the men in combat on the ships and of their zealous comrades on land. For of the entire beach a part was held by the Athenian infantry and a part by the Syracusans, so that at times the men fighting the sea-battle had as helpers, when along the shore, the soldiers lined up on the land. The spectators on the walls, whenever they saw their own fighters winning, would sing songs of victory, but when they saw them being vanquished, they would groan and with tears offer prayers to the gods. For now and then it happened that some Syracusan triremes would be destroyed along the walls and their crews slain before the eyes of their kinsmen, and parents would witness the destruction of their children, sisters and wives the pitiable end of husbands and brothers.

17. For a long time, despite the many who were dying, the battle would not come to an end, since not even the men who were in desperate straits would dare flee to the land. For the Athenians would ask those who were breaking off the battle and turning to the land, "Do you think to sail to Athens by land?" and the Syracusan infantry would inquire of any who were bringing their ships towards them, "Why, when we wanted to go aboard the triremes, did you prevent us from engaging in the battle, if now you are betraying the fatherland?" "Was the reason you blocked the mouth of the harbour that,
λυμένος, ὁπως κωλύσαντες τοὺς πολεμίους αὐτοὶ 
φεύγωσιν ἐπὶ τὸν αἰγιαλόν, καὶ τοῦ τελευταῖον 
οφειλομένου πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις ποὺν ξητούσι καλλίω 
θάνατον ἢ τὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος, ἢν ἔχοντες 
μάρτυρα τῶν ἀγώνων αἰσχρῶς ἐγκαταλείπουσιν. 
2 τοιαύτα δὲ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς στρατιωτῶν ὀνειδι-
ζόντων τοὺς προσπλέουσιν, οἱ πρὸς τοὺς αἰγιαλοὺς 
ἀποφεύγοντες πάλιν ἀνέστρεφον, καίτερ συντε-
τριμμένας ἔχοντες τὰς ναῦς καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν τριῳμα-
3 τῶν καταβαροῦμενοι. τῶν δὲ παρὰ τὴν πόλιν 
kυνουνότων Ἀθηναίων ἐκβιασθέντων καὶ πρὸς 
φυἡν όρμησάντων, οἱ προσεχεῖς αὐτὶ τῶν Ἀθη-
ναίων1 ἐνέκλινον, καὶ κατ３ ὀλόγον ἀπειτεὶ ἐπράτη-
4 σαν. οἱ μὲν οὖν Συρακόσιοι μετὰ πολλῆς κραυγῆς 
κατεδίωκον τὰς ναῦς ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν. τῶν δὲ Ἀθη-
ναίων ὅσοι μὴ μετέωροι διεφθάρησαν, ἐπεὶ πρὸς τὰ 
βράχη προσηνέχθησαν, ἐκπηδοῦντες ἐκ τῶν νεῶν2 
5 εἰς τὸ πεζὸν στρατόπεδον ἐφευγοῦν. ὁ δὲ λῷμῃ 
πλήρης ἢν ὀπλῶν τε καὶ ναυαγῶν, ὡς ἀν Ἀττι-
κῶν μὲν νεῶν ἀπολομένων ἔξηκοντα, παρὰ δὲ τῶν 
Συρακοσίων οκτὼ μὲν τελέως διεφθαρμένων, ἐκ-
καΐδεκα δὲ συντετριμμένων. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι 
tῶν τε τριήρων ὅσας δυνατὸν ἢν εἰλικρόν ἐπὶ τὴν 
γῆν, καὶ τῶν τετελευτήκοτας πολίτας τε καὶ συμ-
μάχους ἀνελόμενοι δημοσίᾳς ταφῆς ἥξισαν. 
18. Οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναῖοι συνδραμόντες ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν 
ἡγεμόνων σκηνὰς ἔδευσαν τῶν στρατηγῶν,3 μὴ 
tῶν νεῶν, ἀλλὰ τῆς ἐαυτῶν φροντίζειν σωτηρίας. 
Δημοσθένης μὲν οὖν ἐφή δεῖ, λευμένου τοῦ 

1 τῶν Ἀθηναίων deleted by Wesseling, Eichstadt.
2 ἀπολομένων (from 3 ll. below) after νεῶν deleted by Dindorf.
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after preventing the enemy from getting out, you might yourselves flee to the beach?" "Since it is the lot of all men to die, what fairer death do you seek than dying for the fatherland, which you are disgracefully abandoning though you have it as a witness of your fighting!" When the soldiers on the land hurled such upbraiding at the sailors who drew near, those who were fleeing for refuge to the beach would turn back again, even though their ships were shattered and they themselves were weighed down by their wounds. But when the Athenians who were engaged near the city had been thrust back and began to flee, the Athenians next in line gave way from time to time and gradually the whole host took to flight. Thereupon the Syracusans with great shouting pursued the ships to the land; and those Athenians who had not been slain out at sea, now that they had come to shallow water, leaped from the ships and fled to the land troops. And the harbour was full of arms and wreckage of boats, since of the Attic ships sixty were lost and of the Syracusan eight were completely destroyed and sixteen badly damaged. The Syracusans drew up on the shore as many of their triremes as they could, and taking up the bodies of their citizens and allies who had died, honoured them with a public funeral.

18. The Athenians thronged to the tents of their commanders and begged the generals to take thought, not for the ships, but for the safety of themselves. Demosthenes, accordingly, declared that, since the

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3 So Dindorf: στρατιώτῶν.
ζεύγματος, κατά τάχος πληροῦν τάς τριήρεις, καὶ ἀπροσδοκήτως ἐπιθεμένους ἐπηγγέλλετο ῥαδίως
2 κρατήσειν τῆς ἐπιβολῆς: Νικίας δὲ συνεβοῦλευε καταλύοντας τὰς ναῦς διὰ τῆς μεσογείου πρὸς
tὰς συμμαχίδας πόλεις ἀναχωρεῖν. ὃ πάντες ὀμογνώμονες γενόμενοι τῶν νεῶν τινας ἐνέπρησαν
καὶ τὰ πρὸς τὴν ἀπαλλαγὴν παρεσκευάζοντο.
3 Φανεροῦ δ' ὄντος ὅτι τῆς νυκτὸς ἀναζεύξουσιν,
'Ερμοκράτης συνεβούλευε τοὺς Συρακουσίους ἐξ-
άγειν τῆς νυκτὸς ἄπαν τὸ στρατόπεδον καὶ τὰς
4 ὄδοις ἀπάσας προκαταλαβέσθαι, οὐ πειθομένων
dὲ τῶν στρατηγῶν διὰ τὸ πολλοῦς μὲν τραυματίας
eῖναι τῶν στρατιώτων, πάντας δ' ὑπὸ τῆς μάχης
κατακόπτειν ὑπάρχειν τοὺς σώμασιν, ἀπέστειλε
tινας τῶν ῥηπέων ἐπὶ τὴν παρεμβολὴν τῶν Ἀθη-
ναίων τοὺς ἑρωύτας, ὅτι προπεπετάκασιν τοὺς
5 Συρακουσίους ταῖς ὄδοις καὶ τοὺς ἐπικατιτάτους
τόπους προκαταληψιμένους. ποιησάντων δὲ τῶν
ἱππέων τὸ προσταθεῖν ἡδὲ νυκτὸς οὔσης, οἱ μὲν
Ἀθηναίοι νομίσαντες τῶν Λεωνίτων τινὰς εἶναι
τοὺς δὲ εὐνοιαν ἀπηγγελκότας, διεταράχθησαν οὐ
μικρῶς καὶ τὴν ἀπαλλαγὴν ὑπερῆθεντο, ὅπερ
2 εἰ μὴ παρεκρούθησαν, ἀσφαλῶς ἂν ἐχωρίσθησαν.
6 οἱ μὲν οὖν Συρακοσίου τῆς ἡμέρας ὑποφωσκούσης
ἀπέστειλαν τοὺς προκαταληψιμένους τὰ στενόπορα
tῶν ὀδῶν. οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ διελο-
μενοὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας εἰς δύο μέρη, καὶ τὰ μὲν
σκευοφόρα καὶ τοὺς ἀρρώστους εἰς μέσον λαβόν-

1 χώρας after μεσογείου deleted by Vogel.
2 So Wesseling: ὅπερ.
BOOK XIII. 18. 1-6

barrier of boats had been broken, they should straight-
way man the triremes, and he expressed the belief
that, if they delivered an unexpected attack, they
would easily succeed in their design. But Nicias
advised that they leave the ships behind and with-
draw through the interior to the cities which were
their allies. This plan was agreed to by all, and they
burned some of the ships and made preparations for
the retreat.

When it was evident that the Athenians were going
to withdraw during the night, Hermocrates advised
the Syracusans to lead forth their entire army in the
night and seize all the roads beforehand. And when
the generals would not agree to this, both because
many of the soldiers were wounded and because all
of them were worn-out in body from the fighting,
he sent some of the horsemen to the camp of the
Athenians to tell them that the Syracusans had
already dispatched men to seize in advance the roads
and the most important positions. It was already
night when the horsemen carried out these orders,
and the Athenians, believing that it was men from
Leontini who out of goodwill had brought them the
word, were not a little disturbed and postponed the de-
parture. If they had not been deceived by this trick,
they would have got safely away. The Syracusans
at daybreak dispatched the soldiers who were to seize
in advance the narrow passes in the roads. And the
Athenian generals, dividing the soldiers into two
bodies, put the pack-animals and the sick and injured
in the centre and stationed those who were in con-

1 Thucydides (7. 72) states that Nicias agreed to this plan,
but gave it up when the sailors, after their hard beating,
refused to man the ships.

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τοὺς δὲ δυναμένους μάχεσθαι προηγεῖσθαι καὶ οὐραγεῖν τάξαντες, προῆσαν ἐπί Κατάνης, ὥν μὲν Δημοσθένους, ὥν δὲ Νικίου καθηγούμενων.

19. Οὶ δὲ Συρακοσίων πεντήκοντα μὲν τὰς κατα-
λειψθέοις ναῦς ἀναψάμενοι κατήγαγον εἰς τὴν
πόλιν, ἐκβιβάσαντες δὲ ἐκ τῶν τριήρων ἅπαντας
καὶ καθοπλίσαντες, μετὰ πᾶσης τῆς δυνάμεως
ήκολούθων τοῖς 'Αθηναῖοι, ἐξαπτύμενοι καὶ βαδὶ-
2 ξεν εἰς τοὺς προσθίσθεν διακωλύστηκα ημέρας, ἐπὶ τρεῖς δ' ἡμέρας ἐπακολουθοῦντες καὶ πανταχύθεν περι-
λαμβάνοντες ἀπείρον εὐθυμορεῖν πρὸς τὴν σήμ-
μαχον Κατάνην, παλινδίαν δὲ καταναγκάσαντες
ποιήσασθαι διὰ τοῦ Ἐλωρίου πεδίου, πρὸς τῷ
'Ασινάρῳ ποταμῷ περικυκλώσαντες ἀπέκτειναν
μὲν μυρίους ὡκτακυκλιούς, ἐξωγρήσαν δὲ ἐπτυ-
κιοχίλους, ἐν οἷς καὶ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς Δημο-
σθένην καὶ Νικίαν· οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ διηρπάσθησαν
3 ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν. οἱ γὰρ 'Αθηναῖοι πάντο-
θεν ἀποκλειομένης τῆς σωτηρίας ἰαγγάσθησαν τὰ
ὄπλα καὶ ἑαυτοὺς παραδόντος τοῖς πολεμίοις. τοὺ-
των δὲ πραγματέων οἱ Συρακοσίων στήσαντες δύο
τρόπαια, καὶ τὰ τῶν στρατηγῶν ὄπλα πρὸς ἐκάτερον
προσηλώσαντες, ἀνέστρεφαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν.

4. Τότε μὲν οὖν τοὺς θεοὺς ἐθυσαν παιδημεῖ, τῆς
δ' ύστεραία συναχθείσης ἐκκλησίας ἐβουλεύοντο
πώς χρῆσονται τοῖς αἰχμαλώτοις. Διοκλῆς δὲ
τις, τῶν δημαγωγῶν ἐνδοξότατος ὃν, ἀπεφήνατο
γνώμην ὡς δέοι τοὺς μὲν στρατηγοὺς τῶν 'Αθη-

1 So Madvig: προλαμβάνοντες.
2 ὡκτακυκλιούς, ἐξωγρήσαν δὲ omitted PF.
dition to fight in the van and the rear, and then set out for Catanè, Demosthenes commanding one group and Nicias the other.

19. The Syracusans took in tow the fifty ships left behind and brought them to the city, and then, taking off all the crews of their triremes and providing them with arms, they followed after the Athenians with their entire armament, harassing them and hindering their forward progress. For three days following close on their heels and encompassing them on all sides they prevented them from taking a direct road toward Catanè, their ally; instead they compelled them to retrace their steps through the plain of Elorium, and surrounding them at the Asinarus River, slew eighteen thousand and took captive seven thousand, among whom were also the generals Demosthenes and Nicias. The remainder were seized as their plunder by the soldiers; for the Athenians, since their escape was blocked in every direction, were obliged to surrender their weapons and their persons to the enemy. After this had taken place, the Syracusans set up two trophies, nailing to each of them the arms of a general, and turned back to the city.

Now at that time the whole city of Syracuse offered sacrifices to the gods, and on the next day, after the Assembly had gathered, they considered what disposition they should make of the captives. A man named Diocles, who was a most notable leader of the populace, declared his opinion that the Athenian

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1 By the Athenians.

2 The seven thousand were formally surrendered and became prisoners of the state; the others were taken by the soldiers as their individual captives, either before the formal surrender or after, as they were picked up over the countryside.
Diodorus of Sicily

ναίων μετ’ αἰκίας ἀνελείν, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους αἰχμαλώτους ἐν μὲν τῷ παρόντι τεθηναι πάντας εἰς τὰς λατομίας, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοὺς μὲν συμμαχήσαντας τοὺς Ἀθηναίους λαφροπολῆσαι, τοὺς δὲ Ἀθηναίους ἐργαζόμενους ἐν τῷ δεσμωτηρίῳ λαμβάνειν ἀλφίτων δύο κοτύλας. Ἀναγινωσθέντος δὲ τοῦ ψηφίσματος Ἑρμοκράτης παρελθὼν εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἐνεχείρει λέγειν, ὡς κάλλιον ἐστὶ τοῦ νικῶν τὸ τῆς νίκης ἐνεγκεῖν ἀνθρωπόνως. Θορυβοῦντος δὲ τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῆς δημηγορίας οὐχ ὑπομένοντος, Ἡνολάβες τις, ἐστερημένος ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ δυναντὶ νικῶν, ἀνέβαινεν ἐπὶ τὸ βήμα κατεχόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν οἰκετῶν διὰ τὸ γῆρας· ὅν ὡς εἰδεν ὁ δήμος, ἐληξε τοῦ θορύβου, νομίζων κατηγορήσειν τῶν αἰχμαλώτων. γενομένης οὖν σιωπῆς ὁ πρεσβύτερος ἐνετεθεὶ ἤρξετο τῶν λόγων.

20. Τῶν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἀτυχημάτων, ἀνδρεῖς Συρακοσίων, μέρος οὐκ ἐλάχιστον ἐγὼ μετέσχηκα· δυναντὶ νικῶν γαρ νικῶν γενόμενοι πατὴρ ἐξέπεμψα μὲν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸν ὑπέρ τῆς πατρίδος κάμυνον, ὑπε- δεξάμην δὲ ἀντ' αὐτῶν ἀγγελίαν ἢ τὸν ἐκείνων θάνατον ἐμήνυεν. διὸ καὶ καθ' ἡμέραν ἐπιζητῶν τὴν συμβίωσιν καὶ τὴν τελευτὴν ἀναλογιζόμενος, ἐκείνους μὲν μακαρίζω, τὸν ἐμαυτὸν δὲ βῶν ἐλεώ, 3 πάντων ἡγούμενος εἶναι δυστυχέστατος. ἐκείνοι μὲν γὰρ τὸν ὀφειλόμενον τῇ φύσει θάνατον εἰς πατρίδος σωτηρίαν ἀναλώσαντες ἀθάνατον ἐμαυτῶν δοξαν καταλελοίπασιν, ἔγω δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς ἐσχάτης ἡλικίας ἔρημος ὃν τῶν θεραπευσόντων τὸ γῆρος

1 So Wesseling (cp. Thuc. 7.87.2; Plut. Nic. 29.1): χοίνκας.
2 ἀντ' added by Reiske.
generals should be put to death under torture and the other prisoners should for the present all be thrown into the quarries; but that later the allies of the Athenians should be sold as booty and the Athenians should labour as prisoners under guard, receiving two cotyls of barley meal. When this motion had been read, Hermocrates took the floor and endeavoured to show that a fairer thing than victory is to bear the victory with moderation. But when the people shouted their disapproval and would not allow him to continue, a man named Nicolaüs, who had lost two sons in the war, made his way, supported by his slaves because of his age, to the platform. When the people saw him, they stopped shouting, believing that he would denounce the prisoners. As soon, then, as there was silence, the old man began to speak.

20. "Of the misfortunes of the war, men of Syracuse, I have shared in a part, and not the least; for being the father of two sons, I sent them into the struggle on behalf of the fatherland, and I received back, in place of them, a message which announced their death. Therefore, as I miss their companionship each day and call to mind once more that they are dead, I deem them happy, but pity my own lot, believing myself to be the most unfortunate of men. For they, having expended for the salvation of their fatherland the death which mankind owes to Nature, have left behind them deathless renown for themselves, whereas I, bereft at the end of my days of those who were to minister to my old age, bear a

1 An almost starvation fare of about one pint.
2 His words in Plutarch, Nicias, 28. 2 are: τοῦ νυκᾶν κρείττον ἐστι τὸ καλῶς χρῆσθαι τῇ νίκῃ ("Better than victory is a noble use of victory").
DIODORUS OF SICILY

διπλοῦν ἔχω τὸ πένθος, τὴν συγγένειαν ἀμα καὶ
4 ἀρετὴν ἐπιζητῶν· ὅσῳ γὰρ εὐγενέστερον ἐτελεύ-
τησαν, τοσοῦτοι ποθευοτέραν τὴν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν
μνήμην καταλελοίπασιν. εἰκότως οὖν μισῶ τους
'Αθηναίους, δι' ἐκείνους οὐχ ὑπὸ τῶν τέκνων, ἀλλ' 5 ὑπὸ οἰκετῶν, ὡς ὀρᾶτε, χειραγωγούμενοι. εἰ μὲν
οὖν ἐώρων, ὦ ἄνδρες Συρακοσίου, τὴν παρούσαν
ἐνεστηκέναι βουλὴν ὑπὲρ 'Αθηναίων, εἰκότως ἂν
καὶ διὰ τὰς κοινὰς τῆς πατρίδος συμφορὰς καὶ
diὰ τὰς ἱδίας ἀτυχίας πικρῶς ἂν αὐτοῖς προσ-
ηνέχθην· ἐπεὶ δ' ἀμα τῷ πρὸς τοὺς ἡτυχηκότας
ἐλέω κρίνεται τὸ τε κοινῆ συμφέρον καὶ ἡ πρὸς
ἀπαντας ἄνθρωπος ὑπὲρ τοῦ δήμου τῶν Συρα-
κοσίων ἐξενεχθησομένη δόξα, ἀκέραιον ποιήσομαι
tὴν τοῦ συμφέροντος συμβουλιᾶν.

21. Ὁ μὲν οὖν δῆμος τῶν Αθηναίων τῆς ἱδίας
ἀνολείς ἀξίαν κεκόμεται τιμωρίαν, πρῶτον μὲν
παρὰ θεῶν, μετὰ δὲ ταύτα παρ’ ἡμῶν τῶν ἄδικη-
2 δὲ νικῶν. ἀγαθὸν γὰρ ἐστὶ τὸ θεῖον τούς ἄδικου
πολέμου καταρχομένους καὶ τὴν αὐτῶν ὑπερχθὴν
οὐκ ἐνέγκοντας ἄνθρωπον ἀνελπίστους περιβα-
3 λείων συμφορᾶς. τῆς γὰρ ἂν ἡλπίσει Αθηναίους,
μύρια μὲν εἰληφότας ἐκ Δήλου τάλαντα, τριήμερες
δὲ διακοσίας εἰς Σικελίαν ἀπεσταλκότας καὶ τοὺς
ἀγωνισομένους ἄνδρας πλείους τῶν τετρακισμυ-
ρίων, οὕτως μεγάλαις συμφοραῖς περιπεσεῖσθαι;
ἀπὸ γὰρ τῆς τηλυκαύτης παρασκευῆς οὐτε ναῦς
οὕτ' ἀνήρ οὐθέν ἐπανήλθεν, ὡστε μηδὲ τὸν ἀγγε-
4 λόγον αὐτοῖς τὴν συμφορὰν περιλειψθήναι. εἰδό-

1 So Stephanus: ἀβῆν.
twofold sorrow, in that it is both the children of my own body and their valour that I miss. For the more gallant their death, the more poignant the memory of themselves they have left behind. I have good reason, then, for hating the Athenians, since it is because of them that I am being guided here, not by my own sons, but, as you can see, by slaves. Now if I perceived, men of Syracuse, that the matter under discussion was merely a decision affecting the Athenians, I with good reason, both because of the misfortunes of our country, shared by all, and because of my personal afflications, should have dealt bitterly with them; but since, along with consideration of the pity which is shown to unfortunates, the question at issue concerns both the good of the State and the fame of the people of the Syracusans which will be spread abroad to all mankind, I shall direct my proposal solely to the question of expediency.

21. "The people of the Athenians have received a punishment their own folly deserved, first of all from the hands of the gods and then from us whom they had wronged. Good it is indeed that the deity involves in unexpected disasters those who begin an unjust war and do not bear their own superiority as men should. For who could have expected that the Athenians, who had removed ten thousand talents 1 from Delos to Athens and had dispatched to Sicily two hundred triremes and more than forty thousand men to fight, would ever suffer disasters of such magnitude? for from the preparations they made on such a scale not a ship, not a man has returned home, so that not even a survivor is left to carry to them word of the disaster. Knowing, therefore, men

1 Given as "some eight thousand" in Book 12. 38. 2.
Diodorus of Sicily

tes oiv, andres Swakosw, toiv uperphpaounvtais1 para theoIs kai para andropois mousuemeinous, proso-
knuvontes tiv tibhre mnhven uper anbropou prada-
xei. ti gar semvnon fonevai tov upopetpwtokata; ti d' enbdozov tivmoria peribalein; o gar ameta-
theton exhov tivn peri tov atuvxhmatow2 omoityta
5 svnadikei tivn kouvnh anbropon atsevneian. oubeis
gar estin ouwv fronnmos asste meizov isuxai tiv
thexh, h vufi tais anbropwinas hdomeniv svmp-
forais vxeias ths euqdamwias poueiv tais metubolivs.

1 'Erpouoi tines ios, hdeiksvn xal tivs kont aiv-
6 tivn tivmoriai exomev tivn ezhovnion. oukodhn para
men tov othmov pollassian elithfate tivmoriai,
para de tivn aikmalwton ekaini exete kolasion;
peridwkan gar eanous meta tivn opwv pneusv-
svantes tiv tov kratoivn eunwmwvnh. diosper
ouk azivn avtous tis hmeteras pneusvnh fyl-
7 anbropwias. oi mven ouv ametathetov tivn exhron
fulattontes macomevnoi tetelwthkasin, oi d' ean-
itous hymn evxeiriasantes antile poleimwv evqon
iketai. oi gar ev tais maxais tois evantiois ta
sormata evxeirizontes ev epelidh svthrias touto
prattousin ei de pneusvantes tivmoriai tevzontai
thlkaunth, oiv mven padoones anadexeontai tivn
symborwv, oiv de praxeontes aynwmones an klytivn.

1 kai after uperphpaounvta omitted RA.
2 Vogel suggests htekhtanwv.

1 Literally “do an injustice to.” The “weakness” of
mankind lies in their being subject to the whim of Fortune.
The conqueror of to-day may to-morrow he pleading for
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of Syracuse, that the arrogant are hated among gods 413 B.C. and men, do you, humbling yourselves before Fortune, commit no act that is beyond man's powers. What nobility is there in slaying the man who lies at your feet? What glory is there in wreaking vengeance on him? He who maintains his savagery unalterable amid human misfortunes also fails to take proper account 1 of the common weakness of mankind. For no man is so wise that his strength can prevail over Fortune, which of its nature finds delight in the sufferings of men and works swift changes in prosperity.

"Some, perhaps, will say, 'They have committed a wrong, and we have the power to punish them.' But have you, then, not inflicted a many times greater punishment on the Athenian people, and are you not satisfied with your chastisement of the prisoners? For they have surrendered themselves together with their arms, trusting in the reasonableness of their conquerors; it is, therefore, not seemly that they should be cheated of our expected humaneness. For those who maintained unalterable their enmity toward us have died fighting, but these who delivered themselves into our hands have become suppliants, no longer enemies. For those who in battle deliver their persons into the hands of their opponents do so in the hope of saving their lives; and should the men who have shown this trust receive so severe a punishment, though the victims will accept their misfortune, yet the punishers would be called hard-hearted. But mercy from to-day's conquered. We should not shut our eyes to the universal law that a turn of Fortune may make the weak strong, the unfortunate favoured of Fortune. The same thought recurs twice infra, chap. 24. 4 (ἀδικεῖν) and 6 (ὑπερφρονεῖν τὴν ἀνθρώπινην ἀσθένειαν), where the rôle of Fortune in the affairs of men is specifically mentioned.
8 dei de tois tis hgemonias antipoioumenous, o anidres Sucrakosioi, mel autous tois oplois eautois ischurous katakevazein os tois trypois epieikes parkevesh. 22. Oi gar upostetagmenoi tois men foibh kastuxontas kairotetrasantes amvonontai dia to mivos, tois de filanphotwos afngouvmenous bebaiois agapontes aei sunaixousi tin hgemonian. tis kaheile tin Mheidwn arxh; h prs tois tapenoo-
2 terous aumotis. apostantwn gar Perseon kai ta pliessta ton evonon synepedeto. pws gar Kyros ezi idiwto ton 'Asias olis ebasiweus; tis prs tois krathvntas eugnomosith. Krouson gar twn basilea labwn aiximaloton oux opou hdi-
khesen, alla kai proxeuphgethesen paraphlismos de kai tois allous basileusi te kai dhmosi pros-
3 hnekhto. tougaron diadohis eis panta topou-
tis hemorhtos appantes o kat tois 'Asian all-
lous phhontes eis tis tois basilewos sumpaxian
paraginonito.

4. Ti legw tis makran kai topous kai chrhonous
afesteikota; kata gar tin hemeteran polw ou
palai Gelwv exi idiwto tis Sikellias olis hgemwn
egvneto, toin poleon ekousiws eis tin exousias
ekinei paraphenomenon proskealeinto gar h tavn-
dros epieikeia pantas anbropous, tin eis tois
5 htvkhkota synghomh prosebadoos.2 ap dekei-
nwn oan tin chrhwn tis kata Sikellias hgemonias
antipoioumeneis tis poleos, mel kataarrhibimen tin

1 So Reiske: evמקל; 2 So Wesseling: προσαβαθούσα.

1 King of Persia, 550–539 B.C.
2 "General" of Syracuse, 485–478 B.C. For his great victory over the Carthaginians at Himera see Book 11. 22 ff.
BOOK XIII. 21. 8—22. 5

those who lay claim to leadership, men of Syracuse, 413 B.C. should not strive to make themselves strong in arms so much as they should show themselves reasonable in their character.

22. "The fact is that subject peoples bide their time against those who dominate them by fear and, because of their hatred, retaliate upon them, but they steadfastly cherish those who exercise their leadership humanely and thereby always aid them in strengthening their supremacy. What destroyed the kingdom of the Medes? Their brutality toward the weaker. For after the Persians revolted from them, their kingdom was attacked by most of the nations also. Else how did Cyrus\(^1\) rise from private citizen to the kingship over all of Asia? By his considerate treatment of the conquered. When, for example, he took King Croesus captive, far from doing him any injustice he actually became his benefactor; and in much the same way did he also deal with all the other kings as well as peoples. As a consequence, when the fame of his clemency had been spread abroad to every region, all the inhabitants of Asia vied with one another in entering into alliance with the king.

"But why do I speak of things distant in both place and time? In this our city, not long since, Gelon\(^2\) rose from private citizen\(^3\) to be lord of the whole of Sicily, the cities willingly putting themselves under his authority; for the fairness of the man, combined with his sympathy for the unfortunate, drew all men to him. And since from those times our city has laid claim to the leadership in Sicily, let us not bring into disrepute the fair name our ancestors

\(^1\) Not strictly true, since Gelon was tyrant of Gela when he was called to Syracuse by the aristocratic party.
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υπὲρ τῶν προγόνων ἔπαινον, μηδ' ἐαυτοὺς θηριώδεις καὶ ἀπαρατήτους πρὸς ἀνθρωπότητιν ἀτυχίαν παράσχωμεν. οὐ γὰρ προσήκει δοῦναι τῷ φθόνῳ καὶ ήμῶν ἀφορμήν εἰπεῖν ὡς ἀναξίως εὐτυχοῦμεν·
καλὸν γὰρ καὶ τὸ τῆς τύχης ἀντιπραττοῦσης ἔχειν τοὺς συναληφθέντας καὶ πάλιν ἐν τοῖς κατορθῶν
μαζὶ τοὺς ἴδομένους. τὰ μὲν οὖν ἐν τοῖς ὀπλοῖς πλεονεκτήματα τύχη καὶ καιρὸς κρίνεται πολλάκις,
ἡ δ' ἐν ταῖς εὐπραξίαις ἡμερότητις ἱδιών ἐστὶ σημείον τῆς τῶν εὐτυχοῦντων ἀρετῆς. διὸ μὴ φθο
νήσητε τῇ πατρίδι περιβόητον γενέσθαι παρὰ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις ὅτι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐνίκησεν οὐ
μόνον τοῖς ὀπλοῖς, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῇ φιλανθρωπίᾳ.

7 ψανήσονται γὰρ οἱ τῶν ἄλλων ὑπέρεχειν ἡμερότητι σεμνονόμενοι τῇ παρ' ἡμῶν εὐγενικωσύνῃ πολυφρούμενοι, καὶ οἱ πρῶτοι βασιλεῖς ἐλέουν καθιδρυσάμενοι τοῦτον ἐν τῇ πόλει τῶν Συρακοσίων

8 εὐφησοῦν. εἰ δὲν πᾶσιν ἔσται φανερὸν ὅς ἐκεῖνοι μὲν δικαῖοι ἐσφάλησαν, ἡμεῖς δ' ἄξιοι τὴνυχήσαμεν, εἴπερ οἱ μὲν τοιούτους ἀδικεῖν ἐπεχείρησαν, ἡμεῖς οἱ πρὸς τοὺς ἐχθροὺς εὐγεν-sensitive, ἡμεῖς δὲ τοιούτους ἐνίκησαμεν οἱ καὶ τοῖς πολεμιστάτοις μερίζουσι τὸν ἔλεος ἐτόλμησαν ἐπιβουλευοῦντες, ὅστε μὴ μόνον ὑπὸ τῶν ἄλλων κατηγορίας τυχάνεως τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοὺς ἐαυτῶν καταγινόσκειν, εἰ τοιούτους ἄνδρας ἀδικεῖν ἐνεχείρησαν.

23. Καλὸν, ὡς ἄνδρες Συρακόσιοι, κατάρξασθαι

1 It was a boast of the Athenians that their city had always
won nor show ourselves brutal and implacable toward human misfortune. Indeed it is not fitting to give envy an occasion to criticize us by saying that we make an unworthy use of our good fortune; for it is a fine thing to have those who will grieve with us when Fortune is adverse and rejoice in turn at our successes. The advantages which are won in arms are often determined by Fortune and opportunity, but clemency amid constant success is a distinctive mark of the virtue of men whose affairs prosper. Do not, therefore, begrudge our country the opportunity of being acclaimed by all mankind, because it has surpassed the Athenians not only in feats of arms but also in humanity. For it will be manifest that the people who vaunt their superiority to all others in civilization have received by our kindness all consideration, and they who were the first to raise an altar to Mercy will find that mercy in the city of the Syracusans. From this it will be clear to all that they suffered a just defeat and we enjoyed a deserved success, if it so be that, although they sought to wrong men who had treated with kindness even their foes, we, on the contrary, defeated men who ventured treacherously to attack a people which shows mercy even to its bitterest enemies. And so the Athenians would not only stand accused by all the world, but even they themselves would condemn themselves, that they had undertaken to wrong such men.

23. "A fine thing it is, men of Syracusans, to take

been a refuge for the distressed, such as Orestes and Oedipus and the children of Hercules. The altar of Mercy and its grove were well known to the ancient world and are described at length in one of the more famous passages of the Thebaid (12. 481-511; tr. in the L.C.L.) of Statius, who calls it the altar of "gentle Clemency."
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φιλίας, καὶ τῷ τῶν ἥτυχηκότων ἐλέῳ σπείρασθαι τὴν διαφοράν. δὲι γὰρ τὴν μὲν πρὸς τοὺς φίλους εὐνοιαν ἄθανατον φιλάττειν, τὴν δὲ πρὸς τοὺς ἐναντίους ἔχθραν θνητήν· οὕτω γὰρ συμβῆσεται τοὺς μὲν συμμάχους γίνεσθαι πλείους, τοὺς δὲ 2 πολεμίους ἔλαττους. τὴν δὲ διαφοράν αἰώνιον δια-
φιλάττοντας παραδιδόναι παισὶ παῖδων οὕτ' εὐ-
γνωμον οὕτε ἀσφαλές· ἐνίοτε γὰρ οἱ δοκοῦντες ὑπερέχειν ἐν ῥοπῇ καιρῷ τῶν προτέρων ὑποπέπτομεν 3 κότων ἀσθενέστεροι γίνονται. μαρτυρεῖ δ' ὁ νῦν
γενόμενος πόλεμος· οἳ γὰρ ἐπὶ πολιορκία παρα-
γενόμενοι καὶ διὰ τὴν ὑπεροχὴν ἀποτείχίσαντες τὴν πόλιν ἐκ μεταβολῆς αἰχμαλώτων γεγόναν, ὡς ὅρατε. καλὸν οὖν ἐν ταῖς τῶν ἄλλων ἄτυχεῖς ἡμέροις φανέντας ἔτοιμον ἔχειν τὸν παρὰ πάντων ἔλεον εάν τι συμβαίνῃ τῶν ἄνθρωπῶν. πολλὰ
γὰρ ὁ βίος ἔχει παράδοξα, στάσεις πολιτικάς, ληστείας, πολέμους, ἐν οἷς οὐ βάδιον διαφεύγειν 4 τὸν κύδυνον ἁνθρωποῦ ὑντα. διὸπερ εἶ τὸν πρὸς
τοὺς ὑποπεπτωκότας ἔλεον ἀποκόψομεν, πικρῶν καθ' ἐαυτῶν νόμων θήσομεν εἰς ἅπαντα τὸν αἰῶνα.
οὐ γὰρ δυνατοῦ τοὺς ἄλλους ἀνημέρως χρησιμένους αὐτοὺς παρ' ἐτέρων τυχεῖν ποτὲ φιλανθρωπίας, ἄλλους τ' πράξαντας δεινὰ παθεῖν εὐγνώμονα καὶ παρὰ τοὺς τῶν Ἐλλήνων ἐθνὸμους τοσοῦτος ἁνδρας φονεύσαντας ἐν ταῖς τοῦ βίου μεταβολαῖς 5 ἐπιβοῶσαν τὰ κοινὰ πάντων νόμων. τὸς γὰρ
Ἕλληνον τοὺς παραδόντας ἑαυτοὺς καὶ τῇ τῶν

1 ἄλλους τ' Wesseling, ο�δέ Rhodoman, καὶ Dindorf: ἄλλα. 186
the lead in establishing a friendship and, by showing 413 B.C.
mercy to the unfortunate, to make up the quarrel. For goodwill toward our friends should be kept im-
perishable, but hatred toward our enemies perishable, since by this practice it will come about that one's
allies increase in number and one's enemies decrease. But for us to maintain the quarrel forever and to pass
it on to children's children is neither kindly nor safe; since it sometimes happens that those who appear
to be more powerful turn out to be weaker by the de-
cision of a moment than their former subjects. And a
witness to this is the war which has just now ceased:
The men who came here to lay siege to the city and,
by means of their superior power, threw a wall about
it have by a change in fortune become captives, as
you can see. It is a fine thing, therefore, by showing
ourselves lenient amid the misfortunes of other men,
to have reserved for us the hope of mercy from all
men, in case some ill befall us of such as come to mortal
men. For many are the unexpected things life holds
—civic strifes, robberies, wars, amid which one may
not easily avoid the peril, being but human. Conse-
quently, if we shall exclude the thought of mercy for
the defeated, we shall be setting up, for all time to
come, a harsh law against ourselves. For it is im-
possible that men who have shown no compassion for
others should themselves ever receive humane treat-
ment at the hands of another and that men who have
outraged others should be treated indulgently, or
that we, after murdering so many men contrary to
the traditions of the Greeks, should in the reversals
which attend life appeal to the usages common to all
mankind. For what Greek has ever judged that
those who have surrendered themselves and put
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κρατοῦντων εὐγνωμοσύνη πιστεύσαντας ἅπαραιτή-
tου τιμωρίας ἥξισκεν, 1 ή τις ἦττον τοῦ μὲν ὠμοῦ
tὸν ἔλεον, τῆς δὲ προπετείας τὴν εὐλάβειαν
ἐσχήκεν;
24. Πάντες δὲ ἀνατείνουνται μὲν πρὸς τοὺς ἀντι-
tαττομένους, εἰκοσι δὲ τοῖς ὑποπεπτωκόσιν, δὲν
μὲν τὴν τόλμαν καταπονοῦντες, δὲν δὲ τὴν ἀτυχίαν
οἰκτείροντες. θραύσηται γὰρ ἡμῶν ὁ θυμὸς ὅταν
ὁ πρῶτος ἔχθρος ἄν ἐκ μεταβολῆς ἱκέτης γενό-
μενος ὑπομένῃ παθεῖν ὧτι ἂν δοκῇ τοῖς κρατοῦντις.
2 ἀλήκτος δ' οἶμαι, τῶν ἡμέρων ἄνδρων αἱ ψυ-
χαὶ μάλιστα ποὺς ἔλεω διὰ τὴν κοπήν τῆς φύσεως
ἀμοπάθειαν. Ἀθηναῖοι γὰρ κατὰ τὸν Πελοποννη-
σιακὸν πόλεμον εἰς τὴν Ῥωμαῖαν νήσου πολλοὺς
τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων κατακλείσαντες καὶ λαβόντες
3 αἰχμαλώτους ἀπελύσασαν τοὺς Σπαρτιάτας. πά-
λιν Λακεδαιμόνιοι πολλοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν
συμμάχων αἰχμαλωτισάμενοι παραπλησίως ἔχρη-
σαντο. καὶ καλῶς ἀμφότεροι ταῦτ' ἐπιτράγαν. δεῖ
γὰρ τοῖς Ἔλληνις τὴν ἔχθραν εἶναι μέχρι τῆς νίκης,
4 καὶ κολάζειν μέχρι τοῦ κρατῆσαι τῶν ἐναντίων. ὡς
δὲ περαιτέρω τὸν ὑποπεσόντα καὶ πρὸς τὴν τοῦ
κρατοῦντος εὐγνωμοσύνην προσφεύγοντα τιμωρού-
μενος σύκετι τὸν ἔχθρον κολάζει, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον
5 ἀδίκει τὴν ἄνθρωπίνην ἁσθένειαν. εἴποις 2 γὰρ ἂν
τις πρὸς τὴν τοῦ τοιοῦτον σκληρότητα τὰς τῶν
πάλαι σοφῶν ἀποφάσεως, ἄνθρωπε, μὴ μέγα φρόνει,
γνώθι σαυτὸν, ἰδί την τύχην ἀπάντων ὀδόν κυρίαν.
tίνος γὰρ χάριν οἱ πρόγονοι πάντων τῶν Ἔλληνων

1 So Hertlein: ἥξισκεν.
2 So Hertlein, εἴπερ 1', εἴπερ other MSS.

their trust in the kindness of their conquerors are de-
serving of implacable punishment? or who has ever held mercy less potent than cruelty, precaution than rashness?

24. "All men sturdily oppose the enemy which is lined up for battle but fall back when he has surrended, wearing down the hardihood of the former and showing pity for the misfortune of the latter. For our ardour is broken whenever the former enemy, having by a change of fortune become a suppliant, submits to suffer whatever suits the pleasure of his conquerors. And the spirits of civilized men are gripped, I believe, most perhaps by mercy, because of the sympathy which nature has planted in all. The Athenians, for example, although in the Peloponnesian War they had blockaded many Lacedaemonians on the island of Sphacteria to and taken them captive, released them to the Spartans on payment of ransom. On another occasion the Lacedaemonians, when they had taken prisoner many of the Athenians and their allies, disposed of them in the same manner. And in so doing they both acted nobly. For hatred should exist between Greeks only until victory has been won and punishment only until the enemy has been overcome. And whoever goes farther and wreaks vengeance upon the vanquished who flees for refuge to the leniency of his conqueror is no longer punishing his enemy but, far more, is guilty of an offence against human weakness. For against harshness such as this one may mention the adages of the wise men of old: 'O man, be not high-spirited'; 'Know thyself'; 'Observe how Fortune is lord of all.' For what reason did the ancestors of all the Greeks ordain that the trophies set up in
ἐν ταῖς κατὰ πόλεμον νίκαις κατέδειξαν οὐ διὰ λίθων, διὰ δὲ τῶν τυχόντων ξύλων ἱστάναι τὰ τρόπαια; 6 ἂρ’ οὖχ ὅπως ὅλιγον χρόνον διαμένοντα ταχέως ἀφανίζηται τὰ τῆς ἔχθρας ὑπομνήματα; καθόλου δὲ εἰ μὲν αἰώνιον ἱστασθαι τὴν διαφορὰν βουλεύοι, μάθετε τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην ἀσθένειαν ὑπερφρονοῦντες εἰς γὰρ καιρὸς καὶ βραχεία ῥοπὴ τύχης ταπεινοὶ πολλάκις τοὺς ὑπερηφάνους.

25. Ἐν δὲ, ὅπερ εἰκὸς ἐστι, παύσεσθε πολεμοῦντες, τίνα καλλίων καιρὸν εὑρήσετε τοῦ νῦν ὑπάρχοντος, ἐν ὃ τὴν πρὸς τοὺς ἐπταικότας φιλανθρωπίαις ἀφορμῆν τῆς φιλίας ποιήσατε; μὴ γὰρ οἴεσθε τῶν Ἁθηναίων δὴμον τελέως ἐξηθήνεικέναι διὰ τὴν ἐν Σικελίᾳ συμφοράν, ὅσοι κρατεῖ σχεδὸν τῶν τε κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα νῆσων ἀπασῶν καὶ τῆς παραλίου τῆς τε κατὰ τὴν Ἑὐρώπην καὶ 2 τὴν Ἀσίαν ἔχει τὴν ἡγεμονίαν. καὶ γὰρ πρῶτον περὶ τὴν Ἀἰγυπτικὴν τρισκοσίαν τριήρεις αὐτών δρους ἀπολέσας τὸν δοκοῦντα κρατεῖν βασιλέα συνθήκας ἀσχήμονας ποιεῖν ἡνάγκασε, καὶ πάλιν ὑπὸ Σέρβου τῆς πόλεως κατασκαφεῖσθης μετ’ ὅλιγον κἀκεῖνον ἐνίκησε καὶ τῆς Ἐλλάδος τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἐκτῆσατο. 3 ἀγαθὴ γὰρ ἡ πόλις ἐν τοῖς μεγίστοις ἀτυχήμασι μεγίστην ἐπίδοσιν λαβεῖν καὶ μηδέποτε ταπεινῶν μὴδὲν βουλεύεσθαι. καλὸν οὖν ἀντὶ τοῦ τὴν ἔχθραν ἐπαύξειν συμμάχους αὐτοὺς ἔχειν φεισαμένους τῶν 4 αἰχμαλώτων. ἀνέλοντες μὲν γὰρ αὐτοὺς τῇ θυμῷ μονὸν χαρισμέθα, τὴν ἀκρατὸν ἐπιθυμίαν ἐκπληροῦντες, φυλάξαντες δὲ παρὰ μὲν τῶν εἰ παθόντων

1 Around Memphis; cp. Book 11. 74-77 passim.
BOOK XIII. 24. 5—25. 4

celebrating victories in war should be made, not of stone, but of any wood at hand? Was it not in order that the memorials of the enmity, lasting as they would for a brief time, should quickly disappear? Speaking generally, if you wish to establish the quarrel for all time, know that in doing so you are treating with disdain human weakness; for a single moment, a slight turn of Fortune, often brings low the arrogant.

25. "If, as is likely, you will make an end of the war, what better time will you find than the present, in which you will make your humane treatment of the prostrate the occasion for friendship? For do not assume that the Athenian people have become completely exhausted by their disaster in Sicily, seeing that they hold sway over practically all the islands of Greece and retain the supremacy over the coasts of both Europe and Asia. Indeed once before, after losing three hundred triremes together with their crews in Egypt, they compelled the King, who seemed to hold the upper hand, to accept ignominious terms of peace, and again, when their city had been razed to the ground by Xerxes, after a short time they defeated him also and won for themselves the leadership of Greece. For that city has a clever way, in the midst of the greatest misfortunes, of making the greatest growth in power and of never adopting a policy that is mean-spirited. It would be a fine thing, therefore, instead of increasing their enmity, to have the Athenians as allies after sparing the prisoners. For if we put them to death we shall merely be indulging our anger, sating a fruitless passion, whereas if we put them under guard, we

2 Of Persia; cp. Book 12. 4.
26. Ναὶ, ἀλλὰ τινες τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀπέσφαξαν τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους, τί οὖν; εἴ μὲν αὐτοῖς ἐκ ταύτης τῆς πράξεως ἐπιμνημόσυνα, μμησθήμεθα τοὺς τῆς δόξης περιφροντικάς· εἴ δὲ παρὰ πρῶτων ἡμῶν τυγχάνουσι κατηγορίας, μηδὲ αὐτοὶ πράξωμεν τὰ αὐτὰ τοῖς ὀμολογούμενοι ἡμαρτήκοσι. 2 μέχρι μὲν γὰρ τοῦ μηδὲν ἀνήκεστόν πεπονθέναι τοὺς εἰς τὴν ἡμετέραν τιστίν ἐαυτούς παραδόντας, ἀπαντεῖ βαταμέμφονται δικαίως τὸν Ἀθηναίων δήμον· εὰν δὲ ἀκούσωσι παρὰ τὰ κοινὰ νόμιμα τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους παρεσπονδημένους, ἐφ’ ἡμῶν μετοίκους τὴν κατηγορίαν· καὶ γὰρ εἰ τῶν ἄλλων, Ἀθηναίων ἀξιόν ἐστιν ἐντραπῆμαι μὲν τά τῆς πόλεως ἀξίωμα, χάριν δ’ αὐτοῖς ἀπομείρασαι 3 τῶν εἰς ἀνθρωπον ἐνεργητημάτων. οὕτω γὰρ εἰσών οἱ πρῶτοι τροφῆς ἡμέρου τοὺς Ἑλλησ Μεταδόντες, ἤν ἱδίᾳ παρὰ θεῶν λαβόντες τῇ χρείᾳ κοινὴν ἐποίησαν· οὕτως νόμους εὕρον, δι' οὗς δ' κοινὸς βίος ἐκ τῆς ἀγρίας καὶ ἀδίκου ζωῆς εἰς ἡμέρον καὶ δικαίαν ἐλήλυθε συμβιώσων· οὕτως πρῶτοι τοὺς καταφυγόντος διασώζοντες τους περὶ τῶν ἱκετῶν νόμους παρὰ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώπων ἴσχύσαν παρεσκεύασαν· ὅτι ἄρχηγοι γενομένους οὐκ ἀξίων αὐτοὺς ἀποστερῆσαι· καὶ ταῦτα μὲν πρὸς ἀπαντᾶε· ἵδια δ' ἐνίους ὑπομῆνον τῶν φιλανθρώπων.

1 τῶν] τῶν P, τῶν τῶν Vogel; cp. ch. 27. 2, 4.

1 Reference is to the discovery of corn (wheat); although in Book 5. 4, 69 Diodorus states that wheat was first discovered in Sicily and from there passed to the Athenians.

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shall have the gratitude of the men we succoured and 418 B.C. the approbation of all other peoples.

26. "Yes, some will answer, but there are Greeks who have executed their prisoners. What of it? If praise accrues to them from that deed, let us nevertheless imitate those who have paid heed to their reputation; but if we are the first by whom they are accused, let us not ourselves commit the same crimes as those who by their own admission have sinned. So long as the men who entrusted their lives to our good faith have suffered no irremediable punishment, all men will justly censure the Athenian people; but if they hear that, contrary to the generally accepted customs of mankind, faith has been broken with the captives, they will shift their accusation against us. For in truth, if it can be said of any other people, the prestige of the city of the Athenians deserves our reverence, and we may well return to them our gratitude for the benefactions they have bestowed upon man. For it is they who first gave to the Greeks a share in a food 1 gained by cultivation of the soil, which, though they had received it from the gods 2 for their exclusive use, they made available to all. They it was who discovered laws, by the application of which the manner of men’s living has advanced from the savage and unjust existence to a civilized and just society. It was they who first, by sparing the lives of any who sought refuge with them, contrived to cause the laws on suppliants to prevail among all men, and since they were the authors of these laws, we should not deprive them of their protection. So much to all of you; but some among you I shall remind of the claims of human kindness.

2 The "gift of Demeter."
27. "Osos men gar logon kai paideias en tê polêi metesxikate, doke ton elеon tois tîn patrida koivon paideutirion parехoménois pason anbropous. Osos de tavn agnostazon muostirion meteulifate, swsate touvs mnhsanta, ois men 'hde meteuxnikotes tavn filanbropiwn 1 tîn xarim didontes tîs eurygesias, ois de melontes metalifesethai mh par-2 airoymenoi ton thymw tîn elpida. Poios gar toto tois xenos basimos eis paideian eluxherion tis 'Atheinaw polews anagymenhs; braxh to diei tîn amartian mîsos, megala de kai pollla tâ proo euvoian autois eiryxemena.

Xwris de tis peri tîn polin entropis kai kat' idian an tis tois aiximalwton exestazwn eiroi dikaios elenou thychanontas. Oi men gar symmakhoi tî tewn kratontron uperxh biastontes ymagikal-3 othenan usstrateunein. Diostep en tois eis epitbolhs adikhsanta dikaiwn esti tixwreisethai, tois akou-4 sion examartanontas prosikhon an eih synynomhs axion. Ti legow Nikiav, ois ap' arxh tîn poli-5 teian uper Syrakosion entosthsamenos monos ant-6 eipen uper tis eis Sikelian strateias, aei de tawn parapodhmotonwn Syrakosion phrontizwn kai 4 proxevos ows diatelekev; aptopen oyn Nikiav kolaxeibai ton uper hmyon 'Atheinso peptoliteu-7 menon kai dia men tîn eis hmyas euvoian mh tuxhein

1 filanbropiwn] filanbropwv Dindorf.
27. "All you who in that city have participated in its eloquence and learning, show mercy to men who offer their country as a school for the common use of mankind; and do all you, who have taken part in the most holy Mysteries, save the lives of those who initiated you, some by way of showing gratitude for kindly services already received and others, who look forward to partaking of them, not in anger depriving yourselves of that hope. For what place is there to which foreigners may resort for a liberal education once the city of the Athenians has been destroyed? Brief is the hatred aroused by the wrong they have committed, but important and many are their accomplishments which claim goodwill.

"But apart from consideration for the city, one might, in examining the prisoners individually, find those who would justly receive mercy. For the allies of Athens, being under constraint because of the superior power of their rulers, were compelled to join the expedition. It follows, then, that if it is just to take vengeance upon those who have done wrong from design, it would be fitting to treat as worthy of leniency those who sin against their will. What shall I say of Nicias, who from the first, after initiating his policy in the interest of the Syracusans, was the only man to oppose the expedition against Sicily, and who has continually looked after the interests of Syracusans resident in Athens and served as their proxenus? 2 It would be extraordinary indeed that Nicias, who had sponsored our cause as a politician in Athens, should be punished, and that he should not be accorded humane treatment because of the goodwill he has shown toward us but because of his
Diodorus of Sicily

φιλανθρωπίας, διά δὲ τὴν ἐν τοῖς κοινοῖς ὑπηρεσίαν ἀπαραίτητην περιπεσεῖν τιμωρία, καὶ τὸν μὲν ἐπι- αγαγόντα1 τὸν πόλεμον ἐπὶ Συρακοσίους Ἀλκibiάδην ἀμα καὶ παρ' ἡμῶν καὶ παρ' Ἀθηναίων ἐκφυγεῖν τὴν τιμωρίαν, τὸν δ' ὁμολογούμενος φιλανθρωπότατον Ἀθηναίων γεγενημένον μηδὲ τοῦ 5 κοινοῦ τυχεῖν ἔλεος. διότερ ἔγγονε τὴν τοῦ βίου μεταβολὴν θεωρῶν ἔλεω τῆς τύχης. πρότερον μὲν γὰρ ἐν τοῖς ἐπισημοτάτοις τῶν Ἑλλήνων ὑπάρχων καὶ διὰ τὴν καλοκάγαθιαν ἐπανούμενος μακαριστὸς 6 ἦν καὶ περιβλεπτός κατὰ πάσαν πόλιν· νυνὶ δ' ἔξηγκωνισμένος ἐν ἀσχήμονι χιτώνι2 προσόψει τῶν τῆς3 αἰχμαλωσίας οὐκτρών πεπείραται, καθαπερεῖ τῆς τύχης ἐν τῷ τούτου βίῳ τὴν ἐαυτῆς δύναμιν ἐπιδείξασθαι βουλομένης. ἦσ τὴν εὐθυμήριαν4 ἀνθρωπίνως ἡμᾶς ὑπενεγκεῖν προσήκει καὶ μὴ βάρβαρον ὡμότητα πρὸς ὀμοεθνεῖς ἀνθρώπους ἐνδείξασθαι.

28. Νικόλαος μὲν οὖν πρὸς τοὺς Συρακοσίους τοιούτους χρησάμενος λόγους κατέπαυσε τὴν δημημορίαν, συμπαθεῖς ποιήσας τοὺς ἀκούοντας. Γύλιππος δ' ὁ Δάκων, ἀπαραίτητον τὸ πρὸς Ἀθηναίοις μῖσος διαφυλάττων, ἀναβὰς ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα 2 τῶν λόγων τὴν ἄρχην ἐντεύθεν ἐποιήσατ . θαυμαμάζω μεγάλως, ἀνδρεῖς Συρακοσίους, θεωρῶν ἡμᾶς οὔτως ταχέως, περὶ ὧν ἔργῳ κακῶς πεπόνθατε, περὶ τούτων τῶν λόγων μεταδίδασκομένους. εἶ γὰρ

1 So Dindorf: ἐπάγοντα.
2 So Capps, καὶ ἐν δ. τιν Vogel: ἐν ἀσχήμον καὶ τινι.
3 So Rhodoman: τῆς τῶν.
4 εὐθυμήριαν Madvig, εὐροιαν Bezzel: ἐλευθερίαν.
service in business of his country should meet with implacable punishment, and that Alcibiades, the man who brought on the war against the Syracusans, should escape his deserved punishment both from us and from the Athenians, whereas he who has proved himself by common consent the most humane among Athenians should not even meet with the mercy accorded to all men. Therefore for my part, when I consider the change in his circumstances, I pity his lot. For formerly, as one of the most distinguished of all Greeks and applauded for his knightly character, he was one to be deemed happy and was admired in every city; but now, with hands bound behind his back in a tunic squalid in appearance, he has experienced the piteous state of captivity, as if Fortune wished to give, in the life of this man, an example of her power. The prosperity which Fortune gives it behooves us to bear as human beings should and not show barbarous savagery toward men of our own race.”

28. Such were the arguments used by Nicolaüs in addressing the people of Syracuse and before he ceased he had won the sympathy of his hearers. But the Laconian Gylippus,1 who still maintained implacable his hatred of Athenians, mounting the rostrum began his argument with that topic. “I am greatly surprised, men of Syracuse, to see that you so quickly, on a matter in which you have suffered grievously by deeds, are moved to change your minds by words.2 For if you who, in order to

1 The general of the forces sent by the Lacedaemonians to the aid of Syracuse; cp. chap. 7.

2 Cp. “The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here” (Lincoln, The Gettysburg Oration).
διοδώρος ο Σικώλ

υμεῖς 1 υπὲρ ἀναστάσεως κυδυνεύσαντες πρὸς τοὺς ἐπὶ κατασκαφῆ τῆς πατρίδος υμῶν παραγεγεννημένους ἀνείσθε τοὺς θυμοῖς, τι χρὴ νῦν ἠμᾶς δια- 3 τείνεσθαι τοὺς μηδὲν ἡδικημένους; δότε δὲ μοι, πρὸς θεῶν, ἄνδρες Συρακόσιοι, συγγνώμην τὴν συμβουλίαν ἐκτιθεμένων μετὰ παρρησίας. Σπαρτιά- της γὰρ ὦν καὶ τὸν λόγον ἔχω Σπαρτιάτην, καὶ πρῶτον ἄν τις ἐπιζητήσει πῶς Νικόλαος ἔλεησαι φήσει 2 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, οὐ τὸ γῆρας αὐτοῦ διὰ τὴν ἄπαιδιαν ἔλεεινόν πεποιήκασι, καὶ παρὼν εἰς ἐκκλησίαν ἐν ἐσόθη τενθύμη διακρίει καὶ λέγει δεῖν οἴκτείρει τοὺς φονεῖς τῶν ἱδίων τέκνων. 4 οὐκέτι γὰρ ἐπιζητήσῃ ἔστων ὁ τῶν συγγενεστάτων μετὰ τὴν τελευτήν ἀμηνομον τοὺς δὲ πολεμωτάτους σῶσαι προαιρούμενος. ἐπει τόσοι τῶν ἐκκλησιαζόντων υἱός ἀνηρρημένος κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἐπενθῆσατε; (πολλοὶ γοῦν 3 τῶν καθημένων 5 ἑθορύθησαν.) ὦ δ′ ἐπιβαλὼν, Ἄρας, 4 φησί, τοὺς τῷ θορύβῳ τὴν συμφορὰν ἐμφανίζοντας; πόσοι δὲ ἀδελφοὺς ἢ συγγενεῖς ἢ φίλους ἀπολωλεκότες ἐπιζητέετε; (καὶ 5 πολλῷ πλείους ἐπεσημηνάντο.) καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος, Θεωρεῖς, ἐφῆ, τὸ πλῆθος τῶν δι᾽ Ἀθηναίους δυστυχοῦντων; οὗτοι πάντες οὐδὲν εἰς ἐκείνους ἀμαρτάνοντες τῶν ἀναγκαιοτάτων σωμάτων ἐστερήθησαν, καὶ τοσοῦτο μοισέω τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ὀφείλοντο ὅσον τοὺς ἃ ἐδόθηντα ἡγαπήκασι. 29. Πῶς οὖν οὐκ ἄτοπον, ἄνδρες Συρακόσιοι, τοὺς μὲν τετελευτηκότας ἐκούσιον ὑπὲρ υμῶν ἐλέσθαι βάγατον, ὑμᾶς δὲ ὑπὲρ ἐκείνων μηδὲ παρὰ

1 υμεῖς added by Vogel. 2 So Dindorf: φήσει. 3 γοῦν Capps: οὖν all MSS. except P. 4 So Dindorf: ὀρῶ. 5 καὶ omitted P, Vogel.
save your city from desolation, faced peril against 413 B.C.
men who came to destroy your country, have become
relaxed in temper, why, then, should we who have
suffered no wrong exert ourselves? Do you in
heaven’s name, men of Syracuse, grant me pardon
as I set forth my counsel with all frankness; for,
being a Spartan, I have also a Spartan’s manner of
speech. And first of all one might inquire how
Nicolaüs can say, ‘Show mercy to the Athenians,’
who have rendered his old age piteous because child-
less, and how, coming before the Assembly in
mourner’s dress, he can weep and say that you
should show pity to the murderers of his own children.
For that man is no longer equitable who ceases to
think of his nearest of kin after their death but elects
to save the lives of his bitterest foes. Why how many
of you who are assembled here have mourned sons
who have been slain in the war?’” (Many of the
audience at least raised a great outcry.) And
Gylippus interrupting it said, “Do you see, Nicolaüs,
those who by their outcry proclaim their misfortune?
And how many of you look in vain for brothers or
relatives or friends whom you have lost?” (A far
greater number shouted agreement.) Gylippus then
continued: “Do you observe, Nicolaüs, the multitude
of those who have suffered because of Athenians?
All these, though guilty of no wrong done to
Athenians, have been robbed of their nearest kins-
men, and they are bound to hate the Athenians in as
great a measure as they have loved their own.

29. “Will it not be strange, men of Syracuse, if
those who have perished chose death on your be-
half of their own accord, but that you on their behalf
τῶν πολεμιωτάτων λαβεῖν τιμωρίαν, καὶ ἐπαινεῖν μὲν τοὺς ὑπὲρ τῆς κοινῆς ἐλευθερίας τοὺς ἰδίους ἀναλώσαντας βίους, περὶ πλείονος δὲ τὴν τῶν φονεῶν ποιεῖσθαι σωτηρίαν τῆς ἐκείνων τιμῆς; 2 κοσμεῖν ἐπηφίσασθε δημοσίᾳ τοὺς τάφους τῶν μετηλλαχότων καὶ τίνα καλλίονα κόσμουν εὑρῆσετε τοῦ κολάσαι τοὺς ἐκείνων αὐτόχειρας; εἰ μὴ νὴ Δία πολιτογραφήσαντες αὐτούς βουλεῦσθε καταλιθεῖν τις ἐμψυχα τρόποισι τῶν μετηλλαχότων. ἄλλα μεταβαλόντες τὴν τῶν πολεμίων προσηνορίαν γεγονασίν ἐκεῖνοι πόθεν αὐτοῖς ταύτης τῆς φιλανθρωπίας συγκεκριμένης; οἱ γὰρ ἀπ᾽ ἀρχῆς τὰ περὶ τούτων νόμιμα διατάξαντες τοῖς μὲν δυστυχοῦσι τῶν ἔλεον, τοῖς δὲ διὰ πονηρίαν ἀδικοῦσιν ἐταξαν τυ- 4 μωρίαν. ἐν ποτέρα δὴ τάξει θώμεν τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους; ἐν τῇ τῶν ἡτυχηκότων; καὶ τίς αὐτούς τύχη μὴ προαδικηθέντας ἐβιάσατο πολεμεῖν Ἀρμα- κοσίου καὶ τὴν παρὰ πᾶσιν ἐπαινουμένην εἰρήνην ἀφέντα ἐπὶ κατασκαφῆ παρεῖναι τῆς ύμετέρας 5 πόλεως; διόπερ ἐκουσῆς ἐλόμενοι πόλεμον ἀδικον εὑρήχως ὑπομενόντων τὰ τούτων δεινά, καὶ μὴ, κρατοῦντες μὲν, ἀπαραίτητον ἔχοντων τὴν καθ᾽ ὑμῶν ὑμότητα, σφαλέντες δὲ, τοῖς τῆς ἰκεσίας 6 φιλανθρώπους παρατείσθων τὴν τιμωρίαν. εἰ δ᾽ ἐλέγχονται διὰ πονηρίαν καὶ πλεονεξίαν τοιοῦτος ἐλαττώμαις περιπεπτωκότες, μὴ καταμεμφέσθων τὴν τύχην μὴ δ᾽ ἐπικαλείσθων το τῆς ἰκεσίας

1 peri plleous after idious deleted by Rhodoman.  
2 So Eichstätt: ἡμῶν.  
3 So Wesseling: παρατείσθωι.  
4 So Dindorf: καταμεμφέσθωσαν ... ἐπικαλείσθωσαν.
shall not exact punishment from even your bitterest enemies? and that, though you praise those who gave their very lives to preserve their country’s freedom, you shall make it a matter of greater moment to preserve the lives of the murderers than to safeguard the honour of these men? You have voted to embellish at public expense the tombs of the departed; yet what fairer embellishment will you find than the punishing of their slayers? Unless, by Zeus, it would be by enrolling them among your citizens, you should wish to leave living trophies of the departed. But, it may be said, they have renounced the name of enemies and have become suppliants. On what grounds, pray, would this humane treatment have been accorded them? For those who first established our ordinances regarding these matters prescribed mercy for the unfortunates, but punishment for those who from sheer depravity practise iniquity. In which category, now, are we to place the prisoners? In that of unfortunates? Why, what Fortune compelled them, who had suffered no wrong, to make war on Syracusans, to abandon peace, which all men praise, and to come here with the purpose of destroying your city? Consequently let those who of their free will chose an unjust war bear its hard consequences with courage, and let not those who, if they had conquered, would have kept implacable their cruelty toward you, now that they have been thwarted in their purpose, beg off from punishment by appealing to the human kindness which is due to the prayer of a suppliant. And if they stand convicted of having suffered their serious defeats because of wickedness and greed, let them not blame Fortune for them nor summon to their aid
30. Τί γὰρ τῶν αἰσχίστων οὐκ ἐβουλεύσαντο, τί δὲ τῶν δεινοτάτων οὐκ ἔπραξαν; πλεονεξίας ἰδιῶν ἐστὶ τὸ ταῖς ἱδίαις εὐτυχίαις οὐκ ἄρκομενοι τῶν πόρων κειμένων καὶ μηδὲν προσηκούντων ἐπιθυμεῖν· οὕτω ταῦτ' ἔπραξαν. εὐδαιμονεῖσθαι γὰρ ὄντες τῶν Ἐλλήνων, τὴν εὐτυχίαν ὥσπερ βαρὺ φορτίον οὐ φέροντες, τὴν πελάγει τηλικούτω διεργομένην Σικελίαν ἐπεθύμησαν κατακληρουχῆσαι, τοὺς ἐνοικοῦντας ἐξαιρετισάμενοι. δεινὸν ἐστὶ μὴ προαδικηθέντας πόλεμον ἐπιφέρειν· καὶ τοῦτ' ἐνήργησαν. φιλοῦ γὰρ ὄντες τὸν ἐμπρόσθεν χρόνον, ἐξαισθηθεὶς ἀνελπίστως τηλικαύτη δυνάμει Συρακοῦσίων ἐπολιόρκησαν. ὑπερηφάνων ἐστὶ τὸ τῶν πόλεμων κρατηθέντων προλαμβάνοντας· τὴν τύχην κατασφηξίεσθαι τιμωρίαν· οὐδὲ τούτο παραλείπασι. πρὸ τοῦ γὰρ ἐπιβυθῆναι τὴς Σικελίας γνώμην ἐκδύσαν Συρακοσίους μὲν καὶ Σελινούντιους ἐξαιρετισάσθαι, τοὺς δὲ λοιποὺς διδόναι φόρους ἀναγκάζειν. ὅταν οὖν περὶ τοὺς αὐτούς ἀνθρώπους ὑπάρχῃ πλεονεξία, ἐπιβουλή, ὑπερήφανος, τίς ἄν νοῦν ἔχων αὐτοῖς ἔλεγχειν; ἐπεί τοῦ γε Ἀθηναίοι πῶς ἐχρήσαντο Μιτυληναῖοι; κρατήσαντες γὰρ αὐτῶν, ἀδικήσας μὲν οὐδὲν ψωμίζων.
the name of 'supplication.' For that term is re-
413 B.C. served among men for those who are pure in heart
but have found Fortune unkind. These men, how-
ever, whose lives have been crammed with every
malefaction, have left for themselves no place in the
world which will admit them to mercy and refuge.

30. "For what utterly shameful deed have they
not planned, what deed most shocking have they not
perpetrated? It is a distinctive mark of greed that
a man; not being content with his own gifts of
Fortune, covets those which are distant and belong
to someone else; and this these men have done. For
though the Athenians were the most prosperous of
all the Greeks, dissatisfied with their felicity as if it
were a heavy burden, they longed to portion out
to colonists Sicily, separated as it was from them by
so great an expanse of sea, after they had sold the
inhabitants into slavery. It is a terrible thing to
begin a war, when one has not first been wronged;
yet that is what they did. For though they were
your friends until then, on a sudden, without warning,
with an armament of such strength they laid siege
to Syracusans. It is characteristic of arrogant men,
anticipating the decision of Fortune, to decrec
the punishment of peoples not yet conquered; and
this also they have not left undone. For before the
Athenians ever set foot on Sicily they approved a
resolution to sell into slavery the citizens of Syracuse
and Selinus and to compel the remaining Sicilians to
pay tribute. When there is to be found in the same
men, greediness, treachery, arrogance, what person in
his right mind would show them mercy? • How then,
mark you, did the Athenians treat the Mitylenaeans?
Why after conquering them, although the Mity-
λομένων, ἐπιθυμοῦντων δὲ τῆς ἐλευθερίας, ἐμη-φίσαντο τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει κατασφάξαν. ὡμόν τε 5 καὶ βάρβαρον τὸ πεπραγμένον. καὶ ταῦτα ἐξή-μαρτον εἰς "Ελλήνας, εἰς συμμάχους, εἰς εὐεργετὰς πολλάκις γεγενημένους. μὴ δὴ νῦν ἀγανακτούντων εἰ τοιαῦτα πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους πράξαντες αὐτοὶ παραπλησίας τεῦξονται τιμωρίας· δικαιότατον 1 γὰρ ἔστιν, ὅν καθ' ἔτερων νόμον τὸς ἐθήκε, τούτω 6 χρώμενον μὴ ἀγανακτεῖν. καὶ τὸ λέγω Μηλίους, οὐς 2 ἐκποιορκήσαντες ἡβηδον ἀπέκτειναν, καὶ Σκιωναῖος, οὐκ οὐγγενεῖς ὠντες τῆς αὐτῆς Μηλίους τύχης ἐκοινώνησαν; ὡστε δύο δήμους πρὸς 'Ατ-τικήν ὀργὴν ἐπταικότας οὐδὲ τοὺς κηδεύσοντας 3 7 ἔχειν τὰ τῶν τετελευτηκότων σώματα. οὐ Σκύθαι  τούτ' ἔπραξαν, ἀλλ' ὁ προσποιούμενος φιλανθρωπία  διαφέρειν δήμοις ψηφίσμασι τὰς πόλεις ἄρδην ἄν- ἴρηκεν. ἥδη λογίζεσθε τί ἄν ἐπραξαν εἰ τὴν τῶν  Ἠρακλείων πόλιν ἐξεπόρθησαν· οἱ γὰρ τοῖς οἰ- κείοις οὔτως ὡμῶς χρησάμενοι τοῖς μηδὲν προσ- ἰκουσι βαρυτέραν ἃν ἐξεύρον τιμωρίαν.

31. Οὐκ ἔστων οὖν τούτους δίκαιος ἀποκείμενοι ἔλεος· αὐτοὶ γὰρ αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τῶν ἴδιων ἀκληρημάτων ἀνηρίκας. ποῦ γὰρ ἄξιον τούτους καταφυγεῖν; πρὸς θεοὺς, ὅτι τὰς πατρίους τιμᾶς ἀφελέσθαι προείλοντο; πρὸς ἀνθρώπους, οὐς δουλωσόμενοι παρεγένοντο; Δήμητρα καὶ Κόρην καὶ τὰ τούτων ἐπικαλοῦνται μυστήρια τὴν ἱερὰν αὐτῶν νήσουν

1 So Wesseling: δικαιότερον.
2 oūs added by Dindorf.
3 κηδεύσοντας] κηδεύσαντας PAFJK, Vogel.

1 This decree was not actually carried out; cp. Book 12. 55. 8 f. 2 Cp. Book 12. 80. 5. 3 Cp. Book 12. 76. 3. 204.
lenaeans had no intention of doing them any wrong but only desired their freedom, they voted to put to the sword all the inhabitants of the city. A cruel and barbarous deed. And that crime too they committed against Greeks, against allies, against men who had often been their benefactors. Let them not now complain if, after having done such things to the rest of mankind, they themselves shall receive like punishment; for it is altogether just that a man should accept his lot without complaint when he is himself affected by the law he has laid down for others. What shall I say also of the Melians, whom they reduced by siege and slew from the youth upward? and of the Scionaeans, who, although their kinsmen, shared the same fate as the Melians? Consequently two peoples who had fallen foul of Attic fury had left not even any of their number to perform the rites over the bodies of their dead. It is not Seythians who committed such deeds, but the people who claim to excel in love of mankind have by their decrees utterly destroyed these cities. Consider now what they would have done if they had sacked the city of the Syracusans; for men who dealt with their kinsmen with such savagery would have devised a harsher punishment for a people with whom they had no ties of blood.

