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DIODORUS OF SICILY

VI

LCL 399

DIODORUS OF SICILY

BOOKS XIV–XV. 19

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
C. H. OLDFATHER



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MANUSCRIPTS

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 τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ τῶν
Διοδώρου βιβλίων

Κατάλυσις ἐν Ἀθήναις τῆς δημοκρατίας καὶ κατά-
στασις ἀνδρῶν τριάκοντα.

Παρανομία τῶν τριάκοντα ἀνδρῶν εἰς τοὺς πολίτας.

Ὡς Διονύσιος ὁ τύραννος ἀκρόπολιν κατασκευάσας
διεμέρισε τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὴν χώραν τοῖς πλήθεσιν.

Ὡς Διονύσιος παραλυομένην τὴν τυραννίδα παραδόξως
αὐτὴν ἀνεκτήσατο.

Ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιοι διώκησαν τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

Ἀλκιβιάδου θάνατος, καὶ Κλεάρχου τοῦ Ἀάκωνος
τυραννὶς ἐν Βυζαντίῳ καὶ κατάλυσις.

Ὡς Λύσανδρος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἐπιβαλόμενος κατα-
λύσαι τοὺς ἀφ' Ἑρακλέους ἀπέτυχεν.

Ὡς Διονύσιος Κατάνην μὲν καὶ Νάξον ἐξηγνῶρα-
ποδίστατο, Λεοντίνους δὲ μετέκισεν εἰς Συρακούσας.

Κτίσις Ἀλαίσης ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ.

Λακεδαιμονίων πρὸς Ἡλείους πόλεμος.

Ὡς Διονύσιος τὸ πρὸς τοῖς Ἑξαπύλοις τεῖχος κατ-
εσκεύασεν.

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 Catanê 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).

Ὡς Κύρος στρατεύσας ἐπὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἀγηρέθη.

Ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἑλλησιν ἐβοήθησαν.

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

Κατασκευὴ τοῦ περὶ τὴν Χερρόνησον τείχους.

Παρασκευὴ Διονυσίου πρὸς τὸν Καρχηδονιακὸν πόλεμον καὶ ὄπλοποιία, καθ' ἣν εἶρε τὸ καταπελεκτικὸν βέλος.

Ὡς Καρχηδονίοις καὶ Διονυσίῳ πόλεμος ἐνέστη.

Ὡς Διονύσιος Μοτύην πόλιν ἐπίσημον Καρχηδονίων ἐξεπολιόρκησεν.

Ὡς Αἰγεσταῖοι τὴν Διονυσίου παρεμβολὴν ἐνέπρησαν.

Ὡς Καρχηδόνιοι τριάκοντα μυριάσι διαβάντες εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐπολέμουν πρὸς Διονύσιον.

Διονυσίου ἀποχώρησις εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας.

Καρχηδονίων στρατεία ἐπὶ τὸν πορθμὸν,¹ καὶ ἄλωσις τῆς Μεσσήνης.

Ναυμαχία Καρχηδονίων πρὸς Διονύσιον μεγάλη καὶ νίκη Καρχηδονίων.

Σύλησις τῶν ναῶν τῆς τε Δήμητρος καὶ Κόρης ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίων.

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

Ναυμαχία Συρακοσίων πρὸς Καρχηδονίους καὶ νίκη Συρακοσίων.

¹ So Wesseling : πόλεμον.

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).

Διηγηγρία Θεοδώρου περὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας.

Ὡς Διονύσιος τοὺς ταραχωδεστάτους χιλίους μισθοφόρους καταστρατηγήσας ἐποίησε κατακοπήναι.

Ὡς Διονύσιος τὰ φρούρια καὶ τὴν παρεμβολὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐπολιόρησεν.

Ὡς Διονύσιος ἐκπολιορκήσας Καρχηδονίους πολλὰς τῶν πολεμίων ναῦς ἐνέπρησεν.

Καρχηδονίων ἦττα κατὰ γῆν ἄμα καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν.

Δρασμὸς¹ τῶν Καρχηδονίων νυκτὸς Διονυσίου συνεργήσαντος λάθρα τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐπὶ τετρακοσίοις ταλάντοις.

Τὰ συμβάντα Καρχηδονίοις δυσχερῆ διὰ τὴν εἰς τὸ θεῖον ἀσέβειαν.

Συνοικισμὸς τῶν κατὰ Σικελίαν ἀναστάτων γεγεννημένων πόλεων.

Ὡς Διονύσιος τῶν Σικελικῶν πόλεων ἃς μὲν ἐξεπολιόρησεν, ἃς δ' εἰς συμμαχίαν προσηγάγετο.

Ὡς πρὸς τοὺς δυνάστας Ἄγριν τε τὸν Ἀγυρηναῖον καὶ Νικόδημον τὸν Κεντοριπίνον φιλίαν συνέθετο.

Ὡς Ἀγησίλαος ὁ Σπαρτιατῶν βασιλεὺς μετὰ δυνάμεως εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν διέβη καὶ τὴν ὑπὸ Πέρσας τεταγμένην χώραν ἐπόρθησεν.

Ὡς Ἀγησίλαος ἐνίκησε μάχῃ τοὺς Πέρσας ἡγουμένου Φαρναβάζου.

Περὶ τοῦ Βοιωτικοῦ πολέμου καὶ τῶν πραχθέντων ἐν αὐτῷ.

Ὡς Κόνων ὑπὸ Περσῶν κατασταθεὶς στρατηγὸς τὰ τείχη τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀνφοδόμησεν.

¹ So Vogel: δόλος.

^a Damon in Diodorus' text.

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^a of Centuripae (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).

Ὡς περὶ Κόρινθον Λακεδαιμόνιοι Βοιωτοὺς ἐνίκησαν
καὶ ὁ πόλεμος οὗτος ἐκλήθη Κορινθιακός.

Ὡς Διονύσιος μετὰ πολλῶν κινδύνων παρεισπεσὼν
εἰς τὸ Ταυρομένιον ἐξέπεσεν.

Ὡς Καρχηδόνιοι περὶ πόλιν Βάκαιναν ἠττήθησαν ὑπο
Διονυσίου.

Στρατεία Καρχηδονίων εἰς Σικελίαν καὶ κατάλυσις τοῦ
πολέμου.

Ὡς Θίβρος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ὢν στρατηγὸς ὑπὸ Περσῶν
ἠττηθεὶς ἀνηρέθη.

Ὡς Διονύσιος Ῥήγιον ἐπολιόρησεν.

Ὡς οἱ κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ἕλληνες εἰς μίαν πολιτείαν
συστάντες ἀντετάξαντο πρὸς Διονύσιον.

Ὡς Διονύσιος νικήσας τῇ μάχῃ καὶ μυρίου ἀιχμαλώ-
τους λαβῶν, ἀπέλυσεν ἄνευ λύτρων καὶ ταῖς πόλεσιν
αὐτονομείσθαι συνεχώρησεν.

Καυλωνίας καὶ Ἰππονίου ἄλωσις καὶ κατασκαφὴ καὶ
μετοίκησις εἰς Συρακούσας.

Ὡς οἱ Ἕλληνες πρὸς Ἀρταξέρξην εἰρήνην ἐποιήσαντο
τὴν Ἀνταλκίδου.

Ῥηγίου ἄλωσις καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν πόλιν ἀτυχήματα.

Ἄλωσις Ῥώμης 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 Tauromenium 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 Abacaenè in Diodorus' text.

^b Thibron in Diodorus' text.

ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ

ΤΟΥ ΣΙΚΕΛΙΩΤΟΥ

ΒΙΒΛΙΟΘΗΚΗΣ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΗΣ

ΒΙΒΛΟΣ ΤΕΣΣΑΡΕΣΚΑΙΔΕΚΑΤΗ

1. Πάντας μὲν ἴσως εἰκός ἐστι προσάντως ἀκούειν τὰς καθ' ἑαυτῶν βλασφημίας· καὶ γὰρ οἱ κατὰ πᾶν ἔκδηλον ἔχοντες τὴν ἑαυτῶν κακίαν ὥστε μὴδ' ἐξαρνεῖσθαι, ὅμως ψόγου τυγχάνοντες διαγανακτοῦσι καὶ λόγους εἰσφέρειν πειρῶνται πρὸς τὴν κατηγορίαν. διόπερ εὐλαβητέον ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου τὸ πράττειν τι φαῦλον πᾶσι, μάλιστα μέντοι¹ τοῖς ἡγεμονίας ὀρεγομένοις ἢ τινος ἐπισήμου τύχης
2 μεταλαβοῦσιν· ὁ γὰρ τούτων βίος περίοπτος ὦν διὰ τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν ἐν πᾶσιν ἀδυνατεῖ κρύπτειν τὴν ἰδίαν ἄγνοιαν· ὥστε μὴδεὶς ἐλπίζεται τῶν τυχόντων ὑπεροχῆς τινος, ἂν ἐξαμαρτάνῃ μεγάλα, λήσεσθαι διὰ τέλους ἀνεπιτίμητος. καὶ γὰρ ἂν ἐν τῷ καθ' ἑαυτὸν βίῳ διαφύγῃ τὸν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐπιτιμῆσεως λόγον, ὕστερον ἥξει ἐπ' αὐτὸν προσδεχέσθω τὴν ἀλήθειαν μετὰ παρρησίας κηρύττουσαν τὰ πάλαι
3 σιωπώμενα. χαλεπὸν οὖν τοῖς φαύλοις 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

βίου καθάπερ ἀθάνατον εἰκόνα μετὰ τὴν ἰδίαν τελευτὴν ἀπολείπειν τοῖς μεταγενεστέροις· καὶ γὰρ εἰ μηδὲν ἔστι πρὸς ἡμᾶς τὰ μετὰ τὸν θάνατον, καθάπερ ἔνιοι τῶν φιλοσόφων θρυλοῦσιν, ὅμως ὅ γε προγεγενημένος βίος γίνεται πολὺ χείρων ἅπαντα τὸν αἰῶνα¹ ἐπὶ κακῷ μνημονευόμενος. ἐμφανῆ δὲ τούτων παραδείγματα λαμβάνειν ἕξεισι τοῖς ἀναγνοῦσι τὰ κατὰ μέρος τῆσδε τῆς βίβλου.

2. Παρὰ μὲν γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοις τριάκοντα τύραννοι γενόμενοι διὰ τὴν ἰδίαν πλεονεξίαν τὴν τε πατρίδα μεγάλοις ἀτυχήμασι περιέβαλον καὶ αὐτοὶ ταχὺ τὴν δύναμιν ἀποβαλόντες ἀθάνατον ἑαυτῶν ὄνειδος καταλελοίπασιν, Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ περιποιησάμενοι τὴν τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀρχὴν ἀναμφισβήτητον, τότε ταύτης ἔστερήθησαν ὅτε πράξεις ἀδίκους κατὰ τῶν συμμάχων ἐπιτελεῖν ἐπεχείρησαν· αἱ γὰρ τῶν ἡγεμόνων ὑπεροχαὶ τηροῦνται μὲν εὐνοίᾳ καὶ δικαιοσύνῃ, καταλύονται δὲ ἀδικήμασι καὶ μίσει τῶν ὑποτεταγμένων. παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ Διονύσιος ὁ Συρακοσίων τύραννος, καίπερ εὐτυχέστατος τῶν δυναστῶν γεγονώς, ζῶν μὲν οὐ διέλιπεν ἐπιβουλεύόμενος καὶ διὰ τὸν φόβον ἠναγκάζετο φέρειν ὑπὸ² τὸν χιτῶνα σιδηροῦν θώρακα, τελευτήσας δὲ μέγιστον εἰς βλασφημίας παράδειγμα καταλέλοιπε τὸν ἑαυτοῦ βίον εἰς ἅπαντα τὸν αἰῶνα.

3 Ἀλλὰ περὶ μὲν τούτων ἐν τοῖς οἰκείοις χρόνοις ἕκαστον ἀναγράφομεν σαφέστερον, νῦν δ' ἐπὶ τὰ συνεχῆ τοῖς προϊστορημένοις τρεψόμεθα, τοὺς χρόνους μόνον διορίζοντες. ἐν μὲν γὰρ ταῖς πρὸ ταύτης βίβλοις ἀνεγράψαμεν τὰς ἀπὸ Τροίας ἀλώ-

¹ So Dobraeus, χρόνον Dindorf: βίον.

² So Wesseling: ἐπὶ.

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 ἕως¹ ἐπὶ τὴν κατάλυσιν τοῦ τε Πελοποννησιακοῦ πολέμου καὶ τῆς Ἀθηναίων ἡγεμονίας, διελθόντες ἔτη ἑπτακόσια ἑβδομήκοντα ἑννέα· ἐν ταύτῃ δὲ τὰς συνεχεῖς πράξεις προσαναπληροῦντες ἀρξόμεθα ἐκ τῶν κατασταθέντων Ἀθηναίων τριάκοντα τυράννων, καταλήξομεν δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν Ῥώμης ἄλωσιν ὑπὸ Γαλατῶν, περιλαβόντες ἔτη δέκα ὀκτώ.

3. Ἀναρχίας γὰρ οὐσης Ἀθηναῖοι διὰ τὴν κατάλυσιν τῆς ἡγεμονίας, ἔτος μὲν ἦν ὀγδοηκοστὸν πρὸς τοῖς ἑπτακοσίοις μετὰ τὴν Τροίας ἄλωσιν, ἐν δὲ τῇ Ῥώμῃ χιλίαρχοι διεδέξαντο τὴν ὑπατον ἀρχὴν τέτταρες, Γάιος Φολοῦιος καὶ Γάιος Σερουίλιος καὶ Γάιος Οὐαλέριος καὶ Νουμέριος Φάβιος, ἥχθη δὲ Ὀλυμπιάς κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν τετάρτη πρὸς ταῖς ἐνενήκοντα, καθ' ἣν ἐνίκα Κορκίνας Λαρισάιος. 2 κατὰ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν καταπεποιημένοι ἐποιήσαντο συνθήκας πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους καθ' ὅσους εἶδει τὰ τεῖχη τῆς πόλεως καθελεῖν καὶ τῇ πατρίῳ πολιτείᾳ χρῆσθαι. καὶ τὰ μὲν τεῖχη περιεῖλον, περὶ δὲ τῆς πολιτείας πρὸς ἀλλήλους 3 διεφέροντο. οἱ γὰρ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας ὀρεγόμενοι τὴν παλαιὰν κατάστασιν ἔφασαν δεῖν ἀνανεοῦσθαι,² καθ' ἣν παντελῶς ὀλίγοι τῶν ὄλων προειστήκεισαν· οἱ δὲ πλεῖστοι δημοκρατίας ὄντες ἐπιθυμηταὶ τὴν τῶν πατέρων πολιτείαν προεφέροντο³ καὶ ταύτην ἀπέφηναν ὁμολογουμένως οὐσαν δημοκρατίαν.

¹ ἕως Sintenis: ὡς.

² δεῖν ἀνανεοῦσθαι Madvig: διανεῖμασθαι.

³ προεφέροντο] προσεφέροντο P.

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 401 B.C. 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 Corcinas³ 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 "stadion."

¹ i.e. from 1184 B.C. to 405 B.C. Athens capitulated in

4 Ἀντιλογίας δὲ γενομένης περὶ τούτων ἐπὶ τινὰς ἡμέρας, οἱ τὰς ὀλιγαρχίας αἰρούμενοι πρὸς Λύσανδρον διεπρεσβεύσαντο τὸν Σπαρτιάτην (οὗτος γὰρ καταλυθέντος τοῦ πολέμου τὰ¹ κατὰ τὰς πόλεις ἀπέσταλτο διοικῆσαι, καὶ ὀλιγαρχίαι ἐν ταῖς πλείσταις καθίσταντο), ἐλπίζοντες² ὅπερ ἦν εἰκός, συνεπιλήψεσθαι τῆς ἐπιβολῆς αὐτοῖς. διέπλευσαν οὖν εἰς Σάμον· ἐκεῖ γὰρ ἐτύγχανε διατρίβων ὁ
5 Λύσανδρος, προσφάτως εἰληφὼς τὴν πόλιν. παρακαλούντων δὲ αὐτὸν πρὸς τὸ συνεργῆσαι συνεπένευσε, καὶ τῆς μὲν Σάμου Θώρακα τὸν Σπαρτιάτην ἀρμοστὴν κατέστησεν, αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ νεῶν ἑκατὸν κατέπλευσεν εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ. συναγαγὼν δ' ἐκκλησίαν συνεβούλευσε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐλθεῖν αὐτοὺς τριάκοντα ἄνδρας τοὺς ἀφηγησομένους τῆς πολιτείας καὶ πάντα διοικῆσοντας τὰ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν.
6 ἀντειπόντος δὲ τοῦ Θηραμένου καὶ τὰς συνθήκας ἀναγινώσκοντος, ὅτι τῇ πατρὶϊ συνεφώνησε χρῆσθαι πολιτείᾳ, καὶ δεινὸν εἶναι λέγοντος εἰ παρὰ τοὺς ὄρκους ἀφαιρηθήσονται τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, ὁ Λύσανδρος ἔφη λεύσθαι τὰς συνθήκας ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων· ὕστερον γὰρ τῶν συγκεκριμένων ἡμερῶν καθηρηκέναι τὰ τεῖχη. ἀντεινάτο δὲ καὶ τῷ Θηραμένει τὰς μεγίστας ἀπειλὰς, ἀποκτενεῖν φήσας εἰ
7 μὴ παύσεται Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐναντιούμενος. διόπερ ὁ τε Θηραμένης καὶ ὁ δῆμος καταπλαγεῖς ἠναγκάζετο χειροτονίᾳ καταλύσαι τὴν δημοκρατίαν. ἤρθεσαν οὖν τριάκοντα ἄνδρες οἱ διοικῆσοντας τὰ κοινὰ τῆς πόλεως, ἀρμόζοντες μὲν τῷ λόγῳ, τύραννοι δὲ τοῖς πράγμασιν.

¹ τὰ added by Dindorf.

² οὐχ after ἐλπίζοντες deleted by Rhodoman.

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 harmost¹ 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. Ὁ δὲ δῆμος θεωρῶν τὴν Θηραμένους ἐπι-
 είκειαν καὶ νομίζων τῇ τούτου καλοκαγαθία τὴν
 πλεονεξίαν τῶν προεστηκότων ἐπὶ ποσὸν ἀναστα-
 λήσεσθαι, καὶ τοῦτον ἐν τοῖς τριάκοντ' ἄρχουσι
 ἐχειροτόνησεν. ἔδει δὲ τοὺς ἡρημένους βουλὴν τε
 καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ἀρχὰς καταστήσαι, καὶ νόμους συγ-
 2 γράψαι καθ' οὓς ἔμελλον πολιτεύεσθαι. τὰ μὲν
 οὖν περὶ τῆς νομοθεσίας ἀνεβάλοντο, προφάσεις
 εὐλόγους αἰεὶ ποριζόμενοι, βουλὴν δὲ καὶ τὰς ἄλλας
 ἀρχὰς ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων φίλων κατέστησαν, ὥστε τού-
 τους καλεῖσθαι μὲν ἄρχοντας, εἶναι δ' ὑπηρέτας
 τῶν τριάκοντα. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον παραδιδόντες
 κρίσει τοὺς πονηροτάτους τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει κατεδί-
 3 καζον θανάτῳ· καὶ μέχρι τούτου τοῖς ἐπιεικεστά-
 τοις τῶν πολιτῶν εὐαρέστει τὰ γινόμενα. μετὰ δὲ
 ταῦτα βουλόμενοι βιαιότερα καὶ παράνομα πράτ-
 τειν, ἠτήσαντο παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίων φρουράν,
 λέγοντες ὅτι τὴν πολιτείαν καταστήσουσι ἐκείνοις
 συμφέρουσαν. ἤδεισαν γὰρ ὅτι φόρους ἐπιτελεῖν
 οὐκ ἂν δύναιντο χωρὶς ξενικῶν ὄπλων· πάντας γὰρ
 4 ἀνθέξεσθαι τῆς κοινῆς ἀσφαλείας. Λακεδαιμονίων
 δὲ πεμφάντων φρουράν καὶ τὸν ταύτης ἡγησόμενον
 Καλλιβιον, τὸν μὲν φρούραρχον ἐξεθεράπευσαν δώ-
 ρους καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις φιλανθρώποις οἱ τριάκοντα,
 τῶν δὲ πλουσίων ἐπιλέγοντες τοὺς ἐπιτηδείους
 συνέλαμβανον ὡς νεωτερίζοντας, καὶ θανάτῳ περι-
 5 βάλλοντες τὰς οὐσίας ἐδήμευον. τοῦ δὲ Θηρα-
 μένου ἐναντιουμένου τοῖς συνάρχουσι καὶ μετὰ
 τῶν ἀντεχομένων τῆς σωτηρίας ἀπειλοῦντος ἀμύ-
 νεσθαι, συνήγαγον τὴν βουλὴν οἱ τριάκοντα.
 Κριτίου δὲ προεστῶτος αὐτῶν καὶ πολλὰ κατ-

4. The people, observing the fair dealing of Thera- 404 B.C.
 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 πολιτείαν ταύτην ἧς αὐτὸς ἔκουσίως κοινωνεῖ, παραλαβὼν τὸν λόγον ὁ Θηραμένης καὶ περὶ τῶν κατὰ μέρος ἀπολογησάμενος, ἅπασαν ἔσχε τὴν βουλὴν εὖνουν. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Κριτίαν φοβούμενοι τὸν ἄνδρα μήποτε καταλύσῃ τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν, περιέστησαν στρατιώτας ἔχοντας ἐσπασμένα τὰ ξίφη, καὶ τὸν Θηραμένην συνελάμβανον. ὁ δὲ φθάσας ἀνεπήδησε μὲν πρὸς τὴν βουλαίαν Ἐστίαν, ἔφησε δὲ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς καταφεύγειν, οὐ σωθήσεσθαι νομίζων ἀλλὰ σπειδὼν τοῖς ἀνελοῦσιν αὐτὸν περιποιήσεσθαι τὴν εἰς τοὺς θεοὺς ἀσέβειαν.

5. Παρελθόντων δὲ τῶν ὑπηρετῶν καὶ ἀποσπώντων αὐτόν, ὁ μὲν Θηραμένης ἔφερε γενναίως τὴν ἀτυχίαν, ἅτε καὶ φιλοσοφίας ἐπὶ πλείον μετεσχηκῶς παρὰ Σωκράτει, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν πλῆθος ἠλέει δυστυχούντα τὸν Θηραμένην, οὐ μὴν ἐτόλμα βοηθεῖν περιεστώτων πολλῶν μετὰ ὄπλων. Σωκράτης δὲ ὁ φιλόσοφος καὶ δύο τῶν οἰκείων προσδραμόντες ἐνεχείρουν κωλύειν τοὺς ὑπηρέτας. ὁ δὲ Θηραμένης ἠξίου μηδὲν τούτων πράττειν· τὴν μὲν γὰρ φίλιαν καὶ τὴν ἀνδρείαν ἔφησεν αὐτῶν ἐπαινεῖν, ἑαυτῷ δὲ μεγίστην συμφορὰν ἔσεσθαι, εἰ τοῖς οὕτως οἰκείως διακειμένοις αἴτιος ἔσται θανάτου. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Σωκράτην, τῶν μὲν ἄλλων οὐδένα βοηθὸν ἔχοντες, τὴν δὲ τῶν ὑπερεχόντων ἀνάτασιν ὀρώντες αὐξανομένην, ἡσυχίαν ἔσχον. καὶ Θηραμένην μὲν

¹ So Wesseling: ἀνάστασιν.

Theramenes of betraying this government of which ^{404 B.C.} 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 attendants² 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 ἀποσπᾶσαντες οἷς ἦν προστεταγ-
 μένον, διὰ μέσης τῆς ἀγορᾶς εἴλκυσαν ἐπὶ τὸν
 4 θάνατον· οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ τὰ τῆς φρουρᾶς ὄπλα κατα-
 πεπληγμένοι συνήλθουσι τῷ δυστυχοῦντι, καὶ τὴν
 τε ἐκείνου συμφορὰν ἅμα καὶ τὴν περὶ σφᾶς δου-
 λείαν ἐδάκρυον· τῶν γὰρ ταπεινῶν ἕκαστος τὴν
 Θηραμένους ἀρετὴν θεωροῦντες οὕτω προπηλακίζο-
 μένην, τὴν περὶ αὐτοὺς ἀσθένειαν οὐδενὶ λόγῳ
 παραναλωθήσεσθαι διειλήφισαν.¹

5 Μετὰ δὲ τὸν τοῦτου θάνατον οἱ τριάκοντα τοὺς
 πλουσίους ἐπιλεγόμενοι, τοῦτοις ψευδεῖς αἰτίας
 ἐπερρίπτουν, καὶ φονεύοντες τὰς οὐσίας διήρπαζον.
 ἀνείλον δὲ καὶ Νικήρατον τὸν Νικίου τοῦ στρατη-
 γήσαντος ἐπὶ Συρακοσίουσιν υἱόν, ἄνδρα πρὸς ἅπαν-
 τας ἐπιεικῆ καὶ φιλόανθρωπον, πλούτῳ δὲ καὶ δόξῃ
 6 σχεδὸν πρῶτον πάντων Ἀθηναίων· διὸ καὶ συνέβη
 πάσαν οἰκίαν συναλγῆσαι τῇ τάνδρῳ τελευτῇ, τῆς
 διὰ τὴν ἐπιείκειαν μνημῆς προαγούσης εἰς δάκρυα.
 οὐ μὴν ἔλγησεν γὰρ² τῆς παρανομίας οἱ τύραννοι,
 πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ἐπίτασιν³ λαμβανούσης τῆς ἀπο-
 νοίας τῶν μὲν ξένων τοὺς πλουσιωτάτους ἐξήκοντα
 κατέσφαξαν, ὅπως τῶν χρημάτων κυριεύσωσι, τῶν
 δὲ πολιτῶν καθ' ἡμέραν ἀναιρουμένων οἱ τοῖς
 βίους εὐπορούμενοι σχεδὸν ἅπαντες ἔφυγον ἐκ τῆς
 7 πόλεως. ἀνείλον δὲ καὶ Αὐτόλυκον, ἄνδρα παρρη-
 σιαστήν, καὶ καθόλου τοὺς χαριεστάτους ἐπέλεγον.
 ἐπὶ τοσούτῳ δὲ κατέφθειραν τὴν πόλιν, ὥστε φυγεῖν
 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πλείους τῶν ἡμίσειων.

¹ So Eichstädt : διειλήφισαν ΠΑ, διειλήφισαι cet.

² γὰρ Reiske : τε.

³ ἐπίτασιν Reiske : ἐν ἅπασιν.

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, selected² 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. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ταπεινὴν τὴν πόλιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὀρώντες, οὐδέποτε ἰσχύσαι βουλόμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἔχαιρον καὶ φανεράν ἑαυτῶν ἐποίουν τὴν διάθεσιν· ἐψηφίσαντο γὰρ τοὺς Ἀθηναίων φυγάδας ἐξ ἀπάσης τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀγωγίμους τοῖς τριάκοντα εἶναι, τὸν δὲ κωλύσοντα² πέντε 2 ταλάντοις ἔνοχον εἶναι. δευοῦ δ' ὄντος τοῦ ψηφίσματος, αἱ μὲν ἄλλαι πόλεις καταπεπληγμένοι τὸ βᾶρος τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν ὑπήκουον, Ἀργεῖοι δὲ πρῶτοι, μισοῦντες μὲν τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων ὀμότητα, κατελευθύντες δὲ τὰς τυχὰς τῶν ἀκληροῦντων, ὑπεδέχοντο φιλανθρώπως τοὺς φυγάδας. καὶ 3 Θηβαῖοι δὲ ἐψηφίσαντο ὑπάρχειν πρόστιμον τῷ θεασαμένῳ μὲν ἀγόμενον φυγάδα μὴ βοηθήσαντι δὲ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν.

