Diodorus of Sicily

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The MSS. continue to be those listed in Volume IV, p. 112, as they are designated in the second volume of the edition of Vogel-Fischer, upon which the present text is based. The critical notes make no effort to present the substance of the *apparatus criticus* of the Vogel-Fischer edition, but are confined to divergences from the Vogel-Fischer text, and to the most important emendations and suggestions by scholars, especially those of Dindorf. The reading which is preceded by a colon is, unless otherwise stated, that of the *textus receptus*.
THE LIBRARY OF HISTORY
OF
DIODORUS OF SICILY
BOOK XIV
Τάδε ἔνεστιν ἐν τῇ τεσσαρεσκαιδεκάτῃ τῶν Διοδώρου βίβλων

Κατάλυσις ἐν Ἁθηναῖς τῆς δημοκρατίας καὶ κατάστασις ἀνδρῶν τριάκοντα.

Παρανομία τῶν τριάκοντα ἀνδρῶν εἰς τοὺς πολίτας.

'Ως Διονύσιος ὁ τύμωνος ἀκριτών κατασκευάζως διεμέρισε τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὴν χώραν τοῖς πλήθεσιν.

'Ως Διονύσιος παραλυμένην τὴν τυραννίδα παραδόξως αὐτὴν ἀνεκτήσατο.

'Ως Δακεδαιμόνιοι διώκησαν τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

'Αλκιβιάδου θάνατος, καὶ Κλεάρχου τοῦ Λάκωνος τυραννὸς ἐν Βυζαντίῳ καὶ κατάλυσις.

'Ως Λύκανθος ὁ Δακεδαιμόνιος ἐπιβιβασμένος καταλύσας τοὺς ἀφ' Ἡρακλέους ἀπέτυχεν.

'Ως Διονύσιος Κατάνην μὲν καὶ Νάξον ἐξηνδροποδίσατο, Λεοντίνους δὲ μετέκατεν εἰς Σιρακούσας.

Κτίσις Ἀλαισης ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ.

Δακεδαιμονίων πρὸς Ἡλείους πόλεμος.

'Ως Διονύσιος τὸ πρὸς τοῖς Ἐξαπολύοις τείχος κατεσκεύασεν.
CONTENTS OF THE FOURTEENTH BOOK OF DIODORUS

The overthrow of the democracy in Athens and the establishment of the thirty men (chaps. 3-4).

The lawless conduct of the thirty men toward the citizens (chaps. 5-6).

How the tyrant Dionysius prepared a citadel and distributed the city and its territory among the masses (chap. 7).

How Dionysius, to the amazement of all, recovered his tyranny when it was collapsing (chaps. 8-9).

How the Lacedaemonians managed conditions in Greece (chap. 10).

The death of Alcibiades, and the tyranny of Clearchus the Lacedaemonian in Byzantium and its overthrow (chaps. 11-12).

How Lysander the Lacedaemonian undertook to overthrow the descendants of Heracles and was unsuccessful (chap. 13).

How Dionysius sold into slavery Catanē and Naxos and transplanted the inhabitants of Leontini to Syracuse (chaps. 14-15).

The founding of Halaesa in Sicily (chap. 16).

The war between the Lacedaemonians and the Eleians (chap. 17).

How Dionysius constructed the wall at the Hexapyli (chap. 18).
Ος Κύρος στρατεύεται ἑπὶ τῶν ἀδελφῶν ἀναγραφῆς.

'Ος Δακεδαιμόνιος τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἑλληνικὰν ἔβολησαν.

Κτίσις Ἀδρανοῦ κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν, καὶ Σωκράτους τοῦ φιλοσόφου θάνατος.

Κατασκευὴ τοῦ περι τῆς Χερρόνησου τείχους.

Παρασκευὴ Διονυσίου πρὸς τὸν Καρχηδονικὸν πόλεμον καὶ ὅπλωσιὰν, καθ' ἑνὶ εἴρε τὸ καταπελτικὸν βέλος.

'Ος Καρχηδονίων καὶ Διονυσίων πόλεμος ἐνάστη.

'Ος Διονύσιος Μοτὴν πάλιν ἐπίσημων Καρχηδονίων ἐξεπολιώρκησεν.

'Ος Αἰγασταῖοι τῆς Διονυσίου παρεμβολὴν ἐνέπρησαν.

'Ος Καρχηδονίων τριάκοντα μηριάσει διαβάντες εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐπολέμησαν πρὸς Διονυσίον.

Διονυσίου ἀποχώρησεν εἰς τᾶς Συρακούσας.

Καρχηδονίων στρατεύα ἑπὶ τῶν πορθμῶν, 1 καὶ ἄλωσις τῆς Μεσσήνης.

Ναυμαχία Καρχηδονίων πρὸς Διονύσιον μεγάλη καὶ νίκη Καρχηδονίων.

Σύλησε τῶν ναῶν τῆς τε Δήμητρος καὶ Κόρης ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίων.

Κόλασις ἐκ θεῶν τῶν ἱεροσίλων, καὶ φθορὰ τῆς Καρχηδονίων δυνάμεως ὑπὸ νόσου λοιμικῆς.

Ναυμαχία Συρακοσίων πρὸς Καρχηδονίων καὶ νίκη Συρακοσίων.

1 So Wesseling: πόλεμον.
BOOK XIV

How Cyrus led an army against his brother and was slain (chaps. 19-31).

How the Lacedaemonians came to the aid of the Greeks of Asia (chaps. 35-36).

The founding of Adranum in Sicily and the death of Socrates the philosopher (chap. 37).

The construction of the wall on the Chersonesus (chap. 38).

The preparations made by Dionysius for the war against the Carthaginians and his manufacture of arms, in connection with which he invented the missile hurled by a catapult (chaps. 41-44).

How war broke out between the Carthaginians and Dionysius (chaps. 45-47).

How Dionysius reduced by siege Motyê, a notable city of the Carthaginians (chaps. 48-53).

How the Aegestaeans set fire to the camp of Dionysius (chap. 54).

How the Carthaginians crossed over to Sicily with three hundred thousand soldiers and made war upon Dionysius (chap. 55).

The retreat of Dionysius to Syracuse (chap. 55).

The Carthaginian expedition to the Straits and the capture of Messenê (chaps. 56-58).

The great sea-battle between the Carthaginians and Dionysius and the victory of the Carthaginians (chaps. 59-62).

The plundering by the Carthaginians of the temples of both Demeter and Corê (chap. 63).

The retribution by the gods upon the plunderers of the temples and the destruction of the Carthaginian host by a pestilence (chaps. 63, 70-71).

The sea-battle between the Syracusans and the Carthaginians and the victory of the Syracusans (chap. 64).

5
Δημηγορία Θεοδώρου περὶ τῆς ἑλευθερίας.

'Ως Διονύσιος τοὺς ταραχωδεστάτους χείλιας μισθοφόρους καταστρατηγῆσας ἐποίησε κατακοπῆναι.

'Ως Διονύσιος τὰ φρούρια καὶ τὴν παρεμβολὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐπολιορκήσεν.

'Ως Διονύσιος ἐκπολιορκήσας Καρχηδονίους πολλὰς τῶν πολεμίων ναῦς ἐνέπρησεν.

Καρχηδονίων ἦττα κατὰ γῆν ἀμα καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. Δραμάδις τῶν Καρχηδονίων νυκτὸς Διονύσιον συνιστᾶντος λάθρᾳ τῶν Συρικοσίων ἐπὶ τετρακοσίας ταλάντοις.

Τὰ συμβάντα Καρχηδονίων διαχειρὶ διὰ τὴν εἰς τὸ θεῖον ἀσέβειαν.

Συναισχυρίζεται τῶν κατὰ Σικελίων ἀνισατάτων γεγονό-μένων πόλεων.

'Ως Διονύσιος τῶν Σικελικῶν πόλεων ἃς μὲν ἐξεπολιορ-κήσεν, ἃς δ' εἰς συμμαχίαν προσηγήγετο.

'Ως πρὸς τοὺς δυνάστας 'Αγιρᾶν τε τῶν 'Αγιρηναίων καὶ Νικόδημοι τῶν Κεντοριτῶν φιλίαν συνέθετο.

'Ως Ἀγριππίλαος ὁ Σπαρτιατῶν βασιλεὺς μετὰ δυνάμεως εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν διέβη καὶ τὴν ὑπὸ Πέρσας τεταγμένην χώραν ἐπόρθησεν.

'Ως Ἀγριππίλαος ἐνίκησε μάχῃ τοὺς Πέρσας ἡ γονιμόνοις Φαρναβάζου.

Περὶ τοῦ Βοιωτικοῦ πολέμου καὶ τῶν πραχθέντων ἐν αὐτῷ.

'Ως Κόρων ὑπὸ Περσῶν κατασταθεὶς στρατηγὸς τὰ τείχη τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀνυποκαθίστηκεν.

1 So Vogel: δόλος.

* Damon in Diodorus’ text.
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The speech in the assembly on freedom by Theodorus (chaps. 65-69).

How Dionysius outgeneralled the thousand most turbulent mercenaries of his and caused them to be massacred (chap. 72).

How Dionysius laid siege to the outposts and camp of the Carthaginians (chap. 72).

How Dionysius reduced the Carthaginians by siege and set fire to many ships of the enemy (chap. 73).

The defeat of the Carthaginians by land and also by sea (chap. 74).

The flight of the Carthaginians by night, Dionysius having co-operated with them without the knowledge of the Syracusans for a bribe of four hundred talents (chap. 75).

The difficulties which befell the Carthaginians because of their impiety against the deity (chaps. 76-77).

The merging of the cities of Sicily which had been laid waste (chap. 78).

How Dionysius reduced by siege certain of the cities of Sicily and brought others into an alliance (chap. 78).

How he established relations of friendship with the rulers Agyris of Agyrium and Nicodemus of Centuripac (chap. 78).

How Agesilaüs, the Spartan king, crossed over into Asia with an army and laid waste the territory which was subject to the Persians (chap. 79).

How Agesilaüs defeated in battle the Persians, who were commanded by Pharnabazus (chap. 80).

On the Boeotian War and the actions comprised in it (chap. 81).

How Conon was appointed general by the Persians and rebuilt the walls of the Athenians (chaps. 81, 85).
'Ως περὶ Κόρινθου Δακεδαίμονι Βοιωτοῦς ἐνίκησαν καὶ ὁ πόλεμος οὕτως ἐκλήθη Κορινθιακός.

'Ως Διονύσιος μετὰ πολλῶν κινδύνων παρεισπέσων εἰς τὸ Ταυρομένιον ἐξέπεσεν.

'Ως Καρχηδόνιοι περὶ πόλιν Βάκαιναν ἦττήθησαν ὑπὸ Διονυσίου.

Στρατεύμα Καρχηδονίων εἰς Σικελίαν καὶ κατάληψις τοῦ πολέμου.

'Ως Θίβρος ὁ Δακεδαίμονιος ὁν στρατηγὸς ὑπὸ Περσῶν ἦττήθη εἰς ἀναγραφή.

'Ως Διονύσιος Ῥήγιον ἐπολιορκήσει.

'Ως οἱ κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ἑλληνες εἰς μίαν πολιτείαν συστάντας ἀντετάξαντο πρὸς Διονύσιον.

'Ως Διονύσιος νικήσας τῇ μάχῃ καὶ μυρίων αἰχμαλωτοὺς λαβὼν, ἀπέλυσεν ἄνων λύτρων καὶ ταῖς πόλεσιν αὐτονομεῖσθαι συνεχόμενοι.

Καυλωνίας καὶ Ἰταπωνίου ἄλωσις καὶ κατασκαφὴ καὶ μετοίκησις εἰς Συρακούσας.

'Ως οἱ Ἑλληνες πρὸς Ἀρταξέρξην εἰρήμην ἐποιήσαντο τὴν Ἀυταλκίδοιον.

Ῥηγίου ἄλωσις καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν πόλιν ἀτυχήματα.

'Ἀλως ὁ Ρώμης ὑπὸ Γαλατῶν πλὴν τοῦ Καπετωλίου.
How the Lacedaemonians defeated the Boeotians near Corinth and this war was called the Corinthian (chap. 86).

How Dionysius forced his way with much fighting into Tauroomenium and then was driven out (chaps. 87-88).

How the Carthaginians were defeated near the city of Bacaena\(^a\) by Dionysius (chap. 90).

The expedition of the Carthaginians to Sicily and the settlement of the war (chaps. 95-96).

How Thibrus,\(^b\) the Lacedaemonian general, was defeated by the Persians and slain (chap. 99).

How Dionysius laid siege to Rhegium (chaps. 108, 111).

How the Greeks of Italy joined to form a single political group and took the field against Dionysius (chap. 103).

How Dionysius, although he had been victorious in battle and had taken ten thousand prisoners, let them go without requiring ransom and allowed the cities to live under their own laws (chap. 105).

The capture and razing of Caulonia and Hipponium and the removal of their inhabitants to Syracuse (chaps. 106-107).

How the Greeks concluded the Peace of Antalcidas with Artaxerxes (chap. 110).

The capture of Rhegium and the disasters suffered by the city (chaps. 111-112).

The capture of Rome, except for the Capitoline, by the Gauls (chaps. 114-117).

\(^a\) Abacaenê in Diodorus' text.

\(^b\) Thibron in Diodorus' text.
ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ
ΤΟΥ ΧΙΧΕΛΙΩΤΟΥ
ΒΙΒΛΙΟΘΗΚΗΣ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΗΣ

ΒΙΒΛΙΟΣ ΤΕΣΣΑΡΕΣΚΑΙΔΕΚΑΤΗ

1. Πάντας μὲν ἵσως εἰκός ἐστι προσάντως ἄκουειν τὰς καθ’ ἑαυτῶν ἐλπίδας καὶ γὰρ οἱ κατὰ πᾶν ἐκδηλοὶ έχοντες τὴν ἑαυτῶν κακίαν ὡστε μηδ’ ἐξαιρεῖσθαι, ὥσπερ ψόγου τυχάνουσας διαγανακτοῦσι καὶ λόγους εὐσφέρειν πειρῶνται πρὸς τὴν κατηγορίαν. διὸπερ εὐλαβητέον εἰ παντὸς τρόπου τὸ πράττειν τι φαιλούν πάσι, μᾶλλον μέντοι τοῖς ἵγεμονίαις ὀρεγομένοις ἢ τίνος ἐπισήμου τύχης 2 μεταλαβοῦσιν. δὲ γὰρ τούτων βίος περίοπτος ὡς ὅπλια τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν ἐν πᾶσιν ἄδυνατε κρύπτειν τὴν ἰδίαν ἄγνοιαν ὡστε μηδεις ἐλπιζέτω τῶν τυχόντων ὑπεροχῆς τίνος, ἂν ἐξαιμαρτάνη μεγάλα, λήστεσθαι διὰ τέλους ἀνεπιτήμονος. καὶ γὰρ ἂν ἐν τῷ καθ’ ἑαυτόν βίῳ διαφύγῃ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐπιτημήσεως λόγων, ύστερον ἢξειν ἐπ’ αὐτὸν προσδεχέσθω τὴν ἀλήθειαν μετὰ παρρησίας κηρύττουσαν τὰ πάλαι 3 σωπάμενα. χαλεπῶν οὖν τοῖς φαίλοις τοῦ παντὸς

1 μέντοι Eichstädt: μὲν.
THE LIBRARY OF HISTORY
OF
DIODORUS OF SICILY

BOOK XIV

1. All men, perhaps naturally, are disinclined to listen to obloquies that are uttered against them. Indeed even those whose evil-doing is in every respect so manifest that it cannot even be denied, none the less deeply resent it when they are the objects of censure and endeavour to make a reply to the accusation. Consequently all men should take every possible care not to commit any evil deed, and those especially who aspire to leadership or have been favoured by some striking gift of Fortune; for since the life of such men is in all things an open book because of their distinction, it cannot conceal its own unwisdom. Let no man, therefore, who has gained some kind of pre-eminence, cherish the hope that, if he commits great crimes, he will for all time escape notice and go uncensured. For even if during his own lifetime he eludes the sentence of rebuke, let him expect that at a later time Truth will find him out, frankly proclaiming abroad matters long hidden from mention. It is, therefore, a hard fate for wicked men that at
2. Παρά μὲν γὰρ Ἀθηναίους τριάκοντα τύραννοι γενόμενοι διὰ τὴν ἱδίαν πλεονεξίαν τὴν τε πατρίδα μεγάλοις ἀτυχήσας περιέβαλον καὶ αὐτὸι ταχὺ τὴν δύναμιν ἀποβαλόντες ἀθάνατον ἑαυτῶν ὀνείδος καταλειπόσαι, Λακεδαίμονις δὲ περιποιησάμενοι τὴν τῆς Ἐλλάδος ἀρχὴν ἀναμφισβήτητον, τότε ταύτης ἑπτερήθησαν ὅτε πράξεις ἁδικοὺς κατὰ τῶν συμμάχων ἐπιτελεῖν ἐπεχειρήσαν· αἱ γὰρ τῶν ἥγεμόνων ὑπεροχαί τηροῦνται μὲν εὐνοία καὶ δικαιοσύνη, καταλύονται δὲ ἁδικήμασι καὶ μίσει τῶν ὑποτεταγμένων. παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ Διονύσιος ὁ Συρακοσίων τύραννος, καίτερ εὐτυχέστατος τῶν δυναστῶν γεγονός, ζῶν μὲν οὐ διέλυπεν ἐπιβουλεύσαις καὶ διὰ τὸν φόβον ἡμακάζετο φέρειν ὑπὸ τῶν χιτώνα συνηροῦν θώρακα, τελευτήσας δὲ μέγιστον εἰς βλασφημίας παράδειγμα καταλέγοιτε τὸν ἑαυτοῦ βίον εἰς ἀπαντὰ τῶν αἰώνα.

3. Ἀλλὰ περὶ μὲν τούτων ἐν τοῖς οὕκειοι χρόνοις ἔκαστον ἀναγράφομεν σαφέστερον, νῦν δὲ ἐπὶ τὰ συνεχῆ τοῖς προϊστορικοῖς τρεισίμεθα, τοὺς χρόνους μόνον διορίζοντες. ἐν μὲν γὰρ ταῖς πρὸ ταύτης βιβλίου ἀνεγράφαμεν τὰς ἀπὸ Τροίας ἀλώ-
their death they leave to posterity an undying image, so to speak, of their entire life; for even if those things that follow after death do not concern us, as certain philosophers keep chanting, nevertheless the life which has preceded death becomes far worse throughout all time for the evil memory that it enjoys. Manifest examples of this may be found by those who read the detailed story contained in this Book.

2. Among the Athenians, for example, thirty men who became tyrants from their own lust of gain, not only involved their native land in great misfortunes but themselves soon lost their power and have bequeathed a deathless memorial of their own disgrace. The Lacedaemonians, after winning for themselves the undisputed sovereignty of Greece, were shorn of it from the moment when they sought to carry out unjust projects at the expense of their allies. For the superiority of those who enjoy leadership is maintained by goodwill and justice, and is overthrown by acts of injustice and by the hatred of their subjects. Similarly Dionysius, the tyrant of the Syracusans, although he has been the most fortunate of such rulers, was incessantly plotted against while alive, was compelled by fear to wear an iron corselet under his tunic, and has bequeathed since his death his own life as an outstanding example unto all ages for the maledictions of men.

But we shall record each one of these illustrations with more detail in connection with the appropriate period of time; for the present we shall take up the continuation of our account, pausing only to define our dates. In the preceding Books we have set down a record of events from the capture of Troy to the end
σεως πράξεις ἔως ἐπὶ τὴν κατάλυσιν τοῦ τε Πελοποννησιακοῦ πολέμου καὶ τῆς 'Αθηναίων ἡγεμονίας, διελθόντες ἑτη ἐπτακοσία ἐβδομήκοντα ἐννέα: ἐν ταύτῃ δὲ τὰς ανυχείς πράξεις προσ-
αναπληροῦντες ἀρξόμεθα ἐκ τῶν κατασταθέντων Ἀθηναίων τριάκοντα τυράννων, καταλήξομεν δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν 'Ρώμης ἅλωσιν ὑπὸ Γαλατῶν, περιλαβόντες ἑτη δέκα ὀκτώ.

3. Ἀναρχίας γὰρ οὖσης Ἀθηναίων διὰ τὴν κατά-
λυσιν τῆς ἡγεμονίας, ἔτος μὲν ἦν ὁγδοηκοστὸν πρὸς τοῖς ἐπτακοσίοις μετὰ τὴν Τροίας ἅλωσιν, ἐν δὲ τῇ 'Ρώμης χιλιάρχοι διεδέξαντο τὴν ύπατου ἀρχὴν τέταρτες, Γάιος Φολούνος καὶ Γάιος Σερούλιος καὶ Γάιος Οὐαλέριος καὶ Νομιμέριος Φάβιος, ἡχηθεὶ δὲ Ὀλυμπιάς κατὰ τούτον τὸν ἐναυτὸν τετάρτη πρὸς ταῖς ἐνενήκοντα, καθ' ἦν ἐνίκα Κορκίνας Λαρισαῖος.

2 κατὰ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους Ἀθηναίων μὲν κατα-
πεπονημένου ἐπούσαντο συνθῆκας πρὸς Λακεδαι-
μονίους καθ' ἂς ἐδει τὰ τείχη τῆς πόλεως καθελεῖν καὶ τῇ πατρίῳ πολιτείᾳ χρήσθαι. καὶ τὰ μὲν τείχη περιεῖλον, περὶ δὲ τῆς πολιτείας πρὸς ἀλλήλους

3 διεφέροντο. οἱ γὰρ τῆς ὀλγαρχίας ὀρεγόμενοι τὴν
παλαιὰν κατάστασιν ἔφασαν δεῖν ἀνανεοῦσθαι; καθ' ἦν παντελῶς ὀλύχοι τῶν ὁλῶν προειστήκεισσαν: οἱ δὲ πλεῖστοι δημοκρατίας ὀντες ἐπιθυμηταὶ τὴν τῶν
πατέρων πολιτείαν προεφέροντο καὶ ταύτην ἀπ-
έφηναι ὄμολογουμένως ὑσσαν δημοκρατίαν.

1 ἦσος Sintenis: ἄς.
2 δεῖν ἀνανεοῦσθαι Madvig: diανεμασθαι.
3 προεφέροντο] προσεφέροντο Ἐ.

1 i.e. from 1184 B.C. to 405 B.C. Athens capitulated in
of the Peloponnesian War and of the Athenian Empire, covering a period of seven hundred and seventy-nine years.\(^1\) In this Book, as we add to our narrative the events next succeeding, we shall commence with the establishment of the thirty tyrants and stop with the capture of Rome by the Gauls, embracing a period of eighteen years.

3. There was no archon in Athens because of the overthrow of the government,\(^2\) it being the seven hundred and eightieth year from the capture of Troy, and in Rome four military tribunes succeeded to the consular magistracy, Gaius Fulvius, Gaius Servilius, Gaius Valerius, and Numerius Fabius; and in this year the Ninety-fourth Olympiad was celebrated, that in which Corcinas\(^3\) of Larisa was victor.\(^4\) At this time the Athenians, completely reduced by exhaustion, made a treaty with the Lacedaemonians whereby they were bound to demolish the walls of their city and to employ the polity of their fathers. They demolished the walls, but were unable to agree among themselves regarding the form of government. For those who were bent on oligarchy asserted that the ancient constitution should be revived, in which only a very few represented the state, whereas the greatest number, who were partisans of democracy, made the government of their fathers their platform and declared that this was by common consent a democracy.

April 404 B.C., but Diodorus' year is the Athenian archon year, in this case July 405 to July 404.

\(^2\) The name of Pythodorus, the archon of the year, was not used by the Athenians to mark the year since he was not elected legally (cp. Xenophon, Hell. 2. 3. 1).

\(^3\) Crocinas in Xenophon, Hell. 2. 3. 1.

\(^4\) In the "stadium."
4 Ἀντιλογίας δὲ γενομένης περὶ τούτων ἐπὶ τινας ἡμέρας, οἱ τὰς ὀλγαρχίας αἱροῦμενοι πρὸς Λύσανδρον διετρεβεύσαντο τῶν Σπαρτιάτην (οὗτος γὰρ καταλυθέντος τοῦ πολέμου τὰ1 κατὰ τὰς πόλεις ἀπέσταλτο διωκῆσαι, καὶ ὀλγαρχίαι ἐν ταῖς πλείονας καθώσταν), ἐλπίζοντες2 ὅπερ ἦν εἰκός, συνεπλήμεσθαι τῆς ἐπιβολῆς αὐτοῖς. διέπλευσαν οὖν εἰς Σάμον· ἐκεῖ γὰρ ἐτύγχανε διατρίβων ὁ

5 Λύσανδρος, προσφάτως εἰληφὼς τὴν πόλιν. παρακαλοῦντων δὲ αὐτῶν πρὸς τὸ συνεργῆσαι συνεπένευσε, καὶ τῆς μὲν Σάμου Θώρακα τῶν Σπαρτιάτην ἀρμοστὴν κατέστησεν, αὐτῶς δὲ μετὰ νεῶν ἔκατον κατέπλευσεν εἰς τὸν Πειραιά. συναγαγών δὴ ἐκκλησίαν συνεβούλευσε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἔλεσθαι τριάκοντα ἄνδρας τοὺς ἀφηγησομένους τῆς πολιτείας καὶ πάντα διωκῆσοντας τὰ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν.

6 ἀντειπόντος δὲ τοῦ Θηραμένου καὶ τὰς συνθήκας ἀναγινώσκοντος, ὅτι τῇ πατρίῳ συνεφώνησε χρήσεται πολιτεία, καὶ δεινὸν εἶναι λέγοντος εἰ παρὰ τοὺς ὄρκους ἀφαιρεθήσονται τὴν ἔλευθερίαν, ὁ Λύσανδρος ἐφῆ λελύσασθαι τὰς συνθήκας ὅπο Ἀθηναίων. ὦστερον γὰρ τῶν συγκεκριμένων ἡμερῶν καθηρηκέναι τὰ τεῖχη. ἀνετείνατο δὲ καὶ τῷ Θηραμένει τὰς μεγίστας ἀπειλᾶ, ἀποκτενεῖν φήσας εἰ

7 μὴ παύσεται Λακεδαιμονίως ἐναντιούμενος. διόπερ δὲ τοῦ Θηραμένης καὶ ὁ δὴ ὁ δῆμος καταπλαγεὶς ἡναγκάζετο χειροτονία καταλῦσαι τὴν δημοκρατίαν. ἦρθησαν οὖν τριάκοντα ἄνδρες οἱ διωκῆσοντες τὰ κοινὰ τῆς πόλεως, ἀρμόζοντες μὲν τῷ λόγῳ, τύραννοι δὲ τοῖς πράγμασιν.

1 τὰ added by Dindorf.
2 οἶχ after ἐλπίζοντεs deleted by Rhodoman.
BOOK XIV. 3. 4–7

After a controversy over this had continued for 404 B.C. some days, the oligarchic party sent an embassy to Lysander the Spartan, who, at the end of the war, had been dispatched to administer the governments of the cities and had established oligarchies in the greater number of them, for they hoped that, as well he might, he would support them in their design. Accordingly they sailed across to Samos, for it happened that Lysander was tarrying there, having just seized the city. He gave his assent to their pleas for his co-operation, appointed Thorax the Spartan harmost ¹ of Samos, and put in himself at the Peiraeus with one hundred ships. Calling an assembly of the Athenians, he advised them to choose thirty men to head the government and to manage all the affairs of the state. And when Theramenes opposed him and read to him the terms of the peace, which agreed that they should enjoy the government of their fathers, and declared that it would be a terrible thing if they should be robbed of their freedom contrary to the oaths, Lysander stated that the terms of peace had been broken by the Athenians, since, he asserted, they had destroyed the walls later than the days of grace agreed upon. He also invoked the direst threats against Theramenes, saying that he would have him put to death if he did not stop opposing the Lacedaemonians. Consequently Theramenes and the people, being struck with terror, were compelled to dissolve the democracy by a show of hands. Accordingly thirty men were elected with power to manage the affairs of the state, as directors ostensibly but tyrants in fact.

¹ Commander of the Spartan garrison and governor of the city.
4. Ὅ δὲ δῆμος θεωρῶν τὴν Θηραμένου ἐπι- είκειαν καὶ νομίζων τῇ τούτῳ καλοκαγαθίᾳ τὴν πλεονεξίαν τῶν προεστηκότων ἐπὶ ποσὸν ἀναστα- λήσεθαι, καὶ τούτων ἐν τοῖς τριάκοντ’ ἀρχοῦσιν ἐχειροτόνησεν. ἔδει δὲ τοὺς ἦρμηνευόντος βουλήν τε καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ἀρχὰς καταστῆσαι, καὶ νόμους συγ- 2 γράψαι καθ’ οὓς ἐμελλὼν πολιτεύσεσθαι. τὰ μὲν ὀν περὶ τῆς νομοθεσίας ἀνεβάλοντο, προφάσεις εὐλόγους αἰεὶ ποριζόμενοι, βουλήν δὲ καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ἀρχὰς ἐκ τῶν ἴδιων φιλῶν κατέστησαν, ὡστε τού- τους καλεῖσθαι μὲν ἀρχοντας, εἰναι δ’ ὑπηρέτας τῶν τριάκοντα. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον παραδίδοντες κρίσει τοὺς ποιησόμενοι τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει κατεδί- καζον βανάτω· καὶ μέχρι τούτου τοῖς ἐπιεικεστά- 3 τοῖς τῶν πολιτῶν ἐναρέστει τὰ γινόμενα. μετὰ δὲ ταύτα βουλόμενοι βιαότερα καὶ παράνομα πράτ- τευν, ἤτθησαντο παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίων φρουράν, λέγοντες ὅτι τὴν πολιτείαν καταστήσουσιν ἐκεῖνοι συμφέρουσαν. ἤθεσαν γὰρ ὅτι φόνους ἐπιτελεῖν οὐκ ἂν δύναντο χωρίς ξενικῶν ὁπλῶν· πάντας γὰρ 4 ἀνθέξεσθαι τῆς κοινῆς ἀσφαλείας. Λακεδαιμονίων δὲ πεμφάντων φρουράν καὶ τὸν ταύτῃς ἠγγομένου Καλλίβιον, τὸν μὲν φρουράρχον ἐξεθεράπευσαν δώ- ροι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις φιλανθρώποις οἱ τριάκοντα, τῶν δὲ πλουσίων ἐπιλέγοντες τοὺς ἐπιτηδείους συνελάμβανον ὡς νεωτερίζοντας, καὶ βανάτῳ περι- 5 βάλλοντες τὰς οὕσιας ἐδήμενον. τοῦ δὲ Θηρα- μένους ἐναντιουμένου τοῖς συνάρχουσι καὶ μετὰ τῶν ἀντικμένων τῆς σωτηρίας ἀπελούντος ἀμύ- νεσθαι, συνήγαγον τὴν βουλήν οἱ τριάκοντα. Κριτίου δὲ προεστῶτος αὐτῶν καὶ πολλὰ κατ-
4. The people, observing the fair dealing of Thera-
menes and believing that his honourable principles
would act to some extent to check the encroachments
of the leaders, elected him also as one of the thirty
officials. It was the duty of those selected to appoint
both a Council and the other magistrates and to draw
up laws in accordance with which they were to ad-
minister the state. Now they kept postponing the
drawing up of laws, always putting forth fine-sounding
excuses, but a Council and the other magistrates they
appointed from their personal friends, so that these
bore the name indeed of magistrates but actually
were underlings of the Thirty. At first they brought
to trial the lowest elements of the city and condemned
them to death; and thus far the most honourable
citizens approved of their actions. But after this,
desiring to commit acts more violent and lawless,
they asked the Lacedaemonians for a garrison, saying
that they were going to establish a form of govern-
ment that would serve the interests of the Lacedae-
monians. For they realized that they would be
unable to accomplish murders without foreign armed
aid, since all men, they knew, would unite to support
the common security. When the Lacedaemonians
sent a garrison and Callibius to command it, the
Thirty won the commander over by bribes and other
accommodations. Then, choosing out from the rich
such men as suited their ends, they proceeded to
arrest them as revolutionaries, put them to death,
and confiscated their possessions. When Theramenes
opposed his colleagues and threatened to join the
ranks of those who claimed the right to be secure,
the Thirty called a meeting of the Council. Critias
was their spokesman, and in a long speech accused
ηγορήσαντος τοῦ Θηραμένους, ὅτι προδίδωσι τὴν πολυτείαν ταύτην ἢς αὐτὸς ἐκουσίως κοινωνεῖ, παραλαβὼν τὸν λόγον ὁ Θηραμένης καὶ περὶ τῶν κατὰ μέρος ἀπολογησάμενος, ἀπασαν ἔσχε τὴν 6 βουλήν εὑνούν. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Κριτίαν φοβούμενοι τὸν ἄνδρα μήποτε καταλύσῃ τὴν ὀλγαρχίαν, περι- ἐστησαν στρατιώτας ἔχοντας ἐσπασμένα τὰ ξίφη, 7 καὶ τὸν Θηραμένην συνελάμβανον. ὁ δὲ φθάσας ἀνεπήδησε μὲν πρὸς τὴν βουλαίαν Ἑστίαν, ἐφησε δὲ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς καταφεύγειν, οὐ σωθήσεσθαι νομίζων ἀλλὰ σπεύδων τοῖς ἀνελούσιν αὐτοῖς περι- ποιήσασθαι τὴν εἰς τοὺς θεοὺς ἀσέβειαν.

5. Παρελθόντων δὲ τῶν ὑπηρετῶν καὶ ἄποσπόν- των αὐτοῦ, ὁ μὲν Θηραμένης ἔφερε γενναίως τὴν ἀτυχίαν, ἀτε καὶ φιλοσοφίας ἐπὶ πλεῖον μετεσχηκὼς παρὰ Σωκράτει, τὸ δὲ λουπὸν πλήθος ἥλεε δυστυ- χοῦντα τὸν Θηραμένην, οὐ μὴν ἔτολμα βοήθειν 2 περιεστώτων πολλῶν μετὰ ὀπλων. Σωκράτης δὲ ὁ φιλόσοφος καὶ δύο τῶν οἰκείων προσδραμόντες ἐνεχείρουν κωλύειν τοὺς ὑπηρέτας. ὁ δὲ Θηρα- μένης ἡξίον μηδὲν τούτων πράττειν τὴν μὲν γὰρ φιλίαν καὶ τὴν ἄνδρεῖαν ἔφησεν αὐτῶν ἐπαινεῖν, ἐαυτῷ δὲ μεγίστην συμφορὰν ἔσεσθαι, εἰ τοῖς οὕτως 3 οἰκείως διακειμένοις αὐτίος ἔσται θανάτου. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Σωκράτην, τῶν μὲν ἄλλων οἰδένα βοηθοῦ ἔχοντες, τὴν δὲ τῶν ὑπερεχόντων ἀνάστασιν1 ὀρῶντες αὐξανομένην, ἱσχύλαν ἔσχον. καὶ Θηραμένην μὲν

1 So Wesseling: ἀνάστασιν.
Theramenes of betraying this government of which he was a voluntary member; but Theramenes in his reply cleared himself of the several charges and gained the sympathy of the entire Council.\(^1\) Critias, fearing that Theramenes might overthrow the oligarchy, threw about him a band of soldiers with drawn swords. They were going to arrest him, but, forestalling them, Theramenes leaped up to the altar of Hestia of the Council Chamber, crying out, "I flee for refuge to the gods, not with the thought that I shall be saved, but to make sure that my slayers will involve themselves in an act of impiety against the gods."

5. When the attendants\(^2\) came forward and were dragging him off, Theramenes bore his bad fortune with a noble spirit, since indeed he had had no little acquaintance with philosophy in company with Socrates; the multitude, however, in general mourned the ill-fortune of Theramenes, but had not the courage to come to his aid since a strong armed guard stood around him. Now Socrates the philosopher and two of his intimates ran forward and endeavoured to hinder the attendants. But Theramenes entreated them to do nothing of the kind; he appreciated, he said, their friendship and bravery, but as for himself, it would be the greatest grief if he should be the cause of the death of those who were so intimately associated with him. Socrates and his helpers, since they had no aid from anyone else and saw the intransigence of those in authority increasing, made no move. Then those who had received their

\(^1\) The speeches of Critias and Theramenes are given in Xenophon, *Hell.* 2. 3. 24-49.

\(^2\) *i.e.* of The Eleven, a Board which had charge of condemned prisoners and of the execution of the death sentence (cp. Xenophon, *Hell.* 2. 3. 54).
ἀπὸ τῶν βωμῶν ἀποστάσαντες οἰς ἦν προστεταγμένοι, διὰ μέσης τῆς ἀγορᾶς εἰλικρατίαν ἐπὶ τὸν 
θάνατον· οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ τὰ τῆς φρουρᾶς ὁπλα καταπεπληγμένου συνήληγοι τῷ δυστυχοῦντι, καὶ τὴν 
τε ἐκείνου συμφορὰν ἁμα καὶ τὴν περὶ σφᾶς δουλείαν ἐδάκρυν. τῶν γὰρ ταπεινῶν ἐκαστοί τὴν 
Θηραμένους ἀρετὴν θεωροῦντες οὔτω προφηλακιζομένην, τὴν περὶ αὐτῶν ἀδικίειαν οὐδενὶ λόγῳ 
παραναλωθήσεσθαι διειλήφθεισαν.¹

5 Μετὰ δὲ τὸν τούτου θάνατον οἱ τριάκοντα τοὺς 
πλουσίους ἐπιλεγόμενου, τούτους ψευδεῖς αὐτίας 
ἐπερρήπτοντο, καὶ φονεύοντες τὰς οὐσίας διήρησαν. 
ἀνείλον δὲ καὶ Νικήρατον τὸν Νικίου τοῦ στρατη-
γήσαντο ἐπὶ Συρακουσίους υἱὸν, ἄνδρα πρὸς ἀπαν-
τας ἐπιεικῆ καὶ φιλάνθρωπον, πλούτῳ δὲ καὶ δόξῃ
6 σχεδὸν πρῶτον πάντων Ἀθηναίων· διὸ καὶ συνεβη 
πάσαν οἰκίαν συναληθῆσαι τῇ τάνδρος τελευτή, τῆς 
διὰ τὴν ἐπιείκειαν μνήμης προαγούσης εἰς δάκρυα. 
οὐ μὴν ἔληγον γε τῆς παρανομίας οἱ τύραννοι, 
πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ἐπίτασιν λαμβανούσης τῆς ἀπο-
νοίας τῶν μὲν ἔξων τοὺς πλουσιωτάτους ἐξήκοντα 
κατέσφαξαν, ὡποῖς τῶν χρημάτων κυριεύσασθαι, τῶν 
δὲ πολιτῶν καθ' ἡμέραν ἀναιρουμένων οἱ τοῖς 
βίοις εὐποροῦμενοι σχεδὸν ἀπαντες ἐφυγον ἐκ τῆς 
7 πόλεως. ἀνείλον δὲ καὶ Αὐτόλυκον, ἄνδρα παρρη-
σιαστήν, καὶ καθόλου τοὺς χαριεστάτους ἐπέλεγον. 
ἐπὶ τοσοῦτο δὲ κατέθετειν τῇ πόλιν, ὡστε φυγεῖν 
τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πλείον τῶν ἠμίσεων.

¹ So Eichstädt: διειλήφασιν ΠΑ, διειλήφασι σελ.
² γε Reiske: τε.
³ ἐπίτασιν Reiske: ἐν ἀπασιν.
orders dragged Theramenes from the altar and hustled him through the centre of the market-place to his execution; and the populace, terror-stricken at the arms of the garrison, were filled with pity for the unfortunate man and shed tears, not only over his fate but also over their own slavery. For all the common sort, when they saw a man of such virtue as Theramenes treated with such contumely, had concluded that they in their weakness would be sacrificed without a thought.

After the death of Theramenes the Thirty drew up a list of the wealthy, lodged false charges against them, put them to death, and seized their estates. They slew even Niceratus, the son of Nicias who had commanded the campaign against the Syracusans, a man who had conducted himself toward all men with fairness and humanity, and who was perhaps first of all Athenians in wealth and reputation. It came about, therefore, that every house was filled with pity for the end of the man, as fond thoughts due to their memory of his honest ways provoked them to tears. Nevertheless, the tyrants did not cease from their lawless conduct; rather their madness became so much the more acute that of the metics they slaughtered sixty of the wealthiest in order to gain possession of their property, and as for the citizens, since they were being killed daily, the well-to-do among them fled from the city almost to a man. They also slew Autolycus,\(^1\) an outspoken man, and, in a word, selected\(^2\) the most respectable citizens. So far did their wasting of the city go that more than half of the Athenians took to flight.

\(^1\) A pancratiast (boxer and wrestler) whom Xenophon makes the chief character in his *Symposium*. See Plutarch, *Lysander*, 15.

\(^2\) As victims.
6. Λακεδαμίνουι δε ταπεινητη την πόλιν των Ἀθηναίων ὀρῶν, οὐδέποτε ἵσχυσαι βουλόμενοι τούς Ἀθηναίους, ἔχαριον καὶ φανερῶν ἔαυτῶν ἑποίουν τὴν διάθεσιν ἐξηγήσαντο γὰρ τούς Ἀθηναίων φυγάδας ἐξ ἀπάσης τῆς Ἐλλάδος ἀγωνίους τοῖς τριάκοντα εἶναι, τὸν δὲ κωλύοντα² πέντε 2 ταλάντοις ἔνοχον εἶναι. δεινοῦ δὲ οὕτω τοῦ ψηφίσματος, αἱ μὲν ἄλλα πόλεις καταπεπληγμέναι τὸ βάρος τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν ὑπῆκοουν, Ἀργείωι δὲ πρῶτοι, μισοῦντες μὲν τὴν Λακεδαμίαν ὁμότητα, κατελεύντες δὲ τὰς τύχας τῶν ἀκληροῦν- 3 τῶν, ὑπεδέχοντο φιλανθρώπως τοὺς φυγάδας. καὶ Θηβαῖοι δὲ ἐξηγήσαντο ὑπάρχειν πρόστιμον τῷ θεσσαλέως μὲν ἀγόμενον φυγάδα μὴ βοηθήσαντι δὲ κατὰ τὸ δυνάμων.

Τὰ μὲν οὖν περὶ Ἀθηναίους ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

7. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν Διονύσιος ὁ τῶν Σικελίων τύραννος ἑπείδῇ πρὸς Καρχηδονίους εἰρήνην ἐποιήσατο, περὶ τὴν ἁσφάλειαν τῆς τυραννίδος διενεκεῖτο μάλλον³ γίνεσθαι. ὑπελάμβανε γὰρ τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἀπολελυμένους τοῦ πολέμου σχολὴν 2 ἔξεις τὸ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀνακτήσασθαι. θεωρῶν δὲ τῆς πόλεως τὴν Νήσου χωρυστήτην ὁδοὺς καὶ δυναμένης βαδίσως φυλάττεσθαι, ταύτῃ μὲν διωκόμησεν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀλλής πόλεως τείχες πολυτελεῖ, καὶ πύργους ὑψηλοὺς καὶ πυκνοὺς ἐνυγκοδόμησε, καὶ πρὸ ἀυτῆς χρηματιστήρια καὶ στοὰς 3 δυναμένας ὀχλων ἐπιδέχεσθαι πλῆθος. ὕκοδόμησε

¹ ταπεινὴ added by Wurm, οὕτω φερομένη (ορ διακειμένην, διεθαρμένην) by Reiske. Vogel reads στάσιν for πόλιν.
² κωλύοντα R, κωλύοντα ebd.
³ διενεκέτο μάλλον Reiske: διενεκεῖ το μέλλον.
6. The Lacedaemonians, seeing the city of the Athenians abased in power and having no desire that Athenians should ever gain strength, were delighted and made their attitude clear; for they voted that the Athenian exiles should be delivered up to the Thirty from all over Greece and that anyone who attempted to prevent this should be liable to a fine of five talents. Though this decree was shocking, all the rest of the cities, dismayed at the power of the Spartans, obeyed it, with the exception of the Argives who, hating as they did the cruelty of the Lacedaemonians and pitying the hard lot of the unfortunate, were the first to receive the exiles in a spirit of humanity. Also the Thebans voted that anyone who witnessed an exile being led off and did not render him all aid within his power should be subject to a fine.

Such, then, was the state of the affairs of the Athenians.

7. In Sicily, Dionysius, the tyrant of the Siceli, after concluding peace with the Carthaginians, planned to busy himself more with the strengthening of his tyranny; for he assumed that the Syracusans, now that they were relieved of the war, would have plenty of time to seek after the recovery of their liberty. And, perceiving that the Island was the strongest section of the city and could be easily defended, he divided it from the rest of the city by an expensive wall, and in this he set high towers at close intervals, while before it he built places of business and stoas capable of accommodating a multitude of

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1 "Siceli" must be an error for "Sicilian Greeks" or "Syracusans."
2 Ortygia.
ΔΙΟΔΟΡΟΣ ΟΥ ΣΙΚΥΛΟΥ

δ' ἐν αὐτῇ πολυτελώς ὑχυρωμένην ἀκρόπολιν πρὸς τὰς αἰφνιδίους καταφυγάς, καὶ συμπεριέλαβε τῷ ταύτῃς τείχες τὰ πρὸς τῷ μικρῷ λιμένι τῷ Λακκίῳ καλουμένῳ νεώρια· ταύτα δ' ἐξήκοντα τρυφέσις χωροῦντα πύλην εἴχε κλεισμένην, δι' ἃς κατὰ μίαν

4 τῶν νεῶν εἰσπλεῖν συνεβαίνει. τῆς δὲ χώρας τῆς μὲν ἀρίστην ἐξελόμενος ἐδωρήσατο τοῖς τε φίλοις καὶ τοῖς ἔφοτη σημείωσις τεταγμένοις, τῆν δ' ἀλλήν ἐμέρισεν ἐπὶ ἱστής ἕξωνε τε καὶ πολύτης, συμπεριλαβών τῷ τῶν πολιτῶν ὁνόματι τούς ἡλευθερω-

5 μένους δούλους, οὐς ἐκάλεσε νεοπολίτας. διεδωκε δὲ καὶ τὰς οἰκίας τοῖς ὀχλοῖς πλήν τῶν ἐν τῇ Νήσῳ· ταύτας δὲ τοῖς φίλοις καὶ τοῖς μισθοφοροῖς ἐδωρήσατο.

3 Ἐπει δὲ τὰ κατὰ τὴν τυραννίδα καλῶς ἐδόκει διωκηκέναι, τὴν δύναμιν ἔξηγαγεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Σικυ-

6 λούς, πάντας μὲν σπείδων τοὺς αὐτονόμους ὑφ' ἕαυτον ποησάσθαι, μάλιστα δὲ τούτους διὰ τὸ συμμαχήσαι πρότερον Καρχερούς. οὗτοι μὲν οὖν ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν Ἐρρησιῶν πόλιν στρατεύομε καὶ τὰ πρὸς τὴν πολιορκίαν παρεσκευάζετο. οὐ δὲ συστρατευόμενοι Συρακοῦσιοι κύριοι τῶν ὄπλων ὄντες συντάσσεις ἐποιοῦντο καὶ κατηγόρουν ἀλλήλων ὧτα τοῖς ἑπτεύον εὑ ὑνεπελαβοῦν τῆς καταλύ-

σεως τῆς τοῦ τυράννου. ὁ δὲ καθεσταμένος ὑπὸ τοῦ Διονυσίου τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἰγμαμών τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἡπείδησε τινὶ τῶν παρηγιαζόμενων, ἀντεπόντος δ' ἐκείνου θρασέως ἐπῆλθεν ὡς πατάξων. 

7 ἔφ' ὧ παροξυνθέντες οἱ στρατιώται τῶν μὲν ἐπαρχον ὄνομα Δωρικὸν ἀπέκτειναν, τοὺς δὲ πολίτας βοῶν-

1 So Reiske: ἐξήγεγεν.
2 So Dindorf (cp. ch. 78. 7): Ἐρρησιῶν.
the populace. He also constructed on the Island at great expense a fortified acropolis as a place of refuge in case of immediate need, and within its wall he enclosed the dockyards which are connected with the small harbour that is known as Laccium. The dockyards could accommodate sixty triremes and had an entrance that was closed off, through which only one ship could enter at a time. As for the territory of Syracuse, he picked out the best of it and distributed it in gifts to his friends as well as to higher officers, and divided the rest of it in equal portions both to aliens and to citizens, including under the name of citizens the manumitted slaves whom he designated as New Citizens. He also distributed the dwellings among the common people, except those on the island, which he gave to his friends and the mercenaries.

When Dionysius thought that he had now organized his tyranny properly, he led forth his army against the Siceli, being eager to bring all the independent peoples under his control, and the Siceli in particular, because of their previous alliance with the Carthaginians. Accordingly he advanced against the city of the Herbessini and made preparations for its siege. But the Syracusans who were in the army, now that they had arms in their hands, began to gather in groups and upbraid each other that they had not joined with the cavalry in overthrowing the tyrant. The man appointed by Dionysius to command the men at first warned one of those who were freespoken, and when the man retorted, stepped boldly up to him to give him a blow. The soldiers, in anger at this, slew the commander, whose name was Doricus, and, crying

8. Διονύσιος δὲ καταπλαγεὶς τὴν ἀπόστασιν τῶν Συρακοσίων τὴν μὲν πολυορκίαν ἐλυσε, εἰς δὲ τὰς Συρακούσας ἤπειγετο, σπεύδων καταλαβέσθαι τὴν πόλιν. οὐ φυγόντος οἱ τὴν ἀπόστασιν ποησάμενοι στρατηγοὺς εἰλοντο τοὺς ἀποκτείναντας τὸν ἑπαρ-χον, καὶ παραβάσαντο τοὺς ἐξ Ἀὐτῆς ἐπιπεῖσ ἐν ταῖς καλουμέναις Ἕπιπολαῖσ ἀντεστρατοπέδευσαν τῷ τυράννῳ, καὶ διέκλεισαν αὐτὸν τῆς ἐπὶ τὴν 2 χώραν ἔξοδον. ευθὺς δὲ πρὸς τε Μεσσηνίους καὶ Ῥηγίουν πρέσβεις ἀπέστειλαν, δεόμενοι κατὰ θάλατταν συναντιλαβέσθαι τῆς ἐλευθερίας· εἰώ-θεισαν γὰρ αἱ πόλεις αὐταί κατ’ ἐκεῖνον τὸν καρόν τριήρεις πληροῦν οὐκ ἐλάττους ὀγδοήκοντα. ὡς τότε τοῖς Συρακοσίοις αἱ πόλεις ἀπέστειλαν,
3 σπεύδουσαι συνεπιθηρεύσαν τῆς ἐλευθερίας. ἐπεκή-ρυξαν δὲ καὶ χρημάτων πλῆθος τοῖς ἄνελοῦσι τὸν τύραννον, καὶ τοῖς μεταβαλμένοις τῶν ξένων ἐπηγ-γείλαντο μεταδώσειν τῆς πολιτείας. κατεσκεύασαν δὲ καὶ μηχανῆματα, δι’ ὧν τὰ τείχα σαλεύσατε ἐξελοῦσι, καὶ προσέβαλλον καθ’ ἡμέραν τῇ Νῆσῳ, καὶ τοὺς μεταβαλμένους τῶν ξένων φιλανθρώπως ἀπεδέχοντο.
4 Διονύσιος δὲ τῆς εἰς τὴν χώραν ἔξοδον διακε-κλεισμένοι καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν μυσθοφόρων ἐγκαταλειπό-μενοι, συνήγαγε τοὺς φίλους βουλευσόμενοι περὶ τῶν ἑνεστῶτων· οὐτω γὰρ τελέως ἀπήλπιστο τὰ τῆς δυναστείας, ὡστε οὐ ζητεῖν αὐτὸν πώς κατα-
to the citizens to strike for their freedom, sent for the cavalry from Aetnê; for the cavalry, who had been banished at the beginning of the tyranny, occupied this outpost.

8. Dionysius, terror-stricken at the revolt of the Syracusans, broke off the siege and hastened to Syracuse, being eager to secure the city. Upon his flight those who had revolted chose as generals the men who had slain the commander, and gathering to their number the cavalry from Aetnê, they pitched a camp facing the tyrant on the height called Epipolae, and blocked his passage to the countryside. And they at once dispatched ambassadors to the Messenians and the Rhegians, urging these people to join in the bid for freedom by action at sea; for it had been the practice of these cities at this time to man no less than eighty triremes. These triremes the cities dispatched at that time to the Syracusans, being eager to support them in the cause of freedom. The revolters also proclaimed a large reward to any who would slay the tyrant and promised citizenship to any mercenaries who would come over to them. They also constructed engines of war with which to shatter and destroy the walls, launched daily assaults upon the Island, and kindly received any of the mercenaries who came over to them.

Dionysius, being shut off as he now was from access to the countryside and constantly being abandoned by the mercenaries, gathered together his friends to counsel with them on the situation; for he had so completely despaired of maintaining his tyrannical power that he no longer was studying how to defeat

1 So Reiske: εἰώθασιν.
2 So Hertlein: ἐξελωσι.
πολεμήσῃ τοὺς Συρακοσίους, ἀλλὰ ποῖον ὑπομείνας
θάνατον μὴ παντελῶς ἀδόξου ποιήσῃ τὴν κατάλυσιν
δὲ τῆς ἀρχῆς. "Ελαρίς μὲν οὖν, εἰς τῶν φίλων, ὡς
δὲ ἔνοι φασιν, ο ὑπητὸς2 πατήρ, εἰπέν αὐτῷ, διότι
καλὸν ἐντάφιον ἔστω ἡ τυραννίς. Πολυξένου δὲ ο
μηδεστῆς ἀπεφήνατο δεῖν λαβόντα τὸν ὁξύτατον
ὑπὸν εἰς τὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐπικράτειαν ἀφιμ-
πεύσαι πρὸς τοὺς Καμπανοὺς. τούτους γὰρ Ἰμῖλκων
ἀπελευσεὶ φυλακῆς ἑνεκα τῶν κατὰ Σικελίαν
τόπων. Φίλιστος δὲ ὁ μετὰ ταῦτα τὰς ἱστορίας
συνταξάμενος, ἀντειπὼν τῷ Πολυξένῳ, προσήκειν
ἐφησε3 οὐκ ἐφ᾽ ὑπὸν θέουντος4 ἐκπλήθῳ έκ τῆς
τυραννίδος, ἀλλὰ τοῦ σκέλους ἐλκόμενον ἐκπίττειν.

6 ὃ προσχών ο Πολυμήσιος έκρινε πάν ὑπομεῖναι
πρότερον ἢ τὴν δυναστείαν ἐκλιπεῖν ἔκουσίως.
διότι προσετελεῖ πρέσβεις πρὸς τοὺς ἀφεστηκό-
τας, τούτους μὲν παρεκάλει δοῦναι τὴν εξουσίαν
αὐτῷ μετὰ τῶν ιδίων ἀπελθεῖν ἐκ τῆς τόξεος,
πρὸς δὲ τοὺς Καμπανοὺς λάβοντα διαπεμφάμενος
ὁμολογήσειν αὐτοὺς δώσειν χρήματα διὰ ἀν αὐτῆ-
σωσίν εἰς τὴν πολιορκίαν.6

9. Τούτων δὲ πραξθέντων οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι
τὴν ἐξουσίαν δόντες τῷ τυράννῳ μετὰ πέντε νεῶν
ἀποπλεῖν, ῥαβμότεροι5 καθεστήκεσαν, καὶ τοὺς
μὲν ὑπητεῖς7 ἀπέλυσαν οὐδὲν χρησίμως ὁντάς πρὸς
τὴν πολιορκίαν, τῶν δὲ πεζῶν οἱ πλεῖστοι κατὰ
τὴν χώραν ἐξῆσαν8 ὡς ἄδη καταλελυμένης τῆς
2 τυραννίδος. οἱ δὲ Καμπανοὶ ταῖς ἐπαγγελίαις

1 So Bekker: καταπολεμῆσαι.
2 ποιητὸς Wesseling: ποιητής.
3 δεῖν after ἐφησεν deleted by Vogel.
the Syracusans but rather how to meet death in such a way as to end his rule not altogether ingloriously. Now Helors, one of his friends, or, as some say, his adopted father, declared to him, "Tyranny is a fair winding-sheet"; but Polyxenus, his brother-in-law, advised him to use his swiftest horse and ride off into the domain of the Carthaginians to the Campanians, whom Himilcon had left behind to guard the districts of Sicily. Philistus, however, who composed his history after these events, declared in opposition to Polyxenus that it was not fitting to dash from the tyranny on a galloping horse but to be cast out, dragged by the leg.1 Dionysius agreed with Philistus and decided to submit to anything rather than abandon the throne of his free will. Consequently he sent ambassadors to those in revolt and urged them to allow him and his companions to leave the city, while he secretly dispatched messengers to the Campanians and promised them any price they should ask for the duration of the siege.

9. After the events we have described the Syracusans, having given the tyrant permission to sail away with five ships, took matters with rather less concern; the cavalry, since they were of no use in the siege, they discharged, while as for the infantry, most of them roved off into the countryside, assuming that the tyranny was already at an end. The Campanians, being elated at the promises they had

1 Cp. Plutarch, Dion. 35. 5.

4 Δέοντος Rhodoman: δέλοντος.
5 For πολιορκίαν Vogel suggests ἐπικούρίαν.
6 So Stephanus: μακρυμότερον.
7 ἵππεις added by Reiske.
8 So Reiske, ἐπεζήσαν Ῥί, ἀντεζήσαν οὖτ. 

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μετεωρισθέντες τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπ᾽ Ἀγύριον παραγενήθησαν, ἐκεῖ δὲ τὴν ἀποσκευὴν Ἀγυρὶ παραθέμενοι τῷ δυναστεύοντι τῆς πόλεως ἐξώρμησαν ἐπὶ Συρακούσας εὐξύνων, τὸν ἀριθμὸν ὄντες ἑπταίς.

3 χίλιοι διακόσιοι. ταχὺ δὲ διανύσαντες τὴν ὄδον ἀπροσδοκήτως ἐπεφάνησαν τοὺς Συρακοσίους, καὶ πολλοὺς αὐτῶν ἀνελόντες εἰσεβιάσαντο ἕπες τὸν Διονύσιον. κατέπλευσαν δὲ καὶ τριακόσιοι μισθοφόροι τῷ τυράννῳ κατὰ τὸν αὐτόν καίρον, ὅστε 4 αὐτὸν ἀνακύψαν ταῖς ἐλπίσιν. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι πάλιν τῆς δυναστείας ἰσχυροποιουμένης ἐπεταξίσασαν πρὸς ἄλλους, τῶν μὲν ἀποφαινομένων μένεις καὶ πολιορκεῖν, τῶν δὲ λύει τὸ στρατόπεδον καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐκλύσειν.

5 "Α δὴ συνιδὼν οἱ Διονύσιοι ἐξήγαγεν ἐπὶ αὐτοὺς τὴν δύναμιν, καὶ τεταραγμένοις ἐπιπεσόν ῥάδιως ἐτρέψατο περὶ τὴν Νέαν πόλιν καλουμένην. ἀνηρέθησαν μὲν οὐδὲν οὐ πολλοί· παριππεύουν γὰρ οἱ Διονύσιοι ἐκώλυσε φονεύειν τοὺς φεύγοντας. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι παραχρῆμα μὲν κατὰ τὴν χώραν ἐσκεδάζοντας, μετ' ὅλγον δὲ πρὸς τοὺς ἑπταίς εἰς Αἴτην ἱθροισθήσαν ὑπὲρ τοὺς ἑπτακισχίλιους.

6 Διονύσιος δὲ τοὺς πεσόντας τῶν Συρακοσίων θάψας ἀπέστειλε πρέσβεις εἰς Αἴτην, ἀξίων τοὺς φυγάδας διαλύσασθαι καὶ τὴν πατρίδα κατοικεῖν, διδοὺς 7 πίστιν μὴ μνησικακήσειν αὐτοῖς. τινὲς μὲν οὖν τέκνα καὶ γυναῖκας ἀποδέλτοτες ἢναγκάσθησαν πεισθῆναι τοῖς παρακαλομένοις. οἱ δὲ λοιποί, προφερομένων τῶν πρεσβευτῶν τὴν τοῦ Διονυσίου περὶ τὴν ταφὴν τῶν πεσόντων εὐεργεσίαν, ἔφασαν αὐτὸν ἀξίων εἶναι τυχεῖν τῆς ὁμοίας χάριτος, καὶ τοῖς

1 So Stephanus: εἰσεβιάσαντο.
received, first of all came to Agyrium, and leaving their baggage there with Agyris, the ruler of the city, they set forth unencumbered for Syracuse, being in number twelve hundred cavalry. Completing the journey in quick time, they came upon the Syracusans unexpectedly and, slaying many of them, they forced their way through to Dionysius. At this same time three hundred mercenaries had also landed to aid the tyrant, so that his hopes revived. The Syracusans, as the despotic power again gathered strength, were at odds among themselves, some maintaining that they should remain and continue the siege and others that they should disband their forces and abandon the city.

As soon as Dionysius learned of this, he led his army out against them, and falling on them while they were disordered, he easily routed them near the New City, as it is called. Not many of them, however, were slain, since Dionysius, riding among his men, stopped them from killing the fugitives. The Syracusans were forthwith scattered over the countryside, but a little later more than seven thousand of them were gathered with the cavalry at Aetnē. Dionysius, after burying the Syracusans who had fallen, dispatched ambassadors to Aetnē, asking the exiles to accept terms and return to their native land, and giving his pledged word that he would not bear enmity against them. Now certain of them, who had left behind children and wives, felt compelled to accept the offer; but the rest replied, when the ambassadors cited the benefaction Dionysius had performed in the burial of the dead, that he deserved the same favour, and they prayed to the gods that
Diodorus of Sicily

θεοὶς ἦχοντο τῇν ταχύστην αὐτῶν ἑπιδείων ταύτης
8 τυχανόντα. οὕτως μὲν οὖν οὐδεὶς τρόποις βουληθέντες πιστεύσαι τῷ τυράννῳ κατέμενοι ἐν Λατνη, καὶ οὖν ἐπιτηροῦντες κατ' αὐτοῦ. Διονύσιος δὲ τοῖς μὲν κατελθοῦσι φυγάσας φιλανθρώπως ἔχρησατο, βουλόμενος καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους προτρέψαθαι κατ' εἰς τὴν πατρίδα, τοὺς δὲ Καμπανοὺς ταῖς καθηκούσαις δωρεάν τιμήσαι ἐξαπέστειλεν ἐκ τῆς
9 πόλεως, ὑφορώμενοι αὐτῶν τῇν ἀβεβαιότητα. οἱ
πορευθέντες εἰς Ἐντελλαν, καὶ πείσαντες τοὺς ἐν
τῇ πόλει λαβεῖν ἕαυτοις συνοίκους, νυκτὸς ἐπιθέμενοι τοὺς μὲν ἡβώντας ἀπέσφαξαν, τὰς δὲ γυναῖκες τῶν παραποιηθέντων γῆμιντες κατέσχον τῇν πόλιν.

10. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἑλλάδα Λακεδαιμόνιοι καταλελυκότες τὸν Πελοποννησιακὸν πόλεμον ὁμολογουμένην ἔσχον τὴν ἡγεμονίαν καὶ τὴν κατὰ γῆν καὶ τῇν κατὰ θάλατταν. καταστήσαντες δὲ ναῦαρχον Δυσανδρον, τοῦτῳ προσέταξαν ἐπιπορεύεσθαι τὰς πόλεις, ἐν ἐκάστῃ τοὺς παρ' αὐτοῖς καλουμένους ἁρμοστὰς ἐγκαθιστάνταται ταῖς γὰρ δημοκρατίαις προσκόπτοντες οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὴ οἰκισθέναι
2 ἐβούλοντο τὰς πόλεις διοικεῖσθαι. ἔταξαν δὲ καὶ
φόρους τοῖς καταπολεμηθεῖσι, καὶ τὸν πρὸ τοῦ χρόνου οὐ χρώμενοι νομίζομετότε συνήθροιζον ἐκ τοῦ φόρου κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν πλεῖω τῶν χιλίων ταλάντων.

Ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πράγματα κατὰ τὴν ἴδιαν ἄξιαν διώκσειν, ἀπέστειλαν Ἀριστον ἄνδρα τῶν ἐπιφανῶν εἰς Σιρακούσας, τῷ μὲν λόγῳ

1 Governors from Sparta. After Aegospotami Lysander
they might, the sooner the better, see him obtain it. 404 B.C.

These men, accordingly, who would by no means put any trust in the tyrant, remained in Aetnē, watching for an opportunity against him. Dionysius treated with humanity the exiles who returned, wishing to encourage the rest to return to their native land too. To the Campanians he awarded the gifts that were due and then dispatched them from the city, having regard to their fickleness. These made their way to Untella and persuaded the men of the city to receive them as fellow-inhabitants; then they fell upon them by night, slew the men of military age, married the wives of the men with whom they had broken faith, and possessed themselves of the city.

10. In Greece the Lacedaemonians, now that they had brought the Peloponnesian War to an end, held the supremacy by common acknowledgement both on land and on sea. Appointing Lysander admiral, they ordered him to visit the cities and set up in each the magistrates they call harmosts; for the Lacedaemonians, who had a dislike for the democracies, wished the cities to have oligarchic governments. They also levied tribute upon the peoples they had conquered, and although before this time they had not used coined money, they now collected yearly from the tribute more than a thousand talents.2

When the Lacedaemonians had settled the affairs of Greece to their own taste, they dispatched Aristus, one of their distinguished men, to Syracuse, ostensibly had appointed boards of ten citizens in each conquered city to form an oligarchic government. See Xenophon, Hell. 3. 4. 2.

2 Diodorus is the only authority for such a figure, which can scarcely be credited.
3 Named Aretes in chap. 70. 3.
Diodorus of Sicily

prosopoioymenoi kataluein tηn dynasteian, τη δ' αληθειας stευδοντες αυξησαι tηn turennida. ήλπιζον γαρ synkataxseunaxontes tην αρχην υπηκοον εξειν 3 tōn Dionysion diad tais euergeias. δ' δ' "Aristos
katapleuças eis Syrakoúsas kai tōn turennou
lathra peri touz θialextheis, touz te Syrako-
sions anasiein kai tηn έleutherian apokatasthesin
epaggeLoumenos, Nικοτέληn mēn tōn Korínthiou
anéileν aphiγουμενον tωn Syrakoúsin, touz de
πιστεύσαντας προδος tōn mēn turenniou isχurop
katésthesi, diα de tηs praxēs toúz teun aσκημονειν
4 eποιησαι autōn ama kai tηn patrida. Dionysios
de touz Syrakoúsin epi tōn thesion1 aposteileias
epìthe fasi oikias, kai ta mēn dpia pántωn afei-
leto, metα de tauth' éteron teixos ωkodómei peri
tηn ákrōpolin, kai naus te katabaseunazeto, synήge
de kai μισθοφόρωn plēbos, kai ta loipta parax-
seunazeto pro té synfálειan tηs turennidou, ως
an éρgous ἤδη pείραν eilhphwōs oti pάn υπομένουσω
oi Syrakoúsiou χάρωn tou μη douleunw.

11. Tōnou de prattomέnων Farnábacas o
Darpēlon tou basilew saptāppis 'Alkibiádhen tōn
'Adhnaion suyllabōn aneile, xarίsasathei bouλómenos
Lakedaimoniōs. tou δ' 'Ephorou δι' allas aitias
erboulwthnei gegovphōtos, oυk árkhstou einai
nouμizω paraβehiνai tηn paraβodei̇san υπο tōu
2 synγrapfeus epiboulh kai 'Alkibiádou. fηςι
gar kata tηn epstakadeptan bēblon Kýrou meν
kai Lakedaimoniou lathra paraseunazēsan amá
polemein prōs 'Artaxērēs tōn ādeltafou, 'Alkibi-
dēn de diα twnou aisoθōmenon tηn Kýrou pro-

1 For thesion Wurn suggests blastron.
pretending that they would overthrow the government, but in truth with intent to increase the power of the tyranny; for they hoped that by helping to establish the rule of Dionysius they would obtain his ready service because of their benefactions to him. Aristus, after having put ashore at Syracuse and discussed secretly with the tyrant the matters we have mentioned, kept stirring up the Syracusans and promised to restore their liberty; then he slew Nicoteles the Corinthian, a leader of the Syracusans, made strong the tyrant by betraying those who put their faith in him, and by such conduct brought disgrace both upon himself and upon his native land. Dionysius, sending the Syracusans out to harvest their crops, entered their homes and carried off the arms of them all; after this he built a second wall about the acropolis, constructed war vessels, and also collected a great number of mercenaries; and he made every other provision to safeguard the tyranny, since he had learned by experience that the Syracusans would endure anything to escape slavery.

11. While these events were taking place, Pharnabazus, the satrap of King Darius, wishing to gratify the Lacedaemonians, seized Alcibiades the Athenian and put him to death. But since Ephorus recounts that his death was sought for other reasons, I think it not unprofitable to set forth the plot against Alcibiades as the historian has described it. He states in the Seventeenth Book that Cyrus and the Lacedaemonians were making secret plans for a joint war against Cyrus’ brother Artaxerxes, and Alcibiades, learning of Cyrus’ purpose from certain

1 Wurm suggests “sending them to the theatre.”
2 Satrap of Phrygia and Bithynia.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

αἱρεσιν ἐλθεῖν πρὸς Φαρνάβαζον καὶ περὶ τούτων έξηγήσασθαι κατὰ μέρος, ἀξιώσαί δὲ αὐτὸν ἀναβάσεως ὄδηγον πρὸς Ἀρταξέρξην. Βουλεύσατο γὰρ ἐμφανίσαι πρῶτον τὴν ἐπιβούλην τῷ βασιλεί. 3 τὸν δὲ Φαρνάβαζον ἀκούσαντα τῶν λόγων σφετερίσασθαι τὴν ἀπαγγελίαν καὶ πέμβαι πιστοὺς ἀνδρας ὑπὲρ τούτων τῷ βασιλεί δηλώσοντας. οὐ διδόντος δὲ τοῦ Φαρνάβαζον τοὺς παραπέμψοντας εἰς τὰ βασιλεία, φησὶ τὸν μὲν Ἀλκιβιάδην ὁμήρουσα πρὸς τὸν σατράπην τῆς Παφλαγονίας, ὡςποσ δὲ ἐκεῖνον ποιήσατο τὴν ἀνάβασιν· τὸν δὲ Φαρνάβαζον φοβηθέντα μὴ περὶ τούτων ἀκούσῃ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὁ βασιλεύς, ἔπαποστείλα τοὺς ἀνελθόντας 4 κατὰ τὴν ὄδον τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην. τοὺς δὲ καταλαβόντας αὐτὸν τῆς Φρυγίας ἐν τωι κώμῃ κατεσκηνωκότα νυκτὸς περιθείναι ξύλων πλῆθος. ἀναφθέντος οὖν πολλὸν πυρὸς τῶν Ἀλκιβιάδην ἐπιχειρήσασι μὲν ἀμύνεσθαι, κρατηθέντα δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ πυρὸς καὶ τῶν εἰς αὐτὸν ἀκοντιζόντων τελευτήσαί. 5 Περὶ δὲ τῶν αὐτῶν χρόνων καὶ Δημόκριτος ὁ φιλόσοφος ἐτελεύτησε βιῶσας ἐτή ένενήκοντα. Λασθένην δὲ τὸν Θηβαίον τὸν νεκρηκότα ταύτην τὴν ὀλυμπιάδα λέγεται πρὸς ἐπον ἀθλητὴν δραμόντα νικήσαι· τὸν δὲ δρόμον ἀπὸ τῆς Κορωνείας μέχρι τῆς Θηβαίων πόλεως γενέσθαι. 6 Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ἡρωδιάν τοὺς φρουροῦντος Ὕρρουκαν πόλιν Οὐδαλοκαὶ ἐπελθόντες οἱ πολέμοι τῆς τε πόλεως ἐκράτησαν καὶ τῶν φρουρῶν τοὺς πλείονος ἀνείλαν.

12. Τῶν δὲ κατὰ τούτων τῶν ἐνιαυτῶν πράξεων
parties, went to Pharnabazus and told him of it in detail; and he asked him for someone to conduct him on a mission to Artaxerxes, since he wished to be the first to disclose the plot to the King. But Pharnabazus, on hearing the story, usurped the function of reporter and sent trusted men to disclose the matter to the King. When Pharnabazus did not provide escorts to the capital, Ephorus continues, Alcibiades set out to the satrap of Paphlagonia in order to make the trip with his assistance; but Pharnabazus, fearing lest the King should hear the truth of the affair, sent men after Alcibiades to slay him on the road. These came upon him where he had taken shelter in a village of Phrygia, and in the night enclosed the place with a mass of fuel. When a strong fire was kindled, Alcibiades endeavoured to save himself, but came to his death from the fire and the javelins of his attackers.¹

About the same time Democritus ² the philosopher died at the age of ninety. And Lasthenes the Theban, who was the victor in the Olympic Games of this year, won a race, we are told, against a race horse, the course being from Coroneia to the city of the Thebans.³

In Italy the Roman garrison of Erruca,⁴ a city of the Volsci, was attacked by the enemy, who captured the city and slew most of the defenders.

12. When the events of this year had come to an ⁴⁰⁹ B.C

¹ A very different account of the circumstances of the murder of Alcibiades is given by Plutarch, *Alcibiades*, 38. 3f.
² The famous developer of the "atomic" theory.
³ A distance of about thirty miles.
⁴ Verrugo (Livy, 4. 58).

¹ So Reiske, Bezzel: 686v.
τέλος ἔχουσών Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἦν ἀρχὴν Εὐκλείδης, ἐν Ἶρωμη δὲ τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἀρχὴν διεδέχετο χωλο-ἀρχοι τέσσαρες, Πόπλιος Κοριήλιος, Νουμέριος
2 Φάβιος, Λεύκιος Ουαλέριος. τούτων δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν παρειληφότων Βυζάντιοι πρὸς μὲν ἄλληλους στασι-ἀξοντες, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς παροικοῦντας Θράκας πόλε-μον ἔχοντες, κακῶς ἀπῆλλαττον· οὐ δυνάμενοι δὲ λύσιν πορίσασθαι τῆς πρὸς ἄλληλους φιλονεκρίας, στρατηγὸν ἦττοσαντο παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίων. ἐξ- ἐπεμβαν οὐν οἱ Ἑπαρτιάται Κλέαρχον καταστή-
3 σοντα τὰ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν· οὕτως δὲ πιστευεῖς περὶ τῶν ὀλίχων καὶ μισθοφόρον πολλὸν ἄλροίσας, οὐκέτι προστάτης ἦν, ἀλλὰ τύραννος. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον τοὺς ἀρχοντας αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τινὶ θυσίᾳ καλέσας ἀνείλε, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἄναρχας οὐσὶς ἐν τῇ πόλει, τριάκοντα μὲν τοὺς ὁνομαζομένους Βυζάντιοις· συνήρπασε καὶ περιθεῖς κἀκεῖνοι ἀπεστράγγαλος· πάντων δὲ τῶν διαφθαρέντων τὰς οὐσίας σφετερι-σάμενος ἐπελέγετο καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς εὐπόρους, καὶ Ὑπευθεῖς αὐτῶν ἐπιρρίπτων οὗς μὲν ἀπέκτεινεν οὗς δὲ ἐφυγάδευσε. πολλῶν δὲ χρημάτων κυριεύ-σας καὶ μισθοφόρων ἄλροίσας πλήθος τὰ κατὰ τὴν δυναστείαν ἡσφαλίσατο.
4 Διαβοηθείσης δὲ τῆς κατὰ τὸν τύραννον ὁμο-τητός τε καὶ δυνάμεως, Λακεδαιμόνωι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀπέστειλαν πρὸς αὐτὸν πρέσβεις τοὺς πεί-σοντας ἀποθέσθαι τὴν δυναστείαν· οἱ προσέχοντες δὲ τοὺς ἀξιομαζομένους ἐπέμβαν δύναμιν ἐπ' αὐτὸν καὶ 5 στρατηγὸν Πανθοίδαν. οὐ τὴν ἐφοδιόν αἰοθόμενος

1 Βυζάντιος] Βοιωτοῦς ΑΗΛ.
end, Euclides was archon in Athens, and in Rome 403 B.C. four military tribunes succeeded to the consular magistracy, Publius Cornelius, Numerius Fabius, and Lucius Valerius. After these magistrates had taken office, the Byzantines were in serious difficulties both because of factional strife and of a war that they were waging with the neighbouring Thracians; and since they were unable to devise a settlement of their mutual differences, they asked the Lacedaemonians for a general. The Spartans, accordingly, sent them Clearchus to bring order to the affairs of the city; and he, after being entrusted with supreme authority, having gathered a large body of mercenaries, was no longer their president but their tyrant. First of all, he invited their chief magistrates to attend a festival of some kind and put them to death. And after this, since there was no government in the city, he seized a group of thirty prominent Byzantines, put a cord about their necks, and strangled them to death. After appropriating for himself the property of those he had slain, he also picked out the wealthy among the rest of the citizens, and launching false charges against them, he put some to death and drove others into exile. Having thus acquired a large amount of money and assembled a great body of mercenaries, he made his tyrannical power secure.

When the cruelty and power of the tyrant became noised abroad, the Lacedaemonians first of all dispatched ambassadors to him to prevail upon him to lay down his tyrannical power, but when he paid no heed to their requests, they sent an army against him under the command of Panthoedas. Clearchus,

1 Most of the manuscripts add "and Terentius Maximus."
Diodorus of Sicily

ό Κλέαρχος εἰς Σηλυμβρίαν μετήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν, κύριος ὃν καὶ ταύτης τῆς πόλεως· πολλὰ γὰρ εἰς τοὺς Βυζαντίους ἡμαρτηκὼς ὑπελάμβανεν οὐ μόνον τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει 6 πολεμίους ἐξεῖν. διόπερ ἐκ Σηλυμβρίας κρίνας ἀσφαλέστερον διαπολεμήσειν, τά τε χρήματα καὶ τὴν δύναμιν μετέστησεν. ὡς δὲ ἔπιθετο τοὺς Λακε- δαιμονίους ἐγγὺς ὄντας, ἀπήντησεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ περὶ τὸν καλοῦμενον Πόρον συνήψε μάχην τοῖς 7 περὶ τῶν Πανθοίδων. γενομένου δὲ ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον τοῦ κωδύνου, καὶ λαμπρῶς ἄγωνισαμένων τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, οἱ τοῦ τυράννου διεφθάρσαν. ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον μετ’ ὀλίγων συν- κλεισθεὶς εἰς Σηλυμβρίαν ἐπολιορκεῖτο· μετὰ δὲ ταύτα φοβηθεὶς διέδρα νυκτὸς καὶ διεπλευσεν εἰς τὴν 'Ἰωνίαν· ἐκεῖ δὲ εἰς συνήθειαν ἐλθὼν Κύρῳ τῷ 8 τοῦ βασιλέως ἀδελφῷ δυνάμεων ἀφηγήσατο. ὁ γὰρ Κύρος, ἀρχων ἀποδεδειγμένος τῶν ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ σατραπεῖων καὶ φρονήματος πλῆρης ὃν, διενοεῖτο 9 στρατεύειν ἐπὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἀρταξέρξην. ὄρων ὅδε τὸν Κλέαρχον τόλμαν ἔχουτα καὶ θράσος πρό- χειρον, ἐδωκεν αὐτῷ χρήματα καὶ προσέταξεν ὡς πλειστοὺς ξενολογεῖν, νομίζων εὐθεῖαν ἑξεῖν συν- αγωνιστὴν τοῖς ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ τολμωμένους.

13. Αὐσανδρὸς δὲ ὁ Ἐπαρτιάτης ἐπειδὴ πάσας τὰς ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίους πόλεις διώκησε κατὰ τὴν τῶν ἑφόρων γνώμην, ἐν αἷς μὲν δεκαδαρχίας, ἐν αἷς δὲ ὀλιγαρχίας καταστήσας, περίβλεπτος ὑπὲν ἐν

1 The Aegean Sea. Xenophon (Anab. 1. 1. 2) states that
on learning of his approach, transferred his army to Selymbria, being master also of this city, for he assumed that after the many crimes he had committed against the Byzantines, he would have as enemies not only the Lacedaemonians, but also the inhabitants of the city. Consequently, having decided that Selymbria would be a safer base for the war, he removed both his treasure and his army to that place. When he learned that the Lacedaemonians were close at hand, he advanced to meet them and joined battle with the troops of Panthoedas at the place called Porus. The struggle lasted a long while, but the Lacedaemonians fought splendidly and the forces of the tyrant were destroyed. Clearchus with a few companions was at first shut up in Selymbria and besieged there, but later he was fearful and slipped away by night, and crossed over to Ionia, where he became intimate with Cyrus, the brother of the Persian King, and won command of his troops. For Cyrus, who had been appointed supreme commander of the satrapies lying on the sea and was asfire with ambition, was planning to lead an army against his brother Artaxerxes. Observing, therefore, that Clearchus possessed daring and a prompt boldness, he supplied him with funds and instructed him to enroll as many mercenaries as he could, believing that he would have in Clearchus an apt partner for his bold undertakings.

13. Lysander the Spartan, after he had introduced governments in all the cities under the Lacedaemonians in accordance with the will of the ephors, establishing a rule of ten men in some and oligarchies he had been made "general of all the forces that muster in the plain of Castolus."
τῇ Σπάρτῃ, καταλύσας γὰρ τὸν Πελοποννησιακὸν πόλεμον τῇ πατρίδι περιτεθεικὼς ἦν τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ὁμολογουμένην καὶ τὴν κατὰ γῆν καὶ τὴν κατὰ 2 βάλατταν. διόπερ ἐπὶ τούτους πεφρονηματισμένοις διενοεῖτο καταλύσας τὴν τῶν Ἡρακλείδων βασιλείαν καὶ κοινὴν ἐκ πάντων Σπαρτιατῶν ποιήσαι τὴν αἵρεσιν τῶν βασιλέων· ἠλπίζε γὰρ εἰς ἐαυτὸν τάχιστα τὴν ἀρχὴν ἦξεν διὰ τὸ μεγίστας καὶ καλ- 3 λίστας πράξεις κατειργάσθαι. θεωρῶν δὲ τοὺς Δακεδαιμονίους μάλιστα τοὺς μαντεῖοις προσέχον- τας, ἐπεχείρησε τὴν ἐν Δελφοῖς προφῆτιν διαφθείραι χρήμασιν· ἐνόμιζε γὰρ, εἰ χρησμὸν λάβοι σύμμαχον ταῖς ἱδίαις ἐπιβολαῖς, ὀδίως ἦξεν1 ἐπὶ τέλος τὴν 4 προαιρέσιν. ἐπεὶ δὲ παμπληθής χρήματα τοῖς περὶ τὸ μαντεῖον διατρίβουσιν ὑπισχυόμενος οὐκ ἔπειθε, ταῖς ἐν Δωδώνη περὶ τὸ μαντεῖον οὕσας ἱερείας προσήνηγε λόγους περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν διὰ τινος Φερεκράτους, Ἀπολλωνίατον μὲν τὸ γένος, ἔχου- τος δὲ συνήθειαν πρὸς τοὺς περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν διατρί- βοντας.

5 Οὐδὲν δὲ πράξαι δυνάμενος ἐξεδήμησεν εἰς Κυρήνην, πρόφασιν μὲν ὡς εὐχὰς ἀποδίδουσι Ἀμ- μώνι, τῇ δ’ ἄλληθεια διαφθείραι βουλόμενος τὸ μαντεῖον· ἐκομισε δὲ καὶ χρησμάτων πλῆθος, δι’ ὅν ἦλπίζε τοὺς περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν διατρίβοντας πείσαι. 6 καὶ γὰρ ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν περὶ ἐκείνους τοὺς τόπους Λίβυς ξένος ἦν αὐτῶ πατρικός, καὶ τὸν ἅδελφον τοῦ Ἀτραχνοῦ ὑπὲρ βαθμῶν ὁμομάζεσθαι Λίβυν ἀπὸ τῆς

1 So Dindorf: ἦξεν.
2 χρόνον after παμπληθή deleted by Reiske.
in others, was the cynosure of Sparta. For by bringing the Peloponnesian War to an end he had bestowed upon his native land the supreme power, acknowledged by all, both on land and on sea. Consequently, having become filled with pride on this account, he conceived the idea of putting an end to the kingship of the Heracleidae and making every Spartan eligible to election as king; for he hoped that the kingship would very soon come to him because of his achievements, which were very great and glorious. Knowing that the Lacedaemonians gave very great heed to the responses of oracles, he attempted to bribe the prophetess in Delphi, since he believed that, if he should receive an oracular response favourable to the designs he entertained, he should easily carry his project to a successful end. But when he could not win over the attendants of the oracle, despite the large sum he promised them, he opened negotiations on the same matter with the priestesses of the oracle of Dodoné, through a certain Pherecrates, who was a native of Apollonia and intimate with the attendants of the shrine.

Meeting with no success, he made a journey to Cyrené, offering as his reason payment of vows to Ammon, but actually for the purpose of bribing the oracle; and he took with him a great sum of money with which he hoped to win over the attendants of the shrine. And in fact Libys, the king of those regions, was a guest-friend of his father, and it so happened that Lysander’s brother had been named Libys by reason of the friendship with the king.

1 The two lines of Spartan kings claimed to be “Descendants of Heracles.”

2 Zeus-Ammon, whose shrine was in the Oasis of Siwah.
7 πρὸς ἐκεῖνον φιλίας. διὰ δὴ τούτου καὶ τῶν κομ-ξομένων χρημάτων ἑλπίσας πείσειν οὐ μόνον ἀπ-έτυχε τῆς ἐπιβολῆς, ἀλλὰ καὶ συνεξέπεμψαν οἱ τοῦ μαντείου προεστώτες πρέσβεις τοὺς κατηγορή-σουσαν τοῦ Λυσάνδρου περὶ τῆς τοῦ χρηστηρίου διαφθοράς. οὔ δὲ Λύσανδρος παραγενηθεὶς εἰς Λακεδαιμόνια κρίσεως αὐτῷ προτεθείσης ἀπελογή-8 σατο πιθανῶς ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ. τότε μὲν οὖν οὐδὲν ἦδεισαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι περὶ τῆς τοῦ Λυσάνδρου προαιρέσεως εἰς τὸ καταλῦσαι τοὺς ἄρ' Ἰππακλέους βασιλεῖς· μετὰ δὲ των χρόνων τελευτήσαντος αὐτοῦ, καὶ των χρηματισμῶν ζητούμενων κατὰ τὴν οἰκίαν, εὗρον λόγον γεγραμμένον πολυτελὼς, ἃν ἔπραγματεύσατο πρὸς τὰ πλῆθη, πείσων ἐξ ἀπάν-των τῶν πολιτῶν αἱρετοὺς γίνεσθαι βασιλεῖς.

14. Διονύσιος δὲ τῶν Συρακοσίων τύραννος ἐπειδή τὴν πρὸς Καρχηδόνιους εἰρήνην ἐπούσατο, τῶν δὲ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν οἰκεῖας ἀπήλλακτο, τὰς ὁμόρους τῶν Χαλκιδέων πόλεις ἐσπευδὴ προσαγα-γέσθαι· αὐτοὶ δὲ ἦσαν Νάξος, Κατάνη, Λεοντίνοι.

2 τούτων δὲ ἐπεθύμει κυριεύσαι διὰ τὸ συνορίζειν αὐτῶς τῇ Συρακούσῃ καὶ πολλὰς ἁφορμὰς ἔχειν πρὸς τὴν αὐξήσιν τῆς δυναστείας. πρῶτον μὲν οὖν τῇ Λιτνή προστρατοπεδεύσας παρέλαβε τὸ φρούριον, τῶν φυγάδων αὐτῶν ἐξυπάρχον πρὸς

3 τηλικαύτην δύναμιν· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἔπρεπε Λεοντίνους ἀναζέεις ἐγγὺς τῆς πόλεως κατεστρατοπεδεύσει παρὰ τῶν Τηρίων ποταμῶν. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐκτάξαι τὴν δύναμιν ἔξαπεσείλε κύρικα πρὸς τοὺς Λεοντίνους, κελεύων παραδοῦναι τὴν πόλιν καὶ

1 πολυτελῶς: φιλοτήμως os ἐπιμελῶς Bezzel.
2 So Vogel: στρατεύσεα.
With the king’s help, then, and the money he brought, he hoped to win them, but not only did he fail of his design, but the overseers of the oracle sent ambassadors to lay charges against Lysander for his effort to bribe the oracle. When Lysander arrived at Lacedaemon, a trial was proposed, but he presented a persuasive defence of his conduct. Now at that time the Lacedaemonians knew nothing of Lysander’s purpose to abolish the kings in line of descent from Heracles; but some time later, after his death, when some documents were being searched for in his house, they found a speech, composed at great expense,\(^1\) which he had prepared to deliver to the people, to persuade them that the kings should be elected from all the citizens.

14. Dionysius, the tyrant of the Syracusans, after he had made peace with the Carthaginians and had got free of the uprisings in the city, was eager to attach to himself the neighbouring cities of the Chalcidians,\(^2\) namely, Naxos, Catanë, and Leontini. He was eager to be lord of them because they lay on the borders of Syracuse and possessed many advantages for further increase of his tyrannical power. First of all, then, he encamped near Aetnë and won the fortress, the exiles there being no match for an army of such size; and after this he advanced to Leontini and pitched his camp near the city along the river Teria. Then he at first led out his army in battle-order and dispatched a herald to the Leontines, commanding them to surrender the city and

\(^1\) Or more likely, “composed with great care”; see critical note.  
\(^2\) \textit{i.e.} colonies of Chalcis.
Diodorus of Sicily

4 νομίζων τῷ φόβῳ καταπλήξαι τοὺς ἕνδον· οὗ προσεχόντων δὲ τῶν Λεοντίων, ἀλλὰ πάντα παρεσκευασμένων τὰ πρὸς τὴν πολιορκίαν, Διονύσιος οὐκ ἔχων μηχανήματα τὴν μὲν πολιορκίαν κατὰ τὸ παρὸν ἀπέγνω, τὴν δὲ χώραν ἀπάσαν ἐλεηλάτησεν. Ἐκείθεν δὲ ἀνέζευξεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Συκελούς, προσποιούμενος τὸν πρὸς τούτους πόλεμον ἐπαναπαρεῖσθαι πρὸς τὸ τοὺς Καταναίους καὶ Ναξίους ῥαθυμοτέρους γενέσθαι περὶ τὴν τῆς πόλεως φυλακὴν. Διατρίβων δὲ περὶ τὴν Ἕνναν Ἀείμνηστον τὸν Ἕνναίων ἐπεισεν ἐπιθέσθαι τυραννίδι, συνεπιλήψεθα τῆς προθεσμοῦ ἐπαγγελλόμενος. κρατῆσαντος δὲ ἐκείνου τῆς ἐπιβολῆς καὶ τὸν Διονύσιον οὐκ εἰσαγαγόντος εἰς τὴν πόλιν, διοργισθεὶς μετεβάλετο καὶ τοὺς Ἕνναίους παρεκάλει καταλύειν τὸν τύραννον. ὃν συνδραμόντων εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν μετὰ τῶν ὅπλων καὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἀντιποιουμένων,

7 πλήρης ἂν ἡ πόλις παραχῇ. Διονύσιος δὲ πυθόμενος τὴν στάσιν ἀνέλαβε τοὺς ψιλοὺς καὶ ταχέως διὰ τινὸς ἑρήμου τόπου παρεισέπτεσεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, καὶ τὸν μὲν Ἀείμνηστον συλλαβὼν παρέδωκε τοῖς Ἕνναίους πρὸς τὴν τιμωρίαν, αὐτὸς δὲ οὐδὲν ἀδικήσας ἀπῆλθεν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως. τοῦτο δὲ ἐπηράξεν ὑμᾶς οὕτως τοῦ δικαίου φροντίζων ὅσον βουλόμενοι προτρέψασθαι τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις αὐτῷ πιστεύειν.

15. Ἐκείθεν δὲ ἀναζεύξας τὴν τῶν Ἐρμιταίων πόλιν πορθείς ἐπεχείρησεν· οὐδὲν δὲ πράσσων πρὸς μὲν τούτους εἰρήνην ἐποιήσατο, τὴν δὲ δύναμιν ἠγαγεν ἐπὶ Κατάνην. Ἀρκεσίλαος γὰρ στρατηγὸς ὤν τῶν Καταναίων ἐπηγγέλλετο αὐτῷ προδώσειν.

1 So Hertlein: ϕίλους.
2 ἐλθὼν after τόπου omitted JK, Vogel.
believing that he had struck terror into the inhabitants. But when the Leontines paid no attention to him and had made every preparation to withstand a siege, Dionysius, having no engines of war, gave up the siege for the time being, but plundered their entire territory. From there he set out against the Siceli, pretending that he was engaging in war against them in order that the Cataniains and the Naxians might become slacker in the defence of their cities. And while he was tarrying in the neighbourhood of Enna, he persuaded Aeimnestus, a native of the city, to make a bid for tyranny, promising to aid him in the undertaking. But when Aeimnestus had succeeded in his design and then did not admit Dionysius into the city, Dionysius in anger changed sides and urged the Ennaeans to overthrow the tyrant. These streamed into the market-place with their arms, contending for their freedom, and the city was filled with tumult. Dionysius, on learning of the strife, took his light-armed troops, speedily broke through an unoccupied place into the city, seized Aeimnestus, and handed him over to the Ennaeans to be punished. He himself, refraining from all injustice, departed from the city. This he did, not so much because he had regard for right as because he wanted to encourage the other cities to put faith in him.

15. From Enna Dionysius set out to the city of the Herbitaeans and attempted to ravage it. But accomplishing nothing, he made peace with them and led his army to Catanê, for Arcesilaüs, the general of the Cataniains, had offered to betray the city to him.
τὴν πόλιν. διόπερ ὑπὸ τούτου περὶ μέσας νῦκτας παρευσάχθεις κύριος τῆς Κατάνης ἐγένετο. ἀφελόμενος δὲ τῶν πολιτῶν τὰ ὁπλα, φρουρὰν ἐν αὐτῇ 2 κατέστησεν ἰκανὴν. μετὰ δὲ ταύτα Προκλῆς ὁ τῶν Ναξίων ἀφηγούμενος ἐπαγγελών μεγέθει πεισθεὶς παρέδωκε τὴν πατρίδα τῷ Διονυσίῳ ὃς τὰς δωρεὰς ἀποδοὺς τῷ προδιδόντι καὶ τοὺς συγγενεῖς αὐτῶν χαρισάμενος τὴν πόλιν ἐξηνδραποδισάτο, καὶ τὰς μὲν κτήσεις ἐφῆκε τοῖς στρατιώταις διαρπάσατ, τὰ δὲ τείχη καὶ τὰς οἰκίας κατέσκαψεν. 3 παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ τοῖς Καταναίοις χρησάμενος ἐλαφυροπόλησε τοὺς αλχαμάλωτοὺς ἐν Συρακοῦσαις. τὴν μὲν οὖν τῶν Ναξίων χώραν Σικελίως τοῖς ὄμορφοις ἐδωρήσατο, τοῖς δὲ Καμπανοῖς τὴν πόλιν 4 τῶν Καταναίων οἰκήτηριον ἐδωκεν. μετὰ δὲ ταύτα ἐπὶ Λεοντίνους στρατεύσας ἀπάση τῇ δυνάμει τὴν πόλιν περισσότεροπέδευσε, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἐνδοι διαπροδευσάμενος ἐκέλευσεν αὐτοὺς παραδίδειν τὴν πόλιν καὶ μετέχειν τῇς ἐν Συρακοῦσαις πολιτείᾳ. οἱ δὲ Λεοντίνοι, βοηθειάν μὲν οὐδεμιάν ἐξει προσδοκῶντες, τὰς δὲ Ναξίων καὶ Καταναίων συμφοράς ἀναλογιζόμενοι, κατεπλήττοντο φοβούμενοι μὴ τοῖς αὐτοῖς περιπέσωσι δυστυχήσαν. διόπερ εἰσαντες τῷ καιρῷ συνεχώρησαν, καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐκλιπόντες εἰς Συρακοῦσας μετάφηκαν. 16. Ἀρχινίδης δ' ὁ τῆς Ἐρβίτης ἐπιστάτης, ἐπειδὴ πρὸς Διονύσιον εἰρήνην ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ἐρβιταίων συνέθετο, διενοέτο κτίσαι πόλιν. εἴχε γὰρ μισθοφόρους τε πλείους καὶ σύμμετρον ὁχλον, ὃς τῷ πρὸς Διονύσιον πολέμῳ συνεδραμεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀπόρων 1 Ερβιταίων ἐπηγ—

1 τῶν ἀπόρων Post: τῶν ἀπὸ τῶν.
Consequently, being admitted by Arcesilaüs about midnight, he became master of Catane. After taking their arms from the citizens, he placed an adequate garrison in the city. After this Procles, the commander of the Naxians, on being won over by great promises, delivered over his native city to Dionysius, who, after paying the promised gifts to the traitor and granting him his kinsmen, sold the inhabitants into slavery, turned their property over to the soldiers to plunder, and razed the walls and the dwellings. He also meted out a similar treatment to the Catanians, selling the captives he took as booty in Syracuse. Now the territory of the Naxians he gave as a present to the neighbouring Siceli and granted to the Campanians the city of the Catanians as their dwelling-place. After this he advanced to Leontini with his entire armed strength and laid siege to the city, and sending ambassadors to the inhabitants, he ordered them to hand over their city and enjoy citizenship in Syracuse. The Leontines, expecting that they would receive no help and reflecting on the fate of the Naxians and Catanians, were struck with terror in fear that they would suffer the same misfortune. Consequently, yielding to the exigency of the moment, they assented to the proposal, left their city, and removed to Syracuse.