31. "There is, therefore, no just measure of mercy in store for them to call upon, since as for the use of it on the occasion of their own mishaps they themselves have destroyed it. Where is it worth their while to flee for safety? To gods, whom they have chosen to rob of their traditional honours? To men, whom they have visited only to enslave? Do they call upon Demeter and Corē and their Mysteries now
2 πεπορθηκότες; ναὶ, ἀλλ’ οὐκ αἰτιον τὸ πλῆθος τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἀλλ’ Ἀλκιβιάδης ὁ ταῦτα συμβουλεύσας. ἀλλ’ εὐρήσομεν τοὺς συμβουλοὺς κατὰ τὸ πλεῖστον στοχαζομένους τῆς τῶν ἄκουόντων βουλήσεως, ὥσθ’ ὁ χειροτονών τῷ ρήτορι λόγων οἴκειον ὑποβάλλει τῆς ἑαυτοῦ προαιρέσεως. οὐ γὰρ ὁ λέγων κύριος τοῦ πλῆθους, ἀλλ’ ὁ δῆμος ἐθίζει τὸν ρήτορα τὰ βέλτιστα λέγειν χρηστὰ βου-
3 λευόμενον. εἰ δὲ τοῖς ἀδικοῦσιν ἀνήκεστα συγγνώμην δώσομεν, εἰάν εἰς τοὺς συμβουλοὺς τῆς αἰτίαν ἀναφέρωσιν, εὐχερῆ τοὺς πονηροὺς τῆν ἀπολογίαν παρεξόμεθα. ἀπλῶς δὲ πάντων ἐστὶν ἀδικώτατον τῶν μὲν εὐργεσίων μη τοὺς συμβουλοὺς, ἀλλὰ τὸν δήμον ἀπολαμβάνειν τὰς χάριτας παρὰ τῶν εὖ παθόντων, τῶν δ’ ἀδικημάτων ἐπὶ τοὺς ρήτορας μεταφέρειν τὴν τιμωρίαν.
4 Καὶ ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον τινες ἐξεστήκασι τῶν λογισμῶν ὡστ’ Ἀλκιβιάδην, εἰς ὅν τὴν ἐξουσίαν οὐκ ἔχομεν, φασὶ δεῖν τιμωρεῖσθαι, τοὺς δ’ αἰχμαλώτους ἄγομένους ἐπὶ τὴν προσήκουσαν τιμωρίαν ἀφεῖναι, καὶ πᾶσιν εὐδείξασθαι διότι τὴν δικαιαν μισοπονηρίαν οὐκ ἐσχηκεν ὁ δῆμος τῶν Συρακο-
5 σίων. εἰ δὲ καὶ κατ’ ἀλήθειαν αἰτιον γεγόνασιν οἱ σύμβουλοι τοῦ πολέμου, μεμφέσθω τὸ μὲν πλῆθος τοῖς ρήτοροι ὑπὲρ ὅν ἐξηπάτησαν, ὡμεῖς δὲ δικαῖως μετελεύσετε τὸ πλῆθος ὑπὲρ ὃν ἡδίκησθε. καθόλου δ’ εἰ μὲν ἐπιστάμενοι σαφῶς ἡδίκησαν, δι’ αὐτὴν τὴν προαίρεσιν ἅξιοι τιμωρίας, εἰ δ’ εἰκῇ βουλευσάμενοι τὸν πόλεμον ἐξήγειγαν,
that they have laid waste the sacred island \(^1\) of these 413 B.C.
goddesses? Yes, some will say, but not the whole people of the Athenians are to blame, but only Aleibiades who advised this expedition. We shall find, however, that in most cases their advisers pay every attention to the wishes of their audience, so that the voter suggests to the speaker words that suit his own purpose. For the speaker is not the master of the multitude, but the people, by adopting measures that are honest, train the orator to propose what is best. If we shall pardon men guilty of irrevocable injustices when they lay the responsibility upon their advisers, we shall indeed be providing the wicked with an easy defence! It is clear that nothing in the world could be more unjust than that, while in the case of benefactions it is not the advisers but the people who receive the thanks of the recipients, in the matter of injustices the punishment is passed on to the speakers.

"Yet some have lost their reasoning powers to such a degree as to assert that it is Aleibiades, over whom we have no power, who should be punished, but that we should release the prisoners, who are being led to their deserved punishment, and thus make it known to the world that the people of the Syracusans have no righteous indignation against base men. But if the advocates of the war have in truth been the cause of it, let the people blame the speakers for the consequences of their deception, but you will with justice punish the people for the wrongs which you have suffered. And, speaking generally, if they committed the wrongs with full knowledge that they were so doing, because of their very intention they deserve punishment, but if they entered the war without a considered plan,
οὔτ' ὡς αὑτοὺς ἀφετέον, ἀλλὰ μὴ σχεδιάζειν ἐν τοῖς τῶν ἄλλων βίοις ἐθισθῶσιν. οὐ γὰρ δίκαιον ἐστι τὴν Ἀθηναίων ἀγνοιαν Συρακοσίως φέρειν ἀπώλειαι οὐδ' ἐν οἷς τὸ πραξθὲν ἀντίκειτον ἔστω, ἐν τούτοις ἀπολογίαν ὑπολείπεσθαι τοῖς ἀμαρτάνονσι.

32. Νὴ Δία, ἀλλὰ Νικίας ὑπὲρ Συρακοσίων ἐπολυτεύσατο καὶ μόνος συνεβούλευσε μὴ πολεμεῖν, τὸν μὲν ἐκεῖ γεγενημένον λόγον ἄκοιμον, τὰ δ' ἐνταῦθα πεπραγμένα τεθεωρήκαμεν. οὐ γὰρ ἀντεπόλοι έκεῖ περὶ τῆς στρατείας, ἐνταῦθα στρατηγὸς ἢ τῆς δυνάμεως· καὶ οἱ πολιτευόμενοι ὑπὲρ Συρακοσίων ἀπετείχοντο ύμῶν τὴν πόλιν· καὶ οἱ φιλανθρώπως διακείμενοι πρὸς ύμᾶς, Δημοσθένους καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων βουλομένων λύσαι τὴν πολιορκίαν, μόνος ἔβιασατο μένειν καὶ πολεμεῖν. διόπερ ἐγώνη νομίζω μὴ δεῖν1 παρ' ύμῖν πλέον ἵσχυσαι τὸν μὲν λόγον τῶν ἔργων, τὴν δ' ἀπαγγελθαί τῆς πείρας, τὰ δ' ἀφανῆ τῶν ὑπὸ πάντων ἐσωραμένων.

3 Νὴ Δί', ἀλλὰ καλὸν μὴ ποιεῖν τὴν ἑξηθραν αἰώνιον. οὐκοῦν μετὰ τὴν τῶν ἡδικηκότων κόλασιν, ἐὰν ύμῶν δοκῇ, προσηκότως διαλύσεθε τὴν ἑξηθραν. οὐ γὰρ δίκαιον, ὅταν μὲν κρατῶσιν, ὡς δούλως χρῆσαι τοῖς ἡλικοῖς, ὅταν δὲ κρατηθῶσιν, ὡς οὐδὲν ἡδικηκότας συγγνώμης τυγχάνεω. καὶ τοῦ μὲν δοῦναι δίκην ὅν ἐπραξαν ἀφεθήσονται, λόγῳ δ' εὐσχήμων καθ' ὃν ἂν χρόνον αὐτοῖς συμφέρη τῆς φιλίας μνημονεύσουσιν. έἰδ' γὰρ ὅτι τούτῳ πράξαντες σὺν πολλοῖς ἄλλοις καὶ τοὺς

1 μὴ δεῖν Dindorf: μηδέν.
2 So Wesseling: εἶν.
even so they should not be let off, in order that they may not grow accustomed to act offhand in matters which affect the lives of other men. For it is not just that the ignorance of the Athenians should bring destruction to Syracusans or that in a case where the crime is irreparable, the criminals should retain a vestige of defence.

32. "Yet, by Zeus, someone will say, Nicias took the part of the Syracusans in the debate and was the only one who advised against making war. As for what he said there we know it by hearsay, but what has been done here we have witnessed with our own eyes. For the man who there opposed the expedition was here commander of the armament; he who takes the part of Syracusans in debate walled off your city; and he who ishumanely disposed toward you, when Demosthenes and all the others wished to break off the siege, alone compelled them to remain and continue the war. Therefore for my part I do not believe that his words should have greater weight with you than his deeds, report than experience, things unseen than things that have been witnessed by all.

"Yet, by Zeus, someone will say, it is a good thing not to make our enmity eternal. Very well, then, after the punishment of the malefactors you will, if you so agree, put an end to your enmity in a suitable manner. For it is not just that men who treat their captives like slaves when they are the victors, should, when they in turn are the vanquished, be objects of pity as if they had done no wrong. And though they will have been freed of paying the penalty for their deeds, by specious pleas they will remember the friendship only so long as it is to their advantage. For I omit to mention the fact that, if you take this course,
Diodorus of Sicily

Lambda daemons adiksete, umon xarw kakei ton polemon epanerhmenous kai entaitha summachian apostelanta: ezh gahr autoi agaphtow aigne eirhmen kai perioran twn Sicelias porboumenein.
3 diose ter tous aiwmalwous afentes filian symapthe, prodotai fanhesebe twn summakh-santwn, kai tous koinous ekthrous dynamenei tapanwasa, tosoitous stratiwota apodontes palin lexurovs kataaskeunaste. ou gahr an pot 'egwge pisteuwaimi ws 'Athenai ei symakhten ekthran epanerhmenoi bebaian phulazousin twn filian, alli' asbeneis men ontws upokrithsontai twn euynous, analabontes de autous twn arxaiwn proaipresw eis telos aezousin. egh men oden, o Zev kai pantes theoi, martymoia pantas umas mh soxein tous polemous, mh egkatapithinein tous symakhous, mh palin eteron epagein tis patridi kindunon. umeiis de, o andres Syuniksoi, touitous afentes, enan apobhi ti duxereis, ou'd apologian eaxtois eu-skhmona katapaleimete.

33. Toinata dialekhentos tou Leknos metepese to plhlos kai twn Diokleous gwnwn ekurwson. diose pri men stratiwgoi parakrhoa anphredhson kai oi symakhon, oi de 'Athenaioi parakchoins eis tas latomias, evn vsteron oi men epi plion pai-

1 an added by Dindorf.

1 At the first request of the Syracusans for aid the Lacedaemonians did no more than send their general Gyllippus (chap. 7), not wishing to break the peace with Athens. But early in 413 they declared war on Athens, seized and fortified Deceleia in Attica, and began sending troops on merchant ships to Sicily.

2 Plutarch (Nicias, 28. 2) and Thucydides (7. 86. 2) state
you will be wronging not only many others but also the Lacedaemonians, who for your sake both entered upon the war over there and also sent you aid here; for they might have been well content to maintain peace and look on while Sicily was being laid waste. Consequently, if you free the prisoners and thus enter into friendly relations with Athens, you will be looked upon as traitors to your allies and, when it is in your power to weaken the common enemy, by releasing so great a number of soldiers you will make our enemy again formidable. For I could never bring myself to believe that Athenians, after getting themselves involved in so bitter an enmity, will keep the friendly relation unbroken; on the contrary, while they are weak they will feign goodwill, but when they have recovered their strength, they will carry their original purpose to completion. I therefore adjure you all, in the name of Zeus and all the gods, not to save the lives of your enemies, not to leave your allies in the lurch, not again for a second time to bring peril upon your country. You yourselves, men of Syracuse, if you let these men go and then some ill befalls you, will leave for yourselves not even a respectable defence."

33. After the Laconian had spoken to this effect, the multitude suddenly changed its mind and approved the proposal of Diocles. Consequently the generals and the allies were forthwith put to death, and the Athenians were consigned to the quarries; and at a later time such of them as possessed a better that Gylippus proposed that the lives of the generals be spared, since he wished to take them back with him to Sparta.  

3 Cp. chap. 19. 4.  

4 Demosthenes and Nicias.  

5 Associated with the Athenians. But Diocles had proposed (chap. 19. 4) that the allies should be sold as booty.  

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δειαὶ μετεσχηκότες ὑπὸ τῶν νεωτέρων ἑξαρπαγέντες διεσώθησαν, οἳ δὲ λυποῦσι σχεδὸν ἀπαντές ἐν τῷ δεσμωτηρίῳ κακοῦμενοι τὸν βίον οἰκτρῶς κατέστρεψαν.

2 Μετὰ δὲ τὴν κατάλυσιν τοῦ πολέμου Διοκλῆς τοὺς νόμους ἀνέγραψε τοῖς Σιρακοσίοις, καὶ συνέβη παράδοξον περὶ τὸν ἀνδρα τούτων γενέσθαι περιπέτειαν. ἀπαραίτητος γὰρ ἐν τοῖς ἐπιτιμίως γενόμενοι καὶ σκληρῶς κολάζων τοὺς ἐξαμαρτάνοντας, ἔγραφεν ἐν τοῖς νόμοις, ἐὰν τις ὁπλον ἐχών εἰς τὴν ἁγορὰν παραγένηται, θάνατον ἐναι πρόστιμον, οὗτε ἄγνοια δοὺς οὐτε ἂλλη των περιστάσει 3 συγγνώμην. προσαγγειλθέντων δὲ πολεμίων ἐπὶ τῆς χώρας ἐξετοπρεύετο ξίφος ἐχὼν αἰφνιδίου δὲ στάσεως καὶ ταραχῆς κατὰ τὴν ἁγορὰν γενομένης, ἄγνοιας μετὰ τοῦ ξίφους παρῆν εἰς τὴν ἁγορὰν. τῶν δὲ ἱδώτων τῶν κατανοῆσαντός καὶ εἰπόντος ὅτι τοὺς ἱδίους αὐτὸς καταλύει νόμους, ἀνεβόησε, Μᾶ Δία οὐ μὲν οὖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ κυρίους ποιήσω, καὶ σπασάμενος τὸ ξίφος έαυτοῦ ἀπέκτεινεν. Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐπράξη κατὰ τούτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν.

34. Ἡμῖν ἄρχοντος δ᾽ Ἀθηναίοι Καλλίου Ἀρρμαίοι μὲν ἀντὶ τῶν υπάτων χυλιάρχους κατέστησαν τέτταρας, Πόπλιον Κορνήλιον 2 . . . Γάιον Φάβιον, Ὁλυμπίας δ᾽ ἦχθη παρ᾽ Ἡλείοις δευτέρα πρὸς ταῖς ἐνενῆκοντα, καθὰ ἦν ἐνίκα στάδιον Ἐξαϊνετος Ἀκραγαντίνος. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Ἀθηναίων περὶ Σικελίαν ἐπτακότων συνέβη τὴν ἠγεμονίαιν αὐτῶν 2 καταφρονηθήναι· εὐθὺς γὰρ Χῖοι καὶ Σάμιοι καὶ

1 ἀλλὰ καὶ PAFJK, ἀλλὰ cec.
2 Κορνήλιον καὶ P, Vogel.
education were rescued from there by the younger 412 B.C. men and thus got away safe, but practically all the rest ended their lives pitifully amid the hardships of this place of confinement.

After the termination of the war Diocles set up the laws for the Syracusans, and it came to pass that this man experienced a strange reversal of fortune. For having become implacable in fixing penalties and severe in punishing offenders, he wrote in the laws that, if any man should appear in the market-place carrying a weapon, the punishment should be death, and he made no allowance for either ignorance or any other circumstance. And when word had been received that enemies were in the land, he set forth carrying a sword; but since sudden civil strife had arisen and there was uproar in the market-place, he thoughtlessly entered the market-place with the sword. And when one of the ordinary citizens, noticing this, said that he himself was annulling his own laws, he cried out, "Not so, by Zeus, I will even uphold them." And drawing the sword he slew himself.¹

These, then, were the events of this year.

34. When Callias was archon in Athens, the 412 B.C. Romans elected in place of consuls four military tribunes, Publius Cornelius . . . Gaius Fabius, and among the Eleians the Ninety-second Olympiad was celebrated, that in which Exaenetus of Acragas won the "stadion." In this year it came to pass that, after the Athenians had collapsed in Sicily, their supremacy was held in contempt; for, immediately the peoples of Chios, Samos, Byzantium, and many

¹ See Book 12. 19.
Βυζάντιοι καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν συμμάχων ἀπέστησαν πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαίμονίους. διὸπερ ὁ δῆμος ἄθυμησε ξεχώρησεν ἐκοινώως τῆς δημοκρατίας, ἐλόμενος δὲ ἄνδρας τετρακοσίους, τούτοις τὴν διοίκησιν ἐπέτρεψε τῶν κοινῶν. οἱ δὲ τῆς ἀληγρίας προεστῶτες ναυπηγησάμενοι πλείους τριήρεις ἀπέστειλαν τεσσαράκοντα καὶ στρατηγοῦς. οὗτοι δὲ στασιάζοντες πρὸς ἄλληλους ἔις Ὄρωπον ἐξ ἐπλευσαν· ἐκεῖ γὰρ οὕρμουν αἱ τῶν πολεμίων τριήρεις· γενομένης οὖν ναυμαχίας ἐνίκων αἱ Λακεδαίμονίοι καὶ σκαφῶν εὐκοσὶ καὶ δυσών ἐκυρίευσαν.

4 Συρακοσίοι δὲ καταλελυκότες τὸν πρὸς Ἁθηναίους πόλειμον, τοὺς μὲν Λακεδαίμονίους συμμαχήσαντας, ὅτι ἦρχε Γάλιπτος, ἑτίμησαν τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου λαβόντας, συναπέστειλαν δ᾽ αὐτοῖς ἐις Λακεδαίμονα συμμαχίαν εἰς τὸν πρὸς Ἁθηναίους πόλειμον τριάκοντα καὶ πέντε τριήρεις, ὅπως ἦρχεν Ἔρμοκράτης ὁ πρωτεύων τῶν πολιτῶν. αὐτοὶ δὲ τὰς ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου γενομένας ὀφελείας ἀθροίσαντες τοὺς μὲν ναυὸς ἀναθήμασι καὶ σκύλως ἐκόσμησαν, τῶν δὲ στρατιωτῶν τοὺς ἀριστεύσαν·

5 τὰς ταῖς προσηκούσας δωρεὰς ἑτίμησαν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν δημαγωγῶν ὁ πλείστον παρ᾽ αὐτοῖς ἱσχύσας Διοκλῆς ἐπείσε τὸν δῆμον μεταστῆσαι τὴν πολιτείαν εἰς τὸ κλήρῳ τὰς ἀρχὰς διοικεῖσθαι, ἐλέσθαι δὲ καὶ νομοθέτως εἰς τὸ τὴν πολιτείαν διατάξαι καὶ νόμους κανοὺς ἰδίᾳ συγγράφαι.

1 Diodorus is most sketchy at this point and in the repetitive passage in chap. 36. A Peloponnesian fleet had been lying off Salamis, possibly hoping to be able to attack the Peiraeus in the midst of the political confusion in Athens; it had then
of the allies revolted to the Lacedaemonians. Consequently the Athenian people, being disheartened, of their own accord renounced the democracy, and choosing four hundred men they turned over to them the administration of the state. And the leaders of the oligarchy, after building a number of triremes, sent out forty of them together with generals. Although these were at odds with one another, they sailed off to Oropus, for the enemy's triremes lay at anchor there. In the battle which followed the Lacedaemonians were victorious and captured twenty-two vessels.

After the Syracusans had brought to an end the war with the Athenians, they honoured with the booty taken in the war the Lacedaemonians who had fought with them under the command of Gyippus, and they sent back with them to Lacedaemon, to aid them in the war against the Athenians, an allied force of thirty-five triremes under the command of Hermocrates, their foremost citizen. And as for themselves, after gathering the spoil that accrued from the war, they embellished their temples with dedications and with arms taken from the enemy and honoured with the appropriate gifts those soldiers who had fought with distinction. After this Diocles, who was the most influential among them of the leaders of the populace, persuaded the citizens to change their form of government so that the administration would be conducted by magistrates chosen by lot and that lawgivers also should be elected for organizing the polity and drafting new laws privately.

sailed on to Euboea, which was of the utmost importance to Athens now that all Attica was exposed to the Spartan troops stationed in Deceleia. See Thucydides, 8. 94-95.
35. Διόπερ οἱ Συρακόσιοι τοὺς φρονήσει διαφέροντας τῶν πολιτῶν εἴλοντο νομοθέτας, οὐ ἦν ἐπιφανέστατος Διοκλῆς. τοσοῦτο γὰρ τῶν ἄλλων δήνεγκε συνέσει καὶ δόξη ὡστε τῆς νομοθεσίας ὑπὸ πάντων κοινῆ γραφείσης οὐνομασθήναι τοὺς νόμους 2 Διοκλέους. οὐ μόνον δὲ τὸν ἄνδρα τούτου ζῶντα ἑδαύμασαν οἱ Συρακόσιοι, ἀλλὰ καὶ τελευτήσαντα τιμᾶς ἱρωικὰς ἠτύμησαν καὶ νεὼν ἠκοδόμησαν δημοσία τὸν ἅστερον ὑπὸ Διονυσίου κατὰ τὴν τε-χοποιῶν καθαρεύθητα. ἑθαμάσθη δὲ ὁ ἀνήρ 3 οὕτος καὶ παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις Σικελιώταις· πολλαὶ γοῦν τῶν κατὰ τὴν νῆσον πόλεων χρώμεναι διετέλεσαν τοῖς τούτω νόμοις, μέχρι ὅτου πάντες οἱ Σικελιώται τῆς Ῥωμαίων πολιτείας ἡξιώθησαν. οἱ δὲ οὖν Συρακόσιοι κατὰ τοὺς νεωτέρους χρόνους κατὰ μὲν Τιμολέοντα νομοθετήσαντος αὐτοῖς Κεφάλου, κατὰ δὲ τὸν Ἰέρωνα τὸν βασιλέα Πολυ-δώρου, οὐδέτερον αὐτῶν ὑνόμασαν νομοθέτην, ἄλλ’ ἦ ἤξηγητην τοῦ νομοθέτου, διὰ τὸ τοὺς νόμους γεγραμμένους ἀρχαία διαλέκτῳ δοκεῖν εἶναι δυσ- 4 κατανοήτους. μεγάλης δὲ οὕτης κατὰ τὴν νομο-θεσίαν ἀναθεωρήσεως, μισοπόνηρος μὲν φαίνεται 1 διὰ τὸ πάντων τῶν νομοθετῶν πυκρότατα πρόστιμα θεῖναι κατὰ πάντων τῶν ἀδικοῦντων, δίκαιος δ’ ἐκ τοῦ περιπτότερον τῶν πρὸ αὐτοῦ κατ’ ἀξίαν 1 φαίνεται] ὁ ἀνὴρ added by Suidas (σ.ν. ἀναθεώρησις), Const. Exc. 2 (1), p. 232.

1 In 402 n.c.; cp. Book 14. 18.
2 Cicero (ad Att. 14. 12), writing in April, 43 n.c., states that this was an act of Antony, based upon a law of Caesar’s presumably passed by the Roman people. Nothing can have come of it, since Sextus Pompeius held the island by late 43 n.c. and lost it to Augustus, who showed no interest in 216
35. Consequently the Syracusans elected lawgivers from such of their citizens as excelled in judgement, the most distinguished of them being Diocles. For he so far excelled the rest in understanding and renown that, although the writing of the code was a task of all in common, they were called “The Laws of Diocles.” And not only did the Syracusans admire this man during his lifetime, but also, when he died, they rendered him the honours accorded to heroes and built a temple in his honour at public expense—the one which was torn down by Dionysius at a later time when the walls of the city were being constructed.\(^1\) And this man was held in high esteem among the other Sicilian Greeks as well; indeed many cities of the island continued to use his laws down to the time when the Sicilian Greeks as a body were granted Roman citizenship.\(^2\) Accordingly, when in later times laws were framed for the Syracusans by Cephalus\(^3\) in the time of Timoleon and by Polydorus in the time of King Hiero,\(^4\) they called neither one of these men a “lawgiver,” but rather an “interpreter of the lawgiver,” since men found the laws of Diocles, written as they were in an ancient style, difficult to understand. Profound reflection is displayed in his legislation, the lawmaker showing himself to be a hater of evil, since he sets heavier penalties against all wrongdoers than any other legislator, just, in that more precisely than by any extending Roman citizenship to the provinces on such a wholesale scale. Pliny in his sketch of Sicily (3. 88-91) lists, shortly before A.D. 79, several different degrees of civic status for the cities of the island.

\(^1\) In 339 B.C.; cp. Book 16. 82.

\(^2\) Hiero was given the title of “King” in 270 B.C. and probably bore it until his death in 216.
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έκαστω τὸ ἐπιτίμον ὑπάρξαι, ¹ πραγματικὸς δὲ καὶ πολύτειρος ἐκ τοῦ πᾶν ἐγκλήμα καὶ πράγμα δημόσιον τε καὶ ἴδιωτικὸν ἀμφισβητοῦμενον ωρισμένης ἀξιώσαι τιμωρίας; ἦστι δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὴν λέξιν σύντομος καὶ πολλὴν τοὺς ἀναγκώσκουσιν ἀπολείπον ἀναθεώρησιν. ἐμαρτύρησε δ’ αὐτοῦ τὴν ἀρετὴν καὶ τὴν ακληρότητα τῆς ψυχῆς ἤ περὶ τὴν τελευτήν περιπέτεια.

Τάστα μὲν οὖν ἀκριβέστερον εἰπεῖν προῆκθην διὰ τὸ τοὺς πλείους τῶν συγγραφέων ὀλιγωρότερον² περὶ αὐτοῦ διειλέχθαι.

36. Οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναίοι πυθόμενοι τὴν ἐν Σικελία δύναμιν ἀρδὴν ἀνηρημένην, βαρέως ἐφερον τὸ πλῆθος τῆς συμφορᾶς. οὐ μὴν ἔληγον γε διὰ τούτο τῆς φιλοτιμίας περὶ τῆς ἡγεμονίας, ἀλλὰ ναὶς τοις κατεσκευαζόν πλείους καὶ χρήματα ἐπορίζοντο, ὅπως φιλονικώσωσι μέχρι τῆς έσχάτης ἐλπίδος ὑπὲρ τῶν πρωτείων. ἔλομενοι δὲ τετρακοσίοις ἀνδρας, τούτους ἔδωκαν τὴν εξουσίαν αὐτοκράτορα διοικεῖν τὰ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον· ὑπελάμβανον γὰρ τὴν ὀλυγαρχίαν εὐθετωτέραν εἶναι τῆς δημοκρατίας ἐν ταῖς τοιαύταις περιστάσεσι. οὐ μὴν δὲ τὰ πράγματα γε κατὰ τὴν ἐκείνων ἡκολούθησε κρίσιν, ἀλλὰ πολὺ χείρον τὸν πόλεμον διώκονταν. ἀποστείλαντες γὰρ τεσσαράκοντα ναῦς συνεξέπεμφαν τοὺς ἀφηγησόμενον δύο στρατηγοὺς ἀλλοτρίως ἔχοντας πρὸς ἄλληλους. τῶν δὲ περὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πραγμάτων τεταπεινωμένοι ὃ μὲν καὶρὸς προσεδεῖτο πολ-

² So Reiske: ὀλίγῳ πρότερον.
³ Ακεδαμονίων after τῆς deleted by Vogel.

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predecessor the punishment of each man is fixed according to his deserts, and both practical and widely experienced, in that he judges every complaint and every dispute, whether it concerns the state or the individual, to be deserving of a fixed penalty. He is also concise in his style and leaves much for the readers to reflect upon. And the dramatic manner of his death bore witness to the uprightness and austerity of his soul.

Now these qualities of Diocles I have been moved to set forth in considerable detail by reason of the fact that most historians have rather slighted him in their treatises.

36. When the Athenians learned of the total destruction of their forces in Sicily, they were deeply distressed at the magnitude of the disaster. Yet they would not at all on that account abate their ardent aspiration for the supremacy, but set about both constructing more ships and providing themselves with funds wherewith they might contend to the last hope for the primacy. Choosing four hundred men they put in their hands the supreme authority to direct the conduct of the war; for they assumed that an oligarchy was more suitable than a democracy in critical circumstances like these. The events, however, did not turn out according to the judgement of those who held that opinion, but the Four Hundred conducted the war far less competently. For, although they dispatched forty ships, they sent along to command them two generals who were at odds with each other. Although, with the affairs of the Athenians at such low ebb, the emergency called for

1 Cp. chap. 33.

4 καὶ after μὴν deleted by Vogel.
λῆς ὁμοιότητος, οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ πρὸς ἄλληλους
4 ἐπιστασίαξον. καὶ τέλος ἐκπλεῦσαντες εἰς Ὁρωπὸν
ἀπαράσκευοι πρὸς τοὺς Πελοποννησίους ἐναυμά-
χησαν· κακῶς δὲ καὶ τὴν μάχην ἐνστησάμενοι καὶ
τὸν κύνδυνον ἄγεννός ὑπομείναντες, ἀπέβαλον ναῦς
dύο πρὸς ταῖς εἰκοσι, τὰς δὲ λοιπὰς μόνισι διέσωσα
εἰς Ἓρέτριαν.
5 Τούτων δὲ πραξεῖόν των Ἀθη-
ναίων διὰ ταῦτα περὶ Συκελίας ἀτυχίας καὶ διὰ
τὰς τῶν ἡγεμόνων καθεξῆς μεθίσταντο1 πρὸς
Λακεδαιμονίους. συμμάχοι δὲ ὄντος τοῖς Λακε-
δαιμονίοις Δαρείου τοῦ Περσῶν βασιλέως, Φαρ-
νάβαζος ο τῶν ἐπὶ θαλάττης τόπων ἑκὼν τὴν
στρατηγίαν ἐχορήγη χρήματα τοῖς Λακεδαιμονί-
οις· μετεπέμψατο δὲ καὶ τὰς ἐκ Φοινίκης τριή-
ρείς τριακοσίας, διαλογιζόμενος ἀποστείλαι τοῖς Λακε-
δαιμονίοις ἐπὶ τὴν βοήθειαν.2
37. Τοιούτων δὲ ἑλατωμάτων τοῖς Ἀθη-
ναῖοις εἰς ἑνα καίρῳ συνδραμόντων3 ἀπαντες καταλελύσθαι
tὸν πόλεμον διειλήφθειαν· οὐκέτι γὰρ τοὺς Ἀθη-
ναίους οὐδὲ τὸν ἐλάχιστον χρόνον οὐδεὶς ἤλπιζε τοιαύτα ὑποστῆσθαι. οὐ μὴν τὰ πράγματα γε
tῇ τῶν πολλῶν ὑπολήψει τέλος ἑσχεν ἀκόλουθον,
ἀλλ’ εἰς τούνακτον πάντα διὰ τὰς τῶν διαπολε-
μονῶν ὑπεροχὰς μεταπεσεῖν συνέβη διὰ τοιαύτας
αἰτίας.
2 Ἀλκιβιάδης φυγάς ὄν ἐς Ἀθηνῶν συνεπολέμησε
χρόνον, τινὰ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, καὶ μεγάλας ἐν
tῷ πολέμῳ χρείας παρέσχετο· ὥς γὰρ καὶ λόγῳ
dυνατότατος καὶ τόλμῃ πολὺ προέχων τῶν πολι-
1 So Reiske: καθίσταντο.
2 So Dindorf: Βοωτίαν.
3 So Dindorf: προσδραμόντων.
complete concord, the generals kept quarrelling with each other. And finally they sailed to Oropus without preparation and met the Peloponnesians in a sea-battle; but since they made a wretched beginning of the battle and stood up to the fighting like churls, they lost twenty-two ships and barely got the rest safe over to Eretria.

After these events had taken place, the allies of the Athenians, because of the defeats they had suffered in Sicily as well as the estranged relations of the commanders, revolted to the Lacedaemonians. And since Darius, the king of the Persians, was an ally of the Lacedaemonians, Pharnabazus, who had the military command of the regions bordering on the sea, supplied money to the Lacedaemonians; and he also summoned the three hundred triremes supplied by Phoenicia, having in mind to dispatch them to the aid of the Lacedaemonians.

37. Inasmuch as the Athenians had experienced setbacks so serious at one and the same time, everyone had assumed that the war was at an end; for no one expected that the Athenians could possibly endure such reverses any longer, even for a moment. However, events did not come to an end that tallied with the assumption of the majority, but on the contrary it came to pass, such was the superiority of the combatants, that the whole situation changed for the following reasons.

Alcibiades, who was in exile from Athens, had for a time fought on the side of the Lacedaemonians and had rendered them great assistance in the war; for he was a most able orator and far the outstanding
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τῶν, ἕτερος εὐγενεία καὶ πλούτως πρῶτος Ἀθηναῖοι. οὗτος οὖν ἐπιθυμῶν τῆς εἰς τὴν πατρίδα τυχεῖν καθόδου, πάντα ἐμμηχανάτο πρὸς τὸ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πράξαι τι τῶν χρησίμων, καὶ μάλιστ' ἐν οἷς καιροῖς ἐδόκουν τοῖς ὀλοίς ἐλαττοῦσθαι. 4 Ἐξ' οὖν φιλίαν πρὸς Φαρνάβαζον τὸν Δαρεῖον σατράπην, καὶ θεωρῶν αὐτὸν μέλλοντα τριακοσίας ναὸς ἀποστέλλει τοὺς Λακεδαίμονις εἰς συμμαχίαν, ἔπεισεν ἀποστήμαι τῆς πράξεως· ἐδίδασκε γὰρ ὅσον συμφέρει τῷ βασιλεί τούς Λακεδαιμονίους ποιεῖν ἄγαν ισχυρούς· οὐ γὰρ συνοἴσεων Πέρσαις· κρείττον οὖν εἴναι περιοράν τοὺς διαπολεμοῦντας ἴσους ὄντας, ὅπως πρὸς Ἀλλήλους ὡς 5 πλείστον χρόνον διαφέρωνται. οἴθεν ὁ Φαρνάβαζος διαλαβὼν εἰς λέγειν τῶν Ἀλκιβίαδην, πάλιν τὸν στόλον ἀπέστειλεν εἰς Φοινίκην. τότε μὲν οὖν πηλικαύτην τῶν Λακεδαίμονιν συμμαχίαν παρείλατο· μετὰ δέ τις χρόνον τυχῶν τῆς καθόδου καὶ δυνάμεως ἡγησάμενος, πολλαῖς μὲν μάχαις ἐνίκησε Λακεδαιμονίους, καὶ τελῶς τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων 6 πράγματα πεσόντα πάλιν ἤγειρεν. ἀλλὰ περὶ μὲν τοῦτων ἐν τοῖς οἰκείοις χρόνοις ἀκριβεστέρον ἔρξαμεν, ἧνα μὴ παρὰ φύσιν προλαμβάνωμεν τῇ γραφῇ τοὺς καιροὺς.

38. Τοῦ γὰρ ἐνιαυσιαίον χρόνον διεληλυθότος Ἀθηναίοι μὲν ἦρχε Θεόππομος, Ὀρμαιοί δὲ ἀντὶ τῶν ὑπάτων πετταρας χιλιάρχους κατέστησαν, Τιβέ-

1 So Dindorf: ἕν.

1 Cp. chap. 36. 5.
citizen in daring, and, besides, he was in high birth and wealth first among the Athenians. Now since Alcibiades was eager to be allowed to return to his native city, he contrived every device whereby he could do the Athenians some good turn, and in particular at the crucial moments when the Athenians seemed doomed to utter defeat. Accordingly, since he was on friendly terms with Pharnabazus, the satrap of Darius, and saw that he was on the point of sending three hundred ships to the support of the Lacedaemonians, he persuaded him to give up the undertaking; for he showed him that it would not be to the advantage of the King to make the Lacedaemonians too powerful. That would not, he said, help the Persians, and so a better policy would be to maintain a neutral attitude toward the combatants so long as they were equally matched, in order that they might continue their quarrel as long as possible. Thereupon Pharnabazus, believing that Alcibiades was giving him good advice, sent the fleet back to Phoenicia. Now on that occasion Alcibiades deprived the Lacedaemonians of so great an allied force; and some time later, when he had been allowed to return to Athens and been given command of a military force, he defeated the Lacedaemonians in many battles and completely restored again the sunken fortunes of the Athenians. But we shall discuss these matters in more detail in connection with the appropriate period of time, in order that our account may not by anticipation violate the natural order of events.

38. After the close of the year Theopompus was archon in Athens and the Romans elected in place of consuls four military tribunes, Tiberius Postumius,
ριον Ποστούμιον καὶ Γαίων Κορνήλιον, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις Γαίων Ουαλέριον καὶ Καίσωνα Φάβιον. περὶ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους Ἀθηναίοι τὴν ἐκ τῶν τετρακοσίων ὀλυγαρχίαν κατέλυσαν καὶ τὸ σύστημα τῆς 2 πολιτείας ἐκ τῶν πολιτῶν συνεστήσαντο. τούτων δὲ πάντων ἦν εἰσηγητὴς Θηραμένης, ἀνὴρ καὶ τῷ βίῳ κόσμος καὶ φρονήσει δοκὸν διαφέρειν τῶν ἄλλων· καὶ γὰρ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην οὗτος μόνος συνεβούλευσε κατάγειν, δι’ ὅν πάλιν ἐαυτὸς ἀνέλαβον, καὶ πολλῶν ἄλλων εἰσηγητῆς γενόμενος ἐπ’ ἀγαθῷ τῆς πατρίδος οὐ μετριάς ἀποδοχῆς ἐτύγχανεν. 3 Ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν μικρὸν ὑστερον ἐγενήθη, εἰς δὲ τὸν πόλεμον Ἀθηναίοι μὲν στρατηγοὺς κατέστησαν Θράσυβλου καὶ Θρασύβουλον, οἱ τὸν στόλον εἰς Σάμον ἀδρόοντες ἐγύμναζον τοὺς στρατιώτας εἰς ναυμαχίαν καὶ ἤμεραν ἀναπείρας ποιούμενοι. 4 Μίνδαρος δὲ ὁ τῶν Λακεδαίμονίων ναύαρχος χρόνον μὲν τινα περὶ τὴν Μίλητον διέτριβε, προσδοκῶν τὴν παρὰ Φαρναβάζου βοήθειαν τριωκοσίας γὰρ τριήρεις ἀκούων ἐκ Φοινίκης καταπεπλευκέναι μετέφρασεν ἧν ταῖς ἐλπίσιν, νομίζων τηλικοῦτος στόλῳ 5 καταλύσειν τὴν Ἀθηναίων ἡγεμονίαν· μετ’ ὅλων δὲ πυθόμενος τινών, ὅτι πευκεῖς Ἀλκιβιάδη πάλιν ἀπέστειλε τὸν στόλον εἰς Φοινίκην, τὰς μὲν παρὰ Φαρναβάζου ἐλπίδας ἀπέγνω, αὐτὸς δὲ καταρτίσας τὰς τ’ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ναῦς καὶ τὰς παρὰ τῶν ἔξωθεν συμμάχους, Δωρίδα μὲν μετὰ τριῶν καὶ δέκα νεών ἀπέστειλεν εἰς Ῥόδον, πυθανόμενος ἐπὶ νεωτερισμῷ τινας συνιστάσθαι τῶν Ῥοδίων· 6 προσφάτως γὰρ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις τινὲς τῶν

1 This step was the government of the Five Thousand in 224
Gaius Cornelius, Gaius Valerius, and Caeso Fabius. 411 B.c.
At this time the Athenians dissolved the oligarchy
of the Four Hundred and formed the constitution
of the government from the citizens at large.¹ The
author of all these changes was Theramenes, a man
who was orderly in his manner of life and was re-
puted to surpass all others in judgement; for he was
the only person to advise the recall from exile of
Aleibiades, through whom the Athenians recovered
themselves, and since he was the author of many
other measures for the benefit of his country, he was
the recipient of no small approbation.

But these events took place at a little later time,
and for the war the Athenians appointed Thrasylus
and Thrasybulus generals, who collected the fleet at
Samos and trained the soldiers for battle at sea, giving
them daily exercises. But Mindarus, the Lacedae-
monian admiral, was inactive for some time at
Miletus, expecting the aid promised by Pharnabazus;
and when he heard that three hundred triremes had
arrived from Phoenicia, he was buoyed up in his hopes,
believing that with so great a fleet he could destroy
the empire of the Athenians. But when a little later
he learned from sundry persons that Pharnabazus had
been won over by Aleibiades and had sent the fleet
back to Phoenicia, he gave up the hopes he had placed
in Pharnabazus, and by himself, after equipping both
the ships brought from the Peloponnesus and those
supplied by his allies from abroad, he dispatched
Dorieus with thirteen ships to Rhodes, since he had
learned that certain Rhodians were banding together
for a revolution.—The ships we have mentioned had
place of the oligarchy of the Four Hundred. The old
democracy was restored the following year.

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ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰταλίας Ἑλλήνων ἀπεστάλκεισαν εἰς συμμαχίαν τὰς προερημένας ναύς· αὐτὸς δὲ τὰς ἄλλας πάσας ἀναλαβὼν, οὐσιας ὑγοδέχοντα καὶ τρεῖς, ἀπήρεν εἰς Ἑλλησποντον διὰ τὸ πυνθάνεσθαι τὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων στόλον ἐν Σάμῳ διατρίβειν.

7 καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ θεωροῦντες παραπλέοντας ἀνήχθησαν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς μετὰ νεών ἐζήκοντα. τὸν δὲ Λακεδαιμονίων κατενεχθέντων εἰς Χίον ἔδοξε τοῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοῖς προσπλεῦσαι τῇ Λέσβῳ, κακεὶ παρὰ τῶν συμμαχῶν ἀθροίσαι τριήρεις, ὅπως μὴ συμβαίνῃ τοὺς πολεμίους ὑπερέχειν τῷ πλῆθει τῶν νεών.

39. Οὗτοι μὲν οὖν περὶ ταῦτα διετρίβοι. Μάνδαρος δ' ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ναύαρχος νυκτὸς μετὰ τοῦ στόλου παντὸς ἐκπλεῦσας εἰς Ἑλλησπόντον ἐκομίζετο κατὰ σπουδήν, καὶ δευτέρας εἰς Σίγειον κατέπλευσεν. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναίοι πυθόμενοι τὸν παράπλουν οὐκ ἀνέμειναν ἀπάσας τὰς παρὰ τῶν συμμαχῶν τριήρεις, τριῶν δὲ μόνον προσγενο-2 μένων αὐτοὺς, ἐδώκον τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. ἔπει δ' ἦλθον εἰς Σίγειον, εὗρον τὸν μὲν στόλον ἐκ- πεπλευκότα, τρεῖς δὲ ναύς ὑπολειμμένας, ὃν εὐθέως ἐκυρίευσαν· καὶ μετὰ ταῦτ' εἰς Ἑλεούντα καταπλεύσαντες τὸ περὶ τὴν ναυμαχίαν παρ-3 ἐσκενάξοντο. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ θεωροῦντες τοὺς πολεμίους τὰ πρὸς τὴν μάχην ἐτοιμαζόμενους, καὶ αὐτοὶ πένθθ' ἦμερας ἀναπείρας1 ποιούμενοι καὶ γυμνάσαντες τοὺς ἑρέτας, ἐξῆλθαν τὸν στόλον εἰς ναυμαχίαν, ὅτα νεῶν δυνῶν ἐλάπτω τῶν ἐνενήκοντα. οὗτοι μὲν οὖν ἐκ τοῦ πρὸς τὴν Ἀσίαν μέρους ἔστησαν τὰς ναύς, οἱ δ' Ἀθηναίοι τὸ πρὸς τὴν 226
recently been sent to the Lacedaemonians as an allied force by certain Greeks of Italy.—And Mindarus himself took all the other ships, numbering eighty-three, and set out for the Hellespont, since he had learned that the Athenian fleet was tarrying at Samos. The moment the generals of the Athenians saw them sailing by, they put out to sea against them with sixty ships. But when the Lacedaemonians put in at Chios, the Athenian generals decided to sail on to Lesbos and there to gather triremes from their allies, in order that it should not turn out that the enemy surpassed them in number of ships.

39. Now the Athenians were engaged in gathering ships. But Mindarus, the Lacedaemonian admiral, setting out by night with his entire fleet, made in haste for the Hellespont and arrived on the second day at Sigeium. When the Athenians learned that the fleet had sailed by them, they did not wait for all the triremes of their allies, but after only three had been added to their number they set out in pursuit of the Lacedaemonians. When they arrived at Sigeium, they found the fleet already departed, but three ships left behind they at once captured; after this they put in at Eleüs and made preparations for the sea-battle. The Lacedaemonians, seeing the enemy rehearsing for the battle, did likewise, spending five days in proving their ships and exercising their rowers; then they drew up the fleet for the battle, its strength being eighty-eight ships. Now the Lacedaemonians stationed their ships on the Asian side of the channel, while the Athenians lined

1 On the Asian side at the very entrance of the Hellespont.
2 Directly opposite Sigeium.

1 So Hertlein: ἀνέπεραν.
ΔΙΟΔΟΡΟΣ ΟΣ ΣΙΚΙΛΙΑΣ

Εὐρυόπην ἔχοντες ἀντανήγοντο, τῷ μὲν πλήθει λειτούμενοι ταῖς δ’ ἐμπειρίαις ὑπερέχοντες. Δακε-
δαμόνοι μὲν οὖν ἐπὶ τοῦ δεξιοῦ κέρατος ἔταχαν τοὺς Συρακοσίους ὡς ἕμμοκράτης ἀφηγεῖτο, τὸ
δ’ ὑεύγομον αὐτοὶ1 συνεπλήρουν Πελοποννήσιοι, Μινδάρου τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἔχοντος. τῶν δ’ Ἀθη-
ναίων ἐπὶ μὲν τὸ δεξίον ἔτάχθη Θραύσουλος, ἐπὶ
δὲ τὸ ὑεύγομον Θρασύβουλος. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐσπευδόν ἀμφότεροι φιλοτιμούμενοι περὶ τοῦ τόπου
δ’ ὁποῖος μὴ τὸν ὅρον ἔχωσιν ἑναντίον. διὸ καὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἀλλήλους περιέπλεον, διακλείοντες τὰ στενὰ
καὶ περὶ τῆς στάσεως τοπομαχοῦντες· μεταξὺ γὰρ Ἀβυδοῦ καὶ Σηστοῦ τῆς ναυμαχίας γυνομένης συν-
έβαινε τῶν ὅρων οὐ μετρίως ἐμποδίζειν ἐν στενοῖς
τόποις. οὐ μὴν ἄλλοι οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων κυβερνήται
πολὺ ταῖς ἐμπειρίαις προέχοντες πολλὰ πρὸς τὴν
νίκην συνεβάλοντο.

40. Τῶν γὰρ Πελοποννησίων ὑπερεχόντων τῷ
πλήθει τῶν νεῶν καὶ ταῖς τῶν ἐπιβατῶν ἀρεταῖς, ἡ
τέχνη τῶν κυβερνητῶν ἄχρηστον τὴν ὑπεροχὴν τῶν
ἐναντίων ἔποιει. ὅποτε γὰρ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι κατὰ
σπουδὴν ἀθρόαις ταῖς ναυσὶν εἰς ἐμβολὴν ἐπιφέ-
ροντο, τὰς ἑαυτῶν οὕτως φιλοτέχνως καθίστανον
ὁστὲ τοῦ μὲν ἄλλου μέρους αὐτὰς μὴ δύνασθαι
θυγεῖν,2 τοῖς δὲ στόμασι τῶν ἐμβόλων μόνοις
ἀναγκάζεσθαι συμβάλλειν. διὸσπερ ὁ Μίνδαρος
ὅρων ἀπρακτοῦν οὕσιν τὴν ἐκ τῶν ἐμβολῶν βίαν,
κατ’ ὀλίγας καὶ κατὰ μίαν ἐκέλευσε συμπλέκεσθαι.
οὐ μὴν οὖν ἐνταῦθα τὴν τῶν κυβερνητῶν τέχνην

1 αὐτοὶ suggested by Vogel (cp. Thuc. 8. 104. 3) : αὐτοῖς.
2 θυγεῖν] θήγειν PF.
up against them on the European side, being fewer in number but of superior training. The Lacedaemonians put on their right wing the Syracusans, whose leader was Hermocrates, and the Peloponnesians themselves formed the whole left wing with Mindarus in command. For the Athenians Thrasyllus was stationed on the right wing and Thrasybulus on the left. At the outset both sides strove stubbornly for position in order that they might not have the current against them. Consequently they kept sailing around each other for a long time, endeavouring to block off the straits and struggling for an advantageous position; for the battle took place between Abydus and Sestus and it so happened that the current was of no little hindrance where the strait was narrow. However, the pilots of the Athenian fleet, being far superior in experience, contributed greatly to the victory.

40. For although the Peloponnesians had the advantage in the number of their ships and the valour of their marines, the skill of the Athenian pilots rendered the superiority of their opponents of no effect. For whenever the Peloponnesians, with their ships in a body, would charge swiftly forward to ram, the pilots would manœuvre their own ships so skilfully that their opponents were unable to strike them at any other spot but could only meet them bows on, ram against ram. Consequently Mindarus, seeing that the force of the rams was proving ineffective, gave orders for his ships to come to grips in small groups, or one at a time. But not by this manoeuvre either, as it turned out, was the skill of

1 Some eight miles up the Hellespont from the entrance.
ἀπρακτον εἶναι συνέβαινεν, ἀλλ’ εὐφυῶς ἐκκλίνοντες τὰς τῶν νεῶν ἐπιφερομένας ἐμβολὰς πλαγίαις ἐν—
3 ἔσειον καὶ πολλὰς κατεστρωσκον. φιλοτιμίας δ’ ἐμπεσοῦσης εἰς ἄμφοτέρους, οὐ μονὸν ταῖς ἐμ—
βολαῖς διεκεκυδύνευον, ἀλλὰ συμπλεκόμενοι τοῖς ἐπιβάταις διηγηματίαν. πολλὰ δ’ ύπο τῆς τοῦ
ροῦ βίας διακαλυφόμενοι πράττειν ἐφ’ ἴκανον χρόνον διεκεκυδύνευον, οὐδετέρων δυναμένων τυχεῖν τῆς
4 νίκης. ἴσορρόπον δὲ τῆς μάχης οὐσίας, ἐπεφάνησαν ύπέρ τινος ἀκρας ναῦς εἴκοσι πέντε παρὰ τῶν
συμμάχων ἀπεσταλμέναι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. φοβηθέντες δὲ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι πρὸς τὴν Ἀθηναίων ἐφυγον, ἐξαποθέμενων τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ φιλοτιμότερον δισφάντων.
5 Τῆς δὲ ναυμαχίας τοιούτου τέλος λαβοῦσα, Ἀθηναίοι ναῦς ἔλαβον ὀκτὼ μὲν Χίων, πέντε δὲ
Κορινθίων, Ἀμβρακιωτῶν δὲ δύο, Συρακοσίων δὲ καὶ Πελληνέων1 καὶ Λευκάδων μίαν εἰς ἐκάστων—
αὐτοῦ δὲ πέντε2 ναῦς ἀπέβαλον, ἃς πάσας βυθι—
6 σθηνὴν συνέβη. μετὰ δὲ ταῦθ’ οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἐρασύ—
βουλον ἐστηθαν τρόπαιον ἐπὶ τῆς ἀκρας, οὗ τὸ
tῆς Ἐκάβης ἐστὶν μνημείον, καὶ τοὺς ἀπαγγε—
λοῦντας τὴν νίκην εἰς Ἀθηναίας ἐπεμψαν, αὐτοὶ δὲ
μετὰ πάντως τοῦ στόλου τὸν πλοῦν ἐπὶ Κύκικον
ἐπισημάντο. αὐτῇ γὰρ πρὸ τῆς ναυμαχίας ἴν ἄφ—
estηκυία πρὸς Φαρνάβαζον τὸν Δαρείου στρατηγοῦ
καὶ Κλέαρχον τὸν Λακεδαιμονίων ήγεμόνα. εὐδόν—
tes δ’ αὐτὴν ἀπείχοστον βαδίως τῆς ἐπιβολῆς ἐκρά—

1 So Vogel: Παλληναίων.
2 πέντε] πεντεκαΐδεκα Thuc. 8. 106. 3.
the Athenian pilots rendered ineffective; on the contrary, cleverly avoiding the on-coming rams of the ships, they struck them on the side and damaged many. And such a spirit of rivalry pervaded both forces that they would not confine the struggle to ramming tactics, but tangling ship with ship fought it out with the marines. Although they were hindered by the strength of the current from achieving great success, they continued the struggle for a considerable time, neither side being able to gain the victory. While the fighting was thus equally balanced, there appeared beyond a cape twenty-five ships which had been dispatched to the Athenians from their allies. The Peloponnesians thereupon in alarm turned in flight toward Abydos, the Athenians clinging to them and pursuing them the more vigorously.

Such was the end of the battle; and the Athenians captured eight ships of the Chians, five of the Corinthians, two of the Ambraciotes, and one each of the Syracuseans, Pellenians, and Leucadians, while they themselves lost five ships, all of them, as it happened, having been sunk. After this Thrasybulus set up a trophy on the cape where stands the memorial of Hecabê ¹ and sent messengers to Athens to carry word of the victory, and himself made his way to Cyzicus with the entire fleet. For before the sea-battle this city had revolted to Pharmabazus, the general of Darius, and to Clearchus, the Lacedaemonian commander. Finding the city unfortified the

¹ Also called "Hecabê’s Monument" and "Bitch’s Monument" (Strabo, 7. 55; the Cynossema of the Romans, modern Cape Volpo), because one account states that Hecabê (Hecuba) was metamorphosed into a bitch (cp. Euripides, Hec. 1273).
τηςαν, καὶ χρήματα πραξάμενοι τοὺς Κυξικηνοὺς ἀπέπλευσαν εἰς Σηστόν.
41. Μίνδαρος δὴ ὁ τῶν Λακεδαίμονίων ναύαρχος ἀπὸ τῆς ήττης φυγὼν εἰς Ἀβυσσον τάς τε πεποιη-κυίας ναύς ἐπεσκέψατε καὶ πρὸς τάς ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ τριήρεις ἀπέστειλεν Ἑπικλέα τὸν Ἐπαρτιάτην,
2 προστάξας ἄγειν τὴν ταχύστην. ὦς ἔπει κατέπλευ-σεν εἰς Εὐβοίαν, ἀδροίσας τὰς ναύς σφάς πεντή-κοντα κατὰ σπουδὴν ἀνήχθην· καὶ κατὰ τὸν Ὁ, ἀθω
gενομένων τῶν τριήρων ἐπεγενήθη χεμῶν τηλι-
cοῦτος ὡστε τὰς μὲν ναύς ἀπάσας ἀπολέσθαι τῶν
3 δὲ ἀνδρῶν δώδεκα μόνον1 διασωθῆναι. δῆλοι δὲ
τὰ2 περὶ τούτων ἀνάθημα κείμενον εν τῷ περὶ
Κορώνειαν νεὼ, καθάπερ φησὶν Ἑφορος, τὴν ἐπι-
γραφὴν ἔχον ταύτην:

οἶδ' ἀπὸ πεντήκοντα νεῶν θάνατον προφυγόντες
πρὸς σκοπέλους Ἡθ' πέλασαν
dώδεκα, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους ἀλεσαν μέγα λαίτμα θα-
lάσσης

νὴσα τε στυγεροὶ πνεύμασι χρησαμένας.

4. Περὶ δὲ τῶν αὐτῶν καίρων Ἡθ' Ἀλκιβιάδης ἔχων
tρισκαίδεκα τριήρεις κατέπλευσε πρὸς τοὺς ἐν
Σάμω διατρίβοντας, οἳ πάλαι προακηκοότες ἦσαν
ὅτι πεπεικὼς εῇ τὸν Φαρνάβαζον μηκέτι ταῖς
tριακοσίαις ναυοὶ βοηθεῖν τοῖς Λακεδαίμονίωις.
5. φιλοφρόνος δὴ αὐτῶν ἀποδεξαμένων τῶν ἐν τῇ
Σάμω, διελέγετο πρὸς αὐτοὺς περὶ τῆς καθόδον,
pολλὰ κατεπαγγελλόμενος χρήσιμος ἐσεβαί τῇ
πατρίδι, ὦμοιός καὶ τὰ καθ' ἑαυτῶν ἀπολογησά-

1 So Hertlein: μόνουs.
2 τὰ Vogel: τό.
Athenians easily achieved their end, and after exacting money of the Cyziceni they sailed off to Sestus.

41. Mindarus, the Lacedaemonian admiral, after his flight to Abydus from the scene of his defeat repaired the ships that had been damaged and also sent the Spartan Epicles to the triremes at Euboea with orders to bring them with all speed. When Epicles arrived at Euboea, he gathered the ships, which amounted to fifty, and hurriedly put out to sea; but when the triremes were off Mt. Athos there arose a storm of such fury that all the ships were lost and of their crews twelve men alone survived. These facts are set forth by a dedication, as Ephorus states, which stands in the temple at Coroneia and bears the following inscription:

These from the crews of fifty ships, escaping destruction,

Brought their bodies to land hard by Athos’ sharp crags;

Only twelve, all the rest the yawning depth of the waters

Took to their death with their ships, meeting with terrible winds.

At about the same time Alcibiades with thirteen triremes came by sea to the Athenians who were lying at Samos and had already heard that he had persuaded Pharnabazus not to come, as he had intended, with his three hundred ships to reinforce the Lacedaemonians. And since the troops at Samos gave him a friendly welcome, he discussed with them the matter of his return from exile, offering promises to render many services to the fatherland; and in like manner he defended his own conduct and
Diodorus of Sicily

μενος καὶ πολλὰ τὴν ἐαυτοῦ διακρύσας τύχην, ὅτι τὴν ἰδίαν ἁρετὴν ὑπὸ τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἠνάγκασται κατὰ τῆς πατρίδος ἐνδείξασθαι.

42. Τῶν δὲ στρατιωτῶν ἀσμένως τοὺς λόγους προσδεξαμένων καὶ περὶ τούτων διαπεριφαμένων εἰς Ἀθήνας, ἔδοξε τῷ δήμῳ τὸν ἄνδρα τῶν ἐγκλημάτων ἀπολύσαι καὶ μεταδοῦναι τῆς στρατηγίας θεωροῦντες γὰρ αὐτοῦ τὸ πρακτικὸν τῆς τολμῆσα καὶ τὴν παρὰ τοὺς Ἑλλησσοὺς ὑπελάμβαναι, ὅπερ ἦν εἰκός, οὐ μικρὰν ῥωπὴν ἔσεσθαι τοῖς 2 σφετέροις πράγμασι τούτου προσγειομένου. καὶ γάρ ὁ τῆς πολιτείας ἀφιγούμενος τότε Ἡθραμένης, ἀνὴρ εἰ καὶ τὸς ἄλλος εἶναι δόξας συνετός, τῷ δήμῳ συνεβοῦλευε κατάγειν τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην. τούτων δὲ ἀπαγγελθέντων εἰς Σάμον, Ἀλκιβιάδης πρὸς αὐτὸς εἶχεν ἱδίως γαυσὶ τρισκαίδεκα ἐννέα προσέλαβε, καὶ μετὰ τούτων ἐκπλεῦσας εἰς Ἀλικαρνασσὸν παρὰ τῆς πόλεως εἰσεπράξατο χρήματα. 3 μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῆς Μεροπίδας1 πορθήσας μετὰ πολλῆς λείας ἀνέπλευσεν εἰς Σάμον. πολλῶν δὲ συναχθέντων λαψύρων, τοῖς τὲ ἐν Σάμῳ στρατιώταις καὶ τοῖς μεθ’ ἐαυτοῦ διελόμενος τὰς ὡφελείας ταχύ τοὺς εἰς παθόντας εὑνοὺς ἐαυτῷ κατεσκεύασεν.

4 Περὶ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον Ἀντάνδριοι, φρουράν ἔχοντες, μετεπέμψαντο παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίων στρατιῶτας, μεθ’ ὧν ἐκβαλόντες τὴν φυλακὴν ἐλευθέραν ἥκουν τὴν πατρίδα: οἱ γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι περὶ τῆς εἰς Φοινίκην ἀποστολῆς τῶν τριακοσίων νεῶν

1 So Palmer: Μεροδίπα.

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1 According to Thucydides (8.81) this meeting between Alcibiades and the Athenian fleet took place before the naval battle.
2 The Assembly in Athens.
shed many tears over his own fortune, because he had been compelled by his enemies to give proof of his own valour at the expense of his native land.\footnote{411 B.C.}

42. And since the soldiers heartily welcomed the offers of Alcibiades and sent messages to Athens regarding them, the people voted to dismiss the charges against Alcibiades and to give him a share in the command; for as they observed the efficiency of his daring and the fame he enjoyed among the Greeks, they assumed, and with good reason, that his adherence to them would add no little weight to their cause. Moreover, Theramenes, who at the time enjoyed the leadership in the government and who, if anyone, had a reputation of sagacity, advised the people to recall Alcibiades. When word of this action was reported to Samos, Alcibiades added nine ships to the thirteen he already had, and sailing with them to Halicarnassus he exacted money from that city. After this he sacked Meropis and returned to Samos with much plunder. And since a great amount of booty had been amassed, he divided the spoils among the soldiers at Samos and his own troops, thereby soon causing the recipients of his benefactions to be well disposed toward himself.

About the same time the Antandrians,\footnote{Just outside the Troad to the south-east.} who were held by a garrison,\footnote{Of Persians (Thucydides, 8. 108).} sent to the Lacedaemonians for soldiers, with whose aid they expelled the garrison and thus made their country a free place to live in; for the Lacedaemonians, finding fault with Pharnabazus for the sending of the three hundred ships back.
5 Τών δὲ συγγραφέων Θουκυδίδης μὲν τὴν ἱστο-
ρίαν κατέστρεψε,1 περιλαβὼν χρόνον ἐτῶν εἰκοσι-
καὶ δυοῦν ἐν βυβλίοις ὅκτω· τινὲς δὲ διαιροῦσιν εἰς ἑννέα· Ἑνοφῶν δὲ καὶ Ἐστόμπομος ἀρ' ὄν ἀπέλυσε
Θουκυδίδης τὴν ἀρχὴν πεποίησε, καὶ Ἑνοφῶν
μὲν περιέλαβε χρόνον ἐτῶν τεσσαράκοντα καὶ ὅκτω, Ἐστόμπομος δὲ τὰς Ἑλληνικὰς πράξεις
dιελθὼν ἐπ' ἑτη ἐπτακαίδεκα καταλήγει τὴν ἱστο-
ρίαν εἰς τὴν περὶ Κνίδον ναυμαχίαν ἐν βυβλίοις
dώδεκα.

6 Τὰ μὲν οὖν κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ τὴν Ἄσίαν
ἐν τούτοις ἦν. Ὁρμαῖοι δὲ πρὸς Αἰκους διαπολε-
μοῦντες ἐνέβαλον αὐτῶν εἰς τὴν χώραν μετὰ πολλῆς
dυνάμεως· περιστρεφομένους δὲ πόλιν Βώλας
ὀνομαζομένην ἐξεπολιορκήσαν.

43. Τῶν δὲ κατὰ τὸν ἐναυτὸν τούτον πράξεων
tέλος ἔχουσιν Ἀθήνας μὲν ἴρχε Γλαύκιππος, ἐν
dὲ τῇ Ῥώμη κατεστάθησαν ὑπάτοι Μάρκος Κοριν-
λιος καὶ Δεύκιος Φούριος. περὶ δὲ τοῦτος τοὺς
χρόνους Ἀλευσταίοι κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν σύμμαχοι
gεγενημένοι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις κατὰ Συρακοσίων,
kαταλυθέντος τοῦ πολέμου περιδείσκας καθεστήκει-
σαν· ἤλπιζον γὰρ, ὅπερ ἦν εἰκός, τιμωρινὰς διώσει
τοῖς Σικελίωταις ὑπὲρ ὅν εἰς αὐτοὺς ἔξημαρτον.

2 τῶν δὲ Σελινουντίων περὶ τῆς ἀμφισβητησίμου
χώρας πολεμοῦντων αὐτοὺς ἐκούσιος ἐξεκώρουν,
eὐλαβοῦμενοι μὴ διὰ ταύτην τὴν πρόβασιν οἱ
Συρακόσιοι· συνεπιλάβασαν τοῦ πολέμου τοῖς
Σελινουντίοις, καὶ κυνοεύσωσιν ἀρδὴν ἀπολέσαι

1 So Dindorf: κατέστρεψε.
to Phoenicia, gave their aid to the inhabitants of Antandrus.

Of the historians, Thucydides ended his history, having included a period of twenty-two years in eight Books, although some divide it into nine; and Xenophon and Theopompus have begun at the point where Thucydides left off. Xenophon embraced a period of forty-eight years, and Theopompus set forth the facts of Greek history for seventeen years and brings his account to an end with the sea-battle of Cnidus in twelve Books.

Such was the state of affairs in Greece and Asia. The Romans were waging war with the Aequi and invaded their territory with a strong army; and investing the city named Bolae they took it by siege.

43. When the events of this year had come to an end, in Athens Glauccippus was archon and in Rome the consuls elected were Marcus Cornelius and Lucius Furius. At this time in Sicily the Aegestaeans, who had allied themselves with the Athenians against the Syracusans, had fallen into great fear at the conclusion of the war; for they expected, and with good reason, to pay the penalty to the Sicilian Greeks for the wrongs they had inflicted upon them. And when the Selinuntians went to war with them over the land in dispute, they withdrew from it of their free will, being concerned lest the Syracusans should use this excuse to join the Selinuntians in the war and they should thereby run the risk of utterly

1 i.e. with this year.
2 Modern editions recognize eight Books.
3 The Hellenica of Xenophon covers the years 411–362 B.C., ending with the battle of Mantinea, and the Hellenica of Theopompus, which is not extant, included the years 410–394 B.C.
4 Cp. Book 12. 82.
3 την πατρίδα. ἐπεὶ δ' οἱ Σελυνούντιοι χωρὶς τῆς ἀμφισβητησόμενος πολλῆς τῆς παρακεμένης ἀπετέμοντο, τηνυκαθ' οἱ τῆν Αἴγεσταν οἰκούντες πρέσβεις ἀπέστειλαν εἰς Καρχηδόνα, δεόμενοι βοηθήσαι
4 καὶ τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῖς ἐγχειρήσουσα. καταπλευσάντων δὲ τῶν πεμφθέντων, καὶ τῇ γερουσίᾳ τὰς παρὰ τοῦ δήμου δεδομένας ἑντολὰς εἰπόντων, οὐ μετριῶς διηπόρησαν ὁι Καρχηδόνοι. ἀμα μὲν γὰρ ἐπεθύμουν παραλαβεῖν πόλιν εὐκαιρον, ἀμα δ' ἐφοβοῦντο τοὺς Συρακοσίους, ἐωράκοτες προσφάτως καταπελεμημένας τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων δυνάμεις.
5 οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦ παρ' αὐτοῖς πρωτεύοντος Ἀννίβου συμβουλεύοντος1 παραλαβεῖν τὴν πόλιν, τοῖς μὲν πρεσβευταῖς ἀπεκρίθησαν βοηθήσεις, εἰς δὲ τὴν τούτων διοίκησιν, ἀν ἡ χρεία πολεμεῖν, στρατηγὸν κατέστησαν τὸν Ἀννίβαν, κατὰ νόμους τότε βασιλεύοντα. οὕτως δὲ ἦν υἱὸς μὲν τοῦ πρὸς Γέλωνα πολεμήσαντος Ἀμίλκου καὶ πρὸς Ἰμέρα τελευτήσαντος, νεός δὲ Γέσκωνος, δὲ διὰ τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς ἦτταν ἐφυγαδεύθη καὶ κατεβίωσεν ἐν τῇ Σελυνοῦντι.
6 Ὅ δ' οὖν Ἀννίβας, ὃν μὲν καὶ φύσει μισέλλην, ὁμοί2 δὲ τὰς τῶν προγόνων ἀτιμίας διορθώσασθαι βουλόμενος, ἔσπευδε δ' ἐαυτοῦ τι κατασκευάσαι χρήσιμον τῇ πατρίδι. θεωρῶν οὖν τοὺς Σελυνούντιος ὡς ἀρκουμένους τῇ παραχωρήσει τῆς ἀμφισβητησόμου χώρας, πρέσβεις ἀπέστειλε μετὰ τῶν Αἴγεσταν πρὸς Συρακοσίους, ἐπιτρέπων αὐτοῖς

1 Ἀννίβου ψυμβουλεύοντος added by Vogel, para kalodóntos by Reiske; τοῦ placed after πρωτεύοντος by Dindorf.
2 So Dindorf: οὕτως.

1 As one of the two annually elected suffetes, somewhat

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destroying their country. But when the Selinuntians proposed, quite apart from the territory in dispute, to carve off for themselves a large portion of the neighbouring territory, the inhabitants of Aegesta thereupon dispatched ambassadors to Carthage, asking for aid and putting their city in the hands of the Carthaginians. When the envoys arrived and laid before the Senate the instructions the people had given them, the Carthaginians found themselves in no little quandary; for while they were eager to acquire a city so strategically situated, at the same time they stood in fear of the Syracusans, having just witnessed their defeat of the armaments of the Athenians. But when Hannibal, their foremost citizen, also advised them to acquire the city, they replied to the ambassadors that they would come to their aid, and to supervise the undertaking, in case it should lead to war, they selected as general Hannibal, who at the time lawfully exercised sovereign powers. He was the grandson of Hamilcar, who fought in the war against Gelon and died at Himera, and the son of Geseon, who had been exiled because of his father’s defeat and had ended his life in Selinus.

Now Hannibal, who by nature was a hater of the Greeks and at the same time desired to wipe out the disgrace which had befallen his ancestors, was eager by his own efforts to achieve some advantage for his country. Hence, seeing that the Selinuntians were not satisfied with the cession of the territory in dispute, he dispatched ambassadors together with the Aegestaeans to the Syracusans, referring to them similar to the Roman consuls. Evidently Diodorus preferred not to use the unfamiliar title.  


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τὴν κρίσιν τούτων, τῷ μὲν λόγῳ προσποιούμενος δικαιοπραγεῖν, τῇ δὲ ἀληθείᾳ νομίζων ἐκ τοῦ μὴ βουλεσθαί τοὺς Σελινούντιους διακριθῆναι μὴ συμ-7 μαχῆσειν αὐτοῖς τοὺς Συρακοσίους. ἀποστει-λάντων δὲ καὶ Σελινούντιων πρέσβεις, διακριθῆναι μὲν μὴ βουλομένων, πολλὰ δὲ πρὸς τοὺς παρὰ Καρχηδονίων καὶ τῶν Ἀγεσταίων πρέσβεις ἀντει-πόντων, τέλος ἔδοξε τοῖς Συρακοσίοις ἴσηφύσασθαι τηρεῖν πρὸς μὲν Σελινούντιους τὴν συμμαχίαν, πρὸς δὲ Καρχηδονίους τὴν εἰρήνην.

44. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἐπάνοδον τῶν πρεσβευτῶν Καρχηδονίων μὲν τοὺς Ἀγεσταίους ἀπέστειλαν Λι-βυνᾶς τε πεντακισχίλιοι καὶ τῶν Καμπανῶν ὀκτα-2 κοσίους. οὕτω δὲ ἦσαν ὑπὸ τῶν Χαλκιδῶν τοὺς Ἀθηναίοις εἰς τὸν πρὸς Συρακοσίους πόλεμον με-μαθημένοι, καὶ μετὰ τὴν ἤτταν καταπεπλευ-κότες οὐκ εἶχον τοὺς μισθοδοτήσοντας· οἱ δὲ Καρχηδονίοι πᾶσιν ἣπειρο πάροτες ἀγοράσαντες καὶ μι-σθοὺς ἄξιολόγους δόντες εἰς τὴν Ἀγεσταίον κατ-έστησαν.

3 Οἱ δὲ Σελινούντιοι κατ᾽ ἐκείνους τοὺς χρόνους εὐδαιμονοῦντες καὶ τῆς πόλεως αὐτοῖς πολυανδροῦ-σης,1 κατεφρόνουν τῶν Ἀγεσταίων. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐν τάξει τὴν ὄμορον χώραν ἐπόρθουν, πολὺ προέχοντες ταῖς δυνάμεις, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα κατα-φρονήσαντες κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν χώραν ἐσκεδάσθησαν.