Τὰ μὲν οὖν περὶ Ἀθηναίους ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

7. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν Διονύσιος ὁ τῶν Σικελῶν τύραννος ἐπειδὴ πρὸς Καρχηδονίους εἰρήνην ἐποίησατο, περὶ τὴν ἀσφάλειαν τῆς τυραννίδος διανοεῖτο μᾶλλον³ γίνεσθαι· ὑπελάμβανε γὰρ τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἀπολελυμένους τοῦ πολέμου σχολῆν 2 ἐξεῖν εἰς τὸ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀνακτήσασθαι. θεωρῶν δὲ τῆς πόλεως τὴν Νῆσον ὀχυρωτάτην οὖσαν καὶ δυναμένην ῥαδίως φυλάττεσθαι, ταύτην μὲν διωκοδόμησεν ἀπὸ τῆς ἄλλης πόλεως τείχει πολυτελεῖ, καὶ πύργους ὑψηλοὺς καὶ πυκνοὺς ἐνωκοδόμησε, καὶ πρὸ αὐτῆς χρηματιστήρια καὶ στοὰς 3 δυναμένας ὄχλων ἐπιδέχεσθαι πλήθος. ὠκοδόμησε

¹ ταπεινὴν added by Wurm, οὕτω φερομένην (or διακειμένην, διεφθαρμένην) by Reiske. Vogel reads στάσιν for πόλιν.

² κωλύσοντα P, κωλύσαντα cet.

³ διανοεῖτο μᾶλλον Reiske: διενόει τὸ μέλλον.

6. The Lacedaemonians, seeing the city of the Athenians abased in power and having no desire that the 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,¹ 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 Island² 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

¹ "Siceli" must be an error for "Sicilian Greeks" or "Syracusans."

² Ortygia.

δ' ἐν αὐτῇ πολυτελῶς ὠχυρωμένην ἀκρόπολιν πρὸς τὰς αἰφνιδίους καταφυγὰς, καὶ συμπεριέλαβε τῷ ταύτης τείχει τὰ πρὸς τῷ μικρῷ λιμένι τῷ Λακκίῳ καλουμένῳ νεώρια· ταῦτα δ' ἐξήκοντα τριήρεις χωροῦντα πύλην εἶχε κλειομένην, δι' ἧς κατὰ μίαν 4 τῶν νεῶν εἰσπλεῖν συνέβαιεν. τῆς δὲ χώρας τὴν μὲν ἀρίστην ἐξελόμενος ἐδωρήσατο τοῖς τε φίλοις καὶ τοῖς ἐφ' ἡγεμονίας τεταγμένοις, τὴν δ' ἄλλην ἐμέρισεν ἐπ' ἴσης ξένῳ τε καὶ πολίτῃ, συμπεριλαβὼν τῷ τῶν πολιτῶν ὀνόματι τοὺς ἡλευθερω- 5 μένους δούλους, οὓς ἐκάλει νεοπολίτας. διέδωκε δὲ καὶ τὰς οἰκίας τοῖς ὄχλοις πλὴν τῶν ἐν τῇ Νήσῳ· ταύτας δὲ τοῖς φίλοις καὶ τοῖς μισθοφόροις ἐδωρήσατο.

Ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ κατὰ τὴν τυραννίδα καλῶς ἐδόκει δωκεκέναι, τὴν δύναμιν ἐξήγαγεν¹ ἐπὶ τοὺς Σικελούς, πάντας μὲν σπεύδων τοὺς αὐτονόμους ὑφ' ἑαυτὸν ποιήσασθαι, μάλιστα δὲ τούτους διὰ τὸ 6 συμμαχῆσαι πρότερον Καρχηδονίοις. οὗτος μὲν οὖν ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν Ἑρβησίων² πόλιν στρατευσάς τὰ πρὸς τὴν πολιορκίαν παρεσκευάζετο. οἱ δὲ συστρατευόμενοι Συρακόσιοι κύριοι τῶν ὄπλων ὄντες συστάσεις ἐποιοῦντο καὶ κατηγοροῦν ἀλλήλων ὅτι τοῖς ἱππέουσιν οὐ συνεπελάβοντο τῆς καταλύσεως τῆς τοῦ τυράννου. ὁ δὲ καθεσταμένος ὑπὸ τοῦ Διονυσίου τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἡγεμῶν τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἠπειλήσεν τιμὴν τῶν παρρησιαζομένων, ἀντειπόντος δ' ἐκείνου θρασέως ἐπήλθεν ὡς πατάξων. 7 ἐφ' ᾧ παροξυνθέντες οἱ στρατιῶται τὸν μὲν ἔπαρχον ὄνομα Δωρικὸν ἀπέκτειναν, τοὺς δὲ πολίτας βοῶν-

¹ So Reiske: ἐξήγεγεν.

² So Dindorf (cp. ch. 78. 7): Ἑρβησιῶν.

the populace. He also constructed on the Island at ⁴⁰⁴ r.c. 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.¹ 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

¹ Cp. Book 13. 112.

τες ἐπὶ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν μετεπέμποντο τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Αἴτνης ἰππεῖς· οὗτοι γὰρ ἐν ἀρχῇ τῆς τυραννίδος ἐκπεπτωκότες ᾤκουν τοῦτο τὸ φρούριον.

8. Διονύσιος δὲ καταπλαγεὶς τὴν ἀπόστασιν τῶν Συρακοσίων τὴν μὲν πολιορκίαν ἔλυσε, εἰς δὲ τὰς Συρακούσας ἠπείγετο, σπεύδων καταλαβέσθαι τὴν πόλιν. οὐ φυγόντος οἱ τὴν ἀπόστασιν ποιησάμενοι στρατηγούς εἶλοντο τοὺς ἀποκτείναντας τὸν ἑπαρχόν, καὶ παραλαβόντες τοὺς ἐξ Αἴτνης ἰππεῖς ἐν ταῖς καλουμέναις Ἐπιπολαῖς ἀντεστρατοπέδενσαν τῷ τυράννῳ, καὶ διέκλεισαν αὐτὸν τῆς ἐπὶ τὴν
 2 χώραν ἐξόδου. εὐθύς δὲ πρὸς τε Μεσσηνίους καὶ Ῥηγίους πρέσβεις ἀπέστειλαν, δεόμενοι κατὰ θάλατταν συναντιλαβέσθαι τῆς ἐλευθερίας· εἰώθεισαν γὰρ αἱ πόλεις αὗται κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν καιρὸν τριήρεις πληροῦν οὐκ ἐλάττους ὀγδοήκοντα. ἄς τότε τοῖς Συρακοσίοις αἱ πόλεις ἀπέστειλαν,
 3 σπεύδουσαι συνεπιλαβέσθαι τῆς ἐλευθερίας. ἐπεκήρυξαν δὲ καὶ χρημάτων πλῆθος τοῖς ἀνελοῦσι τὸν τύραννον, καὶ τοῖς μεταβαλομένοις τῶν ξένων ἐπηγγείλαντο μεταδώσειν τῆς πολιτείας. κατεσκεύασαν δὲ καὶ μηχανήματα, δι' ὧν τὰ τεῖχος σαλεύοντες ἐξελοῦσι,² καὶ προσέβαλλον καθ' ἡμέραν τῇ Νήσῳ, καὶ τοὺς μεταβαλλομένους τῶν ξένων φιλανθρώπως ἀπέδέχοντο.

4 Διονύσιος δὲ τῆς εἰς τὴν χώραν ἐξόδου διακεκλισμένος καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν μισθοφόρων ἐγκαταλειπόμενος, συνήγαγε τοὺς φίλους βουλευσόμενος περὶ τῶν ἐνεστώτων· οὕτω γὰρ τελέως ἀπήλπιστο τὰ τῆς δυναστείας, ὥστε οὐ ζητεῖν αὐτὸν πῶς κατα-

to the citizens to strike for their freedom, sent for the ^{404 B.C.} cavalry from Aetnè; 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 Aetnè, 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 : ἐξέλωσι.

πολεμίσῃ¹ τοὺς Συρακοσίους, ἀλλὰ ποῖον ὑπομείνας θάνατον μὴ παντελῶς ἄδοξον ποιήσῃ τὴν κατάλυσιν τῆς ἀρχῆς. Ἐλωρις μὲν οὖν, εἰς τῶν φίλων, ὡς δ' ἐνιοί φασιν, ὁ ποιητὸς² πατήρ, εἶπεν αὐτῷ, διότι καλὸν ἐντάφιόν ἐστω ἢ τυραννίς. Πολύξενος δὲ ὁ κηδεστής ἀπεφήματο δεῖν λαβόντα τὸν ὀξύτατον ἵππον εἰς τὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐπικράτειαν ἀφιπεῦσαι πρὸς τοὺς Καμπανοὺς· τούτους γὰρ Ἴμιλκων ἀπελοοίπει φυλακῆς ἔνεκα τῶν κατὰ Σικελίαν τόπων. Φίλιστος δ' ὁ μετὰ ταῦτα τὰς ἱστορίας συνταξάμενος, ἀντειπὼν τῷ Πολυξένῳ, προσήκειν ἔφησεν³ οὐκ ἐφ' ἵππου θέοντος⁴ ἐκπηδᾶν ἐκ τῆς τυραννίδος, ἀλλὰ τοῦ σκέλους ἐλκόμενον ἐκπίπτειν. ὧ⁵ προσσχὼν ὁ Διονύσιος ἔκρινε πᾶν ὑπομείναι πρότερον ἢ τὴν δυναστείαν ἐκλιπεῖν ἐκουσίως. διόπερ ἀποστείλας πρέσβεις πρὸς τοὺς ἀφεστηκότας, τούτους μὲν παρεκάλει δοῦναι τὴν ἐξουσίαν αὐτῷ μετὰ τῶν ἰδίων ἀπελθεῖν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς Καμπανοὺς λάθρα διαπεμφιάμενος ὠμολόγησεν αὐτοῖς δώσευ χρήματα ὅσα ἂν αἰτήσωσιν εἰς τὴν πολιορκίαν.⁵

9. Τούτων δὲ πραχθέντων οἱ μὲν Συρακοῖοι τὴν ἐξουσίαν δόντες τῷ τυράνῳ μετὰ πέντε νεῶν ἀποπλεῖν, ῥαθυμότεροι⁶ καθειστήκεσαν, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἵππεῖς⁷ ἀπέλυσαν οὐδὲν χρήσιμους ὄντας πρὸς τὴν πολιορκίαν, τῶν δὲ πεζῶν οἱ πλείστοι κατὰ τὴν χώραν ἐξήεσαν⁸ ὡς ἤδη καταλελυμένης τῆς τυραννίδος· οἱ δὲ Καμπανοὶ ταῖς ἐπαγγελίαις

the Syracusans but rather how to meet death in such ^{404 B.C.} a way as to end his rule not altogether ingloriously. Now Heloris, 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 θέοντος Rhodoman: θέλοντος.

⁵ For πολιορκίαν Vogel suggests ἐπικουρίαν.

⁶ So Stephanus: ῥαθυμότερον.

⁷ ἵππεῖς added by Reiske.

⁸ So Reiske, ἐπέξῃεσαν L, ἀντέξῃεσαν cel.

¹ So Bekker: καταπολεμήσαι.

² ποιητὸς Wesseling: ποιητής.

³ δεῖν after ἔφησεν deleted by Vogel.

- μετεωρισθέντες τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπ' Ἀγύριον παρεγενήθησαν, ἐκεῖ δὲ τὴν ἀποσκευὴν Ἀγυρι παραθέμενοι τῷ δυναστεύοντι τῆς πόλεως ἐξώρμησαν ἐπὶ Συρακούσας εὐζωνοὶ, τὸν ἀριθμὸν ὄντες ἵππεις
- 3 χίλιοι διακόσιοι. ταχὺ δὲ διανύσαντες τὴν ὁδὸν ἀπροσδοκῆτως ἐπεφάνησαν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, καὶ πολλοὺς αὐτῶν ἀνελόντες εἰσεβιάσαντο¹ πρὸς τὸν Διονύσιον. κατέπλευσαν δὲ καὶ τριακόσιοι μισθοφόροι τῷ τυράνῳ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν καιρὸν, ὥστε
- 4 αὐτὸν ἀνακῦψαι ταῖς ἐλπίσιν. οἱ δὲ Συρακοσίοι πάλιν τῆς δυναστείας ἰσχυροποιουμένης ἑστασίασαν πρὸς ἀλλήλους, τῶν μὲν ἀποφαινομένων μένειν καὶ πολιορκεῖν, τῶν δὲ λύειν τὸ στρατόπεδον καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐκλιπεῖν.
- 5 Ἄ δὴ συνιδῶν ὁ Διονύσιος ἐξήγαγεν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς τὴν δύναμιν, καὶ τεταραγμένοις ἐπιπεσὼν ῥαδίως ἐτρέπατο περὶ τὴν Νέαν πόλιν καλουμένην. ἀνηρέθησαν μὲν οὖν οὐ πολλοί· περιπτεύων γὰρ ὁ Διονύσιος ἐκώλυσε φονεῦεν τοὺς φεύγοντας· οἱ δὲ Συρακοσίοι παραχρῆμα μὲν κατὰ τὴν χώραν ἐσκεδάσθησαν, μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ πρὸς τοὺς ἵππεις εἰς Αἴτνην ἠθροίσθησαν ὑπὲρ τοὺς ἑπτακισχιλίους.
- 6 Διονύσιος δὲ τοὺς πεσόντας τῶν Συρακοσίων θάψας ἀπέστειλε πρέσβεις εἰς Αἴτνην, ἀξιών τοὺς φυγάδας διαλύεσθαι καὶ τὴν πατρίδα κατοικεῖν, διδούς
- 7 πίστιν μὴ μνησικακῆσειν αὐτοῖς. τινὲς μὲν οὖν τέκνα καὶ γυναῖκας ἀπολελοιπότες ἠναγκάσθησαν πεισθῆναι τοῖς παρακαλουμένοις· οἱ δὲ λοιποί, προφερομένων τῶν πρεσβευτῶν τὴν τοῦ Διονυσίου περὶ τὴν ταφὴν τῶν πεσόντων εὐεργεσίαν, ἔφασαν αὐτὸν ἄξιον εἶναι τυχεῖν τῆς ὁμοίας χάριτος, καὶ τοῖς

¹ So Stephanus: εἰσεβιάσαντο.

received, first of all came to Agyrium, and leaving ⁴⁰⁴ B.C. 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 Aetnè. Dionysius, after burying the Syracusans who had fallen, dispatched ambassadors to Aetnè, 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

θεοῖς ἠῤῥοχοντο τὴν ταχίστην αὐτὸν ἐπιδεῖν ταύτης
 8 τυγχάνοντα. οὗτοι μὲν οὖν οὐδενὶ τρόπῳ βουλευ-
 θέντες πιστεῦσαι τῷ τυράννῳ κατέμειναν ἐν Αἴττῃ,
 καιρὸν ἐπιτηροῦντες κατ' αὐτοῦ· Διονύσιος δὲ τοῖς
 μὲν κατελθοῦσι φυγάσι φιλανθρώπως ἐχρήσατο,
 βουλόμενος καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους προτρέψασθαι κατε-
 λθεῖν εἰς τὴν πατρίδα, τοὺς δὲ Καμπανοὺς ταῖς
 καθηκούσαις δωρεαῖς τιμήσας ἐξαπέστειλεν ἐκ τῆς
 9 πόλεως, ὑφορώμενος αὐτῶν τὴν ἀβεβαιότητα. οἱ
 πορευθέντες εἰς Ἔντελλαν, καὶ πείσαντες τοὺς ἐν
 τῇ πόλει λαβεῖν ἑαυτοὺς συνοίκους, νυκτὸς ἐπιθέ-
 μενοι τοὺς μὲν ἡβώντας ἀπέσφαξαν, τὰς δὲ γυ-
 ναῖκας τῶν παρασπονδηθέντων γήμαντες κατέσχον
 τὴν πόλιν.

10. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἑλλάδα Λακεδαιμόνιοι κατα-
 λευκότες τὸν Πελοποννησιακὸν πόλεμον ὁμολογου-
 μένῃ ἔσχον τὴν ἡγεμονίαν καὶ τὴν κατὰ γῆν καὶ
 τὴν κατὰ θάλατταν. καταστήσαντες δὲ ναύαρχον
 Λύσανδρον, τούτῳ προσέταξαν ἐπιπορεύεσθαι τὰς
 πόλεις, ἐν ἐκάστῃ τοὺς παρ' αὐτοῖς καλουμένους
 ἀρμοστὰς ἐγκαθίσταντα· ταῖς γὰρ δημοκρατίας
 προσκόποντες οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι δι' ὀλιγαρχίας
 2 ἐβούλοντο τὰς πόλεις διοικεῖσθαι. ἔταξαν δὲ καὶ
 φόρους τοῖς καταπολεμηθεῖσι, καὶ τὸν πρὸ τοῦ
 χρόνου οὐ χρώμενοι νομίσματι τότε συνήθροισον
 ἐκ τοῦ φόρου κατ' ἑνιαυτὸν πλείω τῶν χιλίων
 ταλάντων.

Ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πράγματα κατὰ
 τὴν ἰδίαν ἀξίαν διώκῃσαν, ἀπέστειλαν Ἄριστον
 ἄνδρα τῶν ἐπιφανῶν εἰς Συρακούσας, τῷ μὲν λόγῳ

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 Aetnè, 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 Entella 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 harmosts¹; 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,³
 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.

¹ Governors from Sparta. After Aegospotami Lysander

προσποιούμενοι καταλύειν τὴν δυναστείαν, τῇ δ' ἀληθεία σπεύδοντες αὐξῆσαι τὴν τυραννίδα· ἤλιπον γὰρ συγκατασκευάζοντες τὴν ἀρχὴν ὑπήκοον ἕξειν
 3 τὸν Διονύσιον διὰ τὰς εὐεργεσίας. ὁ δ' Ἄριστος καταπλεύσας εἰς Συρακούσας καὶ τῷ τυράννῳ λάθρα περὶ τούτων διαλεχθεὶς, τοὺς τε Συρακοσίους ἀνασείων καὶ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀποκαταστήσειν ἐπαγγειλάμενος, Νικοτέλην μὲν τὸν Κορίνθιον ἀνείλεν ἀφηγοῦμενον τῶν Συρακοσίων, τοὺς δὲ πιστεύσαντας προδοὺς τὸν μὲν τύραννον ἰσχυρὸν κατέστησε, διὰ δὲ τῆς πράξεως ταύτης ἀσημονεῖν
 4 ἐποίησεν αὐτὸν ἅμα καὶ τὴν πατρίδα. Διονύσιος δὲ τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἐπὶ τὸν θερσιμόν¹ ἀποστείλας ἐπῆλθε τὰς οἰκίας, καὶ τὰ μὲν ὄπλα πάντων ἀφείλετο, μετὰ δὲ ταύτῃ ἕτερον τείχος ὑποκόδοι περὶ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, καὶ ναῦς τε κατεσκευάζετο, συνήγε δὲ καὶ μισθοφόρων πλῆθος, καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ παρεσκευάζετο πρὸς τὴν ἀσφάλειαν τῆς τυραννίδος, ὡς ἂν ἔργοις ἤδη πείραν εἰληφῶς ὅτι πᾶν ὑπομένουσιν οἱ Συρακοῖοι χάριν τοῦ μὴ δουλεύειν.

11. Τούτων δὲ πρατομένω Φαρνάβαζος ὁ Δαρείου τοῦ βασιλέως σατράπης Ἀλκιβιάδην τὸν Ἀθηναῖον συλλαβὼν ἀνείλε, χαρίζασθαι βουλόμενος Λακεδαιμονίοις. τοῦ δ' Ἐφόρου δι' ἄλλας αἰτίας ἐπιβουλευθῆναι γεγραφότος, οὐκ ἄχρηστον εἶναι νομίζω παραθεῖναι τὴν παραδοθεῖσαν ὑπὸ τοῦ
 2 συγγραφέως ἐπιβουλήν κατ' Ἀλκιβιάδου. φησὶ γὰρ κατὰ τὴν ἐπτακαδεκάτην βίβλον Κύρου μὲν καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους λάθρα παρασκευάζεσθαι ἅμα πολεμεῖν πρὸς Ἀρταξέρξην τὸν ἀδελφόν, Ἀλκιβιάδην δὲ διὰ τῶν αἰσθόμενον τὴν Κύρου προ-

¹ For *θερσιμόν* Wurm suggests *θέατρον*.

pretending that they would overthrow the govern-^{404 B. C.}ment, 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,¹ 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 satrap² 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.

αἴρεσιν ἔλθειν πρὸς Φαρνάβαζον καὶ περὶ τούτων ἐξηγήσασθαι κατὰ μέρος, ἀξιώσαι δὲ αὐτὸν ἀναβάσεως ὁδηγὸν¹ πρὸς Ἀρταξέρηνη· βούλεσθαι γὰρ ἐμφανίσει πρῶτον τὴν ἐπιβουλὴν τῷ βασιλεῖ.
 3 τὸν δὲ Φαρνάβαζον ἀκούσαντα τῶν λόγων σφετερίσασθαι τὴν ἀπαγγελίαν καὶ πέμψαι πιστοὺς ἄνδρας ὑπὲρ τούτων τῷ βασιλεῖ δηλώσοντας. οὐ διδόντος δὲ τοῦ Φαρναβάζου τοὺς παραπέμψοντας εἰς τὰ βασίλεια, φησὶ τὸν μὲν Ἀλκιβιάδην ὁρμήσαι πρὸς τὸν σατράπην τῆς Παφλαγονίας, ὅπως δι' ἐκείνου ποιήσαιο τὴν ἀνάβασιν· τὸν δὲ Φαρνάβαζον φοβηθέντα μὴ περὶ τούτων ἀκούσῃ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὁ βασιλεὺς, ἐπαποστεῖλαι τοὺς ἀνελοῦντας
 4 κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην. τοὺς δὲ καταλαβόντας αὐτὸν τῆς Φρυγίας ἐν τινὶ κώμῃ κατεσκευασκότα νυκτὸς περιθεῖναι ξύλων πλήθος· ἀναφθέντος οὖν πολλοῦ πυρὸς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην ἐπιχειρῆσαι μὲν ἀμύνεσθαι, κρατηθέντα δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ πυρὸς καὶ τῶν εἰς αὐτὸν ἀκοντιζόντων τελευτῆσαι.

5 Περὶ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον καὶ Δημόκριτος ὁ φιλόσοφος ἐτελεύτησε βιώσας ἑτη ἑνεήκοντα. Λασθήνην δὲ τὸν Θηβαίων τὸν νενικηκότα ταύτην τὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα λέγεται πρὸς ἵππον ἀθλητὴν δραμόντα νυκῆσαι· τὸν δὲ δρόμον ἀπὸ τῆς Κορωνείας μέχρι τῆς Θηβαίων πόλεως γενέσθαι.

6 Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ῥωμαίων φρουρούντων Ἐρρουκαν πόλιν Οὐόλοσκων ἐπελθόντες οἱ πολέμοι τῆς τε πόλεως ἐκράτησαν καὶ τῶν φρουρῶν τοὺς πλείστους ἀνείλαν.

12. Τῶν δὲ κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἑνιαυτὸν πράξεων

parties, went to Pharnabazus and told him of it in ^{404 B.C.} 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 Democritus² 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 ^{403 B.C.}

¹ A very different account of the circumstances of the murder of Alcibiades is given by Plutarch, *Alcibiades*, 38. 3 f.

² The famous developer of the "atomic" theory.

³ A distance of about thirty miles.

⁴ Verrugo (Livy, 4. 58).

¹ So Reiske, Bezzel: ὁδόν.

τέλος ἔχουσῶν Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἦν ἄρχων Εὐκλείδης, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δὲ τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἀρχὴν διεδέξαντο χιλιάρχοι τέσσαρες, Πόπλιος Κορνήλιος, Νουμέριος 2 Φάβιος, Λεύκιος Οὐαλέριος. τούτων δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν παρειληφότεων Βυζάντιοι πρὸς μὲν ἀλλήλους στασιάζοντες, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς παροικοῦντας Θρᾶκας πόλεμον ἔχοντες, κακῶς ἀπήλλαττον· οὐ δυνάμειοι δὲ λύσιν πορίσασθαι τῆς πρὸς ἀλλήλους φιλονεικίας, στρατηγὸν ἠτήσαντο παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίων. ἐξέπεμψαν οὖν οἱ Σπαρτιᾶται Κλέαρχον καταστή- 3 σοντα τὰ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν· οὗτος δὲ πιστευθεὶς περὶ τῶν ὄλων καὶ μισθοφόρους πολλοὺς ἀθροίσας, οὐκέτι προστάτης ἦν, ἀλλὰ τύραννος. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον τοὺς ἄρχοντας αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τιμῇ θυσίᾳ καλέσας ἀνείλε, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἀναρχίας οὔσης ἐν τῇ πόλει, τριάκοντα μὲν τοὺς ὀνομαζομένους Βυζαντίους¹ συνήρπασε καὶ περιθεὶς κάλων ἀπεστραγγάλισε· πάντων δὲ τῶν διαφθαρέντων τὰς οὐσίας σφετερισάμενος ἐπελέγετο καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς εὐπόρους, καὶ ψευδεῖς αἰτίας ἐπιρρίπτων οὓς μὲν ἀπέκτεινεν οὓς δὲ ἐφνυγάδευσε. πολλῶν δὲ χρημάτων κυριεύσας καὶ μισθοφόρων ἀθροίσας πλήθος τὰ κατὰ τὴν 4 δυναστείαν ἠσφαλίσατο.

5 Διαβοηθείσης δὲ τῆς κατὰ τὸν τύραννον ὠμότητός τε καὶ δυνάμεως, Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀπέστειλαν πρὸς αὐτὸν πρέσβεις τοὺς πείσοντας ἀποθέσθαι τὴν δυναστείαν· οὐ προσέχοντος δὲ τοῖς ἀξιουμένοις ἐπέμψαν δύναμιν ἐπ' αὐτὸν καὶ 5 στρατηγὸν Πανθοῖδαν. οὗ τὴν ἔφοδον αἰσθόμενος

¹ Βυζαντίους] Βοιωτοὺς AHL.

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.¹ 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, and 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 Panthoedus. Clearchus,

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

ὁ Κλέαρχος εἰς Σηλυμβρίαν μετήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν, κύριος ὢν καὶ ταύτης τῆς πόλεως· πολλὰ γὰρ εἰς τοὺς Βυζαντίους ἡμαρτηκῶς ὑπελάμβανεν οὐ μόνον τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει 6 πολεμίους ἕξειν. διόπερ ἐκ Σηλυμβρίας κρίνας ἀσφαλέστερον διαπολεμήσειν, τὰ τε χρήματα καὶ τὴν δύναμιν μετέστησεν. ὡς δ' ἐπύθετο τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐγγύς ὄντας, ἀπήνησεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ περὶ τὸν καλούμενον Πόρον συνήψε μάχην τοῖς 7 περὶ τὸν Πανθοῖδαν. γενομένου δ' ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον τοῦ κινδύνου, καὶ λαμπρῶς ἀγωνισαμένων τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, οἱ τοῦ τυράννου διεφθάρησαν. ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον μετ' ὀλίγων συγκλεισθεὶς εἰς Σηλυμβρίαν ἐπολιορκεῖτο· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα φοβηθεὶς διέδρα νυκτὸς καὶ διέπλευσεν εἰς τὴν Ἰωνίαν· ἐκεῖ δ' εἰς συνήθειαν ἑλθὼν Κύρω τῷ 8 τοῦ βασιλέως ἀδελφῷ δυνάμειν ἀφηγήσατο. ὁ γὰρ Κύρος, ἄρχων ἀποδεδειγμένος τῶν ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ σατραπειῶν καὶ φρονήματος πλήρης ὢν, διανοεῖτο 9 στρατεύειν ἐπὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἀρταξέρξην. ὁρῶν οὖν τὸν Κλέαρχον τόλμαν ἔχοντα καὶ θράσος πρόχειρον, ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ χρήματα καὶ προσέταξεν ὡς πλείστους ξενολογεῖν, νομίζων εὐθετον ἕξειν συναγωνιστὴν τοῖς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τολμωμένοις.