16. Archonides, the leader of Herbitê, after the citizen-body of the Herbitaeans had concluded peace with Dionysius, determined to found a city. For he had not only many mercenaries but also a mixed throng who had streamed into the city in connection with the war against Dionysius; and many of the destitute among the Herbitaeans had promised him to
2 γέλλοντο αυτῶ κοινωνίσειν τῆς ἀποικίας. ἀναλαβὼν οὖν τὸ συνδραμοῦν πλῆθος κατελάβετο τινα τῶν λόφων ὦκτω σταδίους ἀπέχοντα τῆς θαλάττης, ἐν δὲ πόλιν ἐκτεινὰν Ἀλαισάν ὦνοῦν δὲ καὶ ἄλλων πόλεων κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν ὀμωνύμων, Ἀρχωνίδιον
3 αὐτὴν προσηγορέουσαν ἀφ’ ἑαυτοῦ. ἐν δὲ τοῖς ὑστεροῦν χρόνοις τῆς πόλεως πολλὴν ἐπίδοσιν λαμβανούσῃ διά τε τὰς ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάττης ἐργασίας καὶ διὰ τὴν ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων δοθέοντα ἀτέλειαν, οἱ Ἀλαισῖνοι τὴν τῶν Ἐρβιταιῶν συγγένειαν ἀπηρηνήσαντο, ἀλαχρῶν ἤγοντες καταδεστέρας πόλεως
4 ἑαυτοὺς ἀποίκους νομίζοντο. ο_correction: ο ὅπως ἄλλα μέχρι νῦν παρ’ ἀμφότερας συγγένειας τε πλείονες διαμένουσι καὶ τὰς κατὰ τὸ Ἀπολλώνιον θυσίας τῶν αὐτοῖς ἔθεσι διωκόντων. τινὲς δὲ φασιν ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίων ἐκτίσθαι τὴν Ἀλαισαν, καθ’ ὅν καιρὸν Ἰμίλκων τὴν πρὸς τὸν Διονύσιον εἰρήνην ἐπονύσατο.
5 Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ῥωμαίων πρὸς Βηθῶν ἡ πόλεμος συνέστη διὰ τοιαύτας αἰτίας. τότε πρῶτος ἐπεθηρίσαντο Ῥωμαίοι τοὺς στρατιώτας καθ’ ἐκαστὸν ἐναντίον εἰς ἑφόδια διδόναι χρήματα. ἐξ ἐπολιορκήσαν δὲ καὶ τὴν Οὐᾶλσκων πόλιν, ἢ τότε μὲν Ἀνξωρ ἐκαλεῖτο, νῦν δ’ ὅνομάζεται Ταρρακίνη.

17. Τοῦ δ’ ἐναυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθῆναι μὲν ἥριχε Μικών, ἐν δὲ τῇ Ῥώμη τὴν ύπατικὴν ἄρχὴν μετέλαβον χιλάρχου τρεῖς, Τίτος Κοίντιος καὶ Γάιος Ἰουλίος καὶ Αὐλὸς Μαμίλος. τούτων δὲ τὰς ἄρχας λαβόντων οἱ τῶν Ὄρωπον οἰκούντες πρὸς ἄλληλους στασιάσαντες ἐφυγάδευσαν
2 σαν τῶν πολιτῶν τινας. οἱ δὲ φυγάδες μέχρι μὲν

1 So Dindorf: συνεδρεον.
2 So Wesseling: Βοιωσ.
join in the colony. Consequently, taking the multitudine of refugees, he occupied a hill lying eight stades from the sea, on which he founded the city of Halaesa; and since there were other cities of Sicily with the same name, he called it Halaesa Archonidion after himself. When, in later times, the city grew greatly both because of the trade by sea and because the Romans exempted it from tribute, the Halaesians denied their kinship with the Herbitaeans, holding it a disgrace to be deemed colonists of an inferior city. Nevertheless, up to the present time numerous ties of relationships are to be found among both peoples, and they administer their sacrifices at the Temple of Apollo with the same routine. But there are those who state that Halaesa was founded by the Carthaginians at the time when Himilcon concluded his peace with Dionysius.

In Italy a war arose between the Romans and the people of Veii for the following reasons.\(^1\) In this campaign the Romans voted for the first time to give annual pay to the soldiers for their service. They also reduced by siege the city of the Volsci which was called at that time Anxor\(^2\) but now has the name Tarraciniæ.

17. At the close of the year Micion was archon in 402 B.C. Athens, and in Rome three military tribunes took over the consular magistracy, Titus Quinctius, Gaius Julius, and Aulus Mamilus. After these magistrates had entered office, the inhabitants of Oropus fell into civil strife and exiled some of their citizens. For a

\(^1\) There is probably a lacuna here. The "reasons" are given in Livy, 4. 58.

\(^2\) Anxur.

\(^3\) νομίζασ] Vogel suggests πινακις.

\(^4\) So Dindorf: πρωτοι.
Diodorus of Sicily

tinos δὲ ἐαυτῶν ἐπεβάλοντο κατελθεῖν, οὐ δυνάμενοι δὲ τὴν προαίρεσιν ἐπὶ τέλος ἀγαρεῖν, ἔπεισαν τοὺς Θηβαίους ἐαυτοῖς συναποστείλαι δύναμιν. 3 Θηβαῖοι δὲ στρατεύοντες ἐπὶ τοὺς Ὀρωπίους καὶ κυριεύοντες τῆς πόλεως, μετώπισαν ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάττης αὐτοὺς ὡς ἔπτα σταδίους, καὶ χρόνους μὲν τίνας εἶχαν καθ’ αὐτοὺς πολιτεύοντα, μετὰ δὲ ταύτα δόντες πολιτείαν τὴν χώραν Βοιωτίαν ἑποικίσαντο.

4. Τούτων δὲ πραττομένων Λακεδαίμονιοι καὶ ἄλλα μὲν πλεόνα τοῖς Ἡλείοις ἐνεκάλουν, μάλιστα δ” ὧτι Ἄγινα αὐτῶν τὸν βασιλέα διεκώλυσαν τῷ θεῷ θύσαι καὶ διότι τοῖς Ὀλυμπίοις Λακεδαίμονίοις 5 οὐκ εἶχαν ἀγωνίσασθαι. διόπερ κρίναντες πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐκφέρειν πόλεμον, δέκα πρεσβευτὰς ἀπεστείλαν, πρῶτον μὲν κελεύοντες τὰς περιοχὰς πόλεις ἐὰν αὐτονόμους εἶναι, ἐπείτα τὰς δαπάνας τοῦ πρὸς Ἁθηναίους πολέμου κατὰ τὸ ἐπιβάλλον 6 αὐτοῖς μέρος ἀπῆτον. ταύτα δ” ἔπραττον προφάσεις αὐτοῖς εὐλόγοις καὶ πιθανὰς ἀρχὰς ξητούντες πολέμου. οὐ προσεχόντων δὲ τῶν Ἡλείων, ἄλλα καὶ προσεγκαλούντων ὦτι τοὺς Ἡλείας καταδουλοῦνται, τὸν ἔτερον τῶν βασιλέων Παυσανίαν ἐπ” αὐτοὺς ἀπέστειλαν μετὰ στρατιωτῶν 7 τετρακισχιλίων. συνηκολούθουν δ” αὐτῷ πολλοὶ στρατιώται καὶ παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων σχεδὸν ἀπάντων πλῆν Βοιωτῶν καὶ Κορινθίων. οὕτωι δὲ δυσ-54
time the exiles undertook to effect their return by 402 B.C. their own resources, but finding themselves unable to carry through their purpose, they persuaded the Thebans to send an army to assist them. The Thebans took the field against the Oropians, and becoming masters of the city, resettled the inhabitants some seven stades from the sea; and for some time they allowed them to have their own government, but after this they gave them Theban citizenship and attached their territory to Boeotia.

While these events were taking place, the Lacedaemonians brought a number of charges against the Eleians, the most serious being that they had prevented Agis, their king, from offering sacrifices to the god 1 and that they had not allowed the Lacedaemonians to compete in the Olympic Games. Consequently, having decided to wage war on the Eleians, they dispatched ten ambassadors to them, ordering them, in the first place, to allow their subject cities to be independent, and after that they demanded of them their quota of the cost of the war against the Athenians. This they did in quest of specious pretexts for themselves and of plausible openings for war. When the Eleians not only paid no heed to them but even accused them besides of enslaving the Greeks, they dispatched Pausanias, the other of their two kings, against them with four thousand soldiers. He was accompanied by many soldiers also from practically all the allies except the Boeotians and Corinthians. They, being offended

1 Olympian Zeus.

1 *Ἀγις Reiske (Xen. Hell. 3. 2. 22) : Παυσανίας.
2 So Dindorf: κελεύοντας.
3 κατά Rhodoman: καὶ κατὰ.
χεραίνοντες τοὺς ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων πραττομένοις οὖ μετέσχον τῆς ἐπὶ τὴν Ἡλικὸν στρατείας.

8 'Ὁ δὲ σὺν Παυσανίας καὶ ἐφόδιον τῆς Ἀρκαδίας ἐμβαλὼν εἰς τὴν Ἡλικὸν Λασίωνα μὲν φρούριον εὐθὺς εἶλεν ἐξ ἐφόδου, μετα δὲ ταύτα διὰ τῆς Ἀκρωπείας ἀγαγόν τὸ στρατόπεδον τέτταρας πόλεις προσηγάγοντο, Ὑραῖστον, Ἀλιον, Ἐπιτά-λιον, Ὑπούντα. ἔκειθεν δὲ τῇ Πύλω προσστρατοπεδεύσας εὐθὺς καὶ τούτό τὸ χωρίον παρέλαβεν, ἀπέχον τῆς Ἡλικὸς σταδίους ὡς ἐβδομήκοντα. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐπὶ αὐτὴν πορευθεῖς τὴν Ἡλικὸν ἐπὶ τῶν πέραν τοῦ ποταμοῦ λόφων κατεστρατοπεδεύσευσεν. Ἡλείσι δὲ μικρὸν ἐμπροσθεῖν ἦσαν παρ' Λιτωλῶν εἰληφότες συμμάχους ἐπιλέκτους ἀνδρὰς χιλίων, οίς τὸν περὶ τὸ γυμνάσιον τόπον δεδώκεισαν φυλάττον. τοῦ δὲ Παυσανίου τούτον τὸν τόπον πρώτον ἐπιχειρήσαντος πολυρκείων καταπεφρονήκοτος, ὡς οὐδέποτ' ἂν τολμησάντων Ἡλείων ἐπεξελθεῖν, ἐξαίφνης οὐ τε Αἰτωλοί καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν πολιτῶν ἐκγυνήσαντες ἐκ τῆς πόλεως κατεπλήξαντο τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, καὶ σχεδὸν τριάκοντα αὐτῶν κατέβαλον. δὲ Παυσανίας τότε μὲν ἔλυσε τὴν πολυρ-κίαν, μετὰ δὲ ταύτ' ὄρων ἐργαίδῃ τὴν ἀλωσίν οὖσαν, ἐπέθεη πορθῶν καὶ φθείρων τὴν χώραν ἱερὰν ὑπό σαν, καὶ παμπληθεὶς ωφελεῖς ἠθροίσεν. ἤδη δὲ τοῦ χειμῶνος συνεγίγοντος κατὰ μὲν τὴν Ἡλείαν ἐτείχισε φρούρια, καὶ τὴν ἴκανὴν εἰς αὐτὸς κατέλιπε δύναμιν, αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τῆς ὑπολοίπου στρατιᾶς ἐν Δύμη παρεχείμασεν.

18. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν Διονύσου ὁ τῶν Σι-κελῶν τύραννος, ἐπειδὴ τὰ κατὰ τὴν δυναστείαν αὐτῶ προεχώρει κατὰ γνώμην, διενοεῖτο μὲν πρὸς
by the proceedings of the Lacedaemonians, took no part in the campaign against Elis.

Pausanias, then, entered Elis by way of Arcadia and straightway took the outpost of Lasion at the first assault; then, leading his army through Acroeria, he won to his side the four cities of Thraestus, Halium, Epitalium, and Opus. Moving thence, he straightway encamped near Pylus and took this place, which was about seventy stades from Elis. After this, advancing to Elis proper, he pitched his camp on the hills across the river.¹ A short time before this the Eleians had got from the Aetolians a thousand élite troops to help them, to whom they had given the region about the gymnasium to guard. When Pausanias first of all started to lay siege to this place, and in a careless manner, not supposing that the Eleians would ever dare to make a sortie against him, suddenly both the Aetolians and many of the citizens, pouring forth from the city, struck terror into the Lacedaemonians and slew some thirty of them. At the time Pausanias raised the siege, but after this, since he saw that the city would be hard to take, he traversed its territory, laying it waste and plundering it, even though it was sacred soil, and gathered great stores of booty. Since the winter was already at hand, he built walled outposts in Elis and left adequate forces in them, and himself passed the winter with the rest of the army in Dymê.

18. In Sicily Dionysius, the tyrant of the Siceli,² since his government was making satisfactory progress, determined to make war upon the Cartha-

¹ The Peneus.
² See note 1, p. 25.

¹ Ἐνταλίαν Wesseling: Ἑπόάγων.
² So Eichstädt: προστατωπεδέσθαι.
Καρχηδονίους ἐκφέρειν πόλεμον· οὕτω δὲ ταῖς παρασκευαῖς ἴκανος ὃν τὴν μὲν προαίρεσιν ταύτην ἐκρύπτη, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς μελλοντας κινδύνους τὰ 2 χρήσιμα διώκει. εἰδὼς οὖν κατὰ τὸν 'Αρτικούν πόλεμον τὴν πόλιν ἐκ βαλάττης εἰς βάλατταν ἀποτελεχυμένην, εὐλαβεῖτο μήποτε παραπλησίοις ἐλαττώμασι περιπέσων ἀποκλεισθῆ τῆς εἰς τὴν χώραν εξόδου· εὐφυῶς γὰρ ἑώρα κειμένας τὰς καλομένας Ἐσπιπόλας κατὰ τῆς πόλεως τῶν Συ- 3 ρακοσίων. διόπερ τοὺς ἀρχιτέκτονας παραλαβὼν, ἀπὸ τῆς τούτων γνώμης ἐκρώνε δεῖν τειχίζω τὰς Ἐσπιπόλας, ὥν τὸ πρὸς τοὺς Ἑξάπυλους ὑπάρχει 4 τεῖχος. ὁ γὰρ τόπος οὕτωσι τετραμένος ἐστὶ πρὸς ἀρκτον, ὑπόκρημνος δὲ πᾶς καὶ διὰ τὴν τραχύτητα δυσπρόσδοκος ἐκ τῶν ἐξωθεὶ μερῶν. βουλόμενος οὖν ταχείαν τὴν κατασκευὴν τῶν τειχῶν γίνεσθαι, τὸν ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας ὄχλον ἡθοποιεῖ, εἰς οὐ τοὺς εὐθέτους ἄνδρας ἐπιλέξας εἰς ἐξακισμυρίους ἐπι- 5 διείλε τούτως τὸν τειχιζόμενον τόπον. καθ' ἐκα- στὸν μὲν οὖν στάδιον ἀρχιτέκτονας ἐπέστησε, κατὰ δὲ πλέθρου ἐπέταξεν οἰκοδόμοις, καὶ τοὺς τούτως ὑπηρέτησαν ἐκ τῶν ἰδιωτῶν εἰς ἐκαστὸν πλέ- θρον διακοσίους. χωρίς δὲ τούτων ἔτεροι παμ- πληθεῖσι τῶν ἀριθμοῦ ἐτεμνοῦν τὸν ἀνέργαστον λίθον· ἐξακισχίλει τῇ λεύκῃ βοῶν ἐπὶ τῶν οἰκεῖον τόπον 6 παρεκόμιζον· ἡ δὲ τῶν ἐργαζομένων πολὺ νήμα παρείχετο τοῖς θεωμένοις κατάπληξιν, ἀπάντων σπευδότων τελέσαι τὸ τεταγμένον. ὁ γὰρ Διονύσιος τὴν προθυμίαν τοῦ πλήθους ἐκκα- 1 ἐλευθέρους after ἄνδρας omitted FJKM, Dindorf, Vogel.
ginians; but being not yet sufficiently prepared, he 401 n.c. concealed this purpose of his while making the necessary preparations for the coming encounters. And realizing that in the war with Athens the city had been blocked off by a wall that ran from the sea to the sea,¹ he took care that he should never, where caught at a similar disadvantage, be cut off from contact with the countryside; for he saw that the site of Epipolae, as it is called, naturally commanded the city of the Syracusans. Sending, therefore, for his master-builders, in accord with their advice he decided that he must fortify Epipolae at the point where there stands now the Wall with the Six Gates. For this place, which faces north, is precipitous in its entirety, and so steep that access is hardly to be won from the outside. Wishing to complete the building of the walls rapidly, he gathered the peasants from the countryside, from whom he selected some sixty thousand capable men and parcelled out to them the space to be walled. For each stade he appointed a master-builder and for each plethron ² a mason, and the labourers from the common people assigned to the task numbered two hundred for each plethron. Besides these, other workers, a multitude in number, quarried out the rough stone, and six thousand yoke of oxen brought it to the appointed place. And the united labour of so many workers struck the watchers with great amazement, since all were zealous to complete the task assigned them. For Dionysius, in order to excite the enthusiasm of the multitude,

¹ See Book 13. 7.
² The sixth of a stade, roughly one hundred feet.

² So Dindorf: παρεοκελατεν.
λούμενος μεγάλας προεθήκε δωρεάς τοῖς προτερη-σασι, δίχα μὲν τοῖς ἀρχιτέκτοσι, χωρὶς δὲ τοῖς οἰκοδόμοις καὶ πάλιν τοῖς ἐργαζόμενοις· καὶ αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τῶν φίλων προσήδρευε τὰς ἡμέρας ὅλας τοῖς ἐργοῖς, ἐπὶ πάντα τὸπον ἐπιφανόμενος καὶ τοῖς κακοπαθοῦσιν αἰεὶ προσλαμβάνων. καθόλου δ’ ἀποθέμενος τὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς βάρος ἰδιῶτην αὐτὸν ἀπεδείκνυε, καὶ τοῖς βαρυτάτοις τῶν ἔργων προσ-ιστάμενος ὑπέμενε τὴν αὐτὴν τοῖς ἄλλοις κακο-πάθειαν, ὅστε πολλη μὲν ἔρις ἐγίνετο καὶ τοῖς τῆς ἡμέρας ἐργοῖς ἐννοι προσετίθεσαν καὶ μέρη τῶν νυκτῶν τοσαύτη σπουδὴ τοῖς πλήθεσιν ἐνεπεπτῶ-κεί. διότι προνύπτωσι εν ἡμέραις εἰκοσι τέλος ἔσχε τὸ τείχος, τὸ μὲν μήκος κατασκευασθὲν ἐπὶ σταθὺς τριάκοντα, τὸ δὲ ύψος σύμμετρον, ὡστε τῷ τοῖχῳ τῆς ὀχυρωττῆτος προσγενομένης ἀνάλω-τον ἐκ βίας ἀπάρξαι· τοῖς γὰρ πύργοις διελήπτο πυκνοῖς καὶ ὑπηλοῖς, ἐκ τε λίθων ψυκόμητο τετραπέδων φιλοτήμως συνειρρυμένων.

20. Τού δ’ ἔτους τούτου διεληλυθότος Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν ἦν ἄρχον Ἑξαίνετος, ἐν Ῥώμη δὲ τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἀρχὴν παρέλαβον χυλώρχοι εἶ, Πόπλιος Κορνήλιος, Καϊσων Φάβιος, Σπόριος Ναυτίος, Γαίος Ουαλέ-ριος, Μάνιος Σέργιος. περὶ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους Κῦρος ὁ τῶν ἐπὶ θαλάττης σατραπείων ἡγούμενος διενοεῖτο μὲν πάλιν στρατεύειν ἐπὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἄρταξέρξην· ἂν γὰρ ὁ ἑαυτὸς φρονήματος πλήρης καὶ προθυμίαν ἔχων οὐκ ἀπρακτον εἰς τοὺς

1 So Dindorf: προστάμενος.
2 προσγενομένης Reiske: γενομένης.
3 So Eichstädt: ψυκόμητο.
4 So Dindorf: τετραπέδων.
offered valuable gifts to such as finished first, special ones for the master-builders, and still others for the masons and in turn for the common labourers; and he in person, together with his friends, oversaw the work through all the days required, visiting every section and ever lending a hand to the toilers. Speaking generally, he laid aside the dignity of his office and reduced himself to the ranks. Putting his hands to the hardest tasks, he endured the same toil as the other workers, so that great rivalry was engendered and some added even a part of the night to the day’s labour, such eagerness had infected the multitude for the task. As a result, contrary to expectation, the wall was brought to completion in twenty days. It was thirty stades in length and of corresponding height, and the added strength of the wall made it impregnable to assault; for there were lofty towers at frequent intervals and it was constructed of stones four feet long and carefully joined.

19. At the close of the year Exaenetus was archon in Athens, and in Rome six military tribunes took over the consular magistracy, Publius Cornelius, Caeso Fabius, Spurius Nautius, Gaius Valerius, and Manius Sergius.¹ At this time Cyrus, who was commander of the satrapies on the sea,² had been planning for a long while to lead an army against his brother Artaxerxes; for the young man was full of ambition and had a keenness for the encounters of war that

¹ Several manuscripts complete the number by adding “and Junius Lucullus.”
² See chap. 12. 8 and note.
3 κατά πόλεμον ἀγώνας. ἔτει δ' αὐτῶν μισθοφόρων πλήθος ἔκανον συνήκτο καὶ τὰ πρὸς τὴν στρατείαν εὐτρέπιστο, τοὺς μὲν πλήθεως οὖκ ἐδήλου τάληθες, ἔφασκε δ' εἰς Κιλικίαν ἀνάγειν τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ 4 τοὺς ἀφεστηκότας τοῦ βασιλέως τυράννους. ἀπέστειλε δὲ καὶ πρὸς Λακεδαίμονι οἱ στρατεύματος τοὺς ἀνανεωσομένους τὰς κατὰ τὸν πρὸς Ἁθηναίους πόλεμον εὐφρενίας καὶ παρακαλέσοντας ἑαυτῷ συμμαχεῖν. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαίμονι, νομίζοντες αὐτοῖς συνοίσεων τὸν πόλεμον, ἔγνωσαν τῷ Κύρῳ βοηθεῖν, καὶ παραχρήμα ἐξεπέμψαν πρὸς τὸν ἑαυτῶν ναύαρχον Σάμον ὁνομαζόμενον, 5 ὅπως ὁ τι ἄν κελεύῃ ὁ Κύρος πράττῃ. ὁ δὲ Σάμος εἶχε μὲν τριήρεις εἰκοσι καὶ πέντε, μεθ' ὧν πλεύσας εἰς "Εφέσον πρὸς τὸν Κύρον ναύαρχον ἐτοιμὸς ἢν αὐτῷ πάντα συμπράττειν. ἐξεπέμψαν δὲ καὶ πεξίον στρατιώτας ἀκτακοσίους, ἤγερμον Χειρίσοφον καταστήματες. ἀφηγεῖτο δὲ τοῦ βαρβαρικοῦ στόλου Ταμώς, ἔχων τριήρεις πεντήκοντα πολυτελῶς ἐξηρτυμένας2 καὶ καταπλευσάντων τῶν Λακεδαίμονίων ἀνήκησαν οἱ στόλοι τοῦ πλοίου ὡς ἐπὶ Κιλικίας ποιοῦμενοι.

6 Κύρος δὲ τούς τε ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσίας στρατολογηθέντας καὶ μισθοφόρους μυρίους προσχίλιους ἄθροίσας εἰς Ἁρδείς, Λιβύης μὲν καὶ Φρυγίας κατέστησεν ἐπιμελητὰς Πέρσας ἐαυτοῦ συγγενεῖς, Ἰωνίας δὲ καὶ τῆς Ἀιολίδος, ἔτι δὲ τῶν σύνεγγυς τόπων Ταμώ, φίλων μὲν ὄντα πιστῶν, τὸ δὲ γένος ὑπάρχοντα Μεμφίτην· αὐτῶς δὲ μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως προῆγεν ὡς ἐπὶ τῆς Κιλικίας καὶ Πισιδίας, διαδιδόμενος λόγον ὅτι τινὲς τῶν ἐκεῖ κατοικοῦντων

1 So Wesseling: ἐξηρτυμένας.
was not unrewarded. When an adequate force of mercenaries had been collected for him and all preparations for the campaign had been completed, he did not reveal the truth to the troops, but kept asserting that he was leading the army to Cilicia against the despots who were in rebellion against the King. He also dispatched ambassadors to the Lacedaemonians to recall to their minds the services he had rendered in their war against the Athenians and to urge them to join him as allies. The Lacedaemonians, thinking that the war would be to their advantage, decided to give aid to Cyrus and forthwith sent ambassadors to their admiral, named Samus, with instructions that he should carry out whatever Cyrus ordered. Samus had twenty-five triremes, and with these he sailed to Ephesus to Cyrus’ admiral and was ready to co-operate with him in every respect. They also sent eight hundred infantry, giving the command to Cheirisophus. The commander of the barbarian fleet was Tamōs, who had fifty triremes which had been fitted out at great expense; and after the Lacedaemonians had arrived, the fleets put out to sea, following a course for Cilicia.

Cyrus, after gathering to Sardis both the levies of Asia and thirteen thousand mercenaries, appointed Persians of his kindred to be governors of Lydia and Phrygia, but of Ionia, Aeolis, and the neighbouring territories, his trusted friend Tamōs, who was a native of Memphis; then he with his army advanced in the direction of Cilicia and Pisidia, spreading the report that certain peoples of those regions were in revolt.

1 Samius in Xenophon, Hell. 3. 1. 1.
7 ἄφεστήκασιν. εἰς ὑμεῖς ἀπαντασά ἀπὸ μὲν τῆς Ἀσίας ἐπτακυσμυρίους, διὸ ἦσαν ἵππεις τρισχίλιοι, ἀπὸ δὲ Πελοποννήσου καὶ τῆς Ἀλλης Ἑλλάδος
8 μισθοφόρους μυρίους τρισχίλιους. ἦγειτο δὲ τῶν μὲν ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου χωρίς Ἀχαιῶν Κλέαρχος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος, τῶν δὲ Ἀχαιῶν Σωκράτης Ἀχαῖος, τῶν
9 δὲ Ἀθηναίων Μένων ὁ Λαρισσαῖος. τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων τὰς μὲν κατὰ λεπτὸν ἵγεμονίαν εἶχον Πέρσας, τῶν δὲ συμπάντων αὐτὸς ἦγειτο Κῦρος, 
ὅς τοῖς μὲν ἱγεμόνων ἐδεδηλώκει τὴν ἐπὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἀνάβασιν, τὸ δὲ πλῆθος ἐκρυπτευτό εὐλαβοῦ-
μενος μήποτε διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς στρατείας ἐγ-
καταλίπτη τὴν ἑαυτοῦ προαίρεσιν. διὸ καὶ κατὰ τὴν ὀδοιπορίαν προορώμενος τὸ μέλλον ἐξεθεράπευσε τοὺς στρατιώτας, κοινὸν ἑαυτὸν παρεχόμενος καὶ 
δαμιλείς ἁγορᾶς ἐτοιμάζων.
20. Ἐπεὶ δὲ διήλθε Λυδίαν καὶ Φρυγίαν, ἔτη δὲ 
Καππαδοκίας τὰ συνορίζοντα, παρεγενέθη πρὸς 
touς ὄρους τῆς Κυκλάδος καὶ τὴν πρὸς ταῖς Κυκλάδοις 
Pύλαις εἰσβολήν· αὕτη δὲ ἐστὶ στενὴ καὶ παράκρη-
μος ἐπὶ σταθεῖσα μὲν εἴκοσι παρατείνουσα, πλη-
σιον δὲ αὕτης ἐστὶν εἷς ἀμφοτέρων καθ' ὑπερβολὴν 
ὀρχε μεγάλα καὶ δυσπρόσωπα· ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν ὄρων εἷς 
ἐκατέρου μέρους τείχη κατατείνει μέχρι τῆς ὀδοῦ, 
2 καθ' ην ἐνυποδόμηται πύλαι. διεξαγαγὼν δὲ διὰ 
toὺν τὴν δύναμιν εἰσέβαλεν εἰς τι πεδίον τῶν 
kατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν οὐδένος τῷ κάλλει λειτομένον· 
de oū πορευθεὶς εἰς Ταρσὸν, μεγίστην τῶν ἐν 
Κυκλίᾳ πόλεων, ταχέως αὕτης ἐγκρατῆς ἐγένετο.
From Asia he had in all seventy thousand troops, of 401 B.C. whom three thousand were cavalry, and from the Peloponnesus and the rest of Greece thirteen thousand mercenaries. The soldiers from the Peloponnesus, with the exception of the Achaeans, were commanded by Clearchus the Lacedaemonian, those from Boeotia by Proxenus the Theban, the Achaeans by Socrates the Achaean, and those from Thessaly by Menon of Larissa. The officers of the barbarians, in minor commands, were Persians, and of the whole army Cyrus himself was commander-in-chief. He had disclosed to the commanders that he was marching against his brother, but he kept this hid from the troops for fear that they would leave his enterprise stranded because of the scale of his expedition. Consequently along the march, by way of providing for the coming occasion, he curried favour with the troops by affability and by providing abundant supplies of provisions.

20. After Cyrus had traversed Lydia and Phrygia as well as the regions bordering on Cappadocia, he arrived at the boundaries of Cilicia and the entrance at the Cilician Gates. This pass is narrow and precipitous, twenty stades in length, and bordering it on both sides are exceedingly high and inaccessible mountains; and walls stretch down on each side from the mountains as far as the roadway, where gates have been built across it. Leading his army through these gates, Cyrus entered a plain which in beauty yields to no plain in Asia, and through which he advanced to Tarsus, the largest city of Cilicia, which

1 Καππαδοκίας Wurm; καὶ τὰ (οὐ κατὰ) τῆς Κιλικίας P, καὶ κατὰ τῆς Κιλ. FJKM, καὶ τὰ τῆς Κιλ. cest.
2 τι πεδίον Stephanus: τενθίουν.
Συνένευσε δ' ο τῆς Κιλικίας δυναστεύσας ώς ἠκούσε
tὸ μέγεθος τῆς τῶν πολεμίων δυνάμεως, εἰς ἀπο-
ρίαν πολλὴν ἐνέππετεν, οὐκ οὖν ἀξιόμαχος. μετα-
πεμπομένου δ' αυτὸν Κύρου καὶ τὰ πιστὰ δόντος
ἐπορεύθη πρὸς αὐτὸν, καὶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν τοῦ πολέμου
πυθόμενος ὠμολόγησε συμμαχήσειν ἔπὶ τὸν Ἀρτα-
ξέρξην, καὶ τὸν ἕνα τῶν νιῶν τῷ Κύρῳ συνεξ-
apεστείλεν, αὐτῷ δοῦσ τῶν Κιλίκων τοὺς ἰκανοὺς
συστατευσομένους. πανούργος γὰρ ὄν τὴν φύσιν
καὶ πρὸς τὸ τῆς τύχης ἀδηλὸν ἀρτισάμενος, τὸν
ἐπεροὺ τῶν νιῶν ἐξέπεμψε λάθρα πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα,
δηλώσοντα καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις ἐπ' ἐκείνου ἠθροισμέ-
νας καὶ διότι τῆς μὲν συμμαχίας δι' ἀνάγκην
tῷ Κύρῳ μετέχει, τῇ δ' εὐνοίᾳ προσμένων, ἂν
καιρὸς γένηται, καταλυτῶν ἐκείνου τῷ βασιλεί
sυστατεύσεσθαι.

4 Κύρος δ' εἶκος μὲν ἡμέρας ἐν Ταρσῷ τὴν δύνα-
μιν ἀνέλαβε· μετὰ δὲ ταύτα, ἀναζευγνύντος αὐτοῦ,
tὸ πλῆθος ὑπάπτευσε τὴν στρατείαν ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀρτα-
ξέρξην γίνεσθαι. ἀναλογιζόμενος δὲ ἐκαστὸς τὰ
μὴν τῶν ὁδῶν καὶ τὰ πλῆθη τῶν πολεμίων ἐθνῶν,
δι' ὄν ἀναγκαῖον ἣν τὴν πορείαν ποιεῖσθαι, τελέως
ἡγούμεν. διαβεβήκτο γὰρ ὣν ἐστὶς Βάκτρων ὅδος
οὖσα στρατοπέδῳ τετραμήνου, δύναμις δ' ἠθροισ-
μένη τῷ βασιλεί πλείω τῶν τεταράκοντα μυρία-
δων. διὸ δὴ περιδεείς ὄντες ἐκεῖνοι ἡγανόκτους,
καὶ τοὺς ἡγεμόνας δι' ὄργης ἔχοντες ἐνεχείρησαν
ἀναρεῖν ὡς προδότας ἐαυτῶν ὄντας. τοῦ δὲ Κύρου
δεομένου πάντων, καὶ διαβεβαιομένου τὴν στρα-

1 So Reiske: στρατευσομένου.
he speedily mastered. When Syennesis, the lord of Cilicia, heard of the great size of the hostile army, he was at a great loss, since he was no match for it in battle. When he was summoned to Cyrus’ presence and had been given pledges, he went to him, and on learning the truth about the war he agreed to join him as an ally against Artaxerxes; and he sent one of his two sons along with Cyrus, giving him also a strong contingent of Cilicians for his army. For Syennesis, being by nature unscrupulous and having adjusted himself to the uncertainty of Fortune, had dispatched his other son secretly to the King to reveal to him the armaments that had been gathered against him and to assure him that he took the part of Cyrus out of necessity, but that he was still faithful to the King and, when the opportunity arose, would desert Cyrus and join the army of the King.

Cyrus rested his army twenty days in Tarsus, and after this, when he would have resumed the march, the troops suspected that the campaign was against Artaxerxes. And as each man reckoned up the length of the distances entailed and the multitude of hostile peoples through whom they would have to pass, he was filled with the deepest anxiety; for the word had got about that it was a four months’ march for an army to Bactria and that a force of more than four hundred thousand soldiers had been mustered for the King. Consequently the soldiers became most fearful and vexed, and in anger at their commanders they attempted to kill them on the ground that the commanders had betrayed them. But when Cyrus entreated one and all of them and assured them

2 So Wurm for \( \text{πρὸς ἐκεῖνον} \) of MSS.; \( \text{πρὸς ἐκεῖνον ἄποκλίνων} \) Dindorf, \( \pi. \) ἐ. βέπει καὶ (or καὶ) Vogel.
Diodorus of Sicily

tiān ānāgein ouk ép' Ἀρταξέρξην, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τινα
σατράπην τῆς Συρίας, ἐπεισόθησαν οἱ στρατιώται,
καὶ λαβόντες πλείω μισθὸν ἀποκατέστησαν εἰς
τὴν ἕξ ἄρχῃς εὐνοιαν.

21. 'Ο δὲ Κύρος ἐπειδὴ διήλθε τὴν Κιλικίαν,1
παρεγενήθη πρὸς πόλιν Ἰσσόν, ἐπὶ θαλάττης μὲν
κειμένην, ἐσχάτην δ' οὖσαν τῆς Κιλικίας. κατ-
έπλευσε δ'2 εἰς αὐτὴν περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν καιρὸν καὶ
ὁ στόλος ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, καὶ οἱ στρατη-
γοῦντες3 ἐξέβησαν καὶ συντυχόντες τῷ Κύρῳ τὴν
tῶν Σπαρτιατῶν εἰς αὐτῶν εὐνοιαν ἀπήγγειλαν,
καὶ τοὺς μετὰ Χειρισόφου πεζοὺς ὀκτακοσίους
2 ἑκβιβάσαντες παρεδώκαν. τούτους δὲ προσεπο-
ούντο μὲν οἱ φίλοι τοῦ Κύρου πέμψαν μισθοφό-
ρους, τῇ δ' ἀληθείᾳ μετὰ τῆς τῶν ἐφόρων γνώμης
ἀπαντ' ἐπράττετο· οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι φανερὸν
οὕτω τὸν πόλεμον ἐπανηροῦντο, κατέκρυπτον δὲ
tὴν προαίρεσιν, ἐπιτηροῦντες τὴν μοτὴρ τοῦ πο-
λέμου.

'Ο δὲ Κύρος μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἀνέξευξεν ἐπὶ
Συρίας τὴν πορείαν ποιούμενος, καὶ τοὺς ναυάρχους
3 ἑκέλευσε συμπαραπλεῖν ἅπασας ταῖς ναυσίν. ὡς
d' ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὰς Πύλας καλουμένας καὶ τὸν τόπον
εὑρεν ἐρήμον τῶν φυλαττόντων, περιχαρῆς ἤν· ἡγῳ-
nία γὰρ σφόδρα, μὴ τινος αὐτὰς εἰσὶν προκατει-
λημμένοι. ἐστὶ δὲ ἡ φύσις τοῦ τόπου στενὴ καὶ
παράκρημνος, ὡστε δ' ὀλίγων ῥαδίως παραφυλάτ-
4 τεσθαί. ὄρη γὰρ πλησίον ἀλλήλων κεῖται, τὸ μὲν
τραχὺ καὶ κρήμνους ἔχου ἀξιόλογους, ἐπ' αὐτῆς
d' ἀρχεται τῆς ὀδοῦ ἐτερον ὀρός4 μέγιστον5 τῶν

1 καὶ after Κιλικίαν deleted by Wurm.
2 κατέπλευσε δ' Bezzerl: καταπλεύσας.
that he was leading the army, not against Artaxerxes, but against a certain satrap of Syria, the soldiers yielded, and when they had received an increase in pay, they resumed their former loyalty to him.

21. As Cyrus marched through Cilicia he arrived at Issus, which lies on the sea and is the last city of Cilicia. At the same time the fleet of the Lacedaemonians also put in at the city, and the commanders went ashore, met with Cyrus, and reported the goodwill of the Spartans toward him; and they disembarked and turned over to him the eight hundred infantry under the command of Cheirisophus. The pretense was that these mercenaries were sent by the friends of Cyrus, but in fact everything was done with the consent of the ephors. The Lacedaemonians had not yet openly entered upon the war, but were concealing their purpose, awaiting the turn of the war.

Cyrus set out with his army, travelling toward Syria, and ordered the admirals to accompany him by sea with all the ships. When he arrived at the Gates, as they are called, and found the place clear of guards, he was elated, for he was greatly concerned lest troops might have occupied them before his arrival. The place is narrow and precipitous in character, so that it can be easily guarded by few troops. For two mountains lie against each other, the one jagged and with great crags, and the other beginning right at the road itself, and it is the largest in those

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1 Between Cilicia and Syria.

2 καὶ οἱ στρατηγοῦντες added by Bezzel, who also deletes συντυχόντες.

3 So Wesseling: μέρος.

4 μέγιστον Vogel: μία δ’ ἂν τίν.
περὶ τοὺς τόπους ἐκείνους, καὶ καλεῖται μὲν Ἀμανος, παρεκτείνει δὲ παρὰ τὴν Φοινίκην· ὁ δὲ ἀνὰ μέσον τῶν ὄρων, ὑπάρχων ὡς τριῶν οταῖων, παντελῶς τετειχισμένος καὶ πύλας ἔχων 5 εἰς στενῶν συγκλειομένας. διελθὼν οὖν ὁ Κύρος ταύτας ἁκινδύνως, τὸν μὲν λοιπὸν στόλον ἀπέστειλεν ἀνακάμψαι εἰς Ἔφεσον· οὐκέτι γὰρ αὐτῷ χρήσιμος ἦν μέλλοντι διὰ μεσογείου τὴν πορείαν ποιεῖσθαι. ὁδοιπορῆσας δὲ ἡμέρας εἰκοσί παρεγενήθη πρὸς Θάψακον πόλιν, ἦ κεῖται παρὰ τὸν 6 ποταμὸν τὸν Εὐφράτην. ἐνταῦθα δὲ πένθ᾽ ἡμέρας διατρίψας, καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἐξιδιοποιησάμενος ταῖς τε τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἄφθονίας καὶ ταῖς έκ τῶν προνομῶν ὕφελείας, συνήγαγεν ἐκκλησίαν καὶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῆς στρατείας ἔδηλωσεν. προσάντως δὲ δεξαμένων τὸν λόγον τῶν στρατιωτῶν, ἐδείτο πάντων μὴ καταλυτεῖν ἐαυτὸν, ἐπαγγελλόμενος άλλας τε μεγάλας δωρεὰς καὶ ὅτι παραγενομένους αὐτοῖς εἰς Βαβυλῶνα κατ᾽ ἄνδρα ἔκαστον δώσει πέντε μνᾶς ἄργυρίοις. οἱ μὲν οὖν στρατιῶται ταῖς ἐλπίσι 7 μετεωρισθέντες ἐπείσθησαν ἀκολουθεῖν· ὁ δὲ Κύρος ὡς διέβη τῇ δυνάμει τὸν Εὐφράτην, ἦπείγετο κατὰ τὸ συνεχές ὁδοιπορόν, καὶ παραγενθῆσας ἐπὶ τοὺς ὄρους τῆς Βαβυλωνίας ἀνελάμβανε τὴν δύναμιν.

22. Ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς Ἀρταξάρης καὶ πάλαι μὲν ὅν παρὰ Φαρναβάζου πεπυσμένος ὁτι στρατόπεδον ἐπ᾽ αὐτὸν ἀθροίζει λάθρα Κύρος, καὶ τὸ τε δὴ πυθόμενος αὐτοῦ τὴν ἀνάβασιν μετεπέμπετο τᾶς παν- 2 ταχύθεν δυνάμεις εἰς Ἑκβάτανα τῆς Μηδίας. ἐπεὶ δὲ οἳ τε παρ᾽ Ἰνδῶν καὶ τινῶν ἄλλων ἐθνῶν καθ· 70
regions, bearing the name Amanus and extending along Phoenicia; and the space between the mountains, some three stades in length, has walls running its whole length and gates closed to make a narrow passage. Now, after passing through the Gates without a fight, Cyrus sent off that part of the fleet that was still with him to make the return voyage to Ephesus, since it was of no further use to him now that he would be travelling inland. After a march of twenty days he arrived at the city of Thapsacus, which lies on the Euphrates River. Here he remained five days, and after winning the army to himself both by abundant supplies and by booty from foraging, he summoned it to an assembly and disclosed the truth about his campaign. When the soldiers received his words unfavourably, he besought them, one and all, not to leave him in the lurch, promising, besides other great rewards, that, when they came to Babylon, he would give every man of them five minas of silver. The soldiers, accordingly, soaring in their expectations, were prevailed upon to follow him. When Cyrus crossed the Euphrates with his army, he pressed on the way without making any halt, and as soon as he reached the borders of Babylonia he rested his troops.

22. King Artaxerxes had learned some time before from Pharnabazus that Cyrus was secretly collecting an army to lead against him, and when he now learned that he was on the march, he summoned his armaments from every place to Ecbatana in Media. When the contingents from the Indians and certain other

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1 Some ninety dollars.

1 *Αμανός Wesseling: Αὔβανος.
2 So Sintenis: παραγενόμενος αυτός.
Diodorus of Sicily

υστέρουν διὰ τὸ μακράν ἀφεστάναι τοὺς τόπους, μετὰ τῆς συναχθείσης στρατιῶτας ἀρμῆσαι ἀπαντήσων τῷ Κύρῳ. εἰς δὲ τοὺς ἀπαντας στρατιώτας σὺν ἱππεύσιν οὐκ ἐλάττουσε τεταράκοντα μυριάδων, 3 καθά φησιν “Εφορος. ώς δ’ εἰς τὸ Βαβυλώνιον ἦκε πεδίον, παρὰ τὸν Εὐφράτην στρατοπεδεύον ἐβάλετο, διανοούμενος ἐν ταύτῃ καταληφεῖν τὴν ἀποσκευὴν ἐπινθάνετο γὰρ τοὺς πολεμίους οὐκ ἦκαν ὅντας, καὶ τὸ παράβολον αὐτῶν τῆς τόλμης ὑπόπτευεν.

4 ὁρύξας οὖν τάφρον τὸ μὲν πλάτος ποδῶν ἐξήκοντα, τὸ δὲ βάθος τὸν τοῦ συνακολουθοῦσας ἀρμαμάξας καθαπερεί τεῖχος. καταλιπὼν δ’ εὖ τῇ παρεμβολή τῆς ἀποσκευῆς καὶ τὸν ἀχρεῶν ὄχλον, ἐπὶ μὲν ταύτῃ ἱκανὴν φυλακὴν παρέστησεν, αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν δύναμιν ἐνζωνον προ- αγαγὼν ἀπήρτα τοῖς πολεμίοις ἐγγύς ὑπάρχον- σιν.

5 Ὅ δ’ Κύρος ὡς εἴδε προϊόνασα τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως στρατιῶν, εὐθὺς εἰς τάξεις κατέστησε τὸ σφέτερον στρατόπεδον. τὸ μὲν οὖν δεξίων κέρας παρὰ τὸν Εὐφράτην παρεκτέινον πεζοὶ μὲν ἐπείχον Λακεδαι- μόνιοι καὶ τινὲς τῶν μυσθοφόρων, ὃν ἀπάντων Κλέαρχος δ’ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἀφήγειτο· συνηγωνι- ξοντο δ’ αὐτῷ τῶν ἱππευν οἱ συναχθέντες ἀπὸ Παφλαγονίας, ὃντες ὑπὲρ τοὺς χιλίους· τὸ δὲ θάτε- ρον μέρος ἐπείχον οὐ τ’ ἀπὸ Φρυγίας καὶ Λυδίας, ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν ἱππευν περὶ χιλίους, ὃν εἶχε τὴν ἡγεμο-

6 νίαν Άριδαίος. αὐτὸς δὲ δ’ Κύρος ἐτέτακτο κατὰ μέσην τὴν φάλαγγα τοὺς κρατίστους ἔχον Περσῶν τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων βαρβάρων ὡς μυρίους· προ- 

ηούντο δ’ αὐτῷ τῶν ἱππευν οἱ κάλλιστα διε- 

σκευασμένοι. χίλιοι, θάρακας ἔχοντες καὶ μαχαῖρας

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peoples were delayed because of the remoteness of those regions, he set out to meet Cyrus with the army that had been assembled. He had in all not less than four hundred thousand soldiers, including cavalry, as Ephorus states. When he arrived on the plain of Babylonia, he pitched a camp beside the Euphrates, intending to leave his baggage in it; for he had learned that the enemy was not far distant and he was apprehensive of their reckless daring. Accordingly he dug a trench sixty feet wide and ten deep and encircled the camp with the baggage-waggons of his train like a wall. Having left behind in the camp the baggage and the attendants who were of no use in the battle, he appointed an adequate guard for it, and leading forward in person his army unencumbered, he advanced to meet the enemy which was near at hand.

When Cyrus saw the King's army advancing, he at once drew up his own force in battle order. The right wing, which rested on the Euphrates, was held by infantry composed of Lacedaemonians and some of the mercenaries, all under the command of Clearchus the Lacedaemonian, and helping him in the fight were the cavalry brought from Paphlagonia, more than a thousand. The left wing was held by the troops from Phrygia and Lydia and about a thousand of the cavalry, under the command of Aridaeus. Cyrus himself had taken a station in the centre of the battle-line, together with the choicest troops gathered from Persians and the other barbarians, about ten thousand strong; and leading the van before him were the finest-equipped cavalry, a thousand, armed with Greek breastplates and swords.

1 So Palmer: \( \mu \vomicron \kappa \omicron \omicron \omicron \).
7 'Ελληνικάς. Ἀρταξέρξης δὲ πρὸ μὲν τῆς φάλαγ-γος πάσης ἔστησεν ἄρματα δρεπανηφόρα τὸν ἀριθμὸν οὐκ ἄλγα· καὶ τῶν μὲν κεράτων Πέρσας ἤγεμόνας κατέστησε, κατὰ δὲ τὸ μέσον αὐτὸς ετάχθη τῶν ἐπιλέκτων ἔχων οὐκ ἐλάττους πεντακισθυρίων.

23. Ὡς δὲ τρεῖς σχεδὸν σταδίους ἀπείχον ἄλλη-λων αἱ δυνάμεις, οἱ μὲν 'Ελληνες παυανίσαντες τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ᾦσυχῇ προῆγον· ὡς δὲ ἐντὸς βέλους ἤσαν, ἔθεον κατὰ πολλὴν σπουδὴν. παρηγγελκὼς δὲ αὐτοῖς Κλέαρχος ὁ Λακεδαίμονις ἦν τοῦτο πράττειν τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἐκ διαστήματος πολλοῦ μὴ τρέχειν ἤμελλεν ἀκεραίους τοὺς σώματα τοὺς ἀγωνιο-ζομένους τερήσειν εἰς τὴν μάχην, τὸ δὲ ἐγγύς ὤντας δρόμῳ προσεῖναι τὰς τῶν τόξων βολὰς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων βελῶν ὑπερπετεῖς ἐδόκει ποιῆσειν.

2 ἐπεὶ δὲ ἤγιγνον οἱ μετὰ Κύρου τῷ τοῦ βασιλέως στρατοπέδῳ, τοσοῦτ’ ἐπ’ αὐτοὺς ἐρρίφη βελῶν πλῆθος, ὡς γὰρ ἠκός ἔστιν εἰκὸς αὐτοῖς δυνάμεως ἐνεχθῆναι συνεστῶσης ἐκ μυριάδων τετταράκοντα. οὐ μὴν ἄλλα βραχὺν χρόνον παντελῶς τοῖς παλτοῖς διαγω-νισάμενοι, τὸ λοιπὸν ἐκ χειρὸς ἦδη τὴν μάχην συνίσταντο.

3 Λακεδαίμονιοι δὲ μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων μισθοφόρων εὐθὺς εἰκ τῆς πρῶτης συντάσεως ἐξέπληξαν τοὺς ἀντιτεταγμένους βαρβάρους τῇ τε τῶν ὁπλῶν λαμ-

4 πρότετι καὶ ταῖς εὐχερίαις. ἐκεῖνοι μὲν γὰρ ἠθεῖα ὁπλοῖς τῷ περίκρος ἐσκεπασμένοι καὶ τὰ πολλὰ τῶν ταγμάτων ἔχοντες ψυλικά, πρὸς δὲ τοῦτος ἀπειροῖ τῶν κατὰ πόλεμον κινδύνων· οἱ δὲ 'Ελληνες διὰ τὸ μῆκος τοῦ Πελοποννησιακοῦ πολέμου κατὰ τὸ

1 to omitted PA, Vogel.
Artaxerxes stationed before the length of his battle-line scythe-bearing chariots in no small number, and the wings he put under command of Persians, while he himself took his position in the centre with no less than fifty thousand élite troops.

23. When the armies were about three stades apart, the Greeks struck up the paean and at first advanced at a slow pace, but as soon as they were within range of missiles they began to run at great speed.¹ Clearchus the Lacedaemonian had given orders for them to do this, for by not running from a great distance he had in mind to keep the fighters fresh in body for the fray, while if they advanced on the run when at close quarters, this, it was thought, would cause the missiles shot by bows and other means to fly over their heads. When the troops with Cyrus approached the King’s army, such a multitude of missiles was hurled upon them as one could expect to be discharged from a host of four hundred thousand. Nevertheless, they fought but an altogether short time with javelins and then for the remainder of the battle closed hand to hand.

The Lacedaemonians and the rest of the mercenaries at the very first contact struck terror into the opposing barbarians both by the splendour of their arms and by the skill they displayed. For the barbarians were protected by small shields and their divisions were for the most part equipped with light arms; and, furthermore, they were without trial in the perils of war, whereas the Greeks had been in constant battle by reason of the length of the Pelo-

¹ The battle is known as that of Cunaxa.
συνεχεῖς ἐν μάχαις γεγενημένοι πολὺ ταῖς ἐμπειρίαις διέφερον. διότερε ἐπὶ τῆς ταξιν ἐτυχεῖ μὲν ἀμφοτέρους τοὺς ὑπὲρ τῆς βασιλείας ἀγωνιζόμενους ταχθήναι· διὸ καὶ κατανοήσαντες τὸ γεγενημένον ὁρμησαν ἐπὶ ἅλλοις, φιλοτιμοῦμενοι δὲ ἐαυτῶν κρίναν τὴν μάχην: συνήγαγαν γὰρ, ὡς ἔοικεν, ἡ τύχη τῆς ὑπὲρ τῆς ἤγεμονίας τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς ἔριν εἰς μονομαχίαν καθάπερ εἰς ἀπομίμημα τῆς παλαιᾶς ἐκείνης καὶ τραγῳδουμένης τῆς περὶ τὸν Ἑτεοκλέα καὶ Πολυ-6 νείκην τόλμης. Κύρος μὲν οὖν φθάσας ἐκ διαστή- ματος ἠκόντισε, καὶ τυχὼν τοῦ βασιλέως ἔσφηλεν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν· ὅπερ ταχέως οἱ περὶ αὐτῶν ἀρπά- σαντες ἀπήγγεικαν ἐκ τῆς μάχης. καὶ τὴν μὲν τοῦ βασιλέως ἤγεμονιαν διαδεξάμενος Τισσαφέρης ἀνήρ Πέρσης παρεκάλει τε τὰ πλῆθη καὶ αὐτὸς λαμπρῶς ἤγουιζετο, ἀναμαχόμενος δὲ τὸ περὶ τῶν βασιλέων ταιοῦγος ἑλάττωμα καὶ μετὰ τῶν ἐπιλέκτων ἐπὶ πάντα τόπου ἐπιφανόμενος πολλοὺς ἀνήρει τῶν ἀντιτεταμένων, ὡστε τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν αὐτοῦ πόρ-7 ῥωθεὶν ὑπάρχειν ἐπίσημον. ὡς δὲ Κύρος ἐπαρθεὶς τῷ προτερήματι τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν εἰς μέσους ἐβιάσατο τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀφειδῶς τῇ τόλμῃ χρώμενος πολλοὺς ἄνήρει, μετὰ δὲ ταῦ- τα προχειρότερον κινδυνεύων ὑπὸ τινος τῶν τυχόν- των Περσῶν πληγεῖς ἑπικαίρως ἔπεσεν. τούτου δὲ ἀναρρέθεντοι οἱ τοῦ βασιλέως πρὸς τὴν μάχην 76
ponnesian War and were far superior in experience. 401 B.C. Consequently they straightway put their opponents to flight, pushed after them in pursuit, and slew many of the barbarians. In the centre of the lines, it so happened, were stationed both the men who were contending for the kingship. Consequently, becoming aware of this fact, they made at each other, being eagerly desirous of deciding the issue of the battle by their own hands; for Fortune, it appears, brought the rivalry of the brothers over the throne to culmination in a duel as if in imitation of that ancient rash combat of Eteocles and Polynicee so celebrated in tragedy.¹ Cyrus was the first to hurl his javelin from a distance, and striking the King, brought him to the ground; but the King’s attendants speedily snatched him away and carried him out of the battle. Tissaphernes, a Persian noble, now succeeded to the supreme command held by the King, and not only rallied the troops but fought himself in splendid fashion; and retrieving the reverse involved in the wounding of the King and arriving on the scene everywhere with his élite troops, he slew great numbers of the enemy, so that his presence was conspicuous from afar. Cyrus, being elated by the success of his forces, rushed boldly into the midst of the enemy and at first slew numbers of them as he set no bounds to his daring; but later, as he fought too imprudently, he was struck by a common Persian and fell mortally wounded. Upon his death the King’s soldiers gained confidence for the battle and

¹ The fullest account preserved to us is in Aeschylus, The Seven against Thebes.

¹ τῶν τῶν Dindorf.
ἐπερρώσθησαν, καὶ τέλος τῷ τε πλὴθεί καὶ τῇ τόλμῃ κατεπόνησαν τοὺς ἀνθεστηκότας.

24. Ἐκ δὲ θατέρου μέρους Ἀριδαῖος ὁ Κύρου σατράπης τεταγμένος ἐπὶ τῆς ηγεμονίας τὸ μὲν πρῶτον εὐρώστως ἐδέξατο τοὺς ἐπίσταντας βαρβάρους· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῆς φάλαγγος ἐπὶ πολὺ παρεκτενούσης κυκλούμενος καὶ τὴν Κύρου τελευτήν πυθόμενος, ἐφυγε μετὰ τῶν ἱδίων στρατιωτῶν πρὸς τινα τῶν ἱδίων σταθμῶν, ἔχοντα καταφυγὴν οὐκ ἀνεπιτήδειον. Κλέαρχος δὲ θεωρῶν τὴν τε μέσην τάξιν καὶ τάλλα μέρη τῶν συμμάχων τετραμένα, τοῦ μὲν διώκειν ἀπέστη, τοὺς δὲ στρατιώτας ἀνακαλούμενος καθίστα· εὐλαβεῖτο γὰρ μήποτε πάσης τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπὶ τοὺς "Ελλήνας ἐλθούσης κυκλώ·

θῶσι καὶ πάντες ἀπόλοιμαι. οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ βασιλέως ταχθέντες ἐπείδη τὰ καθ’ αὐτοὺς ἑτέραμάντο, πρῶτον μὲν τὴν ἀποσκευήν τοῦ Κύρου διήρπασαν, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἦδη νυκτὸς ἐπελθούσης ἀθροισθέντες ἐπὶ τοὺς "Ελλήνας ὄρμησαν· ἄν δὲ δεξαμένων τὴν ἔφοδον εὐγενῶς, ὄλγον μὲν χρόνον ὑπέμενον οἱ βάρβαροι, μετ’ ὄλγον δὲ ταῖς τόλμαις καὶ ταῖς εὐχερίαις νικώμενοι πρὸς φυγὴν ὄρμησαν. οἱ δὲ περὶ Κλέαρχον πολλοὺς τῶν βαρβάρων ἀνελόντες, ὅσῃ γὰρ ἦν, ἀναχωρήσανε τρόπαιον ἐστήσαν, καὶ περὶ δευτέραν σχεδὸν φυλακὴν ἐφθάσαν εἰς τὴν παρεμβολὴν. τῆς δὲ μάχης τοιοῦτοι τέλος λαβούσης ἀνηρέθησαν τῶν τοῦ βασιλέως πλείους τῶν μυρίων πεντακισχιλίων, δὲν τοὺς πλείστους ἀνείλου οἱ μετὰ Κλεάρχου ταχθέντες Λακεδαιμόνιοι τε καὶ μισθοφόροι. έκ δὲ θατέρου μέρους τῶν Κύρου στρατιωτῶν ἐπεσον περὶ τρισχιλίους· τῶν δὲ Ελλήνων φασὶν ἀναρεθῆναι μὲν οὐδένα, τρωθῆναι δ’ ὄλγους.

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in the end, by virtue of numbers and daring, wore down their opponents.

24. On the other wing Aridaeus, who was second in command to Cyrus, at first withstood stoutly the charge of the barbarians, but later, since he was being encircled by the far-extended line of the enemy and had learned of Cyrus’ death, he turned in flight with the soldiers under his command to one of the stations where he had once stopped, which was not unsuited as a place for retreat. Clearchus, when he observed that both the centre of his allies and the other parts as well had been routed, stopped his pursuit, and calling back the soldiers, set them in order; for he feared that if the entire army should turn on the Greeks, they would be surrounded and slain to a man. The King’s troops, after they had put their opponents to flight, first plundered Cyrus’ baggage-train and then, when night had come on, gathered in force and set upon the Greeks; but when the Greeks met the attack valiantly, the barbarians withstood them only a short while and after a little turned in flight, being overcome by their deeds of valour and skill. The troops of Clearchus, when they had slain great numbers of the barbarians, since it was already night, returned to the battlefield and set up a trophy, and about the second watch got safe to their camp. Such was the outcome of the battle, and of the army of the King more than fifteen thousand were slain, most of whom fell at the hands of the Lacedaemonians and mercenaries under the command of Clearchus. On the other side some three thousand of Cyrus’ soldiers fell, while of the Greeks, we are told, not a man was slain, though a few were wounded.
7 Τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς παρελθούσης Ἀριδαῖος ὁ πεφευγὼς εἰς τὸν σταθμὸν ἀπέστειλε τινας πρὸς τὸν Κλέαρχον, παρακαλῶν πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἀπαγαγεῖν τοὺς στρατιώτας καὶ κοινὴ διασώζεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς ἐπὶ θάλατταν τόπους. ἀνηρμηνεύω γὰρ Κύρου καὶ τῶν τοῦ βασιλέως δυνάμεων ὑπερεχουσῶν, ἀγωνία πολλὴ κατέσχε τοὺς τετολμηκότας ἐπὶ τῇ καταλύσει τῆς Ἀρταξέρξεως βασιλείας στρατευόντων.

25. Ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος ἀνακαλεσάμενος τοὺς τε στρατηγοὺς καὶ τοὺς ἐφ’ ἡγεμονίας тεταγμένους ἐβουλεύετο περὶ τῶν παρόντων. ὅτως δὲ αὐτῶν περὶ ταῦτα παρεγενόθησαν παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως πρέοβεις, ὥν ἦν ἀρχιπρεσβευτής ἄνηρ Ἑλληνὶς, ὅνομα μὲν Φάλυνος, γένος δὲ Ζακύνθιος. ἐισαχθέντες δὲ εἰς τὸ συνέδριον ἔστων, ὅτι λέγει ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἀρταξέρξης: Ἑπειδὴ νενίκηκα Κύρου ἀποκτείνω, παράδοτε τὰ ὅπλα, καὶ πρὸς τὰς θύρας αὐτοῦ βαδίσαντες ξητεῖτε, πῶς ἂν αὐτὸν ἐκθεραπεύσαντες ἁγάθου τινὸς μεταλάβητε. ῥηθέντων δὲ τούτων ἀπόκρισιν ἐδωκεν ἐκαστὸς τῶν στρατηγῶν τοιαύτην ὅπως Λεωνίδης, καθ’ ὅν καρόν περὶ Θερμοπύλας αὐτοῦ φυλάττοντος τὰς παρόδους Ἑρέσης ἀπέστειλεν ἀγγέλους, κελεύων τῶν ὅπλων παραγωρῆσαι.

3 καὶ γὰρ τὸτε Λεωνίδης ἐπεν ἀπαγγέλει τῷ βασιλεί διὸ τοι νομίζομεν, κἂν φίλοι γενόμεθα τῷ Ἑρέσῃ, μετὰ τῶν ὅπλων ὄντες ἀμείνους ἔσσεσθαι σύμμαχοι, κἂν πολεμεῖν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀναγκασθῶμεν, 4 ἐβέλτιον μετὰ τούτων ἀγωνιεῖσθαι. παραπληρῶσὶς δὲ καὶ τοῦ Κλεάρχου περὶ τούτων ἀποκριναμένου, Πρόξενος ὁ Θηβαῖος ἐπεν, ὅτι νῦν τὰ μὲν ἄλλα σχέδια ἀποβεβλήκαμεν, λέεινται δὲ ἡμῖν ἡ τ’ ἀρετὴ καὶ τὰ ὅπλα. νομίζομεν οὖν, ἂν μὲν ταῦτα 80
When the night was past, Aridaeus, who had fled to the stopping-place, dispatched messengers to Clearchus, urging him to lead his soldiers to him and to join him in making a safe return to the regions on the sea. For now that Cyrus had been slain and the King's armaments held the advantage, deep concern had seized those who had dared to take the field to unseat Artaxerxes from the throne.

25. Clearchus called together both the generals and commanders and took counsel with them on the situation. While they were discussing it, there came ambassadors from the King, the chief of whom was a man of Greece, Phalynus by name, who was a Zacynthian. They were introduced to the gathering and spoke as follows: "King Artaxerxes says: Since I have defeated and slain Cyrus, do you surrender your arms, come to my doors, and seek how you may appease me and gain some favour." To these words each general gave a reply much like that which Leonides made when he was guarding the Pass of Thermopylae, and Xerxes sent messengers ordering him to lay down his arms. For Leonides at that time instructed the messengers to report to the King: "We believe that if we become friends of Xerxes, we shall be better allies if we keep our arms, and if we are forced to wage war against him, we shall fight the better if we keep them." When Clearchus had made a somewhat similar reply to the message, Proxenus the Theban said, "As things now stand, we have lost practically everything else, and all that is left to us is our valour and our arms. It is my

1 See Book 11. 5. 5.
φυλάττωμεν, χρησίμην ἦμῶν ἔσεσθαι καὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν, ἂν δὲ παραδώμεν, οὐδὲ ταύτην ἦμῶν ἔσεσθαι βοηθῶν. διόπερ ἐκέλευσε τῷ βασιλεὶ λέγειν, ὡς ἂν περὶ ἡμῶν κακὸν τι βουλεύσῃ, διὰ τούτων πρὸς αὐτὸν διαγωνισμέθα περὶ τῶν ἀγαθῶν τῶν ἐκείνου.  

5 λέγεται δὲ καὶ Σώφιλον τὸν ἐφ' ἠγειρονίας τεταγμένον εἰπεῖν, ὅτι βαυμάζει τοὺς παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως λόγους εἰ μὲν γὰρ αὐτὸν δοκεῖ κρείσσονα τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἶναι, μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἐλθὼν λαβέτω τὰ παρ᾽ ἡμῶν ὅπλα εἰ δὲ πείσας βουλεύσας, λεγέτω, τὸν σκορπίον ἦν αὐτῷ δῶσει. μετὰ δὲ τούτους Ἀρκάτην Ἀχαίος εἰπεῖν, ὅτι λίων αὐτοὺς ἐκπληκτικῶς ὁ βασιλεὺς προσφέρεται ἄριστος γὰρ παρ᾽ ἡμῶν βουλεύσας λαβέων παραχρήματ᾽ ἀπαιτεῖ, τὰ δὲ ἀντὶ τούτων δοθησόμενα μετὰ ταύτῃ ἀξίοιν προστάτευε. καθόλου δὲ εἰ μὲν ἀγνοοῦν τοὺς νενικηκότας ὡς θτημένους κελεύει τὸ προστατόμενον ποιεῖν, μαθέων ποτὲρων ἐστὶν ἡ νίκη παραγενηθεῖες μετὰ τῆς πολυαριθμοῦ δυνάμεως εἰ δὲ σαφῶς ἠμᾶς εἰδὼς νενικηκότας πειθεῖται, πῶς αὐτῷ περὶ τῶν εἰς ὑστερον ἐπαγγελιῶν πιστεύσομεν;

6 Ὅι μὲν οὖν ἄγγελοι τοιαῦτα ἀποκρίσεις λαβόντες ἔχωρίσθησαν οἱ δὲ περὶ Κλέαρχον ἀνέζευξαν πρὸς τὸν σταθμὸν, ὅπου τὸ διασεισωσμένον στρατόπεδον ἦν ἀνακεχωρήκος. εἰς ταύτα δὲ πάσης τῆς δυνάμεως ἔλθοσθα, περὶ τῆς ἐπὶ θάλασσαν καταβάσεως 82
opinion, therefore, that if we guard our arms, our valour also will be useful to us, but if we give them up, then not even our valour will be of any help to us." Consequently he gave them this message to the King: “If you are plotting some evil against us, with our arms we will fight against you for your own possessions.” We are told that also Sophilus, one of the commanders, said, “I am surprised at the words of the King; for if he believes that he is stronger than the Greeks, let him come with his army and take our arms away from us; but if he wishes to use persuasion, let him say what favour of equal worth he will grant us in exchange for them.” After these speakers Soocrates the Achaean said, “The King is certainly acting toward us in a most astounding fashion; for what he wishes to take from us he requires at once, while what will be given us in return he commands us to request of him at a later time. In a word, if it is in ignorance of who are the victors that he orders us to obey his command as though we had been defeated, let him come with his numerous host and find out on whose side the victory lies; but if, knowing well enough that we are the victors, he uses lying words, how shall we trust his later promises?”

After the messengers had received these replies, they departed; and Clearchus marched to the stopping-place whither the troops had retired who had escaped from the battle. When the entire force had gathered in the same place, they counselled together how they should make their way back to the

1 ἀκείνων Bezzel (Xen. Anab. 2. 1. 12): κοινών.
2 ἄξιον Vogel: ἄξιοντας αἰτεῖν.
3 So Reiske: τούτο.
8 ἐβουλεύοντο κοινῇ καὶ περὶ τῆς πορείας. ἔδοξεν
οὖν αὐτοῖς μὴ τὴν αὐτὴν ἀναχώρησιν ἦπερ ἥλθον
ποιεῖσθαι. πολὺ γὰρ αὐτῆς ἦν ἔρημον, ἐν οἷ τροφᾶς
οὐχ ὑπελάμβανον ἐξειν, δυνάμεως πολεμιὰς ἀκο-
λουθοῦσης. γνώντες δ’ ἐπὶ Παφλαγονίας ἀνα-
ζευγνύειν, οὕτω μὲν ὄρμησαν ἐπὶ Παφλαγονίαν
μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως, κατὰ σχολὴν ὀδοιποροῦντες,
ὡς ἂν ἀμὰ τὰς τροφὰς ποριζόμενοι.

26. Ὅ δ’ ἐβασιλεὺς βέλτιον ἔχων ἀπὸ τοῦ τραύ-
ματος, ὡς ἐπίθετο τὴν τῶν ἐναντίων ὑποχώρησιν,
νομίζοις αὐτοὺς φεύγειν, ὄρμησε μετὰ τῆς δυνά-
μεως κατὰ σπουδὴν. καταλαβὼν δ’ αὐτοὺς διὰ
τὸ βραδέως ὀδοιπορεῖν, τότε μὲν ἡδή νυκτὸς οὕτως
ἐγγὺς τὴν στρατοπεδεύαν ἐποιήσατο, ἀμα δ’ ἡμέρα
διατασσόντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὸ στρατόπεδον εἰς
μάχην, πέμψας τοὺς ἄγγελους κατὰ μὲν τὸ παρὸν
3 εἰς τρεῖς ἡμέρας ἄνοχὰς ἐποιήσατο· ἐν δὲ ταῦτας
συνεφώνησαν, ἄστε αὐτὸν μὲν φιλίαν παρασχέσθαι
tὴν χώραν καὶ τοὺς ἴγνωσμένους ἐπὶ θάλατταν
dοῦναι καὶ τοῖς διέξοδοις ἄγορὰν παρέχειν, τοὺς
δὲ μετὰ Κλεάρχου μυσθοφόρους καὶ τοὺς μετ’ Ἀρι-
δαίον πάντας πορεύεσθαι διὰ τῆς χώρας μηδὲν
4 ἀδίκημα ποιοῦντας. μετὰ δὲ ταῦθ’ οὕτως μὲν περὶ
τὰς ὀδουπόριας ἐγίνοντο, τὴν δὲ δύναμιν ὁ βασιλεὺς
ἀπήγαγεν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα. ἐκεῖ δὲ τῶν κατὰ τὴν
μάχην ἀνδραγαθησάντων κατ᾽ ἀξίαν ἐκαστὸν τι-
μῆς ἐκρίνε πάντων ἀριστον γεγενήθαι Τιγ-
σαφέρνην. διὸ καὶ μεγάλαις αὐτῶν τιμῆσαι
δωρεῖς ἔδωκε τὴν ἐαυτοῦ θυγατέρα πρὸς συμ-
βίωσιν, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν διετέλει πιστότατον αὐτὸν
sea and what route they should take. Now it was 401 B.C. agreed that they should not return by the same way they had come, since much of it was waste country where they could not expect provisions to be available with a hostile army on their heels. They resolved, therefore, to make toward Paphlagonia, and set out in that direction with the army, proceeding at a leisurely pace, since they gathered provisions as they marched.

26. The King was recovering from his wound, and when he learned that his opponents were withdrawing, he believed that they were in flight and set out in haste after them with his army. As soon as he had overtaken them because of their slow progress, for the moment, since it was night, he went into camp near them, and when day came and the Greeks were drawing up their army for battle, he sent messengers to them and for the time being agreed upon a truce of three days. During this period they reached the following agreement: The King would see that his territory was friendly to them; he would provide them guides for their journey to the sea and would supply them with provisions on the way; the mercenaries under Clearchus and all the troops under Aridaeus should pass through his territory without doing any injury. After this they started on their journey, and the King led his army off to Babylon. In that city he accorded fitting honours to everyone who had performed deeds of courage in the battle and judged Tissaphernes to have been the bravest of all. Consequently he honoured him with rich gifts, gave him his own daughter in marriage, and henceforth continued to hold him as his most trusted friend;

So Stephanus: ἐπὶ.

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δὲ τὸν βασιλέα δι’ ὄργῆς ἔχοντα τοὺς Ἐλλήνας, ἐπηγγειλατ’ αὐτῷ ἀπαντᾷ ἀνελεῖν, εἰ δὲ μὲν δυνάμεις δῷ πρὸς ἄρισταν διαλαγῇ προδοθήκησθαι γὰρ ὑπὸ τούτου τοὺς Ἐλλήνας κατὰ τὴν ὁδοιπορίαν. ὡ δὲ βασιλεὺς ἀσμένως τοὺς λόγους δεξάμενος τούτῳ μὲν ἐδωκεν ἐξ ἀπάσης τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπιλέξαι

τοὺς κρατίστους ὅσους προαιροῦτο... ἀλλὰς γε ἡγεμόνιν ἔλθειν καὶ κατὰ πρόσωπον ἀκούσαι τῶν λόγων. διὸ ἐπεὶ τε στρατηγοὶ σχεδὸν ἀπαντεῖς μετὰ Κλεάρχου καὶ τῶν λοχαγῶν ὡς εἰκοστά πρὸς Τισασφέρνην ἦλθον· καὶ στρατιωτῶν δὲ πρὸς ἀγορὰν ἔλθεῖν δουλομένων ἠκολούθησαν ὡς δια-κόσιος. Τισασφέρνης δὲ τοὺς μὲν στρατηγοὺς εἰς τὴν σκηνὴν ἐκάλεσεν, οἱ δὲ λοχαγοὶ πρὸς ταῖς θύραις διέτριβον. καὶ μετ’ ὅλων ἐκ τῆς Τισασφέρνου σκηνῆς ἀρθείσης φοινκίδος ὃ μὲν τοὺς στρατηγοὺς ἐνδόν συνέλαβε, τοὺς δὲ λοχαγοὺς οἰς ἦν συντεταγμένον ἐπελθόντες ἀνεῖλον, ἀλλοι δὲ τοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν ἀγορὰν ἠκοντας τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἁνήρον. ἐξ δὲ ὡς φυγῶν εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν παρεμβολὴν ἔδιδοι συμφοράν.

27. Οἱ δὲ στρατιώται πυθόμενοι τὰ γεγενημένα παρ’ αὐτὸν μὲν τὸν καιρὸν ἐξεπλάγησαν καὶ πάντες
and he also gave him the command which Cyrus had held over the satrapies on the sea.

Tissaphernes, seeing that the King was angered at the Greeks, promised him that he would destroy them one and all, if the King would supply him with armaments and come to terms with Aridæus, for he believed that Aridæus would betray the Greeks to him in the course of the march. The King readily accepted this suggestion and allowed him to select from his entire army as many of the best troops as he chose. (When Tissaphernes caught up with the Greeks he sent word for Clearchus and the)¹ rest of the commanders to come to him and hear what he had to say in person. Consequently, practically all the generals, together with Clearchus and some twenty captains, went to Tissaphernes, and of the common soldiers about two hundred, who wanted to go to market, accompanied them. Tissaphernes invited the generals into his tent and the captains waited at the entrance. And after a little, at the raising of a red flag from Tissaphernes’ tent, he seized the generals within, certain appointed troops fell upon the captains and slew them, and others killed the soldiers who had come to the market. Of the last, one made his escape to his camp and disclosed the disaster that had befallen them.

27. When the soldiers learned what had taken place, at the moment they were panic-stricken and

¹ There is clearly a break in the text, as in fact is indicated by two of the manuscripts. The words in parenthesis suffice to carry on the narrative, although a section of considerable length may have fallen out.

¹ So Dindorf: ἐπιλέγας.
² So Wesseling: ἐκδός.
ἐξώρουν εἰς ὅπλα μετὰ πολλῆς ἀταξίας, ὡς ἄν
ἀναρχίας οὐσίς· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα, οὐδενὸς αὐτοῖς
παρενοχλοῦντος, ἔλοντο στρατηγοὺς μὲν πλείους,
ἐνὶ δὲ τῶν ὀλίων τὴν ἠγεμονίαν ἀπεδωκαν Χειρί-
2 σόφῳ τῷ Λακεδαιμονίῳ. οὖτοι δὲ διατάξαντες τὸ
στρατόπεδον εἰς τὴν ὅδουπορίαν ὡς ποτὲ αὐτοῖς
ἐδόκει καλλιστὰ προῆγον ἐπὶ Παφλαγονίαν. Τισ-
σαφέρης δὲ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς δήσας ἀπέστειλε
πρὸς Ἀρταξέρξην· ἐκεῖνος δὲ τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους
ἀνείλε, Μένωνα δὲ μόνοιν ἄφηκεν· ἐδόκει γὰρ μόνον
οὗτος στασιάζων πρὸς τοὺς συμμάχους2 προδώσειν
3 τοὺς Ἐλλήνας. Τισσαφέρης δὲ μετὰ τῆς δυνά-
μεως ἐπακολουθῶν τοῖς Ἐλλήνων ἔξηκτετο, καὶ
κατὰ στόμα μὲν οὐκ ἔτολμα παρατάττεσθαι, φο-
βούμενος ἀπεγνωσμένων ἀνδρῶν θράσος καὶ ἀπό-
νοιαν, ἐν δὲ τοῖς εὐθέτοις τόποις παρενοχλῶν
μεγάλῳ μὲν οὔδενι κακῷ περιβάλλειν αὐτοὺς ἠδύ-
νατο, μικρὰ δὲ βλάπτων μέχρι τοῦ τῶν Καρδοῦχων
καλομέμενων3 ἔθνους ἐπηκολούθησαν.
4 Καὶ Τισσαφέρης μὲν οὐδὲν ἐτι δυνάμενος πραξαί
μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπ᾿ Ἰωνίας ἀνέβευξεν· οἱ δὲ
"Ελλήνες ἔφαντα μὲν ἄνερας διεπορεύοντο τὰ
tῶν Καρδοῦχων ὄρη, πολλὰ κακὰ πάσχοντες ὑπὸ
tῶν ἐγχαρίας ἀλκίμων τε ὄντων καὶ τῆς χώρας
5 ἐμπείρων. ἦσαν δὲ οὕτωι πολέμου μὲν τοῦ βασι-
λέως, ἐλεύθεροι δὲ καὶ τὰ κατὰ πόλεμον ἄσκοιντες,
μᾶλιστα δὲ ἐκπονοῦντες σφενδόναι ὡς μεγίστους
λίθους ἐμβάλλειν καὶ τοξεύμασιν ὑπερμεγέθειν
χρῆσαν, δι᾿ ὃν τοὺς "Ελλήνας κατατυπώσκοντες
ἐξ ὑπερδεξίων τῶν πολλῶν μὲν ἀνείλον, οὐκ

1 ἄν added by Hertlein.
2 συμμάχους] Vogel suggests συνάρχοντας.
all rushed to arms in great disorder, since there was 401 B.C. no one to command; but after this, since no one disturbed them, they elected a number of generals and put the supreme command in the hands of one, Cheirisophus the Lacedaemonian. The generals organized the army for the march on the route they thought best and proceeded toward Paphlagonia. Tissaphernes sent the generals in chains to Artaxerxes, who executed the others but spared Menon alone, since he alone, because of a quarrel with his allies,\(^1\) was thought to be ready to betray the Greeks. Tissaphernes, following with his army, clung to the Greeks, but he did not dare to meet them in battle face to face, fearing as he did the courage and recklessness of desperate men; and although he harassed them in places well suited for that purpose, he was unable to do them any great harm, but he followed them, causing slight difficulties, as far as the country of the people known as the Carduchi.

Since Tissaphernes was unable to accomplish anything further, he set out with his army for Ionia; and the Greeks made their way for seven days through the mountains of the Carduchi, suffering greatly at the hands of the natives, who were a warlike people and well acquainted with the region. They were enemies of the King and a free people who practised the arts of war, and they especially trained themselves in hurling the largest stones they could with slings and in the use of enormous arrows, with which missiles they inflicted wounds on the Greeks from advantageous positions, slaying many and seriously

\(^1\) Or "with his fellow commanders"; see critical note.

\(^2\) So Hertlein: *καλουμένου.*

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6 ὀλίγους δὲ κακῶς διέθεσαν. τὰ γὰρ βέλη μείζων καθεστώτα δυεῖν πηχῶν ἔδυνε διὰ τὲ τῶν ἀσπίδων καὶ θυράκων, ὡστε μηδὲν τῶν ὅπλων ἱσχύειν τὴν βίαν αὐτῶν ὑπομένειν. οὕτω γὰρ φασὶ μεγάλους κεχρῆσαι οίστοις, ὡστε τοὺς Ἐλλήνας ἐναγκυλοῦντας τὰ ῥυπόμενα βέλη τούτοις σαυνόις χρωμένους 7 ἐξακοντίζειν. διελθόντες οὖν τὴν προειρημένην χώραν ἐπιπόνως παρεγενήθησαν πρὸς τὸν Κεντρὶ- τὴν ποταμόν. ὡς δὲ προσέβαλον εἰς τὴν Ἄρμενιαν. ταύτης δὲ ἦν σατράπης Τιρίβαζος, πρὸς ὃν ἀπεισάμενοι διεπορεύοντο τὴν χώραν ὡς φίλους.

28. Ὡδοιποροῦντες δὲ διὰ τῶν Ἄρμενιων ὄρων ἔλθθησαν ὑπὸ χιώνος πολλῆς, καὶ παρεκινδύνευσαν ἀπολέσθαι πάντες. τοῖς γὰρ ἄεροι τεταραγμένοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον κατ᾽ ὀλίγον ἦρξατο χιών πίπτειν ἐκ τοῦ περιέχοντος, ὡστε τοὺς ὀδοιποροῦντας μηδὲν ἐμποδίζεσθαι τῆς εἰς τοῦμπροσθεν πορείας: μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πνεύματος ἐπιγυμνουμένον μᾶλλον αἰεὶ κατερρίπτετο καὶ τὴν χώραν ἐπεκάλυπτεν, ὡστε μηκετὶ δύνασθαι μήτε τὸ ὅσσος μήτε ὅλω- 2 σχεῦς τὰς ἱδιότητας τῶν τόπων θεωρεῖσθαι. διὸ- περ ἀθυμία τὸ στρατόπεδον ὑπεδύετο καὶ δέος, ἀνακάμπτειν μὲν εἰς ἀπώλειαν οὐ βουλομένων, προ- ἄγειν δὲ διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν χιόνων οὐ δυναμένων. 1 τοῖς δὲ χειμῶνοι ἐπίσας λαμβάνοντο ἐπεγενήθη πνεύματων μέγεθος μετὰ πολλῆς χαλάξης, ὡστε τού σωμάτοι κατὰ πρόσωπον οἴντος ἀναγκασθῆναι καθ- ἰσαι τὴν δύναμιν ἀπασαν. ἐκαστὸς γὰρ τὴν ἐκ τῆς ὁδοιπορίας κακοπάθειαν ὑπομένειν ἀδυνάτων, οὐ 3 ποτὲ τύχοι, μένειν ἡγαγκάζετο. ἀπορουῦντες δὲ πάν-

1 οὐ δυναμένων] οὔτε δυναμένων ΑL, οὐ δεδυνημένων cet.
injuring not a few. For the arrows were more than 401 b.c. two cubits long\(^1\) and pierced both the shields and breastplates, so that no armour could withstand their force; and these arrows they used were so large, we are told, that the Greeks wound thongs about those that had been shot and used them as javelins to hurl back. Now after they had traversed with difficulty the country we have mentioned, they arrived at the river Centrites, which they crossed, and entered Armenia. The satrap here was Tiribazus, with whom they made a truce and passed through his territory as friends.

28. As they made their way through the mountains of Armenia they encountered a heavy snow and the entire army came near to perishing. What happened was this. At first, when the air was stirred, the snow began to fall in light quantities from the heavens, so that the marchers experienced no trouble in their advance; but after this a wind arose and it came down heavier and heavier and so covered the ground that not only the road but even the peculiarities of the region could no longer be seen at all. Consequently despondency and fear seized the army, which was unwilling to turn back to certain destruction and unable to advance because of the heavy snow. As the storm increased in intensity, there came a great wind and heavy hail which beat in gusts on their faces and forced the entire army to come to a halt; for everyone, being unable to endure the hardship entailed in a further advance, was forced to remain wherever he happened to be. Although without supplies

\(^1\) About three feet.


DIODORUS OF SICILY

καὶ τῶν ἀναγκαίων ἐκείνην μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν καὶ τὴν νύκτα διεκαρτέρουν ὑπαίθριοι, πολλοὺς συνεχόμενοι κακοῖς. διὰ γὰρ τὸ πλῆθος τῆς κατὰ τὸ συνεχὲς ἐκχεομένης χιόνος τὰ τε ὅπλα πάντα συνεκαλύφθη καὶ τὰ σώματα διὰ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς αἰθρίας πάγων περιεβύχετο. διὰ δὲ τὴν ὑπερβολήν τῶν κακῶν ὅλην τὴν νύκτα διηγρύπνουν καὶ τινὲς μὲν πῦρ ἐκκαύσαντες τῆς ἀπὸ τούτου βοηθείας ἐτύγχανον, τινὲς δὲ περικαταληφθέντες ὑπὸ τοῦ πάγου τὰ σώματα πάσαν ἀπεγώγωσον ἐπικουρίαν, τῶν ἀκρωτηρίων αὐτοῖς σχεδὸν ἀπάντων ἀπονεκρου-4 μένων. διόπερ ὡς ἡ νύξ δυσλθε, τῶν δὲ ὑποξυγίων τὰ πλείστα εὐρέθη διεφθαρμένα καὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν πολλοὶ μὲν τετελευτηκότες, οὐκ ὄλγοι δὲ τὴν μὲν ψυχὴν ἔχοντες ἐμφρόνοι, τὸ δὲ σῶμα διὰ τὸν πάγον ἀκίνητον· ἐνοι δὲ καὶ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἐτυφλωθησαν διὰ τὸ τὸ ψύχος καὶ τὴν ἀνταύγειαν τῆς χιόνος. δὲ καὶ τελείως ἂν ἀπαντεῖς διεφθάρησαν, εἰ μὴ βραχὺ διελθόντες εὐρον κώμας γεμοῦσας τῶν ἑπίτηδεών. αὕται δὲ τὰς μὲν τοὺς ὑποξυγίους καταβάσεις ἐξεν ὀρυκτάς, τὰς δὲ τοῖς ἀνδράσι κατὰ κλιμάκων ... ταῖς οἰκίαις τὰ τε βοσκῆμα τρεφόμενα χόρτω, τοῖς δὲ ἀνδράσι πολλὴν ἀφθονίαν πάντων τῶν πρὸς τὸ καὶ ἀναγκαῖον.

29. Ἐμμείναντες δὲ ταῖς κώμαις ἡμέρας ὅκτω παρεγενήθησαν πρὸς τὸν Φάσων ποταμόν. ἐκεῖ δὲ τέτταρας ἡμέρας διανύσαντες διεπορεύοντο τὴν

1 So Dindorf: πάντες. 2 διανύσαντες διαμείναντες Π.

1 There is clearly a lacuna in the text. Any reconstruction
of any kind, they stuck it out under the open sky that day and the following night, beset by many hardships; for because of the heavy snow which kept continually falling, all their arms were covered and their bodies were completely chilled by the frost in the air. The hardships they endured were so great that they got no sleep the entire night. Some lighted fires and got some help from them, and some, whose bodies were invaded by the frost, gave up all hope of succour, since practically all their fingers and toes were mortifying. Accordingly, when the night was past, it was found that most of the baggage animals had perished, and of the soldiers many were dead and not a few, though still conscious, could not move their bodies because of the frost; and the eyes of some were blinded by reason of the cold and the glare from the snow. And every man would certainly have perished had they not gone on a little farther and found villages full of supplies. These villages had entrances for the beasts of burden which were tunnelled under the ground and others for the human inhabitants who descended into them by ladders... and in the houses the animals were supplied with hay, while the human inhabitants enjoyed a great abundance of all the necessities of life.

29. After they had remained in the villages eight days, they went on to the river Phasis. Here they passed four days and then made their way through should be guided by Xenophon's description (Anab. 4. 5. 25): "The houses here were underground, with a mouth like that of a well, but spacious below; and while entrances were tunnelled down for the beasts of burden, the human inhabitants descended by a ladder. In the houses were goats, sheep, etc." (tr. of Brownson in the L.C.L.). Such underground villages are still to be found in modern Armenia.
Χάων καὶ Φασιανῶν χῶραν. ἐπιθεμένων δ᾿ αὐτοῖς τῶν ἐγχωρίων, τούτους μὲν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ νυκτὶςαντετός πολλοὺς ἀνέιλον, αὐτοὶ δὲ καταλαμβάνοντες τὰς τῶν ἐγχωρίων κτήσεις γεμοῦσας ἀγαθῶν ἐνδιέτρι-2 ψαν ἐν αὐταῖς ἡμέρας πεντεκαϊδεκα. ἀναζεύξαντες δ᾿ ἐκείθεν διήλθην τὴν Χαλδαίων" καλουμένων χῶραν ἐν ἡμέραις ἐπτακαὶ παρεγενήθησαν πρὸς τὸν Ἀρπαγον ὀνομαζόμενον ποταμόν, ὅτα τὸ πλάτος πλέθρων τεττάρων. ἐντείθεν δὲ διὰ τῆς Σκυτίων πορευόμενοι διήλθην ὅδον πεδινήν, ἐν ἡ τρεῖς ἡμέραις αὐτοὺς ἀνέλαβον, εὐποροῦντες ἀπάν-των τῶν ἀναγκαίων. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ’ ἀναζεύξαντες τεταρταίοι παρεγενήθησαν πρὸς πόλιν μεγάλην

3 Γυμνασίων ὀνομαζόμενην. ἐκ δὲ ταύτης ὁ τῶν τόπων τούτων ἀφγειούμενος ἐστείσατο πρὸς αὐ-τοὺς καὶ τοὺς ὄηγησοντας ἐπὶ θαλατταν συνέστη-σεν. ἐν ἡμέραις δὲ πεντεκαϊδεκα παραγενόμενοι ἐπὶ τὸ Χήμων ὄρος, ὡς εἰδοὺ πορευόμενοι οἱ πρῶτοι τὴν θαλατταν, περιχαρεῖς ἦσαν καὶ τοιαύτῃ ἐποί-ουν κραυγήν, ὡστε τοὺς ἐπὶ τῆς οὐραγίας ὄντας υπολαμβάνοντας πολεμίων ἐφοδοῦν εἶναι χωρεῖν εἰς

4 ὁπλα. ὡς δ᾿ ἄπαντες ἀνέβησαν ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων, εἰς ὅς τὴν θαλατταν ἦν ὄραν, τοὺς θεοὺς ἀνατέναις τὰς χεῖρας ἡγαρίστον τὸ ἡ ἄποστρεφομένοι-συνενέγκαντες δ᾿ ἐς ἕνα τόπον λίθους παμπληθεῖς, καὶ ποιῆσαντες εἰς αὐτῶν ἀναστήματα μεγάλα, σκύλα τῶν βαρβάρων ἀνέθεσαν, βουλόμενοι τῆς ορεινείας ἀθάνατον ὑπόμνημα καταλιπέων. καὶ τῷ μὲν ὀηγησάντωι φιάλῃ ἄργυρῳ καὶ οστολήν Περσικήν ἐδωρήσαντο· ὃς δεῖξας αὐτοὺς τὴν ἐπί

5 Μάκρων ὁδὸν ἀπηλλάγη. οἱ δ᾿ Ἔλληνες εἰσ-

1 So Wesseling: Χαλκιδαίων Π', Χαλκιδέων υπ."
the territory of the Chaoi and the Phasians. When 401 B.C. the natives attacked them, they defeated them in battle, slaying great numbers of them, seized their farms, which abounded in provisions, and spent fifteen days on them. Continuing their advance from here, they then traversed the territory of the Chaldaeans, as they are called, in seven days and arrived at the river named Harpagus, which was four plethra wide. From here their advance brought them through the territory of the Scytini by a road across a plain, on which they refreshed themselves for three days, enjoying all the necessaries of life in plenty. After this they set out and on the fourth day arrived at a large city which bore the name of Gymnasia. Here the ruler of these regions concluded a truce with them and furnished them guides to lead them to the sea. Arriving in fifteen days at Mt. Chenium, when the men marching in the van caught sight of the sea, they were overjoyed and raised such a cry that the men in the rear, assuming that there was an attack by enemies, rushed to arms. But when they had all got up to the place from which the sea could be seen, they raised their hands to the gods and gave thanks, believing they had now come through to safety; and gathering together into one spot a great number of stones, they formed from them great cairns on which they set up as a dedication spoils taken from the barbarians, wishing to leave an eternal memorial of their expedition. To the guide they gave as presents a silver bowl and a suit of Persian raiment; and he, after pointing out to them the road to the Macronians, took his departure. The

1 Probably the Taochians of Xenophon, Anab. 4. 6. 5.

2 So Vogel: καλομένην.
βαλόντες εἰς τὴν τῶν Μακρώνων χώραν ἔσπειραν, καὶ πρὸς πίστιν παρὰ μὲν ἐκείνων λόγχην ἔλαβον βαρβαρικήν, αὐτοὶ δὲ Ἑλληνικὴν ἔδωκαν ταύτα γὰρ ἔφασαν αὐτοῖς οἱ βάρβαροι διὰ προγόνων παραδεδοσθαί πρὸς πίστιν βεβαιότατα. ὥς δὲ τούτων ὀροὺς διήλθουν, παρεγενήθησαν εἰς τὴν 6 τῶν Κόλχων χώραν. εἰς ἦν ἀθροισθέντων τῶν ἐγχειρῶν ἔπ' αὐτούς, τούτους μὲν κρατήσαντες μάχη πολλοὺς ἀνείλαν, αὐτοὶ δὲ λόφον ὄχυρον καταλαβόμενοι τὴν χώραν ἐπόρθουν, καὶ τὰς ὑφελέλιας εἰς τούτον ἀθροίσαντες ἀφόνως ἑαυτοὺς ἀνελάμβανον.