4 οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀγεσταίων στρατηγοί παρατηρήσαντες αὐτοὺς ἐπέθεσιν μετὰ τῶν Καρχηδονίων καὶ τῶν Καμπανῶν. ἀπροσδοκήτου δὲ τῆς ἐφόδου γενο-μένης βαδίως ἐτρέφαντο τοὺς Σελινούντιους, καὶ τῶν μὲν στρατιωτῶν ἀνείλλοι περὶ χιλίους, τῆς

1 So Dindorf: πολυανδροῦ οὔσης.
the decision of the dispute; and though ostensibly he pretended to be seeking that justice be done, in fact he believed that, after the Selinuntians refused to agree to arbitration, the Syracusans would not join them as allies. Since the Selinuntians also dispatched ambassadors, refusing the arbitration and answering at length the ambassadors of the Carthaginians and Aegestaeans, in the end the Syracusans decided to vote to maintain their alliance with the Selinuntians and their state of peace with the Carthaginians.

44. After the return of their ambassadors the Carthaginians dispatched to the Aegestaeans five thousand Libyans and eight hundred Campanians. These troops had been hired by the Chalcidians to aid the Athenians in the war against the Syracusans, and on their return after its disastrous conclusion they found no one to hire their services; but the Carthaginians purchased horses for them all, gave them high pay, and sent them to Aegesta.

The Selinuntians, who were prosperous in those days and whose city was heavily populated, held the Aegestaeans in contempt. And at first, deploying in battle order, they laid waste the land which touched their border, since their armies were far superior, but after this, despising their foe, they scattered everywhere over the countryside. The generals of the Aegestaeans, watching their opportunity, attacked them with the aid of the Carthaginians and Campanians. Since the attack was not expected, they easily put the Selinuntians to flight, killing about a thousand of the soldiers and capturing all their loot.

1 Of Sicily.
2 More accurately, the Libyan mercenaries mentioned in the preceding paragraph.
Δε λείας πάσης ἐκυρίευσαν. μετά δὲ τὴν μάχην εὐθέως ἀπέστειλαν πρέσβεις, οἱ μὲν Σεληνοῦντιοι πρὸς Συρακοσίους, οἱ δὲ Αιγεσταῖοι πρὸς Καρ-5 χιδονίους περὶ βοηθείας. ἐκατέρων δὲ ἐπαγ-γελλαμένων συμμαχήσεως, ὃ μὲν Καρχηδονικὸς πόλεμος ταύτην ἔλαβεν ἀρχὴν, οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι προορύμενοι τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ πολέμου, τὴν ἐπι-τρωπὴν ἐδωκαν Ἀννίβα τῷ στρατηγῷ περὶ τοῦ μεγέθους τῆς δυνάμεως, καὶ πάντα προθύμως ὑπ-6 ηρέτον. οὐ δὲ Ἀννίβας τὸ τε θέρος ἑκεῖνο καὶ τὸν συνάπτοντα χειμῶνα πολλοὺς μὲν ἐξ Ἰβηρίας ἐξε-νόλογησεν, οὐκ ὅλους δὲ καὶ τῶν πολιτῶν κατ-έγραφεν· ἐπὶ οὐκ αὐτοὶ καὶ τὴν Λιβύην ἐπιλεγόμενον ἐξ ἀπάσης πόλεως τοὺς κρατιστοὺς, καὶ νὰὶς παρε-σκευαστηκαί, διανοούμενος τῆς ἑαυτῆς ὀφει ἐνειστα-μένης διαβιβάζει τὰς δυνάμεις.

Τὰ μὲν οὖν κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

45. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἐλλάδα Δωριέως ὁ Ῥόδιος, ναῦσαρξος ὡς τῶν ἐς Ἰταλίας τριήρων, ἐπειδὴ κατ-έστησε τὴν ἐν Ῥώδῳ ταραχὴν, ἐξέπλυσεν ἐφ' Ἐλλάδοντον, σπεῦδον συμμιξῆς τῷ Μυδάρῳ-οῖς γὰρ ἐν Ἀβυδῷ διατρίβων συνήγε πανταχόθεν 2 τὰς συμμαχοῦσας ναῦς τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις. ἦδη δὲ τοῦ Δωρίεως ὅτις περὶ τὸ Σίγειον τῆς Τρωάδος, οἱ περὶ Σηστόν ὄντες Ἀθηναίοι πυθόμενοι τὸν παρά-πλοιν ἀνήξησαν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς πάσας ταῖς ναυαῖς, 3 οὔσις ἐξιδόμηκοντα καὶ τέσσαροι. οὐ δὲ Δωρίεως μέχρι μὲν τῶν ἄγνοιας τὸ γνόμενον ἐπλεῖον μετέωρος· κατανοήσας δὲ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ στόλου κατεπλάγῃ, καὶ σωτηρίαν ἄλλην οὖσαν ὄρθων 4 κατέφυγεν εἰς Δάρδανον. ἐκβιβάζεις δὲ τοὺς στρα-τιώτας καὶ τοὺς φρουροῦντας τὴν πόλιν προσλαβό-242
And after the battle both sides straightway dispatched ambassadors, the Selinuntians to the Syracusans and the Aegestacans to the Carthaginians, asking for help. Both parties promised their assistance and the Carthaginian War thus had its beginning. The Carthaginians, foreseeing the magnitude of the war, entrusted the responsibility for the size of their armament to Hannibal as their general and enthusiastically rendered him every assistance. And Hannibal during the summer and the following winter enlisted many mercenaries from Iberia and also enrolled not a few from among the citizens; he also visited Libya, choosing the stoutest men from every city, and he made ready ships, planning to convey the armies across with the opening of spring.

Such, then, was the state of affairs in Sicily.

45. In Greece Dorieus the Rhodian, the admiral of the triremes from Italy, after he had quelled the tumult in Rhodes, set sail for the Hellespont, being eager to join Mindarus; for the latter was lying at Abydus and collecting from every quarter the ships of the Peloponnesian alliance. And when Dorieus was already in the neighbourhood of Sigeium in the Troad, the Athenians who were at Sestus, learning that he was sailing along the coast, put out against him with their ships, seventy-four in all. Dorieus held to his course for a time in ignorance of what was happening; but when he observed the great strength of the fleet he was alarmed, and seeing no other way to save his force he put in at Dardanus. Here he disembarked his soldiers and took over the

1 Cp. chap. 38. 5; Thucydides, 8. 44.
μενος, βέλη τε παμπληθη ταχέως παρεκόμως καὶ
tῶν στρατωτῶν οὐς μὲν ἔπι τὰς πρώτας ἔπεστησεν,
δὲ οὐς δ’ ἔπι τῆς γῆς εὐκαίρως ἔταξεν. οἱ δ’ Ἀθη-
ναῖοι κατὰ πολλὴν σπουδὴν καταπλεύσαντες ἐν-
εχείρησαν ἀποσπὰν τὰς ναῦς, καὶ πανταχόθεν τῷ
πλῆθει περιχυθέντες κατεπόνων τοὺς ἑναντίους.

6 ἀ δὴ πυθόμενος Μίνδαρος ὁ τῶν Πελοποννησίων
ναύαρχος, εὐθέως εἷς Ἀβύδου μετὰ παντὸς ἁὐτῆς
τοῦ στόλου, καὶ κατέπλει πρὸς τὸ Δαρδάνενον μετὰ
νεῶν τεσσάρων πρὸς τὰς ὁγδοήκοντα, βοηθήσων
τοὺς μετὰ τοῦ Δωρίδος· συμπαρῆν δὲ καὶ τὸ πεῦ-
ζον στράτευμα τοῦ Φαρναβάζου βοηθοῦν τοῖς Λακε-
δαιμονίοις.

7 Ὡς δ’ ἐγγὺς ἀλλήλων ἐγεννήθησαν οἱ στόλοι,
διεταξαν ἀμφότεροι τὰς τριήρεις εἰς ναυμαχίαν·
kai Μίνδαρος μὲν ἔχων ἔπτα πρὸς ταῖς ἐνενήκοντα
ναυσὶν ἐπὶ μὲν τὸ λαῖον κέρας ἐτάξε Συρακοσίους,
tοῦ δὲ ἐξιοῦ δ’ αὐτὸς ἐὰν τὴν ἡγεμονίαν· τῶν δ’
Ἀθηναίων τοῦ μὲν ἐξιοῦ μέρους Ὀρασύβουλος

8 ἤγειτο, τοῦ δ’ ἐτέρου Ὀράσυλλος. τούτων δὲ τῶν
τρόπων αὐτῶν ἐξηρτυμένων, οἱ μὲν ἡγεμόνες αὐτῶν
ήραν τὸ σύσσημον τῆς μάχης, οἱ σαλπικταὶ δὲ ἀφ’
ἐνός παραγγελματος ἢρξαντο σημαίνει τὸ πο-
λεμικόν· καὶ τῶν μὲν ἐρετῶν οὐθὲν ἐλλειπόντων
προθυμίας, τῶν δὲ κυβερνητῶν ἐντέχνως τοὺς
οἰκεὶ χρωμένων, καταπληκτικὸν συνεβαίνει γίνεσθαι
9 τὸν ἀγώνα. ὁπότε γὰρ αἱ τριήρεις εἰς ἐμβολὴν
ἐπιφέροντο, ημικαύτα οἱ κυβερνήται πρὸς αὐτὴν
tὴν τοῦ καρποῦ ῥοπὴν ἐπέστρεψον τὰς ναῦς πραγ-
ματικώς ὡστε τὰς πληγὰς γίνεσθαι κατ’ ἐμβολὴν.

10 οἱ μὲν οὖν ἐπιβάται θεωροῦντες πλαγίας τὰς ἑαυ-
tῶν ναῦς συνεπιφερομένας ταῖς τῶν πολέμων

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troops who were guarding the city, and then he speedily got in a vast supply of missiles and stationed his soldiers both on the fore-parts of the ships and in advantageous positions on the land. The Athenians, sailing in at full speed, set to work hauling the ships away from the shore, and they were wearing down the enemy, having crowded them on every side by their superior numbers. When Mindarus, the Peloponnesian admiral, learned of the situation, he speedily put out from Abydus with his entire fleet and sailed to the Dardanian Promontory with eighty-four ships to the aid of the fleet of Dorieus; and the land army of Pharmabazus was also there, supporting the Lacedaemonians.

When the fleets came near one another, both sides drew up the triremes for battle; Mindarus, who had ninety-seven ships, stationed the Syracusans on his left wing, while he himself took command of the right; as for the Athenians, Thrasybulus led the right wing and Thrasyllus the other. After the forces had made ready in this fashion, their commanders raised the signal for battle and the trumpeters at a single word of command began to sound the attack; and since the rowers showed no lack of eagerness and the pilots managed their helms with skill, the contest which ensued was an amazing spectacle. For whenever the triremes would drive forward to ram, at that moment the pilots, at just the critical instant, would turn their ships so effectively that the blows were made ram on. As for the marines, whenever they would see their own ships borne along with their sides to the triremes of the enemy, they would be

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1 Some ten miles inside the Hellespont on the Asian side.

1 So Hertlein (ep. ch. 40. 1): ἐμφέροντο.
τρίτηςι, περιδεείς ἐγίνοντο, περὶ σφῶν ἀγωνιῶντες· ὅποτε δ' οἱ κυβερνήται ταῖς ἐμπειρίαις ἐκκρούσειαν τὰς ἐπιφοράς, πάλιν ἐγίνοντο περιχαρεῖς καὶ μετέωροι ταῖς ἐλπίσιν.

46. Όυ μὴν οὖθ' οἱ τοῖς καταστρώμασιν ἐπιβεβηκότες ἀπεκτάν ἔχον τὴν φιλοτιμίαν, ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν ἐκ πολλοῦ διαστήματος ἐφεστηκότες ἐτόξευον κατὰ τὸ συνεχές καὶ ταχὺ ὁ τόπος ἢν βελών πλήρης· οἱ δ' αἰὲ προσιόντες ἐγγυτέρω τὰς λόγχας ἡκοντιζον, οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀμυνομένους ἐπιβάτας οἱ δ' ἐπ' αὐτοὺς βαλεῖν φιλοτιμούμενοι τοὺς κυβερνήτας· ὅποτε δὲ συνερείσειαν αἰ ναῦς, τοῖς τε δόραιν ἡγουμένου καὶ κατὰ τὰς προσαγωγὰς εἰς τὰς τῶν πολεμίων τρίτρεις μεθαλλόμενοι τοῖς 2 ξίφεσιν ἀλλήλους ἡμύσιν. κατὰ δὲ τὰς γνωμένας ἐλαττώσεις τῶν νικῶντων ἐπαλαλείξαντων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων μετὰ βοῆς παραβολῆσουν, κραυγὴ σύμμικτος ἐγίνετο παρ' ὅλον τὸν τῆς ναυμαχίας τόπον.

'Επὶ πολὺν οὖν χρόνον ἴσορροπος ἢ μάχη διὰ τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῆς παρ' ἀμφοτέρους φιλοτιμίας· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Ἀλκιβιάδης ἐκ Σάμου παραδόξως ἐπεφάνη μετὰ νεών εἴκοσι, πλέων κατὰ τόχην εἰς 3 Ἐλλησποντον. τούτων δὲ πόρρω μὲν οὔσαν, ἐκάτεροι σφίσα βοήθειαν ἐπιξόροντες παραγενέσθαι, μετέωροι ταῖς ἐλπίσις ἐγίνοντο καὶ πολὺ προθυμότερον ταῖς τόλμαις διεκκυδάσωσον· ἐπειδ' ἤδη σύνεγγυς ἢν ὁ στόλος καὶ τοῖς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίοις οὐδὲν ἐφαίνετο σύσσημον, τοῖς δ' Ἀθηναίοις Ἀλκιβιάδης μετέωρον ἐποίησεν ἐπίσημον φοινικῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἰδίας νεῶς, ὅπερ ἢν σύσσημον αὐτοῖς διατεταγμένον, οἱ μὲν Λακεδαιμόνιοι καταπλα-
terrorsacken, despairing of their lives; but whenever the pilots, employing the skill of practice, would frustrate the attack, they would in turn be overjoyed and elated in their hopes.

46. Nor did the men whose position was on the decks fail to maintain the zeal which brooked no failure; but some, while still at a considerable distance from the enemy, kept up a stream of arrows and soon the space was full of missiles, while others, each time that they drew near, would hurl their javelins, some doing their best to strike the defending marines and others the enemy pilots themselves; and whenever the ships would come close together, they would not only fight with their spears but at the moment of contact would also leap over on the enemy's triremes and carry on the contest with their swords. And since at each reverse the victors would raise the war-cry and the others would rush to aid with shouting, a mingled din prevailed over the entire area of the battle.

For a long time the battle was equally balanced because of the very high rivalry with which both sides were inspired; but later on Alcibiades unexpectedly appeared from Samos with twenty ships, sailing by mere chance to the Hellespont. While these ships were still at a distance, each side, hoping that reinforcement had come for themselves, was elated in its hopes and fought on with far greater courage; but when the fleet was now near and for the Lacedaemonians no signal was to be seen, but for the Athenians Alcibiades ran up a purple flag from his own ship, which was the signal they had agreed upon, the Lacedaemonians in dismay turned

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1 ἐν after αὐτὸ deleted by Vogel.
γένετε ἔτραπτησαν, οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναῖοι τῷ προτερήματι μετεωρισθέντες μετὰ σπουδῆς ἐπεδίωκον τὰς ὑπο-
4 φευγούσας. καὶ δέκα μὲν νεῶν εὐθὺς ἐκυρίευσαν,
μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα χειμῶνος ἐπιγενομένου καὶ πνευ-
μάτων μεγάλων πολλὰ περὶ τὸν διωγμόν αὐτοῦς ἐμποδίζεσθαι συνέβαινε· διὰ γὰρ τὸ μέγεθος τῶν
κυμάτων τὰ μὲν σκάφη τοῖς οὖξιν ἤπειθεὶ τὰς
δ’ ἐμβολὰς ἀπράκτους συνέβαινε γίνεσθαι, τῶν
5 τυπτομένων νεῶν ὑποχώρουσών. τέλος δ’ οἱ μὲν
Λακεδαιμόνιοι πρὸς τὴν γῆν κατενεχθέντες ἐφυγον
πρὸς τὸ πεζὸν τοῦ Φαρνάβάζου στρατόπεδον, οἱ
δ’ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπεχείρησαν ἀποστάν
τὰς ναῦς ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς καὶ παραβόλως διεκινδύνεον,
ὑπὸ δὲ τοῦ Περσικοῦ στρατεύματος ἀνακοπέντες
6 ἀπέπλευσαν εἰς Ἡσσόν. οἱ γὰρ Φαρνάβάζος βου-
λόμενος τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ὑπὲρ ὧν ἐνεκάλουν
ἀπολογεῖσθαι, βιαίωτον δηηγωνίζετο πρὸς τοὺς
Ἀθηναίους· ἀμα δὲ καὶ περὶ τῶν εἰς Φοινίκην
ἀποσταλεισῶν νεῶν τριακοσίων ἐδίδαξεν, ὡς τοῦτο
ἐπράξε πυνθανόμενοι τὸν τε τῶν Ἁράβων βασιλέα
καὶ τὸν τῶν Ἀλγυπτίων ἐπιβουλεύοντο τοὺς περὶ
Φοινίκης πράγμασιν.

47. Τῆς δὲ ναυμαχίας τοιοῦτον τὸ τέλος λα-
βούσας Ἀθηναίοι τότε μὲν εἰς Ἡσσόν ἀπέπλευσαν
ηδὴ νυκτὸς οὖσης, ἀμα δ’ ἡμέρα τα τα ναυάγια
συνήγαγον καὶ πρὸς τῷ προτέρῳ τροπαίῳ πάλιν
2 ἔτερον ἔστησαν. Μίνδαρος δὲ νυκτὸς περὶ πρώτην
φυλακὴν εἰς "Ἀβιδον ἀναχθεῖσ τάς τε πεπονηκυλίας
ναῦς ἐπεσκεύαζε" καὶ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους δι-
επέμφησε περὶ βοήθειας πεξῆς τε καὶ ναυτικῆς:

1 τῶν τῶν Vogel: τῶν P, τῶν other MSS.
2 So Hertlein: κατεσκεύαζε.
in flight and the Athenians, elated by the advantage they now possessed, pressed eagerly upon the ships trying to escape. And they speedily captured ten ships, but then a storm and violent winds arose, as a result of which they were greatly hindered in the pursuit; for because of the high waves the boats would not respond to the tillers, and the attempts at ramming proved fruitless, since the ships were receding when struck. In the end the Lacedaemonians, gaining the shore, fled to the land army of Pharnabazus, and the Athenians at first essayed to drag the ships from the shore and put up a desperate battle, but when they were checked in their attempts by the Persian forces they sailed off to Sestus. For Pharnabazus, wishing to build a defence for himself before the Lacedaemonians against the charges they were bringing against him, put up all the more vigorous fight against the Athenians; while at the same time, with respect to his sending the three hundred triremes to Phoenicia, he explained to them that he had done so on receiving information that the king of the Arabians and the king of the Egyptians had designs upon Phoenicia.

47. When the sea-battle had ended as we have related, the Athenians sailed off at the time to Sestus, since it was already night, but when day came they collected their ships which had been damaged and set up another trophy near the former one. And Mindarus about the first watch of the night set out to Abydus, where he repaired his ships that had been damaged and sent word to the Lacedaemonians for reinforcements of both soldiers and ships; for he

1 Cp. chap. 37. 4 f.
2 Cp. chap. 40. 6.
διενοείτο γὰρ ἐν ὅσι τὰ κατὰ τὸν στόλον ἑτοιμα ἐγίνετο, πεζῇ μετὰ Φαρναβάζου τὰς συμμαχούσας κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν πόλεις Ἀθηναίων πολιορκήσεως.

3 Χαλκίδεως δὲ καὶ σχεδὸν οἱ λοιποὶ πάντες οἱ τὴν Ἔββωιαν κατακούντες ἀφεστηκότες ἤσαν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο περιδεεῖς ἐγίνοντο, μήποτε νῆσον οὐκοῦντες ἐκσυνεξεργηθὼσιν ὑπ’ Ἀθηναίων βαλασοκρατούσων. ἦξιον οὖν Βοιωτοῦς κοινῆς χώσας τὸν Ἔβρωπον, ὅπου συνάψαυ τὴν Ἐββωιαν τῇ 4 Βοιωτίᾳ. συγκαταθεμένων δὲ τῶν Βοιωτών διὰ τὸ κάκεινος συμφέρει τὴν Ἔββωιαν εἶναι τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους νῆσον, ἑαυτοῖς δὲ ἥπειρον. διόπερ αἱ πόλεις ἀπασαὶ πρὸς τὴν διάξοων ἐπερρώσθησαν καὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλας ἡμιλλώντοι. οὐ γὰρ μόνον τοὺς πολίτας ἐξιέναι πανθεμεί προσέταξαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς παροικοῦσι ξένους, ὅπου διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν τοῖς ἐργοῖς προσιόντων τὴν πρόθεσιν ταχέως λαβεὶν 5 συντέλειαν. τῆς μὲν οὖν Ἐββωίας κατεσκευάσθη τὸ χώμα κατὰ τὴν Χαλκίδα, τῆς δὲ Βοιωτίας πλησίον Αὐλίδος· ἐνταῦθα γὰρ ὁ μεταξὺ τόπος ἦν στενῶτατος. συνέβαινε μὲν οὖν καὶ πρότερον ἀεὶ κατ’ ἐκεῖνον τὸν τόπον εἶναι ροῦν καὶ πυκνὰς ποιεῖσθαι τρωπὰς τὴν βάλατταν, τότε δὲ πολύ μάλλον ἢν ἐπιτείνωντα τὰ κατὰ τὸν ροῦν, ὡς ἂν εἰς στενὸν ἄγαν συγκεκλεισμένης τῆς βαλάττης· ὁ γὰρ διέκπλους ἀπελεύθη μιᾷ νην. ὕκοδόμησαν

1 τόπος ἦν] προσῆν ΛΗ, πόρος ἦν Wesseling.
had in mind, while the fleet was being made ready, to lay siege with the army together with Pharnabazus to the cities in Asia which were allied with the Athenians.

The people of Chalcis and almost all the rest of the inhabitants of Euboea had revolted from the Athenians and were therefore highly apprehensive lest, living as they did on an island, they should be forced to surrender to the Athenians, who were masters of the sea; and they therefore asked the Bocotians to join with them in building a causeway across the Euripus and thereby joining Euboea to Bocotia. The Bocotians agreed to this, since it was to their special advantage that Euboea should be an island to everybody else but a part of the mainland to themselves. Consequently all the cities threw themselves vigorously into the building of the causeway and vied with one another; for orders were issued not only to the citizens to report en masse but to the foreigners dwelling among them as well, so that by reason of the great number that came forward to the work the proposed task was speedily completed. On Euboea the causeway was built at Chalcis, and in Bocotia in the neighbourhood of Aulis, since at that place the channel was narrowest. Now it so happened that in former times also there had always been a current in that place and that the sea frequently reversed its course, and at the time in question the force of the current was far greater because the sea had been confined into a very narrow channel; for passage was left for only a single ship. High towers were also

1 Soon after the Athenian disaster at Syracuse (Thucydides, 8. 95).
2 Strabo (9. 2. 2) quotes Ephorus to the effect that a bridge only two plethra (203 ft.) long spanned the Euripus at Chalcis.
δὲ καὶ πύργους ύψηλους ἐπ’ ἀμφοτέρων τῶν ἄκρων, καὶ ξυλίνας τοῖς διάρροις ἐπέστησαν γεφύρας.

6 Ὡθραμένης δ’ ὑπ’ Ἀθηναίων ἀποστάλεις μετὰ νεῶν τριάκοντα τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπεχείρησε κωλύειν τοὺς ἐπὶ τῶν ἔργων, πολλοὺ δὲ πλῆθους στρατιωτῶν συμπαρόντος τοὺς κατασκευάζοντι τὰ χώματα ταύτης μὲν τῆς ἐπιβολῆς ἀπέστη, τῶν δὲ πλούτων ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπόσων ἐπουράσατο. Βουλόμενος δὲ τοὺς τε πολίτας καὶ συμμάχους ἀναπαύσαι τῶν εἰσφορῶν, τὴν τε τῶν πολεμίων χώραν ἐπόρθησε καὶ πολλὰς ὁφελείας ἦθροισεν. ἐπήγει δὲ καὶ τὰς συμμαχίδας πόλεις καὶ τοὺς ἐν αὐτῶις νεωτερίζοντας εἰσεπράττετο χρήματα. καταπλεύσας δ’ εἰς Πάρον καὶ καταλαβὼν ὀλυγαρχίαν ἐν τῇ πόλει, τῷ μὲν δήμῳ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀποκατέστησε, παρὰ δὲ τῶν ἁφαμένων τῆς ὀλυγαρχίας χρημάτων πληθος εἰσεπράζατο.

48. Συνέβη δὲ περὶ τούτων τῶν χρόνων ἐν τῇ Κορκύρᾳ γενέσθαι μεγάλην στάσιν καὶ σφαγήν, ἣν δι’ ἐτέρας μὲν αἰτίας λέγεται γενέσθαι, μάλιστα δὲ διὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν αὐτοῖς πρὸς ἄλληλοις ἐχθραν. εἰς οὐδεμιᾷ γὰρ ποτὲ πόλει τοιούτων πολιτῶν φόνοι συνετελέσθησαν οὐδὲ μείζων ἔρις καὶ φιλονεκία πρὸς ὀλεθρον ἀνήκουσα. δοκοῦσι γὰρ οἱ μὲν ἀναιρεθέντες ὑπ’ ἄλληλοι πρὸ ταύτης τῆς στάσεως γεγονέναι περὶ χιλίους καὶ πεντακόσίους, καὶ 3 πάντες οὕτω πρωτεύοντες τῶν πολιτῶν. τούτων δ’ ἐπιγεγενημένων τῶν ἀτυχημάτων ἐτέραν αὐτοῖς συμφορὰν ἐπέστησεν ἡ τύχη, τὴν πρὸς ἄλληλοις

1 τῶν] omitted by Dindorf, Vogel.
2 So Wesseling: τότε.
built on both ends and wooden bridges were thrown over the channel.

Theramenes, who had been dispatched by the Athenians with thirty ships, at first attempted to stop the workers, but since a strong body of soldiers was at the side of the builders of the causeway, he abandoned this design and directed his voyage toward the islands. And since he wished to relieve both the citizens and the allies from their contributions, he laid waste the territory of the enemy and collected great quantities of booty. He visited also the allied cities and exacted money of such inhabitants as were advocating a change in government. And when he put in at Paros and found an oligarchy in the city, he restored their freedom to the people and exacted a great sum of money of the men who had participated in the oligarchy.

48. It happened at this time that a serious civil strife occurred in Coreyra accompanied by massacre, which is said to have been due to various causes but most of all to the mutual hatred that existed between its own inhabitants. For never in any state have there taken place such murderings of citizens nor have there been greater quarrelling and contentiousness which culminated in bloodshed. For it would seem that the number of those who were slain by their fellow citizens before the present civil strife was some fifteen hundred, and all of these were leading citizens. And although these misfortunes had already befallen them, Fortune brought upon them a second disaster, in that she increased once more the disaffection which pre-

1 i.e. of the Athenian Confederacy.
2 Toward the cost of the war with the Lacedaemonians.
3 Thucydides (3. 70 ff.) describes the earlier civil strife on the island.
πάλιν αὐξήσασα διαφοράν. οἱ μὲν γὰρ προέχοντες τοῖς αξιώμασι τῶν Κορκυραίων ὅρεγόμενοι τῆς ὀλυγαρχίας ἐφρόνουν τὰ Λακεδαιμονίων, ἄ δὲ δημοτικὸς ὄχλος ἐσπευδῆ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις συμμαχεῖν. καὶ γὰρ διαφεροῦσας τὰς σπουδὰς εἶχον οἱ περὶ τῆς ἴγνωμονίας διαγωνιζόμενοι δῆμοι. Λακεδαιμόνιοι γὰρ τοὺς πρωτεύοντας ἐν ταῖς συμμαχίαις πόλεσιν ἐποίον ἐπὶ τῆς διοικήσεως τῶν κοινῶν, Ἀθηναίοι δὲ δημοκρατίας ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι καθίσταντον. οἱ δ' οὖν Κορκυραίοι θεωροῦντες τοὺς δυνατότατοι τῶν πολιτῶν ὄντας πρὸς τῷ τῆς πόλεως ἐγχειρίζειν Λακεδαιμονίοις, μετεπέμψαντο παρ' Ἀθηναίων δύναμιν τῆς παραφυλάξουσαν τῆς πόλεως.

6 Κόνων δ' ὁ στρατηγὸς τῶν Ἀθηναίων πλεύσας εἰς Κόρκυραν, ἐξακοσίους μὲν τῶν ἐκ Ναυπάκτου Μεσσηνίων κατέλαβεν ἐν τῇ πόλει, αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τῶν νεῶν παρέπλευσε καὶ καθωρμίσθη πρὸς τῷ τῆς Ἡρας τεμένει. οἱ δὲ ἐξακόσιοι μετὰ τῶν δημοτικῶν ὀρμήσαντες ἐπὶ τοὺς τὰ Λακεδαιμονίων φρονοῦντας ἐξαίφνης ἄγορᾶς πληθοῦσας οὐς μὲν συνελάβαναν, οὕς δὲ ἐφόνευον, πλείους δὲ τῶν χιλίων ἐφυγάδευσαν. ἐποίησαντο δὲ τοὺς μὲν δοῦλους ἔλευθέρους, τοὺς δὲ ξένους πολίτας, εὐλαβοῦμενοι τὸ τε πλήθος καὶ τὴν δύναμιν τῶν φυγάδων.

8 οἱ μὲν οὖν ἐκπεσόντες ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος εἰς τὴν κατανάλου ἄπειρον ἐφυγον· μετὰ δὲ τώρα ἡμέρας τῶν εν τῇ πόλει των φρονοῦντας τὰ τῶν φυγάδων κατελάβοντο τὴν ἄγορᾶν καὶ μεταπεμψάμενοι τοὺς
vailed among them. For the foremost Corerycans, 410 B.C., who desired the oligarchy, favoured the cause of the Lacedaemonians, whereas the masses which favoured the democracy were eager to ally themselves with the Athenians. For the peoples who were struggling for leadership in Greece were devoted to opposing principles; the Lacedaemonians, for example, made it their policy to put the control of the government in the hands of the leading citizens of their allied states, whereas the Athenians regularly established democracies in their cities. Accordingly the Corerycans, seeing that their most influential citizens were planning to hand the city over to the Lacedaemonians, sent to the Athenians for an army to protect their city. And Conon, the general of the Athenians, sailed to Corerya and left in the city six hundred men from the Messenians in Naupactus, while he himself sailed on with his ships and cast anchor off the sacred precinct of Hera. And the six hundred, setting out unexpectedly with the partisans of the people’s party at the time of full market against the supporters of the Lacedaemonians, arrested some of them, slew others, and drove more than a thousand from the state; they also set the slaves free and gave citizenship to the foreigners living among them as a precaution against the great number and influence of the exiles. Now the men who had been exiled from their country fled to the opposite mainland; but a few days later some people still in the city who favoured the cause of the exiles seized the market-place, called back the exiles, and essayed

1 These Messenians had been allowed by the Spartans to leave their country and had been settled in Naupactus by the Athenian general Tolmides in 456 B.C. (cp. Book 11, 84).

2 In the middle of the morning.

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φυγάδας περὶ τῶν ὀλίων διηγωνιζοντο. τέλος δὲ νυκτὸς καταλαβοῦσης εἰς ὁμολογίας ἤλθον πρὸς ἀλλήλους, καὶ τῆς φιλονεικίας παυσάμενοι κοινῶς ἥκουν τὴν πατρίδα.

'Η μὲν οὖν ἐν Κορκύρα σφαγὴ τοιούτων ἔσχε τὸ τέλος.

49. Ἀρχέλαος δ' ὁ τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλεὺς, τῶν Πυδναίων ἀπειλοῦντων, πολλῇ δυνάμει τὴν πόλιν περιεστρατοπέδευσεν. παρεβοήθησε δ' αὐτῷ καὶ Ἐθραμείης ἔχων στόλον· ὁς χρονιζοῦσις τῆς πολιορκίας ἀπέπλευσεν εἰς Ἐρμίκην πρὸς Ἐρασί-2 βουλὴν τὸν ἀφηγούμενον τοῦ στόλου πυγτός. ἀνατραπεζήσας τὴν Πυδναν καὶ κρατήσας μετέφυκεν αὐτὴν ἀπὸ θαλάτ-της ὡς ἕκοσι στάδια.

'Ο δὲ Μύνδαρος, ἦδη τοῦ χειμῶνος λήγοντος, συνήγαγε τὰς πανταχόθεν τριήρεις· ἐκ τε γὰρ τῆς Πελοποννήσου πολλάκι παρεγενήθησαν καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων συμμάχων ὁμοίως. οἱ δ' ἐν Σηστῷ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοῦ, πυνθανόμενοι τὸ μέ-γεθος τοῦ συναγμοῦ τοῦ πολέμους στόλου, περιέδεις ἤσαν μὴποτε πάσαις ταῖς τριήρεσιν ἐπι-πλεύσαντες οἱ πολέμιοι κυριεύοντο τῶν νεών. 3 ὥσπερ αὐτοὶ μὲν καθελκύσαντες τὰς σύσας ἐν Ση-στῷ ναῦς περιέπλευσαν τὴν Χερρόνησον καὶ καθωρμίσθησαν εἰς Καρδίαν· εἰς δὲ Ἐράκην πρὸς Ἐρασίβουλον καὶ Ἐθραμείην ἐπεμψαν τριήρεις, παρακαλοῦντες μετὰ τοῦ στόλου τὴν ταχύτητην ἥκειν· μετεπέμψαντο δὲ καὶ τὸν Ἀλκυβιάδην ἐκ Λε-σβοῦ μεθ' ὑπὸ ἐξε νεών, καὶ συνῆχθη πᾶς ὁ στόλος

1 So Krüger: φυγή.
a final decision of the struggle. When night brought an end to the fighting they came to an agreement with each other, stopped their quarrelling, and resumed living together as one people in their fatherland.

Such, then, was the end of the massacre in Corecyra.

49. Archelaüs, the king of the Macedonians, since the people of Pydna would not obey his orders, laid siege to the city with a great army. He received reinforcement also from Theramenes, who brought a fleet; but he, as the siege dragged on, sailed to Thrace, where he joined Thrasybulus who was commander of the entire fleet. Archelaüs now pressed the siege of Pydna more vigorously, and after reducing it he removed the city some twenty stades distant from the sea.

Mindarus, when the winter had come to an end, collected his triremes from all quarters, for many had come to him from the Peloponnesus as well as from the other allies. But the Athenian generals in Sestus, when they learned of the great size of the fleet that was being assembled by the enemy, were greatly alarmed lest the enemy, attacking with all their triremes, should capture their ships. Consequently the generals on their side hauled down the ships they had at Sestus, sailed around the Chersonesus, and moored them at Cardia; and they sent triremes to Thrasybulus and Theramenes in Thrace, urging them to come with their fleet as soon as possible, and they summoned Aleibiades also from Lesbos with what ships he had. And the whole fleet was gathered into

1 413-399 B.C. He was a great admirer of Greek culture and Euripides was but one of many distinguished Greeks whom he invited to his kingdom.

2 On the north side of the Chersonesus on the Gulf of Melas.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

εἰς ἐνα τόπου, σπευδόντων τῶν στρατηγῶν περὶ
τῶν δλων διακειμενέσαι. Μίνδαρος δὲ ὁ τῶν Λα-
κεδαμονίων ναύαρχος πλεύσας εἰς Κύζικον πάσαν
tὴν δύναμιν ἐξεβίβασε καὶ τὴν πόλιν περιεστρατο-
pέδευσεν. παρεγενήθη δὲ καὶ Φαρνάβαζος μετὰ
pολλῆς στρατιᾶς, μεθ' ὁ δ' πολυορκήσας Μίνδαρος
eἰλῃ τὴν Κύζικον κατὰ κράτος.

5. Οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοί κρίναντες ἐπὶ
Κύζικον πλεῖν, ἀνήκησαν μετὰ παιών τῶν νεών
καὶ τὴν Χερρόνησον περιέπλεουν. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν
eἰς Ἑλεούντα παρεγένωντο: μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐφιλο-
tυμήθησαν νυκτὸς τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλιν παρα-
pλεύσαν πρὸς τὸ μὴ κατανυκτῆσαι τὸ πλῆθος τῶν
6 νεῶν ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμών. ἔπει δ' ἔλθων εἰς Προ-
kόννησον, τὴν μὲν νύκτα κατηχυλίσθησαν ἐν ταύτῃ,
tῇ δ' ὑστεραῖα τοὺς μὲν ἐπιβεβηκότας στρατιῶτας
dιεβιβάσαν εἰς τὴν τῶν Κύζικην χώραν, καὶ τῷ
στρατηγοῦντι τούτων Χαϊρέα προσέταξαν ἅγειν τὸ
στρατόπεδον ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν.

50. Αὐτοὶ δ' εἰς τρία μέρη διείλαντο τὸ ναυτικόν,
καὶ τοῦ μὲν ἦρχεν Ἀλκιβιάδης, τοῦ δὲ Ὄθραμένης,
tοῦ δὲ τρίτου Ὀρασύβουλος. Ἀλκιβιάδης μὲν ὁδὸν
μετὰ τοῦ καθ' αὐτῶν μέρους πολὺ προεπλευσε τῶν
ἄλλων, βουλόμενος προκαλέσασθαι τοὺς Λακε-
δαιμονίους εἰς ναυμαχίαν. Ὄθραμένης δὲ καὶ
Θρασύβουλος ἐφιλοτέχνους εἰς τὸ κυκλώσασθαι
καὶ τῆς εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἐπανόδου τοὺς ἐκπλεύσαντας
2 εἰρέσαι. Μίνδαρος δὲ τὰς μὲν Ἀλκιβιάδου ναῦς
εἴκοσι μόνας ὄρθων προσφερομένας, τὰς δ' ἄλλας
ἀγνώστω, ὑστερόντες, καὶ ναυσὶν ὑγιοῦκοντα
θρασέως ἐκ τῆς πόλεως τῶν ἐπίπλουν ἐποιήσατο.

1 μετὰ after δὲ deleted by Dindorf.

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one place, the generals being eager for a decisive battle. Mindarus, the Lacedaemonian admiral, sailing to Cyzicus, disembarked his whole force and invested the city. Pharnabazus was also there with a large army and with his aid Mindarus laid siege to Cyzicus and took it by storm.

The Athenian generals, having decided to sail to Cyzicus, put out to sea with all their ships and sailed around the Chersonesus. They arrived first at Eleus; and after that they made a special point of sailing past the city of Abydos at night, in order that the great number of their vessels might not be known to the enemy. And when they had arrived at Proconnesus, they spent the night there and the next day they disembarked the soldiers who had shipped with them on the territory of the Cyzicenes and gave orders to Chaeceas, their commander, to lead the army against the city.

50. As for the generals themselves, they divided the naval force into three squadrons, Alcibiades commanding one, Theramenes another, and Thrasybulus the third. Now Alcibiades with his own squadron advanced far ahead of the others, wishing to draw the Lacedaemonians out to a battle, whereas Theramenes and Thrasybulus planned the manœuvre of encircling the enemy and, if they sailed out, of blocking their retreat to the city. Mindarus, seeing only the ships of Alcibiades approaching, twenty in number, and having no knowledge of the others, held them in contempt and boldly set sail from the city with eighty

1 The island of Marmora.

2 ἐκσεῖ (κ') Vogel (cp. Xen. Hell. 1. 1. 18); καὶ MSS. except AHLM which omit.
Diodorus of Sicily

οὐδὲ πληροῖον ἐγένετο τῶν περὶ τῶν 'Αλκιβιάδην, οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι, καθάπερ ἦν αὐτοῖς παρηγιγελμένου, προσεποιοῦντο φεύγειν, οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσου περίχαρεὶς ὄντες ἦκολούθοι κατὰ σπουδὴν οὐς 3 νυκῶντες. ὁ δὲ 'Αλκιβιάδης ἐπειδὴ τῆς πόλεως αὐτοὺς ἀπέσπασε πορρωτέρω, τὸ σύσσημον ἤρεν: οὐ γενηθέντος αἱ μετ' 'Αλκιβιάδου τριήρεις ἐξαλφής πρὸς ἕνα καιρὸν ἐπέστρεψαν ἀντίπροφροι τοῖς πολεμίοις, Ἐθραμένης δὲ καὶ Ἡρασίβουλος ἐπιλευν ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὸν ἀπόπλουν1 τῶν Λακεδαιμιονίων ύπετέμοντο. οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Μινδάρου καθορώντες ἦδη τὸ πλήθος τῶν πολεμίων νεὼν καὶ μαθόντες ἐαυτοὺς κατεστραγγηγμένους, περίφοβοι καθευθύνεσαν. τέλος δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πανταχόνεν ἐπιφαινομένων καὶ τῆς εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἐφόδου τοὺς Πελοποννησίους ἀποκλεισάντων, ὁ Μινδαρὸς ἡμαγκάσθη καταφυγεῖν τῆς χώρας πρὸς τοὺς καλομένους Κλήρους, ὅπου καὶ Φαρνάβαζος 5 εἶχε τὴν δύναμιν. Ἐλκιβιάδης δὲ κατὰ σπουδὴν διώκων ὡς μὲν κατέδεικν, ὡς καὶ κατατιτρώσκων ὑποχειρότους ἐλάμβανε, τὸς δὲ πλείστας πρὸς αὐτὴ τῇ γῇ καθωρισμενάς καταλαβῶν ἐπέθαλλε σιδηρᾶς χείρας, καὶ ταύτας2 ἀποσπᾶν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἐπει- 6 ράτο. παραβοσθοῦντων δὲ τῶν πεζῶν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς τῶν Πελοποννησίων πολὺς ἐγένετο φόνος, ὡς ἀν τῶν μὲν Ἀθηναίων διὰ τὸ προτέρημα θρασύτερον ἡ συμφορώτερον ἀγωνιζομένων, τῶν δὲ Πελοποννησίων πολὺ τοῖς πλήθεσιν ὑπεραγοντών3 καὶ γάρ τὸ τοῦ Φαρνάβαζου στρατόπεδον παρεβο- νήθη τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, καὶ τὴν μάχην ἐκ τῆς

1 So Wesseling: ἐπίπλουν.
2 So Dindorf: ταύτας.
ships to attack him. Then, when he had come near the ships of Alcibiades, the Athenians, as they had been commanded, pretended to flee, and the Peloponnesians, in high spirits, pursued after them vigorously in the belief they were winning the victory. But after Alcibiades had drawn them a considerable distance from the city, he raised the signal; and when this was given, the ships of Alcibiades suddenly at the same time turned about to face the enemy, and Theramenes and Thrasybulus sailed toward the city and cut off the retreat of the Lacedaemonians. The troops of Mindarus, when they now observed the multitude of the enemy ships and realized that they had been outgeneralled, were filled with great fear. And finally, since the Athenians were appearing from every direction and had shut off the Peloponnesians from their line of approach to the city, Mindarus was forced to seek safety on land near Cleri, as it is called, where also Pharmabazus had his army. Alcibiades, pursuing him vigorously, sank some ships, damaged and captured others, and the largest number, which were moored on the land itself, he seized and threw grappling-irons on, endeavouring by this means to drag them from the land. And when the infantry of Pharmabazus rushed to the aid of the Lacedaemonians, there was great bloodshed, inasmuch as the Athenians because of the advantage they had won were fighting with greater boldness than expediency, while the Peloponnesians were in number far superior; for the army of Pharmabazus was supporting the Lacedaemonians and fighting as it was from the land the
γῆς ποιούμενον τινάχατον εἰχεν ἀσφυλεστέραν. 7 Ὁρασύβουλος δὲ θεωρῶν τοὺς πεζοὺς τοὺς πολεμίους βοηθοῦντας, καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς τῶν ἑπιβατῶν ἀπεβίβασεν εἰς τὴν γῆν, σπευδῶν βοηθῆσαι τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην. τῷ δὲ ᾿Οθραμένει παρεκλεύσατο τοῖς περὶ Χαιρέαν, πεζοῖς συνάφαντα τὴν ταχύτητι ἤκειν, ὅπως πεζῇ διαγωνίσαται.

51. Τῶν δὲ ᾿Αθηναίων περὶ ταῦτα γυναιμένων Μίνδαρος ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀφηγούμενος αὐτῶς μὲν πρὸς ᾿Ἀλκιβιάδην ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀθελκομένων νεῶν διηγομένῳ, Κλέαρχου δὲ τοῦ Σπαρτιατῆς μετὰ μέρους τῶν Πελοποννησίων ἀπέστειλε πρὸς τοὺς περὶ Ὁρασύβουλον. συναπέστειλε δ' αὐτῷ καὶ τοὺς 2 παρὰ Φαρναβάζῳ στρατευμένους μισθοφόρους. ὁ δὲ Ὁρασύβουλος μετὰ τῶν ἑπιβατῶν καὶ τῶν τοξοτῶν τὸ μὲν πρῶτον εὐράστως ὑπέστη τοὺς πολεμίους καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν ἀνείλεν, οὐκ ὀλίγοις δὲ καὶ τῶν ἱδίων ἐώρα πίπτοντας. τῶν δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Φαρναβάζου μισθοφόρων κυκλούστων τοὺς ᾿Αθηναίους καὶ τῷ πλῆθει πανταχόθεν περιχεομένων, ἐπεφάνθη ᾿Οθραμένης τοὺς τε ἱδίους καὶ τοὺς μετὰ 3 Χαιρέαν ἀγῶν πεζοῦς. οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Ὁρασύβουλου καταπεπονημένοι καὶ τὰς τῆς σωτηρίας ἐλπίδας ἀπεγνωκότες πάλιν ἔξαιφνης ταῖς ψυχαῖς διηγεῖ- 4 ροντο τηλικαύτης βοηθείας παραγεγεννημένης. ἐπὶ πολὺν δὲ χρόνον καρπερᾶς μάχης γενομένης, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οἱ τοῦ Φαρναβάζου μισθοφόροι φεύγειν ἦρησαντο καὶ τὸ συνεχές ἀεὶ τῆς τάξεως παρερρήγυντα, τελος δὲ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι μετὰ Κλεάρχου καταλειφθέντες καὶ πολλὰ δρᾶσαντες καὶ παθόντες ἐξεώσαντο.

5. Τούτων δὲ καταπεπονημένων οἱ περὶ τὸν Θηρα- 262
position it had was more secure. But when Thrasy-
bulus saw the infantry aiding the enemy, he put the
rest of his marines on the land with intent to assist
Alcibiades and his men, and he also urged Theramenes
to join up with the land troops of Chaereas and come
with all speed, in order to wage a battle on land.

51. While the Athenians were busying themselves
with these matters, Mindarus, the Lacedaemonian
commander, was himself fighting with Alcibiades for
the ships that were being dragged off, and he dis-
patched Clearchus the Spartan with a part of the
Peloponnesians against the troops with Thrasybulus;
and with him he also sent the mercenaries in the
army of Pharmabazus. Thrasybulus with the marines
and archers at first stoutly withstood the enemy, and
though he slew many of them, he also saw not a few of
his own men falling; but when the mercenaries of Phar-
nabazus were surrounding the Athenians and were
crowding about them in great numbers from every
direction, Theramenes appeared, leading both his
own troops and the infantry with Chaereas. Although
the troops of Thrasybulus were exhausted and had
given up hope of rescue, their spirits were suddenly
revived again when reinforcements so strong were at
hand. An obstinate battle which lasted a long time
ensued; but at first the mercenaries of Pharmabazus
began to withdraw and the continuity of their battle
line was broken; and finally the Peloponnesians who
had been left behind with Clearchus, after having
both inflicted and suffered much punishment, were
expelled.

Now that the Peloponnesians had been defeated,

1 So Krüger: Xάρτα. 2 νεώρ added by Rhodoman.
3 So Wesseling, περιερχομένων PAFIL.
Diodorus of Sicily

μέντιν ὁρμήσαν τοῖς μετ᾽ Ἀλκιβιάδου κυνῳδυνεύσασι βοηθήσαι. συνδραμουσῶν δὲ τῶν δυνάμεων εἰς ἑνά τόπον, ο μὲν Μινδαρος οὐ κατεπλάγη τὴν ἐφοδίων τῶν περὶ Θηραμένην, ἄλλα διελόμενος τοὺς Πελοποννησίους τοῖς μὲν ἡμίσειν ἀπήντα τοῖς ἐπιοῦσι, τοὺς δὲ ἡμίσεις αὐτῶς ἔχων, καὶ δεόμενος ἐκάστου μὴ κατασχῦναι τὸ τῆς Σπάρτης ἀξίωμα, καὶ ταύτα πεξομαχοῦντας, ἀντετάχθησαν 6 τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἁλκιβιάδην. περὶ δὲ τῶν νεῶν ἡρωικὴν συντησάμενος μάχην, καὶ πρὸ πάντων αὐτῶς κυνῳδυνεύων, πολλοὺς μὲν ἀνείλε τῶν ἀντιτεταγμένων, τὸ δὲ τελευταίον ἀξίως τῆς πατρίδος ἀγωνισάμενος ὑπὸ τῶν περὶ τὸν Ἁλκιβιάδην ἀνηρέθη. τούτου δὲ πεπτοκότος οἳ τε Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ πάντες οἳ σύμμαχοι συνέδραμον καὶ καταπλα-7 γένοιτε εἰς φυγήν ὁρμήσαν. οἳ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι μέχρι μὲν τινος ἐπεδιώχαν τοὺς πολεμίους, πυρηναομένοι δὲ τὸν Φαρνάβαζον μετὰ πολλῆς ὑπον κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐπειγόμενον, 8 ἀνέκαμψαν ἐπὶ τάς ναῦς, καὶ τὴν μὲν πόλιν παρέλαβον, δύο δὲ τρόπαια κατέστησαν ἀφ’ ἐκατέρας νίκης, τὸ μὲν τῆς ναυ- μαχίας ἐν τῇ νήσῳ τῇ Πολυδώρου καλουμένη, τὸ δὲ τῆς πεξομαχίας οὐ τὴν τροπὴν ἐπούσαντο τὴν 8 πρῶτην. οἳ μὲν οὖν ἐν τῇ πόλει Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ πάντες οἳ διαφυγόντες ἐκ τῆς μάχης ἔφυγον ἐπὶ τὸ 4 τοῦ Φαρναβάζου στρατόπεδον ἢ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ τῶν τε νεῶν ἀποσάμων ἐγκρα-τεῖς ἐγενήθησαν καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν αἰχμαλώτους,

1 ο μὲν ἄμως or ο Vogel.
2 ἔχων . . . ἀντετάχθησαν is ungrammatical. ἀντετάχθη Reiske.
3 So Vogel: ἐπειγόμενον.
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the troops of Theramenes rushed to give aid to the soldiers who had been fighting under Alcibiades. Although the forces had rapidly assembled at one point, Mindarus was not dismayed at the attack of Theramenes, but, after dividing the Peloponnesians, with half of them he met the advancing enemy, while with the other half which he himself commanded, first calling upon each soldier not to disgrace the fair name of Sparta, and that too in a fight on land, he formed a line against the troops of Alcibiades. He put up a heroic battle about the ships, fighting in person before all his troops, but though he slew many of the opponents, in the end he was killed by the troops of Alcibiades as he battled nobly for his fatherland. When he had fallen, both the Peloponnesians and all the allies banded together and broke into terror-stricken flight. The Athenians pursued the enemy for a distance, but when they learned that Pharnabazus was hurrying up at full speed with a strong force of cavalry, they returned to the ships, and after they had taken the city they set up two trophies for the two victories, one for the sea-battle at the island of Polydorus, as it is called, and one for the land-battle where they forced the first flight of the enemy. Now the Peloponnesians in the city and all the fugitives from the battle fled to the camp of Pharnabazus; and the Athenian generals not only captured all the ships but they also took many prisoners and an immeasur-

1 Cyzicus.

4 So Rhodoman: ἐν ΠΑΚ, ἐν τῷ κελ.
διαδόθηκεν δὲ πλῆθος λαφύρων ἠθοποιοῦν, ὡς ἂν δύο δυνάμεις ἁμα τηλικαύτας νεικηκώτες.

52. Ἀπενεχθείης δὲ τῆς νύκης εἰς Ἀθήνας, ὁ μὲν δήμος ἐκ τῶν προτέρων συμφορῶν ἀνελπούστως εὐτυχίας ὅρων τῇ πόλει προσγεγενημέναις μετέωρος ἦν ἐπὶ τοῖς εὐχαρεῖται καὶ τοῖς μὲν θεοῖς πανεῖδημεθαυσίας καὶ πανηγύρεις ἐποιήσατο, εἰς δὲ τὴν πόλεμον ἐπέλεξε χιλίους τῶν ὁπλιτῶν τοὺς κρατιστοὺς, ἵππεῖς δὲ ἐκατόν, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις τριάκοντα τρίηρεις ἀπέστειλε τοῖς περὶ τῶν Ἀλκηβιάδην, ὅπως τὰς περὶ Λακεδαίμονις πόλεις ἄδειας 2 πορθοῦσι κρατοῦντες τῆς θαλάττης. οί δὲ Λακεδαίμονις ὡς ἦκουσιν τὴν περὶ Κύσκων αὐτοῖς γενομένην συμφοράν, πρέσβεις ἐξέπεμψαν εἰς Ἀθήνας ὑπὲρ εἰρήνης, ὅτι ἂν ἄρχησης ἔχεις ἑαυτῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ ἔνδοξος ἐξουσίας δὲ αὐτῶ ὀπλασμένης παρελθοῦσας συντόμως καὶ λακωνικῶς διέλευξε διότι ἐκρίνεα μὴ παραλυτεῖν τοὺς ῥηθέντας λόγους.

3 Βουλόμεθα πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἀγείνειν εἰρήνην, ἀνδρεῖς Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ τὰς μὲν πόλεις ἔχουμεν ἃς ἐκάτεροι κρατοῦμεν, τὰ δὲ φρούρια τὰ παρ’ ἀλλήλους καταλῦσαι, τῶν δὲ αἰχμαλώτων λυτροῦντες ἂν ἔνοι Ἀθηναίου λαβέειν ἐνα Λάκωνα. οὐ γὰρ ἀγνοοῦμεν τὸν πόλεμον ἀμφιτέροις μὲν βλαβερῶν, πολὺ δὲ 4 μᾶλλον ὑμῖν. παραπέμψαντες δὲ τὸν ἐμὸν λόγον ἐκ τῶν πραγμάτων μάθετε. ἠμέεις μὲν ἀπασαν

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1 So Dindorf, ep. Xen. Hell. 1. 1. 34: πολιτῶν.

1 The despair of the Lacedaemonians after such a disaster is portrayed in the letter from the vice-admiral to Sparta 266
able quantity of booty, since they had won the victory at the same time over two armaments of such size. 410 B.C.

52. When the news of the victory came to Athens, the people, contemplating the unexpected good fortune which had come to the city after their former disasters, were elated over their successes and the populace in a body offered sacrifices to the gods and gathered in festive assemblies; and for the war they selected from their most stalwart men one thousand hoplites and one hundred horsemen, and in addition to these they dispatched thirty triremes to Aleibiades, in order that, now that they dominated the sea, they might lay waste with impunity the cities which favoured the Lacedaemonians. The Lacedaemonians, on the other hand, when they heard of the disaster they had suffered at Cyzicus, sent ambassadors to Athens to treat for peace, the chief of whom was Endius. When permission was given him, he took the floor and spoke succinctly and in the terse fashion of Laconians, and for this reason I have decided not to omit the speech as he delivered it.

"We want to be at peace with you, men of Athens, and that each party should keep the cities which it now possesses and cease to maintain its garrisons in the other's territory, and that our captives be ransomed, one Laconian for one Athenian. We are not unmindful that the war is hurtful to both of us, but far more to you. Never mind the words I use but learn from the facts. As for us, we till the entire

which is given by Xenophon (Hell. 1. 1. 23) and ran as follows: "The ships are gone. Mindarus is dead. The men are starving. We know not what to do."

2 Endius, an ephor, was an hereditary friend of Aleibiades and had served before on such a mission (Thuc. 5. 44. 3; 8. 6. 3).
διόπερ οἱ μὲν ἢμετεροὶ κατὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῶν μισθῶν προθύμως στρατεύονται, οἱ δὲ ὢμέτεροι, τὰς εἰσφορὰς ἀπὸ τῶν ἱδίων διδόντες αὐτοῖς, ἠμα καὶ τὰς κακοπαθείας φεύγουσι καὶ τὰς δυσπάνιας.

6 ἔπειθ᾽ ἦμεὶς μὲν κατὰ θάλατταν πολεμοῦντες σκάφεσι πολυτικοῖς μόνον1 κινδυνεύομεν, ὑμεῖς δὲ πολίτας ἔχετε τοὺς πλείστους ἐν ταῖς ναυσῖν. τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, ἦμεὶς μὲν κἂν κρατηθῶμεν ἐν τοῖς κατὰ θάλατταν πράγμασι, τὴν γε κατὰ γῆν ἠγεμονίαν ὁμολογούμενως ἔχομεν· οὔδε γὰρ οἴδε τὸ2 φυγεῖν πεζὸς Σπαρτιάτης· ὑμεῖς δὲ τῆς θαλάττης ἐκβληθέντες3 οὐχ ὑπὲρ ἠγεμονίας πεζῆς, ἀλλ᾽ ὑπὲρ ἀνάστασεως ἀγωνιάτε.

7 Καταλείπεται μοι διδάξαι, πῶς τοσαῦτα καὶ τῇδικαίᾳ πλεονεκτοῦντες ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ εἰρήνην ἀγείν παρακαλοῦμεν. ἐγὼ δ᾽ ὦφελείσθαι μὲν ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου οὐ φῇμι τὴν Σπάρτην, βλάπτεσθαι μέντοι γε ἐλαττοῖ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. ἀποπλήκτων δὲ εἰδοκεῖν συνατυχοῦντας τοὺς πολέμιοις, παρὰν μηδ᾽ ὁλος ἄτυχιὰς λαβεῖν πείραν· οὗ τοσαῦτην γὰρ ἡ τῶν πολεμίων ἀπώλεια φέρει χαρὰν ἡλίκην ἔχει

1 πολεμοῦντες σ. π. μόνον Dindorf: πέμπτους σ. π. μᾶλλον.
2 τὸ added by Capps.
3 ἐκβληθέντες added by Reiske.
Peloponnesus, but you only a small part \(^1\) of Attica. \(^{410}\) B.C.
While to the Laconians the war has brought many allies, from the Athenians it has taken away as many as it has given to their enemies. For us the richest king to be found in the inhabited world \(^2\) defrays the cost of the war, for you the most poverty-stricken folk of the inhabited world. Consequently our troops, in view of their generous pay, make war with spirit, while your soldiers, because they pay the war-taxes out of their own pockets, shrink from both the hardships and the costs of war. In the second place, when we make war at sea, we risk losing only hulls among resources of the state, while you have on board crews most of whom are citizens. And, what is the most important, even if we meet defeat in our actions at sea, we still maintain without dispute the mastery on land—for a Spartan foot-soldier does not even know what flight means—but you, if you are driven from the sea, contend, not for the supremacy on land, but for survival.

"It remains for me to show you why, despite so many and great advantages we possess in the fighting, we urge you to make peace. I do not affirm that Sparta is profiting from the war, but only that she is suffering less than the Athenians. Only fools find satisfaction in sharing the misfortunes of their enemies, when it is in their power to make no trial whatsoever of misfortune. For the destruction of the enemy brings no joy that can balance the grief caused by

\(^1\) From Deceleia, some 13 miles north and a little east of Athens, which the Lacedaemonians had seized and fortified, they could raid the larger part of Attica.

\(^2\) The king of Persia, who was contributing to the maintenance of the Peloponnesian fleet, but not as yet so generously as toward the end of the war.
8 λύπην ἢ τῶν ἰδίων ταλαπωρία. οὐ μόνον δὲ τούτων ἕνεκα διαλυθήναι σπεύδομεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ πάτριον ἔθος τηροῦντες. Θεωροῦντες γὰρ τὰς ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ φιλονεικίας πολλὰ καὶ δεινὰ πάθη ποιοῦσας, οἰόμεθα δὲν φανερὸν ποιῆσαι πάσι καὶ θεοῖς καὶ ἀνθρώποις, ὅτι τούτων ἡκιστα πάντων ἐσμὲν άστιοι.

53. Τοιώδει δὲ καὶ τούτως παραπλήσια τοῦ Δάκωνος διαλεξθέντος, οἱ μὲν ἐπιεικέστατοι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἔρρησαν ταῖς γνώμαις πρὸς τὴν εἰρήνην, οἱ δὲ πολεμοποιεῖν εἰσόδοτες καὶ τὰς δημοσίας ταραχὰς ιδίας πουκήμενοι προσόδους ἤροῦντο τὸν 2 πόλεμον. συνεπελάβετο δὲ τῆς γνώμης ταύτης καὶ Κλεοφῶν, μέγυστος ὁν τότε δημαρχός. οὐς παρελθὼν καὶ πολλὰ πρὸς τὴν ὑπόθεσιν οὐκείως διαλεξθεῖς ἐμετεώρισε τὸν δήμον, τὸ μέγεθος τῶν εὐμερημάτων προφερόμενος, ὡσπερ τῆς τύχης οὐκ ἐναλλάξ εἰδισμένης βραβεύειν τὰ κατὰ πόλεμον 3 προτερήματα. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν οὖν κακῶς βουλευόμενοι μετενόησαν ὅτε οὐδὲν ὄφελος, καὶ λόγοι πρὸς ἄρεσκειαν εἰρήμενοι ἔσπαθεντες οὕτως ἔπταυσαν τοὺς ὅλους, ὡστε μηκέτι δύνασθαι πώποτε 4 αὐτοὺς γνησίως ἀναλαβεῖν. ἀλλὰ ταύτα μὲν ὡστερον πραξεῖν τεύξεται λόγου κατὰ τοὺς ἰδίους χρόνους τότε δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναίοι τοῖς τε εὐμερήμασιν ἐπαρθέντες καὶ πολλὰς καὶ μεγάλας ἔλπιδας ἔχοντες ἐν τῷ τόν Ἀλκιβιάδην ἄφηγευσαν τῶν ἰδίων δυνάμεων, ταχέως ἐφοτο τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἀνακτήσασθαι.

54. Τῶν δὲ κατὰ τούτον τῶν ἐνιαυτῶν πράξεων

1 ἀνακτήσασθαι] ἀνακτήσεωθαι Dindorf.

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the distress of one's own people. And not for these 410 B.C. reasons alone are we eager to come to terms, but because we hold fast to the custom of our fathers; for when we consider the many terrible sufferings which are caused by the rivalries which accompany war, we believe we should make it clear in the sight of all gods and men that we are least responsible of all men for such things."

53. After the Laconian had made these and similar representations, the sentiments of the most reasonable men among the Athenians inclined toward the peace, but those who made it their practice to foment war and to turn disturbances in the state to their personal profit chose the war. A supporter of this sentiment was, among others, Cleophon, who was the most influential leader of the populace at this time. He, taking the floor and arguing at length on the question in his own fashion, buoyed up the people, citing the magnitude of their military successes, as if indeed it is not the practice of Fortune to adjudge the advantages in war now to one side and now to the other. Consequently the Athenians, after taking unwise counsel, repented of it when it could do them no good, and, deceived as they were by words spoken in flattery, they made a blunder so vital that never again at any time were they able truly to recover. But these events, which took place at a later date, will be described in connection with the period of time to which they belong; at the time we are discussing the Athenians, being elated by their successes and entertaining many great hopes because they had Alcibiades as the leader of their armed forces, thought that they had quickly won back their supremacy.

54. When the events of this year had come to an

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τέλος ἑκουσὼν Ἀθήνης, μὲν παρέλαβε τὴν ἀρχήν Διοκλῆς, ἐν Ῥώμη δὲ τὴν ὑπατον εἶχον ἀρχήν Κόντος Φάβιος καὶ Γαίος Φούριος. περὶ δὲ τούτους τοὺς καυροὺς Ἀννίβας ὁ τῶν Καρχηδονίων στρατηγὸς τοὺς τ᾽ ἐξ Ἰβηρίας ξενολογηθέντας καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Λιβύης καταγραφέντας στρατιῶτας συνήγαγε, καὶ μακρὰς μὲν ἐξήκοντα ναῦς ἐπλήρωσε, τὰ δὲ φορτηγά πλοῖα περὶ χίλια πεντακόσια παρά 2 εἰσκευάσατο. ἐν τούτοις τὴν τε δύναμιν διεκόμιζε καὶ τὰ πρὸς τὰς πολιορκίας μηχανήματα καὶ βέλη καὶ τὴν ἀλλην παρασκευὴν ἀπωσάν. περαιωθεῖς δὲ μετὰ τοῦ στόλου τὸ Λεβυκὸν πέλαγος, κατέπλευσε τῆς Σικελίας ἐπὶ τὴν ἄκραν τὴν ἀπέναντι τῆς Λιβύης, καλουμένην Λιλύβαιον· καθ᾽ ὑπὸ δὴ χρόνον τῶν Σελινουντίων τινὲς ὕππεων περὶ τοὺς τόπους διατριβοῦντες καὶ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ καταπλέοντος στόλου θεασάμενοι, ταχέως τῶν πολιτῶν τῆς τῶν πολεμίων παροικίαν ἐδήλωσαν, καὶ οἱ μὲν Σελινουντίοι τοὺς βιβλιαφόρους παραχρῆμα πρὸς τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἀπέστειλαν, δεόμενοι βοηθείαν· ὡς Ῥ Ἀννίβας ἐκβιβάσας τὴν δύναμιν κατεστρατοπέδευσεν, ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τοῦ φρέατος, ὁ κατ᾽ ἐκεῖνους μὲν τοὺς καυροὺς ὑπομάζετο Λιλύβαιον, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πολλοῖς ἐτεσὶ πρὸς αὐτῷ κτισθείσης πόλεως ἀυτῶν ἐγενήθη τῇ πόλει τῆς ἐπιτυχίας. εἴχε δὲ τούς σύμπαντας Ἀννίβας, ὡς μὲν Ἰσφορὸς ἀνέγραφε, πείζον μυρίαδας εἰκοσι, ὕππεις δὲ τετρακισχίλιος, ὡς δὲ τίμιοι φησιν, οὐ πολλῷ πλείους τῶν δέκα μυρίαδων. τὰς μὲν όμοι ναῦς ἐν τῷ περὶ Μοτύην κόλπῳ πάσας ἐνεώλκησε, βουλόμενος ἐννοιαν διδόναι τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, ὡς οὐ πάρεστιν ἐκεῖνοι πολεμήσων οὐδὲ ναυτικῇ.
end, in Athens Diocles took over the chief office,\(^1\) and in Rome Quintus Fabius and Gaius Furius held the consulship. At this time Hannibal, the general of the Carthaginians, gathered together both the mercenaries he had collected from Iberia and the soldiers he had enrolled from Libya, manned sixty ships of war, and made ready some fifteen hundred transports. On these he loaded the troops, the siege-engines, missiles, and all the other accessories. After crossing with the fleet the Libyan Sea he came to land in Sicily on the promontory which lies opposite Libya and is called Lilybaenum; and at that very time some Selinuntian cavalry were tarrying in those regions, and having seen the great size of the fleet as it came to land, they speedily informed their fellow citizens of the presence of the enemy. The Selinuntians at once dispatched their letter-carriers to the Syracusans, asking their aid; and Hannibal disembarked his troops and pitched a camp, beginning at the well which in those times had the name Lilybaenum, and many years after these events, when a city was founded near it,\(^2\) the presence of the well occasioned the giving of the name to the city.\(^3\) Hannibal had all told, as Ephorus has recorded, two hundred thousand infantry and four thousand cavalry, but as Timaeus says, not many more than one hundred thousand men. His ships he hauled up on land in the bay about Motye,\(^4\) every one of them, wishing to give the Syracusans the impression that he had not come to make war upon them or to sail along

\(^1\) Of archon.
\(^2\) In 396 B.C.
\(^3\) The city of Lilybaenum.
\(^4\) The bay and island of the same name lie a little north of Lilybaenum.

\(^1\) ος δὲ Stephanus: δ Ἔλ.
6 δυνάμει παραπλεύσων ἐπὶ Συρακούσας. παραλαβὼν δὲ τοὺς παρ' Ἀλεξανδροῦ στρατιώτας καὶ τοὺς παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων συμμάχων ἀνέζησεν ἀπὸ τοῦ Λιλβαίου τὴν πορείαν ποιούμενος ἐπὶ Σελυνοῦντος. ὥς δ’ ἐπὶ τὸν Μάξαρον ποταμὸν παρεγενήθη, τὸ μὲν παρ’ αὐτὸν ἐμπόριον κείμενον εἶλεν ἐξ ἐφόδιον, πρὸς δὲ τὴν πόλιν παραγενηθεῖσα εἰς δύο μέρη διεἰλεῖ τὴν δύναμιν περιστρατοπέδευσα δ’ αὐτὴν καὶ τὰς μηχανὰς ἐπιστήσας μετὰ 7 πάσης σπουδῆς τὰς προσβολὰς ἐποιείτο. ἐξ μὲν γὰρ πύργους ὑπερβάλλοντας τοὺς μεγέθεις ἐπεστησεί, τοὺς ἱσοῦς δὲ κρινὸς καταστειλθηρομένους προσήρεισε τοὺς τείχεις. χωρὶς δὲ τούτων τοῖς τοξόταις καὶ σφενδονήταις πολλοῖς χρώμενοι ἀνέστελλε τοὺς ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπάλξεων μαχομένους.

55. Ὁ δὲ Σελυνοῦντοι ἐκ πολλῶν οίντες ἀπείροι πολυρκίας, καὶ Καρχηδονίως ἐν τῷ πρὸς Γέλωνα πολέμῳ συνηγωνισμένοι μόνοι τῶν Σικελιωτῶν, αὐτὸν ἠλπίζον ὡς τῶν ἐνεργετηθέντων εἰς τοιούτων φόβους συγκλεισθῆσθαι. θεωροῦντες δὲ τὰ μεγέθη τῶν μηχανημάτων καὶ τὰ πλῆθη τῶν πολεμίων, περιδεεῖσι ἦσαν καὶ κατεπλήττοντο τὸ 2 μέγεθος τοῦ περιστώτος κυνήγουν. ως μὴν κατὰ πάν γε τὴν σωτηρίαν ἀπεγώνωσκοι, ἄλλα προσδοκῶντες συντόμως ἦσει τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους συμμάχους, πανδημεῖ τοὺς πολεμίους ἀπὸ 3 τῶν τειχῶν ἡμῶνοντο. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἀκμαίζοντες ταῖς ἁλκίαις ἐν τοῖς οἴποις οίντες διεκίνουν, οἱ δὲ προσβύτεροι περὶ τὸ παρασκευάζειν ἦσαν καὶ περιποιοῦμενοι τὸ τείχος ἐδέσιν τῶν νέων μὴ περιδεῖν αὐτοὺς ὑποχειρίως τοὺς πολεμίους

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the coast with his naval force against Syracuse. And after adding to his army the soldiers supplied by the Aegestaeans and by the other allies he broke camp and made his way from Lilybaeum towards Selinus. And when he came to the Mazarus River, he took at the first assault the trading-station situated by it, and when he arrived before the city, he divided his army into two parts; then, after he had invested the city and put his siege-engines in position, he began the assaults with all speed. He set up six towers of exceptional size and advanced an equal number of battering-rams plated with iron against the walls; furthermore, by employing his archers and slingers in great numbers he beat back the fighters on the battlements.