13. Λύσανδρος δὲ ὁ Σπαρτιάτης ἐπειδὴ πάσας τὰς ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίους πόλεις διώκησε κατὰ τὴν τῶν ἐφόρων γνώμην, ἐν αἷς μὲν δεκαδαρχίας, ἐν αἷς δ' ὀλιγαρχίας καταστήσας, περιβλεπτος ἦν ἐν

on learning of his approach, transferred his army to 403 B.C. 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 sea¹ and was afire 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."

¹ The Aegean Sea. Xenophon (*Anab.* 1. 1. 2) states that

τῆ Σπάρτῃ. καταλύσας γὰρ τὸν Πελοποννησιακὸν πόλεμον τῆ πατρίδι περιτεθεικῶς ἦν τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ὁμολογουμένην καὶ τὴν κατὰ γῆν καὶ τὴν κατὰ
 2 θάλατταν. διόπερ ἐπὶ τούτοις πεφρονηματισμένους διανοεῖτο καταλύσαι τὴν τῶν Ἑρακλειδῶν βασιλείαν καὶ κοινὴν ἐκ πάντων Σπαρτιατῶν ποιῆσαι τὴν αἵρεσιν τῶν βασιλέων· ἠλπίζε γὰρ εἰς ἑαυτὸν τάχιστα τὴν ἀρχὴν ἦξειν διὰ τὸ μεγίστας καὶ καλ-
 3 λίστας πράξεις κατειργάσθαι. θεωρῶν δὲ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους μάλιστα τοῖς μαντείοις προσέχοντας, ἐπεχείρησε τὴν ἐν Δελφοῖς προφήτῃ διαφθεῖραι χρήμασιν· ἐνόμιζε γάρ, εἰ χρησμὸν λάβοι σύμμαχον ταῖς ἰδίαις ἐπιβολαῖς, ῥαδίως ἄξειν¹ ἐπὶ τέλος τὴν
 4 προαίρεσιν. ἐπεὶ δὲ παμπληθῆ² χρήματα τοῖς περὶ τὸ μαντεῖον διατρίβουσιν ὑπισχνούμενος οὐκ ἔπειθε, ταῖς ἐν Δωδώνῃ περὶ τὸ μαντεῖον οὖσαις ἱερείαις προσήνεγκε λόγους περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν διὰ τινος Φερεκράτους, Ἀπολλωνιάτου μὲν τὸ γένος, ἔχοντος δὲ συνηθείαν πρὸς τοὺς περὶ τὸ ἱερόν διατρίβοντας.
 5 Οὐδὲν δὲ πράξαι δυνάμενος ἐξεδήμησεν εἰς Κυρήνην, πρόφασιν μὲν ὡς εὐχὰς ἀποδιδούς Ἀμμωνι, τῆ δ' ἀληθεία διαφθεῖραι βουλόμενος τὸ μαντεῖον· ἐκόμισε δὲ καὶ χρημάτων πλήθος, δι' ὧν ἠλπίζε τοὺς περὶ τὸ ἱερόν διατρίβοντας πείσαι.
 6 καὶ γὰρ ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν περὶ ἐκείνους τοὺς τόπους Λίβυς ξένος ἦν αὐτῷ πατρικός, καὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν τοῦ Λυσάνδρου συνέβαιεν ὀνομάζεσθαι Λίβυν ἀπὸ τῆς

in others, was the cynosure of Sparta. For by bring- 403 B. C.
 ing 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 Heracleidae¹ 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 Dodonê, 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 Cyrenê, offering as his reason payment of vows to Ammon,² 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 So Dindorf: ἦξειν.

² χρόνον after παμπληθῆ deleted by Reiske.

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 δὲ τούτου καὶ τῶν κοιμι-
ζομένων χρημάτων ἐλπίσας πείσειν οὐ μόνον ἀπ-
έτυχε τῆς ἐπιβολῆς, ἀλλὰ καὶ συνέξέπεμψαν οἱ
τοῦ μαντείου προεστῶτες πρέσβεις τοὺς κατηγορή-
σοντας τοῦ Λυσάνδρου περὶ τῆς τοῦ χρηστηρίου
διαφθορᾶς. ὁ δὲ Λύσανδρος παραγενθείς εἰς
8 Λακεδαίμονα κρίσεως αὐτῷ προτεθείσης ἀπελογή-
σατο πιθανῶς ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ. τότε μὲν οὖν οὐδὲν
ῥῆδισαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι περὶ τῆς τοῦ Λυσάνδρου
προαιρέσεως εἰς τὸ καταλύσαι τοὺς ἀφ' Ἑρακλέους
βασιλεῖς· μετὰ δέ τινα χρόνον τελευτήσαντος αὐτοῦ,
καὶ τινων χρηματισμῶν ζητουμένων κατὰ τὴν
οἰκίαν, εὑρον λόγον γεγραμμένον πολυτελῶς,¹ ὃν
ἐπραγματεύσατο πρὸς τὰ πλήθη, πείσων ἐξ ἀπάν-
των τῶν πολιτῶν αἰρετοὺς γίνεσθαι βασιλεῖς.

14. Διονύσιος δ' ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων τύραννος
ἐπειδὴ τὴν πρὸς Καρχηδονίους εἰρήμην ἐποίησατο,
τῶν δὲ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν στάσεων ἀπήλλακτο, τὰς
ὁμόρους τῶν Χαλκιδέων πόλεις ἔσπευδε προσαγα-
γέσθαι· αὗται δ' ἦσαν Νάξος, Κατάνη, Λεοντίνοι.
2 τούτων δ' ἐπεθύμει κυριεῦσαι διὰ τὸ συνοριζεῖν
αὐτὰς τῇ Συρακούσῃ καὶ πολλὰς ἀφορμὰς ἔχειν
πρὸς τὴν αὔξησιν τῆς δυναστείας. πρῶτον μὲν
οὖν τῇ Αἴτνῃ προσστρατοπεδεύσας² παρέλαβε τὸ
φρούριον, τῶν φυγᾶδων οὐκ ὄντων ἀξιωμαχῶν πρὸς
3 τηλικαύτην δύναμιν· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐπὶ Λεοντίνους
ἀναζεύξας ἐγγυὲς τῆς πόλεως κατεστρατοπέδευσε
παρὰ τὸν Τηρίαν ποταμόν. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον
ἐκτάξας τὴν δύναμιν ἐξαπέστειλε κήρυκα πρὸς τοὺς
Λεοντίνους, κελεύων παραδοῦναι τὴν πόλιν καὶ

With the king's help, then, and the money he ^{403 B.C.}
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, Catanè, and Leontini.
He was eager to be lord of them because they lay on
the borders of Syracuse and possessed many advan-
tages for further increase of his tyrannical power.
First of all, then, he encamped near Aetnè 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 Leon-
tines, commanding them to surrender the city and

¹ Or more likely, "composed with great care"; see
critical note. ² *i.e.* colonies of Chalcis.

¹ πολυτελῶς] φιλοτίμως or ἐπιμελῶς Bezzel.

² So Vogel: στρατεύσας.

4 νομίζων τῷ φόβῳ καταπλήξαι τοὺς ἔνδον· οὐ προσ-
 εχόντων δὲ τῶν Λεοντίνων, ἀλλὰ πάντα παρα-
 εσκευασμένων τὰ πρὸς τὴν πολιορκίαν, Διονύσιος
 οὐκ ἔχων μηχανήματα τὴν μὲν πολιορκίαν κατὰ
 τὸ παρὸν ἀπέγνω, τὴν δὲ χώραν ἅπασαν ἐληλά-
 5 τησεν. ἐκεῖθεν δ' ἀνέβησεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Σικελούς,
 προσποιούμενος τὸν πρὸς τούτους πόλεμον ἐπαναι-
 ρεῖσθαι πρὸς τὸ τοὺς Καταναίους καὶ Ναξίους
 ῥαθυμότερους γενέσθαι περὶ τὴν τῆς πόλεως φυ-
 6 λακίην. διατρίβων δὲ περὶ τὴν Ἔνναν Ἀείμνηστον
 τὸν Ἐνναῖον ἐπεισεν ἐπιθέσθαι τυραννίδι, συνεπι-
 7 λήψεσθαι τῆς προθέσεως ἐπαγγελλόμενος. κρατή-
 σαντος δ' ἐκείνου τῆς ἐπιβολῆς καὶ τὸν Διονύσιον
 οὐκ εἰσαγαγόντος εἰς τὴν πόλιν, διοργισθεὶς μετ-
 εβάλετο καὶ τοὺς Ἐνναίους παρεκάλει καταλύειν
 τὸν τύραννον. ὧν συνδραμόντων εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν
 μετὰ τῶν ὄπλων καὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἀντιποιουμένων,
 8 πλήρης ἦν ἡ πόλις παραχῆς. Διονύσιος δὲ πυθό-
 μενος τὴν στάσιν ἀνάλαβε τοὺς ψιλοὺς¹ καὶ ταχέως
 διὰ τινος ἐρήμου τόπου² παρεισέπεσεν εἰς τὴν πό-
 λιν, καὶ τὸν μὲν Ἀείμνηστον συλλαβὼν παρέδωκε
 τοῖς Ἐνναίοις πρὸς τὴν τιμωρίαν, αὐτὸς δ' οὐδὲν ἀδι-
 κήσας ἀπῆλθεν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως. τοῦτο δ' ἔπραξεν
 οὐχ οὕτως τοῦ δικαίου φροντίζων ὡς βουλόμενος
 προτρέψασθαι τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις αὐτῷ πιστεῦειν.

15. Ἐκεῖθεν δ' ἀναξέυξας τὴν τῶν Ἑρβιταίων
 πόλιν πορθεῖν ἐπεχείρησεν· οὐδὲν δὲ πράσσωσιν πρὸς
 μὲν τούτους εἰρήνην ἐποιήσατο, τὴν δὲ δύναμιν
 ἤγαγεν ἐπὶ Κατάνην· Ἀρκεσίλαος γὰρ στρατηγὸς
 ὧν τῶν Καταναίων ἐπηγγέλλετο αὐτῷ προδώσειν

¹ So Hertlein : φίλους.

² ἐλθὼν after τόπου omitted JK, Vogel.

believing that he had struck terror into the inhabi- 403 B. C.
 tants. 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 Catanians and the
 Naxians might become slacker in the defence of their
 cities. And while he was tarrying in the neighbour-
 hood 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 Catanè, for Arcesilaüs, the general of
 the Catanians, had offered to betray the city to him.

τὴν πόλιν. διόπερ ὑπὸ τούτου περὶ μέσας νύκτας
 παρεισαχθεὶς κύριος τῆς Κατάνης ἐγένετο. ἀφελόμενος
 δὲ τῶν πολιτῶν τὰ ὄπλα, φρουρὰν ἐν αὐτῇ
 2 κατέστησεν ἱκανήν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Προκλῆς ὁ
 τῶν Ναξίων ἀφηγούμενος ἐπαγγελιῶν μεγέθει
 πεισθεὶς παρέδωκε τὴν πατρίδα τῷ Διονυσίῳ· ὃς
 τὰς δωρεὰς ἀποδοὺς τῷ προδιδόντι καὶ τοὺς συγ-
 γενεῖς αὐτῷ χαρισάμενος τὴν πόλιν ἐξηνδραποδί-
 σατο, καὶ τὰς μὲν κτήσεις ἐφήκε τοῖς στρατιώταις
 3 διαρπάσαι, τὰ δὲ τεῖχη καὶ τὰς οἰκίας κατέσκαψεν.
 παραπλήσιως δὲ καὶ τοῖς Καταναίοις χρυσάμενος
 ἐλαφυροπώλησε τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους ἐν Συρακούσαις.
 τὴν μὲν οὖν τῶν Ναξίων χώραν Σικελοῖς τοῖς ὁμο-
 ροῦσιν ἔδωρῆσατο, τοῖς δὲ Καμπανοῖς τὴν πόλιν
 4 τῶν Καταναίων οἰκητήριον ἔδωκεν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα
 ἐπὶ Λεοντίνους στρατεύσας ἀπάσῃ τῇ δυνάμει τὴν
 πόλιν περιστρατοπέδευσε, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἔνδον
 διαπρεσβευσάμενος ἐκέλευσεν αὐτοὺς παραδιδόναι
 τὴν πόλιν καὶ μετέχειν τῆς ἐν Συρακούσαις πολι-
 τείας. οἱ δὲ Λεοντίνιοι, βοήθειαν μὲν οὐδεμίαν
 ἔξου προσδοκῶντες, τὰς δὲ Ναξίων καὶ Καταναίων
 συμφορὰς ἀναλογιζόμενοι, κατεπλήττοντο φοβού-
 μενοι μὴ τοῖς αὐτοῖς περιπέσωσι δυστυχήμασιν.
 διόπερ εἰζάντες τῷ καιρῷ συνεχώρησαν, καὶ τὴν
 πόλιν ἐκλιπόντες εἰς Συρακούσας μετόκησαν.

16. Ἀρχωνίδης δ' ὁ τῆς Ἑρβίτης ἐπιστάτης,
 ἐπειδὴ πρὸς Διονύσιον εἰρήνην ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν
 Ἑρβιταίων συνέθετο, διανοεῖτο κτίσαι πόλιν. εἶχε
 γὰρ μισθοφόρους τε πλείους καὶ σύμμικτον ὄχλον,
 ὃς τῷ πρὸς Διονύσιον πολέμῳ συνέδραμεν εἰς τὴν
 πόλιν· πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀπόρων¹ Ἑρβιταίων ἐπηγ-

¹ τῶν ἀπόρων Post: τῶν ἀπὸ τῶν.

Consequently, being admitted by Arcesilaüs about 403 B.C.
 midnight, he became master of Catanê. After taking
 their arms from the citizens, he placed an adequate
 garrison in the city. After this Procles, the com-
 mander 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 Cam-
 panians 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 αὐτῷ κοινωήσῃ τῆς ἀποικίας. ἀνα-
 λαβὼν οὖν τὸ συνδραμόν¹ πλῆθος κατελάβετό τινα
 τῶν λόφων ὀκτῶ σταδίους ἀπέχοντα τῆς θαλάττης,
 ἐν ᾧ πόλιν ἔκτισεν Ἐλαισαν· οὐσῶν δὲ καὶ ἄλλων
 πόλεων κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν ὀμωνύμων, Ἀρχωνίδιον
 3 αὐτὴν προσηγόρευσε ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ. ἐν δὲ τοῖς
 ὕστερον χρόνοις τῆς πόλεως πολλὴν ἐπίδοσιν λαμ-
 βανούσης διὰ τε τὰς ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάττης ἐργασίας
 καὶ διὰ τὴν ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων δοθείσαν ἀτέλειαν, οἱ
 Ἐλαισῖνοι τὴν τῶν Ἐρβιταίων συγγένειαν ἀπρηνή-
 σαντο, αἰσχρὸν ἡγούμενοι καταδεεστέρας πόλεως
 4 ἑαυτοὺς ἀποίκους νομίζεσθαι. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ μέχρι
 νῦν παρ' ἀμφοτέρας συγγένειαι τε πλείους δια-
 μένουσι καὶ τὰς κατὰ τὸ Ἀπολλώνιον θυσίας τοῖς
 αὐτοῖς ἔθεσι διοικοῦσιν. τινὲς δὲ φασιν ὑπὸ Καρχη-
 δονίων ἐκτίσθαι τὴν Ἐλαισαν, καθ' ὃν καιρὸν
 Ἰμίλκων τὴν πρὸς τὸν Διονύσιον εἰρήνην ἐποίησατο.
 5 Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ῥωμαῖοι πρὸς Βηίους²
 πόλεμος συνέστη διὰ τοιαύτας³ αἰτίας. τότε πρώ-
 τως⁴ ἐπέψηφίσαντο Ῥωμαῖοι τοῖς στρατιώταις καθ'
 ἕκαστον ἐνιαυτὸν εἰς ἐφόδια διδοῖναι χρήματα. ἔξ-
 ἐπολιόρησαν δὲ καὶ τὴν Οὐόλσκων πόλιν, ἣ τότε
 μὲν Ἄνξωρ ἐκαλεῖτο, νῦν δ' ὀνομάζεται Ταρρα-
 κίνη.

17. Τοῦ δ' ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθη-
 νησι μὲν ἦρχε Μικίων, ἐν δὲ τῇ Ῥώμῃ τὴν ὑπατι-
 κὴν ἀρχὴν μετέλαβον χιλιάρχοι τρεῖς, Τίτος
 Κοῦντιος καὶ Γάιος Ἰούλιος καὶ Αἰδλος Μαιμίλος.
 τούτων δὲ τὰς ἀρχὰς λαβόντων οἱ τὸν Ὀρωπὸν
 οἰκοῦντες πρὸς ἀλλήλους στασιάζαντες ἐφυγάδευ-
 2 σαν τῶν πολιτῶν τινας. οἱ δὲ φυγάδες μέχρι μὲν

¹ So Dindorf: συνεδρεῖον.

² So Wesseling: Βοιούς.

join in the colony. Consequently, taking the multi-^{403 B.C.}
 tude 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 Anxur² but now has the name
 Tarracinè.

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 τοιαύτας] Vogel suggests τινας.

⁴ So Dindorf: πρώτους.

τινος δι' ἑαυτῶν ἐπεβάλοντο κατελθεῖν, οὐ δυνά-
 μνοι δὲ τὴν προαίρεσιν ἐπὶ τέλος ἀγαγεῖν, ἔπεισαν
 τοὺς Θηβαίους ἑαυτοῖς συναποστεῖλαι δύναμιν.
 3 Θηβαῖοι δὲ στρατεύσαντες ἐπὶ τοὺς Ὠρωπίους
 καὶ κυριεύσαντες τῆς πόλεως, μετώκισαν ἀπὸ τῆς
 θαλάττης αὐτοὺς ὡς ἑπτὰ σταδίους, καὶ χρόνους
 μὲν τινας εἶασαν καθ' αὐτοὺς πολιτεῦσθαι, μετὰ
 δὲ ταῦτα δόντες πολιτείαν τὴν χώραν Βοιωτίαν
 ἐποιήσαντο.
 4 Τούτων δὲ πραττομένων Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ ἄλλα
 μὲν πλείονα τοῖς Ἡλείοις ἐνεκάλουν, μάλιστα
 δ' ὅτι Ἄγων αὐτῶν τὸν βασιλέα διεκώλυσαν τῷ θεῷ
 θύσαι καὶ διότι τοῖς Ὀλυμπίοις Λακεδαιμονίους
 5 οὐκ εἶασαν ἀγωνίσασθαι. διόπερ κρίναντες πρὸς
 αὐτοὺς ἐκφέρειν πόλεμον, δέκα πρεσβευτὰς ἀπ-
 ἔστειλαν, πρῶτον μὲν κελεύοντες² τὰς περιόικους
 πόλεις εἶαν αὐτονόμους εἶναι, ἔπειτα τὰς δαπάνας
 τοῦ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πολέμου κατὰ³ τὸ ἐπιβάλλον
 6 αὐτοῖς μέρος ἀπήτουν. ταῦτα δ' ἔπραττον προ-
 φάσεις αὐτοῖς εὐλόγους καὶ πιθανὰς ἀρχὰς ζητοῦν-
 τες πολέμου. οὐ προσεχόντων δὲ τῶν Ἡλείων,
 ἀλλὰ καὶ προσεγκαλούντων ὅτι τοὺς Ἑλληνας
 καταδουλοῦνται, τὸν ἕτερον τῶν βασιλέων Παι-
 σανίαν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἀπέστειλαν μετὰ στρατιωτῶν
 7 τετρακισχιλίων. συνηκολούθουν δ' αὐτῷ πολλοὶ
 στρατιῶται καὶ παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων σχεδὸν ἀπάν-
 των πλὴν Βοιωτῶν καὶ Κορινθίων· οὗτοι δὲ δυσ-

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 god¹ 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 Ἄγων Reiske (Xen. *Hell.* 3. 2. 22) : Παισανίαν.

² So Dindorf : κελεύοντας.

³ κατὰ Rhodoman : καὶ κατὰ.

χεραίνοντες τοῖς ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων πραττομένοις οὐ μετέσχον τῆς ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλίην στρατείας.

- 8 Ὁ δ' οὖν Πausanίας κατ' ἔφοδον τῆς Ἀρκαδίας ἔμβalων εἰς τὴν Ἑλίην Λασίωνα μὲν φρούριον εὐθύς εἶλεν ἐξ ἔφoδου, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα διὰ τῆς Ἀκρωρείας ἀγαγὼν τὸ στρατόπεδον τέτταρας πόλεις προσηγάγετο, Θραίστον, Ἄλιον, Ἐπιτάλιον,¹ Ὀποῦντα. ἐκείθεν δὲ τῇ Πύλῳ προσστρατοπεδεύσας² εὐθύς καὶ τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον παρέλαβεν, ἀπέχον τῆς Ἡλίδος σταδίου ὡς ἑβδομήκοντα. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐπ' αὐτὴν πορευθεὶς τὴν Ἑλίην ἐπὶ τῶν πέραν τοῦ ποταμοῦ λόφων κατεστρατοπέδευσεν. Ἡλείοι δὲ μικρὸν ἔμπροσθεν ἦσαν παρ' Αἰτωλῶν εἰληφότες συμμάχους ἐπιλέκτους ἄνδρας χιλιούς, οἷς τὸν περὶ τὸ γυμνάσιον τόπον δεδώκεισαν φύλακταιν. τοῦ δὲ Πausανίου τοῦτον τὸν τόπον πρῶτον ἐπιχειρήσαντος πολιορκεῖν καταπεφρονηκότως, ὡς οὐδέποτ' ἂν τολμησάντων Ἡλείων ἐπεξελθεῖν, ἐξαίφνης οἷ τε Αἰτωλοὶ καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν πολιτῶν ἐκχυθέντες ἐκ τῆς πόλεως κατεπλήξαντο τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, καὶ σχεδὸν τριάκοντα αὐτῶν κατέβαλον. ὁ δὲ Πausanίας τότε μὲν ἔλυσεν τὴν πολιορκίαν, μετὰ δὲ ταῦθ' ὄρων ἐργάσθη τὴν ἄλωσιν οὖσαν, ἐπῆει πορθῶν καὶ φθείρων τὴν χώραν ἱεράν οὖσαν, καὶ παμπληθεῖς ὠφελείας ἤθροισεν. ἦδη δὲ τοῦ χειμῶνος συνεγγίζοντος κατὰ μὲν τὴν Ἡλείαν ἐτείχισε φρούρια, καὶ τὴν ἱκανὴν ἐν αὐτοῖς κατέλιπε δύναμιν, αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τῆς ὑπολοίπου στρατιᾶς ἐν Δύμῃ παρεχέμασεν.

18. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν Διονύσιος ὁ τῶν Σικελῶν τύραννος, ἐπειδὴ τὰ κατὰ τὴν δυναστείαν αὐτῷ προεχώρει κατὰ γνώμην, διενοεῖτο μὲν πρὸς

by the proceedings of the Lacedaemonians, took no part in the campaign against Elis. 402 B.C.

Pausanias, then, entered Elis by way of Arcadia and straightway took the outpost of Lasion at the first assault; then, leading his army through Acroreia, 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 *gymnasion* 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 Dymē.

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 Ἐπιτάλιον Wesseling: Εὐπάγιον.

² So Eichstädt: προσστρατοπεδεύσας.

Καρχηδονίους ἐκφέρειν πόλεμον· οὐπω δὲ ταῖς
 παρασκευαῖς ἱκανὸς ὢν τὴν μὲν προαίρεσιν ταύτην
 ἔκρυπτε, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς μέλλοντας κινδύνους τὰ
 2 χρῆσιμα διώκει. εἰδὼς οὖν κατὰ τὸν Ἀττικὸν
 πόλεμον τὴν πόλιν ἐκ θαλάττης εἰς θάλατταν ἀπο-
 τετειχισμένην, εὐλαβεῖτο μήποτε παραπλησίους
 ἐλαττώμασι περιπεσῶν ἀποκλεισθῆ τῆς εἰς τὴν
 χώραν ἐξόδου· εὐφῶς γὰρ ἑώρα κειμένας τὰς
 3 καλουμένας Ἐπιπολάς κατὰ τῆς πόλεως τῶν Συ-
 ρακοσίων. διόπερ τοὺς ἀρχιτέκτονας παραλαβὼν,
 ἀπὸ τῆς τούτων γνώμης ἔκρινε δεῦν τειχίσαι τὰς
 Ἐπιπολάς, ἣ νῦν τὸ πρὸς τοῖς Ἐξαπύλοις ὑπάρχει
 4 τείχος. ὁ γὰρ τόπος οὗτος τετραμμένος ἐστὶ πρὸς
 ἄρκτον, ὑπόκρημνος δὲ πᾶς καὶ διὰ τὴν τραχύτητα
 δυσπρόσοδος ἐκ τῶν ἐξωθεν μερῶν. βουλόμενος
 οὖν ταχείαν τὴν κατασκευὴν τῶν τειχῶν γίνεσθαι,
 τὸν ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας ὄχλον ἤθροισεν, ἐξ οὗ τοὺς
 εὐθέτους ἀνδρας¹ ἐπιλέξας εἰς ἑξακισμυρίους ἐπι-
 5 διεῖλε τούτοις τὸν τειχιζόμενον τόπον. καθ' ἕκα-
 στον μὲν οὖν στάδιον ἀρχιτέκτονας ἐπέστησε, κατὰ
 δὲ πλῆθρον ἐπέταξεν οἰκοδόμους, καὶ τοὺς τούτους
 ὑπηρετήσοντας ἐκ τῶν ἰδιωτῶν εἰς ἕκαστον πλέ-
 θρον διακοσίους. χωρὶς δὲ τούτων ἕτεροι πλε-
 πληθεῖς τὸν ἀριθμὸν ἔτεμνον τὸν ἀνέργαστον λίθον·
 ἑξακισχίλια δὲ ζεύγη βοῶν ἐπὶ τὸν οἰκεῖον τόπον
 6 παρεκόμιζεν.² ἣ δὲ τῶν ἐργαζομένων πολυχειρία
 πολλὴν παρέίχετο τοῖς θεωμένοις κατάπληξιν,
 ἀπάντων σπευδόντων τελέσαι τὸ τεταγμένον. ὁ
 γὰρ Διονύσιος τὴν προθυμίαν τοῦ πλήθους ἐκκα-

ginians ; but being not yet sufficiently prepared, he ^{401 B.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 plethron² 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 : *παρασκευάζεν*.

¹ *ελευθέρους* after *ἀνδρας* omitted FJKM, Dindorf, Vogel.