30. Εὐδρίσκετο δὲ καὶ σμήνη παμπληθῆ περὶ τούς τόπους, εξ ὧν πολυτελὴ προσεφέρετο κηρία. τούτων δ' οἱ γενσάμενοι παραλόγῳ περιεπιπτον συμπτάματι οἱ γὰρ μεταλαβόντες αὐτῶν ἄφρονες ἐγίνοντο καὶ πίπτοντες ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ὡμοίως τοῖς 2 τετελευτηκόσιν ὑπῆρχον. πολλῶν δὲ φαγόντων διὰ τὴν γλυκύτητα τῆς ἀπολαύσεως, ταχὺ τὸ πλῆθος ἐγενόντα τῶν πεπτωκότων οἴονεὶ τροπῆς ἐν πολέμῳ γεγενημένης. ἐκείνην μὲν οὖν τὴν ἡμέραν ἠθύμησεν ἦ δύναμις, καταπεπληγμένη τὸ τε παράδοξον καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἡτυχικῶτων τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ περὶ τὴν αὐτὴν ὄραν ἄπαντες ἑαυτοὺς ἀνελάμβανον καὶ κατ' ὀλίγων ἀνακτόμενοι τὸ φρονεῖν ἀνέστησαν, καὶ τὸ σῶμα διετέθησαν ὡμοίως τοῖς ἐκ φαρμακοποσίας διασωθεῖσιν.

3 Ὡς δ' ἀνελάβον ἑαυτοὺς ἐν τρισὶν ἡμέραις, ἐπορεύθησαν εἰς Τραπεζοῦντα πόλιν Ἐλληνίδα, Σίνωπεν μὲν ἄποικον, κειμένην δ' ἐν τῇ Κόλχων χώρᾳ. ἐνταῦθα δὲ διατρίμαστε ἡμέρας τριάκοντα, παρὰ 96
Greeks then entered the territory of the Macronians 401 B.C. with whom they concluded a truce, receiving from them as a pledge of good faith a spear used by these barbarians and giving them in return a Greek one; for the barbarians declared that such an exchange had been handed down to them from their forefathers as the surest pledge of good faith. When they had crossed the boundaries of this people, they arrived at the territory of the Colchians. When the natives gathered here against them, the Greeks overcame them in battle and slew great numbers of them, and then, seizing a strong position on a hill, they pillaged the territory, gathered their booty on the hill, and refreshed themselves plentifully.

30. There were found in the regions great numbers of beehives which yielded valuable honey. But as many as partook of it succumbed to a strange affliction; for those who ate it lost consciousness, and falling on the ground were like dead men. Since many consumed the honey because of the pleasure its sweetness afforded, such a number had soon fallen to the ground as if they had suffered a rout in war. Now during that day the army was disheartened, terrified as it was at both the strange happening and the great number of the unfortunates; but on the next day at about the same hour all came to themselves, gradually recovered their senses, and rose up from the ground, and their physical state was like that of men recovered after a dose of a drug.

When they had refreshed themselves for three days, they marched on to the Greek city of Trapezus,¹ which is a colony of the Sinopians and lies in the territory of the Colchians. Here they spent thirty days,

¹ The modern Trebizond.
μὲν τοῖς ἐγχωρίους λαμπρῶς ἐξενίσθησαν, αὐτοὶ δὲ τῷ τῷ Ἡρακλεί καὶ Διὸ Σωτηρῶν θυσίαν ἐποίησαν καὶ γυμνικὸν ἀγώνα, καθ’ ὅν τὸ ποὺν φαινὶ προσπλέσαι τῇ Ἀργῷ καὶ τοὺς περὶ Ἰάσονα.

4 ἐκείθεν δὲ Χειρίσοφον μὲν τὸν ἀφηγούμενον ἀπέστειλαν εἰς Βυζάντιον ἐπὶ πλοῖα καὶ τριήρεις· ἔλεγεν γὰρ εἶναι φίλος Ἀναξιβίῳ τῷ Βυζαντίων ναύαρχῳ. τούτον μὲν οὖν ἐπὶ κέλητος ἐξέπεμψαν· λαβόντες δὲ τὰν εἰπικόπων δύο πλοῖα παρὰ τῶν Τραπεζοῦντων, ἐλήστευον τοὺς περιουκοῦντας βαρ-βάρους καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. ἐφ’ ἴμερας μὲν οὖν τριάκοντα περιεμένων τοῦ Χειρίσοφον· ὅσ’ ἐκείνος ἐβράδυνεν, αἱ δὲ τροφαὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἐστάνθησαν, ἀνεζευξάν ἐκ Τραπεζοῦντος, καὶ τριταῖοι παραγενήθησαν εἰς Κερασοῦντα πόλιν Ἑλληνίδα, Σιωπείων ἄποικον. ἐν ταὐτῇ δὲ ἴμερας διατρίβαντες τίνας παραγενήθησαν εἰς τὸ τῶν

5 Μοσυνοίκων ἔθνων. τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων συστρα-φέντων ἐπ’ αὐτοὺς ἐκράτησαν μάχη καὶ πολλοὺς ἀνείλαν. συμφυγόντων δ’ εἰς τι χωρίον, ἐν οἷς κατάκοιμουσιν ἔχοντες ξυλίνους πύργους, συνεχέστερα προσβολάς ποιήσαμεν κατὰ κράτος εἰλον. ἦν δὲ τὸ χωρίον τούτῳ μητρόπολις τῶν ἄλλων ἐρυ-μάτων, ἐν οἷς καὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτῶν κατώκηκε τὸν

6 υψηλότατον τόπον ἤκουν. ἢδον δ’ ἔχει πάτριον μένειν ἐν αὐτῷ τῶν πάντα βίον, κάκειθεν διαδίδοναι τοῖς ὕδαις τὰ προσάγματα. βαρβαρώτατον δ’ ἔφασαν οἱ στρατιώται τούτῳ διελθυθέναι τὸ ἔθνος, καὶ ταῖς μὲν γυναιξίν αὐτοὺς πλησιάζειν ἀπάντων ὀρώντων, τοὺς δὲ παῖδας τῶν πλουσιωτάτων

1 de Eichstätt: τε.
2 So Dindorf: ἔλεγενο.
during which they were most magnificently entertained by the inhabitants; and they offered sacrifices to Heracles and to Zeus the Deliverer and held a gymnastic contest at the place at which, men say, the Argo put in with Jason and his men. From here they dispatched Cheirisophus their commander to Byzantium to get transports and triremes, since he claimed to be a friend of Anaxibius, the admiral of the Byzantians. The Greeks sent him off on a light boat, and then, receiving from the Trapezians two small boats equipped with oars, they plundered the neighbouring barbarians both by land and by sea. Now for thirty days they waited for the return of Cheirisophus, and when he still delayed and provisions for the troops were running low, they set out from Trapezus and arrived on the third day at the Greek city of Cerasus, a colony of the Sinopians. Here they spent some days and then came to the people of the Mosynoeceans. When the barbarians assembled against them, the Greeks defeated them in battle, slaying great numbers of them. And when they fled for refuge to a stronghold where they had their dwelling and which they defended with wooden towers seven stories high, the Greeks launched successive assaults upon it and took it by storm. This stronghold was the capitol of all the other walled communities and in it, in the loftiest part, their king had his dwelling. A custom, handed down from their fathers, is followed that the king must remain for his entire life in the stronghold and from it issue his commands to the people. This was the most barbarous nation, the soldiers said, that they passed through: the men have intercourse with the women in the sight of all; the children of the wealthiest are
τρέφεσθαι καρύους ἐφθοῖς, ἀπαντασ  ἐκ παιδὸς στίγματι τὸν τε νῶτον καὶ τα στήθη καταπε-ποικίλθαι. ταύτην μὲν οὖν τὴν χώραν ἐν ἡμέραις ὁκτὼ διεπορεύθησαν, τὴν δ᾽ ἐχομένην ἐν τρισίν, ἢν ἐκάλουν Τιβαρηνῆν.

31. Κάκειθεν εἰς Κοτύωρα πόλιν παρεγενηθήσαν Ἐλληνίδα, Σιωπείων ἄποικον. ἐν ταύτῃ δὲ πενή-κονθ' ἡμέρας διέτριψαν τοὺς περιοίκους τῆς Παφλα-γονίας τε καὶ τοὺς ἀλλούς βαρβάρους ληστεύοντες. Ἡρακλεώτατε δὲ καὶ Σιωπείες ἀπέστειλαν αὐτοῖς πλοῖα, δι᾽ ὅν αὐτοὶ τε καὶ τὰ σκευοφόρα διεκο-μίσθησαν. ἡ δὲ Σιωπή Μιλησίων μὲν ἢν ἄποικος, κειμένη δ᾽ ἐν τῇ Παφλαγονίᾳ μέγιστον εἶχεν αξίωμα τῶν περὶ τοὺς τόπους: ἐν ἢ δὴ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἔσχε Μιθριδάτης ὁ πρὸς Ῥωμαίοις διαπολεμήσας τὰ 3 μέγιστα βασίλεια. παρεγενήθη δὲ καὶ ἐνταῦθα Χειρίσσων ὁ πρὸς τὰς τριήρεις ἀπεσταλμένους ἀπρακτοῖς, οὐ μὴν ἀλλ᾽ οἱ Σιωπείες φιλοφρόνως αὐτοὺς ξενίσαντες ἀπέπεμφαν αὐτοὺς κατὰ θά-λατταν εἰς Ἡρακλεᾶν, Μεγαρέων ἄποικον καὶ καθωρισθῆνα πᾶς ὁ στόλος πρὸς τὴν Ἀχερουσίαν χερρότησον, ὅπου φαίνετ' Ἡρακλέα τὸν ἐξ Ἄιδου 4 Κέρβερου ἀναγαγεῖν. ἐκείθεν δὲ πεξῇ διὰ Βιθυνίας πορεύομεν οἰκύνοις περιέππιτον, τῶν ἐγχωρίων ἐξαπτομένων κατὰ τὴν πορείαν. μόνης οὖν διεσώ-θησαν εἰς Χρυσόπολιν τῆς Χαλκηδονίας οἱ περι-λειψθέντες ἀπὸ μυρίων ὀκτακισχίλιοι τριακόσιοι. 5 ἐκείθεν δὲ ῥαδίως ἦδη τὸ λοιπὸν τινὲς μὲν διεσώ-θησαν εἰς τὰς πατρίδας, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ περὶ τὴν
nourished on boiled nuts; and they are all from their 401 B.C.
youth tattooed in various colours on both their back
and breast. This territory they passed through in
eight days and the next country, called Tibarenê,
in three.

31. From there they arrived at Cotyora, a Greek
city and a colony of the Sinopians. Here they spent
fifty days, plundering both the neighbouring peoples
of Paphlagonia and the other barbarians. And the
citizens of Heracleia and Sinopê sent them vessels on
which both the soldiers and their pack-animals were
conveyed across.¹ Sinopê was a colony founded by
the Milesians, and situated as it was in Paphlagonia,
it held first place among the cities of those regions;
and it was in this city that in our day Mithridates,
who went to war with the Romans, had his largest
palace. And at that city also arrived Cheirisophus,
who had been dispatched without success to get
triremes. Nevertheless, the Sinopians entertained
them in kindly fashion and sent them on their way
by sea to Heracleia, a colony of the Megarians; and
the entire fleet came to anchor at the peninsula of
Acherusia, where, we are told, Heracles led up
Cerberus from Hades. As they proceeded from
there on foot through Bithynia they fell among perils,
as the natives skirmished with them along their route.
So they barely made their way to safety to Chryso-
polis in Chalcedonia, eight thousand three hundred
surviving of the original ten thousand. From there
some of the Greeks got back in safety, without further
trouble, to their native lands, and the rest banded

¹ To Sinopê (Xenophon, Anab. 6. 1. 14-15).
² So Dindorf (ch. 37. 1): τριοχλιοι ὅκτακόσιοι.
Χερρόνησον ἄθροισθέντες ἐπόρθουν τὴν παρακείμενην Θρακῶν χώραν. ¹

'Ἡ μὲν οὖν ἐπ' Ἀρταξέρξην Κύρου στρατεία τοιοῦτον ἔσχε τὸ τέλος.

32. Οἳ δ' ἐν ταῖς Ἀθηναίοις δυναστεύοντες τριάκοντα τύραννοι καθ' ἡμέραν οὖν ἐπαύσαντο τοὺς μὲν φυγαδεύοντες, τοὺς δὲ ἀναιροῦντες. τῶν δὲ Ἡσαίων ἀγανακτούντων ἐπὶ τοῖς γινομένους καὶ φιλοφρόνως τοὺς φυγάδας ὑποδεχομένων, Ὀράσιόν-βουλος Στιριεύς ὄνομαζόμενος, ὡν Ἀθηναῖος, ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν τριάκοντα πεφυγαδευμένων, συνεργοῦντων αὐτῶ λάθρα τῶν Ἡσαίων κατελάβετο τῆς Ἀττικῆς χώρας ὄνομαζόμενον Φυλήν. ἢν δὲ τὸ φρούριον ὀχυρὸν τε σφόδρα καὶ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ἀπέχον σταδίους ἑκατόν, οὕτῳ πολλὰς ἀφορμὰς αὐτοῖς παρέχεσθαι πρὸς τὴν ἐφοδίαν. οἱ δὲ τριάκοντα τύραννοι πυθόμενοι τὸ γεγονὸς τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐξήγαγον ἀπ' αὐτοὺς τὴν δύναμιν ὡς πολιορκήσαντες τὸ χωρίον πλησίον δὲ τῆς Φυλῆς αὐτῶν στρατοπεδεύοντων ἐπεγενήθη πολὺς νυφετός. καὶ τινῶν ἐπίχειρησάμων μετασκηνοῦν, οἱ πολλοὶ φεύγειν αὐτοὺς ὑπέλαβον καὶ πλησίον τυχαὶ πολεμῶν δύναμιν εἰναι ἐμπεσόντως δὲ εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον βορύβου τοῦ καλομέμενον Πανικοῦ μετεστρατοπέδευσαν εἰς ἐτεροὺς τόπουν.

4 'Οι δὲ τριάκοντα θεωροῦντες τοὺς πολίτας ἐν Ἀθηναῖοι, ὅσοι μὴ μετέχον τῆς τῶν τρισχιλίων πολιτείας, μετεώρους ἄντας πρὸς τὴν κατάλυσιν τῆς

¹ χώραν Wesseling: πόλιν.
together around the Chersonesus and laid waste the adjoining territory of the Thracians.

Such, then, was the outcome of the campaign of Cyrus against Artaxerxes.

32. In Athens the Thirty Tyrants, who were in supreme control, made no end of daily exiling some citizens and putting to death others. When the Thebans were displeased at what was taking place and extended kindly hospitality to the exiles,\(^1\) Thrasybulus of the deme of Stiria, as he was called, who was an Athenian and had been exiled by the Thirty, with the secret aid of the Thebans seized a stronghold in Attica called Phylê. This was an outpost, which was not only very strong but was also only one hundred stades distant from Athens, so that it afforded them many advantages for attack. The Thirty Tyrants, on learning of this act, at first led forth their troops against the band with the intention of laying siege to the stronghold. But while they were encamped near Phylê there came a heavy snow, and when some set to work to shift their encampment, the majority of the soldiers assumed that they were taking to flight and that a hostile force was at hand; and the uproar which men call Panic struck the army and they removed their camp to another place.

The Thirty, seeing that those citizens of Athens who enjoyed no political rights in the government of the three thousand \(^2\) were elated at the prospect of the overthrow of their control of the state, trans-

\(^1\) Here and often below the word translated "exile" may include not only those who had been legally sentenced to exile but also others who had voluntarily fled Athens.

\(^2\) These were chosen by the Thirty, as Xenophon states (\textit{Hell.} 2. 3. 18), to "share in the government."
δυναστείας, μετώπισαν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ, καὶ τοὺς ἐκείνους ὄπλοις διακατείχον τὴν πόλιν. Ἐλευσίνων δὲ καὶ Σαλαμινίων αἰτιασάμενοι τὰ 6 τῶν φυγάδων φρονεῖν, ἁπάντας ἀνεύλουν. τούτων δὲ πραττομένων πολλοὶ τῶν φυγάδων συνέρρεον πρὸς τοὺς περὶ Θρασύβουλον . . . φανερῶς μὲν περὶ τινῶν αἰχμαλώτων διαλεξόμενοι, λάθρᾳ δὲ συμβουλεύειν αὐτῷ1 διαλύσου τὸ συνεστηκὸς φυ- γαδικὸν καὶ μεθ’ ἕαυτῶν τῆς πόλεως δυναστεύειν ἀντὶ Θηραμένους προσαρεβέντα,2 λαβεῖν δ’ ἐξουσίαν δέκα τῶν φυγάδων οὐς ἄν προαρήται κατ- 6 ἄγειν εἰς τὴν πατρίδα. ὁ μὲν Θρασύβουλος ἔφησε προκρίνειν τὴν ἕαυτον φυγήν τῆς τῶν τριάκοντα δυναστείας, καὶ τὸν πόλεμον οὐ καταλύσειν, εἰ μὴ πάντες οἱ πολίται κατέλθωσι καὶ τὴν πάτριον πολιτείαν ὁ δήμος ἀπολάβῃ. οἱ δὲ τριάκοντα θεωροῦντες πολλοὺς μὲν ἄφ’ ἕαυτῶν ἀφισταμένους διὰ τὸ μῦσο, τοὺς δὲ φυγάδας ἀεὶ πλείους γνο- μένους, ἀπέστειλαν εἰς Σπάρτην πρέσβεις περὶ βοηθείας, αὐτοὶ δ’ ὅσους ἱδύναντο πλείστους ἀθροί- σαντες ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ περισσοτεροπεδεύσαν περὶ τὰς ὀνομαζόμενας Ἀχαρνάς.

33. Ὅ δὲ Θρασύβουλος τὴν ἴκανὴν φυλακὴν τοῦ χωρίου καταληκὼς ἐξήγαγε τοὺς φυγάδας, ὄντας χιλίους καὶ διακόσιους· ἐπιθέμενοι δὲ τῇ τῶν ἐναν- τίων παρεμβολῆ νυκτὸς ἀπροσδοκητῶς καὶ συγκυς ἀποκτείνας, τοὺς ἄλλους διὰ τὸ παράδοξον ἐξέπληξε 2 καὶ φυγεῖν εἰς Ἀθήνας ἦγαγκασεν. μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην ὁ Θρασύβουλος εὐθὺς μὲν ὁρμησεν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ καὶ κατελάβετο τὴν Μουνυχίαν, λόφου

1 τὸ after αὐτῷ deleted by Dindorf.
2 So Dindorf, omitted FJK, προσαρεβέντα cet.
ferred them to the Peiraeus and maintained their control of the city by means of mercenary troops; and accusing the Eleusians and Salaminians of siding with the exiles, they put them all to death. While these things were being done, many of the exiles flocked to Thrasybulus; (and the Thirty dispatched ambassadors to Thrasybulus) publicly to treat with him about some prisoners, but privately to advise him to dissolve the band of exiles and to associate himself with the Thirty in the rule of the city, taking the place of Theramenes; and they promised further that he could have licence to restore to their native land any ten exiles he chose. Thrasybulus replied that he preferred his own state of exile to the rule of the Thirty and that he would not end the war unless all the citizens returned from exile and the people got back the form of government they had received from their fathers. The Thirty, seeing many revolting from them because of hatred and the exiles growing ever more numerous, dispatched ambassadors to Sparta for aid, and meanwhile themselves gathered as many troops as they could and pitched a camp in the open country near Acharnae, as it is called.

33. Thrasybulus, leaving behind an adequate guard at the stronghold, led forth the exiles, twelve hundred in number, and delivering an unexpected attack by night on the camp of his opponents, he slew a large number of them, struck terror into the rest by his unexpected move, and forced them to flee to Athens. After the battle Thrasybulus set out straightway for the Peiraeus and seized Munychia, which was an

1 A statement to this general effect must have been in the Greek.
2 i.e. Phyle,
ἐρημον καὶ καρτερὸν, οἱ δὲ τυραννοὶ τῇ δυνάμει πάση καταβάντες εἰς τὸν Πειραιά προσέβαλον τῇ Μουνυχίᾳ, Κριτίου τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἔχουσιν. ἔπὶ πολὺν δὲ χρόνον τῆς μάχης καρτερᾶς γενομένης, οἱ μὲν τυραννοὶ τοῖς πλῆθεσιν ὑπερείχον, οἱ δὲ 3 φυγάδες τῇ τῶν τόπων ὀχυρώτητι. τέλος δὲ Κριτίου πεσόντος οἱ μετὰ τῶν τριάκοντα κατεπλάγγησαν καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ὁμαλωτέρους τόπους κατέφυγον, οὐ τολμώντων τῶν φυγάδων εἰς ἐκείνους καταβαίνειν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα συγχών ἀφισταμένων πρὸς τοὺς φυγάδας, οἱ περὶ τὸν Ὁρασύβουλον ἔξαι-φυνιν ἐπέθεντο τοῖς ἐναντίοις, καὶ μάχη κρατή-σαντες ἐκρίευσαν τὸν Πειραιῶς. εὐθὺ δὲ πολλοὶ μὲν τῶν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐπιθυμοῦντες ἀπαλλαγῆσαι τῆς τυραννίδος συνέρρεον εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ, πάντες δὲ οἱ κατὰ τὰς πόλεις διερρημένους φυγάδες ἀκούον-τες τὰ προτερήματα τῶν περὶ Ὁρασύβουλον, ἦκον εἰς Πειραιᾶ, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἦδη πολὺ ταῖς δυνά-μεσιν οἱ φυγάδες ὑπερείχον· διὸ καὶ πολιορκεῖν τὴν πόλιν ἐπεχείρησαν.

5 Οἱ δ’ ἐν ταῖς Ἀθηναῖς τοὺς μὲν τριάκοντα τῆς ἀρχῆς παύσαντες ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐξέπεμψαν, δέκα δ’ ἀνδρας κατέστησαν αὐτοκράτορας, εἰ δύναντο, μάλιστα φιλικός διαλύεσθαι τοῦ πόλεμον. οὕτωι δὲ παραλαβόντες τὴν ἀρχὴν τούτων μὲν ἡμέλησαν, ἐαυτοὺς δὲ τυράννους ἀποδείξαντες ἀπὸ Λακεδαι-μονος τετταράκοντα νὰς μετεπέμψαντο καὶ στρα-6 τιώτας χιλίους, ὅν ἦρχε Δυσαύδρος. Παυσανίας δὲ ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς, φθονὼν μὲν τῷ Δυσαύδρῳ, θεωρῶν δὲ τὴν Σπάρτην ἀδοξούσαν παρὰ τοῖς Ἐλλησιον, ἀνέζευξε μετὰ δυνάμεως πολ-λῆς, καὶ παραγενθεῖς εἰς Ἀθήνας διήλαξε τοὺς
uninhabited and strong hill; and the Tyrants with all the troops at their disposal went down to the Peiraeus and attacked Munychia, under the command of Critias. In the sharp battle which continued for a long time the Thirty held the advantage in numbers and the exiles in the strength of their position. At last, however, when Critias fell, the troops of the Thirty were dismayed and fled for safety to more level ground, the exiles not daring to come down against them. When after this great numbers went over to the exiles, Thrasybulus made an unexpected attack upon his opponents, defeated them in battle, and became master of the Peiraeus. At once many of the inhabitants of the city \(^1\) who wished to be rid of the tyranny flocked to the Peiraeus and all the exiles who were scattered throughout the cities of Greece, on hearing of the successes of Thrasybulus, came to the Peiraeus, so that from now on the exiles were far superior in force. In consequence they began to lay siege to the city.

The remaining citizens in Athens now removed the Thirty from office and sent them out of the city, and then they elected ten men with supreme power first and foremost to put an end to the war, in any way possible, on friendly terms. But these men, as soon as they had succeeded to office, paid no attention to these orders, but established themselves as tyrants and sent to Lacedaemon for forty warships and a thousand soldiers, under the command of Lysander. But Pausanias, the king of the Lacedaemonians, being jealous of Lysander and observing that Sparta was in ill repute among the Greeks, marched forth with a strong army and on his arrival in Athens brought Athens.

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ἐν τῇ πόλει πρὸς τοὺς φυγάδας. διότι τὸ Ἁθηναῖοι μὲν ἐκομίσαντο τὴν πατρίδα καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν τοὺς ἰδίους νόμους ἐπολυτεύοντο, τοῖς δὲ εὐλαβομένοις, μὴ τι πάθωσι διὰ τὰ γενόμενα κατὰ τὸ συνεχῆς αὐτῶν ἀδικήματα, τὴν Ἑλευσίνα κατοικεῖν συνεχώρησαν.

34. Ἡλείοι δὲ φοβηθέντες τὴν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὑπεροχήν, κατέλυσαν τὸν πρὸς αὐτοὺς πόλεμον, ἐφ᾽ ὧν τὰς τριήρεις δοῦναι Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τὰς περιοικούσας πόλεις αὐτούς ἀφεῖναι. 2 Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ καταλευκότες τοὺς πολέμους καὶ σχολὴν ἔχοντες ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ Μεσσηνίους, διὸ οἱ μὲν ἐν Κεφαλληνία φρούριον τι κατάκομβον, οἱ δὲ Ναυτακτοῦ ἐν τοῖς προσεπερίως λεγομένως Λοκροῖς, δόντων Ἁθηναίων. ἐκβαλόντες δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῶν τόπων ἀπεδωκαν τὰ φρούρια, τὸ μὲν τοῖς 3 τὴν Κεφαλληνίαν οἰκοῦσι, τὸ δὲ τοῖς Λοκροῖς. οἱ δὲ Μεσσηνοὶ διὰ τὸ παιδίον πρὸς τοὺς Σπαρτιάτας μίσης πανταχόθεν ἐλαυνόμενοι, μετὰ τῶν ὅπλων ἀπηλλάγησαν ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος, καὶ τινὲς μὲν αὐτῶν πλεύσαντες εἰς Σικελίαν ἐγένοντο Διουνάνοι μισθοφόροι, τινὲς δὲ εἰς Κυρήνην ἔπλευσαν, περὶ τρισχλίους ὄντες, καὶ μετὰ τῶν ἐκεῖ φυγάδων ἐτάχθησαν. 4 οἱ γὰρ Κυρηναῖοι κατ᾽ ἐκείνον τὸν καιρὸν ἐν ταραχῇ καθεστήκεισαν, Ἀρίστωνος καὶ τινῶν ἔτερων κατειληφότων τὴν πόλιν, προσφάτως μὲν πεντακόσιοι οἱ δυνατῶτατοι τῶν Κυρηναίων ἀνήριντο, ἰ τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἐπεφεύγεισαν οἱ χαριστάτοι. οὕτως ἄλλοι ἰ ὑγάδες προσλαμβανόμενοι τοὺς

1 οὗ μὴν ἄλλῳ ὦ Dindorf: οὐ μὲν ἄλλῳ.

1 Cp. Book 11. 84. 7.
about a reconciliation between the men in the city and the exiles. As a result the Athenians got back their country and henceforth conducted their government under laws of their own making; and the men who lived in fear of punishment for their unbroken series of past crimes they allowed to make their home in Eleusis.

34. The Eleians, because they stood in fear of the superior strength of the Lacedaemonians, brought the war with them to an end, agreeing that they would surrender their triremes to the Lacedaemonians and let the neighbouring cities go free. And the Lacedaemonians, now that they had brought their wars to an end and were no longer concerned with them, advanced with their army against the Messenians, of whom some were settled in an outpost on Cephallenia and others in Naupactus, which the Athenians had given them, among the western Locrians. Driving the Messenians from these regions, they returned the one outpost to the inhabitants of Cephallenia and the other to the Locrians. The Messenians, being now driven from every place because of their ancient hatred of the Spartans, departed with their arms from Greece, and some of them, sailing to Sicily, took service as mercenaries with Dionysius, while others, about three thousand in number, sailed to Cyrenë and joined the forces of exiles there. For at that time disorder had broken out among the Cyrenaecans, since Ariston, together with certain others, had seized the city. Of the Cyrenaecans, five hundred of the most influential citizens had recently been put to death and the most respected among the survivors had been banished. The exiles now added the Messenians to their number.
ΔΙΟΔΟΡΟΥΣ ΟΦ ΣΙΚΗΛΥ

Μεσσηνίους παρετάξαντο πρὸς τοὺς τὴν πόλιν κατειληφώτας, καὶ τῶν μὲν Κυρηναῖων πολλοὶ παρ’ ἄμφοτέρους ἔπεσον, οἳ δὲ Μεσσήνιοι σχέδου ἄπαντες ἄνηρέθησαν. μετὰ δὲ τὴν παράταξιν οἳ Κυρηναῖοι πρὸς ἅλλους διαπροσδιευκόμενοι διηλάγησαν, καὶ παραχρήμα ὀρκωμοτήσαντες μὴ μνησικακήσειν, κοινῆ τὴν πόλιν κατὼκησαν.

7 Ἡμεῖς δὲ τοὺς αὐτούς χρόνους Ῥωμαίοι προσέβηκαν οἰκήτορας εἰς τᾶς ὅνομαξομένας Οὐελίτρας.1

35. Τοῦ δ’ ἐτους τούτου διελθόντος Ἀθήνης μὲν ἦρξε Λάχης, ἐν δὲ τῇ Ῥώμῃ τὴν ὑπατον ἄρχην διώκουν χιλιάρχου, Μάνιος Κλόδιος, Μάρκος Κοίντιος, Λεύκιος Ιούλιος, Μάρκος Φούριος, Λεύκιος Ουαλέριος, ἐγενήθη δὲ καὶ Ὁλυμπιάς πέμπτη πρὸς ταῖς ἐνενήκοντα, καθ’ ἢν ἐνίκα στάδιον Μάνως Ἀθη-2 ναίος. κατὰ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους Ἀρταξέρξης μὲν ὁ τῆς Ἀσίας βασιλεὺς καταπεπολεμηκὼς Κύρων ἀπεστάλκει Τισσαφέρνην τῷ παραληψόμενον πάσας τὰς ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ σατραπεῖς. διότερ οἱ Κύρων συμμαχόσαντες σατράπαι καὶ πόλεις ἐν ἀγωνίᾳ πολλῇ καθευστήκεισαν, μῆποτε δώσει τιμω-3 ῥαίν ὑπὲρ ὅλην ἐξήμαρτον εἰς τὸν βασιλέα. οἱ μὲν οὖν ἄλλοι σατράπαι διαπροσδιεύκομεν πρὸς Τισσα-φέρνην ἐξεθεράπευνον καὶ τὰ καθ’ αὐτούς ἐτίθεντο πρὸς αὐτούν, ὅπως ποτ’ ἦσαν δυνάτω. Ταμώς δὲ, μέγιστος ὁι αὐτῶν καὶ τῆς Ἰωνίας ἀφηγούμενος, εἰς τὰς τρύπῃς ἐνέδετο τὰ χρήματα καὶ τοὺς νῖους ἄπαντας πλὴν ἐνὸς τοῦ καλουμένου μὲν Γλούσ3 μετὰ δὲ τινὰς χρόνους ἀφηγησαμένου τῶν βασιλικῶν 4 δυνάμεων. εὐλαβηθεὶς οὖν ὁ Ταμώς τὸν Τισσα-

1 So Rhodonaman: οὐελτρας.
and joined battle with the men who had seized the city, and many of the Cyrenaeans were slain on both sides, but the Messenians were killed almost to a man. After the battle the Cyrenaeans negotiated with each other and agreed to be reconciled, and they immediately swore oaths not to remember past injuries and lived together as one body in the city.

At this same time the Romans increased the number of colonists in the city known as Velitrae.

35. At the close of this year, in Athens Laches was archon and in Rome the consulship was administered by military tribunes, Manius Claudius, Marcus Quinctius, Lucius Julius, Marcus Furius, and Lucius Valerius; and the Ninety-fifth Olympiad was held, that in which Minos of Athens won the "stadium." This year Artaxerxes, the King of Asia, after his defeat of Cyrus, had dispatched Tissaphernes to take over all the satrapies which bordered on the sea. Consequently the satraps and cities which had allied themselves with Cyrus were in great suspense, lest they should be punished for their offences against the King. Now all the other satraps, sending ambassadors to Tissaphernes, paid court to him and in every way possible arranged their affairs to suit him; but Tamōs, the most powerful satrap, who commanded Ionia, put on triremes his possessions and all his sons except one whose name was Glōs and who became later commander of the King’s armaments. Tamōs

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2 So Wesseling: Φανάβαλον.
3 So Wesseling: γάου.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

φέρνην ἀπῆρεν εἰς Ἀγγυπτόν μετὰ τοῦ στόλου, καὶ κατέφυγε πρὸς Ψαμμητίχου τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Ἀγγυπτῶν, ἀπόγονον ὣντα τοῦ Ψαμμητίχου. οὔσης δ’ αὐτῷ προγεγενημένης ἐνεργεσίας εἰς τὸν βασιλέα, διελάμβανε τούτον ἐξεν ὅλον τινα λιμένα τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως κυδώνων. ο δὲ Ψαμμητίχος τὴν τε ἐνεργεσίαν καὶ τὸ πρὸς τοὺς ἰκέτας ὅσιον παρ’ οὐδὲν ἴγγισάμενος ἀπέσφαξε τὸν ἰκέτην καὶ φίλον μετὰ τῶν τέκνων, ὅπως τῶν τε χρημάτων καὶ τοῦ στόλου γένηται κύριος.

6 Αἱ δὲ κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἑλληνίδες πόλεις συν-θανόμεναι τὴν τοῦ Τισσαφέρνου κατάβασιν, περὶ σφῶν ἄγωνωσαί πρὸς Λακεδαιμόνιους ἐπεμβαν πρέσβεις, δεόμεναι μὴ περιδεῖθ’ εὐανή τοῖς βαρβάρων ἀναστάτων γινομέναις. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι βοηθήσεως ἐπαγγειλάμενοι πρὸς Τισσα-φέρνην ἐπεμβαν πρέσβεις τοὺς ἑροῦντας μὴ ὅπλα 7 πολέμια ἐπιφέρειν ταῖς Ἑλληνίδοις πόλεσιν. Τισσα-φέρνης δὲ μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐπὶ πρώτην ἐλθὼν τὴν Κυμαιῶν πόλιν τὴν τε χώραν ἐπόρθησεν ἀπασαν καὶ πολλῶν αἰχμαλώτων ἐγκρατῆς ἐγένετο, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα συγκλείσας αὐτοὺς εἰς πολιορκίαν, ὡς ὁ μὲν χειμῶν συνήγγυσε, τὴν δὲ πόλιν ἐλεῖν οὐκ ἠδύνατο, τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους πολλῶν χρημάτων ἀπελύτρωσε καὶ τὴν πολιορκίαν ἔλυσεν.

36. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν πρὸς βασιλέα πόλε-μον Θήβαινα καταστήσαντες ἤγεμόνα χιλίους μὲν τῶν πολιτῶν ἐδωκαν, παρὰ δὲ τῶν συμμάχων
then, in fear of Tissaphernes, sailed off with his fleet 400 B.C. to Egypt and sought safety with Psammetichus, the king of the Egyptians, who was a descendant of the famous Psammetichus.¹ Because of a good turn he had done the king in the past, Tamōs believed that he would find in him a haven, as it were, from the perils he faced from the King of Persia. But Psammetichus, completely ignoring both the good turn and the hallowed obligation due to suppliants, put to the sword the man who was his suppliant and friend, together with his children, in order to take for his own both Tamōs’ possessions and his fleet.

When the Greek cities of Asia learned that Tissaphernes was on his way, they were deeply concerned for their future and dispatched ambassadors to the Lacedaemonians, begging them not to allow the cities to be laid waste by the barbarians. The Lacedaemonians promised to come to their aid and sent ambassadors to Tissaphernes to warn him not to commit any acts of aggression against the Greek cities. Tissaphernes, however, advancing with his army against the city of the Cymaeans first, both plundered its entire territory and got possession of many captives; after this he laid siege to the Cymaeans, but on the approach of winter, since he was unable to capture the city, he released the captives for a heavy ransom and raised the siege.

36. The Lacedaemonians appointed Thibron commander of the war against the King, gave him a thousand soldiers from their own citizens,² and

¹ Psammetichus I (664-610 B.C.), the founder of the Twenty-sixth Dynasty, who fostered trade relations with the Greeks (cp. Herodotus, 2. 151-154).
² Xenophon (Hell. 1. 3. 4) says that these were emancipated Helots.
ἐκέλευσαν στρατολογεῖν ὅσους ἂν αὐτῷ φαίνεται 2 συμφέρειν. ὃ δὲ Θήβαις πορευθεὶς εἰς Κόρινθον, κάκει παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων μεταπεμψάμενος στρατιῶτας, ἐξέπλευσεν εἰς Ἐφέσου ἔχων ὦ πλείους πεντακισχιλίων. ἐκεὶ δὲ ἐκ τῶν ἱδίων πόλεων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὃς διοικήσεις καταγράφας, ἀνέξεμε τοὺς πάντας ἔχων πλείους ἐπτακισχιλίων. διελθὼν δὲ ὡς ἔκατον εἰκοσι σταδίους πρὸς Μαγνησίαν ἤκεν, ἢς ἤρχε τισαφέρνης· ταύτην δὲ ἐξ ἐφόδου παραλαβόν, καὶ ταχέως ἐπὶ Τράλλης τῆς Ἰωνίας πορευθεῖς, ἐπεχείρησε πολιορκεῖν τὴν πόλιν οὐδὲν δὲ δυνάμενος πράξαι δι' ἀχυρότητα, πάλιν 3 εἰς Μαγνησίαν ἀπεχώρησεν. ταύτης δὲ οὐσὶς ἀτειχίστου, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο φοβούμενος μήποτε χωρισθέντος αὐτοῦ κυριεύσῃ τῆς πόλεως δὶς Τισαφέρνης, μετάκισεν αὐτὴν πρὸς τὸ πλησίον ὄρος, ὁ καλοθυε Θώρακα· αὐτὸς δὲ ἐμβαλὼν εἰς τὴν τῶν πολεμίων χώραν τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐνέπλησε παντοτικὰ ωφελείας. Τισαφέρνους δὲ μετὰ πολλῆς ἵππου παραγενομένου διευλαβηθεῖς ἀνέστρεψεν εἰς Ἐφέσου.

37. Περὶ δὲ τῶν αὐτοῦ χρόνων τῶν ἐστρατευμένων μετὰ Κύρου καὶ διασωθέντων εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα τινὲς μὲν εἰς τὰς ἱδίας πατρίδας ἀπηλλαγήσαν, οἱ δὲ πλείστοι στρατιωτικῶν εἰδισμένου ἐξὸν βίου, καὶ σχεδὸν ὄντες πεντακισχίλιοι, στρατηγῶν 2 αὐτῶν εἰλοντο Ξενοφῶντα. ὃς ἀναλαβὼν τὴν δύναμιν ἀρμῆσαι πολεμήσων Ὁρᾶκας τοὺς περὶ τῶν Σαλμυδῆσιον οἰκοῦντας· οὗτος δὲ ἐστι μὲν ἐπὶ ἀριστερὰ τοῦ Πόντου, παρεκτείνων δὲ ἐπὶ πολὺ

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1 Cp. chaps. 19-31.
ordered him to enlist as many troops from their allies as he should think desirable. Thibron, after going to Corinth and summoning soldiers from the allies to that city, set sail for Ephesus with not more than five thousand troops. Here he enrolled some two thousand soldiers from his own and other cities and then marched forth with a total force of over seven thousand. Advancing some one hundred and twenty stades, he came to Magnesia which was under the government of Tissaphernes; taking this city at the first assault, he then advanced speedily to Tralles in Ionia and began to lay siege to the city, but when he was unable to achieve any success because of its strong position, he turned back to Magnesia. And since the city was unwalled and Thibron therefore feared that at his departure Tissaphernes would get control of it, he transferred it to a neighbouring hill which men call Thorax; then Thibron, invading the territory of the enemy, glutted his soldiers with booty of every kind. But when Tissaphernes arrived with strong cavalry forces, he withdrew for security to Ephesus.

37. At this same time a group of the soldiers who had served in the campaign with Cyrus¹ and had got back safe to Greece went off each to his own country, but the larger part of them, about five thousand in number, since they had become accustomed to the life of a soldier, chose Xenophon for their general. And Xenophon with this army set out to make war on the Thracians who dwell around Salmydessus.² The territory of this city, which lies on the left side of the Pontus, stretches for a great distance and

² A city on the west shore of the Black Sea some sixty miles from the Bosphorus.
3 πλείστα ποιεῖ ναυάγια. οἱ μὲν οὖν Θρᾴκες εἰώθεισαν περὶ τούτους τοὺς τόπους ἐφεδρεύοντες τοὺς ἐκπίπτοντας τῶν ἐμπόρων αἰχμαλωτίζειν. ὃ δὲ Ἑσενοῖς μετὰ τῶν συνθηροιμένων στρατιωτῶν ἐμβαλὼν αὐτῶν εἰς τὴν χώραν μάχθη τε ἐνίκησεν
4 καὶ τὰς πλείστας τῶν κωμῶν ἐνέπρησεν· μετὰ δὲ ταύτα Θείρωνος αὐτοῦς μεταπεμπομένου καὶ μυσθοῦς ἐπαγγελλομένου δώσεως, πρὸς ἐκείνου ἀπεχώρησαν καὶ μετὰ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπολέμουν τοῖς Πέρσαις.
5 Τούτων δὲ πραττομένων Διονύσιος μὲν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ πόλει ἐκτυσεν ὅπ' αὐτὸν τὸν τῆς Λατινῆς λόφον, καὶ ἀπὸ τινος ἐπιφανοῦς ἱεροῦ προσηγόρησεν αὐτὴν Ἀδρανον. κατὰ δὲ τὴν Μακεδονίαν Ἀρχέλαος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐν τινὶ κυνηγὴι πληγεὶς ἀκούσας ὑπὸ Κρατεροῦ τοῦ ἔρωμένου τὸν βίον μετήλλαξε, βασιλεύσας ἐπὶ ἐπτά· τὴν δ' ἀρχὴν διεδέχοτο ὁ Ὀρέστης παῖς ἄν, ὅπ' ἀνελὼν Ἀέρσος
6 ἐπίτροπος ὃν κατέσχε τὴν βασιλείαν ἐπὶ ἐξ. Ἀθήνησι δὲ Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος ὅπ' Ἀντόην καὶ Μελήτου κατηγορηθεὶς ἐπ' ἀσβεσθαί καὶ φθορᾶ τῶν νέων, θανάτῳ κατεδικάσθη καὶ πρὸς κάνεων ἐτελεύτησεν. ἀδίκου δὲ τῆς κατηγορίας γεγενήμενης ὁ δῆμος μετεμελήθη, τηλικοῦτον ἄνδρα θεωρῶν ἀνηρμένου· διόπερ τοὺς κατηγορηθέντας δι' ὁργῆς ἐἰχε καὶ τέλος ἀκρίτους ἀπέκτεινεν.
7 Ἐπιτρόπος ὃν κατέσχε τὴν βασιλείαν ἐπὶ ἐξ. Ἀθήνησι δὲ Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος ὅπ' Ἀντόην καὶ Μελήτου κατηγορηθεὶς ἐπ' ἀσβεσθαί καὶ φθορᾶ τῶν νέων, θανάτῳ κατεδικάσθη καὶ πρὸς κάνεων ἐτελεύτησεν. ἀδίκου δὲ τῆς κατηγορίας γεγενήμενης ὁ δῆμος μετεμελήθη, τηλικοῦτον ἄνδρα θεωρῶν ἀνηρμένου· διόπερ τοὺς κατηγορηθέντας δι' ὁργῆς ἐἰχε καὶ τέλος ἀκρίτους ἀπέκτεινεν.
38. Τού δ' ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθήνησι μὲν τὴν ἀρχὴν Ἀριστοκράτης παρέλαβεν, ἐν

1 Xenophon (Anab. 7. 5. 12) states that “shoals extend far and wide.”

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is the cause of many shipwrecks. Accordingly the 400 B.C. Thracians made it their practice to lie in wait in those parts and seize the merchants who were cast ashore as prisoners. Xenophon with the troops he had gathered invaded their territory, defeated them in battle, and burned most of their villages. After this, when Thibron sent for the soldiers with the promise to hire them, they withdrew to join him and made war with the Lacedaemonians against the Persians.

While these events were taking place, Dionysius founded in Sicily a city just below the crest of Mount Aetnē and named it Adranum, after a certain famous temple. In Macedonia King Archelaüs was unintentionally struck while hunting by Craterus, whom he loved, and met his end, after a reign of seven years. He was succeeded on the throne by Orestes, who was still a boy and was slain by Aëropus, his guardian, who held the throne for six years. In Athens Socrates the philosopher, who was accused by Anytus and Meletus of impiety and of corrupting the youth, was condemned to death and met his end by drinking the hemlock. But since the accusation had been undeserved, the people repented, considering that so great a man had been put to death; consequently they were angered at the accusers and ultimately put them to death without trial.

38. At the end of the year in Athens Aristocrates 399 B.C. entered the office of archon and in Rome the consular

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2 That of the god Adranus, the reputed father of the Palici, who were worshipped throughout all Sicily. See Book 11. 88. 6-89; Plutarch, Timoleon, 12. 2.
3 Archelaüs was king 413-399 B.C.
4 This statement is to be doubted in the case of Meletus and is definitely false with respect to the other accusers of Socrates.
Ρώμη δὲ τὴν ύπατικὴν ἀρχὴν ἐξ χιλιάρχων διεδέχατο, Γάιος Σερούλιος καὶ Λούκιος Ουεργίνιος, Κόιντος Σουλπίκιος; Αὔλος Μουτίλιος, Μάνιος
2 Σέργιος. τούτων δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν παρεἰληφότων Λακεδαιμόνιοι πυθόμενοι τὸν Θίβρανα κακῶς διουκοῦντα τὰ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον, Δερκυλίδαι στρατηγὸν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐξέπεμψαν· ὦς παραλαβὼν τὴν δύναμιν ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ Τρωάδι πόλεις.
3 Ἀμάξιτον τοῖς ὁδῷ καὶ Κολώνας καὶ Ἀρίσβαιν εἴλειν ἐξ ἐφόδου διετέκτη γούν καὶ Κεβρηνίαν καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ἀπάσας τὰς κατὰ τὴν Τρωάδα ἃς μὲν δόλων παρέλαβεν, ὃς δὲ ἐκ βίας ἐχειρώσατο. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πρὸς Φαρνάβαζον ὁκταμηναῖος ἀνοχὰς ποιησάμενος, ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ Θράκης τοὺς περὶ Βιθυνίαν τὸτε κατοικοῦντας· πορθήσας δὲ αὐτῶν τὴν χώραν ἀπῆγαγε τὴν δύναμιν εἰς παραχεμασίαν.
4 Ἔν Ἡρακλεία δὲ τῇ περὶ Τραχίνα στάσεως γενομένης Ἡριππίδαιν ἐξέπεμψαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι καταστήσαντα τὰ πράγματα. ὁς παραγενόμενος εἰς Ἡράκλειαν συνήγαγεν εἰς ἐκκλησίαν τὰ πλῆθη, καὶ περιστήσας αὐτοῖς ὁπλίτας ἑνώλαβε τοὺς αἰτίους καὶ πάντας ἀνέδεικνυ, διότι περὶ πεντακοσίων. τῶν δὲ περὶ τὴν Οὐτὴν κατοικούντων ἀποστάτων ἐπολέμησεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ πολλοῖς περιβαλὼν κακοῖς ἑνάγκασεν ἐκλυπεῖν τὴν χώραν· ὃν οἱ πλεῖστοι μετὰ τῶν τέκνων καὶ γυναικῶν ἔβγιγον εἰς Θεσσαλίαν, καὶ μετὰ πέντε ἔτη κατήχησαν ὑπὸ Βοιωτῶν.

1 So Rhodoman: ἀνάξιτον.
2 αὐτοῖς ὁπλίτας Hertlein (ch. 4. 6; Bk. 15. 75. 1): ἐν τοῖς ὁπλίταις.

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magistracy was taken over by six military tribunes, 399 B.C. Gaius Servilius, Lucius Verginius, Quintus Sulpicius, Aulus Mutilius, and Manius Sergius.\(^1\) After these magistrates had entered office the Lacedaemonians, learning that Thibron was conducting the war inefficiently, dispatched Dercylidas as general to Asia; and he took over the army and advanced against the cities in the Troad. Now Hamaxitus and Colonae and Arisba he took at the first assault, then Ilium and Cerbenia and all the rest of the cities of the Troad, occupying some by craft and conquering the others by force. After this he concluded an armistice of eight months with Pharnabazus and advanced against the Thracians who were dwelling at that time in Bithynia; and after laying waste their territory he led his army off into winter quarters.

In Trachinian Heracleia civil discord had arisen and the Lacedaemonians sent Herippidas there to restore order. As soon as Herippidas arrived in Heracleia he called an assembly of the people, and surrounding them with his hoplites, he arrested the authors of the discord and put them all to death, some five hundred in number. And since the inhabitants about Oetê had revolted, he made war on them, subjected them to many hardships, and forced them to leave their land. The majority of them, together with their children and wives, fled into Thessaly, from where they were restored to their homes five years later by the Bocotians.

\(^1\) There are only five names and the MSS. vary greatly. Livy (5. 8) lists Gaius Servilius Ahala, Quintus Servilius, Lucius Verginius, Quintus Sulpicius, Aulus Manlius, and Manius Sergius.

\(^3\) So Dindorf: *eis Bouwraiv*. Vogel suggests *eis Otralav*. 119
6 Τούτων δὲ πραττομένων Θράκες πολλοίς πλήθεσιν ἐνέβαλον εἰς τὴν Χερρόνησον καὶ τὴν χώραν πᾶσαν πορθήσαντες τειχήρεις συνείχον τὰς ἐν αὐτῇ πόλεις. οἳ δὲ Χερρόνησον πιεζόμενοι τῷ πολέμῳ μετεπέμβαντο Δερκυλίδαι τῶν Λακεδαιμόνιον ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας. οὗτος δὲ διαβάς μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως τούς μὲν Θράκας ἐξήλασεν ἐκ τῆς χώρας, τὴν δὲ Χερρόνησον ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ἀρξάμενος μέχρι θαλάσσης διετείχισεν. τούτο δὲ πράξας τούς μὲν Θράκας ἐκώλυσε τῆς εἰς τὸν μετὰ ταῦτα χρόνον καταδρομῆς, αὐτὸς δὲ μεγάλαις δωρεαῖς τιμηθεὶς διεβίβασε τὸ στρατόπεδον εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν.

39. Φαρνάβαζος δὲ τῶν πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἀνοχῶν γενομένων ἀνέβη πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα, καὶ συνέπεισεν αὐτὸν στολὰν ἐτοιμάσαι καὶ ναῦαρχον ἐπιστήσαι Κόνωνα τὸν Ἀθηναίον. οὗτος γὰρ ἦν ἐμπειρὸς τῶν κατὰ πόλεμον ἀγώνων, καὶ μάλιστα τῶν πολεμίων1. πολεμικότατος2 δὲ ὁ ἦν Κύπρῳ διέτριβε παρ’ Εὐαγόρα τῷ βασιλεί. πευσθέντος δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως Φαρνάβαζος λαβῶν ἀργυρίου τάλαντα πεντακόσια παρεσκευάζει κατασκευάζειν 2 ναυτικοῦ. διαπλεύσας οὖν εἰς Κύπρον τοὺς μὲν ἐκεὶ βασιλέαν παρήγγειλεν ἐκατὸν τρήρης ἐτοιμάζειν, τῷ δὲ Κόνωνι περὶ τῆς ναυαρχίας διαλεγχθεὶς ἐπέστησεν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ἡγεμόνα, μεγάλας υποφαίνων παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως ἐξπίδας. 3 δὲ Κόνων ἁμα μὲν ἑλπίζων ἀνακτήσεσθαι τῆς

1 πολεμίων] ναυτικῶν Wesseling, πελαγίων Dindorf; Wurm suggests ἀγώνων ναυαρχίων.
2 πολεμικότατος] φυγάς Reiske.

1 Xenophon (Hell. 3, 2, 10) says that the isthmus was only
While these events were taking place, the Thracians 399 B.C. invaded the Chersonesus in great multitudes, laid waste the whole region, and held its cities beleaguered. The inhabitants of the Chersonesus, being hard pressed in the war, sent for the Lacedaemonian Dercylidas to come from Asia. He, crossing over with his army, drove the Thracians out of the country and shut off the Chersonesus by a wall which he ran from sea to sea. By this act he prevented any future descent of the Thracians; and after being honoured with great gifts he transported his army to Asia.

39. Pharnabazus, after the truce had been made with the Lacedaemonians, went back to the King and won him over to the plan of preparing a fleet and appointing Conon the Athenian as its admiral; for Conon was experienced in the encounters of war and especially in combat with the present enemy, and although he excelled in warfare, he was at the time in Cyprus at the court of Evagoras the king. After the King had been persuaded, Pharnabazus took five hundred talents of silver and prepared to fit out a naval force. Sailing across to Cyprus, he ordered the kings there to make ready a hundred triremes and then, after discussions with Conon about the command of the fleet, he appointed him supreme commander at sea, giving indications in the name of the King of great hopes Conon might entertain. Conon, in the hope not only that he would recover thirty-seven stades (some five miles) wide where the wall was built; cp. Pliny, Hist. Nat. 4. 43.

2 i.e. the Lacedaemonians. But the text may have mentioned instead his special experience in fighting at sea; cp. critical note.

3 Conon had taken refuge with him after the battle of Aegospotami, fearing to return to Athens (Book 13. 106).
πατρίδι τὴν ἡγεμονίαν, εἰ Δακεδαιμόνιοι καταπολεμηθέειν, ἀμα δ' αὐτὸς μεγάλης τεύξεσθαι δόξης, 4 προσεδέξατο τὴν ναυαρχίαν. οὔπω δὲ τοῦ στόλου παντὸς παρεσκευασμένου τὰς ἑτοίμους ναῦς τεταράκοντα λαβὼν διέπλευσεν εἰς Κιλικίαν, κάκει τὰ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον ἤτοιμάζετο.

Φαρνάβαζος δὲ καὶ Τισσαφέρνης ἐκ τῶν ἱδίων σατραπείων ἀθροίσαντες στρατιώτας ἀνέξευξαν, ἐπὶ τῆς Ἑφέσου τὴν πορείαν ποιούμενοι διὰ τὸ τοὺς 5 πολεμίους ἔχειν ἐνταῦθα τὴν δύναμιν. καὶ συνηκολούθουν αὐτοῖς πεζοὶ μὲν δισμύριοι, ἵππεις δὲ μύριοι. ἀκούσαν δὲ τῶν Περσῶν τὴν ἔφοδον Δερκυλίδας ὁ τῶν Δακεδαιμόνων ἄφηγούμενος ἐξήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν, ἔχων τοὺς πάντας οὐ πλείους 6 τῶν ἐπτακισιλίων. ὥσ δ' ἐγγὺς ἀλλήλων ἐγενήθη τὰ στρατόπεδα, ὅπως ἦκεν ἐπούσαντο καὶ χρόνον ὄρισαν, ἐν δὲ Φαρνάβαζος μὲν πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα πέμψει περὶ συνθηκῶν, εἰ βούλοιτο καταλῦσαι τὸν πόλεμον, Δερκυλίδας δὲ τοῖς Σπαρτιάταις δηλώσει περὶ τούτων. οὕτως μὲν οὖν οὐτω διελύσαν τὰ στρατόπεδα.

40. Ἡρώιοι δὲ Χαλκιδέων ὄντες ἀποκρο τὴν αὔξησιν τοῦ Διονυσίου χαλεπῶς ἐώρων. Νάξιοις μὲν γὰρ καὶ Καταναίους συγγενεῖς ὄντας ἐξηνδραποδίσατο, τοῖς δὲ Ἡρώιοις, γένους τοῦ αὐτοῦ μετέχουσι τοῖς ἡτυχηκόσιν, οὐ τὴν τυχοῦσαν ἄγωνιαν παρεῖχε τὸ γεγονός, πάντων εὐλαβομένων μὴ

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the leadership in Greece for his native country if the Lacedaemonians were subdued in war but also that he would himself win great renown, accepted the command. And before the entire fleet had been made ready, he took the forty ships which were at hand and sailed across to Cilicia, where he began preparations for the war.

Pharnabazus and Tissaphernes gathered soldiers from their own satraps and marched out, making their way towards Ephesus, since the enemy had their forces in that city. The army accompanying them numbered twenty thousand infantry and ten thousand cavalry. On hearing of the approach of the Persians Dercylidas, the commander of the Lacedaemonians, led out his army, having in all not more than seven thousand men. But when the forces drew near each other, they concluded a truce and set a period of time during which Pharnabazus should send word to the King regarding the terms of the treaty, should he be ready to end the war, and Dercylidas should explain the matter to the Spartans. So upon this understanding the commanders dispersed their armies.

40. The inhabitants of Rhegium, who were colonists of Chalcis, were angered to see the growing power of Dionysius. For he had sold into slavery the Naxians and Catanians,1 their kinsmen, and to the Rhegians, because they were of the same blood as these unfortunate peoples, this act was the cause of no ordinary concern, since all feared the same disaster

1 Cp. chap. 15.
2 Or “they faced the same danger as.”

1 γένους added by Reiske. Post would read κυνήγου τοῦ αὐτοῦ; Vogel suggests γένους ὅσοι for μετέχουσι.
2 ταῖς αὐταῖς συμφοραῖς περιπέσωσον. ἐδοξέν οὖν αὐτοῖς, πρὶν τελείως ἰσχυρὸν γενέσθαι τὸν τυραννον, στρατεύειν ἐπ᾽ αὐτὸν κατὰ τάχος. παραχρῆμα δὲ συνεβάλοντο πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον οὐκ ἐλάχιστα καὶ οἱ φυγαδευθέντες τῶν Συρακοσίων ὑπὸ Διονυσίου τότε γὰρ οἱ πλεῖστοι διατριβοῦντες ἐν Ῥηγίῳ διετέλεσαν περὶ τούτων διαλεγόμενοι, διδάσκοντες οwhereIn συνεπιθήκοντας τῷ καιρῷ πάντες οἱ Συρακόσιοι.

3 τέλος δὲ καταστήσαντες στρατηγούς, ἐξέπεμψαν μετ᾽ αὐτῶν πεζοὺς μὲν ἐξακισχύλους, ἵππεις δὲ ἐξακοσίους, τριήρεις δὲ πεντήκοντα. οὗτοι δὲ διαπλεύσαντες τὸν πορθμὸν ἔπεισαν τοὺς τῶν Μεσσηνίων στρατηγοὺς κοινωνῆσαι τοῦ πόλεμον, φάσκοντες δεινὸν εἶναι περιθεῖν ἀστυγείτονας Ἐλληνίδας πόλεις ἀρθῆν ἀγνηρημένας ὑπὸ τοῦ τυραννοῦ.

4 οἱ μὲν οὖν στρατηγοὶ πεισθέντες τοῖς Ῥηγίνοις ἀνεύ τῆς τοῦ δήμου γνώμης ἐξήγαγον τοὺς στρατιώτας· ἦσαν δ᾽ οὗτοι πεζοὶ μὲν τετρακισχύλοι, ἵππεις δὲ τετρακόσιοι, τριήρεις δὲ τριάκοντα. ἐπεὶ δὲ προῆλθον αἱ προειρημέναι δυνάμεις πρὸς τοὺς ὄρους τῆς Μεσσήνης, ἐνέπεσαν εἰς τοὺς στρατιώτας στάσεις, Λαομέδοντο τοῦ Μεσσηνίου δημητρή-σαντος. οὕτως γὰρ συνεβούλευε μὴ κατάρχεσθαι πολέμου πρὸς τὸν Διονύσιον μηδὲν αὐτοῖς ηδυκήκοτα. οἱ μὲν οὖν τῶν Μεσσηνίων στρατιώται, τὸν πόλεμον οὖκ ἐπικεκυρωκότος τοῦ δήμου, παρα-χρῆμα ἐπείσθησαν, καὶ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς καταλι-6 πόντες ἀνέκαμψαν εἰς τὴν πατρίδα· Ῥηγίνοι δ᾽ οὐκ ὄντες αξιόμαχοι καθ’ ἐαυτοὺς, ἐπειδὴ τοὺς Μεσ-

1 παραχρῆμα δὲ συνεβάλοντο Bezzel: παρὰ τοῦ Ῥηγίνου λαβόντας.
2 So Wesseling: συνεπείσθησαν.
3 So Wesseling: ἐπικεκυρωκότος.
would befall them. They therefore decided to take 399 B.C. the field speedily against the tyrant before he became entirely secure. Their decision upon war was forthwith supported strongly also by the Syracusans who had been exiled by Dionysius, for most of them were at that time resident in Rhegium and were continually discussing the matter and pointing out that all the Syracusans would seize the occasion to join in an attack. In the end the Rhegians appointed generals and sent out with them six thousand infantry, six hundred cavalry, and fifty triremes. The generals crossed the strait and induced the generals of the Messenians to join in the war, declaring that it would be a terrible thing for them to stand idly by when Greek cities, and their neighbours, had been totally destroyed by the tyrant. Now the generals were won over by the Rhegians and, without obtaining a vote of the people, led forth their forces which consisted of four thousand infantry, four hundred cavalry, and thirty triremes. But when the armaments we have mentioned had advanced as far as the borders of Messenê, opposition broke out among the soldiers due to a harangue delivered by the Messenian Laomedon; for he advised them not to begin a war against Dionysius who had done them no wrong. Accordingly the Messenian troops, since the people had not approved the war, followed his advice at once, and, deserting their generals, turned back home; and the Rhegians, since they were not strong enough alone for a battle, when they saw that the Messenians
σημίους ἐώρων διαλύοντας τὸ στρατόπεδον, καὶ
αὐτοὶ ταχέως ἀνέκαμψαν εἰς Ἀργείαν. Διονύσιος
dὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον εἶπ τοὺς ὅρους τῆς Συρακοσίας
ἐξῆγαγε τὴν δύναμιν, προσδεχόμενος τὴν τῶν πο-
λεμίων ἔφοδον· ὡς δὲ ἦκουσε τὴν ἀνάξειαν αὐτῶν,
7 ἀπῆγαγε τὴν στρατιὰν εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας· δια-
προσβευσαμένων δὲ τῶν Ἀργείων καὶ τῶν Μέσ-
σημίων περὶ εἰρήνης, κρίνων ¹ συμφέρον εἶναι
dιαλύσθαι τὴν ἔχθραν πρὸς τὰς πόλεις, συνέθετο
tὴν εἰρήνην.

41. Ἔρων δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τινὰς εἰς τὴν ἐπι-
κράτειαν τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἀποτρέχοντας τὰς τε
πόλεις καὶ τὰς κτήσεις κομιζόμενοι, ἐνόμιζε τῆς
πρὸς Καρχηδονίους εἰρήνης μενούσης πολλοὺς τῶν
ὑπ’ αὐτῶν ταττόμενων βουλήσεθαι κοινωνεῖν τῆς
ἐκείνων ἀποστάσεως, ² εὰν δὲ πόλεμος γένηται,
pάντας τοὺς καταδεδουλωμένους ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίων
ἀποστήσεθαι πρὸς αὐτῶν· ἦκουσε δὲ καὶ τῶν
Καρχηδονίων πολλοὺς ἐν Λιβύῃ διεθάρμης λοιμικῇ
2 καταστάσει περιπεσόντας. διὸ καὶ νομίζων εὐθεῖον
ἔχειν καὶ ροὶ τοῦ πολέμου κατασκευὴν ἔκρυσε δεῖν
πρῶτον γίνεσθαι· ὑπελάμβανε γὰρ ἔσεσθαι μέγαν
καὶ πολυχρόνιον τὸν πόλεμον, ὡς ἄν πρὸς τοὺς
dυνατώτατους τῶν κατὰ τὴν Εὐρώπην μέλλων
3 διαγωνίζεσθαι. εὐθὺς οὖν τοὺς τεχνίτας ἦθροιζεν
ἐκ μὲν τῶν ὑπ’ αὐτῶν ταττόμενων πόλεων κατὰ
πρόσταγμα, τοὺς δὲ ἐξ Ἐπιλαίας καὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος
ἐτι δὲ τῆς Καρχηδονίων ἐπικρατείας μεγάλους
μισθοὺς προτρεπόμενος. διενοεῖτο γὰρ ὁ πλαὶ
μὲν παμπληθῆ καὶ βέλη παντοῦ κατασκευάζει, πρὸς
δὲ τούτους ναὸς τετρήρεις ᾗ καὶ πεντήρεις, οὐδέπω
κατ’ ἐκείνους τοὺς χρόνους σκάφους πεντηρικοῦ
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were disbanding their army, also turned back speedily to Rhegium. At the outset Dionysius had led out his army to the border of the Syracusan territory, awaiting the attack of the enemy; but when he learned of their retirement, he led his forces back to Syracuse. When the Rhegians and Messenians sent ambassadors to treat upon terms of peace, he decided that it was to his advantage to put an end to enmity against these states and concluded peace.

41. When Dionysius observed that some of the Greeks were deserting to the Carthaginian domain, taking with them their cities and their estates, he concluded that so long as he was at peace with the Carthaginians many of his subjects would be wanting to join their defection, whereas, if there were war, all who had been enslaved by the Carthaginians would revolt to him. And he also heard that many Carthaginians in Libya had fallen victims to a plague which had raged among them. Thinking for these reasons, then, that he had a favourable occasion for war, he decided that preparation should first be effected; for he assumed that the war would be a great and protracted one since he was entering a struggle with the most powerful people of Europe. At once, therefore, he gathered skilled workmen, commandeering them from the cities under his control and attracting them by high wages from Italy and Greece as well as Carthaginian territory. For his purpose was to make weapons in great numbers and every kind of missile, and also quadriremes and quinqueremes, no ship of the latter size having yet

1 So Stephanus: κρίνων περί εἰρήνης.
2 So Wurm: ἐπιστασίας Vogel: ἐπιστάσεως.
3 So Wesseling: τε τριήρεις.
4 νεανυπηγμένου. συναχθέντων δὲ πολλῶν τεχνιτῶν, διελών αὐτοὺς κατὰ τὰς οἰκείας ἐργασίας κατέστησε τῶν πολιτῶν τοὺς ἐπισημοτάτους, προθείς δωρεὰς μεγάλας τοῖς κατασκευάζοντι ὁπλα. διέδωκε δὲ καὶ τῶν ὀπλών τὸν γένους ἔκαστον τύπον διὰ τὸ τοὺς μισθοφόρους ἐκ πολλῶν ἐθνῶν

5 συνεστηκέναι: ἐσπευδῇ γὰρ ἐκαστὸν τῶν στρατευομένων κοσμῆσαι τοῖς οἰκείοις ὀπλοῖς, καὶ διέλαμβανε τὸ στρατόπεδον πολλὴν ἔξειν κατάπληξιν διὰ ταύτην τὴν αὐτίαν καὶ κατὰ τὰς μάχας κάλλιστα χρήσεσθαι τῷ συνήθει καθοπλισμῷ πάντας

6 τοὺς συναγωγικούς. συμπροθυμομένων δὲ καὶ τῶν Συρακοσίων τῇ τοῦ Διονυσίου προαιρέσει, πολλὴν συνέβαινε γίνεσθαι τὴν φιλοτιμίαν περὶ τὴν τῶν ὀπλῶν κατασκευήν. οὐ μόνον γὰρ ἐν τοῖς προνάοις καὶ τοῖς ὁπισθοδόμοις τῶν ἱερῶν, ἐτι δὲ τοῖς γυμνασίοις καὶ ταῖς κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν στοάῖς, ἐγεμε πᾶς τόπος τῶν ἐργαζομένων, ἀλλᾶ καὶ χωρὶς τῶν δημοσίων τόπων ἐν ταῖς ἐπιφανεστάταις οἰκίαις ὀπλα παμπληθῇ κατεσκευάζετο.

42. Καὶ γὰρ τὸ καταπελτικὸν εὐρέθη κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν καιρὸν ἐν Συρακούσαις, ὦς ἂν τῶν κρατίστων τεχνιτῶν πανταχόθεν ἐις ἑνά τόπων συνηγμένων. τὴν γὰρ προθυμίαν τὸ τε μέγεθος τῶν μισθῶν ἐξεκαλεῖτο καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν προκείμενῶν ἄθλων τοῖς ἀρίστοις κριθεῖσι: χωρὶς δὲ

1 τὸν γένους Vogel, τοῦ γένους Wesseling, πρὸς γένους Reiske: τὸ γένους.
2 So Stephanus: διελαμβάνετο.
3 So Dindorf: κάλλισταν.
4 So Bekker: χρήσεσθαι.
5 So Dindorf: γενέσθαι.

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been built at that time. After collecting many skilled workmen, he divided them into groups in accordance with their skills, and appointed over them the most conspicuous citizens, offering great bounties to any who created a supply of arms. As for the armour, he distributed among them models of each kind, because he had gathered his mercenaries from many nations; for he was eager to have every one of his soldiers armed with the weapons of his people, conceiving that by such armour his army would, for this very reason, cause great consternation, and that in battle all of his soldiers would fight to best effect in armour to which they were accustomed. And since the Syracusans enthusiastically supported the policy of Dionysius, it came to pass that rivalry rose high to manufacture the arms. For not only was every space, such as the porticoes and back rooms of the temples as well as the gymnasia and colonnades of the market place, crowded with workers, but the making of great quantities of arms went on, apart from such public places, in the most distinguished homes.

42. In fact the catapult was invented at this time in Syracuse, since the ablest skilled workmen had been gathered from everywhere into one place. The high wages as well as the numerous prizes offered the workmen who were judged to be the best stimulated

1 W. W. Tarn, *Hellenistic Military and Naval Developments*, pp. 130-131, questions the invention of quinqueremes at this time, since they are not heard of again until the time of Alexander the Great.

2 Machines for throwing heavy missiles were known to the Assyrians several centuries before this and their use was probably brought to the west by the Carthaginians, from whom the western Greeks learned of them.
τούτων περιπορευόμενος τοὺς ἐργαζόμενους ὁ Διο-
νύσιος καθ’ ἤμεραν λόγους τε φιλανθρώπους ἐχρῆτο καὶ τοὺς προθυμοτάτους ἐτίμα δωρεᾶς καὶ πρὸς
2 τὰ συνδείται παρελάμβανε. διὸσπερ ἀνυπέρβλητον
φιλοτιμῶν εἰσφέροντες οἱ τεχνῶν πολλὰ προσπε-
ενοῦντο βέλη καὶ μηχανήματα ξένα καὶ δυνάμενα
παρέχεσθαι μεγάλας χρείας. ἦξατο δὲ ναυτη-
γεώθαι τετρήρεις 1 καὶ πεντηκοκάσας, πρῶτος
ταῦτα τὴν κατασκευὴν τῶν νεῶν ἐπινοήσας.
3 ἀκούων γὰρ ὁ Διονύσιος ἐν Κορίνθῳ ναυτηγηθήναι
τριήρη πρῶτως, 2 ἐσπευδε κατὰ τὴν ἀποκισθεῖσαν
ὑπ’ ἐκείνων πόλει αὐξῆσαι τὸ μέγεθος τῆς τῶν
4 νεῶν κατασκευῆς. λαβὼν δ’ ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας ἐξα-
γωγῆν ὦλης, τοὺς μὲν ἡμίσεις τῶν υλοτόμων εἰς
τὸ κατὰ τὴν Ἀἰτίνην ὅρος ἀπέστειλε, γέμων κατ’
ἐκείνων τοὺς χρόνους πολυτελώς ἔλατης τε καὶ
πεύκης, τοὺς δ’ ἡμίσεις εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀποστείλας
παρεσκευάσατο ζεύγη μὲν τὰ πρὸς τὴν θάλατταν
κατακομμοῦντα, πλοῖα δὲ καὶ τοὺς ὑπηρέτας πρὸς
tὸ τὰς σχεδίας ἀπάγεσθαι κατὰ τάχος εἰς τὸς
5 Συρακούσας. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος ἐπειδὴ τὴν ἱκανὴν
ὕλην ἔθροισεν, ὥφε ένα καίρον ἤξατο ναυπηγεῖσθαι
ναῦς πλείους τῶν διακοσίων, ἐπισκευάζως δὲ τὰς
προϋπαρχοῦσας δέκα πρὸς τοὺς ἐκατόν· ὕκοδόμει
dὲ καὶ νεωσούκους πολυτελεῖς κύκλῳ τοῦ νῦν μεγά-
λου 4 καλομενού λιμένος ἐκατόν ἐξήκοντα, τοὺς
πλείστους δύο ναῦς δεχομένους, καὶ τοὺς προύπ-
άρχοντας θεράπευεν, ὅπως ἐκατόν πεντήκοντα.

48. Διὸσπερ τοσούτων ὀπλῶν 5 καὶ νεῶν κατα-

1 So Wesseling: τε τριήρεις.
their zeal. And over and above these factors, Dionysius circulated daily among the workers, conversed with them in kindly fashion, and rewarded the most zealous with gifts and invited them to his table. Consequently the workmen brought unsurpassable devotion to the devising of many missiles and engines of war that were strange and capable of rendering great service. He also began the construction of quadriremes and quinqueremxes, being the first to think of the construction of such ships. For, hearing that triremes had first been built in Corinth, he was intent, in his city that had been settled by a colony from there, on increasing the scale of naval construction. After obtaining leave to transport timber from Italy he dispatched half of his woodmen to Mount Aetna, on which there were heavy stands at that time of both excellent fir and pine, while the other half he dispatched to Italy, where he got ready teams to convey the timber to the sea, as well as boats and crews to bring the worked wood speedily to Syracuse. When Dionysius had collected an adequate supply of wood, he began at one and the same time to build more than two hundred ships and to refit the one hundred and ten he already had; and he also constructed all about the Great Harbour, as it is now called, one hundred and sixty costly ship-sheds, most of which could accommodate two vessels, and repaired the one hundred and fifty which were already there.

48. With so many arms and ships under construc-

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2 πρῶτος Vogel: πρῶτος PA, πρῶτον cet. 
3 δὲ Eichstädt: τε. 
4 μεγάλον added by Wesseling. 
5 So Reiske: οἰκον.
σκευαζομένων ἐν ἐνὶ τόπῳ, τὸ γινόμενον πολλήν παρείχε τοῖς θεωμένοις κατάπληξιν· ὅτε μὲν γὰρ τις ἵδι τὴν περὶ τὰς ναύς σπουδήν, ἐνόμιζε περὶ ταύτας ἀπαντας πραγματεύεσθαι τοὺς Σικελιώτας· ὅτε δὲ πάλιν τοῖς τῶν ὀπλοποιοῦν καὶ μηχανοτοιῶν ἑργοὺς συμπαραγενθεῖν, περὶ τούτους μόνους ἐνόμιζεν ἀπασαν εἶναι τὴν τῆς ἕπηρεσίας παρασκευῆν.

2 οὖ μὴν ἄλλα καὶ τῆς περὶ ταύτα σπουδῆς ἀνυπερβλήτου γινομένης, κατεσκευάσθησαν ἀστίδων μὲν τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα μυριάδες, ἐγχειριδίων δὲ καὶ περικέφαλαν ὁ παραπλήσιος ἀριθμὸς· ἤτοι μᾶλλον δὲ καὶ βώρακες, παντοτοῖοι μὲν ταῖς κατασκευαῖς, περιττῶς δὲ κατὰ τὴν τέχνην εἰργασμένοι, πλείους

3 τῶν μυρίων τετρακισχιλίων. τούτους δὲ διευνεῖτο διαδιδόναι τοῖς ἱππεῦσι καὶ τῶν πεζῶν τοῖς ἐφ' ἡγεμονίας τεταγμένους, ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν μισθοφόρων τοῖς σωματοφυλακεῖν μέλλουσιν. κατεσκευάσθησαν δὲ καὶ καταπέλται παντοτοί καὶ τῶν ἄλλων βελῶν

4 πολύς τις ἄριθμος. τῶν δὲ παρασκευασθεισῶν νεῶν μακρῶν αἱ μὲν ἡμίσεις αὐτῶν εἶχον πολυτικοὺς κυβερνήτας καὶ πρωτεῖς, ἐπὶ δὲ τοὺς ταῖς κώπαις χρησμένους, ταῖς δ' ἄλλας δὲ Διονύσιος εἴευσε ἐμισθώσατο. ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ περὶ τὰς ναύς καὶ τὴν ὀπλοποιοῦν αὐτῷ συντέλειαν ἑλάμβανε, περὶ τὴν τῶν στρατιωτῶν παρασκευὴν ἐγίνετο· τούτους γὰρ ἐκρίνε συμφέρειν μὴ πρὸ πολλοῦ μισθοῦσαι πρὸς τὸ μὴ πολλὰς γίνεσθαι δαπάνας.

5 Ἀποδιάμασα δ' ὁ τραγῳδιογράφος τότε πρῶτον ἐδίδαξεν ἐξησε δὲ ἐτη ἐξήκοντα. Ὑπομαίου δὲ πολυορκούντες τοὺς Βηγίους, ἔξελ-

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1 So Hertlein: διδώνατ.  
2 So Post: αὐτῶν. Vogel suggests deletion.
tion at one place the beholder was filled with utter wonder at the sight. For whenever a man gazed at the eagerness shown in the building of the ships, he thought that every Greek in Sicily was engaged on their construction; and when, on the other hand, he visited the places where men were making arms and engines of war, he thought that all available labour was engaged in this alone. Moreover, despite the unsurpassable zeal devoted to the products we have mentioned, there were made one hundred and forty thousand shields and a like number of daggers and helmets; and in addition corselets were made ready, of every design and wrought with utmost art, more than fourteen thousand in number. These Dionysius expected to distribute to his cavalry and the commanders of the infantry, as well as to the mercenaries who were to form his bodyguard. He also had catapults made of every style and a large number of the other missiles. For half of the ships of war which were prepared, the pilots, officers at the bow, and rowers were drawn from citizens, while for the rest of the vessels Dionysius hired mercenaries. When the building of the ships and the making of arms were completed, Dionysius turned his attention to the gathering of soldiers; for he believed it advantageous not to hire them far in advance in order to avoid heavy expenses.

In this year Astydamas,\textsuperscript{1} the writer of tragedies, produced his first play; and he lived sixty years.

The Romans were besieging Veii, and when a sortie

\textsuperscript{1} Of Athens.

\textsuperscript{2} S\`e added by Reiske.
\textsuperscript{4} So Wesseling: Bobovs.
44. Τού δ' ἐτούς τούτου διεληλυθότος Ἀθήνης μὲν ἦρξεν Ἰθυκλῆς, ἐν Ἱώμη δ' ἀντὶ τῶν ὑπάτων χιλιάρχων πέντε κατεστάθησαν, Δεύκιος Ἰούλιος, Μάρκος Φούριος, Μάρκος Αἰμίλιος, Γάιος Κορνή-λιος, Καίσων Φάβιος. Διονύσιος δ' δ' τῶν Συρακοσίων τύραννος, ἐπειδὴ τῶν περὶ τὴν ὀπλοποιίαν καὶ ναυπηγίαν ἔργων τὰ πλείστα συντέλεσαν εἰλή-φει, περὶ τὴν τῶν ὀργανισμῶν παρασκευὴν εἴθ' ἦν 2 ἐγένετο. τῶν οὖν Συρακοσίων κατέλεγε τοὺς ἐπιτηδείους εἰς τάξεις, καὶ παρὰ τῶν ὑπ' αὐτῶν ταττομένων πόλεων μετεπέμπτε τοὺς εὐθέτους. συνῆγαγε δὲ καὶ μισθοφόρους ἐκ τῆς Ἐλλάδος καὶ μάλιστα παρὰ τῶν Δακεδαμιστῶν: ὦτοι γὰρ αὐτῷ συναίζοντες τὴν ἄρχην ἔδωκαν ἐξουσίαν ὅσοις βούλοιτο παρ' αὐτῶν ἐυνοιεῖν. καθόλου δ' ἐκ πολλῶν ἐθνῶν σπεύδων τὸ ἐξευκονὸν ὀργανισμὸν συνηθροικέναι3 καὶ μισθοὺς πολλοὺς ἐπαγγελλό-μενος, εὑρίσκε τοὺς ὑπακούοντας.

3 Μέλλων δὲ μέγαν ἐξεγείρειν πόλεμον, ταῖς κατὰ τὴν νῆσον πόλεις φιλανθρώπως προσεφέρετο, τὴν εὐνοίαν αὐτῶν ἐκκαλούμενος. τοὺς δὲ παρὰ τὸν πορθμὸν κατοικοῦντας Ἡρακλῆς τε καὶ Μεσσηνίων ὀρῶν ἱκανὴν δύναμιν ἔχοντας συντεταγμένην, εὐλο-βεῖτο μὴποτε τῶν Καρχηδονίων διαβάντων εἰς Σικελίαν ἐκείνους πρόσθυνεται· οὐ μικράν γὰρ αἱ πόλεις αὐτῶν ῥόπην ἔχουν, ὀποτέρους εἰς τὸν πόλεμον

1 τῶν added by Eichstätt. 2 So Wesseling: Βοιῶν.
was made from the city, some of the Romans were 399 B.C. cut to pieces by the Vcientses and others escaped by shameful flight.

44. When this year had come to an end, Ithycle 398 B.C. was archon in Athens and in Rome five military tribunes were established in place of the consuls, Lucius Julius, Marcus Furius, Marcus Aemilius, Gaius Cornelius, and Caeso Fabius. Dionysius, the tyrant of the Syracusans, as soon as the major part of the task of making arms and building a fleet was completed, turned at once to the gathering of soldiers. From the Syracusans he enrolled those who were fit for military service in companies and from the cities subject to him he summoned their able men. He also gathered mercenaries from Greece, and especially from the Lacedaemonians, for they, in order to aid him in building up his power, gave him permission to enlist as many mercenaries from them as he might wish. And, speaking generally, since he made a point of gathering his mercenary force from many nations and promised high pay, he found men who were responsive.

Since Dionysius was going to raise up a great war, he addressed himself to the cities of Sicily with courtesy, eliciting their goodwill. He saw that the Rhegians and Messenians who dwelt on the Strait had a strong army mobilized and he feared that, when the Carthaginians crossed over to Sicily, they would join the Carthaginians; for these cities would add no little weight to the side with which they allied themselves for the war. Since these considerations

1 The Strait of Messina.

3 συνθρωπίκαι} Vogel suggests συναθροίσαι.
4 συμμαχήσειαν. ἀ δὴ λίκαν ἀγωνίων ὁ Διονύσιος τοῖς Μεσσηνίοις ἐδωκε πολλὴν τὴς ὀμόρου χώραν, ἰδίως αὐτοὺς κατασκευάζων ταῖς εὐεργεσίαις· πρὸς δὲ Ρηγίνους ἀπέστειλε πρεσβευτὰς, παρακαλῶν ἐπιγαμίαν ποιήσασθαι καὶ δοῦναι τῶν πολιτικῶν παρθένων αὐτῷ μίαν συμβιώσασθαι· ἐπηγγέλλετο δ' αὐτοῖς πολλὴν τῆς συνοριζούσης χώρας κατακτησεῖσθαι, τὴν πόλιν δ' αὐξήσειν ἐφ' ὅσον ἄν αὐτὸς ἤσχυρή. τῆς γὰρ γυναικὸς αὐτοῦ, θυγατρὸς δ' Ἐρμοκράτους, κατὰ τὴν ἀπόστασιν τῶν ὑπότων ἄνθρωπης, ἐσπευδὸ τεκνοποιήσασθαι, διαλαμβάνων τῇ τῶν γεννηθέντων εὐνοίᾳ βεβαιότατα τηρῆσαι τὴν δυναστείαν. οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' ἐν τῷ Ῥηγίῳ συναχθείσης περὶ τούτων ἐκκλησίας, καὶ πολλῶν ῥηθέντων λόγων, ἔδοξε τοῖς Ῥηγίνοις μὴ 6 δέξασθαι τὴν ἐπιγαμίαν. Διονύσιος δ' ἀποτυχών ταύτης τῆς ἐπιβολῆς, περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἀπεστείλε τοὺς πρεσβευτὰς πρὸς τὸν δήμον τῶν Δοκρῶν. ἦν ψυχισμένων τὴν ἐπιγαμίαν, ἐμνήστευεν ὁ Διονύσιος Δωρίδα τὴν 2 Σενέτου θυγατέρα, κατ' ἐκείνου τὸν χρόνον ὁντος ἑιδοξοτάτου τῶν πολιτῶν. 7 ὅλγαις δ' ἡμέραις πρὸ τῶν γάμων ἀπέστειλεν εἰς Δοκρῶς πεντήρη πρῶτον νεανικηγμένην, ἀργυροῖς καὶ χρυσοῖς κατασκευάζοι κεκοσμημένην· ἐφ' ὃς διακομίσας τὴν παρθένον εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας 8 εἰσήγαγεν εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν. ἐμνήστευσατο δὲ καὶ τῶν πολιτικῶν τὴν ἐπισημοτάτην Ἀριστο- 1 So Dindorf: κατακτήσασθαι. 2 τὴν Stephanus: τῇ τὴν. 3 So Eichstädt: πολιτῶν.
were the cause of great concern to Dionysius, he made a present to the Messenians of a large piece of territory on their borders, binding them to him by such a benefaction; and to the Rhegians he dispatched ambassadors, urging them to form a connection by marriage and to give him in marriage a maiden who was a citizen of theirs; and he promised that he would win for them a large section of neighbouring territory and do all that was in his power to add to the strength of their city. For since his wife, the daughter of Hermocrates, had been slain at the time the cavalry revolted,\(^1\) he was eager to beget children, in the belief that the loyalty of his offspring would be the strongest safeguard of his tyrannical power. Nevertheless, when an assembly of the people was held in Rhegium to consider Dionysius' proposal, after much discussion the Rhegians voted not to accept the marriage connection.\(^2\) Now that Dionysius had failed of this design, he dispatched his ambassadors for the same purpose to the people of the Locrians.\(^3\) When they voted to approve the marriage connection, Dionysius sued for the hand of Doris, the daughter of Xenæus, who at that time was their most esteemed citizen. A few days before the marriage he sent to Locri a quinquereme, the first one he had built, embellished with silver and gold furnishings; on this he had the maiden conveyed to Syracuse, where he led her into the acropolis. And he also sought in marriage from among the people of his city the most notable maiden among them, Aristomachê,\(^4\)

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\(^1\) Cp. Book 13. 112. 4.
\(^2\) More on the reply in chap. 107.
\(^3\) The Epizephyrian Locrians in the "toe" of Italy.
\(^4\) Daughter of Hipparinus and sister of the famous Dion (Book 16. 6).
μάχης, ἐφ' ἦν ἀποστείλας λευκὸν τέθριππον ἠγαγεν εἰς τὴν ἑδίαν οἰκίαν.

45. Περὶ δὲ τῶν αὐτῶν χρόνων ἀμφοτέρας γῆςς
συνεχεῖς ἐστιάσεις ἑποιεύτω τῶν ὅστις ὑπερτακτῶν καὶ
tῶν πλείστων πολιτῶν. ἀπετίθετο γὰρ ἥδη τὸ
pukrōn tῆς τυραννίδος, καὶ μεταβαλλόμενος εἰς
eπιείκειαν φιλανθρωπότερον ἤρχε τῶν ὑποτεταγ-
πένων, οὕτε φονεύων οὕτε φυγάδας ποιῶν, καθάπερ
eιώθει. μετὰ δὲ τοὺς γάμους ὄλγας ἐπιμείνας
ἐμέρας συνήγαγεν ἐκκλησίαν καὶ παρεκάλει τοὺς
Συρακοσίους πόλεμον ἐξενεγκεῖν πρὸς τοὺς Καρ-
χηδονίους, ἀποφαίνων αὐτοὺς καθόλου μὲν τοὺς
"Ελληναν ἐχθροτάτους ὄντας, μάλιστα δὲ τοὺς Σι-
κελιώτας διὰ παντὸς ἐπιβουλεύοντας. καὶ νῦν
μὲν ἐφ' ἡσυχίας αὐτοὺς μὲν ἐπεδείκνυε διὰ τὸν
ἐμπεσόντα λουμόν, ὅν τοὺς πλείστους τῶν κατὰ
Διόνυν διεφθαρκέναι ἵσχύοντας δ' αὐτοὺς οὐκ
ἀφεέσθαι τῶν Σικελιωτῶν, οἷς ἐξ ἀρχαίων ἐπι-
βουλεύοντος. διὸ αἱρετάτερον νῦν εἶναι πρὸς
ἀσθενεῖς αὐτοὺς ὄντας διαμολεμέων ἢ μετὰ ταῦτα
πρὸς ἴσχυοις διαγωνίζεσθαι. ἀμα δὲ συνίστα
δεινὸν εἶναι περιοχὰς τὰς Ἑλληνιδὰς πόλεις ὑπὸ
βαρβάρων καταδεδουλωμένας, ἃς ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον
συνεπιλήψεθαι τῶν κινδύνων, ἐφ' ὅσον τῆς ἐλευ-
θερίας τυχεῖν ἐπιθυμοῦν. οὐ μὴν ἄλλα πολλοὺς
λόγους πρὸς ταῦτα τὴν προαιρεσιν διαλεχθεῖσας ταχὺ
5 συγκαταίνους ἔλαβε τοὺς Συρακοσίους. οὐ γὰρ
ἡττον ἐκείνῳ τὸν πόλεμον ἑσπευδὸν γενέσθαι, πρῶ-
τον μὲν μισοῦντες τοὺς Καρχηδονίους, δ' ἐκείνους

1 So Eichstädt: πόλεων.
2 καὶ after Καρχηδονίους (PAL, omitted ed.) deleted by Vogel, ὅσ for καὶ other editors.
for whom he dispatched a chariot drawn by four white horses to bring her to his own home.

45. After Dionysius had taken in marriage both maidens at the same time, he gave a series of public dinners for the soldiers and the larger part of the citizens; for he now renounced the oppressive aspect of his tyranny, and changing to a course of equitable dealing, he ruled over his subjects in more humane fashion, no more putting them to death or banishing them, as had been his practice. After his marriages he let a few days pass and then called an assembly of the Syracusans and urged them to make war against the Carthaginians, declaring that they were most hostile to all Greeks generally and that they had designs at every opportunity on the Greeks of Sicily in particular. For the present, he pointed out, the Carthaginians were inactive because of the plague which had broken out among them and had destroyed the larger part of the inhabitants of Libya, but when they had recovered their strength, they would not refrain from attacking the Sicilian Greeks, against whom they had been plotting from the earliest time. It was therefore preferable, he continued, to wage a decisive war upon them while they were weak than to wait and compete when they were strong. At the same time he pointed out how terrible a thing it was to allow the Greek cities to be enslaved by barbarians, and that these cities would the more zealously join in the war, the more eagerly they desired to obtain their freedom. After speaking at length in support of his policy he speedily won the approval of the Syracusans. Indeed they were no less eager than he for war, first of all because of their hatred of the Carthaginians who were the cause of their being
46. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, τοῦ Διονύσιον τὴν ἐξουσίαν δόντος, οἱ Συρακοσίοι τὰ Φοινικικά χρήματα διήρπασαν. ούκ οἷοι γὰρ τῶν Καρχηδονίων οἴκουν ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις ἀδρὰς ἔχουσιν κτήσεις, πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐμπόρων εἶχον ἐν τῷ λιμένι τὰς ναῦς γεμοῦσας φορτίων, ἀ πάντα διε-2 φόρησαν οἱ Συρακοσίοι. παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ Σικελιώται τοὺς παρ' αὐτοῖς οἰκοῦντας τῶν Φοινίκων ἐκβαλόντος τὰς κτήσεις διήρπασαν· καλπερ γὰρ τὴν Διονύσιον τυραννίδα μισοῦντες, ὁμως ἤδεως ἐκοινώνουν τοῦ πρὸς Καρχηδονίους 3 πολέμου διὰ τὴν ὁμότητα τῶν ἀνδρῶν. οὐν δὴ χάριν καὶ οἱ τὰς Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις οἰκοῦντες ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίους, ἐπειδὴ φανερῶς ὁ Διονύσιος ἐξέφερε τὸν πόλεμον, ἐναπεδείξαντο τὸ πρὸς τοὺς Φοινικάς μῦσι· οὐ μόνον γὰρ αὐτῶν τὰς οὐσίας διήρπασαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοῖς συλλαμβάνοντες πάσαν αἰκίαν καὶ ὑβριν εἰς τὰ σῶματ' αὐτῶν ἀπετίθεντο, μνημονεύον-4 τες οὐν αὐτοὶ κατὰ τὴν αἰχμαλωσίαν ἔπαθον. ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον δὲ τῆς κατὰ τῶν Φοινίκων τιμωρίας προεβηκαν καὶ τότε καὶ κατὰ τῶν ἱστερον χρόνον, ὡστε τοὺς Καρχηδονίους διδαχθῆναι μηκέτι παρα-

1 So Eichstät: χρήσθαι.
compelled to take orders from the tyrant; secondly, because they hoped that Dionysius would treat them in more humane fashion because of his fear of the enemy and of an attack upon him by the citizens he had enslaved; but most of all, because they hoped that once they had got weapons in their hand, they could strike for their liberty, let Fortune but give them the opportunity.

46. After the meeting of the assembly the Syracusans, with the permission of Dionysius, seized as plunder the property of the Phoenicians; for no small number of Carthaginians had their homes in Syracuse and rich possessions, and many also of their merchants had vessels in the harbour loaded with goods, all of which the Syracusans plundered. Similarly the rest of the Sicilian Greeks drove out the Phoenicians who dwelt among them and plundered their possessions; for although they hated the tyranny of Dionysius, they were still glad to join in the war against the Carthaginians because of the cruelty of that people. For the very same reasons, too, the inhabitants of the Greek cities under the rule of the Carthaginians, as soon as Dionysius publicly enacted war, made open display of their hatred of the Phoenicians; for not only did they seize their property as plunder, but they also laid hands on their persons and subjected them to every kind of physical torture and outrage, remembering what they had themselves suffered during the time of their captivity. So far did they go in the vengeance they wreaked on the Phoenicians both at this time and subsequently, that the Carthaginians were taught

2 à πάντα Madvig, Cobet: ἄν αὐτῶν.
3 υπὸ] τὰς υπὸ Dindorf.
νομεῖν εἰς τοὺς ὑποπεσόντας· οὐ γὰρ ἠγνόουν, διὰ αὐτῶν τῶν ἔργων μαθόντες, ὅτι τοῖς διαπολεμοῦσι κοινῆς τῆς τύχης ὑπαρχοῦσας ἀμφοτέρους κατὰ τὰς ἦττας τοιαύτα ἀνάγκη πάσχειν, οἳ ἂν αὐτοὶ πράξωσιν εἰς τοὺς ἀτυχήσαντας.

5 Ὁ δ’ οὖν Διονύσιος, ἐπειδὴ πάντ’ αὐτῷ τὰ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον ἤτοιμαστο, διενοεῖτο πέμπειν ἀγγέλους εἰς Καρχηδόνα τοὺς ἔροῦντας, ὅτι Συρακοσίους καταγγέλλουσι πόλεμον Καρχηδονίους, ἐὰν μὴ τὰς ὑπ’ αὐτῶν καταδεδουλωμένας Ἐλληνίδας πόλεις ἔλευθερώσωσιν.

Διονύσιος μὲν οὖν περὶ ταῦτ’ ἐγίνετο.

6 Κτησίας δ’ ὁ συγγραφεὺς τὴν τῶν Περσικῶν ἱστορίαν εἰς τοῦτον τὸν ἑναυτὸν κατέστρωσεν, ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ Νίνου καὶ Σεμιράμεως. ἤκμασαν δὲ κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἑναυτὸν οἱ ἐπισημότατοι διθυραμβοποιοί, Φιλόξενος Κυθήριος, Τιμόθεος Μιλήσιος, Τελέστης Σελωνιντίος, Πολύειδος, ὁς καὶ ζωγραφικῆς καὶ μουσικῆς εἰχέν εἰμπειρίαν.