55. The Selinuntians, who had for a long time been without experience in sieges and had been the only Sicilian Greeks to fight on the side of the Carthaginians in the war against Gelon, had never conceived that they would be brought to such a state of fear by the people whom they had befriended. But when they saw the great size of the engines of war and the hosts of the enemy, they were filled with dread and dismayed at the magnitude of the danger threatening them. However, they did not totally despair of their deliverance, but in the expectation that the Syracuseans and their other allies would soon arrive, the whole populace fought off the enemy from the walls. Indeed all the men in the prime of life were armed and battled desperately, while the older men busied themselves with the supplies and, as they made the rounds of the wall, begged the young men not to allow them to fall under subjection to the

\(^1\) Cp. Book 11. 21.
γυνομένους· γυναῖκες δὲ καὶ παῖδες τὰς τε τρο-φὰς καὶ βέλη τοῖς ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος ἀγωνιζό-μένους παρεκόμηζον, τὴν αἰδῶ καὶ τὴν ἐπὶ τῆς ἐλεήμονας αἰσχύνης παρ' οὐδὲν ἡγουμέναι. τοσοῦτό κατάπληξις καθεστήκηε· ὡστε τὸ μέγεθος τῆς περιστάσεως δεῖσθαι καὶ τῆς παρὰ τῶν γυναικῶν βοηθείας.

Ὁ δὲ Ἀννίβας ἐπαγγειλάμενος τοῖς στρατιώτοις εἰς διαρπαγήν δώσειν τὴν πόλιν, τὰς τε μηχανὰς προσήρει καὶ τοῖς κρατίστοις στρατιώταις ἐκ διαδοχῆς προσέβαλλε τοῖς τείχεσιν. ὅμως δὲ αἱ τε σαλπιγγες τὸ πολεμικὸν ἐνήμιαν καὶ πρὸς ἐν παράγγελμα πᾶν ἐπηλάλαξε τὸ τῶν Καρχη-δονίων στράτευμα, καὶ τῇ βίᾳ μὲν τῶν κριῶν ἐσιλεύετο τὰ τείχη, τῶν δ' ὑψεῖ τῶν πύργων οἱ μαχόμενοι πολλοὺς τῶν Σελινοουντῶν ἀνήρων.

7 εἰς πολυχρωμίῳ γὰρ εἰρήμη γεγονότες καὶ τῶν τει-χῶν οὐδ' ἤτυνοι ἐπιμέλειαν πεποιημένοι βα-δίως κατεπονοῦντο, τῶν ἑυλίων πύργων πολὺ τοῖς ὑψεῖν ὑπερεχόντων. πεσόντος δὲ τοῦ τείχους οἱ μὲν Καμπανὸι σπεύδοντες ἐπιφανές τι πρᾶξαν,

8 ταχέως εἰσέπεσον εἰς τὴν πόλιν. τὸ μὲν σὺν πρῶτον κατεπλήξαντο τοὺς ὑποστάντας, ὅλογος ὄντας· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πολλῶν συνδραμόντων ἐπὶ τὴν βοήθειαν ἐξεσωθήσαν καὶ συχνοὺς ἐαυτῶν ἀπέβαλον· οὕτω γὰρ τελέως ἀνακεκαθαρμένου τοῦ τείχους βιασόμενοι καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἐφοδον εἰς ὑπαχώριας ἐμπτύστοντες ὑδίως ἦλαττόντο· ἦν-κτὸς δ' ἐπιγενομένης οἱ μὲν Καρχηδόνιοι τὴν πολυρκίαν ἔλυσαν.

56. Οἱ δὲ Σελινοουντοί τῶν ἰππεῶν τοὺς κρατί-στους ἐπιλέξαντες διὰ νυκτὸς εὐθέως ἀπέστειλαν 276
enemy; and women and girls supplied the food and 400 B.C.
missiles to the defenders of the fatherland, counting
as naught the modesty and the sense of shame which
they cherished in time of peace. Such consternation
prevailed that the magnitude of the emergency called
for even the aid of their women.

Hannibal, who had promised the soldiers that he
would give them the city to pillage, pushed the siege-
engines forward and assaulted the walls in waves with
his best soldiers. And all together the trumpets
sounded the signal for attack and at one command the
army of the Carthaginians as a body raised the war-
er, and by the power of the rams the walls were
shaken, while by reason of the height of the towers
the fighters on them slew many of the Selinuntians.
For in the long period of peace they had enjoyed they
had given no attention whatever even to their walls
and so they were easily subdued, since the wooden
towers far exceeded the walls in height. When the
wall fell the Campanians, being eager to accomplish
some outstanding feat, broke swiftly into the city.
Now at the outset they struck terror into their
opponents, who were few in number; but after that,
when many gathered to the aid of the defenders, they
were thrust out with heavy losses among their own
soldiers; for since they had forced a passage when the
wall had not yet been completely cleared and in their
attack had fallen foul of difficult terrain, they were
easily overcome. At nightfall the Carthaginians
broke off the assault.

56. The Selinuntians, picking out their best horse-
men, dispatched them at once by night, some to

1 τά after καὶ omitted PA, Vogel.
2 So Hertlein: ἐλατήκεια.
τοὺς μὲν εἰς Ἀκράγαντα, τοὺς δὲ εἰς Γέλαιν καὶ Συρακούσας, δεόμενοι τὴν ταχύτητι βοηθείαν, ὡς οὐ δυναμένης πλείων χρόνων τῆς πόλεως ὑποστήναι 2 τῶν πολεμίων τῆν δύναμιν. οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἀκράγαντινοι καὶ Γελάδοι περιέμενον τοὺς Συρακοσίους, βουλόμενοι τῆν δύναμιν ἀθρόαν ἀγείν ἐπὶ τοὺς Καρχηδονίους· οἱ δὲ Συρακοσίοι πυθόμενοι τὰ περὶ τὴν πολιορκίαν, πρὸς μὲν Χαλκιδεῖς πόλειμον ἔχοντες διελύσαντο, τὰς δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας δυνάμεις ἀθροίζοντες, μεγάλην ποιοῦμενοι παραπληκτὴν ἐχρόνιον, νομίζοντες ἐκπολιορκηθήσεσθαι1 τὴν πόλιν, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀναπαραθήσεσθαι.

3 Ἀνωθεὶς δὲ τῆς νυκτὸς διελθούσης ἡμέρα πανταχόθεν μὲν προσέβαλε, τὸ δὲ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν πεπτωκός μέρος τοῦ τείχους καὶ τὸ συνάπτον 4 τοῦτο κατέβαλε ταῖς μηχαναῖς. ἀνακαθάρισε δὲ τὸν πεσόντα τόπον τοῦ τείχους, καὶ τοῖς κρατίστοις ἐκ διαδοχῆς ἀγωνιζόμενοι, ἐπ' ὄλγον ἐξέωσε τοὺς Σελινοντίους· οὐ μὴν γε βιάσασθαι δυνατὸν ᾦν 5 τοὺς ὑπὲρ τῶν ὅλων διαγωνιζόμενους. πολλῶν δ' ἀναρρομένων παρ' ἀμφότερος, τοὺς μὲν Καρχηδονίους νεαλείς διεδέχοντο τὴν μάχην, τοῖς δὲ Σελινοντίοις οὐκ ᾦν τὸ βοηθήσεν. τῆς δὲ πολιορκίας ἐφ' ἡμέρας ἐννέα γενομένης μετὰ φιλοτιμίας ἀνυπερβλήτου, πολλὰ συνεβη τοὺς Καρχηδονίους 6 κακοπαθεῖν καὶ δράσασι δεινά· κατὰ δὲ τὸ πεπτωκὸς τείχος ἀναβάντων τῶν Ἱβήρων, αἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τῶν οἰκίῶν οὐδεὶς γυναῖκες ἀνέβοσαν, οἱ δὲ Σελινοντίοι νομίζοντες ἀλίσκεσθαι τὴν πόλιν κατεπλάγησαν, καὶ τὰ τείχη λιπόντες κατὰ τὰς

1 So Wurm, ἐκπολιορκηθήσεσθαι P1, πολιορκήσεσθαι P, πολιορκηθήσεσθαι σελ.
Acragas, and others to Gela and Syracuse, asking them to come to their aid with all speed, since their city could not withstand the strength of the enemy for any great time. Now the Aegagantini and Geloonans waited for the Syracusans, since they wished to lead their troops as one body against the Carthaginians; and the Syracusans, on learning the facts about the siege, first stopped the war they were engaged in with the Chalcidians and then spent some time in gathering the troops from the countryside and making great preparations, thinking that the city might be forced by siege to surrender but would not be taken by storm.

Hannibal, when the night had passed, at daybreak launched assaults from every side, and the part of the city's wall which had already fallen and the portion of the wall next the breach he broke down with the siege-engines. He then cleared the area of the fallen part of the wall and, attacking in relays of his best troops, gradually forced out the Selinuntians; it was not possible, however, to overpower by force men who were fighting for their very existence. Both sides suffered heavy losses, but for the Carthaginians fresh troops kept taking over the fighting, while for the Selinuntians there was no reserve to come to their support. The siege continued for nine days with unsurpassed stubbornness, and in the event the Carthaginians suffered and inflicted many terrible injuries. When the Iberians mounted where the wall had fallen, the women who were on the house-tops raised a great cry, whereupon the Selinuntians, thinking that the city was being taken, were struck with terror, and
εἰσβολὰς τῶν στενωπῶν ἀθρόου συνίστατο, καὶ τὰς μὲν ὅδους διοικοδομεῖν ενεχείρησαν, τοὺς δὲ 7 πολεμίους ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἠμύνοντο. βιαζο-μένων δὲ τῶν Καρχηδονίων, τὰ πλῆθη τῶν γυ- ναικῶν καὶ παιδῶν ἔφευγον ἐπὶ τὰς οἰκίας, καὶ τοὺς τε λίθους καὶ τὰς κεραμίδας ἔβαλλον ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους. ἐπὶ πολὺν δὲ χρόνον οἱ Καρχηδονίοι κακῶς ἀπήλλαττον, οὕτω περιστήματοι δυνάμενοι τοὺς ἐν τοῖς στενωποῖς διὰ τοὺς τῶν οἰκιῶν τοι-χους, οὕτως ἐπὶ ίσης διαγωνίσασθαι διὰ τούς ἀπὸ 8 τῶν στεγῶν βάλλοντας. οὐ μὴν ἄλλα τοῦ κινδύνου μέχρι δείλης παρεκτείνωντο, τοὺς μὲν ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκιῶν ἀγωνιζομένους ἐνέλπε τὰ βέλη, τοὺς δὲ Καρχηδονίους οἱ διαδεχόμενοι τοὺς κακοπαθοῦντας ἀκέραιοι διηγοῦντο. τέλος δὲ τῆς μὲν ἐνδοὺ δυνάμεως ἀφαίρεσιν λαμβανούσης, τῶν δὲ πολε-μίων ἡ πλείων ἐφὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐμπιπτόντων, ἐξεσθήσαν ἐκ τῶν στενωπῶν οἱ Σελινούντιοι.

57. Διὸ καὶ τῆς πόλεως καταλαμβανομένης παρὰ μὲν τοῖς Ἑλλησὶν ἦν οὐδεμίου καὶ δάκρυα θεωρεῖν, παρὰ δὲ τοῖς βαρβάροις ἀλαλαγμῶς ἦν καὶ βοὴ σύμμετρος· οἱ μὲν γὰρ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς περιεστώτης συμφόρας ἐν ὁφθαλμοῖς ἔχοντες περιδεεῖς ἤσαν, οἱ δὲ τούς εὐμερήμασιν ἐπηρεήσαν σφάτεις παρ-2 εκελεύοντο. εἰς δὲ τῆς ἀγορᾶς συνδραμώντων τῶν Σελινούντιῶν, οὕτως δὲν ἐνταῦθα μαχόμενοι πάντες ἀνηρέθησαν· οἱ δὲ βαρβάροι σκεδασθέντες καθ' ὅλην τὴν πόλιν τὴν μὲν ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις εὐδαιμονίαν συνήρπασαν, τῶν δὲ ἐγκαταληφθέντων2 σωμάτων

1 So Reiske: στεγῶν τόπων.
2 So Wurm: ἐγκαταληφθέντων.
leaving the walls they gathered in bands at the en-
trances of the narrow alleys, endeavoured to barricade
the streets, and held off the enemy for a long time.
And as the Carthaginians pressed the attack, the
multitudes of women and children took refuge on the
housetops whence they threw both stones and tiles
on the enemy. For a long time the Carthaginians
came off badly, being unable either, because of the
walls of the houses, to surround the men in the alleys
or, because of those hurling at them from the roofs, to
fight it out on equal terms. However, as the struggle
went on until the afternoon, the missiles of the
fighters from the houses were exhausted, whereas the
troops of the Carthaginians, which constantly relieved
those which were suffering heavily, continued the
fighting in fresh condition. Finally, since the troops
within the walls were being steadily reduced in
number and the enemy entered the city in ever-
increasing strength, the Selinuntians were forced
out of the alleys.

57. And so, while the city was being taken, there
was to be observed among the Greeks lamentation and
weeping, and among the barbarians there was cheer-
ing and commingled outrages; for the former, as
their eyes looked upon the great disaster which sur-
rrounded them, were filled with terror, while the latter,
elated by their successes, urged on their comrades
to slaughter. The Selinuntians gathered into the
market-place and all who reached it died fighting
there; and the barbarians, scattering throughout the
entire city, plundered whatever of value was to be
found in the dwellings, while of the inhabitants they
α μὲν ταῖς οἰκίαις συγκατέκαιοι, τῶν δὲ εἰς τὰς ὁδοὺς βιαζομένων οὐ διακρίνοντες οὔτε φύσιν οὐθέν ἥλκιαν, ἀλλὰ ὅμοιοις παῖδας νηπίους, γυναῖκας, πρεσβύτας ἐφόνευον, οὐδεμίαν συμπάθειαν λαμβάνοντες. ἡκρωτηρίαζον δὲ καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς κατὰ τὸ πάτριον ἔθος, καὶ τινὲς μὲν χεῖρας ἀθρόας περιέφερον τοῖς σώμασι, τινὲς δὲ κεφάλας ἐπὶ τῶν γαίαις καὶ τῶν σαυνίων ἀναπείροντες ἐφέρον. ὅσας δὲ τῶν γυναικῶν μετὰ τέκνων εἰς τοὺς ναοὺς συμπεφευγνύσας κατελάμβανον, παρεκκλείοντο μὴ 4 φοβεύειν, καὶ ταῦτας μόνον πίστιν ἐδόσασαν. τούτῳ δ' ἔπραξαν αὐτοῖς ἁκληρούντας ἀλεοῦντες, ἀλλ' εὐλαβοῦμενοι, μὴ ποτὲ τὴν σωτηρίαν αἱ γυναῖκες ἀπογνωσάντο κατακαύσωσι τοὺς ναοὺς, καὶ μὴ δυνηθῶσι συλῆσαι τὴν ἐν αὐτοῖς καθιερωμένην 5 πολυτέλειαν. τοσοῦτο γὰρ ὁμοίητι διέφερον οἱ βάρβαροι τῶν ἄλλων, ὡστε τῶν λοιπῶν ἔνεκα τοῦ μηδὲν ἀσεβείν εἰς τὸ διαμόνων διασωζόντων τοὺς εἰς τὰ ἱερὰ καταπεφευγόντας Καρχηδόνωι τοῦναντίον ἀπέσχοντο τῶν πολεμίων, ὅπως τοὺς τῶν 6 θεῶν ναοὺς συλῆσαιν. ήδη δὲ νυκτὸς οὕσης ἡ μὲν πόλις διήρπαστο, τῶν δ' οἰκίαις αἱ μὲν κατεκαυθήσαν, αἱ δὲ κατεσκάψαν, πᾶς δ' ἦν τόπος αἰματός καὶ νεκρῶν πλῆρης. ἕξακισχίλια μὲν πρὸς τοὺς μυρίους εὕρεθη σώματα πεπτωκότα, καὶ χωρὶς αἰχμάλωτα συνήκθη πλείω τῶν πεντακισχίλίων. 58. Ἐσωροῦντες δὲ τὴν τοῦ βίου μεταβολὴν οἱ τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις Ἕλληνες συμμαχοῦντες ἥλεον τὴν τῶν ἁκληρούντων τύχην. αἱ μὲν γυναῖκες ἐστε-

1 Cp. Book 5. 29 for the custom of the Gauls of preserving the heads of warriors they had conquered.

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found in them some they burned together with their homes and when others struggled into the streets, without distinction of sex or age but whether infant children or women or old men, they put them to the sword, showing no sign of compassion. They mutilated even the dead according to the practice of their people, some carrying bunches of hands about their bodies and others heads which they had spitted upon their javelins and spears. Such women as they found to have taken refuge together with their children in the temples they called upon their comrades not to kill, and to these alone did they give assurance of their lives. This they did, however, not out of pity for the unfortunate people, but because they feared lest the women, despairing of their lives, would burn down the temples, and thus they would not be able to make booty of the great wealth which was stored up in them as dedications. To such a degree did the barbarians surpass all other men in cruelty, that whereas the rest of mankind spare those who seek refuge in the sanctuaries from the desire not to commit sacrilege against the deity, the Carthaginians, on the contrary, would refrain from laying hands on the enemy in order that they might plunder the temples of their gods. By nightfall the city had been sacked, and of the dwellings some had been burned and others razed to the ground, while the whole area was filled with blood and corpses. Sixteen thousand was the sum of the inhabitants who were found to have fallen, not counting the more than five thousand who had been taken captive.

58. The Greeks serving as allies of the Carthaginians, as they contemplated the reversal in the lives of the hapless Selinuntians, felt pity at their lot.
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ρημέναι τῆς συνήθους τρυφῆς ἐν πολεμίων ὑβρεί
dιενυκτέρευον, ὑπομένουσι δεινὰς ταλαιπωρίας.
ὡν ἔνιαθεν θυγατέρας ἐπιγάμους ὄραν ἡγαγκάζοντο

2 πασχούσας οὐκ οὐκεία τῆς ἠλκίας. ἦ γὰρ βαρ-

βάρων ὁμότης οὔτε παιδών ἐλευθέρων οὔτε παρ-

θένων φειδομένη δεινάς τοῖς ἡτυχηκόσι παρίστα

συμφοράς. διόπερ αἱ γυναῖκες ἀναλογιζόμεναι

μὲν τὴν ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ μέλλουσαν αὐταῖς ἐσεσθαι

dουλείαν, ὑπερωθήσαν δ' αὐτὰς ἁμα τοῖς τέκνοις ἐν

ἀτμιαὶ καὶ προπηλακισμῷ δεσποτῶν ἀναγκασμέναι

ὑπακούειν, τούτους δ' ὄρωσαν ἀυμόνετον μὲν τὴν

φωνήν, θηριώδη δὲ τὸν τρόπον ἔχοντας, τὰ μὲν

ξώντα τῶν τέκνων ἐπένθουν, καὶ καθ' ἐκατον

τῶν εἰς ταῦτα παρανομήματι οἴονεί νυμψος εἰς

τὴν ψυχήν λαμβάνουσι περιπαθεῖς ἐγώνος καὶ

πολλά τὴν ἐαυτῶν τύχην κατωδύροντο· τοὺς δὲ

πατέρας, ἔτι δὲ ἄδελφοὺς, οἱ διαγωνιζόμενοι περὶ

τῆς πατρίδος ἐτετελευτήκεισαν, εἰμακάριζον, οὔθεν

3 ἀνάξιον ἑωρακότας τῆς ἱδίας ἀρετῆς. οἱ δὲ τὴν

αἰχμαλωσίαν διαφυγόντες Σελινούντιοι, τὸν ἄριθμον

οντες ἐξακόσιοι πρὸς τοὺς δισχιλίους, διεσώθησαν

εἰς Ἀκράγαντα καὶ πάντων ἐτυχον τῶν φιλαν-

θρώπων οἱ γὰρ Ἀκράγαντῖνοι συνομετρήσαντες

αὐτοῖς δημοσίᾳ διδωκαν κατὰ τὰς οἰκίας, παρα-

κελεύσαμενοι τοῖς ἰδίωταις καὶ αὐτοῖς προθύμοις

οὕνει χαρηγεῖν τὰ πρὸς τὸ ζῆν ἁπαντα.

59. Ἀμα δὲ τούτοις πραπτομένοι εἰς τὸν Ἀκρά-

γαντα καθήνοσαν στρατιῶται τρισχίλιοι παρὰ

Συρακοσίων ἐπιλεκτοὶ, προσπέσταλμενοι κατὰ σπου-

δὴν ἐπὶ τὴν βοήθειαν. πυθόμενοι δὲ τὴν πόλιν

1 So Dindorf: τροφῆς.
2 So Dindorf: τετελευτήκασαν.
women, deprived now of the pampered life they had enjoyed, spent the nights in the very midst of the enemies’ lasciviousness, enduring terrible indignities, and some were obliged to see their daughters of marriageable age suffering treatment improper for their years. For the savagery of the barbarians spared neither free-born youths nor maidens, but exposed these unfortunates to dreadful disasters. Consequently, as the women reflected upon the slavery that would be their lot in Libya, as they saw themselves together with their children in a condition in which they possessed no legal rights and were subject to insolent treatment and thus compelled to obey masters, and as they noted that these masters used an unintelligible speech and had a bestial character, they mourned for their living children as dead, and receiving into their souls as a piercing wound each and every outrage committed against them, they became frantic with suffering and vehemently deplored their own fate; while as for their fathers and brothers who had died fighting for their country, them they counted blessed, since they had not witnessed any sight unworthy of their own valour. The Selinuntians who had escaped capture, twenty-six hundred in number, made their way in safety to Acragas and there received all possible kindness; for the Acragantini, after portioning out food to them at public expense, divided them for billeting among their homes, urging the private citizens, who were indeed eager enough, to supply them with every necessity of life.

59. While these events were taking place there arrived at Acragas three thousand picked soldiers from the Syracusans, who had been dispatched in advance with all speed to bring aid. On learning of
Ηλωκυῖαι, πρέσβεις ἀπεστειλαν παρακαλοῦντες τὸν Ἀννίβαν τοὺς τε ἀρχιμαλώτους ἀπολυτρώσαι καὶ τὸν θεὸν τοὺς ναοὺς ἑάσαι. ὁ δὲ Ἅννιβας ἀπεκρίθη, τοὺς μὲν Σελινοῦντίους μὴ δυναμένους τηρεῖν τὴν ἐλευθερίαν πείραν τῆς δουλείας λήψεσθαι, τοὺς δὲ θεοὺς ἔκτος Σελινοῦντος οὐχεσθαι προσ-κόψαντας τοὺς ἐνοικοῦν. ὡμοὶ δὲ τῶν πεφευγότων Ἐμπεδώνα προσβεμνὴν ἀποστειλάντων, τοῦτο μὲν ὁ Ἅννιβας τὰς οὕσιν ἀποκατέστησεν· αὐτοὶ γὰρ τὰ Καρχηδονίων ἦν πεφρονηκός καὶ πρὸ τῆς πολιορκίας τοὺς πολέμιας συμβεβηκονευκοὶ μὴ πολεμεῖν Καρχηδονίους· ἐχαρίσατο δὲ αὐτῶι τοὺς συγγενεῖς τοὺς ὄντας εἰ ποὺς ἀρχιμαλῶτοι, καὶ τοῖς ἐκπεφευγόσι Σελινοῦντίοις ἐδωκεν ἔξοσιῶν τὴν πόλιν οἰκεῖν καὶ τὴν χώραν γεωργεῖν τελοῦντας φόρον τοῖς Καρχηδονίους.

4 Αὐτὴ μὲν ὅπως ᾧ τῆς κτίσεως οἰκίηθεσα χρόνον ἐτῶν διακοσίων τεσσαράκοντα δύο ἐάλω. ὁ δὲ Ἅννιβας περευόμεν τὰ τείχη τῆς Σελινοῦντος ἀνέξευξε μετὰ πάσης τῆς δυνάμεως ἔπει τὴν Ἰμέραν, ἐπιθυμῶν μάλιστα ταύτην κατά-5 σκάψας τὴν πόλιν. διὰ ταύτην γὰρ ὁ μὲν πατὴρ αὐτοῦ φυγάς ἦν, ὁ δὲ προπάτωρ Ἀμιλκας πρὸς ταύτη καταστρατηγηθεῖς ὑπὸ Ίέλωνος ἀνηρέθη, καὶ μετ’ αὐτῶι πεντεκαίδεκα μυριάδες στρατιωτῶν ἀνηρέθησαν, ἀλλὰ δὲ οὐκ ἐλάττουσα τούτων ἡχο-6 λωτίοθησαν. ὑπὲρ δὲν σπεύδων τιμωρίαν λαβεῖν Ἅννιβας τέτρασι μυριάσι μαξὴν οὐκ ἀποθεῖν τῆς πόλεως ἐπὶ τῶν λόφων κατεστρατοπέδευσε, τῇ δ’ ἀλλή δυνάμει πάση περιστρατοπέδευσε τὴν πόλιν, προσ-γενομένων ἄλλων παρὰ τε Σικελῶν καὶ Σικανῶν

1 So Reiske: συμπεφωνηκαίς. 2 οὐκ added by Hertlein.

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the fall of Selinus, they sent ambassadors to Hannibal \textsuperscript{409} B.C., urging him both to release the captives on payment of ransom and to spare the temples of the gods. Hannibal replied that the Selinuntians, having proved incapable of defending their freedom, would now undergo the experience of slavery, and that the gods had departed from Selinus, having become offended with its inhabitants. However, since the fugitives had sent Empedion as an ambassador, to him Hannibal restored his possessions; for Empedion had always favoured the cause of the Carthaginians and before the siege had counselled the citizens not to go to war against the Carthaginians. Hannibal also graciously delivered up to him his kinsmen who were among the captives and to the Selinuntians who had escaped he gave permission to dwell in the city and to cultivate its fields upon payment of tribute to the Carthaginians.

Now this city was taken after it had been inhabited from its founding for a period of two hundred and forty-two years. And Hannibal, after destroying the walls of Selinus, departed with his whole army to Himera, being especially bent upon razing this city to the ground. For it was this city which had caused his father to be exiled and before its walls his grandfather Hamilcar had been out-generalled by Gelon and then met his end,\textsuperscript{1} and with him one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers had perished and no fewer than these had been taken captive. These were the reasons why Hannibal was eager to exact punishment, and with forty thousand men he pitched camp upon some hills not far from the city, while with the rest of his entire army he invested the city, twenty thousand additional soldiers from both Sicel and

\textsuperscript{1} Cp. Book 11. 21 f.
7 δισμυρίων στρατιωτῶν. στήσας δὲ μηχανάς τὸ τείχος κατὰ πλείονας τόπους ἐσάλευε, καὶ πολλῷ πλήθει διαγωνιζόμενος ἐκ διαδοχῆς κατετόνει τοὺς πολιορκουμένους, ἀτε καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐπηρ-8 μένων ταῖς εὐνυχίαις. ὑπώρυττε δὲ καὶ τὰ τείχη, καὶ ξύλῳ ὑπήρειδεν, δὲν ἐμπρησθέντων ταχὺ πολὺ μέρος τοῦ τείχους ἑπεσεν. ἔνθα δὴ συνέβαινε καρ-τερωτάτην μάχην γίνεσθαι, τῶν μὲν βιαζομένων ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους παρεισπεσεῖν, τῶν δὲ φοβου-9 μένων μὴ ταῦτα πάθωσε τοὺς Σελινονουτίας. διό καὶ τὸν ἐσχατὸν ἀγῶνα τιθεμένων αὐτῶν ὑπὲρ τέκνων καὶ γονέων καὶ τῆς περιμαχῆτω πάση πατρίδος, ἐξεώσθησαν οἱ βάρβαροι καὶ ταχὺ τὸ μέρος τοῦ τείχους ἀνωκοδόμησαν. παρεγενήθησαν δ' αὐτοῖς εἰς τὴν βοήθειαν οἱ τ' ἐξ Ἀκράγαντος Συρακούσιοι καὶ τινὲς τῶν ἄλλων συμμάχων, οἱ πάντες εἰς τετρακισχιλίους, δὴν Διοκλῆς ὁ Συρα-κόσιος εἶχε τὴν ἡγεμονίαν.

60. Τότε μὲν οὖν νυκτὸς ἀφελομένης τὴν ἐπὶ τὸ πλέον¹ φιλονεκίων ἔλυσαν τὴν πολιορκίαν· ἀμα δ' ἡμέρα τοὺς Ἰμεραίους ἔδοξε μὴ περιορᾶν αὐτοὺς συγκεκλεισμένους ἀγεννῶς, καθάπερ τοὺς Σελι-νονουτίους, ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν τείχῶν φύλακας κατέταττον, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους στρατιώτας σὺν τοῖς παρυγγειονόσι· 2 συμμάχους ἐξήγαγον, διότι περὶ μυρίους. ἀπροσ-δοκήτως δὲ τοὺς πολέμους ἀπαντήσαντες εἰς ἐκπληξίαν ἤγαγον τοὺς βαρβάρους, νομίζοντας ἥκεν τοὺς συμμάχους τοὺς πολιορκουμένους. πολὺ δὲ ταῖς τόλμαις ὑπερέχοντες καὶ ταῖς εὐχερίαις, καὶ τὸ μέγιστον, μᾶς ἐλπίδος εἰς σωτηρίαν ὑπο-

¹ So Reiske: τῷ πλέον P, τῷ πλείων οἰς.
Sicani having joined him. Setting up his siege-engines he shook the walls at a number of points, and since he pressed the battle with waves of troops in great strength, he wore down the defenders, especially since his soldiers were elated by their successes. He also set about undermining the walls, which he then shored up with wooden supports, and when these were set on fire, a large section of the wall soon fell. Thereupon there ensued a most bitter battle, one side struggling to force its way inside the wall and the other fearing lest they should suffer the same fate as the Selinuntians. Consequently, since the defenders put up a struggle to the death on behalf of children and parents and the fatherland which all men fight to defend, the barbarians were thrust out and the section of the wall quickly restored. To their aid came also the Syracusans from Acragas and troops from their other allies, some four thousand in all, who were under the command of Diocles the Syracusan.

60. At that juncture, when night brought an end to all further striving for victory, the Carthaginians abandoned the attack. And when day came, the Himeraeans decided not to allow themselves to be shut in and surrounded in this ignominious manner, as were the Selinuntians, and so they stationed guards on the walls and led out of the city the rest of their soldiers together with the allies who had arrived, some ten thousand men. And by engaging the enemy thus unexpectedly, they threw the barbarians into consternation, thinking as they did that allied forces had arrived to aid those who were penned in by the siege. And because the Himeraeans were far superior in deeds of daring and of skill, and especially because their single hope of safety lay in their pre-
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κεμένης εἰ τῇ μάχῃ κρατήσειαν, εὐθὺ τοὺς 3 πρῶτους ύποστάντας ἀνέιλον. τοῦ δὲ πλῆθους τῶν βαρβάρων συντρέχοντος ἐν ἀταξίᾳ πολλῇ διὰ τὸ μηδέποτ’ αὖ ἐλπίσαι τοὺς συγκεκλεισμένους τηλικαίτα τομήσειν, οὐ μετρίως ἠλπίσωντο εἰς ἑνα γὰρ τόπον ὁκτὼ μυριάδων συνδραμουσῶν ἀτάκτως συνεβαίνε τοὺς βαρβάρους ἀλλὰ λοις ἐμπέπτει καὶ πλείονα πάσχαν ύφ’ ἕαυτῶν ἦπερ ὑπὸ 4 τῶν πολεμίων. οἱ δ’ Ἰμεραῖοι θεατὰς ἔχοντες ἀπὸ τῶν τειχῶν γονεῖς καὶ παῖδας, ἔτι δὲ τοὺς αἰκείους ἀπαντας, ἀφειδῶς ἔχρωντο τοῖς ἱδίοις σώμασιν 5 εἰς τὴν κοινὴν σωτηρίαν. λαμπρὸς δ’ αὐτῶν ἀγωνιζόμενων οἱ βάρβαροι τὰς τὸ τόλμησι καὶ τὸ παράδοξον καταπλαγέντες πρὸς φυγὴν ἐτράπησαν. τούτων δ’ οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ φευγόντων πρὸς τοὺς ἐπὶ τῶν λόφων στρατοπεδεύοντας, ἐπικολούθουν ἀλλὰ λοις παρακελεύόμενοι μηδένα ζωγρεῖν, καὶ πλείους ἀνείλον τῶν ἐξαικελισθέντων, ὡς Τίμαιος, ὡς δ’ Ἕφορος φησι, διαμυρίων. ὁ δ’ Ἀννίβας ὅρῳν τοὺς ἱδίους καταπονουμένους, κατεβίβασε τοὺς ἐπὶ τῶν λόφων κατεστρατοπεδεύκοτας, καὶ παραβοηθήσας τοὺς ἐλαττομένους κατέλαβε τοὺς Ἰμεραίους ἐν οὐδεμιᾷ τἀξει τὸν διώγμων ποιομένους. 7 γενομένης δὲ μάχης καρτερὰς τὸ μὲν πλῆθος τῶν Ἰμεραίων πρὸς φυγὴν ἀρμήσει, τρισχίλιοι δ’ αὐτῶν ύποστάντες τὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων δύναμιν, καὶ πολλὰ δράσαντες, ἀπαντες ἀνηρέθησαν. 61. Τῆς δὲ μάχης ταύτης ἦδη τέλος ἐχούσης κατεπλεύσαν πρὸς τὴν Ἰμέραν πέντε πρὸς ταῖς εἰκοσὶ τριήμερες παρὰ τῶν Συκελιστῶν, ὡς πρότερον

1 ἐν after κρατήσειαν deleted by Reiske.
2 ὀρμησε] ὀρμησαν PPJ, ὀρμησεν cet.
vailing in the battle, at the outset they slew the first opponents. And since the multitude of the barbarians thronged together in great disorder because they never would have expected that the besieged would dare such a move, they were under no little disadvantage; for when eighty thousand men streamed together without order into one place, the result was that the barbarians clashed with each other and suffered more heavily from themselves than from the enemy. The Himeraeans, having as spectators on the walls parents and children as well as all their relatives, spent their own lives unsparingly for the salvation of them all. And since they fought brilliantly; the barbarians, dismayed by their deeds of daring and unexpected resistance, turned in flight. They fled in disorder to the troops encamped on the hills, and the Himeraeans pressed hard upon them, crying out to each other to take no man captive, and they slew more than six thousand of them, according to Timaeus, or, as Ephorus states, more than twenty thousand. But Hannibal, seeing that his men were becoming exhausted, brought down his troops who were encamped on the hills, and reinforcing his beaten soldiers caught the Himeraeans in disorder as they were pushing the pursuit. In the fierce battle which ensued the main body of the Himeraeans turned in flight, but three thousand of them who tried to oppose the Carthaginian army, though they accomplished great deeds, were slain to a man.

61. This battle had already come to an end when there arrived at Himera from the Sicilian Greeks the twenty-five triremes which had previously been sent
μὲν ἀπεστάλκεισαν τοῖς Λακεδαίμονιοι ἐπὶ συμ-
μαχίαν, τότε δὲ ἀνέστρεψαν ἀπὸ τῆς στρατείας.
2 διεδόθη δὲ καὶ φήμη τις κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ὦτι
Συρακόσιοι μὲν πανδημεῖ μετὰ τῶν συμμάχων
πορεύονται τοῖς Ἰμεραίοις βοηθεῖν, Ἀντίβας δὲ
μέλλοι τὰς ἐν Μοτύη τριήρεις πληροῦν τῶν κρατί-
στων ἄνδρῶν καὶ περιπλεύσας ἐπὶ Συρακούσας
ἐρημοῦ τὴν πόλιν τῶν ἄμυνομένων καταλαβέσθαι.
3 διόπερ Διοκλῆς δὲ τῶν ἐν Ἰμερᾶς στρατηγὸς συν-
εβούλευσε τοῖς ναιάρχοις τὴν ταχύστην ἐκπλείν εἰς
Συρακούσας, ἵνα μὴ συμβῇ κατὰ κράτος ἀλώνιν
τὴν πόλιν, ἀπόντων ἐν τῇ μάχῃ τῶν κρατίστων
4 ἄνδρῶν. διόπερ ἐφαινέτο συμφέρει αὐτοῖς ἐκλι-
πεῖν τὴν πόλιν καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἡμίσεις εἰς τὰς τριήρεις
ἐμβαδάσαι—ταῦτα γὰρ κατακομμεῖν αὐτοῖς, μέχρι
ἀν ἐκτὸς τῆς Ἰμεραίας γένωνται χώρας—, τοῖς
δὲ ἡμίσεις τηρεῖν, ἔως ἀν πάλιν αἱ τριήρεις ἐπὶ-
5 στρέψωσιν. τῶν δὲ Ἰμεραίων σχετικαζόντων μὲν
ἐπὶ τοὺς λεγομένους, οὐκ ἔχοντων δὲ δὲ πράξεων
ἐπεροῦ, αἱ μὲν τριήρεις νυκτὸς ἐπληροῦντο κατὰ
σπουδὴν ἀναμίξιν γυναικῶν τε καὶ παιδῶν, ἐστὶ δὲ
tῶν ἄλλων συμμάτων, ἐπὶ τούτων ἀποπλεύστων
6 ὡς ἐπὶ Μεσσήνην. Διοκλῆς δὲ τοὺς ἰδίους στρα-
τιῶτας ἀναλαβὼν καὶ τοὺς πεσόντας ἐν τῇ μάχῃ
καταλιπὼν, οὕρησεν ἐπὶ οἶκον τὴν πορείαν ποιού-
μενος. πολλοὶ δὲ τῶν Ἰμεραίων μετὰ τέκνων
καὶ γυναικῶν ἐξωρμήσαν σὺν τοῖς περὶ τῶν Διοκλῆν,
μὴ δυναμένοις χωρῆσαι τῶν τριήρων τὸν ὄχλον.
62. Οἱ δὲ ἐν τῇ πόλει καταλεύθεντες διενυκτέ-
566  ἐν τῇ πόλει καταλεύθεντες διενυκτέ-

1 ἀπόντων Wurm: ἀπολολοτῶν. Vogel suggests πόλιν.
ἀπολολοτῶν δὲ ἐν τῇ μ. τ. κ. ἄνδρῶν ἐφαινέτο κτλ.
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to aid the Lacedaemonians \(^1\) but at this time had returned from the campaign. And a report also spread through the city that the Syracusans \textit{en masse} together with their allies were on the march to the aid of the Himeraeans and that Hannibal was preparing to man his triremes in Motye with his choicest troops and, sailing to Syracuse, seize that city while it was stripped of its defenders. Consequently Dioecles, who commanded the forces in Himera, advised the admirals of the fleet to set sail with all speed for Syracuse, in order that it might not happen that the city should be taken by storm while its best troops were fighting a war abroad. They decided, therefore, that their best course was to abandon the city, and that they should embark half the populace on the triremes (for these would convey them until they had got beyond Himeraean territory) and with the other half keep guard until the triremes should return. Although the Himeraeans complained indignantly at this conclusion, since there was no other course they could take, the triremes were hastily loaded by night with a mixed throng of women and children and of other inhabitants also, who sailed on them as far as Messene; and Dioecles, taking his own soldiers and leaving behind the bodies of those who had fallen in the fighting, set forth upon the journey home.\(^2\) And many Himeraeans with children and wives set out with Dioecles, since the triremes could not carry the whole populace.

62. Those who had been left behind in Himera spent the night under arms on the walls; and when

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\(^1\) Cp. chaps. 34. 4; 40. 5; 63. 1. \(^2\) To Syracuse.
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ἡμέρα τῶν Καρχηδονίων περιστρατοπεδευσάντων τὴν πόλιν καὶ πυκνὰς προσβολὰς ποιομένων, οἱ καταλευθέντες τῶν Ἰμεραίων ἀφειδῶς ἤγονιζοντο, 2 προσδοκώντες τὴν τῶν νεῶν παρουσίαν. ἐκείνην μὲν οὖν τὴν ἡμέραν διεκαρτέρησαν, τῇ δ' ύστεραιᾳ τῶν τριήρων ἐπιφαινομένων ὡδη συνέβαινε τὸ μὲν τείχος πεσεῖν ὑπὸ τῶν μηχανῶν, τοὺς δ' Ἰβηρας ἀθρόους παρειποπεσεῖν εἰς τὴν πόλιν. τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων οἱ μὲν ἠμάνυντο τοὺς παραβουθοῦντας τῶν Ἰμεραίων, οἱ δὲ καταλαμβανόμενοι τὰ τείχη παρ-
3 εδέχοντο τοὺς ἰδίους. κατὰ κράτος οὖν ἀλουσῆς τῆς πόλεως, ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον οἱ βάρβαροι πάντας ἐφοβοντο τοὺς καταλαμβανομένους ἀσυμπαθῶς. τοῦ δ' Ἀννίβα ξυγγείων παραγγελαντος ο μὲν φῶνος ἔλη-
4 ξεν, ἢ δ' ἐκ τῶν οἰκιῶν ευδαιμονία διεφορεῖτο, ο δ' Ἀννίβας τὰ μὲν ιερὰ συλλήσας καὶ τοὺς καταφυγόν-
tας Ἰκέτας ἀποσπάσας ἐνέπρησε, καὶ τὴν πόλιν εἰς ἐδαφὸς κατέσκαψε, οἰκιοθείσαι ἐν διακόσια τεσ-
σαράκοντα; τῶν δ' αἰχμαλῶτων γνωαίκας καὶ παϊ-
dᾶς διαδοὺς εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον παρεφύλαττε, τῶν δ' ἀνδρῶν τοὺς ἀλόντας εἰς τρυσχλίους ὄντας παρ-
ήγαγεν ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων ἐν δ' πρότερον Ἀμίλκας ὁ πάππος αὐτοῦ ὑπὸ Γέλωνος ἀνηρέθη, καὶ πάντας
5 αἰκισάμενος κατέσφαξεν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα διαλύσας τὸ στρατόπεδον, τοὺς μὲν ἀπὸ Σικελίας συμμάχους ἀπέστειλεν εἰς τὰς πατρίδας, μεθ' ὅν καὶ Καμπανοὶ συνηκολούθησαν ἑγκαλοῦντες 2 τοὺς Καρχηδονίων ὡς αὐτιστάτου μὲν τῶν εὐθυμερμάτων γεγενημένοι, οὐκ ἄξιας δὲ χάριτας εὐληφότες τῶν πεπραγμένων.

1 καὶ ΡΑΦ, τε καὶ εὐφ.
2 μὲν after ἑγκαλοῦντες deleted by Dindorf; Wurm suggests μέντοι.
with the coming of day the Carthaginians surrounded the city and launched repeated attacks, the remaining Himeraeans fought with no thought for their lives, expecting the arrival of the ships. For that day, therefore, they continued to hold out, but on the next, even when the triremes were already in sight, it so happened that the wall began to fall before the blows of the siege-engines and the Iberians to pour in a body into the city. Some of the barbarians thereupon would hold off the Himeraeans who rushed up to bring aid, while others, gaining command of the walls, would help their comrades get in. Now that the city had been taken by storm, for a long time the barbarians continued, with no sign of compassion, to slaughter everyone they seized. But when Hannibal issued orders to take prisoners, although the slaughter stopped, the wealth of the dwellings now became the objects of plunder. Hannibal, after sacking the temples and dragging out the suppliants who had fled to them for safety, set them afire, and the city he razed to the ground, two hundred and forty years after its founding. Of the captives the women and children he distributed among the army and kept them under guard, but the men whom he took captive, some three thousand, he led to the spot where once his grandfather Hamilcar had been slain by Gelon \(^1\) and after torturing them put them all to death. After this, breaking up his army, he sent the Sicilian allies back to their countries, and accompanying them also were the Campanians, who bitterly complained to the Carthaginians that, though they had been the ones chiefly responsible for the Carthaginian successes, the rewards they had received were not a fair return.

\(^1\) Cp. Book 11. 22.
6 ὁ δὲ Ἀννίβας εἰς τὰς μακρὰς ναῦς καὶ φορτηγοὺς ἐμβιβάσας τὴν δύναμιν, καὶ τοὺς ἱκανοὺς τοῖς συμμάχοις ἀπολιπὼν στρατιώτας, ἐξέπλευσεν ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας. ἐπεὶ δὲ εἰς Ἐκρηκτῶν κατέπλυσε μετὰ πολλῶν λαφύρων, ἀπήντων αὐτῷ πάντες δεξιόμενοι καὶ τιμώντες ὡς ἐν ὀλίγω χρόνῳ μείζονα πράξαντα τῶν πρῶτοι στρατηγῶν.

63. Εἰς δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν κατέπλυσεν Ἐρμοκράτης ὁ Συρακούσιος. οὕτως δὲ ἐν μὲν τῷ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πολέμῳ στρατηγήσας καὶ πολλὰ τῇ πατρίδι χρήσιμοι γενόμενοι πλείστον ἔσχυσε παρὰ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ναύαρχος πεμφθεὶς σὺν τριάκοντα πέντε τριήρεσι Λακεδαιμονίων συμμαχήσων ὑπὸ τῶν ἀντιπολιτευομένων κατεστασίσθη, καὶ φυγῆς μὲν ἐγενήθη κατάδικος, τὸν δὲ στόλον παρέδωκεν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ τοῖς ἐπὶ τὴν 2 διαδοχὴν ἀποσταλεῖσιν. αὐτὸς δὲ ἐκ τῆς στρατείας φιλίαν ἐχὼν πρὸς Φαρνάβαζου τὸν τῶν Περσῶν σατράπην ἔλαβε παρ᾽ αὐτοῦ πολλὰ χρήματα, μεθ’ ὅν εἰς Μεσσήνην καταπλύσας πέντε μὲν ἑναυτὴ-γης τριήρεις, χελίους δὲ ἐμισθώσατο στρατιώτας. 3 παραλαβὼν δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐκπεπτωκῶτων Ἰμεραῖων ὡς χελίους, ἐπεχείρησε μὲν εἰς Συρακούσας κατελθεῖν συναγωγιζομένων αὐτῷ τῶν φίλων, ἀποτυχὼν δὲ τῆς ἐπιβολῆς ὑφήγη διὰ τῆς μεσογείου, καὶ καταλαβόμενος τῶν Σελήνωντα 2 τῆς πόλεως μέρος ἐπείχε καὶ πανταχόθεν κατεκάλει τοὺς διασωζό-
for their accomplishments. Then Hannibal embarked his army on the warships and merchant vessels, and leaving behind sufficient troops for the needs of his allies he set sail from Sicily. And when he arrived at Carthage with much booty, the whole city came out to meet him, paying him homage and honour as one who in a brief time had performed greater deeds than any general before him.

63. Hermocrates the Syracusan arrived in Sicily. This man, who had served as general in the war against the Athenians and had been of great service to his country, had acquired the greatest influence among the Syracusans, but afterwards, when he had been sent as admiral in command of thirty-five triremes to support the Lacedaemonians, he was overpowered by his political opponents and, upon being condemned to exile, he handed over the fleet in the Peloponnesus to the men who had been dispatched to succeed him. And since he had struck up a friendship with Pharnabazus, the satrap of the Persians, as a result of the campaign, he accepted from him a great sum of money with which, after he had arrived at Messene, he had five triremes built and hired a thousand soldiers. Then, after adding to this force also about a thousand of the Himeraeans who had been driven from their home, he endeavoured with the aid of his friends to make good his return to Syracuse; but when he failed in this design, he set out through the middle of the island and seizing Selinus he built a wall about a part of the city and called to him from all quarters the Selinuntians who

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1 Cp. chap. 34. 4.
2 Xenophon (Hel. 1. 1. 31) states that the new commanders took over the Syracusan ships and troops at Miletus.
4 μένους τῶν Σελενονύτων. πολλούς δὲ καὶ ἄλλους ὑποδεχόμενος εἰς τὸν τόπον συνήγαγε δύναμιν ἐπιλέκτων ἀνδρῶν ἐξακισθείς. ἐντεύθεν δ’ ἄρμαμεν πρῶτον μὲν τὴν τῶν Μοτυημών ἐπόρθησε χώραν, καὶ τοὺς ἐπεξελθόντας ἐκ τῆς πόλεως μάχην θανάτησαν πολλοὺς μὲν ἤνειλε, τοὺς δ’ ἄλλους συνεδίωξεν ἐντὸς τοῦ τεῖχους. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τὴν τῶν Πανορμίτων χώραν λεγελάτησαν ἀναρμήμονες ἄρακην καὶ ἐκφέρεισαν, τῶν δὲ Πανορμίτων πανθημεῖ παραταξαμένων πρὸ τῆς πόλεως εἰς πεντακοσίους μὲν αὐτῶν ἤνειλε τοὺς δ’ ἄλλους ἄνεκλεισεν ἐντὸς τῶν τεῖχῶν. παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ τὴν ἄλλην χώραν ἀπασω ἐν ψυχῇ Καρχηδονίους οὐδὲν πορθῶν ἐπαίνου παρὰ τοῖς Σικελιώταις ἐντύχανεν. εἰδὼς δὲ καὶ τῶν Σιρακοὺσιων ἡ πλέοντος μετεμελήθησαν, ἀναξίως τῆς ἱδίας ἀρετῆς ἄρωμας πεφυγαδευμένον τῶν Ἐμμοκράτην. διὸ καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν πολλῶν λόγων γινομένων ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις, ὁ μὲν δήμος φανερὸς ἦν βουλόμενος κατάδεχεσθαι τὸν ἄνδρα, ὁ δ’ Ἐμμοκράτης ἀκούων τῆς περὶ αὐτῶν φήμης ἐν ταῖς Σιρακούσισι παρασκευάζετο πρὸς τὴν αὐτοῦ κάθοδον ἐπιμελῶς, εἰδὼς τοὺς ἀντιπολυτευομένους ἀντιπράξοντας.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ Σικελίαν ἐν τούτους ἤν.

64. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν 'Ελλάδα Ῥασίβουλος περιφερεῖσ παρ’ Ἀθηναίων μετὰ νεῶν τριάκοντα καὶ πολλῶν ὁπλίτων σὺν ἔπευθυν ἐκατόν κατέπλευσεν εἰς τὴν 'Εφέσου ἐκβιβάσας δὲ τὴν δύναμιν κατὰ δύο τόπους προσβολᾶς ἐποιήσατο. τῶν δ’ ἔνδου

1 So Reiske: μάχην τε.
2 So Eichstädt: τῆν τε.
3 So Dindorf: αὐτοῦ PJK, αὐτῆς R, αὐτῆν cef.
were still alive. He also received many others into the place and thus gathered a force of six thousand picked warriors. Making Selinus his base he first laid waste the territory of the inhabitants of Motye and defeating in battle those who came out from the city against him he slew many and pursued the rest within the wall of the city. After this he ravaged the territory of the people of Panormus and acquired countless booty, and when the inhabitants offered battle en masse before the city he slew about five hundred of them and shut up the rest within their walls. And since he also laid waste in like fashion all the rest of the territory in the hands of the Carthaginians, he won the commendation of the Sicilian Greeks. And at once the majority of the Syraeans also repented of their treatment of him, realizing that Hermocrates had been banished contrary to the merits of his valour. Consequently, after much discussion of him in meetings of the assembly, it was evident that the people desired to receive the man back from exile, and Hermocrates, on hearing of the talk about himself that was current in Syracuse, laid careful plans regarding his return from exile, knowing that his political opponents would work against it.

Such was the course of events in Sicily.

64. In Greece Thrasybulus, who had been sent out by the Athenians with thirty ships and a strong force of hoplites as well as a hundred horsemen, put in at Ephesus; and after disembarking his troops at two points he launched assaults upon the city. The in-

1 Hermocrates is carrying on his own war against that part of Sicily held by the Carthaginians.
2 Cp. chap. 54. 5.
3 Modern Palermo.
4 Thrasyllus, according to Xenophon, Hell. 1. 2. 6 ff. The account is resumed from the end of chapter 53.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

έπεξελθόντων καρτεράν συνέβη μάχην συντήμανα
πανδημείς δὲ τῶν Ἐφεσίων ἀγωνισμένων τετρα
cόσοι μὲν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἔπεσον, τούς δὲ ἄλλους
ὁ Θρασύβουλος ἀναλαβὼν εἰς τὰς ναῦς ἔξεπεν

2 σεν εἰς Λέσβον. οἱ δὲ περὶ Κύζικου ὄντες τῶν
Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοῖ πλεύσαντες ἐπὶ Χαλκηδόνα,
Χρυσόπολιν φύκισαν φρουρὸν καὶ τὴν ἱκανὴν αὐτῶ
κατέλιπον δύναμιν· τοὺς δὲ ἐπὶ τούτων καταστα
θείοι προσέταξαν δεκάτην πράττεσθαι τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ

3 Πόντου πλέοντας, μετὰ δὲ ταύτα διελμένων
αὐτῶν τὰς δυνάμεις, Θηραμένης μὲν μετὰ πεντῆ
κοντα νεῶν κατελείφθη πολυρρήσσων Χαλκηδόνα
καὶ Βυζάντιον, Θρασύβουλος δὲ περὶ Θράκην
πεμφθεὶς τὰς ἐν τούτοις τοῖς τόποις πόλεις προσ-

4 ἤγαγεν. Ἀλκιβιάδης δὲ τὸν Θρασύβουλον μετὰ
tῶν τριάκοντα νεῶν ἀπολύσας ἐπλευσεν εἰς τὴν
ὑπὸ Φαρνάβαζον χώραν, καὶ κουνῇ πολλῇ αὐτῶ
τῆς πορθήσαντες τοὺς τε στρατιώτας ἐνέπλησαν
ωφελείας καὶ αὐτοὶ χρήσαντα συνήγαγον ἐκ τῶν
λαφύρων, βουλόμενοι κοινῆσαι τὸν δῆμον τῶν
εἰσφορῶν.

5 Λακέδαιμονι δὲ πυθανόμενοι περὶ τὸν Ἐλ
λήσποντον ὑπάρχειν ἄπασας τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων
dυνάμεις, ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ Πύλον, ἣν Μεσσήνιοι

ἀπολύσας] ἀπολήφας Palmer, ἀποκαλέσας Reiske.

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1 Cp. p. 299, n. 4.
2 On the Hellespont opposite Byzantium.
3 Editors have been troubled by ἀπολύσας (cp. critical note),
here translated as "give a separate command," by pressing
the meaning of the word in the sense of "dismiss," whereas
both Alcibiades and Thrasyllus were later engaged together

300
habitants came out of the city against them and a fierce battle ensued; and since the entire populace of the Ephesians joined in the fighting, four hundred Athenians were slain and the remainder Thrasybulus took aboard his ships and sailed off to Lesbos. The Athenian generals who were in the neighbourhood of Cyzicus, sailing to Chalcedon, established there the fortress of Chrysopolis and left an adequate force behind; and the officers in charge they ordered to collect a tenth from all merchants sailing out of the Pontus. After this they divided their forces and Theramenes was left behind with fifty ships with which to lay siege to Chalcedon and Byzantium, and Thrasybulus was sent to Thrace, where he brought the cities in those regions over to the Athenians. And Alcibiades, after giving Thrasybulus a separate command with the thirty ships, sailed to the territory held by Pharnabazus, and when they had conjointly laid waste a great amount of that territory, they not only sated the soldiers with plunder but also themselves realized money from the booty, since they wished to relieve the Athenian people of the property taxes imposed for the prosecution of the war.

When the Lacedaemonians learned that all the armaments of the Athenians were in the region of the Hellespont, they undertook a campaign against Pylos, which the Messenians held with a garrison; on the in the raiding of Persian territory. But the word can also mean no more than "separate," as when a man "separates" (divorces) his wife. Xenophon (Hell. 1. 2. 15 ff.) states that the troops of Alcibiades refused at first to join with those of Thrasyllus because the latter had just suffered defeat before Ephesus, but later agreed to the union of the two armies after the successful raids. What Alcibiades probably did was to send Thrasyllus ahead, and the generals operated separately for a time.
διοδόρος ὑπάρχον, κατὰ μὲν θάλατταν ἐνδεκα ναυσίν, ὅν ἦσαν αἱ μὲν ἀπὸ Σικελίας πέντε, ἕξ δὲ ἐκ τῶν πολιτῶν πεπληρωμέναι: πεζῇ δὲ παρῆγαγον ἰκανὴν δύναμιν, καὶ περιστρατοπεδεύσαντες τὸ φρούριον ἐπῆρθον άμα καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ 6 θάλατταν. ἀδὴ πυθόμενος ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων δήμος ἐξαπέστειλε τοὺς πολιορκομένους εἰς βοήθειαν ναῦς τριάκοντα καὶ στρατηγὸν "Ἀντωνὸν τὸν Ἀνθεμίωνος. οὗτος μὲν οὖν ἐκπλεύσας, καὶ διὰ τινας χειμῶνας οὐ δυνηθεὶς τὸν Μαλέαν κάμψαι, ἀνέπλευσεν ἐς Ἀθῆνας. ἐφ’ οἷς ὁ μὲν δήμος ὁργιοθεὶς καὶ καταπίκαμενος αὐτοῦ προσδοκοῖ, μετέστησεν εἰς κρίσιν. ὁ δ’ "Ἀντωνὸς ἱσχύρῶς κιν- δυνεύων ἐφρύσατο χρήματι τὴν ἱδίαν ψυχήν, καὶ πρῶτος Ἀθηναίων δοκεῖ δικαστήριον διωροδοκῆαι. 7 οἱ δ’ ἐν τῇ Πύλῳ Μεσσηνίοι μέχρι μὲν τινος ἀντιεἴχον, προσδοκῶντες παρὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων βοήθειαν. ὡς δ’ οἱ μὲν πολέμοι τὰς προσβολὰς ἐκ διαδοχής ἐποιοῦντο τῶν δὲ ἱδίων οἱ μὲν ἐκ τῶν τραυμάτων ἀπέδνησον, οἱ δ’ ἐκ τῆς συνεδρίας κακῶς ἀπῆλλαττον, ὕποσπονδοι τῶν τότον ἐξελι- πον. Δακεδαίμονιοι μὲν οὖν ἐγκρατεῖς ἐγένοντο τῆς Πύλου, πεντεκαὶδεκα ἔτη τῶν Ἀθηναίων αὐ- τὴν κατεσχηκότων, ἀφ’ ὅτου Δημοσθένης αὐτὴν ἐπείχεσεν.

65. Τούτων δὲ πραττομένων Μεγαρεῖς μὲν Νί- σαιαν ὑπ’ Ἀθηναίων οὐδας εἶλον, Ἀθηναίοι δ’ ἐπ’ αυτοὺς ἀπέστειλαν Δεσσαποδήν καὶ Τίμαρχον μετὰ μὲν πεζῶν χιλίων, ἵππεων δὲ πετρακοσίων. οἷς οἱ Μεγαρεῖς ἀπαντήσαντες μετὰ τῶν ὀπλῶν πανημεῖ

1 πέντε, ἕξ δὲ Wesseling, ἐκ PF, πέντε ἐκ cel.
2 ἐπορθου] Capps suggests ἐπόρθου, Post ἐπολιορκοῦν.
sea they had eleven ships, of which five were from 409 B.C. Sicily and six were manned by their own citizens, while on land they had gathered an adequate army, and after investing the fortress they began to wreak havoc both by land and by sea. As soon as the Athenian people learned of this they dispatched to the aid of the besieged thirty ships and as general Anytus the son of Anthemion. Now Anytus sailed out on his mission, but when he was unable to round Cape Malea because of storms he returned to Athens. The people were so incensed at this that they accused him of treason and brought him to trial; but Anytus, being in great danger, saved his own life by the use of money, and he is reputed to have been the first Athenian to have bribed a jury. Meanwhile the Messenians in Pylos held out for some time, awaiting aid from the Athenians; but since the enemy kept launching successive assaults and of their own number some were dying of wounds and others were reduced to sad straits for lack of food, they abandoned the place under a truce. And so the Lacedaemonians became masters of Pylos, after the Athenians had held it fifteen years from the time Demosthenes had fortified it.

65. While these events were taking place, the Megarians seized Nisaea, which was in the hands of Athenians, and the Athenians dispatched against them Leotrophides and Timarchus with a thousand infantry and four hundred cavalry. The Megarians went out to meet them en masse under arms, and after

1 Or "to press the Messenians hard" (cp. critical note).
2 Later one of the accusers of Socrates.
3 Cp. Book 12, 63, 5.
4 So Hertlein: ἀπέπλετεν.
καὶ παραλαβόντες τινὰς τῶν ἐκ Σικελίας, παρετάξαντο πρὸς τοὺς λόφους τοῖς Κέρασι καλομένους. 2 τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων λαμπρῶς ἀγωνισμένων, καὶ πολλαπλασίως ὄντας τοὺς πολεμίους τρεφαμένων, Μεγαρέων ἐπεσον μὲν πολλοί, τῶν δὲ Λακεδαιμονίων εἰκοσι μόνον· οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναίοι βαρέως φέροντες ἐπὶ τῷ τῆς Νίσαιαν κατειλήφθαι τοὺς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίους οὐκ ἐδίωξαν, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς Μεγαρέας χαλεπῶς διακείμενοι παμπληθεῖς ἀνέιλον.

3 Λακεδαιμονίοι δὲ Κρατησουπίδαν ἐλόμενοι ναῦ- αρχον, καὶ παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων ναὸς αὐτῶν πλη- ρώσαντες εἰκοσὶ πέντε, προσέταξαν παραβοθεῖν τοὺς συμμάχους. οὕτως δὲ χρόνον μὲν τῶν περὶ τῆς Ἰωνίας διέτριβεν οὐθὲν ἄξιον λόγου πράξας: μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα παρὰ τῶν ἐκ Χίου φυγάδων λαβὼν χρήματα κατήγαγεν αὐτοὺς καὶ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν τῶν 4 Χίων κατελάβετο. οὐ δὲ κατελάβοντες τῶν Χίων τοὺς ἀντιπολιτευομένους αὐτοῖς καὶ τῆς ἐκπτώ- σεως αὐτῶν ὄντας εἰς ἐξακοσίων τὸν ἀριθμὸν ὄν- τας ἐφυγάδευσαν. οὕτως δὲ τῆς ἀντιπέραν ἥπειρου χωρίον Ἀταρνέα καλομένον κατελάβοντο, σφόδρα τῇ φύσει καθεστηκός ὁχυρόν, καὶ τῷ λοιπὸν ἐκ τούτων τὰς ἀρμομάς ἔχοντες ἐπολέμον τοῖς Χίου ἐχουσιν.

66. Τούτων δὲ πραττομένων Ἀλκιβιάδης καὶ Ὑρασύβουλος Λάμψακον τεχνίσαντες, ἐν μὲν ταύτῃ τὴν ἰκανὴν φιλακτὴν κατέλυσαν, αὐτοὶ δὲ μετὰ τῆς

1 For Λακεδαιμονίων and Λακεδαιμονίως Vogel suggests Σικελιοτῶν and Σικελιώτας respectively.
2 τοὺς ἀντιπολιτευομένους Dindorf, αὐτῶς ὄντας II, τῶν ἀντι- πολιτευομένων αὐτῶς κ. τ. ἐκπτώσεως εἰς ἐξακοσίως cet.
3 τοῖς Χίοις Rhodoman, τὸ ἰσχυρὸν ΡΑ, τοῖς τὰ ἰσχυρὸν cet.
4 So Palmer (cp. ch. 104. 8): λάβδακον.
adding to their number some of the troops from Sicily 409 B.C. they drew up for battle near the hills called "The Cerata." Since the Athenians fought brilliantly and put to flight the enemy, who greatly outnumbered them, many of the Megarians were slain but only twenty Lacedaemonians; for the Athenians, made angry by the seizure of Nisaea, did not pursue the Lacedaemonians but slew great numbers of the Megarians with whom they were indignant.

The Lacedaemonians, having chosen Cratesippidas as admiral and manned twenty-five of their own ships with troops furnished by their allies, ordered them to go to the aid of their allies. Cratesippidas spent some time near Ionia without accomplishing anything worthy of mention; but later, after receiving money from the exiles of Chios, he restored them to their homes and seized the acropolis of the Chians. And the returned exiles of the Chians banished the men who were their political opponents and had been responsible for their exile to the number of approximately six hundred. These men then seized a place called Atarneus on the opposite mainland, which was by nature extremely rugged, and henceforth, from that as their base, continued to make war on their opponents who held Chios.

66. While these events were taking place Alcibiades and Thrasybulus, after fortifying Lampsacus, left a strong garrison in that place and themselves sailed

1 "The Horns," lying opposite Salamis on the border between Attica and Megara (cp. Strabo, 9. 1. 11).

2 Perhaps here and just below "Sicilian Greeks" should be read for "Lacedaemonians," since the latter have not been mentioned as being present (cp. critical note).

3 Thrasyllus (cp. p. 299, n. 4).
δυνάμεως ἐξέπλευσαν πρὸς Θηραμένην, ὡς ἐπορθεὶ
tὴν Χαλκηδόνα ναῦς μὲν ἔχων ἐβδομήκοντα, στρα-
τιῶτας δὲ πεντακισχίλιους. ἀθροισθείσων δὲ τῶν
dυνάμεων εἰς ἕνα τόπον ἀπετείχοισαν τὴν πόλιν ἀπὸ

2
θαλάττης εἰς θαλατταν ἔυλινω τεῖχε. ὡδ’ ἐν τῇ
πόλει καθεσταμένος ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων Ἰππο-
κράτης ἤγεμὼν, διὸ Λάκωνες ἀρμοστήν ἐκάλουν,
tοὺς τ’ ἱδίους στρατιῶτας προσήγαγε καὶ τοὺς
Χαλκηδονίους ἀπαντάς. γενομένης δὲ καρτερᾶς
μάχης, καὶ τῶν περὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην ἐρρωμένως
ἀγωνισμένων, ὁ τε Ἰπποκράτης ἐπεσε καὶ τῶν
λοιπῶν οἱ μὲν ἀνήρρηθαν, οἱ δὲ κατατρωθέντες

3
συνέφυγοι εἰς τὴν πόλιν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Ἀλκι-
βιάδης μὲν εἰς Ἑλλήσποντον καὶ Χερρόνησον ἐξ-
ἐπευσε, βουλόμενος ἀθροίσαι χρῆματα, οἱ δὲ περὶ
tὸν Θηραμένην ὁμολογίαν ἐπονήσατο πρὸς Χαλκη-
δονίους φόρον λαμβάνειν παρ’ αὐτῶν ὅσον καὶ
πρότερον. ἐντεῦθεν δὲ τὰς δυνάμεις ἀπαγαγο-
νοιτοῦς πρὸς Βυζάντιον ἐπολιορκοῦν τὴν πόλιν καὶ
μετὰ πολλῆς σπουδῆς ἀποτευχίζειν ἑπεχείρησαν.

4 Ἀλκιβιάδης δὲ ἀθροίσας χρῆματα πολλοὺς αὐτῶ

τῶν ᾿Ορακῶν ἐπείσε συστρατεύσαι, παρέλαβε δὲ
καὶ τοὺς Χερρόνησον οἰκοῦντας πανδημεί, καὶ μετὰ
πάσης τῆς δυνάμεως ἀναζεύξας πρῶτον μὲν Ση-
λυβρίαν διὰ προδοσίας εἶλεν, ἐξ ὧς πολλὰ χρῆματα

ἐξάμενος ἐν μὲν ταύτη φρουρὰν κατέλιπεν, ἀυ-
τὸς δὲ διὰ τάχους ἦκε πρὸς τοὺς περὶ Θηραμένην

5 εἰς Βυζάντιον. ἀθροισθεὶσων δὲ τῶν δυνάμεων,
οὕτως μὲν τὰ πρὸς πολιορκίαν ἤτοιμαζότοι· ἤμελ-
λῶν γὰρ νικῶσε τὸν βάρος ἔχουσαν καὶ γέμου-
νοι τῶν ὑπέρ αὐτῆς ἀμμυρισμένων· χωρίς γὰρ τῶν

1 So Dindorf: καθιστάμενος.
with their force to Theramenes, who was laying waste Chalcedon with seventy ships and five thousand soldiers. And when the armaments had been brought together into one place they threw a wooden stockade about the city from sea to sea.\footnote{1} Hippocrates, who had been stationed by the Lacedaemonians in the city as commander (the Laconians call such a man a “harmost”), led against them both his own soldiers and all the Chalcedonians. A fierce battle ensued, and since the troops of Aleibiades fought stoutly, not only Hippocrates fell but of the rest of the soldiers some were slain, and the others, disabled by wounds, took refuge in a body in the city. After this Aleibiades sailed out into the Hellespont and to Chersonesus, wishing to collect money, and Theramenes concluded an agreement with the Chalcedonians whereby the Athenians received from them as much tribute as before. Then leading his troops from there to Byzantium he laid siege to the city and with great alacrity set about walling it off. And Aleibiades, after collecting money, persuaded many of the Thracians to join his army and he also took into it the inhabitants of Chersonesus \textit{en masse}; then, setting forth with his entire force, he first took Selybria\footnote{2} by betrayal, in which, after exacting from it much money, he left a garrison, and then himself came speedily to Theramenes at Byzantium. When the armaments had been united, the commanders began making the preparations for a siege; for they were setting out to conquer a city of great wealth which was crowded with defenders, since, not counting the

\footnote{1}{“From sea to sea,” \textit{i.e.} from Bosphorus to Propontis.}
\footnote{2}{Or Selymbria, modern Silivri, on the Propontis.}

\footnote{2}{\textit{τῆς} added by Dindorf.}
Βυζαντίων, πολλῶν ὄντων, Κλέαρχος ὁ Λακε-
δαιμόνιος ἀρμοστής εἶχε πολλοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει τῶν
6 Πελοποννησίων καὶ μισθοφόρους. μέχρι μὲν οὖν
τινος προσβολῶς ποιούμενοι, κακὸν οὐδὲν ἄξιο-
λόγον δρῶντες τοὺς ἐνδον διετέλουν· ἐπεὶ δ’ ὁ τῆς
πόλεως ἐπιστάτης ἀπῆλθε πρὸς Φαρνάβαζον, ὅπως
λάβῃ χρήματα, τὴν κατὰ τινὲς τῶν Βυζαντίων,
μισοῦντες τὸ βάρος τῆς ἐπιστασίας—ἡν γὰρ ὁ
Κλέαρχος χαλέπιος—, προοδέωκαν τὴν πόλιν τοῖς
περὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην.

67. Οὔτοι δὲ ὡς λύσοντες τὴν πολιορκίαν καὶ τὰς
dυνάμεις ἀπάξοντες εἰς Ἰωσίαν δεῖλης ταῖς ναυσὶ
πάσαις ἐξέπλευσαν, καὶ τὸ πεζὸν στράτευμι μέχρι
tινὸς ἀπαγαγόντες, ὡς ἐπέλαβεν ἡ νῦξ, πάλιν
ὑπέστρεψαν καὶ περὶ μέσας¹ νῦκτας προσέμειον
tῇ πόλει, καὶ τὰς μὲν τριήρεις ἀπέστειλαν προστά-
ξαντες ἀφέλκεν τὰ πλοία καὶ κραυγὴν ποιεῖν, ὡς
ἀπάςης ἐκεῖ τῆς δυνάμεως οὐσίας, αὐτοὶ δὲ μετὰ
tοῦ πεζοῦ στρατεύματος πρὸς τοὺς τεῖχες εἰπή-
ρουν τὸ συντεταγμένον παρὰ τῶν ἐνδιδοῦτων ὑσο-
2 σημον. τῶν δ’ ἐν ταῖς τριήρεσι πουησάντων τὸ
προσταχθὲν, καὶ τῶν πλοίων τὰ μὲν συντριβάντων²
tαῖς ἐμβολάσ, τὰ δ’ ἀποστὰν πειρωμένων³ ταῖς
σιδηρᾶς χερσίν, ἐτὶ δὲ βοῦν ἐξαίσιων ποιοῦντας,
οἱ μὲν κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ὄντες Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ
πάντες οἱ τὴν ἀπάτην ἄγοντες ἐξεβοῦθον ἐπὶ
3 τοὺς λιμένας. διὸσπερ οἱ τὴν πόλιν προδίδοντες
ἥραν τὸ σύσσυμον ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους καὶ παρεδέ-
χοντο τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην διὰ τῶν κλιμά-

¹ τὰς after μέσας deleted by Dindorf.
² So Wesseling: συντριβάμενα.
³ ἀποστὰν πειρωμένων Vogel: ἀπὸ τῶν χρωμένων.
Byzantines, who were many, Clearchus, the Laconian harmost, had in the city many Peloponnesians and mercenaries. Consequently, though they kept launching assaults for some time, they continued to inflict no notable damage on the defenders; but when the governor left the city to visit Pharnabazus in order to get money, thereupon certain Byzantines, hating the severity of his administration (for Clearchus was a harsh man), agreed to deliver up the city to Aleibiades and his colleagues.