λούμενος μεγάλας προέθηκε δωρεὰς τοῖς προτερή-
 σασι, δίχα μὲν τοῖς ἀρχιτέκτοσι, χωρὶς δὲ τοῖς
 οἰκοδόμοις καὶ πάλιν τοῖς ἐργαζομένοις· καὶ αὐτὸς
 δὲ μετὰ τῶν φίλων προσήδρευε τὰς ἡμέρας ὅλας
 τοῖς ἔργοις, ἐπὶ πάντα τόπον ἐπιφαινόμενος καὶ
 7 τοῖς κακοπαθοῦσιν αἰεὶ προσλαμβάνων. καθόλου
 δ' ἀποθέμενος τὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς βᾶρος ἰδιώτην αὐτὸν
 ἀπεδείκνυε, καὶ τοῖς βαρυτάτοις τῶν ἔργων προσ-
 ιστάμενος¹ ὑπέμενε τὴν αὐτὴν τοῖς ἄλλοις κακο-
 πάθειαν, ὥστε πολλὴ μὲν ἔρις ἐγένετο καὶ τοῖς τῆς
 ἡμέρας ἔργοις ἔνιοι προσετίθεσαν καὶ μέρη τῶν
 νυκτῶν· τοσαύτη σπουδὴ τοῖς πλήθεσιν ἐνεπεπτώ-
 8 κει. διόπερ ἀνεπίστως ἐν ἡμέραις εἴκοσι τέλος
 ἔσχε τὸ τεῖχος, τὸ μὲν μήκος κατασκευασθὲν ἐπὶ
 σταδίου τριάκοντα, τὸ δὲ ὕψος σύμμετρον, ὥστε
 τῷ τοίχῳ τῆς ὀχυρότητος προσγενομένης² ἀνάλω-
 τον ἐκ βίας ὑπάρξαι· τοῖς γὰρ πύργοις διείληπτο
 πυκνοῖς καὶ ὑψηλοῖς, ἐκ τε λίθων ὠκοδόμητο³
 τετραπέδων⁴ φιλοτίμως συνειργασμένων.

19. Τοῦ δ' ἔτους τούτου διεληλυθότος Ἀθήνησι
 μὲν ἦν ἄρχων Ἐξαίνετος, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δὲ τὴν ὑπατικὴν
 ἀρχὴν παρέλαβον χιλιαρχοὶ ἕξ, Πόπλιος Κορνήλιος,
 Καΐσιων Φάβιος, Σπύριος Ναύτιος, Γάιος Οὐαλέ-
 2 ριος, Μάνιος Σέργιος. περὶ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους
 Κύρος ὁ τῶν ἐπὶ θαλάττης σατραπειῶν ἡγούμενος
 διανοεῖτο μὲν πάλαι στρατεύειν ἐπὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν
 Ἄρταξέρξην· ἦν γὰρ ὁ νεανίσκος φρονήματος
 πλήρης καὶ προθυμίαν ἔχων οὐκ ἄπρακτον εἰς τοὺς

¹ So Dindorf: *προιστάμενος*.

² *προσγενομένης* Reiske: *γενομένης*.

³ So Eichstädt: *ὠκοδόμητο*.

⁴ So Dindorf: *τετραπέδων*.

offered valuable gifts to such as finished first, special ^{401 B.C.}
 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. Speak-
 ing 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 com-
 mander 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 κατὰ πόλεμον ἀγῶνας. ἐπεὶ δ' αὐτῷ μισθοφόρων
 πλήθος ἰκανὸν συνήκτο καὶ τὰ πρὸς τὴν στρατείαν
 εὐτρέπιστο, τοῖς μὲν πλήθει οὐκ ἐδήλου τὰ ληθές,
 ἔφασκε δ' εἰς Κιλικίαν ἀνάγειν τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ
 4 τοὺς ἀφεστηκότας τοῦ βασιλέως τυράννου. ἀπ-
 ἔστειλε δὲ καὶ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους πρεσβευτὰς
 τοὺς ἀνανεωσομένους τὰς κατὰ τὸν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους
 πόλεμον εὐεργεσίας καὶ παρακαλέσοντας ἑαυτῷ
 συμμαχεῖν. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, νομίσαντες αὐ-
 τοῖς συνοίσειν τὸν πόλεμον, ἔγνωσαν τῷ Κύρῳ
 βοηθεῖν, καὶ παραχρήμα ἐξέπεμψαν πρεσβευτὰς
 πρὸς τὸν ἑαυτῶν ναύαρχον Σάμον ὀνομαζόμενον,
 5 ὅπως ὃ τι ἂν κελεύῃ ὁ Κύρος πράττη. ὁ δὲ Σάμος
 εἶχε μὲν τριήρεις εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε, μεθ' ὧν πλεύσας
 εἰς Ἐφεσον πρὸς τὸν Κύρου ναύαρχον ἔτοιμος ἦν
 αὐτῷ πάντα συμπράττειν. ἐξέπεμψαν δὲ καὶ
 πεζοὺς στρατιώτας ὀκτακοσίους, ἡγεμόνα Χειρί-
 σοφον καταστήσαντες. ἀφηγεῖτο δὲ τοῦ βαρβα-
 ρικοῦ στόλου Ταμῶς, ἔχων τριήρεις πεντήκοντα
 πολυτελῶς ἐξηρτυμένας¹· καὶ καταπλευσάντων τῶν
 Λακεδαιμονίων ἀνήχθησαν οἱ στόλοι τὸν πλοῦν ὡς
 ἐπὶ Κιλικίας ποιοῦμενοι.

6 Κύρος δὲ τοὺς τε ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσίας στρατολογηθέν-
 τας καὶ μισθοφόρους μυρίους τριαχιλίουσιν ἀθροίσας
 εἰς Σάρδεις, Λυδίας μὲν καὶ Φρυγίας κατέστησεν
 ἐπιμελητὰς Πέρσας ἑαυτοῦ συγγενεῖς, Ἴωνίας δὲ
 καὶ τῆς Αἰολίδος, ἔτι δὲ τῶν σύγγενος τόπων
 Ταμῶ, φίλον μὲν ὄντα πιστόν, τὸ δὲ γένος ὑπ-
 ἀρχοντα Μεμφίτην· αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως
 προῆγεν ὡς ἐπὶ τῆς Κιλικίας καὶ Πισιδίας, δια-
 δίδους λόγον ὅτι τινὲς τῶν ἐκεῖ κατοικούντων

¹ So Wesseling: ἐξηρτισμένας.

was not unrewarded. When an adequate force of ^{401 B.C.}
 mercenaries had been collected for him and all pre-
 parations for the campaign had been completed, he
 did not reveal the truth to the troops, but kept assert-
 ing that he was leading the army to Cilicia against
 the despots who were in rebellion against the King.
 He also dispatched ambassadors to the Lacedae-
 monians 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,¹ 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 ἀφεστήκασιν. εἶχε δὲ τοὺς ἅπαντας ἀπὸ μὲν τῆς Ἀσίας ἑπτακισμυρίουσ, ὧν ἦσαν ἵππεῖς τρισχίλιοι, ἀπὸ δὲ Πελοποννήσου καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος
8 μισθοφόρους μυρίουσ τρισχιλίουσ. ἠγγεῖτο δὲ τῶν μὲν ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου χωρὶς Ἀχαιῶν Κλέαρχος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος, τῶν δ' ἀπὸ Βοιωτίας Πρόξενος Θηβαῖος, τῶν δ' Ἀχαιῶν Σωκράτης Ἀχαιοῦσ, τῶν
9 δ' ἀπὸ Θεσσαλίας Μένων ὁ Λαρισσαῖος. τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων τὰς μὲν κατὰ λεπτὸν ἠγεμονίας εἶχον Πέρσαι, τῶν δὲ συμπάντων αὐτὸς ἠγγεῖτο Κύρος, ὃς τοῖσ μὲν ἠγεμόσιν ἐδεδηλώκει τὴν ἐπὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἀνάβασιν, τὸ δὲ πλῆθος ἔκρυπτεν, εὐλαβούμενος μήποτε διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς στρατείας ἐγκαταλίπη τὴν ἑαυτοῦ προαίρεσιν. διὸ καὶ κατὰ τὴν ὁδοιορίαν προορώμενος τὸ μέλλον ἐξεθεράπευσε τοὺσ στρατιώτασ, κοινὸν ἑαυτὸν παρεχόμενος καὶ δαψιλεῖσ ἀγορὰσ ἐτοιμάζων.

20. Ἐπεὶ δὲ διῆλθε Λυδίαν καὶ Φρυγίαν, ἔτι δὲ Καππαδοκίας¹ τὰ συνορίζοντα, παρεγενήθη πρὸς τοὺσ ὄρουσ τῆς Κιλικίας καὶ τὴν πρὸς ταῖσ Κιλικίας Πύλαισ εἰσβολὴν· αὐτὴ δ' ἐστὶ στενὴ καὶ παράκρημνος ἐπὶ σταδίουσ μὲν εἴκοσι παρατείνουσα, πλησίον δ' αὐτῆσ ἐστὶν ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων καθ' ὑπερβολὴν ὄρη μεγάλα καὶ δυσπρόσιτα· ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν ὄρων ἐξ ἑκατέρου μέρουσ τεῖχη κατατείνει μέχρι τῆσ ὁδοῦ,
2 καθ' ἣν ἐνωκοδόμηται πύλαι. διεξαγαγὼν δὲ διὰ τούτων τὴν δύναμιν εἰσέβαλεν εἰσ τι πεδίον² τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν οὐδενὸσ τῶ κάλλει λειπόμενον· δι' οὗ πορευθεῖσ εἰσ Ταρσόν, μεγίστην τῶν ἐν Κιλικίᾳ πόλεων, ταχέωσ αὐτῆσ 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 (οἱ κατὰ) τῆσ Κιλικίας P, καὶ κατὰ τῆσ Κιλ. FJKM, καὶ τὰ τῆσ Κιλ. cet.

² τι πεδίον Stephanus: τενέβιον.

Συέννησις δ' ὁ τῆς Κιλικίας δυναστεύων ὡς ἤκουσε τὸ μέγεθος τῆς τῶν πολεμίων δυνάμεως, εἰς ἀπο-
 3 ρίαν πολλὴν ἐπέπιπτεν, οὐκ ὦν ἀξιώμαχος. μετα-
 πεμπομένου δ' αὐτὸν Κύρου καὶ τὰ πιστὰ δόντος ἐπορεύθη πρὸς αὐτόν, καὶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν τοῦ πολέμου
 πυθόμενος ὡμολόγησε συμμαχήσειν ἐπὶ τὸν Ἄρτα-
 ξέρην, καὶ τὸν ἕνα τῶν υἱῶν τῷ Κύρῳ συνεξα-
 πέστειλεν, αὐτῷ δούς τῶν Κιλικίων τοὺς ἰκανοὺς
 συστρατευσομένους¹. πανούργος γὰρ ὦν τὴν φύσιν
 καὶ πρὸς τὸ τῆς τύχης ἀδηλον ἀρτισιάμενος, τὸν
 ἕτερον τῶν υἱῶν ἐξέπεμψε λάθρα πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα,
 δηλώσοντα καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις ἐπ' ἐκείνον ἡθροισμέ-
 νας καὶ διότι τῆς μὲν συμμαχίας δι' ἀνάγκην
 τῷ Κύρῳ μετέχει, τῇ δ' εὐνοίᾳ προσμένων,² ἂν
 καιρὸς γένηται, καταλιπὼν ἐκείνον τῷ βασιλεῖ
 συστρατεύσεσθαι.

4 Κύρος δ' εἴκοσι μὲν ἡμέρας ἐν Ταρσῷ τὴν δύνα-
 μιν ἀνέλαβε· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἀναξενγνύντος αὐτοῦ,
 τὸ πλῆθος ὑπώπτεισε τὴν στρατείαν ἐπὶ τὸν Ἄρτα-
 ξέρην γίνεσθαι. ἀναλογιζόμενος δὲ ἕκαστος τὰ
 μήκη τῶν ὁδῶν καὶ τὰ πλήθη τῶν πολεμίων ἔθνῶν,
 δι' ὧν ἀναγκαῖον ἦν τὴν πορείαν ποιεῖσθαι, τελέως
 ἡγωνία· διαβεβόητο γὰρ ἡ μὲν ἕως Βάκτρων ὁδὸς
 οὕσα στρατοπέδῳ τετραμῆνον, δύναμις δ' ἡθροισ-
 μένῃ τῷ βασιλεῖ πλείω τῶν τετταράκοντα μυριά-
 5 δων. διὸ δὴ περιδεεῖς ὄντες ἐκείνοι ἡγανάκτων,
 καὶ τοὺς ἡγεμόνας δι' ὀργῆς ἔχοντες ἐνεχείρησαν
 ἀναιρεῖν ὡς προδότας ἑαυτῶν ὄντας. τοῦ δὲ Κύρου
 δεομένου πάντων, καὶ διαβεβαιουμένου τὴν στρα-

he speedily mastered. When Syennesis, the lord of ^{401 B.C.} 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 πρὸς ἐκείνον of MSS.; πρὸς ἐκείνον ἀποκλίνων Dindorf, π. ἐ. βέπει καὶ (or κἂν) Vogel.

¹ So Reiske: συστρατευσομένους.

τιὰν ἀνάγειν οὐκ ἐπ' Ἀρταξέρηξην, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τινα σατράπην τῆς Συρίας, ἐπεισθήσαν οἱ στρατιῶται, καὶ λαβόντες πλείω μισθὸν ἀποκατέστησαν εἰς τὴν ἐξ ἀρχῆς εὐνοίαν.

21. Ὁ δὲ Κύρος ἐπειδὴ διήλθε τὴν Κιλικίαν,¹ παρεγενήθη πρὸς πόλιν Ἰσσόν, ἐπὶ θαλάττης μὲν κειμένην, ἐσχάτην δ' οὖσαν τῆς Κιλικίας. κατέπλευσε δ'² εἰς αὐτὴν περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν καιρὸν καὶ ὁ στόλος ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, καὶ οἱ στρατηγοῦντες³ ἐξέβησαν καὶ συντυχόντες τῷ Κύρῳ τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν εἰς αὐτὸν εὐνοίαν ἀπήγγειλαν, καὶ τοὺς μετὰ Χειρισόφου πεζοὺς ὀκτακοσίουσ 2 ἐκβιβάσαντες παρέδωκαν. τούτους δὲ προσποιούντο μὲν οἱ φίλοι τοῦ Κύρου πέμψαι μισθοφόρους, τῇ δ' ἀληθείᾳ μετὰ τῆς τῶν ἐφόρων γνώμης ἅπαντ' ἐπράττετο· οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι φανερόν οὔπω τὸν πόλεμον ἐπανηροῦντο, κατέκρυπτον δὲ τὴν προαίρεσιν, ἐπιτηροῦντες τὴν ροπήν τοῦ πολέμου.

Ὁ δὲ Κύρος μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἀνέζευξεν ἐπὶ Συρίας τὴν πορείαν ποιούμενος, καὶ τοὺς ναυάρχους 3 ἐκέλευσε συμπαραπλεῖν ἀπάσαις ταῖς ναυσίν. ὡς δ' ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὰς Πύλας καλουμένας καὶ τὸν τόπον εἶδεν ἔρημον τῶν φυλαττόντων, περιχαρῆς ἦν ἡγωνία γὰρ σφόδρα, μή τινας αὐτὰς εἴεν προκατειλημμένοι. ἔστι δὲ ἡ φύσις τοῦ τόπου στενὴ καὶ παράκρημος, ὥστε δι' ὀλίγων ῥαδίως παραφυλάτ- 4 τεσθαι. ὄρη γὰρ πλησίον ἀλλήλων κείται, τὸ μὲν τραχὺ καὶ κρημονοῦς ἔχον ἀξιολόγους, ἐπ' αὐτῆς δ' ἀρχεται τῆς ὁδοῦ ἕτερον ὄρος⁴ μέγιστον⁵ τῶν

that he was leading the army, not against Artaxerxes, 401 B.C. 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 pretence 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,¹ 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

¹ Between Cilicia and Syria.

³ καὶ οἱ στρατηγοῦντες added by Bezzel, who also deletes συντυχόντες.

⁴ So Wesseling: μέρος.

⁵ μέγιστον Vogel: μία δ' ἐστίν.

¹ καὶ after Κιλικίαν deleted by Wurm.

² κατέπλευσε δ' Bezzel: καταπλεύσας.

περὶ τοὺς τόπους ἐκείνους, καὶ καλεῖται μὲν Ἄμανος,¹ παρεκτείνει δὲ παρὰ τὴν Φοινίκην· ὁ δ' ἀνὰ μέσον τόπος τῶν ὄρων, ὑπάρχων ὡς τριῶν σταδίων, παντελῶς τετειχισμένος καὶ πύλας ἔχων εἰς στενὸν συγκλειομένης. διελθὼν οὖν ὁ Κῦρος ταύτας ἀκινδύνως, τὸν μὲν λοιπὸν στόλον ἀπέστειλεν ἀνακάμψαι εἰς Ἐφεσον· οὐκέτι γὰρ αὐτῷ χρήσιμος ἦν μέλλοντι διὰ μεσογείου τὴν πορείαν ποιῆσθαι. ὁδοιπορίας δ' ἡμέρας εἴκοσι παρεγήθη πρὸς Θάψακον πόλιν, ἣ κεῖται παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν τὸν Εὐφράτην. ἐνταῦθα δὲ πένθ' ἡμέρας διατρίψας, καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἐξειδιοποιήσάμενος ταῖς τε τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἀφθονίαις καὶ ταῖς ἐκ τῶν προνομῶν ὠφελείαις, συνήγαγεν ἐκκλησίαν καὶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῆς στρατείας ἐδήλωσεν. προσάντως δὲ δεξαμένων τὸν λόγον τῶν στρατιωτῶν, εἶδεῖτο πάντων μὴ καταλιπεῖν ἑαυτὸν, ἐπαγγελόμενος ἄλλας τε μεγάλας δωρεὰς καὶ ὅτι παραγενομένοις αὐτοῖς² εἰς Βαβυλῶνα κατ' ἄνδρα ἕκαστον δώσει πέντε μνᾶς ἀργυρίου. οἱ μὲν οὖν στρατιῶται ταῖς ἐλπίσι μετεωρισθέντες ἐπίσθησαν ἀκολουθεῖν· ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ὡς διέβη τῇ δυνάμει τὸν Εὐφράτην, ἠπειύετο κατὰ τὸ συνεχές ὁδοιπορῶν, καὶ παραγενηθεὶς ἐπὶ τοὺς ὄρους τῆς Βαβυλωνίας ἀνελάμβανε τὴν δύναμιν.

22. Ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς Ἀρταξέρξης καὶ πάλαι μὲν ἦν παρὰ Φαρναβάζου πεπυσμένος ὅτι στρατόπεδον ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἀθροίζει λάθρα Κῦρος, καὶ τότε δὴ πυθόμενος αὐτοῦ τὴν ἀνάβασιν μετεπέμπετο τὰς πανταχόθεν δυνάμεις εἰς Ἐκβάτανα τῆς Μηδίας. ἐπεὶ δὲ αἶ τε παρ' Ἰνδῶν καὶ τινων ἄλλων ἔθνων καθ-

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.¹ 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

¹ Some ninety dollars.

¹ Ἄμανος Wesseling: Λίβανος.

² So Sintenis: παραγενομένος αὐτός.

υστέρον δια τὸ μακρὰν ἀφεστάναι τοὺς τόπους, μετὰ τῆς συναχθείσης στρατιᾶς ὄρμησεν ἀπαντήσων τῷ Κύρῳ. εἶχε δὲ τοὺς ἀπαντας στρατιώτας σὺν ἵππευσιν οὐκ ἐλάττους τετταράκοντα μυριάδων,

 3 καθὰ φησιν Ἐφορος. ὡς δ' εἰς τὸ Βαβυλώνιον ἦκε πῆδιον, παρὰ τὸν Εὐφράτην στρατοπεδεῖαν ἐβάλετο, διανοούμενος ἐν ταύτῃ καταλιπεῖν τὴν ἀποσκευὴν· ἐπυνθάνετο γὰρ τοὺς πολεμίους οὐ μακρὰν ὄντας, καὶ τὸ παράβολον αὐτῶν τῆς τόλμης ὑπώπτευεν.

 4 ὀρύξας οὖν τάφρον τὸ μὲν πλάτος ποδῶν ἐξήκοντα, τὸ δὲ βάθος¹ ποδῶν δέκα, περιέθηκε κύκλῳ τὰς συνακολουθούσας ἀρμαμάξας καθαπερεὶ τείχος. καταλιπὼν δ' ἐν τῇ παρεμβολῇ τὴν ἀποσκευὴν καὶ τὸν ἀχρεῖον ὄχλον, ἐπὶ μὲν ταύτης ἱκανὴν φυλακὴν παρέστησεν, αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν δύναμιν εὐζωνον προαγῶν ἀπήντα τοῖς πολεμίους ἐγγὺς ὑπάρχουσιν.

 5 Ὁ δὲ Κύρος ὡς εἶδε προιοῦσαν τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως στρατιάν, εὐθὺς εἰς τάξεις κατέστησε τὸ σφέτερον στρατόπεδον. τὸ μὲν οὖν δεξιὸν κέρασ παρὰ τὸν Εὐφράτην παρεκτεῖνον πεζοὶ μὲν ἐπέιχον Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ τινες τῶν μισθοφόρων, ὧν ἀπάντων Κλέαρχος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἀφηγγέιτο· συνηγωνίζοντο δ' αὐτῷ τῶν ἵππέων οἱ συναχθέντες ἀπὸ Παφλαγονίας, ὄντες ὑπὲρ τοὺς χιλίους· τὸ δὲ θάτερον μέρος ἐπέιχον οἱ τ' ἀπὸ Φρυγίας καὶ Λυδίας, ἔτι δὲ τῶν ἵππέων περὶ χιλίους, ὧν εἶχε τὴν ἡγεμονίαν Ἀριδαῖος. αὐτὸς δὲ ὁ Κύρος ἐτέτακτο κατὰ μέσην τὴν φάλαγγα τοὺς κρατίστους ἔχων Περσῶν τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων βαρβάρων ὡς μυρίους· προηγούντο δ' αὐτῷ τῶν ἵππέων οἱ κάλλιστα διεσκευασμένοι χίλιοι, θώρακας ἔχοντες καὶ μαχαίρας

peoples were delayed because of the remoteness of ^{401 B.C.} 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: μήκος.

7 Ἑλληνικάς. Ἀρταξέρξης δὲ πρὸ μὲν τῆς φάλαγ-
 γος πάσης ἔστησεν ἄρματα δρεπανηφόρα τὸν ἀρι-
 θμὸν οὐκ ὀλίγα· καὶ τῶν μὲν κεράτων Πέρσας
 ἡγεμόνας κατέστησε, κατὰ δὲ τὸ¹ μέσον αὐτὸς
 ἐτάχθη τῶν ἐπιλέκτων ἔχων οὐκ ἐλάττους πεντα-
 κισμυρίων.

23. Ὡς δὲ τρεῖς σχεδὸν σταδίου ἀπέειχον ἀλλή-
 λων αἱ δυνάμεις, οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνας παιανίσαντες τὸ
 μὲν πρῶτον ἡσυχῇ προῆγον· ὡς δ' ἐντὸς βέλους
 ἦσαν, ἔθεον κατὰ πολλὴν σπουδῆν. παρηγγελκῶς
 δ' αὐτοῖς Κλέαρχος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἦν τοῦτο
 πράττειν· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἐκ διαστήματος πολλοῦ μὴ
 τρέχειν ἤμελλεν ἀκεραίους τοῖς σώμασι τοὺς ἀγωνι-
 ζομένους τηρήσειν εἰς τὴν μάχην, τὸ δ' ἐγγύς
 ὄντας δρόμῳ προσιέναι τὰς τῶν τόξων βολὰς καὶ
 τῶν ἄλλων βελῶν ὑπερπετεῖς ἐδόκει ποιήσειν.
 2 ἐπεὶ δ' ἤγγισαν οἱ μετὰ Κύρου τῷ τοῦ βασιλέως
 στρατοπέδῳ, τοσοῦτ' ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἐρρίφη βελῶν
 πλήθος, ὅσον εἰκόσ ἐστιν ἐκ δυνάμεως ἐνεχθῆναι
 συνεστῶσης ἐκ μυριάδων τετταράκοντα. οὐ μὴν
 ἀλλὰ βραχὺν χρόνον παντελῶς τοῖς παλτοῖς διαγω-
 νισάμενοι, τὸ λοιπὸν ἐκ χειρὸς ἤδη τὴν μάχην
 συνίσταντο.

3 Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων μισθοφόρων
 εὐθὺς ἐκ τῆς πρώτης συστάσεως ἐξέπληξαν τοὺς
 ἀντιτεταγμένους βαρβάρους τῇ τε τῶν ὄπλων λαμ-
 4 πρότητι καὶ ταῖς εὐχειρίαις. ἐκείνοι μὲν γὰρ ἦσαν
 ὄπλοις τε μικροῖς ἐσκεπασμένοι καὶ τὰ πολλὰ τῶν
 ταγμάτων ἔχοντες ψιλικά, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ἄπειροι
 τῶν κατὰ πόλεμον κινδύνων· οἱ δ' Ἕλληνας διὰ
 τὸ μῆκος τοῦ Πελοποννησιακοῦ πολέμου κατὰ τὸ

¹ τὸ omitted PA, Vogel.

Artaxerxes stationed before the length of his battle- 401 B.C.
 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 thou-
 sand. 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 merce-
 naries 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 bar-
 barians 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.

συνεχῆς ἐν μάχαις γεγενημένοι πολὺ ταῖς ἐμπειρίαις
 διέφερον. διόπερ εὐθὺ τρεψάμενοι τοὺς καθ' αὐ-
 τοὺς ἐδίωκον, καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν βαρβάρων ἀνήρουν.
 5 κατὰ δὲ μέσσην τὴν τάξιν ἔτυχε μὲν ἀμφοτέρους
 τοὺς ὑπὲρ τῆς βασιλείας ἀγωνιζομένους ταχθῆναι
 διὸ καὶ κατανοήσαντες τὸ γεγενημένον ὤρμησαν
 ἐπ' ἀλλήλους, φιλοτιμούμενοι δι' ἑαυτῶν κρῖναι τὴν
 μάχην· συνήγαγε γάρ, ὡς ἔοικεν, ἡ τύχη τὴν ὑπὲρ
 τῆς ἡγεμονίας τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς ἔριν εἰς μονομαχίαν
 καθάπερ εἰς ἀπομίμημα τῆς παλαιᾶς ἐκείνης καὶ
 τραγωδομένης τῆς περὶ τὸν Ἐτεοκλέα καὶ Πολυ-
 6 νεϊκὴν τὸλμης. Κῦρος μὲν οὖν φθάσας ἐκ διαστή-
 ματος ἠκόντισε, καὶ τυχῶν τοῦ βασιλέως ἔσφηλεν
 αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν· ὃν ταχέως οἱ περὶ αὐτὸν ἀρπά-
 σαντες ἀπήνεγκαν ἐκ τῆς μάχης. καὶ τὴν μὲν τοῦ
 βασιλέως ἡγεμονίαν διαδεξάμενος Τισσαφέρνης ἀνὴρ
 Πέρσης παρεκάλει τε τὰ πλήθη καὶ αὐτὸς λαμπρῶς
 ἠγωνίζετο· ἀναμαχόμενος δὲ τὸ περὶ τὸν βασιλέα
 γεγονὸς ἐλάττωμα καὶ μετὰ τῶν ἐπιλέκτων ἐπὶ
 πάντα τόπον ἐπιφαινόμενος πολλοὺς ἀνήρει τῶν
 ἀντιτεταγμένων, ὥστε τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν αὐτοῦ πόρ-
 7 ρωθεν ὑπάρχειν ἐπίσημον. ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ἐπαρθεὶς
 τῷ προτερήματι τῶν¹ περὶ αὐτὸν εἰς μέσους ἐβιά-
 σατο τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀφειδῶς
 τῇ τὸλμῃ χρώμενος πολλοὺς ἀνήρει, μετὰ δὲ ταῦ-
 τα προχειρότερον κινδυνεύων ὑπὸ τινος τῶν τυχόν-
 των Περσῶν πληγείς ἐπικαίρως ἔπεσεν. τούτου
 δ' ἀναιρεθέντος 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, becom-
 ing 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 culmina-
 tion in a duel as if in imitation of that ancient rash
 combat of Eteocles and Polyneices 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. Tis-
 saphernes, 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 con-
 spicuous 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] τῷ Dindorf.