47. Τοῦ δ’ ἑναυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθήνης μὲν παρειλήφθει τὴν ἅρχην Λυσιάδης, ἐν δὲ τῇ Ῥώμῃ τὴν ὑπατον ἅρχην δυσκολον χθικροχσ ζεύς, Πόπλιος Μάλλιος, Πούπλιος Μάλλιος, Σπόριος Φούριος, Λεύκιος Πούπλιος. Διονύσιος δ’ ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων τύραννος, ἐπειδὴ πάντα τὰ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον αὐτῷ κατεσκεύαστο κατὰ τὴν ἰδίαν προαιρεσιν, ἐξεπεμβαν εἰς Καρχηδόνα κήρυκα, διὸς 2 ἑπιστολὴν πρὸς τὴν γερουσίαν· ἐν ταύτῃ δὲ γεγραμ-
the lesson no more to transgress the law in their 398 B.C. treatment of conquered peoples; for they did not fail to realize, learning as they did by very deeds, that in war Fortune is impartial to both combatants and in defeat both sides must suffer the same sort of thing that they themselves have done to those who were unfortunate.

Now when Dionysius had made ready all his preparations for the war, he determined to send messengers to Carthage with the announcement: The Syracusans declare war upon the Carthaginians unless they restore freedom to the Greek cities that they have enslaved.

Dionysius, then, was engaged in the affairs we have discussed.

Ctesias¹ the historian ended with this year his History of the Persians, which began with Ninus and Semiramis. And in this year the most distinguished composers of dithyrambs were in their prime, Philoxenus of Cythera, Timotheus of Miletus, Telestus of Selinus, and Polyeidus, who was also expert in the arts of painting and music.

47. At the close of the year, in Athens Lysiades² 397 B.C. became archon, and in Rome six military tribunes administered the office of consul, Popilius Mallius, Publius Maelius, Spurius Furius, and Lucius Publius.³ When Dionysius, the tyrant of the Syracusans, had completed all his preparations for the war according to his personal design, he sent a herald to Carthage, having given him a letter to the senate, which con-

² The name should be Suniades (Kirchner, Prosopographia Attica, 12817).
³ There are only four names and they differ considerably from those in Livy, 5. 12.
μένον ἢν ὁτι Συρακοσίους δεδομένον εἶ ἂν πολεμεῖν πρὸς Καρχηδονίους, ἐὰν μὴ τῶν Ἑλληνιδῶν πόλεων ἐκχωρήσωσιν. οὗτος μὲν οὖν κατὰ τὸ παραγγελθὲν πλεύσασι εἰς Διβύνην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἀπέδωκε τῇ γερουσίᾳ. ἦς ἀναγνωσθείσης ἐν τῇ συγκλήτῳ καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐν τῷ δῆμῳ συνεβη τοὺς Καρχηδονίους οὐ μετρίως ἀγωνίαν περί τοῦ πολέμου ὃ τε γὰρ λοιμὸς αὐτῶν παρεπληθεῖς ἀπεκτάγκει καὶ τὸς ὅλος ἦσαν ἀπαρασκεύαστοι. οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' οὗτοι μὲν ἔκαραδόκουν τὴν τῶν Συρακοσίων προαιρέσιν καὶ μετὰ πολλῶν χρημάτων ἀπέστειλαν τινὰς τῶν ἐκ τῆς γερουσίας τοὺς ξενολογήσοντας ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑυρώπης.

4. Διονύσιος δ' ἀναλαβὼν τοὺς Συρακοσίους καὶ τοὺς μυθοφόρους, ἐπὶ δὲ τοὺς συμμάχους, ἀνέζευξεν ἐκ Συρακοσῶν, ἐπὶ Ἑρμοκος τὴν πορείαν ποιούμενος. οὐ μακρὰν γὰρ τοῦ λόφου τοῦτον Μοτύθνα πόλις ἦν ἀποικὸς Καρχηδονίων, ἢ μάλιστα ἐχρῶντο κατὰ τῆς Σικελίας ὀρμητηρίῳ ταύτης γὰρ κρατήσας ἥλπιζεν οὐκ ὅλιγα προτερήσεως τῶν πολεμῶν. 

5 κατὰ δὲ τὴν οὖν πορείαν ἀεὶ παρελάμβανε τοὺς ἐκ τῶν Ἑλληνιδῶν πόλεων, πανδημεῖι καθοπλίξων συνεστρατεύοντο γὰρ αὐτῶ προθύμως ἀπαντεῖς, μεσούντες μὲν τὸ βάρος τῆς τῶν Φοινίκων ἐπικρατείας, ἐπιθυμοῦντες δὲ τυχεῖν ποτὲ τῆς ἔλευθερίας.

6 καὶ πρῶτους μὲν Καμαριναῖους παρελαβε, εἰτὰ θελόντως καὶ Ἀκραγαντίνους· μὲθ' οὖς Ἰμεραίους μετεπέμψατο, κατοικοῦντας ἐπὶ θάτερα μέρη τῆς Σικελίας· Σελινοντίνους δ' ἐν τῷ παρόδῳ προσαγαγόμενος παρεγενήθη πρὸς τὴν Μοτύθνα μετὰ πᾶσης

1 εἰ ᾧ Hertlein : ἢν.
2 ἂν added by Stephanus.
tained the statement that the Syracusans had resolved to make war upon the Carthaginians unless they withdrew from the Greek cities. The herald accordingly, pursuant to his orders, sailed to Libya and delivered the letter to the senate. When it had been read in the council and subsequently before the people, it came about that the Carthaginians were not a little distressed at the thought of war; for the plague had killed great numbers of them, and they were also totally unprepared. Nevertheless, they waited for the Syracusans to take the initiative and dispatched members of the senate with large sums of money to recruit mercenaries in Europe.¹

Dionysius with the Syracusans, the mercenaries, and his allies marched forth from Syracuse and made his way towards Eryx.² For not far from this hill lay the city of Motyê, a Carthaginian colony, which they used as their chief base of operations against Sicily; and Dionysius hoped that with this city in his power he would have no small advantage over his enemies. In the course of his march he received from time to time the contingents from the Greek cities, supplying the full levy of each with arms; for they were all eager to join his campaign, hating as they did the heavy hand of Phoenician domination and relishing the prospect at last of freedom. He received first the levy from Camarina, then those of Gela and Acragas; and after these he sent for the Himeraeans, whose home was on the other side of Sicily, and after adding the men of Selinus, as he passed by, he arrived

¹ Presumably in Spain, where Hannibal had formerly gathered mercenaries (Book 13. 44).

³ So Eichstädt: προσαγόμενος.
Diodorus of Sicily

7 τής δυνάμεως. εἰχε δὲ πεζούς μὲν ὀκτακισμυρίους, ἵππεις δὲ πολύ πλείους τῶν τρισχιλίων, ναῦς δὲ μακρὰς οὐ πολὺ λεποῦσας τῶν διακοσίων· συνηκολούθει δὲ καὶ φορτηγὰ πλοῖα γέμοντα πολλῶν μηχανημάτων, ἐτὶ δὲ τῆς ἄλλης χορηγίας ἀπάσης, ὄντα τὸν ἀριθμὸν οὐκ ἐλάττων πεντακοσίων.

48. Τηλικαύτης δὲ τῆς παρασκευῆς οὕσης, Ἐρυκώνιον μὲν καταπλαγέντες τὸ μέγεθος τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ μισοῦντες Καρχηδονίους προσεχώρησαν τῷ Διονυσίῳ, οἱ δὲ τὴν Μοτύην κατοικοῦντες προσδεχόμενοι τὴν ἐκ Καρχηδονίων βοήθειαν3 οὐ κατεπλήττοντο τῇ Διονυσίου δύναμιν,4 ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὴν πολιορκίαν παρεσκευάζοντο· οὐ γὰρ ἦν διαφόρων τοὺς Σωρακοσίους ὅστις πρώτη5 τῇ Μοτύην πορθήσομεν διὰ τὸ πιστοτάτην εἶναι τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις.

2 αὐτὴ δ' ἡ πόλις ὅπως ἤπτι τινος νήσου κεμένη, τῆς Σικελίας ἀπέχουσα σταδίους ἐξ, τῷ δὲ πλῆθει καὶ τῷ κάλλει τῶν οἰκιῶν εἰς ὑπερβολὴν πεφιλοτεχνημένη διὰ τὴν εὐπορίαν τῶν κατοικοῦντων. εἰχε δὲ καὶ ὁδὸν στενὴν χειροποιητὸν φέρουσαν ἐπὶ τὸν τῆς Σικελίας αἰγιαλὸν, ὅπως ὁ Μοτύην τὸς διέσκαψαν, ὥσ μὴ προσόδους6 ἔχουν κατ' αὐτῶν οἱ πολέμοι.

3 Διονύσιος δὲ μετὰ τῶν ἀρχιτεκτόνων κατασκευάμενος τοὺς τόπους, ἤρξατο χώματα κατασκευάζειν ἐπὶ τὴν Μοτύην, καὶ τὰς μὲν μακρὰς ναῦς παρὰ τὸν εἰσπλοῦν τοῦ λιμένος ἐνεώλκησε, τὰ δὲ φορτηγὰ τῶν πλοίων ἀρμίσε παρὰ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν.4 μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐπὶ μὲν τῶν ἔργων κατελύπεν ἐπιστάτην Δεπτώνην τῶν ναύαρχον, αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τῆς

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at Motyê with all his army. He had eighty thousand infantry, well over three thousand cavalry, and a little less than two hundred warships, and he was accompanied by not less than five hundred merchantmen loaded with great numbers of engines of war and all the other supplies needed.

48. Since the armament was on the great scale we have described, the people of Eryx were awed by the magnitude of the force and, hating the Carthaginians as they did, came over to Dionysius. The inhabitants of Motyê, however, expecting aid from the Carthaginians, were not dismayed at Dionysius' armament, but made ready to withstand a siege; for they were not unaware that the Syracusans would make Motyê the first city to sack, because it was most loyal to the Carthaginians. This city was situated on an island lying six stades off Sicily, and was embellished artistically to the last degree with numerous fine houses, thanks to the prosperity of the inhabitants. It also had a narrow artificial causeway extending to the shore of Sicily, which the Motyans breached at this time, in order that the enemy should have no approach against them.

Dionysius, after reconnoitring the area, together with his engineers, began to construct mole leading to Motyê, hauled the warships up on land at the entrance of the harbour, and moored the merchantmen along the beach. After this he left Leptines his admiral in command of the works, while he himself

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1 Brother of the tyrant.

1 πολό deleted by Dindorf, Vogel.
2 So Rhodoman: δύναμιν.
3 So Rhodoman: βοήθειαν.
4 πρώτην Hertlein, πρώτας Post: πρώτοι ΡΑΙ, πρώτον etc.
5 So Wesseling: προδότος Ρ, προδότους etc.
πεζῆς στρατιάς ὄρμησεν ἐπὶ τὰς τοῖς Καρχηδονίους συμμαχούσας πόλεις. Σικανοὶ μὲν οὖν πάντες ἐυλαβοῦμενοι τὸ μέγεθος τῆς δυνάμεως προσεχώρησαν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων πόλεων πέντε μοῦν διέμειναν ἐν τῇ πρὸς Καρχηδονίους φυλή. αὐται δὲ ἦσαν 'Αλικύαι, "Σολούς, Αἴγεστα, 5 Πάνορμος, "Ἐντελλα. τὴν μὲν οὖν τῶν Σολοντίνων καὶ Πανορμιτῶν, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις 'Αλικύαιν χώραν ὁ Διονύσιος λεηκατήσας ἐδενδροτόμησε, τὴν δὲ Αἴγεσταν καὶ "Ἐντελλάν" πολλῇ δυνάμει περιστρατοπεδεύσας συνεχεῖς ἐποιεῖτο προσβολάς, σπείδων αὐτῶν μετὰ βίας κυριεύσαι. καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ Διονύσιον ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

49. Ἰμίλκων δὲ ὁ τῶν Καρχηδονίων στρατηγὸς αὐτὸς μὲν περὶ τὸν τῶν δυνάμεων ἀθροισμὸν καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ἐγκύρῳ παρασκευήν, τὸν δὲ ναύαρχον μετὰ δέκα τριήρων ἀπέστειλε, κελεύσας κατὰ τάχος λάθρα πλεῖν ὡς ἐπὶ Συρακοσίους, καὶ νυκτὸς εἰς τὸν Λιμένα πλεύσαντα διαφθείρα τὰ καταλελειμμένα τῶν πλοίων. τοῦτο δὲ ἔπραξε νομίζων ἀντιπερισσημοῦν τῶν ποιήσεων καὶ τὸν Διονύσιον ἀναγκάσειν μέρος τῶν πλοίων ἀποστέλλειν ἐπὶ Συρακοσίους. ὁ δὲ πεμφθεὶς ναύαρχος συντόμως πράξας τὸ παραγγελθέν, κατέπλευσε νυκτὸς εἰς τὸν τῶν Συρακοσίων λιμένα, πάντων ἁγνοοῦντων τὸ γεγενημένον. ἀπροσδοκήτως δὲ ἐπιθέμενος καὶ τοῖς παρομοία πλοίοις ἐμβολάς δοὺς καὶ σχεδόν ἀπαιτά καταδύσας, ἀνέκαμψεν εἰς Καρχηδόνα. 3 Διονύσιος δὲ πᾶσαν τὴν ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίους χώραν

1 οὖν πάντες Stephanus: παναυτών P, πάντες οἶτ.
2 ἐν added by Eichstätt.
3 So Jac. Gronovius: ἀγκυραί.
set out with the infantry of his army against the cities that were allies of the Carthaginians. Now the Sicani, fearing the great size of the army, all went over to the Syracusans, and of the rest of the cities only five remained loyal to the Carthaginians, these being Halicyae, Solus, Aegesta, Panormus, and Entella. Hence Dionysius plundered the territory of Solus and Panormus, and that also of Halicyae, and cut down the trees on it, but he laid siege to Aegesta and Entella with strong forces and launched continuous attacks upon them, seeking to get control of them by force. Such was the state of the affairs of Dionysius.

49. Himilcon, the general of the Carthaginians, being himself busy with the mustering of the armaments and other preparations, dispatched his admiral with ten triremes under orders to sail speedily in secret against the Syracusans, enter the harbour by night, and destroy the shipping left behind there. This he did, expecting to cause a diversion and force Dionysius to send part of his fleet back to the Syracusans. The admiral who had been dispatched carried out his orders with promptness and entered the harbour of the Syracusans by night while everyone was ignorant of what had taken place. Attacking unawares, he rammed the vessels lying at anchor along the shore, sank practically all of them, and then returned to Carthage. Dionysius, after ravaging all the territory held by the Carthaginians and forcing

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1 On the origin of the Sicani see Book 5. 6.
2 "To Syracuse" is meant, as also just below.

4 So Dindorf: τήν τε τῶν Αἰγυπταίων καὶ Ἐντελλάνων.
5 So Wesseling: καταλύσας.
δηώσας καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους τειχήρεις ποιήσας, ἐπὶ τὴν Μοτύθην ἁπασάν ἦγαγε τὴν δύναμιν ἥλπιζε γαρ ταύτης ἐκπολιορκηθεῖσας τὰς ἄλλας εὐθέως αὐτὰς παραδώσειν. εὐθὺς οὖν πολλαπλασίους ἄνδρας τοὺς ἔργοις τε προστιθεῖσι ἑξώνυμη τοῦ μεταξὺ πόρον, καὶ τὰς μηχανὰς ἐκ τοῦ κατ’ ὁλίγον ἀμα τῇ τοῦ χώματος αὐξήσει προσήγαγε τοῖς τείχεσιν.
50. Περὶ δὲ τούτων τὸν χρόνον Ἰμίλκων δ’ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ναυάρχος ἀκούσας ὅτι Διονύσιος ἐνεώλησε τὰς ναύς, εὐθὺς ἐπλήρου τὰς ἀρίστας τῶν τριήρων ἐκατόν ὑπελάμβανε γὰρ ἀπροσδοκήτως ἐπιφανεὶς ῥαδίως κρατήσεων τῶν νεωκληκμένων ἐν τῷ λιμένι σκαφῶν, κυριεύων τῇς θαλάττης τούτοις ἐπὶ πράξεις ἐνόμιζε τὴν τὴν Μοτύθης πολιορκίαν λύσειν καὶ τὸν πόλεμον μετάξειν ἐπὶ 2 τὴν τῶν Συρακοσίων πόλιν. ἐκπλεύσας οὖν μετα νεών ἐκατόν κατῆρξε ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν Σελινουντίων χώραν νυκτὸς, καὶ περιπλεύσας τὴν περὶ Διλῦβαιον ἁκραν ἂμ’ ἡμέρα παρῆν ἐπὶ τὴν Μοτύθην. ανελπίστως δ’ ἐπιφανείς τοῖς πολεμίοις τῶν παρορμοῦντων πλοίων τὰ μὲν συνετρυμε τὰ δ’ ἔκασεν, 3 οὐ δυναμένων βοηθεῖν τῶν περὶ Διονύσιον. μετὰ δὲ ταύτ’ εἰσπλεύσας εἰς τὸν λιμένα διετάξε τὰς ναύς ὡς ἐπιθησόμενος ταῖς νεωκληκμέναις ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων. Διονύσιος δὲ συναγαγὼν τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τὸ στόμα τοῦ λιμένος, καὶ θεωρῶν τοὺς πολεμίους τὸν ἐκ τοῦ λιμένος ἔκπλουν παραφυλάττουτας, εὐλαβεῖτο καθέλκειν εἰς τὸν λιμένα τὰ σκάφη· οὐ γὰρ ἤγινει διότι στενοῦ τοῦ στόματος ἄντος
1 τὴν τ. Σ. πόλιν Wesseling: τὸν τ. Σ. πόλεμον.
2 τὴν περὶ Hertlein: περὶ τὴν.
the enemy to take refuge behind walls, led all his army against Motyê; for he hoped that when this city had been reduced by siege, all the others would forthwith surrender themselves to him. Accordingly, he at once put many times more men on the task of filling up the strait between the city and the coast, and, as the mole was extended, advanced his engines of war little by little toward the walls.

50. Meanwhile Himilcon, the admiral of the Carthaginians, hearing that Dionysius had hauled his warships up on land, manned at once his hundred best triremes; for he assumed that if he appeared unexpectedly, he should easily seize the vessels which were hauled up on land in the harbour, since he would be master of the sea. Once he succeeded in this, he believed, he would not only relieve the siege of Motyê but also transfer the war to the city of the Syracuseans. Sailing forth, therefore, with one hundred ships, he arrived during the night at the territory of Selinus, skirted the promontory of Lilybaeum, and arrived at daybreak at Motyê. Since his appearance took the enemy by surprise, he disabled some of the vessels anchored along the shore by ramming and others by burning, for Dionysius was unable to come to their defence. After this he sailed into the harbour and drew up his ships as if to attack the vessels which the enemy had drawn up on land. Dionysius now massed his army at the entrance of the harbour; but when he saw that the enemy was lying in wait to attack as the ships left the harbour, he refused to risk launching his ships within the harbour, since he realized that the narrow entrance compelled a few ships to
DIODOERUS OF SICILY

ἀναγκαίου ἢν ὄλγαις ναυσὶ πρὸς πολλαπλασίους διακινδυνεύειν. διόσπερ τῷ πλήθει τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὑδίως διελκύσας τὰ σκάφη διὰ τῆς γῆς εἰς τὴν ἐκτος τοῦ λιμένος θάλασσαν διέσωσε τὰς ναῦς. Ἡμίλκων δὲ ταῖς πρώταις τρυφεροῖς ἑπιθέμενος τῷ πλήθει τῶν βελῶν ἀνέιργετο. ἐπὶ μὲν γὰρ τῶν νεῶν ἐπεβεβήκει πλῆθος τοξοτῶν καὶ σφενδονητῶν, ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς γῆς τοῖς δεξιελείσι καταπέλταις οἱ Σωρακόσιοι χρώμενοι συχνοὺς τῶν πολεμίων ἀνήρουν· καὶ γὰρ κατάπληξιν εἰχε μεγάλην τούτῳ τῷ βέλος διὰ τὸ πρώτος εὑρεθήναι κατ᾽ ἐκεῖνον τὸν καιρόν· ἀστε Ἡμίλκων οὐ δυνάμενος κρατήσαι τῆς ἐπιβολῆς ἀπέπλευσεν εἰς τὴν Διβύην, ναυμαχεῖν οὐ κρίνων συμφέρειν διὰ τὸ διπλασίας εἶναι τὰς ναῦς τῶν πολεμίων.

51. Διονύσιος δὲ τῇ πολυχειρίᾳ τῶν ἐργαζόμενων συντελέσας τὸ χώμα, προσήγαγε παντοίας μηχανάς τοῖς τείχεσι, καὶ τοῖς μὲν κριόις ἐτυπτε τοὺς πύργους, τοῖς δὲ καταπέλταις ἀνέστελλε τοὺς ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπάλξεων μαχομένους· προσήγαγε δὲ καὶ τοῖς ὑπὸ τῶν τροχῶν πύργους τοῖς τείχεσι, ἐξωρόφους ὄντας, οὓς κατεσκέυασε πρὸς τὸ τῶν οἰκίων 2 ύψος. οἱ δὲ τῆς Μοτῆς κατουκοῦντες ἐν χερὶ τοῦ κυνὸν καθεστῶτος ὤμος οὐ κατεπλάγησαν τὴν τοῦ Διονυσίου δύναμιν, καὶ περ ὄντες ἑρήμου συμμάχων καὶ ἐκεῖνον τὸν καιρόν. ὑπερτιθέμενοι δὲ τῇ φιλοδοξίᾳ τοὺς πολιορκοῦντας, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον

1 ὑπὸ τῶν τροχῶν ὑποτρόχου Wesseling, Vogel.

1 i.e. in the narrow entrance Dionysius could not use the great advantage he had in numbers.
2 It is an interesting coincidence of history that the other
match themselves against an enemy many times more numerous. Consequently, using the multitude of his soldiers, he hauled his vessels over the land with no difficulty and launched them safely in the sea outside the harbour. Himilcon attacked the first ships, but was held back by the multitude of missiles; for Dionysius had manned the ships with a great number of archers and slingers, and the Syracusans slew many of the enemy by using from the land the catapults which shot sharp-pointed missiles. Indeed this weapon created great dismay, because it was a new invention at this time. As a result, Himilcon was unable to achieve his design and sailed away to Libya, believing that a sea-battle would serve no end, since the enemy's ships were double his in number.

51. After Dionysius had completed the mole by employing a large force of labourers, he advanced war engines of every kind against the walls and kept hammering the towers with his battering-rams, while with the catapults he kept down the fighters on the battlements; and he also advanced against the walls his wheeled towers, six stories high, which he had built to equal the height of the houses. The inhabitants of Motyê, now that the threat was at hand-grips, were nevertheless not dismayed by the armament of Dionysius, even though they had for the moment no allies to help them. Surpassing the besiegers in thirst for glory, they in the first place raised use of a mole of such magnitude in ancient history against an island city was by Alexander the Great in 333 B.C. against Tyre, the mother-city of the Carthaginians. Alexander's mole was about half a mile long and reputed to be two hundred feet wide. For the story of the famous seven-month siege of Tyre see Book 17. 40-46, Arrian, Anab. 2. 18-24, Curtius, 4. 2-4.
ΔΙΟΔΟΡΟΣ Ο ΣΙΚΙΛΥ

ἐκ τῶν μεγίστων ἱστῶν κεραίας ἱσταμέναις ἐβάσταζον ἄνδρας ἐν θωρακίοις, οὗτοι δ' ἄφυηλῶν τόπων δάδος ἡμιμένας ἢψίεσαν καὶ στυππεία καλομενα μετὰ πίστης εἰς τὰς τῶν πολεμίων μηχανάς.

3 ταχὺ δὲ τῆς φλογὸς ἐπινεμομένης τὴν ὀλην, ὃξεῶς οἱ Σικελιώται παραβοηθῆσαντες ταύτην μὲν ἀπέσβεσαν, τοῖς δὲ κριόν πυκνὰς τὰς ἐμβολὰς διδόντες κατέβαλον μέρος τοῦ τείχους. συνδραμόντων δ' ἐπὶ τὸν τόπον ἄθροων1 ἐξ ἐκατέρου μέρους ὦσχυρὰν

4 συνέβαινε τὴν μάχην γίνεσθαι. οἱ μὲν γὰρ Σικελίωται κεκρατηκέναι τῆς πόλεως ἰδὴ νομίζοντες, πᾶν ὑπέμενον ἐνεκεν τοῦ τοὺς Φοίνικας ἁμύνεσθαι, περὶ δὲν πρότερον εἰς αὐτοὺς ἡμαρτήκεσαν. οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως πρὸ ὀφθαλμῶν λαμβάνοντες τὰ τῆς αἰχμαλωσίας δεινὰ, καὶ φυγῆν οὐδὲμίαν ὅρωντες ὑπάρχουσαν οὔτε κατὰ γῆν οὔτε κατὰ βάλατταν,

5 οὐκ ἀγεννὰς ὑπέμενον τὸν βάνατον. θεωροῦντες δὲ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν τείχων ἐπικουρίαν περιηγημένην, ἐνέφραττον τοὺς στενωποὺς, καὶ ταῖς ἐσχάταις οἰκίαις ἐχρῶντο καθάπερ τείχῶν πολυτελῶς ὁικοδομήμενν. όθεν ε이는 μείζονα δυσχέρειαν οἱ περὶ

6 τὸν Διονύσιον παρεγένθησαν. παρειπασσόντες γὰρ ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους, καὶ δοκοῦντες ἢδη κυριεύειν τῆς πόλεως, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις οὖν ἐξ ὑπερδε-

7 ξίων τῶν κατετυρώσκοντο. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τοὺς ἐνλίνους πύργους προσαγαγόντες ταῖς πρώταις οἰκίαις ἐπιβάθρας κατασκεύασαν. ἵσων δ' ὅντων τῶν μηχανημάτων τοῖς οἰκοδομήμασι, τὸ λουπὸν ἐκ χειρὸς συνεβαινειν εἰναι τὴν μάχην. οἱ μὲν γὰρ Σικελιώται τὰς ἐπιβάθρας ἐπιρρυπτοῦντες, διὰ τούτων ἐπὶ τὰς οἰκίας ἔβιωξοντο.

1 So Reiske: ἄθροως.
up men in crow's-nests resting on yard-arms sus-
pended from the highest possible masts, and these
from their lofty positions hurled lighted fire-brands
and burning tow with pitch on the enemies' siege
engines. The flame quickly caught the wood, but
the Sicilian Greeks, dashing to the rescue, swiftly
quenched it; and meantime the frequent blows of
the battering-rams broke down a section of the
wall. Since now both sides rushed with one accord to
the place, the battle that ensued grew furious. For
the Sicilian Greeks, believing that the city was already
in their hands, spared no effort in retaliating upon the
Phoenicians for former injuries they had suffered at
their hands, while the people of the city, envisioning
the terrible fate of a life of captivity and seeing no
possibility of flight either by land or by sea, faced
death stoutly. And finding themselves shorn of the de-
fence of the walls, they barricaded the narrow lanes
and made the last houses provide a lavishly con-
structed wall. From this came even greater difficul-
ties for the troops of Dionysius. For after they had
burst through the wall and seemed to be already
masters of the city, they were raked by missiles
from men posted in superior positions. Nevertheless,
they advanced the wooden towers to the first houses
and provided them with gangways ¹; and since the
siege machines were equal in height to the dwellings,
the rest of the struggle was fought hand to hand.
For the Sicilian Greeks would launch the gangways
and force a passage by them on to the houses.

¹ These were small bridges which could be dropped or
thrust from the towers across to opposing walls and in this
case to the houses.
52. Οἱ δὲ Μοντυνοὶ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ κινδύνου λογιζόμενοι, καὶ τῶν γυναικῶν καὶ τῶν τέκνων ἐν ὁφθαλμοῖς ὄντων, τῷ περὶ τούτων φόβῳ προθυμότερον ἦγονιζότο. οἱ μὲν γὰρ γονέων παρεστώτων καὶ ἰμέμενοι μὴ περιδεῖν αὐτοὺς τῇ τούτων ὑβρεὶ παραδιδομένους ἐπηγείροντο ταῖς ψυχαῖς, οὐδεμίαν φειδῶ τοῦ ξῆν ποιούμενοι, οἱ δὲ γυναικῶν καὶ νηπίων τέκνων θρήνοι ἀκούοντες ἐσπευδον εὐγενῶς ἀποθανεῖν, πρὶν ἐπιδεῖν τὴν τῶν τέκνων αὐχμαλωσίαν· οὐδὲ γὰρ φυγεῖν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἦν, ὡς ἀν περιεχοῦση μὲν βαλάττῃς, τῶν δὲ πολεμίων βαλαττοκρατοῦντων. ἔξεπτητε τε¹ καὶ μάλιστα ἀπογινώσκειν ἐποίει τοὺς Φοίνικας τὸ ὁμός κεχρήσθαι² τοῖς τῶν Ἐλλήνων ἥλωκόσων, οἰς³ ταῦτο προσεδόκων πεῖσον θαυμάζειν· ἀπελεύσετο` οὖν αὐτοὺς εὐγενῶς μαχομένους ἢ νικῶν ἢ τελευτῶν. 3 τοιαύτης δὲ παραστάσεως ἐμπεσοῦσης εἰς τὰς τῶν πολιορκουμένων ψυχὰς, συνέβαλε τοὺς Σικελιώτας 4 εἰς πολλὴν ἀπορίαν ἐμπίπτειν. ἀπὸ γὰρ τῶν ἐπερευθείσων σανίδων μαχομένων κακώς ἀπῆλλαττον διὰ τε τὴν στενοχώριαν καὶ διὰ τὸ τοὺς ἐναντίους ἀπονεομένως κινδυνεύειν, ὡς ἂν ἀπογινώσκοντας τὸ ξῆν ὡσθε` οἱ μὲν εἰς χείρας συμπλεκόμενοι καὶ τραύματα διδόντες καὶ λαμβάνοντες ἀπεθνησκον, οἱ δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν Μοντυνῶν εξωθούμενοι καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν σανίδων ἀποπίπτοντες εἰς τὴν γῆν ἀπώλλυσαν. 5 τέλος δὲ ἐφ’ ἠμέρας τοιαύτης τινὸς τῆς πολιορκίας γνωμένης, Διονύσιος αἰεὶ πρὸς τὴν ἐσπέραν τῇ σάλπιγγι τοὺς μαχομένους ἀνακαλούμενος ἐλυε τὴν

¹ αὐτοὺς after τε deleted by Reiske.
52. The Motyans, as they took account of the magnitude of the peril, and with their wives and children before their eyes, fought the more fiercely out of fear for their fate. There were some whose parents stood by entreating them not to let them be surrendered to the lawless will of victors, who were thus wrought to a pitch where they set no value on life; others, as they heard the laments of their wives and helpless children, sought to die like men rather than to see their children led into captivity. Flight of course from the city was impossible, since it was entirely surrounded by the sea, which was controlled by the enemy. Most appalling for the Phoenicians and the greatest cause of their despair was the thought how cruelly they had used their Greek captives and the prospect of their suffering the same treatment. Indeed there was nothing left for them but, fighting bravely, either to conquer or die. When such an obstinate mood filled the souls of the besieged, the Sicilian Greeks found themselves in a very difficult position. For, fighting as they were from the suspended wooden bridges, they suffered grievously both because of the narrow quarters and because of the desperate resistance of their opponents, who had abandoned hope of life. As a result, some perished in hand-to-hand encounter as they gave and received wounds, and others, pressed back by the Motyans and tumbling from the wooden bridges, fell to their death on the ground. In the end, while the kind of siege we have described had lasted some days, Dionysius made it his practice always toward evening to sound the trumpet for the recall of the fighters and break off

2 So Wurm: κεχρημένος.
3 So Wurm: οἱ.
4 τῶν added by Eichstädt.
πολιορκίαν. εἰς τοιαύτην δὲ συνήθειαν τοὺς Μο-
τυαίους ἄγαγων, ἐπειδὴ παρ' ἐκατέρων οἱ κινδυ-
νεύοντες ἀπῆλθον, ἀπέστειλεν Ἀρχιλόχον τὸν Θούριον
6 μετὰ τῶν ἐπιλέκτων· οὗτος δ' ἦδη νυκτὸς οὕσης
προσήκεισε τοῖς πεπτωκυίασι οἰκίας κλίμακας,
δι' ὰν ἀναβᾶς καὶ καταλαβόμενος τῶν τόπων εὐ-
7 καρόν παρεδέχετο τοὺς περὶ τὸν Διονύσιον. οἱ δὲ
Μοτυαῖοι τὸ γεγενημένον αἰσθόμενον παραπτικά
μετὰ πάσης σπουδῆς παρεβοήθουν, καὶ τῶν καιρών
ὑστεροῦντες οὐδὲν ἥττον ὑπέστησαν τὸν κίνδυνον.
γενομένης δὲ τῆς μάχης ἱσχυρᾶς καὶ πολλῶν προσ-
αναβάντων, μόνος οἱ Σικελίωται τῷ πλήθει κατ-
επόνησαν τοὺς ἀνθεστηκότας.

58. Εὖθυς δὲ καὶ διὰ τοῦ χώματος ἢ δύναμις
ἀπασα τοῦ Διονύσιον παρεισέπεσεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν,
καὶ πάς τόπος ἔγεμε τῶν ἀναιρουμένων· οἱ γὰρ
Σικελίωται οἰμότητα οἰμότητας ἵππων ὑπέστησαν ἀμό-
νεσθαι, πάντας ἐξῆς ἀνήρουν, ἀπλώς οὐ παιδὸς, οὐ
2 γυναῖκος, οὐ πρεσβύτου φειδόμενοι. Διονύσιος δὲ
βουλόμενος ἐξανδραποδίσασθαι τὴν πόλιν, ὅπως
ἀθροισθῇ χρήματα, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀνέηρυ τοὺς
στρατιώτας τοῦ φονεύειν τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους· ὅσ
δ' οὐδὲς αὐτὸν προσείχεν, ἀλλ' ἐώρα τὴν τῶν
Σικελίωτῶν ὀρμήν ἀκατάσχετον οὖσαν, παρεστή-
σετο κήρυκας τοὺς μετὰ βοής δηλώσοντας τοὺς
Μοτυαίους φυγεῖν εἰς τὰ παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλησὶν ἱερὰ
3 τιμώμενα. οὐ γεννηθέντος οἱ μὲν στρατιώται τοῦ
φονεύειν ἔληγον, ἐπὶ δὲ τὴν τῶν κτήσεων διαρπαγὴν
ὁμήσαν· καὶ διεφορέτο πολὺς μὲν ἄργυρος, οἵκ
ὁλίγος δὲ χρυσὸς, καὶ ἐσθήτες πολυτελεῖς καὶ τῆς
ἀλλής εὐδαιμονίας πλῆθος. τὴν δὲ τῆς πόλεως
diarpaγῆν ἔδωκεν ὁ Διονύσιος τοῖς στρατιώταις,
the siege. When he had accustomed the Motyans to such a practice, the combatants on both sides retiring, he dispatched Archylus of Thurii with the élite troops, who, when night had fallen, placed ladders against the fallen houses, and mounting by them, seized an advantageous spot where he admitted Dionysius' troops. The Motyans, when they perceived what had taken place, at once rushed to the rescue with all eagerness, and although they were too late, none the less faced the struggle. The battle grew fierce and abundant reinforcements climbed the ladders, until at last the Sicilian Greeks wore down their opponents by weight of numbers.

53. Straightway Dionysius' entire army burst into the city, coming also by the mole, and now every spot was a scene of mass slaughter; for the Sicilian Greeks, eager to return cruelty for cruelty, slew everyone they encountered, sparing without distinction not a child, not a woman, not an elder. Dionysius, wishing to sell the inhabitants into slavery for the money he could gather, at first attempted to restrain the soldiers from murdering the captives, but when no one paid any attention to him and he saw that the fury of the Sicilian Greeks was not to be controlled, he stationed heralds to cry aloud and tell the Motyans to take refuge in the temples which were revered by the Greeks. When this was done, the soldiers ceased their slaughter and turned to looting the property; and the plunder yielded much silver and not a little gold, as well as costly raiment and an abundance of every other product of felicity. The city was given over by Dionysius to the soldiers

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1 ὀμότητα ὀμότητι Madvig, ὀμότητι PK, ὀμότητα cet.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

βουλόμενος προθύμους αὐτοῦς ποιῆσαι πρὸς τοὺς
4 ἐπιφερομένους κινδύνους. ἀπὸ δὲ τούτων γενό-
μενος Ἀρχύλων τὸν ἀναβάντα πρῶτον ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχος
ἐκατὸν μναῖς ἐστεφάνωσεν, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων κατὰ τὴν
ἀξίαν ἐκαστὸν τῶν ἱνδραγαθήκων ἐτίμησεν,
καὶ τῶν Μοταίων τοὺς περιλειφθέντας ἔλαφυ-
ροπάλησεν. Δαῦμένην δὲ καὶ τινὰς τῶν Ἐλλήνων
συμμαχοῦντας Καρχηδονίους λαβὼν αἰχμαλώτους
5 ἀνεσταύρωσεν. μετὰ δὲ ταύτα πύλακας τῆς πόλεως
καταστήσας, Βιτώνα τὸν Συρακόσιον φρούραρχον
ἀπέδειξεν τὸ δὲ πλευρὸν μέρος ἐκ τῶν Σικελίων
ὑπῆρχεν. καὶ Λεπτίνην μὲν τὸν ναύαρχον μετὰ
νεών εἴκοσι καὶ ἐκατὸν ἐκέλευσεν 3 παρατηρεῖν τὴν
διάβασιν τῶν Καρχηδονίων, συνέταξε δὲ αὐτῷ
τὴν Αἰγεστᾶν καὶ τὴν Ἐντελλαν πολιορκεῖν, καθ-
άπερ ἐξ ἀρχῆς πορθεῖν αὐτᾶς 4 ἐνεστῆσατο. αὐτὸς
δὲ τοῦ θέρους ἦδη λήγοντος ἀνέξευσε μετὰ τῆς
δυνάμεως εἰς Συρακούσας.

6 Ἐν δὲ ταῖς Ἀθηναίοις Σοφοκλῆς ὁ Σοφοκλέους 4
τραγῳδίαν διδάσκει ἡμῖν ἡρῴατο καὶ νῖκας ἐσχε
dεκαδύο.

54. Τοῦ δὲ ἐνιαυσιαίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος
Ἀθηναίοι μὲν ἔλαβε τὴν ἀρχὴν Φορμίων, ἐν Ρώμῃ
δὲ ἀντὶ τῶν ὑπάτων ἐγένοντο χιλιάρχοι ἐξ, Γναῖος
Γενούκιος, Λεύκιος Ἀτίλιος, Μάρκος Πομπύνιος,
Γάιος Δυλίου, Μάρκος Ουετούριος, Ούαλερίος Πο-
πλίου, Ὀλυμπιᾶς δὲ ἡχθῇ ἐνενήκοστη καὶ ἐκτη,
2 καθ" 5 ἢν ἐνίκα Εὔπολις Ἡλείος. τούτων δὲ τὴν

1 ἐκέλευσεν added by Vogel.
2 αὐτῷ] Vogel suggests δ᾽ 'Αρχύλω.
3 αὐτᾶς] αὐτῆν PΔ.
4 ὁ Σοφοκλέους omitted P.
5 καθ" added by Hertlein.
to plunder, since he wished to whet their appetites for future encounters. After this success he rewarded Archylus, who had been the first to mount the wall, with one hundred minas, and honoured according to their merits all others who had performed deeds of valour; he also sold as booty the Motyans who survived, but he crucified Dæmenes and other Greeks who had fought on the side of the Carthaginians and had been taken captive. After this Dionysius stationed guards in the city whom he put under the command of Biton of Syracuse; and the garrison was composed largely of Siceli. He ordered Leptines his admiral with one hundred and twenty ships to lie in wait for any attempt by the Carthaginians to cross to Sicily; and he also assigned to him the siege of Aegesta and Entella, in accordance with his original plan to sack them. Then, since the summer was already coming to a close, he marched back to Syracuse with his army.

In Athens Sophocles, the son of Sophocles, began to produce tragedies and won the first prize twelve times.

54. When the year had come to an end, in Athens Phormion assumed the archonship and in Rome six military tribunes took the place of the consuls, Gnaeus Genucius, Lucius Atilius, Marcus Pomponius, Gaius Duilius, Marcus Veturius, and Valerius Publilius; and the Ninety-sixth Olympiad was celebrated, that in which Eupolis of Elis was the victor. In the year

1 Some $1800.
2 He was the grandson of the great tragedian.
3 In the "stadion."
DIODORUS OF SICILY

ἀρχὴν παραλαβόντων Διονύσιος ὅ τῶν Συρακοσίων τύραννος μετὰ πάσης τῆς δυνάμεως ἀναζεύξας ἐκ Συρακοσίων ἐνέβαλεν εἰς τὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐπικράτειαν. πορθοῦντος δ' αὐτοῦ τὴν χώραν, Ἄλκικαίοι μὲν καταπλαγέντες διεπρεσβεύσαντο πρὸς αὐτόν καὶ συμμαχίαν ἐπούσαντο, Ἀγεσταῖοι δὲ τοὺς πολιορκοῦσι νυκτὸς ἀπροσδοκήτως ἐπιθέμενοι, καὶ πῦρ ἐνέντες ταῖς κατὰ τὴν παρεμβολὴν σκηναῖς, εἰς πολλὰν παραχθὴν ἤγαγον τούς ἐν τῇ 3 στρατοπεδείᾳ· ἐπινεμηθείσος δὲ τῆς φλογὸς ἐπὶ πολὺν τόπον, καὶ τοῦ πυρὸς ἀκατασχέτου γενηθέντος, τῶν μὲν παραβοηθοῦντων στρατιωτῶν ὀλίγοι διεφθάρησαν, τῶν δὲ ἰππῶν ὅις πλείστοι 4 ταῖς σκηναῖς συγκατεκαθήσαν. καὶ Διονύσιος μὲν ἔδησεν τὴν χώραν οὐδὲνος ὑψοταμένον, Λεπτίνης δὲ ὁ ναύαρχος περὶ Μοτύπην διατρίβων ἐπετήρει τὸν τῶν πολεμίων κατάπλουν.

Οἱ δὲ Καρχηδονίοι πυθόμενοι τὸ μέγεθος τῆς τοῦ Διονυσίου δυνάμεως, ἔκριναν πολὺ ταῖς παρα- 5 σκευαῖς αὐτῶν ὑπερθέσθαι. διόπερ Ἰμιλκωνα βασιλέα κατὰ νόμον καταστήσαντες, ἐκ τῆς Λιβύης ὀλίς, ἔτι δ' ἐκ τῆς Ἰβηρίας συνήγαγον δυνάμεις, τὰς μὲν παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων μεταπεμπόμενοι, τὰς δὲ μισθούμενοι· καὶ πέρας ἡθοποιοὶ πεζῶν μὲν ὑπὲρ τὸς τριάκοντα μυρίαδας, ἵππεῖς δὲ τετρακισχίλιους χωρίς τῶν ἄρμάτων· ταύτα δ' ἦσαν τετρακόσια· ναῦς δὲ μακρὰς μὲν τετρακοσίας, τὰς δὲ τὸν εὔοιτο καὶ τὰ μηχανήματα καὶ τὴν ἀλλήν ὑπηρεσίαν παρακομιζούσας πλείους τῶν ἔξακοσίων, 6 καθάπερ φησὶν Ἐφόρος. Τίμαιος μὲν γὰρ τὰς ἐκ
when these magistrates entered office Dionysius, the 306 B.C. tyrant of the Syracusans, set out from Syracuse with his entire army and invaded the domain of the Carthaginians. While he was laying waste the countryside, the Halicyaeans in dismay sent an embassy to him and concluded an alliance. But the Aegestaeans, falling unexpectedly by night on their besiegers and setting fire to the tents where they were camped, threw the men in the encampment into great confusion; for since the flames spread over a large area and the fire could not be brought under control, a few of the soldiers who came to the rescue lost their lives and most of the horses were burned, together with the tents. Now Dionysius ravaged the Carthaginian territory without meeting any opposition, and Leptines his admiral from his quarters in Motye kept watch against any approach of the enemy by sea.

The Carthaginians, when they learned of the magnitude of the armament of Dionysius, resolved far to surpass him in their preparations. Consequently, lawfully according Himilcon sovereign power,¹ they gathered armaments from all Libya as well as from Iberia, summoning some from their allies and in other cases hiring mercenaries. In the end they collected more than three hundred thousand infantry, four thousand cavalry in addition to chariots, which numbered four hundred, four hundred ships of war, and over six hundred other vessels to convey food and engines of war and other supplies. These are the numbers stated by Ephorus. Timaeus, on

¹ Strictly speaking, Himilcon was chosen one of the two annually elected suffetes, who corresponded in general to the Roman consuls, and put in command of the war.

² So Reiske: ἵπποισιν.
τῆς Λιβύης περαιωθείσας δυνάμεις\footnote{δυνάμεις omitted by PAL, Vogel.} οὐ πλείω φησὶν εἶναι δέκα μυριάδων, καὶ πρὸς ταῦτας ἔτερας τρεῖς ἀποφαίνεται κατὰ Σικελίαν στρατολογθείσας. 55. Ἡμῖλκων δὲ τοῖς κυβερνήταις ἄπασι δοὺς βυβλίων ἐπεσφραγισμένον, ἐκέλευσεν ἀνοίγειν ὅταν ἐκπλεύσωσι καὶ ποιεῖν τὰ γεγραμμένα. τοῦτο δ’ ἐμηχανήσατο πρὸς τὸ μηδένα τῶν κατασκόπων ἀπαγγέλαι τὸν κατάπλουν τῷ Διονυσίῳ· ἢν δὲ γεγραμμένον, ὅπως ἐς Πάνορμον καταπλεύσωσιν. 2 διώπερ ἐπιγενομένου πνεύματος οὐρίου καὶ πάντων λυσάντων τὰ πρωτηκήσεις, τὰ μὲν φορτήγα τῶν πλοίων ἔπλει διὰ τοῦ πελάγους, αἱ δὲ τριήρεις ἐπιλέσαν εἰς τὴν Λιβυκήν,\footnote{παρελεγοντό τε τὴν γῆν. φοροῖ δὲ πνεύματος οὖν, ἀν θην καταφανεῖς ἦσαν ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας αἱ πρῶται πλέουσαι τῶν φορτηγῶν νεών, Διονύσιος ἀπέστειλε Λεπτίνην μετὰ τριάκοντα τριήρων, παρακελευσάμενος τύπτειν τοῖς ἐμβόλοις καὶ διαφθείρειν ἀπάσας τὰς 3 καταλαμβανομένας. ὅς μετὰ σπουδῆς ἐκπλεύσας καὶ ταῖς πρῶταις προσμιξάς εὐθέως τινὰς αὐτάνδρους κατέδυσεν. αἱ δὲ λουταὶ πλήρεις οὕτως καὶ τὸν ἀνέμου τοῖς ἵστοις δεχόμεναι ραδίως ἐξέφυγον. ὅμως κατέδυσε πεντήκοντα ναῦς στρατιώτας ἔχουσας πεντακισχιλίους, ἀρματα δὲ διακόσια. 4 Ἡμῖλκων δὲ καταπλεύσας εἰς Πάνορμον καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἐκβιβάσας ἤγεν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ τὰς μὲν τριήρεις παραπλεῖν ἐκέλευσεν, αὐτὸς δ’ ἐν παρόδῳ διὰ προδοσίας ἔλθον Ἔρυκα πρὸς τήν}
the other hand, says that the troops transported from Libya did not exceed one hundred thousand and declares that an additional thirty thousand were enlisted in Sicily.

55. Himilcon gave sealed orders to all the pilots with commands to open them after they had sailed and to carry out the instructions. He devised this scheme in order that no spy should be able to report to Dionysius where they would put in; and the orders read for them to put in at Panormus. When a favourable wind arose, all the vessels cast off their cables and the transports put out to open sea, but the triremes sailed into the Libyan Sea and skirted the land. The wind continued favourable, and as soon as the leading vessels of the transports were visible from Sicily, Dionysius dispatched Leptines with thirty triremes under orders to ram and destroy all he could intercept. Leptines sailed forth promptly and straightway sank, together with their men, the first ships he encountered, but the rest, having all canvas spread and catching the wind with their sails, easily made their escape. Nevertheless, fifty ships were sunk, together with five thousand soldiers and two hundred chariots.

After Himilcon had put in at Panormus and disembarked his army, he advanced toward the enemy, ordering the triremes to sail along beside him; and having himself taken Eryx by treachery as he passed,

1 The course of the triremes was to divert attention from the route of the transports. When sighted, as they would be, going east, Dionysius might well fear that they intended an attack on Syracuse. How the triremes got to Panormus without an encounter with Leptines is not told us.

2 Λεβυκήν Post, Μοτύην Eichstäd, Λιβύσαλον áκραν Holm: Λιβύην,
Μοτύνην κατεστρατοπέδευσεν. οὗτος δὲ κατὰ τοὐτὸν τὸν χρόνον τοῦ Διονυσίου περὶ τὴν Αἰγεστὰν μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως, ὦμιλκων τὴν Μοτύνην ἐξεπο- λύρκησεν. τῶν δὲ Σικελιωτῶν προθύμων οὗτοι διαμάχεσθαι, Διονύσιος ἅμα μὲν μακρὰν τῶν συμ- μαχίδων πόλεων ἀπεωσμένος, ἅμα δὲ τῆς συντοποι- πίας ἐπιλεπτούσης, διελαβεῖ συμφέρειν ἐφ' ἐτέρων τόπων συστήσασθαι τῶν πόλεων. κρίνας οὖν ἀνα- ξενυγνύειν, τοὺς μὲν Σικανῶν ἐπειθεὶς καταλυτεῖν τὰς πόλεις κατὰ τὸ παρόν καὶ μετ' αὐτοῦ στρατεύε- 
θαι: ἀντὶ δὲ τούτων ἐπηγγέλλετο δῶσειν χώραν διελιόνα καὶ τῷ πλῆθει παραπλησίαν καὶ μετὰ τὴν τοῦ πολέμου κατάλυσιν κατάξειν τοὺς Βουλομένους εἰς τὰς πατρίδας. τῶν δὲ Σικανῶν ὀλίγοι, κατα- πλαγέντες μῆποτε ἀντιλέγοντες διαρρησθῶσιν ὑπὸ τῶν στρατωτῶν, συγκατέθεντο τοῖς ἀξιομένοις ὑπὸ Διονυσίου. ἀπέστησαν δὲ παραπλησίας καὶ Ἀλκναίοι καὶ πέμψαντες πρέσβεις εἰς τὸ τῶν Καρχηδονῶν στρατόπεδον συμμαχίαν ἐποιήσαντο. καὶ Διονύσιος μὲν ἀφώρμησεν ἐπὶ Συρακουσῶν, καταφθείρων τὴν χώραν δι' ἦς ἦγε τὴν δύνα- μων.

56. ὦμιλκων δὲ τῶν πραγμάτων προξωροῦντων κατὰ γνώμην παρεσκευάζετο τὴν στρατιὰν ἀνάγεις ἐπὶ Μεσσήνης, σπεύδων αὐτῆς κυριεύσαι διὰ τὴν εὐκαιρίαν τῶν τόπων. ὅ τε γάρ ἐν αὐτῇ λιμὴν εὐθετος ἦν, δυνάμενος δέχεσθαι πᾶσας τὰς ναῦς, οὔσας πλείω τῶν ἐξακοσίων, τὰ τε περὶ τῶν πορθ- 

2 λοπονήσου στόλους ἑπισχεῖν. ταύτα δὲ διανοθεῖς πράττειν, πρὸς τοὺς μὲν Ίμεραίους καὶ τοὺς τὸ 166
he took up quarters before Motyē. Since Dionysius \(356\) B.C.
and his army were during this time at Aegestē, Himilcon reduced Motyē by siege. Although the Sicilian Greeks were eager for a battle, Dionysius conceived it to be better, both because he was widely separated from his allied cities and because the transport of his food supplies was reduced, to renew the war in other areas. Having decided, therefore, to break camp, he proposed to the Sicani to abandon their cities for the present and to join him in the campaign; and in return he promised to give them richer territory of about equal size and, at the conclusion of the war, to return to their native cities any who so wished. Of the Sicani only a few, fearing that, if they refused, they would be plundered by the soldiers, agreed to Dionysius’ offer. The Halicyaeans similarly deserted him and sent ambassadors to the Carthaginian camp and concluded an alliance with them. And Dionysius set out for Syracuse, laying waste the territory through which he led his army.

56. Himilcon, now that his affairs were proceeding as he wished, made preparations to lead his army against Messenē, being anxious to get control of the city because of its favourable facilities; for it had an excellent harbour, capable of accommodating all his ships, which numbered more than six hundred, and Himilcon also hoped that by getting possession of the straits he would be able to bar any aid from the Italian Greeks and hold in check the fleets that might come from the Peloponnesus. With this programme in mind, he formed relations of friendship with the

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1 So Eichstädt: \(\alpha\nu\dot{\alpha}\gamma\omega\nu\).
2 \(\omegaικεία ποιησάμενος\) Vogel suggests from 15. 13. 1 \(ι\dot{\omega}ο\)ποιησάμενος.
Κεφαλοίδιον φρούριον κατοικούντας φιλίαν ἐποιήσατο, Διπάρας δὲ τῆς πόλεως ἐγκρατῆς γενόμενος τριάκοντα τάλαντα παρὰ τῶν κατοικοῦντων τὴν νῆσον ἐπράξατο. αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ πάσης τῆς δυνάμεως ὄρμησεν ἐπὶ Μεσσήνης, συμπαραπλεούσαν 3 αὐτῷ τῶν νεῶν. καὶ ταχὺ διανύσας τὴν οἰδον κατεστρατοπέδευσεν ἐπὶ τῆς Πελωρίδος, ἀπέχων τῆς Μεσσήνης σταδίους ἐκατὸν. οἱ δὲ τὴν πόλιν ταύτην κατοικοῦντες ὡς ἐπύθοντο τὴν παρουσίαν τῶν πολεμίων, οὐ τὰς αὐτὰς ἄλληλους ἐννοίας ἔχον 4 περὶ τοῦ πολέμου. τινὲς μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν τὸ μέγεθος τῆς τῶν πολεμίων δυνάμεως ἀκούοντες, καὶ τὴν ἐρημίαν τῶν συμμάχων ἄρωντες, ἔτι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἦδων ἱππέων ἐν Συρακούσαις ὄντων, ἀπεγνώκεισαν τὴν ἐκ τῆς πολιορκίας σωτηρίαν. μάλιστα δὲ αὐτὸς εἰς ἄθυμιαν ἤγε τὰ τείχη καταπετυκότα καὶ ὁ καιρὸς εἰς παρασκευὴν οὐ διδοὺς ἀνεσίν. διὸ περ ἐξεκόμιζον ἐκ τῆς πόλεως τέκνα καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ τὰ πολυτελέστατα τῶν χρημάτων εἰσ 5 τὰς ἀστυγείτονας πόλεις. τινὲς δὲ τῶν Μεσσηνίων ἀκούοντες τι παλαιὸν αὐτοῖς εἶναι λόγιον, ὅτι δὲι Καρχηδονίους ὑδροφορῆσαι κατὰ τὴν πόλιν, ἐξε- δέχοντο τὸν κατὰ τὴν φήμην πρὸς τὸ συμφέρον ἐαυτοῖς, νομίζοντες δουλεύσειν ἐν Μεσσήνῃ τοὺς 6 Καρχηδονίους. διὸ καὶ ταῖς ψυχαῖς εὐθαρσεῖς ὄντες πολλούς καὶ τῶν ἅλλων προθύμους ἐποιοῦντο εἰς τοὺς ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐλευθερίας κινδύνους. εὐθέως δὲ τῶν νεωτέρων ἐπιλέγοντες τοὺς ἀρίστους ἀπέ- εστείλαν ἐπὶ τὴν Πελωρίδα κωλύσοντας τοὺς πο- λεμίους ἐπιβαίνειν τῆς χώρας.

57. Περὶ ταύτα δ᾽ ὄντων αὐτῶν, Ἰμῖλκων θεω-
Himeraeans and the dwellers in the fort of Cephalocodium, and seizing the city of Lipara, he exacted thirty talents from the inhabitants of the island. Then he set out in person with his entire army toward Messenê, his ships sailing along the coast beside him. Completing the distance in a brief time, he pitched his camp at Peloris, at a distance of one hundred stades from Messenê. When the inhabitants of this city learned that the enemy was at hand, they could not agree among themselves about the war. One party, when they heard reports of the great size of the enemy's army and observed that they themselves were without any allies—what is more, that their own cavalry were at Syracuse—were fully convinced that nothing could save them from capture. What contributed most to their despair was the fact that their walls had fallen down and that the situation allowed no time for their repair. Consequently they removed from the city their children and wives and most valuable possessions to neighbouring cities. Another party of the Messenians, however, hearing of a certain ancient oracle of theirs which ran, "Carthaginians must be bearers of water in Messenê," interpreted the utterance to their advantage, believing that the Carthaginians would serve as slaves in Messenê. Consequently not only were they in a hopeful mood, but they made many others eager to face battle for their freedom. At once, then, they selected the ablest troops from among their young men and dispatched them to Peloris to prevent the enemy from entering their territory.

57. While the Messenians were busied in this way,

1 Some fifteen miles east of Himera.
2 On Lipara see Book 5. 10.
ρῶν ἔκβοθοντασ τοὺς Μεσσηνίους περὶ τὴν ἀπό-
βασιν, ἀπέστειλε τῶν νεῶν διακοσίας ἐπὶ τὴν
πόλιν· ἦλπιζε γάρ, ὅπερ ἦν εἰκόσ, τῶν στρατιωτῶν
tὴν ἀπόβασιν κωλυόντων τοὺς ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ κυ-
ριεύσειν βαθίως τῆς Μεσσηνίας οὕτης ἐρήμου τῶν
2 ἀμυνομένων, πενεύσαντος δὲ βορέου τὰς μὲν ναῦς
συνέβη ταχέως πλήρεσι τοῖς ἵστοις εἰς τὸν λιμένα
κατενεχθήναι, τοὺς δ’ ἐπὶ τῇ Πελοπίδῃ παρα-
φυλάττοντας Μεσσηνίους ὑστερήσαι τῆς τῶν νεῶν
παρουσίας, καίπερ κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐπευγομένους.
3 διότι οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι περιστρατοπεδεύσαντες τὴν
Μεσσηνίαν καὶ διὰ τῶν πεπτωκότων τειχῶν εἰσ-
4 βιασάμενοι τῆς πόλεως ἐκυρίευσαν, τῶν δὲ Μεσ-
σηνίων οἱ μὲν μαχόμενοι γενναίοι άνηρέθησαν, οἱ
δ’ εἰς τὰς ἐγχυτάτως κείμενας πόλεις ἔφυγον, ο ὅ
pολις ὄχλος διὰ τῶν παρακειμένων ὅρων ὀρμήσας
5 εἰς τὰ κατὰ τὴν χώραν φρούρια διεσπάρῃ· τῶν δὲ
ἄλλων τινές μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων συνελαμβάνοντο,
tiνɛs δe ἀποληφθέντες eis to πρὸs τὸν λιμένα μέρος
ἔρρισαν ἕαυτος εἰς τὴν βάλατταν, ἐλπίζοντες δια-
νίξασθαι τῶν μεταξύ πόρον. τοῦτων δὲ ὄντων
πλειών ἢ διακοσίων, οἱ πλείστοι μὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ
ῥοῦ διεφθάρσαν, πεντήκοντα δὲ πρὸς τὴν Ἰταλίαν
6 διεσώθησαν. Ἰμιλκῶν δὲ τὴν δύναμιν ἀπασαν
μεταγαγών eἰς τὴν πόλιν, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπὶ-
σχείρησε πορθεῖν τὰ κατὰ τὴν χώραν1 φρούρια,
toútwon δ’ ὀχυρῶν ὄντων, καὶ τῶν εἰς αὐτὰ συμ-
πεφυγότων γενναίως ἀγωνιζομένων, ἀνέστρεψεν
eis τὴν πόλιν, ἀδυνατήσας αὐτῶν κυριεύσαι. μετὰ
δὲ ταύτα τὴν τε δύναμιν ἀνελάμβανε καὶ παρεσκευά-
ζετο τὴν πορείαν ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ποιεῖσθαι.

1 So Wesseling : πόλιν.
Himilcon, seeing that they had sallied against his place of landing, dispatched two hundred ships against the city, for he hoped, as well he might, that while the soldiers were trying to prevent his landing, the crews of the ships would easily seize Messenê, stripped of defenders as it was. A north wind sprang up and the ships with all canvas spread entered the harbour, while the Messenians who were on guard at Peloris, in spite of their hurried return, failed to arrive before the ships. Consequently the Carthaginians invested Messenê, forced their way through the fallen walls, and made themselves masters of the city. Of the Messenians, some were slain as they put up a gallant fight, others fled to the nearest cities, but the great mass of the common people took to flight through the surrounding mountains and scattered among the fortresses of the territory; of the rest, some were captured by the enemy and some, who had been cut off in the area near the harbour, hurled themselves into the sea in hopes of swimming across the intervening strait. These numbered more than two hundred and most of them were overcome by the current, only fifty making their way in safety to Italy. Himilcon now brought his entire army into the city and at first set to work to reduce the forts over the countryside; but since they were strongly situated and the men who had fled to them put up gallant struggles, he retired to the city, having found himself unable to master them. After this he refreshed his army and made preparations to advance against Syracuse.
58. Οἱ δὲ Σικελιοὶ, πάλαι μὲν μισοῦντες τὸν Διονύσιον, τὸτε δὲ καλρὸν τῆς ἀποστάσεως ἔχοντες, μετεβάλοντο πρὸς Καρχηδόνιον πλὴν Ἀσσορίων ἀπαντες. Διονύσιος δὲ ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις τοὺς δούλους ἐλευθερώσας, ἐπιλήψας ἐξ αὐτῶν ναῦς ἐξήκοντα· μετεπέμψατο δὲ καὶ παρὰ Δακεδαιμονίων μισοφορόν πλεῖω τῶν χιλίων, καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν χώραν φρούρια περιπορεύομενος ὑχύρων καὶ σίτου παρεκόμησεν· ἐπιμελέστατα δὲ τὰς ἐν Λεοντίνους ἀκροτόλεις ἔτειχισε καὶ τὸν ἐκ τῶν 2 πεδίων σιτον ἐς ταῦτας συνήθροισεν. ἔπεισε δὲ καὶ τοὺς τὴν Κατάνην οἰκούντας Καμπανοὺς ἐς τὴν νῦν καλομενήν Δικτυνην μεταστήναι διὰ τὸ λίων εἶναι τὸ φρούριον ὑχύρων. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἀπὸ τῶν Συρακούσων ἐκάτον ἐξήκοντα σταδίους προαγάγων ἀπασάν τὴν δύναμιν κατεστρατοπέδευσε περὶ τὸν Ταύρον καλομενον. εἶχε δὲ κατ᾽ ἐκείνον τὸν καλρὸν πεζοὺς μὲν τρισμυρίους, ὑπεῖσε δὲ πλείους τῶν τρισχιλίων, ναῦς δὲ ἐκατον ὁγδοηκοντα· τούτων δὲ ὁλίγαι μὲν ἦσαν τριήρεις.

3 Ἰμήλκων δὲ τὰ τείχῃ τῆς Μεσσήνης κατασκάβασε προσέταξε τοῖς στρατιώταις καταβαλεῖν τὰς οἰκίας εἰς ἐδαφὸς, καὶ μήτε κέραμον μήτ' ὑλὴν μήτ' ἄλλο μηδὲν ὑπολιπεῖν, ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν κατακάβασε, τὰ δὲ συντρήσαι. ταχὺ δὲ τῇ τῶν στρατιῶν πολυχειρία λαβόντων τῶν ἑργῶν συντέλειαν, ἡ πόλις ἀγνωστὸς ἢν ὅτι ² πρότερον αὐτὴν οἰκεῖσθαι συνέβαινε. ὤρων γὰρ τὸν τόπον πόρρω μὲν ἀπὸ τῶν συμμαχίων πόλεων κεχωρισμένον, εὐκαιρότατον δὲ τῶν περὶ Σικελίων ὑντα, προήρητο δυεῖν ἀκραν, ἡ τελεῖς ἀ διστηρία ἡ δυσχερὴ καὶ πολυχρόνιον τὴν κτίσιαν αὐτῆς γίνεσθαι.

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58. The Siceli, who had hated Dionysius from of 296 B.C. old and now had an opportunity to revolt, went over in a body, with the exception of the people of Assorus, to the Carthaginians. In Syracuse Dionysius set free the slaves and manned sixty ships from their numbers; he also summoned over a thousand mercenaries from the Lacedaemonians, and went about the countryside strengthening the fortresses and storing them with provisions. He was most concerned, however, to fortify the citadels of the Leontines and to store in them the harvest from the plains. He also persuaded the Campanians who were dwelling in Catane to move to Aetna, as it is now called, since it was an exceptionally strong fortress. After this he led forth his entire army one hundred and sixty stades from Syracuse and encamped near Taurus, as it is called. He had at that time thirty thousand infantry, more than three thousand cavalry, and one hundred and eighty ships of war, of which only a few were triremes.

Himilcon threw down the walls of Messene and issued orders to his soldiers to raze to the ground the dwellings, and to leave not a tile or timber or anything else but either to burn or break them. When the many hands of the soldiers speedily accomplished this task, no one would have known that the site had been occupied. For, reflecting that the place was far separated from the cities which were his allies and yet was the most strategically situated of any in Sicily, he had determined that he would see either that it was kept uninhabited or that it was an arduous and prolonged task to rebuild it.

1 καὶ after δὲ omitted F, Dindorf, Vogel.
2 ὅτε Wesseling; ὅτε Pa F², ὅτε ποὺ νεῦ catb.
59. Ἐναποδειξάμενος οὖν τὸ πρὸς τοὺς Ἑλλήνας μέσος ἐν τῇ τῶν Μεσσηνίων ἀτυχίᾳ, Μάγωνα μὲν τὸν ναῦαρχον ἀπέστειλε μετὰ τῆς ναυτικῆς δυνάμεως, προστάξας παραπλείων ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον τὸν καλούμενον Ταῦρον. τούτον δὲ κατειληφότες ἦσαν Σικελοί, συνειδόθηκαν δὲ τὸ πλήθος ὄντες, οὐδένα δὲ ἔχοντες ἡγεμόνα. τούτους δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον Διονύσιος δεδόκει τὴν τῶν Ναξίων χώραν, τότε δὲ Ἰμίλκου πεισθέντες ἐπαγγελίας τὸν λόφον κατελάβοντο. ὥσπερ δὲ ὄντος τούτου, καὶ τότε καὶ μετὰ τὸν πόλεμον ὄχικον αὐτῶν τεῖχος περιβαλόμενοι, καὶ τὴν πόλιν διὰ τὸ μείναι τοὺς ἐπὶ τὸν Ταῦρον ἀθροισθέντας Ταυρομένου ἀνέμεσαν.

3 Ἰμίλκων δὲ ἀναλαβὼν τὴν πεζὴν στρατιάν εὐτονον τὴν πορείαν ἑποιεῖτο, καὶ κατήντησε τῆς Ναξίας ἐπὶ τὸν προειρημένον τόπον, ἀμα καὶ Μάγωνος καταπλεύσαντος. προσφάτως δὲ πυρὸς ἐκραγέντος ἐκ τῆς Λίτνης μέχρι τῆς θαλάττης, οὐκέτι δυνατὸν ἦν τὴν πεζὴν στρατιὰν συμπαράγειν παραπλεύσας ταῖς ναυσὶν· ἐφθαρμένων γὰρ τῶν παρὰ τὴν θαλάτταν τόπων ὑπὸ τοῦ καλούμενου ρύακος, ἀναγκαῖον ἦν τὸ πεζὸν στρατόπεδον περιβολεύσας, τὸν τῆς Λίτνης λόφον. διόπερ Μάγωνι προσέταξε καταπλεῖν ἐπὶ τῆς Κατάνης, αὐτὸς δὲ διὰ τῆς μεσογείου ταχείας ὀρμήσας ἔσπευδε συμμέτειας ταῖς ναυσὶν περὶ τὸν τῶν Καταναλῶν αἰγιαλῶν· εὐλαβεῖτο γὰρ μήποτε διεσπαρμένης τῆς δυνάμεως οἰ Σικελωταῖς τοῖς περὶ τὸν Μάγωνα διαναιμαχήσασιν· ὅπερ καὶ συνετελέσθη. 1

1 So Reiske, συνετέλεσαν Ρ, συνετέλεσαν Α, συνετέλεσε οτ. 174
59. After Himilcon had exhibited his hatred for the Greeks by the calamity he visited upon the Messenians, he dispatched Magon his admiral with his naval armament under orders to sail to the peak known as Taurus.\(^1\) This area had been taken by Siceli in large numbers, who, however, had no leader. They had formerly been given by Dionysius the territory of the Naxians,\(^2\) but at this time, having been induced by Himilcon's offers, they occupied this peak. Since it was a strong position, both at this time and subsequent to the war, they made it their home, throwing a wall about it, and since those who gathered remained (menein) upon Taurus, they named the city Tauromenium.

Himilcon, advancing with his land forces, made so rapid a march that he arrived at the place we have mentioned in the territory of Naxos at the same time as Magon put in there by sea. But since there had recently been a fiery eruption from Mt. Aetnē as far as the sea, it was no longer possible for the land forces to advance in the company of the ships as they sailed beside them; for the regions along the sea were laid waste by the lava, as it is called, so that the land army had to take its way around the peak of Aetnē. Consequently he gave orders to Magon to come to port at Catana, while he himself advanced speedily through the heart of the country with the intention of joining the ships on the Catanaean shore; for he was concerned lest, when his forces were divided, the Sicilian Greeks should fight a battle with Magon at sea. And this is what actually took place. For Dionysius, when

\(^1\) This is not the Taurus mentioned just above which lay near Syracuse, but the site of the later Tauromenium.
\(^2\) Cp. chap. 15. 3.
σιως γὰρ τὸν μὲν πλοῦν εἰδὼς τῷ Μάγωνι βραχὺν ὄντα, τὴν δὲ πορείαν τοὺς πεζῶν ἔργῳθα καὶ μακράν, ἐσπευδὲν ἐπὶ τῆς Κατάνης, βουλόμενος ναυμαχῆσαι πρὸς Μάγωνα πρὸν ἐλθεῖν τοὺς περὶ τὸν

6 Ἰμιλκωνα. ἦλπιζε γὰρ τῶν πεζῶν ἐκτεταγμένων παρὰ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν τοὺς μὲν ἰδίους θάρσους παρέξεσθαι, τοὺς δὲ πολεμίους δελοτέρους ἐσεσθαι· τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, εἰ τι συμβαίνῃ γενέσθαι πταῖσμα, ταῖς θλιβομέναις ναυσὶν ἔξην καταφυγῆν πρὸς τὸ 7 τῶν πεζῶν στρατόπεδον. ταῦτα δὲ διανοηθεὶς Λεπτίνην μὲν ἀπέστειλε μετὰ πασῶν τῶν νεῶν, παραγγείλας ἄθροις τοῖς σκάφεσι ναυμαχεῖν καὶ μὴ λυεῖν τὴν τάξιν ὅπως μὴ κινδυνεύσωσιν ὑπὸ τοῦ πλῆθους τῶν ἐναντίων· εἶχον γὰρ οἱ περὶ τὸν Μάγωνα σὺν ταῖς ὀλκάσι καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις ταῖς ἐπικώποις, οὕτως χαλκεμβόλοις, ναῦς οὐκ ἐλάττωσιν πεντακοσίων.

60. Ὅλος δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι ὡς εἶδον τὸν αἰγιαλὸν τῶν πεζῶν πλήρη καὶ τὰς Ἑλληνικὰς ναύς ἐπιφερομένας, παραχρῆμα μὲν 2 οὐ μετρίως ἡγωνιάζαν, καὶ πρὸς τὴν γῆν ἐπεχείρησαν καταπλέειν· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα λογισάμενοι διότι κινδυνεύσωσιν ἀπολέσθαι πρὸς τὰς ναῦς ἀμα καὶ τοὺς πεζούς μαχόμενοι, ταχέως μετενόησαν. κρίναντες οὖν ναυμαχεῖν, διέτατον τὰς ναῦς καὶ τῶν πολεμίων ἐπίπλουν 2 ἑκαραδόκουν. Λεπτίνης δὲ τριάκοντα ναυσὶ ταῖς ἀρίσταις πολὺ τῶν ἄλλων προάγων, οὐκ ἀνάνδρως μὲν, ἄβουλως δὲ διηγονότα. εὐθὺς γὰρ ἐπιθέμενος 4 ταῖς πρώταις τῶν Καρχηδονίων, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οὐκ ὀλίγας κατέδυσε τῶν ἀντιτεταγμένων

1 So Dindorf: βραδύν.
2 πεζῶν Palmer: νεῶν.
he realized that Magon had a short sail, whereas 396 B.C.
the route of the land forces was toilsome and long,
hastened to Catanē with the object of attacking
Magon by sea before the arrival of Himilcon. His
hope was that his land forces lined up along the coast
would embolden his own troops while the enemy
would be the more fearful, and, what was the most
important consideration, that if he should suffer a
reverse of some kind, the ships in distress would be
able to take refuge in the camp of the land forces.
With this purpose in mind, he dispatched Leptines
with his whole fleet under orders to engage with his
ships in close order, and not to break his line lest he be
endangered by the great numbers of his opponents;
for, including merchantmen and oared vessels with
brazen beaks, Magon had no less than five hundred
ships.

60. When the Carthaginians saw the shore thronged
with infantry and the ships of the Greeks bearing
down on them, they were at once not a little alarmed
and began to make for the land; but later, when they
realized the risk they ran of destruction in giving
battle at the same time both to the fleet and to the
infantry, they quickly changed their mind. Deciding,
therefore, to face the battle at sea, they drew up
their ships and awaited the approach of the enemy.
Leptines advanced with his thirty best vessels far
ahead of the rest and joined battle, in no cowardly
fashion, but without prudence. Attacking forthwith
the leading ships of the Carthaginians, at the outset
he sank no small number of the opposing triremes;

3 παραχρήμα μέν transposed by Wesseling from after
αγωγήν.
4 ἐπιθέμενος added by Vogel.
Diodorus of Sicily

τριήρων· τοῦ δὲ Μάγγωνος ἀθρόους ταῖς ναυσὶ ταῖς τριάκοντα περιχυθάντος, ταῖς μὲν ἀρεταῖς ὑπερείχον οἱ περὶ τὸν Λεπτίνην, τοῖς δὲ πλήθεσιν οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι. διὸ καὶ τῆς μάχης ἀσχυροτέρας γινομένης, καὶ τῶν κυβερνητῶν ἐκ παραβολῆς τῶν ἀγῶνα συνισταμένων, ὡμοίοις ὁ κίνδυνος ταῖς ἔπι τῆς γῆς παρατάξειν ἐγίνετο. οὐ γὰρ ἐκ διαστήματος τοῖς ἐμβόλοις εἰς τὰς τῶν πολεμίων ναῦς ἐνέσειον, ἀλλὰ συμπλεκομένων τῶν σκαφῶν ἐκ χειρὸς διηγωνίζοντο. τυνὲς μὲν ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν ἐναντίων ναῦς ἐπιπηδώντες ἐπιπτον εἰς τὴν θάλατταν, τυνὲς δὲ κρατήσαντες τῆς ἐπιβολῆς ἐν ταῖς τῶν πολεμίων
4 ναυσίν ἡγωνίζοντο. τέλος δὲ ὁ μὲν Λεπτίνης ἐκβιασθεὶς ἡγαγάσθη φυγεὶν εἰς τὸ πέλαγος, οἱ δὲ λυπαῖ τῶν νεῶν ἀτάκτως τὸν ἐπιπτον ποιοῦμεν υπὸ τῶν Καρχηδόνων ἐχειροῦντο· καὶ γὰρ τὸ περὶ τὸν ναύαρχον ἐλάττωμα τοὺς Φοίνικας εὐθαρσεστέρους ἐποίησεν, τοὺς δὲ Σικελιώτας οὐκ εἰς τὴν τυχοῦσαν ἀθυμίαν ἤγαγεν.
5 Τῆς δὲ μάχης τουούτου λαβούσης τὸ τέλος, οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι τοὺς ἀτάκτως φεύγοντας σφαῖς φιλοτιμότερον διώξαντες διέφθειραν μὲν ναῦς πλείους τῶν ἑκατόν, τὰ δὲ ὑπηρετικά παρὰ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν καταστήσαντες ἀνήρουν τῶν ναυτῶν τοὺς διανηχο-
6 μένους πρὸς τὸ πεξόν στρατόπεδον. πολλῶν δὲ ἀπολλυμένων οὐ μακρὰν τῆς γῆς, τῶν περὶ τὸν Διονύσουν ὑδαμῶς δυναμένων βοηθήσαι, πᾶς δὲ τότος ἐγεμε νεκρῶν καὶ ναυαγῶν. ἀπώλοντο μὲν οὖν ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ τῶν μὲν Καρχηδόνων οὐκ ὅλη
7 γοι, τῶν δὲ Σικελιώτων ναῦς μὲν πλείω τῶν ἑκατοτόν, ἀνδρεὶς δὲ ὑπὲρ τοὺς δυσμυρίους. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς μάχης οἱ μὲν Φοίνικες περὶ τὴν Κατάνην ὀρμίσσαν.
but when Magon’s massed ships crowded about the thirty, the forces of Leptines surpassed in valour, but the Carthaginians in numbers. Consequently, as the battle grew fiercer, the steersmen laid their ships broadside in the fighting and the struggle came to resemble conflicts on land. For they did not drive upon the opposing ships from a distance in order to ram them, but the vessels were locked together and the fighting was hand to hand. Some, as they leaped for the enemy’s ships, fell into the sea, and others, who succeeded in their attempt, continued the struggle on the opponents’ ships. In the end Leptines was driven off and compelled to flee to the open sea, and his remaining ships, attacking without order, were overcome by the Carthaginians; for the defeat suffered by the admiral raised the spirits of the Phoenicians and markedly discouraged the Sicilian Greeks.

After the battle had ended in the manner we have described, the Carthaginians pursued with even greater ardour the enemy who were fleeing in disorder and destroyed more than one hundred of their ships, and stationing their lighter craft along the shore, they slew any of the sailors who were swimming toward the land army. And as they perished in great numbers not far from the land, while the troops of Dionysius were unable to help them in any way, the whole region was full of corpses and wreckage. There perished in the sea battle no small number of Carthaginians, but the loss of the Sicilian Greeks amounted to more than one hundred ships and over twenty thousand men. After the battle the Phoenicians anchored their triremes in the harbour of Catane,

1 So Wesseling: παρά.
Diodorus of Sicily

tes tás trūrpeis, ánēphanto tás aichmalóstous vaḯs, kai kābelkūsantēs¹ aútās èthepéuevōn, ósote tois Kāρχηδονίōs mē mónon ākopostōn, allā kai thew-rētōn poíēsai tō meγēthos tō proteterhmatōs.

61. Oi dē Sikeleiwτai tīn pōrētan mēn épī Sυ- rakousōn èpou̱santō, nounízontes dē² pántōs eis èrgw̱dē poliorκiān sunikleiwθēsēsai pαrēkalou̱n tōn Dīounūsion èvθēs āpantān tois perĩ tōn 'Imḻḵwna diā tēn geγenēmēnēn vικηn tāχa γάr tō pαraðōξω tēs èpipanēias kαtαπληξēsēsai tōs bαr- bārōus kai tō prōteron èlāttōma diorō̱sēsēsai.

2 Dīounūsios dē tō mēn prōtōn tois pαrakalο̱usì pevēmēnos ètoimōs ήn āγεi̱n tēn dūnāmīn èpī tōn 'Imḻkwna. ós dē tīnes tōn fīlōn èlēgōn aŭtō̱, òti kīndunw̱sei tēn pōlīn ἀpobalē̱n, ēán Māγωn ānaxē̱h metā tō stōlōn pαntōs épī Sυraκου̱sōn, èvθēsēs metenō̱sē̱s kai gάr tēn Mēsō̱tē̱hē̱tē̱ hêdei tō pαraplē̱swn trōtō tōs bαrbārōs úpoxē̱rōn geγenēmē̱nēn. ósote ou̱k āsphalēs eînai nouní̱zōn èrē- mōn poî̱hsai tēn pōlīn tōn ἀμμωμέ̱nōn, ānēξeuzē̱n

3 épī Sυraκου̱sōn. tōn dē Sikelewτōn oi pλē̱stoi xalē̱w̱s fērōntes épī tō mē bō̱ulē̱sēsai tōs pōle- mūs āpantān, kαtαlι̱pōntes tōn Dīounūsion oî mēn eîs tās ìdīas pαtrīdαs, oî dē eîs tā sūnēγγυς³ tōn fūrō̱rōn āpexw̱rhē̱san.

4 'Imḻkwn dē dūsīn ħméρas kαtανū̱sēs eîs tōn tōn Kαtanαίωn aígαλo̱n tās mēn vaḯs āpāsas ēnewḻkē̱se, meγαλό̱n pνεū̱mato̱s èpιγενεμέ̱nōn, tēn dē dūnāmīn ef' ħmé̱ras tīnās anαlambανων prēs-

¹ kal kābelkūsantēs] k. anelkūsantēs Eichstātēd, kānelkūsantēs Vogel.
² de added by Dindorf.
³ tā sūnēγγυς Vogel: tās ēgγυς.

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took in tow the ships they had captured, and when they had brought them in, repaired them, so that they made the greatness of their success not only a tale for the ears but also a sight for the eyes of the Carthaginians.¹

61. The Sicilian Greeks made their way toward Syracuse, but as they reflected that they would certainly be invested and forced to endure a laborious siege, they urged Dionysius to seek an immediate encounter with Himilcon because of his past victory; for, they said, perhaps their unexpected appearance would strike terror into the barbarians and they could repair their late reverse. Dionysius was at first won over by these advisers and ready to lead his army against Himilcon, but when some of his friends told him that he ran the risk of losing the city if Magon should set out with his entire fleet against Syracuse, he quickly changed his mind; and in fact he knew that Messenê had fallen to the hands of the barbarians in a similar manner.² And so, believing that it was not safe to strip the city of defenders, he set out for Syracuse. The majority of the Sicilian Greeks, being angered at his unwillingness to encounter the enemy, deserted Dionysius, some of them departing to their own countries and others to fortresses in the neighbourhood.

Himilcon, who had reached in two days the coast of the Catanaeans, hauled all the ships up on land, since a strong wind had arisen, and, while resting his forces for some days, sent ambassadors to the Cam-

¹ i.e., the army of Himilcon. ² Cp. chap. 57.
ΔΙΟΔΟΡΟΥΣ Ο ΣΙΚΗΛΙΚΟΣ

βείς ἀπέστειλε πρὸς τοὺς τὴν Ἁὔτην κατέχοντας Καμπανοὺς, παρακαλῶν ἀποστήματος τοῦ Διονυσίου. ὅ ἐπηγγέλλετο δ' αὐτοῖς χώραν τε δωρήσεσθαι πολλήν καὶ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου λαφύρων κοινωνοὺς ποιήσεσθαι· ἐδίδασκε δὲ καὶ τοὺς τὴν Ἐντελλαν κατοικουντας Καμπανοὺς εὐδοκοῦντας Καρχηδονίοις καὶ συμμαχοῦντας κατὰ τῶν Σικελιώτων, καθόλου δὲ τὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀπεδείκνυε πολέμων ὑπάρχων τῶν ἄλλων ἐθνῶν. οἱ δὲ Καμπανοὶ δεδωκότες ὄμηρος τῷ Διονυσίῳ, καὶ τοὺς ἀρίστους τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀπεσταλκότες εἰς Συρακούσας, ἦναγκάσθησαν διατηρῆσαι τὴν πρὸς Διονύσιον συμμαχίαν, καὶ πρὸς ἐπιθυμοῦντες μεταβαλέσθαι πρὸς Καρχηδόνιον.

62. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Διονύσιος μὲν καταπετληγμένος τοὺς Καρχηδόνιους ἀπέστειλε προσβεβηντὸς πρὸς τε τοὺς καὶ Ἰταλίαν Ἐλλήνας καὶ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους, ἔτι δὲ Κορινθίους, Πολυβενοῦ τὸν κηδεστήν, δεόμενος βοθεῖν καὶ μὴ περιμεῖν τὰς ἐν Σικελία πόλεις τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀρδην ἀναμερμενας. ἔπεμψε δὲ καὶ εξενόλογος Εἰς Πελοπόννησον μετὰ πολλῶν χρημάτων, ἐντειλώμενος ὡς πλείστους ἀθροίζενε στρατιῶτας μὴ φειδομένους τῶν μισθῶν. Ἰμίλκων δὲ τοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων σκύλοις κοσμήσας τὰς ναῦς κατέπλευσεν εἰς τοὺς μέγαν λιμένα τῶν Συρακοσίων, καὶ πολλὴν τοῖς ἐν τῇ πόλει κατάπληξιν ἐπέστησεν. διακόσιαι μὲν γὰρ καὶ πεντήκοντα μακρὰ ναῦς εἰσέπλευσεν ἐν τάξει τὰς εἰρεσίας ποιούμεναι καὶ τοῖς ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου λαφύροις πολυτελῶς κεκοσμημέναι, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἀφ' ἑορτῆς ναῦς εἰσθεόμεναι μὲν ὑπὲρ τρισχυλίας, φέρουσαι δὲ πλείους τῶν πεντακοσίων, ἀν δὲ πᾶσαι 182
panians who held Aetnê, urging them to revolt from 396 B.C. Dionysius. He promised both to give them a large amount of territory and to let them share in the spoils of the war; he also informed them that the Campanians dwelling in Entella found no fault with the Carthaginians and took their side against the Sicilian Greeks, and he pointed out that as a general thing the Greeks as a race are the enemies of all other peoples. But since the Campanians had given hostages to Dionysius and had sent their choicest troops to Syracuse, they were compelled to maintain the alliance with Dionysius, although they would gladly have joined the Carthaginians.

62. After this Dionysius, who was in terror of the Carthaginians, sent his brother-in-law Polyxenus as ambassador both to the Greeks in Italy and to the Lacedaemonians, as well as the Corinthians, begging them to come to his aid and not to suffer the Greek cities of Sicily to be utterly destroyed. He also sent to the Peloponnesus men with ample funds to recruit mercenaries, ordering them to enlist as many soldiers as they could without regard to economy. Himileon decked his ships with the spoils taken from the enemy and put in at the great harbour of the Syracuseans, and he caused great dismay among the inhabitants of the city. For two hundred and fifty ships of war entered the harbour, with oars flashing in order and richly decked with the spoils of war; then came the merchantmen, in excess of three thousand, laden with more than five hundred . . . ; and the whole

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1 καὶ after Σικελιωτῶν deleted by Vogel.
Diodorus of Sicily

σχεδὸν δισχίλιαι.  

1 διό καὶ συνέβαινε τὸν ἠλμένα 

tῶν Συρακοσίων, καίστερ ὄντα μέγαν, ἐμπεφράξαν 

μὲν τοῖς σκάφεσι, συγκαλύπτεσθαι δὲ σχεδὸν 

3 ἀπαντα τοῖς ἔστιοις. τούτων δὲ καθορισμοθέωσον 

εὐθὺς καὶ τὸ πεζὸν στρατόπεδον ἐκ θατέρου μέρους 

ἀντιπαρῆγγε, συνεστηκόσ, ὡς μὲν τινες ἀνέγραψαν, 

ἐκ τριάκοντα μυριάδων πεζῶν, ἅπειρον δὲ τρισθι- 

λίων." ὁ μὲν οὖν στρατηγὸς τῶν δυνάμεων Ἰμιλ- 

κων κατεσκήνωσεν ἐν τῷ τοῦ Διὸς νεῖ, τὸ δὲ 

λοιπὸν πλῆθος ἐν τῷ παρακειμένῳ τόπῳ κατεστρα- 

τοπεδευσεν ἄπεχον τῆς πόλεως σταδίους δώδεκα. 

4 μετὰ δὲ ταύτα Ἰμίλκων ἔζηγαγε τὴν στρατιῶν 

ἄπασαν καὶ πρὸ τῶν τειχῶν ἐξέταξε τῆς 

δύναμιν, 

ἐις μάχην προκαλούμενος τοὺς Συρακοσίους. ἐπ- 

ἐπλευσε δὲ καὶ τοῖς λμέσιν ἐκατον ναοὶ ταῖς 

ἀρίσταις, ὅπως καταπλήξηται τοὺς κατὰ τὴν 

πόλιν 

καὶ συναναγκάσῃ συγχωρεῖν ἥττους εἴναι καὶ κατὰ 

5 βάλαταν. οὐδένεστι δὲ ἐπεξέναι τολμῶντος τότε 

μὲν ἀπῆγε τὴν δύναμιν εἰς τὴν στρατοπεδεῖαν, μετὰ 

dὲ ταῦτ᾽ ἐφ᾽ ἡμέρας τριάκοντα τὴν χώραν ἐπῆξε 

dενδροτομών καὶ πάσαν φθείρων, ὅπως ἄμα 

μὲν 

tῶν στρατιῶτας πληρώσῃ παντοίας ὑφελείας, ἄμα 

dὲ τοὺς ἐντὸς τῶν τειχῶν εἰς ἄθυμιαν καταστήσῃ. 

63. Κατελάβετο δὲ καὶ τὸ τῆς Ἀχραδνῆς προ- 

άστειον, καὶ τοὺς νεῶς τῆς τῆς Δῆμητρος καὶ 

Κόρης ἐσύλησεν. ὑπὲρ δὲν ταχὺ τῆς εἰς τὸ 

τείχον ἀσβείας ἀξίαν ὑπέσχε τιμωρίαν. ταχὺ γὰρ 

ἄτω 

tὰ πράγματα καθ᾽ ἡμέραν ἐγίνετο χείρω, καὶ τοῦ 

1 εἰσδεόμεναι . . . δισχίλιαι] Vogel joins Wesseling in re- 

fusing to attempt emendation of this hopeless passage. The 

numbers may be compared with those in chs. 47. 7 ; 54. 5 ; 

56. 1 ; 59. 7. 

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fleets numbered some two thousand vessels. The result was that the harbour of the Syracusans, despite its great size, was blocked up by the vessels and it was almost entirely concealed from view by the sails. The ships had just come to anchor when at once from the other side the land army advanced, consisting, as some have reported, of three hundred thousand infantry and three thousand cavalry. The general of the armaments, Himilcon, took up his quarters in the temple of Zeus and the rest of the multitude encamped in the neighbourhood twelve stades from the city. After this Himilcon led out the entire army and drew up his troops in battle order before the walls, challenging the Syracusans to battle; and he also sailed up to the harbours with a hundred of his finest ships in order to strike terror into the inhabitants of the city and to force them to concede that they were inferior at sea as well. But when no one ventured to come out against him, for the time being he withdrew his troops to the camp and then for thirty days overran the countryside, cutting down the trees and laying it all waste, in order not only to satisfy the soldiers with every kind of plunder, but also to reduce the besieged to despair.

63. Himilcon seized the suburb of Achradinè; and he also plundered the temples of both Demeter and Corè, for which acts of impiety against the divinity he quickly suffered a fitting penalty. For his fortune quickly worsened from day to day, and whenever

1 What Diodorus wrote in this sentence can never be known.

2 μὲν after τὸν deleted by Dindorf.
3 νεῶν δὲ μακρῶν διακοσίων after τρισχλίων deleted by Wesseling.
4 So Hertlein: ἔταξε.
Διονυσίου θαρρούντο ἀκροβολισμοῦς συνίστασθαι
2 συνέβαινε προτερείν τοὺς Συρακοσίους. ἔγινοντο
dὲ καὶ τὰς νύκτας ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ παράλογοι
tαραχαὶ καὶ μετὰ τῶν ὁπλῶν συνέτρεχον, ὡς τῶν
pολεμίων ἐπιθεμένων τῷ χάρακι. ἐπεγενήθη δὲ
cαὶ νόσος, ἢ πάντων αὐτῶν αὐτία κακῶν κατέστη
περὶ ἢ μικρῶν ὑστερον ἐροῦμεν, ὅνι μὴ προλαμ-
βάνωμεν τῇ γραφῇ τοὺς καυροὺς.
3 Ἰμύλκων μὲν ὦν τεῖγος περιβάλων τῇ παρεμ-
βολῇ τοὺς τάφους σχεδὸν πάντας τοὺς σύνεγγυς
cαθείλει, ἐν οἷς τὸν Γέλωνος καὶ τῆς γυναικὸς
αὐτῶν Δημαρέττης, πολυτελῶς κατεσκευασμένους.
φικοδόμησε δὲ καὶ τρία φρούρια παρὰ θάλατταν,
tὸ μὲν ἐπὶ τοῦ Πλημμυρίου, τὸ δὲ ἐπὶ μέσου τοῦ
λιμένος, τὸ δὲ κατὰ τὸν νεών τοῦ Διός. εἰς δὲ ταῦτα
tὸν τε ὀὖν καὶ τὸν σιτον καὶ τὰ λουπὰ τῶν ἐπι-
τηδείων κατεκόμμε, νομίζων χρονιωτέραν ἔσεσθαι
4 τὴν πολιορκίαν. ἀπέστειλε δὲ καὶ τὰς ὀλκάδας
ναῦς ἐς τέ Σαρδῶνα καὶ Διβύνην, ὅπως σιτον καὶ
τὰς ἄλλας τροφὰς παρακομίζουσιν. Πολύζεουσος δὲ
ὁ Διονυσίου κηδεσθῆς ἐκ τε Πελοποννήσου καὶ τῆς
Ἰταλίας παρεγενήθη ναῦς μακρὰς ἄγων τριάκοντα
παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων καὶ ναύαρχων Φαρακίδων
Λακεδαιμόνων.
64. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Διονύσιος μὲν καὶ Λεπτίνης
μετὰ μακρῶν νεών ἐξέπλεον ἐγορὰν βουλόμενοι
παρακομίζαι, οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι καὶ αὐτοῖς τε
γενόμενοι καὶ κατὰ τύχην ἱδόντες σιτηρὰν πλοῖον
προσφερόμενον, πέντε ναυσὶν ἐπέπλευσαν αὐτῶ, καὶ
2 κατακυριεύσαντες κατῆγον εἰς τὴν πόλιν. τῶν δὲ
Καρχηδονίων ἐπὶ αὐτοῖς ἀναχθέντων τετταράκοντα
1 ἐξέπλεον added by Reiske.

2 δὲ Λ.
Dionysius made bold to skirmish with him, the Syracusans had the better of it. Also at night unaccountable tumults would arise in the camp and the soldiers would rush to arms, thinking that the enemy was attacking the palisade. To this was added a plague which was the cause of every kind of suffering. But of this we shall speak a little later, in order that our account may not anticipate the proper time.

Now when he threw a wall about the camp, Himilcon destroyed practically all the tombs in the area, among which was that of Gelon and his wife Demaretê, of costly construction. He also built three forts along the sea, one at Plemmyrium, one at the middle of the harbour, and one by the temple of Zeus, and into them he brought wine and grain and all other provisions, believing that the siege would continue a long time. He also dispatched merchant ships to Sardinia and Libya to secure grain and every kind of food. Polyxenus, the brother-in-law of Dionysius, arrived from the Peloponnesus and Italy, bringing thirty warships from his allies, with Pharacidas the Lacedaemonian as admiral.