67. The Athenian generals, giving the impression that they intended to raise the siege and take their armaments to Ionia, sailed out in the afternoon with all their ships and withdrew the land army some distance; but when night came, they turned back again and about the middle of the night drew near the city, and they dispatched the triremes with orders to drag off the boats and to raise a clamour as if the entire force were at that point, while they themselves, holding the land army before the walls, watched for the signal which had been agreed upon with those who were yielding the city. And when the crews of the triremes set about carrying out their orders, shattering some of the boats with their rams, trying to haul off others with their grappling irons, and all the while raising a tremendous outcry, the Peloponnesians in the city and everyone who was unaware of the trickery rushed out to the harbours to bring aid. Consequently the betrayers of the city raised the signal from the wall and admitted Aleibiades’ troops

1 Clearchus. 2 i.e. the boats of the Byzantines. 3 Xenophon (Hell. 1. 3. 14 ff.) does not mention this action in the harbour.
κων κατά πολλὴν ἀσφάλειαν, ὡς ἂν τοῦ πλήθους
4 ἐπὶ τῶν λιμένα συνδεδραμηκότος. οἱ δὲ Πελο-
πονήσιοι πυθόμενοι τὸ γεγονός τὸ μὲν πρῶτον
τοὺς ἡμῖνες ἐπὶ τοῦ λιμένος ἀπέλυσαν, τοῖς δὲ
λοιποῖς κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐξεβοήθουν ἐπὶ τὰ κατεί-
5 λημμένα τείχη. ἦδη δὲ1 σχεδὸν πάσης τῆς δυνά-
μεως τῶν Ἀθηναίων παρεισπεπτωκυίας, ὡμως οὐ
cατεπλάγησαν ἄλλα πολὺν χρόνου ἀντιστάντες
eυρώστως τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἡμῖνοντο συναγωγι
ζομένων τῶν Βυζαντίων. καὶ πέρας οὐκ ἂν ἐκρά
τησαν Ἀθηναίοι τῆς πόλεως διὰ μάχης, εἰ μὴ
sυννόησας τὸν καρόν Ἀλκιβιάδης ἐκήρυξε μη-
δὲν ἀδίκημα ποιεῖν τοὺς Βυζαντίους· οὕτω γὰρ
οἱ πολιτικοὶ μεταβαλλόμενοι τοὺς Πελοπονησίους
6 ἡμῖνοντο. ὅθεν οἱ πλείστοι μὲν αὐτῶν ἀνηρεθήσαν
eὐγενῶς ἀγωνισάμενοι, οἱ δὲ περιλειφθέντες εἰς
πειστικούς κατέβησαν πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τοῖς ἑρῴοις
7 βωμοῖς. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναίοι τοῖς μὲν Βυζαντίους
ἀπέδωκαν τὴν πόλιν, συμμάχους αὐτοὺς ποιησά-
μενοι, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἐπὶ τοῖς βωμοῖς οὔτας ἱκέτας
ὅμολογια ἔθεντο, τά μὲν ὅπλα παραλαβεῖν, τὰ
de σώματα εἰς Ἀθῆνας κομίσαντες2 ἐπιτρέπαι τῷ
dήμῳ περὶ αὐτῶν.

68. Τοῦ δὲ ἔτος3 διελθόντος Ἀθηναίοι μὲν Εὐ-
κτήμονι παρέδωκαν τὴν ἀρχήν, Ἦρωμαιοι δὲ ὑπά-
tους κατέστησαν Μάρκου Παπίριου καὶ Σπόριου
Ναύτου, Ὀλυμπιάς δὲ ἐγένετο τρίτη πρὸς ταῖς
ἐνενήκοντα, καθ' ἡν εὐκαστίαν Εὐβατοῦς4 Κυρη
ναίος. περὶ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους οἱ τῶν Ἀθη-
nαίων στρατηγοὶ Βυζαντίου κυριεύσαντες ἐπῆλθον

1 δὲ added by Reiske. 2 κομίσαντες π.Α., κομίσαντας cet.
3 τούτου after ἔτος added by Dindorf, Vogel.
by means of ladders in complete safety, since the multitude had thronged down to the harbour. When the Peloponnesians learned what had happened, at first they left half their troops at the harbour and with the rest speedily rushed back to attack the walls which had been seized. And although practically the entire force of the Athenians had already effected an entrance, they nonetheless were not panic-stricken but resisted stoutly for a long while and battled the Athenians with the help of the Byzantines. And in the end the Athenians would not have conquered the city by fighting, had not Alcibiades, perceiving his opportunity, had the announcement made that no wrong should be done to the Byzantines; for at this word the citizens changed sides and turned upon the Peloponnesians. Thereupon the most of them were slain fighting gallantly, and the survivors, about five hundred, fled for refuge to the altars of the temples. The Athenians returned the city to the Byzantines, having first made them allies, and then came to terms with the suppliants at the altars: the Athenians would take away their arms and carrying their persons to Athens turn them over to the decision of the Athenian people.

68. At the end of the year the Athenians bestowed the office of archon upon Euctemon and the Romans elected as consuls Marcus Papirius and Spurius Nautius, and the Ninety-third Olympiad was celebrated, that in which Eubatus of Cyrenē won the "stadion." About this time the Athenian generals, now that they had taken possession of Byzantium,

4 Εὔβατος] Εὔβατος Xen. Hell. 1. 2. 1.
τόν Ἐλλήσποντον καὶ τὰς ἐν αὐτῷ πόλεις πλὴν
2 Ἀβύδου πάσας εἶλον. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Διόδωρος καὶ Μαντιδεύον ἐπιμελήτας μετὰ τῆς ἐκκαίνης δυνάμεως κατέλιπον, αὐτοὶ δὲ μετὰ τῶν νεῶν καὶ τῶν λαφύρων ἔπλεον εἶς Ἀθήνας, πολλὰ καὶ μεγάλα κατεργασμένοι τῇ πατρίδι. ὡς δὲ ἐγγὺς ἦσαν, οἱ δὴμος ἀπασ ἀπῆλαν περιχαρῆς ἐπὶ τοὺς εὐημερήμασιν συνεδραμον δὲ εἰς τὸν Πειραιάεα πολλοὶ καὶ
3 τῶν ἕξενων, ἔτι δὲ παιδῶν καὶ γυναικῶν. ἔχε γὰρ πολλὴν κατάπληξιν τῶν στρατηγῶν ὁ κατάπλους ἤγαν γὰρ τῶν ἠλωκυνῶν νεῶν οὐκ ἐλάττους διακοσίων, αἰχμαλώτων δὲ ἄνδρῶν καὶ λαφύρων πλῆθος. εἶχον δὲ τὰς ἱδίας τρήρεις ὀπλοὶ ἐπιχρύσωσι καὶ στεφάνοις, ἔτι δὲ λαφύρως καὶ τοὺς ἅλλους ἄπασιν ἐπιμελῶς κεκοσμημένεις. πλεῖστοι δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀλκιβίαδου θέαν συνεδραμον ἐπὶ τοὺς λιμένας, ὡστε παντελῶς ἑρημωθῆναι τὴν πόλιν, συμφιλοτιμομένων τοῖς ἑλευθέρους τῶν δούλων.
4 καὶ ἐκεῖνοι γὰρ τῶν χρόνων οὕτως συνέβη θαυμασθῆναι τὸν ἄνδρα τοῦτον, ὡσθ' οἱ μὲν ὑπέρεχοντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων μόγις ἐνόμιζον εὐρηκέναι δυνατόν ἄνδρα τὸν τοῦ φανερὸς καὶ θρασεῖς ἀντιτάξασθαι τῷ δήμῳ δυνάμενον, οἱ δὲ ἀποροὶ ὑπειλήφθεισαν συναγωγιστὴν ἐξειν ἄριστον τὸν ἀπονεομένως συνταραξόντα τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὴν ἔαυτὸν
5 ἐπανορθώσοντα πενίαν. θράσει γὰρ πολὺ διεφέρε τῶν ἅλλων, καὶ δεινότατος ἦν εἰπτεῖν, καὶ κατὰ μὲν τὴν στρατηγίαν ἄριστος, κατὰ δὲ τὴν τόλμαν πρακτικότατος· ἦν δὲ καὶ τὴν ὁψιν καὶ τῇ ψυχῇ λαμπρὸς καὶ μεγαλεπί-

1 τὸν Hertlein: τοῦτον.
2 So Dobræcus, στρατεύαν Ἐπιστ. στρατεύαν ὑπὲρ.
BOOK XIII. 68. 1-5

proceeded against the Hellespont and took every one of the cities of that region with the exception of Abydus. Then they left Diodorus and Mantitheis in charge with an adequate force and themselves sailed to Athens with the ships and the spoils, having performed many great deeds for the fatherland. When they drew near the city, the populace in a body, overjoyed at their successes, came out to meet them, and great numbers of the aliens, as well as children and women, flocked to the Peiraeus. For the return of the generals gave great cause for amazement, in that they brought no less than two hundred captured vessels, a multitude of captive soldiers, and a great store of spoils; and their own triremes they had gone to great care to embellish with gilded arms and garlands and, besides, with spoils and all such decorations. But most men thronged to the harbours to catch sight of Alcibiades, so that the city was entirely deserted, the slaves vying with the free. For at that time it had come to pass that this man was such an object of admiration that the leading Athenians thought that they had at long last found a strong man capable of opposing the people openly and boldly, while the poor had assumed that they would have in him an excellent supporter who would recklessly throw the city into confusion and relieve their destitute condition. For in boldness he far excelled all other men, he was a most eloquent speaker, in generalship he was unsurpassed, and in daring he was most successful; furthermore, in appearance he was exceedingly handsome and in spirit brilliant and

1 The Lacedaemonian base.
6 βολος. καθόλου δὲ τηλικαύτην ὑπόληψιν εἶχον ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ σχεδὸν ἀπαντεῖ, ὥσθ' ἀμα τῇ κείνῳ καθόδω καὶ τὴν τῶν πραγμάτων εὐτυχίαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἦκεν διελάμβανον. πρὸς δὲ τούτους, ὥσπερ Δακεδαμώνοι τούτου συναγωνιζόμενοι προετέρους, οὕτως ἔαυτοις πόλιν κατορθώσειν ἥλπιζον σύμμαχον ἔχοντες τὸν ἄνδρα τούτον.

69. Ἐπεὶ δ' οὖν κατέπλευσεν ὁ στόλος, ἐπέστρεψε τὸ πλῆθος ἐπὶ τὴν 'Αλκιβιάδον ναῦν, ἐξ ἑκάντα τὸν ἄνδρα πάντας ἐδεξίωτο, τοὺς εὐθυµερήσασθαι ἀμα καὶ τῇ καθόδω συγχαίρουσε. ὡς δ' ἀστασάμενος τὰ πλῆθη φιλανθρώπως ἐκκλησίαν συνήγαγε, καὶ πολλὰ τῶν καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀπολογησάμενος εἰς τοσαύτην εὐνοίαν τοὺς οὖχοις ἦγαγεν ὡς τέ ομολογεῖν πάντας τὴν πόλιν αὐτίαν γεγονέναι τῶν κατ' ἑκείνου ψηφισμάτων. διόπερ αὐτῷ τὴν τε οὐσίαν ἀπέδωκαν ἦν ἐδήμευσαν, ἐπειστα δὲ τὰς στήλας κατεπόντισαν ἐν αἷς ἦν ἡ καταδίκη καὶ τὰλλα τὰ κατ' ἑκείνου κυρωθέντα. ἐνθήσαντο δὲ καὶ τοὺς Ἐυμολπίδας ἄραι τὴν ἄραν ἦν ἐποιήσαντο κατ' αὐτοῦ καθ' ὅν καιρὸν ἔδοξεν ἀσβεῖν περὶ τὰ μυ- στήρια. τὸ δὲ τελευταῖον αὐτοῦ στρατηγὸν καταστήσαντες αὐτοκράτορα καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, ἀπάσας τὰς δυνάμεις ἐνεχείρισαν αὐτῶ. εἰλαντὸ δὲ καὶ στρατηγοῦς ἔτερους οὕς ἑκείνος ἦθελεν, Ἠδείμαντο καὶ Ἐρασύβουλον.

4 'Ὁ δ' 'Αλκιβιάδης ἐκατόν ναις πληρώσας ἐξέπλευσεν εἰς Ἀνδρόν, καὶ καταλαβόμενος Γαύριον φρούριον ἐτείχισεν. ἐξελθόντων δὲ τῶν Ἀνδρίων

1 So Reiske: δίκαιος.
2 εἰν αἷς ἦν ἡ Dohrnus: ἐν δ' ἐπι.
3 So Vogel, εἰλαντὸ Dindorf, εἰλατό V, εἰλετο ed.
4 So Dindorf: ἑκείνος οὕς.
intent upon great enterprises. In a word, practically all men had conceived such assumptions regarding him that they believed that along with his return from exile good fortune in their undertakings had also come again to the city. Furthermore, just as the Lacedaemonians enjoyed success while he was fighting on their side, so they expected that they in turn would again prosper when they had this man as an ally.

69. So when the fleet came to land the multitude turned to the ship of Alcibiades, and as he stepped from it all gave their welcome to the man, congratulating him on both his successes and his return from exile. He in turn, after greeting the crowds kindly, called a meeting of the Assembly, and offering a long defence of his conduct he brought the masses into such a state of goodwill to him that all agreed that the city had been to blame for the decrees issued against him. Consequently they not only returned to him his property, which they had confiscated, but went farther and cast into the sea the stelae on which were written his sentence and all the other acts passed against him; and they also voted that the Eumolpidae should revoke the curse they had pronounced against him at the time when men believed he had profaned the Mysteries. And to cap all they appointed him general with supreme power both on land and on sea and put in his hands all their armaments. They also chose as generals others whom he wished, namely, Adeimantus and Thrasybulus.

Alcibiades manned one hundred ships and sailed to Andros, and seizing Gaurium, a stronghold, he strengthened it with a wall. And when the Andrians,

1 The sacerdotal family which presided over the Mysteries.

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πανθημεὶ μετὰ τῶν παραφυλαττόντων τὴν πόλιν Πελοποννησίων ἐγεννηθῆ μάχη, καθ’ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως πολλοῖ μὲν ἀναγεννησαν Ἀθηναίοι, τῶν δ’ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως πολλοὶ μὲν ἀναγεννησαν, τῶν δὲ διασωθέντων οἱ μὲν κατὰ τὴν χώραν διεσκεδάσθησαν, οἱ δὲ ἐντὸς τῶν τειχῶν 5 συνέφυγοι. αὐτὸς δ’ Ἀλκιβιάδης προσβολὰς ποιήσαμεν τῇ πόλει, ἐν μὲν τῷ πεφρουρημένῳ τείχει τὴν ἰκανὴν φυλακὴν κατέλιπε καὶ Ἐρασίβουλον ἡγεμόνα κατέστησεν, αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἐκπλεύσας τὴν τε Κῶν καὶ Ῥόδον ἐδήμωσε, καὶ συνυπε ὡφελείας ἦδρουσε πρὸς τὰς τῶν στρατιωτῶν διατροφὰς.

70. Ἀλκεδαμόνοι δὲ τὴν τε ναυτικὴν δύναμιν ἄρδησαν ἀπολολεκτεὶς καὶ μετ’ αὐτῆς Μίνδαρον τὸν ἡγεμόνα, ταῖς ψυχαῖς όμοιος οὐκ ἐνεδωκαν, ἀλλὰ ναῦσαρχον εἰποῦντο Λασανδρον, δοκοῦντα στρατηγικῇ διαφέρειν τῶν ἄλλων καὶ τόλμαν ἐμπρακτόν ἔχοντα πρὸς τᾶς πέριταις ὅσα παραλαβὼν τὴν ἄρχην ἐκ τῆς Πελοποννήσου στρατιώτας τε κατέγραφε τοὺς ἰκανοὺς καὶ ναὸς ἐπλήρωσεν ὅσα ἐδύνατο 2 πλείστας. ἐκπλεύσας δὲ εἰς Ῥόδον καὶ προσλαβόμενος ἐκείθεν ναὸς ὅσα εἶχον αἱ πόλεις, ἐπελευσαν εἰς Ἐφεσον καὶ Μιλητον. καταρτίσας δὲ καὶ τάς ἐν ταύταις τάς πόλεις τριήρεις μετεπέμψατο τάς ἐκ Χίου, καὶ στόλον εξήρτυεν ἐξ Ἐφέσου νεὼν 3 ὑπάρχοντα σχεδὸν ἐβδομήκοντα. ἀκούσας δὲ

1 ἄρδησαν De la Barre, ἄρχην ΑΙ, καὶ ἄρχην Π’Γ, καὶ τὴν ἄρχην 3 cet. 2 paralabow after póleis omitted by M. 3 So Reiske: καὶ ταύτας τάς ἐν τάς.

1 Cyrus the Younger, whose later attempt to win the Persian throne is told in Xenophon’s Anabasis. Persia had finally decided to throw its power behind the combatant 316
together with the Peloponnesians who were guarding the city, came out against him en masse, a battle ensued in which the Athenians were the victors; and of the inhabitants of the city many were slain, and of those who escaped some were scattered throughout the countryside and the rest found safety within the walls. As for Alcibiades, after having launched assaults upon the city he left an adequate garrison in the fort he had occupied, appointing Thrasybulus commander, and himself sailed away with his force and ravaged both Cos and Rhodes, collecting abundant booty to support his soldiers.

70. Although the Lacedaemonians had entirely lost not only their sea force but Mindarus, the commander, together with it, nevertheless they did not let their spirits sink, but they chose as admiral Lysander, a man who was believed to excel all others in skill as a general and who possessed a daring that was ready to meet every situation. As soon as Lysander assumed the command he enrolled an adequate number of soldiers from the Peloponnesus and also manned as many ships as he was able. Sailing to Rhodes he added to his force the ships which the cities of Rhodes possessed, and then sailed to Ephesus and Miletus. After equipping the triremes in these cities he summoned those which were supplied by Chios and thus fitted out at Ephesus a fleet of approximately seventy ships. And hearing that Cyrus, the son of which could not support a fleet without Persian assistance, Cyrus was sent down as "carius (lord) of all those whose mustering-place is Castolus" (a plain probably near Sardis), i.e. as governor-general of Asia Minor (Xenophon, Hell. 1. 4. 3) with abundant funds and orders to support the Lacedaemonians in the war. This decision of the Great King was the death-knell of the Athenian Empire.
ΔΙΟΔΟΡΟΣ ΟΥΣΙΚΙΛΥ

Κύρον τῶν Δαρείου τοῦ βασιλέως ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς ἀπεσταλμένον συμπολεμεῖν τοῖς Λακεδαίμονισι, ἦκεν εἰς Σάρδεις πρὸς αὐτὸν, καὶ παροξύνον τὸν νεανίσκον εἰς τὸν κατὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλεμον μυρίους μὲν δαρεικοῦς παραχρήμα ἔλαβεν εἰς τῶν τῶν στρατιωτῶν μισθόν, καὶ εἰς τὸ λοιπὸν δὲ ὁ Κύρος ἐκέλευσεν αὐτεῖς μηδὲν ὑποστελλόμενον· ἐντολὰς γὰρ ἔχειν παρὰ τοῦ πατρός, ὅπως ὅσα ἂν προαιρέωνται Λακεδαίμονις χορηγήσαι αὐτῶς. ἀνακάμψας δὲ εἰς Ὁφέσων ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων μετεπέμπτε τοὺς δυνατώτατους, πρὸς οὓς ἑταρρίας συνυιδέμενος ἐπηγγέλλετο τῶν πραγμάτων κατορθωθήσεται κυρίους ἐκάστους τῶν πόλεων ποιήσεις. δι᾽ ἣν αἰτίαν συνέβη τούτους πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀμιλλωμένους ὑπηρετεῖν πλείστην τῶν ἐπιταττομένων, καὶ ταχὺ παραδόξως εὑπορεῖν τῶν Λύσσανδρον πάντων τῶν εἰς πόλεμον χρησίμων.

71. Ἀλκιβιάδης δὲ πυθόμενος ἐν Ὁφέσῳ τοῦ Λύσσανδρον ἐξαρτύειν τὸν στόλον, ἀνήχθη μετὰ πασῶν τῶν νεῶν εἰς Ὁφέσων. ἐπιπλεύσας δὲ τοῖς λιμέσιν, ὥσοστοι ἀντανήγησαν, τὰς μὲν πολλὰς ναῦς καθώρισε περὶ τὸ Νότιον, τὴν ἡγεμονίαν αὐτῶν παραδοῦσα Ἀντίοχῳ τῷ ἱδίῳ κυβερνητῇ, διακελευθήσεσθαι αὐτῷ μὴ ναυμαχεῖν ἐως ὅτι αὐτὸς παραγενήται, τὰς δὲ στρατιώτιδας ναῦς ἀνέλαβε καὶ κατὰ στουδὴν ἐπιλέυσεν εἰς Κλαξομενᾶς· αὕτη γὰρ ἡ πόλις σύμμαχος Ἀθηναίων οὕσα κακῶς ἐπασχεὶ ὑπὸ τινῶν φυγάδων πορθομένη, ὁ δὲ Ἀντίοχος ὃς τῇ φύσει πρόχειρος καὶ σπεύδων δὲ ἐαυτοῦ τι πρᾶξαι λαμπρόν, τῶν μὲν Ἀλκιβιάδου 1 εἰς deleted by Vogel, but cp. Kallenberg ad loc. 2 πολλάς] Vogel would prefer ἀλλὰς.
BOOK XIII. 70. 3—71. 2

King Darius, had been dispatched by his father to aid the Lacedaemonians in the war, he went to him at Sardis, and stirring up the youth’s enthusiasm for the war against the Athenians he received on the spot ten thousand darics for the pay of his soldiers; and for the future Cyrus told him to make requests without reserve, since, as he stated, he carried orders from his father to supply the Lacedaemonians with whatever they should want. Then Lysander, returning to Ephesus, called to him the most influential men of the cities, and arranging with them to form cabals he promised that if his undertakings were successful he would put each group in control of its city. And it came to pass for this reason that these men, vying with one another, gave greater aid than was required of them and that Lysander was quickly supplied in startling fashion with all the equipment that is useful in war.

71. When Alcibiades learned that Lysander was fitting out his fleet in Ephesus, he set sail for there with all his ships. He sailed up to the harbours, but when no one came out against him, he had most of his ships cast anchor at Notium, entrusting the command of them to Antiochus, his personal pilot, with orders not to accept battle until he should be present, while he took the troop-ships and sailed in haste to Clazomenae; for this city, which was an ally of the Athenians, was suffering from forays by some of its exiles. But Antiochus, who was by nature an impetuous man and was eager to accomplish some brilliant deed on his own account, paid no attention

1 Cyrus was seventeen years of age.
2 A Persian coin containing about 125 grains of gold, worth approximately one pound sterling or five dollars.
3 On the north side of the large bay before Ephesus.
λόγων ἡμέλησε, δέκα δὲ ναῦς τὰς ἀρίστας πληρώσας, καὶ τὰς ἄλλας τοῖς τρυπάρχοις παραγγείλας ἐτοίμας ἔχειν ἧν ἤ χρεία ναυμαχεῖν, ἐπέπλευσε τοῖς πολεμίωις προκαλεσόμενος εἰς ναυμαχίαν. ὁ δὲ Λύσανδρος πεπυσμένος παρὰ τινῶν αὐτομόλων τὴν ἄφοδον Ἀλκιβιάδου καὶ τῶν ἀρίστων μετ’ αὐτοῦ στρατιωτῶν, καρδὸν εἶναι διέλαβε πράξει τῷ τῆς Σπάρτης ἄξιον. διότι πάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀνταναχθεῖς μίαν μὲν τὴν προπλέοσαν ταῖς δέκα, καθ’ ἢν Ἀντίοχος ἢν ἀντισταγμένος, κατέδυσε, τὰς δὲ ἄλλας τραφάμενοι ἐδίωξε, μέχρις οὐ τὰς ἄλλας πληρώσαντες οἱ τριήμαρχοι τῶν Ἀθηναίων παρεβούθησαν ἐν οὐδεμιᾷ τάξει. γενομένης δὲ ναυμαχίας ἄθροισ ταῖς ναυσὶν οὐ μακρὰν τῆς γῆς, Ἀθηναίοι διὰ τὴν ἀταξίαν ἠλαττώθησαν καὶ ναῦς ἀπέβαλον δύο πρὸς ταῖς εἴκοσι, τῶν δὲ ἐν αὐταῖς ἀνδρῶν ὄλγοι μὲν ἐξώγρηθησαν, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ πρὸς τὴν γῆν διενήξαντο. Ἀλκιβιάδης δὲ πυθόμενος τὸ γεγενημένον διὰ σπουδῆς ἀνέκαμψε εἰς τὸ Νότιον καὶ πάσαις τὰς τρυχρείς πληρώσας ἐπέπλευσε τοῖς λιμέσι τῶν πολεμίων· οὐ τολμῶντος δὲ ἀνταναχθῆναι τοῦ Λυσανδροῦ τὸν πλοῦν εἰς Σάμου ἐποίησατο.

72. Τούτων δὲ πραττόμενων Ὁρασούμουλος ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς μετὰ νεὼν πεντεκαίδεκα πλεύσας ἐπὶ Θάσου ἐνίκησε μάχη τους ἐκ τῆς πόλεως καὶ περὶ διακοσίους αὐτῶν ἀνείλεν ἐγκλείσας δὲ αὐτοὺς εἰς πολιορκίαν ἢνάγκασε τοὺς φυγάδας τους τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων φρονοῦντας καταδέχεσθαι, καὶ φρουρὰν λαβόντας συμμάχους

1 tás added by Dindorf.
2 So Eichstädt: προσ- or προκαλεσόμενος.
to the orders of Aleibiades, but manning ten of the best ships and ordering the captains to keep the others ready in case they should need to accept battle, he sailed up to the enemy in order to challenge them to battle. But Lysander, who had learned from certain deserters of the departure of Aleibiades and his best soldiers, decided that the favourable time had come for him to strike a blow worthy of Sparta. Accordingly, putting out to sea for the attack with all his ships, he encountered the leading one of the ten ships, the one on which Antiochus had taken his place for the attack, and sank it, and then, putting the rest to flight, he chased them until the Athenian captains manned the rest of their vessels and came to the rescue, but in no battle order at all. In the sea-battle which followed between the two entire fleets not far from the land the Athenians, because of their disorder, were defeated and lost twenty-two ships, but of their crews only a few were taken captive and the rest swam to safety ashore. When Aleibiades learned what had taken place, he returned in haste to Notium and manning all the triremes sailed to the harbours which were held by the enemy; but since Lysander would not venture to come out against him, he directed his course to Samos.

72. While these events were taking place Thrasybulus, the Athenian general, sailing to Thasos with fifteen ships defeated in battle the troops who came out from the city and slew about two hundred of them; then, having bottled them up in a siege of the city, he forced them to receive back their exiles, that is the men who favoured the Athenians, to accept a garri-

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3 So Wesseling: ἀναχθῆναι.
2 'Αθηναίων εἶναι. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πλεύσας εἰς Ἀθήνα προσηγγαγείτο πόλιν ἐν ταῖς δυνατώτάταις οὖσαν τότε τῶν ἐπὶ Θράκης.

Οἱ μὲν οὖν στρατηγοὶ τῶν 'Αθηναίων ταῦτα 3 ἐπραξαν μετὰ τὸν οὐκοδεδέχεσθαι ἐκπλοῦν. 'Αγιος δ' ὁ τῶν Δακεδαμιωτῶν βασιλεὺς ἔτυχε μὲν ἐν τῇ Δεκελείᾳ διατρίβουν μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως, πυθανόμενος δὲ τοὺς κρατιστοὺς τῶν 'Αθηναίων μετ' Ἀλκιβιάδου στρατευομένους, νυκτὸς ἀνελήμνου τὸ 4 στρατόπεδον ἤγαγεν ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας. εἶχε δὲ τεῖχος διαμυρίου δεκακισχιλίου, ὡς ἦσαν οἱ μὲν ἡμίσεις ὁπλίται κατ᾽ ἐκλογὴν, οἱ δ' ἡμίσεις ψυλλίκατηκολούθουν δ' αὐτῷ καὶ τῶν ἐπείγοντας εἰς χιλίους διακοσίους, ὡς ἐννακόσιοι μὲν Βοιωτοὶ παρεῖχοντο, τοὺς δὲ λοιποὺς Πελοποννήσιους συνεξέπεμψαν. ὡς δ' ἐγγύτερος ἡγεμόνας τῆς πόλεως, ἔλαβε ταῖς προφυλακαίς ἐγγύσασαι, καὶ ῥαδίως αὐτοὺς τρεφάμενος διὰ τὸ παράδοξον, ὥλγους μὲν ἀνέειλε, 5 τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους συνεδώξεις ἐντὸς τῶν τείχῶν. οἱ δ' 'Αθηναίοι μαθέοντες τὸ γεγενημένον Ἀττικάν παρῆγγελμαν τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις καὶ τοῖς μεγίστοις πασίν ἀπαντῶν μετὰ τῶν ὀπλών· ὡς ταχύπερ προσταθήσει ποιησάντων, δέ μὲν κύκλος τοῦ τείχους πλήρης ἔγενετο τῶν ἐπὶ τὸν κοινὸν κύκλου σωματε- 6 δραμηκότων, οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ τῶν 'Αθηναίων ἔμερα θεωροῦντες εκτεταμένην τὴν τῶν πολέμων δύναμιν εἰς φάλαγγα τὸ μὲν βάθος εἰς τέταρτας ἀνάρας, τὸ δὲ μήκος ἐπὶ στάδιοι ὀκτώ, τότε πρώτον κατεπλάγησαν, θεωροῦντες τὰ δύο μέρη σχεδὸν τοῦ τείχους ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων περιε- 1 So Dindorf: εκτεταμένην.
son, and to be allies of the Athenians. After this, 408 B.C., sailing to Abdera,¹ he brought that city, which at that time was among the most powerful in Thrace, over to the side of the Athenians.

Now the foregoing is what the Athenian generals had accomplished since they sailed from Athens. But Agis, the king of the Lacedaemonians, as it happened, was at the time in Deceleia ² with his army, and when he learned that the best Athenian troops were engaged in an expedition with Alcibiades, he led his army on a moonless night to Athens. He had twenty-eight thousand infantry, one-half of whom were picked hoplites and the other half light-armed troops; there were also attached to his army some twelve hundred cavalry, of whom the Boeotians furnished nine hundred and the rest had been sent with him by Peloponnesians. As he drew near the city, he came upon the outposts before they were aware of him, and easily dispersing them because they were taken by surprise he slew a few and pursued the rest within the walls. When the Athenians learned what had happened, they issued orders for all the older men and the sturdiest of the youth to present themselves under arms. Since these promptly responded to the call, the circuit of the wall was manned with those who had rushed together to meet the common peril; and the Athenian generals, when in the morning they surveyed the army of the enemy extended in a line four men deep and eight stades in length, at the moment were at first dismayed, seeing as they did that approximately two-thirds of the wall was surrounded by the enemy.

¹ The birthplace of the great Greek physical philosopher Democritus.
² The fortress in Attica which the Lacedaemonians, on the advice of Alcibiades (ep. chap. 9.2), had permanently occupied.
7. ημερέα. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοὺς ἵππεῖς ἐξαπέστειλαν, ἀντας παραπλησίους τὸν ἀρμιθμὸν τοῖς ἐναντίοις· ὣν πρὸ τῆς πόλεως αυτοκριμένων ἱππομαχιῶν ἐπὶ τινα χρόνον ἑγένετο καρτερά μάχη. ἢ μὲν γὰρ φάλαινες περὶ πέντε σταδίους ἀπείχε οὗ τείχους, οἱ δ’ ἵππεῖς συμπλακέντες ἀλλήλους πρὸς αὐτοῖς τοῖς τείχεσι διηγομένου. οἱ μὲν οὖν Βοιωτοὶ καθ’ αὐτοὺς προνεκρικότες ἐπὶ Δηλίω τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, δεισδοὺς ἡγούμενοι τῶν ἡττησάμονες1 φανῆναι καταδειστεροὶ· οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναίοι θεατὰς ἔχοντες τῆς ἀρετῆς τοὺς ἐπὶ τῶν τείχων ἐφεστῶτας καὶ κατὰ ἀνδρὰ γνωριζόμενοι, πᾶν ὑπέμενον ὑπὲρ τῆς νίκης. 8 τέλος δὲ βιασόμενοι τοὺς ἀντιτεταγμένους, συγκοινὸς μὲν αὐτῶν ἀνείλον, τοὺς δὲ ἀλλοὺς κατεδώξαν μέχρι τῆς τῶν πεζῶν φάλαγγος. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οὖν μὲν ἐπιτορευμένους τῶν πεζῶν ἀνεχόμενοι εἰς τὴν πόλιν.

73. Ἀγιάς δὲ τότε μὲν οὐ κρίνας πολυρρεκέν ἐν Ἀκαδημίᾳ κατεστρατοπέδευσε, τῇ δ’ ὑπερεῖα τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατάντων τρόπαιον ἐξέταξε τὴν δύναμιν καὶ προεκλείτο τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει περὶ τοῦ 2 τροπαίου διαγωνίσασθαι.2 τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων ἐξαγαγόντων τοὺς στρατιώτας καὶ παρὰ τὸ τείχος παραταττομένων, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οἱ Ἀκαδημαῖοι πρὸς μάχην ὀρμήσαν, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν τείχῶν πολλοὺ πλήθους βελῶν ἐπ’ αὐτῶς ρυφέντος ἀπήγαγον τὴν δύναμιν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τὸ λουπὸν τῆς Ἀττικῆς δημόσιας εἰς Πελοπόννησον ἀπηλλάγησαν.

1 ἡττησάμον M, ἡττωμένων σει. 2 So Hertlein: ἐξαγωνίσασθαι.

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After this, however, they sent out their cavalry, who were about equal in number to the opposing cavalry, and when the two bodies met in a cavalry-battle before the city, sharp fighting ensued which lasted for some time. For the line of the infantry was some five stades from the wall, but the cavalry which had engaged each other were fighting at the very walls. Now the Boeotians, who by themselves alone had formerly defeated the Athenians at Delium, thought it would be a terrible thing if they should prove to be inferior to the men they had once conquered, while the Athenians, since they had as spectators of their valour the populace standing upon the walls and were known every one to them, were ready to endure everything for the sake of victory. Finally, overpowering their opponents they slew great numbers of them and pursued the remainder as far as the line of the infantry. After this when the infantry advanced against them, they withdrew within the city.

73. Agis, deciding for the time not to lay siege to the city, pitched camp in the Academy, but on the next day, after the Athenians had set up a trophy, he drew up his army in battle order and challenged the troops in the city to fight it out for the possession of the trophy. The Athenians led forth their soldiers and drew them up along the wall, and at first the Lacedaemonians advanced to offer battle, but since a great multitude of missiles was hurled at them from the walls, they led their army away from the city. After this they ravaged the rest of Attica and then departed to the Peloponnesus.

2 The grove of olive-trees, where Plato later had his school, six stades north-west of the Dipylon Gate.
3 Ἀλκιβιάδης δὲ ἐκ Σάμου μετὰ πασῶν τῶν νεῶν πλεύσας εἰς Κύμην χευδεῖς αὐτῶν ἑπέρρυφη τῶν Κυμαίων, βουλόμενος αὐτῶν μετὰ προφάσεως διαρτάσαι τὴν χώραν. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον πολλῶν αἰχμαλώτων σωμάτων κυμεύοσας ἀπήγειν ἐπὶ τὰς ναίς· ἐκβοηθήσαντων δὲ τῶν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως πανδημεῖ καὶ προσπεσόντων ἀπροσδοκήτως, χρόνον μὲν τῶν διεκαρτέρων οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοῖς Κυμαίων προσγενομένων πολλῶν τῶν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως καὶ τῆς χώρας ἤγακασθήσαν καταλυόντες τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους καταβαψάντες 5 ἐπὶ τὰς ναίς. ὡς δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐλαττωμασι περιαλγής γενόμενος ἐκ Μιτυλήνης μεταπέμψατο τοὺς ὀπλίτας, καὶ πρὸ τῆς πόλεως ἐκτάξας τὴν δύναμιν προεκαλεῖτο τοὺς Κυμαίων εἰς μάχην· οὐδενὸς δὲ εξιόντος δημός τὴν χώραν ἀπέπλευσεν ἐπὶ Μιτυλήνην. Κυμαίων δὲ περιβάλλων εἰς Ἀθῆνας πρεσβεύαν καὶ κατηγοροῦντων Ἀλκιβιάδου, διότι σύμμαχον πόλιν οὐδὲν ἀδικήσασαν ἐπόρθησεν· ἐγύνοντο δὲ καὶ ἄλλαι πολλαὶ διαβολαὶ κατ' αὐτοῦ· τῶν γὰρ ἐν Σάμῳ τινὲς στρατιωτῶν ἀλλοτρίως τὰ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἔχοντες ἐπλέυσαν εἰς Ἀθῆνας, καὶ κατηγορήσαν ἐν ἐκκλησίᾳ κατ' Ἀλκιβιάδου, ὅτι τὰ Λακεδαιμονίων φρονεῖ καὶ πρὸς Φαρνάβαζον ἔχει φιλίαν, δι' ἦς ἐλπίζει καταλυθέντος τοῦ πολέμου καταδυναστεύσει τῶν πολιτῶν. 6

74. Ταχὺ δὲ τοῦ πλῆθους πιστεύοντος ταῖς διαβολαῖς, ἡ μὲν περὶ Ἀλκιβιάδην ἑθραυστὸ δόξα διὰ τὸ περὶ τὴν ναυμαχίαν ἐλάττωμα καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν Κύμην ἡμαρτημένα, ὡς δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων δῆμος ὑφορώμενος τὴν τάνδρος τόλμαν δέκα στρατηγοὺς

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Alcibiades, having sailed with all his ships from 408 B.C. Samos to Cymê,\(^1\) hurled false charges against the Cymaeans, since he wished to have an excuse for plundering their territory. And at the outset he gained possession of many captives and was taking them to his ships; but when the men of the city came out *en masse* to the rescue and fell unexpectedly on Alcibiades' troops, for a time they stood off the attack, but as later many from the city and countryside reinforced the Cymaeans, they were forced to abandon their prisoners and flee for safety to their ships. Alcibiades, being greatly distressed by his reverses, summoned his hoplites from Mitylenê, and drawing up his army before the city he challenged the Cymaeans to battle; but when no one came out of the city, he ravaged its territory and sailed off to Mitylenê. The Cymaeans dispatched an embassy to Athens and denounced Alcibiades for having laid waste an allied city which had done no wrong; and there were also many other charges brought against him; for some of the soldiers at Samos, who were at odds with him, sailed to Athens and accused Alcibiades in the Assembly of favouring the Lacedaemonian cause and of forming ties of friendship with Pharnabazus whereby he hoped that at the conclusion of the war he should lord it over his fellow citizens.

74. Since the multitude soon began to believe these accusations, not only was the fame of Alcibiades damaged because of his defeat in the sea-battle and the wrongs he had committed against Cymê, but the Athenian people, viewing with suspicion the boldness

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1 In Lydia.

\(^1\) \(\alpha\upsilon\pi\gamma\gamma\varepsilon\nu\) PM, \(\alpha\upsilon\pi\gamma\gamma\alpha\gamma\varepsilon\nu\) cit.

\(^2\) So Dindorf: \(\pi\rho\alpha\varsigma\).
εἵλατο, Κόνωνα, Λυσίαν,¹ Διομέδεντα, Περικλέα, πρὸς δὲ τούτους Ἑρασινίδην, Ἀριστοκράτην, Ἀρχέστρατον, Πρωτόμαχον, Ἐρασύβουλον, Ἀριστογένην· ἐκ δὲ τούτων προκρίνας Κόνωνα ταχέως ἐξέπεμψε παρ' Ἀλκιβιάδου τὸ ναυτικὸν παραληψό-2 μενον. Ἀλκιβιάδης δὲ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐκχωρήσας τῷ Κόνωνι καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις παραδοὺς, τὴν μὲν εἰς Ἀθηναῖς ἐπάνοδον ἀπέγνω, μετὰ δὲ τριήρους μᾶς εἰς Πακτύν τῆς Θράκης ἀπεχώρησε· χωρὶς γὰρ τῆς τοῦ πλῆθους ὀργῆς καὶ τὰς ἑπενηγημένας
3 αὐτῷ δίκας εὐλαβεῖτο. πολλοὶ γὰρ θεωροῦντες αὐτὸν κακῶς φερόμενον ἑπενηγοῦσαν ἐγκλήματα πολλά· μέγιστον δ' ἦν τὸ περὶ τῶν ὑπ'πων, τετμημένου ταλάντων ὀκτώ. Διομήδες γὰρ τῶν φιλῶν συμπέμψαντος αὐτῷ τέθριππον εἰς Ὀλυμπίαν, ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης κατὰ τὴν ἀπογραφὴν² τὴν εἰσωθύναν γίνεσθαι τοὺς ὑπ'πους ἱδίους ἀπεγράματο,³ καὶ νικήσας⁴ τὸ τέθριππον τὴν τ' ἐκ τῆς νίκης δόξαν αὐτὸς ἀπηνέγκατο καὶ τοὺς ὑπ'πους οὔκ ἀπέδωκε
4 τῷ πιστεύσαντι. ταύτα δὴ πάντα διανοούμενος ἐφοβεῖτο, μήποτε καρπὸν λαβόντες Ἀθηναίοι τιμωρίαν ἐπιθύμωσι περὶ πάντων ὅν εἰς αὐτοὺς ἐξήματεν· αὐτὸς οὖν αὐτοῖς κατέγνω φυγήν.

1 So Palmer (cp. ch. 101. 5) : Λυσίαν.
2 So Schäfer: ἀπογραφήν.
5 οὖν added by Stephanus.

¹ This should be Thrasyllus.
² Alcibiades had acquired castles here and at Bisanthé against some such contingency as this.
of the man, chose as the ten generals Conon, Lysias, 408 B.C. Diomedon, and Pericles, and in addition Erasinides, Aristocrates, Archestratus, Protomachus, Thrasybulus,¹ and Aristogenes. Of these they gave first place to Conon and dispatched him at once to take over the fleet from Alcibiades. After Alcibiades had relinquished his command to Conon and handed over his armaments, he gave up any thought of returning to Athens, but with one trireme withdrew to Pactye² in Thrace, since, apart from the anger of the multitude, he was afraid of the law-suits which had been brought against him. For there were many who, on seeing how he was hated, had filed numerous complaints against him, the most important of which was the one about the horses, involving the sum of eight talents. Diomedes, it appears, one of his friends, had sent in his care a four-horse team to Olympia; and Alcibiades, when entering it in the usual way, listed the horses as his own; and when he was the victor in the four-horse race, Alcibiades took for himself the glory of the victory and did not return the horses to the man who had entrusted them to his care.³ As he thought about all these things he was afraid lest the Athenians, seizing a suitable occasion, would inflict punishment upon him for all the wrongs he had committed against them. Consequently he himself condemned himself to exile.⁴

⁴ "Feared and distrusted in Athens, Sparta, and Persia alike, the most brilliant man of action of his generation, whose judgment of public policies was as unerring as his personal aims, methods, and conduct were wrong, found outlet for his restless energy only in waging private war on the 'kingless' Thracians. Had Athens been able to trust him he might have saved her Empire and destroyed her liberty." (W. S. Ferguson in Camb. Anc. Hist. 5, p. 354.)
Diodorus of Sicily

75. Προσετέθη δὲ καὶ συνωρισ κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα καὶ παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίων Πλευστώναξ ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπελυήθησεν ἁρξας ἐπὶ πεντήκοντα, διαδεξάμενος δὲ τὴν ἁρχὴν Παισανίας ἦρξεν ἐπὶ τεσσαρακοῦντα. οἱ δὲ τὴν Ῥόδουν νῆσον κατοικοῦντες καὶ Ἰηλυσόν καὶ Δίων καὶ Κάμειρον μετωπίσθησαν εἰς μίαν πόλιν τὴν νῦν καλομένην Ῥόδουν.

2 Ἕρμοκράτης δ᾿ ὁ Συρακόσιοι ἀναλαβὼν τοὺς μετ’ αὐτοῦ στρατεύοντας ὁμήρησεν ἐκ Σεληνοῦντος, καὶ παραγενόμενος πρὸς τὴν Ἰμέραν κατ- εστρατοπέδευσεν ἐν τοῖς προαστείοις τῆς ἀνα- τετραμμένης πόλεως. διαπυθόμενος δὲ ἐν ὁ τόπῳ παρετάχθησαν οἱ Συρακόσιοι, τὰ τῶν τετελευτη- κότων ὀστᾶ συνήθροιζε, παρασκευᾶσθαι δ᾿ ἅμαξας πολυτελῶς κεκοσμημένας, ἐπὶ τούτων παρεκομίσθηεν

3 αὐτὰ ἐπὶ τὴν Συράκουσαν. αὐτὸς μὲν οὖν ἐπὶ τῶν ὅρων1 κατέμεινε διὰ τὸ κωλύεσθαι τοὺς φυγάδας ύπὸ τῶν νόμων συνέναι,2 τῶν δὲ μετ’ αὐτοῦ τινας ἀπέστειλεν, οἱ τὰς ἅμαξας παρεκό- 4 μισαν εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας. δ᾿ δ᾿ Ἕρμοκράτης ταῦτα ἔπραττεν ὅπως ὁ μὲν Διοκλῆς ἀντιπράττων αὐτῶ περὶ τῆς καθόδου δοκῶν δ᾿ αὐτὸς εἶναι τοῦ περιεωράθαι3 τοὺς τετελευτηκότας ἀτάφους, προσ- κόψαι τοῖς πλήθεσιν, αὐτὸς δ᾿ ἐφιλανθρώπως τούτους προσενεχθεῖσα ἐπαγάγοι4 τὸ πλῆθος εἰς τὴν προτέ- 5 ραν εὐνοον. τῶν οὖν ὀστῶν παρακομισθέντων ἐνέπεσεν εἰς τὰ πλῆθη στάσις, τοῦ μὲν Διοκλέους

1 So Wesseling: ὅρων. 2 συνεναι] εἰσιναι Wesseling. 3 So Reiske, περιεωρακότος ΠΙ., περιεωρακέναι cel.
75. The two-horse chariot race ¹ was added in this 408 B.C. same Olympic Festival ²; and among the Lacedaemonians Pleistonax, their king, died after a reign of fifty years, and Pausanias succeeded to the throne and reigned for fourteen years. Also the inhabitants of the island of Rhodes left the cities of Ielysus, Lindus, and Cameirus and settled in one city, that which is now called Rhodes.

Hermocrates,³ the Syracusan, taking his soldiers set out from Selinus, and on arriving at Himera he pitched camp in the suburbs of the city, which lay in ruins. And finding out the place where the Syracusans had made their stand, he collected the bones of the dead ⁴ and putting them upon wagons which he had constructed and embellished at great cost he conveyed them to Syracuse. Now Hermocrates himself stopped at the border of Syracusan territory, since the exiles were forbidden by the laws from accompanying the bones farther, but he sent on some of his troops who brought the wagons to Syracuse. Hermocrates acted in this way in order that Diocles, who opposed his return and was generally believed to be responsible for the lack of concern over the failure to bury the dead, should fall out with the masses, whereas he, by his humane consideration for the dead, would win the multitude back to the feeling of goodwill in which they had formerly held him. Now when the bones had been brought into the city, civil discord arose among the masses, Diocles objecting to their burial

¹ Until this time the only chariot race had been that with teams of four horses (cp. Pausanias, 5. 8. 10).
² The ninety-third, 408 B.C.
³ The narrative is resumed from the end of chap. 63.
⁴ Cp. chap. 61. 6.

⁴ So Dindorf: ἐπαιδέη.
κωλύοντος θάπτειν, τῶν δὲ πολλῶν συγκατατιθεμένων. τέλος δὲ οἱ Συρακόσιοι έθαμάν τε τὰ λείψανα τῶν τετελευτηκότων καὶ πανδημεῖ τὴν ἐκφοράν ἐτίμησαν. καὶ ὁ μὲν Διοκλῆς ἐφυγα-δεύθη, τὸν δὲ 'Ερμοκράτην οὐδὲ ὅσ προσεδέξαντο ὑπώπτευον γὰρ τὴν ταύδρος τόλμαν, μὴποτε τυχόν 6 ἡγεμονίας ἀναδείξῃ ἑαυτὸν τύραννον. ο μὲν οὖν 'Ερμοκράτης τότε τὸν καυρὸν οὐχ ὅρῶν εὐθετον εἰς τὸ βιάσασθαι, πάλιν ἀνεγώρησεν εἰς Σελυσόντα, μετὰ δὲ τινα χρόνον τῶν φίλων αὐτῶν μεταπεμπο-μένων ἀφῆσε μετὰ τρυσχλίων στρατιωτῶν, καὶ πορευθεὶς διὰ τῆς Γελώς ήκε νυκτὸς ἐπὶ τὸν 7 συντεταγμένον τόπον. οὖ δυνηθάντων δὲ ἀπάν-των ἀκολουθήσαι τῶν στρατιωτῶν, ο μὲν 'Ερμο-κράτης μετ' ὅλων προσελθὼν τῷ κατά τῆς 8 Ἀχραδινῆς πυλῶν, καὶ τῶν φίλων των εὐρών προκατελημμένους τοὺς τόπους, ἀνελάμβανε τοὺς ἀφυστεροῦντας: οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι τὸ γεγενημένον ἀκούσαντες σὺν τοῖς ὁπλοῖς ἤλθον εἰς τῇ ἀγορᾷ, καθ' ὦν μετὰ πολλοῦ πλήθους ἐπιφανείτες τὸν τε 'Ερμοκράτην καὶ τῶν συμπραττόντων αὐτῷ τοὺς πλείστους ἀπέκτειναν. τοὺς δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς μάχης διασωθέντας μεθύσαντες εἰς κρίσιν φυγὴ κατεδί-9 καζόν. διόπερ τινὲς αὐτῶν πολλοῖς περιπεσόντες τραύμασιν ὡσ τετελευτηκότες ὑπὸ τῶν συγγενῶν παρεδόθησαν, ὡπως μὴ τῇ τοῦ πλήθους ὀργῇ παρα-δοθῶσιν, διότι ἢ καὶ Διονύσιος ὁ μετὰ ταύτα τῶν Συρακοσίων τυραννήσας.

76. Τῶν δὲ κατὰ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν τούτον πράξεων τέλος ἔχουσῶν Λῆθη πέμιν 'Αντιγένης τὴν ἄρχήν

1 έθαμάν τε Dindorf: θάμαντες.
and the majority favouring it. Finally the Syracusans not only buried the remains of the dead but also by turning out en masse paid honour to the burial procession. Diocles was exiled; but even so they did not receive Hermocrates back, since they were wary of the daring of the man and feared lest, once he had gained a position of leadership, he should proclaim himself tyrant. Accordingly Hermocrates, seeing that the time was not opportune for resorting to force, withdrew again to Selinus. But some time later, when his friends sent for him, he set out with three thousand soldiers, and making his way through the territory of Gela he arrived at night at the place agreed upon. Although not all his soldiers had been able to accompany him, Hermocrates with a small number of them came to the gate on Achradinē, and when he found that some of his friends had already occupied the region, he waited to pick up the late-comers. But when the Syracusans heard what had happened, they gathered in the market-place under arms, and here, since they appeared accompanied by a great multitude, they slew both Hermocrates and most of his supporters. Those who had not been killed in the fighting were brought to trial and sentenced to exile; consequently some of them who had been severely wounded were reported by their relatives as having died, in order that they might not be given over to the wrath of the multitude. Among their number was also Dionysius, who later became tyrant of the Syracusans.¹

76. When the events of this year came to an end, in Athens Antigenes took over the office of archon and

¹ 405–367 n.c.

² ὑπὲρ] ἐν ὑπὲρ Vogel, ὑπὸ Cobet.
παρέλαβε, Ἡρωμαῖοι δὲ ὑπάτους κατέστησαν Γάιον Μάνιον Αἰμίλιον καὶ Γάιον Οὐαλέριον. περὶ δὲ τούτου τούς χρόνους Κόνων ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγός, ἐπειδὴ παρέλαβε τὰς δυνάμεις ἐν Σάμῳ, τὰς τε παροῦσας τῶν νεῶν ἐξηρτύετο καὶ τὰς παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων ἡθοὺς, σπείρων ἐφαμιλλᾶν κατασκεύασαι τὸν στόλον ταῖς τῶν πολεμιῶν 2 ναυσῖν. οἱ δὲ Σπαρτιάται, τῶν Λυσάνδρως Διελθοῦτος ἡθὴ τοῦ τῆς ναυαρχίας χρόνου, Καλλικράτιδην ἐπὶ τὴν διαδοχὴν ἀπέστειλαν. οὕτως δὲ νεός μὲν ἄναντι τὸν, ἀκακος δὲ καὶ τῇν ψυχὴν ἀπλοῦς, οὕτω τῶν ξενικῶν ἡθῶν πεπειραμένως, δικαιώτατος δὲ Σπαρτιάτων ὁμολογούμενος δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν οὐδὲν ἐπράξεν ἄδικον οὔτ' εἰς πόλιν οὔτ' εἰς ἱδιώτην, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς ἐπιχειροῦσιν αὐτῶν διαφθείρειν χρήμασι χαλεπῶς ἔφερε 3 καὶ δίκην παρ' αὐτῶν ἐλάμβανεν. οὕτως κατα- πλεύσας εἰς Ἐφεσον παρέλαβε τὰς ναύς, μετα- πεμψάμενος δὲ καὶ τὰς παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων ναύς, τὰς πάσας σὺν ταῖς παρὰ Λυσάνδρου παρέ- ἐλαβεν ἐκατον τεσσαράκοντα. εἰς δὲ τῇ Ἰλίῳ χώρᾳ Δελφίνων κατεχόντων Ἀθηναίων, ἐπὶ τούτος ἐπελευσε μετὰ πασῶν τῶν νεῶν, καὶ πολυορκεῖν 4 ἐπεχείρησεν. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναίοι περὶ πεντακόσιοι οὔτε κατεπλάγησαν τὸ μέγεθος τῆς δυνάμεως, καὶ διεξελθόντες ἔξελυσαν τὸ χωρίον ὑπόστολον. Καλλικράτιδας δὲ τὸ μὲν φρουρίῳ παραλαβὼν κατέσκαψεν, ἐπὶ δὲ Τηλίους πλεύσας καὶ νυκτὸς

1 καὶ κατὰ ΑΦΚ, καὶ Ρ, κατὰ cet.
2 δὲ Ρ, omitted cet.
3 καὶ τὰς παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων ναύς added by Oldfather from suggestions of Stroth and Vogel.

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the Romans elected as consuls Gaius Manius Aemilius and Gaius Valerius. About this time Conon, the Athenian general, now that he had taken over the armaments in Samos, \(^1\) fitted out the ships which were in that place and also collected those of the allies, since he was intent upon making his fleet a match for the ships of the enemy. And the Spartans, when Lysander’s period of command as admiral had expired, dispatched Callieratidas to succeed him. Callieratidas was a very young man, without guile and straightforward in character, since he had had as yet no experience of the ways of foreign peoples, and was the most just man among the Spartans; and it is agreed by all that also during his period of command he committed no wrong against either a city or a private citizen but dealt summarily with those who tried to corrupt him with money and had them punished. He put in at Ephesus and took over the fleet, and since he had already sent for the ships of the allies, the total he took over, including those of Lysander, was one hundred and forty. And since the Athenians held Delphinium in the territory of the Chians, he sailed against them with all his ships and undertook to lay siege to it. The Athenians, who numbered some five hundred, were dismayed at the great size of his force and abandoned the place, passing through the enemy under a truce. Callieratidas took over the fortress and levelled it to the ground, and then, sailing against the Teians, he stole inside the walls of the city.

\(^1\) Cp. chap. 74. 1.

\(^4\) So Wesseling: ὑπόσπονδον.
παρεισπεσών ἐντὸς τῶν τειχῶν διήρπασε τὴν πόλιν. 5 μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πλεύσας εἰς Λέσβον, τῆς Μηθύμνης προσέβαλε μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως παρ’ Ἀθηναίων ἐχούση φρουράν. ποιησάμενος δὲ συνεχείς προσβολάς ἐν ἀρχῇ μὲν οὐδὲν ἦνυ, μετ’ ὀλίγον δὲ των ἐνδόντων αὐτῷ τὴν πόλιν παρεισέπεσεν ἐντὸς τῶν τειχῶν, καὶ τὰς μὲν κτήσεις διήρπασε, τῶν δ’ ἀνδρῶν φεισάμενος ἀπέδωκε τοῖς Μηθύμναιοις 6 τὴν πόλιν. τούτων δὲ πραξθέντων ἐπὶ τὴν Μιτυλήνην ὁρμησε, καὶ τούς μὲν ὀπλίτας Ἰώρακι τῷ Λακεδαιμονίων παραδοὺς ἐκέλευσε πεζῷ κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐπείγεσθαι, ταῖς δὲ ναυσὶν αὐτῶς παρέπλευσεν.

77. Κόμων δ’ ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγός εἰχε μὲν ἐρθόμηκοντα ναις οὕτως ἐξηρτυμένας τὰ πρὸς ναυμαχίαν ως οὐδεὶς ἔτερος τῶν πρότερον στρατηγῶν ἦν κατεσκευακώς. ἐτυχε μὲν οὖν ἀπάσαις 2 ἀνηγμένος ἐπὶ τὴν βοήθειαν τῆς Μηθύμνης, εὐρῶν δὲ αὐτὴν ἡλικίαν τότε μὲν ἡπιόθεν πρὸς τὴν νήσου τῶν Ἐκατόν καλομέμνων, ἀμα δ’ ἡμέρα κατανοῆσας τὰς τῶν πολεμίων ναις προσπλεούσας, τὸ3 μὲν αὐτοῦ4 διαναμαχεῖν ἐκρινεῖ ἐπισφαλὲς εἶναι πρὸς διπλασίας τριήρεις, διενοεῖτο δὲ ἐξω πλέων φυγεῖν καὶ προσπεπασάμενός τινας τῶν πολεμίων τριήρων ναυμαχήσαι πρὸς τῇ Μιτυλήνῃ5. οὕτως γὰρ ὑπελάμβανε νικῶν μὲν ἐξεῖν ἀναστροφὴν εἰς τὸ διώκειν, ἡπτάμενος δ’ εἰς τὸν λιμένα κατα-3 φεύξεσθαι. ἐμβιβάσας5 οὖν τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐπεί σχολαῖς ταῖς εἴρεσιν χρώμενος, ὅπως αἱ τῶν

1 τά] ἰδὲ Vogel. 2 τὸ Dindorf: τότε. 3 So Wesseling: αὐτοῦ. 4 So Reiske: τῆν Μιτυλήνην.
by night and plundered it. After this he sailed to Lesbos and with his force attacked Methymnæ, which held a garrison of Athenians. Although he launched repeated assaults, at first he accomplished nothing, but soon afterward, with the help of certain men who betrayed the city to him, he broke inside its walls, and although he plundered its wealth, he spared the lives of the inhabitants and returned the city to the Methymnaeans. After these exploits he made for Mitylenæ; and assigning the hoplites to Thorax, the Lacedaemonian, he ordered him to advance by land with all speed and himself sailed on past Thorax with his fleet.

77. Conon, the Athenian general, had seventy ships which he had fitted out with everything necessary for making war at sea more carefully than any other general had ever done by way of preparation. Now it so happened that he had put out to sea with all his ships when he went to the aid of Methymnæ; but on discovering that it had already fallen, at the time he had bivouacked at one of the Hundred Isles, as they are called, and at daybreak, when he observed that the enemy's ships were bearing down on him, he decided that it would be dangerous for him to join battle in that place with triremes double his in number, but he planned to avoid battle by sailing outside the Isles and, drawing some of the enemy's triremes after him, to engage them off Mitylenæ. For by such tactics, he assumed, in case of victory he could turn about and pursue and in case of defeat he could withdraw for safety to the harbour. Consequently, having put his soldiers on board ship, he set out with the oars at a leisurely stroke in order that the ships of the Pelopon-

5 So Rhodoman: ἐκβιβάσες.
Πελοποννησίων ἐγγύσωσιν. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι προσίντες ἀεὶ μᾶλλον ἦλαυν τὰς ναῦς, ἐλπίζον-4 τες αἵρεσιν τὰς ἐσχάτας τῶν πολεμιῶν. τοῦ δὲ Κόνωνος ἄσχημοτέρος οἱ τὰς ἀρίστας ἔχοντες ναῦς τῶν Πελοποννησίων κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐδύοκον, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἔρετας διὰ τὴν συνέχειαν τῆς εἰρετικῆς ἐξέλυσαν, αὐτοὶ δὲ πολὺ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπεσπάσθησαν. ὁ δὲ συνιδὼν ὁ Κόνων, ὡς ἦδη τῆς Μετυλήνης ἠγιαζόν, ἤμεν ἀπὸ τῆς ἴδιας νεώς φοινικίδα: τοῦτο δὲ γὰρ σύνησιμον ἦν τοῖς τριηράρχοις. διόπερ αἱ μὲν ναῦς, τῶν πολεμιῶν ἐξαπτωμένων, ἔξαιρης πρὸς ἄνα καιρὸν ἐπέστρεψαν, καὶ τὸ μὲν πλῆθος ἐπαινέ-άνσεεν, οἱ δὲ σαλπυκταὶ τὸ πολεμικόν ἐσήμερον. οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι καταπλαγέντες ἐπὶ τῷ γε-γονότι ταχέως ἐπεγείρον ἄντιπαρατάττειν τὰς ναῦς, τοῦ καιροῦ δὲ ἀναστροφῆν οὐ διδόντος οὕ-τοι μὲν ἐν πολλῷ δορίζῳ καθεστήκεισαν διὰ τὸ τὰς ἀρσενούσας ναῦς τὴν εἰθυμενὴν λελουτέναι τάξιν.

78. ὃ δὲ Κόνων δεξίως τῷ καίρῳ χρησάμενος εὐθὺς ἐνέκειτο καὶ τὴν παράταξιν αὐτῶν διεκέλυσεν, ὡς μὲν τιτρώσκων, ὅπερ δὲ τοὺς ταρσοὺς παρασύρων, τῶν μὲν οὖν κατὰ τὸν Κόνωνα ταχείσων ὀυδεμία πρὸς φυγὴν ἐπέστρεψεν, ἀλλὰ πρύμναν ἀνακρουό-μεναι διεκατέρους, προσδεχόμεναι τὰς ἀφυστε-2 ροὺς: οἱ δὲ τὴν εὐώνυμον ἔχοντες τάξιν Ἀθηναίοι τρεφάμενοι τοὺς καθ' αὐτοὺς ἐπέκειντο φιλοτιμό-τερον ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον διώκοντες. ἦδη δὲ πασῶν τῶν νεὼν τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις ἴθροισμένων, ὁ μὲν Κόνων ἐφιλαβῆθει τὸ πλῆθος τῶν πολεμιῶν τού μὲν διόκειν ἀπέστη, μετα τεσσαράκοντα δὲ 3 νεῶν ἀπέπλευσεν εἰς Μετυλήνην. τοὺς δὲ διώ-338
nesians might draw near him. And the Lacedaemonians, as they approached, kept driving their ships faster and faster in the hope of seizing the hindmost ships of the enemy. As Conon withdrew, the commanders of the best ships of the Peloponnesians pushed the pursuit hotly, and they wore out the rowers by their continued exertion at the oars and were themselves separated a long distance from the others. Conon, noticing this, when his ships were already near Mitylene, raised from his flagship a red banner, for this was a signal for the captains of the triremes. At this his ships, even as the enemy was overhauling them, suddenly turned about at the same moment, and the crews raised the battle-song and the trumpeters sounded the attack. The Peloponnesians, dismayed at the turn of events, hastily endeavoured to draw up their ships to repel the attack, but as there was not time for them to turn about they had fallen into great confusion because the ships coming up after them had left their accustomed position.

78. Conon, making clever use of the opportunity, at once pressed upon them, and prevented their establishing any order, damaging some ships and shearing off the rows of oars of others. Of the ships opposing Conon not one turned to flight, but they continued to back water while waiting for the ships which tarried behind; but the Athenians who held the left wing, putting to flight their opponents, pressed upon them with increasing eagerness and pursued them for a long time. But when the Peloponnesians had brought all their ships together, Conon, fearing the superior numbers of the enemy, stopped the pursuit and sailed off to Mitylene with forty ships. As for the Athenians

1 So Wesseling: ἀναπάττεων.
ξαντας Ἀθηναίους αἱ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ναῦς ἀπασαὶ περιχυθεῖσα κατεπλήξαντο, καὶ τῆς ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐπανόδου διακλείσασι φυγεῖν πρὸς τὴν γῆν ἐβιάσαντο. ἑπικειμένων δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων πάσαις ταῖς ναυσίν, Ἀθηναῖοι θεωροῦντες μηδεμίαν σωτηρίαν ἄλλην ὑποκειμένην, κατέφυγον πρὸς τὴν γῆν, καὶ καταλιπόντες τὰ σκάφη διεσώ-θησαν εἰς Μυτιλήνην.

4 Καλλικρατίδας δὲ τριάκοντα νεῶν κυριεύοντο τὸ μὲν ναυτικὸν ἔθεσει τῶν πολεμίων καταλελυμένου, πεζῷ δὲ τοὺς ἁγώνας ἑλπίζειν ὑπολείπεσθαι. διόπερ οὕτως μὲν ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν διέπελε, Κόνων δὲ ἀμα τῷ καταπλεύσαι προσδεχόμενος τὴν πολιορκίαν, τὰ περὶ τὸν τείπλουν τοῦ λιμένος κατεσκεύαζεν· εἰς μὲν γὰρ τὰ βράχη τοῦ λιμένος πλούα μικρὰ πληρώσας λίθων κατεπόντισε, πρὸς δὲ τοῖς βάθεσιν ὀλκάδας καθάρμμεζεν οὕσας λιθοφόρους.

5 οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ τῶν Μυτιληναίων ὁχλος πολὺς ἐκ τῶν ἁγώνων διὰ τὸν πόλεμον συνεληλυθὼς ταχέως κατεσκεύασε τὰ πρὸς τὴν πολιορκίαν. ὁ δὲ Καλλικρατίδας ἐκβιβάζας τοὺς στρατιώτας εἰς τὸν πλησίον τῆς πόλεως αἰγιαλὸν ἐποιήσατο παρεμβο-λήν, καὶ τρόπαιον ἀπὸ τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐστησεν. τῇ δὲ ὑστεραίᾳ τὰς κρατίστας τῶν νεῶν ἐπιλέξας καὶ παρακελευσάμενος μη ἀπολείπεσθαι τῆς ἱδίας νεῶς, ἀνήχθη, στενών εἰς τὸν λιμένα πλεύσας καὶ λύσαι τὸ διάφραγμα τῶν πολεμίων. ὁ δὲ Κόνων τοὺς μὲν εἰς τὰς τριήρεις ἐνεβίβασε καὶ κατὰ τὸν διέκπλουν ἀντιπρόφορος κατέστησε, τοὺς δὲ ἐπὶ τὰ μέγαλα πλοῖα διέταξε, των δὲ ἐπὶ τὰς χηλὰς τοῦ λιμένος παρέπεμψεν ὅπως παυταχόθεν

1 So Eichstätt: διεληλυθώς.
who had set out in pursuit, all the Peloponnesian ships, 407 B.C., swarming around them, struck terror into them, and cutting them off from return to the city compelled them to turn in flight to the land. And since the Peloponnesians pressed upon them with all their ships, the Athenians, seeing no other means of deliverance, fled for safety to the land and deserting their vessels found refuge in Mitylenê.

Callirotidas, by the capture of thirty ships, was aware that the naval power of the enemy had been destroyed, but he anticipated that the fighting on land remained. Consequently he sailed on to the city, and Conon, who was expecting a siege when he arrived, began upon preparations about the entrance to the harbour; for in the shallow places of the harbour he sank small boats filled with rocks and in the deep waters he anchored merchantmen armed with stones.¹ Now the Athenians and a great throng of the Mitylenaeans who had gathered from the fields into the city because of the war speedily completed the preparations for the siege. Callirotidas, disembarking his soldiers on the beach near the city, pitched a camp, and then he set up a trophy for the sea-battle. And on the next day, after choosing out his best ships and commanding them not to get far from his own ship, he put out to sea, being eager to sail into the harbour and break the barrier constructed by the enemy. Conon put some of his soldiers on the triremes, which he placed with their prows facing the open passage, and some he assigned to the large vessels,² while others he sent to the breakwaters of the harbour in order that

¹ Carried on the yard-arms.
² Presumably the merchantmen mentioned above.
Ἡ πεφραγμένος καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. 7 αὐτὸς μὲν ὁ Ἐδωρόν καὶ τὰς τριήμερες ἔχειν ἑναιμαχεῖ, πληρώσας τὸν μεταξὺ τόπον τῶν διαφραγμάτων. οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν μεγάλων πλοίων ἐφεστῶτες ἐπέρρυψαν ταῖς τῶν πολεμίων ναυσὶ τοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν κεραίων λίθοις. οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ ταῖς χηλαῖς τοῦ λιμένος τεταγμένοι διεκώλυσαν τοὺς ἀποστολῶν ἔστὶ τῆν γῆν ἀποβαίνειν.

79. Οἱ δὲ Πελοποννησίου τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων φιλοτιμίας ἐλεύθοντο σύνειν. ταῖς γὰρ ναυσὶν ἀβρώσις ἐπιπλεύσαντες, καὶ τοὺς ἀρίστους ἄνδρας ἐπὶ τὰ καταστρώματα τάξαντες, τὴν ναυμαχίαν ἀμα καὶ πεζῆν ἐποιοῦντο μάχην βιαζόμενοι γὰρ ἐστὶ τὰς τῶν ἀντιτεταγμένων ναῦς ταῖς προφαίρεσιν ἐπέβαλεν τετομηκότως, ὡς οὐκ ὑπόστησομένων τὸ δεινὸν 2 τῶν προσθημένων. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναίοι καὶ Μιτυληναῖοι μίαν ὀργήνοις ἀπολειπομένην σωτηρίαν τὴν ἐκ τῆς νίκης, εὐγενῶς ἀποθνῄσκειν ἐσπευδόν ύπέρ τοῦ μὴ λιπεῖν τὴν τάξιν. κατεχοῦσις δὲ φιλοτιμίας ἀνυπερβλήτου τὰ στρατόπεδα πολὺς ἐγένετο φόνος; ἀπάντων ἀφείδος τὰ σώματα τοῖς κυδύνοις παραριπτόμενα. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ 3 τῶν καταστρώματων ὑπὸ τοῦ πλῆθους τῶν εἰς αὐτοὺς φερομένων βελῶν κατετρώσωσαν, καὶ τυνεὶς μὲν ἐπικαίρως πληγέντες ἐπιπτον εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, τυνεὶς δὲ οὐκ αἰσθανόμενοι θερμῶν ἐτὶ τῶν πληγῶν οὐσῶν διηγώνιον πλείστοι δ' ὑπὸ τῶν λιθοφόρων κεραίων ἐπιπτον, ὡς ἄν ἐξ ὑπερδεξίων τόπων βαλλόντων 4 λίθους ὑπερμεγέθεις τῶν Ἀθηναίων. οὐ μὴν ἄλλα τῆς μάχης ἐπὶ πολύν χρόνων γενομένης καὶ πολλῶν

1 βιαζόμενοι μὲν γὰρ ἀμα MSS.; μὲν deleted by Bekker, ἀμα by Wesseling.

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the harbour might be fenced in on every side, both by land and by sea. Then Conon himself with his triremes joined the battle, filling with his ships the space lying between the barriers; and the soldiers stationed on the large ships hurled the stones from the yardarms upon the ships of the enemy, while those drawn up on the breakwaters of the harbour held off those who might have ventured to disembark on the land.