ἐπερρώσθησαν, καὶ τέλος τῷ τε πλήθει καὶ τῇ
τόλμῃ κατεπόνησαν τοὺς ἀνθεστηκότας.

24. Ἐκ δὲ θατέρου μέρους Ἀριδαῖος ὁ Κύρου σα-
τράπης τεταγμένος ἐπὶ τῆς ἡγεμονίας τὸ μὲν πρῶ-
τον εὐρώστως ἐδέξατο τοὺς ἐπιόντας βαρβάρους·
μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῆς φάλαγγος ἐπὶ πολὺ παρεκ-
τεινούσης κυκλούμενος καὶ τὴν Κύρου τελευτήν
πυθόμενος, ἔφυγε μετὰ τῶν ἰδίων στρατιωτῶν πρὸς
τινα τῶν ἰδίων σταθμῶν, ἔχοντα καταφυγὴν οὐκ
2 ἀνεπιτήδειον. Κλέαρχος δὲ θεωρῶν τὴν τε μέσσην
τάξιν καὶ τὰλλα μέρη τῶν συμμάχων τετραμμένα,
τοῦ μὲν διώκειν ἀπέστη, τοὺς δὲ στρατιώτας ἀνα-
καλούμενος καθίστα· εὐλαβεῖτο γὰρ μήποτε πάσης
τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐλθούσης κυκλω-
3 θῶσι καὶ πάντες ἀπόλωνται. οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ βασι-
λέως ταχθέντες ἐπειδὴ τὰ καθ' αὐτοὺς ἐτρέψαντο,
πρῶτον μὲν τὴν ἀποσκευὴν τοῦ Κύρου διήρπασαν,
μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἤδη νυκτὸς ἐπελθούσης ἀθροισθέντες
ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας ὤρμησαν· ὧν δεξαμένων τὴν
ἔφοδον εὐγενῶς, ὀλίγον μὲν χρόνον ὑπέμενον οἱ
βάρβαροι, μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ ταῖς τόλμαις καὶ ταῖς
4 εὐχειρίαις νικώμενοι πρὸς φυγὴν ὤρμησαν. οἱ δὲ
περὶ Κλέαρχον πολλοὺς τῶν βαρβάρων ἀνελόντες,
ὡς ἤδη νύξ ἦν, ἀναχωρήσαντες τρόπαιον ἔστησαν,
καὶ περὶ δευτέραν σχεδὸν φυλακὴν ἔφθασαν εἰς τὴν
5 παρεμβολήν. τῆς δὲ μάχης τοιοῦτον τέλος λαβούσης
ἀνῆρέθησαν τῶν τοῦ βασιλέως πλείους τῶν μυρίων
πεντακισχιλίων, ὧν τοὺς πλείστους ἀνείλον οἱ μετὰ
Κλέαρχου ταχθέντες Λακεδαιμόνιοί τε καὶ μισθοφό-
6 ροι. ἐκ δὲ θατέρου μέρους τῶν Κύρου στρατιωτῶν
ἔπεσον περὶ τρισχιλίους· τῶν δὲ Ἑλλήνων φασὶν
ἀναρεθῆναι μὲν οὐδένα, τραωθῆναι δ' ὀλίγους.

in the end, by virtue of numbers and daring, wore 401 B.C.
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 thou-
sand 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 ἀπέστειλέ τινας πρὸς τὸν Κλέαρχον, παρακαλῶν πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἀπαγαγεῖν τοὺς στρατιῶτας καὶ κωμῆ διασωζέσθαι πρὸς τοὺς ἐπὶ θάλατταν τόπους· ἀνηρημένοι γὰρ Κύρου καὶ τῶν τοῦ βασιλέως δυνάμειν ὑπερχουσῶν, ἀγνία πολλή κατέσχε τοὺς τετολημηκότας ἐπὶ τῇ καταλύσει τῆς Ἀρταξέρξου βασιλείας στρατεύεσθαι.

25. Ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος ἀνακαλεσάμενος τοὺς τε στρατηγούς καὶ τοὺς ἐφ' ἡγεμονίας τεταγμένους ἐβουλεύετο περὶ τῶν παρόντων. ὄντων δ' αὐτῶν περὶ ταῦτα παρεγενήθησαν παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως πρέσβεις, ὧν ἦν ἀρχιπρεσβευτῆς ἀνὴρ Ἑλληγν, ὄνομα μὲν Φάλυνος, γένος δὲ Ζακύνθιος. εἰσαχθέντες δ' εἰς τὸ συνέδριον εἶπον, ὅτι λέγει ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἀρταξέρξης· Ἐπειδὴ νενίκηκα Κύρον ἀποκτείνας, παράδοτε τὰ ὄπλα, καὶ πρὸς τὰς θύρας αὐτοῦ βαδίσαντες ζητεῖτε, πῶς ἂν αὐτὸν ἐκθεραπεύσαντες
2 ἀγαθοῦ τινος μεταλάβητε. ῥηθέντων δὲ τούτων ἀπόκρισιν ἔδωκεν ἕκαστος τῶν στρατηγῶν τοιαύτην οἷαν Λεωνίδης, καθ' ὃν καιρὸν περὶ Θερμοπύλας αὐτοῦ φυλάττοντος τὰς παρόδους Ξέρξης ἀπέστειλεν ἀγγέλους, κελεύων τῶν ὄπλων παραχωρῆσαι.
3 καὶ γὰρ τότε Λεωνίδης εἶπεν ἀπαγγεῖλαι τῷ βασιλεῖ διότι νομίζομεν, κἂν φίλοι γενώμεθα τῷ Ξέρξει, μετὰ τῶν ὄπλων ὄντες ἀμείνους ἔσσεσθαι σύμμαχοι, κἂν πολεμῆν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀναγκασθῶμεν,
4 βέλτιον μετὰ τούτων ἀγωνιεῖσθαι. παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ τοῦ Κλεάρχου περὶ τούτων ἀποκριναμένου, Πρόξενος ὁ Θηβαῖος εἶπεν, ὅτι νῦν τὰ μὲν ἄλλα σχεδὸν ἀποβεβλήκαμεν, λείπεται δ' ἡμῶν ἢ τ' ἀρετὴ καὶ τὰ ὄπλα. νομίζομεν οὖν, ἂν μὲν ταῦτα

When the night was past, Aridaeus, who had fled ^{401 B.C.} 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.¹ 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 ἡμῖν ἔσσεσθαι καὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν, ἂν δὲ παραδῶμεν, οὐδὲ ταύτην ἡμῖν ἔσσεσθαι βοηθόν. διόπερ ἐκέλευσε τῷ βασιλεῖ λέγειν, ὡς ἂν περὶ ἡμῶν κακόν τι βουλευῆται, διὰ τούτων πρὸς αὐτὸν διαγωνιούμεθα περὶ τῶν ἀγαθῶν τῶν ἐκείνου.¹

5 λέγεται δὲ καὶ Σώφιλον τὸν ἐφ' ἡγεμονίας τεταγμένον εἰπεῖν, ὅτι θαυμάζει τοὺς παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως λόγους· εἰ μὲν γὰρ αὐτὸν δοκεῖ κρεῖσσονα τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἶναι, μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἐλθὼν λαβέτω τὰ παρ' ἡμῶν ὄπλα· εἰ δὲ πείσας βούλεται, λεγέτω,

6 τίνα χάριν ἡμῖν ἀντὶ τούτων ἀξίαν δώσει. μετὰ δὲ τούτους Σωκράτης Ἀχαιὸς εἶπεν, ὅτι λίαν αὐτοῖς ἐκπληκτικῶς ὁ βασιλεὺς προσφέρεται· ἂ μὲν γὰρ παρ' ἡμῶν βούλεται λαβεῖν παραχρῆμ' ἀπαιτεῖ, τὰ δ' ἀντὶ τούτων δοθησόμενα μετὰ ταῦτ' ἀξιοῦν² προστάττει. καθόλου δ' εἰ μὲν ἀγνοῶν τοὺς νενικηκότας ὡς ἡττημένους κελεύει τὸ προσταττόμενον ποιεῖν, μαθέτω ποτέρων ἐστὶν ἡ νίκη παραγενηθεῖς μετὰ τῆς πολυαριθμοῦ δυνάμεως· εἰ δὲ σαφῶς ἡμᾶς εἰδὼς νενικηκότας ψεύδεται, πῶς αὐτῷ περὶ τῶν εἰς ὕστερον ἐπαγγελιῶν πιστεύομεν;

7 Οἱ μὲν οὖν ἄγγελοι τοιαύτας ἀποκρίσεις λαβόντες ἐχωρίσθησαν· οἱ δὲ περὶ Κλέαρχον ἀνέζευξαν πρὸς τὸν σταθμόν, ὅπου τὸ διασεσωσμένον στρατόπεδον ἦν ἀνακεχωρηκός. εἰς ταῦτ'³ δὲ πάσης τῆς δυνάμεως ἐλθούσης, περὶ τῆς ἐπὶ θάλατταν καταβάσεως

opinion, therefore, that if we guard our arms, our 401 B.C. 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 Socrates 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 ἐκείνου Bezzel (Xen. Anab. 2. 1. 12): κοινῶν.

² ἀξιοῦν Vogel: ἀξιούντας αἰτεῖν.

³ So Reiske: τοῦτο.

8 ἐβουλεύοντο κοινῇ καὶ περὶ τῆς πορείας. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς μὴ τὴν αὐτὴν ἀναχώρησιν ἥπερ ἦλθον ποιεῖσθαι· πολὺ γὰρ αὐτῆς ἦν ἔρημον, ἐν ᾧ τροφὰς οὐχ ὑπελάμβανον ἔξειν, δυνάμειως πολεμίας ἀκολουθούσης. γνόντες δ' ἐπὶ Παφλαγονίας ἀναξενγγύειν, οὗτοι μὲν ὤρμησαν ἐπὶ Παφλαγονίαν μετὰ τῆς δυνάμειως, κατὰ σχολὴν ὁδοιποροῦντες, ὡς ἂν ἅμα τὰς τροφὰς ποριζόμενοι.

26. Ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς βέλτιον ἔχων ἀπὸ τοῦ τραύματος, ὡς ἐπύθετο τὴν τῶν ἐναντίων ὑποχώρησιν, νομίσας αὐτοὺς φεύγειν, ὤρμησε μετὰ τῆς δυνάμειως κατὰ σπουδὴν. καταλαβὼν δ' αὐτοὺς διὰ τὸ βραδέως ὁδοιπορεῖν, τότε μὲν ἡδὴ νυκτὸς οὔσης ἐγγὺς τὴν στρατοπεδείαν ἐποίησατο, ἅμα δ' ἡμέρα διατασσόντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὸ στρατόπεδον εἰς μάχην, πέμψας τοὺς ἀγγέλους κατὰ μὲν τὸ παρὸν 3 εἰς τρεῖς ἡμέρας ἀνοχὰς ἐποίησατο· ἐν δὲ ταύταις συνεφώνησαν, ὥστε αὐτὸν μὲν φιλίαν παρασχέσθαι τὴν χώραν καὶ τοὺς ἡγήσομένους ἐπὶ θάλατταν δοῦναι καὶ τοῖς διεξιούσιν ἀγορὰν παρέχειν, τοὺς δὲ μετὰ Κλεάρχου μισθοφόρους καὶ τοὺς μετ' Ἀριδαίου πάντα πορεύεσθαι διὰ τῆς χώρας μηδὲν 4 ἀδίκημα ποιούντας. μετὰ δὲ ταῦθ' οὗτοι μὲν περὶ τὰς ὁδοιπορίας ἐγίνοντο, τὴν δὲ δύναμιν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀπήγαγεν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα. ἐκεῖ δὲ τῶν κατὰ τὴν μάχην ἀνδραγαθησάντων κατ' ἀξίαν ἕκαστον τιμήσας ἔκρινε πάντων ἄριστον γεγενῆσθαι Τισσαφέρην. διὸ καὶ μεγάλας αὐτὸν τιμήσας δωρεαῖς ἔδωκε τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θυγατέρα πρὸς συμβίωσιν, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν διετέλει πιστότατον αὐτὸν

sea and what route they should take. Now it was agreed that they should not return by the same way ^{401 B.C.} 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;

ἔχων φίλον· ἔδωκε δ' αὐτῷ καὶ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ὧν
Κύρος ἐπὶ θαλάττης ἦρχε σατραπειῶν.

5 Ὁ δὲ Τισσαφέρνης θεωρῶν τὸν βασιλέα δι'
ὀργῆς ἔχοντα τοὺς Ἕλληνας, ἐπηγγείλατ' αὐτῷ
ἅπαντας ἀνελεῖν, ἐὰν αὐτῷ μὲν δυνάμεις δῶ πρός
δὲ Ἀριδαῖον διαλλαγῇ· προδοθήσεσθαι γὰρ ὑπὸ
τούτου τοὺς Ἕλληνας κατὰ τὴν ὁδοπορίαν. ὁ δὲ
βασιλεὺς ἀσμένως τοὺς λόγους δεξάμενος τούτῳ
μὲν ἔδωκεν ἐξ ἀπάσης τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπιλέξαι¹
6 τοὺς κρατίστους ὅσους προαιροῖτο. . . . ἄλλοις
γε ἡγεμόσιν ἐλθεῖν καὶ κατὰ πρόσωπον ἀκοῦσαι
τῶν λόγων. διόπερ οἷ τε στρατηγοὶ σχεδὸν ἅπαν-
τες μετὰ Κλεάρχου καὶ τῶν λοχαγῶν ὡς εἴκοσι²
πρὸς Τισσαφέρνην ἦλθον· καὶ στρατιωτῶν δὲ πρὸς
ἀγορὰν ἐλθεῖν βουλομένων ἠκολούθησαν ὡς δια-
7 κόσιοι. Τισσαφέρνης δὲ τοὺς μὲν στρατηγούς εἰς
τὴν σκηνὴν ἐκάλεσεν, οἱ δὲ λοχαγοὶ πρὸς ταῖς
θύραις διέτριβον. καὶ μετ' ὀλίγον ἐκ τῆς Τισσα-
φέρνου σκηνῆς ἀρθείσης φοινικίδος ὁ μὲν τοὺς
στρατηγούς ἔνδον συνέλαβε, τοὺς δὲ λοχαγούς οἷς
ἦν συντεταγμένοι ἐπελθόντες ἀνείλον, ἄλλοι δὲ
τοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν ἀγορὰν ἦκοντας τῶν στρατιωτῶν
ἀνήρουν· ἐξ ὧν εἰς φυγῶν εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν παρεμβολὴν
ἐδήλωσε τὴν συμφορὰν.

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 ^{401 B.C.}
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 Aridaeus, for he believed that Aridaeus 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: ἐπιλέξας.

² So Wesseling: εἰκόσι.

ἐχώρου εἰς ὄπλα μετὰ πολλῆς ἀταξίας, ὡς ἂν¹
ἀναρχίας οὔσης· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα, οὐδενὸς αὐτοῖς
παρενοχλοῦντος, εἴλοντο στρατηγούς μὲν πλείους,
ἐνὶ δὲ τῶν ὄλων τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἀπέδωκαν Χειρι-
2 σόφῳ τῷ Λακεδαιμονίῳ. οὗτοι δὲ διατάξαντες τὸ
στρατόπεδον εἰς τὴν ὄδοιπορίαν ὡς ποτ' αὐτοῖς
ἑδόκει κάλλιστα προῆγον ἐπὶ Παφλαγονίαν. Τισ-
σαφέρνης δὲ τοὺς στρατηγούς δῆσας ἀπέστειλε
πρὸς Ἀρταξέρξην· ἐκεῖνος δὲ τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους
ἀνεῖλε, Μένωνα δὲ μόνον ἀφήκεν· ἑδόκει γὰρ μόνος
οὗτος στασιάζων πρὸς τοὺς συμμάχους² προδώσειν
3 τοὺς Ἕλληνας. Τισσαφέρνης δὲ μετὰ τῆς δυνά-
μειως ἐπακολουθῶν τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ἐξήχητο, καὶ
κατὰ στόμα μὲν οὐκ ἐτόλμα παρατάττεσθαι, φο-
βούμενος ἀπεγνωσμένων ἀνδρῶν θράσος καὶ ἀπό-
νοϊαν, ἐν δὲ τοῖς εὐθέτοις τόποις παρενοχλῶν
μεγάλῳ μὲν οὐδενὶ κακῷ περιβάλλειν αὐτοὺς ἡδύ-
νατο, μικρὰ δὲ βλάβπτων μέχρι τοῦ τῶν Καρδούχων
καλουμένων³ ἔθνους ἐπηκολούθησεν.
4 Καὶ Τισσαφέρνης μὲν οὐδὲν ἐπι δυνάμενος πράξει
μετὰ τῆς δυνάμειως ἐπ' Ἰωνίας ἀνέζευξεν· οἱ δὲ
Ἕλληνες ἐφ' ἑπτὰ μὲν ἡμέρας διεπορεύοντο τὰ
τῶν Καρδούχων ὄρη, πολλὰ κακὰ πάσχοντες ὑπὸ
τῶν ἐγχωρίων ἀλκίμων τε ὄντων καὶ τῆς χώρας
5 ἐμπείρων. ἦσαν δ' οὗτοι πολέμοι μὲν τοῦ βασι-
λέως, ἐλεύθεροι δὲ καὶ τὰ κατὰ πόλεμον ἀσκοῦντες,
μάλιστα δ' ἐκπονοῦντες σφενδόνας ὡς μεγίστους
λίθους ἐμβάλλειν καὶ τοξεύμασιν ὑπερμεγέθεσι
χρῆσθαι, δι' ὧν τοὺς Ἕλληνας κατατιτρώσκοντες
ἐξ ὑπερδεξιῶν τόπων πολλοὺς μὲν ἀνείλον, οὐκ

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 reck-
lessness 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 any-
thing 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 them-
selves 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.

¹ ἂν added by Hertlein.

² συμμάχους] Vogel suggests συνάρχοντας.

³ So Hertlein: καλουμένων.

6 ὀλίγους δὲ κακῶς διέθεσαν. τὰ γὰρ βέλη μείζω
καθεστῶτα δυεῖν πηχῶν ἔδυνε διὰ τε τῶν ἀσπίδων
καὶ θωράκων, ὥστε μηδὲν τῶν ὄπλων ἰσχύειν τὴν
βίαν αὐτῶν ὑπομένειν· οὕτω γὰρ φασι μεγάλοις
κεκρηῆσθαι οἰστοῖς, ὥστε τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐναγκυλοῦν-
7 τας τὰ ριπτόμενα βέλη τοῦτοις σαννίοις χρωμένους
ἐξακοντίζειν. διελθόντες οὖν τὴν προειρημένην
χώραν ἐπιπόνως παρεγενήθησαν πρὸς τὸν Κεντρι-
την ποταμόν· ὃν διαβάντες εἰσέβαλον εἰς τὴν
Ἄρμενιαν. ταύτης δ' ἦν σατράπης Τιρίβαζος,
πρὸς ὃν σπεισάμενοι διεπορεύοντο τὴν χώραν ὡς
φίλοι.

28. Ὀδοιποροῦντες δὲ διὰ τῶν Ἀρμενίων ὄρων
ἐλήφθησαν ὑπὸ χιόνος πολλῆς, καὶ παρεκινδύνευσαν
ἀπολέσθαι πάντες. τοῦ γὰρ ἀέρος τεταραγμένου
τὸ μὲν πρῶτον κατ' ὀλίγον ἤρξατο χιῶν πίπτειν
ἐκ τοῦ περιέχοντος, ὥστε τοὺς ὀδοιποροῦντας
μηδὲν ἐμποδίζεσθαι τῆς εἰς τοῦμπροσθεν πορείας·
μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πνεύματος ἐπιγινόμενου μᾶλλον
αἰεὶ κατερρίπτετο καὶ τὴν χώραν ἐπεκάλυπτεν,
ὥστε μηκέτι δύνασθαι μήτε τὰς ὁδοὺς μήτε ὀλο-
2 σκερῶς τὰς ιδιότητας τῶν τόπων θεωρεῖσθαι. διό-
περ ἄθυμία τὸ στρατόπεδον ὑπεδύετο καὶ δέος,
ἀνακάμπτειν μὲν εἰς ἀπώλειαν οὐ βουλομένων, προ-
άγειν δὲ διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν χιόνων οὐ δυναμένων.¹
τοῦ δὲ χειμῶνος ἐπίτασιν λαμβάνοντος ἐπεγενήθη
πνευμάτων μέγεθος μετὰ πολλῆς χαλάζης, ὥστε τοῦ
συρμοῦ κατὰ πρόσωπον ὄντος ἀναγκασθῆναι καθ-
ίσει τὴν δύναμιν ἅπασαν· ἕκαστος γὰρ τὴν ἐκ τῆς
ὀδοιπορίας κακοπάθειαν ὑπομένειν ἀδυνατῶν, οὗ
3 ποτε τύχοι, μένειν ἡγαγκάζετο. ἀποροῦντες δὲ πάν-

¹ οὐ δυναμένων] οὔτε δυναμένων AL, οὐ δεδνημένων 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. Conse-
quently 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 en-
tailed in a further advance, was forced to remain wher-
ever he happened to be. Although without supplies

¹ About three feet.

των¹ τῶν ἀναγκαίων ἐκείνην μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν καὶ τὴν νύκτα διεκαρτέρουν ὑπαίθριοι, πολλοῖς συνεχόμενοι κακοῖς· διὰ γὰρ τὸ πλῆθος τῆς κατὰ τὸ συνεχῆς ἐκχεομένης χιόνος τὰ τε ὄπλα πάντα συνεκαλύφθη καὶ τὰ σώματα διὰ τὸν ἀπὸ τῆς αἰθρίας πάγον περιεψύχετο. διὰ δὲ τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῶν κακῶν ὅλην τὴν νύκτα διηγρύπνου· καὶ τινὲς μὲν πῦρ ἐκκαύσαντες τῆς ἀπὸ τούτου βοηθείας ἐτύγγαλλον, τινὲς δὲ περικαταληφθέντες ὑπὸ τοῦ πάγου τὰ σώματα πᾶσαν ἀπεγίνωσκον ἐπικουρίαν, τῶν ἀκρωτηρίων αὐτοῖς σχεδὸν ἀπάντων ἀπονεκροῦ-
 4 μένων. διόπερ ὡς ἡ νύξ διήλθε, τῶν θ' ὑποζυγίων τὰ πλείστα εὐρέθη διεφθαρμένα καὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν πολλοὶ μὲν τετελευτηκότες, οὐκ ὀλίγοι δὲ τὴν μὲν ψυχὴν ἔχοντες ἔμφρονα, τὸ δὲ σῶμα διὰ τὸν πάγον ἀκίνητον· ἐνιοὶ δὲ καὶ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἐτυφλώθησαν
 5 καὶ τελείως ἂν ἅπαντες διεφθάρησαν, εἰ μὴ βραχὺ διελθόντες εὗρον κώμας γεμούσας τῶν ἐπιτηδείων. αὐταὶ δὲ τὰς μὲν τοῖς ὑποζυγίοις καταβάσεις εἶχον ὄρυκτάς, τὰς δὲ τοῖς ἀνδράσι κατὰ κλιμάκων . . . ταῖς οἰκίαις τὰ τε βοσκήματα τρεφόμενα χόρτω, τοῖς δ' ἀνδράσι πολλὴν ἀφθονίαν πάντων τῶν πρὸς τὸ ζῆν ἀναγκαίων.

29. Ἐμμείναντες δὲ ταῖς κώμαις ἡμέρας ὀκτὼ παρεγενήθησαν πρὸς τὸν Φᾶσιν ποταμόν. ἐκεῖ δὲ τέτταρας ἡμέρας διανύσαντες² διεπορεύοντο τὴν

¹ So Dindorf: πάντες.

² διανύσαντες] διαμείναντες P.

¹ There is clearly a lacuna in the text. Any reconstruction

of any kind, they stuck it out under the open sky that ^{401 B.C.} 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 . . . ¹ 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 χώραν. ἐπιθεμένων δ' αὐτοῖς τῶν ἐγχωρίων, τούτους μὲν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ νικήσαντες πολλοὺς ἀνείλον, αὐτοὶ δὲ καταλαμβάνοντες τὰς τῶν ἐγχωρίων κτήσεις γεμούσας ἀγαθῶν ἐνδιέτρι-
 2 φαν ἐν αὐταῖς ἡμέρας πεντεκαίδεκα. ἀναξεύζαντες δ' ἐκείθεν διήλθον τὴν Χαλδαίων¹ καλουμένων² χώραν ἐν ἡμέραις ἑπτὰ καὶ παρεγενήθησαν πρὸς τὸν Ἄρπαγον ὀνομαζόμενον ποταμόν, ὄντα τὸ πλάτος πλέθρων τεττάρων. ἐντεῦθεν δὲ διὰ τῆς Σκυτινῶν πορευόμενοι διήλθον ὁδὸν πεδινῇ, ἐν ἣ τρεῖς ἡμέρας αὐτοὺς ἀνέλαβον, εὐποροῦντες ἀπάντων τῶν ἀναγκαίων. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀναξεύζαντες τεταρταῖοι παρεγενήθησαν πρὸς πόλιν μεγάλην
 3 Γυμνασίαν ὀνομαζομένην. ἐκ δὲ ταύτης ὁ τῶν τόπων τούτων ἀφηγούμενος ἐσπέισατο πρὸς αὐτούς καὶ τοὺς ὀδηγῶντας ἐπὶ θάλατταν συνέστησεν. ἐν ἡμέραις δὲ πεντεκαίδεκα παραγερόμενοι ἐπὶ τὸ Χήνιον ὄρος, ὡς εἶδον πορευόμενοι οἱ πρῶτοι τὴν θάλατταν, περιχαρεῖς ἦσαν καὶ τοιαύτην ἐποίουν κραυγὴν, ὥστε τοὺς ἐπὶ τῆς οὐραγίας ὄντας ὑπολαμβάνοντας πολεμίων ἔφοδον εἶναι χωρεῖν εἰς
 4 ὄπλα. ὡς δ' ἅπαντες ἀνέβησαν ἐπὶ τὸν τόπον, ἐξ οὗ τὴν θάλατταν ἦν ὄραν, τοῖς θεοῖς ἀνατείναντες τὰς χεῖρας ἠὺχαρίστουν ὡς ἦδη διασεωσμένοι· συνενέγκαντες δ' εἰς ἓνα τόπον λίθους παμπληθεῖς, καὶ ποιήσαντες ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀναστήματα μεγάλα, σκῦλα τῶν βαρβάρων ἀνέθεσαν, βουλόμενοι τῆς στρατείας ἀθάνατον ὑπόμνημα καταλιπεῖν. καὶ τῷ μὲν ὀδηγῶντι φιάλην ἀργυρᾶν καὶ στολὴν Περσικὴν ἐδωρήσαντο· ὃς δεῖξας αὐτοῖς τὴν ἐπὶ
 5 Μάκρωνας ὁδὸν ἀπηλλάγη. οἱ δ' Ἑλληνας εἰσ-

the territory of the Chaoi¹ 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 necessities 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: *καλουμένην*.