64. After this Dionysius and Leptines had set out with warships to escort a supply of provisions; and the Syracusans, who were thus left to themselves, seeing by chance a vessel approaching laden with food, sailed out against it with five ships, seized it, and brought it to the city. The Carthaginians put out against them with forty ships, whereupon the

1 Cp. Book 11. 38. 4 f.
2 The headland which formed the south side of the entrance to the Great Harbour (Thucydides, 7. 4).
3 Beloch (Rhein. Mus. 34. 124) thinks that Pharacidas is the Pharax of Xenophon, Hell. 3. 2. 12, who was Spartan admiral in 397 B.C.
ναυαίν, οἱ Συρακόσιοι πάσας ἐπλήρωσαν τὰς ναύς, καὶ ναυμαχήσαντες τῆς τε στρατηγίδος νεῶς ἐκρέυεσαν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων εἶκοσι καὶ τέτταρας δι- ἐφθειραν· καταδιώξαντες δὲ τὰς φευγοῦσας μέχρι τοῦ ναυστάθμου τῶν πολεμίων, προεκαλοῦντο τοὺς

3 Καρχηδονίους εἰς ναυμαχίαν. ἐκεῖνοι μὲν οὖν διὰ τὸ παράδοξον τεταραγμένοι ἠσυχίαν ἔσχον, οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι τὰς αἰχμαλώτους ναύς ἀναψάμενοι κατήγαγον εἰς τὴν πόλιν. μεταειρισθέντες δὲ τῷ προτερήματι, καὶ διαλογιζόμενοι τῶν μὲν Διονύσιον πλεονάκης ἤττημένον, αὐτοὺς δὲ χωρίς ἑκείνου νε- νυκηκότας Καρχηδονίους, φρονήματος ἐπληροῦντο.

4 ἀθροιζόμενοι δὲ διελάλον, ὡς περιορῶσιν αὐτοὺς δουλεύοντας Διονυσίων, καὶ ταῦτα καίρον ἔχοντες τῆς καταλύσεως αὐτοῦ· τὸν μὲν γὰρ ἐμπροσθὲν χρόνον ἔσαν ἀφωπλισμένοι, τότε δὲ διὰ τὸν πόλεμον

5 τῶν ὁπλών ἦσαν κύριοι. οὐ μὴν ἄλλα τοιούτων λόγων γινομένων Διονύσιος κατέπλευσεν, καὶ συν- αγαγών ἐκκλησίαν ἐπήνει τοὺς Συρακοσίους καὶ παρεκάλει θαρρεῖ, ἐπαγγελλόμενος ταχέως κατα- λύσεων τὸν πόλεμον. ἦδη δὲ αὐτοῦ μέλλοντος διαλύει τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἀναστὰς Θεόδωρος ὁ Συρακόσιος, ἐν τοῖς ἵππεσιν εὐδοκιμῶν καὶ δοκῶν εἶναι πρακτικός, ἀπετύλμησε περὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας τοιούτους χρήσασθαι λόγοις.

65. Εἰ καὶ τίνα προσέβινεται Διονύσιος, τὸ γε ῥήθεν ὅπ' αὐτοῦ τὸ τελευταῖον ἁληθὲς ἦν, ὅτι ταχέως καταλύσει τὸν πόλεμον. τούτῳ δὲ πράξαι δύναι ἃν οὐκ αὐτὸς ἀφηγούμενος, ἦττηται γὰρ

Dindorf and Vogel add τὴν after τεταραγμένοι.
Syracusans manned all their ships and in the ensuing battle both captured the flag-ship and destroyed twenty-four of the remainder; and then, pursuing the fleeing ships as far as the enemy’s anchorage, they challenged the Carthaginians to battle. When the latter, confused at the unexpected turn of events, made no move, the Syracusans took the captured ships in tow and brought them to the city. Elated at their success and thinking how often Dionysius had met defeat, whereas they, without his presence, had won a victory over the Carthaginians, they were now puffed up with pride. And as they gathered in groups they talked together about how they took no steps to end their slavery to Dionysius, even though they had an opportunity to depose him; for up until then they had been without arms,¹ but now because of the war they had weapons at their command. Even while discussions of this kind were taking place, Dionysius sailed into the harbour and, calling an assembly, praised the Syracusans and urged them to be of good courage, promising that he would speedily put an end to the war. And he was on the point of dismissing the assembly when Theodorus, a Syracusan, who was held in high esteem among the cavalry and was considered a man of action, made bold to speak as follows in regard to their liberty.

65. “Although Dionysius has introduced some falsehoods, the last statement he made was true: that he would speedily put an end to the war. He could accomplish this if he were no longer our commander—for he has often been defeated—but had

¹ Cp. chap. 10. 4.

² So Wesseling: ἐναθάμενοι.
πολλάκις, ἀλλά τήν πάτριον ἐλευθερίαν ἀποδοῦσ

2 τοῖς πολίταις. νῦν μὲν γὰρ οὐδεὶς ἦμῶν προθύμως

ὑπομένει τοὺς κινδύνους, ὅταν ἦν νῖκη μηδὲν ἦττον

ἢ τῆς ἤττης. λειψθέντας γὰρ Καρχηδόνιος δεῖσει

ποιεῖν τὸ προστατήμενον, νυκτίσαντας δὲ Διονύσιον

ἐχειν βαρύτερον ἱκείνων δεσπότην. Καρχηδόνιοι

μὲν γὰρ, κἂν πολέμω κρατήσωσι, φόρον ἀριστεῖν

λαβοντες οὐκ ἄν ἦμαι ἐκάλυσαν τοῖς πατρίοις

νόμοις διοικεῖν τὴν πόλιν, οὕτως δὲ τὰ μὲν ἱερὰ

συλήσας, ταῦτα δὲ τῶν ιδιωτῶν πλούσοι ἀμα ταῖς

τῶν κεκτημένων ψυχαῖς ἀφελόμενοι, τοὺς οἰκέτας

μυθοδοτεί κατὰ τῆς τῶν δεσποτῶν δουλείας· καὶ

τὰ συμβαίνοντα κατὰ τὰς τῶν πόλεων ἀλώσεις

dεινά, ταῦτ' ἐν εἰρήνῃ πράστων καταλύσειν ἐπαι-

3 γέλλεται τοῦ πρὸς Καρχηδόνιος πόλεμον. ἦμῶν

δ', ὡς ἄνδρες, οὕτως ἦττον τοῦ Φοινικοῦ πολέμου

καταλυτέον ἐστὶ τὸν ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους τῦραννον.

ἡ μὲν γὰρ ἀκρόπολις δούλων ὀπλοὺς τηρομένη

catά τῆς πόλεως ἐπιτετελησταί, τὸ δὲ τῶν μυσθο-

φόρων πλῆθος ἐπὶ δουλεία τῶν Συρακοσίων ἠθροι-

σται· καὶ κρατεῖ τῆς πόλεως οὐκ ἐπὶ ἵσης βραπτῶν

tὸ δίκαιον, ἅλλα μόναρχος πλεονεξίᾳ κρίνων πράτ-

τει πάντα. καὶ νῦν μὲν οἱ πολέμιοι βραχὺ μέρος

ἔχουσι τῆς χώρας, Διονύσιος δὲ πᾶσαι ποιήσας

ἀνάστατον τοῖς τῆς τυραννίδα συναίξουσιν ἐδωρή-

σατο.

4 Μέχρι τίνος οὖν καρτερήσομεν ταῦτα πάσχοντες

ὑπὲρ ὧν οἱ ἀγαθοὶ χάριν τοῦ μὴ λαβεῖν πείραν

ἀποβηθήσειν ὑπομένουσιν; καὶ πρὸς μὲν Καρχη-

δονίοις ἀγωνιζόμενοι τοὺς ἐσχάτους κινδύνους εὐ-

ψύχως ὑπομένομεν, πρὸς δὲ πικρὸν τῦραννον ὑπὲρ

ἐλευθερίας καὶ περὶ πατρίδος οὐδὲ λόγῳ παρρησίαν

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returned to the citizens the freedom their fathers enjoyed. As things are, no one of us faces battle with good courage so long as victory differs not a whit from defeat; for if conquered, we shall have to obey the commands of the Carthaginians, and if conquerors, to have in Dionysius a harsher master than they would be. For even should the Carthaginians defeat us in war, they would only impose a fixed tribute and would not prevent us from governing the city in accordance with our ancient laws; but this man has plundered our temples, has taken the property of private citizens together with the lives of their owners, and pays a wage to servants to secure the enslavement of their masters. Such horrors as attend the storming of cities are perpetrated by him in time of peace, yet he promises to put an end to the war with the Carthaginians. But it behooves us, fellow citizens, to put an end not only to the Phoenician war but to the tyrant within our walls. For the acropolis, which is guarded by the weapons of slaves, is a hostile redoubt in our city; the multitude of mercenaries has been gathered to hold the Syracusans in slavery; and he lords it over the city, not like a magistrate dispensing justice on equal terms, but like a dictator who by policy makes all decisions for his own advantage. For the time being the enemy possess a small portion of our territory, but Dionysius has devastated it all and given it to those who join in increasing his tyranny.

"How long, then, are we to be patient though we suffer such abuses as brave men endure to die rather than experience them? In battle against the Carthaginians we bravely face the final sacrifice, but against a harsh tyrant, in behalf of freedom and our father-

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ΔΙΟΔΟΡΟΣ ΟΥΣ ΣΙΚΙΛΛΥ

ἐτὶ ἀγεὶν1 τολμάμεν· καὶ ταῖς μὲν τοσαύταις μυριάσι
τῶν πολεμίων ἀντιταττόμεθα, μόναρχον δὲ οὐδ᾿ ἀνδραπόδου γενναίον τὴν ἀρετῆν ἔχοντα πεφρίκαμεν.

66. Οὐ γὰρ δήπουθεν ἀξιώσαι τις ἃν παραβάλλειν Διονύσιον τῷ παλαιῷ Γέλωνι. ἐκεῖνος μὲν γὰρ μετὰ τῆς ἱδίας ἀρετῆς, μετὰ τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Σικελιωτῶν ἠλευθέρωσε τὴν Σικελίαν ἀπασαν, ὃ δ᾿ ἐν ἐλευθερίᾳ παραλαβὼν τὰς πόλεις τῶν μὲν ἄλλων ἀπασῶν κυρίους πεποίηκε τοὺς πολεμίους, αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν πατρίδα καταδεδω-καὶ λαται. κάκεινος μὲν πολύ πρὸ τῆς Σικελίας ἀγωνισάμενος τοὺς ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν ὄντας συμμάχους οὐδὲ ἢδεὶν τοὺς πολεμίους ἐποίησεν, ὃ δ᾿ ἀπὸ Μοτύης διὰ πάσης τῆς νήσου φυγῶν συγκέκλεικεν ἐαυτὸν ἐντὸς τῶν τειχῶν, πρὸς μὲν τοὺς πολίτας ὑπαυγόμενος, τοὺς δὲ πολεμίους οὐδὲ κατ᾽ ὦμιν

3 ἢδεὶν ὑπομένων. τουγαροῦν ἐκεῖνος μὲν διὰ τῇ ἀρετῆν καὶ τῷ μέγεθος τῶν πράξεων οὐ μόνον τῶν Συρακοσίων, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν Σικελιωτῶν ἐκουσίων παρέλαβε τὴν ἡγεμονίαν, ὃ δ᾿ ἐπ᾿ ὀλέθρῳ μὲν τῶν συμμάχων, ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ δὲ τῶν πολιτῶν στρατηγήσας, πῶς οὐκ ἂν δικαίως ὑπὸ πάντων μισοῦτο; οὐ γὰρ μόνον ἡγεμονίας ἀνάξιος, ἀλλὰ καὶ μυρίων

4 θανάτων τυχεῖν δίκαιος. Γέλα καὶ Καμάρινα διὰ τούτον κατεστράφησαν, Μεσσήνη ἄρθῳ ἀνήρηται, κατὰ ναυμαχίαν2 δισμύριοι τῶν συμμάχων ἀπολώλασι, τὸ σύνολον3 εἰς μίαν κατακεκλείσμεθα πόλιν, τῶν κατὰ Σικελίαν Ἑλληνίδων πασῶν ἀνηρημένων.

1 ἢδεὶν Dindorf: ἢπάγειν.

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land, even in speech we no longer dare to raise our voices; we face in battle so many myriads of the enemy, but we stand in shivering fear of a single ruler, who has not the manliness of a superior slave.

66. "Surely no one would think of comparing Dionysius with Gelon of old. For Gelon, by reason of his own high character, together with the Syracusans and the rest of the Sicilian Greeks, set free the whole of Sicily, whereas this man, who found the cities free, has delivered all the rest of them over to the lordship of the enemy and has himself enslaved his native state. Gelon fought so far forward in behalf of Sicily that he never let his allies in the cities even catch sight of the enemy, whereas this man, after fleeing from Motye through the entire length of the island, has cooped himself up within our walls, full of confidence against his fellow citizens, but unable to bear the sight of the enemy. As a consequence Gelon, by reason both of his high character and of his great deeds, received the leadership by the free will not only of the Syracusans but also of the Sicilian Greeks, while, as for this man whose generalship has led to the destruction of his allies and the enslavement of his fellow citizens, how can he escape the just hatred of all? For not only is he unworthy of leadership but, if justice were done, would die ten thousand deaths. Because of him Gela and Camarina were subdued, Messené lies in total ruin, twenty thousand allies are perished in a sea-battle, and, in a word, we have been enclosed in one city and all the other Greek cities throughout Sicily.

1 See Book 11. 21-26.

2 So Wurm: συμμαχίαν. 3 oυνόλον Dindorf: oυν δλον.
πρὸς γὰρ τοὺς ἄλλους ἀδικήμασιν Νάξον καὶ Κα-
τάνην ἔξηνδραποδίσατο, πόλεις συμμαχίδας, ἐπι-
καίρους πόλεις, ἀρδὴν ἀνηρρηκεν. καὶ πρὸς μὲν
Καρχηδονίους δύο μάχας ἔνστησάμενος ἐν ἐκα-
τέραις ἦττηται, παρὰ δὲ τοὺς πολίτας πιστευθὲς
ἀπαξ στρατηγίας εὐθέως ἀφελετο τὴν ἐλευθερίαν,
φονεύων μὲν τοὺς παρρησιῶν ἀγοντάς ὑπὲρ τῶν
νόμων, φυγαδεύων δὲ τοὺς ταῖς οὐσίαις προέχοντας,
καὶ τὰς μὲν τῶν φυγάδων γυναῖκας οἰκέταις καὶ
μυγάσιν ἀνθρώπων συνοικίζων, τῶν δὲ πολιτικῶν
ὀπλῶν βαρβάρους καὶ ξένους ποιῶν κυρίους. καὶ
ταῦτ' ἔπραξεν, ὥς Ζεὺς καὶ θεοὶ πάντες, ὑπηρέτης
ἀρχείων, ἀπεγνωσμένος ἀνθρωπος.
67. Καὶ ποῦ τὸ φιλελεύθερον τῶν Συρακοσίων;
ποῦ δ' αἱ τῶν προγόνων πραξεῖς; ἐὼ τὰς ἐφ'
Ἰμέρα τριάκοντα μυριάδας ἀρδὴν ἀναρθεῖσας Καρ-
χηδονίους, παρίσσι τὴν τῶν μετὰ Γέλωνα τυράν-
νων κατάλυσιν. ἀλλ' ἔχθες καὶ πρῴην, Ἀθηναίων
tηλικαύτας δυνάμεσιν ἐπὶ Συρακούσας στρατευ-
σάντων, οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν οὐδὲ τὸν ἀπαγγελοῦντα
τὴν συμφορὰν ἀπέλιπον. ἡμεῖς δὲ τηλικαὔτ' ἔχον-
tες πατέρων παραδίγματ' ἀρτῆς, τοῦ Διονυσίου
προστάγμασιν ὑπακούσαν, καὶ ταῦτα τῶν ὀπλῶν
ὀντες κυρίοι; θεῶν γὰρ τῷ πρόνοια μετὰ τῶν
συμμάχων ἐν τοῖς ὀπλοῖς ἡμᾶς συνήγαγε πρὸς τὸ
tὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀνακτήσασθαι, καὶ πάρεστι τῆμερον
ἀνδρας ἀγαθοὺς γενομένους καὶ σύμφρονησάντας
ἀπαλλαγῆναι τῆς βαρείας ἀνάγκης. τοῖς μὲν γὰρ

1 So Wurm: ἀνυγῆμασι.
2 ἐὼ τὰς Wesseling, δὲ ταύτ' PAL, δὲν ταύτ' cet.
3 μετὰ Γέλωνα Wesseling, καταγέλων P, κατὰ Γέλωνα cet.
have been destroyed. For in addition to his other malefactions he sold into slavery Naxos and Catana; he has completely destroyed cities that were allies, cities whose existence was opportune. With the Carthaginians he has fought two battles and has come out vanquished in each. Yet when he was entrusted with a generalship by the citizens but one time, he speedily robbed them of their freedom, slaying those who spoke openly on behalf of the laws and exiling the more wealthy; he gave the wives of the banished in marriage to slaves and to a motley throng; he put the weapons of citizens in the hands of barbarians and foreigners. And these deeds, O Zeus and all the gods, were the work of a public clerk, of a desperate man.

67. "Where, then, is the Syracusans' love of freedom? Where the deeds of our ancestors? I say nothing of the three hundred thousand Carthaginians who were totally destroyed at Himera; I pass by the overthrow of the tyrants who followed Gelon. But only yesterday, as it were, when the Athenians attacked Syracuse with such great armaments, our fathers left not a man free to carry back word of the disaster. And shall we, who have such great examples of our fathers' valour, take orders from Dionysius, especially when we have weapons in our hands? Surely some divine providence has gathered us here, with allies about us and weapons in our hands, for the purpose of recovering our freedom, and it is within our power this day to play the part of brave men and rid ourselves with one accord of our heavy

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4 ei after ἀλλ' omitted by A, Vogel.
ἐμπροσθεν χρόνων παρωπλισμένοι καὶ ἔρημοι ἱσμα-μάχων ὄντες, τῷ δὲ τῶν μισθοφόρων πλήθει τηροῦ-μενοι, σχεδὸν εἰκομεν τῷ τῆς ἀνάγκης καιρῷ νῦν δὲ τῶν ὁπλῶν κυριεύοντες καὶ τοὺς ἱσμα-μάχους ἄμα βοηθοὺς καὶ θεατὰς ἔχοντες τῆς ἀρετῆς, μὴ παραχωρήσωμεν ἀλλὰ ποιήσωμεν φανερῶν, ὡς διὰ καιρὸν, οὐ δὲ ἀνανδρίαν ὑπεμείναμεν δουλεύειν. 4 οὖν αἰσχυνόμεθα τῶν πολέμων ἐχοντες ἡγεμόνα τὸν τὰ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ἱερὰ σεσυληκότα, καὶ τηλι-κούτων πραγμάτων ποιοῦντες προστάτην, ὥς βίον ἰδιωτικὸν οὔδείς ἂν εἰ φρονών διωκεῖν ἐπιτρέψειεν; καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐν τοὺς πολέμους μάλιστα τηροῦντων τὰ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ὅσα διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῶν κινδύ-νων, ἡμεῖς τὸν ἐπ’ ἁσβεία διωνομασμένον ἐλπί-ζομεν καταλύσειν τῶν πόλεμοι;

68. Καὶ τοις γε εἰ τις βουλεῖται τάκριβες ξητεῖν, εὐρήσει Διονύσιον οὐχ ἢττον τοῦ πολέμου τῆν εἰρήνην εὐλαβοῦμεν. νῦν μὲν γὰρ διὰ τὸν ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων φόβον νομίζει τοὺς Συρακοσίους μηθὲν ἐπιχειρήσειν κατ’ αὐτοῦ πρᾶξαι, καταπονη-θέντων δὲ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἀντιλήψεσθαι τῆς ἐλευθερίας, τῶν μὲν ὁπλῶν κυριεύοντας, διὰ δὲ 2 τὰς πράξεις πεφρονυματισμένους. διὰ τοῦτο γὰρ, οἴμαι, κατὰ μὲν τὸν πρῶτον πόλεμον προδοῦς Γέλαν καὶ Καμάριναν ταῦτας ἀοικητούς ἐποίησεν, ἐν δὲ ταῖς συνθήκαις ἐκδήτως τὰς πλείστας Ἕλ- 3 ληνίδας πόλεως συνέθετο. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ’ ἐν εἰρήνῃ

1 καὶ ἔρημοι suggested by Vogel.
2 So Wesseling: πληροῦμενοι.
3 τῶν added by Eichstättd.
yoke. For hitherto, while we were disarmed and without allies and guarded by a multitude of mercenaries, we have, I dare say, yielded to the pressure of circumstances; but now, since we have arms in our hands and allies to give us aid as well as bear witness of our bravery, let us not yield but make it clear that it was circumstances, not cowardice, that made us submit to slavery. Are we not ashamed that we should have as commander in our wars the man who has plundered the temples of our city and that we choose as representative in such important matters a person to whom no man of good sense would entrust the management of his private affairs? And though all other peoples in times of war, because of the great perils they face, observe with the greatest care their obligations to the gods, do we expect that a man of such notorious impiety will put an end to the war?

68. "In fact, if a man cares to put a finer point on it, he will find that Dionysius is as wary of peace as he is of war. For he believes that, as matters stand, the Syracusans, because of their fear of the enemy, will not attempt anything against him, but that once the Carthaginians have been defeated they will claim their freedom, since they will have weapons in their hands and will be proudly conscious of their deeds. Indeed this is the reason, in my opinion, why in the first war he betrayed Gela and Camarina and made these cities desolate, and why in his negotiations he agreed that most of the Greek cities should be given over to the enemy. After this he broke faith in time


4 δουκήτους after πλείονας deleted by Reiske.
Πάξων καὶ Κατάνην παρασπονδὼν ἐξαινδραποδίσαμεν ἥν μὲν κατέσκαψαν, ἥν δὲ τοῖς ἔξ Ἐταλίας
4 Καμπανώς οἰκητήριον ἔδωκεν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐκείνων ἀπολομένων οἱ περιλευθέντες πολλάκις ἐπεβάλοντο καταλῦσαι τὴν τυραννίδα, πάλιν τοῖς Καρχηδόνιοις πόλεμον κατήγγειλεν· οὐ γὰρ οὕτως εὐλαβεῖτο λύσαι τὰς συνθήκας παρὰ τοὺς ὄρκους, ὡς ἐφοβεῖτο τὰ περιλευθέμενα1 συντήματα τῶν Σικελιωτῶν.

Καὶ δὴ φαίνεται διὰ παντὸς ἐπηγγυτικῶς τῇ
5 τούτων ἀπωλείᾳ. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν περὶ Πάνορμον δυνάμενος παρατάξασθαι τοὺς πολεμίους, ἀποβαινόντων ἐκ τῶν νεῶν καὶ τὰ σώματα κακῶς ἔχοντων διὰ τῶν σάλων, οὐκ ἡβουλήθη· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τὴν Μεσσήνην ἐπίκαιρον καὶ τηλικαύτην πόλιν ἀβοήθητον περιδῶν ἐξασε κατασκαφῆναι, ὡς ποιῶς μὴ μόνον ὃς πλεῖστοι διαφθείρονται τῶν Σικελιωτῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ Καρχηδόνιοι τὰς ἔξ Ἐταλίας βοηθεῖς καὶ τοὺς ἐκ Πελοποννήσου στόλους ἐμφρά-
6 ἔωσιν. τὸ δὲ τελευταῖον ἐν τῷ Καταναίων αἰγαλῶν δυνηγωνίσατο, παρεῖς πρὸς τῇ πόλει τὴν μάχην συντήσασθαι πρὸς τὸ τοὺς ἐλαττουμένους καταφεύγειν εἰς τοὺς οἰκείους λιμένας. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ναυμαχίαν, μεγάλων πνευμάτων ἐπιγενομένων καὶ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἀναγκασθέντων νεωλκῆσαι τὸν
7 στόλον, καὶ οὖν εἰσε τοῦ νικῶν κάλλιστον· τὸ μὲν γὰρ πεζῶν στράτευμα τῶν πολεμίων οὕτω κατηντήκος ἡ, τὸ δὲ μέγεθος τοῦ χειμῶνος ἐπὶ τὸν αἰγαλῶν αὐτοῖς τὰς ναις ἐξέβραττεν. τὸτε συνεπιθεμένων ἡμῶν πεζῆς πάντων ἡμαγκάσθησαν ἅν

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of peace with Naxos and Catanè and sold the inhabitants into slavery, razing one to the ground and giving the other to the Campanians from Italy to dwell in. And when, after the destruction of these peoples, the rest of Sicily made many attempts to overthrow his tyranny, he again declared war upon the Carthaginians; for his scruple against breaking his agreement in violation of the oaths he had taken was not so great as his fear of the surviving concentrations of the Sicilian Greeks.

"Moreover, it is obvious that he has been at all times on the alert to effect their destruction. First of all at Panormus, when the enemy were disembarking and were in bad physical condition after the stormy passage, he could have offered battle, but did not choose to do so. After that he stood idly by and sent no help to Messenè, a city strategically situated and of great size, but allowed it to be razed, not only in order that the greatest possible number of Sicilian Greeks should perish, but also that the Carthaginians might intercept the reinforcements from Italy and the fleets from the Peloponnesus. Last of all, he joined battle offshore at Catanè, careless of the advantage of pitching battle near the city, where the vanquished could find safety in their own harbours. After the battle, when strong winds sprang up and the Carthaginians were forced to haul their fleet up on land, he had a most favourable opportunity for victory; for the land forces of the enemy had not yet arrived and the violent storm was driving the enemy's ships on the shore. At that time, if we had all attacked on land, the only outcomes left the enemy would have been, either to be captured with

1 So Reiske: παραλειμμένα. 2 αυ added by Reiske.
ἀποβαίνοντες ἀλλικεσθαι ῥαδίως ἦ πρὸς τὰ κύματα
βιαζόμενοι τὸν αἰγιαλὸν πληρώσαι ναυαγίων.

69. Ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν Διονυσίου κατηγορεῖν ἐν Συρακοσίοις ἐπὶ πλεῖον οὐκ ἀναγκαίον εἶναι νομίζω. εἰ γὰρ οἱ δὲ αὐτῶν τῶν ἔργων ἀνήκεστα παθόντες οὐκ ἠγείρονται τοῖς θυμοῖς, ἦποι τοῖς λόγοις προ-
αχθήσονται πρὸς τὴν κατὰ τούτου τιμωρίαν, καὶ ταύτῃ ἰδόντες αὐτὸν πολίτην μὲν γεγονότα πονη-
ρότατον, τύραννον δὲ πικρότατον, στρατηγὸν δὲ
2 πάντων ἀγενέστατον; ὡσάκις μὲν γὰρ σὺν τούτῳ
παρεταξάμεθα, τοσαυτάκις ἤττηθημεν· γινεὶ δὲ καθ' ἀυτῶς ὀλίγαις ναυὶ τὴν πᾶσαν τῶν πολεμίων
dύναμιν κατεναμαχήσαμεν. διόπερ ἔτερον ἤγε-
μόνα ξητητέον, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸν σεσυληκότα τοὺς τῶν
θεῶν ναύδ' στρατηγὸν ἔχοντες ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ θεο-
3 μαχώμεν. φανερῶς γὰρ τὸ δαμόνιον ἀντιπράττει
tois tōn ἀσεβέστατον προχειρισμένους ἐπὶ τὴν
ηγεμονίαν. τὸ γὰρ μετὰ μὲν τούτου πᾶσας τὰς
dυνάμεις ἤττηθαι, χωρὶς δὲ τούτου καὶ βραχὺ
μέρος ἴκανον εἶναι καταπολεμῆσαι Καρχηδονίους,
pws ou πᾶσιν ὀρατὴν ἔχει τὴν τῶν θεῶν ἑπιφα-
4 νειαν; διόπερ, ὦ ἄνδρες, εὰν μὲν ἐκῶν ἀποτίθηται
tὴν ἀρχὴν, ἐάσωμεν αὐτὸν ἀπαλλάττεσθαι μετὰ
tῶν ἴδιων ἐκ τῆς πόλεως· εὰν δὲ μὴ βούληται,
καίρὸν ἔχομεν κάλλιστον τὸν παρόντα πρὸς τὸ τῆς
ἐλευθερίας ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι. πάντες συνεληλύθα-
μεν, κύριοι τῶν ὑπλῶν ἑσμέν, συμμάχους ἔχομεν
παρόντας οὐ μόνον τοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰταλίας Ἐλ-
5 ληνας, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου. τὴν δὲ
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ease, if they left their ships, or to strew the coast with wreckage, if they matched their strength against the waves.

69. "But to lodge accusations against Dionysius at greater length among Syracusans is, I should judge, not necessary. For if men who have suffered in very deed such irretrievable ruin are not roused to rage, will they, forsooth, be moved by words to wreak vengeance upon him—men too who have seen his behaviour as the worst of citizens, the harshest of tyrants, the most ignoble of all generals? For as often as we have stood in line of battle under his command, so often have we been defeated, whereas but just now, when we fought independently, we defeated with a few ships the enemy's entire force. We should, therefore, seek out another leader, to avoid fighting under a general who has pillaged the shrines of the gods and so finding ourselves engaged in a war against the gods; for it is manifest that heaven opposes those who have selected the worst enemy of religion to be their commander. Noting that when he is present our armies in full force suffer defeat, whereas, when he is absent, even a small detachment is sufficient to defeat the Carthaginians, should not all men see in this the visible presence of the gods? Therefore, fellow citizens, if he is willing to lay down his office of his own accord, let us allow him to leave the city with his possessions; but if he does not choose to do so, we have at the present moment the fairest opportunity to assert our freedom. We are all gathered together; we have weapons in our hands; we have allies about us, not only the Greeks from Italy but also those from the Peloponnesus. The chief command must be
Diodorus of Sicily

70. Τοιούτοις τοῦ Θεοδώρου χρησαμένου λόγους, οί μὲν Συρακώτοι μετέωροι ταῖς φυχαῖς ἐγένοντο καὶ πρὸς τοὺς συμμάχους ἀπέβλεπον, Φαρακίδου δὲ τοῦ Δακεδαιμονίου ναυαρχοῦντος τῶν συμμάχων παρελθόντος ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα, πάντες προσεδόκων ἀρχηγὸν ἔσεσθαι τῆς ἐλευθερίας. ὁ δὲ τὰ πρὸς τὸν τύραννον ἔχων οἰκεῖως ἔφησεν αὐτὸν ὅπως Δακεδαιμονίων ἀπεστάλθη τοῖς Συρακοσίοις καὶ Διονύσῳ συμμαχεῖν πρὸς Καρχηδόνιοι, ἀλλ’ οὐ Διονύσιοι τὴν ἀρχὴν καταλύειν. παρὰ δὲ τὴν προσδοκίαν γενομένης τῆς ἀποφάσεως, οἱ μὲν μισθοφόροι συν- ἔδραμον πρὸς τὸν Διονύσιον, οἱ δὲ Συρακώτοι καταπλαγέντες τὴν ἡσυχίαν εἶχον, πολλὰ τρὶς

3 Σπαρτιάταις καταρώμενοι καὶ γὰρ τὸ πρότερον Ἀρέτης ὁ Δακεδαιμόνιος ἀντιλαμβανόμενος αὐτῶν τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἐγένετο προδότης, καὶ τοτε Φαρακίδας ἐνέστη ταῖς ὀρμαῖς τῶν Συρακοσίων. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος τότε μὲν ἐγένετο περίφοβος καὶ διέλυσε τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα φιλανθρώποι λόγους χρησάμενος καθωμίλει τῷ πλῆθει, καὶ τών μὲν δωρεάς ἐτίμα, τινὸς δὲ ἐπὶ τὰ συσσίτια παρελάμβανε.

4 Καρχηδόνιοι δὲ μετὰ τὴν κατάληψιν τοῦ προ- αστείου καὶ τὴν σύλησιν τοῦ τῆς Δήμητρος καὶ Κόρης ἱεροῦ ἐνέπεσεν εἰς τὸ στράτευμα νόσος. συν- επελάβετο δὲ καὶ τῇ τοῦ δακεμβρίου συμφορᾷ τὸ 1 καὶ after συμμάχων deleted by Hertlein.

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given, according to the laws, either to citizens, or to 396 B.C.
the Corinthians who dwell in our mother-city, or to
the Spartans who are the first power in Greece."

70. After this speech by Theodorus the Syracusans
were in high spirits and kept their eyes fixed on their
allies; and when Pharaclidas the Lacedaemonian, the
admiral of the allies, stepped up to the platform, all
expected that he would take the lead for liberty. But
he was on friendly terms with the tyrant and declared
that the Lacedaemonians had dispatched him to aid
the Syracusans and Dionysius against the Cartha-
ginians, not to overthrow the rule of Dionysius. At
this statement so contrary to expectation the mer-
cenaries flocked about Dionysius, and the Syracusans
in dismay made no move, although they called down
many curses on the Spartans. For on a previous
occasion Aretes \(^1\) the Lacedaemonian, at the time
that he was asserting the right of the Syracusans to
freedom, had betrayed them, and now at this time
Pharaclidas vetoed the movement of the Syracusans.
For the moment Dionysius was in great fear and
dissolved the assembly, but later he won the favour
of the multitude by kindly words, honouring some
of them with gifts and inviting some to general ban-
quets.

After the Carthaginians had seized the suburb and
pillaged the temple of Demeter and Koré, a plague
struck the army. Over and above the disaster sent
by influence of the deity, there were contributing

\(^1\) Cp. chap. 10 above, where he is called Aristus.

\(^2\) ἀντιλαμβανόμενος] ἀντιλαμβανομένων Reiske, Vogel.

\(^3\) τὸ πλήθει] τὰ πλήθη Reiske, Vogel.

\(^4\) So Wesseling: κατάλων.

\(^5\) τὸ added by Eichstädt.
μυριάδας εἰς ταῦτο συναθροισθηκαίναι καὶ τὸ τῆς ὃρας εἶναι πρὸς τὰς νόσους ἐνεργότατον, ἔτε δὲ τὸ ἔχειν
δ' ἐκείνο τὸ θέρος καῦματα παρηλλαγμένα. ἔοικε δὲ καὶ οἱ τόποις αἰτίος γεγονέναι πρὸς τὴν ὑπερβολήν
tῆς συμφορᾶς· καὶ γὰρ Ἀθηναίοι πρότερον τὴν
αὐτὴν ἔχοντες παρεμβολήν πολλοὶ διεφθάρησαν ὑπὸ
tῆς νόσου, ἐλώδους ὄντος τοῦ τόπου καὶ κοίλου.
6 πρῶτον μὲν πρὶν ἦλιον ἀνατεῖλαι διὰ τὴν ψυχρό-
tητα τὴν ἐκ τῆς αὕρας τῶν ὑδάτων φρίκη κατείχε
tὰ σώματα· κατὰ δὲ τὴν μεσημβρίαν ἡ θερμότης
ἐπινεγεν, ὥς ἂν τοσοῦτον πλήθους ἐν στενῷ τόπῳ
συνηθροεύνενοι.

71. "Ἡματίο μὲν οὖν ἡ νόσος πρῶτον τῶν Λιβύων,
ἐξ ὧν πολλῶν ἀποθηροκόντων τὸ μὲν πρῶτον
ἐθαπτον τοὺς τετελευτηκότας, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα διὰ
tε τὸ πλῆθος τῶν νεκρῶν καὶ διὰ τὸ τοὺς νοσοκο-
μοῦντας ὑπὸ τῆς νόσου διαρπάζεσθαι, οὐδεὶς ἐτόλμα
προσιέναι τοῖς κάμνουσιν. παραπεθείης οὖν καὶ

2 τῆς θεραπείας ἄβοηθητος ἢν ἡ συμφορά. διὰ γὰρ
τὴν τῶν ἀθάπτων δυσωδίαν καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν ἠλὼν
ςπεδόνα πρῶτον μὲν ἥρχετο τῆς νόσου κατάρρους,
μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐγένετο περὶ τῶν πράξιν τοῦ ὀἰδήματα:
ἐκ δὲ τοῦ2 κατ' ὀλίγῳ ἦκολοθίου πυρετοὶ καὶ
περὶ τὴν πόρων νεύρων πόνοι καὶ τῶν σκελῶν βαρύ-
tητας· εἰτ' ἐπεγίνουτο δυσεντερία καὶ φλύκταιναι

3 περὶ τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν ὀλην τοῦ σώματος. τοὺς μὲν
οὖν πλείστους τοιοῦτον ἢν τὸ πάθος, τινὲς δ' εἰς
μανίαν καὶ λήθην τῶν ἀπάντων ἐπιπτον, οἱ περι-
πορεύμενοι τὴν παρεμβολὴν ἐξεστῶτες τοῦ φρο-
νεὶν ἐπιπτον τοὺς ἀπαντῶντας. καθόλου δὲ συνέβη
καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν ἱατρῶν βοήθειαν ἀπράκτον εἶναι

1 η] omitted P, Vogel.
2 So Eichstätt: τοῦτον.
causes: that myriads of people were gathered together, that it was the time of the year which is most productive of plagues, and that the particular summer had brought unusually hot weather. It also seems likely that the place itself was responsible for the excessive extent of the disaster; for on a former occasion the Athenians too, who occupied the same camp, had perished in great numbers from the plague, since the terrain was marshy and in a hollow. First, before sunrise, because of the cold from the breeze over the waters, their bodies were struck with chills, but in the middle of the day the heat was stifling, as must be the case when so great a multitude is gathered together in a narrow place.

71. Now the plague first attacked the Libyans, and, as many of them perished, at first they buried the dead, but later, both because of the multitude of corpses and because those who tended the sick were seized by the plague, no one dared approach the suffering. When even nursing was thus omitted, there was no remedy for the disaster. For by reason of the stench of the unburied and the miasma from the marshes, the plague began with a catarrh; then came a swelling in the throat; gradually burning sensations ensued, pains in the sinews of the back, and a heavy feeling in the limbs; then dysentery supervened and pustules upon the whole surface of the body. In most cases this was the course of the disease; but some became mad and totally lost their memory; they circulated through the camp, out of their mind, and struck at anyone they met. In general, as it turned out, even help by physicians was

2 Perhaps the text added: "or the dead."
καὶ διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ πάθους καὶ τὴν ὁξύτητα τοῦ βανάτου· πεμπταῖοι γὰρ ὁ τὸ πλεῖστον ἐκταῖοι μετῆλλαττον, δεινὰς ύπομένοντες τιμωρίας, ἀσθῆνων πάντων μακαρίζεσθαι τοὺς ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τετελευτηκότας. καὶ γὰρ οἱ τοῖς κάμνουσι παρεδρεύοντες ἐνέπιπτον εἰς τὴν νόσον ἀπαντεῖς, ὡστε δεινὴν εἶναι τὴν συμφορὰν τῶν ἀρρωστοῦντων, μηδένος θέλοντος ὑπηρετεῖν τοῖς ἀτυχοῦσιν. οὐ γὰρ μόνον οἱ μηδὲν προσήκοντες ἀλλήλους ἐγκατέλειπον, ἀλλ’ ἀδελφοὶ μὲν ἀδελφοῖς, φίλοι δὲ τοὺς συνήθεις ἴμαγκάζοντο προκεῖσθαι διὰ τὸν ὑπεραυτῶν φόβον.

72. Διονύσιος δ’ ἐπειδὴ τὴν περὶ Καρχηδονίους συμφορὰν ἠκούσεν, ὀγδοῦν καὶ μὲν ναῦς πληρώσας Φαρακίδα καὶ Λεπτίνη τοῖς ναυάρχοις ἐπέταξεν ἀμὴρ ἡμέρα τὸν ἐπίπλουν ταῖς πολεμίαις ναυοὶ ποιῆσασθαι, αὐτὸς δ’ ἀσελήνου τῆς νυκτὸς οὐσίας περηγάγει τὴν δύναμιν, καὶ περιελθὼν ἐπὶ τὸ τῆς Κυάνης ἔρον ἔλαβε τοὺς πολεμίους ἀμὴρ ἡμέρα 2 προσιῶν τῇ παρεμβολῇ. τοὺς μὲν οὖν ἵππεῖς καὶ μυσθοφόρων πεζοὺς χιλίους προσπέστειλεν εἰς τὸ πρὸς τὴν μεσόγειον ἀνατείνου μέρος τῆς τῶν Καρχηδονίων στρατοπεδείας. οὕτως δ’ ἦσαν οἱ μυσθοφόροι τῷ Διονύσίῳ παρὰ πάντας ἀλλοτριώτατοι καὶ πλεονάκης στάσεις καὶ ταραχᾶς ποιοῦντες.

3 διὸ περὶ δ’ μὲν Διονύσιος τοῖς ἱππεῦσιν ἢν παρηγελκών, ὅταν ἐξάπτωται τῶν πολεμίων, φεύγειν

1 καὶ deleted by Dindorf, Vogel.
2 So Dindorf: ἀποστάσεις.
of no avail both because of the severity of the disease 396 B.C. and the swiftness of the death; for death came on the fifth day or on the sixth at the latest, amidst such terrible tortures that all looked upon those who had fallen in the war as blessed. In fact all who watched beside the sick were struck by the plague, and thus the lot of the ill was miserable, since no one was willing to minister to the unfortunate. For not only did any not akin abandon one another, but even brothers were forced to desert brothers, friends to sacrifice friends out of fear for their own lives.¹

72. When Dionysius heard of the disaster that had struck the Carthaginians, he manned eighty ships and ordered Pharacidas and Leptines the admirals to attack the enemy's ships at daybreak, while he himself, profiting by a moonless night, made a circuit with his army and, passing by the temple of Cyane,² arrived near the camp of the enemy at daybreak before they were aware of it. The cavalry and a thousand infantry from the mercenaries were dispatched in advance against that part of the Carthaginian encampment which extended toward the interior. These mercenaries were the most hostile, beyond all others, to Dionysius and had engaged time and again in factional quarrels and uproars. Consequently Dionysius had issued orders to the cavalry that as soon as they came to blows with the enemy they should flee and leave the mercenaries

¹ Hans Zinsser (Rats, Lice and History, pp. 124-127) thinks that this plague was "the severe, confluent type of smallpox in which death on the fifth or sixth day is not exceptional," despite the fact that there is almost general agreement among scholars that smallpox was not known in the Greek and Roman classical period.

καὶ τοὺς μισθοφόρους ἐγκαταλιπεῖν· ὅπως ποιησάντων τὸ προσταχθὲν οὖντοι μὲν ἀπαντεῖς κατεκόπτησαν, ὡς ἔδε Λιωνίσιος ἀμα τὴν τε παρεμβολὴν καὶ τὰ φρούρια πολυρκείων ἐπεχείρησε· καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων διὰ τὸ παράδοξον καταπεπληγμένων καὶ παραβοηθοῦντων τεταραγμένως, αὐτὸς μὲν φρούριον τὴν καλουμένην Πολίχναν εἶλε κατὰ κράτος, ἐκ δὲ θατέρου μέρους οἱ ἐπείς καὶ τνς τῶν τριήρων προσπέλευσασι τὸ πρὸς τῷ Δάσκωνι χωρίον ἔξεπολιόρκησαν. εὐθὺ δ' αἰ τε ναις ἀπασαί τὸν ἐπίπλουν ἐπουράνιον, καὶ κατὰ τὰς τῶν φρουρίων ἀλώσεις ἐπαλαλάξαντος τοῦ στρατοπέδου περιδείεις οἱ βάρβαροι καθιεστήκησαν. εξ ἀρχῆς μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ τὸ πεζὸν στρατεύμα πάντες συνεδραμον, ἀμυνόμεοι τοὺς τὴν παρεμβολὴν πολυρκοῦντας· ὡς δὲ καὶ τῶν τῶν νεῶν ἐπίπλουν εἰδον, πάλιν ἐξεβοῦθουν ἐπὶ τὸν ναῦσταθμον· καταχυμονοί δ' ὑπὸ τῆς δευτητος τοῦ καιροῦ τὴν ἑωράτων σπουδὴν εἶχον ἀπρακτον. ἔτι γὰρ αὐτῶν ἀναβαίνοντων ἐπὶ τὰ καταστρώματα καὶ πληροῦντων τὰς τριήρεις, αἱ πολέμια ναις ταῖς εἰρεσίαις ἐλαυνόμεναι πλαγίαις ἐνέσειοι πολλάκις. ἐκ μὲν οὖν μᾶς ἑπικαίρου πληγής κατέθυμ τὰς τυρωσκομένας ναις· αἱ δὲ πλείοσιν ἐμβολαῖς ἀναρρήτουσα τὰς συνηγεγομφωμένας σανίδας δεινήν ἐκπληξίν τοῖς ἀντιαπτομένοις παρείχοντο. πάντη δὲ τῶν ἐξοχωτάτων νεῶν θραυσμοῖν, αἱ μὲν ἐκ τῶν ἐμβολῶν ἀναρρητόμεναι λακίδες εξαίσιον ἐποιοῦντο ψόφον, ὡς δὲ παρὰ τὴν μάχην παρῆκαν αἰγιαλὸς ἐγεμέ νεκρῶν.

73. Οἱ δὲ Συρακοσίοι τῷ προτερήματι συμφιλοτιμούμενοι κατὰ πολλὴν σπουδὴν ἀλλήλους ἐφθανον
in the lurch; when this order had been carried out 396 B.C. and the mercenaries had been slain to a man, Dionysius set about laying siege to both the camp and the forts. While the barbarians were still dismayed at the unexpected attack and bringing up reinforcements in disorderly fashion, he on his part took by storm the fort known as Polichna; and on the opposite side the cavalry, aided in an attack by some of the triremes, stormed the area around Dascon. At once all the warships joined in the attack, and when the army raised the war-cry at the taking of the forts, the barbarians were in a state of panic. For at the outset they had rushed in a body against the land troops in order to ward off the assailants of the camp; but when they saw the fleet also coming up to attack, they turned back to give help to the naval station. The swift course of events, however, outstripped them and their haste was without result. For even as they were mounting the decks and manning the triremes, the enemy’s vessels, driven on by rowers, struck the ships athwart in many cases. Now one well-delivered blow would sink a damaged ship; but blows in repeated ramnings, which broke through the nailed timbers, struck terrible dismay into the opponents. Since all about the mightiest ships were being shattered, the rending of the vessels by the crushing blows raised a great noise and the shore extending along the scene of the battle was strewn with corpses.

73. The Syracusans, eagerly co-operating in their success, rivalled one another in great zeal to be the

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1 ἐπί after ἄμυνόμενοι deleted by Wesseling.
2 πολλάκις Post: μόνις.
ёπιπηδώντες ταῖς πολεμίαις ναυσί, καὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους καταπεπληγμένους τὸ μέγεθος τῆς περι-
2 στάσεως περιχυθέντες ἐφόνευον. οὐ μὴν οὐδ' οἱ πεζῇ τῷ ναυστάθμῳ προσβάλλοντες ἐλείποντο τῆς
tούτων σπουδῆς· ἐν οἷς συνέβαινεν εἷναι καὶ αὐτὸν τὸν Διονύσιον, παριππεικότα πρὸς τὸ κατὰ Δά-
σκωνα μέρος. εὑρόντες γὰρ πεντηκοντόρους τετ-
tαράκοντα νενεωλκημένας, καὶ κατὰ τὸ συνέχες
ναύς παρομούσας ὀλκάδας καὶ τινὰς τῶν τριήρων,
3 πῦρ εἰς αὐτὸς ἐνήκαν. ταχὺ δὲ τῆς φλογὸς εἰς
ὕψος ἀρθείσης καὶ χεομένης ἐπὶ πολὺν τόπον
ἐφλέγετο τὰ σκάφη, καὶ τῶν ἐμπόρων τε καὶ
ναυκλήρων οὔδεις ἐδύνατο παραβοηθήσαι διὰ τὸ
πλῆθος τοῦ πυρὸς. ἐπιγενομένου δὲ μεγάλου
πνεύματος ἐκ τῶν νενεωλκημένων σκαφῶν ἐφέρετο
4 τὸ πῦρ ἐπὶ τὰς ὀρμούσας ὀλκάδας. τῶν δ' ἄνδρῶν
ἐκκολυμβώντων διὰ τὸν ἀπὸ τῆς πυγὸς φόβον,
καὶ τῶν ἀγκυρίων ἀποκαλομένων, διὰ τὸν κλύδωνα
συνέκρουν αἱ ναῦς, καὶ τινὲς μὲν ὑπ' ἀλλήλων
συντριβόμεναι διεφθείροντο, τινὲς δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ πνεύ-
ματος ὀθούμεναι, αἱ πλείοσται δ' ὑπὸ τοῦ πυρὸς
5 ἀπάλλυντο. ἔνθα δὴ τῶν φορτηγῶν πλοίων ἀνα-
φερομένης τῆς φλογὸς διὰ τῶν ἴστιων καὶ τὰς
kεραλας καταφλεγούσης, τοὺς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως
θεατρικῆς συνέβαινε γίνεσθαι τὴν θέαν καὶ τοῖς
δὲ ἀσέβειαν κεραυνωθεῖσι φαίνεσθαι παραπλησίαις
τὴν ἀπώλειαν τῶν βαρβάρων.
74. Διόπερ τοῖς εὐνυχήμασι μετεωριζόμενοι τὰ
πορθμεῖα συνεπλήρουν οἵ τε πρεσβύτατοι τῶν παῖ-
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first to board the enemy’s ships, and surrounding the barbarians, who were terror-stricken at the magnitude of the peril they faced, put them to death. Nor did the infantry who were attacking the naval station show less zeal than the others, and among them, it so happened, was Dionysius himself, who had ridden on horseback to the section about Dascon. Finding there forty ships of fifty oars, which had been drawn up on the beach, and beside them merchant ships and some triremes at anchor, they set fire to them. Quickly the flame leaped up into the sky and, spreading over a large area, caught the shipping, and none of the merchants or owners was able to bring any help because of the violence of the blaze. Since a strong wind arose, the fire was carried from the ships drawn up on land to the merchantmen lying at anchor. When the crews dived into the water from fear of suffocation and the anchor cables were burnt off, the ships came into collision because of the rough seas, some of them being destroyed as they struck one another, and others as the wind drove them about, but the majority of them were victims of the fire. Thereupon, as the flames swept up through the sails of the merchant-ships and consumed the yard-arms, the sight was like a scene from the theatre to the inhabitants of the city and the destruction of the barbarians resembled that of men struck by lightning from heaven for their impiety.

74. Forthwith, elated by the Syracusan successes, both the oldest youths and such aged men as were

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1 ἧρ added by Stephanus.
2 πνεύμονες Eichstädt, πνεύμα Reiske, Vogel, φλογος Wesseling: πληγής.  
3 Ἀἱ added by Reiske.
4 So Wesseling: πλέοστοι.  
5 So Wurm: ἰστών.
δών καὶ τῶν παρηκμακότων ταῖς ἡλικίαις οἱ μὴ
telelws ὑπὸ τοῦ γῆρως καταπονούμενοι πρὸς δὲ
tάς κατὰ τὸν λιμένα ναῦς ὡς ἐτυχε προσπλέοντες
ἀθρόοι τὰς μὲν προδιεφθαρμένας ὑπὸ τοῦ πυρὸς
διήρταιζον, ἐκλέγοντες τῶν χρησίμων τὰ δυνάμενα
βοηθείας τυχεῖν, τὰς δὲ ἀκεράιους ἐξαπτόμενοι
2 κατήγον εἰς τὴν πόλιν. οὕτως οὖν ὦ τῶν κατὰ
πόλεμον ἀφιέμενοι1 διὰ τᾶς ἡλικίας καρτερεῖν ἐδύ-
ναντο, διὰ δὲ τὴν ὑπέρβολήν τῆς χαρᾶς ἡ φιλοτιμία
tῆς ψυχῆς κατάσχετη2 τὴν ἡλικίαν. τοῦ δὲ περὶ τὴν
νίκην λόγου διαρρέουντο κατὰ τὴν πόλιν, τὰς οἰκίας
ἐξέλειπον ὁμοὶ τὰς οὐκέτας παῖδες καὶ γυναίκες,
kαὶ πάντων σπευδότων ἐπὶ τὰ τείχη πᾶς τόπος
3 ἔγεμε τῶν θεομένων, τούτων δὲ οἱ μὲν εἰς τὸν
οὐρανὸν τὰς χεῖρας ἐκτείνοντες εὐχαριστοῦν τοῖς
θεοῖς, οἱ δὲ τῆς τῶν ἱερῶν συλήσεως ἔφασαν εἴλη-
φέναι τοὺς βαρβάρους τὴν παρὰ τοῦ δαυμονίου
4 τιμωρίαν. ἔφαγεντο γὰρ διὰ μακροῖς θεομαχία
παραπλήσιος ἡ θέα, τοσοῦτον μὲν νεὼν πυρπολοῦ-
μένων, τῆς δὲ φλογὸς διὰ τῶν ἱστών εἰς ὑφὸς
ἀναφερομένης, καὶ τῶν μὲν Ἑλλήνων καθ' ἐκαστὸν
tῶν προτερημάτων ἐπισημανωμένων ἐξαίσιω βοή,
tῶν δὲ βαρβάρων διὰ τὴν ἐκπλήξειν τοῦ δεινοῦ
πολὺν θόρυβον καὶ κραυγὴν σύμμεκτον ποιοῦντων.
5 οὐ μὴν ἄλλα τότε μὲν τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπιγενομένης ἡ
μάχη διελύθη, καὶ Διονύσιος ἐπεστρατοπέδευσε τοῖς
βαρβάροις πρὸς τὸ τοῦ Δίας ἱερὸν παρεμβολὴν
ποιημένοις.

75. Οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι κατὰ γῆν ἀμα καὶ κατὰ
θάλατταν ἤττημένοι διεπρεβεύοισαντο πρὸς Διονύ-
σιον λάθρα τῶν Συρακοσίων. ἦξιον δὲ αὐτῶν
ἀφιέναι τοὺς περιελιπομένους εἰς Διβύθην δια-
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not yet entirely incapacitated by years manned lighters, and approaching without order all together made for the ships in the harbour. Those which the fire had ruined they plundered, stripping them of anything that could be saved, and such as were undamaged they took in tow and brought to the city. Thus even those who by age were exempt from war duties were unable to restrain themselves, but in their excessive joy their ardent spirit prevailed over their age. When the news of the victory ran through the city, children and women, together with their households, left their homes, everyone hurrying to the walls, and the whole extent was crowded with spectators. Of these some raised their hands to heaven and returned thanks to the gods, and others declared that the barbarians had suffered the punishment of heaven for their plundering of the temples. For from a distance the sight resembled a battle with the gods, such a number of ships going up in fire, the flames leaping aloft among the sails, the Greeks applauding every success with great shouting, and the barbarians in their consternation at the disaster keeping up a great uproar and confused crying. But as night came the battle ceased for the time, and Dionysius kept to the field against the barbarians, pitching a camp near the temple of Zeus.

75. Now that the Carthaginians had suffered defeat on land as well as on sea, they entered into negotiations with Dionysius without the knowledge of the Syracusans. They asked him to allow their remaining troops to cross back to Libya and promised to give

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1 ἀφεμένοι] ἀφεμένοι Dindorf.
2 So Wurm: κατηρρύχε.
Diodorus of Sicily

κομισθήματι, καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν παρεμβολὴν αὐτοῖς
2 ὄντα τριακόσια τάλαντα δώσειν ἐπηγγέλλοντο. ὁ
δὲ Διονύσιος ἀπαντᾷ μὲν ἀδύνατον εἶναι φυγεῖν
ἀπεφαίνετο, τοὺς δὲ πολιτικοὺς συνεχάρησε μόνους
νυκτὸς ἀπελθεῖν λάθρᾳ κατὰ θάλαταν. ἦδει γὰρ
τοὺς Συρακοσίους καὶ τοὺς συμμάχους οὐκ ἐπι-
τρέψωντας αὐτῷ περὶ τούτων συγχώρειν τοῖς
3 πολεμίοις. ταῦτα δ’ ἐπραττεν ὁ Διονύσιος οὐ βου-
λόμενος τελείως ἀπολέσθαι τὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων
δύναμιν, ὅτως οἱ Συρακοσίοι διὰ τὸν ἀπὸ τούτων
φόβον μηδέποτε σχολὴν λάβωσιν ἀντέχεσθαι τῆς
ἐλευθερίας. ὁ μὲν οὖν Διονύσιος συνθήμενος εἰς
ἥμεραν τετάρτην ὑπὸ νύκτα τὴν φυγὴν τοῖς Καρ-
χηδονίοις, τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀπῆγαγεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν.
4 Ὅδε Ἔμβληκων νυκτὸς παρακομίσας εἰς τὴν ἀκρό-
πολίν τὰ τριακόσια τάλαντα παρέδωκε τοῖς ἐν τῇ
Νῆσῳ τεταγμένοις ὑπὸ τοῦ τυράννου, αὐτὸς δὲ,
ἐπεὶ παρῆν ὁ συγκείμενος χρόνος, νυκτὸς ἐπιλήσθη
τεταράκοντα τριήμερος τῶν πολιτικῶν καὶ καταλι-
πῶν τὸ λοιπὸν ἀπαν στρατόπεδον ὄρμησε φεύγειν.
5 Ἡδή δ’ αὐτοῦ τὸν λιμένα διεκπεπλευκότος ἦσθοντο
τινὲς τῶν Κορινθίων τὸν δρασμὸν, καὶ ταχέως
ἀπῆγγελαν τῷ Διονύσιῳ. τοῦ δὲ τοὺς στρατιῶτας
τε3 καλοῦντος εἰς τὰ ὅπλα καὶ κατὰ σχολὴν τοὺς
ηγεμόνας ἀδροίζοντος, οὐκ ἀνέμειναν αὐτὸν οἱ
Κορινθιοί, ταχὺ δ’ ἀναχθέντες ἐπὶ τοὺς Καρχηδο-
νίους καὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐν ταῖς εἰρεσίαις φιλοτι-
μοῦμενοι τὰς ἐσχάτας Φοινίκας ναῦς κατέλαβον,
6 ὅσ τοῖς ἐμβόλοις συντρίμματες κατέδυσαν. μετὰ δὲ
ταῦτα Διονύσιος μὲν ἐξῆγαγε τὴν δύναμιν, οἱ δὲ
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him the three hundred talents which they had there in their camp. Dionysius replied that he would not be able to allow the whole army to escape, but he consented to their citizen troops alone withdrawing secretly at night by sea; for he knew that the Syracusans and their allies would not allow him to make any such terms with the enemy. Dionysius acted as he did to avoid the total destruction of the Carthaginian army, in order that the Syracusans, by reason of their fear of the Carthaginians, should never find a time of case to assert their freedom. Accordingly Dionysius agreed that the flight of the Carthaginians should take place by night on the fourth day hence and led his army back into the city.

Himilcon during the night conveyed the three hundred talents to the acropolis and delivered them to the persons stationed on the island by the tyrant, and then himself, when the time agreed upon had arrived, manned forty triremes during the night with the citizens of Carthage and began his flight, abandoning all the rest of his army. He had already made his way across the harbour, when some of the Corinthians observed his flight and speedily reported it to Dionysius. Since Dionysius took his time in calling the soldiers to arms and gathering the commanders, the Corinthians did not wait for him but speedily put out to sea against the Carthaginians, and vying with each other in their rowing they caught up with the last Phoenician ships, which they shattered with their rams and sent to the bottom. After this Dionysius led out the army, but the Siceli, who were serving

1 Καρχηδωνοὺς after δέ deleted by Eichstädt.
2 So Reiske: εἵλει.
3 τε Dindorf: τότε.
συμμαχοῦντες τοῖς Καρχηδονίωις Σικελοί φθάσαντες τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἑφυγον διὰ τῆς μεσογείου καὶ σχεδὸν πάντες διεσώθησαν εἰς τὰς πατρίδας.

7 καὶ Διονύσιος μὲν τὰς ὁδοὺς διαλαβῶν φυλακαίς ἀπῆγαγε τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν πολεμίων στρατοπεδεύσει ἐπὶ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ καὶ τῶν Καρχηδονίων, ἔτι δὲ τῶν Σικελῶν, ἡθύμησαν καὶ 8 καταπλαγέντες ἐφευγον. οἱ μὲν ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς ταῖς προφυλακαίς ἐμπύτυντοι συνελαμβάνοντο, οἱ δὲ πλείστοι τὰ ὀπλα ῥυπτοῦντες συνήτουν, δεόμενοι φείσασθαι τοῦ βίου μόνοι δὲ Ἰβηρας ἡθρουσμένοι μετὰ τῶν ὀπλῶν ἑπεκηρυκεύοντο περὶ συμμαχίας.

9 Διονύσιος δὲ πρὸς μὲν τούτους σπεισάμενος κατέταξε τοὺς Ἰβηρας εἰς τοὺς μισθοφόρους, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν πλῆθος ἐξαγρήσε καὶ τὴν λουτήν ἀποσκεύη ἐφήκε τοῖς στρατιῶταίς διαρπάσαι.

76. Οὕτως μὲν οὖν τοῖς Καρχηδονίωις ἡ τύχη ταχείαν τὴν μεταβολὴν ἐποίησε, καὶ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις ἐδειξε, ώσις οἱ μείζον τοῦ καθήκοντος ἐπαιρόμενοι ταχέως ἑξελέγχουσι τὴν ἴδιαν ἀσθένειαν.

2 ἔκεινοι γὰρ τῶν κατὰ Σικελίαν πόλεων σχεδὸν ἀπασῶν πλὴν Συρακοσίων κρατοῦντες, καὶ ταῦταν ἀλώσεσθαι προσδοκῶντες, ἐξαιρήθη ὑπὲρ τῆς ἴδιας πατρίδος ἁγιαίαν ἠγαλμάθησαν, καὶ τοὺς τάφους τῶν Συρακοσίων ἀνατέφασαν πεντεκαὶ δεκα μυριάδας ἑπείδου ἀτάφους διὰ τὸν λοιμὸν σεσωρευμένους, πυρπολήσαντες δὲ τὴν χώραν τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐκ μεταβολῆς εὐθὺς εἶδον τὸν ἴδιον

1 λουτήν deleted by Dindorf, Vogel.
2 So Dindorf: τάχων.
3 πόλεων added by Dindorf.
in the army of the Carthaginians, forestalling the 396 B.C. Syracusans, fled through the interior and, almost to a man, made their way in safety to their native homes. Dionysius stationed guards at intervals along the roads and then led his army against the enemy's camp, while it was still night. The barbarians, abandoned as they were by their general, by the Carthaginians, and by the Siceli as well, were dispirited and fled in dismay. Some were taken captive as they fell in with the guards on the roads, but the majority threw down their arms, surrendered themselves, and asked only that their lives be spared. Some Iberians alone massed together with their arms and dispatched a herald to treat about taking service with him. Dionysius made peace with the Iberians and enrolled them in his mercenaries,¹ but the rest of the multitude he made captive and whatever remained of the baggage he turned over to the soldiers to plunder.

76. With such swiftness did Fortune work a change in the affairs of the Carthaginians, and point out to all mankind that those who become elated above due measure quickly give proof of their own weakness. For they who had in their hands practically all the cities of Sicily with the exception of Syracuse and expected its capture, of a sudden were forced to be anxious for their own fatherland; they who overthrew the tombs of the Syracusans gazed upon one hundred and fifty thousand dead lying in heaps and unburied because of the plague; they who wasted with fire the territory of the Syracusans now in their turn saw their own fleet of a sudden go up in flames;

¹ These Iberians turn up later among the troops sent by Dionysius to aid the Lacedaemonians in 369 B.C. (Book 15. 70; Xenophon, Hell. 7. 1. 20).
στόλον ἐμπυρισθέντα, εἰς δὲ τὸν λιμένα πάση τῇ
dυνάμει καταπλέοντες ύπερηφάνως, καὶ τοὺς Συρα-
kοσίους ἐπιδεικνύμενοι τὰς ἐαυτῶν εὐτυχίας, ἤγνω-
ουν εαυτοὺς μελλοντας νυκτὸς ἀποδράσεσθαι καὶ
toὺς συμμάχους ἐκδότους καταλυσεῖν τοὺς πολεμίους.

3 αὐτὸς δὲ ὁ στρατηγὸς ὁ ποιησόμενος σκηνήν μὲν
tὸ τοῦ Δίως ἱερὸν,¹ πρόσοδον δὲ τὸν ἐκ τῶν ἱερῶν
συληθέντα πλοῦτον, αἰσχρῶς μετ’ ὀλίγων εἰς Καρ-
χηδόνα διέφυγεν, ὡς ὁ ὄψιν τὸν ὀφειλόμενον τῇ
φύσει θάνατον ἀποδοθὸς ἄθανως γένηται τῶν ἁσβη-
μάτων, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ πατρίδι περιβόητον ἔχῃ τὸν βιόν
4 ὑπὸ πάντων ὀνειδίζομενος. εἰς τοσοῦτο δ' ἠλθεν
ἀτυχίας, ὡστε μετὰ τῆς εὐτελεστάτης ἐσθήτως
περιήμενας κατὰ τὴν πόλιν νικὸς κατηγορῶν τῆς
ἰδίας ἁσβείας καὶ περὶ τῶν εἰς θεοὺς ἁμαρτημάτων
ὁμολογομένης διδοὺς τιμωρίαν τῷ δαμονίῳ.
τὸ
dὲ τέλος ἐαυτοῦ καταγώνους θάνατον ἀπεκαρτέρησε,
pολλὴν τοὺς πολίτας ἀπολιπῶν δεισιδαιμονίαν
εὐθὺ γὰρ καὶ τάλα τὰ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον αὐτοῖς
ἡ τύχη συνήθροισεν.

77. Τῆς γὰρ συμφορᾶς διακηρυχθείσης κατὰ τὴν
Λιβύην, οἱ σύμμαχοι καὶ πάλαι μὲν² μισοῦντες τὸ
βάρος τῆς τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἡγεμονίας, τότε δὲ
dia τῆς τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐν Συρακούσαις προδοσίαν
πολὺ μᾶλλον, ἐξέκασαν τὸ κατ’ αὐτῶν μίσος.

2 διόπερ ἀμα μὲν ὑπὸ τῆς ὀργῆς προαχθέντες,³ ἢμα
dὲ καταφρονήσαντες αὐτῶν διὰ τὴν ἀτυχίαν, ἀντει-
χοντο τῆς ἑλευθερίας. διαπρεσβευσάμενοι δὲ πρὸς
ἀλλήλους ἥθεοισαν δύναμιν, καὶ προελθόντες ἐν ὑπ-
they who so arrogantly sailed with their whole armada into the harbour and flaunted their successes before the Syracusans had little thought that they were to steal away by night and leave their allies at the mercy of their enemy. The general himself, who had taken the temple of Zeus for his headquarters and the pillaged wealth of the sanctuaries for his own possession, slipped away in disgrace to Carthage with a few survivors, in order that he might not by dying and paying a debt to nature go unscathed for his acts of impiety, but should in his native land lead a life that was notorious, while reproaches were heaped on him on every hand. Indeed, so calamitous was his lot that he went about the temples of the city in the cheapest clothing, charging himself with impiety and offering acknowledged retribution to heaven for his sins against the gods. In the end he passed sentence of death upon himself and starved himself to death. And he bequeathed to his fellow citizens a deep respect for religion, for straightway Fortune heaped upon them the other calamities of war as well.

77. When the news of the Carthaginian disaster had spread throughout Libya, their allies, who had long hated the oppressive rule of the Carthaginians and even more at this time because of the betrayal of the soldiers at Syracuse, were inflamed against them. Consequently, being led on partly by anger and partly by contempt for them because of the disaster they had suffered, they endeavoured to assert their independence. After exchanging messages with one another they collected an army, moved

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1 μὲν τὸ τ. Δ. λεπὼν Dindorf: ἐν τῷ τ. Δ. λεπὼν.
2 μὲν and δὲ below deleted by Vogel.
3 So Wesseling: προσαχθέντες.
κατεστρατοπέδευσαν. ταχὺ δὲ οὐ μόνον ἐλευθέρων, ἀλλὰ καὶ δούλων συντρεχόντων, ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ μυριάδες εἴκοσι συνθροίσθησαν. καταλαβόμενοι δὲ Τύνητα, πόλιν οὐ μακρὰν τῆς Καρχηδόνος κειμένην, ἐκ ταύτης παρετάττοντο, καὶ πλεονεκτούτες ἐν ταῖς μάχαις τειχήρεις τοὺς Φοίνικας

καὶ κατεστράτοπεδεύσαν. ταχὺ δὲ Καρχηδόνοις φανερῶς ὑπὸ τῶν θεῶν πολεμούμενοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον κατ’ ὀλίγους εὐνοῦντες ἐξεταράττοντο καὶ τὸ δαιμόνιον ἱκέτευον λήξαι τῆς ὀργῆς· μετὰ δὲ ταύτα πᾶσαν τὴν πόλιν δεισιδαιμονία κατέσχε καὶ δέος, ἐκάστου τοῦ τῆς πόλεως ἀνδραποδίσμων τῇ διανοίᾳ προλαμβάνοντος. διόπερ ἐφησάντο πάντι τρόπῳ τοὺς ἀσεβηθέντας θεοὺς ἐξιλάσασθαι. οὐ παρειληθοῦσιν δὲ ἐν τοῖς θεοῖς οὔτε Κόρην οὔτε Δήμητρα, τούτων ἅρεισι τοὺς ἐπισημοτάτους τῶν πολιτῶν κατέστησαν, καὶ μετὰ πάσης σεμνότητος τὰς θεᾶς ἱδρυσάμενοι τὰς θυσίας τοῖς τῶν Ἑλληνῶν ἠθεσιν ἐποίουν, καὶ τῶν παρ’ αὐτοῖς ὄντων Ἑλληνῶν τοὺς χαριστάτους ἐπιλέξαντες ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν θεῶν θεραπείαν ἔταξαν. μετὰ δὲ ταύτα ναῦς τε κατεσκεύαξαν καὶ τὰ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον ἐπιμελῶς ἴστοιμαζον.

6 Οἱ δὲ ἀποστάται μιγάδες ὄντες οὐδ’ ἠγεμόνας ἀξιοχρέοις εἰχον, τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, αὐτοῖς μὲν διὰ τὸ πλῆθος ἐξελεύσον αἱ τροφαί, τοῖς δὲ Καρχηδόνοις κατὰ βαλατταν ἐκ Σάρδους παρεκομίζοντο, καὶ πρὸς ἄλλους ἐστασίαξον περὶ τῆς ἠγεμονίας, καὶ τίνες αὐτῶν χρήμασιν ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίων διαφθαρέστες ἐγκατέλειπτον τὰς κοινὰς ἐλπίδας. ὃθεν διὰ τὴν σπάνιν τῆς τροφῆς καὶ των προδοσιῶν,
forward, and pitched camp in the open. Since they 316 B.C.
were speedily joined not only by freemen but also
by slaves, there was gathered in a short time a body
of two hundred thousand men. Seizing Tynes, a city
situated not far from Carthage, they based their line
of battle on it, and since they had the better of the
fighting, they confined the Phoenicians within their
walls. The Carthaginians, against whom the gods
were clearly fighting, at first gathered in small groups
and in great confusion and besought the deity to put
an end to its wrath; thereupon the entire city was
seized by superstitious fear and dread, as every man
anticipated in imagination the enslavement of the
city. Consequently they voted by every means to pro-
pitiate the gods who had been sinned against. Since
they had included neither Coré nor Demeter in their
rites, they appointed their most renowned citizens
to be priests of these goddesses, and consecrating
statues of them with all solemnity, they conducted
their rites, following the ritual used by the Greeks.
They also chose out the most prominent Greeks who
lived among them and assigned them to the service
of the goddesses. After this they constructed ships
and made careful provision of supplies for the war.

Meanwhile the revolters, who were a motley mass,
possessed no capable commanders, and what was of
first importance, they were short of provisions because
they were so numerous, while the Carthaginians
brought supplies by sea from Sardinia. Furthermore,
they quarrelled among themselves over the supreme
command and some of them were bought off with
Carthaginian money and deserted the common cause.
As a result, both because of the lack of provisions
and because of treachery on the part of some, they
οὕτωι μὲν διαλυθέντες εἰς τὰς πατρίδας ἀπῆλλαξαν τοῦ μεγίστου φόβου Καρχηδόνιοι.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ Διβυήν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

78. Διονύσιος δὲ θεωρῶν τοὺς μισθοφόρους ἀλλοτρώτατα πρὸς αὐτὸν ἔχοντας, καὶ φοβούμενος μὴ διὰ τούτων καταλυθῆ, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον Ἀριστοτέλην 2 τὸν ἀφηγούμενον αὐτῶν συνέλαβε, μετὰ δὲ ταύτα τοῦ πλῆθους συντρέχοντος μετὰ τῶν ὀπλῶν καὶ τοὺς μισθοὺς πικρότερον ἀπαιτοῦντος, τὸν μὲν Ἀριστοτέλην ἐφησεν ἀποστέλλειν εἰς Δακεδαίμονα κρίσιν ἐν τοῖς ἱδίοις πολῖται ὑφέξοντα, τοῖς δὲ μισθοφόροις ὄσοι μυρίοις ὀδοῖ τὸν ἀριθμὸν ἐδωκεν ἐν τοῖς μισθοῖς τὴν τῶν Λεοντίνων πόλιν τε καὶ 3 χώραν. ἀσμένως δ’ αὐτῶν ὑπακουσάντων διὰ τὸ κάλλος τῆς χώρας, ὁδοὶ μὲν κατακληρονήσαντες ὄκουν ἐν Λεοντίνοις, ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος ἄλλους μισθοφόρους ἑξενολογήσας, τούτους τε καὶ τοῖς ἥλευθερωμένοις οἰκέταις ἐνεπίστευσε τὴν ἀρχήν.

4 Μετὰ δὲ τὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων συμφορὰν οἱ διασωζόμενοι τῶν ἐξηνδραποδισμένων κατὰ Σικελίαν πόλεων ἠθροίζοντο, καὶ τὰς ἱδίας κομιζόμενοι 5 πατρίδας ἔαυτος ἀνελάβανον. Διονύσιος δ’ εἰς Ἔσσαίνην κατώκισε χιλίους μὲν Δοκρούς, τετρακισχιλίους δὲ Μεδμαίους, ἑξακοσίους δὲ τῶν ἐκ Πελοποννήσου Μεσσηνίων, ἐκ τε Ζακύνθου καὶ Ναυπάκτου φευγόντων. θεωρῶν δὲ τοὺς Δακεδαιμονίους προσκόπτοντας ἐπὶ τῶν υἱόν ἐαυτῶν ἕκβεβλημένους Μεσσηνίους ἐν ἐπισήμῳ πόλει κατοικίζοντας, μετήγαγεν ἐκ Μεσσηνίς αὐτούς, καὶ χωρίον τι παρὰ θάλατταν δοῦν τῆς Ἀβακαίνης χώρας ἀπετέμετο καὶ προσώρισεν ὅσον αὐτῶς μέ- 1 ἀσμένως Vogel: ὃς.
broke up and scattered to their native lands, thus 396 B.C. relieving the Carthaginians of the greatest fear.

Such was the state of affairs in Libya at this time.

78. Dionysius, seeing that the mercenaries were most hostile to him and fearing that they might depose him, first of all arrested Aristotle, their commander. At this, when the body of them ran together under arms and demanded their pay with some sharpness, Dionysius declared that he was sending Aristotle to Lacedaemon to face trial among his fellow citizens, and offered to the mercenaries, who numbered about ten thousand, in lieu of their pay the city and territory of the Leontines. To this they gladly agreed because the territory was good land, and after portioning it out in allotments they made their home in Leontini. Dionysius then recruited other mercenaries and trusted in them and his freedmen to maintain the government.

After the disaster which the Carthaginians had suffered, the survivors from the cities of Sicily that had been enslaved gathered together, gained back their native lands, and revived their strength. Dionysius settled in Messenê a thousand Locrians, four thousand Medmaeans,¹ and six hundred Messenians from the Peloponnesus who were exiles from Zacynthus and Naupactus. But when he observed that the Lacedaemonians were offended that the Messenians whom they had driven out were settled in a renowned city, he removed them from Messenê, and giving them a place on the sea, he cut off some of the area of Abacaenê and annexed it to their territory.

¹ From Medma, a city of Bruttium, founded by the Locrians (Strabo, 6. 1. 5).
6 ρος ἀπετέμετο. οἱ δὲ Μεσσήνιοι τὴν μὲν πόλιν ἀνόμασαν Τυνδαρίδα, πολιτευόμενοι δὲ πρὸς αὐτούς εὐνοικῶς καὶ πολλοὺς πολιτογραφοῦντες ταχὺ πλείους πεντακισχιλίων ἐγένοντο.

7 Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα εἰς τὴν τῶν Σικελίων χώραν πλεονάκις στρατεύσας Μέναινον ἡμὲν καὶ Μοργαντῖνον εἶλε, πρὸς Ἦγουριν δὲ τῶν Ἀγυρμαίων τύραννον καὶ Δάμωνα τὸν δυναστεύοντα Κεντορπίνων, ἐτι δ' Ἐρρηναίους τε καὶ Ἀσσωρίνους συνθήκας ἐποιήσατο. παρέλαβε δὲ διὰ προδοσίας Κεφαλοίδιον καὶ Σολούντα καὶ τὴν Ἔνναν πρὸς δὲ τούτους πρὸς Ἐρρηναίους εἴρηνην ἐποιήσατο.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ Σικελίαν ἐν τούτοις ἤν.

79. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἑλλάδα Λακεδαιμόνιοι προσωρινοὶ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ πρὸς Πέρσας πολέμου, τὸν ἔτερον τῶν βασιλέων Ἀγησίλαον ἐπέστησαν τοῖς πράγμασιν. αὐτὸς δ' ἔξακιυσιλίους στρατιώτας ἐπιλέξας, τριάκοντα δὲ τῶν πολιτῶν εἰς τὸ συν- ἐδριον τοὺς ἀρίστους κατατάξας, διεβίβασε τὴν 2 δύναμιν ἐκ τῆς Αὐλίδος εἰς Ἐφεσον. ἐκεῖ δὲ στρατολογήσας τετρακισχιλίους, προῆγαγε τὴν δύ- ναμιν εἰς ὑπαθρόν, οὕσαν πεζῶν μὲν μυρίων, ἱππῶν δὲ τετρακοσίων ἠκολούθη δ' ἄγοραίος αὐτοῖς ὕχος καὶ τῆς ἀρπαγῆς χάριν οὐκ ἐλάττων 3 τοῦ προειρήμενον. διεξιών δὲ τὸ Καῦστριον πεδίον, διεθνεὶ τὴν χώραν τὴν ὑπὸ τοὺς Πέρσας οὕσαν,

1 καὶ added by Dindorf.
2 στρατεύσας Μέναινον Wesseling: ἐστράτευσαν αμένεον.
3 So Wesseling: ἠλευ... ἐπηχότατο... παρέλαβον... ἐπηχότατο. 4 τὴν added by Eichstätt.
5 ἐκ deleted by Dindorf, Vogel.
6 Αὐλίδος suggested by Vogel (Xen. Hell. 3. 4. 3), 'Ασίας RAH, Εὐρώπης cat.
BOOK XIV. 78. 5—79. 3

The Messenians named their city Tyndaris, and by living in concord together and admitting many to citizenship, they speedily came to number more than five thousand citizens.

After this Dionysius waged a number of campaigns against the territory of the Siceli, in the course of which he took Menaenum and Morgantinum and struck a treaty with Agyris, the tyrant of the Agyranaeans, and Damon, the lord of the Centoripans, as well as with the Herbitaeans and the Assorini. He also gained by treachery Cephaloedium, Solus, and Enna, and made peace besides with the Herbes-sini.

Such was the state of affairs in Sicily at this time.

79.1 In Greece the Lacedaemonians, foreseeing how great their war with the Persians would be, put one of the two kings, Agesilaüs, in command. After he had levied six thousand soldiers and constituted a council of thirty of his foremost fellow citizens,2 he transported the armament from Aulis 3 to Ephesus. Here he enlisted four thousand soldiers and took the field with his army, which numbered ten thousand infantry and four hundred cavalry. They were also accompanied by a throng of no less number which provided a market and was intent upon plunder. He traversed the Plain of Caýster and laid waste the territory held by the Persians until he arrived at

1 The narrative is resumed from chapter 39.
2 Obviously a staff of administrators for him to use in important posts in the conduct of the war, as is clear, e.g., from Xenophon, Hell. 3. 4. 20.
3 Agesilaüs fancies himself a second Agamemnon, leading the Greeks in a new Trojan War, and would repeat Agamemnon's farewell sacrifices at Aulis. See Plutarch, Agesilaüs, 6. 4-6; Xenophon, Hell. 3. 4. 3; 5. 5.
μέχρι ότου κατηντήσεν εἰς Κύμην. ἔκειθεν δ' ὀρμηθεῖσ τὸ πλέοστον τοῦ θέρους τὴν τε Φρυγίαν καὶ τὰ συνεχῆ διετέλεσε πορθῶν, καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἐμπλήσας ὦφελείας ὑπὸ τὸ φθινόπωρον ἀνέκαμψεν εἰς Ἔφεσον.

4 Τούτων δὲ πραττομένων Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν πρέσβεις ἀπέστειλαν πρὸς Νεφερέα τὸν Αἰγύπτου βασιλέα περὶ συμμαχίας, ὡς ἀντὶ τῆς βοηθείας ἐδωρήσατο σκευὴν τοὺς Σπαρτιάτας ἐκατὸν τρυ̃̄μέσιν σῖτου δὲ μυριάδας πεντάκοντα. Φάραξ δὲ ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ναύαρχος ἀναχείς ἐκ 'Ρόδου ναυσὶν ἐκατὸν εἴκοσι κατέπλευσε τῆς Καρίας πρὸς Σάρανδα, φορύριον ἀπέχον τῆς Καύνου σταδίους.

5 ἐκατὸν πεντάκοντα. ἔκειθεν δὲ ὀρμώμενοι ἐπολιόρκησε τὴν Καύνον καὶ Κόνωνα μὲν τὸν τοῦ βασιλικοῦ στόλου τὴν ἰγγεμονίαν ἐχοντα, διατρίβοντα δ' ἐν Καύνῳ μετὰ νεῶν τεσσαράκοντα. Ἀρταφέρνους δὲ καὶ Φαρναβάζου μετὰ πολλῆς δυνάμεως παραβοηθήσαντο τοῖς Καυνίοις ὁ Φάραξ ἐλυσε τὴν πολιορκίαν καὶ μετα τοῦ στόλου παντὸς.

6 ἀπῆρεν' εἰς 'Ρόδον. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Κόνων μὲν ἀθροίσας οὐδοθέκοντα τρυ̃̄μεσι ἐπέλυσεν εἰς Χερρόνησον, 'Ρόδιοι δ' ἐκβαλόντες τὸν τῶν Πελοποννησίων στόλον ἀπέστησαν ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τὸν Κόνωνα προσεδέκαντο μετὰ τοῦ στόλου παντὸς.

7 εἰς τὴν πόλιν. οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς Αἰγύπτου τὸν διώρηθέντα σῖτον κατακομίζοντες Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὴν ἀπόστασιν τῶν 'Ροδίων ἀγνοοῦντες τεθαρρηκότες προσέπλευσαν τῇ νῆσῳ. 'Ροδιοὶ δὲ καὶ Κόνων ὁ τῶν Περσῶν ναύαρχος καταγαγόντες τὸς ναῦς εἰς τοὺς λιμένας ἐπιλήσασαν σῖτον τὴν πόλιν. παρεγενήθησαν δὲ τῷ Κόνωνι τρυ̃̄μεσι ἐνενήκοντα, δέκα μὲν
Cymê. From this as his base he spent the larger part of the summer ravaging Phrygia and neighbouring territory; and after sating his army with pillage he returned toward the beginning of autumn to Ephesus.

While these events were taking place, the Lacedaemonians dispatched ambassadors to Nephereus, the king of Egypt, to conclude an alliance; he, in place of the aid requested, made the Spartans a gift of equipment for one hundred triremes and five hundred thousand measures of grain. Pharax, the Lacedaemonian admiral, sailing from Rhodes with one hundred and twenty ships, put in at Sasanda in Caria, a fortress one hundred and fifty stades from Caunus. From this as his base he laid siege to Caunus and blockaded Conon, who was commander of the King's fleet and lay at Caunus with forty ships. But when Artaphernes and Pharnabazus came with strong forces to the aid of the Caunians, Pharax lifted the siege and sailed off to Rhodes with the entire fleet. After this Conon gathered eighty triremes and sailed to the Chersonesus, and the Rhodians, having expelled the Peloponnesian fleet, revolted from the Lacedaemonians and received Conon, together with his entire fleet, into their city. Now the Lacedaemonians, who were bringing the gift of grain from Egypt, being unaware of the defection of the Rhodians, approached the island in full confidence; but the Rhodians and Conon, the Persian admiral, brought the ships into the harbours and stored the city with grain. There also came to Conon ninety triremes, ten of them from

1 Manetho calls him Nepherites.
2 Pausanias (6. 7. 6) states that they were persuaded to do so by Conon.

1 So Dindorf, ἀπήγγειλαν Π, ἀπήγγειλαν οὖς.
ἀπὸ Κιλικίας, ὃγδοήκοντα δ’ ἀπὸ Φωικής, δὲν ὁ Σιδωνιάων δυνάστης εἶχε τὴν ἡγεμονίαν.

80. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Ἀγησίλαος μὲν ἔξαγαγὼν τὴν δύναμιν εἰς τὸ Καυστρὸν πεδίον καὶ τὴν περὶ Σίπυλον χώραν, ἐδήσωσε τὰς τῶν ἐγχυρίων κτήσεις. Τισσαφέρνης δὲ μυρίους μὲν ἑπτεῖς πεντακαιμίριους δὲ πεζοὺς ἀθροίσας ἐπηκολούθει τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοὺς ἀποσπωμένους τῆς τάξεως ἐν ταῖς προνομαῖς ἀνήρει. Ὁ Ἀγησίλαος δὲ εἰς πληθύνοι συντάξας τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀντείχετο τῆς παρὰ τὸν Σίπυλον παρωρείας, ἐπιτηρῶν καὶ τοὺς εὐθείων εἰς τὴν τῶν πολεμίων ἔπιθεσιν. ἐπελθὼν δὲ τὴν χώραν μέχρι Σάρδεων ἔβδειπε τοὺς τε κήπους καὶ τὸν παράδεισον τῶν Τισσαφέρνων, φυτώς καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις πολυτελῶς πεφιλατεταλημένοιν εἰς τρυφήν καὶ τὴν ἐν εἰρήνῃ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀπόλαυσιν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ’ ἐπιστρέψας, ὅσοι ἀνὰ μέσουν ἐγενήθη τῶν τοῦ Σάρδεων καὶ Θυβάρων, ἀπέστειλε Ξενοκλέα τὸν Σπαρτιάτην μετὰ χιλίων καὶ τετρακόσιων στρατιωτῶν νικτὸς εἰς τινὰ δασὸν τόπον, ὅπως ἐνεδρεύσῃ τοὺς βαρβάρους. αὐτὸς δὲ ἀμ’ ἡμέρα πορεύομενος μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως, ἐπειδὴ τὴν μὲν ἔνεδραν παρῆλθεν, οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι προσπίπτοντες ἀπάκτως τοῖς ἐπὶ τῆς οὐραγίας ἐξητποτοῦν, παραδόξως ἐξαιρήσεις ἐπέστρεψεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Πέρσας. Γενομένης δὲ καρπηρᾶς μάχης, καὶ τοῦ συνοίμου τοῖς κατὰ τὴν ἔνεδραν ωθῶν ἀρβάντως, ἀκείνου μὲν παιανίσαντες ἐπεφέροντο τοῖς πολεμίοις, οἱ δὲ Πέρσαι θεωροῦντες αὐτοὺς ἀπολαμβανομένους εἰς μέσουν κατεπλάγα-4 γησαν καὶ παραχρήμα ἐφευγον. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἀγησίλαον μέχρι μὲν τινος ἐπιδιώξαντες ἀνέθλην μὲν ὑπὲρ τοὺς ἐξακισχόλους, αἰχμαλωτῶν δὲ πολὺ
Cilicia and eighty from Phoenicia, under the command of the lord of the Sidonians.

80. After this Agesilaüs led forth his army into the Plain of Cayster and the country around Sipylus and ravaged the possessions of the inhabitants. Tissaphernes, gathering ten thousand cavalry and fifty thousand infantry, followed close on the Lacedaemonians and cut down any who became separated from the main body while plundering. Agesilaüs formed his soldiers in a square and clung to the foothills of Mt. Sipylus, awaiting a favourable opportunity to attack the enemy. He overran the countryside as far as Sardis and ravaged the orchards and the pleasure-park belonging to Tissaphernes, which had been artistically laid out at great expense with plants and all other things that contribute to luxury and the enjoyment in peace of the good things of life. He then turned back, and when he was midway between Sardis and Thybarnae, he dispatched by night the Spartan Xenocrates with fourteen hundred soldiers to a thickly wooded place to set an ambush for the barbarians. Then Agesilaüs himself moved at daybreak along the way with his army. And when he had passed the place of ambush and the barbarians were advancing upon him without battle order and harassing his rearguard, to their surprise he suddenly turned about on the Persians. When a sharp battle followed, he raised the signal to the soldiers in ambush and they, chanting the battle song, charged the enemy. The Persians, seeing that they were caught between the forces, were struck with dismay and turned at once in flight. Pursuing them for some distance, Agesilaüs slew over six thousand of them,
πλήθος ἦθοςαν, τὴν δὲ παρεμβολὴν διήρτσαν,
5 γέμουσαν πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς μάχης
Τισσαφέρνης μὲν εἰς Σάρδεις ἀπεκώρυσε κατα-
πεπληγμένος τὴν τόλμαν τῶν Δακεδαμονίων,
Ἄγησίλαος δὲ ἐπεξερήσατο μὲν εἰς τὰς ἀνω σατρα-
πειές, ἐν δὲ τοῖς ἱεροῖς οὐ δυνάμενος καλλιεργῆσαι
πάλιν ἀπῆγαγε τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ θάλατταν.
6 Ἀρταξέρξης δὲ δὲ τῆς Ἀσίας βασιλεὺς τὰ τε
ἐλαττώματα πυθόμενος καὶ κατορρωδῶν τὸν πρὸς
tοὺς Ἑλλήνας πόλεμον, δι’ ὅργης εἶχε τὸν Τισ-
σαφέρνην. τούτων γὰρ αὐτῶν τοῦ πολέμου γε-
γονέαν ὑπελάμβανεν καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς μυτρὸς δὲ
Παρυσάτιδος ἦν ἡξιωμένος τιμωρησασθαι τὸν
Τισσαφέρνην: εἶχε γὰρ αὐτὴ διαφόρως πρὸς αὐτὸν
ἐκ τοῦ διαβεβληκέναι τὸν ὑδὸν αὐτῆς Κύρου, ὅτε
7 τὴν ἐπὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν στρατείαν ἐποιεῖτο. καταστή-
σας οὖν Τιθραῦστην ἤγεμόνα, τούτῳ μὲν παρῆγγειλε
συλλαμβάνειν Τισσαφέρνην, πρὸς δὲ τὰς πόλεις
καὶ τοὺς σατράπας ἐπεμψεν ἐπιστολὰς ὅπως
tes τούτω ποιῶσί τοῦ προστατόμενον. ὃ δὲ
Τιθραῦστης παραγενόμενος εἰς Κολοσσᾶς τῆς Φρυ-
γίας συνέλαβε τὸν Τισσαφέρνην διὰ τῶν Ἀριάιον
σατράπου λουόμενον, καὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀποκόψας
ἀπέστειλε πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα: αὐτὸς δὲ τὸν Ἀγησί-
λαον πείσας εἰς λόγους ἐλθεῖν ἐξαμηναῖος ἀνοχὰς
ἐποιήσατο.
81. Τῶν δὲ κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν τούτων τὸν τρόπον
diwkhmenon, Φωκεῖς πρὸς Βοιωτοὺς έκ τινων ἐγ-
κλημάτων εἰς πόλεμον καταστάντες ἐπεσαν τοὺς
Δακεδαμονίους συμμαχεῖν κατὰ τῶν Βοιωτῶν,
καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον αὐτοῖς ἀπέστειλαν Λύσανδρον
μετὰ στρατιωτῶν ὅλγων, δὲ εἰσελθῶν εἰς τὴν
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gathered a great multitude of prisoners, and pillaged their camp which was stored with goods of many sorts. Tissaphernes, thunderstruck at the daring of the Lacedaemonians, withdrew from the battle to Sardis, and Agesilaüs was about to attack the satrapies farther inland, but led his army back to the sea when he could not obtain favourable omens from the sacrifices.

When Artaxerxes, the King of Asia, learned of the defeats, being alarmed by the war with the Greeks, he was angry at Tissaphernes, since he considered him to be responsible for the war. He had also been asked by his mother, Parysatis, to grant her revenge upon Tissaphernes, for she hated him for denouncing her son Cyrus, when he made his attack upon his brother. Accordingly Artaxerxes appointed Tithraustes commander with orders to arrest Tissaphernes and sent letters to the cities and the satraps that all should perform whatever he commanded. Tithraustes, on arriving at Colossae in Phrygia, with the aid of Ariaeus, a satrap, arrested Tissaphernes while he was in the bath, cut off his head, and sent it to the King. Then he persuaded Agesilaüs to enter into negotiations and concluded with him a truce of six months.

81. While affairs in Asia were handled as we have described, the Phocians went to war with the Boeotians because of certain grievances and persuaded the Lacedaemonians to join them against the Boeotians. At first they sent Lysander to them with a few

1 Cp. chaps. 19 ff.

1 ἀν after διώκει διὰ deleted by Dindorf.
2 'Αριάδνος Palmer: Λαμπρόσωλον.
Φωκίδα συνήγαγε δύναμιν· μετὰ δὲ ταύτα καὶ Παυσανίας ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐξεπέμφθη μετὰ στρατιωτῶν τῶν ἕξακισθῆναι. Βοιωτὸς δὲ πείσαντες Ἀθηναίους συνεπιλαβέσθαι τοῦ πολέμου, τότε μὲν καθ' αὐτούς ἤρμησαν καὶ κατέλαβον Ἀλίαρτον ὑπὸ Λυσάνδρου καὶ Φωκέων πολιορκουμένην. γενομένης δὲ μάχης ὁ τε Λύσανδρος ἔπεσε καὶ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν συμμάχων πολλοί, τῶν δὲ Βοιωτῶν ἦ μὲν ὀλη φάλαγξ ταχέως ἐπέστρεψεν ἀπὸ τοῦ διωγμοῦ, τῶν δὲ Θηβαίων ὡς διακόσιοι προχειρότερον εἰς τόπους τραχείς ἐστούπα δόντες ἀντρέβησαν. ὁ μὲν οὖν πόλεμος οὕτως ἐκλήθη Βοιωτικός, Παυσανίας δὲ ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς πυθόμενος τὴν ἢτταί ἀνοχὰς ἐποιήσατο πρὸς Βοιωτοὺς καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἀπήγαγε πρὸς Πελοπόννησον.