79. The Peloponnesians were not a whit outdone by the emulation displayed by the Athenians. Advancing with their ships in mass formation and with their best soldiers lined up on the decks they made the sea-battle also a fight between infantry; for as they pressed upon their opponents’ ships they boldly boarded their prows, in the belief that men who had once been defeated would not stand up to the terror of battle. But the Athenians and Mitylenaeans, seeing that the single hope of safety left to them lay in their victory, were resolved to die nobly rather than leave their station. And so, since an unsurpassable emulation pervaded both forces, a great slaughter ensued, all the participants exposing their bodies, without regard of risk, to the perils of battle. The soldiers on the decks were wounded by the multitude of missiles which flew at them, and some of them, who were mortally struck, fell into the sea, while some, so long as their wounds were fresh, fought on without feeling them; but very many fell victims to the stones that were hurled by the stone-carrying yardarms, since the Athenians kept up a shower of huge stones from these commanding positions. The fighting had continued, none the less, for a long while and many

2 So Dindorf: τετομηκότες.
3 So Madvig: πόλεμος.
4 So Dindorf: ἀπό.
παρ’ ἀμφοτέροις ἀπολλυμένων, ὁ Καλλικρατίδας ἀνεκαλέσατο τῇ σάλπιγγι τοὺς στρατιώτας, βου-5 λόμενος αὐτοὺς διαναπάδοις. μετὰ δὲ τινὰ καὶρὸν πάλιν πληρώσας τὰς ναὸς, καὶ πολὺν διαγωνισά-μενος χρόνον, μόγις τῶν τε πλήβει τῶν νεῶν καὶ τῇ ῥώμῃ τῶν ἐπιβατῶν ἐξέωσε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. ὅν συμφυγόντων εἰς τὸν ἐν τῇ πόλει λιμένα, διέ-πλευσε τὰ διαφράγματα καὶ καθωρμίσας πλησίον
6 τῆς πόλεως τῶν Μιτυληναίων. ὁ γὰρ εὐσπλοὺς ὑπὲρ οὗ διηγονόμοντο λιμένα μὲν εἰς[2] καλὸν, ἐκτὸς δὲ τῆς πόλεως ἐστιν. ἡ μὲν γὰρ ἀρχαία πόλις μικρὰ νήσος ἐστιν, ἡ δὲ υστερον προσο-κινθείσα τῆς ἀντιπέραν ἐστι Λέσβον· ἀνὰ μέσον δ' αὐτῶν ἐστιν εὔρυχος στενὸς καὶ ποιῶν τὴν πόλιν
7 ὀχυρῶν. ὁ δὲ Καλλικρατίδας ἐκβιβάσας τὴν δύ-ναμιν περιεσπρατοπέδευσε τὴν πόλιν καὶ παντα-
χόθεν προσβολὰς ἐποιεῖτο.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ τὴν Μιτυλήνην ἐν τούτοις ἦν.
8 Κατὰ δὲ Σικελίαν Συρακόσιοι πέμφαντες εἰς Καρχηδόνα πρέσβεις περὶ τε τοῦ πολέμου κατ-
εμέφοντο καὶ3 τὸ λοιπὸν ἥξιον παύσασθαι τῆς
diaforas. οἷς οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι τὰς ἀποκρίσεις ἀμφιβολοὺς δόντες, ἐν μὲν τῇ Λιβύῃ μεγάλας παρ-
estekéazoντο δυνάμεις, ἐπιθυμοῦντες ἀπάσας τὰς ἐν
tῆ νῆσῳ πόλεις καταδουλώσασθαι· πρὶν ἡ δὲ τὰ
στρατόπεδα διαβιβάζειν, καταλέξαντες τῶν πολι-
tῶν τινας καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Λιβύων τοὺς βουλομένους
ἐκτισάν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ πρὸς αὐτοὺς τοὺς θερμοὺς
ὔδασι πόλιν, ἀνομάσαντες Θέρμα.

6 1 μέγας τῷ Dindorf: μεγάς.
2 εἰς Vogel suggests eixe.
3 eis after καί deleted by Vogel.
had met death on both sides, when Callicratidas, wishing to give his soldiers a breathing-spell, sounded the recall. After some time he again manned his ships and continued the struggle over a long period, and with great effort, by means of the superior number of his ships and the strength of the marines, he thrust out the Athenians. And when the Athenians fled for refuge to the harbour within the city, he sailed through the barriers and brought his ships to anchor near the city of the Mitylenaeans. It may be explained that the entrance for whose control they had fought had a good harbour, which, however, lies outside the city. For the ancient city is a small island, and the later city, which was founded near it, is opposite it on the island of Lesbos; and between the two cities is a narrow strait which also adds strength to the city. Callicratidas now, disembarking his troops, invested the city and launched assaults upon it from every side.

Such was the state of affairs at Mitylene.

In Sicily ¹ the Syracusans, sending ambassadors to Carthage, not only censured them for the war but required that for the future they cease from hostilities. To them the Carthaginians gave ambiguous answers and set about assembling great armaments in Libya, since their desire was fixed on enslaving all the cities of the island; but before sending their forces across to Sicily they picked out volunteers from their citizens and the other inhabitants of Libya and founded in Sicily right at the warm (therma) springs a city which they named Therma.²

¹ The narrative is resumed from the end of chap. 62.
² It was near Himera (Cicero, In Verr. 2. 35); the springs are mentioned in Book 4. 23.
80. Τῶν δὲ κατὰ τούτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν πράξεων τέλος ἔχουσῶν Ἀθήνης μὲν παρέλαβε τὴν ἁρχὴν Καλλίας, εὖ δὲ τῇ Ῥώμῃ κατεστάθησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ Δεύκιος Φούριος καὶ Γναῖος Πομπήιος. περὶ δὲ τούτων τοὺς χρόνους Καρχηδόνιοι τοῖς περὶ Σικελίαν εὐτυχήσασι μετεωρίζομενοι καὶ σπεύδοντες ἀπάσης τῆς νήσου κυριεύσαι, μεγάλας δυνάμεις ἐφηφίσαντο παρασκευάζοντας ἐλόμενοι δὲ στρατηγὸν Ἀπνίβαν τὸν κατασκάφαντα τῇ τῶν Σεληνωντῶν καὶ τὴν τῶν Ἰμεραίων πόλιν, ἀπασαν αὐτῶ τῇ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἐξουσίαν ἐπέτρεψαν. παρατουμένου δὲ διὰ τὸ γῆρας, προσκατέστησαν καὶ ἄλλουν στρατηγὸν Ἰμίλκωνα τοῦ Ἀινιωνοῦ, ἐκ τῆς αὐτῆς ὀντα συγγενελαῖς. οὗτοι δὲ κοινῇ συνεδρεύσαντες ἐπεμψάν τινας τῶν ἐν ἀξιώματι παρὰ τοῖς Καρχηδόνιοις ὀντῶν μετὰ πολλῶν χρημάτων, τοὺς μὲν εἰς Ἰβηρίαν, τοὺς δ' εἰς τὰς Βαλιάριδας νήσους, παρακελευσάμενοι εἰς ἑπολογεῖν ὡς πλείοντος. αὐτοὶ δ' ἐπήσαν τὴν Διβύην καταγράφοντες στρατιώτας Λίβνας καὶ Φοίνικας καὶ τῶν πολιτικῶν τοὺς κρατίστους. μετεπέμποντο δὲ καὶ παρὰ τῶν συμμαχοῦστων αὐτοῖς ἔθνων καὶ βασιλέως στρατιῶτας Μαυρουσίους καὶ Νομάδας καὶ τινᾶς τῶν οἰκούντων τὰ πρὸς τὴν Κυρήνην κεκλιμένα μέρη. ἐκ δὲ τῆς Ἰταλίας μισθωσάμενοι Кαμπανοὺς διεβίβασαν εἰς Διβύην· ἦδεσαν γὰρ τὴν μὲν χρείαν αὐτῶν μεγάλα συμβαλλομένην, τοὺς δ' ἐν Σικελίᾳ καταλελειμ-

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1 Gnaeus Cornelius (Livy, 4. 54). The Pompeys were a plebeian house and the consulship was not yet open to plebeians.
2 A recently discovered inscription from Athens, a decree
BOOK XIII. 80. 1–4

80. When the events of this year came to an end, in Athens Callias succeeded to the office of archon and in Rome the consuls elected were Lucius Furia and Gnaeus Pompeius. At this time the Carthaginians, being elated over their successes in Sicily and eager to become lords of the whole island, voted to prepare great armaments; and electing as general Hannibal, who had razed to the ground both the city of the Selinuntians and that of the Himeraeans, they committed to him full authority over the conduct of the war. When he begged to be excused because of his age, they appointed besides him another general, Himileon, the son of Hanno and of the same family. These two, after full consultation, dispatched certain citizens who were held in high esteem among the Carthaginians with large sums of money, some to Iberia and others to the Balearides Islands, with orders to recruit as many mercenaries as possible. And they themselves canvassed Libya, enrolling as soldiers Libyans and Phoenicians and the stoutest from among their own citizens. Moreover they summoned soldiers also from the nations and kings who were their allies, Maurusians and Nomads and certain peoples who dwell in the regions toward Cyrene. Also from Italy they hired Campanians and brought them over to Libya; for they knew that their aid would be of great assistance to them and that the Campanians who had

of the Council mentioning Hannibal and Himileon, has been published by B. D. Meritt, "Athens and Carthage," Harvard Studies in Classical Philology, Supplementary Volume I (1940), pp. 247-253. Although the inscription is most fragmentary, it would appear that heralds from Carthage had come to Athens in connection with this invasion, and it is certain that the Athenians had sent a mission to confer with Hannibal and Himileon in Sicily.
μένους Καμπάνος διὰ τὸ προσκεκοφέναι τοῖς Καρχηδόνιοι τε μετὰ τῶν Σικελιωτῶν ταχθησο-5 μένους. τέλος δὲ τῶν δυνάμεων ἀδρουσθείσων εἰς Καρχηδόνα συνήχθησαν αὐτοῖς οἱ πάντες σὺν ἰππεύσιν οὐ πολλῷ πλείους, ὡς μὲν Τίμαιος, τῶν διώδεκα μυριάδων, ὡς δὲ Ἐφορος, τριάκοντα μυριάδες. 2

Καρχηδόνιοι μὲν οὖν τὰ πρὸς τὴν διάβασιν ἐτοιμάζοντες τὰς τε τριήρεις πάσας κατηρτιζοῦν καὶ φορτηγὰ πλοία συνήγγυγον πλείω τῶν χιλίων. 6 προαποστειλάντων δ' αὐτῶν εἰς Σικελίαν τεσσαρά-
κοντα τριήρεις, οἵ Συρακόσιοι κατὰ τάχος ταῖς παραπλησίαις ναυσὶν ἐπεφάνησαν ἐν τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἑρυκα τόποις. γενομένης δὲ ναυμαχίας ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον πεντεκαίδεκα μὲν τῶν Φοινικῶν νεῶν διεφθάρησαν, αἱ δ' ἄλλαι νυκτὸς ἐπεγεν-
7 μένης ἐφυγον εἰς τὸ πέλαγος. ἀπαγγελθείσης δὲ τῆς ἤττης τοῖς Καρχηδόνιοι, Ἀννίβας δ' στρατηγὸς ἐξέπλευσε μετὰ νεῶν πεντήκοντα· ἐσπευδὴ γὰρ τοὺς μὲν Συρακόσιοι κωλύσαν χρήσασθαι τῷ προτερήματι, ταῖς δὲ ἱδίαις δυνάμεσιν ἀσφαλῆ παρασκευάζει τὸν κατάπλουν.

81. Διαβοσθείσης δὲ τῆς Ἀννίβα βοηθείας κατὰ τὴν νῆσον, ἀπαντοὶ προσεδόκων καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις εὐθέως διαβοσθῆσθαι. αἱ δὲ πόλεις τὸ μέ-
γεθος τῆς παρασκευῆς ἀκούονται καὶ συλλογι-
ζομεναὶ τὸν ἄγνω αὐτῷ περὶ τῶν ὅλων ἐσόμενον, αὖ 2 μετρίως ἡγοώνων. οἱ μὲν οὖν Συρακόσιοι πρὸς τε τοὺς κατ᾽ Ἰταλίαν Ἔλληνας καὶ πρὸς Λακε-
dαιμονίους περὶ συμμαχίας διεσπέρασιν. ἀπ-

1 So Wesseling: τοῖς Καρχηδόνιοι.
2 So Wurm: μυριάδων.
been left behind in Sicily, because they had fallen out with the Carthaginians, would fight on the side of the Sicilian Greeks. And when the armaments were finally assembled at Carthage, the sum total of the troops collected together with the cavalry was a little over one hundred and twenty thousand, according to Timaeus, but three hundred thousand, according to Ephorus.

The Carthaginians, in preparation for their crossing over to Sicily, made ready and equipped all their triremes and also assembled more than a thousand cargo ships, and when they dispatched in advance forty triremes to Sicily, the Syracusans speedily appeared with about the same number of warships in the region of Eryx. In the long sea-battle which ensued fifteen of the Phoenician ships were destroyed and the rest, when night fell, fled for safety to the open sea. And when word of the defeat was brought to the Carthaginians, Hannibal the general set out to sea with fifty ships, since he was eager both to prevent the Syracusans from exploiting their advantage and to make the landing safe for his own armaments.

81. When news of the reinforcements which Hannibal was bringing was noised throughout Sicily, everyone expected that his armaments would also be brought over at once. And the cities, as they heard of the great scale of the preparations and came to the conclusion that the struggle was to be for their very existence, were distressed without measure. Accordingly the Syracusans set about negotiating alliances both with the Greeks of Italy and with the Lacedae-

1 Cp. chap. 62. 5.


Diodorus of Sicily

ἐστελλοὺν1 δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὰς ἐν Σικελίᾳ πόλεις2 τοὺς παραρμῆσοντας τὰ πλῆθη πρὸς τὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς κοινῆς ἐλευθερίας κύδωνον. Ἀκραγαντῖνοι δὲ, ὁμοροῦντες τῇ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐπίκρατεῖα,3 διελάμβανον, ὅπερ ἦν, ἐπὶ αὐτούς πρώτους ἤξειν τὸ τοῦ πολέμου βάρος. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς τὸν τε σιτον καὶ τοὺς ἀλλούς καρπούς, ἔτι δὲ τὰς κτήσεις ἀπάσας, ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας κατακομῆς ἐντὸς τῶν ἐν τειχῶν. κατ' ἐκείνους δὲ τοὺς καρποὺς τὴν τε πόλιν καὶ τὴν χώραν τῶν 'Ἀκραγαντίνων συνεβαίνειν εὐθαλαμονίας ὑπάρχειν πλῆρης περὶ τῆς οὐκ ἀνάρμοστον μοι φαίνεται διελθεῖν. καὶ γὰρ ἀμπελώνες τοῖς μεγέθεσι καὶ τῷ κάλλει διαφέρουται,4 καὶ τὸ πλεῖστον τῆς χώρας ἐλαίας κατάφυτον. εἰς τῆς παμπληθῆς κομίζομενοι καρπὸν επόλουν εἰς Ἀκραγαντονα. οὕτω γὰρ κατ' ἐκείνους τοὺς χρόνους τῆς Λιβύης πεφυτευμένης ὡς τὴν 'Ἀκραγαντίνην νεμόμενοι τὸν ἐκ τῆς Λιβύης ἀντιφορτιζόμενοι πλοῦτον οὐσίας ὑπόστους τοῖς μεγέθεσι εκέκτρητο. πολλὰ δὲ τοῦ πλούτου παρ' αὐτοῖς διαιμείνει σημεία, περὶ ὧν ὑπὸ κανοίκειον ἐστὶ βραχεὰ διελθεῖν.

82. "Ἡ τε γὰρ τῶν ἱερῶν κατασκευὴ καὶ κάλυπται ὁ τοῦ Δίως νεώς ἐμφαίνει τὴν μεγαλοπρέπειαν τῶν τοῦτο ἀνθρώπων· τῶν μὲν οὖν ἄλλων ἱερῶν τὰ μὲν κατεκαύθη, τὰ δὲ τελείως κατεσκάφη διὰ τὸ πολλάκις ἠλωκέναι τὴν πόλιν, τὸ δ' ὁ Ὀλύμπιον μέλλον λαμβάνειν τὴν ὀροφὴν ὁ πόλεμος εκάλυπτεν· εἰς

1 So Rhodoman: ἐπεστελλοῦν.
2 πρὸς after πόλεις deleted by Rhodoman.
3 ὁμοροῦντες τῇ ... ἐπίκρατεῖα Dindorf: ὁρῶντες τῇ ... ἐπικράτειαν.
4 Reiske would add ἤπαιν or ὑπήρχον; Vogel suggests εἰσεν γὰρ ἀμπελώνας ... διαφέροντας.

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monians; and they also continued to dispatch emissaries to the cities of Sicily to arouse the masses to fight for the common freedom. The Acragantini, because they were the nearest to the empire of the Carthaginians, assumed what indeed took place, that the weight of the war would fall on them first. They decided, therefore, to gather not only their grain and other crops but also all their possessions from the countryside within their walls. At this time, it so happened, both the city and the territory of the Acragantini enjoyed great prosperity, which I think it would not be out of place for me to describe. Their vineyards excelled in their great extent and beauty and the greater part of their territory was planted in olive-trees from which they gathered an abundant harvest and sold to Carthage; for since Libya at that time was not yet planted in fruit-trees,¹ the inhabitants of the territory belonging to Acragas took in exchange for their products the wealth of Libya and accumulated fortunes of unbelievable size. Of this wealth there remain among them many evidences, which it will not be foreign to our purpose to discuss briefly.

82. Now the sacred buildings which they constructed, and especially the temple of Zeus, bear witness to the grand manner of the men of that day. Of the other sacred buildings some have been burned and others completely destroyed because of the many times the city has been taken in war, but the completion of the temple of Zeus, which was ready to receive its roof, was prevented by the war; and after

¹ But cp. Book 4. 17. 4 where we are told that Heracles planted much of Libya in vineyards and olive orchards.

² ὅτι Vogel: γάρ.

⁴ τὸ δ' Vogel: τὸ δ' οὖν.
Diodorus of Sicily

οὐ τῆς πόλεως κατασκαφείσης οὐθέποτε ὑστερον ἴσχυσαν Ἦκραγαντίνοι τέλος ἐπιθείναι τοῖς οἰκο-2 δομήμασιν. ἠστὶ δὲ ὁ νεὼς ἔχων τοῦ μὲν μῆκος πόδας τριακοσίους τεσσαράκοντα, τὸ δὲ πλάτος ξῆκοντα, τὸ δὲ ὦφος ἐκατόν εἰκοσι χιῳς τοῦ κρηπιδώματος. μέγιστος δ’ ἦν τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ καὶ τοῖς ἐκτὸς οὐκ ἀλώγως ἄν συγκρώνοτο κατὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς ὑποστάσεως· καὶ γὰρ εὶ μὴ τέλος λαβεῖν συνεβή τὴν ἐπιβολήν, ἦ γε προαιρεσίς1

3 ὑπάρχει φανερά. τῶν δ’ ἀλλῶν ἡ μετὰ περιτειχῶν2 τοὺς νεῶς οἰκοδομοῦντων ἡ κύκλω κίοσι3 τοὺς οἰκονόμους4 περιλιμπανόντων, οὕτως ἐκατέρας τούτων μετέχει τῶν ὑποστάσεων· συνωκοδομοῦν γὰρ τοῖς τοῖχοις οἱ κίονες,5 ἐξωθεὶν μὲν στρογγυλοῖς, τὸ δ’ ἐντὸς τοῦ νεῶν ἔχοντες τετράγωνον· καὶ τοῦ μὲν ἐκτὸς μέρους ἐστίν αὐτῶν ἡ περιφέρεια ποδῶν εἴκοσι, καθ’ ἂν εἰς τὰ διαζύματα δύναται ἀνθρώπινον ἐναρμόζεσθαι σῶµα, τὸ δ’ ἐντὸς ποδῶν δὼ-4 δεκα. τῶν δὲ στοῖν τὸ μέγεθος καὶ τὸ ύψος ἐξαισίου ἔχοσιν, ἐν μὲν τῷ πρὸς ἐω μέρει τῆς γιγαντομαχίας ἐποίησαντο γλυφαῖς καὶ τῷ μεγέθει καὶ τῷ κάλλει διαφεροῦσαν;6 ἐν δὲ τῷ πρὸς δυσμᾶς τῆς ἀλώσιν τῆς Τροίας, ἦ ἣ τῶν ἡρώων ἐκαστον ἰδεῖν ἐστιν οἰκείως τῆς περιστάσεως δεδημοουργη-5 μένον. ἢν δὲ καὶ λίμην κατ’ ἐκείνου τὸν χρόνον

1 So Reiske: προδιάρειας.
2 μετὰ περιτειχῶν Capps, μετὰ τοίχων Reiske, μετὰ θρη-κῶν Dindorf, μέχρι τεγών οτα συνεχεί τοίχῳ Vogel: μέχρι τοίχων.
3 ἡ κύκλω κίοσι Wesseling: ἡ κύκλωσις.
4 So Reiske: οἴκων.
5 Σo Dindorf: οἱ τοίχοι τοῦ κίοσον.
6 τὰ] τοῦ Dindorf.
7 So Dindorf, διαφερόνσας ΡΑΚ, διαφέρονταν cet.
the war, since the city had been completely destroyed, 406 B.C. never in the subsequent years did the Aeragantini find themselves able to finish their buildings. The temple has a length of three hundred and forty feet, a width of sixty, and a height of one hundred and twenty not including the foundation. And being as it is the largest temple in Sicily, it may not unreasonably be compared, so far as the magnitude of its substructure is concerned, with the temples outside of Sicily; for even though, as it turned out, the design could not be carried out, the scale of the undertaking at any rate is clear. And though all other men build their temples either with walls forming the sides or with rows of columns, thus enclosing their sanctuaries, this temple combines both these plans; for the columns were built in with the walls, the part extending outside the temple being rounded and that within square; and the circumference of the outer part of the column which extends from the wall is twenty feet and the body of a man may be contained in the fluting, while that of the inner part is twelve feet. The porticoes were of enormous size and height, and in the east pediment they portrayed The Battle between the Gods and the Giants in sculptures which excelled in size and beauty, and in the west The Capture of Troy, in which each one of the heroes may be seen portrayed in a manner appropriate to his rôle. There was at that

1 The actual dimensions of this great Olympeicum are in English feet (c. 5 mm. longer than the Attic foot): length excluding steps 361 ft.; breadth 173½; height of columns with capitals 62½ (?); diameter of columns at bottom 14.
2 i.e. they were engaged or half-columns; see the frontispiece of this Volume.
ἐκτὸς τῆς πόλεως χειροποιήτος, ἔχουσα τὴν περιμετρὸν σταθερόν ἐπτά, τὸ δὲ βάθος εἰκοσι πηχών· εἰς ἑν ἐπαγωγέων ὑδάτων ἐφιλοτεχνήσων πλῆθος ἰχθύων ἐν αὐτῇ ποιῆσαι παντοίων εἰς τὰς δημοσίας ἐστιάσεις, μεθ' ὧν συνδιέτριβον κύκνου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὄρνευν πολὺ πλῆθος, ὡστε μεγάλην τέρψιν ὑπασκευάζειν τοὺς θεωμένους. δηλοῖ δὲ τὴν τρυφὴν αὐτῶν καὶ ἡ πολυτέλεια τῶν μυμελῶν, ᾧ τινά μὲν τοῖς ἀθληταῖς ἵπποις κατεσκεύασαν, τινά δὲ τοῖς ὑπὸ τῶν παρθένων καὶ παιδῶν ἐν οἰκίων τρεφαμένοις ὄρνιθαις, ᾧ Τύμαιος ἐφρακέναι φήσει μέχρι τοῦ καθ’ ἐαυτὸν βίου διαμένοντα. καὶ κατὰ τὴν προτέραν δὲ ταύτης Ὀλυμπιάδα, δευτέραν ἐπὶ ταῖς ἑνενήκοντα, νικήσαντος Ἰξανέτου 'Ακραγαντίνου, κατήγαγον αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἐφ' ἄρματος· συνεπόμενον δ’ αὐτῷ χωρίς τῶν ἄλλων συνωρίδες τριακόσιαι λευκῶν ἵππων, πάσαι παρ’ αὐτῶν τῶν 'Ακραγαντίνων. καθόλου δὲ καὶ τὰς ἄγωγας εὐθὺς ἐκ παιδῶν ἐπωιοῦντο τρυφερῶς, τὴν τ’ ἑσθήτα μαλακὴν φοροῦντες καθ’ ὑπερβολὴν καὶ χρυσοφοροῦντες, ἐτί δὲ στελεγίσατε καὶ ληθυῖσις ἄργυραίς τε καὶ χρυσαίς χρώμενοι.

83. Ἡν δὲ τῶν 'Ακραγαντίνων σχεδὸν πλουσιώτατος κατ’ ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον Τελλίας, δ’ κατὰ τὴν οἰκίαν ξενῶν ξένων πλείως πρὸς τοῖς πόλισις ἐτάτεν οἰκέτας, οἷς παρηγγελμένον ἥν ἀπαντᾷ τοὺς ξένους καλεῖν ἐπὶ ξενία. πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων 'Ακραγαντίνων ἐποίοις τὸ παραπλήσιον,
time also an artificial pool outside the city, seven stades in circumference and twenty cubits deep; into this they brought water and ingeniously contrived to produce a multitude of fish of every variety for their public feastings, and with the fish swans spent their time and a vast multitude of every other kind of bird, so that the pool was an object of great delight to gaze upon. And witness to the luxury of the inhabitants is also the extravagant cost of the monuments which they erected, some adorned with sculptured race-horses and others with the pet birds kept by girls and boys in their homes, monuments which Timaeus says he had seen extant even in his own lifetime. And in the Olympiad previous to the one we are discussing, namely, the Ninety-second, when Exaenetus of Aegaeas won the “stadion,” he was conducted into the city in a chariot and in the procession there were, not to speak of the other things, three hundred chariots each drawn by two white horses, all the chariots belonging to citizens of Aegaeas. Speaking generally, they led from youth onward a manner of life which was luxurious, wearing as they did exceedingly delicate clothing and gold ornaments and, besides, using strigils and oil-flasks made of silver and even of gold.

83. Among the Aegagantini of that time perhaps the richest man was Tellias, who had in his mansion a considerable number of guest-chambers and used to station servants before his gates with orders to invite every stranger to be his guest. There were also many other Aegagantini who did something of this kind,

1 Timaeus died c. 250 B.C.
2 He was victor not only in the Ninety-second Olympiad (412 B.C.; chap. 34) but also in the Ninety-first (416 B.C.; Book 12. 82).
DIODORUS OF SICILY

ἄρχαίκως καὶ φιλανθρώπως ὀμιλοῦντες· διόπερ καὶ Ἐμπεδοκλῆς λέγει περὶ αὐτῶν,

ξείνων αἰδοίοι λιμένες, κακότητος ἀπειροι.

2 καὶ δὴ ποτε πεντακοσίων ἵππεων παραγενομένων ἐκ Γέλας χειμερίου περιστάσεως οὕσης, καθάπερ φησὶ Τίμαιος ἐν τῇ πεντεκαϊδεκάτῃ βιβλίῳ, πάντας αὐτὸς ὑπεδέξατο, καὶ παραξηγὰ πᾶσιν ἰμάτια 3 καὶ χιτῶνας ἐνδοθεν προενέγκας ἐδωκεν. καὶ Πολύκλειτος ἐν ταῖς ἱστορίαις ἐξηγεῖται περὶ τοῦ κατὰ τὴν ὦκίαν πιθεύων, λέγων ὅτι διαμείναντος αὐτὸυ τῇ στρατευμένῳ ἐν Ἀκράγαντι τεθεωρηκότος: εἶναι δὲ ἐν αὐτῷ τριακοσίων μὲν πίθους ἐξ αὐτῆς τῆς πέτρας τετμημένους, ἐκαστον ἐκατῶν ἀμφορεῖς χωροῦντα· κολυμβήθραν δὲ παρ' αὐτοῖς ὑπάρχειν κεκοιμαμένην, χωροῦσαν ἀμφορεῖς χιλίους, 4 ἐξ ἦς τῆς ρέσιν εἰς τοὺς πίθους γίνεσθαι. γεγονέναι δὲ φασὶ τὸν Τελλίαν τὸ μὲν εἶδος εὑτελή παντελῶς, τὸ δὲ ἠθὸς θαυμαστὸν. ἀποσταλέντος οὖν αὐτοῦ πρὸς Κεντοριπίνους κατὰ προσβελαν, καὶ παρεληλυθότος εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, τὸ μὲν πλῆθος προεπεσεν εἰς ἀκαίρου γέλωτα, θεωροῦν

1 So Sintenis: αὐτοῦς.
2 τῇ added by Capps.
3 So Capps: τεθεωρηκέναι. The text after πιθεύων has been variously emended.
4 So Dindorf: προεπεσεν.

1 The famous fifth-century physical philosopher, a native of Acragas.
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mingling with others in an old-fashioned and friendly manner; consequently also Empedocles speaks of them as

Havens of mercy for strangers, unacquainted with evil.²

Indeed once when five hundred cavalry from Gela arrived there during a wintry storm, as Timaeus says in his Fifteenth Book, Tellias entertained all of them by himself and provided them all forthwith from his own stores with outer and under garments. And Polycleitus in his Histories describes the wine-cellar in the house as still existing and as he had himself seen it when in Acragias as a soldier; there were in it, he states, three hundred great casks hewn out of the very rock, each of them with a capacity of one hundred amphorae,⁴ and beside them was a wine-vat, plastered with stucco and with a capacity of one thousand amphorae, from which the wine flowed into the casks. And we are told that Tellias was quite plain in appearance but wonderful in character. So once when he had been dispatched on an embassy to the people of Centoripa and came forward to speak before the Assembly, the multitude broke into unseemly laughter

² The third line of the opening lines of his work On Purifications which run (Frag. 112 Diels):

οδ φίλοι, οδ μεγά ἀστυ κατὰ ξαινθοῦ ‘Ακράγαντος
ναὶ ἀν’ ἀκρα πόλεος, ἀγαθῶν μελεθήμονες ἔργων,
ξείνων κτλ.

("My friends, who make your homes in the great settlement which forms golden Acragias, up on the heights of the city, ye who are careful to perform good deeds,") then the line Diodorus quotes.)

³ A native of Larissa and probably of the generation of Alexander the Great.

⁴ An amphora was about nine gallons.
καταδεύστερον τῆς περὶ αὐτοῦ δόξης· οὐ δὲ ὑπολαβῶν εἰπὲ μὴ θαυμάζειν· ἐν ἐθεὶ γὰρ ἐγέναι τοῖς Ἀκραγαντῖνοις πρὸς μὲν τὰς ἐπιδίδοις πόλεις ἀποστέλλειν τοὺς κρατίστους τῷ κάλλει, πρὸς δὲ τὰς ταπεινὰς καὶ λίαν εὐτελεῖς ὁμοίους.

84. Οὐ μόνον δὲ περὶ τῶν Τελλίαν συνέβαινεν εἶναι τοῦ πλούτου μεγαλοπρέπειαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ περὶ πολλοὺς ἄλλους Ἀκραγαντῖνοις. Ἀντισθένης γενὸς ὁ ἐπικαλούμενος Ἐρὸς γάμους ἐπιτελῶν τῆς θυγατρὸς εἰστίασε τοὺς πολίτες ἐπὶ τῶν στενωπῶν ὁμίκουν ἐκαστοί, καὶ Ἐφύγῃ τῇ νυμφῇ συμπλόκεισε πλεῖστο τῶν ὀκτακοσίων· πρὸς δὲ τούτοις οὐ μόνον οἱ κατ’ αὐτὴν τὴν πόλιν ἰσπείς, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἀστυγειτῶν πολλοί κληθέντες ἐπὶ τῶν γάμων συμπε- 

2 προέπεμψαν τὴν νυμφήν. περιττότατον δὲ φασι γενέαθαι τὸ περὶ τὴν τοῦ φωτὸς κατασκευὴν· τοὺς τε γὰρ βωμοὺς τοὺς ἐν πάσι τοῖς ἱεροῖς καὶ τοὺς ἐν τοῖς στενωπῶς καθ’ ὅλην τὴν πόλιν ἑπιλήψασε ξύλων, καὶ τοῖς ἐπὶ τῶν ἐργαστηρίων ἐδωκέ̄ σχίδακας καὶ κληματίδας, παραγγείλας, ὅταν ἀπὸ τῆς ἄκρο- 

3 πόλεως ἀναβῇ πῦρ, ἀπαντᾶς ἐπιτελεῖν τὸ παρα- 

3 πλῆσιον· ὃν πουησάντων τὸ προσταχθὲν, καθ’ δὲ 

καυρὸν ἦγετο ἡ νὺμφή, προηγομένων πολλῶν τῶν 

tὰς δάδας φερόντων, ἢ μὲν πόλις ἔγεμε ψωτὸς, τὸ 

de συνακολουθοῦν πλῆθος ὁμικόν ἔχωρον αἰ δημο-

σαι κατὰ τὸ ἔξης ὁδοῖ, πάντων συμφιλοτμομ-

μένων τῇ τάνδρος μεγαλοπρεπεία. κατ’ ἐκείνον 

γὰρ τὸν χρόνον Ἀκραγαντῖνοι μὲν ἡσαν πλεῖους 

tῶν δισμυρίων, σὺν δὲ τοῖς κατακούσαξ ἠξένοις ὡκ 

4 ἐλάπτους τῶν εἰκοσὶ μυριάδων. φασι δὲ τὸν Ἀντι-

σθένη, ἐπειδὴ τὸν νῦν ἔώρα πολεμοῦντα τῶν τῶν 

1 ἐδωκε M, omitted cet.
as they saw how much he fell short of their expectation. But he, interrupting them, said, "Don't be surprised, for it is the practice of the Acragantini to send to famous cities their most handsome citizens, but to insignificant and most paltry cities men of their sort."

84. It was not in the case of Tellias only that such magnificence of wealth occurred, he says, but also of many other inhabitants of Acragas. Antisthenes at any rate, who was called Rhodus, when celebrating the marriage of his daughter, gave a party to all the citizens in the courtyards where they all lived and more than eight hundred chariots followed the bride in the procession; furthermore, not only the men on horseback from the city itself but also many from neighbouring cities who had been invited to the wedding joined to form the escort of the bride. But most extraordinary of all, we are told, was the provision for the lighting: the altars in all the temples and those in the courtyards throughout the city he had piled high with wood, and to the shopkeepers he gave firewood and brush with orders that when a fire was kindled on the acropolis they should all do the same; and when they did as they were ordered, at the time when the bride was brought to her home, since there were many torch-bearers in the procession, the city was filled with light, and the main streets through which the procession was to pass could not contain the accompanying throng, all the inhabitants zealously emulating the man's grand manner. For at that time the citizens of Acragas numbered more than twenty thousand, and when resident aliens were included, not less than two hundred thousand. And men say that once when Antisthenes saw his son quarrelling with a
Άγρογειτόνων\(^1\) πέντε καὶ βιαζόμενον ἕαυτῷ τὸ ἀγρίδιον πωλήσαι, μέχρι μὲν τινος ἐπιπλήττεις,\(^2\) τῆς δὲ ἐπιθυμίας ἐπίτασιν λαμβανούσης, φῇσαι δεῖν μὴ σπεύδειν πῶς ἀπορον ποιήσῃ τὸν γείτονα, ἀλλὰ τούναντίον ὅπως πλούσιος ὑπάρχῃ οὕτως γὰρ αὐτὸν ἐπιθυμήσειν μὲν ἄγροι μεῖξονοσ, οὐ δυνάμενον δὲ παρὰ τοῦ γείτονος προσαγοράσαι τὸν ὑπάρχοντα πωλήσειν.

5 Διὰ δὲ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν εὐπορίας τοιαύτην συνέβαινε τρυφὴν εἶναι παρὰ τοῖς Ἀκραγαντίνοις ὡστε μετ᾽ ὀλίγον τῆς πολιορκίας γινομένης ποιῆσαι ψήφισμα περὶ τῶν ἐν τοῖς φυλακείοις διανυκτερεύοντων, ὅπως μὴ τῖς ἐχθρά πλείον τύλης καὶ περιστρώματος καὶ κωδίου καὶ δυνέων προσκε-6 φαλαίων. τοιαύτης δὲ τῆς σκληροτάτης στρωμής ὑπαρχοῦσης, ἐξεστὶ λογίζεσθαι τὴν κατὰ τῶν λοιπῶν βίου τρυφήν. περὶ μὲν οὖν τούτων οὕτε παραδραμεῖν ἠθελήσαμεν οὕτ᾽ ἐπὶ πλείον μακρολογεῖν, ἵνα μὴ τῶν ἀναγκαιοτέρων ἀποπληττομεν.

85. Οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι ἄγαν δυνάμεις διαβιβάσαντες εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν ἀνέζευξαν ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν τῶν Ἀκραγαντίων καὶ δύο παρεμβολὰς ἐποιήσαντο, μίαν μὲν ἐπὶ τινῶν λόφων, ἐφ᾽ ὰν\(^3\) τοὺς τε Ἰβηρας καὶ τινὰς τῶν Λιβύων ἔταξαν εἰς τετρακισμυρίους̾τήν δὲ ἄλλην οὐκ ἀποθεῖν τῆς πόλεως ποιησάμενοι 2 τάφρῳ βαθείᾳ καὶ χαράκῳ περιέλαβον,\(^4\) καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἀπεστείλαν πρέσβεις πρὸς τοὺς Ἀκραγαντίνους ἀξιοῦντες μᾶλιστα μὲν συμμαχεῖν αὐτοῖς, εἰ δὲ μὴ γε, ἦσουσίν ἑχειν καὶ φίλους εἶναι Καρχηδόνιοι ἐν εἰρήνῃ μένοντας· οὐ προσδεξαμένων δὲ

\(^1\) So Wurm: ἀπὸ γειτόνων.
\(^2\) So Eichstädt: ἐπέσπληττεν ΠΛ, ἐπέσπλητε σετ.
neighbouring farmer, a poor man, and pressing him to sell him his little plot of land, for a time he merely reproved his son; but when his son’s cupidity grew more intense, he said to him that he should not be doing his best to make his neighbour poor but, on the contrary, to make him rich; for then the man would long for more land, and when he would be unable to buy additional land from his neighbour he would sell what he now had.

Because of the immense prosperity prevailing in the city the Aeragantini came to live on such a scale of luxury that a little later, when the city was under siege, they passed a decree about the guards who spent the nights at their posts, that none of them should have more than one mattress, one cover, one sheepskin, and two pillows. When such was their most rigorous kind of bedding, one can get an idea of the luxury which prevailed in their living generally. Now it was our wish neither to pass these matters by nor yet to speak of them at greater length, in order that we may not fail to record the more important events.

85. The Carthaginians, after transporting their armaments to Sicily, marched against the city of the Aeragantini and made two encampments, one on certain hills where they stationed the Iberians and some Libyans to the number of about forty thousand, and the other they pitched not far from the city and surrounded it with a deep trench and a palisade. And first they dispatched ambassadors to the Aeragantini, asking them, preferably, to become their allies, but otherwise to stay neutral and be friends with the Carthaginians, thereby remaining in peace; and when

\[\text{\textsuperscript{3} εφ' δὲν M, omitted cet.} \quad \text{\textsuperscript{4} So Wesseling: περιέβαλον.}\]
DIODORUS OF SICILY

tῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει τοὺς λόγους, εὐθὺς τὰ τῆς πολιορ-
κίας ἐνηργεῖτο. οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἀκραγαντῖνοι τοὺς ἡλικία πάντας καθόπλυσαν, καὶ καταστήσαντες εἰς τάξιν τοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ τῶν τειχῶν ἐστησαν, τοὺς δὲ ἐφέδρους πρὸς τὰς τῶν καταπονυμένων δια-
δοχὰς. συνεμάχει δὲ αὐτοῖς Δέξιππος τε ὁ Λακε-
δαιμόνιος προσφάτως ἐκ Γέλας παρών μετὰ ξένων
χυλῶν πεντακοσίων. οὐτοὶ γὰρ κατ᾽ ἐκεῖνον τῶν
χρόνων, ὡς Τίμαιος φησιν, ἐν Γέλα διέτριβεν, ἕχουν
4 ἀξίωμα διὰ τὴν πατρίδα. διόπερ ἤξιωσαν αὐτὸν
οἱ Ἀκραγαντῖνοι μισθωσάμενοι στρατιώτας ὡς
πλείστους ἔλθειν εἰς Ἀκράγαντα: ἀμα δὲ τούτοις
ἐμισθιώθησαν· καὶ οἱ πρότερον Ἀννίβας· συμμα-
χήσαντες Καμπανῷ, περὶ ὀκτακοσίους ὄντες.
οὗτοι δὲ κατέσχον τὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως λόφον,
τὸν Ἀθηναίων μὲν ὀνομαζόμενον, κατὰ δὲ τῆς
5 πόλεως εὐφυῶς κείμενον. Ἰμίλκας δὲ καὶ Ἀν-
νίβας οἱ τῶν Καρχηδονίων στρατηγοὶ διασκεδα-
μενοι τὰ τείχη, καὶ καθ᾽ ἕνα τόπον θεωροῦντες,
εὔφοροι δὲ υδαν τὴν πόλιν, δύο πύργους προσ-
ήγαγον τοῖς τείχεσιν ὑπερμεγέθεις. τὴν μὲν ὅμων
πρώτην ἡμέραν ἐπὶ τούτων τειχομαχήσαντες καὶ
συνχως ἀνέλοντες ἀνεκαλέσαντο τῇ σάλπιγγι τοὺς
μαχομένους· τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς ἐπιγενομένης οἱ κατὰ
τὴν πόλιν ἐπεξελθόντες ἐνετύρυσαν τὰς μηχανὰς.

86. Οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἀννίβαν σπεύδοντες κατὰ
πλείονα μέρη τὰς προσβολὰς ποιεῖσθαι, παρήγγειλαν
τοῖς στρατιώταις καθαυρεῖν τὰ μνήματα καὶ χώ-
ματα κατασκευάζειν μέχρι τῶν τειχῶν. ταχὺ δὲ
τῶν ἔργων διὰ τὴν πολυχειρὶαν συντελουμένων ἐν-

1 ἐμισθιώθησαν M, ἐμίσθωσαν cet.
2 Ἀννίβα Wesseling, Ἰμίλκα RA, Ἰμίλκα cet.
the inhabitants of the city would not entertain these terms, the siege was begun at once. The Acragantini thereupon armed all those of military age, and forming them in battle order they stationed one group upon the walls and the other as a reserve to replace the soldiers as they became worn out. Fighting with them was also Dexippus the Lacedaemonian, who had lately arrived there from Gela with fifteen hundred mercenaries; for at that time, as Timaeus says, Dexippus was tarrying in Gela, enjoying high regard by reason of the city of his birth. Consequently the Acragantini invited him to recruit as many mercenaries as he could and come to Acragas; and together with them the Campanians who had formerly fought with Hannibal, some eight hundred, were also hired. These mercenaries held the height above the city which is called the Hill of Athena and is strategically situated overhanging the city. Himilcar and Hannibal, the Carthaginian generals, noting, after they had surveyed the walls, that in one place the city was easily assailable, advanced two enormous towers against the walls. During the first day they pressed the siege from these towers, and after inflicting many casualties then sounded the recall for their soldiers; but when night had fallen the defenders of the city launched a counter-attack and burned the siege-engines.

86. Hannibal, being eager to launch assaults in an increasing number of places, ordered the soldiers to tear down the monuments and tombs and to build mounds extending to the walls. But when these works had been quickly completed because of the united labour of many hands, a deep superstitious fear

1 Cp. chaps. 44. 1; 62. 5.

a So Wesseling: καθαίρειν.
ἐπεσεν' εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον πολλὴ δευσιδαμονία. 2 τὸν γὰρ τοῦ Ὑθρώνος τάφον ὄντα καθ᾽ ὑπερβολὴν μέγαν συνεβαίνει σὺν κεραυνῷ διασείσθαι διὸν περ αὐτοῦ καθαίρουμενον2 τῶν τε μάντευσιν τινας προνοῆσαντες διεκώλυσαν, εὐθὺ δὲ καὶ λοιμὸς ἐνέπεσεν εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον, καὶ πολλοὶ μὲν ἐπελεύσθησαν, οὐκ ὁλόγοι δὲ στρέβλαισ καὶ δεινάς ταλαιπωρίας περίεπτον. ἄπεθανε δὲ καὶ Ἀννίβας ὁ στρατηγός, καὶ τῶν ἐπὶ τὰς φυλάκας προπεμπὸμενῶν ἡγεμόλογον τινας διὰ νυκτὸς εἰδώλα φαίνεσθαι τῶν τετελευτηκότων. Ἰμῖλκας δὲ θεωρῶ τὰ πλῆθη δευσιδαμονοῦντα πρῶτον μὲν ἐπαύσατο καθαίρουν3 τὰ μυθεία, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἴκετευε τοὺς θεοὺς κατὰ τὸ πάτριον ἔθος τῷ μὲν Κρόνῳ παῖδα σφαγίας, τῷ δὲ Ποσειδώνι πλῆθος ἱερείων καταποντίσας. οὐ μὴν ἀπέστη γε τῶν ἑργῶν, ἀλλὰ χώσας τὸν παρὰ τὴν πόλιν ποταμὸν μέχρι τῶν τειχῶν ἐπέστησε πάσας τὰς μηχανὰς καὶ καθ’ ἰμέραν προσβολᾶς ἐποιεῖτο.

4 Οἱ δὲ Συρακοσιώνοι θεωροῦντες τὴν Ἀκράγαντος πολιορκίαν, καὶ φοβοῦμενοι μὴ τῆς αὐτῆς τοῖς Σελωνυντίοις καὶ τοῖς Ἰμεραῖοις τύχωσιν οἱ πολυορκοῦμενοι τύχης, πάλαι μὲν ἐσπευδὸν ἐκπέμψαμε τὴν βοήθειαν, τότε δὲ παραγενομένων τῶν ἐξ Ἰταλίας καὶ Μεσοπότημα συμμάχων στρατηγὸν

5 Δαφναίον εἰλαντο. τὴν δὲ δύναμιν ἀθροίσαντες παρέλαβον κατὰ τὴν οὐδὸν Καμαρωνίαν καὶ Γελώνων· ἔτη4 δὲ τῶν ἐκ τῆς μεσογείου μεταπεμβάμενοι τινας ἐπὶ Ἀκράγαντος τὴν πορείαν ἐποιοῦντο,
fell upon the army. For it happened that the tomb of Theron, which was exceedingly large, was shaken by a stroke of lightning; consequently, when it was being torn down, certain soothsayers, presaging what might happen, forbade it, and at once a plague broke out in the army, and many died of it while not a few suffered tortures and grievous distress. Among the dead was also Hannibal the general, and among the watch-guards who were sent out there were some who reported that in the night spirits of the dead were to be seen. Himilcar, on seeing how the throng was beset with superstitious fear, first of all put a stop to the destruction of the monuments, and then he supplicated the gods after the custom of his people by sacrificing a young boy to Cronus and a multitude of cattle to Poseidon by drowning them in the sea. He did not, however, neglect the siege works, but filling up the river which ran beside the city as far as the walls, he advanced all his siege-engines against them and launched daily assaults.

The Syracusans, seeing that Acragas was under siege and fearing lest the besieged might suffer the same fate as befell the Selinuntians and Himeraeans, had long been eager to send them their aid, and when at this juncture allied troops arrived from Italy and Messenê they elected Daphnaeus general. Collecting their forces they added along the way soldiers from Camarina and Gela, and summoning additional troops from the peoples of the interior they made their

2 Cp. chaps. 57 and 62 respectively.
3 A Syracusan, later executed by Dionysius (infra, chap. 96. 3).
συμπαραπλεούσών αὐτοῖς καὶ τῶν νεῶν τριάκοντα. εἰχον δὲ τοὺς πάντας πελών μὲν πλείους τῶν τρισμισμῶν, ἵππεις δὲ οὐκ ἐλάττους τῶν πεντακισχιλίων.

87. Ἰμίλκων δὲ πυθόμενος τὴν τῶν πολεμίων ἐφόδου, ἀπέστειλεν αὐτοῖς ἀπαντᾶν τοὺς τε Ἰβηραῖς καὶ Καρπανοὺς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων οὖκ ἐλάττους τετρακισχιλίων. ἦδη δὲ τῶν Συρακοσίων τὸν Ἰμεραν ποταμὸν διαβεβηκότων ἀπήντησαν οἱ βάρβαροι, καὶ παρατάξεις γενομένης ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἐνίκησαν οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ πλείους τῶν ἐξακισχιλίων ἀνείλον. τελείως δὲ ὁλον τὸ στρατόπεδον διέφθειραν ἀν' καὶ μέχρι τῆς πόλεως κατεδώξαν, ἀλλὰ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀπάκτως διωκότων ὁ στρατηγὸς εὐλαβήθη μήποτε μετὰ τοῦ λοιποῦ στρατεύματος Ἰμίλκας ἐπιφανείς ἀναλάβῃ τὴν ἤτταν. καὶ γὰρ τοὺς Ἰμεραῖους ἐγώνωσε παρὰ τὴν αὐτὴν αὐτίαν τοῖς ὅλοις ἔπτακότας. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τῶν βαρβάρων φευγόντων εἰς τὴν πρὸς Ἀκράγαντι παρεμβολὴν, οἱ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν στρατιώται θεωροῦντες τὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἤτταν ἐδέοντο τῶν στρατηγῶν δὲ ἀγείναι αὐτούς, καὶ ὡς εἶναι φάσκοντες τὸν θείραμεν 3 τὴν τῶν πολεμίων δύναμιν. οὐ δ', εἴτε χρήμασιν ἐφθαρμένοι, καθάπερ ἦν λόγος, εἴτε φοβηθέντες μὴ τῆς πόλεως ἐρμομοιώσης Ἰμίλκων αὐτὴν καταλάβηται, τῆς ὀρμῆς ἐπέσχον τοὺς στρατιῶτας. οἱ μὲν οὖν φεύγοντες μετὰ πάσης ἀσφαλείας διεσώθησαν εἰς τὴν προς τὴν πόλιν παρεμβολήν. οὗ δὲ Δαφναίος μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως παραγενθεὶς εἰς τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐκκλησιμένην στρατο- 4 πεδείαν, ἐν ταύτῃ παρενέβαλεν. εἰθ' ὁ δ' καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως στρατιωτῶν ἐπιμυθέντων καὶ τοῦ
way towards Acragas, while thirty of their ships sailed along beside them. The forces which they had numbered in all more than thirty thousand infantry and not less than five thousand cavalry.

87. When Himilcon learned of the approach of the enemy, he dispatched to meet them both his Iberians and his Campanians and more than forty thousand other troops. The Syracusans had already crossed the Himera River when the barbarians met them, and in the long battle which ensued the Syracusans were victorious and slew more than six thousand men. They would have crushed the whole army completely and pursued it all the way to the city, but since the soldiers were pressing the pursuit without order, the general was concerned lest Himilclear should appear with the rest of his army and retrieve the defeat. For he remembered also how the Himeraeans had been utterly destroyed for the same reason. However, when the barbarians were in flight to their camp before Acragas, the soldiers in the city, seeing the defeat of the Carthaginians, begged their generals to lead them out, saying that the opportunity had come to destroy the host of the enemy. But the generals, whether they had been bribed, as the report ran, or feared that Himilcon would seize the city if it were stripped of defenders, checked the ardour of their men. So the fleeing men quite safely made good their escape to the camp before the city. When Daphnaeus with his army arrived at the encampment which the barbarians had deserted, he took up his quarters there. At once both the soldiers from the city mingled with his troops and Dexippus

\[1 \text{ By a disorderly pursuit; cp. chap. 60 ad fin.}
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\[1 \text{ } \epsilon\iota\chi\omicron\omicron\nu Wurm, } \epsilon\iota\chi\omicron\nu \pi', \epsilon\iota\chi\omicron\nu \text{ etc.} \quad \text{2 } \dot{\alpha} \nu \text{ added by Post.}
\]
Δεξίππον συγκαταβάντος αὐτοῖς, ἀπὸ συνδρομῆς εἰς ἐκκλησίαν τὰ πλῆθη συνήλθεν, πάντων δ’ ἀγανακτούντων ἐπὶ τῷ παρείσθαι τὸν καιρὸν καὶ κεκρατηκότας τῶν βαρβάρων τὴν προσήκουσαν τιμωρίαν παρ’ αὐτῶν μὴ λαβεῖν, ἀλλὰ δυναμένους τοὺς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως στρατηγοῦς ἐπεξελθεῖν καὶ διαφθείραι τὴν τῶν πολεμίων δύναμιν ἀφεικέναι 5 τοσαῦτας μυριάδας. θορύβου δὲ καὶ πολλῆς κραυγῆς ἐπεχούσης τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, παρελθὼν Μένης ὁ Καμαρναϊός ἐφ’ ἡγεμονίας τεταγμένος κατηγορήσε τῶν Ἀκραγαντίων στρατηγῶν καὶ πάντας οὕτω παρώξυνεν, ὡστε τῶν κατηγορουμένων ἐγχειρούντων ἀπολογεύσαται μηδένα προσδέχεσθαι τοὺς λόγους καὶ τὸ πλῆθος ὀρμήσαν ἐπὶ τὸ βάλλειν τοὺς λίθους τέσσαρας αὐτῶν καταλεύσας, τὸν δὲ πέμπτον, Ἀργείων καλοῦμενον, τὴν δ’ ἡλικίαν παντελῶς ὄντα νεώτερον, ἀφεθήναι βλασφημίας δὲ τυγχάνειν καὶ τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον Δεξίππον, δι’ τεταγμένος ἐφ’ ἡγεμονίας καὶ δοκῶν εἶναι τῶν πολεμικῶν ἔργων οὐκ ἀπειρος τοῦτ’ ἔπραξε προδοσίας ἑνεκα.

88. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν οἱ περὶ τὸν Δαφναίῳ προαγάλωτος τὰς δυνάμεις ἐπεχείρουν μὲν πολιορκεῖν τὴν παρεμβολὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων, πολυτελῶς δ’ αὐτὴν ὀρῶντες ὀχυρωμένην ταύτης μὲν τῇς ἐπιβολῆς ἀπέστησαν, τὰς δ’ ὀδοὺς ἰππαξόμενοι τοὺς τ’ ἐν ταῖς προνομαῖς αὐτῶν κατελάμβανον καὶ τῶν συτοπομπῶν ἀποκλείοντες εἰς πολλὴν 2 ἀπορίαν ἤγγος. οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι παρατάττεσθαι μὲν οὐ τολμῶντες, τῇ δὲ συνοδείᾳ δεινῶς πιεζούμενοι, μεγάλους ἀυτηχίμασι περιέππουν. τῶν μὲν γὰρ στρατιωτῶν πολλοὶ διὰ τὴν ὁπάνων ἀπεθνησκον, 368
accompanying his men, and the multitude gathered in a tumultuous throng in an assembly, everyone being vexed that the opportunity had been let slip and that although they had the barbarians in their power, they had not inflicted on them the punishment they deserved, but that the generals in the city, although able to lead them forth to attack and destroy the host of the enemy, had let so many myriads of men off scot-free. While great uproar and tumult prevailed in the assembly, Menes of Camarina, who had been put in command, came forward and lodged an accusation against the Aegagantine generals and so incited all who were present that, when the accused tried to offer a defence, no one would let them speak and the multitude began to throw stones and killed four of them, but the fifth, Argeius by name, who was very much younger, they spared. Dexippus the Lacedaemonian, we are told, also was the object of abuse on the ground that, although he held a position of command and was reputed to be not inexperienced in warfare, he had acted as he did treacherously.

88. After the assembly Daphnaeus led forth his forces and undertook to lay siege to the camp of the Carthaginians, but when he saw that it had been fortified with great outlay, he gave up that design; however, by covering the roads with his cavalry he seized such as were foraging, and by cutting off the transport of supplies brought them into serious straits. The Carthaginians, not daring to wage a pitched battle and being hard pinched by lack of food, were enduring great misfortunes. For many of the soldiers were dying of want, and the Campanians together with the
οἱ δὲ Καμπανοὶ μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων μισθοφόρων σχέδον ἀπαντεῖ ἐπὶ τὴν 'Ιμίλκα σκηνὴν ὁθούμενοι τὰς συνομετρίας τὰς προτεταγμένας ἦτον· εἰ δὲ μὴ, διηπειλοῦντο μεταβάλλεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους.

3 ὁ δὲ Ἰμίλκας ἦν ἀκηκοώς τυφὸς, ὦτι Συρακοσίων πλήθος σίτου παρακομίζονεν εἰς Ἀκράγαντα κατὰ θάλατταν. διόπερ ταύτην μόνην ἔχων ἐλπίδα σωτηρίας, τοὺς μὲν στρατιώτας ἐπείσεν ὀλίγας ἐπισχεῖν ἡμέρας, ἐνέχυρα δοὺς τὰ παρὰ τῶν ἐκ Καρχηδόνος στρατευμένων ποτηρία. καὶ αὐτὸς μὲν ἐκ Πανόρμου καὶ Μοτύς μεταπεμβάμενος τεσσαράκοντα τριήμερος ἐπέθετο τοῖς τῆς ἀγορᾶς παρακομίζονται· οἱ δὲ Συρακοσίων, τὸν ἐμπροσθεν χρόνον τῶν βαρβάρων τῆς θαλάσσης παρακεχωρηκότων καὶ τοῦ χειμῶνος ἐνεστηκότος ἡδη, κατεφράσαν τῶν Καρχηδόνων, ὡς οὐκέτι τολμήσοντων πληρωθὲν τὰς τριήμερος. διὸ περὶ ὀλγώρους αὐτῶν παραπεμψάντων τῆς ἀγορᾶς, Ἰμίλκας ἐκπλεύσας τεσσαράκοντα τριήμερον ἦφιν κατέδυσε μὲν τῶν μακρῶν νεών ὀκτὼ, τὰς δὲ ἄλλας εἰς τὸν αἰγιαλὸν κατεδίωξεν· τῶν δὲ ἄλλων πλοίων ἀπάντων κυριεύσας, τοσοῦτον εἰς τοὺν αὐτῶν τὰς ἐκατέρων ἐλπίδας μεταπέσειν ἐποίησεν ὅστε τοὺς παρὰ τοῖς Ἀκραγαντίνοις Καμπανοῦς καταγνύσας τῆς τῶν Ἐλλήνων ὑποθέσεως πεντεκαίδεκα ταλάντοις φθαρῆναι καὶ μεταβαλέσθαι πρὸς τοὺς Καρχηδόνως.

5 Οἱ δὲ Ἀκραγαντίνοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον κακῶς ἀπαλλαττόντων τῶν Καρχηδόνων ἅφενως ἀπήλαυσαν τὸν τε σίτου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐπιτηδείων, ἀεὶ προσδοκῶντες ταχέως λυθήσεσθαι τὴν πολυορκίαν ἐπεὶ δ’ αἱ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐλπίδες ἀνέκυψαν

1 ως added by M and Stephanus.
other mercenaries, almost in a body, forced their way to the tent of Himilcar and demanded the rations which had been agreed upon; and if these were not given them, they threatened to go over to the enemy. But Himilcar had learned from some source that the Syracusans were conveying a great amount of grain to Acragas by sea. Consequently, since this was the only hope he had of salvation, he persuaded the soldiers to wait a few days, giving them as a pledge the goblets belonging to the troops from Carthage. He then summoned forty triremes from Panormus and Motyè and planned an attack upon the ships which were bringing the supplies; and the Syracusans, because up to this time the barbarians had retired from the sea and winter had already set in, held the Carthaginians in contempt, feeling assured that they would not again have the courage to man their triremes. Consequently, since they gave little concern to the conveying of the supplies, Himilcar, sailing forth unawares with forty triremes, sank eight of their warships and pursued the rest to the beach; and by capturing all the remaining vessels he effected such a reversal in the expectations of both sides that the Campanians who were in the service of the Acragantini, considering the position of the Greeks to be hopeless, were bought off for fifteen talents and went over to the Carthaginians.

The Acragantini at first, when the Carthaginians were faring badly, had enjoyed their grain and other supplies without stint, expecting all the while that the siege would be quickly lifted; but when the hopes of the barbarians began to rise and so many myriads of

\[2\] So Wesseling: \(\pi\rho\alpha\sigma\delta\alpha\kappa\alpha\omega\nu\tau\omega\nu\).
καὶ τοσαύτας μυριάδες εἰς μίαν ἥθροισθησαν πόλιν, 7 ἔλαθεν αὐτοὺς ὁ οἶτος ἓξαναλωθεῖς. λέγεται δὲ καὶ Δέξιππος ὁ Λακεδαμώνιος πεντεκαίδεκα ταλάντως διαφθάρναι: εὐθὺ γὰρ ἀπεκρίνατο πρὸς τοὺς τῶν Ἰταλικῶν στρατηγοὺς, ὅτι συμφέρει τὸν πόλεμον ἐν ἀλλῷ συντήσασθαι τόπῳ· τὴν γὰρ τροφὴν ἐκλίπειν. διότι ὁ στρατηγὸς πρὸς πρόσωπο ἐνέγκαινες ὡς διελθῆσαίνι αἱ ταχβέντες τῆς στρατηγίας χρόνοι, τὰς δυνάμεις ἀπήγαγαν ἐπὶ τὸν 8 πορθμὸν. μετὰ δὲ τὴν τούτων ἀπαλλαγὴν συνελθόντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ μετὰ τῶν ἐφ᾽ ἡγεμονίας τεταγμένων διέγνωσαν ἐξετάσας τὸν ἐν τῇ πόλει αὐτοῦ, ὅτι οὐρόντες παντελῶς ὅλγον ἔθεσαν ἀναγκαῖον ὑπάρχειν ἐκλίπειν τὴν πόλιν, εὐθὺς οὐν ἐπιγυνομένης τῆς νυκτὸς παρήγγειλαν ἀναζευγνύειν ἀπαντάς.

89. Τοσοῦτον δὲ πλήθους ἀνδρῶν γυναικῶν παίδων ἐκλιπόντων1 τῇ πόλιν ἀφίνει πολὺς οἰκτος καὶ δάκρυα κατείχε τὰς οἰκίας. ἀμα γὰρ ὁ τῶν πολεμίων ἐξέπληττε φόβος, ἀμα δὲ διὰ τὴν σπουδὴν ἡναγκαίωτο καταλιπτεῖν εἰς διαρπαγὴν τοὺς Βαρβάρους ταύτῃ ἐφ᾽ οἷς έπαυματο έμακάριους ἀφαιρεμένης γὰρ τῇς τυχῆς τὴν ἔξουσιαν τῶν οἰκοι καλῶν, ἀγαπητόν ἡγοῦντο τὰ σώματα γοῦν αὐτῶν διασώσαι. οὐ μόνον δὲ τῆς τοιαύτης πόλεως ευδαιμονίας παρῆν ὄραν ἀπολειπομένην, ἀλλὰ καὶ σωμάτως πλῆθος. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἐν ἀρρωστίας ὑπὸ τῶν οἰκείων περιεφυρόντο, τῆς καθ᾽ ἐκατον σωτηρίας ἐκάστου φροντίζοντο, οἱ δὲ ταῖς ἡλικίαις ἐκή προβεβηκότες ὑπὸ τῆς τοῦ γῆρως ἀσθενείας κατα-

1 ἐκλιπόντων MSS., ἐκλιπόντος Vogel.

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1 Presumably of Messina.
human beings were gathered into one city, the grain was exhausted before they were aware of it. And the story is told that also Dexippus the Lacedaemonian was corrupted by a bribe of fifteen talents; for without hesitation he replied to a question of the generals of the Italian Greeks, "Yes, it's better if the war is settled somewhere else, for our provisions have failed." Consequently the generals, offering as their excuse that the time agreed upon for the campaign had elapsed, led their troops off to the Strait. After the departure of these troops the generals met with the commanders and decided to make a survey of the supply of grain in the city, and when they discovered that it was quite low, they perceived that they were compelled to desert the city. At once, then, they issued orders that all should leave on the next night.

89. With such a throng of men, women, and children deserting the city, at once endless lamentation and tears pervaded all homes. For while they were panic-stricken from fear of the enemy, at the same time they were also under necessity, because of their haste, of leaving behind as booty for the barbarians the possessions on which they had based their happiness; for when Fortune was robbing them of the comforts they enjoyed in their homes, they thought that they should be content that at least they were preserving their lives. And one could see the abandonment not only of the opulence of so wealthy a city but also of a multitude of human beings. For the sick were neglected by their relatives, everyone taking thought for his own safety, and those who were already far advanced in years were abandoned because of the weakness of old age; and many, reckon-
καὶ τὴν ἀλλαγὴν τῆς πατρίδος
θανάτου τιμώμενοι τὰς χεῖρας έαυτοῖς προσήνεγ-
καν ὅπως ταῖς πατρίδιος οἰκίαις ἐναποπνεύσαντι.

3  οὖ μὴν ἄλλα τὸ μὲν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐξιόν πλήθος
οἱ στρατιώται μετὰ τῶν ὁπλῶν παρέπεμπον εἰς
tὴν Γέλαιαν. ἡ δ’ οδὸς καὶ πάντα τὰ πρὸς τὴν
Γελαίαν ἀποκεκλιμένα τῆς χώρας μέρη ἔγεμε
γυναικῶν καὶ παιδιῶν ἀναμίξαν παρθένους, ἀν
tὴν συνήθη τρυφήν εἰς ὁδοιπορίαν σύντονον καὶ κακο-
πάθειαν ὑπέραγονσαν μεταβαλλόμεναι διεκαρτέρουν

4  τοῦ φόβου τῶν ψυχάς ἐντεύνοντος. 2 οὕτωι μὲν οὖν
ἀσφαλῶς διασωθέντες εἰς Γέλαιαν ύστερον εἰς Λεον-
τίνους κατάκησαν, Συρακοσίων αὐτοῖς δόντων τὴν
πόλιν ταύτην οἰκητήριον.

90. 'Ο δ’ Ἰμίλκας ἀμα τῷ φωτὶ τῆς 4 δύναμιν
ἐντὸς τῶν τειχῶν παρευσαγωγῶν σχεδὸν ἀπαντᾶς
tοὺς ἐγκαταλειψθέντας 5 ἀνείλεν·  ὅτε δὴ καὶ τοὺς
ἐν τοῖς ναοῖς καταπεφευγότας ἀποστώντες οἱ Καρ-
2  χηδόνοι ἀνήριοι. Λέγεται δὲ τῶν Γελαίων τῶν
πρωτεύοντα τῶν πολιτῶν πλούτως καὶ καλοκάγαθρα
συνατυχῆσαι τῇ πατρίδι, βουληθέντα καταφυγεῖν
σὺν τοῖς ἔτεροις εἰς τὸ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς ἱερόν, νομί-
ζουνα τῆς εἰς θεοὺς παρανομίας ἀφεξέσθαι τοὺς
Καρχηδονίους. Θεωροῦντα δὲ αὐτῶν τὴν ἁσέβειαν,
ἐμπρήθη τοῖς νεῶν καὶ μετὰ τῶν ἐν τούτῳ ἀνα-
θημάτων ἐαυτὸν συγκατακαύσαι. μιᾷ γὰρ πράξει
διελάμβανεν ἀφελέσθαι θεοὺς ἁσέβειαν, πολέμιοι
ἁρπαγάς πολλῶν χρημάτων, μέγιστον ἐαυτοῦ τὴν

1 Γελαίων ΡΑFK, Γέλαιαν σαλ.
2 So Reiske, Mudvig, ἐκτεύνοντος Dindorf, ἐκεῖνοντος suggested by Vogel: ἐκεῖοντος.
3 φωτ’ Reiske: φόβοι.
4 τὴν added by Dindorf.
ing even separation from their native city to be the 406 B.C. equivalent of death, laid hands upon themselves in order that they might breathe their last in the dwellings of their ancestors. However, the multitude which left the city was given armed escort by the soldiers to Gela; and the highway and all parts of the countryside which led away toward the territory of the Gelons were crowded with women and children intermingled with maidens, who, changing from the pampered life to which they had been accustomed to a strenuous journey by foot and extreme hardship, held out to the end, since fear nerved their souls. Now these got safely to Gela 1 and at a later time made their home in Leontini, the Syracusans having given them this city for their dwelling-place.

90. Himilcar, leading his army at dawn within the walls, put to death practically all who had been left behind; yes, even those who had fled for safety to the temples the Carthaginians hauled out and slew. And we are told that Tellias, who was the foremost citizen in wealth and honourable character, shared in the misfortune of his country: He had decided to take refuge with certain others in the temple of Athena, thinking that the Carthaginians would refrain from acts of lawlessness against the gods, but when he saw their impiety, he set fire to the temple and burned himself together with the dedications in it. For by one deed, he thought, he would withhold from the gods impiety, from the enemy a vast store of plunder, and from himself, most important of all, certain

1 A little over 40 miles from Acragas.

5 ἐγκαταληφθέντας Ἐρτλειν, Vogel.
6 Ἐιχστüler: 84.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

3 εἰς τὸ σῶμα ἑσομένην ὑβριν. ὁ δὲ Ἰμίλκας τὰ ἔερα καὶ τὰς οἰκίας συλήσας καὶ φιλοτίμως ἐρευνήσας, τοσαύτην ὥφελειαν συνήθροισεν ὅσην εἰκὸς ἔστιν ἐσχηκέναι πόλιν οἰκουμένην ὑπὸ ἄνδρον εἰκοσι μυρίάδων, ἀπόρθητον δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς κτίσεως γεγενημένην, πλουσιωτάτην δὲ σχεδὸν τῶν τότε Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων γεγενημένην, καὶ ταῦτα τῶν ἐν αὐτῇ φιλοκαλησάντων εἰς παντοίων1 κατα-

4 σκευασμάτων πολυτέλειαν καὶ γὰρ γραφαὶ παμ-
πληθεὶς ὑφρέθησαν εἰς ἀκρόν ἐκπεποιημέναι καὶ καὶ παντοίων ἄνδραν ἰομένων2 φιλοτέχνως δεδημουργη-
μένων ὑπεράγων ἀριθμὸς. τὰ μὲν οὖν πολυτελε-
στατα τῶν ἑργῶν ἀπέστειλεν εἰς Καρχηδόνα, ἐν
οἷς καὶ τὸν Φαλάριδος συνέβη κομμισθῆναι ταῦρον,

5 τὴν δὲ ἄλλην ὥφελειαν ἔλαφυροπώλησεν. τούτων
δὲ τῶν ταῦρον ὁ Τίμαιος ἐν ταῖς ἱστορίαις διαβε-
βαϊνομένους μὴ γεγονέναι τὸ σύνολον, ὅπ' αὐτῆς
τῆς τύχης ἡλέγχθη. Σκιπίων γὰρ ὑστερον ταύτης
τῆς ἄλωσεως σχεδὸν ἔξηκοντα καὶ διακοσίως ἔτε-
σιν ἐκπορθήσας Καρχηδόνα τοὺς Ἀκραγαντίους
μετὰ τῶν ἅλλων τῶν διαμεινάντων παρὰ τοὺς Καρ-
χηδονίους ἀποκατέστησε τοῦ ταῦρον, δὲ καὶ τῶν
τῶν ἱστορίαν γραφομένων ἕν ἐν Ἀκράγαντι.

6 Περὶ δὲ τούτου φιλοτιμότερον εἰπεῖν προήχθην,
διότι Τίμαιος ὁ τῶν πρὸ γε αὐτοῦ συγγραφέων
πικρότατα κατηγορήσας καὶ συγγνώμην οὐδεμίαν
τοὺς ἱστοριογράφους ἀπολιπὼν αὐτὸς εὐρίσκεται
σχεδιάζων, ἐν οἷς μάλιστα έαυτὸν ἀποπέφαγεν

7 ἀκριβολογούμενον. δεῖ γὰρ, οἷμαι, τοὺς συγγρα-
φεῖς ἐν μὲν τοῖς ἀγνοήμασι τυγχάνειν συγγνώμης,
ὡς ἂν ἄνθρωπος ὄντας καὶ τῆς ἐν τοῖς παροιχο-

1 So Dindorf: παντοίων.

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physical indignity. But Himilcar, after pillaging and industriously ransacking the temples and dwellings, collected as great a store of booty as a city could be expected to yield which had been inhabited by two hundred thousand people, had gone unravaged since the date of its founding, had been well-nigh the wealthiest of the Greek cities of that day, and whose citizens, furthermore, had shown their love of the beautiful in expensive collections of works of art of every description. Indeed a multitude of paintings executed with the greatest care was found and an extraordinary number of sculptures of every description and worked with great skill. The most valuable pieces, accordingly, Himilcar sent to Carthage, among which, as it turned out, was the bull of Phalaris, and the rest of the pillage he sold as booty. As regards this bull, although Timaeus in his History has maintained that it never existed at all, he has been refuted by Fortune herself; for some two hundred and sixty years after the capture of Acragas, when Scipio sacked Carthage, he returned to the Afragantini, together with their other possessions still in the hands of the Carthaginians, the bull, which was still in Acragas at the time this history was being written.