¹ So Wesseling: *Χαλκιδαίων P¹, Χαλκιδέων cet.*

βαλόντες εἰς τὴν τῶν Μακρῶνων χώραν ἐσπίσαντο, καὶ πρὸς πίστιν παρὰ μὲν ἐκείνων λόγῃν ἔλαβον βαρβαρικὴν, αὐτοὶ δ' Ἑλληνικὴν ἔδωκαν· ταῦτα γὰρ ἔφασαν αὐτοῖς οἱ βάρβαροι διὰ προγόνων παραδεδοῦσθαι πρὸς πίστιν βεβαιότατα. ὡς δὲ τοὺς τούτων ὄρους διήλθον, παρεγενήθησαν εἰς τὴν
6 τῶν Κόλχων χώραν. εἰς ἣν ἀθροισθέντων τῶν ἐγχωρίων ἐπ' αὐτούς, τούτους μὲν κρατήσαντες μάχῃ πολλοὺς ἀνείλαν, αὐτοὶ δὲ λόφον ὄχυρον καταλαβόμενοι τὴν χώραν ἐπόρθουν, καὶ τὰς ὠφελείας εἰς τοῦτον ἀθροίσαντες ἀφθόως ἑαυτοὺς ἀνελάμβανον.

30. Εὐρίσκετο δὲ καὶ σμῆνη παμπληθῆ περὶ τοὺς τόπους, ἐξ ὧν πολυτελῆ προσεφέρετο κηρία. τούτων δ' οἱ γευσάμενοι παραλόγῳ περιέπιπτον συμπτώματι· οἱ γὰρ μεταλαβόντες αὐτῶν ἄφρονες ἐγίνοντο καὶ πίπτοντες ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ὅμοιοι τοῖς
2 τετελευτηκόσιν ὑπῆρχον. πολλῶν δὲ φαγόντων διὰ τὴν γλυκύτητα τῆς ἀπολαύσεως, ταχὺ τὸ πλῆθος ἐγεγόνει τῶν πεπτωκότων οἰοῦναι τροπῆς ἐν πολέμῳ γεγενημένης. ἐκείνην μὲν οὖν τὴν ἡμέραν ἠθύμησεν ἡ δύναμις, καταπεπληγμένη τό τε παράδοξον καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἡτυχηκότων· τῇ δ' ὑστεραία περὶ τὴν αὐτὴν ὥραν ἅπαντες ἑαυτοὺς ἀνελάμβανον καὶ κατ' ὀλίγον ἀνακτώμενοι τὸ φρονεῖν ἀνέστησαν, καὶ τὸ σῶμα διετέθησαν ὁμοίως τοῖς ἐκ φαρμακοποσίας διασωθεῖσιν.

3 Ὡς δ' ἀνέλαβον ἑαυτοὺς ἐν τρισὶν ἡμέραις, ἐπορεύθησαν εἰς Τραπεζοῦντα πόλιν Ἑλληνίδα, Σινωπέων μὲν ἀποικον, κειμένην δ' ἐν τῇ Κόλχων χώρᾳ. ἐνταῦθα δὲ διατρίψαντες ἡμέρας τριάκοντα, παρὰ

Greeks then entered the territory of the Maconians ^{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 ἐγχωρίοις λαμπρῶς ἐξενίσθησαν, αὐτοὶ
 δὲ τῷ τε Ἡρακλεῖ καὶ Διὶ Σωτηρίῳ θυσίαν ἐποίη-
 σαν καὶ γυμνικὸν ἀγῶνα, καθ' ὃν τόπον φασὶ
 προσπλεῦσαι τὴν Ἀργὴν καὶ τοὺς περὶ Ἰάσονα.
 4 ἐκέλευεν δὲ Χειρίσοφον μὲν τὸν ἀφηγούμενον ἀ-
 πέσειλαν εἰς Βυζάντιον ἐπὶ πλοῖα καὶ τριήρεις·
 ἔλεγε¹ γὰρ εἶναι φίλος Ἀναξιβίου τῷ Βυζαντίων
 ναυάρχῳ. τοῦτον μὲν οὖν ἐπὶ κέλητος ἐξέπεμψαν·
 λαβόντες δὲ τῶν ἐπικώπων δύο πλοῖαρια παρὰ τῶν
 Τραπεζουντίων, ἐλήστευον τοὺς περιοικούντας βαρ-
 5 βάρους καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. ἐφ'
 ἡμέρας μὲν οὖν τριάκοντα περιέμειναν τὸν Χειρί-
 σοφον· ὡς δ' ἐκείνος ἐβράδυνεν, αἱ δὲ τροφαὶ τοῖς
 ἀνθρώποις ἐσπάνιζον, ἀνέζευξαν ἐκ Τραπεζοῦντος,
 καὶ τριταῖοι παρεγενήθησαν εἰς Κερασοῦντα πόλιν
 Ἑλληνίδα, Σινωπέων ἀποικον. ἐν ταύτῃ δὲ ἡμέρας
 διατρίψαντές τινες παρεγενήθησαν εἰς τὸ τῶν
 6 Μοσυνοίκων ἔθνος. τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων συστρα-
 φέντων ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἐκράτησαν μάχῃ καὶ πολλοὺς
 ἀνείλον. συμφυγόντων δ' εἰς τι χωρίον, ἐν ᾧ
 κατώκουν ἐπτορόφους ἔχοντες ξυλίνοὺς πύργους,
 συνεχεῖς προσβολὰς ποιησάμενοι κατὰ κράτος εἶλον.
 ἦν δὲ τὸ χωρίον τοῦτο μητρόπολις τῶν ἄλλων ἐρ-
 μάτων, ἐν ᾧ καὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτῶν κατῴκει τὸν
 7 ὑψηλότατον τόπον ἔχων. ἔθος δ' ἔχει πάτριον
 μένειν ἐν αὐτῷ τὸν πάντα βίον, κακείθεν διαδιδόναι
 τοῖς ὄχλοις τὰ προστάγματα. βαρβαρώτατον δ'
 ἔφασαν οἱ στρατιῶται τοῦτο διεληλυθέναι τὸ ἔθνος,
 καὶ ταῖς μὲν γυναιξίν αὐτοὺς πλησιάζειν ἀπάντων
 ὁράντων, τοὺς δὲ παῖδας τῶν πλουσιωτάτων

¹ δὲ Eichstädt: τε.

² So Dindorf: ἐλέγετο.

during which they were most magnificently enter- 401 B.C.
 tained 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 Mosynoecians. 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 suc-
 cessive 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 bar-
 barous 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, ἅπαντας δ' ἐκ παιδὸς στίγμασι τὸν τε νῶτον καὶ τὰ στήθη καταποικίλλθαι. ταύτην μὲν οὖν τὴν χώραν ἐν ἡμέραις ὀκτῶ διεπορεύθησαν, τὴν δ' ἐχομένην ἐν τρισίν, ἦν ἐκάλουν Τιβαρηνήν.

31. Κάκειθεν εἰς Κοτύωρα πόλιν παρεγενήθησαν Ἑλληνίδα, Σινωπέων ἄποικον. ἐν ταύτῃ δὲ πεντήκονθ' ἡμέρας διέτριψαν τοὺς περιόικους τῆς Παφλαγονίας τε καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους βαρβάρους ληστεύοντες. Ἡρακλεῶται δὲ καὶ Σινωπεῖς ἀπέστειλαν αὐτοῖς πλοῖα, δι' ὧν αὐτοὶ τε καὶ τὰ σκευοφόρα διεκομίσθησαν. ἡ δὲ Σινώπη Μιλησίων μὲν ἦν ἄποικος, κειμένη δ' ἐν τῇ Παφλαγονίᾳ μέγιστον εἶχεν ἀξίωμα τῶν περὶ τοὺς τόπους· ἐν ἣ δὴ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἔσχε Μιθριδάτης ὁ πρὸς Ῥωμαίους διαπολεμήσας τὰ μέγιστα βασίλεια. παρεγενήθη δὲ καὶ ἐνταῦθα ΧειρISOΦΟΣ ὁ πρὸς τὰς τριήρεις ἀπεσταλμένος ἄπρακτος. οὐ μὴν ἄλλ' οἱ Σινωπεῖς φιλοφρόνως αὐτοὺς ξενίσαντες ἀπέπεμψαν αὐτοὺς κατὰ θάλατταν εἰς Ἡράκλειαν, Μεγαρέων ἄποικον· καὶ καθωρμίσθη πᾶς ὁ στόλος πρὸς τὴν Ἀχερουσίαν χερρόνησον, ὅπου φασὶν Ἡρακλέα τὸν ἐξ Ἄιδου Κέρβερον ἀναγαγεῖν. ἐκεῖθεν δὲ πεζῇ διὰ Βιθυνίας πορευόμενοι κινδύνοις περιέπιπτον, τῶν ἐγχωρίων ἐξαπτομένων κατὰ τὴν πορείαν. μόγις οὖν διεσώθησαν εἰς Χρυσόπολιν τῆς Χαλκηδονίας οἱ περιλειφθέντες ἀπὸ μυρίων ὀκτακισχίλιοι τριακόσιοι.² ἐκεῖθεν δὲ ῥαδίως ἤδη τὸ λοιπὸν τινὲς μὲν διεσώθησαν εἰς τὰς πατρίδας, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ περὶ τὴν

nourished on boiled nuts ; and they are all from their 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 Chrysopolis 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 οὐ μὴν ἄλλ' οἱ Dindorf, οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι P¹, οἱ μὲν οὖν ἄλλοι cet.
² So Dindorf (ch. 37. 1) : τρισχίλιοι ὀκτακόσιοι.

Χερρόνησον ἀθροισθέντες ἐπόρθουν τὴν παρακειμένην Θρακῶν χώραν.¹

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

32. Οἱ δ' ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις δυναστεύοντες τριάκοντα τύραννοι καθ' ἡμέραν οὐκ ἐπαύοντο τοὺς μὲν φυγαδεύοντες, τοὺς δὲ ἀναιροῦντες. τῶν δὲ Θηβαίων ἀγανακτούντων ἐπὶ τοῖς γινομένοις καὶ φιλοφρόνως τοὺς φυγάδας ὑποδεχομένων, Θρασύβουλος Στριεὺς ὀνομαζόμενος, ὢν Ἀθηναῖος, ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν τριάκοντα πεφυγαδευμένος, συνεργοῦντων αὐτῷ λάθρα τῶν Θηβαίων κατελάβετο τῆς Ἀττικῆς χωρίον ὀνομαζόμενον Φυλῆν. ἦν δὲ τὸ φρούριον ὄχυρόν τε σφόδρα καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπέχον σταδίους ἑκατόν, ὥστε πολλὰς ἀφορμὰς αὐτοῖς παρέχεσθαι πρὸς τὴν ἔφοδον. οἱ δὲ τριάκοντα τύραννοι πυθόμενοι τὸ γεγονός τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐξήγαγον ἐπ' αὐτοὺς τὴν δύναμιν ὡς πολιορκήσοντες τὸ χωρίον· πλησίον δὲ τῆς Φυλῆς αὐτῶν στρατοπεδεύοντων

3 ἐπεγενήθη πολὺς νιφετός. καὶ τινων ἐπιχειρησάντων μετασκηνοῦν, οἱ πολλοὶ φεύγειν αὐτοὺς ὑπέλαβον καὶ πλησίον τινὰ πολεμίαν δύναμιν εἶναι ἐμπεισόντος δὲ εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον θορύβου τοῦ καλουμένου Πανικοῦ μετεστρατοπέδευσαν εἰς ἕτερον τόπον.

4 Ὅτι δὲ τριάκοντα θεωροῦντες τοὺς πολίτας ἐν Ἀθήναις, ὅσοι μὴ μετείχον τῆς τῶν τρισχιλίων πολιτείας, μετεώρους ὄντας πρὸς τὴν κατάλυσιν τῆς

¹ χώραν Wesseling : πόλιν.

together around the Chersonesus and laid waste the adjoining territory of the Thracians. 401 B.C.

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 thousand² 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 (*Hell.* 2. 3. 18), to "share in the government."

δυναστείας, μετώκισαν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ, καὶ τοῖς ξενικοῖς ὄπλοις διακατεῖχον τὴν πόλιν· Ἐλευσινίους δὲ καὶ Σαλαμινίους αἰτιασάμενοι τὰ
 5 τῶν φυγάδων φρονεῖν, ἀπαντας ἀνείλον. τούτων δὲ πραττομένων πολλοὶ τῶν φυγάδων συνέρρουσιν πρὸς τοὺς περὶ Θρασύβουλον . . . φανερώς μὲν περὶ τινῶν αἰχμαλώτων διαλεξόμενοι, λάθρα δὲ συμβουλευεῖν αὐτῷ¹ διαλύσαι τὸ συνεστηκὸς φυγαδικὸν καὶ μεθ' ἑαυτῶν τῆς πόλεως δυναστεύειν ἀντὶ Ἰθραμίνου προπαιρηθέντα,² λαβεῖν δ' ἐξουσίαν δέκα τῶν φυγάδων οὓς ἂν προαιρήσθαι κατ-
 6 ἀγειν εἰς τὴν πατρίδα. ὁ μὲν Θρασύβουλος ἔφησε προκρίνειν τὴν ἑαυτοῦ φυγὴν τῆς τῶν τριάκοντα δυναστείας, καὶ τὸν πόλεμον οὐ καταλύσειν, εἰ μὴ πάντες οἱ πολῖται ἀτελέθωσι καὶ τὴν πάτριον πολιτείαν ὁ δῆμος ἀπολάβῃ. οἱ δὲ τριάκοντα θεωροῦντες πολλοὺς μὲν ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν ἀφισταμένους διὰ τὸ μῖσος, τοὺς δὲ φυγάδας αἰεὶ πλείους γινόμενους, ἀπέστειλαν εἰς Σπάρτην πρέσβεις περὶ βοηθείας, αὐτοὶ δ' ὅσους ἠδύνατο πλείστους ἀθροίσαντες ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ περιεστρατοπέδευσαν περὶ τὰς ὀνομαζομένας Ἀχαρνάς.

33. Ὁ δὲ Θρασύβουλος τὴν ἱκανὴν φυλακὴν τοῦ χωρίου καταλιπὼν ἐξήγαγε τοὺς φυγάδας, ὄντας χιλίους καὶ διακοσίους· ἐπιθέμενος δὲ τῇ τῶν ἐναντίων παρεμβολῇ νυκτὸς ἀπροσδοκῆτως καὶ συχνοὺς ἀποκτείνας, τοὺς ἄλλους διὰ τὸ παράδοξον ἐξέπληξε
 2 καὶ φυγεῖν εἰς Ἀθήνας ἠνάγκασεν. μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην ὁ Θρασύβουλος εὐθὺς μὲν ὤρμησεν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ καὶ κατελάβετο τὴν Μουνυχίαν, λόφον

ferred them to the Peiraeus and maintained their ⁴⁰¹ B.C. 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)¹ 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,² 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.* Phylê.

¹ τὸ ἀφ' αὐτῷ deleted by Dindorf.

² So Dindorf, omitted FJK, *προαιρηθέντα cet.*

ἔρημον καὶ καρτερόν, οἱ δὲ τύραννοι τῇ δυνάμει
 πάσῃ καταβάντες εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ προσέβαλον τῇ
 Μουνυχίᾳ, Κριτίου τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἔχοντος. ἐπὶ
 πολὺν δὲ χρόνον τῆς μάχης καρτερᾶς γενομένης,
 οἱ μὲν τύραννοι τοῖς πλήθεσιν ὑπερεῖχον, οἱ δὲ
 3 φυγάδες τῇ τῶν τόπων ὀχυρότητι. τέλος δὲ
 Κριτίου πεσόντος οἱ μετὰ τῶν τριάκοντα κατεπλά-
 γησαν καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ὁμαλωτέρους τόπους κατ-
 ἔφυγον, οὐ τολμώντων τῶν φυγάδων εἰς ἐκείνους
 καταβαίνειν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα συχνῶν ἀφισταμένων
 πρὸς τοὺς φυγάδας, οἱ περὶ τὸν Θρασύβουλον ἐξαι-
 φνης ἐπέθεντο τοῖς ἐναντίοις, καὶ μάχῃ κρατή-
 4 σαντες ἐκυρίευσαν τοῦ Πειραιῶς. εὐθὺ δὲ πολλοὶ
 μὲν τῶν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐπιθυμοῦντες ἀπαλλαγῆναι
 τῆς τυραννίδος συνέβησαν εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ, πάντες
 δ' οἱ κατὰ τὰς πόλεις διερριμμένοι φυγάδες ἀκούον-
 τες τὰ προτερήματα τῶν περὶ Θρασύβουλον, ἦκον
 εἰς Πειραιᾶ, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἤδη πολὺ ταῖς δυνά-
 μεσιν οἱ φυγάδες ὑπερεῖχον· διὸ καὶ πολιορκεῖν τὴν
 πόλιν ἐπεχείρησαν.
 5 Οἱ δ' ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις τοὺς μὲν τριάκοντα τῆς
 ἀρχῆς παύσαντες ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐξέπεμψαν, δέκα
 δ' ἄνδρας κατέστησαν αὐτοκράτορας, εἰ δύναντο,
 μάλιστα φιλικῶς διαλύεσθαι τὸν πόλεμον. οὗτοι
 δὲ παραλαβόντες τὴν ἀρχὴν τούτων μὲν ἡμέλησαν,
 ἑαυτοὺς δὲ τυράννους ἀποδείξαντες ἀπὸ Λακεδαί-
 μονος τετταράκοντα ναῦς μετεπέμψαντο καὶ στρα-
 6 τιώτας χιλίους, ὧν ἦρχε Λύσανδρος. Πausanias
 δὲ ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς, φθονῶν μὲν τῷ
 Λυσάνδρῳ, θεωρῶν δὲ τὴν Σπάρτην ἀδοξοῦσαν
 παρὰ τοῖς Ἕλλησιν, ἀνέβη μετὰ δυνάμεως πολ-
 λῆς, καὶ παραγενηθεὶς εἰς Αθήνας διήλλαξε τοὺς

uninhabited and strong hill; and the Tyrants with ⁴⁰¹ B.C.
 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

¹ Athens.

ἐν τῇ πόλει πρὸς τοὺς φυγάδας. διόπερ Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν ἐκομίσαντο τὴν πατρίδα καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν τοῖς ἰδίῳ νόμοις ἐπολιτεύοντο, τοῖς δ' εὐλαβουμένοις, μὴ τι πάθωσι διὰ τὰ γενόμενα κατὰ τὸ συνεχές αὐτῶν ἀδικήματα, τὴν Ἐλευσίνα κατοικεῖν συνεχώρησαν.

34. Ἡλεῖοι δὲ φοβηθέντες τὴν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὑπεροχὴν, κατέλυσαν τὸν πρὸς αὐτοὺς πόλεμον, ἐφ' ᾧ τὰς τριήρεις δοῦναι Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τὰς περιοικούσας πόλεις αὐτονόμους ἀφεῖναι. 2 Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ καταλελυτάς τοὺς πολέμους καὶ σχολὴν ἔχοντας ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ Μεσσηνίους, ὧν οἱ μὲν ἐν Κεφαλληνία φρούριόν τι κατώκουν, οἱ δὲ Ναύπακτον ἐν τοῖς προσεσπερίοις λεγομένοις Λοκροῖς, δόντων Ἀθηναίων. ἐκβαλόντες δ' αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῶν τόπων ἀπέδωκαν τὰ φρούρια, τὸ μὲν τοῖς 3 τὴν Κεφαλληνίαν οἰκοῦσι, τὸ δὲ τοῖς Λοκροῖς. οἱ δὲ Μεσσηνιοὶ διὰ τὸ παλαιὸν πρὸς τοὺς Σπαρτιάτας μίσος πανταχόθεν ἐλαυνόμενοι, μετὰ τῶν ὀπλων ἀπηλλάγησαν ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος, καὶ τινὲς μὲν αὐτῶν πλεῖσαντες εἰς Σικελίαν ἐγένοντο Διονυσίου μισθοφόροι, τινὲς δ' εἰς Κυρήνην ἔπλευσαν, περὶ τρισχιλίουσ ὄντες, καὶ μετὰ τῶν ἐκεῖ φυγάδων ἐτάχθησαν. 4 οἱ γὰρ Κυρηναῖοι κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν καιρὸν ἐν ταραχῇ κατεισθῆκεισαν, Ἀρίστωνος καὶ τινῶν ἐτέρων κατειληφόντων τὴν πόλιν. προσφάτως μὲν πεντακόσιοι οἱ δυνατώτατοι τῶν Κυρηναίων ἀνήρηντο, 5 τῶν δ' ἄλλων ἐπεφεύγεισαν οἱ χαριέστατοι. οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' οἱ¹ φυγάδες προσλαμβανόμενοι τοὺς

¹ οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' οἱ Dindorf: οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι.

¹ Cp. Book 11. 84. 7.

about a reconciliation between the men in the city ^{401 B.C.} 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.¹ 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 Cyrenê and joined the forces of exiles there. For at that time disorder had broken out among the Cyrenaeans, since Ariston, together with certain others, had seized the city. Of the Cyrenaeans, 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

Μεσσηνίους παρετάξαντο πρὸς τοὺς τὴν πόλιν κατελιφότες, καὶ τῶν μὲν Κυρηναίων πολλοὶ παρ' ἀμφοτέροις ἔπεσον, οἱ δὲ Μεσσηνιοὶ σχεδὸν ἅπαντες ἀνῆρέθησαν. μετὰ δὲ τὴν παράταξιν οἱ Κυρηναῖοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους διαπρεσβευσάμενοι διηλλάγησαν, καὶ παραχρῆμα ὀρκωμοτήσαντες μὴ μνησκακίσειν, κοινῇ τὴν πόλιν κατώκησαν.

7 Περὶ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους Ῥωμαῖοι προσέθηκαν οἰκήτορας εἰς τὰς ὀνομαζομένας Οὐελίτρας.¹

35. Τοῦ δ' ἔτους τούτου διελθόντος Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἦρχε Λάχης, ἐν δὲ τῇ Ῥώμῃ τὴν ὑπατον ἀρχὴν διώκουν χιλιάρχοι, Μάνιος Κλώδιος, Μάρκος Κοῖντιος, Λεύκιος Ἰούλιος, Μάρκος Φούριος, Λεύκιος Οὐαλέριος, ἐγενήθη δὲ καὶ Ὀλυμπιάς πέμπτη πρὸς ταῖς ἐνεήκοντα, καθ' ἣν ἐνίκα στάδιον Μίνως Ἀθηναῖος. κατὰ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους Ἀρταξέρξης μὲν ὁ τῆς Ἀσίας βασιλεὺς καταπεπολεμηκῶς Κύρον ἀπεστάλκει Τισσαφέρην² παραληψόμενον πάσας τὰς ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ σατραπείας. διόπερ οἱ Κύρῳ συμμαχήσαντες σατράπαι καὶ πόλεις ἐν ἀγωνίᾳ πολλῇ καθειστήκεισαν, μήποτε δῶσι τιμωρίαν ὑπὲρ ὧν ἐξήμαρτον εἰς τὸν βασιλέα. οἱ μὲν οὖν ἄλλοι σατράπαι διαπρεσβευσάμενοι πρὸς Τισσαφέρην ἐξεθεράπευον καὶ τὰ καθ' αὐτοὺς ἐτίθεντο πρὸς αὐτόν, ὅπως ποτ' ἦσαν δυνατοί. Ταμῶς δέ, μέγιστος ὢν αὐτῶν καὶ τῆς Ἰωνίας ἀφηγούμενος, εἰς τὰς τριήρεις ἐνέθετο τὰ χρήματα καὶ τοὺς υἱοὺς ἅπαντας πλὴν ἑνὸς τοῦ καλουμένου μὲν Γλοῦ³ μετὰ δὲ τινος χρόνους ἀφηγησαμένου τῶν βασιλικῶν δυνάμεων. εὐλαβηθεὶς οὖν ὁ Ταμῶς τὸν Τισσα-

¹ So Rhodoman : οὐέλτρας.

and joined battle with the men who had seized the ⁴⁰¹ 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 ⁴⁰⁰ archon and in Rome the consulship was administered by military tribunes, Manius Claudius, Marcus Quinctius, Lucius Julius, Marcus Furius, and Lucius Valerius¹; and the Ninety-fifth Olympiad was held, that in which Minos of Athens won the "stadion." 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

¹ Livy (5. 1) gives the names as M. Aemilius Mamercus, L. Valerius Potitus, Ap. Claudius Crassus, M. Quinctilius Varus, L. Iulius Iulus, M. Postumius, M. Furius Camillus, and M. Postumius Albinus.

² So Wesseling : Φαρνάβαζον.

³ So Wesseling : γλόυ.

φέρνῃν ἀπήρην εἰς Αἴγυπτον μετὰ τοῦ στόλου, καὶ κατέφυγε πρὸς Ψαμμήτιχον τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Αἰγυπτίων, ἀπόγονον ὄντα τοῦ Ψαμμήτιχου. οὔσης δ' αὐτῷ προγεγεννημένης εὐεργεσίας εἰς τὸν βασιλέα, διελάμβανε τοῦτον ἕξειν οἶόν τινα λιμένα τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως κινδύνων. ὁ δὲ Ψαμμήτιχος τὴν τε εὐεργεσίαν καὶ τὸ πρὸς τοὺς ἰκέτας ὄσιον παρ' οὐδὲν ἡγησάμενος 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 πυνθανόμεναι τὴν τοῦ Τισσαφέρνου κατάβασιν, περὶ σφῶν ἀγωνιῶσαι πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐπεμψαν πρέσβεις, δεόμεναι μὴ περιδεῖν ἑαυτὰς ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἀναστάτους γινομένας. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι βοηθήσειν ἐπαγγελάμενοι πρὸς Τισσαφέρνῃν ἐπεμψαν πρέσβεις τοὺς ἐροῦντας μὴ ὄπλα 7 πολέμια ἐπιφέρειν ταῖς Ἑλληνίσιν πόλεσιν. Τισσαφέρνης δὲ μετὰ δυνάμειος ἐπὶ πρώτην ἐλθὼν τὴν Κυμαίων πόλιν τὴν τε χώραν ἐπόρθησεν ἅπασαν καὶ πολλῶν αἰχμαλώτων ἐγκρατῆς ἐγένετο· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα συγκλείσας αὐτοὺς εἰς πολιορκίαν, ὡς ὁ μὲν χειμῶν συνήγγισε, τὴν δὲ πόλιν ἐλεῖν οὐκ ἠδύνατο, τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους πολλῶν χρημάτων ἀπελύτρωσε καὶ τὴν πολιορκίαν ἔλυσεν.

36. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν πρὸς βασιλέα πόλεμον Θίβρωνα καταστήσαντες ἡγεμόνα χιλίους μὲν τῶν πολιτῶν ἔδωκαν, 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.* 3. 1. 4) says that these were emancipated Helots.