4 Κόνων δ' ὁ τῶν Περσῶν ναύαρχος ἐπὶ μὲν τοῦ στόλου κατέστησεν Ἰερώνυμον καὶ Νικόδημον Ἀθηναίους ὄντας, αὐτὸς δὲ σπεύδων ἐντυχεῖ συν βασιλεῖ παρέπλευσεν εἰς Κιλικίαν, κακεῖδεν εἰς Θάψακον τῆς Συρίας πορευθεὶς ἀνὰ τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμὸν ἐπέλευσεν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα. ἐκεῖ δ' ἐντυχὸς τῷ βασιλεῖ καταναμαχῆσεν ἐπηγγείλατο τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, ἃν αὐτῷ χρήματα καὶ τὴν ἄλλην παρασκευὴν ἐτοιμᾶσθη κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτῷ προαίρεσιν. 5 ὁ δ' Ἀρταξέρξης ἐπανείρησεν αὐτὸν καὶ δωρεᾶς μεγάλαις τιμῆσας, συνέστησε ταμίαν τῶν χορηγοῦσαν τῷ χρημάτων πλῆθος ὅσον ἄν προστάτη τόν κόνων, καὶ τὴν ἐξουσίαν ἐδώκεε αὐτῷ λαβεῖν εἰς τὸν πόλεμον συνηγισόμενον ὅν ἄν προαιρῆται Περσῶν. Κόνων μὲν οὖν Φαρνάβαζον ἐλόμενος τὸν σατράπην ἀνὰ] κατὰ Hertlein.
soldiers, who, on entering Phocis, gathered an army; but later the king, Pausanias, was dispatched there with six thousand soldiers. The Boeotians persuaded the Athenians to take part with them in the war, but at the time they took the field alone and found Haliartus under siege by Lysander and the Phocians. In the battle which followed Lysander fell together with many Lacedaemonians and their allies. The entire body of other Boeotians speedily turned back from the pursuit, but some two hundred Thebans advanced rather rashly into rugged terrain and were slain. This was called the Boeotian War. Pausanias, the king of the Lacedaemonians, on learning of the defeat, concluded a truce with the Boeotians and led his army back to the Peloponnesus.

Conon, the admiral of the Persians, put the Athenians Hieronymus and Nicodemus in charge of the fleet and himself set forth with intent to interview the King. He sailed along the coast of Cilicia, and when he had gone on to Thapsacus in Syria, he then took boat by the Euphrates river to Babylon. Here he met the King and promised that he would destroy the Lacedaemonians’ naval power if the King would furnish him with such money and other supplies as his plan required. Artaxerxes approved Conon, honoured him with rich gifts, and appointed a paymaster who should supply funds in abundance as Conon might assign them. He also gave him authority to take as his associate leader for the war any Persian he might choose. Conon selected the satrap

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1 In order to recover the body of Lysander (Plutarch, *Lysander*, 29).
κατέβασεν εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, ἀπαντὰ διωρικὼς κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ διάνοιαν. 1
82. Τοῦ δὲ ἐτους τοῦτου διεληλυθότος 'Αθήνης μὲν τὴν ἄρχην ἔλαβε Διοράντος, ἐν Ὄροις δὲ ἀντὶ τῶν ὑπάτων ἔξεχθαρχοι τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἄρχην διώκουν, Λεύκιος Ὀδαλέριος, Μάρκος Φούριος, Κόιντος Σερούλιος, Κόιντος Σουλπίκιος. τούτων δὲ τὴν ἄρχην παρειληφότον Βοιωτοὶ καὶ 'Αθηναῖοι, πρὸς δὲ τούτους Κορίνθιοι καὶ 'Αργεῖοι, συμμαχίαν
2 πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐποιήσαντο. μισουμένων γὰρ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὑπὸ τῶν συμμάχων διὰ τὸ βάρος τῆς ἐπιστασίας, 2 ὕποτο ῥαδίως καταλύσεων αὐτῶν τὴν ἦγεμονίαν, τὰς μεγίστας πόλεις συμφρονοῦσας ἔχοντες. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν συνέδριον κοινὸν ἐν τῇ Κορίνθῳ συστησάμενοι τοὺς βουλευσομένους ἐπεμπον καὶ κοινῶς διώκουν τὰ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πρόσβεις εἰς τὰς πόλεις ἀποστέλλοντες πολλοὺς συμμάχους ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἀπέστησαν. 3 εὐθὺ γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἡ τε Εὐβοια ἄπασα προσέθετο καὶ Δευκάδιοι, πρὸς δὲ τούτους 'Ακαρνανῖς τε καὶ 'Αμβρακίωται καὶ Χαλκιδεῖς οἱ πρὸς τῇ Ὀράκη. 4 ἐπεβάλοντο δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ κατοικοῦντας πείθειν ἀποστήμαν Λακεδαιμονίων, οὐδεὶς δὲ αὐτοῖς ὑπήκουσεν ἡ γὰρ Σπάρτη κατὰ τὰ πλευρὰ κειμένη καθαπερί τις ἀκρόπολις ἢν καὶ φρουρὰ πάσης Πελοποννήσου.
5 Μηδίου δὲ τοῦ τῆς Δαρίσσης τῆς ἐν Θεσσαλίᾳ δυναστεύοντος διαπολεμοῦντος πρὸς Δυκόφρονα τὸν Φερών τύραννον, καὶ δεομένου πέμψας βοηθεῖαν,

1 So Reiske: δύναμιν.
2 So Dindorf: ἐπιστάσεως.
3 So Wesseling: βουλευσομένουs.

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Pharnabazus and then returned to the sea, having arranged everything to suit his purpose.

82. At the close of this year, in Athens Diophantus entered upon the archonship, and in Rome, in place of consuls, the consular magistracy was exercised by six military tribunes, Lucius Valerius, Marcus Furius, Quintus Servilius, and Quintus Sulpicius. After these men had assumed their magistracies the Boeotians and Athenians, together with the Corinthians and the Argives, concluded an alliance with each other. It was their thought that, since the Lacedaemonians were hated by their allies because of their harsh rule, it would be an easy matter to overthrow their supremacy, given that the strongest states were of one mind. First of all, they set up a common Council in Corinth to which they sent representatives to form plans, and worked out in common the arrangements for the war. Then they dispatched ambassadors to the cities and caused many allies of the Lacedaemonians to withdraw from them; for at once all of Euboea and the Leucadians joined them, as well as the Acarnanians, Ambraciots, and the Chalcidians of Thrace. They also attempted to persuade the inhabitants of the Peloponnesus to revolt from the Lacedaemonians, but no one listened to them; for Sparta, lying as it does along the side of it, was a kind of citadel and fortress of the entire Peloponnesus.

Medius, the lord of Larissa in Thessaly, was at war with Lycophron, the tyrant of Pherae, and when he asked for aid to be sent him, the Council dispatched

1 Livy (5. 14. 5) adds M. Valerius and L. Furius.

4 κατὰ τὰ πλευρὰ Dindorf, Bekker, κατάπλευρ P, κατὰ πλευρὰν Vogel.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

ἀπέστειλεν αὐτῷ τὸ συνεδρίον στρατιώτας δισχί-
6 λίους· ὁ δὲ Μηδίος τῆς συμμαχίας αὐτῶ παρα-
γενομένης Φάρσαλον εἶλεν ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων
φρουρομένην καὶ τοὺς ἐν αὐτῇ κατοικοῦντας
ἐλαφυροπόλησεν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦθ' οἱ Βοιωτοὶ μετ'
Ἀργείων Ἡράκλειαν τῇ ἐν Τραχύνι κατελάβοντο,
χωρισθέντες ἀπὸ Μηδίου· καὶ νυκτὸς ἐντὸς τῶν
τειχῶν ὑπὸ τῶν εἰσαχθέντων Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν
tοὺς καταληφθέντας ἀπέσφαξαν, τοὺς δὲ ἀπὸ Πέ-
7 λοπονήσου τὰ σφῶν ἔχοντας εἰσασαν ἀπελθεῖν.
εἰς
δὲ τὴν πόλιν τοὺς Τραχυνίους φεύγοντας ἐκ τῶν
πατρίδων ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων μεταπεμπόμενοι,
tούτους ἐδωκαν τὴν πόλιν οὐκεῖν, οἷ καὶ παλαιότατοι
τῆς χώρας ταύτης ἦσαν οἰκήτορες. μετὰ δὲ ταῦθ'
ὁ τῶν Βοιωτῶν ἀφγονομένος Ἰσμηνίας τοὺς μὲν
Ἀργείους ἐν τῇ πόλει κατέλιπε φυλακῆς ἐνεκα,
αὐτὸς δὲ πεῖσας ἀποστήναι ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων
Ἀϊνιάνας καὶ Ἀθαμάνας ἦθρουσέ παρὰ τῆς τοῦτων
καὶ τῶν συμμάχων στρατιώτας· τοὺς πάντας δὲ
ἔχων μικρὸν ἀπολείποντας τῶν ἐξακισιχλίων ἐστρά-
8 τευσεν εἰς Φωκεῖς. καταστρατοπεδεύσειν δὲ αὐ-
tοῦ εἰς Νάρυκα τῆς Λοκρίδος, ἦς ἦς φασὶ τῶν
Ἀξαντα γεγενήθαι, τὸ πλῆθος τῶν Φωκέων ἀπήν-
tησε μετὰ τῶν ὀπλῶν, τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἔχοντος
9 Ἀλκισθένους τοῦ Δάκωνος. γενομένης δὲ μάχης
eπὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἵσγυρᾶς ἐκράτησαν οἱ Βοιωτοὶ,
καὶ μέχρι νυκτὸς διώξαντες τοὺς φεύγοντας ἄνειλον
οὐ πολὺ λείποντας τῶν χιλίων, τῶν δὲ ἱδίων ἀπέβα-
10 λον ἐν τῇ μάχῃ περὶ πεντακοσίων. μετὰ δὲ τὴν
παράταξιν ἀμφότεροι μὲν διέλυσαν τὸ στρατό-
to him two thousand soldiers. After the troops 305 B.C. had arrived Medius seized Pharsalus, in which there was a garrison of Lacedaemonians, and sold the inhabitants as booty. After this the Boeotians and Argives, parting company with Medius, seized Heracleia in Trachis; and on being admitted at night within the walls by certain persons, they put to the sword the Lacedaemonians whom they seized but allowed the other Peloponnesians to leave with their possessions. They then summoned to the city the Trachinians whom the Lacedaemonians had banished from their homes,¹ and gave them the city as their dwelling place; and indeed they were the most ancient settlers of this territory. After this Ismenias, the leader of the Boeotians, left the Argives in the city to serve as its garrison and himself persuaded the Acenianians and the Athamanians to revolt from the Lacedaemonians and gathered soldiers from among them and their allies. After he had recruited a little less than six thousand men, he took the field against the Phocians. While he was taking up quarters in Naryx in Locris, which men say was the birthplace of Ajax, the people of the Phocians came against him in arms under the command of Acisthenes the Laconian. A sharp and protracted battle followed, in which the Boeotians were the victors. Pursuing the fugitives until nightfall, they slew not many less than a thousand, but lost of their own troops in the battle about five hundred. After the pitched battle both sides dismissed their armies to

¹ See chap. 38. 4-5.
πεδον' εἰς τὰς ἱδίας πατρίδας· οἷς δ' εἰς Κόρινθον τὸ
συνεδριον ἀγαγόντες, ἐπεὶ κατὰ νοῦν αὐτοὺς προεχώ-
ρει τὰ πράγματα, συνήγαγον ἐξ ἁπασῶν τῶν πόλεων
στρατιῶτας εἰς Κόρινθον, πεζοὺς μὲν πλείους μυ-
ρίων πεντακυσχιλίων, ἱππεῖς δὲ περὶ πεντακυσχιλίων.

83. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δ' ὁρῶντες τὰς μεγίστας τῶν
κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πόλεων ἐφ' ἑαυτοὺς συνιστα-
μένας, ἐφηφέσαντο τὸν τε Ἀγγείλλαον ἐκ τῆς
Ἀσίας μεταπέμφασθαι καὶ τὴν μετ' αὐτοῦ δύναμιν,
αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐν τοσοῦτοι παρὰ τε σφῶν καὶ τῶν συμ-
μάχων ἄθροισαντες πεζοὺς μὲν δισμυρίους τρισχι-
λίους, ἱππεῖς δὲ πεντακυσχιλίους, ἀπήντησαν τοῖς
2 πολεμίοις. γενομένης δὲ παρατάξεως παρὰ τὸν
Νεμέαν ποταμὸν μέχρι νυκτός, ἐκατέρων προ-
ετέρησε τὰ μέρη τοῦ στρατεύματος· καὶ τῶν μὲν
Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν συμμάχων ἔπεσον ἐκατὸν
πρὸς τοῖς χιλίοις, Βουωτῶν δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων
συμμάχων περὶ δυσχίλιους ὀκτακυσχιλίους.

3 Ἀγγείλλαος δὲ τὴν δύναμιν ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας δια-
βιβάζας εἰς τὴν Ἐφρόπην, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον Θεράκων
τινων ἀπαντησάντων αὐτῷ πολλῇ στρατιᾷ,2 μάχῃ
τε ἐνίκησε καὶ τοὺς πλείστους τῶν βαρβάρων
ἀνείπε· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα διὰ Μακεδονίας τὴν πορείαν
ἐποιεῖτο, τὴν αὐτὴν διεξόντων χώραν ἡν καὶ Ἐρέτης
ἐπορεύθη, καθ' ὅν καιρὸν ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ τοὺς
4 Ἐλληνας. Ἀγγείλλαος μὲν οὖν διὰ Μακεδονίας
καὶ Θητῆλες πορευθεῖς, ὡς διήλθε τὰ περὶ Θερμο-
pύλας στενά,3 ... τὴν πορείαν ἐποιεῖτο.

Κόνων δὲ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Φαρνάβαζος ἄφηγοντο

So Rhodoman: συνεδριον.
2 πολλῇ στρατιᾷ Vogel, πολλῆς στρατιῶς Pl, μετὰ πολλῆς
στρατιῶς cet.
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their native lands, and the members of the Council in Corinth, since affairs were progressing as they desired, gathered to Corinth soldiers from all the cities, more than fifteen thousand infantry and about five hundred cavalry.

83. When the Lacedaemonians saw that the greatest cities of Greece were uniting against them, they voted to summon Agesilaüs and his army from Asia. In the meantime they gathered from their own levy and their allies twenty-three thousand infantry and five hundred cavalry and advanced to meet the enemy. The battle took place along the river Nemea, lasting until nightfall, and parts of both armies had the advantage, but of the Lacedaemonians and their allies eleven hundred men fell, while of the Boeotians and their allies about twenty-eight hundred.

After Agesilaüs had conveyed his army across from Asia to Europe, at first he was opposed by certain Thracians with a large force; these he defeated in battle, slaying the larger number of the barbarians. Then he made his way through Macedonia, passing through the same country as Xerxes did when he made his campaign against the Greeks. When Agesilaüs had traversed Macedonia and Thessaly and made his way through the pass of Thermopylae, he continued. . . .

Conon the Athenian and Pharnabazus were in

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1 The river formed the boundary between Sicyonia and Corinthia (Strabo, 8. 6. 25).
2 The Trallians (Plutarch, Agesilaüs, 16. 1).
3 The Greek is defective; "through Phocis," "at top speed," and other suggestions have been made.

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στενά Reiske: στενύ.
μὲν τοῦ βασιλικοῦ στόλου, διέτριβον δὲ περὶ Δώρμα τῆς Χερρονήσου, τριήρεις ἔχοντες πλείους 5 τῶν ἐνενήκοντα. πυθόμενοι δὲ ἐν Κνίδῳ τὸ ναυτικὸν τῶν πολεμίων εἶναι, τὰ πρὸς τὴν ναυμαχίαν παρασκευάζοντο. Πελεανδρός δ᾽ ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ναύαρχος ἔξεπλευσεν ἐκ τῆς Κνίδου τριήρεις τῷ ὃνδοικοντα πέντε καὶ κατηνέχθη πρὸς Φύσκον τῆς 6 Χερρονήσου. ἐκεῖθεν δ᾽ ἐκπλεύσας περιέπεσε τῷ στόλῳ τοῦ βασιλέως, καὶ ταῖς μὲν προπλεούσαις1 ναυσὶ συμβαλῶν προετέρει, τῶν δὲ Περσῶν2 ἀμα ταῖς τριήρεις ἀθρώας παραβοληθησάντων, ἐπειδὴ πάντες οἱ σύμμαχοι πρὸς τὴν γῆν ἔφυγον, τὴν ἱδίαν ναῦν ἐπέστρεψεν, αἰχμόρον εἶναι νομίσας καὶ τῆς 7 Σπάρτης ἀνάξιον τὸ φυγεῖν ἄγεννὼς. ἀγωνισάμενος δὲ λαμπρῶς καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν πολεμίων ἀνελῶν, τὸ τελευταῖον ἀξίως τῆς πατρίδος ἀνηρεθή μαχόμενος. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Κόνωνα μέχρι τῆς γῆς καταδιώξαντες τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους πεντήκοντα μὲν τριήρων ἐκπλησσαν, τῶν δ᾽ ἀνδρῶν οἱ πλείστοι μὲν ἐκκολυμβήσαντες κατὰ γῆν ἔφυγον, ἐάλωσαν δὲ περὶ πεντακόσιον· αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ τριήρεις εἰς Κνίδου διεσώθησαν.

84. Ἅγγαλλαος δὲ προσπλαβόμενος ἐκ Πελοποννήσου στρατωτάς, ἐπειδὴ μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἔπεβαινεν εἰς Βοιωτίαν, εὑρῆς οἱ Βοιωτοὶ μετὰ τῶν συμμάχων ἀπήντησαν εἰς Κορώνειαν. γενομένης δὲ παρατάξεως Θῆβαιοι μὲν τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς μέρος τρεφάμενοι μέχρι τῆς παρεμβολῆς κατεδίωξαν, οἱ δ᾽ ἄλλοι μικρὸν ἀντισχόντες χρόνον ὑπ' Ἅγγαλλαού 2 καὶ τῶν ἄλλων φυγεῖν ἤναγκάσθησαν. διὸ καὶ

1 So Reiske: προπλεούσαις.
2 So Stephanus: Περσικῶν.
command of the King’s fleet\(^1\) and were tarrying in 395 b.c. Loryma of the Chersonesus\(^2\) with more than ninety triremes. When they learned that the enemy’s naval forces were at Cnidus, they made preparations for battle. Peisander, the Lacedaemonian admiral, set out from Cnidus with eighty-five triremes and put in at Phycus of the Chersonesus. On sailing from there he fell in with the King’s fleet, and engaging the leading ships, he won the advantage over them; but when the Persians\(^3\) came to give aid with their triremes in close formation, all his allies fled to the land. But Peisander turned his own ship against them, believing ignoble flight to be disgraceful and unworthy of Sparta. After fighting brilliantly and slaying many of the enemy, in the end he was overcome, battling in a manner worthy of his native land. Conon pursued the Lacedaemonians as far as the land and captured fifty of their triremes. As for the crews, most of them leaped overboard and escaped by land, but about five hundred were captured. The rest of the triremes found safety at Cnidus.

84. Agesilaüs enlisted more soldiers from the Peloponnesus and then advanced with his army against Boeotia, whereupon the Boeotians, together with their allies, at once set out to Coroneia to meet him. In the battle which followed the Thebans defeated the forces opposed to them and pursued them as far as their camp, but the others held out only a short time and then were forced by Agesilaüs and his troops to take to flight. Therefore the Lacedae-

\(^1\) Cp. chap. 81. 4 f.
\(^2\) At the south-west tip of Asia Minor.
\(^3\) The part of the fleet under the command of Pharnabazus (Xenophon, *Hell.* 4. 3. 11).
νενικηκέναι τῇ μάχῃ Λακεδαιμόνιοι διαλαβόντες ἐστησαν τρόπαιον καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς τοὺς πολεμίους ὑποστόνδους ἀπέδωκαν. ἀπέθανον δὲ τῶν Βουωτῶν καὶ τῶν συμμάχων πλείους τῶν ἐξαικοσίων, Λακεδαιμονίων δὲ καὶ τῶν συναγωγικών τριακόσιων πεντήκοντα· καὶ αὐτὸς Ἀγησίλαος πολλοῖς περιπετειώσας τραύμασιν εἰς Δελφοὺς ἐκομίσθη, κάκει τὴν ἑπιμέλειαν τοῦ σώματος ἐποιεῖτο.

3. Φαρνάβαζος δὲ καὶ Κόνων μετὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν ἀνήχθησαν ἀπάσαις ταῖς ναυσίν ἐπὶ τοὺς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων συμμάχους. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν Κώνως ἀπέστησαν, εἴτε Νισυρίους καὶ Τηίους. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Χίοι τὴν φρουρὰν ἐκβάλοντες προσέθεντο τοῖς περὶ Κόνωνα παραπλησίως δὲ μετέβαλον καὶ

4. Μιτυληναῖοι καὶ Ἐφέσιοι καὶ Ἑρυθραῖοι. τοιαύτη δὲ τῆς μεταστάσεως σπουδῆς τις εἰς τὰς πόλεις ἐνέπεσεν, ὅτι αἱ μὲν ἐκβάλουσιν τὰς φρουρὰς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τὴν ἐλευθερίαν διεφύλαττον, αἱ δὲ τοῖς περὶ Κόνωνα προσετίθεντο. καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦ χρόνου τῆς κατὰ θάλατταν ἀρχήν ἀπέβαλον, οἱ δὲ περὶ Κόνωνα κρίναντες παιντὶ τῷ στόλῳ πλεῖαν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἀνέξευσαν, καὶ τὰς Κυκλάδας νῆσους προσαγαγόμενοι κατέπλευσαν ἐπὶ Κύθηρα τὴν νῆσον. εὐθὺ δὲ ταύτης εὖ ἐφόδου κυριεύσαντες τοὺς μὲν Κυθηρίους ὑποστόνδους ἐξέπεμψαν εἰς τὴν Λακωνικὴν, αὐτοὶ δὲ καταλυόντες τῆς πόλεως τὴν ἐκανὴν φρουρὰν ἐπλευσαν ἐπὶ Κορίνθου. εἰκεὶ δὲ καταπλεύσαντες τοὺς συνέδρους διελέξθησαν ὑπὲρ ὧν ἦθελον, καὶ

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1 So Dindorf: ἔδωκαν.
2 τοιαύτη δὲ τῆς μεταστάσεως σπουδῆς Reiske: τοιαύτης δὲ τῆς καταστάσεως οὕσης σπουδῆς.
3 So Dindorf: Κορίνθους.

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monians, looking upon themselves as conquerors, set 395 B.C. up a trophy and gave back the dead to the enemy under a truce. There fell of the Boeotians and their allies more than six hundred, but of the Lacedaemonians and their associates three hundred and fifty. Agesilaüs, who had suffered many wounds, was taken to Delphi, where he looked after his physical needs.¹

After the sea-fight Pharnabazus and Conon put out to sea with all their ships against the allies of the Lacedaemonians. First of all they induced the people of Cos to secede, and then those of Nisyros and of Teos. After this the Chians expelled their garrison and joined Conon, and similarly the Mitylenaeans and Ephesians and Erythraeans changed sides. Something like the same eagerness for change infected all the cities, of which some expelled their Lacedaemonian garrisons and maintained their freedom, while others attached themselves to Conon. As for the Lacedaemonians, from this time they lost the sovereignty of the sea. Conon, having decided to sail with the entire fleet to Attica, put out to sea, and after bringing over to his cause the islands of the Cyclades, he sailed against the island of Cythera. Mastering it at once on the first assault, he sent the Cytherians under a truce to Laconia, left an adequate garrison for the city, and sailed for Corinth. After putting in there he discussed with the members of the Council such points as they wished, made an

¹ A more adequate account of the battle of Coroneia is given in Xenophon, Hell. 4. 3. 15-20; Plutarch, Agesilaüs, 18. 243
DIODORUS OF SICILY

συμμαχίαν ποιησάμενοι τούτοις μὲν χρήματα κατέλησαν, αυτὸλ δ’ εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐξέπλευσαν.

6 Περὶ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον Ἀέροπος ὁ τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλεὺς ἔτελεύτησε νόσῳ, βασιλεύσας ἐτής ἔξι τὴν δ’ ἡγεμονίαν διαδεξάμενος Παυσανίας νῦσ.

7 ἦρξεν ἐνιαυτὸν. Θεόπομπος δ’ ὁ Χίος τὴν τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν σύνταξιν κατέστροφεν εἰς τούτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ εἰς τὴν περὶ Κνίδου ναυμαχίαν, γράφας βούλους δώδεκα. ὁ δὲ συγγραφεὺς οὗτος ἤρκται μὲν ἄπο τῆς περὶ Κνίδος σῆμα ναυμαχίας, εἰς ἴδιν Θουκυδίδης κατέληξε τὴν πραγματείαν, ἐγραψε δὲ χρόνον ἑτῶν δεκαετά.

85. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ὁ ἐνιαυσιαῖος χρόνος διεληλύθει, Ἀθήναι μὲν Εὐβοιλίδης ἦρξεν, ἐν Ὁρώμη δὲ τὴν ὑπατικήν ἀρχὴν διώκουν χιλίαρχοι ἕξι, Λεύκιος Σέργιος, Ἀδλος Ποστούμιος, Πόπλιος Κορνήλιος,

2 Κόνωνς Μάνλιος. περὶ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους Κόνων τοῦ βασιλικοῦ στόλου τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἔχων, ὁ γενομένος τριήμερα καταπλεύσας εἰς τὸν Πειραιά τῶν πολέμων ὑπέσχετο τὸν περίβολον τῆς πόλεως ἄνωκοδομήσειν· τοῦ γὰρ Πειραιώς τὰ τείχη καὶ τὰ μακρὰ σκέλη καθήρητο κατὰ τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων συνθῆκας, ὅτε κατεπονῆθησαν ἐν τῷ Πελοπον-

3 νησιακῷ πολέμῳ. ὁ δ’ οὖν Κόνων μισθωσάμενος πλήθος τεχνιῶν, καὶ τὸν ἕκ τῶν πληρωμάτων ὀχλὸν εἰς ὑπηρεσίαν παραδοῦσ, ταχέως τὸ πλεῖστον μέρος τοῦ τείχους ἀνωκοδόμησε· καὶ γὰρ Θηβαῖοι πεντακοσίους τεχνίτας καὶ λιθοτόμους ἀπέστειλαν,

4 καὶ τινες ἄλλα τῶν πόλεων παρεβοήθησαν. Τερί—
alliance with them, left them money, and then sailed 395 B.C. off to Asia.¹

At this time Aëropus, the king of the Macedonians, died of illness after a reign of six years, and was succeeded in the sovereignty by his son Pausanias, who ruled for one year. Theopompus of Chios ended with this year and the battle of Cnidus his Hellenic History, which he wrote in twelve books. This historian began with the battle of Cynossema,² with which Thucydides ended his work, and covered in his account a period of seventeen years.³

85. At the conclusion of the year, in Athens 894 B.C., Eubulides was archon and in Rome the consular magistracy was administered by six military tribunes, Lucius Sergius, Aulus Postumius, Publius Cornelius, and Quintus Manlius.⁴ At this time Conon, who held the command of the King's fleet, put in at the Peiraeus with eighty triremes and promised the citizens to rebuild the fortifications of the city; for the walls of the Peiraeus and the long walls had been destroyed in accordance with the terms the Athenians had concluded with the Lacedaemonians when they were reduced in the Peloponnesian War. Accordingly Conon hired a multitude of skilled workers, and putting at their service the general run of his crews, he speedily rebuilt the larger part of the wall. For the Thebans too sent five hundred skilled workers and masons, and some other cities also gave assistance.

¹ These negotiations were in fact the work of Pharnabazus, who was in supreme command of the fleet (Xenophon, Hell. 4. 8. 6 ff.) and who alone could speak for the King of Persia.
² See Book 13. 40. 5 f. and note.
³ 410-394 B.C.
⁴ The names differ greatly from those of Livy, 5. 16. 1.

¹ τῆς added by Reiske.
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βαζος δ' δ' τῶν κατὰ τὴν 'Ασίαν πεζῶν δυνάμεων ἀφηγούμενος ἐφθόνει ταῖς τοῦ Κόνωνος εὐπραξίαις, καὶ πρόφασιν μὲν λαβὼν ὅτι ταῖς βασιλικαῖς δυνάμεις τὰς πόλεως 'Αθηναίων κατακτᾶται, προαγάγομεν 1 δ' αὐτῶν εἰς Σάρδεις συνέλαβε καὶ δήσας εἰς φυλακὴν κατέθετο.

86. Ἐν δὲ τῇ Κορίνθῳ τυνὲς τῶν ἐπιθυμοῦντων δημοκρατίας 2 συστραφέντες ἀγώνων όντων ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ φόνον ἔποιησαν καὶ στάσεως ἐπλήρωσαν τὴν πόλιν· συνεπιλαβομένων δὲ αὐτοῖς τῆς τόλμης Ἀργείων, ἔκατον μὲν καὶ εἰκοσι τῶν πολίτῶν ἀπ' 2 ἐσφαξαν, πεντακοσίους δ' ἔφυγάδευσαν. Λακεδαιμονίων δὲ παρασκευαζόμενων κατάγειν καὶ δύναμιν ἀθροίζοντων, 'Αθηναίοι καὶ Βουωτοῖ παρεβοῦσαν τοὺς σφαγεύουν, ὅπως τὴν πόλιν ἐξεδιοποιήσουσιν. 3 καὶ οἱ μὲν φυγάδες μετὰ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν συμμάχων ἐπὶ τὸ Λέχαιον καὶ τὸν ναῦσταθμὸν ἐπελθόντες νυκτὸς κατὰ κράτος εἶλαν· τῇ δ' ύστερα τῶν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐπεξελθόντων, ἄων Ἰφικράτης ἤγειτο, συνέβη γενέσθαι μάχην, ἐν δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι νικήσαντες οὐκ ὀλίγους ἀπέκτειναν. 4 μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οἱ τε Βουωτοὶ καὶ 'Αθηναίοι, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις Ἀργείων καὶ Κορίνθιοι πάση τῇ δυνάμει παρελθόντες εἰς τὸ Λέχαιον, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον πολιορκήσαντες τὸ χωρίον τὸν 3 ἐντὸς τοῦ διαστειχίσματος εἰσεβιάζοντο· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων

1 So Eichstädt: προαγάγομεν.
2 ἐπιθυμοῦντων δημοκρατίας Wurm: ἐπιθυμήσα κρατοῦντων.

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But Tiribazus, who commanded the land forces in Asia, was envious of Conon’s successes, and on the plea that Conon was using the King’s armaments to win the cities for the Athenians, he lured him to Sardis, where he arrested him, threw him in chains, and remanded him to custody.

86. In Corinth certain men who favoured a democracy, banding together while contests were being held in the theatre, instituted a slaughter and filled the city with civil strife; and when the Argives gave them their support in their venture, they put to the sword one hundred and twenty of the citizens and drove five hundred into exile. While the Lacedaemonians were making preparations to restore the exiles and gathering an army, the Athenians and Boeotians came to the aid of the murderers, in order that they might secure the adhesion of the city. The exiles, together with the Lacedaemonians and their allies, attacked Lechaem and the dock-yard by night and seized them by storm; and on the next day, when the troops of the city, which Iphicrates commanded, came out against them, a battle followed in which the Lacedaemonians were victorious and slew no small number of their opponents. After this the Boeotians and Athenians, and with them the Argives and Corinthians, came with all their forces to Lechaem, and at the outset they laid siege to the place and forced their way into the corridor between the walls; but afterward the Lacedaemonians

1 He was aroused against Conon by the Lacedaemonians (Xenophon, Hell. 4. 8. 12 ff.).
2 The harbour of Corinth on the Corinthian Gulf, connected with Corinth by long walls.

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καὶ τῶν ψυγάδων λαμπρῶς ἀγωνισαμένων ἐξεώσθησαν οἱ Βοωτοὶ καὶ οἱ μετ’ αὐτῶν ἀπαντεῖς. οὕτωι μὲν οὖν περὶ χιλίους τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀποβαλόντες 5 εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἀπεχώρησαν. εὐθὺ δὲ τῶν Ἰσθμίων ἔπελθόντων διεφέροντο περὶ τῆς θέσεως τοῦ ἁγώνος καὶ πολλὰ φιλονεικησάντων ἐκράτησαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ τοὺς ψυγάδας ἐποίησαν θεῖαι 6 τὸν ἁγώνα. τῶν δὲ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον δεινῶν σχεδὸν τι περὶ τὴν Κόρινθου γενομένων ὁ πόλεμος οὕτος ἐκλήθη Κορινθιακὸς, καὶ διέμεινεν ἐτη ὅκτω.

87. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν 'Ῥηγύνοι κατηγοροῦντες Διονυσίου ὅτι Μεσσήνην τείχιζον ἔπ’ αὐτούς κατασκευάζεται, πρῶτον μὲν τοὺς ὑπὸ Διονυσίου ψυγαδευομένους καὶ τάναντια πράττοντας ὑπεδέξατο, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν Ναξίων καὶ Καταναλῶν τοὺς ὑπολειπομένους εἰς Μύλας κατοικίσαντες, δύναμιν παρεσκευάζοντα καὶ στρατηγὸν Ἐλωρίν ἔξ- 2 ἐπεμψαν πολιορκήσοντα Μεσσήνην. τούτου δὲ τὴν ἐπίθεσιν κατὰ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ποιησαμένου παραβόλος, οἱ κατέχοντες τὴν πόλιν Μεσσήνου καὶ Διονυσίου μισθοφόροι συσταφλέτας ἀπήντησαν. γενομένης δὲ μάχης ἐνίκων οἱ Μεσσήνοι καὶ 3 πλείους τῶν πεντακοσίων ἀπέκτειναν. εὐθὺ δ’ ἐπὶ τὰς Μύλας ἔπελθόντες ἔδωκαν τὴν πόλιν, καὶ τοὺς οἰκισθέντας ἐν αὐτῇ Ναξίους ὑποσπόνδους ἀφῆκαν. οὕτως μὲν οὖν εἰς τὸ Σικελίους καὶ tás 'Ελληνίδας πόλεις ἀπελθόντες ἄλλοι κατ’ ἄλλους τόπους κατ- 4 ψίχασαν. δὲ δὲ Διονύσιος, τῶν περὶ τὸν πορθμὸν αὐτῶν τῶν κατεσκευασμένων φιλῶν, διενοεῖτο

1 So Eichstätt: αὐτοῖς.
2 τὰς ἄλλας after καὶ deleted by Wurm.
3 τὸν added by Reiske.
and the exiles put up a brilliant fight and forced out the Boeotians and all who were with them. They then, having lost about a thousand soldiers, returned to the city. And since the Isthmian Games were now at hand, there was a quarrel over who should conduct them. After much contention the Lacedaemonians had their way and saw to it that the exiles conducted the festival. Since the severe fighting in the war took place for the most part about Corinth, it was called the Corinthian War, and it continued for eight years.

87. In Sicily the people of Rhegium, bringing the charge against Dionysius that in fortifying Messene he was making preparations against them, first of all offered asylum to those who were expelled by Dionysius and were active against him, and then settled in Mylace the surviving Naxians and Cataniens, prepared an army, and dispatched as its general Heloris to lay siege to Messene. When Heloris made a reckless attack upon the acropolis, the Messenians and the mercenaries of Dionysius, who were holding the city, closed ranks and advanced against him. In the battle that followed the Messenians were victorious and slew more than five hundred of their opponents. Marching straightway against Mylace, they seized the city and let the Naxians who had been settled there go free under a truce. These, accordingly, departed to the Siceli and the Greek cities and made their dwelling some in one place and others in another. Dionysius, now that the regions about the Straits had been brought to friendly terms with him, planned

1 The narrative is resumed from chapter 78.
2 Heloris had been exiled from Syracuse by Dionysius (chap. 103. 5; cp. chap. 8. 5).
Diodorus of Sicily

μὲν ἐπὶ Ρήγιον στρατιὰν ἀγειν, παρηγωγεῖτο δ' ὑπὸ τῶν τὸ Ταυρομένιον κατειληφότων Σικελῶν.

5 διότι πρῶτας συμφέρειν τούτοις ἐπιθέσθαι πρώτοις, ἔξηγαγεν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς τὴν δύναμιν, καὶ στρατοπεδεύσας ἐκ τοῦ πρὸς τὴν Νάξου μέρους προσεκαρτέρει τῇ πολιορκίᾳ τῶν χειμῶνα, νομίζον τῶν Σικελῶν ἐκλείψειν τὸν λόφον διὰ τὸ μὴ πάλαι κατωκηκέναι.

88. Ὑπὲρ Σικελοῦ παρὰ τῶν πατέρων ἐκ παλαιὸν παρειληφότες ὅτι τὰ μέρη ταῦτα τῆς νῆσου Σικελῶν κατεχόντων Ἕλληνες πρῶτος καταπλεύσαντες ἐκτυσαν μὲν Νάξου, ἐξεβαλον δ' ἐκ τούτου τοῦ λόφου τοὺς τοῦτον κατοικοῦντας Σικελοῦς· διὸ δὴ φάσκοντες πατρίδαν ἀνακτήσασθαι χώραν καὶ περὶ αὖν εἰς τοὺς ἐαυτῶν προγόνους ἐξήμαρτον Ἕλληνες ἀμίνασθαι δικαίως, ἐφιλοτιμοῦντο κατασχεῖν τὸν

2 λόφον. ὑπερβαλλοῦσθε δὲ φιλονεικίας παρ' ἀμφοτέρους αὐσθησαί, ἐτυχον μὲν οὖσαι τροπαὶ χειμεριναί, καὶ διὰ τοὺς ἐπιγυνομένους χειμῶνας ὅ περί τὴν ἀκρόπολιν τόπος πλήρθη ἡν χιόνος. ἐνταῦθα δὴ Διονύσιος τοὺς Σικελοὺς διὰ τὴν ὀχυρότητα καὶ τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τοῦ τείχους ὑστημόντας περὶ τὴν κατὰ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν φυλακὴν εὐρών, ἀρμυσθε νυκτὸς ἁσελήνου καὶ χειμερίου πρὸς τοὺς ἀνωτάτων

3 τόπων. πολλὰ δὲ κακοπαθήσασις διὰ τε τὴν τῶν κρημνῶν δυσχέρειιαν καὶ τὸ πλήθος τῆς χίουν, μᾶς μὲν ἀκρόπολεως ἐκκρίβεσθε, καὶ τὸ πρόσωπον ἔξηγαρσε καὶ τὰς ὀψεῖς ἔβλαβε διὰ τὸ ψύχος· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα εἰς τὸ ἔτερον μέρος παρευποσάντων ἐξελγαγε τὴν δύναμιν εἰς τὴν πόλιν. τῶν δὲ Σικελῶν ἀθρῶνων βοηθησάντων ἐξευάλησαν οἱ μετὰ τοῦ

1 So Dindorf: ἀθρῶνωs.
to lead an army against Rhegium, but he had trouble with the Siceli who held Tauromenium. Deciding, therefore, that it would be to his advantage to attack them first, he led out his forces against them, pitched a camp on the side toward Naxos, and persisted in the siege during the winter, in the belief that the Siceli would desert the hill since they had not been dwelling there long.

88. The Siceli, however, had an ancient tradition, handed down from their ancestors, that these parts of the island had been the possession of the Siceli, when Greeks first landed there and founded Naxos, expelling from that very hill the Siceli who were then dwelling on it. Maintaining, therefore, that they had only recovered territory that belonged to their fathers and were justly righting the wrongs which the Greeks had committed against their ancestors, they put forth every effort to hold the hill. While extraordinary rivalry was being displayed on both sides, the winter solstice occurred, and because of the consequent winter storms the area about the acropolis was filled with snow. Thereupon Dionysius, who had discovered that the Siceli were careless in their guard of the acropolis because of its strength and the unusual height of the wall, advanced on a moonless and stormy night against the loftiest sectors. After many difficulties both because of the obstacles offered by the crags and because of the great depth of the snow he occupied one peak, although his face was frosted and his vision impaired by the cold. After this he broke through to the other side and led his army into the city. But when the Siceli came up in a body, the troops of Dionysius were thrust out and
Διονυσίου, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν τῇ φυγῇ τυπτόμενος εἰς τὸν θώρακα περιεκλίσθη, καὶ παρ' ὀλίγον συν-ελήφθη ζῶν. τῶν δὲ Σικελῶν ἐπικειμένων ἐξ ὑπερ-δεξίων τῶν, ἀνηρέθησαν μὲν τῶν μετὰ Διονυσίου πλείους τῶν ἐξαικοσίων, ἀπέβαλον δὲ τὰς πανοπλίας οἱ πλείστοι: καὶ αὐτὸς δὲ ὁ Διονύσιος μόνον τὸν θώρακα διέσωσεν. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἀτυχίαν ταῦτην Ἀκραγαντῖνου καὶ Μεσσήνηι τοὺς τὰ Διονυσίου φρονοῦντας μεταστησάμενοι τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἀντιεχοῦντο καὶ τῆς τοῦ τυράννου συμμαχίας ἀπέστη-σαν.

89. Παυσανίας δὲ ὁ τῶν Δακεδαμονίων βασι-λεὺς ἐγκαλούμενος ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν ἐφυγεν, ἀρξας ἔτη δεκατέτταρα· τὴν δὲ βασιλείαν διαδεξάμενος ὡς Ἀγγαίπολις ἤρξε τὸν ἵππον τῷ πατρὶ χρόνον. 2 ἔτελευτησε δὲ καὶ Παυσανίας ὁ τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλεὺς, ἀναμεθέλεις ὑπὸ Ἀμύντου δόλω, ἀρξας ἐναντίον τὴν δὲ βασιλείαν κατέχεν Ἀμύντας, καὶ ἤρξεν ἑτη ἐκίσσει τέσσαρα.

90. Τοῦ δὲ ἔτους τούτου διεληλυθότος Ἀδηνησί μὲν παρέλαβε τὴν ἄρχην Δημόστρατος, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δὲ τὴν υπατικὴν ἀρχὴν διώκουν χιλιάρχοι ἐξ, Λεύκιος Τιτίνιος, Πόπλιος Δικύνιος, Πόπλιος Μελαῖος, Κόντος Μάλλιος, Γκαῖος Γενύκιος, Λεύκιος Ἀτίλιος. τούτων δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν παρειληφότων Μάγων δὲ τῶν Καρχηδονίων στρατηγὸς διέτριβε μὲν ἐν Σικελίᾳ, τὰ δὲ πράγματα τῶν Καρχηδονίων 3 ἀπὸ τῆς γεγενημένης συμφορᾶς ἀνελάμβανε· ταῖς τε γὰρ ὑποτεταγμέναις πόλεσι φιλανθρώπως προσ-εφέρετο καὶ τοὺς ὑπὸ Διονυσίου πολεμουμένους ὑπεδέχετο. ἐποιήσατο δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς πλείστους τῶν Σικελῶν συμμαχίας, καὶ δυνάμεις ἀθροίσας 252
Dionysius himself was struck on the corslet in the 394 B.C. flight, sent scrambling, and barely escaped being taken alive. Since the Siceli pressed upon them from superior ground, more than six hundred of Dionysius' troops were slain and most of them lost their complete armour, while Dionysius himself saved only his corslet. After this disaster the Acragantini and Messenians banished the partisans of Dionysius, asserted their freedom, and renounced their alliance with the tyrant.

89. Pausanias, the king of the Lacedaemonians, was accused by his fellow citizens and went into exile after a reign of fourteen years, and his son Agesipolis succeeded to the kingship and reigned for the same length of time as his father. Pausanias too, the king of the Macedonians, died after a reign of one year, being assassinated by Amyntas, who seized the kingship and reigned twenty-four years.

90. At the conclusion of this year, in Athens 393 B.C. Demostratus took over the archonship, and in Rome the consular magistracy was administered by six military tribunes, Lucius Titinius, Publius Licinius, Publius Melaeus, Quintus Mallius, Gnaeus Genycius, and Lucius Atilius. After these magistrates had entered office, Magon, the Carthaginian general, was stationed in Sicily. He set about retrieving the Carthaginian cause after the disaster they had suffered, for he showed kindness to the subject cities and received the victims of Dionysius' wars. He also formed alliances with most of the Siceli and, after gathering armaments, launched an attack upon the
ΔΙΟΔΟΡΟΣ Ο ΣΙΚΙΛΙΚ

ευτετευσεν εις την Μασσαριαν. λεηλατήσας δὲ την χώραν καὶ πολλῆς ὠφελείας ἐγκρατῆς γενόμενος ἀνέξευξε καὶ πρὸς Ἀβακάινη πόλει συμμαχίας 4 κατεστρατοπέδευσε. Διονυσίου δὲ ἐπελθόντος μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως παρετάχθησαν, καὶ γενομένης καρτερᾶς μάχης ἐνίκησαν οἱ περὶ Διονύσιου. καὶ οἱ μὲν Καρχηδόνιοι πλείους δικτακοσίων ἀποβαλόντες ἐφυγον εἰς τὴν πόλιν, Διονύσιος δὲ τότε μὲν εἰς Συρακούσας ἀνέξευξε, μετὰ δὲ τινὰς ἡμέρας ἐκατὸν τριήρεις πληρώσας ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ Ρη-5 γίνουσ. ἀπροσδόκητος δὲ νυκτὸς ἐπιφανείς τῇ πόλει τὰς πύλας ἐνέτρησε καὶ τοὺς τείχεις προσήρεισε κλήμακας. οἱ δὲ Ρηγίνοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὄλγοι προσβοηθήσαντες ἐπεχείρουν σβεννύναι τὴν φλόγα, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Ἐλώριδος τοῦ στρατηγοῦ παραγενομένου καὶ συμβουλεύσαντος τὰναντία πράτ-6 τειν ἐσωσαν τὴν πόλιν. σβεννύντες μὲν γὰρ τὸ πῦρ οὐκ ἂν ἵσχυσαν Διονύσιον κωλύσας εἰσελθεῖν, ὀλγοὶ παντελῶς ὄντες, ἐκ δὲ τῶν ἐγγὺς οἰκίῶν ἑνέγκαντες φρύγανα καὶ ξύλα τὴν φλόγα κατ-εσκεύαζον μείζονα, μέχρι ὅτου τὸ πλήθος ἐν τοῖς 7 ὅπλοις ἀθροισθὲν παρεβοηθήσεν. Διονύσιος δὲ τῆς ἐπιβολῆς ἀπωτυχών ἐπῆλθε τὴν χώραν ἐμπυρί-ζων καὶ δενδροτομῶν, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτ' ἐνανυσίους 1 ἀνοχάς ποιησάμενος ἐξέπλευσεν ἐπὶ Συρακουσῶν.

91. Οἱ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν κατοικούντες Ἔλληνες ἐώρων μὲν μέχρι τῆς ἑαυτῶν χώρας προβαίνοντο τὴν Διονυσίου πλεονεξίαν, συμμαχίαν δὲ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐπούσαντο καὶ συνεδρίων ἐγκατεσκεύαζον. ἦλπιζον γὰρ τὸν Διονύσιον ῥαδίως ἀμυνεῖσθαι καὶ 1 ἐνανυσίους PL., ἐνανυσίας cet.
territory of Messenē. After ravaging the countryside and seizing much booty he marched from that place and went into camp near the city of Abacaeenē, which was his ally. When Dionysius came up with his army, the forces drew up for battle, and after a sharp engagement Dionysius was the victor. The Carthaginians fled into the city after a loss of more than eight hundred men, while Dionysius withdrew for the time being to Syracuse; but after a few days he manned one hundred triremes and set out against the Rhegians. Arriving unexpectedly by night before the city, he put fire to the gates and set ladders against the walls. The Rhegians, coming up in defence as they did at first in small numbers, endeavoured to put out the flames, but later, when their general Heloris arrived and advised them to do just the opposite, they saved the city. For if they had put out the fire, they would not have been strong enough to prevent Dionysius from entering, being far too small a number; but by bringing firewood and timbers from the neighbouring houses they made the flames higher, until the main body of their troops could assemble in arms and come to the defence. Dionysius, who had failed of his design, traversed the countryside, wasting it in flames and cutting down orchards, and then concluded a truce for a year and sailed off to Syracuse.

91. The Greek inhabitants of Italy, when they saw the encroachments of Dionysius advancing as far as their own lands, formed an alliance among themselves and established a Council. It was their hope to defend themselves with ease against Dionysius
τοὺς παρουκούσι Δευκάνων ἀντιτάξεσθαι· καὶ γὰρ ὅταν τὸ τέσσεραν πρὸς αὐτοὺς.

2 Οἱ δὲ τὸ Δέχαμον τῆς Κορινθίας κατέχοντες φυγάδες νυκτὸς ὑπὸ τινῶν εἰσαχθέντες ἐνεχείρησαν μὲν καταλαμβάνειν τὰ τεῖχα, τῶν δὲ μετ’ Ἰφικράτους ἐκβοηθησάντων τριακοσίων ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀποβαλόντες ἔφυγον ἐπὶ τὸν ναῦσταθμὸν. μετὰ δὲ τινας ἡμέρας τῶν Λακεδαίμονών μέρος τῆς στρατιάς διήγει διὰ τῆς Κορινθίας χώρας, οἷς Ἰφικράτης καὶ τινες τῶν ἐν Κορινθῳ συμμάχων ἐπιπεσόντες

3 τοὺς πλείστους ἀνέιλον. Ἰφικράτης δὲ μετὰ τῶν πελταστῶν ἐπὶ Φλισίαν στρατεύσας, καὶ μάχην τοὺς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως συνάβας, τούτων μὲν πλείους τριακοσίων ἀπέκτεινε· μετὰ δὲ ταύτα ἐπὶ Σικυώνα αὐτοῦ πορευθέντος, οἱ Σικυώνιοι παρατάξαμενοι πρὸ τῶν τειχῶν ἀπέβαλον περὶ πεντακοσίους καὶ συνέφυγον εἰς τὴν πόλιν.

92. Τούτων δὲ πραξάντων Ἀργείου μετὰ τῶν ὀπλων πανδημεῖ στρατεύσαστε εἰς Κόρινθον τὴν τ’ ἀκρόπολιν καταλάβοντο καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐξωδιοποιησάμενοι τὴν Κορινθίων χώραν Ἀργείαν ἐποίησαν. ἀπεβάλετο δὲ καὶ Ἰφικράτης ὁ Ἀθηναῖος καταλαβέσθαι τὴν πόλιν, ἐπιτήθειον οὐδαμον εἰς τὴν τῆς Ἐλλάδος ἡγεμονίαν τοῦ δὲ δήμου κωλύσαντος οὕτως μὲν ἀπέθετο τὴν ἀρχήν, οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναίοι Χαβρίαν ἄντ’ αὐτοῦ στρατηγὸν εἰς τὴν Κόρινθον ἐξέπεμψαν.

3 Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Μακεδονίαν Ἀμύντας ὁ Φιλίππου πατὴρ Ἰλλυριῶν ἐμβαλόντων εἰς Μακεδονίαν ἐξέπεμπτεν εἰς τῆς χώρας· ἀπογγοῦσ δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν Ὄλυν-

1 So Dindorf: χώραν.
2 χώρας Dindorf: πόλεως.

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and to resist the neighbouring Leucani; for these last were also at war with them at this time.

The exiles who held Lechaenum in Corinthian territory, being admitted into the city in the night, endeavoured to get possession of the walls, but when the troops of Iphicles came up against them, they lost three hundred of their number and fled back to the ship station. Some days later a contingent of the Lacedaemonian army was passing through Corinthian territory, when Iphicles and some of the allies in Corinth fell on them and slew the larger number. Iphicles with his peltasts advanced against the territory of Phlius, and joining battle with the men of the city, he slew more than three hundred of them. Then, when he advanced against Sicyon, the Sicyonians offered battle before their walls but lost about five hundred men and found refuge within their city.

After these events had taken place, the Argives took up arms in full force and marched against Corinth, and after seizing the acropolis and securing the city for themselves, they made the Corinthian territory Argive. The Athenian Iphicles also had the design to seize the city, since it was advantageous for the control of Greece; but when the Athenian people opposed it, he resigned his position. The Athenians appointed Chabrias general in his place and sent him to Corinth.

In Macedonia Amyntas, the father of Philip, was driven from his country by Illyrians who invaded Macedonia, and giving up hope for his crown, he made a present to the Olynthians of his territory

1 Corinth.
2 Some ten miles south-west of Corinth.
Diodorus of Sicily

θιος μὲν τὴν σύνεγγυς χώραν ἐδωρήσατο, αὐτὸς δὲ τὸτε μὲν ἀπέβαλε τὴν βασιλείαν, μετ’ ὄλγον δὲ χρόνον ὑπὸ Θετταλῶν καταχθεὶς ἄνεκτήσατο τὴν 4 ἀρχήν, καὶ ἐβασιλεύσεν ἐτῇ ἐκκοσι τέτταρα. ἔνοι δὲ φασὶ μετὰ τὴν ἐκπτωσιν τὴν Ἀμύντου διετή χρόνον Ἀργαίῳ βασιλεύσαι τῶν Μακεδόνων, καὶ τὸτε τὸν Ἀμύνταν ἀνακτήσασθαι τὴν βασιλείαν.

93. Περὶ δὲ τῶν αὐτὸν χρόνων καὶ Σάτυρος ὁ Σπαρτάκου μὲν νῦς, βασιλεὺς δὲ Βοσπόρου, ἐτελεύτησεν, ἀρξας ἐτῇ τετταράκοντα2. τὴν ἡγεμονίαν δὲ διεδέξατο ὁ νῦς Δεύκων ἐπ᾽ ἐτῇ τετταράκοντα.

2 Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ῥωμαίοι πολιορκοῦντες ἐνδέκατον ἔτος Βησοῦς κατέστησαν αὐτοκράτορα μὲν Μάρκου Φοῦρυον, ἐπταρχὸν δὲ Πόπλου Κορνήλιον. οὐτοὶ δὲ ἄναλαβόντες τὰς δυνάμεις Βησοῦς ἐξεπολιάρησαν διάρρυγα κατασκευάζοντες, καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐξαναποδιούσαμεν τοὺς τε ἀνδρας καὶ τὴν 3 ἄλλην λείαι ἐλαφυροπώλησαν. ὁ μὲν σὺν αὐτοκράτωρ θρήμαμβον ἤγαγεν, ὁ δὲ τῶν Ῥωμαίων δήμῳ ἐκ τῶν λαφύρων δεκατην ἐξελόμενος χρυσόν κατασκεύασε κρατῆρα καὶ εἰς Δελφοὺς ἀνέθηκεν.

4 οἱ δὲ κομίζοντες αὐτὸν προσβεβηλαὶ Λιπαραίους περιέπεσον, καὶ πάντες αἰχμαλωτισθέντες κατῆχθησαν εἰς Λιπάραν. Τιμασίθεος δ’ ὁ τῶν Λιπαραίων στρατηγὸς γνοὺς τὸ γεγενημένον, τοὺς τε προσβεβαὶ ἀνέσωσε καὶ τὸ χρυσὸν ἀποδοὺς εἰς Δελφοὺς τῶν προσβεβεῖς ἀποκατέστησεν. οἱ δὲ τὸν κρατῆρα κομίζοντες, ἀναβλέπτες αὐτὸν εἰς τῶν τῶν Μασσαλιτῶν θησαυρόν, εἰς Ρώμην ἀνέστρε-5 ψα. διόπερ ὁ δήμος τῶν Ῥωμαίων πυθόμενος

1 βασιλεύσαι τῶν Reiske: βασιλεύσαντα.
2 τετταρα after τετταράκοντα deleted by Vogel (cp. 12. 36. 1).

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which bordered on theirs. For the time being he lost his kingdom, but shortly he was restored by the Thessalians, recovered his crown, and ruled for twenty-four years. Some say, however, that after the expulsion of Amyntas the Macedonians were ruled by Argacus for a period of two years, and that it was after that time that Amyntas recovered the kingship.

93. The same year Satyrus, the son of Spartacus and king of Bosporus, died after a reign of forty years, and his son Leucon succeeded him in the rulership for a period of forty years.

In Italy the Romans, who were in the eleventh year of their siege of the Veians, appointed Marcus Furius to be dictator and Publius Cornelius to be master of the horse. These restored the spirit of the troops and captured Veii ¹ by constructing an underground passage; the city they reduced to slavery, selling the inhabitants with the other booty. The dictator then celebrated a triumph, and the Roman people, taking a tenth of the spoil, made a gold bowl and dedicated it to the oracle at Delphi. The ambassadors who were taking it fell in with pirates from the Lipari islands, were all taken prisoners, and brought to Lipara. But Timasitheus, the general of the Liparaeans, on learning what had taken place, rescued the ambassadors, gave them back the vessel of gold, and sent them on their way to Delphi. The men who were conveying the bowl dedicated it in the Treasury ² of the Massalians and returned to Rome. Consequently the Roman people, when they

¹ The fullest account of the capture of this city after a ten-year siege is in Livy, 5. 19 ff.
² Delphi was filled with such small buildings erected by individual Greek cities to house their dedications to the oracle.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

tην τοῦ Τιμασθέου καλοκἀγαθίαν, παραχρῆμα αὐτοῦ ἔτιμησε δημόσιον δοὺς. κατάλυμα, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἔτεσιν ἐκατόν τριάκοντα ἑπτὰ τὴν Διοπάραν ἀφελόμενος τῶν Καρχηδονίων τοὺς ἐγγόνους τοῦ Τιμασθέου τῶν τε ἐἰσφορῶν ἀτελεῖς ἀφῆκε καὶ ἐλευθέρους ἐποίησεν.

94. Ἐπεὶ δ’ ὁ ἐνιαύσιος διεληλύθει χρόνος, Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν ἦρξε Φιλοκλῆς, ἐν Ῥώμη δὲ τὴν ὑπατικήν ἀρχὴν μετελάβουν ἐξ χιλιάρχων, Πόρπιος καὶ Κορνήλιος, Καίσων Φάβιος, Λέων Φούριος, Κόνωτος Σερούλιος, Μάρκος Οὐαλέριος· ἤρθη δὲ καὶ Ὅλυμπιᾶς κατὰ τούτων τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ἐβδόμη πρὸς ταῖς ἑνενήκοντα, καθ’ ἕνικα Τερίρης. κατὰ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους Ἀθηναίοι στρατηγὸν ἐλόμενον Ὁρασίβουλον ἐξεπέμψαν μετὰ τριήρων τετταράκοντα. οὕτως δὲ πλεύσας εἰς Ἰωνίαν καὶ χρήματα λαβὼν παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων ἀνέζευξε, καὶ διατρίβων περὶ Χερσόνησον Μηδοκοῦ καὶ Σεύθου τοὺς τῶν Ὄμων βασιλεῖς συμμάχους ἑποιήσατο. μετὰ δὲ τινα χρόνον ἐξ Ἐλλησπόντου πλεύσας εἰς Δέσβου ἐν τῷ παρὰ τὴν Ἔρεσον αὐγιαλῶ καθόρμησε. ἐπιγενομένων δὲ πνευμάτων μεγάλων εἴκοσι μὲν καὶ τρεῖς τριήρεις διεφθάρησαν· μετὰ δὲ τῶν λοιπῶν διασώθεις ἐπήει τὰς κατὰ τὴν Δέσβου πόλεις προσαγόμενος· ἀφειστήκεισαν γὰρ πᾶσαι πλῆθυν.

4. Μιτυλήνης. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἔπι Μεθυμναν παραγενόμενος ἐπισυνήψε μάχην τοῖς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, διὸ ἦρξε Θηρίμαχος τὸν Ἐρατίτην. ἀγωνισάμενος δὲ λαμπρῶς αὐτὸν τε τὸν Θηρίμαχον ἀνείλε καὶ τῶν Μεθυμναίων οὐκ ὀλίγους, τοὺς δὲ λοιποὺς συνέκλεισεν ἐντὸς τῶν τειχῶν, καὶ τὴν μὲν τῶν

1 καθ’ added by Dindorf.
learned of this generous act of Timasitheüs, honoured him at once by conferring the right to public hospitality, and one hundred and thirty-seven years later, when they took Lipara from the Carthaginians, they relieved the descendants of Timasitheüs of the payment of taxes and gave them freedom.

94. When the year had ended, in Athens Philocles became archon, and in Rome the consular magistracy was assumed by six military tribunes, Publius and Cornelius, Caeso Fabius, Lucius Furius, Quintus Servilius, and Marcus Valerius; and this year the Ninety-seventh Olympiad was celebrated, that in which Terires was victor. In this year the Athenians chose Thrasybulus general and sent him to sea with forty triremes. He sailed to Ionia, collected funds from the allies, and proceeded on his way; and while tarrying at the Chersonesus he made allies of Medocus and Seuthes, the kings of the Thracians. After some time he sailed from the Hellespont to Lesbos and anchored off the coast at Eresus. But strong winds arose and twenty-three triremes were lost. Getting off safe with the other ships he advanced against the cities of Lesbos, with the intention of winning them over; for they had all revolted with the exception of Mitylenê. First he appeared before Methymna and joined battle with the men of the city, who were commanded by the Spartan Therimachus. In a brilliant fight he slew not only Therimachus himself but no small number of the Methymnaeans and shut up the rest of them within their walls; he also

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2 In the “stadium.”
διοδώρου της Σικίλιας

την τοῦ Τιμασίθεου καλοκαγαθίαν, παραχρῆμα αὐτοῦ ἔττιμησε δημόσιον δους. κατάλυμα, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἔτεσιν ἐκατὸν τριάκοντα ἐπτὰ τὴν Λυπάραν ἀφελόμενος τῶν Καρχηδονίων τοὺς ἐγγόνους τοῦ Τιμασίθεου τῶν τε εἰσφορῶν ἀτελεῖς ἀφῆκε καὶ ἐλευθερώσεις ἐποίησεν.

94. Ἔστει δ' ὁ ἐνιαύσιος διελθήθει χρόνος, Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν ἤρχετο Φιλοκλῆς, εὖ Ὁμίρη ἐν τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἀρχὴν μετέλαβον ἐξ χιλίαρχων, Πόπλιος καὶ Κορνήλιος, Καίσων Φάβιος, Λεύκιος Φούριος, Κόντιος Σερουίλιος, Μάρκος Ουαλέριος· ἡχῆ δὲ καὶ Ὀλυμπιάς κατὰ τούτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ἐβδόμην πρὸς ταῖς ἐνενήκοντα, καθ' ἓν ἐνίκα Τερίρης. κατὰ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους Ἀθηναίοι στρατηγὸν ἐλόμενοι Ὀρασίουλον ἐξεπεμβαν μετὰ τριήρων τετταράκοντα. οὕτως δὲ πλεύσας εἰς Ἰωνίαν καὶ χρῆματα λαβὼν παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων ἀνέξενε, καὶ διατρίβων περὶ Χερρόνησον Μῆδωκον καὶ Σεύθην τοὺς τῶν Ὀρακῶν βασιλείας συμμάχους ἐποιήσατο. μετὰ δὲ τις χρόνον εἰς Ἑλλησπόντου πλεύσας εἰς Λέσβον ἐν τῷ παρὰ τὴν Ἔρεσον αἰγαλαφώς καθώρμει. ἐπιγενομένων δὲ πνευμάτων μεγάλων εἶκοσι μὲν καὶ τρεῖς τριήρεις διεφθάρησαν· μετὰ δὲ τῶν λοιπῶν διασωθέοι ἔπειτα τὰς κατὰ τὴν Λέσβον πόλεις προσαγόμενοι· ἀφειστήκεισαν γὰρ πᾶσιν πλὴν

4 Μιτυλήνης. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ Μέθυμναν παραγενόμενος ἐπισυνήψε μάχην τοῖς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, ὡς ἧρχε Θηρίαμαχος δ' Ἡσπαρτάτης. ἀγωνισάμενος δὲ λαμπρῶς αὐτὸν τε τῶν Θηρίαμαχον ἀνείλε καὶ τῶν Μεθυμναίων οὐκ ὀλίγους, τοὺς δὲ λοιποὺς συνέκλεισεν ἐντὸς τῶν τειχῶν, καὶ τὴν μὲν τῶν

1 καθ' added by Dindorf.
learned of this generous act of Timasitheūs, honoured him at once by conferring the right to public hospitality, and one hundred and thirty-seven years later, when they took Lipara from the Carthaginians, they relieved the descendants of Timasitheūs of the payment of taxes and gave them freedom.

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2 In the "stadion."
Μεθυμναίων χώραν ἔφθειρε, τὴν δὲ Ἑρεσον καὶ τὴν Ἀντισσαν καθ' ὁμολογίαν παρέλαβεν. μετὰ δὲ ταύτα παρὰ τε Χίων καὶ Μιτυληναίων συμμάχων ἀθρώσας ναῦς ἐπέλευσεν ἐπὶ Ῥόδον.

95. Καρχηδόνοι δὲ βραδεῖς ἑαυτοὺς ἐκ τῆς περὶ Συρακούσας συμφορᾶς ἀναλαβόντες, ἐγνωσάν ἀντ' ἔχεσθαι τῶν κατὰ Σικελίαν πραγμάτων. κρίναντες δὲ διαγωνιζόμεθα, ναοὶ μὲν μακρὰς ὅλγαις διέβη- σαν, δύναμιν δὲ συνήγαγον ἀπὸ τε Λιβύης καὶ Σαρδούς, ἔτι δὲ τῶν ἐξ Ἰταλίας βαρβάρων. πάντας δὲ ἐπιμελῶς καθοπλίσαντες μετὰ τῆς οἰκείας χορη- γίας ἑπεραιώθησαν εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν, οὐκ ἐλάττους ὄντες τῶν ὦκτω μυριάδων, ὥν ἦγείτο Μάγων.

2 οὕτως μὲν οὖν διὰ Σικελῆν πορευθεῖς, καὶ τὰς πλείστας πόλεις ἀποστήσας τοῦ Διονυσίου, κατεστρατοπέδευσεν ἐν τῇ τῶν Ἀγυρνιαίων χώρα παρὰ τῶν Χρυσίων ποταμῶν ἐγγὺς τῆς ὅδου τῆς φερούσης εἰς Μοργαντίναν. τοὺς γὰρ Ἀγυρνιαίους οὐ δυνά- μενος εἰς συμμαχίαν προσλαβέσθαι, τῆς εἰς τοῦμ- προσθεν ἀπεστη̂ ̂ πορείας, ἀκούων τοὺς πολεμίους ἐκ Συρακούσῶν ὁμηρκέναι.

3 Διονύσιος δὲ πυθόμενος τοὺς Καρχηδονίους διὰ τῆς μεσογείου τὴν πορείαν ποιομένους, ταχὺ συλ- λέξας οὐς ἑδύνατο τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ τῶν μισθο- φόρων ὁμηρκεῖ, τοὺς πάντας ἔχων οὐκ ἔλαττους 4 δισμυρίων. παραγενόμενος δὲ ἐγγὺς τῶν πολεμίων διεπρεπεῖσατο πρὸς Ἀγυρν τὸν δυναστεύοντα τῶν Ἀγυρνιαίων. οὕτως δὲ τῶν τότε τυράννων τῶν ἐν Σικελία μεγίστην εἶχε δύναμιν μετὰ Διο- νύσιον τῶν τε γὰρ περικεμένων ἔρυμάτων σχεδὸν 262
ravaged the territory of the Methymnæans and received the surrender of Eresus and Antissa. After this he gathered ships from the Chian and Mitylenean allies and sailed to Rhodes.

95. The Carthaginians, after a slow recovery from the disaster they had suffered at Syracuse, resolved to keep their hand in Sicilian affairs. Having decided upon war, they crossed over with only a few warships, but brought together troops from Libya and Sardinia as well as from the barbarians of Italy. The soldiers were all carefully supplied with equipment to which they were accustomed and brought over to Sicily, being no less than eighty thousand in number and under the command of Magon. This commander accordingly made his way through the Siceli, detaching most of the cities from Dionysius, and went into camp in the territory of the Agyræans on the banks of the Chryssas River near the road that leads to Morgantina. For since he was unable to bring the Agyræans to enter an alliance with him, he refrained from marching farther, since he had news that the enemy had set out from Syracuse.

Dionysius, on learning that the Carthaginians were making their way through the interior, speedily collected as many Syracusans and mercenaries as he could and set forth, having in all not less than twenty thousand soldiers. When he came near the enemy he sent an embassy to Agyris, the lord of the Agyræans. This man possessed the strongest armament of any of the tyrants of Sicily at that time after Dionysius, since he was lord of practically all

1 Cp. chap. 75.
2 Agyrium was the birthplace of Diodorus.

1 So Hertlein: ἐπέστη. 2 τε Εἰχθστάτη: ἠτε.
ἀπάντων ἐκυρίευε 1 καὶ τῆς πόλεως τῶν ᾿Αγυρναίων ἦρχε πολυοχλουμένης κατ’ ἑκείνους τοὺς καυρούς· ὥς εἰς τοῦτο τὸ πλήθος ἐν τῇ πόλει συνήθρωσ-μένον 2 χρημάτων πολλῶν κατὰ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν παράθεσις, ἦν ᾿Αγυρίς ἠθροίκει πεφονευκός τοὺς 6 εὐπορωτάτους τῶν πολιτῶν. ἀλλ’ ὁ Διονύσιος μετ’ ὀλγῶν 3 εἰσελθὼν ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους ἔπευξε τὸν ᾿Αγυρίν συμμαχήσαι γνησίως, καὶ πολλὴν ἐπηγγεῖλατο χώραν τῆς ὄμορου δωρήσεσθαι 4 κατ-7 ὀρθωθέντος τοῦ πολέμου. ὁ δ’ ᾿Αγυρίς πρῶτον μὲν πάση τῇ Διονυσίου δυνάμει σὺτον καὶ τάλλα ὅσα ἦν χρεία προϑύμως ἐδωρήσατο, καὶ πανημεί 96. Μάγων δ’ ἐν πολείμα χώρα στρατοπεδεύων, καὶ τῶν ἁναγκαίων ἐνδείης ἀεὶ μάλλον γινόμενος, οὐ μετρίως ἠλαττοῦτο· καὶ γὰρ οἱ περὶ τὸν ᾿Αγυρίν τῆς χώρας ἐμπειροι καθεστώτες ἐν ταῖς ἐνέδρας ἐπλεονέκτουν καὶ τὰς ἄγορας τῶν πολειμῶν ἰση-2 ροῦντο. λεγόντων δὲ τῶν Συρακοσίων διὰ μάχης κρίνειν ὡς τάχιστα τὰ πράγματα, Διονύσιος ἤναν- 3 τιοῦτο λέγων χωρίς κινδύνων τῷ χρόνῳ καὶ τῇ ὁπάνει καταθαρήςεθαι τοὺς βαρβάρους· ἔφ’ οἷς παροργισθέντες οἱ Συρακοσίοι κατελύτων τὸν Διο- νύσιων. ὁ δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον εὐλαβούμενος ἐπ’ ἐλευθερίαν ἐκάλει τοὺς οἰκέτας, μετὰ δὲ ταύτα δια- προβεβουμένων τῶν Καρχηδονίων ὑπὲρ εἰρήνης ὑπακούσας ἀναπομπήμους τοῖς κυρίοις ἐποίησε, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς Καρχηδονίους εἰρήνην ἐποίησατο.

1 So Eichstädt: ἐκυρίευε.
2 So Rhodoman: συνήθρωσμένον.
the neighbouring fortified communities and ruled the city of the Agyrinesans which was well peopled at that time, for it had no less than twenty thousand citizens. There was also laid up on the acropolis for this multitude which had been gathered together in the city a large store of money which Agyris had collected after he had murdered the wealthiest citizens. But Dionysius, after entering the city with a small company, persuaded Agyris to join him as a genuine ally and promised to make him a present of a large portion of neighbouring territory if the war ended successfully. At the outset, then, Agyris readily provided the entire army of Dionysius with food and whatever else it needed, led forth his troops in a body, joined with Dionysius in the campaign, and fought together with him in the war against the Carthaginians.

96. Magon, since he was encamped in hostile territory and was ever more and more in want of supplies, was at no little disadvantage; for the troops of Agyris, being familiar with the territory, held the advantage in laying ambushes and were continually cutting off the enemy’s supplies. The Syracusans were for deciding the issue by battle as soon as possible, but Dionysius opposed them, saying that time and want would ruin the barbarians without fighting. Provoked to anger at this the Syracusans deserted him. In his first concern Dionysius proclaimed freedom for the slaves, but later, when the Carthaginians sent embassies to discuss peace, he negotiated with them, sent back the slaves to their masters, and made peace with the Carthaginians. The conditions

\[\text{So Rhodoman: } \delta\lambda\gamma\nu\nu.\]
\[\text{So Dindorf: } \delta\nuρ\varepsilon\omicron\omicron\sigma\omicron\sigma\omicron\varepsilon\theta\alpha\iota.\]

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4 ἦσαν δ' αἱ συνθήκαι τὰ μὲν ἄλλα παραπλήσια ταῖς πρῶτοιν, Σικελοῦς δὲ δεῖν ὑπὸ Διονύσιον τετάχθαι καὶ παραβείειν αὐτοῦ τὸ Ταυρομένιον. μετὰ δὲ τὰς συνθήκας Μάγων μὲν ἀπέπλευσε, Διονύσιος δὲ παραβάσων τὸ Ταυρομένιον τοὺς μὲν πλείστους τῶν ἐκεὶ Σικελῶν ἐξέβαλεν, τῶν δ' ἱδίων μισθοφόρων τοὺς ἐπιτηδειοτάτους ἐπιλέξας κατώκισεν.

5 Καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ Σικελίαν ἐν τούτοις ἤν, κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ὁρμαίοι Φαλίσκοι πόλιν ἐκ τοῦ Φαλίσκικων ἔθνους ἐξεπόρθησαν.

97. Τοῦ δ' ἐτους τούτου διελθυθότος Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν ἤν ἄρχων Νικοτέλης, ἐν Ἰταλία λέγεται, τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἄρχην διώκουν χείλαιρχοι τρεῖς, Μάρκος Φούριος, Γάιος Αἴμιλιος. τούτων δὲ τὴν ἄρχην παρειληφότον οἱ λακωνικοὶ τῶν Ἱππιστάτων τῷ δήμῳ τοὺς τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων φρονοῦντας ἐξέβαλεν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως. συνδραμοῦντων δ' αὐτῶν ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις καὶ πειρωμένων ἀντέχεσθαι τῶν πραγμάτων, ἐπεκράτησαν οἱ Λακεδαιμονίοις συμμαχοῦντες, καὶ πολλοὶ μὲν ἐφόνευσαν, τοὺς δὲ διαφυγόντας ἐξεκήρυξαν. εὐθὺς δὲ καὶ πρέσβεις ἀπέστειλαν εἰς Λακεδαιμονὰ περὶ βοηθείας, εὐλαβεῖς βοῦμενοι μὴ τινὶς τῶν πολίτῶν νεωτερίσων. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δ' αὐτοὶ ἀπέστειλαν ἐπὶ τριήρεις καὶ τοὺς ἀφηγησόμενοι τῶν πραγμάτων τρεῖς ἄνδρας, Εὐδόκιμον καὶ Φιλόδοκον καὶ Διφίλιν. οὗτοι δ' πρῶτον εἰς Σάμῳ κομισθέντες ἀπέστησαν τὴν πόλιν Ἀθηναίων, ἐπειτὰ καταπλεύσαντες εἰς Ὀξύδον τῶν ἐνταυθὰ πραγμάτων ἐχον τὴν ἐπι-

3 μέλειαν. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, προχωροῦντων αὖ-

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were like the former except that the Siceli were to be subject to Dionysius and that he was to receive Tauromenium. After the conclusion of the treaty Magon sailed off, and Dionysius, on taking possession of Tauromenium, banished most of the Siceli who were in it and selected and settled there the most suitable members of his own mercenary troops.

Such was the state of affairs in Sicily; and in Italy the Romans pillaged the city of Faliscus of the tribe of the Falisci.

97. At the close of this year, in Athens Nicoteles was archon, and in Rome the consular magistracy was administered by three military tribunes, Marcus Furius and Gaius Aemilius. After these magistrates had entered office, the philo-Lacedaemonians among the Rhodians rose up against the party of the people and expelled from the city the partisans of the Athenians. When these banded together under arms and endeavoured to maintain their interests, the allies of the Lacedaemonians got the upper hand, slaughtered many, and formally banished those who escaped. They also at once sent ambassadors to Lacedaemon to get aid, fearing that some of the citizens would rise in revolt. The Lacedaemonians dispatched to them seven triremes and three men to take charge of affairs, Eudocimus, Philodocus, and Diphilas. They first reached Samos and brought that city over from the Athenians, and then they put in at Rhodes and assumed the oversight of affairs there. The Lacedaemonians, now that their affairs were

1 See Book 13. 114. 1.
2 Livy (5. 26) gives six names including these two.
3 Called Ecdicus in Xenophon, Hell. 4. 8. 20.

1 ὅ τι Eichstädt: ὅτι. 2 So Wesseling: Λακεδαμώνιοι.
τοῖς τῶν πραγμάτων, ἐγνώσαν ἀντέχεσθαι τῆς θαλάττης καὶ πάλιν ἐκ τοῦ κατ' ὁλίγον ἐκράτουν τῶν συμμάχων ἀδροίσαντες ναυτικον. οὗτοι μὲν οὖν εἰς τε Σάμον καὶ Κνίδον καὶ 'Ρόδον κατέπλευσαν, καὶ πανταχόθεν ναῦς τε καὶ τοὺς ἀρίστους καταγράφοντες ἔπεβατες ἐξήρτουν πολυτελῶς τρητείας εἰκοσιν ἑπτά.

5 Ἀγησίλαος δ' ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς, ἀκούὼν τοὺς Ἀργείους περὶ τὴν Κόρινθον διατρίβοντας, ἐξήγαγε τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους πανθημεί πλὴν μᾶς μόρας. ἐπελθὼν δὲ τὴν Ἀργείαν πᾶσαν τὰς μὲν κτήσεις διήρπασεν, τὴν δὲ χώραν δενδροτομήσας εἰς τὴν Σπάρτην ἀπεχῶρησεν.

98. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Κύπρον Εὐαγόρας ὁ Σαλαμῖνος, ὥς ἂν μὲν εὐγενεστάτος, τῶν γὰρ κτισάντων τὴν πόλιν ἄρ ἀπόγονος, πεφευγὼς δ' ἐν τοῖς ἐμπροσθεὶς χρόνοις διὰ τινὰς στάσεις, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα κατελθὼν μετ' ὁλίγων, τὸν μὲν δυναστεύοντα τῆς πόλεως Ἀβδήμονα τὸν Τύρσιον ἐξέβαλε, φίλον ὄντα τοῦ Περσῶν βασιλέως, αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν πόλιν κατασχὼν τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἑβασίλευσε τῆς Σαλαμίνος, μεγίστης οὖσης καὶ δυνατωτάτης τῶν ἐν Κύπρῳ πόλεων ταχὺ δὲ χρημάτων πολλῶν εὐπορήσας καὶ δύναμιν προχειρισάμενος ἐπεχείρησεν ἀπασαν 2 τὴν νῆσον σφετερίσασθαι. τῶν δὲ πόλεων ἂς μὲν βία χειρωσάμενος, ἂς δὲ πειθοὶ προσλαβόμενος, τῶν μὲν ἄλλων πόλεων ταχὺ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν παρέλαβεν, Ἀμαθούσιοι δὲ καὶ Σόλιοι καὶ Κυτιεῖς ἀντι-

1 So Vogel: κατέγραφον. 2 So Rhodoman: Τύρσιον. 3 πλῆθος after χρημάτων deleted by Dindorf.
BOOK XIV. 97. 4—98. 2

prospering, resolved to get control of the sea, and 391 B.C. after gathering a naval force they again little by little began to get the upper hand over their allies. So they put in at Samos and Cnidus and Rhodes; and gathering ships from every place and enrolling the choicest marines, they equipped lavishly twenty-seven triremes.

Agesilaus, the king of the Lacedaemonians, on hearing that the Argives were engaged about Corinth, led forth the Lacedaemonians in full force with the exception of one regiment. He visited every part of Argolis, pillaged the homesteads, cut down the trees over the countryside, and then returned to Sparta.

98. In Cyprus Evagoras of Salamis, who was of most noble birth, since he was descended from the founders of the city, but had previously been banished because of some factional quarrels and had later returned in company with a small group, drove out Abdemon of Tyre, who was lord of the city and a friend of the King of the Persians. When he took control of the city, Evagoras was at first king only of Salamis, the largest and strongest of the cities of Cyprus; but when he soon acquired great resources and mobilized an army, he set out to make the whole island his own. Some of the cities he subdued by force and others he won over by persuasion. While he easily gained control of the other cities, the peoples of Amathus,

1 This was more likely Agesipolis (Xenophon, Hell. 4. 7. 3).
2 Evagoras traced his ancestry to Teucer, the founder of Salamis (Pausanias, 1. 3. 2; 8. 15. 7). In addition to the further facts of Evagoras' career given by Diodorus (chap. 110. 5; Book 15. 2-4, 8-9, 47), this distinguished king and faithful friend of Athens is well known from the panegyric bearing his name composed by Isocrates about 365 B.C.
DIODEH ORUS OF SICILY

ἐχοντες τῷ πολέμῳ πρόσβεις ἅπεστειλαν, πρὸς Ἄρταξέρξην τὸν τῶν Περσῶν βασιλέα περὶ βοηθείας· καὶ τοῦ μὲν Εὐαγόρου κατηγόρουν, ὅτι τὸν Ἀγυρίνιον βασιλέα σύμμαχον δυτα Περσῶν ἄνειλε, τῆς δὲ νῆσου ἁμολόγηται αὐτῷ συγκατακτήσασθαι.

3 ὁ δὲ βασιλεύς, οὐ βουλόμενος ἀμα μὲν τὸν Εὐαγόραν ἐπὶ πλέον προκόπτειν, ἀμα δὲ διανοοούμενος τὴν Κύπρον εὐφυῶς εἶναι κειμένην καὶ ναυτικῆς δύναμιν μεγάλην ἔχειν, ἃ δυνάστηκεν προπολεμεῖν τῆς Ἀσίας, ἔκρινε συμμαχεῖν, καὶ τούτους μὲν ἐξέπεμβεν, αὐτὸς δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὰς ἐπιθαλαττίους πόλεις καὶ τοὺς ἀφηγομένους τῶν πόλεων σατράπες ἐπέμενεν ἐπιστολὰς ναυπηγεῖσθαι τρυπῆσαι καὶ τὰ πρὸς τὸν στόλον χρῆσιμα ὑπὸ κατὰ σπουδὴν παρασκευάσεσθαι, Ἐκατόμινῳ δὲ τῷ Καρίᾳ δυνάστῃ προσέταξε πολεμεῖν τῷ Εὐαγόρᾳ. οὕτος δὲ τὰς ἐν ταῖς ἀνω σατραπείας πόλεις ἐπιτρεπόμενος μεγάλαις δυνάμεις διαβαίνει εἰς τὴν Κύπρον.

4 Τὰ μὲν οὖν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐν τούτους ἑγεῖ, κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ἐρώμαιον πρὸς Φαλίκους εἰρήνην ποιησάμενοι, πρὸς δὲ Λικίκλους πόλεμον τὸ τέταρτον, καὶ Σωτύριον μὲν ὁμίσαν, ἐκ δὲ Οὐιερηγίνου πόλεως ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἐξεβλήθησαν.

99. Τοῦ δὲ ἐτούτου διεληλυθότος Ἀθηνηνὸς μὲν ὧρχε δημόστρατος, ἐν Ὀάμη δὲ ὑπάτοι τὴν ἀρχὴν παρεκλήψασαι Δεύκιος Λουκρήτιος καὶ Σερούλιος. κατὰ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους Ἀρταξέρξης μὲν Στρούθαν στρατηγὸν κατέπεμψεν ἑπὶ θάλατταν μετὰ δυνάμεως Λακεδαμιονίως πολεμήσοντα, Ἐπαρτιότατοι δὲ τὴν παροςιαν αὐτοῦ πυθό-

1 εἶναι κειμένην Vogel, omitted A, διακειμένην cet.
2 δυνάσται after δύναμιν deleted by Reiske.
Soli, and Citium resisted him with arms and dispatched 391 B.C. ambassadors to Artaxerxes the King of the Persians to get his aid. They accused Evagoras of having slain King Agyris, an ally of the Persians, and promised to join the King in acquiring the island for him. The King, not only because he did not wish Evagoras to grow any stronger, but also because he appreciated the strategic position of Cyprus and its great naval strength whereby it would be able to protect Asia in front, decided to accept the alliance. He dismissed the ambassadors and for himself sent letters to the cities situated on the sea and to their commanding satraps to construct triremes and with all speed to make ready everything the fleet might need; and he commanded Hecatomnus, the ruler of Caria, to make war upon Evagoras. Hecatomnus traversed the cities of the upper satrapies and crossed over to Cyprus in strong force.

Such was the state of affairs in Asia. In Italy the Romans concluded peace with the Falisci and waged war for the fourth time on the Aequi; they also sent a colony to Sutrium but were expelled by the enemy from the city of Verrugo.

99. At the close of this year Demostratus was 390 B.C. archon in Athens, and in Rome the consuls Lucius Lucretius and Servilius took office. At this time Artaxerxes sent Struthas as general to the coast with an army to make war on the Lacedaemonians, and the Spartans, when they learned of his arrival, dis-

1 Servilius Sulpicius Camerinus (Livy, 5. 29).

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3 So Dindorf: αὐτός.
4 So Cluver: Αἴτωλος.
5 So Wurm: ὄρμησαν.
6 So Vogel: καταπέμψας ἔπεμψε.
μενοι Θίβρωνα στρατηγὸν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐξέπεμψαν. ὅς κατελάβετο χωρίον "Ιουνα καὶ Κόρνισσον" ὅρος υψηλὸν, τὴς Ἐφέσου ἀπέχον σταδίους τεταρά-κοντα. οὗτος μὲν οὖν ὀκτακυκλιώς ἔχων στρατιώτας σὺν τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἀθροισθεῖσιν ἔπηκε τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως χώραν φθειρῶν, Στρούθιον δὲ σὺν ὑπ' τοὺς βαρβαρικῇ πολλῇ καὶ στρατιώταις ὀπλίταις μὲν πεντακυκλιώις, ψυλλὸς δὲ πλείσσοι διαμυρίων, οὗ μακρὰν τῶν Ἀκεδαμουλῶν κατ-3 επαρατοπέδευσεν. τέλος δὲ τοῦ Θίβρωνος μετὰ μέρους τῆς δυνάμεως ἐξελθόντος καὶ πολλῆς περι-βαλομένου λείαν, ἐπελθὼν οὗ Στρούθιον τὸν τοῦ Θίβρωνα μαχόμενον ἀνείλε, καὶ τῶν στρατιώτων τοὺς μὲν πλείστους ἀπέκτεινεν, τοὺς δὲ ἐξώγρησεν, ὅλοι γάρ εἰς τὸ Κυδίνιον φρούριον διεσώθησαν.

4 Ὁρασύβουλος δ' ὃ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς ἦκε τῆς Λέσβου κομιζόμενος μετὰ τοῦ στόλου πρὸς Ἀσπένδουν, ὃρμσε τᾶς τριήρεις εἰς τὸν Ῥώμη-δοντα ποταμὸν. χρήματα δ' εὐληφότος αὐτοῦ παρὰ τῶν Ἀσπένδιων, ὅμως τῶν τῶν στρατιῶτων ἐδήσασαν τὴν χώραν. γενομένης δὲ νυκτὸς οἱ μὲν Ἀσπένδιοι χαλασόν οἴκοι κοντὲς ἐπί τοῖς ἀδύκημαν ἐπέθεντο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ τὸν τὸν Ὁρασύβουλον καὶ τινάς τῶν ἄλλων ἀνείλαν, οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων τριήραρχοι περιδείες γενομένοι καὶ ταχὺ πληρώ-5 σαντες τὰς ναῦς, εἰς Ῥόδον ἐξέπλευσαν. ἀφεστη-κύιας δὲ τῆς πόλεως, καὶ τῶν φυγάδων φρούριον τι κατεληφώτων, μετὰ τούτων διεπόλεμοι πρὸς τοὺς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναίοι πυθόμενοι τὴν Ὁρασύβουλον τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τελευτήν, Ἀγύ-ριον στρατηγὸν ἐξέπεμψαν.

Τὰ μὲν οὖν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.
patched Thibron as general to Asia. Thibron seized 340 B.C. the stronghold of Ionda and a high mountain, Cornissus,\(^1\) forty stades from Ephesus. He then advanced with eight thousand soldiers together with the troops gathered from Asia, pillaging the King’s territory. Struthas, with a strong force of barbarian cavalry, five thousand hoplites, and more than twenty thousand light-armed troops, pitched his camp not far from the Lacedaemonians. Eventually, when Thibron once set out with a detachment of his troops and had seized much booty, Struthas attacked and slew him in battle, killed the larger number of his troops, and took captive others. A few found safety in Cnidium, an outpost.

Thrasybulus, the Athenian general, went with his fleet from Lesbos to Aspendus and moored his triremes in the Eurymedon River. Although he had received contributions from the Aspendians, some of the soldiers, nevertheless, pillaged the countryside. When night came, the Aspendians, angered at such unfairness, attacked the Athenians and slew both Thrasybulus and a number of the others; whereupon the captains of the Athenian vessels, greatly alarmed, speedily manned the ships and sailed off to Rhodes. Since this city was in revolt, they joined the exiles who had seized a certain outpost and waged war on the men who held the city. When the Athenians learned of the death of their general Thrasybulus, they sent out Agyrius as general.

Such was the state of affairs in Asia.

\(^1\) Ionda should be Isinda, and Cornissus is more likely Solmissus; so B. D. Meritt, Athenian Tribute Lists, p. 493.

\(^1\) Κόρνισσον P.

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100. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων τύραννος Διονύσιος σπεύδων τῇ κατὰ τὴν νῆσον δυναστείᾳ καὶ τοὺς κατ᾽ Ἰταλίαν Ἑλλήνας προσλαβέσθαι, τὴν μὲν ἐπ᾽ ἐκείνους κοινὴν στρατεύαν εἰς ἑτερον καρδόν ἀνεβάλετο, κρίνας δὲ συμφέρειν ἐπιχειρεῖν πρώτῃ τῇ τῶν Ἀπόλλων πόλει διὰ τὸ προπολεμητήριον αὐτὴν εἶναι τῆς Ἰταλίας, ὁρμησεν 2 ἐκ Συρακουσῶν μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως. εἰς δὲ πεζοὺς μὲν διαμυμρίους, ἔππεις δὲ χιλίους, ναῦς δὲ ἐκατὸν εἴκοσι. περαιώσας δὲ τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τοὺς ὅρους τῆς Δοκρίδος, ἐκείθεν διὰ τῆς μεσογείου τὴν πορείαν ἐποιεῖτο, τέμνων καὶ πυρπολών τὴν τῶν Ἀπόλλων χώραν συμπαρέπλευσε δὲ καὶ ὁ στόλος ἐπὶ θάτερα μέρη τῆς θαλάττης, καὶ πᾶσι τῇ 3 δυνάμει περὶ τὸν πορθμὸν κατεστρατοπέδευσεν. οἷς δ᾽ Ἰταλοὶ πυθόμενοι τὴν τοῦ Διονύσιον διάβασιν ἐπὶ τὸ Ἀπόλλων, ἀπέστειλαν ἐκ Κράτωνος ναῦς ἐξήκοντα, σπεύδοντες παραδοῦναι τοὺς Ἀπόλλων. μετεώρων δὲ πλευσῶν αὐτῶν ὁ Διονύσιος πεντήκοντα ναῶν ἔχων ἐπέπλευσεν, καὶ φυγόντων αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν οὐδὲν ἦττον ἐπέκειτο, καὶ συνήσας 4 ἀπέστα τὰς παρομοίας τῇ γῇ. κινδυνευοῦσών δὲ τῶν ἐξήκοντα τριήρων ἀλώναι Ἀπόλλων πανδημεί παρεβοήθησαν, καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς τῷ πλῆθει τῶν βελῶν ἀνείρξαν τὸν Διονύσιον. ἐπιγενομένων δὲ πνευμάτων μεγάλων οἱ μὲν Ἀπόλλων τὰς ναῶς ἀνείλκυσαν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, Διονύσιος δὲ ἵσχυρῶς χει-

1 So Eichstädt: τὴν... δυναστείαν.
2 So Eichstädt: τῇ θαλάττῃ.

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100. In Sicily Dionysius, the tyrant of the Syracusans, with intent to annex the Greeks of Italy as well to the overlordship that he held in the island, postponed the general war against them to another time. He judged rather that it was good policy to attack first the city of the Rhegians, because it was the advanced bastion of Italy, and so set out from Syracuse with his army. He had twenty thousand infantry, a thousand cavalry, and one hundred and twenty ships of war. He crossed with his troops to the borders of Locris and from there made his way through the interior, cutting down the trees and burning and destroying the territory of the Rhegians. His fleet sailed along to the other districts upon the sea and he encamped with his entire army at the Strait. When the Italians learned that Dionysius had crossed the sea to attack Rhegium, they dispatched sixty ships from Croton, with intent to hand them over to the Rhegians. While this fleet was cruising on the high sea, Dionysius sailed against them with fifty ships, and when the fleet fled to land, he pressed his attack no less vigorously and began to make fast and haul off the ships that were lying off-shore. Since the sixty triremes were in danger of being captured, the Rhegians came to their aid in full force and held Dionysius off from the land by the multitude of their missiles. When a heavy storm arose, the Rhegians hauled up the ships high and dry on the land, but Dionysius lost seven ships in the

1 i.e. of Rhegian territory not touched by Dionysius who was advancing through the interior. But the Greek is suspect.

3 So Eichstädt: ἐπλευσε.
4 ἐν after παρομοίωσας deleted by Post.
μασθεὶς ἐπὶ θάνατος ἀπόλλεσε καὶ σὺν αὐταῖς ἄνδρας 6 οὐκ ἐλάσσονι χυλίων πεντακοσίων. τούτων δὲ ἀμα ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐκβρασθέντων ἐπὶ τὴν Ῥηγίνην, οἱ Ῥηγίνοι πολλοὺς τῶν ναυτῶν ἔξωγρησαν. Διονύσιος δὲ ἐπὶ πεντήκοντα πλέον καὶ πολλακις παρ' ἐλθὼν ὑποβρύχιος, μόνις περὶ μέσας νύκτας εἰς τὸν ἐν Μεσσήνῃ λιμένα κατέφυγεν. ἢδη δὲ καὶ τῆς χειμερινῆς ὄρας ἐνυσταμένης οὗτος μὲν πρὸς Δευκανοῦσ συμμαχίαν ποιησάμενος ἀπῆγαγε τὰς δυνάμεις εἰς Συρακοῦσας.

101. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Δευκανῶν τὴν Θωρίαν καταδραμὼντων οἱ Θωρίοι παρῆγγειλαν τοῖς συμμάχοις κατὰ τάχος ἀπαντᾶν μετὰ τῶν ὅπλων· οἱ γὰρ κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ἑλληνίδες πόλεις ἐν ταῖς συνθήκαις εἶχον οὕτως, ἵνα ἤτε ἄν ὑπὸ τῶν Δευκανῶν λειτατηθῇ χώρα, πρὸς ταύτην ἀπαντεῖ παραβοηθῶσιν. ἦς δὲ ἄν πόλεως μὴ καταστῇ τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐπὶ τὴν βοήθειαν, τεθναναί τοὺς ἕκει-2 νης τῆς πόλεως στρατηγοῦς. διὸπερ τῶν Θωρίων τους βιβλιαφόρους ἀποστειλάντων ἐπὶ τὰς πόλεις πρὸς τὴν τῶν πολεμίων παρουσίαν, ἀπαντεῖ παρε-σκευάζοντο πρὸς τὴν ἀνάξευσιν. αὐτοὶ δὲ προεξανα-σάντες ταῖς ὀρμαῖς καὶ τὸ τῶν συμμάχων πλῆθος οὐκ ἀναμείναντες, ἀνέξευζαν ἐπὶ τοὺς Δευκανοὺς, ἔχοντες πεζοὺς μὲν πλείους τῶν μυρίων τετρα-3 κισχιλίων, ὑπεῖσι δὲ σχεδόν χυλίους. καὶ Δευκανοῖ μὲν ἀκούσαντες τὴν τῶν πολεμίων ἐφοδίων ἀπεχώρησαν εἰς τὴν ἤδαι χώραν· οἱ δὲ Θωρίοι κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐμβαλόντες εἰς τὴν Δευκανίαν, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον φρουρίου ἐξειλοῦ, καὶ πολλῆς ὕφελείας κυριεύσαντες καθαπερεῖ δέλεαρ ἔλαβον τῆς ἑαυτῶν

1 So Kuhn: μασθεῖς.
heavy gale and together with them no fewer than 390 B.C.
fifteen hundred men. Since the sailors were cast
ashore together with their ships on Rhegian territory,
many of them were taken prisoner by the Rhegians.
Dionysius, who was on a quinquereme and many
times narrowly escaped foundering, about midnight
barely found safety in the harbour of Messenê. Since
the winter season had already come, he drew up terms
of alliance with the Leucani and led his forces back
to Syracuse.