I have been led to speak of this matter rather copiously because Timaeus, who criticized most bitterly the historians before his time and left the writers of history bereft of all forgiveness, is himself caught improvising in the very province where he most proclaims his own accuracy. For historians should, in my opinion, be granted charity in errors that come of ignorance, since they are human beings and since the

2 In 146 B.C.

παντοίων ἄνδριάντων] παντοίαν ἄνδρειαν τῶν Π.
μένουσ χρόνους ἀληθείας οὖσης δυσευρέτου, τοὺς μέντοι γε κατά προαίρεσιν οὐ τυγχάνοντας τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς προσηκόντως κατηγορίας τυγχάνειν, ὅταν κολακεύοντές τινας ἢ δὲ ἔχθραν πικρότερον προσβάλλοντες ἀποσφάλλωνται τῆς ἀληθείας.

91. Ἡμιλκας δὲ ὀκτὼ μῆνας πολυρκήσας τὴν πόλιν καὶ μικρὸν πρὸ τῆς χειμερινῆς τροπῆς κυριεύσας αὐτῆς, οὐκ εὐθὺς κατέσκαψεν, ὅπως αἱ δυνάμεις ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις παραχειμάσωσαν. τῆς δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἀκράγαντα συμφορᾶς διαγγελθείσης τοσούτος τὴν νῆσον κατέσχε φόβος, ὡστε τῶν Σικελιώτῶν τοὺς μὲν εἰς Συρακούσας μεθίστασθαι, τοὺς δὲ εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν τέκνα καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ τὴν 2 ἀλλήν κτῆσιν ἀποσκευάζεσθαι. οἱ δὲ διαφυγόντες τὴν αἰχμαλωσίαν Ἀκραγαντῶν παραγενθέντες εἰς Συρακούσας κατηγόρων τῶν στρατηγῶν, φάσκοντες διὰ τὴν ἐκείνων προδοσίαν ἀπολωλέναι τὴν πατρίδα. συνέβαινε δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἄλλων Σικελιώτων ἐπιτιμημέσως τυγχάνειν τοὺς Συρακούσιους, ὅτι τοιούτους προστάτας αἰροῦνται, δὲ οὖς ἀπολέσθαι 3 κινδυνεύει πᾶσα Σικελία. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ συναχθεῖσις ἐκκλησίας ἐν Συρακούσαις, καὶ μεγάλων φόβων ἐπικρεμαμένων, οὐθεὶς ἑτολμα περὶ τοῦ πολέμου συμβουλεύειν. ἀπορομμένων δὲ πάντων παρελθὼν Διονύσων εἰς Ἐρμοκράτους τῶν μὲν στρατηγῶν κατηγόρησεν ὡς προδιδόντων τὰ πράγματα τοὺς Καρχηδόνιους, τὰ δὲ πλῆθος παρώξυνε πρὸς τὴν αὐτῶν τμημαν, παρακαλῶν μὴ περιμενεῖν τὸν κατὰ τοὺς νόμους λήρον, ἂλλ᾽ ἐκ χειρὸς ἐπι-

1 So Rhodoman: παρονοσιαν.
2 λήρον Post: κλήρον.
3 εὐθέως after χειρὸς deleted by Kallenberg.
truth of ages past is hard to discover, but historians 400 B.C. who deliberately do not give the exact facts should properly be open to censure, whenever in flattering one man or another or in attacking others from hatred too bitterly, they stray from the truth.

91. Since Himilcar, after besieging the city for eight months, had taken it shortly before the winter solstice,¹ he did not destroy it at once, in order that his forces might winter in the dwellings. But when the misfortune that had befallen Acragas was noise abroad, such fear took possession of the island that of the Sicilian Greeks some removed to Syracuse and others transferred their children and wives and all their possessions to Italy. The Acragantini who had escaped being taken captive, when they arrived in Syracuse, lodged accusations against their generals, asserting that it was due to their treachery that their country had perished. And it so happened that the Syracusans also came in for censure by the rest of the Sicilian Greeks, because, as they charged, they elected the kind of leaders through whose fault the whole of Sicily ran the risk of destruction. Nevertheless, even though an assembly of the people was held in Syracuse and great fears hung over them, not a man would venture to offer any counsel respecting the war. While everyone was at a loss what to do, Dionysius, the son of Hermocrates, taking the floor, accused the generals of betraying their cause to the Carthaginians and stirred up the assemblage to exact punishment of them, urging them not to await the futile procedure prescribed by the laws but to pass judgement upon

¹ December 22.
4 θεϊναι τὴν δίκην. τῶν δὲ ἀρχόντων ξημιούντων τῶν Διονύσιον κατὰ τοὺς νόμους ὡς θερμβοῦντα, Φιλιστος ὁ τὰς ἱστορίας ὑστερον συγγράφας, οὐσίαν ἔχων μεγάλην, ἔξετεσε τὰ πρόστιμα καὶ τῶν Διονύσιων παρεκκελεύετο λέγειν ὡςα προήρητο. καὶ προσεπιπόντος ὁτι καθ᾽ ἄλλη τὴν ἡμέραν ἄν ξημιούν θέλωσιν, ἐκτίσει τάργυριον ὑπέρ αὐτοῦ, τὸ λοιπὸν θαρρήσας ἀνέσεε τὰ πλήθη, καὶ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν συνεπάττων διέβαλλε τοὺς στρατηγοὺς, ὅτι χρήμασι πεισθέντες ἔγκατελιπον τὴν τῶν Ἀκραγαντίων σωτηρίαν. συγκαταγρόησε δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ἐπισημοτάτων πολιτῶν, συνεπάς αὐτοὺς ἢ ὀλιγεῖον ὄντας ὀλιγαρχίας. διόπερ συνεβούλευεν ἀφεῖδοθαι στρατηγοῦς μὴ τοὺς δυνατωτάτους, ἀλλὰ τοὺς εὐνουστάτους καὶ δημοτικοὺς μάλλον. ἐκεῖνος μὲν γὰρ δεσποτικῶς ἄρχοντας τῶν πολιτῶν καταφρονεῖ τῶν πολλῶν, καὶ τὰς τῆς πατρίδος συμφορὰς ἴδιας ἰδιότι θαρραῖον προσόδους, τοὺς δὲ τα- πεινοτέρους οὐδὲν πράξειν τῶν τοιούτων, δεδιότας τὴν περὶ αὐτοὺς ἀσθένειαν.

92. Πάντα δὲ πρὸς τὴν τῶν ἄκουόντων προαίρεσιν καὶ τὴν ἴδιαν ἐπιβολὴν δημηγορῆσαι οὐ μετρίως ἔξηγε τὸν τῶν ἐκκλησιαζόντων θυμὸν: ὁ γὰρ δῆμος καὶ πάλαι μισῶν τοὺς στρατηγοὺς διὰ τὸ δοκεῖν κακῶς ἀρχομενοί προστασθαι τοῦ πολέμου, τότε διὰ τῶν λόγων παραξενθεῖσα παρατίκα τοὺς μὲν ἐλευθερηθῆναι ἄρχης, ἐτέρους δὲ εἴπατο στρατηγοὺς, ἐν οἷς καὶ τὸν Διονύσιον, ὅσ ἐν ταῖς πρὸς Καρχηδονίους

1 So Dindorf: προηρετα. καὶ προσέτε εἰπόντως.
2 κακῶς added by Rhodoman.
them at once. And when the archons, in accordance with the laws, laid a fine upon Dionysius on the charge of raising an uproar, Philistus, who later composed his History, a man of great wealth, paid the fine and urged Dionysius to speak out whatever he had had in his mind to say. And when Philistus went on to say that if they wanted to fine Dionysius throughout the whole day he would provide the money for him, from then on Dionysius, full of confidence, kept stirring up the multitude, and throwing the assembly into confusion he accused the generals of taking bribes to put the security of the Aegagantini in jeopardy. And he also denounced the rest of the most renowned citizens, presenting them as friends of oligarchy. Consequently he advised them to choose as generals not the most influential citizens, but rather those who were the best disposed and most favourable to the people; for the former, he maintained, ruling the citizens as they do in a despotic manner, hold the many in contempt and consider the misfortunes of their country their own source of income, whereas the more humble will do none of such things, since they fear their own weakness.

92. Dionysius, by suiting every word of his harangue to the people to the predilection of his hearers and his own personal design, stirred the anger of the assembly to no small degree; for the people, which for some time past had hated the generals for what they considered to be their bad conduct of the war and at the moment were spurred on by what was being said to them, immediately dismissed some of them from office and chose other generals, among whom was also Dionysius, who enjoyed the reputation of

1 Of Sicily, in thirteen Books (cp. infra, chap. 103. 3).
ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ ΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΣΙΚΗΛΙΑΣ

μάχαις ἀνδρεῖα δόξας διενημοχέναι περίβλεπτος ἦν
2 παρὰ τοὺς Συρακοσίους. διὸ καὶ μετεωρισθεῖς ταῖς ἐλπίσι καὶ ἐμπιστεύσατο πρὸς τὸ γενέσθαι τῆς πατρίδος τύραννος. μετὰ γὰρ τὴν παράληψιν τῆς ἀρχῆς οὐτὲ συνδέθηκεν ἀμα τοῖς στρατηγοῖς οὐθ' ὀλίγως συνήνα ταῦτα δὲ πράττων διείδου λόγον ὡς διαπεμπομένων αὐτῶν πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους. οὕτω γὰρ μάλιστ' ἠλπίζεν ἐκεῖνων μὲν περιαγησθεῖσαι τῆν ἐξουσίαν, ἑαυτῷ δὲ μόνῳ περιστήσειν τὴν στρατηγίαν.

3 Ταῦτα δ’ αὐτοῦ πράττοντος οἱ μὲν χαριστατοὶ τῶν πολιτῶν ὑπότευνον τὸ γενόμενον, καὶ κατὰ πάσας τὰς συνόδους ἐβλασφήμων αὐτὸν, ὅ δὲ δημοτικὸς ὀχλος, ἀγνοῶν τὴν ἐπιβουλήν, ἔπηνε καὶ μόνιμος ἐφασκε τὴν πόλιν προστάτην εὐρήκεινα

4 βέβαιον. οὐ μὴν ἄλλα πολλάκις ἐκκλησίας συν-

αγομένης περί τῆς εἰς τὸν πόλεμον παρασκευῆς,

θεωρήσας τοὺς Συρακοσίους καταπεπληγμένους τὸν ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων φόβον, συνεβουλεύει κατ-

5 ἄγειν τοὺς φυγάδας. ἀτοπον γὰρ ὑπάρχειν ἐκ μὲν Ἰταλίας καὶ Πελοποννήσου μεταπέμπεσθαι βοή-

θείαν παρὰ τῶν ἀλλοτρίων, τοὺς δὲ πολίτας μὴ βούλεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς ἰδίους κινδύνους συμπαρα-

λαμβάνειν, οὐ—τῶν πολεμίων μεγάλας δωρεὰς ὑπισχυμένων, ὃν συνετρεύοντον—προαιρεῖσθαι μᾶλλον ἔπι ξένης ἀλωμένους ἀποθανεῖν ἦπερ ἀλλό-

6 τρίον τι κατὰ τῆς πατρίδος βουλεύσωσθαι. καὶ γὰρ ἦν τὰς γεγενημένας ἐν τῇ πόλει στάσεις

φυγόντας, νῦν γε τυχόντας ταύτης τῆς εὐεργεσίας προβόμως ἐλθωνιεῖσθαι, τοῖς εἰ ποιήσασιν ἀπο-

1 So Reiske: περιαγησθεῖσαι. 2 μόνιμος Dindorf: μόλις.

3 el after γὰρ deleted by Reiske.

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having shown unusual bravery in the battles against the Carthaginians and was admired of all the Syracusans. Having become elated, therefore, in his hopes, he tried every device to become tyrant of his country. For example, after assuming office he neither participated in the meetings of the generals nor associated with them in any way; and while acting in this manner he spread the report that they were carrying on negotiations with the enemy. For in this way he hoped that he could most effectively strip them of their power and clothe himself alone with the office of general.

While Dionysius was acting in this fashion, the most respectable citizens suspected what was taking place and in every gathering spoke disparagingly of him, but the common crowd, being ignorant of his scheme, gave him their approbation and declared that at long last the city had found a steadfast leader. However, when the assembly convened time and again to consider preparations for the war, Dionysius, observing that fear of the enemy had struck the Syracusans with terror, advised them to recall the exiles; for it was absurd, he said, to seek aid from peoples of other states in Italy and the Peloponnesus and to be unwilling to enlist the assistance of their fellow citizens in facing their own dangers, citizens who, although the enemy kept promising them great rewards for their military co-operation, chose rather to die as wanderers on foreign soil than plan some hostile act against their native land. And in fact, he declared, men who were now in exile because of past civil strife in the city, if at this time they were the recipients of this benefaction, would fight with eagerness, showing in this way their appreciation to their benefactors.
Diodorus of Sicily

didόντας χάριτας. πρὸς δὲ τὴν ὑπόθεσιν ταῦτην πολλὰ διαλεγθεῖσα οἰκεία τοῖς πράγμασι συμψήφους ἔλαβε τοὺς Συρακουσίους· οὔδὲ γὰρ τῶν συναρχόντων οὐδεὶς ἔτολμα περὶ τούτων ἀντείπειν διὰ τε τὴν τοῦ πλῆθους ὁμοναὶ καὶ διὰ τὸ θεωρεῖν έαυτῷ μὲν περιεσομένην τὴν ἀπέχθειαν, έκεινω δὲ τὴν
7 παρὰ τῶν εὐεργετηθέντων χάριν. τούτῳ δὲ ἐπραξεν ὁ Διονύσιος ἐπιτίζων ἰδίους ἐξεῖν τοὺς φυγάδας, ἀνθρώπους μεταβολὴς ἐπιθυμοῦντας καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἐπίθεσιν τῆς τυραννίδος εὑθέτως διακειμένους· ἦμελλον γὰρ ἠδὲσω οὐδεσθαί τῶν ἔχθρών φόνους, δημεύσεις τῶν οὐσιών, εαυτοῖς ἀποκαθεσταμάνα τὰ χρήματα. καὶ τέλος κυρωθείσης τῆς περὶ τῶν φυγάδων γνώμης, οὕτω μὲν εὐθὺς εἰς τὴν πατρίδα κατήλθον.

93. Ἐκ δὲ τῆς Γέλας ἐνεχθέντων γραμμάτων, ὅπως ἀποσταλὼσι στρατιῶται πλείους, ἔλαβεν ὁ Διονύσιος οἰκειὰν ἐφοδον τῆς ίδίας προωρέσεως. ἀποσταλεῖς γὰρ μετὰ στρατιωτῶν πεζῶν μὲν δισχιλίων, ἰππεών δὲ τετρακοσίων, ἠλθε συντόμως εἰς τὴν πόλιν τῶν Γελάδων, ὃν τότε παρεφύλαττε Δέξιππος ὁ Δακεδαμώνιος, κατασταθεὶς ὑπὸ Συρακοσίων. ὁ δὲ οὖν Διονύσιος καταλαβὼν τοὺς εὐπορωτάτους στασιάζοντας πρὸς τὸν δήμον, καὶ κατηγορῆσας αὐτῶν ἐν ἐκκλησίᾳ καὶ κατακρίνας, αὐτοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτεινε, τὰς δὲ οὖσια αὐτῶν ἐδημευσεν, ἐκ δὲ τῶν χρημάτων τούτων τοῖς μὲν φρονοῦσαι τὴν πόλιν, ὃν ἤγειτο Δέξιππος, ἀπέδωκε τοὺς ὀφειλομένους μισθοὺς· τοῖς δὲ μετ᾽ αὐτοῦ παραγεγονότων ἐκ Συρακοσίων ἐπηγγελλατο διπλοὺς 3 ποιήσειν τοὺς μισθοὺς δὲν ἡ πόλις ἑταξε. διὰ δὲ
After reciting many arguments for this proposal that bore on the situation, he won the votes of the Syracusans to his view; for no one of his colleagues in office dared oppose him in the matter both because of the eagerness shown by the multitude and because each observed that he himself would gain only enmity, while Dionysius would reap a reward of gratitude from those who had received kindness from him. Dionysius took this course in the hope that he would win the exiles for himself, men who wished a change and would be favourably disposed toward the establishment of a tyranny; for they would be happy to witness the murder of their enemies, the confiscation of their property, and the restoration to themselves of their possessions. And when finally the resolution regarding the exiles was passed, these returned at once to their native land.

93. When messages were brought from Gela requesting the dispatch of additional troops, Dionysius got a favourable means of accomplishing his own purpose. Having been dispatched with two thousand infantry and four hundred cavalry, he arrived speedily at the city of the Geloans, which at that time was under the eye of Dexippus, the Lacedaemonian, who had been put in charge by the Syracusans. And when Dionysius on arrival found the wealthiest citizens engaged in strife with the people, he accused them in an assembly and secured their condemnation, whereupon he put them to death and confiscated their possessions. With the money thus gained he paid the guards of the city under the command of Dexippus the wages which were owing them, while to his own troops who had come with him from Syracuse he promised he would pay double the wages which the city had deter-
Diodorus of Sicily

tοῦτος τοῦ τρόπου τοὺς τ' ἐν Γέλα στρατιώτας καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτοῦ ταῖς εἰνοίασις ἰδίους κατεσκεύασεν. ἐπηνείτο δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου τῶν Γελών ὡς αὐτοῖς ἱερατικοὺς γεγενημένους τῆς ἐλευθερίας· τοῖς γὰρ δυνατωτάτοις φθονοῦντες τὴν ἐκείνων ὑπεροχὴν 4 δεσποτείαν αὐτῶν ἀπεκάλουν. διόπερ ἐξέπεμψαν πρέσβεις τοὺς ἐπαινοῦντας ἐν Συρακούσαις καὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα φέροντας, ἐν οἷς 1 αὐτὸν μεγάλας δωρεὰς ἐτίμησαν. ὃ δὲ Διονύσιος ἐπεβάλετο μὲν τὸν Δέξιππον πείδευν κοινωνίᾳ τῆς ἐπιβολής· ἐπεὶ δ' οὐ συγκατέθετο, μετὰ τῶν ἱδίων στρατιωτῶν ἐτοιμός ἦν ἀνακάμπτειν εἰς Συρακούσας. 5 οἱ δὲ Γελώφοι πυνθανόμενοι τοὺς Καρχηδονίους μελέτειν μετὰ πάσης τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπὶ πρῶτην στρατεύειν τὴν Γέλαν, ἐδεόντο τοῦ Διονυσίου μείναι καὶ μὴ περιμεῖν αὐτοῖς τὰ αὐτὰ τοῖς Ἀκράγαντίοις παθόντας. οἷς ἐπαγγειλάμενοι ὁ Διονύσιος συντόμως ἦξεν μετὰ πλείονος δυνάμεως, ἐξώρμησεν ἐκ τῆς Γέλας μετὰ τῶν ἱδίων στρατιωτῶν.

94. Θέασι δ' οὖσας ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις, κατὰ 2 τὴν ὠραν τῆς ἀπαλαγής τῶν ἐκ τοῦ θεάτρου παρηγορεῖν εἰς τὴν πόλιν. συνδραμόντων δὲ τῶν ὁχλῶν ἐπὶ αὐτῶν καὶ πυνθανομένων περὶ τῶν Καρχηδονίων, ἀγνοεῖν αὐτούς, ἐφη, διότι τῶν ἐξωθεὶν πολέμωτερον έχουσι τούς ἐνδον τῶν κοινῶν προεστῶτας, οἷς οἱ μὲν πολλοὶ πιστεύουσις ἐσφάζοντες, αὐτοὶ δὲ διαφοροῦντες τὰ δημοσία τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀμισθοῦσιν πεποιηκαίνειν, καὶ τῶν πολεμίων ἀνυπερβλήτους ποιομένων τὰς εἰς τὸν πόλεμον παρασκευασάς καὶ μελλόντων ἐπὶ Συρακούσας τὴν δύναμιν ἀγείνω,

1 oǐs Eichstätt: oǐs.
2 kατὰ added by Rhodoman.
BOOK XIII. 93. 3—94. 1

mined. In this manner he won over to himself the loyalty not only of the soldiers in Gela but also of those whom he had brought with him. He also gained the approval of the populace of the Geloans, who believed him to be responsible for their liberation; for in their envy of the most influential citizens they stigmatized the superiority these men possessed as a despotism over themselves. Consequently they dispatched ambassadors who sang his praises in Syracuse and reported decrees in which they honoured him with rich gifts. Dionysius also undertook to persuade Dexippus to associate himself with his design, and when Dexippus would not join with him, he was on the point of returning with his own troops to Syracuse. But the Geloans, on learning that the Carthaginians with their entire host were going to make Gela the first object of attack, besought Dionysius to remain and not to stand idly by while they suffered the same fate as the Acragantini. Dionysius replied to them that he would return speedily with a larger force and set forth from Gela with his own soldiers.

94. A play was being presented in Syracuse and Dionysius arrived in the city at the time when the people were leaving the theatre. When the populace rushed in throngs to him and were questioning him about the Carthaginians, they were unaware, he said, that they had more dangerous enemies than their foreign foes—the men within the city in charge of the public interests; these men the citizens trusted while they held public festivals, but these very men, while plundering the public funds, had let the soldiers go unpaid, and although the enemy was making their preparations for the war on a scale which could not be surpassed and were about to lead their forces upon
2 toútwn

3 tei, ἑσπεύδῃ συνεργεῖν οὐ προαιρεῖται. μηκέτι οὖν βουλεσθεῖσα στρατηγεῖν, ἀλλὰ παρεῖναι τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀποθησόμενος. οὐ γὰρ ἀνεκτὸν εἶναι, τῶν ἀλλῶν πωλοῦντων τὴν πατρίδα, μόνον κυβισμεῖν μετὰ τῶν πολιτῶν ἁμα καὶ δόξεωι μετεσχηκέναι τῆς προδοσίας.

4 Παροξυνθέντων δὲ ἐπὶ τοῖς ηθελεῖν καὶ τοῖς λόγοισι διὰ πάσης τῆς δυνάμεως ῥυέντωσι, τότε μὲν εἰς ἔκαστος ἁγιωτίας εἰς αἰκὸν ἐκφυρίσθη. τῇ δὲ υστερίᾳ συναχθεῖσις ἐκκλησίας ἐν τῷ τῶν ἁρχοντῶν πολλᾶ κατηγορῆσας οὐ μετρίως εὐδοκιμησε, τὸν δὲ δήμον κατὰ τῶν στρατηγῶν παρὼξευε, τέλος τῶν καθημένων τινὲς ἀνεβάσασαν στρατηγὸν αὐτὸν αὐτοκράτορα καθιστήναι καὶ μὴ περιμένειν ἅχρις ἄυ πολέμου τοῖς τείχεσιν ἐπεισδύσῃ. χρείαν γὰρ ἤχει τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ πολέμου τοιοῦτον στρατηγοῦ, διὸ ὑπηρετέειν τοῖς πράγμασιν, τὸ δὲ περὶ τῶν προδοτῶν ἐν ἐκκλησίᾳ

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1 τούτων Reiske: τούτων δ'.
2 So Dindorf: ποιούμενοι.
3 ἀνεγυνωκέναι] ἐγγυνωκέναι Dindorf.
4 μή γ' Vogel: μήδε.
5 μὴ added by Eichstädt, οὐ by Reiske before μόνον with ἀλλὰ for ἁμα.
6 ἁμα Vogel: ἀλλά.
7 ἐν τῷ deleted by Reiske.
8 δὲ deleted by Eichstädt.
9 δὲ after τέλος deleted by Bekker.

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Syracuse, the generals were giving these matters no concern whatsoever. The reason for such conduct, he continued, he had been aware of before, but now he had got fuller information. For Himilcon had sent a herald to him, ostensibly to treat about the captives, but in fact to urge him, now that Himilcon had induced a large number of Dionysius' colleagues not to bother themselves with what was taking place, at least to offer no opposition, since he, Dionysius, did not choose to co-operate with him. Consequently, Dionysius continued, he did not wish to serve longer as general, but was present in Syracuse to lay down his office; for it was intolerable for him, while the other generals were selling out their country, to be the only one to fight together with the citizens and yet be at the same time destined to be thought in after years to have shared in their betrayal.  

Although the populace had been stirred by what Dionysius had said and his words spread through the whole army, at the time every man departed to his home full of anxiety. But on the following day, when an assembly had been convened in which Dionysius won no small approval when he lodged many accusations against the magistrates and stirred up the populace against the generals, finally some of the members cried out to appoint him general with supreme power and not to wait until the enemy were storming their walls; for the magnitude of the war, they urged, made necessary such a general, through whose leadership their cause could prosper; as for the traitors, their case would be debated in another

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1 Or, following Eichstädt and Reiske, "for it was intolerable for him, while the rest of the generals were selling out the state, not only to fight together with the citizens but also to be thought in after years to have shared in the betrayal."
έτέρα βουλεύεσθαι τῶν γὰρ ἐνεστῶτων καιρῶν ἀλλότριον εἶναι· καὶ πρότερον δὲ Καρχηδονίων τὰς τριάκοντα μυριάδας περὶ τὴν Ἰμέραν νεικήσθαι στρατηγούντος Γέλωνος αὐτοκράτορος. 95. ταχύ δὲ τῶν πολλῶν, ὡσπερ έισόθασαν, ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον ῥεπόντων, ὁ Διονύσιος ἀπεδείχθη στρατηγὸς αὐτοκράτωρ. ἐπεὶ δ’ οὖν αὐτῷ τὰ πράγματα κατὰ νόσιν ἧκολούθει, ψήφισμα ἐγραφεὶ τοὺς μισθοὺς διπλασίους εἶναι πάντας γὰρ ἐφῆσε τούτου γενομένου προθυμοτέρου ἔσσεθαι πρὸς τὸν ἀγώνα, καὶ περὶ τῶν χρημάτων παρεκάλει μηθὲν ἀγωνιᾶν ἔσσεθαι γὰρ αὐτῶν τὸν πόρον ξέδιον.

2 Διαλυθείσης δὲ τῆς ἐκκλησίας ὦν ὅλιγοι τῶν Συρακοσίων κατηγόρουν τῶν πραξθέντων, ὡσπερ ὦν αὐτοὶ ταῦτα κεκυρωκότες· τοῖς γὰρ λογισμοῖς εἰς ἑαυτοὺς ἐρχόμενοι τὴν ἐσομένην δυναστείαν ἀνεθεώρουν. οὐτοὶ μὲν οὖν βεβαιώσασι βουλόμενοι τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἔλαθον ἑαυτοὺς δεσπότην τὴς παραφθηκότος· τρίτος καθεστακότες· ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος τὴν μετάνοιαν τῶν ὅχλων φθάσαι βουλόμενος, ἐπεζήτησε δ’ οὖν τρόπον δύναστον φύλακας αὐτήσασθαι τοῦ σώματος τούτου γὰρ συγχωρθέντος ῥαδίως ἦμελλε κυριεύσει τῆς τυραννίδος. εὐθὺς οὖν παρῆγγειλε τοὺς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ πάντας ἐως ἑτῶν τεσσαράκοντα λαβόντας ἐπιστικοῦ ἕμερῶν τριάκοντα καταντᾶν μετὰ τῶν ὅπλων εἰς Λεοντίνους. αὐτή δὲ ἡ πόλις τότε φρούριον ἦν τῶν Συρακοσίων, πλῆρες ὑπάρχον φυγάδων καὶ ξένων ἀνθρώπων. ἤλπιζε γὰρ τούτους συναγωνιστὰς ἐξειν, ἐπιθυμοῦντας μεταβολῆς, τῶν δὲ Συρακοσίων τοὺς πλείστους οὐδ’ ἦξειν εἰς

1 ταύτα κεκυρωκότες] Vogel suggests τὰ κεκυρωμένα πεποιηκότες ταύτα.

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assembly, since it was foreign to the present situation; indeed at a former time three hundred thousand Carthaginians had been conquered at Himera when Gelon was general with supreme power.\(^1\) 95. And soon the multitude, as is their wont, swung to the worse decision and Dionysius was appointed general with supreme power. And now, since the situation corresponded to his desires, he proposed a decree that the pay of the mercenaries be doubled; for they would all, he said, if this were done, be more eager for the coming contest, and he urged them not to worry at all about the funds, since it would be an easy task to raise them.

After the assembly was adjourned no small number of the Syracusans condemned what had been done, as if they themselves had not had their way in the matter; for as their thoughts turned to their own state they could imagine the tyrannical power which was to follow. Now these men, in their desire to insure their freedom, had unwittingly established a despot over their country; Dionysius, on the other hand, wishing to forestall the change of mind on the part of the populace, kept seeking a means whereby he could ask for a guard for his person, for if this were granted him he would easily establish himself in the tyranny. At once, then, he issued orders that all men of military age up to forty years should provide themselves with rations for thirty days and report to him under arms at Leontini. This city was at that time an outpost of the Syracusans, being full of exiles and foreigners.\(^2\) For Dionysius hoped that he would have these men on his side, desiring as they did a change of government, and that the majority of the Syracusans would

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\(^1\) Cp. Book 11. 23.  
\(^2\) i.e. non-Syracusans.
4 Λεοντίνους. οὐ μὴν ἄλλα νυκτὸς ἔπι τῆς χώρας στρατοπεδεύων, καὶ προσποιηθεὶς ἐπιβουλεύεσθαι, κραυγὴν ἐποίησε καὶ θόρυβον διὰ τῶν ἱδίων οἰκε- τῶν· τοῦτο δὲ πράξας συνέφυγεν εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, καὶ διευκτέρευσε πυρᾶ καίων καὶ τοὺς γνωριμω-}
5 τάτους τῶν στρατιωτῶν μεταπεμπόμενος. ἀμα δ’ ἡμέρα τοῦ πλήθους ἀθροισθέντος εἰς Λεοντίνους, πολλὰ πρὸς τὴν τῆς ἐπιβολῆς ὑπόθεσιν πιθανολο- γήσας ἔπεισε τοὺς ὀχλοὺς δοῦναι φυλακάς αὐτῶ ὑπ’ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἔξακοσίους, οὐς ἄν προαιρήταται. λέγεται δὲ τούτῳ πράξαμι τὸν Διονύσιον ἀπομιμοῦ-
6 μενον' Πεισάστρατον τὸν Ἀθηναίων καὶ γὰρ ἐκεῖ- νὸν φασιν ἑαυτὸν κατατραμματίσαντα προελθεῖν εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ὡς ἐπιβεβουλευμένον, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο φυλακὴν λαβεῖν παρὰ τῶν πολιτῶν, ἡ χρη- σάμενον τὴν τυραννιδα περιπεποίηθα. καὶ τὸτε Διονύσιος τῇ παραπλησία μηχανῇ τὸ πλῆθος ἔξ- απατήσας ἐνήργει τὰ τῆς τυραννίδος.
96. Εὐθὺ γὰρ τοὺς χρημάτοις μὲν ἐνδεεισ, τῇ δὲ ψυχῇ θρασεῖς ἐπιλέξας, ύπερ τοὺς χιλίους, ὅπλως τε πολυτελέσι καθώπλυσε καὶ ταῖς μεγί- σταις ἐπαγγελίαις ἐμετεώρισε, τοὺς δὲ μισθοφόρους ἀνακαλούμενος καὶ φιλανθρώπους λόγοις χρώμενον ἱδίους κατεσκεύαζεν. μετετίθει δὲ καὶ τὰς τάξεις, τοῖς πιστοτάτοις τὰς ἡγεμονίας παραδίδοις, καὶ Δέξιππον τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον ἀπέλυσεν εἰς τὴν 'Ελ- λάδα. ὑψωράτω γὰρ τὸν ἄνδρα τούτον, μὴ καίροι λαμβανόμενος ἀνακτήσῃ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις 2 τὴν ἐλευθερίαν. μετεπέμβατο δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἐν
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not even come to Leontini. However, while he was encamped at night in the countryside, he pretended that he was the object of a plot and had his personal servants raise a tumult and uproar; and after doing this he took refuge on the acropolis, where he passed the night, keeping fires burning and summoning to him his most trustworthy soldiers. And at daybreak, when the common people were gathered into Leontini, he delivered a long plausible speech to further his design and persuaded the populace to give him a guard of six hundred soldiers whomsoever he should select. It is said that Dionysius did this in imitation of Peisistratus the Athenian; for he, we are told, after wounding himself, appeared before the assembly alleging that he had been the victim of a plot, and because of this he received a guard at the hands of the citizens, by means of which he established the tyranny. And at this time Dionysius, having deceived the multitude by a similar device, put into effect the structure of his tyranny.

96. For instance Dionysius at once selected such citizens as were without property but bold in spirit, more than a thousand in number, provided them with costly arms, and buoyed them up with extravagant promises; the mercenaries also he won to himself by calling them to him and conversing with them in friendly fashion. He made changes also in the military posts, conferring their commands upon his most faithful followers; and Dexippus the Lacedaemonian he dismissed to Greece, for he was suspicious of this man lest he should seize a favourable opportunity and restore to the Syracuseans their liberty. He also called

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1 Cp. Herodotus, 1. 59; Plutarch, Solon, 30.

1 So Reiske: ἰπομοιόσκενοι.
DIODOROS OF SICILY

Γέλα μισθοφόροις, καὶ πανταχόθεν συνήγε τοὺς φυγάδας καὶ ἀσεβεῖς, ἔλπίζων διὰ τούτων βεβαιότατα τηρήθησθαι τὴν τυραννίδα. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ παραγενόμενος εἰς Συρακούσας κατεσκήνωσεν ἐν τῷ ναυστάθμῳ, φανερῶς αὐτὸν ἀναδείξας τύραννον. οἱ δὲ Συρακοσίου βαρέως φέροντες ἡναγκάζοντο τὴν ἴσον ἔχειν: οὔδεν γὰρ ἐπὶ περαίνειν ἡδύνασθος ἢ τε γὰρ πόλις ἔγεμεν ὅπλων ἑνικῶν, τοὺς τε Καρχηδονίους ἐδεδοϊκείσαν τηλικάυτας ἐχοντας 3 δυνάμεις. ὃ δ’ οὖν Διονύσιος εὐθέως ἔγημε τὴν Ἐρμοκράτους θυγατέρα τοῦ καταπολεμήσαντος Ἀθηναίων, καὶ τὴν ἀδελφὴν ἐδωκε Πολυζένῳ τῆς Ἐρμοκράτους γυναικὸς ἀδελφῆς: τοῦτο δ’ ἐπραξε βουλόμενος οἰκίαιν ἐπίσημον εἰς οἰκεῖοντα προσλαβέσθαι πρὸς τὸ τὴν τυραννίδα ποιήσαι βεβαιαν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα συναγαγῶν ἐκκλησίαν τῶν ἀντιπραξάντων αὐτῶν τοὺς δυνατώτατοι 1 ὅντας, Δαφναίων καὶ Δήμαρχον, ἀνείλεν.

4 Διονύσιος μὲν οὖν ἐκ γραμματέως καὶ τοῦ τυχόντος ἱδιώτου τῆς μεγίστης πόλεως τῶν Ἐλληνίδων ἐγενήθη τύραννος: διετήρησε δὲ τὴν δυναστείαν ἄχρι τῆς τελευτῆς, τυραννίσας ἐπὶ δύο λείποντα τῶν τεσσαράκοντα. τὸς δὲ κατὰ μέρος αὐτοῦ πράξεως καὶ τὴν αὐξήσιν τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐν τοῖς οἰκείοις χρόνοις διέξιμεν δοκεῖ γὰρ οὗτος μεγίστην τῶν ἱστορομεμενῶν τυραννίδα περιπεποίησθαι διὰ ἐαυτοῦ καὶ πολυχρονιστάτην.

5 Οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι μετὰ τὴν ἀλωσιν τῆς πόλεως τὰ μὲν ἀναθήματα καὶ τοὺς ἀνδριάντας καὶ τάλλα τὰ πολυτελέστατα μετήνεγκαν εἰς Καρχηδόνα, τὰ δὲ ἱερὰ κατακαύσαντες καὶ τὴν πόλιν διαρράσαντες

1 So Reiske: τοὺς ἀντιπράξαντας αὐτῷ τῶν δυνατώτατος.
to himself the mercenaries in Gela and gathered from 406 B.C. all quarters the exiles and impious, hoping that in these men the tyranny would find its strongest support. While in Syracuse, however, he took up his quarters in the naval station, having openly proclaimed himself tyrant. Although the Syracusans were offended, they were compelled to keep quiet; for they were unable to effect anything now, since not only was the city thronged with mercenary soldiers but the people were filled with fear of the Carthaginians who possessed such powerful armaments. Now Dionysius straightway married the daughter of Hermocrates, the conqueror of the Athenians,¹ and gave his sister in marriage to Polyxenius, the brother of Hermocrates' wife. This he did out of a desire to draw a distinguished house into relationship with him in order to make firm the tyranny. After this he summoned an assembly and had his most influential opponents, Daphnaeus and Demarchus, put to death.

Now Dionysius, from a scribe and ordinary private citizen, had become tyrant of the largest city of the Greek world;² and he maintained his dominance until his death, having ruled as tyrant for thirty-eight years.³ But we shall give a detailed account of his deeds and of the expansion of his rule in connection with the appropriate periods of time; for it seems that this man, single-handed, established the strongest and longest tyranny of any recorded by history.

The Carthaginians, after their capture of the city,⁴ transferred to Carthage both the votive offerings and statues and every other object of greatest value, and when they had burned down the temples and plun-

¹ Cp. chaps. 18. 3; 34. 4.
² Probably Syracuse grew to be such before the death of Dionysius.
³ 405–367 B.C.
⁴ Acragas.
97. Τούτων δὲ πραττομένων Ἀθηναίων μὲν κατὰ τὸ συνεχὲς ἐλαστώμασι περιπέπτοντες, ἐποιήσαντο πολίτας τοὺς μετοίκους καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἑπὶ τῶν πολλῶν πολιτικῶν συναγωγῶν τοὺς βουλομένους συναγωνίσασθαι. ταχύ δὲ πολλοὶ πλήθους πολιτιογραφηθέντος, οἱ στρατηγοὶ κατέγραφον τοὺς εὐθέτους εἰς τὴν στρατείαν. ταχύ δὲ πολλοὶ πλήθους πολιτιογραφηθέντος, οἱ στρατηγοὶ κατέγραφον τοὺς εὐθέτους εἰς τὴν στρατείαν. 

1 ἡ κατέλαβον τοὺς ἄλλους στρατηγοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν ἄλλων νήσων ὁμοιόχως τριήρεις ἥθελαν. δεηθέντες δὲ καὶ τῶν Σαμίων προσπληρώσαι δέκα τριήρεις, ἀνήχθησαν ἀπάσαι ταῖς ναυσίν οὐχίας ἐκατον πεντήκοντα καὶ κατέλησαν εἰς τὰς Ἀργυρούπολις νήσους, σπεύδοντες λῦσαι τὴν Μυτιλήνης πολιορκίαν. 

2 ὅ ὅ τῶν Δακεδαμωνίων ναύαρχος Καλλικρατίδας πυθόμενος τὸν κατάπλου τῶν νεῶν, ὕπι μὲν τῆς πολιορκίας κατέλησεν Ἑπεδούμικον μετὰ τῆς πεζῆς δυνάμεως, αὐτός δὲ πληρώσας ναύς ἐκατον τεσσαράκοντα κατὰ σπουδὴν ἀνήχθη τῶν Ἀργυρούπολις περὶ θάτερα μέρη· αἱ νῆσοι τῶν νῆσων οἰκούμεναι καὶ πολισμάτων Λιωλίκον ἔχουσα, κείμεναι μεταξὺ Μυτιλήνης καὶ Κύμης, ἀπέθεσαν τῆς ἀπείρου βραχὺ παντελῶς καὶ τῆς ἀκρας τῆς Κανίδος. 

3 Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναίοι τὸν μὲν κατάπλου τῶν πολεμίων εὐθέως ἐγνωσαν, οὐ μακρὰν ὁρμοῦντες, διὰ δὲ τὸ

1 στρατείαν στρατείων Vogel. 
2 καὶ (κατὰ P) after ἀνήχθη deleted by Wesseling.
BOOK XIII. 96. 5—97. 4

dered the city, they spent the winter there. And in the springtime they made ready every kind of engine of war and of missile, planning to lay siege first to the city of the Geloans.

97. While these events were taking place, the Athenians, who had suffered a continued series of reverses, conferred citizenship upon the metics and any other aliens who were willing to fight with them; and when a great multitude was quickly enrolled among the citizens, the generals kept mustering for the campaign all who were in fit condition. They made ready sixty ships, and after fitting them out at great expense they sailed forth to Samos, where they found the other generals who had assembled eighty triremes from the rest of the islands. They also had asked the Samians to man and equip ten additional triremes, and with one hundred and fifty ships in all they set out to sea and put in at the Arginusae Islands, being eager to raise the siege of Mitylenē. When Callicratidas, the admiral of the Lacedaemonians, learned of the approach of the ships, he left Eteonicus with the land troops in charge of the siege, while he himself manned one hundred and forty ships and hurriedly put out to sea on the other side of the Arginusae. These islands, which were inhabited at that time and contained a small settlement of Acolians, lie between Mitylenē and Cymē and are but a very small distance from the mainland and the headland of Canis.

The Athenians learned at once of the approach of the enemy, since they lay at anchor no small distance

1 The narrative is resumed from chap. 79.

2 So Casaubon: κατάνειδος.
μέγεθος τῶν πνευμάτων τὸ μὲν ναυμαχεῖν ἀπέγνωσαν, εἰς δὲ τὴν ἔχομένην ἦμεραν ἦτοιμάζοντο τὰ πρὸς τὴν ναυμαχίαν, τὸ αὐτὸ ποιοῦντας καὶ τῶν Ἀκεδαμιωνίων, καίπερ ἀμφοτέροις ἀπαγορευόντο τῶν τῶν μάντεων. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ Ἀκεδαμιωνίως ἡ τοῦ θύματος κεφάλη κειμένη παρὰ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν ἀφανῆς ἐγεγόνει, προσκλύζοντος τοῦ κύματος· διόπερ ὁ μάντις προϋλεγε διότι τελευτήσει ναυμαχῶν ὁ ναύαρχος· οὗ ῥηθέντος φασὶ τὸν Καλλικράτιδαν εἰπεῖν, ὅτι τελευτήσας κατὰ τὴν μάχην οὐδὲν ἁδο- εῖ σεβέραν ποίησε τὴν Σπάρτην. τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων ὁ στρατηγὸς Θρασύβουλος, ὁς ἦν ἐπὶ τῆς ἡγεμονίας ἐκείνης τὴν ἦμεραν, εἰδε κατὰ τὴν νύκτα τοιαύτην ὄμω, ἐδοξεῖν Ἀθήνηι τοῦ θεάτρου πλήθοντος αὐτὸς τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων στρατηγῶν ἐξ ὑποκρίνεσθαι τραγῳδίαν Εὐρυπίδου Φοινίσσας· τῶν δὲ ἀντιπάλων ὑποκρινομένων τὰς Ἰκέτιδας δόξαι τὴν Καδμείαν νίκην αὐτοῖς περιγενέσθαι, καὶ πάντας ἀποθανεῖν μιμούμενοι τὰ πράγματα τῶν ἐπὶ 7 τὰς Θήβας στρατευσάντων. ἀκούσας δὲ ὁ μάντις ταῦτα διεσάφει τοὺς ἐπὶ τῶν στρατηγῶν ἀναιρεθήσεσθαι. τῶν δὲ ιερῶν χειρόντων νίκην, οἱ στρατηγοὶ περὶ μὲν τῆς ἐαυτῶν ἀπωλείας ἐκάλυμαν ἐτέρους ἀπαγγέλλειν, περὶ δὲ τῆς ἐν τοῖς ιεροῖς νίκης ἀνήγγειλαν καθ' ὅλην τὴν δύναμιν.

98. Καλλικράτιδας δὲ ὁ ναύαρχος συναγαγὼν τὰ πλῆθη καὶ παραθαρσύνας τοῖς οἰκείοις λόγοις, τὸ τελευταῖον εἶπεν· εἰς τὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος κίνδυνον οὕτως εἰμὶ θυμίζως αὐτός, ὡστε τοῦ

1 καίπερ P, καὶ παρ' εἰς., καίπερ παρ' Wurm.
2 So Hertlein: προσγενέσθαι.
3 εἰμὶ Wesseling: ἐστὶν P, ἐστὶν εἰς.
away, but refused battle because of the strong winds and made ready for the conflict on the following day, the Lacedaemonians also doing likewise, although the seers on both sides forbade it. For in the case of the Lacedaemonians the head of the victim, which lay on the beach, was lost to sight when the waves broke on it, and the seer accordingly foretold that the admiral would die in the fight. At this prophecy Callicratidas, we are told, remarked, “If I die in the fight, I shall not have lessened the fame of Sparta.” And in the case of the Athenians Thrasybulus their general, who held the supreme command on that day, saw in the night the following vision. He dreamed that he was in Athens and the theatre was crowded, and that he and six of the other generals were playing the *Phoenician Women* of Euripides, while their competitors were performing the *Suppliant*; and that it resulted in a “Cadmean victory” for them and they all died, just as did those who waged the campaign against Thebes. When the seer heard this, he disclosed that seven of the generals would be slain. Since the omens revealed victory, the generals forbade any word going out to the others about their own death but they passed the news of the victory disclosed by the omens throughout the whole army.

98. The admiral Callicratidas, having assembled his whole force, encouraged them with the appropriate words and concluded his speech as follows. “So eager am I myself to enter battle for my country that,

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1 This should be Thrasyllus.
2 Also by Euripides. Both plays are on the theme of the war of the seven Argive chiefs against Thebes.
μάντεως λέγοντος διὰ τῶν ἱερείων ὑμῖν μὲν προ-
σημαίνεσθαι νίκην, ἐμοὶ δὲ θάνατον, ὃμως ἐτοιμός
εἰμι τελευτάν. εἰδὼς οὖν μετὰ τὸν τῶν ἥγεμονιν
θάνατον εἰς θορύβῳ τὰ στρατόπεδα γυνόμενα, νῦν
ἀναδεικνύω ναύαρχον, ἂν ἐγὼ τι πάθω, τὸν δια-
δεξόμενον Κλέαρχον, ἀνδρα πείραν δεδωκότα τῶν
2 κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἔργων. ὁ μὲν οὖν Καλλικράτι-
δας ταῦτ' εἰπὼν οὐκ ὀλίγους ἐποίησε ζηλώσαι τὴν
ἀρετὴν αὐτοῦ καὶ προθυμιότερον γενέσθαι πρὸς
τὴν μάχην. καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν παρακαλοῦντες
ἀλλήλους ἀνέβαινον εἰς τὰς ναῦς· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι,
παρακληθέντες ὑπὸ τῶν στρατηγῶν εἰς τὸν ἀγώνα,
κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐπιθέουν τὰς τρυφέως καὶ πάντες
3 εἰς τὰξιν καθίσαντο. τοῦ μὲν οὖν δεξιοῦ κέρατος
Θράσυλλος ἤγειτο καὶ Περικλῆς ὁ Περικλέους τοῦ
προσαγορευθέντος κατὰ τὴν δύναμιν ὁλίγον ὁλίγον·
συμπαρέλαβε δὲ καὶ Θηραμένην εἰς τὸ δεξίον
κέρας, ἐφ' ἡγεμονίας τάξας· δὲ ἱδιότης ὁμοῦ μὲν
συνεστράτευε τότε, πρότερον δὲ πολλάκις ἡν
ἀφηγημένος δυνάμεων τούς δ' ἀλλος στρατηγὸς
παρ' ὅλην τὴν φάλαγγα διέταξε, καὶ τὰς καλου-
μένας Ἀργυροῦσας νῆσους συμπεριέλαβε τῇ τάξει,
4 σπεύδων ὅτι πλείον παρεκτείναι τὰς ναῦς. ὁ δὲ
Καλλικράτιδας ἀνήχθη τὸ μὲν δεξίῳ μέρος αὐτὸς
ἐχων, τὸ δ' εὐώνυμον παρέδωκε Βοιωτοῖς, διὸν
Θρασύλλος ὁ Θηβαῖος τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἔσχεν. οὐ
dυνάμενος δὲ τὴν τάξιν εξισώσαι τοῖς πολεμίοις
diὰ τὸ τὰς νῆσους πολὺν ἐπέχειν τόπον, διείλατο
tὴν δύναμιν, καὶ δύο ποιήσας στόλους πρὸς ἐκά-

1 ἱερείων ὁ Vogel.
2 καὶ after θάνατον omitted by M; Vogel suggests κατὰ
thórboun.
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although the seer declares that the victims foretell victory for you but death for me, I am none the less ready to die. Accordingly, knowing that after the death of commanders forces are thrown into confusion, I designate at this time as admiral to succeed me, in case I meet with some mishap, Clearchus, a man who has proved himself in deeds of war." By these words Callieratidas led not a few to emulate his valour and to become more eager for the battle. The Lacedaemonians, exhorting one another, entered their ships, and the Athenians, after hearing the exhortations of their generals summoning them to the struggle, manned the triremes in haste and all took their positions. Thrasyllus commanded the right wing and also Pericles, the son of the Pericles who, by reason of his influence, had been dubbed "The Olympian"; and he associated with himself on the right wing also Theramenes, giving him a command. At the time Theramenes was on the campaign as a private citizen, although formerly he had often been in command of armaments. The rest of the generals he stationed along the entire line, and the Arginusae Islands, as they are called, he enclosed by his battle order, since he wished to extend his ships as far as possible. Callieratidas put out to sea holding himself the right flank, and the left he entrusted to the Boeotians, who were commanded by Thrasonidas the Theban. And since he was unable to make his line equal to that of the enemy by reason of the large space occupied by the islands, he divided his force, and forming two fleets fought two battles separately, one on

\footnote{\textit{So Vogel: σωστρατεύετο.}}

\footnote{\textit{tôte, πρότερον Stroth: πρότερον, tôte.}}
5 τερον μέρος δίχα διηγονίζετο. διό καὶ παρείχετο μεγάλην κατάπληξιν πολλαχῆ τοὺς θεωρείν, ὡς ἂν τεττάρων μὲν στόλων ναυμαχοῦντων, τῶν δὲ νεών συνηθροισμένων εἰς ἕνα τόπον οὗ πολλαῖς ἐλάττω τῶν τριακοσίων· μεγάστη γὰρ αὕτη μνημονεύεται ναυμαχία γεγονημένη ¹ "Ελληνι πρὸς Ἑλλήνας.

99. Ἄμα δ' οἳ τε ναύαρχοι τοῖς σαλπιγκταῖς παρεκελεύοντο σημαίνειν καὶ τὸ παρ' ἐκατέρους πλῆθους ἐναλλαξ ἐπαλαλάξιον ἐξαισίων ἐποίει βοήν· πάντες δὲ μετὰ σπουδῆς ἐλαύνοντες τὸ ρόδιον ἐφιλοτμοῦντο πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἐκάστου σπευδόντος 2 πρῶτον κατάρξασθαι τῆς μάχης. ἐμπειροί τε γὰρ ἦσαν τῶν καυσίμων οἳ πλείστοι διὰ τὸ μῆκος τοῦ πολέμου καὶ σπουδὴν ἀνυπέρβλητον εἰσεβέβερον ² διὰ τὸ ³ τοὺς κρατίστους εἰς ⁴ τὸν ὑπὲρ τῶν ὀλίγων ἅγιαν συνηθροῖσθαι πάντες γὰρ ὑπελαμβανόν τοὺς ταύτας τῇ μάχῃ νικήσαντας πέρας ἐπιθήσειν τῷ 3 πολέμῳ. οὗ μὴν ἄλλ' ὁ Καλλικρατίδας ἀκηκόως τοῦ μάντεως τὴν περί αὐτὸν ἐσομένην τελευτήν, ἐσπευδόν ἐπιφανέστατον ἕαυτῷ περιποιήσασθαι θάνατον. διόπερ πρῶτον ἐπὶ τὴν Δυσίον ⁴ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ ὀνὴν ἐπιπλεύσας καὶ σὺν ταῖς ἁμα πλεούσαις τριήρεσιν ἐξ ἑφόδου τρώσας, κατέδυσε· τῶν δ' ἄλλων τάς μὲν τοῖς ἐμβόλοις τύπτων ἀπλοὺς ἐποίει, τῶν δὲ τοὺς τοπικοὺς παρασύρων ἀχρῆ- ⁴ στοὺς ἀπετέλει πρὸς τὴν μάχην. τὸ δὲ τελευταῖον δοὺς ἐμβολὴν ² τῇ τοῦ Περικλέους τριήρει βιαίο- τερον, τῆς μὲν τριήρους ἐπὶ πολὺν ἀνέρρηξε τόπον, τοῦ δὲ στόματος ἐναρμοσθέντος εἰς τὴν λακίδα.

¹ τοῖς after γεγονημένη deleted by Dindorf.
² So Hertlein: εἰσεβέβερον.
each wing. Consequently he aroused great amaze-

ment in the spectators on many sides, since there were
four fleets engaged and the ships that had been
gathered into one place did not lack many of being
three hundred. For this is the greatest sea-battle on
record of Greeks against Greeks.

99. At the very moment when the admirals gave
orders to sound the trumpets the whole host on each
side, raising the war-cry in turn, made a tremendous
shout; and all, as they enthusiastically struck the
waves, vied with one another, every man being anxious
to be the first to begin the battle. For the majority
were experienced in fighting, because the war had
endured so long, and they displayed insuperable en-
thusiasm, since it was the choicest troops who had
been gathered for the decisive contest; for all took it
for granted that the conquerors in this battle would
put an end to the war. But Callictatidas especially,
since he had heard from the seer of the end awaiting
him, was eager to compass for himself a death that
would be most renowned. Consequently he was the
first to drive at the ship of Lysias the general, and
shattering it at the first blow together with the
triremes accompanying it, he sank it; and as for the
other ships, some he rammed and made unseaworthy
and from others he tore away the rows of oars and
rendered them useless for the fighting. Last of all he
rammed the trireme of Pericles with a rather heavy
blow and broke a great hole in the trireme; then, since
the beak of his ship stuck tight in the gap and they

3. τὸ added by Stephanus.
4. ἐἰς added by M, Stephanus.
6. παρασύρων added by Wurm and Cobet.
καὶ μὴ δυναμένων αὐτῶν ἀνακρούσασθαι, Περικλῆς μὲν ἐπέβαλε τῇ τοῦ Καλλικράτιδα νησὶ σιδηρᾶν χεῖρα, προσαφθείσης1 δὲ αὐτῆς οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναίοι περιστάντες τὴν ναύν εἰσῆλθοντο, καὶ περιπεριθέντες ὃ τούς ἐν αὐτῇ πάντας ἀπέσφαξαν. τότε δὴ φασὶ τὸν Καλλικράτιδαν λαμπρὸς ἀγωνισμένον καὶ πολὺν ἀντισχόντα χρόνον, τὸ τελευταῖον ὑπὸ τοῦ πλῆθους πανταχῶθεν τυρωσκόμενον καταπονηθῆναι.2 ὡς δὲ τὸ περὶ τὸν ναύαρχον ἐλάττωμα συμφάνεις ἐγένετο, συνέβη τοὺς Πελοποννησίους δείσαντας ἐγκλίνει, τοῦ δὲ δεξιοῦ μέρους τῶν Πελοποννησίων φυγόντος,3 οἱ τὸ λαϊνὸν ἔχοντες Βοιωτοῖς χρόνον μὲν τῶν διεκαρτέρουν ἐνρώστως ἀγωνιζόμενοι· εὐλαβοῦντο γὰρ αὐτοὶ τέ καὶ τινὶ συγκυδνεύοντες ἐβυθοῦσι καὶ πάντες ἐν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀφεστηκότες, μῆποτε Ἀθηναίοι τὴν ἀρχήν ἀνακτησάμενοι τιμωρίαν παρ’ αὐτῶν λάβωσιν ὑπὲρ τῆς ἀποστάσεως· ἐπειδῆ δὲ τὰς πλείστας νάυς ἐώρων τετρωμένας καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ναυκώντων ἐπ’ αὐτοὺς ἐπιστραφέν, θανάκασθησαν φυγεῖν. τῶν μὲν οὖν Πελοποννησίων οἱ μὲν εἰς Χίον, οἱ δ’ εἰς Κύμην διεσώθησαν. 100. Οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναῖοι διώξαντες ἐφ’ ἰκανὸν τοὺς ἡττημένους πάντα τὸν σύνεγγυς τόπον τῆς θαλάττης ἐπλήρωσαν νεκρῶν καὶ ναυαγῶν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν στρατηγῶν οἱ μὲν ὕποντο δεῖν τοὺς τετελευτήκοτας ἀναρείονται διὰ τὸ χαλεπῶς διατίθεσθαι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀτάφους περιορώσι τοὺς τε-

1 So Reiske: προσαφθείσης.
2 Warmington suggests καταπονηθῆναι.
3 φυγόντως Eichstätt: φυγόντων.
4 αὐτοὶ τε καὶ Wurin: αὐτοῖς.
could not withdraw it, Pericles threw an iron hand \(^1\) \(^{406}\) on the ship of Callieratidas, and when it was fastened tight, the Athenians, surrounding the ship, sprang upon it, and pouring over its crew put them all to the sword. It was at this time, we are told, that Callieratidas, after fighting brilliantly and holding out for a long time, finally was worn down by numbers, as he was struck from all directions.\(^2\) As soon as the defeat of the admiral became evident, the result was that the Peloponnesians gave way in fear. But although the right wing of the Peloponnesians was in flight, the Boeotians, who held the left, continued to put up a stout fight for some time; for both they and the Euboeans who were fighting by their side as well as all the other Greeks who had revolted from the Athenians feared lest the Athenians, if they should once regain their sovereignty, would exact punishment of them for their revolt. But when they saw that most of their ships had been damaged and that the main body of the victors was turning against them, they were compelled to take flight. Now of the Peloponnesians some found safety in Chios and some in Cymê.

100. The Athenians, while they pursued the defeated foe for a considerable distance, filled the whole area of the sea in the neighbourhood of the battle with corpses and the wreckage of ships. After this some of the generals thought that they should pick up the dead, since the Athenians are incensed at those who

\(^1\) A grappling-iron, first introduced in the fighting in the harbour of Syracuse (ep. Thucydides, 7. 62). Called the "crow" by the Romans, it was used by them with great effectiveness against the Carthaginians in 260 B.C.

\(^2\) Xenophon (\textit{Hell.}, 1. 6. 33) says that he "fell overboard into the sea and disappeared."
τελευτηκότας, οί δ’ ἔφασαν δεῖν ἔπι τὴν Μυτυλήνην πλεῖν καὶ τὴν ταχύτητην λύσαι τὴν πολιορκίαν. 2 ἐπεγενήθη δὲ καὶ χειμῶν μέγας, ὡστε σαλεύοσθαι τὰς τριήρεις καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας διὰ τε τὴν ἐκ τῆς μάχης κακοπάθειαν καὶ διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῶν κυμάτων ἀντιλέγειν πρὸς τὴν ἀναίρεσιν τῶν νε- 3 κρῶν. τέλος δὲ τοῦ χειμῶνος ἐπιτείνυστος οὕτε ἔπι τὴν Μυτυλήνην ἐπλευσαν οὕτε τοὺς τετελευ- τηκότας ἀνείλαντο, βιασθέντες δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν πνευ- μάτων εἰς Ἀργυροῦσας κατέπλευσαν. ἀπώλοντο δὲ ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ τῶν μὲν Ἀθηναίων ναῦς εἰκοσι πέντε καὶ τῶν ἐν αὐταῖς οἱ πλείστοι, τῶν δὲ Πελο- 4 πονησίων ἐπτὰ πρὸς ταῖς ἐβδομήκοντα. διόπερ τοσοῦτον νεῶν καὶ τῶν ἐν αὐταῖς γεγενημένων ἀνθρῶν ἀπολυοῦτων ἐπλήθη τῆς Κυμαίων καὶ Φωκαίων ἡ παραβαλάττος χώρα νεκρῶν καὶ ναυα- γών.

5 Ὁ δὲ τὴν Μυτυλήνην πολιορκῶν Ἑτεόνικος πυθόμενος τινος τὴν τῶν Πελοπονησίων ἤτταν, τὰς μὲν ναῦς εἰς Χιὼν ἐπεμψε, τὴν δὲ πεζὴν δύναμιν αὐτὸς ἔχων εἰς τὴν Πυρραίων ἄπωλεν ἀπεχώρησεν, οὐσαν σύμμαχον ἐδεδοίκει γάρ, μή- ποτε τῷ στόλῳ πλευσάντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπ’ αὐτοὺς καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐπεξελθόντων κυ- 6 δυνεύσῃ τὴν δύναμιν ἀποβαλεῖν ἀπασαν. οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ πλεύσαντες εἰς Μυτυλή- νην καὶ τὸν Κόνωνα μετὰ τῶν τεσσαράκοντα νεῶν παραλαβόντες εἰς Σάμον κατέπλευσαν, κάκειθεν ὀρμώμενοι τὴν τῶν πολεμίων χώραν ἐπόρθουν. 7 μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οἱ περὶ τὴν Αἰολίδα καὶ τὴν Ἰωνίαν καὶ τὰς νῆσους τὰς συμμαχοῦσας Λακεδαιμονίοις

1 So Palmer: Τυρραίων.
allow the dead to go unburied,¹ but others of them 406 n.c. said they should sail to Mitylenē and raise the siege with all speed. But in the meantime a great storm arose, so that the ships were tossed about and the soldiers, by reason both of the hardships they had suffered in the battle and the heavy waves, opposed picking up the dead. And finally, since the storm increased in violence, they neither sailed to Mitylenē nor picked up the dead but were forced by the winds to put in at the Arginusæ. The losses in the battle were twenty-five ships of the Athenians together with most of their crews and seventy-seven of the Peloponnnesians; and as a result of the loss of so many ships and of the sailors who manned them the coastline of the territory of the Cymaeans and Phocaeans was strewn with corpses and wreckage.

When Eteonicus, who was besieging Mitylenē, learned from someone of the defeat of the Peloponnnesians, he sent his ships to Chios and himself retreated with his land forces to the city of the Pyrrhaeans,² which was an ally; for he feared lest, if the Athenians should sail against his troops with their fleet and the besieged make a sortie from the city, he should run the risk of losing his entire force. And the generals of the Athenians, after sailing to Mitylenē and picking up Conon and his forty ships, put in at Samos, and from there as their base they set about laying waste the territory of the enemy. After this the inhabitants of Aeolis and Ionia and of the islands which were allies.

¹ Aelian (Var. Hist. 5, 14) states that the Athenians had a law requiring anyone who happened upon an unburied human body to cast earth upon it.
² Some fifteen miles west of Mitylenē.
Diodorus of Sicily

συνήλθον εἰς Ἐφεσον, καὶ βουλευομένοις αὐτοῖς ἐδοξὲν ἀποστέλλειν εἰς Σπάρτην καὶ Λύσανδρον ἀκτεῖσθαι ναῦρχον· οὕτως γὰρ ἐν τῷ τῆς ναυ-
αρχίας χρόνῳ κατωρθώκας ἦν πολλὰ καὶ ἐδόκει
8 διαφέρειν στρατηγία τῶν ἄλλων. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαι-
μόνιοι νόμον ἔχοντες διὸ τὸν αὐτὸν μὴ πέμπτειν καὶ
τὸ πάτριον ἔθος μὴ θέλοντες καταλύειν, "Ἀράκον" μὲν ἐγνωτὸ ναῦρχον, τὸν δὲ Λύσανδρον ἰδιώτην
αὐτῷ συνεξεπεμψαν, προστάζοντες ἀκούων ἀπαντά
τούτον. οὕτως μὲν ἐκπεμφθέντες ἑπὶ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν
ἐκ τῆς Πελοποννήσου καὶ παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων
τρίτρεις ἥθροιξον ὅσας ἡδύναντο πλεῖστα..

101. Ἀθηναίοι δὲ πυθόμενοι τῇν ἐν ταῖς Ἀργι-
νούσαις εὐημερίαν ἐπὶ μὲν τῇ νίκῃ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς
ἐπήνουν, ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ περιδεῖν ἀπάφους τοὺς ὑπὲρ
tῆς ἡγεμονίας τετελευτηκότας χαλεπῶς διεσπέρασαν.
2 Θυραμένους δὲ καὶ Θρασυβοῦλον προαπεληλυθότων
eἰς Ἀθῆνας, ὑπολαβόντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ τούτων
ἐναι τοὺς διαβαλόντας πρὸς τὰ πλῆθος περὶ2 τῶν
τελευτησάντων, ἀπέστειλαν καὶ αὐτῶν ἐπιστολὰς
πρὸς τὸν δήμον, διασαφοῦντες ὅτι τούτοις ἐπέταξαν
ἀνελέοσθαι τοὺς τελευτήσαντας· ὅπερ μάλιστ' αὐτῶς
3 αὐτῶν ἔγενηθη τῶν κακῶν. δυνάμενοι γὰρ ἔχειν
ἀναγνωστικά εἰς τὴν κρίσιν τοὺς περὶ Θυραμένην,
ἀνδρας καὶ λόγω δυνατοὺς καὶ φίλους πολλοὺς
ἐχοντας, καὶ τὸ μέγιστον, συμπαραγεγονότας τοῖς

1 So Wesseling: "Ἀρατοῦ.
2 peri added by Wurm. Wesseling would read πρὸς τοὺς

αναγγελεῖς τῶν τελευτησάντων or delete τῶν τελευτησάντων; Palmer would read πλῆθος ὅς ἀμελήσαντας.

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of the Lacedaemonians gathered in Ephesus, and as they counselled together they resolved to send to Sparta and to ask for Lysander as admiral; for during the time Lysander had been in command of the fleet he had enjoyed many successes and was believed to excel all others in skill as a general. The Lacedaemonians, however, having a law not to send the same man twice and being unwilling to break the custom of their fathers, chose Aracus as admiral but sent Lysander with him as an ordinary citizen, commanding Aracus to follow the advice of Lysander in every matter. These leaders, having been dispatched to assume the command, set about assembling the greatest possible number of triremes from both the Peloponnesus and their allies.

101. When the Athenians learned of their success at the Arginusae, they commended the generals for the victory but were incensed that they had allowed the men who had died to maintain their supremacy to go unburied. Since Theramenes and Thrasybulus had gone off to Athens in advance of the others, the generals, having assumed that it was they who had made accusations before the populace with respect to the dead, dispatched letters against them to the people stating that it was they whom the generals had ordered to pick up the dead. But this very thing turned out to be the principal cause of their undoing. For although they could have had the help of Theramenes and his associates in the trial, men who both were able orators and had many friends and, most important of all, had been participants in the events.

1 Xenophon's statement (Hell. 2, 1. 7) is more precise and credible. He says that the law forbade a man "to hold the office of admiral twice" and that Lysander was sent as "vice-admiral."
eis θην ναυμαχιαν πράγμασιν, εκ των ἐναντίων
4 ἔσχον ἀντιδίκους καὶ πικροὺς κατηγόρους. ἀνα-
γνωσθεισῶν γὰρ ἐν τῷ δήμῳ τῶν ἐπιστολῶν εὐθὺς
μὲν τοῖς περὶ Θηραμένην ὁργίζοντο τὰ πλήθη,
τούτων δὲ ἀπολογησαμένων συνεβή τὴν ὀργήν
5 πάλιν μεταπεσεῖν εἰς τοὺς στρατηγούς. διόπερ δὲ
δήμος προεθνεῖν αὐτοῖς κρίσιν, καὶ Κόνωνα μὲν
ἀπολύσας τῆς αὐτίας προσέταξε τούτω τὰς δυνά-
μεις παραδίδοσθαι, τούς δὲ ἄλλους ἐφηφίσατο τὴν
ταχιστὴν ἥκειν. ὃν 'Αριστογένης μὲν καὶ Πρωτό-
μαχος φοβηθέντες τὴν ὀργήν τοῦ πλῆθους ἐφυγον,
Θράσυλλος δὲ καὶ Καλλιάδης, ἔτι δὲ Λυσίας καὶ
Περικλῆς καὶ 'Αριστοκράτης μετὰ τῶν πλείστων
νεὼν κατέπλευσαν εἰς τὰς 'Αθηναῖς, ἐπίζωντες
τοὺς ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ πολλοὺς δυναὶ βοηθοὺς ἐξεν
6 ἐν τῇ κρίσει. ὡς δὲ εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τὰ πλήθη
συνήλθον, τῆς μὲν κατηγορίας καὶ τῶν πρὸς χάριν
δημηγοροῦντων ἡκουόν, τοὺς δὲ ἀπολογουμένους
συνθρημματίζοντες οὐκ ἥνειχοντο τῶν λόγων. οὐκ ἐλά-
κιστα δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐβλαβον καὶ συγγενεῖς τῶν τετε-
λευτηκότων, παρελθόντες μὲν εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν
ἐν πενθίμοις, δεόμενοι δὲ τοῦ δήμου τιμωρήσασθαι
toὺς περιευρακότας ἀτάφους τοὺς ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρί-
7 δος προθύμωσε τετελευτηκότας. τέλος δὲ οἱ τε
τούτων φίλοι καὶ οἱ τοῖς περὶ Θηραμένην συν-
ἀγωνιζόμενοι πολλοὶ καθεστώτες ἐνίσχυσαν, καὶ
συνέβη καταδικασθῆναι τοὺς στρατηγοὺς θανάτω
καὶ δημοῦσε τῶν οὐσιῶν.

102. Τούτων δὲ κυρωθέντων καὶ μελλόντων αὐ-
tῶν ὑπὸ τῶν δημοσίων ἐπὶ τὸν βάνατον ἀγεσθαι,
Διομέδεων εἰς τῶν στρατηγῶν παρῆλθεν εἰς τὸ

1 eis] κατὰ Capps.
relative to the battle, they had them, on the contrary, as adversaries and bitter accusers. For when the letters were read before the people, the multitude was at once angered at Theramenes and his associates, but after these had presented their defence, it turned out that their anger was directed again on the generals. Consequently the people served notice on them of their trial and ordered them to turn over the command of the armaments to Conon, whom they freed of the responsibility, while they decreed that the others should report to Athens with all speed. Of the generals Aristogenes and Protomachus, fearing the wrath of the populace, sought safety in flight, but Thrasyllus and Calliades and, besides, Lysias and Pericles and Aristocrates sailed home to Athens with most of their ships, hoping that they would have their crews, which were numerous, to aid them in the trial. When the populace gathered in the assembly, they gave attention to the accusation and to those who spoke to gratify them, but any who entered a defence they unitedly greeted with clamour and would not allow to speak. And not the least damaging to the generals were the relatives of the dead, who appeared in the assembly in mourning garments and begged the people to punish those who had allowed men who had gladly died on behalf of their country to go unburied. And in the end the friends of these relatives and the partisans of Theramenes, being many, prevailed and the outcome was that the generals were condemned to death and their property confiscated.