ἐκέλευσαν στρατολογεῖν ὄσους ἂν αὐτῷ φαίνηται
 2 συμφέρειν. ὁ δὲ Θίβρων πορευθεὶς εἰς Κόρινθον,
 κἀκεῖ παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων μεταπεμψάμενος στρα-
 τιώτας, ἐξέπλευσεν εἰς Ἔφεσον ἔχων οὐ πλείους
 πεντακισχιλίων. ἐκεῖ δὲ ἕκ τε τῶν ἰδίων πόλεων
 καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὡς δισχιλίου καταγράψας, ἀν-
 ἔξευξε τοὺς πάντας ἔχων πλείους ἑπτακισχιλίων.
 διελθὼν δ' ὡς ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι σταδίου πρὸς Μαγνη-
 σίαν ἦκεν, ἧς ἦρχε Τισσαφέρνης· ταύτην δ' ἐξ
 ἐφόδου παραλαβὼν, καὶ ταχέως ἐπὶ Τράλλεις τῆς
 Ἰωνίας πορευθεὶς, ἐπεχείρησε πολιορκεῖν τὴν πόλιν.
 οὐδὲν δὲ δυνάμενος πράξαι δι' ὀχυρότητα, πάλιν
 3 εἰς Μαγνησίαν ἀπεχώρησεν. ταύτης δ' οὔσης
 ἀτειχίστου, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο φοβούμενος μήποτε
 χωρισθέντος αὐτοῦ κυριεύσει τῆς πόλεως ὁ Τισσα-
 φέρνης, μετώκισεν αὐτὴν πρὸς τὸ πλησίον ὄρος,
 ὃ καλοῦσι Θώρακα· αὐτὸς δ' ἐμβαλὼν εἰς τὴν τῶν
 πολεμίων χώραν τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐνέπλησε παν-
 τοίας ὠφελείας. Τισσαφέρνους δὲ μετὰ πολλῆς
 ἵππου παραγενομένου διευλαβηθεὶς ἀέστρεψεν εἰς
 Ἔφεσον.

37. Περὶ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τῶν ἐστρατευ-
 μένων μετὰ Κύρου καὶ διασωθέντων εἰς τὴν
 Ἑλλάδα τινὲς μὲν εἰς τὰς ἰδίας πατρίδας ἀπηλλά-
 γησαν, οἱ δὲ πλείστοι στρατιωτικὸν εἰθισμένοι ζῆν
 βίον, καὶ σχεδὸν ὄντες πεντακισχιλιοι, στρατηγὸν
 2 αὐτῶν εἵλοντο Ξενοφῶντα. ὃς ἀναλαβὼν τὴν δύ-
 ναμιν ὤρμησε πολεμήσων Θρᾶκας τοὺς περὶ τὸν
 Σαλμυδησσὸν οἰκοῦντας· οὗτος δ' ἔστι μὲν ἐπ'
 ἄριστερᾷ τοῦ Πόντου, παρεκτείνων δ' ἐπὶ πολὺ

ordered him to enlist as many troops from their allies ^{400 B.C.}
 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 thou-
 sand soldiers from his own and other cities and then
 marched forth with a total force of over seven thou-
 sand. 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 Cyrus ¹ 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

¹ Cp. chaps. 19-31.

² A city on the west shore of the Black Sea some sixty miles from the Bosphorus.

3 πλείστα ποιεῖ ναυάγια. οἱ μὲν οὖν Θυράκας εἰώθεισαν περὶ τούτους τοὺς τόπους ἐφεδρεύοντες τοὺς ἐκπίπτοντας τῶν ἐμπόρων αἰχμαλωτίζειν· ὁ δὲ Ξενοφῶν μετὰ τῶν συνηθροισμένων στρατιωτῶν ἐμβάλων αὐτῶν εἰς τὴν χώραν μάχη τε ἐνίκησε
4 καὶ τὰς πλείστας τῶν κωμῶν ἐνέπρησεν· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Θιβρωνος αὐτοὺς μεταπεμπομένου καὶ μισθοῦς ἐπαγγελλομένου δώσειν, πρὸς ἐκείνους ἀπεχώρησαν καὶ μετὰ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπολέμουν τοῖς Πέρσαις.

5 Τούτων δὲ πραττομένων Διονύσιος μὲν ἐν τῇ Συκελίᾳ πόλιν ἔκτισεν ὑπ' αὐτὸν τὸν τῆς Αἴτνης λόφον, καὶ ἀπὸ τινος ἐπιφανοῦς ἱεροῦ προσηγό-
6 ρευσεν αὐτὴν Ἄδρανον. κατὰ δὲ τὴν Μακεδονίαν Ἀρχέλαος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐν τινι κνηγίῳ πληγείς ἀκουσίως ὑπὸ Κρατεροῦ τοῦ ἐρωμένου τὸν βίον μετήλλαξε, βασιλεύσας ἔτη ἑπτὰ· τὴν δ' ἀρχὴν διεδέξατο Ὀρέστης παῖς ὧν, ὃν ἀνελὼν Ἀέροπος
7 ἐπίτροπος ὧν κατέσχε τὴν βασιλείαν ἔτη ἕξ. Ἀθηνησι δὲ Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος ὑπ' Ἀνύτου καὶ Μελήτου κατηγορηθεὶς ἐπ' ἀσεβείᾳ καὶ φθορᾷ τῶν νέων, θανάτῳ κατεδικάσθη καὶ πῶν κώνειον ἐτελεύτησεν. ἀδίκου δὲ τῆς κατηγορίας γεγενημένης ὁ δῆμος μετεμελήθη, τηλικούτον ἄνδρα θεωρῶν ἀνηρημένον· διόπερ τοὺς κατηγορήσαντας δι' ὀργῆς εἶχε καὶ τέλος ἀκρίτους ἀπέκτεινεν.

38. Τοῦ δ' ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθηνησι μὲν τὴν ἀρχὴν Ἀριστοκράτης παρέλαβεν, ἐν

is the cause of many shipwrecks.¹ 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 Aetnê and named it Adranum, after a certain famous temple.² In Macedonia King Archelaüs was unintentionally struck while hunting by Craterus, whom he loved, and met his end, after a reign of seven³ 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.⁴

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

¹ 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.

² Archelaüs was king 413-399 B.C.

³ This statement is to be doubted in the case of Meletus and is definitely false with respect to the other accusers of Socrates.

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

Ῥώμη δὲ τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἀρχὴν ἐξ χιλίαρχοι δι-
 εδέξαντο, Γάιος Σερούλιος καὶ Λούκιος Οὐεργίνιος,
 Κόντος Σουλπίκιος, Αὔλος Μουτίλιος, Μάνιος
 2 Σέργιος. τούτων δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν παρεληφότεων
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι πυθόμενοι τὸν Θίβρωνα κακῶς δι-
 οικοῦντα τὰ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον, Δερκυλίδαν στρατ-
 ηγὸν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐξέπεμψαν· ὃς παραλαβὼν τὴν
 δύναμιν ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ Τρωάδι πόλεις.
 3 Ἀμάξιτον¹ μὲν οὖν καὶ Κολώνας καὶ Ἀρίσβαν
 εἶλεν ἐξ ἐφόδου· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Ἴλιον καὶ Κεβρη-
 νίαν καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ἀπάσας τὰς κατὰ τὴν Τρωάδα
 ἃς μὲν δόλω παρέλαβεν, ἃς δ' ἐκ βίας ἐχειρώσατο.
 μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πρὸς Φαρνάβαζον ὀκταμηνιαίους
 ἀνοχὰς ποιησάμενος, ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ Θρᾶκας τοὺς
 περὶ Βιθυνίαν τότε κατοικοῦντας· πορθήσας δ'
 αὐτῶν τὴν χώραν ἀπήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν εἰς παρα-
 χημασίαν.
 4 Ἐν Ἡρακλείᾳ δὲ τῇ περὶ Τραχίνα στάσεως
 γενομένης Ἡριππίδαν ἐξέπεμψαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι
 καταστήσοντα τὰ πράγματα· ὃς παραγερόμενος
 εἰς Ἡράκλειαν συνήγαγεν εἰς ἐκκλησίαν τὰ πλήθη,
 καὶ περιστήσας αὐτοῖς ὀπλίτας² συνέλαβε τοὺς
 αἰτίους καὶ πάντας ἀνεῖλεν, ὄντας περὶ πεντα-
 5 κοσίους. τῶν δὲ περὶ τὴν Οἴτην κατοικοῦντων
 ἀποστάντων ἐπολέμησεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ πολλοῖς περι-
 βαλὼν κακοῖς ἠνάγκασεν ἐκλιπεῖν τὴν χώραν· ὧν
 οἱ πλεῖστοι μετὰ τῶν τέκνων καὶ γυναικῶν ἔφυγον
 εἰς Θεσσαλίαν, καὶ μετὰ πέντε ἔτη κατήχησαν
 ὑπὸ Βοιωτῶν.³

¹ So Rhodoman: ἀνάξιτον.

² αὐτοῖς ὀπλίτας Hertlein (ch. 4. 6; Bk. 15. 75. 1): ἐν τοῖς
 ὀπλοῖς.

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 in-
 efficiently, 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, sub-
 jected 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 Boeotians.

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: εἰς Βοιωτίαν. Vogel suggests εἰς Οἰθαίαν.

6 Τούτων δὲ πραττομένων Θρᾶκες πολλοῖς πλή-
 θεσιν ἐνέβαλον εἰς τὴν Χερρόνησον καὶ τὴν χώραν
 πᾶσαν πορθήσαντες τειχίρεις συνείχον τὰς ἐν αὐτῇ
 πόλεις. οἱ δὲ Χερρονησίται πιεζόμενοι τῷ πολέμῳ
 μετεπέμψαντο Δερκυλίδαν τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον ἐκ
 7 τῆς Ἀσίας. οὗτος δὲ διαβάς μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως
 τοὺς μὲν Θρᾶκας ἐξήλασεν ἐκ τῆς χώρας, τὴν δὲ
 Χερρόνησον ἀπὸ θαλάττης ἀρξάμενος μέχρι θα-
 λάττης διετείχισεν. τοῦτο δὲ πράξας τοὺς μὲν
 Θρᾶκας 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 στόλον ἐτοιμάσαι καὶ ναύαρχον
 ἐπιστῆσαι Κόνωνα τὸν Ἀθηναῖον· οὗτος γὰρ ἦν
 ἔμπειρος τῶν κατὰ πόλεμον ἀγώνων, καὶ μάλιστα
 τῶν πολεμίων¹. πολεμικώτατος² δ' ὢν ἐν Κύπρῳ
 διέτριβε παρ' Εὐαγόρα τῷ βασιλεῖ. πεισθέντος
 δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως Φαρνάβαζος λαβὼν ἀργυρίου
 τάλαντα πεντακόσια παρεσκευάζετο κατασκευάζειν
 2 ναυτικόν. διαπλεύσας οὖν εἰς Κύπρον τοῖς μὲν
 ἐκεῖ βασιλεῦσι παρηγγεῖλεν ἑκατὸν τριῆρεις ἐτοι-
 μάξεν, τῷ δὲ Κόνωνι περὶ τῆς ναυαρχίας δια-
 λεχθεὶς ἐπέστησεν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὴν θάλατταν ἡγεμόνα,
 μεγάλας ὑποφαίνων παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως ἐλπίδας.
 3 ὁ δὲ Κόνων ἅμα μὲν ἐλπίζων ἀνακτήσασθαι τῇ

¹ πολεμίων] ναυτικῶν Wesseling, πελαγιῶν Dindorf; Wurm suggests ἀγώνων ναυμαχιῶν.

² πολεμικώτατος] φηγάς 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.¹ 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,² and although he excelled in warfare, he was at the time in Cyprus at the court of Evagoras the king.³ 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 Λακεδαιμόνιοι καταπο-
 λεμηθεῖεν, ἅμα δ' αὐτὸς μεγάλης τεύξεσθαι δόξης,
 4 προσεδέξατο τὴν ναυαρχίαν. οὕτω δὲ τοῦ στόλου
 παντὸς παρεσκευασμένου τὰς ἐτοιμοὺς ναῦς τετ-
 τάρακοντα λαβὼν διέπλευσεν εἰς Κιλικίαν, κάκει
 τὰ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον ἡτοιμάζετο.

Φαρνάβαζος δὲ καὶ Τισσαφέρνης ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων
 σατραπειῶν ἀθροίσαντες στρατιώτας ἀνέζευξαν, ἐπὶ
 τῆς Ἐφέσου τὴν πορείαν ποιούμενοι διὰ τὸ τοὺς
 5 πολεμίους ἔχειν ἐνταῦθα τὴν δύναμιν. καὶ συν-
 ηκολούθουν αὐτοῖς πεζοὶ μὲν δισμῦριοι, ἵππεῖς δὲ
 μῦριοι. ἀκούων δὲ τῶν Περσῶν τὴν ἔφοδον Δερ-
 κυλίδας ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀφηγούμενος ἐξ-
 ἤγαγε τὴν δύναμιν, ἔχων τοὺς πάντας οὐ πλείους
 6 τῶν ἑπτακισχιλίων. ὡς δ' ἐγγὺς ἀλλήλων ἐγενήθη
 τὰ στρατόπεδα, σπονδὰς ἐποίησαντο καὶ χρόνον
 ὤρισαν, ἐν ᾧ Φαρνάβαζος μὲν πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα
 πέμψει περὶ συνθηκῶν, εἰ βούλοιο καταλῦσαι τὸν
 πόλεμον, Δερκυλίδας δὲ τοῖς Σπαρτιάταις δηλώσει
 περὶ τούτων. οἳτοι μὲν οὖν οὕτω διέλυσαν τὰ
 στρατόπεδα.

40. Ῥηγῖνοι δὲ Χαλκιδῆων ὄντες ἄποικοι τὴν
 αὖξῃσι τοῦ Διονυσίου χαλεπῶς ἐώρων. Ναξίους
 μὲν γὰρ καὶ Καταναίους συγγενεῖς ὄντας ἐξηνδρα-
 ποδίσατο, τοῖς δὲ Ῥηγῖνοις, γένους¹ τοῦ αὐτοῦ
 μετέχουσι τοῖς ἡτυχηκόσιν, οὐ τὴν τυχοῦσαν ἀγω-
 νίαν παρείχε τὸ γεγονός, πάντων εὐλαβουμένων μὴ
 122

the leadership in Greece for his native country if the ^{399 B.C.}
 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 satrapies 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 ²
 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 *κυνδύου τοῦ αὐτοῦ*; Vogel suggests *γένους οἴου* for *μετέχουσι*.

2 ταῖς αὐταῖς συμφοραῖς περιπέσωσιν. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς, πρὶν τελείως ἰσχυρὸν γενέσθαι τὸν τύραννον, στρατεύειν ἐπ' αὐτὸν κατὰ τάχος. παραχρῆμα δὲ συνεβάλοντο¹ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον οὐκ ἐλάχιστα καὶ οἱ φυγαδευθέντες τῶν Συρακοσίων ὑπὸ Διονυσίου· τότε γὰρ οἱ πλείστοι διατρίβοντες ἐν Ῥηγίῳ δι-
ετέλουν περὶ τούτων διαλεγόμενοι, διδάσκοντες ὅτι συνεπιθήσονται² τῷ καιρῷ πάντες οἱ Συρακοῖοι.
3 τέλος δὲ καταστήσαντες στρατηγούς, ἐξέπεμψαν μετ' αὐτῶν πεζοὺς μὲν ἑξακισχιλίους, ἵππεις δὲ ἑξακοσίους, τριήρεις δὲ πεντήκοντα. οὗτοι δὲ διαπλεύσαντες τὸν πορθμὸν ἔπεισαν τοὺς τῶν Μεσσηνίων στρατηγούς κοινωνῆσαι τοῦ πολέμου, φάσκοντες δεινὸν εἶναι περιδεῖν ἀστυγείτονας Ἑλλη-
νηδῶν πόλεις ἄρδην ἀνηρημένας ὑπὸ τοῦ τυράννου.
4 οἱ μὲν οὖν στρατηγοὶ πεισθέντες τοῖς Ῥηγίνοις ἄνευ τῆς τοῦ δήμου γνώμης ἐξήγαγον τοὺς στρα-
τιώτας· ἦσαν δ' οὗτοι πεζοὶ μὲν τετρακισχίλιοι, ἵππεις δὲ τετρακόσιοι, τριήρεις δὲ τριάκοντα. ἐπεὶ δὲ προσήλθον αἱ προειρημέναι δυνάμεις πρὸς τοὺς ὄρους τῆς Μεσσηνίας, ἐπέπεσεν εἰς τοὺς στρατιώτας στάσις, Λαομέδοντος τοῦ Μεσσηνίου δημηγορή-
5 σαντος· οὗτος γὰρ συνεβούλευε μὴ κατάρχεσθαι πολέμου πρὸς τὸν Διονύσιον μηδὲν αὐτοὺς ἡδικοῦ-
κότα. οἱ μὲν οὖν τῶν Μεσσηνίων στρατιῶται, τὸν πόλεμον οὐκ ἐπικεκρωκώτος³ τοῦ δήμου, παρα-
χρῆμ' ἐπέισθησαν, καὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς καταλι-
6 πόντες ἀνέκαμψαν εἰς τὴν πατρίδα· Ῥηγίνοι δ' οὐκ ὄντες ἀξιόμαχοι καθ' ἑαυτοὺς, ἐπειδὴ τοὺς Μεσ-

¹ παραχρῆμα δὲ συνεβάλοντο Bezzel: παρὰ τοῦ Ῥηγίου λαβόντας.

² So Wesseling: συνεπέισθησαν.

³ So Wesseling: ἐπικεκρωκώτος.

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

σηνίους ἑώρων διαλύοντας τὸ στρατόπεδον, καὶ αὐτοὶ ταχέως ἀνέκαμψαν εἰς Ῥήγιον. Διονύσιος δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπὶ τοὺς ὄρους τῆς Συρακοσίας ἐξήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν, προσδεχόμενος τὴν τῶν πολεμίων ἔφοδον· ὡς δ' ἤκουσε τὴν ἀνάξουζεν αὐτῶν, 7 ἀπήγαγε τὴν στρατιὰν εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας· διαπρεσβευσαμένων δὲ τῶν Ῥηγίων καὶ τῶν Μεσσηνίων περὶ εἰρήνης, κρίνων¹ συμφέρον εἶναι διαλύεσθαι τὴν ἔχθραν πρὸς τὰς πόλεις, συνέθετο τὴν εἰρήνην.

41. Ὅρων δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τινὰς εἰς τὴν ἐπικράτειαν τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἀποτρέχοντας τὰς τε πόλεις καὶ τὰς κτήσεις κομιζομένους, ἐνόμιζε τῆς πρὸς Καρχηδονίους εἰρήνης μενούσης πολλοὺς τῶν ὑφ' αὐτὸν ταπτομένων βουλῆσθαι κοινωεῖν τῆς ἐκείνων ἀποστάσεως,² ἂν δὲ πόλεμος γένηται, πάντας τοὺς καταδεδουλωμένους ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίων ἀποστήσασθαι πρὸς αὐτόν· ἤκουσε δὲ καὶ τῶν Καρχηδονίων πολλοὺς ἐν Λιβυῇ διεφθάρθαι λοιμικῇ 2 καταστάσει περιπεσόντας· διὸ καὶ νομίζων εὐθετον ἔχειν καιρὸν τοῦ πολέμου κατασκευῆν ἔκρινε δεῖν πρῶτον γίνεσθαι· ὑπελάμβανε γὰρ εἶσεσθαι μέγαν καὶ πολυχρόνιον τὸν πόλεμον, ὡς ἂν πρὸς τοὺς δυνατωτάτους τῶν κατὰ τὴν Εὐρώπην μέλλων 3 διαγωνίζεσθαι· εὐθὺς οὖν τοὺς τεχνίτας ἤθροιζεν ἐκ μὲν τῶν ὑπ' αὐτὸν ταπτομένων πόλεων κατὰ πρόσταγμα, τοὺς δ' ἐξ Ἰταλίας καὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἔτι δὲ τῆς Καρχηδονίων ἐπικρατείας μεγάλοις μισθοῖς προτρεπόμενος· διενοεῖτο γὰρ ὄπλα μὲν παμπληθῆ καὶ βέλη παντοῖα κατασκευάσαι, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ναῦς τετρήρεις³ καὶ πεντήρεις, οὐδέπω κατ' ἐκείνους τοὺς χρόνους σκάφους πεντηρικοῦ

were disbanding their army, also turned back speedily ^{399 B.C.} 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 περὶ εἰρήνης.

² So Wurm: ἐπιστασίας Vogel: ἐπιστάσεως.

³ So Wesseling: τε τριήρεις.

4 νεναυπηγημένου. συναχθέντων δὲ πολλῶν τεχνι-
 τῶν, διελὼν αὐτοὺς κατὰ τὰς οἰκείας ἐργασίας
 κατέστησε τῶν πολιτῶν τοὺς ἐπισημοτάτους, προ-
 θεῖς δωρεὰς μεγάλας τοῖς κατασκευάσασιν ὄπλα.
 διέδωκε δὲ καὶ τῶν ὄπλων τὸν γένους¹ ἐκάστον
 τύπον διὰ τὸ τοὺς μισθοφόρους ἐκ πολλῶν ἐθνῶν
 5 συνεστηκέναι· ἔσπευδε γὰρ ἕκαστον τῶν στρα-
 τευομένων κοσμήσαι τοῖς οἰκείοις ὄπλοις, καὶ διε-
 λάμβανε² τὸ στρατόπεδον πολλὴν ἕξιν κατάπληξιν
 διὰ ταύτην τὴν αἰτίαν καὶ κατὰ τὰς μάχας κάλ-
 λιστα³ χρῆσασθαι⁴ τῷ συνήθει καθοπλισμῷ πάντας
 6 τοὺς συναγωνιζομένους. συμπροθυμουμένων δὲ καὶ
 τῶν Συρακοσίων τῇ τοῦ Διονυσίου προαιρέσει,
 πολλὴν συνέβαινε γίνεσθαι⁵ τὴν φιλοτιμίαν περὶ τὴν
 τῶν ὄπλων κατασκευήν. οὐ μόνον γὰρ ἐν τοῖς
 προνάοις καὶ τοῖς ὀπισθοδόμοις τῶν ἱερῶν, ἔτι δὲ
 τοῖς γυμνασίοις καὶ ταῖς κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν στοαῖς,
 ἔγεμε πᾶς τόπος τῶν ἐργαζομένων, ἀλλὰ καὶ χωρὶς
 τῶν δημοσίων τόπων ἐν ταῖς ἐπιφανεστάταις
 οἰκίαις ὄπλα παμπληθῆ κατασκευάζετο.

42. Καὶ γὰρ τὸ καταπελικὸν εὐρέθη κατὰ
 τοῦτον τὸν καιρὸν ἐν Συρακούσαις, ὡς ἂν τῶν
 κρατίστων τεχνιτῶν πανταχόθεν εἰς ἓνα τόπον
 συνηγμένων. τὴν γὰρ προθυμίαν τό τε μέγεθος
 τῶν μισθῶν ἐξεκαλείτο καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν προ-
 κειμένων ἄθλων τοῖς ἀρίστοις κριθεῖσι· χωρὶς δὲ

¹ τὸν γένους Vogel, τοῦ γένους Wesseling, πρὸς γένος Reiske :
 τὸ γένος.

² So Stephanus : διελαμβάνετο.

³ So Dindorf : κάλλιστον.

⁴ So Bekker : χρῆσασθαι.

⁵ So Dindorf : γενέσθαι.

been built at that time.¹ After collecting many ³⁹⁹ B.C. 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,² 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 ἐργαζομένους ὁ Διονύσιος καθ' ἡμέραν λόγοις τε φιλανθρώποις ἐχρήτο καὶ τοὺς προθυμοτάτους ἐτίμα δωρεαῖς καὶ πρὸς
 2 τὰ συνδείπνια παρελάμβανε. διόπερ ἀνυπέρβλητον φιλοτιμίαν εἰσφέροντες οἱ τεχνῖται πολλὰ προσεπεινοοῦντο βέλη καὶ μηχανήματα ξένα καὶ δυνάμενα παρέχεσθαι μεγάλας χρεῖας. ἤρξατο δὲ ναυπηγεῖσθαι τετρήρεις¹ καὶ πεντηρικὰ σκάφη, πρῶτος ταύτην τὴν κατασκευὴν τῶν νεῶν ἐπινοήσας.
 3 ἀκούων γὰρ ὁ Διονύσιος ἐν Κορίνθῳ ναυπηγηθῆναι τριήρη πρῶτως,² ἔσπευδε κατὰ τὴν ἀποικισθεῖσαν ὑπ' ἐκείνων πόλιν αὐθῆσαι τὸ μέγεθος τῆς τῶν
 4 νεῶν κατασκευῆς. λαβῶν δ' ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας ἔξαγωγὴν ὕλης, τοὺς μὲν ἡμίσεις τῶν ὑλοτόμων εἰς τὸ κατὰ τὴν Αἴτην ὄρος ἀπέστειλε, γέμον κατ' ἐκείνους τοὺς χρόνους πολυτελοῦς ἐλάτης τε καὶ πύκης, τοὺς δ' ἡμίσεις εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀποστείλας παρεσκευάσατο ζεύγη μὲν τὰ πρὸς τὴν θάλατταν κατακομοῦντα, πλοῖα δὲ³ καὶ τοὺς ὑπηρέτας πρὸς τὸ τὰς σχεδίας ἀπάγεσθαι κατὰ τάχος εἰς τὰς
 5 Συρακούσας. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος ἐπειδὴ τὴν ἱκανὴν ὕλην ἤθροισεν, ὑφ' ἓνα καιρὸν ἤρξατο ναυπηγεῖσθαι ναῦς πλείους τῶν διακοσίων, ἐπισκευάζειν δὲ τὰς προὔπαρχούσας δέκα πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν ὠκοδόμηαι δὲ καὶ νεωσοίκους πολυτελεῖς κύκλω τοῦ νῦν μεγάλου⁴ καλουμένου λιμένος ἑκατὸν ἐξήκοντα, τοὺς πλείστους δύο ναῦς δεχομένους, καὶ τοὺς προὔπαρχοντας ἐθεράπευεν, ὄντας ἑκατὸν πενήκοντα.

43. Διόπερ τοσοῦτων ὄπλων⁵ 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 quinqueremes, 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 Aetnè, 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 shipsheds, most of which could accommodate two vessels, and repaired the one hundred and fifty which were already there.

43. With so many arms and ships under construc-

² πρῶτως Vogel : πρῶτος PA, πρῶτον cet.

³ δὲ Eichstädt : τε.

⁴ μεγάλου added by Wesseling.

⁵ So Reiske : οἰκων.

σκευαζομένων ἐν ἐνὶ τόπῳ, τὸ γινόμενον πολλὴν
 παρέιχε τοῖς θεωμένοις κατάπληξιν· ὅτε μὲν γάρ
 τις ἴδοι τὴν περὶ τὰς ναῦς σπουδὴν, ἐνόμιζε περὶ
 ταύτας ἅπαντας πραγματεῦσθαι τοὺς Σικελιώτας·
 ὅτε δὲ πάλιν τοῖς τῶν ὀπλοποιῶν καὶ μηχανοποιῶν
 ἔργοις συμπαραγενηθείη, περὶ τούτους μόνους ἐνό-
 μιζεν ἅπασαν εἶναι τὴν τῆς ὑπηρεσίας παρασκευὴν.
 2 οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς περὶ ταῦτα σπουδῆς ἀνυπερ-
 βλήτου γινομένης, κατεσκευάσθησαν ἀσπίδων μὲν
 τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα μυριάδες, ἐγχειριδίων δὲ καὶ περι-
 κεφαλαιῶν ὁ παραπλήσιος ἀριθμὸς· ἤτοιμάσθησαν
 δὲ καὶ θώρακες, παντοῖοι μὲν ταῖς κατασκευαῖς,
 περιττῶς δὲ κατὰ τὴν τέχνην εἰργασμένοι, πλείους
 3 τῶν μυρίων τετρακισχιλίων. τούτους δὲ διενεοῖτο
 διαδίδοναι¹ τοῖς ἵππευσι καὶ τῶν πεζῶν τοῖς ἐφ'
 ἡγεμονίας τεταγμένοις, ἔτι δὲ τῶν μισθοφόρων τοῖς
 σωματοφυλακεῖν μέλλουσιν. κατεσκευάσθησαν δὲ
 καὶ καταπέλται παντοῖοι καὶ τῶν ἄλλων βελῶν
 4 πολὺς τις ἀριθμὸς. τῶν δὲ παρασκευασθειῶν
 νεῶν μακρῶν αἱ μὲν ἡμίσεις αὐτῶν² εἶχον πολι-
 τικοὺς κυβερνήτας καὶ πρωρεῖς, ἔτι δὲ τοὺς ταῖς
 κώπαις χρησομένους, ταῖς δ'³ ἄλλαις ὁ Διονύσιος
 ξένους ἐμισθώσατο. ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ περὶ τὰς ναῦς καὶ
 τὴν ὀπλοποιίαν αὐτῷ συντέλειαν ἐλάμβανε, περὶ
 τὴν τῶν στρατιωτῶν παρασκευὴν ἐγένετο· τούτους
 γὰρ ἔκρινε συμφέρειν μὴ πρὸ πολλοῦ μισθοῦσθαι
 πρὸς τὸ μὴ πολλὰς γίνεσθαι δαπάνας.
 5 Ἄστυδάμας δ' ὁ τραγωδιογράφος τότε πρῶτον
 ἐδίδαξεν· ἔζησε δὲ ἔτη ἐξήκοντα.
 Ἰωμαῖοι δὲ πολιορκοῦντες τοὺς Βηλίου,⁴ ἐξελ-

tion at one place the beholder was filled with utter ³⁹⁹ v.c.
 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,¹ the writer of tragedies,
 produced his first play; and he lived sixty years.