101. After this, when the Leucanians overran the
territory of Thurii, the Thurians sent word to their
allies to gather to them speedily under arms. For
the Greek cities of Italy had an agreement among
themselves to the effect that if any city’s territory
was being plundered by the Leucanians, they should
all come to its aid, and that if any city’s army did not
take up a position to give aid, the generals of that city
should be put to death. Consequently, when the
Thurians dispatched messengers to the cities to tell
of the approach of the enemy, they all made ready to
march. But the Thurians, who were first off the mark
in their actions, did not wait for the troops of their
allies, but set forth against the Leucanians with above
fourteen thousand infantry and about one thousand
cavalry. The Leucanians, on hearing of the approach
of the enemy, withdrew to their own territory, and
the Thurians, falling in haste upon Leucania, cap-
tured the first outpost and gathered much booty,
thus taking the bait, as it were, for their own de-

2 τε after ἐπ deleted by Reiske.
ἀπωλείας. φρονηματισθέντες γὰρ ἐπὶ τῷ προτερήματι καταπεφρονηκότως διὰ τινῶν στενῶν καὶ ἀποκρήμνων ὀδῶν ἐπορεύθησαν, βουλήμενοι Λαόν 4 πόλιν εὐδαίμονα πολιορκῆσαι. ἐπειδὴ δὲ παρεγενήθησαν εἰς τι πεδίον κύκλῳ λόφων ὑψηλῶς καὶ κρημνοῖς περιειλημένοι, ἐνταῦθα οἱ Δευκανοὶ πάση τῇ δυνάμει διέκλεισαν αὐτοὺς τῆς ἐπὶ τὰς πατρίδας ἔπανόδου.1 παράδοξον δὲ ἐπὶ τῷ λόφῳ καὶ φανερὰ2 ποιήσαντες τὴν ἐκατόπνευσιν ἐξεπληξαν τοὺς "Ελλήνας διὰ τὲ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ στρατοπέδου καὶ τὴν τῶν τόπων δυσχωρίαν εἶχον γὰρ Δευκανοῖ τότε πεζοὺς μὲν τρισμυρίους, ἔπεισι δὲ οὐκ ἐλάττους τετρακισχιλίων.

102. Τῶν δὲ "Ελλήνων ἀνελπίστως τηλικοῦτοι περιεχομένων κυνύῳ, κατέβαινον εἰς τὸ πεδίον οἱ βάρβαροι. γενομένης δὲ παρατάξεως, καὶ τῶν Ἰταλιωτῶν καταπολεμηθέντων ὑπὸ τοῦ πλῆθους τῶν Δευκανῶν, ἔπεσον μὲν πλείους τῶν μυρίων παρῆγγελλον γὰρ οἱ Δευκανοὶ μηθένα ξωγρεῖν τῶν δὲ λοιπῶν οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τινα πρὸς τῇ θαλάσσῃ λόφον ἔφυγον, οἱ δὲ θεωροῦντες ναοὺς μακρὰς προσπλεοῦσας καὶ νομίζοντες τὰς τῶν Ῥηγίων ἐλναι, συνεφύγον εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ διενήχοντο ἐπὶ τὰς 2 τριήρεις. ἤν δὲ ὁ στόλος ὁ προσπλεὼν Διονυσίου τοῦ τυραννοῦ, καὶ ναύαρχος ὑπῆρχεν αὐτῷ Δευκάνης ὁ ἄδελφος, ἀπεσταλμένος τοὺς Δευκανοὺς ἐπὶ βοήθειαν. ὁ μὲν οὖν Δευκάνης δεξάμενος φιλανθρώπως τοὺς νηχομένους ὡς ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ἀπεβίβασε καὶ ἔπεισε τοὺς Δευκανοὺς ὑπὲρ ἐκάστου τῶν

1 ἐπανόδου Wesseling: ἑλπίδα Α, ἑλπίδος ἑτ.  
2 καὶ φανερὰ deleted by Vogel; καὶ φοβερὰν Reiske.  
3 ὁ στόλος ὁ Dindorf: ὁ στόλος.  

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struction. For having become puffed with pride at their success, they advanced with light concern through some narrow and sheer paths, in order to lay siege to the prosperous city of Laüs. When they had arrived at a certain plain surrounded by lofty hills and precipitous cliffs, thereupon the Leucanians with their entire army cut them off from retreat to their native soil. Making their appearance, which was quite unexpected and unconcealed, on the height, they filled the Greeks with dismay, both because of the great size of the army and because of the difficulty of the terrain; for the Leucanians had at the time thirty thousand infantry and no less than four thousand cavalry.

102. When the Greeks were to their surprise caught in such hopeless peril as we have described, the barbarians descended into the plain. A battle took place and there fell of the Italian Greeks, overwhelmed as they were by the multitude of the Leucanians, more than ten thousand men, since the Leucanians gave orders to save no one alive. Of the survivors some fled to a height on the sea, and others, seeing warships sailing toward them and thinking they belonged to the Rhegians, fled in a body to the sea and swam out to the triremes. The approaching fleet belonged to Dionysius the tyrant, under command of his brother Leptines, and had been sent to the aid of the Leucanians. Leptines received the swimmers kindly, set them on land, and persuaded the Leucanians to accept a mina $1$ of silver for each

$^1$ c. $18.00$. 

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αἰχμαλώτων λαβεῖν ἀργυρίου μνᾶν· οὗτοι δὲ ἦσαν 3 τῶν ἀριθμὸν ὑπὲρ τοὺς χιλίους. γενόμενος δὲ τῶν χρημάτων ἐγγυητῆς καὶ διαλλάξας τοὺς Ἰταλικῶτας τοῖς Λευκανοῖς ἐπεισεν εἰρήνην ποιήσασθαι, καὶ μεγάλης ἀποδοχῆς ἔτυχε παρὰ τοῖς Ἰταλικῶταις, συμφερόντως αὐτῷ, 1 οὐ δυσιτελῶς δὲ Διονύσιως συντεθεικὼς τῶν πόλεμον. ἦλπίζε γὰρ ο Ἰονύσιος τῶν Ἰταλικῶτων πολεμοῦντων πρὸς Λευκάνους ἐπελθὼν ῥαδίως ἀν κρατήσαι τῶν κατ' Ἰταλίαν πραγμάτων, ἀπολευμένων δὲ τηλικοῦτον πολέμου δυσχερῶς ἀν περιγενέσθαι. 2 διόπερ τούτον μὲν ἀπῆλλαξε τῆς ναυαρχίας, Θεαρίδην δὲ τὸν ἔτερον ἀδελφὸν ἤγεμόνα τοῦ στόλου κατέστησεν.

4 Τούτων δὲ πραξθέντων 'Ρωμαίοι τὴν τῶν Οὐδέ-ξιῶν χώραν κατεκληρούχθησαν, κατ' ἀνδρὰ δόντες πλῆθρα τέταρα, ὡς δὲ τίνες, εἰκοσι ὀκτώ· καὶ πρὸς μὲν Λικούσιος διαπολεμοῦντες Λίφλων πόλιν κατὰ κράτος εἶλον, Οὐδελτρίνων δὲ ἀποστάντων πόλεμον πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐνεστήσαντο. ἀπέστη δὲ καὶ Σάτρικον ἅπὸ 'Ρωμαίων, καὶ εἰς Κερκίοις ἀποικίαν ἀπέστει-λαν.

103. Τοῦ δὲ ἐναυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθῆ-νησι μὲν ἦρξεν 'Ἀντίπατρος, ἐν δὲ τῇ Ῥώμη τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἀρχὴν διώκον Ἀείκιος Οὐαλέριος καὶ Αδλός Μάλλιος. περὶ δὲ τούτος τοὺς χρόνους Διονύσιος ο τῶν Συρακουσίων δυνάστης φανερῶς ἐκατόν ἀνδαιέξασ ἑπὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν οτρατευόμενον, μετὰ πλείστης δυνάμεως ἄρμησεν ἀπὸ 3 Συρακου-2 σῶν. εἶχε δὲ πεζοὺς μὲν πλείους τῶν δισμυρίων,

1 Post suggests aitōi, “to their advantage.”
captive, the number of whom was over a thousand. 390 B.C.
Leptines went surety for the ransom money, reconciled the Italian Greeks with the Leucanians, and persuaded them to conclude peace. He won great acclaim among the Italian Greeks, having settled the war, as he had, to his own advantage, but without any profit to Dionysius. For Dionysius hoped that, if the Italian Greeks were embroiled in war with the Leucanians, he might appear and easily make himself master of affairs in Italy, but if they were rid of such a dangerous war, his success would be difficult. Consequently he relieved Leptines of his command 1 and appointed Thearides, his other brother, commander of the fleet.

Subsequent to these events the Romans portioned out in allotments the territory of the Veians, giving each holder four plethra, but according to other accounts, twenty-eight. 2 The Romans were at war with the Aequi and took by storm the city of Liphus 3; and they began war upon the people of Velitiae, who had revolted. Satricum also revolted from the Romans; and they dispatched a colony to Cercii.

103. When the year had ended, in Athens Anti-
pater was archon, and in Rome Lucius Valerius and Aulus Mallius administered the consular magistracy. This year Dionysius, the lord of the Syracusans, openly indicated his design of an attack on Italy and set forth from Syracuse with a most formidable force. He had more than twenty thousand infantry, some

1 Leptines later went into exile for a time with the Thurians, who naturally showed him every courtesy (Book 15. 7. 3-4).
2 A plethrum is 10,000 sq. ft., slightly less than one-quarter of an acre.
3 Otherwise unknown.

2 So Wesseling: παραγενόθεν. 3 So Rhodoman: εἰπέ.
διπεῖς δὲ περὶ τρισχυλίους, ναῦς δὲ μακρὰς μὲν τεσσαράκοντα, τὰς δὲ τῶν σίτου κομιζόνας οὐκ ἐλάσσον τριακοσίων. περιπταῖος δὲ κατανύσας εἰς τὴν Μεσσήνην αὐτὸς μὲν ἐν τῇ πόλει τὴν δύναμιν ἀνελάμβανε, Θεαρίδην δὲ τὸν ἄδελφον ἑπὶ τὰς Δισπαραίων νήσους ἀπεστείλε μετὰ νεῶν τριάκοντα· πεπυμένος γὰρ ἦν δέκα ναύς τῶν Ἱππίνων περὶ 3 ἐκείνους τοὺς τόπους οὕσας. ὁ δὲ Θεαρίδης ἐκπλεῦσας καὶ καταλαβὼν τὴν Ἱππίνων δεκαναίαν ἐν τοῖς εὐθέτοις τόποις, αὐτὰν ἄδροι τῶν σκαφῶν ἐκυρίευε καὶ ταχέως εἰς Μεσσήνην πρὸς Διονύσιον ἐπέστρεψε. Διονύσιος δὲ τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους εἰς δεσμὰ καταθέμενος τοὺς Μεσσήνιους ἔδωκε φυλάττειν, αὐτὸς δὲ περαιώσας τὴν δύναμιν εἰς Καυλωνίαν περιεστρατοπέδευσε τὴν πόλιν, καὶ τὰς μηχανὰς προσερείσας πυκνὰς προσβολάς ἑποίετο. 4 Οἱ δὲ κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ἑλλήνες ὡς ἐπύθοντο τὰς τοῦ Διονύσιον δυνάμεις περαιουμένας τὸν διείργοντα πορθμὸν, καὶ αὐτοὶ στρατόπεδα συνήθροιζον. τῆς δὲ τῶν Κροτωνιατῶν πόλεως μάλιστα πολυοχλουμένης καὶ πλείστους ἐχούσης Συρακοσίους φυγάδας, τούτοις τὴν ἤγεμονιάν τοῦ πολέμου παρέ- 5 δωκαν. οἱ δὲ Κροτωνιαται τὰς πανταχόθεν δυνάμεις ἀθροίσαντες στρατηγῶν Ἑλωρίν τὸν Συρακόσιον ἐδόσασαν. οὕτος δὲ πεθερός Διονύσιον καὶ δοκῶν τόλμαν ἔχειν ἔμπρακτον, πιστότατα πρὸς τὸν τύραννον πολεμήσειν διὰ τὸ μίσος ὑπείληπτο. ωσ δὲ πάντες ὁι σύμμαχοι παρεγεκόρησαν εἰς Κρότωνα, 3 κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτὸν προαιρέσειν Ἑλωρίς διατάξας ὥρμησε μετὰ πάσης τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπὶ Καυλωνίας· 6 ἢμα γὰρ ἐνόμιζεν ἐπιφανεῖς λύσεως τὴν πολιορκίαν, 1 καὶ after Κρότωνα deleted by Reiske.
three thousand cavalry, forty ships of war, and not less than three hundred vessels transporting food supplies. On arriving at Messenê on the fifth day he rested his troops in the city, while he dispatched his brother Thearides with thirty ships to the islands of the Liparaeans, since he had learned that ten ships of the Reginians were in those waters. Thearides, sailing forth and coming upon the ten Reginian ships in a place favourable to his purpose, seized the ships together with their crews and speedily returned to Dionysius at Messenê. Dionysius threw the prisoners in chains and turned them over to the custody of the Messenians; then he transported his army to Caulonia, laid siege to the city, advanced his siege-engines, and launched frequent assaults.

When the Greeks of Italy learned that the armaments of Dionysius were starting to move across the strait which separated them, they in turn mustered their forces. Since the city of the Crotoniates was the most heavily populated and had the largest number of exiles from Syracuse, they gave over to them the command of the war, and the people of Croton gathered troops from every quarter and chose as general Heloris the Syracusan. Since this man had been banished by Dionysius and was considered by all to possess action and enterprise, it was believed that he could be best trusted, because of his hatred, to lead a war against the tyrant. When all the allies had gathered in Croton, Heloris disposed them to his liking and advanced with the entire army toward Caulonia. He calculated that he would by his appearance at the same time both relieve the siege and also
ἀμα δὲ καταπεπονημένους¹ τοὺς πολεμίους ὑπὸ τῶν καθ’ ἡμέραν προσβολῶν διαγωνισθαι. εἶχε δὲ τοὺς ἀπαντας πεζοὺς μὲν περὶ διαμυρίους πεντακισχίλιους ὑπεῖς δὲ περὶ διαχίλιους.

104. Διανυσάντων δ’ αυτῶν τὸ πλείστον τῆς ὀδοῦ καὶ στρατοπεδευσάντων πρὸς τὸν 'Ελέπορον² ποταμόν, ἀνέζευξεν οἱ Διονύσιοι ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως καὶ συνήντα τοῖς Ιταλιώταις. οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἐλωρίς μετὰ τῶν ἄριστων πεντακοσίων προηγεῖτο τῆς δυνάμεως, ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος ἔτυχε μὲν ἀπὸ τεσσαράκοντα σταδίων ἐστρατοπεδευκώς τῶν ἐναντιῶν, διὰ δὲ τῶν κατασκόπων μαθῶν ἐγγὺς ὄντας τοὺς πολεμίους, ὅρθρου τῆς δύναμις ἔγειρας προ- 2 ἡγαγεν εἰς τούμπροσθεν. ἀμα δ’ ἡμέρα τοῖς περὶ τοῦ Ἐλωρίν ὁλίγους οὐσίν ἀπαντήσας ἄφνω προσεμάχετο, καὶ διεσκευασμένην ἔχων τῆς δύναμιν 3 ἀνοχὴν οὖθ’ ἤτυνον ἐδίδου τοῖς πολεμίοις. ὁ δὲ Ἐλωρίς εἰς πολλὴν ἐμπεσὼν ἀπορίαν, αὐτὸς μὲν μεθ’ ὀντι εἰχὲν ὑπόστη τοὺς ἐπιφερομένους, τῶν δὲ φίλων τινῶν ἀπέστειλεν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον, ἐπιστεύσαι τὰ πλῆθη παρακελεύομενος. "ὁν ταχέως ποτηράτων τὸ προσταχθὲν, οἱ μὲν Ἰταλιώται πυθόμενοι τὸν στρατηγὸν καὶ τοὺς μετ’ αὐτοῦ κινοῦντας δρομαῖοι παρῆσαν ἐπὶ τὴν βοῦθειαν, ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος ἀθρόα τῷ δυνάμει περιχυθεὶς τὸν 4 "Ελωρίν καὶ τοὺς μετ’ αὐτοῦ γενναῖος ἀγωνισα- ῳ̄μένους σχεδὸν ἀπαντας ἄνειλε. τῶν δ’ Ἰταλιωτῶν σποράδην διὰ τὴν σπουδὴν ἐκβοηθοῦντων, οἱ Σικελιώται τὸς τάξεις διαφυλάττοντες ῥαδίως τῶν πολεμίων περιεγίνοντο. οὐ μὴν ἄλλ’ ἐπὶ μὲν τινα χρόνον οἱ κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ἑλλήνες ὑπέμενον τὸν κίνδυνον, καὶ περὶ ἑαυτῶν πολλοὺς ὀρῶντες ἀναίρου- 284
be in combat with the enemy worn out by their daily assaults. In all he had about twenty-five thousand infantry and two thousand cavalry.

104. The Italian Greeks had accomplished the major part of their march and were encamped on the Eleporus River, when Dionysius drew off from the city and advanced to meet them. Now Heloris was in the van of his army with five hundred of his choicest troops and Dionysius, as it happened, was encamped forty stades from the enemy. On learning from his scouts that the enemy was near, he roused his army at early light and led it forward. Meeting at daybreak the troops of Heloris, who were few in number, he engaged them in unexpected battle, and since he had his army ready for combat, he gave the enemy not a moment to recover themselves. Though Heloris found himself in desperate straits, he withstood the attackers with what troops he had, while he sent some of his friends to the camp, urging them to rush up the main body of soldiers. These speedily carried out their orders, and when the Italian Greeks learned of the danger facing their general and his troops, they came to their aid on the run. Meanwhile Dionysius, with his troops in close order, surrounded Heloris and his men and slew them almost to a man, though they offered a gallant resistance. Since the Italian Greeks in their haste entered the fighting in scattered groups, the Sicilian Greeks, who kept their lines intact, experienced no difficulty in overcoming the enemy. Nevertheless, the Greeks of Italy maintained the fight for some time, although they saw their comrades falling in great numbers. But when

1 So Rhodoman: καταπεπολεμημένους.
2 So Vogel: Ἐλωρὺς.
μένουσιν. ὡς δὲ τὴν τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τελευτὴν ἐπύθοντο καὶ διὰ τῶν θόρυβον ἀλλήλοις ἐμπίπτοντες ἤλαττοντο μεγάλως, τότε δὴ τελέως άθυμήσαντες ἐτράπησαν.

105. Πολλῶν δ’ ἀναρουμένων ἐν τῇ κατὰ τὸ πεδίον τροπῇ, κατέφυγε τὸ πλῆθος ἐπὶ τινα λόφον, ἐμφυόν μὲν ὑπάρχοντο πρὸς τὴν πολιορκίαν, ἀνυδρον δὲ καὶ δυνάμενον ῥαδίως ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων φυλάττεσαν. ὡν οἱ Διονύσιος περιστρατοπεδεύσας τὴν τε ἦμεραν ἐκείνην καὶ τὴν νύκτα διηγράφαντο τὴν ὅπλωσιν, ἐπιμελῶς ταῖς φυλακαῖς χηροῦμενοι. τῇ δ’ ὑπεραίρε διὰ τὸ καθὼς καὶ τὴν ἀνυδρίαν οἱ 2 συμπεφυγότες κακῶς ἀπῆλλαττον. ἐπικηρυκυπαραμένοι δ’ αὐτῶν πρὸς τὸν Διονύσιον καὶ παρακαλοῦντων λύτρα πράξασθαί, οὐ μέτριος ἐν τοῖς εὐθυμηρῆσθαι γενόμενος προσέπτωσθαι ἀποβέσθαι τὰ ὅπλα καὶ σφάς αὐτοὺς ἐγχείρησαι τῷ κρατούντι. σκληροῦ δὲ τοῦ προστάγματος ὄντος, μέχρι μὲν τῶν διεκαρτηθοῦν, ὡς δ’ ὑπὸ τῆς φυσικῆς ἀνάγκης κατεβαροῦντο, παρέδωκαν αὐτοὺς περὶ ὅγδον 3 ὄρων, ἄδη τὰ σώματα παρεμένοι. Διονύσιος δὲ λαβὼν ῥάβδων καὶ πατάξας ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐδάφους ἐρήμωσε τοὺς καταβαίνοντας αἰχμαλώτους, ὅταν πλείους τῶν μυρίων. καὶ πάντων αὐτοῦ ὑποπτεύόντων τὸ θηρίωδες, τοῦναντίον ἐφῆνεν πάντων ἐπιεικέστατος. 4 τοὺς τε γὰρ αἰχμαλώτους ἀφῆκεν αὐτεξονόμους χωρὶς λύτρων καὶ πρὸς τὰς πλείστας τῶν πόλεων εἰρήμην συνθέμενος ἀφῆκεν αὐτοῦμονοις. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτοις ἐπαίνοις τυχῶν ὑπὸ τῶν εὐ παθώντων χρυ-

¹ So Eichstätt: 36. ² μὲν suggested by Vogel.
they learned of the death of their general, while 380 B.C. being greatly hampered as they fell foul of one another in their confusion, then at last they completely lost spirit and turned in flight.

105. Many were killed in their rout across the plain; but the main body made a safe retreat to a hill, which was strong enough to withstand a siege but had no water and could be easily contained by the enemy. Dionysius invested the hill and bivouacked under arms that day and through the night, giving careful attention to the watches. The next day the beleaguered suffered severely from the heat and lack of water. They then sent a herald to Dionysius inviting him to accept ransom; he, however, did not preserve moderation in his success but ordered them to lay down their arms and put themselves at the disposal of their conqueror. This was a harsh order and they held out for some time; but when they were overborne by physical necessity, they surrendered about the eighth hour, their bodies being now weakened. Dionysius took a staff and struck it on the ground while numbering the prisoners as they descended, and they amounted to more than ten thousand. All men were apprehensive of his brutality, but on the contrary he showed himself most kindly; for he let the prisoners go subject to no authority without ransom, concluded peace with most of the cities, and left them independent. In return for this he received the approval of those he had favoured and was honoured with gold crowns; and

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2 So Dindorf: ἀπελλάττοντο.
4 οὐ μέτριος Vogel: οὐ μετρίως.
5 So Wesseling: πράγματος.
6 So Reiske: λόφου.
σοῖς στεφάνοις ἑτμήθη, καὶ σχεδὸν τοῦτ’ ἔδοξε
πράξειν ἐν τῷ ζῆν κάλλιστον.

106. Ἔπει δὲ 'Ῥήγιον ἀναζεύξαντος αὐτοῦ, καὶ
μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως παρεσκευασμένου πολιορκεῖν
diὰ τὴν περὶ τῆς ἐπιγαμίας ύβριν, ἀγωνία πολλὴ
cατείχε τοὺς Ῥηγίνους· οὔτε γὰρ συμμάχους οὔτε
dύναμιν ἀξιόμαχον εἶχον, πρὸς δὲ τούτους ἤδεισαν
ὅτι τῆς πόλεως ἀλούσης οὔτ’ ἔλεος οὔτε δέος
2 αὐτοῖς ἀπελείπετο. διόπερ ἔκρυναν ἀποστείλα-
πρέσβεις τοὺς δεσπομένους μετρίως αὐτοῖς χρή-
σασθαι καὶ παρακαλέσαι μηδὲν περὶ αὐτῶν ὑπὲρ
3 ἀνθρωπον βουλεύσασθαι. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος τριακόσια
tάλαντα πραξάμενος καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἀπάσας παρα-
λαβῶν οὐσας ἐβδομῆκοντα, προσέταξεν ἔκατον
ὀμήρους δοῦναι. δοθεῖσαν δὲ πάντων ἀνέζευξεν
ἐπὶ Καυλωνίαν. ταύτης δὲ τοὺς μὲν ἐνοικοῦντας
eἰς Συρακούσας μετείχεσε καὶ πολιτείαν δοὺς πέντε
ἐτή συνεχώρησεν ἀτελεῖς εἶναι, τὴν δὲ πόλιν κατα-
σκάφας 4 τοὺς Δοκροῖς τὴν χώραν τῶν Καυλωνιατῶν
ἐδωρήσατο.

4 Ρωμαιοὶ δὲ Διφόκοιουν πόλιν ἐκ τοῦ τῶν Ἁλκῶν
ἐθνοὺς ἑλοντες, κατὰ τὰς τῶν ὑπάτων εὐχὰς μέγαν
ἀγώνα τῷ Διῷ συνετέλεσαν.

107. Τοῦ δὲ ἔτους τοῦτον διεληλυθότος Ἀθή-
νησι μὲν ἢρχε Πυργίων, ἐν δὲ τῇ Ῥώμη τὴν ὑπα-
τον ἄρχην μετέλαβον χιλιάρχου τέσσαρες, Λεὐκίας
Λουκρήτιος, Σερόνιος Σουλπίκιος, Γάιος Αἰμίλιος

1 πράξειν A Peir., πρᾶτευν cett., πράξαι Dindorf, Vogel.
2 So Eichstätt: καταστρέφασ.
men believed that this would probably be the finest 389 B.C. act of his life.

106. Dionysius now advanced against Rhegium and prepared to lay siege to the city with his army because of the slight he had received in connection with his offer of marriage.1 Deep distress gripped the Rhegians, since they had neither allies nor an army that was a match for him in battle, and they knew, furthermore, that if the city were taken, neither pity nor entreaty would be left them. Therefore they decided to dispatch ambassadors to entreat him to deal moderately with them and to urge him to make no decision against them beyond what became a human being. Dionysius required three hundred talents of them, took all their ships, which amounted to seventy; and ordered the delivery of one hundred hostages. When all these had been turned over, he set out against Caulonia. The inhabitants of this city he transplanted to Syracuse, gave them citizenship, and allowed them exemption from taxes for five years; he then levelled the city to the ground and gave the territory of the Cauloniates to the Locrians.

The Romans, after taking the city of Liphoecua from the people of the Aequi, held, in accordance with the vows of the consuls, great games in honour of Zeus.

107. At the close of this year, in Athens Pyrgion 388 B.C. was archon and in Rome four military tribunes took over the consular magistracy, Lucius Lucretius, Servius Sulpicius, Gaius Aemilius, and Gaius Rufus,2

1 See chaps. 44. 4-5; 107. 3-4.
2 Gaius Rufus is deleted by most editors and is probably a mistake.
καὶ Γάιος Ῥοῦφος, Ὠλυμπίας δ’ ἡχθη ὤγῳ πρῶς ταῖς ἐνενήκοντα, καθ’ ἦν ἐνικα Σώσιππος Ἀθη- 2 ναῖς. τούτων δὲ τὴν ἄρχην παρειληφόταν Διονύ- σιος ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων δυνάστης πορευθεὶς εἰς Ἰππιώνον μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως, τοὺς μὲν κατοικοῦν- τας ἐν αὐτῇ μετώκισεν εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας, τὴν δὲ πόλιν κατασκάψας τοῖς Λοκροῖς ἐπισκέψεις 3 τὴν χώραν. κατὰ τὸ συνεχὲς γὰρ ἐφιλοτιμεῖτο τοὺς Λοκροῖς εὗ ποιεῖν διὰ τὴν συγχωρηθείσαν ἐπι- γαμίαν· τοὺς δὲ Ῥηγίνους ἐπεθύμει τιμωρῆσασθαι διὰ τὴν περὶ τῆς οἰκειότητος ἀδικίαν. 4 καθ’ δὲν γὰρ καιρὸν ἀπέστειλε πρὸς αὐτοὺς πρέσβεις ἀξίων αὐτῷ συγχωρηθῆναι τῶν πολιτικῶν παρθένων γα- μῆσαι, φασὶ τοὺς Ῥηγίνους ἀποκρυθῆναι δημοσίᾳ τοῖς πρέσβεσιν, ὡς μόνην αὐτῷ συγχωρῆσαι γαμεῖν 4 τὴν τοῦ δημοῦ τυγατέρα. διὰ τούτῳ βαρέως φέρων καὶ δοκῶν ὑπερβαλλόντως ὑβρίσθαι, πολὺς ἦν ἐπὶ τῇ κατ’ αὐτῶν τιμωρία. καὶ γὰρ ἐν τῷ πρότερον ἐνιαυτῷ τὴν εἰρήνην συνέβαλον πρὸς αὐτοὺς οὐ τῆς φιλίας ὀρεγόμενον, ἀλλὰ τὴν ναυτικὴν δύναμιν παρ- ελέοσθαί βουλόμενος, οὕτων τριήρων ἐβδομήκοντα· διελάμβανε γὰρ τῆς κατὰ θάλασσαν βοηθείας ἀπο- κλεισθείσης ῥαδίως ἐκπολιορκήσειν τὴν πόλιν. 5 διόπερ κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐνδιατρίβων εξῆτε προ- φασιν εὕλογον, δι’ ἦς οὐ παρὰ τὴν ἀξίαν τὴν ἰδίαν δόξηι λειτυκέαι τὰς συνθήκας.

108. Ἄγαγὼν οὖν πρὸς τὸν πορθμὸν τὰς δυνά- μεις τὰ πρὸς τὴν διάβασιν παρεσκευάζετο. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἦτε τοὺς Ῥηγίνους ἀγοράς, ἐπαγ-

1 τοῖς Λοκροῖς added by Rhodoman.
and the Ninety-eighth Olympiad was celebrated, that in which Sosippus of Athens was the victor.\footnote{In the "stadion."} When these men had entered office, Dionysius, the lord of the Syracusans, advanced with his army to Hipponium, removed its inhabitants to Syracuse, razed the city to the ground, and apportioned its territory to the Locrians. For he was continuously set upon doing the Locrians favours for the marriage they had agreed to, whereas he studied revenge upon the Rhegians for their affront with respect to the offer of kinship. For on the occasion when he sent ambassadors to them to ask them to grant him in marriage a maiden of their city, the Rhegians replied to the ambassadors by action of the people, we are told, that the only maiden they would agree to his marrying would be the daughter of their public executioner. Angered because of this and believing that he had been grossly insulted, he was bent on getting revenge upon them. Indeed the peace he had concluded with them in the preceding year had come from no hankering on his part for friendly relations, but was designed to strip them of their naval power, which consisted of seventy triremes. For he believed that if the city were cut off from aid by sea he could easily reduce it by siege. Consequently, while loitering in Italy, he kept seeking a plausible excuse whereby he might seem to have broken the truce without prejudice to his own standing.

108. Dionysius now led his forces to the Strait and made preparations to cross over. And first he asked the Rhegians to provide him with supplies for sale,

\footnote{So Bezzel: $δικηρ$. Post suggests οίριαν.}

\footnote{So Dindorf: $πολυρυχήσεων$.}
γελλόμενος ταχέως τὰς δοθείσας ἀποστέλλειν ἐκ Συρακούσων. τοῦτο δ’ ἐπραττεν, ὅπως μὴ διδόντων μὲν αὐτῶν δικαίως δόξῃ τὴν πόλιν ἐλεῖν, δόντων δ’ ἐνόμιζεν ἐξαναλώσειν αὐτῶν τὸν σύμων καὶ προσκαθίσας τὴν πόλιν διὰ τὴν σπάνιν ταχὺ 2 κυριεύσειν αὐτῆς. οἱ δὲ Ρηγίνοι τούτων μὲν οὐδὲν ὑπονοοῦντες τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐφ’ ἡμέρας τινὰς ἔχορηγον τὰς τροφὰς λαμπρῶς· ὥσ πελείνα χρόνον ἐνδιέτριβε, ποτὲ δὲ ἀρρωστίαν, ποτὲ δὲ ἄλλας προφάσεις ποριζόμενος, ὑπονοησάντες αὐτοῦ τὴν ἐπιβολὴν οὐκέτι παρεῖχον τὰς τροφὰς τῷ στρα- 3 τοπέδῳ. οἱ δὲ Διονύσιοι ἐπὶ τούτῳ προσποιηθεῖσιν ἀγανακτεῖν, τοὺς μὲν ὑμᾶς τοῖς Ρηγίνοις ἀπεδωκε, τὴν δὲ πόλιν περιστρατοπεδεύσας καὶ ἡμέραν προσβολαῖς ἐποιεῖτο. κατεσκέυασε δὲ καὶ μηχανη- μάτων πολὺ πλῆθος ἀπίστων 2 τοῖς μεγέθεσι, δι’ ὧν τὰ τείχη σαλεύων ἐφιλοτιμεῖτο κατὰ κράτος 4 ἐλεῖν τὴν πόλιν. οἱ δὲ Ρηγίνοι στρατηγὸν ἐλῶμενοι Φύτωνα καὶ πάντας τοὺς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ καθοπλίσαντες, ταῖς το φυλακαῖς ἐπιμελῶς ἐχρώντο καὶ κατὰ τὰς εὐκαιρίας ἐξιόντες ἐνεπύριζον τὰς τῶν πολεμιῶν 5 μηχανὰς. οὕτως μὲν οὖν πολλάκις ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρί- δος λαμπρῶς ἀγωνιζόμενοι πρὸ τῶν τειχῶν, τὴν τε τῶν πολεμίων ὀργὴν ἔξεκαυσαν καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν ἑαυτῶν ἀπεβαλον, οὐκ ὀλίγους δὲ καὶ τῶν Σικελίων- 6 τῶν ἀνείλον. καὶ αὐτῶν δὲ τοῦ Διονύσιον συνεβη λόγχη πληγέντα παρὰ τὸν βουβώνα παρ’ ὀλίγον μὲν τελευτήσω, μόνους δὲ αὐτῶν ἀναλαβεῖ ἐκ τοῦ τραύματος. Χρονιζοῦσις δὲ τῆς πολιορκίας διὰ τὸ τοῦς Ρηγίνους ἀνυπέρβλητον εἰσφέρεσθαι σπουδὴν

1 So Stephanus: δὲ νομίζειν.
2 So Wesseling: ἀπιστῶν.
promising that he would promptly return from Syra-
cuse what they had given. He made this request in order that men should think that, if they did not provide the food, he would be justified in seizing the city, whereas if they did, he believed their food would run out and by sitting down before the city he would speedily master it by starvation. The Rhegians, suspecting nothing of this, at first supplied them lavishly with food for several days; but when he kept extending his stay, at one time claiming illness and at another offering other excuses, they suspected what he had in mind and no longer furnished his army with supplies. Dionysius, pretending now to be angered at this, returned the hostages to the Rhegians, laid siege to the city, and launched daily assaults upon it. He also constructed a great multitude of siege weapons of unbelievable size by which he rocked the walls in his determination to take the city by storm. The Rhegians chose Phyton as general, armed all who could bear arms, gave close concern to their watches, and, as opportunity arose, sallied out and burned the enemy's siege engines. Fighting brilliantly as they did for their fatherland on many occasions before the walls, they roused the anger of the enemy, and although they lost many of their own troops, they also slew no small number of the Sicilian Greeks. And it happened that Dionysius himself was struck by a lance in the groin and barely escaped death, recovering with difficulty from the wound. The siege wore on because of the unsurpassable zeal the Rhegians displayed to maintain their freedom;
ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐλευθερίας, Διονύσιος τὰς μὲν δυνάμεις συνεῖχεν ἐν ταῖς καθ’ ἥμεραν προσβολαῖς καὶ τὴν ἔξ ἀρχῆς πρόθεσιν οὐκ ἐγκατέλειπεν.

109. Τῶν δ’ Ὁλυμπίων ἔγνως ὄντων ἀπέστειλεν εἰς τὸν ἀγώνα τεθριπτα πλέιω, διαφέροντα πολὺ τῶν ἄλλων τοῖς τάχεσι, καὶ σκηνᾶς εἰς τὴν πανήγυριν διαχρύσους καὶ πολυτελέσι ποικίλους ἰματίους κεκοσμημένας. ἔπεμψε δὲ καὶ ραψωδοὺς τοὺς κρατίστους, ὅπως ἐν τῇ πανηγύρι τὰ ποιήματα αὐτοῦ προφέρομενοι ποιήσωσιν ἐνδοξὸν τὸν Διονύσιον· σφόδρα γὰρ εἰς τὴν ποιητικὴν ὑπῆρχε μεμή-2 νώς· τοῦτων δ’ ἐπιμελητὴν συνεξέπεμψε Θεαρίδην τὸν ἀδελφὸν· ὃς ἐπεὶ παρεγένετο εἰς τὴν πανήγυριν, ἐπὶ μὲν τῷ κάλλει τῶν σκηνῶν καὶ τῷ πλήθει τῶν τεθριπτων ἑκείνης περιβλεπτος· ὡς δ’ ἐπέβαλον 1 οἱ ραψωδοὶ προφέρεσαν τὸν Διονύσιον τὰ ποιήματα, κατ’ ἀρχὰς μὲν διὰ τὴν εὐφωνίαν τῶν ὑποκριτῶν συνέδραμε τὰ πλήθη καὶ πάντες ἔθαυμαζον· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἀναθεωροῦντες τὴν κακίαν τῶν ποιημά-των, διεγέλων τὸν Διονύσιον καὶ κατεγίνωσκον ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον, ὡστε τινὰς τολμῆσαι διαρράξειν τὰς 3 σκηνὰς. καὶ γὰρ Λυσίας ὃ ῥήτωρ τότε διατρίβων ἐν Ὁλυμπία προετρέπετο τὰ πλήθη μὴ προσδέ-χεσθαι τοῖς ἑρωῖς. ἀγώσι τοὺς ἐξ ἀσεβεστάτης τυραννίδος ἀπεσταλμένους θεωροὺς· ὅτε καὶ τὸν 4 Ὁλυμπιακὸν λόγον ἐπιγραφόμενον ἀνέγνων. τοῦ δ’ ἀγώνος συντελουμένου συνέβη κατὰ τύχην τῶν

1 So Dindorf: ἐπέβαλον.

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1 Of Athens.
2 Enough of the oration is preserved (Lysias, Orat. 33) to show that Lysias urged the Greeks to unite against their two great enemies, the Persian King and Dionysius. Plutarch 294
but Dionysius held his armaments to the daily assaults 338 B.C. and would not give up the task he had originally proposed to himself.

109. The Olympic Games were at hand and Dionysius dispatched to the contest several four-horse teams, which far surpassed all others in swiftness, and also pavilions for the festive occasion, which were interwoven with gold and embellished with expensive cloth of gay and varied colours. He also sent the best professional reciters that they might present his poems in the gathering and thus win glory for the name of Dionysius, for he was madly addicted to poetry. In charge of all this he sent along his brother Thearides. When Thearides arrived at the gathering, he was a centre of attraction for the beauty of the pavilions and the large number of four-horse teams; and when the reciters began to present the poems of Dionysius, at first the multitude thronged together because of the pleasing voices of the actors and all were filled with wonder. But on second consideration, when they observed how poor his verses were, they laughed Dionysius to scorn and went so far in their rejection that some of them even ventured to rifle the tents. Indeed the orator Lysias, who was at that time in Olympia, urged the multitude not to admit to the sacred festival the representatives from a most impious tyranny; and at this time he delivered his Olympiacus. In the course of the contest chance

(Themistocles, 25), on the authority of Theophrastus, tells a similar story of c. 470 B.C. when Hiero of Syracuse is represented as sending chariot horses and a costly pavilion to Olympia and Themistocles as urging that the pavilion be torn down and the horses prevented from competing. The story is clearly a pure fabrication based on this account of Diodorus (see Walker in Camb. Anc. Hist. 5, p. 36).
Diodorus of Sicily

Διονυσίου τεθριπτην τα μεν έκπεσειν ἐκ τοῦ δρόμου, τα δ’ ἄλληλοις ἐμπεσόντα συντριβήναι, παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ τὴν παρακομίζουσαν ναῦν τοὺς θεωρούσα ἀπὸ τῶν ἀγώνων ἀναχθεῖσαν εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐκπεσεῖν τῆς Ἰταλίας εἰς Τάραντα διὰ τινας1 χειμώνας. διὸ καὶ φασί σωθέντας τοὺς ναῦτας εἰς Συρακούσας διαγγέλλειν κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ὅτι διὰ τὴν κακίαν τῶν ποιημάτων οὐ μόνον οἱ ῥαψῳδοῦντες, ἀλλὰ σὺν τούτοις τα τὲ2 τεθριπτα καὶ ἡ ναῦς ἐξέπεσον. ὅ δὲ Διονύσιος πυθόμενος τὸν τῶν ποιημάτων διασυρμόν, καὶ τῶν κολάκων λεγόντων ὅτι πάσι τοῖς καλῶς πραττομένοις φθονοῦντες εἰς υστέρου θαυμάζουσιν, οὐκ ἀφίστατο τῆς περὶ τὴν ποιήσαν σπουδῆς. 7 'Ρωμαίοι δὲ πρὸς Οὐολομνίτας περὶ Γουράσιων παραταξάμενοι πολλοὺς τῶν πολεμίων ἀνείλουν.

110. Τούτων δὲ πραξάντων οἱ μὲν ἐναισίοις χρόνος παρεληλύθει, παρὰ δὲ τοὺς 'Αθηναίους ἦρχε Θεόδωτος, ἐν δὲ τῇ Ῥώμη τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἀρχὴν εἶχον χυλιαρχοὶ ἐξ, Κόντος Καίσων3 Σουλπίκοιος, Αἰνος Καίσων Φάβιος, Κόντος Σερουλίος, Πόλειος Κορνήλιος. τούτων δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν παρεληλθότων Δακεδαμώνιοι κακοπαθοῦντες τῷ πολέμῳ τῷ τε πρὸς τοὺς 'Ελλήνας καὶ τῷ πρὸς τοὺς Περσάς, Ἀνταλκίδαι τὸν ναύαρχον ἔξαπεσείλαν πρὸς 3 'Αρταξέρξῃν ύπὲρ εἰρήνης. διαλεξάντων δ’ αὐτοῦ περὶ ὅν ἦν ἀπεσταλμένος ἐνδεχομένως, ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔφησεν ἐπὶ τοῦτο ποιήσασθαι τὴν εἰρήνην· τὰς μὲν κατὰ τὴν 'Ασίαν 'Ελληνιδαὶ πόλεις ὑπὸ βασιλέα τετάχθαι, τοὺς δ’ ἄλλους 'Ελληνας ἀπαντᾶσα αὐτο—

1 τινας] δεινοὺς Reiske. 2 τα τε added by Reiske. 3 Καίσων omitted by A, Vogel.
brought it about that some of Dionysius' chariots left the course and others collided among themselves and were wrecked. Likewise the ship which was on its way to Sicily carrying the representatives from the games was wrecked by strong winds near Taras in Italy. Consequently the sailors who got safe to Syracuse spread the story throughout the city, we are told, that the badness of the verses caused the ill-success, not only of the reciters, but of the teams and of the ship with them. When Dionysius learned of the ridicule that had been heaped upon his verses, his flatterers told him that every fair accomplishment is first an object of envy and then of admiration. He therefore did not give up his devotion to writing.

The Romans fought a battle at Guraesium with the Volscians and slew great numbers of the enemy.

110. At the conclusion of these events the year came to an end, and among the Athenians Theodotus was archon and in Rome the consular magistracy was held by six military tribunes, Quintus Caeso Sulpicius, Aenus Caeso Fabius, Quintus Servilius, and Publius Cornelius. After these men had entered office, the Lacedaemonians, who were hard put to it by their double war, that against the Greeks and that against the Persians, dispatched their admiral Antalcidas to Artaxerxes to treat for peace. Antalcidas discussed as well as he could the circumstances of his mission and the King agreed to make peace on the following terms: "The Greek cities of Asia are subject to the King, but all the other Greeks shall be

1 Tarentum.
2 As so often, the names are most uncertain and at variance with those of the fasti and of Livy.
νόμων εἶναι τοῖς δὲ ἀπειθοῦσι καὶ μὴ προσδεχομένοι τὰς συνθήκας διὰ τῶν εὐδοκοῦντων 4 πολεμήσειν. οἱ μὲν οὖν Δακεδαϊμόνιοι τούτοις εὐδοκήσαντες ἄγουν ἦγον, Ἄθηναιοι δὲ καὶ Θη-βαῖοι καὶ τινες ἔτεροι τῶν Ἑλλήνων1 ἐφερον ἐπὶ τῷ τὰς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν πόλεις ἐγκατα- λεῖφθαι καθ’ αὐτοὺς δὲ ὦκ ὄντες ἁξιόμαχοι, κατ’ ἀνάγκην συνεχώρησαν καὶ προσεδέξαντο τὴν εἰρήνην.

5 Καὶ δ’ μὲν βασιλεὺς διαλυθείης2 τῆς πρὸς τοὺς Ἐλλήνας διαφοράς παρεσκευάζετο τὰς δυνάμεις εἰς τὸν Κυπριακὸν πόλεμον. ὁ γὰρ Ἑυαγόρας σχεδὸν ὅλην τὴν Κύπρον ἢν κεκτημένος3 καὶ δυνάμεις ἀδράς συνηθροίκει διὰ τὸ τὸν Ἀρταξέρξην4 τῷ πρὸς τοὺς Ἑλλήνας πολέμῳ διεσπάσθαι.

111. Διονυσίου δὲ σχεδὸν ἐνδέκατον μῆνα Ῥή-γιον πολιορκοῦντο καὶ τὰς πανταχόθεν βοηθείας ἀποκεκλεικότος, εἰς δεινὴν σπάνιν τῶν ἀναγκαῖων οἱ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν παρεγενήθησαν· φασὶ γὰρ παρὰ τοῖς Ῥηγίνοις κατ’ ἐκεῖνον τὸν καιρὸν πέντε μνῦν 2 γενέσθαι τὸν μέδιμνον τοῦ σῖτου. καταπονούμενοι δὲ τῇ σιτοδείᾳ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον τοὺς τὲ ἵππους καὶ ταλλὰ ὑποξύγια κατέφαγον, μετὰ δὲ ταύτα δέρματα καθέψοντες5 ἐσιτούντο, τὸ δὲ τελευταῖον ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐξιόντες τὴν πρὸς τοὺς τείχεις βοτάνην ἥσθιον καθαπερεῖ τινα θρέμματα· οὕτως ἡ τῆς φύ- σεως ἀνάγκη τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην διαίτην εἰς ἀλόγων 3 τροφὰς καταφυγεῖν ἐβιαζότο. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος πυθόμενος τὸ γινόμενον οὐχ ὀπως ἥλεησε τοὺς

1 So Dindorf: ἄλλων.
2 So Sintenis: διαλυθείς.
3 So Wesseling, ἐκβεβλημένος Α, ἐκκεκλημένος cet.

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independent; and upon those who refuse compliance and do not accept these terms I shall make war through the aid of those who consent to them." 1 Now the Lacedaemonians consented to the terms and offered no opposition, but the Athenians and Thebans and some of the other Greeks were deeply concerned that the cities of Asia should be left in the lurch. But since they were not by themselves a match in war, they consented of necessity and accepted the peace.

The King, now that his difference with the Greeks was settled, made ready his armaments for the war against Cyprus. For Evagoras had got possession of almost the whole of Cyprus and gathered strong armaments, because Artaxerxes was distracted by the war against the Greeks.

111. It was about the eleventh month of Dionysius' siege of Rhegium, and since he had cut off relief from every direction, the inhabitants of the city were faced by a terrible dearth of the necessities of life. We are told, indeed, that at the time a medimnus of wheat among the Rhegians cost five minas. 2 So reduced were they by lack of food that at first they ate their horses and other beasts of burden, then fed upon boiled skins and leather, and finally they would go out from the city and eat the grass near the walls like so many cattle. To such an extent did the demand of nature compel the wants of man to turn for their satisfaction to the food of dumb animals. When Dionysius learned what was taking place, far

1 This famous Peace of Antalcidas is given in a little fuller form in Xenophon, Hell. 5. 1. 31.
2 About $60 a bushel.

4 ἐν after Ἀρταξέρξης deleted by Hertlein.
5 So Reiske: καθεψώντες.
Diodorus of Sicily

ὑπὲρ ἀνθρωπον πάσχειν ἀναγκαζομένους, ἀλλὰ πάν τοιναντίον ἐπαγαγών ζεύγη ἐιλε τὴν πόλει τοῦ 4 τόπου, ὡστε τὴν ὕλην ἀπασαν ἀφανισθῆναι. διόπερ ταῖς ὑπερβολαίς τῶν κακῶν νικώμενοι παρέδωκαν τὴν πόλιν οἱ Ἑρωίνοι τῷ τυράννῳ, τὴν πάσαν καὶ αὐτῶν ἐπιτρέψαντες ἐξουσίαν. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος κατὰ μὲν τὴν πόλιν εὑρε σωροὺς νεκρῶν οἱ διὰ τὴν ἐνδεια τῆς τροφῆς ἐτετελευτήκειςαν. καὶ τοὺς ζωντος δὲ νεκρῶν ἔχοντας διάθεσιν καὶ παρεμένους τὰ σώματα καταλαβὼν, ἦθροισεν αἰχμαλώτους πλείους τῶν ἐξακισχιλῶν. τὸ μὲν οὖν πλῆθος ἀποστείλας εἰς Συρακούσας ἐκέλευσε τοὺς δόντας ἀργυρίου μνᾶν ἀπολυτροφῆςαν, τοὺς δ’ εὐπορῆσαι μὴ δυνηθέντας ἐλαφυροπῶλησε.

112. Φύτωνα δὲ τῶν τῶν Ἑρωίνων στρατηγὸν συνάδων, τὸν μὲν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ κατεπόντισεν, αὐτὸν δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἔδησε πρὸς τὰς ψυχλοτάτας μηχανὰς, οἴονει τραγικὴν τινα τιμωρίαν λαμβάνων, προσέπεμις δὲ τινα τῶν ὑπηρετῶν ἐροῦντα πρὸς αὐτὸν, ὥσ ἔχθεσυς αὐτοῦ τὸν υἱὸν Διονύσιος κατ- επόντισε· πρὸς ὅν ἔπει Φύτων, διότι γέγονεν εὔτυ- 2 χέστερος τοῦ πατρός ἡμέρα μιᾶ. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα περιῆγεν αὐτὸν Διονύσιος τὴν πόλιν μαστίζων καὶ κατὰ πάντα τρόπον αἰκιζόμενος, ἀμα κήρυκος συν- ακολουθοῦντος ὅτι τὸν ἀνδρα Διονύσιος τιμωρεῖται παρηλλαγμένως, ὃτι τὴν πόλιν ἐπεισεν ἐλέσθαι τὸν 3 πόλεμον. ὁ δὲ Φύτων κατὰ τὴν πολιορκίαν στρα- τηγὸς ἀγαθὸς γεγενημένος καὶ κατὰ τὸν ἄλλον βὶον ἐπαυνούμενος, οὐκ ἀγεννῶς ὑπέμενε τὴν ἐπὶ τῆς τελευτῆς τιμωρίαν, ἀλλ’ ἀκατάπληκτον τὴν ψυχήν

1 καὶ αὐτῶν Dindorf: κατ’ αὐτῶν.
2 So Eichstädt: τετελευτήκασί.
BOOK XIV. 111. 3—112. 3

from showing mercy to those who were perforce suffering beyond man's endurance, on the contrary he brought in cattle to clear the place of the green-stuff, with the result that it was completely stripped. Consequently the Rhegians, overcome by their excessive hardships, surrendered their city to the tyrant, giving him complete power over their lives. Within the city Dionysius found heaps of dead who had perished from lack of food, and the living too whom he captured were like dead men and weakened in body. He got together more than six thousand captives and the multitude he sent off to Syracuse with orders that those who could pay as ransom a mina of silver should be freed, but to sell as slaves those who were unable to raise that sum.

112. Dionysius seized Phyton, the general of the Rhegians, and drowned his son in the sea, but Phyton himself he at first bound on his loftiest siege engines, wreaking a vengeance upon him such as is to be seen upon the stage of tragedy. He also sent one of his servants to him to tell him that Dionysius had drowned his son in the sea the day before; to whom Phyton replied, "He has been more fortunate than his father by one day." After this Dionysius had him led about the city under flogging and subjected to every indignity, a herald accompanying him and announcing that Dionysius was inflicting this unusual vengeance upon the man because he had persuaded the city to undertake the war. But Phyton, who had shown himself a brave general during the siege and had won approval for all his other qualities, endured his mortal punishment with no low-born spirit. Rather
φυλάξας καὶ βοῶν ὅτι τὴν πόλιν οὐ βουληθεῖσι προ-
δοῦναι Διονυσίω τυγχάνει τῆς τιμωρίας, ἢν αὐτῷ
tὸ δαιμόνιον ἐκείνῳ συντόμως ἐπιστήσει· ὡστε τὴν
ἀρετὴν τάνδρός καὶ παρὰ τοὺς στρατιώτας τοῦ
4 Διονυσίου κατελείσθαι καὶ τινας ἥδη θορυβεῖν. ὃ
dὲ Διονύσιος εὐλαβηθείς, μὴ τιναὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν
ἀποτολμήσωσιν ἐξαρπάξειν τὸν Φύτωνα, πανσάμε-
nοσ τῆς τιμωρίας κατέποντισε τὸν ἀτυχῆ μετὰ τῆς
5 συγγενείας. οὗτος μὲν ὁν ἀναξίως τῆς ἁρετῆς
ἐκνομός περιέπεσε τιμωρίας, καὶ πολλοὺς ἔσχε
καὶ τοὺς 'Ελλήνων τοὺς ἀλγήσαντας τὴν συμ-
φοράν καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ποιήτας τοὺς ἥρην ἱσαντας
τὸ τῆς περιπετείας ἑλευνόν.

113. Καθ’ ὄν δὲ καιρὸν μάλιστα ὑπο-
λιόρκει Διονύσιος, οἱ κατοικοῦντες τὰ πέραν τῶν
"Ἀλπεών Κελτοὶ τὰ στενὰ διελθόντες μεγάλας
dυνάμεις κατελάβοντο τὴν μεταξὺ χώραν τοῦ τε
'Απεννίνου καὶ τῶν "Ἀλπεών ὄρων, ἐκβάλλοντες
2 τοὺς κατοικοῦντας Τυρρηνούς.1 τούτους δ’ ἐνοί
φασιν ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Τυρρηνίᾳ δώδεκα πόλεων ἀπ-
οικισθῆναι· τινὲς δὲ φασι Πελασγοὺς πρὸ τῶν
Τρωικῶν ἐκ Θεταλίας φυγόντας τὸν ἐπὶ Δευκα-
λίωνος γενόμενον κατακλυσμὸν ἐν τούτῳ τῷ τόπῳ
3 κατοικῆσαι. τῶν οὖν Κελτῶν κατ’ ἐθνὶ διελ-
μένων τὴν χώραν, οἱ καλούμενοι Σέννωνες ἔτυχον
λαβόντες τὸν πορρωτάτω κεῖμενον τόπον2 τῶν ὄρων
παρὰ θάλατταν. ὅντος δ’ αὐτοῦ καυματώδους,
δυσθετοῦντες ἐσπευδὸν μετοικῆσαι, καὶ τὸς νεω-

Τυρρηνοὺς deleted by Vogel.
2 τόπον Cluver: λόφον.
he preserved his spirit undaunted and cried out that 337 B.C. he was punished because he would not betray the city to Dionysius, and that heaven would soon visit such punishment upon Dionysius himself. The courage of the man aroused sympathy even among the soldiers of Dionysius, and some of them began to protest. Dionysius, fearing that some of the soldiers might make bold to snatch Phyton out of his hands, ceased to punish him and drowned the unfortunate man at sea together with his near of kin. So this man suffered monstrous tortures unworthy of his merits. He won many of the Greeks to grieve for him at the time and many poets to lament the sad story of his reversal of fortune thereafter.

113. At the time that Dionysius was besieging Rhegium, the Celts 1 who had their homes in the regions beyond the Alps streamed through the passes in great strength and seized the territory that lay between the Apennine mountains and the Alps, expelling the Tyrrhenians who dwelt there. These, according to some, were colonists from the twelve cities of Tyrrhenia; but others state that before the Trojan War Pelasgians fled from Thessaly to escape the flood of Deucalion’s time and settled in this region. Now it happened, when the Celts divided up the territory by tribes, that those known as the Sennones received the area which lay farthest from the mountains and along the sea. But since this region was scorching hot, they were distressed and eager to move; hence they armed their younger men and

1 There are two other extended descriptions of the Gallic invasion of Rome, in Livy, 5. 34-49 and in Plutarch, Camillus, 16-29. The account by Diodorus is by far the most reliable (cp. Beloch, Römische Geschichte, pp. 311 ff.; Schwiegler-Baur, 3, pp. 234 ff.).
τέρους καθοπλύσαντες ἀπέστειλαν ζητεῖν χώραν, ἐν ἧν κατοικήσουσίν. εἰσβαλόντες οὖν εἰς Τυρρηνίαν καὶ τὸν ἄριθμον ὄντες περὶ τρισμυρίους τὴν τῶν Κλούσιων χώραν ἐπόρθουσι.

4 Καθ’ ὅιν δὴ χρόνον ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ἄρωμαίων πρέσβεις ἀπέστειλεν εἰς Τυρρηνίαν τοὺς κατασκευασμένους τὴν στρατιὰν τῶν Κελτῶν. παραγενόμενοι δὲ οἱ πρέσβεις εἰς Κλούσιον καὶ θεωρήσαντες παράταξιν γενομένην, ἀνδρείτεροι μάλλον ἡ φρονμιστέριοι γεννηθέντες παρετάξαντο τοῖς Κλούσιοις ὑπονόμευσις πολυποιήσαντος, εὐθυμερήσαντος δὲ θατέρου τῶν προσβευτῶν καὶ τυι πρὸ τῶν ἐνδοξοτέρων ἐπάρχων ἀποκτείναντος, γνώντες οἱ Κελτοὶ τὸ γεγονὸς εἰς Ἄρωμην πρέσβεις ἀπέστειλαν τοὺς ἐξαιτήσαντας τὸν προσβευτὰν τὸν ἄδικον πολέμου προκαταρξάμενοι. ἡ δὲ γερουσία τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἔπειθε τοὺς προσβευτὰς τῶν Κελτῶν χρῆματα λαβεῖν περὶ τῶν ἡδικημένων· ἦς δὲ οἱ προσεῖχον, ἐμφάνισαντο παραδοῦναι τὸν κατηγοροῦμενον. ὁ δὲ πατὴρ τοῦ μέλλοντος παραδίδοσθαι, τῶν χιλιάρχων εἰς ὁν τῶν τὴν ὑπατίκην ἐξουσίαν ἐχόντων, προεκαλέσατο τὴν δίκην ἐπὶ τῶν δήμων, καὶ δυνατὸς ἦν ἐπὶ τοῖς πλήθεσιν ἔπεισεν ἀκυροῦν ποιήσατι τὴν κρίσιν τῆς συγκλήτου. ὁ μὲν οὖν δῆμος ἐν τοῖς ἐμπροσθέν χρόνοις πάντα πειθόμενος τῇ γερουσίᾳ, τότε πρῶτον ἦρξατο διαλύειν τὸ κριθὲν ὑπὸ τῆς συγκλήτου.

114. Οἱ δὲ τῶν Κελτῶν πρέσβεις παραγενθέντες εἰς τὸ σφέτερον στρατόπεδον ἀπήγγειλαν τὴν τῶν Ἄρωμαίων ἀπόκρισιν. ἐφ’ ἂν μεγάλως ἀγανακτήσαντες, καὶ προσλάβομενοι παρὰ τῶν ὑμοσθενῶν δύναμιν, ἐπὶ αὐτὴν ἥπειροντο τὴν Ἄρωμην, 304
sent them out to seek a territory where they might settle. Now they invaded Tyrrhenia, and being in number some thirty thousand they sacked the territory of the Clusini.

At this very time the Roman people sent ambassadors into Tyrrhenia to spy out the army of the Celts. The ambassadors arrived at Clusium, and when they saw that a battle had been joined, with more valour than wisdom they joined the men of Clusium against their besiegers, and one of the ambassadors was successful in killing a rather important commander. When the Celts learned of this, they dispatched ambassadors to Rome to demand the person of the envoy who had thus commenced an unjust war. The senate at first sought to persuade the envoys of the Celts to accept money in satisfaction of the injury, but when they would not consider this, it voted to surrender the accused. But the father of the man to be surrendered, who was also one of the military tribunes with consular power, appealed the judgement to the people, and since he was a man of influence among the masses, he persuaded them to void the decision of the senate. Now in the times previous to this the people had followed the senate in all matters; with this occasion they first began to rescind decisions of that body.

114. The ambassadors of the Celts returned to their camp and reported the reply of the Romans. At this they were greatly angered and, adding an army from their fellow tribesmen, they marched swiftly upon

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1 Three, all of the Fabian gens.
2 Quintus Fabius Ambustus.
3 An instance of the famous provocatio ad populum.

\* added by Hertlein.
DIONDORUS OF SICILY

όντες πλείους τῶν ἐπτακισμυρίων. οἱ δὲ χιλιάρχοι
τῶν Ἰωμαίων ἐπὶ τῆς ἴδιας ἐξουσίας ὄντες, καὶ
τὴν τῶν Κελτῶν ἐφόδου ἀκούοντες, ἀπάντας τοὺς
ἐν ἡλικίας καθώπλασαν. ἔξελθόντες δὲ πανδημεῖ
καὶ διαβάντες τὸν Τίβεριν παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν ἡγα-
γον τὴν δύναμιν σταδίους ὑγοῦσκοντα, καὶ τῶν
Γαλατῶν ἀπαγγελλομένων προσεῖναι διέταττον τὸ
στρατόπεδον. τοὺς μὲν οὖν ἀνδρειοτάτους δισμυ-
ρίους καὶ τετρακισχιλίους ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ μέχρι
τῶν λόφων διέταξαν, ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν ψηλοτάτων
λόφων τοὺς ἀσθενεστάτους ἔστησαν. οἱ δὲ Κελτοί,
μακρὰν τὴν φάλαγγα παρεκτείνοντες, εἶτε κατὰ
τύχην εἶτε κατὰ πρόνοιαν τοὺς ἁρίστους ἔστησαν
ἐπὶ τῶν λόφων. ἀμα δ' αἱ σάλπυγγες παρ' ἀμφο-
τέροις ἐσήμαινον καὶ τὰ στρατόπεδα συνήσαν εἰς
μάχην μετὰ πολλῆς κραυγῆς. οἱ δ' ἐπίλεκτοι τῶν
Κελτῶν ἀντιτεταγμένοι τοῖς ἀσθενεστάτοις τῶν
Ἰωμαίων ράδιως αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν λόφων ἔτρε-
ψαντο. διὸσπρ τούτων ἄθροων³ φευγόντων πρὸς
τοὺς ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ Ἰωμαίοις, αἱ τὰξεις ἐπετα-
ράττοντο καὶ τῶν Κελτῶν ἐπικεμένων καταπλα-
γέντες ἔφευγον. τῶν δὲ πλείστων παρὰ τὸν
ποταμὸν ὀρμησάντων καὶ διὰ τὴν ταραχὴν ἄλληλοις
ἐμπιπτόντων, οὐχ ύστερουν³ οἱ Κελτοί τοὺς ἐσχά-
τους ἄει φονεύοντες· διὸ καὶ τὸ πεδίον ἀπαν νεκρῶν
κατεστρώθη. τῶν δὲ φευγόντων ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν
οἱ μὲν ἀνδρειότατοι μετὰ τῶν ὀπλῶν διενήχοντο,
τὴν πανοπλίαν ἐν ὦσι καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν προτιµῶντες·
σφόδροι δὲ τοῦ ρεύματος ὄντος, τινὲς μὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ
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Rome itself, numbering more than seventy thousand men. The military tribunes of the Romans, exercising their special power, when they heard of the advance of the Celts, armed all the men of military age. They then marched out in full force and, crossing the Tiber, led their troops for eighty stades along the river; and at news of the approach of the Galatians they drew up the army for battle. Their best troops, to the number of twenty-four thousand, they set in a line from the river as far as the hills and on the highest hills they stationed the weakest. The Celts deployed their troops in a long line and, whether by fortune or design, stationed their choicest troops on the hills. The trumpets on both sides sounded the charge at the same time and the armies joined in battle with great clamour. The élite troops of the Celts, who were opposed to the weakest soldiers of the Romans, easily drove them from the hills. Consequently, as these fled in masses to the Romans on the plain, the ranks were thrown into confusion and fled in dismay before the attack of the Celts. Since the bulk of the Romans fled along the river and impeded one another by reason of their disorder, the Celts were not behind-hand in slaying again and again those who were last in line. Hence the entire plain was strewn with dead. Of the men who fled to the river the bravest attempted to swim across with their arms, prizing their armour as highly as their lives; but since the stream ran strong, some of them were borne down to their death.

1 Diodorus is the only ancient writer who places this battle of the Allia on the right, and not the left, bank of the Tiber.

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1 δ' αἰ Dindorf: δι. 2 So Dindorf: ἀθράκως. 3 οὐσίον Reiske: ὑπηρέτον.
βάρους τῶν ὅπλων καταδυόμενοι διεφθείροντο, τινὲς δὲ μετὰ πολλῆς κακοπαθείας ἐφ’ ἵκανον διά-
7 στημα παρενεχθέντες μόγις ἐσώθησαν. ἐπίκει-
mένων δὲ τῶν πολεμίων καὶ παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν
πολλοὺς ἀναρούντων, οἱ πλείστοι τῶν ὑπολειπο-
mένων ῥιπτοῦντες τὰ ὄπλα διενήχοντο τὸν Τίβεριν.
115. Οἱ δὲ Κελτοί, πολλοὺς καὶ παρ’ αὐτὸν τὸν
ποταμὸν ἀνηρηκότες, οὐδ’ οὕτως ἀφίσταντο τῆς
φιλοτιμίας, ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ τοὺς διανηχομένους ἡκόντυξον.
καὶ πολλῶν βελῶν ἀφιεμένων εἰς ἀθρόους τοὺς ἐν τῷ
ποταμῷ, συνέβαινε μὴ διαμαρτάνειν τοὺς βάλ-
lοντας. ὃθεν οἱ μὲν καυρίας περιπεσόντες πληγαῖς
εὐθέως ἐτελεύτων, οἱ δὲ κατατραμματίζόμενοι καὶ
dia τὴν περὶ τὸ αἷμα ρύσαν καὶ σφοδρότητα τοῦ
2 ῥεύματος ἐκλυόμενοι παρεφέροντο. τοιαύτης δὲ
συμφορᾶς γενομένης περὶ τοὺς Ῥωμαίους, οἱ μὲν
πλείστοι τῶν διασωθέντων πόλιν Ἡήους κατελά-
bontο, προσφάτως ψφ’ ἕαυτῶν κατεσκαμμένην,1
καὶ τὸν τε τόπον ὁχύρων κατὰ τὸ δυνατὸν καὶ
toὺς ἐκ τῆς φυγῆς σωζομένους ἀνελάμβανον. ὁλίγοι
δὲ τῶν διανηχομένων ἀνοπλοῦ φυγόντες εἰς Ῥώμην
ἀπήγγειλαν πάντας ἀπολωλέναι. τηλικοῦτων δ’
ἀτυχημάτων ἡγγελμένων2 τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει κατα-
3 λελειμμένους εἰς ἀπορίαν ἀπαντεῖ ἐνέπτητον· ἀνθ-
ἰσταθαι μὲν γὰρ ἄδυνατον εἶναι διελάμβανον,
ἀπάντων τῶν νέων ἀπολωλότων, φεύγειν δὲ μετὰ
tέκνων καὶ γυναικῶν ἐπικύνδυνον ἦν λίαν, τῶν
πολεμίων ἐγγὺς ὑπαρχόντων. πολλοὶ μὲν οὖν τῶν
ἰδιωτῶν πανοίκιοι πρὸς τὸς ἀστυγείτονας πόλεις
ἐφευγον, οἱ δ’ ἀρχοντες τῆς πόλεως παραθαρσύ-
nοντες τὰ πλῆθη προσεταττον ταχέως ἐπὶ τὸ Κα-
pετώλιον τὸν τε σῶτον καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν ἀναγκαίων
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by the weight of the arms, and some, after being 387 B.C. carried along for some distance, finally and after great effort got off safe. But since the enemy pressed them hard and was making a great slaughter along the river, most of the survivors threw away their arms and swam across the Tiber.

115. The Celts, though they had slain great numbers on the bank of the river, nevertheless did not desist from the zest for glory but showered javelins upon the swimmers; and since many missiles were hurled and men were massed in the river, those who threw did not miss their mark. So it was that some died at once from mortal blows, and others, who were wounded only, were carried off unconscious because of loss of blood and the swift current. When such disaster befell, the greater part of the Romans who escaped occupied the city of Veii, which had lately been razed by them, fortified the place as well as they could, and received the survivors of the rout. A few of those who had swum the river fled without their arms to Rome and reported that the whole army had perished. When word of such misfortunes as we have described was brought to those who had been left behind in the city, everyone fell into despair; for they saw no possibility of resistance, now that all their youth had perished, and to flee with their children and wives was fraught with the greatest danger since the enemy were close at hand. Now many private citizens fled with their households to neighbouring cities, but the city magistrates, encouraging the populace, issued orders for them to bring speedily to the Capitoline grain and every other necessity.

1 So Rhodoman: κατεσκευασμένην.
2 So Dindorf, γενομένων Ρ, γεγενημένων cē.
4 ἀποκομίζειν. οὗ γενηθέντος ἔγεμεν ἡ τ' ἀκρόπολις καὶ τὸ Καπετάλιον¹ χωρὶς τῶν εἰς τροφὴν ἀνῆκόντων ἀργυρίου τε καὶ χρυσίου καὶ τῆς πολυτελεστάτης ἐσθήτως, ώς ἄν ἐξ ὅλης τῆς πόλεως εἰς ἕνα τόπον τῶν ἀγαθῶν συνηθρουμένων. οὖτοι μὲν οὖν τὰ δυνατὰ τῶν χρημάτων μετεκόμιζον καὶ τὸν προειρημένον τόπον ὅχυρον, ἀναστροφὴν ἔχον-5 τες τρεῖς ἡμέρας. οἱ γὰρ Κελτοὶ τὴν μὲν πρῶτην ἡμέραν διετέλεσαν ἀποκόπτοντες² τὰς κεφάλας τῶν τετελευτηκότων κατὰ τὸ πάτριον ἔθος· τὰς δὲ δύο παρὰ τὴν πόλιν σтратοπεδεύσαντες, καὶ τὰ μὲν τείχη θεωροῦντες ἔρημα, κραυγὴν δὲ αἰσθόμενοι γνω-μένην, ἢν ἐποίουν οἱ τὰ χρησιμώτατα μεταφέροντες εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, ὑπελάμβανον ἐνεδρεύειν ἑαυτοῖς 6 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. τῇ τετάρτῃ δ' ἡμέρᾳ γυνότες τὴν ἀλῆθειαν, τὰς τε πύλας ἐξέκοψαν καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐλυμαίνοντο, χωρὶς ὀλίγων οἰκίων ἐν τῷ Παλατίῳ. μετὰ δὲ ταύτα προσβολάς ποιούμενοι καθ' ἡμέραν πρὸς ὁχυρὸν τόπον, οὐθὲν μὲν ἀξιόλογον ἕβλαπτον τοὺς ὑπεναντίους, ἕαυτῶν δὲ πολλοὺς ἀπέβαλλον· ὅμως δ'² οὐκ ἀφίσταντο τῆς φιλοτιμίας, ἐλπίζοντες, ἔδω μὴ βία κρατήσωσι, τῷ γε χρόνῳ πάντως τῶν ἀναγκαῖων ἐκλιπόντων καταπονήσειν.

116. Τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων ἐν τοιαύταις παραχαίροντο, οἱ παρουκοῦντες Τυρρηνοὶ μετὰ δυνάμεως ἀδραίς ἐπεπορεύοντο τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων χώραν λεηλατοῦντες, καὶ πολλῶν μὲν σωμάτων, οὐκ ὀλίγης δ' ὀφελείας ἐγκρατεῖς ἐγένοντο. οἱ δ' εἰς τῶν Βηθούς τῶν Ἀθηναίων πεφευγότες ἀπροσδοκήτως τοῖς Τυρρηνοῖς ἐπιπεσόντες ἐτρέψαντο, καὶ τὴν τε

¹ τ' and καὶ τὸ Καπετάλιον deleted by Vogel.
² So Reiske: ἀνακόπτοντες.
When this had been done, both the acropolis and the Capitoline were stored not only with supplies of food but with silver and gold and the costliest raiment, since the precious possessions had been gathered from over the whole city into one place. They gathered such valuables as they could and fortified the place we have mentioned during a respite of three days. For the Celts spent the first day cutting off, according to their custom, the heads of the dead.\(^1\) And for two days they lay encamped before the city, for when they saw the walls deserted and yet heard the noise made by those who were transferring their most useful possessions to the acropolis, they suspected that the Romans were planning a trap for them. But on the fourth day, after they had learned the true state of affairs, they broke down the gates and pillaged the city except for a few dwellings on the Palatine. After this they delivered daily assaults on strong positions, without, however, inflicting any serious hurt upon their opponents and with the loss of many of their own troops. Nevertheless, they did not relax their ardour, expecting that, even if they did not conquer by force, they would wear down the enemy in the course of time, when the necessities of life had entirely given out.

116. While the Romans were in such throes, the neighbouring Tyrrhenians advanced and made a raid with a strong army on the territory of the Romans, capturing many prisoners and not a small amount of booty. But the Romans who had fled to Veii, falling unexpectedly upon the Tyrrhenians, put them

\(^1\) Cp. Book 5. 29. 4-5.

\(^a\) o\(\delta\nu\) after 8' deleted by Dindorf.
λείαν ἀφείλαντο καὶ τῆς παρεμβολῆς ἔκφρειευσαν.  
2 ἔγκρατεῖς δὲ γενόμενοι πολλῶν ὀπλῶν τοὺς τε ἀν-  
ἄπλους οὖσι διέδωκαν καὶ τοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας  
ἀθροίζοντες καθώπλιζον. ἐβούλοντο γὰρ τοὺς εἰς τὸ  
Καπετῶλιον συμπεφευγότας ἐκ τῆς πολυρκίας  
3 ἑξελέσθαι. ἀπορούντων δ' αὐτῶν ὧ τρόπῳ δηλώ-  
σειαν τοῖς συγκεκλειμένοις διὰ τὸ τοὺς Κελτοὺς  
μεγάλας δυνάμεις περιστρατοπεδεύειν, Κομινός  
τοῖς Πόντιοι ὑπέσχετο παραθαρρύνειν τοὺς ἐν τῷ  
4 Καπετωλίῳ. ὃρμησας οὖν μόνος καὶ διανηξάμενος  
nυκτὸς τὸν ποταμὸν, ἔλαβε προσελθόν τυν πέτραν  
tοῦ Καπετωλίου δύσβατον, καὶ ταύτῃ μόνιος ἕαυτὸν  
ἔλκυσας ἐδήλωσε τοὺς ἐν τῷ Καπετωλίῳ περὶ τῶν  
συνηθρουσμένων εἰς Βηγίους καὶ διότι καιρὸν τηρή-  
sαντες ἐπιθύμοντα τοῖς Κελτοῖς. οὐτὸς μὲν οὖν  
καταβᾶς ἤπερ ἀνέβη καὶ διακολουμβήσας τὸν Τί-  
5 βερυν, εἰς Βηγίους ἀνέστρεψεν οἶ δὲ Κελτοὶ κατα-  
nοχύσαντες τὰ ἵχνη τοῦ προσφάτως ἀναβεβήκτος,  
συνετάξαντο κατὰ τῆς αὐτῆς πέτρας ἀναβήναι  
nυκτός. διὸ καὶ περὶ μέσας νύκτας οἱ μὲν φύλακες  
pαρεπραθυμηκότες ἦσαν τῆς φυλακῆς διὰ τῆς  
ὕπαρξητα τοῦ τόπου, τῶν δὲ Κελτῶν τινας κατὰ  
6 τῆς πέτρας προσανέβησαν. τοὺς μὲν οὖν φύλακας  
ἐλαθον, χῆνες δ' ἔρει τῆς Ἡρας τρεφομένοι καὶ  
θεωρήσαντες ἀναβαίνοντας κραυγήν ἐποίουν.  
συν-  
δραμόντων δὲ τῶν φυλάκων ἐπὶ τοῦ τόπου, οὕτω  
μὲν καταπλαγέντες οὐκ ἔτολμοι προσελθεῖν, Μάρ-  
κος δὲ τοῖς Μάλλιοις, ἔνδοξοι ἄνηρ, ἐκβοθήσας  
ἐπὶ τοῦ τόπου τῷ μὲν ξίφει τῆν χεῖρὰ τοῦ προσανα-  
βαίνοντος ἀπέκοψε, τῷ δὲ θυρεῷ πατάξας ἐεὶ τὸ  
7 στήθος ἀπεκύλισεν αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τῆς πέτρας. παρα-  
πλησίως δὲ καὶ τοῦ δευτέρου προσαναβαίνοντος  
312
to flight, took back the booty, and captured their camp. Having got possession of arms in abundance, they distributed them among the unarmed, and they also gathered men from the countryside and armed them, since they intended to relieve the siege of the soldiers who had taken refuge on the Capitoline. While they were at a loss how they might reveal their plans to the besieged, since the Celts had surrounded them with strong forces, a certain Cominius Pontius undertook to get the cheerful news to the men on the Capitoline. Starting out alone and swimming the river by night, he got unseen to a cliff of the Capitoline that was hard to climb and, hauling himself up it with difficulty, told the soldiers on the Capitoline about the troops that had been collected in Veii and how they were watching for an opportunity and would attack the Celts. Then, descending by the way he had mounted and swimming the Tiber, he returned to Veii. The Celts, when they observed the tracks of one who had recently climbed up, made plans to ascend at night by the same cliff. Consequently about the middle of the night, while the guards were neglectful of their watch because of the strength of the place, some Celts started an ascent of the cliff. They escaped detection by the guards, but the sacred geese of Hera, which were kept there, noticed the climbers and set up a cackling. The guards rushed to the place and the Celts deterred did not dare proceed farther. A certain Marcus Mallius, a man held in high esteem, rushing to the defence of the place, cut off the hand of the climber with his sword and, striking him on the breast with his shield, rolled him from the cliff. In like manner the second climber

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1 So Stephanus: ἐκβοήσας.
ἀπολομένου, οἱ λοιποὶ ταχέως πάντες ἐφυγοῦν· ἀπορρώγος δὲ τῆς πέτρας οὐσῆς ἀπαντεῖς κατακρημνισθέντες ἐτελεύτησαν. διόπερ πρεσβευομένων τῶν Ῥωμαίων περὶ διαλύσεως, ἐπεισδήσαν χιλίας λαβόντες λίτρας χρυσίου τὴν πόλιν ἐκλιπεῖν καὶ ἕκ τῆς Ῥωμαίων χώρας ἀπαλλαγήναι.

8. Ῥωμαίοι δὲ, τῶν μὲν οἰκίων κατεσκαμμένων, τῶν δὲ πλείστων πολιτῶν ἀπολωλότων, ἐδωκαν ἐξουσίαν τῷ βουλομένῳ καθ’ ὅν προήρηται τόπον οἰκίαν οἰκοδομεῖν, καὶ δημοσίας κεραμίδας ἐχορήγουν, αἰ μέχρι τοῦ νῦν πολιτικαὶ καλούνται. ἀπάντων οὖν πρὸς τὴν ἱδίαν προαιρέσειν οἰκοδομοῦντων, συνέβη τὰς κατὰ πόλιν ὅδους στενὰς γενέσθαι καὶ καμπὰς ἑχοῦσας· διόπερ ύστερον αὐξηθέντες οὐκ ἦδυνήθησαν ἐπειδῆσαν τὰς ὅδους. λέγουσι δὲ τινες καὶ διότι τὸν χρυσῷν κόσμον αἱ γυναικεῖς εἰς τὴν κοινὴν σωτηρίαν εἰσενέγκασαν ταύτης ἐτυχὼν παρὰ τοῦ δήμου τιμῆς, ὡστε ἐξουσίαν ἔχειν ἐφ’ ἀρμάτων ὀχείσθαι κατὰ τὴν πόλιν.

117. Ταπεινῶν δ’ οὖν τῶν Ῥωμαίων διὰ τὴν προειρημένην συμφοράν, οἱ Ὀὐλόσκοι πρὸς αὐτοὺς πόλεμον ἐξήγερκαν. οἱ μὲν οὖν χιλιάρχοι τῶν Ῥωμαίων καταγράφαντες στρατιώτας, καὶ προαγαγόντες τὴν δύναμιν εἰς ὑπαίθριον, ἐν τῷ καλομένῳ Μαρκίῳ κατεστράτοπέδευσαν, ἀπέχοντες ἀπὸ 2 Ῥώμης σταδίους διακόσιος. τῶν δὲ Ὀὐλόσκων μετὰ μείζονος στρατιᾶς ἀντικαθημένων καὶ τῇ παρεμβολῇ προσβαλλόντων, οἱ κατὰ τὴν Ῥώμην φοβηθέντες ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ, κατέστησαν αὐτοκράτορα μὲν Μάρκου Φουρίου . . . οὕτωι

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1 The famous Marcus Furius Camillus. The name of his
met his death, whereupon the rest all quickly turned in flight. But since the cliff was precipitous they were all hurled headlong and perished. As a result of this, when the Romans sent ambassadors to negotiate a peace, they were persuaded, upon receipt of one thousand pounds of gold, to leave the city and to withdraw from Roman territory.

The Romans, now that their houses had been razed to the ground and the majority of their citizens slain, gave permission to anyone who wished to build a home in any place he chose, and supplied him at state expense with roof-tiles; and up to the present time these are known as "public tiles." Since every man naturally built his home where it suited his fancy, the result was that the streets of the city were narrow and crooked; consequently, when the population increased in later days, it was impossible to straighten the streets. Some also say that the Roman matrons, because they contributed their gold ornaments to the common safety, received from the people as a reward the right to ride through the city in chariots.

117. While the Romans were in a weakened condition because of the misfortune we have described, the Volscians went to war against them. Accordingly the Roman military tribunes enrolled soldiers, took the field with their army, and pitched camp on the Campus Martius, as it is called, two hundred stades distant from Rome. Since the Volscians lay over against them with a larger force and were assaulting the camp, the citizens in Rome, fearing for the safety of those in the encampment, appointed Marcus Furius dictator.¹ These armed all the men of military

master of horse, C. Servilius Ahala (Livy, 6. 9. 5-6), has slipped from the text.
δὲ πάντας τοὺς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ καθοπλάσαντες νυκτὸς ἔξηλθον, καὶ καταλαβόντες ἃμ’ ἡμέρα τοὺς ὀνόλσκους τῇ παρεμβολῇ προσμαχομένους, ἐπιφανέντες κατὰ νύκτον ῥάδιως ἐτρέψαντο. ἐξελθόντων δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς παρεμβολῆς, εἰς μέσον ἀποληφθέντες οἱ ὀνόλσκοι σχεδὸν ἅπαντες κατεκόπησαν. διότι παρὰ τῶν ἐμπροσθεν χρόνον ἱσχυροὶ δοκοῦντες εἶναι διὰ τὴν συμφορὰν ταῦτην ἀσθενέστατοι τῶν περιοικοῦντων ἑθνῶν ἐγενήθησαν.

4. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην ἄκοψας ὁ αὐτοκράτωρ πορθεῖσθαι Βάλας ἕπο Αἰκολανων, τῶν νῦν Αἰκίκλων καλουμένων, ἀγαγῶν τὴν δύναμιν τοὺς πλείστους τῶν πολιορκοῦντων ἄνειλεν. ἐκείθεν δὲ ἀνέξευξεν εἰς Σουτριανῆν, οὔσαν ἀποκίλαν, ἢν οἱ Τυρρηνοὶ βία κατειλήφεισαν. προσπέσων οὖν ἄφιν τοῖς Τυρρηνοῖς πολλοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν ἄνειλε, τὴν δὲ πόλιν ἀνέσωσε τοὺς Σουτριαίους.

5. Τῶν δ’ ἀπεληλυθότων Γαλατῶν ἀπὸ Ἡρώμης Ὀνεάσκιον τὴν πόλιν σὺμμαχον οὔσαν Ἡρώμαιων πορθοῦντων, ἐπιθέμενος αὐτοῖς ὁ αὐτοκράτωρ καὶ τοὺς πλείστους ἀποκτείνας τῆς ἀποσκευῆς πάσης ἐκυρίευσεν, ἐν ἴν καὶ τὸ χρυσὸν ἢν ὁ εἰλήφεισαν εἰς Ἡρώμην καὶ σχεδὸν ἅπαντα τὰ διηρθημένα ἑκατὰ τὴν τῆς πόλεως ἄλωσιν. τοσαῦτα δὲ διαπραξάμενοι διὰ τὸν φθόνον τῶν δημάρχων ἐκκυλύθη θρίαμβον καταγαγεῖν. ἐνοι δὲ φασὶν αὐτὸν ἀπὸ Τούσκων θρίαμβον ἀγαγεῖν ἐπὶ λευκοῦ τεθρίππου, καὶ διὰ τούτο δυσὶν ύστερον ἔτεσιν ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου

1 πόλιν after Βάλας deleted by Vogel.
age and marched out during the night. At day-break 387 B.C. they caught the Volscians as they were assaulting the camp, and appearing on their rear easily put them to flight. When the troops in the camp then sallied forth, the Volscians were caught in the middle and cut down almost to a man. Thus a people that passed for powerful in former days was by this disaster reduced to the weakest among the neighbouring tribes.

After the battle the dictator, on hearing that Bola was being besieged by the Areulani, who are now called the Aequiscoli, led forth his troops and slew most of the besieging army. From here he marched to the territory of Sutrium, a Roman colony, which the Tyrrhenians had forcibly occupied. Falling unexpectedly upon the Tyrrhenians, he slew many of them and recovered the city for the people of Sutrium.

The Gauls on their way from Rome laid siege to the city of Veascium which was an ally of the Romans. The dictator attacked them, slew the larger number of them, and got possession of all their baggage, included in which was the gold which they had received for Rome and practically all the booty which they had gathered in the seizure of the city. Despite the accomplishment of such great deeds, envy on the part of the tribunes prevented his celebrating a triumph. There are some, however, who state that he celebrated a triumph for his victory over the Tuscans in a chariot drawn by four white horses, for which the people two years later fined him a large

1 Otherwise the Aequi.

2 ο ἐλήφεσαν εἰς Ὡμην deleted by Vogel; Dindorf deletes εἰς Ὡμην; Post suggests εἰς Ὡμης λύτρωσι.
πολλοὶς χρήμασι καταδικασθήναι· περὶ οὗ κατὰ
7 τοὺς οἰκείους χρόνους ἐπιμηθησόμεθα· οἷοὶ δ’ εἰς
tὴν Ἰαπυγίαν τῶν Κελτῶν ἐληλυθότες ἀνέστρεψαν
dιὰ τῆς τῶν Ῥωμαίων χώρας· καὶ μετ’ ὀλίγον ὑπὸ
Κερίων ἐπιβουλευθέντες νυκτὸς ἀπαντεῖς κατεκό-
πησαν ἐν τῷ Τραυσίῳ πεδίῳ.
8 Καλλισθένης δ’ ὁ ἱστοριογράφος1 ἀπὸ τῆς κατὰ
tοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν γενομένης εἰρήνης τοῖς Ἐλλησι
πρὸς Ἀρταξέρξην τὸν τῶν Περσῶν βασιλέα τὴν
ἱστορίαν ἠρκταὶ γράφειν· διελθὼν δὲ τριακοντατέη
χρόνων ἔγραψε μὲν βυβλίους δέκα, τὴν δὲ τελευταίαν
κατέπαυσε τῆς συντάξεως εἰς τὴν ὑπὸ τοῦ Φιλο-
μήλου2 τοῦ Φωκέως κατάληψιν τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς
9 ἔρου. ἡμεῖς δ’ ἔπει πάρεσμεν ἐπὶ τὴν γενομένην
tοῖς Ἐλλησιν εἰρήνην πρὸς Ἀρταξέρξην καὶ τὸν
tῆς Ῥώμης ὑπὸ Γαλατῶν κίνδυνον, κατὰ τὴν ἐν
ἀρχῇ πρόθεσιν τοῦτο3 τέλος ποιησόμεθα τῇς ἐς τῆς
βιβλίου.

1 τὴν τῶν Ἐλλήνων σύνταξιν after ἱστοριογράφος deleted by
Dindorf.
2 So Scaliger: μήλου.
3 τοῦτο Hertlein: τοῦτο τό.
sum of money. But we shall recur to this in the 387 B.C.
appropriate period of time. Those Celts who had
passed into Iapygia turned back through the terri-
tory of the Romans; but soon thereafter the Cerii
made a crafty attack on them by night and cut all
of them to pieces in the Trausian Plain.

The historian Callisthenes \(^2\) began his history with
the peace of this year between the Greeks and
Artaxerxes, the King of the Persians. His account
embraced a period of thirty years in ten Books and
he closed the last Book of his history with the seizure
of the Temple of Delphi by Philomelus the Phocian.
But for our part, since we have arrived at the peace
between the Greeks and Artaxerxes, and at the
threat to Rome offered by the Gauls, we shall make
this the end of this Book, as we proposed at the
beginning.\(^3\)

\(^1\) There is no later mention of this story.

\(^2\) Callisthenes of Olynthus was better known for his history
of Alexander the Great, whom he accompanied on his cam-
paign until he lost the king’s favour and was executed shortly
after 387 B.C.

\(^3\) Cp. chap. 2. 4.
BOOK XV
Τάδε ἐνεστὶν ἐν τῇ πεντεκαϊδεκάτῃ τῶν Διονυσίου βιβλίων

'Ως Πέρσαι Εὐαγόραν ἐν τῇ Κύπρῳ διεπολέμησαν.
'Ως Δακεδαιμόνιοι παρὰ τὰς κοινὰς ὁμολογίας Μαντείων μετέφυγαν ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος.
Περὶ τῶν Διονυσίου τοῦ τυράννου ποιημάτων,
Περὶ τῆς Τιριβάζου συλλήψεως καὶ τῆς ἀπολύσεως αὐτοῦ.
Περὶ τοῦ Γλώτθαθανάτου καὶ τῆς Ὁρὸντος καταγγέλλοσεως.
'Ως Ἀμόντας καὶ Δακεδαιμόνιοι πρὸς Ὄλυμπίων ἐπολέμησαν.
'Ως Δακεδαιμόνιοι τὴν Καδμείαν κατελάβοντο.
'Ως τᾶς Ἑλληνιδᾶς πόλεως παρὰ τὰς συνθήκας κατεδούλωσαν.
Κτίσεις Θάρσου νήσου κατὰ τὸν Ἁδρίαν.
Διονυσίου στρατεία εἰς τὴν Τυρρηνίαν καὶ σύλληψις τοῦ ἱεροῦ.
Στρατεία Διονυσίου ἐπὶ Καρχηδονίων, καὶ νίκη καὶ ἴττα.
'Ως Θηβαίοι τὴν Καδμείαν ἀνεκτήσαντο.
'Ως Καρχηδόνιοι λοιμικὴ νόσος περιπεσόντες ἐκκατοντάουσαν.

1 So Wesseling: Γαώ P, Γαώ cet.
2 So Wesseling: Ἀθηνάους.
3 So Wesseling: ἀπεκτήσαντο.
CONTENTS OF THE FIFTEENTH BOOK
OF DIODORUS

How the Persians fought against Evagoras in Cyprus (chaps. 2-4, 8-9).
How the Lacedaemonians, contrary to the common agreements, deported the Mantineians from their native land (chaps. 5, 12).
On the poems of Dionysius the tyrant (chaps. 6-7).
On the arrest of Tiribazus and his acquittal (chaps. 8, 10-11).
On the death of Glōs and the condemnation of Orontes (chaps. 11, 18).
How Amyntas and the Lacedaemonians made war upon the Olynthians (chaps. 19, 21-23).
How the Lacedaemonians seized the Cadmeia (chap. 20).
How they enslaved the Greek cities contrary to the covenants (chap. 23).
The settlement of the island of Pharos in the Adriatic (chap. 13).
The campaign of Dionysius against Tyrrhenia and the plundering of the temple (chap. 14).
The campaign of Dionysius against the Carthaginians; his victory and defeat (chaps. 15-17).
How the Thebans recovered the Cadmeia (chaps. 25-27).
How the Carthaginians were endangered when afflicted by a plague (chap. 24).
DIODORUS OF SICILY

Περὶ τοῦ Βοιωτικοῦ πολέμου καὶ τῶν πραχθέντων ἐν αὐτῷ.

Τριβαλλῶν στρατεία ἐπὶ "Ἀβδηρα.
Στρατεία Περσῶν ἐπὶ Αἰγυπτον.

Ὄς Θηβαῖοι Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπιφυσατάτη μάχη νικήσαντες ἐν Λευκτρως ἀντεπουχόταν τῇ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἡγεμονίας.

Τὰ πραχθέντα Θηβαίους κατὰ τὰς εἰς Πελοπόννησον εἰσβολάς.

Περὶ τῆς Ἰφικράτους ἄγωγῆς καὶ τῶν εὑρημένων ἵππων τοῦτοι κατὰ τὰς στρατείας.

Στρατεία Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπὶ Κόρκυραν.

Περὶ τοῦ γενομένου σεισμοῦ καὶ κατακλυσμοῦ περὶ τῆς Πελοπόννησος καὶ τῆς φανείσης ἐν οὐρανῷ λαμπάδος.

Ὡς παρὰ τοῖς Ἄργείοις ἐγένετο πόλις φόνος ὁ κληθεὶς σκυταλισμός.

Περὶ Ἰάσωνος τοῦ Φερῶν τυράννου καὶ τῶν διδόχων αὐτοῦ.

Μεσσήνης συνοικισμὸς ὑπὸ Θηβαίων.
Στρατεία Βοιωτῶν εἰς Θεσσαλίαν.
BOOK XV

On the Boeotian War and the events connected with it (chaps. 28-35).

The campaign of the Triballi against Abdera (chap. 36).

The campaign of the Persians against Egypt (chaps. 41-43).

How the Thebans defeated the Lacedaemonians in the most famous battle of Leuctra and laid claim to the supremacy of Greece (chaps. 50-56).

The accomplishments of the Thebans during their invasions of the Peloponnesus (chaps. 62-66, 69, 75, 82-88 passim).

On the system of training of Iphicrates and his discoveries in the art of war (chap. 44).

The campaign of the Lacedaemonians against Corcyra (chaps. 46-47).

On the earthquake and inundation that took place in the Peloponnesus and the torch that appeared in the heavens (chaps. 48-50).

How there took place among the Argives a great slaughter which was called the reign of club-law (chaps. 57-58).

On Jason, the tyrant of Pherae, and his successors (chaps. 57, 60, 80, 95).

The synoecismos of Messenê by the Thebans (chaps. 66-67).

The campaign of the Boeotians against Thessaly (chap. 67).
ΒΙΒΛΟΣ ΠΕΝΤΕΚΑΙΔΕΚΑΤΗ

1. Παρ' ὅλην τὴν πραγματείαν εἰσώθητε χρήσθαι τῇ συνήθει τῆς ἱστορίας παρρησία, καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἀγαθοῖς ἀνδράσιν ἐπὶ τῶν καλῶν ἔργων τὸν δίκαιον ἐπιλέγειν ἐπαινοῦν, τοὺς δὲ φαύλους, ὅταν ἐξαμαρτώσαν, ἀξιών δικαίας ἐπιτιμήσεως, διὰ τοῦ τοιοῦτον τρόπον νομίζομεν τοὺς μὲν εὖ πεφυκότας πρὸς ἀρετὴν τῷ διὰ τῆς δοξῆς ἁθανασίμῳ προτρέψειν ταῖς καλλίσταις ἐγχειρεῖν πράξειν, τοὺς δὲ τὴν ἐναντίαν ἔχοντας διάθεσιν ταῖς ἀρμοττώσισι βλασφημίαις ἀποτρέψειν τῆς ἐπὶ τὴν κακίαν ἀρμήν.