102. After this action had been taken and while the generals were about to be led off by the public executioners to death, Diomedon, one of the generals,
DIODORUS OF SICILY

μέσον, ἀνήρ καὶ τὰ περὶ τῶν πόλεμων ἐμπρακτος καὶ δικαιοσύνη τε καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις ἀρεταῖς δοκῶν
2 διαφέρειν. σωπησάντων δὲ πάντων εἶπεν ὁ Ἀν-
δρές Ἀθηναῖοι, τὰ μὲν περὶ ἡμῶν κυρωθέντα συν-
ενέγκαί τῇ πόλει τάς δὲ ὑπὲρ τῆς νίκης εὐχάς
ἐπειδήπερ ἢ τύχη κεκαλυκεν ἡμᾶς ἀποδοῦναι, κα-
λῶς ἔχων ὡμᾶς φροντίδαι, καὶ τῷ Διί τῷ σωτήρι
καὶ Ἀπόλλωνι καὶ ταῖς σεμναῖς θεαις ἀπόδοτε-
τούτως γὰρ εὐξάμενοι τοὺς πολέμους κατεναι-
3 μαχῆσαμεν. ὃ μὲν οὖν Διομέδεων ταῦτα διαλεγθεῖς
ἐπὶ τὸν κυρωθέντα θάνατον ἀπήγετο μετὰ τῶν
ἄλλων στρατηγῶν, τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς τῶν πολιτῶν πολῶν
οίκτων παραστήσας καὶ δάκρυα τὸν γὰρ ἀδίκως
τελευτῶν μέλλοντα τοῦ μὲν καὶ αὐτὸν πάθους μηδὲ
ἡμῶν νοεῖς μενείαν, ὑπὲρ δὲ τῆς ἁμαρτίας
πόλεως ἅξιοιν τὰς εὐχὰς ἀποδιδόναι τοῖς θεοῖς,
εὐφαίνετ’ ἀνδρὸς εὐσεβοῦς ἔργον καὶ μεγαλοπύχου
4 καὶ τῆς περὶ αὐτὸν τύχης ἀναξίου. τούτως μὲν
οὖν οἱ ταχθέντες ὑπὸ τῶν νόμων ἐνδεκα ἀρχούτες
ἀπέκτειναν, οὐχ οἶνον ἡμικηκότας τι τὴν πόλιν,
ἄλλα ναυμαχίαν μεγίστην τῶν Ἐλλήνων πρὸς Ἐλ-
λήνως γεγενημένων νεκρικής καὶ ἐν ἄλλαις
μάχαις λαμπρὸς ἥγουσιμένους καὶ διὰ τῶν ἱδιὰς
ἀρετῶς τρόπαια κατὰ τῶν πολεμών ἑστακότας.
5 οὕτως δ’ ὁ δῆμος τότε παρεφρόνησε, καὶ παρ-
οξυνθεὶς ἀδίκως ὑπὸ τῶν ἡμικηκῶν τὴν ὠργήν

1 So Hemsterhuis and Cobet: φρονήσω.

1 The Erinyes (Furies).
2 A Board which had charge of condemned prisoners and
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took the floor before the people, a man who was both vigorous in the conduct of war and thought by all to excel both in justice and in the other virtues. And when all became still, he said: "Men of Athens, may the action which has been taken regarding us turn out well for the state; but as for the vows which we made for the victory, inasmuch as Fortune has prevented our paying them, since it is well that you give thought to them, do you pay them to Zeus the Saviour and Apollo and the Holy Goddesses; for it was to these gods that we made vows before we overcame the enemy." Now after Diomedon had made this request he was led off to the appointed execution together with the other generals, though among the better citizens he had aroused great compassion and tears; for that the man who was about to meet an unjust death should make no mention whatsoever of his own fate but on behalf of the state which was wronging him should request it to pay his vows to the gods appeared to be an act of a man who was god-fearing and magnanimous and undeserving of the fate that was to befall him. These men, then, were put to death by the eleven magistrates who are designated by the laws, although far from having committed any crime against the state, they had won the greatest naval battle that had ever taken place of Greeks against Greeks and fought in splendid fashion in other battles and by reason of their individual deeds of valour had set up trophies of victories over their enemies. To such an extent were the people beside themselves at that time, and provoked unjustly as they were by their political leaders, they vented their rage upon of the execution of the death sentence. They are more commonly referred to simply as "The Eleven."
διβρασι της μνήμης η ἔννοια ἐλάβον μετ’ οὗ πολὺν χρόνον καταπολεμηθέντες οὐχ 2 υφ’ ἐνὸς δεσπότου μόνον ἄλλα τριάκοντα: ὅ δ’ ἐξαπατήσας καὶ τὴν γνώμην εἰς τὸν Καλλίξενος εὔθυ τοῦ πλήθους μεταμεληθέντος εἰς αὐτῶν ἤλθεν ὡς τὸν δήμον ἐξηπατηκός: οὐκ ἀξιωθεὶς δ’ ἀπολογίας ἔδεθη, καὶ καταβληθεὶς εἰς τὴν δημοσίαν φυλακὴν ἔλαβε μετὰ τῶν διορύξας τὸ δεσμωτήριον καὶ διαδράσας πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους εἰς Δεκέλειαν ὅπως διαφυγὼς τὸν βάναυσον μὴ μόνον Ἄθηνας ἀλλὰ καὶ παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους Ἐλληνικά δακτυλοδεικτομένην ἔχε τὴν πονηρίαν παρ’ ὅλον τὸν βίον.

3 Ἡ μὲν οὖν κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν πραγματεύοντα σχέδιον ταῦτ’ ἐστὶν. τῶν δὲ συγγραφέων Φιλιστος τὴν πρώτην συντάξας τῶν Συκελικῶν εἰς τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν κατέστρεψεν’ εἰς τὴν Ἀκράγαντος ἄλωσιν, ἐν βύβλοις ἐπτὰ διελθὼν χρόνον ἐτῶν πλείου τῶν ὀκτακοσίων, τῆς δὲ δευτέρας συντάξεως τὴν μὲν ἀρχὴν ἀπὸ τῆς τῆς 2 τῆς προτέρας τελευτῆς πεποίηται, γέγραψε δὲ βύβλους τέσσαρας.

4 Περί δὲ τῶν αὐτῶν χρόνων ἐπελεύσθη Σοφοκλῆς ὁ Σοφίλου, 3 οἰκείης τραγῳδίων, ἔτη βιώσας ἐνενήκοντα, νῦκα δ’ ἔχουν ὀκτωκαίδεκα. ἐς αυτὸν Ἰππολίτων κατέστρεψεν; τῆς δὲ τοῦ

1 So Dindorf: κατέστρεψεν.
2 τῆς added by Eichstädt.
3 ὁ Σοφίλου Meursius: Θεοφίλου.
men who were deserving, not of punishment, but of many praises and crowns.

103. Soon, however, both those who had urged this action and those whom they had persuaded repented, as if the deity had become wroth with them; for those who had been deceived got the wages of their error when not long afterwards they fell before the power of not one despot only but of thirty; and the deceiver, who had also proposed the measure, Callixenus, when once the populace had repented, was brought to trial on the charge of having deceived the people, and without being allowed to speak in his defence he was put in chains and thrown into the public prison; and secretly burrowing his way out of the prison with certain others he managed to make his way to the enemy at Deceleia, to the end that by escaping death he might have the finger of scorn pointed at his turpitude not only in Athens but also wherever else there were Greeks throughout his entire life.

Now these, we may say, were the events of this year. And of the historians Philistus ended his first History of Sicily with this year and the capture of Acragas, treating a period of more than eight hundred years in seven Books, and he began his second History where the first leaves off and wrote four Books.

At this same time Sophocles the son of Sophilus, the writer of tragedies, died at the age of ninety years, after he had won the prize eighteen times. And we

2 Of Syracuse (cp. supra, chap. 91. 4).
3 Philistus also wrote two more Books on the younger Dionysius (cp. Book 15. 89. 3), a total of thirteen Books on Sicily.
4 The eighteen firsts are confirmed by the "Victory" inscription (I.O. ii. 977a).
άνδρα τούτου τὴν ἐσχάτην τραγωδίαν εἰσαγαγόντα καὶ νικήσαντα χαρὰ περιπεσεῖν ἀνυπερβλήτῳ, δὲ 5 ἦν καὶ τελευτήσας. Ἀπολλόδωρος δ' ὁ τῷ χρονικὴν σύνταξιν πραγματευσάμενός φησὶ καὶ τὸν Εὐριπίδην κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν ἐνιαυτὸν τελευτήσασιν ἐξέγονος παρ’ Ἀρχέλάῳ τῷ βασιλείᾳ Μακεδόνων κατὰ τὴν χώραν ἐξελθόντα κυσὶ περιπέσειν καὶ διασπασθῆναι μικρῷ πρόσθεν τούτων τῶν χρόνων.

104. Τοῦ δ' ἔτους τούτου διελθόντος Ἀθηναίοι μὲν ἦρχεν Ἀλεξίας, ἐν δὲ τῇ Ρώμῃ ἀντὶ τῶν ὑπάτων τρεῖς χιλιάρχους κατεστάθησαν, Γάιος Ἰουλίος, Πούπλιος Κορηήλιος, Γάιος Σερουλίος. τούτων δὲ τὴν ἄρχην παραλαβόντων Ἀθηναίοι μετὰ τὴν ἄναρέσιν τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐπὶ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἔταξαν Φιλοκλέα, καὶ τὸ ναυτικὸν αὐτῷ παραδόντες ἐξέπεμψαν πρὸς Κόνωνα, προστάξαντες κοινῶς ἀφ-2 ἡγεῖσθαι τῶν δυνάμεων. ὃς ἐπεὶ κατέπλευσε πρὸς Κόνωνα εἰς Σάμων, τὰς ναύς ἀπάσας ἐπιθήρωσεν οὐσας τρεῖς πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατον ἐβδομήκοντα. τούτων εἰκοσὶ μὲν ἔδοξεν αὐτοῦ καταλαμπεῖν, ταῖς δ' ἀλλαῖς ἀπάσαις ἀνήχθησαν εἰς Ἐλλήσποντον, ἡγουμένου Κόνωνος καὶ Φιλοκλέους.

3 Λύσανδρος δ' ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ναώρχος ἐκ Πελοποννήσου παρὰ τῶν ἐγγόνων τριάκοντα πέντε ναύς ἀθροίζας κατέπλευσεν εἰς Ἐφεσον· μεταπεμψάμενος δὲ καὶ τὸν ἐκ Χίου στόλον ἐξήρησεν· ἀνέβη δὲ καὶ πρὸς Κύρον τὸν Δαρείου τοῦ βασιλέως ύιόν, καὶ χρήματα πολλὰ

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are told of this man that when he presented his last tragedy and won the prize, he was filled with insuperable jubilation which was also the cause of his death. And Apollodorus, who composed his *Chronology*, states that Euripides also died in the same year; although others say that he was living at the court of Archelaüs, the king of Macedonia, and that once when he went out in the countryside, he was set upon by dogs and torn to pieces a little before this time.

104. At the end of this year Alexias was archon in 405 B.C. Athens and in Rome in the place of consuls three military tribunes were elected, Gaius Julius, Publius Cornelius, and Gaius Servilius. When these had entered office, the Athenians, after the execution of the generals, put Philocles in command, and turning over the fleet to him, they sent him to Conon with orders that they should share the leadership of the armaments in common. After he had joined Conon in Samos, he manned all the ships which numbered one hundred and seventy-three. Of these it was decided to leave twenty at Samos, and with all the rest they set out for the Hellespont under the command of Conon and Philocles.

Lysander, the admiral of the Lacedaemonians, having collected thirty-five ships from his neighbouring allies of the Peloponnesus, put in at Ephesus; and after summoning also the fleet from Chios he made it ready. He also went inland to Cyrus, the son of King Darius, and received from him a great sum of money

1 A philosopher and historian of Athens of the second century B.C. (cp. Book I. 5. 1). His *Chronology* covered the years 1184–119 B.C.
Diodorus of Sicily

παρέλαβε πρὸς τὰς τῶν στρατιωτῶν διατροφὰς. 4 ὁ δὲ Κύρος, μεταπεμπομένου τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτῶν εἰς Πέρσας, τῷ Λυσάνδρῳ τῶν ὑφ᾽ αὐτῶν πόλεως τὴν ἐπιστασίαν1 παρέδωκε καὶ τῶν φόρους τοῦτω τελεῖν συνέταξε. ὁ δὲ Λυσάνδρος πάντων τῶν εἰς πόλεμον εὐπορῆσαι εἰς Ἕφεσον ἀνέστρεψεν.

5 Καθ᾽ ὅν δὴ χρόνον ἐν τῇ Μυλήτῳ τινές ὀλιγαρχίας ὀρεγόμενοι κατέλυσαν τὸν δῆμον, συμπραξάντων αὐτοῖς Λακεδαιμονίων, καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον Διονυσίων ὄντων εἰς ταῖς οἰκίαις τους μάλιστα ἀντιπράττοντας συνήρτασαν καὶ περὶ τεσσαράκοντα ὄντας ἀπέσφαξαν, μετὰ δὲ, τῆς ἁγορᾶς πληθυόσης, τριακοσίων ἐπιλέξαντες τοὺς εὐπορωτάτους ἀνέλειον. οἱ δὲ χαριστάτοι τῶν τὰ τοῦ δήμου φρονούντων, ὄντες οὐκ ἐλάττους χιλίων, φοβηθέντες τὴν περίστασιν ἔφυγον πρὸς Φαρνάβαζον τὸν σατράπην, ὃς δὲ φιλοφρόνως αὐτοῖς δεξάμενος, καὶ στατήρα χρυσοῦν ἐκάστῳ δωρηθοῦσαν, κατώκισεν εἰς Βλασδα,2 φρούριον τι τῆς Λυδίας.

6 Λυσάνδρος δὲ μετὰ τῶν πλείστων νεῶν ἔπι "Ιασον" τῆς Καρίας πλεύσας κατὰ κράτος αὐτῆς εἶλεν Ἀθηναίοισι συμμαχοῦσαν, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἡβδομα- τας ὀκτακοσίων ὄντας ἀπέσφαξε, πάθες δὲ καὶ γυναίκας λαμπροττότας κατέσκαψε τὴν πόλιν. 8 μετὰ δὲ ταύτ᾽ ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν καὶ πολλοὺς τόπους πλεύσας μέγα μὲν οὐδὲν οὐδ᾽ ἄξιον μνήμης ἔπραξε· διὸ καὶ ταύτα μὲν οὐκ ἀναγράφεις ἐσπουδάσαμεν· τὸ δὲ τελευταῖον Λάμυφακον ἔλαυν τὴν μὲν Ἀθη-

1 So Dindorf: ἐπιστασίαν.
2 So Wesseling: κλασσά.
3 Ιασον Palmer: Θάσουν Π, Θάσουν οτ. Τ.
with which to maintain his soldiers. And Cyrus, since 405 B.C.,
his father was summoning him to Persia, turned over
to Lysander the authority over the cities under his
command and ordered them to pay the tribute to him.
Lysander, then, after being thus supplied with every
means for making war, returned to Ephesus.

At the same time certain men in Miletus, who were
striving for an oligarchy, with the aid of the Lacedae-
monians put an end to the government of the people.
First of all, while the Dionysia was being celebrated,
they seized in their homes and carried off their prin-
cipal opponents and put some forty of them to the
sword, and then, at the time when the market-place
was full, they picked out three hundred of the
wealthiest citizens and slew them. The most respect-
able citizens among those who favoured the people,
not less than one thousand, fearing the situation they
were in, fled to Pharnabazus the satrap, who received
them kindly and giving each of them a gold stater ¹
settled them in Blauda, a fortress of Lydia.

Lysander, sailing with the larger part of his ships
to Iasus in Caria, took the city, which was an ally of
the Athenians, by storm, put to the sword the males
of military age to the number of eight hundred, sold
the children and women as booty, and razed the city
to the ground. After this he sailed against Attica and
many places, but accomplished nothing of importance
or worthy of record; consequently we have not taken
pains to recount these events. Finally, capturing
Lampsacus,² he let the Athenian garrison depart

¹ Probably the Persian daric, whose bullion worth was
about $5.40 or £1:3s.
² In the Troad about thirty-five miles up the Hellespont.
Diodorus of Sicily

ναίων φρουράν ἀφῆκεν ὑπόσπονδου, τὰς δὲ κτήσεις ἀρπάσας τοῖς Λάμψικηνοῖς ἀπέδωκε τὴν πόλιν.

105. Οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ πυθόμενοι τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους πάση τῇ δυνάμει πολιορκεῖν Λάμψακον, συνήγαγον τε πανταχόθεν τριήμερος καὶ κατὰ σπουδὴν ἀνήχθησαν ἐπ’ αὐτοὺς ναυσὶν ἐκατὸν 2 ὀγδοήκοντα. εὐρόντες δὲ τὴν πόλιν ἠλωκυίαν, τότε μὲν ἐν Αἴγος ποταμοῖς καθάρρισαν τὰς ναῦς, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ’ ἐπιπλέοντες τοῖς πολεμίσιν καθ’ ἡμέραν εἰς ναυμαχίαν προεκαλοῦντο. οὐκ ἀντι- αναγομένων δὲ τῶν Πελοπονησίων, οἱ μὲν Ἀθη- ναῖοι δυντίον ὅτι χρήσονται τοῖς πράγμασιν, οὐ δυνάμενοι τὸν πλεῖον χρόνον ἐκεῖ διατρέφειν τὰς 3 δυνάμεις. Ἀλκυβιάδος δὲ πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐλθόντος καὶ λέγοντος, ὅτι Μήδικος καὶ Σεύθης αἱ τῶν Ὁρακῶν βασιλεῖς εἰσὶν αὐτῷ φίλοι, καὶ δύναμιν πολλὴν ὁμολογήσαν διόσχει, ἐὰν βούλησθαι δια- πολεμεῖν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις: διότερ αὐτοῖς ἡξίον μεταδοῦναι τῆς ἡγεμονίας, ἐπαγγελλόμενος αὐτοῖς δυνεῖν θάτερον, ἡ ναυμαχεῖν τοὺς πολεμίους ἀναγ- κάσειν ἡ πεζῇ μετὰ Ὁρακῶν πρὸς αὐτοὺς δι- 4 αγωνιεῖσθαι. ταῦτα δὲ ὁ Ἀλκυβιάδης ἐπραττεν ἐπιθυμῶν δι’ ἑαυτοῦ τῇ πατρίδι μέγα τι κατεργά- σασθαι καὶ διὰ τῶν ἐνεργειῶν τῶν δήμων ἀπο- καταστῆσαι εἰς τὴν ἀρχαίαν εἰνοίαν. οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ, νομίζοντες τῶν μὲν ἐλατ- τωμάτων ἑαυτοῖς τὴν μέριμν ἀκολουθήσειν, τὰ 5 δ’ ἑπιτεύγματα προσάψειν ἀπαντασ. 2 Ἀλκυβιάδης,

1 So Wesseling: διατρέβειν.
2 ἀπαντασ Wesseling: ἀπαντα.

1 The "Goat-rivers," about five miles across the strait from Lampsacus.

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under a truce, but seized the property of the inhabitants and then returned the city to them.

105. The generals of the Athenians, on learning that the Lacedaemonians in full force were besieging Lampsacus, assembled their triremes from all quarters and put forth against them in haste with one hundred and eighty ships. But finding the city already taken, at the time they stationed their ships at Aegospotami but afterward sailed out each day against the enemy and offered battle. When the Peloponnesians persisted in not coming out against them, the Athenians were at a loss what to do in the circumstances, since they were unable to find supplies for their armaments for any further length of time where they were. Aleibiades now came to them and said that Medocus and Seuthes, the kings of the Thracians, were friends of his and had agreed to give him a large army if he wished to make war to a finish on the Lacedaemonians; he therefore asked them to give him a share in the command, promising them one of two things, either to compel the enemy to accept battle or to contend with them on land with the aid of the Thracians. This offer Aleibiades made from a desire to achieve by his own efforts some great success for his country and through his benefactions to bring the people back to their old affection for him. But the generals of the Athenians, considering that in case of defeat the blame would attach to them and that in case of success all men would attribute it to Aleibiades,

2 He had retired to two castles in Thrace, one of which was at Pactya, only some twenty miles from where the Athenians were anchored (cp. supra, chap. 74. 2).

3 Xenophon (Hell. 2. 1. 25 f.) says nothing about this demand of Aleibiades, but only that he urged the generals to base upon Sestus.
ταχέως αὐτὸν ἐκέλευσαν ἀπιέναι καὶ μηκέτι προσεγγίζειν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ.

106. Ἐπεὶ δὲ οἱ μὲν πολέμωι ναυμαχεῖν οὐκ ἦθελον, τὸ δὲ στρατόπεδον συνοδεῖα κατείχε, Φιλοκλῆς ἐκείνην τὴν ἡμέραν ἄφηγούμενος τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις τριήραρχοι προσέταξε πληρώσαντας τὰς τριήρεις ἁκολουθεῖν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἔτοιμας ἔχων

2 ναῦς τριάκοντα τάχιον ἐξέπλευσεν. ο ὁ Ἐὔσανδρος παρὰ τινῶν αὐτομόλων ταὐτ’ ἀκούσας, μετὰ πασῶν τῶν νεῶν ἀναχθεῖς καὶ τὸν Φιλοκλέα τρεψάμενος

3 πρὸς τὰς ἄλλας ναῦς κατεδιώξεν. οὐποί νῦν τῶν τριήρων τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις πεπληρωμένους θόρυβος κατεῖχεν ἀπαντας διὰ τὴν ἀπροσδόκητον ἐπιφάνειαν τῶν πολεμίων. ο ὁ Ὁ Ὁ συνιδών τὴν τῶν ἑναντίων ταραχὴν, Ἐστεόνικον μὲν μετὰ τῶν εἰσθατῶν πείζῃ μάχεσθαι ταχέως ἀπεβίβασεν. ο ὁ Ὁ Ὁ τῇ τοῦ καυροῦ ῥοπῇ χρησάμενος μέρος κατελάβετο τῆς παρεμβολῆς: αὐτὸς δὲ ὁ Ὁ συνιδών ἀπάσαις ταῖς τριήρεις ἐξηρτυμέναις ἐπιπλεύσας καὶ σιδηρᾶς ἐπιβαλὼν χεῖρας, ἀπέστα τὰς ὀρμοῦσας

5 ἐπὶ τῇ γῇ ναῦς. Ἀθηναίοι δὲ τὸ παράδοξον ἐκπεπληγμένοι καὶ μῆτ’ ἀναχθήναι ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀναστροφήν ἔχοντες μήτε πείζῃ διαγωνίζεσθαι δυνάμενοι, βραχῶν ἀντισχόντες χρόνον ἐτράπτησαν, εὐθὺ δ’ οἱ μὲν τὰς ναῦς, οἱ δὲ τὴν παρεμβολὴν ἐκλιπόντες ἐφυγοῦσιν, ὅπου ποθ’ ἕκαστος ἔλατε

6 σωθῆσεσθαι. τῶν μὲν οὖν τριήρων δέκα μόνον διεξῆσαν, ὃν μίαν ἔχων Κόνων ὁ στρατηγὸς τὴν μὲν εἰς Ἀθῆνας ἐπάνων ἀπεγένω φοβηθεῖς τὴν ὀργὴν τοῦ δήμου, πρὸς Εὐαγόραν δὲ τὸν ἄφηγούμενον τῆς Κύπρου κατεφύγεν, ἔχων πρὸς αὐτὸν

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1 δὲ Wurzm: τε. 2 τῇ γῇ Reiske: τῇ γῇ.
quickly bade him to be gone and not come near the camp ever again.

106. Since the enemy refused to accept battle at sea and famine gripped the army, Philocles, who held the command on that day, ordered the other captains to man their triremes and follow him, while he with thirty triremes which were ready set out in advance. Lysander, who had learned of this from some deserters, set out to sea with all his ships, and putting Philocles to flight, pursued him toward the other ships. The triremes of the Athenians had not yet been manned and confusion pervaded them all because of the unexpected appearance of the enemy. And when Lysander perceived the tumult among the enemy, he speedily put ashore Eteonicus and the troops who were practised in fighting on land. Eteonicus, quickly turning to his account the opportunity of the moment, seized a part of the camp, while Lysander himself, sailing up with all his triremes in trim for battle, after throwing iron hands on the ships which were moored along the shore began dragging them off. The Athenians, panic-stricken at the unexpected move, since they neither had respite for putting out to sea with their ships nor were able to fight it out by land, held out for a short while and then gave way, and at once, some deserting the ships, others the camp, they took to flight in whatever direction each man hoped to find safety. Of the triremes only ten escaped. Conon the general, who had one of them, gave up any thought of returning to Athens, fearing the wrath of the people, but sought safety with Evagoras, who was in control of Cyprus.

1 This account of the battle differs radically from that in Xenophon (Hell. 2. 1. 27-28), which is more credible.
Diodorus of Sicily

philian τῶν δὲ στρατιωτῶν οἱ πλείωτοι μὲν κατὰ 7 γῆν φυγόντες εἰς Σηκυόν διεσώθησαν. Δάμανδρος δὲ τὰς λοιπὰς ναῦς παραλαβὼν αἰχμαλώτους, καὶ ξωγρήσας Φιλοκλέα τὸν στρατηγόν, ἀπαγαγὼν εἰς Λάμβακον ἀπέσφαξεν.

Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' εἰς Δακεδαίμονα τοὺς τὴν νίκην ἀπαγγελοῦντας ἀπέστειλεν ἐπὶ τῆς κρατίστης τριήμερος, κοσμήσας τοὺς πολυτελεστάτους τὴν ναῦν 8 ὀπλοὺς καὶ λαθύρους. ἐπὶ δὲ τοὺς εἰς Σηκυόν καταφυγόντας Ἀθηναίους στρατεύσας τὴν μὲν πόλιν εἴλε, τοὺς δὲ Ἀθηναίους ὑποστόνδους ἄφηκεν. εὐθὺς δὲ τῇ δυνάμει πλεύσας ἐπὶ Σάμων αὐτὸς μὲν ταύτην ἐπολιορκεί, Γυλίππον δὲ τὸν εἰς Σικελίαν τὸς Συρακοσίων τῷ ναυτικῷ συμπολεμήσαντα ἀπέστειλεν εἰς Σπάρτην τά τε λάφυρα κομίζοντα καὶ μετὰ τούτων ἀργυρίου τάλαντα 9 Χίλια καὶ πεντακόσια. ὁντος δὲ τοῦ χρήματος ἐν σακίδιοι καὶ ταῦτ' ἔχοντος ἕκαστον σκυτάλην ἔχουσαν τὴν ἐπιγραφὴν τὸ πλῆθος τοῦ χρήματος δηλοῦσαν, ταύτην ἀγνοῆσας ὁ Γυλίππος τὰ μὲν σακία παρέλυσεν, ἐξελόμενος δὲ τάλαντα τριακόσια, καὶ διὰ τῆς ἐπιγραφῆς γνωσθεὶς ὑπὸ τῶν ἑφόρων, 10 ἔφυγε καὶ κατεδικάσθη θανάτῳ. παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ τὸν πατέρα τοῦ Γυλίππου Κλέαρχον συνέβη φυγεῖν ἐν τοῖς ἐμπροσθεν χρόνοις, ὥστε δόξας παρὰ Περικλέους λαβεῖν χρήματα περὶ 1 τοῦ τὴν εἰσβολήν εἰς τὴν Ἀττικήν μὴ ποιήσασθαι κατεδικάσθη

1 περὶ ὑπὲρ Σαρπις.

1 Some eight miles down the Hellespont from Aegospotami.
2 Cp. chaps. 7; 8; 28 ff.
3 The σκυτάλη was a stuff used for writing in code. The
and with whom he had relations of friendship; and of the soldiers the majority fled by land to Sestus and found safety there. The rest of the ships Lysander captured, and taking prisoner Philocles the general, he took him to Lampsacus and had him executed.

After this Lysander dispatched messengers by the swiftest tireme to Lacedaemon to carry news of the victory, first decked the vessel out with the most costly arms and booty. After this, advancing against the Athenians who had found refuge in Sestus, he took the city but let the Athenians depart under a truce. Then he sailed at once to Samos with his troops and himself began the siege of the city, but Gylyippus, who with a flotilla had fought in aid of the Syracusans in Sicily, he dispatched to Sparta to take there both the booty and with it fifteen hundred talents of silver. The money was in small bags, each of which contained a skytalē which carried the notation of the amount of the money. Gylyippus, not knowing of the skytalē, secretly undid the bags and took out three hundred talents, and when, by means of the notation, Gylyippus was detected by the ephors, he fled the country and was condemned to death. Similarly it happens that Clearchus also, the father of Gylyippus, fled the country at an earlier time, when he was believed to have accepted a bribe from Pericles not to make the planned raid into Attica, and was condemned to

Lacedaemonians had two round staves of identical size, the one kept at Sparta, the other in possession of commanders abroad. A strip of paper was rolled slantwise around the staff and the dispatch written lengthwise on it; when unrolled the dispatch was unintelligible, but rolled slantwise round the commander's skytalē it could be read. Even if Gylyippus had found the dispatch he could not have read it.

4 Called Cleandridas by Thucydides (6. 93. 2).
Diodorus of Sicily

θανάτω, καὶ φυγῶν ἐν Θουρίοις τῆς Ἰταλίας διέτριβεν. οὕτωι μὲν οὖν, ἀνδρέας ἰκανοὶ τάλλα δόξαντες εἶναι, ταῦτα πράξαντες τὸν ἅλλον βίον αὐτῶν κατήσχυναν.

107. Ἀθηναίοι δὲ τὴν τῶν δυνάμεων φθορὰν ἀκούσαντες τοῦ μὲν ἀντέχεσθαι τῆς θαλάττης ἀπεστησαν, περὶ δὲ τὴν τῶν τειχῶν κατασκευὴν ἐγύνωντο καὶ τοὺς λιμένας ἀπεχώρησαν, ἐλπίζοντες, ὅπερ ἦν εἰκός, εἰς πολιορκίαν καταστήσεως.

2 εὐθύ γὰρ οἱ μὲν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεῖς Ἀγίας καὶ Παισανίας μετὰ πολλῆς δυνάμεως ἐμβαλόντες εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν πρὸς τοὺς τείχεσιν ἐστρατεύσαν, Λύσανδρος δὲ πλέον ἡ δικοστίας τριήρεσιν εἰς τὸν Πειραιά ἑκτείνεσθαι. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναίοι τηλικοῦτος περιεχόμενοι κακοῖς ὀμοιοὶ ἀντείχον καὶ ῥαδίως τὴν πόλιν παρεφύλλατον ἐπὶ 3 τινα χρόνον. τοῖς δὲ Πελοποννησίων ἐδοξεῖν, ἐπείπερ δυσχερὴς ἦν ἡ πολιορκία, τὰς μὲν δυνάμεις ἀπαγαγεῖν ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ταῖς δὲ ναυσὶ μακρὰν ἐφεδρεύειν, ὅπως αὐτῶι μὴ παρακομισθῇ σύτοι.

4 οὐ συντελεσθέντος, οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναίοι εἰς δευτὴν σταῖν ἐνέπεσον ἀπάντων μὲν, μάλιστα δὲ τροφῆς διὰ τὸ ταύτην ἄει κατὰ θαλατταν αὐτῶις κομιζεθαί. ἐπιτείνωτος δὲ τοῦ δεινοῦ καθ᾽ ἡμέραν, ὡς μὲν πόλεις ἔγερμε νεκρῶν, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ διαπρεσβευσάμενοι πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους συνέθεντο τὴν εἰρήνην, ὡστε τὰ μακρὰ σκέλη καὶ τὰ τείχη τοῦ Πειραιῶς περιελείν, καὶ μακρὰς ναῦς μὴ πλεῖον ἐχειν δέκα, τῶν δὲ πόλεως πασῶν ἐκχωρῆσαι καὶ

1 So Reiske: ἐπεχώρησαν.

1 Xenophon (Hell. 2. 2. 3), who was in Athens on the 426
death, spending his life as an exile in Thurii in Italy. 405 B.C.
And so these men, who in all other affairs were
looked upon as individuals of ability, by such conduct
brought shame upon the rest of their lives.

107. When the Athenians heard 1 of the destruction
of their armaments, they abandoned the policy of
control of the sea, but busied themselves with putting
the walls in order and with blocking the harbours, ex-
pecting, as well they might, that they would be be-
sieged. For at once the kings of the Lacedaemonians,
Agis and Pausanias, invaded Attica with a large
army and pitched their camp before the walls, and
Lysander with more than two hundred triremes put
in at the Peiraeus. Although they were in the grip of
such hard trials, the Athenians nevertheless held out
and had no trouble defending their city for some time.
And the Peloponnesians decided, since the siege was
offering difficulties, to withdraw their armies from
Attica and to conduct a blockade at a distance with
their ships, in order that no grain should come to
the inhabitants. When this was done, the Athenians
came into dire want of everything, but especially of
food, because this had always come to them by sea.
Since the suffering increased day by day, the city was
filled with dead, and the survivors sent ambassadors
and concluded peace with the Lacedaemonians on the
terms that they should tear down the two long walls
and those of the Peiraeus, keep no more than ten ships
of war, withdraw from all the cities, and recognize the
occasion, tells how the news came. "It was at night that the
Paralus arrived at Athens with tidings of the disaster, and a
sound of wailing ran from Piraeus through the long walls to
the city, one man passing on the news to another; and
during that night no one slept. . . ." (Tr. of Brownson in
the L.C.L.)
5 Λακεδαιμονίων ἦγεμόσι χρήσθαι. ο μὲν οὖν Πελό-
πονησιακὸς πόλεμος, μακρότατος γενόμενος ὁ
ἰσμεν, τοιοῦτον ἔσχε τὸ τέλος, ἐτη διαμείνας ἐπτὰ
πρὸς τοὺς εἴκοσι.

108. Μικρὸν δὲ τῆς εἰρήνης ὑστερον ἐτελεύτησε
Δαρείος ὁ τῆς Ἀσίας βασιλεὺς, ἀρξας ἐτη ἐνεα-
καλέκα, τὴν δ' ἢγεμονίαν διεδέχετο τῶν ἱών ο
πρεσβύτατος Ἀρταξέρξης καὶ ἤρξεν ἐτη τρία πρὸς
τοὺς τεσσαράκοντα. καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον καὶ Ἄντι-
μαχον τὸν ποιήτην Ἀπολλόδωρος ὁ Ἀθηναῖος
φησιν ἤνθηκέναι.

2 Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν ἑιμίλκων ὁ τῶν Καρχηδο-
νίων ἀφηγούμενος ἀρχομένου τοῦ θέρους τὴν μὲν
τῶν Ἀκραγαντίων πόλιν κατέσκωμε, τῶν δ' ἑρῶν,
ὅσα μηδ' ἰκανῶς υπὸ τοῦ πυρὸς εἴδοκει διεφθάρθω,
τὰς γλυφὰς καὶ τὰ περιπτοτέρως εἰργαζόμενα περι-
ἐκομεν' αὐτόθε δ' ἀναλαβὼν ἀποσαν τὴν δύνα-
μιν ἐνέβαλεν εἰς τὴν τῶν Γελών χώραν. ἐπελθὼν
δὲ ταύτην πᾶσαν καὶ τὴν Καμαρίναν, πλήρες
ἐπονήσε τὸ στράτευμα παντοίας ωφελείας. μετὰ
δὲ ταύτα ἐπὶ Γέλαν πορευθέσι παρὰ τῶν ὁμώνυμων
4 ποταμοῦ τῇ πόλει κατεστρατοπέδευσεν. ἐχοίτων
δὲ τῶν Γελών ἐκτὸς τῆς πόλεως Ἀπόλλωνος ἁν-
δριάντα χαλκών σφόδρα μέγαν, συλλέσαντες αὐτὸν
ἀπέστειλαν εἰς τὴν Τύρον. τούτων μὲν οἱ Γε-
λώοι κατὰ τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ χρησμὸν ἀνέθηκαν, οἱ
δὲ Τύριοι καθ' ὅν καἰρὸν ὑστερον ὅπ' Ἀλεξάνδρου

1 μηδ' ἰκανῶς Post: μὴ καλῶς.
2 So Capps: στρός.
3 So Wesseling: Καμάρινα.

2 Antimachus of Colophon wrote an epic poem entitled
Thebaïs and an elegiac poem Lydê.
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hegemony of the Lacedaemonians. And so the Peloponnesian War, the most protracted of any of which we have knowledge, having run for twenty-seven years, came to the end we have described.

108. Not long after the peace Darius, the King of Asia, died after a reign of nineteen years, and Artaxerxes, his eldest son, succeeded to the throne and reigned for forty-three years. During this period, as Apollodorus the Athenian says, the poet Antimachus flourished.

In Sicily at the beginning of summer Himilcon, the commander of the Carthaginians, razed to the ground the city of the Aeragantini, and in the case of the temples which did not appear to have been sufficiently destroyed even by the fire he mutilated the sculptures and everything of rather exceptional workmanship; he then at once with his entire army invaded the territory of the Geloans. In his attack upon all this territory and that of Camarina he enriched his army with booty of every description. After this he advanced to Gela and pitched his camp along the river of the same name as the city. The Geloans had, outside the city, a bronze statue of Apollo of colossal size; this the Carthaginians seized as spoil and sent to Tyre. The Geloans had set up the statue in accordance with an oracular response of the god, and the Tyrians at a later time, when they were being besieged by Alexander of Macedon, treated the god

3 The narrative is resumed from the end of chap. 96.
4 Tyre was the mother-city of the colony of Carthage. The Apollo of Tyre, as well as the Apollo who is mentioned in the treaty between the Carthaginians and Philip of Macedon (Polybius, 7. 9), is generally considered to have been the god Reshef (variously spelled), originally a flame or lightning god of Syria.
τοῦ Μακεδόνος ἐπολιορκοῦντο, καθύβριζον ώς 
συναγωνιζόμενον τοῖς πολεμίοις. Ἀλεξάνδρου δ' 
ἐλόντος τὴν πόλιν, ώς Τύμιος φησι, κατὰ τὴν 
όμωνυμον ἡμέραν καὶ τὴν αὐτῆν ἤραν ἐν ᾗ 
Καρχηδόνοι τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα περὶ Γέλαν ἐσύλησαν, 
συνεβή τιμηθήναι θυσίαις καὶ προσόδοις ταῖς 
μεγίσταις ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ώς αὐτὸν γεγενή-
5 μένον τῆς ἀλώσεως. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν, καὶ περὶ ἐν 
ἀλλοι πραχθέντα χρόνοις, οὐκ ἀνεπιτήδειον ἡγῆ-
σάμεθα παρ' ἅλληλα θεῖαι διὰ τὸ παράδοξον. 
Οἳ δ' οὖν Καρχηδόνοι δενδροτομοῦντες τὴν 
χώραν τάφρον περιβάλλοντο τῇ στρατοπεδείᾳ: 
προσεδέχοντο γὰρ τὸν Διονύσιον ἤξειν μετὰ δυνά-
6 μεως πολλῆς βοηθήσοντα τοῖς κυδυνεύονσιν. οἳ 
δὲ Γελώτοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐψηφίσαντο τέκνα καὶ 
γυναῖκας εἰς Συρακούσας ὑπεκθέσασι διὰ τὸ μέγεθος 
τοῦ προσδοκιμένου κυδώνου· τῶν δὲ γυναικῶν ἐπὶ 
τοὺς κατὰ τὴν ἀγορᾶν βωμοὶ καταφυγοῦσών καὶ 
δεομένων τῆς αὐτῆς τοῖς ἀνδράσι τῆς κυκω-
7 νήσαι, συνεχώρησαν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τάξεις ποιη-
σάμενοι πλείστας, κατὰ μέρος τοὺς στρατιώτας 
ἀπεστέλλον ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν οὔτοι δ' ἐμπειρίαν 
ἐχοντες ἐπετίθεντο τοῖς πλανωμένοις τῶν πολεμίων, 
καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν καθ' ἡμέραν ἄνηγον ζῶντας,
8 οὖν ὀλίγους δὲ ἀνήρων. τῶν δὲ Καρχηδονίων 
ἀπὸ μέρους προσβαλλόντων τῇ πόλει καὶ τοῖς 
κριώσ καταβαλλόντων τὰ τείχη γενναίως ἡμύνοντο· 
τὰ τε γὰρ ἐφ' ἡμέρας πιπτοῦτα τῶν τειχῶν νυκτὸς 
ἀνωκοδόμουν,1 συνυπηρετούσῶν τῶν γυναικῶν καὶ

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disrespectfully on the ground that he was fighting on the side of the enemy. But when Alexander took the city, as Timaeus says, on the day with the same name and at the same hour on which the Carthaginians seized the Apollo at Gela, it came to pass that the god was honoured by the Greeks with the greatest sacrifices and processions as having been the cause of its capture. Although these events took place at different times, we have thought it not inappropriate to bring them together because of their astonishing nature.

Now the Carthaginians cut down the trees of the countryside and threw a trench about their encampment, since they were expecting Dionysius to come with a strong army to the aid of the imperilled inhabitants. The Geloans at first voted to remove their children and women out of danger to Syracuse because of the magnitude of the expected danger, but when the women fled to the altars about the market-place and begged to share the same fortune as the men, they yielded to them. After this, forming a very large number of detachments, they sent the soldiers in turn over the countryside; and they, because of their knowledge of the land, attacked wandering bands of the enemy, daily brought back many of them alive, and slew not a few. And although the Carthaginians kept launching assaults in relays upon the city and breaching the walls with their battering-rams, the Geloans defended themselves gallantly; for the portions of the walls which fell during the day they built up again at night, the women and children assisting. For those

1 Cp. Book 17. 41. 7.
2 And also a palisade built from the timbers (infra, chap. 110. 3).

1 ἀνακόδομον Vogel (from 17. 43. 5): φόκοδόμον.
Diodorus of Sicily

παιδών οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἀκμάζουσε ταῖς ἥλικίαις ἐν
tοῖς ὀπλοῖς ὄντες διετέλευσεν μαχόμενοι, τὸ δὲ ἄλλο
πλῆθος τοῖς ἔργοις καὶ ταῖς ἀλλαίς παρασκευαῖς
9 προσήθερεν μετὰ πάσης προθυμίας· τὸ δὲ σύνολον
όυτως ἔδεξαντο τὴν ἐφοδιακὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων εὐ-
ρώστως, ὡστε καὶ πόλιν ἀνώχυρον ἔχοντες καὶ
συμμάχοις ὄντες ἔρημοι, πρὸς δὲ τούτως τὰ τείχη
θεωροῦντες πύλην κατὰ πλείωνας τόπους, οὐ
cατεπλάγησαν τῶν περιεστῶτα κίνδυνον.

109. Διονύσιος δὲ τῶν Συρακοσίων τύραννος
μεταπεμψάμενος παρὰ τῶν ἑς Ἰταλίας Ἐλλήνων
βοήθειαν ἐξῆγε καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων συμμάχων
δύναμιν ἐπέλεξε δὲ καὶ τῶν Συρακοσίων τοὺς
πλείστους τῶν ἐν ἡλικία καὶ τοὺς μισοθοφόρους
2 κατελέξειν εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον. εἰχε δὲ τοὺς ἀπαν-
τας, ὡς μὲν τινες, πεντακισμυρίους, ὡς δὲ Τῆμαιος
ἀνέγραψε, πεζοὺς μὲν πριμακίους, ἵππεις δὲ χι-
λίους, ναῦς δὲ καταφράκτους πεντήκοντα. μετὰ
δὲ τουσίτης δυνάμεως ἐξορμήσας ἐπί τὴν βοήθειαν
tούς Γελάφους, ἡμός ἤγγισε τῆς πόλεως, κατεστρα-
3 τοπέδευσε παρὰ τὴν θάλατταν. ἐσπευδὲ γὰρ μὴ
διασπασί τὴν στρατιάν, ἀλλ᾽ ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ τόπου
tῆς ὀρμῆς ποιούμενος κατὰ γῆν ἄμα καὶ κατὰ
θάλατταν ἀγωνίζεσθαι τοῖς μὲν γὰρ ἰφλοῖς ἡγω-
νίζετο καὶ τῆν χώραν οὐκ εἶνα προνομεύεσθαι, τοῖς
δὲ ἵππεισι καὶ ταῖς ναυοῖς ἐπειράτο τὰς ἄγορας
ἀφαίρεσθαι τὰς κομιζομένας τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις ἐκ
4 τῆς ἱδίας ἐπικρατείας. ἐδ᾽ ἡμέρας μὲν οὖν εἰκοσι
diētριβὸν οὔδὲν ἄξιον λόγον πράσσοντες μετὰ δὲ
tῶτα Διονύσιος τοὺς πεζοὺς εἰς τρία μέρη διείλει,
ἐν μὲν τάγμα ποιήσας τῶν Σικελιώτων, ὡς προσ-
έταξεν ἐν ἀριστερᾷ τὴν πόλιν ἔχοντας ἐπὶ τοῦ
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who were in the bloom of their physical strength were 405 B.C.
under arms and constantly in battle, and the rest of
the multitude stood by to attend to the defences and
the rest of the tasks with all eagerness. In a word,
they met the attack of the Carthaginians so stoutly
that, although their city lacked natural defences and
they were without allies and they could, besides, see
the walls falling in a number of places, they were not
dismayed at the danger which threatened them.

109. Dionysius, the tyrant of the Syracusans, sum-
moning aid from the Greeks of Italy and his other
allies, led forth his army; and he also enlisted the
larger part of the Syracusans of military age and en-
rolled the mercenaries in the army. He had in all,
as some record, fifty thousand soldiers, but according
to Timaeus, thirty thousand infantry, a thousand
cavalry, and fifty decked vessels. With a force of such
size he set out to the aid of the Geloans, and when he
drew near the city, he pitched camp by the sea. For
his intent was not to divide his army but to use the
same base for the fighting by land as well as by sea;
and with his light armed troops he engaged the enemy
and did not allow them to forage over the countryside,
while with his cavalry and ships he attempted to
deprive the Carthaginians of the supplies which they
got from the territory of which they were masters.
Now for twenty days they were inactive, doing no-
thing worthy of mention. But after this Dionysius
divided his infantry into three groups, and one
division, which he formed of the Sicilian Greeks, he
ordered to advance against the entrenched camp of

\[ \text{1} \text{ τοῖς Πελοπίοις Reiske, Madvig, omitted I., τοῖς τόποις cei.} \]
\[ \text{2} \text{ ἐν added by Reiske.} \]
χάρακα τών ἐναντίων πορεύεσθαι τὸ δ’ ἔτερον τάγμα συμμάχων καταστήσας ἐκέλευσεν ἐν δεξιᾷ τὴν πόλιν ἔχοντας ἐπείγεσθαι παρ’ αὐτὸν τὸν αἰγιλάλον· αὐτὸς δ’ ἔχων τὸ τῶν μισθοφόρων σύνταγμα διὰ τῆς πόλεως ὀρμησεν ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων, οὗ τὰ μηχανήματα τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἦν καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἰσπεύσι παρῆγγειλεν, ἐπειδὰν ἰδωσι τοὺς πεζοὺς ὀρμημένους, διαβιβάζεται τὸν ποταμὸν καὶ τὸ πεδίον καθυπαξεθαί, κἂν μὲν ὅρῳς τοὺς ἰδίους προτεροῦτας συνεπιλαμβάνεσθαι τῆς μάχης, ἀν δ’ ἐλαττωμένους, δέχεσθαι τοὺς θλιβομένους· τοῖς δ’ ἐν ταῖς ναοῖς παρῆγγειλε πρὸς τὴν τῶν Ἰταλιωτῶν ἐφοδιῶν τῇ παρεμβολῇ τῶν πολεμίων ἐπιπλεβίσαν.

110. Εὐκαίρως δ’ αὐτῶν ποιησάντων τὸ παραγγελθέν, οἱ μὲν Καρχηδόνιοι πρὸς ἐκεῖνο τὸ μέρος παρεβοήθουν, ἀνείργοντες τοὺς ἐκ τῶν νεῶν ἀποβαίνοντας καὶ γὰρ οὐδ’ ὀχυρωμένον τῆς στρατοπεδείας τὸ μέρος ἐμεῖς, ἀπαν τὸ παρὰ τὸν αἰγιλάλον· οἱ δ’ Ἰταλιώται κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν καιρὸν παρὰ τὴν βάλαται τὸ πᾶν διανύσαντες ἐπέθεεν τῇ παρεμβολῇ τῶν Καρχηδονίων, τοὺς πλείστους εὑρόντες παραβεβηκότας ἐπὶ τὰς ναοὺς τούς δ’ ἐπὶ τοῦτο τοῦ μέρους ὑπολειμμένους τρεφάμενοι παρεισῄεσον εἰς τὴν στρατοπεδείαν. οὐ γενηθέντοι οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι τῷ πλείστῳ μέρει τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπιστρέφοντες καὶ πολὺν διαγωνισάμενοι χρόνον μόνος ἐξέωσαν τοὺς ἐνῶτος τῆς τάφρου βιασμένους. οἱ δὲ Ἰταλιώται τῷ πλήθει τῶν βαρβάρων κατα-

1 ἐκέλευσε Λ, ἐκέλευσε οὐθ.  2 ἐν added by Reiske.
3 τῆς στρατοπεδείας placed here by Reiske from after αἰγι-

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their adversaries with the city on their left flank; the second division, which he formed of allies, he commanded to drive along the shore with the city on their right; and he himself with the contingent of mercenaries advanced through the city against the place where the Carthaginian engines of war were stationed. And to the cavalry he gave orders that, as soon as they saw the infantry advancing, they should cross the river and overrun the plain, and if they should see their comrades winning, they should join in the fighting, but in case they were losing, they should receive any who were in distress; and to the troops on the ships his orders were, so soon as the Italian Greeks made their attack, to sail against the camp of the enemy.

110. When the fleet carried out their orders at the proper time, the Carthaginians rushed to the aid of that sector in an attempt to keep back the attackers disembarking from the ships; and in fact that portion of the camp which the Carthaginians occupied was unfortified, all the part which lay along the beach. And at this very time the Italian Greeks, who had covered the entire distance along the sea, attacked the camp of the Carthaginians, having found that most of the defenders had gone to give aid against the ships, and putting to flight the troops which had been left behind at this place, they forced their way into the encampment. At this turn of affairs the Carthaginians, turning about with the greater part of their troops, after a sustained fight, thrust out with difficulty the men who had forced their way within the trench. The Italian Greeks, overcome by the multi-

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πονούμενοι κατὰ τὴν ἀναχώρησιν εἰς τὸ τοῦ χάρακος ἀπωξημένον 1 ἐνέπιπτον, οὐκ ἔχοντες
4 βοήθειαν οἷς τε γὰρ Σικελίωται διὰ τοῦ πεδίου πορευόμενοι καθυστέρουν τῶν καριῶν, οἳ τε μετὰ Διονυσίων μισθοφόροι μόνις 2 διεπορεύοντο τὰς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ὄδοις, οὐ δυνάμενοι κατὰ τὴν ἰδίαν προαιρέσεις ἐπισπεύσαι. οὐ δὲ Γελώφι οἷς ἐπεξίσττο παραβοήθησαν κατὰ βραχὺν τῶν τοῖς Ἰταλίωταις, εὐλαβεύμενοι λιπέν τὴν τῶν τείχων φυλακήν διότερ ὑστέρουν τῆς βοηθείας. 5 οἱ δὲ Ἰβήρες καὶ Καμπανοὶ μετὰ τῶν Καρχηδονίων στρατευόμενοι καὶ βαρεῖς ἐπικελέμενοι τοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰταλίας Ἐλληνες, κατέβαλον αὐτῶν πλείους τῶν χιλίων. τῶν δὲ ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν αἰνεργοῦν τοξεύμασι τοὺς διώκοντας, οἷς λοιπὸι μετὰ ἀσφαλείᾳ διεσώθησαν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν. ἐκ δὲ θατέρου μέρους οἳ Σικελίωται πρὸς τοὺς ἀπαντήσαντας Λίβυας διαγωνισάμενοι συχνοὶ μὲν αὐτῶν ἄνειλον, τοὺς δὲ ἅλλους εἰς τὴν στρατοπεδείαν συνεδωξαντὶς δὲ Ἰβήρων καὶ Καμπανῶν, ἐτὶ δὲ Καρχηδονίων, παραβοηθησάντων τοῖς Λίβυσι, περὶ ἐξακοσίους ἀποβαλόντες πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἀπεχώρησαν. 7 οἱ δὲ ὑπείκεισ ὡς εἴδον τοὺς ὑδίους ἡττημένους, καὶ αὐτοὶ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἀπῆλθον, ἐπικειμένων αὐτοῖς τῶν πολεμίων. Διονύσιος δὲ μόνις διελθὼν τὴν πόλιν ὡς κατέλαβε τὸ στρατόπεδον ἠλαττωμένον, τότε μὲν ἐντὸς τῶν τείχῶν ἀνεχώρησεν.

111. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν φίλων συναγαγόν συνέδριον ἐβουλεύετο περὶ τοῦ πολέμου. πάντων δὲ λεγόντων ἀνεπιτήδειον εἶναι τὸν τόπον περὶ τῶν

1 ἀπωξημένον] ἀποχωμένον RE, ἀπωξημένον Kelske.
2 μόνις Dindorf: μόλις.
tude of the barbarians, encountered as they withdrew 405 B.C., the acute angle of the palisade and no help came to them; for the Sicilian Greeks, advancing through the plain, came too late and the mercenaries with Dionysius encountered difficulties in making their way through the streets of the city and thus were unable to make such haste as they had planned. The Geloans, advancing for some distance from the city, gave aid to the Italian Greeks over only a short space of the area, since they were afraid to abandon the guarding of the walls, and as a result they were too late to be of any assistance. The Iberians and Campanians, who were serving in the army of the Carthaginians, pressing hard upon the Italian Greeks, slew more than a thousand of them. But since the crews of the ships held back the pursuers with showers of arrows, the rest of them got back in safety to the city. In the other part the Sicilian Greeks, who had engaged the Libyans who opposed them, slew great numbers of them and pursued the rest into the encampment; but when the Iberians and Campanians and, besides, the Carthaginians came up to the aid of the Libyans, they withdrew to the city, having lost some six hundred men. And the cavalry, when they saw the defeat of their comrades, likewise withdrew to the city, since the enemy pressed hard upon them. Dionysius, having barely got through the city, found his army defeated and for the time being withdrew within the walls.

111. After this Dionysius called a meeting of his friends and took counsel regarding the war. When they all said that his position was unfavourable for a
ολων διακρίνεσθαι τοῖς πολεμίοις, τὸς τὴν ἐστέραν ἀπέστειλε κήρυκα περὶ τῆς εἰς αὐριον ἀναρέσεως τῶν νεκρῶν, καὶ τὸν μὲν ἑκ τῆς πόλεως ὁχλον περὶ πρώτῃ φυλακῆς τῆς νυκτὸς ἐξαπέστειλεν, αὐτὸς δὲ περὶ μέσας νύκτας ἀφώρίσατο, κατα-2 λυτῶν τῶν μυλῶν περὶ δυσχείλους. τούτως δὲ ἦν παρηγγελμένον πυρὰ καίειν δι' ὅλης τῆς νυκτὸς καὶ θορυβοποιεῖν πρὸς τὸ δόξαν ἐμποίησαί τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις ὡς μένοντος ἐν τῇ πόλει. οὕτωι μὲν οὖν ἦδη τῆς ἡμέρας ὑποφυσικοῦ ἀφώρισαν πρὸς τούς περὶ τὸν Διονύσιον, οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι διασφόβέμενοι τὸ γεγονὸς μετεστρατοπέδευσαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὰ περιλειφθέντα κατὰ τὰς οἰκίας διήρρησαν.

3 Διονύσιος δὲ παραγενόμενος εἰς τὴν Καμάριναν ἡμάγκασε καὶ τοὺς ἑκεῖ μετὰ τέκνων καὶ γυναικῶν εἰς Συρακούσας ἀπείναι. τοῦ φόβου δὲ οὐδεμίαν ἀνομολήν διδόντος τινές μὲν ἀργύριου καὶ χρυσίου καὶ τὰ ῥάδισι φέρεσθαι δυνάμενα συνεσκευάζοντο, τινές δὲ γονεῖς καὶ τέκνα 2 τὰ νηπία λαβόντες ἐφευγον, οὐδεμίας ἑπιστροφῆν χρημάτων ποιούμενοι: ἔνιοι δὲ γεγηρακότες ἡ νόσσῳ βαρινόμενοι δι' ἐρημίαν συγγενῶν ἡ φίλων ὑπελείποντο, προσδοκομένων ὅσον οὐκαὶ παρέσασθαι τῶν Καρχη-

4 δονίων· ἡ γὰρ περὶ Σελίνοντα καὶ Ἰμέραν, ἐτὶ δὲ Ἀκράγαντα, γενομένη συμφορὰ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐξέπλητσε, πάντων καθάπερ ὑπὸ τὴν ὄρασιν λαμβανόντων τῆς τῶν Καρχηδονίων δείγματα. οὐ-

demía γὰρ ἦν παρ' αὐτοῖς ἑκεῖδ τῶν ἀλισκομένων,

1 διακρίνεσθαι τοῖς πολεμίοις Vogel: κρίνεσθαι διὰ τοῖς πολεμίοις.

2 καὶ after τέκνα deleted by Wesseling.

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decisive battle with the enemy, he dispatched a herald toward evening to arrange for the taking up of the dead on the next day, and about the first watch of the night he sent out of the city the mass of the people, while he himself set out about the middle of the night, leaving behind some two thousand of his light-armed troops. These had been given orders to keep fires burning through the entire night and to make an uproar in order to cause the Carthaginians to believe that he was still in the city. Now these troops, as the day was beginning to break, set out to join Dionysius, and the Carthaginians, on learning what had taken place, moved their quarters into the city and plundered what had been left of the contents of the dwellings.

When Dionysius arrived at Camarina, he compelled the residents of that city also to depart with their children and wives to Syracuse. And since their fear admitted of no delay, some gathered together silver and gold and whatever could be easily carried, while others fled with only their parents and infant children, paying no attention to valuables; and some, who were aged or suffering from illness, were left behind because they had no relatives or friends, since the Carthaginians were expected to arrive almost immediately. For the fate that had befallen Selinus and Himera and Acragas as well terrified the populace, all of whom felt as if they had actually been eyewitnesses of the savagery of the Carthaginians. For among them there was no sparing their captives, but

1 Cp. chaps. 57 f., 62, and 90 respectively.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

αλλ’ ἀσυμπαθῶς τῶν ἡτυχηκότων οūς μὲν ἀν-
δεν εσταύρουν, οἷς δ’ ἀφορήτους ἐπῆγον ὑβρεῖς. οὐ
μὴν ἀλλὰ δυνεῖν πόλεων ἔξορησμένων ἔγεμεν ἡ
χώρα1 γυναικῶν καὶ παιδῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὀχλο-
νοί θεωροῦντες οἱ στρατιώται δι’ ὀργῆς μὲν εἰχον
τὸν Διονύσου, ἥλεουν δὲ τὰς τῶν ἀκληροῦντων
6 τύχας· ἐώρων γὰρ παῖδας ἔλευθεροὺς καὶ παρθένους
ἐπιγάμους ἀναξίως τῆς ἡλικίας ὡς ἐτυχε κατὰ τὴν
όδον ὑμημένας, ἐπειδὴ τὴν σεμνότητα καὶ τὴν
πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους ἐντροτήν οἱ καιρὸς ἀφηρεῖτο.
παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις συνήλεγον,
βλέποντες παρὰ φύσιν ἀναγκαζομένους ἀμα τοῖς
ἀκμάζουσιν ἐπισπευδεῖν.

112. Ἐφ’ οἷς ἐξεκάστο τὸ κατὰ τοῦ Διονυσίου
μᾶς· καὶ γὰρ ὑπελάμβανον αὐτὸν ἐκ συνθέσεως
τούτο πεποιηκέναι πρὸς τὸ τῷ2 Καρχηδονίων φόβῳ
2 τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων ἀνάφαλῳ δυναστείᾳ. ἀνελογί-
ζοντο γὰρ τὴν βραδυτήτα τῆς βοσθείας, τὸ μηδένα
πεπτωκέναι τῶν μιθοφόρων, τὸ μηδενὸς ἄδροι
πταίσματος γεγενημένου φυγεῖν ἀλόγως, τὸ δὲ
μέγιστον, τὸ μηδένα τῶν πολεμίων ἐπηκολο-
θηκέναι· ὡστε τοῖς πρότερον ἐπιθυμοῦσι καιρὸν
λαβεῖν τῆς ἀποστάσεως καθάπερ θεῶν προνοία
πάντω3 ὑπουργεῖν πρὸς τὴν κατάλυσιν τῆς δυ-
ναστείας.

3 Οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἰταλιώται καταλιπόντες αὐτὸν ἐπ’
oίκου διὰ τῆς μεσογείου τὴν πορείαν ἐποιήσαντο,
oὶ δὲ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἱππεῖς τὸ μὲν πρῶτον

1 ἔγεμεν ἡ χώρα Wurm: ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ.
2 τὸ τῷ Dindorf: τῷ τῶν PA, τὸ τῶν et.
3 So Reiske: πάντας.

1 To Gela.
they were without compassion for the victims of 405 B.C. Fortune of whom they would crucify some and upon others inflict unbearable outrages. Nevertheless, now that two cities had been driven into exile, the countryside teemed with women and children and the rabble in general. And when the soldiers witnessed these conditions, they were not only enraged against Dionysius but also filled with pity at the lot of the unfortunate victims; for they saw free-born boys and maidens of marriageable years rushing pell-mell along the road in a manner improper for their age, since the stress of the moment had done away with the dignity and respect which are shown before strangers. Similarly they sympathized also with the elderly, as they watched them being forced to push onward beyond their strength while trying to keep up with those in the prime of life.

112. It was for these reasons that the hatred against Dionysius was flaring up, since men assumed that he had so acted from this definite plan: by using the dread of the Carthaginians to be lord of the remaining cities of Sicily without risk. For they reckoned up his delay in bringing aid; the fact that none of his mercenaries had fallen; that he had retreated without reason, since he had suffered no serious reverse; and, most important of all, that not a single one of the Carthaginians had pursued them. Consequently, for those who before this were eager to seize an opportunity to revolt, all things, as if by the foreknowledge of the gods, were working toward the overthrow of the tyrannical power.

Now the Italian Greeks, deserting Dionysius, made their way home through the interior of the island, and the Syracusan cavalry at first kept watch in the hope
επετήρουν, εἰ δύναντο κατὰ τὴν ὄδον ἀνελεῖν τὸν τύραννον· ὃς δὲ ἐώρων οὐκ ἀπολείποντας αὐτὸν τοὺς μαθημάδους, ὁμοθυμάδου ἀφίππευσαν εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας. καταλαβόντες δὲ τοὺς ἐν τοῖς νεωρίοις ἀγνοοῦντας τὰ περὶ τὴν Γέλαν, εἰσήλθον οὐδενὸς κωλύσαντος, καὶ τὴν μὲν οἰκίαν τοῦ Διονύσιος διηράσαν γέμους ἀργύρου τε καὶ χρυσοῦ καὶ τῆς ἀλλῆς πολυτελείας ἀπάσης, τὴν δὲ γυναίκα συλλαβόντες οὕτω διέθεσαν κακῶς ὡστε καὶ τὸν τύραννον βαρέως ἐνέχειν τὴν ὀργήν, νομίζοντες τὴν ταύτης τιμωρίαν μεγίστην εἶναι πίστιν τῆς πρὸς ἀλλήλους κοινωνίας κατὰ τὴν ἐπίθεσιν. ὦ δὲ Διονύσιος κατὰ τὴν ὁδοιπορίαν τὸ γεγονός καταστοχομένος, ἐπέλεξε τῶν ἑπτῶν καὶ τῶν πεζῶν τοὺς πιστώτατος, μεθ’ ὅν ἦπειρε γράφειν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν στοιχήθησιν οὐδὲν ἐλλείπων· ἔλογον γὰρ ὅτι ὅλως δυνατὸν ἐπικρατῆσαι τῶν ἑπτῶν, εἰ μὴ ἰσοδύνοι· ὡστε ἐπιθύμησεν, εἰ γὰρ παρα- δοξοτερὸν ἐκείνων ποιήσαντο τὴν ἄφιξιν, ἡλπίζει βαδίως κρατῆσαι τῆς ἐπιβολῆς· ὡστε καὶ συν- ἔπεσεν. οἱ γὰρ ἑπτὲς οὔτε ἂν ἦτε ἀπελθεῖσιν οὕτε μεῦναι κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον τῶν Διονύσιον ὑπελάμβανον· διὸπερ κεκρατηκέναι τῆς ἐπιβολῆς νομίσαντες, ἔφασαν αὐτὸν ἐκ μὲν Γέλας προσποιῆ- θήμαι τοὺς Φοῖνικας ἀποδιδράσκειν, νυν δὲ ὡς ἀληθῶς ἀποδεδρακέναι τοὺς Συρακούσιους.

118. Διονύσιος δὲ διανύσας σταδίους περὶ τετρα- κοσίους παρῆν περὶ μέσας νύκτας πρὸς τὴν πύλην

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1 So Post: ἐνέχειν.
2 So Reiske: πεθοῦ.
3 παραδοξοτερὸν] παρὰ δόξαν Reiske.
4 ὦν ἦτε added by Post.
that they might be able to slay the tyrant along the road; but when they saw that the mercenarys were not deserting him, they rode off with one accord to Syracuse. And finding the guards of the dockyards knew nothing of the events at Gela, they entered these without hindrance, plundered the house of Dionysius which was filled with silver and gold and all other costly things, and seizing his wife left her so ill-used as to ensure the tyrant's keeping his anger fiercely alive, acting as they did in the belief that the vengeance they wreaked on Dionysius' wife would be the surest guarantee of their holding by each other in their attack upon him. And Dionysius, guessing while on the way what had taken place, picked out the most trustworthy of his cavalry and infantry, with whom he pressed toward the city without checking speed; for he reasoned that he could overcome the cavalry by no other means than by speedy action, and he acted accordingly. For if he should make his arrival even more of a surprise than theirs had been, he had hope that he would easily carry out his design; and that is what happened. For the cavalry assumed that Dionysius would now neither return to Syracuse nor remain with his army; consequently, in the belief that they had carried out their design, they said that he had pretended that in leaving Gela he was giving the slip to the Carthaginians whereas the truth in fact was that he had given the slip to the Syracusans.

113. Dionysius covered a distance of four hundred stades and arrived at the gates of Achradiné about

1 Where Dionysius had taken up his residence (chap. 96. 2).

2 According to Plutarch (Dion, 3. 1), she subsequently committed suicide.

3 About 46 miles.
Diodorus of Sicily

τῆς 'Αχραδινής μεθ' ἵππεων ἐκατὸν καὶ πεζῶν ἐξακοσίων· ἦν καταλαβὼν κεκλεισμένην, προσέθηκεν αυτῇ τὸν κατακεκομισμένον ἐκ τῶν ἐλῶν κάλαμον, ὁς χρῆθαι νομίζοντι οἱ Συρακούσιοι πρὸς τὴν τῆς κονιὰς σύνδεσιν. ἐν δὲ ἰσχικεῖν τὰς πύλας κατακαίεσθαι, προσανελάμβανε τοὺς ἀφυστροφοὺς τας. ἔπειθὲ δὲ τὸ πῦρ κατέφθειρε τὰς πύλας, οὗτος μὲν μετὰ τῶν ἱκολουθηκότων εἰσήλαυνε διὰ τῆς 'Αχραδινῆς, τῶν δ' ἵππων οἱ δυνατότατοι τὸ γεγονὸς ἀκούσαντες, τὸ μὲν πλῆθος οὐκ ἀνέμενον, εὐθὺς δ' ἐξεβοήθουν ὄντες ὁλίγοι παντελῶς—ἑσαν δὲ περὶ τὴν ἀγορὰν· καὶ κυκλῳβέντες ὑπὸ τῶν 3 μισθοφόρων ἀπαντες κατηκοντύσθησαν. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος ἐπελθὼν τὴν πόλιν τοὺς τε σποράδην ἐκβοήθοις ἀνείλε, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων διακεκαμένων ἐπήε πάντας οὐκίας, ὃν τοὺς μὲν ἀπεκέντευε, τοὺς δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐξέβαλε. τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν πλῆθος τῶν ἰππεων ἐκποιεόν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως κατελάβετο τὴν νῦν 4 καλουμένην Αἴτην. ΄άμα δ' ἡμέρα τὸ μὲν πλῆθος τῶν μισθοφόρων καὶ τὸ στράτευμα τῶν Σικελιωτῶν κατηρτίσας εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας, Γελώδοι δὲ καὶ Καμαρναῖοι τῷ Διονυσίῳ διαφόρως ἔχοντες εἰς Λεοντίνους ἀπηλλάγησαν.

114. . . . Διόπερ ὅπο τῶν πραγμάτων ἀναγκαζόμενος Ἰμίλκας ἐπεμψει εἰς Συρακούσας κήρυκα, παρακαλῶν τοὺς ἕττημένους διαλύσασθαι. ἀσμένως δ' ὑπακούσαντος τοῦ Διονυσίου τὴν εἰρήνην ἐπὶ τοῦτο ἐβεντο. Καρχηδονίων εἶναι μετὰ τῶν ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἀποίκων 'Ελύμους καὶ Σικανοὺς. Σελινούν-

1 τῇ πέλει after ἄλλως deleted by Vogel.
2 So Wesseling: Ἀχραδινήν.
3 metà Madvig: μὲν.
4 So Madvig, Unger: ἄλλως.
the middle of the night with a hundred cavalry and six hundred infantry, and finding the gate closed, he piled upon it reeds brought from the marshes such as the Syracusans are accustomed to use to bind their stucco. While the gates were being burned down, he gathered to his troops the laggards. And when the fire had consumed the gates, Dionysius with his followers made their way through Achradinē, and the stoutest soldiers among the cavalry, when they heard what had happened, without waiting for the main body, and although they were very few in number, rushed forth at once to aid in the resistance. They were gathered in the market-place, and there they were surrounded by the mercenaries and shot down to a man. Then Dionysius, ranging through the city, slew any who came out here and there to resist him, and entering the houses of those who were hostile toward him, some of them he killed and others he banished from the city. The main body of the cavalry which was left fled from the city and occupied Aetnē, as it is now called. At daybreak the main body of the mercenaries and the army of the Sicilian Greeks arrived at Syracuse, but the Geloans and Camarinaeans, who were at odds with Dionysius, left him and departed to Leontini.

114. . .1 Consequently Himilcar, acting under the stress of circumstances, dispatched a herald to Syracuse urging the vanquished to make up their differences. Dionysius was glad to comply and they concluded peace on the following terms: To the Carthaginians shall belong, together with their original colonists, the Elymi and Sicani; the inhabitants of

---

1 Here there was probably an account of the plague which visited the Carthaginian army.
Diodorus of Sicily

τίους δὲ καὶ Ἀκραγαντίνους, ἔτι δ' Ἰμεραίους,
πρὸς δὲ τούτοις Γελάφους καὶ Καμαρινάιους οἰκεῖν
μὲν ἐν ἀτειχίστοις ταῖς πόλεσι, φόρον δὲ τελεῖν
τοῖς Καρχηδόνιοις. Λεοντίνους δὲ καὶ Μεσσηνίους
καὶ Σικελίους ἀπαντασ αὐτονόμους εἶναι, καὶ Συρα-
κοσίους μὲν ὑπὸ Διονύσιον τετάχθαι: τὰ δὲ αἰχμά-
λωτα καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἀποδοῦναι τοὺς ἑκοντας τοῖς
ἀποβαλοῦσι.

2 Τῶν συνθηκῶν δὲ γενομένων Καρχηδόνιοι μὲν
eἰς Λιβύην ἔξεπλευσαν, πλεῖον ἡ τὸ ἕμισυ μέρος
tῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀποβαλόντες ὑπὸ τῆς νόσου
οὐδὲν δ' ἴττον καὶ κατὰ Λιβύην διαμείναντος τοῦ
λοιμοῦ, παμπληθεῖς αὐτῶν τε τῶν Καρχηδόνιων,
ἔτι δὲ τῶν συμμάχων διεφθάρησαν.

3 Ἡμεῖς δὲ παραγενθέντες ἐπὶ τὴν κατάλυσιν
tῶν πολέμων, κατὰ μὲν τὴν Ἑλλάδα τοῦ Πελοπο-
νησικοῦ, κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν τοῦ Καρχηδόνιοι
πρὸς Διονύσιον πρῶτον συστάντος, ἤγοιμεθα δεῖν
ἐπιτετελεσμένης τῆς προθέσεως τὰς ἐξῆς πράξεις
eἰς τὴν ἔχομένην βίβλον καταχωρίσαι.

1 τοὺς added by Reiske.
2 τὰς ἐξῆς π. e. Wesseling: eis tás ἐξῆς πράξεως.
Selinus, Acragas, and Himera as well as those of Gela 405 B.C. and Camarina may dwell in their cities, which shall be unfortified, but shall pay tribute to the Carthaginians; the inhabitants of Leontini and Messenē and the Siceli shall all live under laws of their own making, and the Syracusans shall be subject to Dionysius; and whatever captives and ships are held shall be returned to those who lost them.

As soon as this treaty had been concluded, the Carthaginians sailed off to Libya, having lost more than half their soldiers from the plague; but the pestilence continued to rage no less in Libya also and great numbers both of the Carthaginians themselves and of their allies were struck down.

But for our part, now that we have arrived at the conclusion of the wars, in Greece the Peloponnesian and in Sicily the first between the Carthaginians and Dionysius, and our proposed task has been completed, we think that we should set down the events next in order in the following Book.

1 Cp. chap. 1. 3.
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