2 διὸ καὶ τῇ γραφῇ παρόντες ἐπ’ ἐκείνους τοὺς χρόνους, ἐν οἷς Λακεδαιμόνιοι περὶ Δεύκτρα παραδόξως ἡττηθέντες μεγάλη περιέπεσον συμφορᾶ, καὶ πάλιν περὶ Μαντίνειαν πταίσαντες ἀνελπίστως ἀπέβαλον τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἤγερμονίαν, ἤγομιθα δεῖν τὴν ὑπόστασιν τῆς γραφῆς διαφυλάττειν καὶ τὴν ἀρμοττουσίαν ἐπιτιμήσιν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις πονησασθαι.

3 Τίς γὰρ ἃν οὐχ ἤγησαι κατηγορίας αὐτοῦς ἀξίους ὑπάρχειν, οὔτες παρὰ τῶν προγόνων παραλαβόντες ἤγερμονίαν καλλιστα τεθεμελιωμένην, καὶ ταύτην διὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν τῶν προγόνων διαφυλαχθεῖσαν ἐτῇ πλείῳ τῶν πεντακοσίων, οἱ τότε Λακεδαιμόνιοι διὰ τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἀβουλίαν καταλυθεῖσαν ἐπείδου; οὐκ ἀλόγως· οἱ μὲν γὰρ πρὸ αὐτῶν βε-
BOOK XV

1. Throughout our entire treatise our practice has been to employ the customary freedom of speech enjoyed by history, and we have added just praise of good men for their fair deeds and meted out just censure upon bad men whenever they did wrong. By this means, as we believe, we shall lead men whose nature fortunately inclines them to virtue to undertake, because of the immortality fame accords them, the fairest deeds, whereas by appropriate obloquies we shall turn men of the opposite character from their impulse to evil. Consequently, since we have come in our writing to the period when the Lacedaemonians fell upon deep distress in their unexpected defeat at Leuctra, and again in their unlooked-for repulse at Mantinea lost the supremacy over the Greeks, we believe that we should maintain the principle we have set for our writing and set forth the appropriate censure of the Lacedaemonians.

For who would not judge men to be deserving of accusation who had received from their ancestors a supremacy with such firm foundations and that too preserved by the high spirit of their ancestors for over five hundred years, and now beheld it, as the Lacedaemonians of that time did, overthrown by their own folly? And this is easy to understand. For the men who had lived before them won the glory
Diodorus of Sicily

βιωκότες πολλοὶς πόνοις καὶ μεγάλοις κινδύνοις τὴν τηλικαύτην κατεκτήσαντο δόξαν, ἐπιεικῶς καὶ ψυχανθρώπως προσφερόμενοι τοῖς ὑποτεταγμένοις· οὐδὲ μεταγενεστέροι βιαῖος καὶ χαλεπῶς χρώμενοι τοῖς συμμάχοις, ἕτεροι δὲ πολέμους ἄδικους καὶ ὑπερηφάνους ἐνιστάμενοι πρὸς τοὺς Ἑλλήνας, οὐκ ἀλόγως ἀπέβαλον τὴν ἀρχὴν διὰ τὰς ἰδίας ἀβουλίας.

4 ἐν γὰρ ταῖς συμφοραῖς αὐτῶν τὸ μίσος τῶν ἄδικουμενῶν ἔλαβε καὶ ἀμφὶνεομένης ἤκουσαν αὐτῶν προγονῶν ἄνικῆς γεγονός τοιαύτη καταφρόνησαν ἐπηκολούθησεν δόξῃ εἰκὸς ἐστὶν γενέσθαι κατὰ τῶν ἀναιρούντων τὰς τῶν προγόνων ἀρετὰς. τοιαύτας τοιαύτας τοῖς κρείττοσιν ὑποτεταγμένοι, τότε τούτους ἀνελπίστως νικήσαντες ἤγεμόνες κατέστησαν τῶν Ἑλλήνων, Λακεδαιμόνων δὲ μετὰ τὴν ἀφαίρεσιν τῆς ἤγεμονίας συνεποίησεν ἐνυπνθησαν ἀναλαβεῖν τὸ τῶν προγόνων ἀξίωμα.

6 Ὅμεις δὲ τούτους ἀρκοῦντως ἐπιτετημηκότες ἐπὶ τὸ συνεχὲς τῆς ἱστορίας μεταβησόμεθα προδορίσαντες τοὺς οἰκείους τῆ γραφή χρόνους. ἢ μὲν ὁμοί ταῦτα βόσκο, οὕτα τῆς ὅλης συντάξεως τεσσαρεσκαιδεκάτη, τὸ τέλος ἔσχε τῶν πράξεων εἰς τὸν Ῥηγίνων ἀνδραποδισμὸν ὑπὸ Διονυ- σίου καὶ τῆν ἄλωσιν τῆς Ῥώμης ὑπὸ Γαλατῶν, ἢτις ἐγένετο κατὰ τὸν προγούμενον ἐναιστὸν τῆς Περσῶν στρατείας ἐξ Κύπρου ἐπὶ Εὐναγόραν τὸν βασιλέα ἐν ταύτῃ δὲ τῆν ἁρχήν ἀπὸ τοῦτον τοῦ πολέμου πουσάμενοι καταλήξαμεν ἐπὶ τὸν προγούμενον ἐναιστὸν τῆς Φιλίππου τοῦ Ἀμότου βασιλείας.

1 So Reiske: φόνας.
2 τούτουs Vogel, τοῦς P Peir., τοὺς Λακεδαιμόνους cdt.

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they had by many labours and great struggles, treating their subjects the while fairly and humanely; but their successors used their allies roughly and harshly, stirring up, besides, unjust and insolent wars against the Greeks, and so it is quite to be understood that they lost their rule because of their own acts of folly. For the hatred of those they had wronged found in their disasters an opportunity to retaliate upon their aggressors, and they who had been unconquered from their ancestors' time were now attended by such contempt as, it stands to reason, must befall those who obliterate the virtues that characterized their ancestors. This explains why the Thebans, who for many generations had been subjects of their superiors, when they defeated them to everyone's surprise, became supreme among the Greeks, but the Lacedaemonians, when once they had lost the supremacy, were never at any time able to recover the high position enjoyed by their ancestors.

Now that we have sufficiently censured the Lacedaemonians, we shall in turn pass on to the further course of our history, after we have first set the time-limits of this section. The preceding Book, which is the fourteenth of our narrative, closed with the events concerned with the enslaving of the Rphemians by Dionysius and the capture of Rome by the Gauls, which took place in the year preceding the campaign of the Persians in Cyprus against Evagoras the king. In this Book we shall begin with this war and close with the year preceding the reign of Philip the son of Amyntas.¹

¹ The book covers the years 386–361 B.C.

² So Wesseling: τοὺς ανυχεῖς.
³ προδιορισαντες τοὺς οικελους Wesseling (19, 9, 9): πρός.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

2. Ἡ ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος γὰρ Ἀθήνης Μυστικήδου Ἀρκμαίον μὲν ἀντὶ τῶν ὑπάτων χιλιάρχους τρεῖς κατέστησαν, Μάρκου Φουρίου, ἐπὶ δὲ Γαῖων καὶ Αἰμύλιον. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Ἀρταξερξῆς ὁ τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεὺς ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ Εὐάγγελον τὸν Κύπρου βασιλέα. πολὺν δὲ χρόνον ἀσχολθεῖς περὶ τὰς εἰς τὸν πόλεμον παρασκευασμένης συνεστήσατο δύναμιν ναυτικὴν τε καὶ πεζῆν-esque μεγάλην· τὸ μὲν γὰρ πεζῶν στρατεύμα μυριάδων ἢν τριάκοντα σὺν ἑπεύθυνος, τριήρεις δὲ κατασκεύασε πλείους τῶν τριακόσιων. 2 στρατηγοὺς δὲ ἀπέδειξε τῆς πεζῆς δυνάμεως Ὀρὸν-
την κηδεμόνα, της δὲ ναυτικῆς Τιρέβαζον, ἄλλα μεγάλης ἀποδοχῆς τυχανόντα παρὰ τοὺς Πέρσας. οὗτοι δὲ παραλαβόντες τὰς δυνάμεις ἐν Φωκαίᾳ καὶ Κύμη κατηγορηθέντα εἰς Κιλίκιαν, καὶ περαιωθήν-
tες εἰς Κύπρον ἐνεργῶς διάκομι τὸν πόλεμον.

3. ὁ δὲ Εὐάγγελος πρὸς μὲν τὸν Ἄκορον τὸν Ἀργυρίτων βασιλέα, πολέμου ὄντα Περσῶν, συμ-
μαχίαν ἐπούσατο καὶ δύναμιν ἄξιόλογον παρ᾽ αὐ-
tοῦ προσελάβετο, παρ᾽ Ἐκατόμουν δὲ τοῦ Καρίας δυνάστου, λάθρα συμπράττοντος αὐτῷ, χρημάτων ἤλθείς πλῆθος εἰς διατρφήν ἑνεκῶν δυνάμεων· ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς ἀλλοτρίους ἔχοντας πρὸς Πέρσας, τοὺς μὲν λαβραίως, τοὺς δὲ καὶ

4. πολέμου. ἐκυρίευε δὲ κατὰ μὲν τὴν Κύπρον τῶν πόλεων σχεδόν τι πασῶν, κατὰ δὲ τὴν Φοινίκην Ἄρην τὰς τινὰς ἑτέρων. εἶχε δὲ τριήρεις μὲν ἐνενήκοντα, καὶ τούτων ὑπήρχον ἦτοι καὶ μὲν εἰκοσὶ, Κύπριαι δὲ ἐβδομήκοντα, στρατιῶτας δὲ ἰδίους μὲν ἔξακιστοι, παρὰ δὲ τῶν συμμάχων πολλῷ τοῦ-

1 So Dindorf: πεζήν.
2. When Mystichides was archon in Athens, the Romans elected in place of consuls three military tribunes, Marcus Furius, Gaius, and Aemilius. This year Artaxerxes, the King of the Persians, made war upon Evagoras, the king of Cyprus. He busied himself for a long time with the preparations for the war and gathered a large armament, both naval and land; his land force consisted of three hundred thousand men including cavalry, and he equipped more than three hundred triremes. As commanders he chose for the land force his brother-in-law Orontes, and for the naval Tiribazus, a man who was held in high favour among the Persians. These commanders took over the armaments in Phocaea and Cymê, repaired to Cilicia, and passed over to Cyprus, where they prosecuted the war with vigour.

Evagoras made an alliance with Acoris,¹ the king of the Egyptians, who was an enemy of the Persians, and received a strong force from him, and from Hecatomnnus, the lord of Caria, who was secretly co-operating with him, he got a large sum of money to support his mercenary troops. Likewise he drew on such others to join in the war with Persia as were at odds with the Persians, either secretly or openly. He was master of practically all the cities of Cyprus, and of Tyre and some others in Phoenicia. He also had ninety triremes, of which twenty were Tyrian and seventy were Cyprian, six thousand soldiers of his own subjects, and many more than this number

¹ The proper spelling is Hacori.

² πρὸς after καὶ deleted by Wesseling.
³ So Dindorf; πλέον ΡΔ, τὸ πλέον κελ.
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tων πλείους. πρὸς δὲ τούτους μισθοφόρους πολλοὺς ἐξενολόγει, ἔχων χρημάτων δαμήλειαν. ἔπεμψε δ’ αὐτῷ καὶ ὁ τῶν Ἀράβων ἑβασιλεὺς στρατιώτας οὐκ ὀλίγους καὶ ἄλλου τινὲς οἳ ἐν ὑποψίαις ὄντες τῷ τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεί.

3. Οὗτος μὲν οὖν τοσαῦτα ἀφορμὰς ἔχων τε-θαρρηκτῶς συγκατέβαινεν εἰς τὸν πόλεμον. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ληστρικὰς ἔχων ναις οὐκ ὀλύμας ἐφ’-δρευσε ταῖς κομιζομέναις τῶν πολεμίων ἄγοραῖς, καὶ τὰς μὲν αὐτῶν διέφθειρεν ἐν θαλάττῃ, τὰς δὲ διεκάλυσεν, ἐνιάς δὲ ἀφείλατο. διὸ καὶ τῶν ἐμπό-ρων μὴ τολμῶντων εἰς τὴν Κύπρον παρακομίζειν σώτον, μεγάλων δὲ δυνάμεων ἥρουσιμένων εἰς τὴν νῆσον, ταχύ συνοδείᾳ κατέσχε τὸ τῶν Περσῶν 2 στρατόπεδον. τῆς δ’ ἀπορίας γενομένης εἰς στάσιν, οἱ μισθοφόροι τῶν Περσῶν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἡγεμόνας ὁμοίσαντες καὶ τινὰς ἀνελόντες παραχῆς καὶ στάσεως ἐνέπλησαν τὸ στρατόπεδον. μόνης δ’ οἱ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Περσῶν καὶ ὁ τῆς ναυτικῆς δυνάμεως ἡγούμενος, ὅνομαξόμενος δὲ Γλώς,3 κατ-3 ἐπανασαν τὴν στάσιν. πλεύσαντες δὲ τῷ παντὶ στόλῳ καὶ σύτου πλῆθος ἐκ τῆς Κιλικίας παρακομί-ςαντες, πολλὴν παρεῖχον τῆς τροφῆς δαμήλειαν. τῷ δ’ Εὐαγόρᾳ σύτου πλῆθος ἴκανον ὁ βασιλεὺς ὁ Ἀκορίς ἐκ τῆς Ἀλγύπτου παρεκόμισε καὶ χρῆματα 4 καὶ τὴν ἄλλην παρασκευὴν ἴκανὴν ἐξέπεμψεν. ὁ δ’ Εὐαγόρας ὅρων ἐαυτὸν πολὺ λειτομένον τῇ ναυ-τικῇ δυνάμει, ἐξήκοντα μὲν ναύς ἄλλας προσεπλή-ρωσε, πεντήκοντα δὲ παρά Ἀκόριδος ἐξ Ἀλγύπτου μετεπέμψατο, ὡστε τὰς πάσας ἐχειν τρυπῆς διακοσίας. ταύτας δὲ κοσμήσας πρὸς ναυμαχίαν καταπληκτικῶς, καὶ συνεχεῖς διαπείρας καὶ γν-382
from his allies. In addition to these he enlisted many mercenaries, since he had funds in abundance. And not a few soldiers were sent him by the king of the Arabs and by certain others of whom the King of the Persians was suspicious.

3. Since Evagoras had such advantages, he entered the war with confidence. First, since he had not a few boats of the sort used for piracy, he lay in wait for the supplies coming to the enemy, sank some of their ships at sea, drove off others, and captured yet others. Consequently the merchants did not dare to convey food to Cyprus; and since large armaments had been gathered on the island, the army of the Persians soon suffered from lack of food and the want led to revolt, the mercenaries of the Persians attacking their officers, slaying some of them, and filling the camp with tumult and revolt. It was with difficulty that the generals of the Persians and the leader of the naval armament, known as Glös, put an end to the mutiny. Sailing off with their entire fleet, they transported a large quantity of grain from Cilicia and provided a great abundance of food. As for Evagoras, King Acoris transported an adequate supply of grain from Egypt and sent him money and adequate supplies for every other need. Evagoras, seeing that he was much inferior in naval strength, fitted out sixty additional ships and sent for fifty from Acoris in Egypt, so that he had in all two hundred triremes. These he fitted out for battle in a way to cause terror and by continued trials and drill got ready for a sea

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1 So Rhodoman: βαρβάρων.
2 So Wesseling: Γαώ P, Γαώ cet.
μνασίας ποιούμενος, ἦτοι μάζετο πρὸς ναυμαχίαν. διὸ καὶ τοῦ βασιλικοῦ στόλου παραπλέοντος εἰς Κύτιον, ἀπροσδοκήτως ἐπιπλεύσας ταῖς ναυσί 5 πολλᾶ τῶν Περσῶν ἐπλεονέκτει. ἐπέβαλε γὰρ συντεταγμένας ναυαίν ἐπὶ ἀσυντάκτους, καὶ προ-βεβουλευμένους ἀνδράς πρὸς ἀπροσδοκήτους ἀγω- νιζόμενοι εὐθὺς ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ συντάσει τὴν νυκτὸν προκατεσκεύασεν ἀθρόας γὰρ ταῖς τριήμερων ἐπι- πλεύσαις ἐπὶ διεσπαρμένας καὶ τεταραγμένας, ὡς 6 μὲν διέφθειρεν, ὡς δ’ ἐχειροῦτο. ὡμοὶ δὲ τοῦ τε ναυάρχου τῶν Περσῶν Γλῶ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἡγε- μόνων γενναίως ὑποστάντων, ἐγένετο ναυμαχία καρτέρα, καθ’ ὅν ὁ Ἐναγόρας τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὑπερέχει, ὑστεροῦν δὲ τοῦ Γλῶ μετὰ τοῦ βάρους ἐπενεχθέντος καὶ γενναίως ἀγωνισμένου συνεβή φυγέων τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἐναγόραν καὶ πολλὰς τῶν τριήμερων ἀποβαλείν.

4. Οἱ δὲ Πέρσαι τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ νικήσαντες εἰς Κύτιον πόλιν ἀμφοτέρας τὰς δυνάμεις ἥθροισαν. ἐκ ταύτης δ’ ὀρμόμενοι πολιορκίαν συνεπετίθαντο πρὸς τῇ Σαλαμίνι καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἑπόρθουν κατὰ 2 γῆν ἁμα καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. καὶ Τριβαζοὺς μὲν μετὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν διαβᾶσ εἰς Κυλικίαν, κάκεῖθεν πορευθεὶς πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα, τὴν τε νυκτὸν ἀπῆγγελε καὶ διοχεῖνα τάλαντα πρὸς τὸν πολέμου ἀπεκο- μισαν. Ἐναγόρας δὲ πρὸ μὲν τῆς ναυμαχίας παρὰ θάλατταν πεζῇ συμβαλὼν μέρει τῆς πεζῆς δυνά- μεως προετέρησε καὶ πρὸς τὸ μέλλον εὐθαρσοῦς καθειστήκει, τῇ δὲ ναυμαχίᾳ πταίσας καὶ συγ- 3 κλείσθεις εἰς πολιορκίαν ἀθύμως ἔχειν. ὡμοὶ δὲ κρίνας ἐχεισθαι τοῦ πολέμου, Πνυταγόραν δὲ μὲν τὸν νῦν ἀπέλυσεν ἦγεμόνα τῶν ὄλων ποιήσας ἐν τῇ 384
engagement. Consequently, when the King’s fleet 286 B.C. sailed past toward Citium, he fell upon the ships unexpectedly and had a great advantage over the Persians. For he attacked with his ships in compact array ships in disorder, and since he fought with men whose plans were prepared against men unready, he at once at the first encounter won a prearranged victory. For, attacking as he did with his triremes in close order triremes that were scattered and in confusion, he sank some and captured others. Still the Persian admiral Glös and the other commanders put up a gallant resistance, and a fierce struggle developed in which at first Evagoras held the upper hand. Later, however, when Glös attacked in strong force and put up a gallant fight, the result was that Evagoras turned in flight and lost many of his triremes.

4. The Persians after their victory in the sea-fight gathered both their sea and land forces at the city of Citium. From this as their base they organized a siege of Salamis and beleaguered the city both by land and by sea. Meantime Tiribazus crossed over to Cilicia after the sea-fight and continued thence to the King, reported the victory, and brought back two thousand talents for the prosecution of the war. Before the sea-fight, Evagoras, who had fallen in with a body of the land force near the sea and defeated it, had been confident of success, but when he suffered defeat in the sea-fight and found himself besieged, he lost heart. Nevertheless, deciding to continue the war, he left his son Pnytagoras behind as supreme commander in Cyprus and himself took

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1 συντεταγμένας after ναυαί deleted by Hettlein.
2 So Wesseling: Πνθαγόρας.
Κύπρῳ, αὐτὸς δὲ ἀναλαβὼν δέκα τριήμερων νυκτὸς ἔλαβε τοὺς πολεμίους ἐκπλεύσας ἐκ τῆς Σαλαμῖνος. κομίσθεις δὲ εἰς τὴν Λύγυπτον καὶ συντιχῶν τῷ βασιλεῖ, παρεκάλεσεν αὐτὸν ἐρρωμένως ἀντέχεσθαι τοῦ πολέμου καὶ κοινὸν ἤγείραθι τὸν πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας πόλεμον.

5. "Αμα δὲ τούτους πραττομένους Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν ἔγνωσαν στρατεύειν ἐπὶ τὴν Μαντίνειαν, οὔδὲν φροντίσαντες τῶν γεγενημένων σπουδῶν, διὰ ταυτότατα αὐτίας. προὔπαρχούσης τοῖς Ἐλλησι κοινῆς εἰρήνης τῆς ἐπὶ Ἀνταλκίδου, καθ' ὑπὸ αἱ πόλεις ἀπασαὶ τὰς μὲν φρουρᾶς ἀπετρίφαντο, τὴν δὲ αὐτονομίαν καθ' ὅμολογοι παρέλαβον, Λακεδαιμόνιοι φύσει φιλαρχοῦντες καὶ πολεμικοὶ ταῖς αἱρέσεωις ὄντες, τὴν εἰρήνην ἄσυπερ βαρὺ φορτίῳ οὐχ ὑπέμενον, τὴν δὲ προγεγενημένην τῆς Ἐλλάδος δυναστείαν ἐπιποθοῦντες μετέωροι ταῖς ὁρμαῖς ὑπήρχον 2 πρὸς καινοτομίαν. εὐθὺς οὖν τὰς μὲν πόλεις συνετάρρησαν καὶ διὰ τῶν ἱδίων φίλων στάσεις ἐγκατεσκεύαζον ἐν αὐταῖς, ὡς ἑναι πιθανὰ ἀφορμὰς αὐτοῖς παρέσχοντο τῆς ταραχῆς. ἀπολαβοῦσα γὰρ τὰς αὐτονομίας λόγον ἀπήτουν παρὰ τῶν ἐπεστατηκότων ἐπὶ τῆς Λακεδαιμονίων ἡγεμονίας· πικρῶν δὲ τῶν ἐλέγχων γινομένων διὰ τὸ μνησικακεῖν τοὺς δῆμους, καὶ πολλῶν φυγαδευμένων, ἀπέδειξαν 3 ἑαυτοὺς βοηθοῦν τοῖς καταστασιαξομένοις. ὑπο- δεχόμενοι δὲ τούτους καὶ μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐκπεμποντες ἐπὶ τὰς καθόδους, κατεδουλοῦντο τὸ μὲν πρῶτον τὰς ἀσθενεστέρας πόλεις, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα καὶ 336
ten triremes, eluded the enemy, and got away from Salamis. On arriving in Egypt he met the king and urged him to continue the war energetically and to consider the war against the Persians a common undertaking.

5. While these events were taking place, the Lacedaemonians determined to make war upon Mantinea, without regard to the standing treaty,¹ for the following reasons. The Greeks were enjoying the general peace of Antalcidas, in accordance with which all the cities had got rid of their garrisons and recovered by agreement their autonomy. The Lacedaemonians, however, who by their nature loved to command and by policy preferred war, would not tolerate the peace which they considered to be a heavy burden, and longing for their past dominance over Greece, they were poised and alert to begin a new movement. At once, then, they stirred up the cities and formed partisan groups in them with the aid of their friends, being provided in some of the cities with plausible grounds for interference. For the cities, after having recovered their autonomy, demanded an accounting of the men who had been in control under the Lacedaemonian supremacy; and since the procedure was harsh, because the people bore enmity for past injuries and many were sent into exile, the Lacedaemonians took it upon themselves to give support to the defeated faction. By receiving these men and dispatching a force with them to restore them to their homes, they at first enslaved the weaker cities, but afterward made war

¹ Referring to the Peace of Antalcidas (Book 14. 110. 3).

¹ So Dindorf: τοῖς Ἑλληνικοῖς κοινῆς PALF; τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς κοινῆς cet.
τὰς ἀξιολογωτέρας καταπολεμοῦντες ὑπηκόους ἐποίουν, οὐδὲ δύο ἔτη φυλάζαντες τὰς κοινὰς σποιδᾶς.
Πλησίον γὰρ οὗ τὰν θὰ δημοτές οὖσαν τὴν τῶν Μαντίνεων πόλιν καὶ πλήθουσαν ἀνδρῶν ἀλκίμων, ὑποτευκαν αὐτῆς τὴν αἰξίωσι τὴν γινομένην ἐκ τῆς εἰρήνης, καὶ τὰ φρονήματα τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἔστεν
dον ταπεινώσας. διὸ καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον πρέσβεις ἀποστείλαντες πρὸς τὴν Μαντίνειαν προσέτατον τὰ μὲν τείχη καθελεῖν, αὐτοὺς δὲ μετοικήσας πάντας εἰς τὰς ἀρχαίας πέντε κώμας, ἔγε τῶν εἰς τὴν Μαντίνειαν τὸ παλαιὸν συνήκησαν οὐδένος δὲ αὐτοῖς προσέχοντο, δύναμιν ἐκπεμφαντες ἐπολιορ-
5 κον τῇ τόλαι. οἱ δὲ Μαντινεῖς εἰς τὰς Ἀθηναῖς ἀποστείλαντες ἥξιον ἐαυτοῖς βοηθῆσαι. οὐ προαιρομένων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων παραβαίνειν τὰς κοινὰς συνθήκας, ὅμως καθ' αὐτοὺς ὑποστάντες τὴν πολιορκίαν εὑρώστως ἠμύνοντο τοὺς πολεμίους.
καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ τὴν Ἐλλάδα τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον καὶνῶν πολέμων ἄρχην ἐλάμβανεν.
6. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν Διονύσιος ο τῶν Συρακοσίων τύραννος ἀπολελυμένος τῶν πρὸς Καρχεριδο
νίους πολέμων πολλήν εἰρήνην καὶ σχολὴν εἶχεν. διὸ καὶ ποιήματα γράφειν ὑπεστήσατο μετὰ πολλῆς
σπουδῆς, καὶ τοὺς ἐν τούτοις δόξαν ἔχοντας μετε
επέμπετο καὶ προτημῶν αὐτοὺς συνδιέτριβε καὶ τῶν
ποιημάτων ἐπιστάτας καὶ διορθωτὰς εἶχεν. ὑπὸ δὲ
tούτων διὰ τὰς εὐεργεσίας τοῖς πρὸς χάριν λόγοις
μεταμειχόμενος ἐκαυχάτο πολὺ μᾶλλον ἐπὶ τοῖς
2 ποιήμασιν ἢ τοῖς ἐν πολέμῳ κατωρθωμένοις. τῶν
dὲ συνόντων αὐτῷ ποιητῶν Φιλόξενος ὁ διδυμαμ-
338
on and forced the more important cities to submit, 336 B.C.
having preserved the general peace no longer than two years.

Seeing that the city of the Mantineians lay upon
their borders and was full of valiant men, the Lacedaemonians were jealous of its growth which had
resulted from the peace and were bent on humbling
the pride of its citizens. First of all, therefore, they
dispatched ambassadors to Mantinea, commanding
them to destroy their walls and all of them to remove
to the original five villages from which they had of
old united to form Mantinea. When no one paid
any attention to them, they sent out an army and
laid siege to the city. The Mantineians dispatched
ambassadors to Athens, asking for aid. When the
Athenians did not choose to make a breach of the
common peace, the Mantineians none the less with-
stood the siege on their own account and stoutly
resisted the enemy. In this way, then, fresh wars got
a start in Greece.

6. In Sicily Dionysius, the tyrant of the Syracusans,
now that he was relieved of wars with the Cartha-
ginians, enjoyed great peace and leisure. Conse-
quently he devoted himself with much seriousness
to the writing of poetry, and summoning men of
repute in this line, he accorded them special honours
and resorted to them, making use of them as in-
structors and revisers of his poems. Elated by the
flattering words with which these men repaid his
benefactions, Dionysius boasted far more of his poems
than of his successes in war. Among the poets in his
company was Philoxenus the writer of dithyrambs,

1 Of Cythera.

1 ῥώτες added by Wurm.
βοσοίς, μέγιστον ἔχων ἀξίωμα κατὰ τὴν κατα-
σκευὴν τοῦ ἰδίου ποιήματος, κατὰ τὸ συμπόσιον ἀναγνωσθέντων τῶν τοῦ τυράννου ποιημάτων μο-
χηρῶν ὄντων ἑπηρωτήθη περί τῶν ποιημάτων τίνα κρίσιν ἔχοι. ἀποκρινομένου δὲ αὐτοῦ παρρη-
σιωδέστερον, ὁ μὲν τῦραννος προσκόπαις τοῖς ῥηθεῖαι, καὶ καταμεμβάμενος ὑπὸ διὰ φθόνον ἐβλασ-
φήμησε, προσέταξε τοῖς ὑπηρέταις παραχρήμα
3 ἀπάγειν εἰς τὰς λατομίας. τῇ δὲ ύστεραια τῶν φίλων παρακαλούντων συγγνώμην δοῦναι τῷ Φιλο-
ξένῳ, διαλλαγεὶς αὐτῷ πάλιν τοὺς αὐτοὺς παρέλαβεν ἐπὶ τὸ συμπόσιον. προβαίνοντος δὲ τοῦ πότου, καὶ πάλιν τοῦ Διονύσιου καυχωμένου περί τῶν ἰδίων ποιημάτων, καὶ τινας στίχους τῶν δοκούντων ἐπιτετεύχθαι προενεγκαμένου, καὶ ἐπερωτώντος Ποιά τινα σοι φαίνεται τὰ ποιήματα ὑπάρχειν; ἄλλο μὲν οὐδὲν εἶπε, τοὺς δὲ ὑπηρέτας τοῦ Διο-
νύσιου προσκαλεσάμενος ἐκέλευσεν αὐτοῖς ἀπαγαγεῖν
4 εἰς τὰς λατομίας. τότε μὲν οὖν διὰ τὴν εὐτρα-
pελλὰν τῶν λόγων μειδιάσας ὁ Διονύσιος ἤγεγκε τὴν παρρησίαν, τοῦ γέλωτος τὴν μέμψιν ἀμβλύ-
νοντος. μετ’ ὀλίγον δὲ τῶν γνωρίμων ἁμαρτῶν καὶ τοῦ Διονύσιου παρατουμένων τὴν ἀκαίρον παρρησίαν, ὁ Φιλόξενος ἐπηγγείλατο παράδοξον τινα ἐπαγγελίαν. ἔφη γὰρ διὰ τῆς ἀποκρίσεως τηρήσεων ἁμαρτῶν καὶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν καὶ τὴν εὐδοκήσιν τοῦ Διονύσιου, καὶ οὐ διεμείσθη. τοῦ γὰρ τυράννου προενεγκαμένου τινὰς στίχους ἔχοντας ἐλεεινά πάθη, καὶ ἑρωτήσαντος Ποιά τινα φαίνεται τὰ ποιήματα; εἶπεν Όκτρά, διὰ τῆς ἀμφιβολίας ἀμφότερα τηρήσας. ὁ μὲν γὰρ Διονύσιος ἐδέξατο

1 Vogel follows Madvig in reading ἀμϕήμενον.
who enjoyed very high repute as a composer in his own line. After dinner, when the compositions of the tyrant, which were wretched, had been read, he was asked what was his judgement of the poetry. When he replied with a good deal of frankness, the tyrant, offended at his words, found fault with him that he had been moved by jealousy to use scurrilous language and commanded his servants to drag him off forthwith to the quarries. On the next day, however, when Philoxenus' friends made petition for a grant of pardon, Dionysius made up with him and again included the same men in his company after dinner. As the drinking advanced, again Dionysius boasted of the poetry he had written, recited some lines which he considered to be happily composed, and then asked, "What do you think of the verses?" To this Philoxenus said not a word, but called Dionysius' servants and ordered them to take him away to the quarries. Now at the time Dionysius, smiling at the ready wit of the words, tolerated the freedom of speech, since the joke took the edge off the censure. But when some time later his acquaintances and Dionysius as well asked him to desist from his untimely frankness, Philoxenus made a paradoxical offer. He would, he said, in his answer both respect the truth and keep the favour of Dionysius. Nor did he fail to make his word good. For when the tyrant produced some lines that described harrowing events, and asked, "How do the verses strike you?", he replied, "Pitiful!", keeping his double promise by the ambiguity. For Dionysius took the word "pitiful" as
tà oiktrā einai ἑλεεινα καὶ συμπαθεῖσα πλήρη, 
tά δὲ τοιαῦτα εἶναί ποιητῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐπιτεύγματα, 
ὁθεν ὡς ἐπηνεκότα αὐτοῦ ἀπεδέχετο· οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι 
τὴν ἀληθινὴν διάνοιαν ἐκδεξάμενοι πάν τὸ ὦκτρόν 
ἀποτεύγματος φύσιν εὑρήσαθαι διελάμβανον. 

7. Παραπλήσιον δὲ συνέβη καὶ περὶ Πλάτωνα 
τὸν φιλόσοφον γενέσθαι. μεταπεμψάμενος γὰρ τὸν 
ἄνδρα τούτον τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀποδοχῆς ἡξίου τῆς 
μεγίστης, ὅρων αὐτὸν παρρησίαν ἔχοντα αξίαν τῆς 
φιλοσοφίας· ὑστερον δ' ἐκ των λόγων προσκόπως 
αὐτῷ παντελῶς ἀπηλλοτριώθη, καὶ προαγαγών εἰς 
τὸ πρατήριον ὡς ἀνδράποδον ἀπέδοτο μνῶν εἰκοσι. 
ἀλλὰ τούτον μὲν οἱ φιλόσοφοι2 συνελθόντες ἔξηγορα 
σαν καὶ ἐξαπέστειλαν εἰς τὴν Ἐκλάδα, φιλικὴν 
νουθεσίαν ἑπιθυμεύσαν, διότι δὲ τὸν σοφὸν 
tοῖς τυχόνοις ἦ ὡς ἥκιστα ἢ ὡς ἡδίστα ὀμιλεῖν. 

2 ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος τῆς εἰς τὰ ποιήματα σπουδῆς 
οὐκ ἀφιστάμενος εἰς μὲν τὴν Ὀλυμπιακὴν πανήγυριν 
ἐξαπέστειλε τοὺς εὐφωνοῦτος τῶν ὑποκρίτων διαθησομένους ἐν τοῖς ὀχλοῖς μετ' ὁδῆς 
tὰ ποιήματα. οὕτως δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον διὰ τὴν 
εὐφωνίαν ἐξέπληγτον τοὺς ἄκοιντα, μετὰ δὲ 
tαύτα ἄναθεωρήσεως γενομένης κατεφρονήθησαν 
καὶ πολύν ἀπηνέγκαντο γέλωσα. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος 
ἀκούσας τὴν τῶν ποιημάτων καταφρόνησον ἐνέπε 
σεν εἰς ύπερβολὴν λύπης· αἰεὶ δὲ μᾶλλον τοῦ πάθους 
ἐπίτασιν λαμβάνοντος, μμανιώδης διάθεσις κατέσχε 
tὴν φυσῆν αὐτοῦ, καὶ φθονεῖν αὐτῷ φάσκων ἀπαν 
tας τοὺς φίλους ὑπώπτευεν ὡς ἐπιβουλεύοντας.
signifying harrowing and deeply moving, which are 285 B.C. successful effects of good poets, and therefore rated him as having approved them; the rest, however, who caught the real meaning, conceived that the word "pitiful" was only employed to suggest failure.

7. Much the same thing, as it happened, also occurred in the case of Plato the philosopher. Dionysius summoned this man to his court and at first deigned to show him the highest favour, since he saw that he practised the freedom of speech that philosophy is entitled to. But later, being offended at some of his statements, he became altogether alienated from him, exposed him in the market, and sold him as a slave for twenty minas. Those who were philosophers, however, joined together, purchased his freedom, and sent him off to Greece with the friendly admonition that a wise man should associate with tyrants either as little as possible or with the best grace possible.¹

Dionysius did not renounce his zeal for poetry but dispatched to the Olympic Games ² actors with the most pleasing voices who should present a musical performance of his poems for the assembled throng. At first their pleasing voices filled the hearers with admiration, but later, on further reflection, the reciters were despised and rewarded with laughter. Dionysius, on learning of the slight that was cast upon his poems, fell into a fit of melancholy.³ His condition grew constantly worse and a madness seized his mind, so that he kept saying that he was the victim of jealousy and suspected all his friends

¹ The saying is also attributed to Aesop (Book 9, 28).
³ As a matter of fact Dionysius won the prize at the Lenaea with a play, the Ransom of Hector.
καὶ πέρας ἐπὶ τοσοῦτο προῆλθε λύττης καὶ παρακοπῆς, ὥστε τῶν φίλων πολλοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ ψευδέους αἰτίας ἀνέλειν, οὐκ ἰδίως δὲ καὶ ἐφυγάδευσεν ἐν οἷς ἦν Φιλιστος καὶ Δεπτίνης ὁ ἄδελφος, ἀνδρεῖς διαφέροντες ἀνδρεία καὶ πολλὰς καὶ μεγάλας χρείας ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις αὐτῶ παρεσχημένου. οὕτω μὲν οὐν φυγόντες εἰς Θουρίους τῆς Ἰταλίας, καὶ παρὰ τοῖς Ἰταλιώταις μεγάλης ἀποδόχης τυχάνοντες, ὑστερον δειθέντος τοῦ Διονυσίου διηλλάγησαν, καὶ κατελθόντες εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας εἰς τὴν προūπαρξασαν εὑνοιαν ἀποκατεστάθησαν ὁ δὲ Δεπτίνης ἔγγυς τὴν Διονυσίου θυγατέρα. 

Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐπράξθη κατὰ τοῦτον τῶν ἐνιαυτὸν.

8. Ἔπʼ ἀρχοντος ὁ Ἀθήνης Δεξιδέου Ὀρωμαίοι κατέστησαν ὑπάτους Δευκίδιον Δούκρητιον καὶ Σερούιον Σουλπίκιον. ἔπὶ δὲ τούτων Ευαγόρας μὲν ὁ τῶν Σαλαμινίων βασιλέως ἤκεν εἰς Κύπρον ἐς Αἰγύπτου, κομίζων χρήματα παρὰ Ἀκόριδος τοῦ βασιλέως Αἰγύπτου ἐλάττων τῶν προδοκηθέντων. καταλαβὼν δὲ τὴν Σαλαμίνα πολιορκομένην ἐνεργῶς καὶ ύπὸ τῶν συμμάχων καταλειπόμενος, ἠγακάσθη προσβεθήσατε περὶ συλλ. 2 λύσεως. ὁ δὲ Τιρίβαζος τῶν ὅλων ἐξῶν τὴν ήγεμονίαν ἐφήσε συγχωρήσαι τὴν σύλλυσιν, ἐὰν Ευαγόρας ἐκχωρήσῃ πασῶν τῶν κατὰ τὴν Κύπρον πόλεων, αὕτης δὲ μόνης τῆς Σαλαμῖνος βασιλεύων τελῇ τῷ Περσῶν βασιλεῖ κατ’ ἐνιαυτὸν φόρον ἀφιμένον καὶ ποιῆ τὸ προστατόμενον ως δοῦλος 3 δεσπότη. ὁ δὲ Ευαγόρας, καίπερ βαρείας οὐσῆς τῆς αἱρέσεως, τὰ μὲν ἄλλα πάντα συνεχώρει, τὸ δὲ ως δοῦλον δεσπότη ποιεῖν τὸ προστατόμενον 344
of plotting against him. At last his frenzy and madness went so far that he slew many of his friends on false charges, and he drove not a few into exile, among whom were Philistus and his own brother Leptines, men of outstanding courage who had rendered him many important services in his wars. These men, then, passed their banishment in Thurii in Italy where they were cordially welcomed by the Italian Greeks. Later, at the request of Dionysius, they were reconciled with him and returned to Syracuse where they enjoyed his former goodwill, and Leptines married Dionysius' daughter.

These, then, were the events of this year.

8. When Dexitheus was archon in Athens, the Romans elected as consuls Lucius Lucretius and Servius Sulpicius. This year Evagoras, the king of the Salaminians, arrived in Cyprus from Egypt, bringing money from Acoris, the king of Egypt, but less than he had expected. When he found that Salamis was closely besieged and that he was deserted by his allies, he was forced to discuss terms of settlement. Tiribazus, who held the supreme command, agreed to a settlement upon the conditions that Evagoras should withdraw from all the cities of Cyprus, that as king of Salamis alone he should pay the Persian King a fixed annual tribute, and that he should obey orders as slave to master. Although these were hard terms, Evagoras agreed to them all except that he refused to obey orders as slave to

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1 So Schäfer: λύπης.  
2 So Dindorf: αὐτὸς.
Diodorus of Sicily

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ἀντελευγεν, ἐφη δὲ αὐτῶν ὅσ βασιλέα βασιλεῖ δεῖν ὑποτετάχθαι. οὐ συγχωροῦντος δὲ τοῦ Τιριβάζου, Ὀρόντης ὁ ἐτερος στρατηγὸς, φθονῶν τῇ δόξῃ τοῦ Τιριβάζου, γράμματα λάθρα πρὸς τὸν Ἀρταξέρξην ἔπεμψε κατὰ τοῦ Τιριβάζου. κατηγόρει δ' αὐτοῦ πρώτον μὲν ὅτι δυνάμενος ἔλειν τὴν Σαλαμίνα τοῦτο μὲν οὐ συντελεῖ, πρεσβείας δὲ προσδέχεται παρ' αὐτοῦ καὶ συλλαλεῖ περὶ κοινοπραγίας, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους συντίθεται συμμαχίαν ἱδίας, φίλος ὃν αὐτῶν ὃς καὶ Πυθώδες τινὰς ἐπέμψεν ἐρωσμένους τὸν θεὸν περὶ τῆς ἐπαναστάσεως, τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, ὅτι τοὺς ἡγεμόνας τῶν δυνάμεων ἱδίους εὐνοίας κατασκευάζει, τιμᾶτ' καὶ δωρεάς, ἔτι δ' ἐπαγγελίας προσαγόμενος. ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς ἀναγνώσε τὴν ἐπιστολὴν καὶ πιστεύ- σας ταῖς διάβολαίς, ἔγραψε τῷ Ὀρόντῃ συλλαβεῖν τὸν Τιριβάζου καὶ πρὸς ἐαυτὸν ἀποστέλλει. οὐ μεν Τιριβάζος ἀναχθείς ὃς τὸν βασιλέα καὶ κρίσεως τυχείν ἀξιώσας κατὰ μὲν τὸν παρὸν παρεδόθη εἰς φυλακὴν, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοῦ βασιλέως ἑχοντος πόλεμον πρὸς Καδονίους καὶ τὴν κρίσιν ἀναβαλλομένου, διείλ- κετο τὰ περὶ τοῦ δικαστηρίου.

9. Ὅ δ' Ὀρόντης διαδεξάμενος τὴν ἡγεμονία τῶν ἐν τῇ Κύπρῳ δυνάμεων, καὶ τὸν Ἐυαγόραν πάλιν τεθαρρηκότως ὄριλν υπομένοντα τὴν πολιορ- κίαν, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις τῶν στρατιωτῶν χαλεπῶς υπομενόντων τὴν σύλληψιν τοῦ Τιριβάζου, καὶ διὰ τούτο ἀπειθοῦντων καὶ τὴν πολιορκίαν ἐγκατα- λειπόντων, δεῖσας Ὀρόντης τὸ τῆς περιστάσεως παράλογον, ἐξέστηθεν πρὸς τὸν Ἐυαγόραν τούς δια-

1 So Dindorf: αὐτῶν. 
2 So Cobet: ἱδίαν.
BOOK XV. 8. 3—9. 1

master, saying that he should be subject as king to 335 B.C. king. When Tiribazus would not agree to this, Orontes, who was the other general and envious of Tiribazus' high position, secretly sent letters to Artaxerxes against Tiribazus. The charges against him were first, that although he was able to take Salamis, he was not doing so, but was receiving embassies from Evagoras and conferring with him on the question of making common cause; that he was likewise concluding a private alliance with the Lacedaemonians, being their friend; that he had sent to Pytho ¹ to inquire of the god regarding his plans for revolt; and, most important of all, that he was winning for himself the commanders of the troops by acts of kindness, bringing them over by honours and gifts and promises. On reading the letter the King, believing the accusations, wrote to Orontes to arrest Tiribazus and dispatch him to him. When the order had been carried out, Tiribazus, on being brought to the King, asked for a trial and for the time being was put in prison. After this the King was engaged in a war with the Cadusians and postponed the trial, and so the legal action was deferred.

9. Orontes succeeded to the command of the forces in Cyprus. But when he saw that Evagoras was again putting up a bold resistance to the siege and, furthermore, that the soldiers were angered at the arrest of Tiribazus and so were insubordinate and listless in pressing the siege, Orontes became alarmed at the surprising change in the situation. He therefore sent men to Evagoras to discuss a settlement and to urge

¹ The oracle at Delphi.
λεξομένους περὶ τῆς συλλύσεως καὶ κελεύσοντας συντίθεσθαι τὴν εἰρήνην, ἐφ᾽ ὦσ ἐκεῖνος ἥξειον 2 συντίθεσθαι πρὸς Τιρίβαζον. ὁ μὲν οὖν Εὐαγόρας παραδόξως ἐξωσιοῦτο¹ τὴν ἁλωσιν, καὶ συνέθετο τὴν εἰρήνην, ὡστε βασιλεύειν τῆς Σαλαμίνος καὶ τῶν ὁρισμένων διδόναι φόρον κατ᾽ ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ ὑπακούειν ὡς βασιλεὺς βασιλείς προστάττοντι. ὁ μὲν οὖν Κυπριακὸς πόλεμος δεκαετῆς σχεδὸν γεγενημένος καὶ τὸ πλέον τοῦ χρόνου περὶ παρασκευᾶς ἀσχοληθεὶς, διετῆ χρόνον τὸν ἐπὶ πάσιν συνεχῶς πολεμηθεὶς τούτον τὸν τρόπον κατελύθη. 3 Ὅ δὲ τοῦ στόλου τῆς ναυαρχίας ἐχῶν Πλῶς, γεγαμηκὼς τοῦ Τιρίβαζου τὴν θυγατέρα, περὶ-φοβος ὡς ἡ μῆπος συνεργεῖν δόξας τῷ Τιρίβαζῳ περὶ τῆς ὑποθέσεως τῶν τεμερίων ὑπὸ τοῦ βασι-γέως, ἔγνω καὶ καθ' πραγμάτων ἑπιβολῇ τά καθ' ἐαυτὸν ἀσφαλίζεσθαι, εὐπορών δὲ χρημάτων καὶ στρατιωτῶν, ἔτι δὲ τοὺς τριήμερχους ταῖς εὐνοίαις ἰδίους πεποιημένους, διέγνω τοῦ βασιλέως ἀφιστα- 4 οθαί. εὕθες οὖν πρὸς μὲν Ἀκορῳν τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Ἀιγυπτίων διαπροσεβεσάμενος συμμαχίαν συνέθετο κατὰ τὸν βασιλέας, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς Λακευ- δαμονίους γράφων ἐπερῆ κατὰ τὸν βασιλέας, καὶ χρημάτων πλῆθος ἐπηγγέλλετο δώσεων καὶ τὰς ἄλ- λας ἐπαγγελίας μεγάλας ἐποιεῖτο, ὑπερχούμενος συμπράξεων αὐτοῖς τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ τὴν ἤγεμονίαν αὐτοῖς τὴν πάτριον συγκατασκευάσεων. 5 οἴ δὲ Ἐπαρταῖα καὶ πάλαι μὲν διεγνύοικεςαν ἀνακτᾶσθαι τὴν ἤγεμονίαν, τότε δὲ συνετάραττον

¹ So Post, ἐξώσατο Vogel: ἐξεισόθαι.
him to agree to a peace on the same terms Evagoras 385 B.C. had agreed to with Tiribazus. Evagoras, then, was surprisingly able to dispel the menace of capture, and agreed to peace on the conditions that he should be king of Salamis, pay the fixed tribute annually, and obey as a king the orders of the King. So the Cyprian war, which had lasted for approximately ten years, although the larger part of the period was spent in preparations and there were in all but two years of continuous warfare, came to the end we have described.¹

Glōs, who had been in command of the fleet and was married to the daughter of Tiribazus, fearful that it might be thought that he had co-operated with Tiribazus in his plan and that he would be punished by the King, resolved to safeguard his position by a new project of action. Since he was well supplied with money and soldiers and had furthermore won the commanders of the triremes to himself by acts of kindness, he resolved to revolt from the King. At once, then, he sent ambassadors to Acoris, the king of the Egyptians, and concluded an alliance with him against the King. He also wrote the Lacedaemonians and incited them against the King, promising to give them a large sum of money and offering other great inducements. He pledged himself to full co-operation with them in Greece and to work with them in restoring the supremacy their fathers had exercised. Even before this the Spartans had made up their minds to recover their supremacy, and at the time were already throwing the cities into

¹ The war ended in 380 B.C.

² ῥυ Schäfer : ῥυ.
³ εἰς Dindorf, εἰς PARK, εἰς cet.
Diodorus of Sicily

'όδη τὰς πόλεις καὶ πάσιν ὑπήρχον φανεροὶ τὰς πόλεις καταδουλουμένοι. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ἀδοξοῦντες ἐπὶ τῷ δοκεῖν ἐν τῇ πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα συνθέσει τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἑλλήνας ἐκδότοις πεποιηκέναι μετεμέλουντο τοῖς πεπραγμένοις καὶ πρόφασιν εὐλογον ἑξήτουν τῷ πρὸς τὸν 'Αρταξέρξην πολέμου. διόπερ ἁσμενοι συνέθεντο πρὸς τὸν Γλώ τὴν συμμαχίαν.

10. Ἀρταξέρξης δὲ καταλύσας τὸν πρὸς Καδουσίους πολέμον προεθηκε κρίσιν Τιριβάζου, καὶ δικαστὰς τρεῖς ἀπέδωκε τῶν μάλιστα εὐδοκιμούντων παρὰ τοῖς Πέρσαις. κατὰ τούτους δὲ τοὺς χρόνους ἐτεροῖ δικασταὶ δόξαντες κακῶς κρίνειν ἔδωκεν ἑξεδάρησαν, καὶ ὑπὲρ τῶν δικαστικῶν δίφρων περιταθέντων 

2 τῶν δερμάτων ἐπὶ τούτων ἐδίκαζον οἱ δικασταὶ, παρὰ ὀφθαλμοὺς ἔχοντες παράδειγμα τῆς ἐν τῷ κακῶς κρίνειν τιμωρίας.

1 So Vogel: εὐδοκιμοὺν.
2 So Reiske: περιτεθέντων.
3 So Hertlein: ἱκανήν.
4 ἀνεγίνωσκε after διαβολήν deleted by Dindorf.
confusion and enslaving them, as was clear to all men. 336 B.C.
Moreover, they were in bad repute because it was
generally believed that in the agreement they had
made with the King they had betrayed the Greeks
of Asia, and so they repented of what they had done
and sought a plausible excuse for a war against
Artaxerxes. Consequently they were glad to enter
the alliance with Glōs.

10. After Artaxerxes had concluded the war with
the Cadusians, he brought up the trial of Tiribazus
and assigned three of the most highly esteemed
Persians as judges. At this time other judges who
were believed to have been corrupt were flayed alive
and their skins stretched tight on judicial benches.
The judges rendered their decisions seated on these,
having before their eyes an example of the punish-
ment meted out to corrupt decisions. Now the
accusers read the letter sent by Orontes and stated
that it constituted sufficient cause for accusation.
Tiribazus, with respect to the charge in connection
with Evagoras, presented the agreement made by
Orontes that Evagoras should obey the King as a
king, whereas he had himself agreed upon a peace
on the terms that Evagoras should obey the King as
a slave his master. With respect to the oracle he
stated that the god as a general thing gives no re-
sponse regarding death, and to the truth of this he
invoked all the Greeks present as witnesses. As for
the friendship with the Lacedaemonians, he replied

1 The Peace of Antalcidas (Book 14. 110. 3).
2 Therefore he could not have inquired of the oracle about
a revolt, which, if successful, would necessarily have involved
the death of the King.

6 συνθήκην τοῦ Εὐαγόραν added by Rhodoman.
Диодор Сицилийский

λέγων οὖν ἐπὶ τῷ ἱδίῳ συμφέροντι, ἀλλ᾽ ἐπὶ τῷ τοῦ βασιλέως λυσιτελεί πεποιηθαί τὴν φιλίαν· καὶ διὰ ταύτης παρεδείκνυε τῶν μὲν Δακεδαι- 
μονίων παρηρήσασθαί τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἑλλήνας, 
τῷ δὲ βασιλεὶ παραδεδοσθὰί εἴκδοτος. ἐπὶ τε- 
λευτῆς δὲ τῆς ἀπολογίας ὑπέμνησε τοὺς δικαστὰς 
ὅτι τὸν βασιλέα πρὸτερον ἦν εὐεργετηκὼς.

3 Δέγγεται δὲ πολλὰς μὲν καὶ ἄλλας χρείας ἐνδε- 
δείχθαι τῷ βασιλεί, μίαν δὲ μεγίστην, ἐξ ἣς αὐτῶν 
θαυμασθήναι συνέβη καὶ μέγιστον γενέσθαι φίλων· 
kατὰ γάρ τινα κυνηγίαν ἑφ᾽ ἀρματος ὄχυμένου 
tοῦ βασιλέως δύο λέοντας ἐπ᾽ αὐτῶν ὄρμησαι, καὶ 
tῶν μὲν ἵππων τῶν ἐν τῷ τεθρήππῳ δύο διασπάσαι, 
tὴν δ᾽ ὀρμὴν ἐπ᾽ αὐτῶν ποιεῖσθαι τὸν βασιλέα· καθ᾽ 
ἀυτὴ δαίμον ἐπιφανέντα τὸν Τιρίβαζον τοὺς μὲν 
λέοντας ἀποκτείναι, τὸν δὲ βασιλέα ἐκ τῶν κυν- 
4 δύνων ἑξελέσθαι. ἦν τε τοῖς πολέμοις ἀνδρεία 
διενεγκεῖν φασὶν αὐτῶν καὶ κατὰ τὰς συμβουλὰς 
οὕτως εὐστοχεῖν, ὥστε τὸν βασιλέα χρώμενον ταῖς 
ἐκεῖνοι παραγγελίαις μηδέποτε διαμαρτεῖν. 
τοι-aυτῆ ἐπὶ ἀπολογία χρησάμενος ὁ Τιρίβαζος ἀπελύθη 
tῶν ἐγκλημάτων ὑμολογημένως ὑπὸ πάντων τῶν 
dικαστῶν.

11. ὁ δὲ βασιλεύς καθ᾽ ἕνα τῶν δικαστῶν προσ- 
kαλούμενος ἐπηρώτησε, τὸσ δικαῖος προσηχῶν ἐκαστος ἀπέλυσε τῶν κατηγορούμενων, ὁ μὲν οὖν 
πρῶτος ἐφήσε, θεωρῶν τὰ μὲν ἐγκλήματα ἀμφιο- 
βητούμενα, τὰς δ᾽ ἐνεργεσίας ὑμολογημένας οὐδασ- 
ὁ δὲ δεύτερος ἐφήσε, καὶ τιθεμένων ἀληθινῶν τῶν 
ἐγκλημάτων, ὡμοιὸς τὰς ἐνεργεσίας μείζονες εἶναι 
τῆς ἁμαρτίας· ὁ δὲ τρίτος εἶπεν ὅτι τὰς μὲν ἐνερ- 

1 So Rhodoman: πολεμίοις.
in defence that he had formed the friendship not for any advantage of his own but for the profit of the King; and he pointed out that the Greeks of Asia were thereby detached from the Lacedaemonians and delivered captive to the King. At the conclusion of his defence he reminded the judges of the former good services he had rendered the King.

It is related that Tiribazus pointed out many services to the King, and one very great one, as a result of which he was highly regarded and became a very great friend.¹ Once during a hunt, while the King was riding in a chariot, two lions came at him, tore to pieces two of the four horses belonging to the chariot, and then charged upon the King himself; but at that very moment Tiribazus appeared, slew the lions, and rescued the King from the danger. In wars also, men say, he excelled in valour, and in council his judgement was so good that when the King followed his advice he never made a mistake. By means of such a defence Tiribazus was cleared of the charges by the unanimous vote of the judges.

11. The King summoned the judges one by one and asked each of them what principles of justice he had followed in clearing the accused. The first said that he observed the charges to be debatable, while the benefactions were not contested. The second said that, though it were granted that the charges were true, nevertheless the benefactions exceeded the offences. The third stated that he did not take

¹ Herodotus (8. 85) states that certain Persians who had especially distinguished themselves were recorded among "the king's benefactors," being called in Persian orosangae.

² τας added by Dindorf.


 DioDORUS OF SICILY

gεσίας οὐ τιθεται πρὸς λόγου διὰ τὸ τὰς περὶ αυτῶν χάριτας καὶ τιμῶς πολλαπλασίας ἀπειληφέναι παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως τὸν Τιρίβαζον, αυτῶν δὲ τῶν ἐγκλημάτων καὶ ἵδιαν θεωρουμένων μὴ φαίνεσθαι 2 τούτως ἐνοχὸν εἶναι τὸν κατηγοροῦμενον. οἱ δὲ βασιλεῖς τοὺς μὲν δικαστὰς ἐπήνεθεν, ὡς δικαίως κεκρικότας, τὸν δὲ Τιρίβαζον ταῖς νομιζομέναις μεγίσταις τιμαῖς ἐκόσμησεν. τοῦ δὲ Ὀρόντου καταγγυς ᾧς ψευδὴ κατηγοριάν πεπλακότος ἕκ τε τῶν φίλων ἐξέκρυνε καὶ ταῖς ἑσχάταις ἀτιμίαις περιέβαλεν.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

12. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἐλλάδα Λακεδαίμονών πορθοῦντων Μαντίνειαν, τὸ μὲν θέρος διετέλεσαν οἱ Μαντινεῖς γενναῖως ἀγωνιζόμενοι πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους: ἐδόκουν γὰρ ἀνδρεία διαφέρειν τῶν Ἀρκάδων, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο οἱ Λακεδαίμονιοι πρότερον εἰσώθεισαν ἐν ταῖς μάχαις τούτους παραστάτας ἔχειν καὶ πιστοτάτους τῶν συμμάχων τοῦ δὲ χειμῶνος ἐνστάντος καὶ τοῦ παρὰ τὴν Μαντίνειαν ποταμοῦ μεγάλην ἀξίησιν ἐκ τῶν ὀμίβρων λαβόντος, οἱ Λακεδαιμονῖοι τὸ ῥέμα τοῦ ποταμοῦ διαλαβόντες μεγάλοις χώμασιν ἀπέστρεφαν τὸν ποταμὸν εἰς τὴν πόλιν καὶ πάντα τὸν σύνεγγυς τόπον ἐποίησαν ημῖναι. διὸ καὶ τῶν οἰκίων πιποτισῶν καταπλαγέντες οἱ Μαντινεῖς ἡγαγκάσθησαν τὴν πόλιν παραδοῦναι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις. οἱ δὲ παραλαβόντες ἀλλο μὲν οὐθὲν κακὸν εἰργάσαντο τοὺς Μαντινεῖς, προσέταξαν δὲ εἰς τὰς ἀρχαίας κώμας μετοικισθῆναι. διότερ ἡγαγκάσθησαν τὴν μὲν ἱδίαιν πατρίδα κατασκάπτειν, εἰς δὲ τᾶς κώμας μετοικήσαί.
into account the benefactions, because Tiribazus had received from the King in return for them favours and honours many times as great, but that when the charges were examined apart by themselves, the accused did not appear to be guilty of them. The King praised the judges for having rendered a just decision and bestowed upon Tiribazus the highest honours, such as were customary. Orontes, however, he condemned as one who had fabricated a false accusation, expelled him from his list of friends, and subjected him to the utmost marks of degradation.

Such was the state of affairs in Asia.

12. In Greece the Lacedaemonians continued the siege of Mantinea, and through the summer the Mantineans maintained a gallant resistance against the enemy. For they were considered to surpass the other Arcadians in valour, and it was for this reason that the Lacedaemonians had formerly made it their practice in battle to place them, as their most trustworthy allies, on their flank. But with the coming of winter the river which flows beside Mantinea received a great increase from the rains and the Lacedaemonians diverted the flow of the river with great dikes, turned the river into the city, and made a pool of all the region round about. Consequently, as the houses began to fall, the Mantineans in despair were compelled to surrender the city to the Lacedaemonians. After they received the surrender, they imposed no other hardship on the Mantineans than the command that they should move back to their former villages. Consequently they were compelled to raze their own city and return to their villages.
13. Ἀμα δὲ τούτων πραττομένως κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν Διονύσιος ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων τύραννος ἔγνω κατὰ τὸν Ἀδρίαν πόλεις οἰκίζειν. τούτῳ δὲ ἐπράττε διανοούμενος τὸν Ἰόνιον καλούμενον πό- ρον ἰδιοποιεῖσθαι, ἵνα τὸν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἡπείρον πλοῦν ἀσφαλῆ κατασκευάζῃ καὶ πόλεις ἐξῆ ἱδίας εἰς τὸ δύνασθαι ναυοὶ καθορμισθῆναι. ἐστενδὲ γὰρ ἄφων μεγάλαις δυνάμεσιν ἐπιπλεῦσαι τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἡπείρον τόποις καὶ συλῆσαι τὸ ἐν Δελφοῖς τέ- 2 μενος, γέμων πολλῶν χρημάτων. διὸ καὶ πρὸς Ἰλλυρίους ἐποιήσατο συμμαχίαν δι᾽ Ἀλκέτου τοῦ Μολοττοῦ, ὅσ ἐτύχανε φυγᾶς ὑπὲρ καὶ διατρίβων ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις. τῶν δὲ Ἰλλυρίων ἐχόντων πό- λεμον, ἐξαπέστειλεν αὐτοῖς συμμάχους ὁπετομώτας ὁδοιπολίους καὶ πανοπλίας Ἑλληνικάς πεντακοσίας. οἱ δὲ Ἰλλυρίοι τάς μὲν πανοπλίας ἀνέδωκαν τοῖς ἀρίστοις τῶν ὁποτεμοῦντος, τοὺς δὲ ὁπετομῶτας 3 κατέμειναν τοῖς ἱδίοις ὁπετομῶτασ. πολλὴν δὲ δύναμιν ἀθροίσαντες ἐνέβαλον εἰς τὴν Ἡπείρον καὶ κατήγον τὸν Ἀλκέταν ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν Μολοττῶν βασιλείαν. οὔδενός δὲ αὐτοῖς προσέχοντος, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπόρθησαν τὴν χώραν, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν Μολοττῶν ἀντιταπομένων ἐγένετο μάχη καρτερά, καθ’ ἣν νικήσαντες οἱ Ἰλλυρίοι κατέκοψαν τῶν Μολοττῶν πλείους τῶν μυρίων πεντακοσίων. τοιαύτη δὲ συμφορὰ τῶν Ἡπείρωτῶν περιπεσόν- των, Λακεδαιμόνιοι πυθόμενοι τὰ συμβεβηκότα συμμαχίαν ἔξεπερσαν τοῖς Μολοττοῖς, δι’ ἣς τὸν πολλὸν θράσος ἔπαισαν τοὺς βαρβάρους.
13. While these events were taking place, in Sicily 885 B.C. Dionysius, the tyrant of the Syracusans, resolved to plant cities on the Adriatic Sea. His idea in doing this was to get control of the Ionian Sea, in order that he might make the route to Epeirus safe and have there his own cities which could give haven to ships. For it was his intent to descend unexpectedly with great armaments upon the regions about Epeirus and to sack the temple at Delphi, which was filled with great wealth. Consequently he made an alliance with the Illyrians with the help of Alcetas the Molossian, who was at the time an exile and spending his days in Syracuse. Since the Illyrians were at war, he dispatched to them an allied force of two thousand soldiers and five hundred suits of Greek armour. The Illyrians distributed the suits of armour among their choicest warriors and incorporated the soldiers among their own troops. Now that they had gathered a large army, they invaded Epeirus and would have restored Alcetas to the kingship over the Molossians. But when no one paid any attention to them, they first ravaged the country, and after that, when the Molossians drew up against them, there followed a sharp battle in which the Illyrians were victorious and slew more than fifteen thousand Molossians. After such a disaster befell the inhabitants of Epeirus, the Lacedaemonians, as soon as they had learned the facts, sent a force to give aid to the Molossians, by means of which they curbed the barbarians' great audacity.

1 The Greek reads "the Ionian passage-way, as it is called," since, being the lower part of the Adriatic Sea, it was the direct route between Greece and Italy.

1 So Stephanus: συλήσεως. 2 So Dindorf: κατήγαγον.
ΔΙΟΔΟΡΟΣ ΟΦΕ ΣΙΚΙΛΥ

4 ἂμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Πάριοι κατὰ τὴν χρησμὸν ἀποκινών ἐκπέμψαντες εἰς τὸν Ἀδριάν ἐκτίσαν ἐν αὐτῷ νῆσον τὴν ὀνομαζομένην Φάρον, συμπράξαντος αὐτοῖς Διονυσίου τοῦ τυράννου. υδ-τος γὰρ ἀποκινῶν ἀπεσταλκὼς εἰς τὸν Ἀδριάν οὐ πολλοῖς πρότερον ἔτεσιν ἐκτικῶς ἂν τὴν πόλιν τὴν ὀνομαζομένην Λίσσων. ἐκ ταύτης οὖν ὅρμομενος Διονύσιος . . . σχολήν ἄγων κατεσκεύασε νεώρια διακόσιας τριήρεις, καὶ τείχος περιέβαλε τῇ πόλει τηλικοῦτο τὸ μέγεθος, ὡστε τῇ πόλει γενέσθαι τὸν περίβολον μέγιστον τῶν Ἑλληνιδῶν πόλεων. κατεσκεύασε δὲ καὶ γυμνάσια μεγάλα παρὰ τὸν Ἀναπον ποταμόν, θεοῦ τε ναοὺς κατεσκεύασε καὶ τάλλα τὰ συντείνοντα πρὸς αὐξήσιν πόλεως καὶ δόξαν.

1. Τοῦ δ' ἐναυαίοιν χρόνον διεληλυθότος Ἀθη-νησι μὲν ἢρξε Διοστρέφης, ἐν Ὑπατοὶ κατεστάθησαν Λεύκιος Ὄναλέριος καὶ Ἀθλος Μάλ-λιος, παρὰ δ' Ἡλείος Ὀλυμπιάς ἡμὴ ἐνενηκοστή ἐνάτη, καθ' ἄν ἐνίκα στάδιον Δίκων Συρακόσιος. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτοις Πάριοι μὲν τὴν Φάρον οἰκίσαντες τοὺς τε1 προενισχύοντας βαρβάρους ἐν τοῖς χω-ρίοις καθ' ὑπερβολὴν ὄχυρῳ ὄντι εἰσαν κατοικεῖν ἀσινεῖς, αυτοὶ δὲ παρὰ θάλασσαν κτίσαντες πόλιν 2 εὐελπίσαν, μετὰ δὲ ταύτα τῶν προοιμώντων ἐν τῇ νῆσῳ βαρβάρων δυσχεραινόντων ἐπὶ τῇ παρουσίᾳ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, καὶ μεταπεμπομένων τοὺς πέραν κατοικοῦντας Ἰλινουίς, μικροὶς πλοίους πολλοῖς διεβήσαν εἰς τὴν Φάρον, ὄντες ὑπὲρ τοὺς μυρίους, καὶ τοὺς Ἑλληνας πορθοῦντες πολλοῖς ἀνήροιν. δ' ἄν τῇ Λίσσῳ καθεσταμένος ἔπαρχος ὑπὸ Διο-1 te deleted by Vogel; Schäfer and Dindorf read μέν.
BOOK XV. 13. 4—14. 2

While these events were taking place, the Parians, 386 B.C. in accordance with an oracle, sent out a colony to the Adriatic, founding it on the island of Pharos, as it is called, with the co-operation of the tyrant Dionysius. He had already dispatched a colony to the Adriatic not many years previously and had founded the city known as Lissus. From this as his base Dionysius . . . Since he had the leisure, he built dockyards with a capacity for two hundred triremes and threw about the city a wall of such size that its circuit was the greatest possessed by any Greek city. He also constructed large gymnasia along the Anapus River, a and likewise temples of the gods and whatever else would contribute to the growth and renown of the city.

14. At the conclusion of the year, in Athens 384 B.C. Diotrephes was archon and in Rome the consuls elected were Lucius Valerius and Aulus Mallius, and the Eleians celebrated the Ninety-ninth Olympiad, that in which Dicon of Syracuse won the "stadium." This year the Parians, who had settled Pharos, allowed the previous barbarian inhabitants to remain unharmed in an exceedingly well fortified place, while they themselves founded a city by the sea and built a wall about it. Later, however, the old barbarian inhabitants of the island took offence at the presence of the Greeks and called in the Illyrians of the opposite mainland. These, to the number of more than ten thousand, crossed over to Pharos in many small boats, wrought havoc, and slew many of the Greeks. But the governor of Lissus appointed

1 There is a lacuna here that must be of some length, since the following statements apply, not to Lissus, but to Syracuse.
2 This flowed into the Great Harbour of Syracuse.
νυσίου τρυμήρεις πλείους ἔχων ἐπέπλευσε τοῖς τῶν Ἰλλυρίων πλοιαρίοις, καὶ τὰ μὲν βυθίσας, τὰ δὲ χειρωσάμενος, ἀπέκτεινε τῶν βαρβάρων πλείους τῶν πεντακισχιλίων, ἐξώγρησε δὲ περὶ δυσχιλίων.

3 Διονύσιος δὲ χρημάτων ἀπορούμενος ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ Τυρρηνίαν, ἔχουν τρυμήρες ἐξήκοντα, πρόφασιν μὲν φέρων τὴν τῶν ληστῶν κατάλυσιν, τῇ δὲ ἁληθείᾳ συνήσον ιερὸν ἀγιον, γέμον μὲν ἀναθημάτων πολλῶν, καθιδρυμένον δὲ ἐν ἐπινεῖω πόλεως Ἀγίλης Τυρρηνίδος· τὸ δὲ ἐπίνειον ἄνομαζετο Πύργοι.

4 καταπλεύσας δὲ νυκτὸς καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἐκβιβάσας, ἁμὴρ ἡμέρα προσπεφυγὼν ἐκράτησε τῆς ἐπιβολῆς· ὅλγων γὰρ ὄντων ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ φυλάκων βιασάμενος αὐτοὺς ἐσύλησε τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ συνήθρουσεν οὐκ ἐλαττῶν ταλάντων χιλίων. τῶν δὲ Ἁγιλλαίων ἐκβοηθησάντων, μάχη τε ἐκράτησεν αὐτῶν καὶ πολλοὺς αἰχμαλώτους λαβὼν καὶ τὴν χώραν πορθήσας ἐπανήλθεν εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας. ἀποδόμενος δὲ τὰ λάφυρα συνήγαγεν οὐκ ἐλάττων ταλάντων πεντακισίων, εὐπορήσας δὲ χρημάτων ἐμισθοῦτο στρατιωτῶν παντοδαπῶν πλῆθος, καὶ δύναμιν ἀξιόλογον συστησάμενος φανερὸς ἦν πολεμήσων Καρχηδονίοις.

Ταῦτα μὲν οὗν ἐπράξη κατὰ τούτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν.

15. Ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος δ' Ἀθῆνης Φανοστράτου Ῥωμαίων κατέστησαν ἀντὶ τῶν ύπάτων χιλιάρχους τέτταρας, Λεύκιον Δοκρήτιον, Σέντιον Σολτίκιον, Λεύκιον Αἰμιλίον, Λεύκιον Φόρμιον. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Διονύσιος δ' τῶν Συρακοσίων τύραννος παρα-
by Dionysius sailed with a good number of triremes 334 B.C. against the light craft of the Illyrians, sinking some and capturing others, and slew more than five thousand of the barbarians, while taking some two thousand captive.

Dionysius, in need of money, set out to make war against Tyrrhenia with sixty triremes. The excuse he offered was the suppression of the pirates, but in fact he was going to pillage a holy temple, richly provided with dedications, which was located in the seaport of the Tyrrhenian city of Agyllè, the name of the port being Pyrgi.1 Putting in by night, he disembarked his men, attacked at daybreak, and achieved his design; for he overpowered the small number of guards in the place, plundered the temple, and amassed no less than a thousand talents. When the men of Agyllè came out to bring help, he overpowered them in battle, took many prisoners, laid waste their territory, and then returned to Syracuse. From the booty which he sold he took in no less than five hundred talents. Now that Dionysius was well supplied with money, he hired a multitude of soldiers from every land, and after bringing together a very considerable army, was obviously preparing for a war against the Carthaginians.

These, then, were the events of this year.

15. When Phanostratus was archon in Athens, the 333 B.C. Romans elected instead of consuls four military tribunes, Lucius Lucretius, Sentius Sulpicius, Lucius Aemilius, and Lucius Furius. This year Dionysius, the tyrant of the Syracusans, after preparations for

1 Some fifteen miles up the coast from Ostia. The temple was that of Eileithyia, the goddess of child-birth (Strabo, S. 2. 9).
σκευασάμενος πολεμείν Καρχηδονίους, ἐξήτει λαβεῖν πρόφασιν εὐλογον τοῦ πολέμου. ὅρων οὖν τὰς ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίους τεταγμένας πόλεις οἰκείως ἐχοῦσας πρὸς ἀπόστασιν, προσεδέχετο τὰς βουλομένας ἀφιστασθαι, καὶ συμμαχίαν πρὸς αὐτὰς συντιθέμενος ἐπιεικῶς προσεφέρετο ταύταις. οί δὲ Καρχηδώνοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον πρέσβεις ἀποστῆλλοντες πρὸς τὸν δυνάστην ἀπῆτον τὰς πόλεις, μὴ προσέχοντος δὲ αὐτοῦ συνέβη ταύτην ἀρχὴν γενέσθαι τοῦ πολέμου.

Καρχηδώνοι μὲν οὖν ἑτέρος Ἰταλιώτας συμμαχίαν ποιησάμενοι κουνὴ τῶν πόλεμον ἐπανειλαντο πρὸς τὸν τύραννον προορώμενοι δὲ ἐμφρόνως τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ πολέμου, τῶν τε πολιτῶν τῶν εὐθέτους κατελεγον στρατιώτας καὶ χρημάτων προχειρισάμενοι πλῆθος ἐξεικάς δυνάμεις μεγάλας ἐμοθούντο. καταστήσαντες δὲ στρατηγὸν Μάγωνα τὸν βασιλέα, πολλὰς μυριάδας στρατιωτῶν ἐπεραίωσαν εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν καὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν, διαπολεμεῖν εξ ἀμφο-τέρας βουλόμενοι. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος καὶ αὐτὸς τὰς δυνάμεις διελόμενος, τῷ μὲν ἐνὶ μέρει πρὸς τὸν Ἰταλιώτας δημιουργεῖτο, τῷ δὲ ἐτέρῳ πρὸς τὸν Φοίνικας. πολλοὶ μὲν οὖν κατὰ μέρος ἐγώνοντο μάχα τοῖς στρατοπέδοις καὶ συμπλοκαὶ μικραὶ καὶ συνεχεῖς, ἐναὶ οὖν ἀξιόλογον ἔρχον συνετελέσθη, δυὸ δὲ παρατάξεις ἐγένοντο μεγάλαι καὶ περιβόητοι, καὶ τῷ μὲν πρῶτῃ Διονύσιος θαυμαστῶς ἀγωνισάμενος περὶ τὰ καλούμενα Κάβαλα προετέρησε, καὶ πλείους μὲν τῶν μυρίων ἀνείλε

1 οὖν added by Dindorf.
2 Ἰταλιώτας Wesseling, Dindorf: παράντας.
war upon the Carthaginians, looked about to find a reasonable excuse for the conflict. Seeing, then, that the cities subject to the Carthaginians were favourable to a revolt, he received such as wished to do so, formed an alliance with them, and treated them with fairness. The Carthaginians at first dispatched ambassadors to the ruler and asked for the return of their cities, and when he paid no attention to them, this came to be the beginning of the war.

Now the Carthaginians formed an alliance with the Italian Greeks and together with them went to war against the tyrant; and since they wisely recognized in advance that it would be a great war, they enrolled as soldiers the capable youth from their own citizens, and then, raising a great sum of money, hired large forces of mercenary troops. As general they chose their king Magon and moved many tens of thousands of soldiers across to Sicily and Italy, planning to wage war on both fronts. Dionysius for his part also divided his forces, on the one front fighting the Italian Greeks and on the other the Phoenicians. Now there were many battles here and there between groups of soldiers and minor and continuous engagements, in which nothing of consequence was achieved. But there were two important and famous pitched battles. In the first, near Cabala, as it is called, Dionysius, who put up an admirable fight, was victorious, slaying more than ten thousand of the bar-

1 Magon was obviously one of the two annually elected suffetes, who corresponded roughly to the Roman consuls. Diodorus must have known that the Carthaginians had no “kings”; but probably avoided for his readers the use of the unfamiliar term.

2 The location is unknown.

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3 εκ added by Wesseling.
16. Βαρειάς δὲ καὶ ύπερηφάνου τῆς ἀποκρίσεως δοκούσης ὑπάρχειν, οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι τῇ συνήθει πανουργία κατεστράτηγησαν τὸν Διονύσιον. προσποιήθεντες οὐν εὐδοκεῖσθαι ταῖς ὁμολογίαις, ἐφησαν αὐτοῖς μὲν μὴ ὑπάρχειν κυρίους τῆς τῶν πόλεων παραδόσεως, ἵνα δὲ τοῖς ἀρχομεν διαλεχθῶσι περὶ τούτων, ἤξισαν τὸν Διονύσιον οἴλιγας ἡμέρας ἄνοιχς ποιήσασθαι. συγχωρήσαντος δὲ τοῦ δυναστοῦ καὶ τῶν ἄνοιχῶν γενομένων, δὲ μὲν Διονύσιος περιχαρῆς ἦν, ὡς αὐτικά μᾶλα τὴν Σικελίαν πᾶσαν παραληφόμενοι, οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι Μάγωνα μὲν τὸν βασιλέα μεγαλοπρεποῦς ἔθαβαν, ἀντὶ δὲ ἑκείνου στρατηγὸν κατέστησαν τὸν ὑπὸν αὐτοῦ, νέον μὲν παντελῶς ὄντα, φρονήματος δὲ γέμοντα καὶ διάφορον ἄνδρεία. οὕτως δὲ πάντα τὸν τῶν ἄνοιχῶν χρόνον διετέλεσε διατάσσωσι καὶ γυμνὰζον τὴν δύναμιν, διὰ δὲ τῆς τῶν ἔργων ἀθλήσεως καὶ τῆς τῶν λόγων παρακλήσεως καὶ γυμνοσύνες ἐν τοῖς ὀπλαῖς εὐπειθῆ καὶ δυνατήν ἐποίησε τὴν στρατιάν. 3 ὡς δὲ τῆς ὁμολογίας δυνῆθε χρόνος, ἀμφότεροι τὰς δυνάμεις ἐκτάξαντες συγκατέβησαν προθύμοις ἐπὶ τὴν μάχην. γενομένης δὲ παρατάξεως ἱσχυρᾶς...
barians and capturing not less than five thousand. 888 B.C. He also forced the rest of the army to take refuge on a hill which was fortified but altogether without water. There fell also Magon their king after a splendid combat. The Phoenicians, dismayed at the magnitude of the disaster, at once sent an embassy to discuss terms of peace. But Dionysius declared that his only terms were conditional upon their retiring from the cities of Sicily and paying the cost of the war.

16. This reply was considered by the Carthaginians to be harsh and arrogant and they outgeneralled Dionysius with their accustomed knavery. They pretended that they were satisfied with the terms, but stated that it was not in their power to hand over the cities; and in order that they might discuss the question with their government, they asked Dionysius to agree to a truce of a few days. When the monarch agreed and the truce took effect, Dionysius was overjoyed, supposing that he would forthwith take over the whole of Sicily. The Carthaginians meanwhile gave their king Magon a magnificent funeral and replaced him as general with his son, who, though he was young indeed, was full of ambition and distinguished for his courage. He spent the entire period of the truce drilling and exercising his troops, and what with laborious exercise, hortatory speeches, and training in arms, he rendered the army obedient and competent. At the expiration of the period agreed upon both sides deployed their forces and entered the battle with high spirit. There followed

1 So the MSS.; εὐδοκεῖν or εὐδοκήσαι Vogel.
2 δὲ γεμοντα Vogel: δ' εὑρενοὺς ὄντα.
διοδόρους ὁ σικυών

17. Αὐτὸς μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ θατέρων κέρως τεταγμένος καὶ διαφέρων ἀνδρεία, μαχόμενος ἑρωικῶς καὶ πολλοὺς ἄνελλων τῶν Καρχηδόνων ἐπιφανῶς κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον· τοῦτον δὲ πεσόντος οἱ Φοινίκες ταρρήσαντες καὶ βιασάμενοι τοὺς ἀντιτεταγ-2 μένους ἔτρεψαντο. Διονύσιος δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐχὼν ἐπιλέκτους τοὺς συντεταγμένους προσέτερο τῶν ἀντιτεταγμένων· ὡς δ' ὦ τοῦ Δεσπότου διότι τὸν Καρχηδόνιον ἐγκώσθη καὶ τὸ ἔτερον κέρας συνετέριππό, κατεπλάγησαν οἱ τοῦ Διονύσιον καὶ πρὸς φυγήν ὡρμ-3 σαν. τροπῆς δὲ παντελοῦσ γενομένης, οἱ μὲν Καρχηδόνιοι φιλοτιμότερον καταδιώξαντες παρηγ-γέλλον ἀλλήλους μηδένα Ἰωνίων· διὸ καὶ πάντων τῶν περικαταλαμμαθημένων ἀναιρουμένων πᾶς δ' 4 πλησίον τόπος νεκρῶν ἐπιλημβηθ. τοσοῦτος δ' ἐγενετο φόνος, μηνυσακοῦντων τῶν Φοινίκων, ὥστε τοὺς ἀναιρεθέντας εὑρεθῆναι² τῶν Σικελιωτῶν πλευράς τῶν μυρίων καὶ τετρακισχιλίων. οἱ δὲ περιέμψαντες καταφυγόντες εἰς τὴν παρεμβολὴν τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπιγενομένης διεσώθησαν. οἱ δὲ Καρ-χηδόνιοι μεγάλη παρατάξει νικήσαντες ἀνεχώρησαν εἰς Πάνορμον.

5 'Ανθρωπίνως δὲ τὴν εἴημερίαν ἐνεγκόντες ἀπ-έστειλαν πρεσβευτάς, δόντες ἔξοσιαν τῷ Διονυσίῳ

---

1 So Reiske, suvetéṛppto P, suvetéṛppto cet.
2 ἀναιρεθέντας εὑρεθῇναι Wesseling: εὑρεθέντας ἀναιρεθήναι.
a sharp pitched battle at Cronium, as it is called, and the deity redressed by victory turn for turn the defeat of the Carthaginians. The former victors, who were loudly boasting because of their military success, were unexpectedly tripped up, and they who, because of their defeat, were crestfallen at the outlook, won an unexpected and important victory.

17. Leptines, who was stationed on one wing and excelled in courage, ended his life in a blaze of glory, fighting heroically and after slaying many Carthaginians. At his fall the Phoenicians were emboldened and pressed so hard upon their opponents that they put them to flight. Dionysius, whose troops were a select band, at first had the advantage over his opponents; but when the death of Leptines became known and the other wing was crushed, his men were dismayed and took to flight. When the rout became general, the Carthaginians pursued the more eagerly and called out to one another to take no one captive; and so all who were caught were put to death and the whole region close at hand was heaped with dead. So great was the slaughter, as the Phoenicians recalled past injuries, that the slain among the Sicilian Greeks were found to number more than fourteen thousand. The survivors, who found safety in the camp, were preserved by the coming of night. After their great victory in a pitched battle the Carthaginians retired to Panormus.¹

The Carthaginians, bearing their victory as men should, dispatched ambassadors to Dionysius and

¹ Modern Palermo.

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καταλύσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον. ἀσμένως δὲ τοῦ τυράννου προσδεξαμένου τοὺς λόγους ἐγένοντο διαλύσεις, ὡστ' ἔχειν ἀμφότεροις ὁν πρότερον ὑπῆρχον κύριοι. ἐξαίρετον δ' ἔλαβον οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι τὴν τῶν Σελινοντίων πόλιν τε καὶ χώραν καὶ τῆς Ἀκραγαντίνης μέχρι τοῦ Ἀλύκου καλομένου ποταμοῦ. ἔτισε δὲ Διονύσιος τοῖς Καρχηδόνιοις τάλαντα χίλια.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ Σικελίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

18. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἀσίαν Γλώσ δ' ναυαρχήσας τῶν Περσῶν ἐν τῷ Κυπριακῷ πολέμῳ, ἀποστάτης ὁν τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ τοὺς τε Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τὸν Αιγυπτίων βασιλέα παρακεκληκὼς εἰς τὸν πρὸς Πέρσας πόλεμον, δολοφονηθεὶς ὑπὸ τινῶν οὗ συνετέλεσε τὴν προαίρεσιν, μετὰ δὲ τὴν τούτου τελευτὴν Ταχῶς διαδεξάμενος τὸς τούτου πράξεως συνεστήσατο περὶ αὐτοῦ δύναμιν, καὶ πόλιν ἐκτεινὰ πλησίον τῆς βαλάσισθη ἐπὶ τίνος κρημνοῦ τῆς ὁμομελῆς Λεύκης, ἔχουσαν ἴερον ἀγίων Ἀπόλλωνος.

2 μετ' ὀλίγου δὲ χρόνου αὐτοῦ τελευτήσαντος ἡμφισβήτησαν τῆς πόλεως ταύτης Κλαζομένιοι καὶ Κυμαιοί. τὸ μὲν οὖν πρῶτον ἐπεχείρησαν αἱ πόλεις πολέμω διακρίνεσθαι, μετὰ δὲ ταύτα εἰπόντος τινὸς ἑρωτήσατο τὸν θεὸν, ποτέραν τῶν πόλεων κρίνει κυρίαν εἶναι δεῖν τῆς Λεύκης, ἔκριμεν ἡ Πυθία ταύτην ὑπάρχειν, ἢτις ἢν πρώτῃ βύσῃ ἐν τῇ Λεύκῃ. ὁρμηθῆναι δὲ ἐκ τῆς ἰδίας πόλεως ἀμφότεροι ἔναντι κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν, ἢν ἀμφότεροι συμφώνουσιν. ταχθείσῃς δὲ τῆς ἡμέρας, οἱ μὲν Κυμαιοὶ ὑπελάμβανον ἐαυτοὺς πλεονεκτεῖν διὰ τὸ τὴν αὐτῶν πόλιν ἐγγυτέρως κείσθαι, οἱ δὲ 1 πλεονεκτεῖν Vogel, πολεμεῖν RA, προλέγειν σελ.
BOOK XV. 17. 5—18. 3

gave him the opportunity to end the war. The tyrant B.C. gladly accepted the proposals, and peace was declared on the terms that both parties should hold what they previously possessed, the only exception being that the Carthaginians received both the city of the Selinuntians and its territory and that of Acragas as far as the river called Halycus. And Dionysius paid the Carthaginians one thousand talents.

This was the state of affairs in Sicily.

18. In Asia Glōs, the Persian admiral in the Cyprian War, who had deserted from the King and had called upon both the Lacedaemonians and the king of the Egyptians to make war upon the Persians, was assassinated by certain persons and so did not achieve his purpose. After his death Tachōs took over his operations. He gathered a force about him and founded on a crag near the sea a city which bears the name of Leucē and contains a sacred shrine of Apollo. A short time after his death a dispute over this city arose between the inhabitants of Clazomenae and those of Cymae. Now at first the cities undertook to settle the matter by recourse to war, but later someone suggested that the god be asked which one of the two cities should be master of Leucē. The Pythia decided that it should be the one which should first offer sacrifice in Leucē, and that each side should start from his own city at the rising of the sun on a day upon which both should agree. When the day was set, the Cymaeans assumed that they would have the advantage because their city lay the nearer, but the Clazomenians, though

1 Cp. chap. 9. 3-4.
Κλαξομένιοι, διάστημα πλέον ἀπέχοντες, τεχνάζονται τι τουτότι πρὸς τὴν νίκην· κληρώσαντες ἐξ ἐαυτῶν ἀποίκους ἐκτισσαν πλησίον τῆς Λεύκης πόλεως, ἐξ ὧς ὀρμηθέντες ἂμεν ἢλίῳ ἀνατέλλοντι ἐφθασαν τοὺς Κυμαιοὺς τὴν θυσίαν ἐπιτελέσαντες.

4 τούτω δὲ τῷ φιλοτεχνήματι γενόμενοι κύριοι τῆς Λεύκης, ἐπώνυμον ἔορτὴν ἁγεῖν κατ' ἐνιαυτόν ἐνεστήσαντο, τῇ πανήγυριν δυνομάσαντες προφθάσαντες. τούτοις δὲ πραχθέντων αἱ μὲν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐπαναστάσεις αὐτομάτως κατελύθησαν.

19. Δακεδαμόνιοι δὲ μετὰ τὸν τοῦ Γλώ καὶ τοῦ Ταχώθαναν τὰς μὲν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν πράξεις ἀπέγνωσαν, τὰ δὲ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα συσκευαζόμενοι, καὶ τῶν πόλεων ἂς μὲν πειθοὶ προσαγόμενοι, ὡς δὲ διὰ τῆς τῶν φυγῶν καθόδου βίας χειρούμενοι, φανερῶς ήδη τὴν ἡγεμονίαν τῆς Ἑλλάδος εἰς ἑαυτοὺς μεθίστασαν παρὰ τὰς κοινὰς συνθῆκας τὰς ἐπὶ Ἀνταλκιδοῦ γενομένας συνεπιλαβομένου

2 τοῦ Περσῶν βασιλέως. κατὰ δὲ τὴν Μακεδονίαν Ἀμύντου τοῦ βασιλέως ἢττηθέντος ὑπὸ Ἰλλυρίων καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἀρχήν ἀπογνώντος, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις τῷ δήμῳ τῶν Ὀλυνθῶν δυρχομένου πολλῆς τῆς ὁμοροῦ χώρας διὰ τὴν ἀπόγνωσιν τῆς ἑαυτοῦ δυναστείας, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὁ δήμος ὁ τῶν Ὀλυνθῶν τὰς προσόδους ἑλάμβανε τὰς ἐκ τῆς δοθεισῆς χώρας, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἀνελπιστῶς τοῦ βασιλέως ἀναλαβόντος ἑαυτῶν καὶ τὴν ὀλην ἀρχὴν ἀνακτησόμενοι οἱ μὲν Ὀλυνθείου τὴν χώραν ἀπατηθέντες

3 οὐχ οἷοι ἦσαν ἀποδίδοναι. διὸσπερ Ἀμύντας Ἰδων τε δύναμιν συνεστήσατο καὶ τοὺς Δακεδαμονίους ποιησάμενος συμμάχους ἔπεισεν ἐξαποστείλαι στρα-

1 So Reiske: ἐπεστήσατο.
they were a greater distance away, devised the following scheme to get the victory. Choosing by lot colonists from their own citizens, they founded near Leucē a city from which they made their start at the rising of the sun and thus forestalled the Cymaeans in performing the sacrifice. Having become masters of Leucē by this scheme, they decided to hold an annual festival to bear its name which they called the Prophthaseia. After these events the rebellions in Asia came of themselves to an end.

19. After the death of Glōs and Tachōs the Lace- daemonians renounced their undertakings in Asia, but they went on organizing affairs in Greece for their own interest, winning over some of the cities by persuasion and getting others into their hands by force through the return of the exiles. From this point they began openly to bring into their own hands the supremacy of Greece, contrary to the common agree- ments adopted in the time of Antalcidas after inter- vention by the King of the Persians. In Macedonia Amyntas the king had been defeated by the Illyrians and had relinquished his authority; he had furthermore made a grant to the people of the Olynthians of a large part of the borderland because of his aban- donment of political power. At first the people of the Olynthians enjoyed the revenues from the land given them, and when later the king unexpectedly re- covered strength and got back his entire kingdom, the Olynthians were not inclined to return the land when he asked for it. Consequently Amyntas gathered an army from his own people, and forming an alliance with the Lacedaemonians persuaded them

1 The Anticipation.

2 So Unger: σκευασάμενοι.
τηγών καὶ δύναμιν ἄξιολογον ἐπὶ τοὺς Ὄλυνθους. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαίμονιοι κρίναντες ἀντέχεσθαι τῶν ἐπὶ Θράκης τόπων, κατελέξαν στρατιώτας ἐκ τε τῶν πολιτῶν καὶ παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων τοὺς ἀπαντας ὑπὲρ μυρίων· παραδόντες δὲ τὴν δύναμιν Φοιβίδα τῷ Ἡσπριάτη προσεταξαν συμμαχεῖν τῷ Ἀμύντα καὶ μετ’ ἐκείνου πολεμήσαι τοὺς Ὄλυνθους. ἔτεραν δὲ δύναμιν ἐπὶ Φλωντίους ἐκπέμψαντες καὶ μάχη νικήσαντες ἡνάγκασαν ὑποταγήναι τοὺς Φλωντίους τοὺς Λακεδαίμονιοι.

4. Κατὰ δὲ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον οἱ βασιλεῖς τῶν Λακεδαίμονιων διεφέροντο πρὸς ἄλληλους ταῖς αἰρέσεσιν. Ἀγγῆσετες μὲν γάρ, εἰρηνικὸς ὁι καὶ δίκαιος, ἐτὶ δὲ καὶ συνέσει διαφέρων, ἐφε δὲν ἐμένειν τοὺς ὅρκους καὶ παρὰ τὰς κοινὰς συνθῆκας μὴ καταδουλοῦσθαι τοὺς Ἐλλήνας· ἀδοξεῖν γάρ ἀπεφήνατο τὴν Ἐπάρτην τοῖς Πέρσαις ἐκδότους πεποιημένην τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἐλλήνας, αὐτὴν δὲ συσκευαζομένην τὸς κατὰ τὴν Ἐλλάδα πόλεις, ἐν ταῖς κοινὰς συνθῆκας1 ὁμόσασαν2 τηρήσεων αὐτονόμους. ὅ δὲ Ἀγγῆσετος, ᾧν φύσει δραστικός, φιλοπόλεμος ἦν καὶ τῆς τῶν Ἐλλήνων δυναστείας ἀντείχετο.

1 μὴ καταδουλοῦσθαι after συνθῆκας deleted by Wesseling.
2 So Scaliger, Reiske: ὁμόσαν.
to send out a general and a strong force against the Olynthians. The Lacedaemonians, having decided to extend their control to the regions about Thrace, enrolled soldiers both from their citizens and from their allies, more than ten thousand in all; the army they turned over to Phoebidas the Spartan with orders to join forces with Amyntas and to make war together with him upon the Olynthians. They also sent out another army against the people of Phlius, defeated them in battle, and compelled them to accept the rule of the Lacedaemonians.

At this time the kings of the Lacedaemonians were at variance with each other on matters of policy. Agesipolis, who was a peaceful and just man and, furthermore, excelled in wisdom, declared that they should abide by their oaths and not enslave the Greeks contrary to the common agreements. He pointed out that Sparta was in ill repute for having surrendered the Greeks of Asia to the Persians and for organizing the cities of Greece in her own interest, although she had sworn in the common agreement that she would preserve their autonomy. But Agesilaüs, who was by nature a man of action, was fond of war and yearned for dominance over the Greeks.
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1 In most cases references to a people are included with references to the city or state. A complete index will appear in the last volume.
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