The Romans were besieging Veii, and when a sortie

¹ Of Athens.

¹ So Hertlein: δίδοναι.

² So Post: αὐτῶν. Vogel suggests deletion.

³ δὲ added by Reiske.

⁴ So Wesseling: Βοιούς.

θόντων τῶν¹ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως οἱ μὲν κατεκόπησαν ὑπὸ τῶν Βηίων,² οἱ δ' ἐξέφυγον αἰσχροῶς.

44. Τοῦ δ' ἔτους τούτου διεληλυθότος Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἤρξεν Ἴθυκλῆς, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δ' ἀντὶ τῶν ὑπάτων χιλιάρχοι πέντε κατεστάθησαν, Λεύκιος Ἰούλιος, Μάρκος Φούριος, Μάρκος Αἰμίλιος, Γάιος Κορνήλιος, Καίσιων Φάβιος. Διονύσιος δ' ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων τύραννος, ἐπειδὴ τῶν περὶ τὴν ὀπλοποιίαν καὶ ναυπηγίαν ἔργων τὰ πλείστα συντέλειαν εἰλήφει, περὶ τὴν τῶν στρατιωτῶν παρασκευὴν εὐθύς² ἐγένετο. τῶν οὖν Συρακοσίων κατέλεγε τοὺς ἐπιτηδείους εἰς τάξεις, καὶ παρὰ τῶν ὑπ' αὐτὸν ταττομένων πόλεων μετεπέμπετο τοὺς εὐθέτους. συνήγαγε δὲ καὶ μισθοφόρους ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ μάλιστα παρὰ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων· οὗτοι γὰρ αὐτῷ συναύξοντες τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔδωκαν ἐξουσίαν ὅσους βούλοιο παρ' αὐτῶν ξενολογεῖν. καθόλου δ' ἐκ πολλῶν ἐθνῶν σπεύδων τὸ ξενικὸν στρατόπεδον συνηθροικένας³ καὶ μισθοὺς πολλοὺς ἐπαγγελλόμενος, εὗρισκε τοὺς ὑπακούοντας.

3 Μέλλων δὲ μέγαν ἐξεγείρειν πόλεμον, ταῖς κατὰ τὴν νῆσον πόλεσι φιλανθρώπως προσεφέρετο, τὴν εὐνοίαν αὐτῶν ἐκκαλούμενος. τοὺς δὲ παρὰ τὸν πορθμὸν κατοικοῦντας Ῥηγίνους τε καὶ Μεσσηνίους ὀρῶν ἰκανὴν δύναμιν ἔχοντας συντεταγμένην, εὐλαβεῖτο μήποτε τῶν Καρχηδονίων διαβάντων εἰς Σικελίαν ἐκείνοις πρόσθωνται· οὐ μικρὰν γὰρ αἱ πόλεις αὐταὶ ῥοπήν εἶχον, ὅποτέροις εἰς τὸν πόλεμον

was made from the city, some of the Romans were ^{390 B.C.} cut to pieces by the Veientes and others escaped by shameful flight.

44. When this year had come to an end, Ithycales ^{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 ¹ 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 συνηθροικένας] Vogel suggests συναθροΐσαι.

¹ τῶν added by Eichstädt.

² So Wesseling: Βοιῶν.

4 συμμαχῆσειαν. ἃ δὴ λίαν ἀγωνιῶν ὁ Διονύσιος τοῖς Μεσσηνίοις ἔδωκε πολλὴν τῆς ὁμόρου χώραν, ἰδίους αὐτοὺς κατασκευάζων ταῖς εὐεργεσίαις· πρὸς δὲ Ῥηγίους ἀπέστειλε πρεσβευτάς, παρακαλῶν ἐπιγαμίαν ποιήσασθαι καὶ δοῦναι τῶν πολιτικῶν παρθένων αὐτῷ μίαν συμβιώσασθαι· ἐπηγγέλλετο δ' αὐτοῖς πολλὴν τῆς συνοριζούσης χώρας κατακτήσασθαι,¹ τὴν πόλιν δ' αὐξήσειεν ἐφ' ὅσον ἂν αὐτὸς 5 ἰσχύη. τῆς γὰρ γυναικὸς αὐτοῦ, θυγατρὸς δ' Ἑρμοκράτους, κατὰ τὴν ἀπόστασιν τῶν ἰππέων ἀνηρημένης, ἔσπευδε τεκνοποιήσασθαι, διαλαμβάνων τῇ τῶν γεννηθέντων εὐνοίᾳ βεβαιότατα τηρήσειεν τὴν δυναστείαν. οὐ μὴν ἄλλ' ἐν τῷ Ῥηγίῳ συναχθείσης περὶ τούτων ἐκκλησίας, καὶ πολλῶν ῤηθέντων λόγων, ἔδοξε τοῖς Ῥηγίοις μὴ 6 δέξασθαι τὴν ἐπιγαμίαν. Διονύσιος δ' ἀποτυχῶν ταύτης τῆς ἐπιβολῆς, περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἀπέστειλε τοὺς πρεσβευτάς πρὸς τὸν δῆμον τῶν Λοκρῶν. ὧν ψηφισαμένων τὴν ἐπιγαμίαν, ἐμνήστευεν ὁ Διονύσιος Δωρίδα τὴν² Ξενέτου θυγατέρα, κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον ὄντος ἐνδοξοτάτου τῶν πολιτῶν. 7 ὀλίγαις δ' ἡμέραις πρὸ τῶν γάμων ἀπέστειλεν εἰς Λοκροὺς πεντήρη πρῶτον νεναυπηγημένην, ἀργυροῖς καὶ χρυσοῖς κατασκευάσμασι κεκοσμημένην· ἐφ' ἧς διακομίσας τὴν παρθένον εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας 8 εἰσήγαγεν εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν. ἐμνηστεύσατο δὲ καὶ τῶν πολιτικῶν³ τὴν ἐπισημοτάτην Ἀριστο-

were the cause of great concern to Dionysius, he ^{398 B.C.} 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 Xenetus, 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

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).

¹ So Dindorf: κατακτήσασθαι.

² τὴν Stephanus: τε τήν.

³ So Eichstädt: πολιτῶν.

μάχην, ἐφ' ἣν ἀποστείλας λευκὸν τέθριππον ἤγαγεν εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν οἰκίαν.

45. Περὶ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ἀμφοτέρας γήμας συνεχεῖς ἐστιάσεις ἐποιοεῖτο τῶν στρατιωτῶν καὶ τῶν πλείστων πολιτῶν¹. ἀπετίθετο γὰρ ἤδη τὸ πικρὸν τῆς τυραννίδος, καὶ μεταβαλλόμενος εἰς ἐπιείκειαν φιλανθρωπότερον ἤρχε τῶν ὑποτεταγμένων, οὔτε φονεύων οὔτε φυγάδας ποιῶν, καθάπερ
 2 εἴωθει. μετὰ δὲ τοὺς γάμους δλίγας ἐπιμείνας ἡμέρας συνήγαγεν ἐκκλησίαν καὶ παρεκάλει τοὺς Συρακοσίου πόλεμον ἐξενεγκεῖν πρὸς τοὺς Καρχηδονίους, ἀποφαίνων αὐτοὺς καθόλου μὲν τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ἐχθροτάτους ὄντας, μάλιστα δὲ τοῖς Σι-
 3 κελιώταις διὰ παντὸς ἐπιβουλεύοντας. καὶ νῦν μὲν ἐφ' ἧσυχίας αὐτοὺς μένειν ἀπεδείκνυε διὰ τὸν ἐμπεσόντα λοιμόν, ὃν τοὺς πλείστους τῶν κατὰ Λιβύην διεφθαρκέαι· ἰσχύσαντας δ' αὐτοὺς οὐκ ἀφέξεσθαι τῶν Σικελιωτῶν, οἷς ἐξ ἀρχαίων ἐπιβουλεύουσιν. διὸ αἰρετώτερον νῦν εἶναι πρὸς ἀσθενεῖς αὐτοὺς ὄντας διαπολεμεῖν ἢ μετὰ ταῦτα
 4 πρὸς ἰσχυροὺς διαγωνίζεσθαι. ἅμα δὲ συνίστα δεινὸν εἶναι περιορᾶν τὰς Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις ὑπὸ βαρβάρων καταδεδουλωμένας, ἃς ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον συνεπιλήψεσθαι τῶν κινδύνων, ἐφ' ὅσον τῆς ἐλευθερίας τυχεῖν ἐπιθυμοῦσιν. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ πολλοὺς λόγους πρὸς ταύτην τὴν προαίρεσιν διαλεχθεῖς ταχὺ
 5 συγκαταίνους ἔλαβε τοὺς Συρακοσίου. οὐ γὰρ ἦρτον ἐκείνου τὸν πόλεμον ἔσπευδον γενέσθαι, πρῶτον μὲν μισοῦντες τοὺς Καρχηδονίους,² δι' ἐκείνους

¹ So Eichstädt: πόλεων.

² καὶ after Καρχηδονίους (PAL, omitted *cel.*) deleted by Vogel, ὡς for καὶ other editors.

for whom he dispatched a chariot drawn by four ^{398 B.C.} 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

ἠναγκασμένοι ποιεῖν τὸ προσταττόμενον ὑπὸ τοῦ τυράννου· ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τὸν Διονύσιον φιλανθρωπότερον ἑαυτοῖς ἠλπίζον χρήσεσθαι,¹ φοβούμενον τοὺς πολεμίους καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν καταδεδουλωμένων ἐπίθεσιν· τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, ἠλπίζον ἑαυτοὺς κυριεύσαντας ὄπλων, ἐὰν ἡ τύχη δῶ καιρόν, ἀντιλήψεσθαι τῆς ἐλευθερίας.

46. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, τοῦ Διονυσίου τὴν ἔξουσίαν δόντος, οἱ Συρακόσιοι τὰ Φοινικικὰ χρήματα διήρπασαν. οὐκ ὀλίγοι γὰρ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ᾤκουν ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις ἀδράς ἔχοντες κτήσεις, πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐμπόρων εἶχον ἐν τῷ λιμένι τὰς ναῦς γεμούσας φορτίων, ἃ πάντα² διεφύρθησαν οἱ Συρακόσιοι. παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ Σικελιώται τοὺς παρ' αὐτοῖς οἰκούντας τῶν Φοινίκων ἐκβαλόντες τὰς κτήσεις διήρπασαν· καίπερ γὰρ τὴν Διονυσίου τυραννίδα μισοῦντες, ὅμως ἠδέως ἐκοινώνουν τοῦ πρὸς Καρχηδονίους πολέμου διὰ τὴν ὀμότητα τῶν ἀνδρῶν. ὦν δὲ χάριν καὶ οἱ τὰς Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις οἰκοῦντες ὑπὸ³ Καρχηδονίους, ἐπειδὴ φανερώς ὁ Διονύσιος ἐξέφερε τὸν πόλεμον, ἐναπεδείξαντο τὸ πρὸς τοὺς Φοίνικας μῖσος· οὐ μόνον γὰρ αὐτῶν τὰς οὐσίας διήρπασαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοὺς συλλαμβάνοντες πᾶσαν αἰκίαν καὶ ὕβριν εἰς τὰ σώματ' αὐτῶν ἀπετίθεντο, μνημονεύοντες ὦν αὐτοὶ κατὰ τὴν αἰχμαλωσίαν ἔπαθον. ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον δὲ τῆς κατὰ τῶν Φοινίκων τιμωρίας προέβησαν καὶ τότε καὶ κατὰ τὸν ὕστερον χρόνον, ὥστε τοὺς Καρχηδονίους διδαχθῆναι μηκέτι παρα-

compelled to take orders from the tyrant ; secondly, ^{398 B.C.} 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 and plundered 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

¹ So Eichstädt : χρῆσθαι.

² ἃ πάντα Madvig, Cobet : ὦν ἅπαντα.

³ ὑπὸ] τὰς ὑπὸ Dindorf.

νομεῖν εἰς τοὺς ὑποπεσόντας· οὐ γὰρ ἠγνόουν, διὰ αὐτῶν τῶν ἔργων μαθόντες, ὅτι τοῖς διαπολεμοῦσι κοινῆς τῆς τύχης ὑπαρχούσης ἀμφοτέρους κατὰ τὰς ἡττας τοιαῦτα ἀνάγκη πάσχειν, οἷα ἂν αὐτοὶ πράξωσιν εἰς τοὺς ἀτυχήσαντας.

5 Ὁ δ' οὖν Διονύσιος, ἐπειδὴ πάντ' αὐτῷ τὰ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον ἠτοίμαστο, διενσεῖτο πέμπειν ἀγγέλους εἰς Καρχηδόνα τοὺς ἐροῦντας, ὅτι Συρακόσιοι καταγγέλλουσι πόλεμον Καρχηδονίοις, ἐὰν μὴ τὰς ὑπ' αὐτῶν καταδεδουλωμένας Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις ἐλευθερώσωσιν.

Διονύσιος μὲν οὖν περὶ ταῦτ' ἐγένετο.

6 Κτησίας δ' ὁ συγγραφεὺς τὴν τῶν Περσικῶν ἱστορίαν εἰς τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν κατέστροφεν, ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ Νίνου καὶ Σεμιράμεως. ἤκμασαν δὲ κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν οἱ ἐπισημότατοι διθυραμβοποιοί, Φιλόξενος Κυθήριος, Τιμόθεος Μιλήσιος, Τελέστης Σελινοῦντιος, Πολύειδος, ὃς καὶ ζωγραφικῆς καὶ μουσικῆς εἶχεν ἐμπειρίαν.

47. Τοῦ δ' ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθήνησι μὲν παρελήφει τὴν ἀρχὴν Λυσιάδης, ἐν δὲ τῇ Ῥώμῃ τὴν ὑπατον ἀρχὴν διώκουν χιλίαρχοι ἕξ, Πόπλιος Μάλλιος, Ποῦπλιος Μαίλιος, Σπόριος Φούριος, Λεύκιος Ποῦπλιος. Διονύσιος δ' ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων τύραννος, ἐπειδὴ πάντα τὰ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον αὐτῷ κατεσκευάστο κατὰ τὴν ἰδίαν προαίρεσιν, ἐξέπεμψεν εἰς Καρχηδόνα κήρυκα, δοὺς 2 ἐπιστολὴν 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.

Ctesias ¹ 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, Timotheüs of Miletus, Telestus of Selinus, and Polyceidus, who was also expert in the arts of painting and music.

47. At the close of the year, in Athens Lysiadēs ² ^{397 B.C.} became archon, and in Rome six military tribunes administered the office of consul, Popilius Mallius, Publius Maclius, 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-

¹ Cp. Book 1. 32. 4.

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.

¹ τὸν omitted PF, Vogel.

μένοι ἦν ὅτι Συρακοσίοις δεδογμένον εἶη¹ πολεμεῖν πρὸς Καρχηδονίους, εἰὰ μὴ τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων ἐκχωρήσωσιν. οὗτος μὲν οὖν κατὰ τὸ παραγγελθέν πλεύσας εἰς Λιβύην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἀπέδωκε τῇ γερουσίᾳ. ἥς ἀναγνωσθείσης ἔν τε τῇ συγκλήτῳ καὶ μετὰ ταῦτ' ἐν τῷ δήμῳ συνέβη τοὺς Καρχηδονίους οὐ μετρίως ἀγωνιᾶν περὶ τοῦ πολέμου· ὅ τε γὰρ λοιμὸς αὐτῶν παμπληθεῖς ἀπεκτάγει καὶ
 3 τοῖς ὅλοις ἦσαν ἀπαρασκεύαστοι. οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' οὗτοι μὲν ἐκαρᾶδόκου τὴν τῶν Συρακοσίων προαίρεσιν καὶ μετὰ πολλῶν χρημάτων ἀπέστειλάν τινας τῶν ἐκ τῆς γερουσίας τοὺς ξενολογῆσοντας ἀπὸ τῆς Εὐρώπης.
 4 Διονύσιος δ' ἀναλαβὼν τοὺς Συρακοσίους καὶ τοὺς μισθοφόρους, ἔτι δὲ τοὺς συμμαχοὺς, ἀνέζευξεν ἐκ Συρακουσῶν, ἐπ' Ἐρυκος τὴν πορείαν ποιούμενος. οὐ μακρὰν γὰρ τοῦ λόφου τούτου Μοτύην πόλιν ἦν ἄποικος Καρχηδονίων, ἣ μάλιστα ἐχρῶντο κατὰ τῆς Σικελίας ὀρηκτηρίω· ταύτης γὰρ κρατήσας ἤλπιζεν οὐκ ὀλίγα προτερήσειεν τῶν πολεμίων.
 5 κατὰ δὲ τὴν ὁδοπορίαν αἰεὶ παρελάμβανε τοὺς ἐκ τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων, πανδημεί καθοπλίζων· συνεστρατεύοντο γὰρ αὐτῷ προθύμως ἅπαντες, μισοῦντες μὲν τὸ βᾶρος τῆς τῶν Φοινίκων ἐπικρατείας, ἐπιθυμοῦντες δὲ τυχεῖν ποτε τῆς ἐλευθερίας.
 6 καὶ πρώτους μὲν Καμαριναίους παρέλαβεν, εἶτα Γελάσιους καὶ Ἀκραγαντίνους· μεθ' οὓς Ἴμεραίους μετεπέμψατο, κατοικοῦντας ἐπὶ θάτερα μέρη τῆς Σικελίας· Σελιουντίους δ' ἐν² παρόδῳ προσαγαγόμενος³ παρεγενήθη πρὸς τὴν Μοτύην μετὰ πάσης

tained the statement that the Syracusans had re-^{397 B.C.} solved 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).

² Cp. Book 4. 83.

³ So Eichstädt: *προσαγόμενος*.

¹ εἶη Hertlein: ἦν.
² ἐν added by Stephanus.

7 τῆς δυνάμεως. εἶχε δὲ πεζοὺς μὲν ὀκτακισμυρίους, ἵππεις δὲ πολὺ¹ πλείους τῶν τρισχιλίων, ναῦς δὲ μακρὰς οὐ πολὺ λειπούσας τῶν διακοσίων· συνηκολούθει δὲ καὶ φορτηγὰ πλοῖα γέμοντα πολλῶν μηχανημάτων, ἔτι δὲ τῆς ἄλλης χορηγίας ἀπάσης, ὄντα τὸν ἀριθμὸν οὐκ ἐλάττω πεντακοσίων.

48. Τηλικαύτης δὲ τῆς παρασκευῆς οὕσης, Ἐρυκῖνοι μὲν καταπλαγέντες τὸ μέγεθος τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ μισοῦντες Καρχηδονίους προσεχώρησαν τῷ Διονυσίῳ, οἱ δὲ τὴν Μοτύην κατοικοῦντες προσδεχόμενοι τὴν ἐκ Καρχηδονίων βοήθειαν² οὐ κατεπλήττοντο τὴν Διονυσίου δύναμιν,³ ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὴν πολιορκίαν παρεσκευάζοντο· οὐ γὰρ ἠγνόουν τοὺς Συρακοσίους ὅτι πρῶτην⁴ τὴν Μοτύην πορθήσουσι διὰ τὸ πιστοτάτην εἶναι τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις.

2 αὕτη δ' ἡ πόλις ἦν ἐπὶ τινος νήσου κειμένη, τῆς Σικελίας ἀπέχουσα σταδίων ἕξ, τῷ δὲ πλήθει καὶ τῷ κάλλει τῶν οἰκῶν εἰς ὑπερβολὴν πεφιλοτεχνημένη διὰ τὴν εὐπορίαν τῶν κατοικούντων. εἶχε δὲ καὶ ὁδὸν στενὴν χειροποίητον φέρουσαν ἐπὶ τὸν τῆς Σικελίας αἰγιαλόν, ἣν οἱ Μοτυηνοὶ τότε διέσκαψαν, ὡς μὴ προσόδους⁵ ἔχοιεν κατ' αὐτῶν οἱ πόλεμοι.

3 Διονύσιος δὲ μετὰ τῶν ἀρχιτεκτόνων κατασκευάμενος τοὺς τόπους, ἤρξατο χῶματα κατασκευάζειν ἐπὶ τὴν Μοτύην, καὶ τὰς μὲν μακρὰς ναῦς παρὰ τὸν εἴσπλον τοῦ λιμένος ἐνεώλησε, τὰ δὲ φορτηγὰ τῶν πλοίων ὤρμισε παρὰ τὸν αἰγιαλόν.

4 μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐπὶ μὲν τῶν ἔργων κατέλιπεν ἐπιστάτην Λεπτινήν τὸν ναύαρχον, αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τῆς

at Motyê with all his army. He had eighty thousand 397 B.C. 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 moles 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 Leptines¹ his admiral in command of the works, while he himself

¹ Brother of the tyrant.

¹ πολὺ deleted by Dindorf, Vogel.

² So Rhodoman: δύνανιν.

³ So Rhodoman: βοήθειαν.

⁴ πρῶτην Hertlein, πρῶτως Post: πρῶτοι PAL, πρῶτων cet.

⁵ So Wesseling: προόδους P, προόδους cet.

πεζῆς στρατιᾶς ὤρμησεν ἐπὶ τὰς τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις συμμαχοῦσας πόλεις. Σικανοὶ μὲν οὖν πάντες¹ εὐλαβούμενοι τὸ μέγεθος τῆς δυνάμεως προσεχώρησαν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων πόλεων πέντε μόνον διέμειναν ἐν² τῇ πρὸς Καρχηδονίους φιλίᾳ· αὐταὶ δὲ ἦσαν Ἀλικυαί,³ Σολοῦς, Αἶγεστα, 5 Πάνορμος, Ἐντελλα. τὴν μὲν οὖν τῶν Σοδουντίων καὶ Πανορμιτῶν, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις Ἀλικυαίων χώραν ὁ Διονύσιος λεηλατήσας ἐδενδροτόμησε, τὴν δὲ Αἶγεσταν καὶ Ἐντελλαν⁴ πολλῇ δυνάμει περιστρατοπεδεύσας συνεχεῖς ἐποίειτο προσβολάς, σπεύδων αὐτῶν μετὰ βίας κυριεῦσαι. καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ Διονύσιον ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

49. Ἴμιλκων δὲ ὁ τῶν Καρχηδονίων στρατηγὸς αὐτὸς μὲν περὶ τὸν τῶν δυνάμεων ἀθροισμὸν καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ἐγίνετο παρασκευήν, τὸν δὲ ναύαρχον μετὰ δέκα τριήρων ἀπέστειλε, κελεύσας κατὰ τάχος λάθρα πλεῖν ὡς ἐπὶ Συρακοσίου, καὶ νυκτὸς εἰς τὸν λιμένα πλεύσαντα διαφθεῖραι τὰ καταλελειμμένα 2 μὲνα τῶν πλοίων. τοῦτο δ' ἔπραξε νομίζων ἀντι-περισπασμὸν τινα ποιῆσειν καὶ τὸν Διονύσιον ἀναγκάσειν μέρος τῶν πλοίων ἀποστέλλειν ἐπὶ Συρακοσίου. ὁ δὲ πεμφθεὶς ναύαρχος συντόμως πράξας τὸ παραγγελθέν, κατέπλευσε νυκτὸς εἰς τὸν τῶν Συρακοσίων λιμένα, πάντων ἀγνοούντων τὸ γεγενημένον. ἀπροσδοκῆτως δ' ἐπιθέμενος καὶ τοῖς παρορμοῦσι πλοίοις ἐμβολὰς δούς καὶ σχεδὸν ἅπαντα καταδύσας,⁵ ἀνέκαμψεν εἰς Καρχηδόνα. 3 Διονύσιος δὲ πᾶσαν τὴν ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίου χώραν

set out with the infantry of his army against the cities 397 B.C. that were allies of the Carthaginians. Now the Sicani,¹ 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, Solûs, Aegesta, Panormus, and Entella. Hence Dionysius plundered the territory of Solûs 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,² 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

¹ οὖν πάντες Stephanus : παναντῶν P, πάντες cet.

² ἐν added by Eichstädt.

³ So Jac. Gronovius : ἄγκυραι.

¹ On the origin of the Sicani see Book 5. 6.

² "To Syracuse" is meant, as also just below.

⁴ So Dindorf : τὴν τε τῶν Αἶγεσταιῶν καὶ Ἐντελλάνων.

⁵ So Wesseling : καταλύσας.

δηώσας καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους τειχίῃρεις ποιήσας, ἐπὶ τὴν Μοτύην ἅπασαν ἤγαγε τὴν δύναμιν· ἤλπιζε γὰρ ταύτης ἐκπολιορκηθείσης τὰς ἄλλας εὐθέως αὐτὰς παραδώσειν. εὐθύς οὖν πολλαπλασίους ἀνδρας τοῖς ἔργοις τε προστιθεὶς ἐχώννυε τὸν μεταξύ πόρον, καὶ τὰς μηχανὰς ἐκ τοῦ κατ' ὀλίγον ἅμα τῇ τοῦ χώματος αὐξήσει προσήγαγε τοῖς τείχεσιν.

50. Περὶ δὲ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον Ἴμίλκων ὁ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ναύαρχος ἀκούσας ὅτι Διονύσιος ἐνέωλκῃσε τὰς ναῦς, εὐθύς ἐπλήρου τὰς ἀρίστας τῶν τριήρων ἑκατὸν· ὑπελάμβανε γὰρ ἀπροσδοκῆτως ἐπιφανεῖς ῥαδίως κρατήσειν τῶν νενεωκλημένων ἐν τῷ λιμένι σκαφῶν, κυριεύων τῆς θαλάττης· τοῦτο δὲ πράξας ἐνόμιζε τὴν τε τῆς Μοτύης πολιορκίαν λύσειν καὶ τὸν πόλεμον μετάξειν ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν Συρακοσίων πόλιν.¹ ἐκπλεύσας οὖν μετὰ νεῶν ἑκατὸν κατήχθη ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν Σελινουντίων χώραν νυκτός, καὶ περιπλεύσας τὴν περὶ² Λιλύβαιον ἄκραν ἅμ' ἡμέρα παρῆν ἐπὶ τὴν Μοτύην. ἀνεπίστως δ' ἐπιφανεῖς τοῖς πολεμίους τῶν παρορμούντων πλοίων τὰ μὲν συνέτριψε, τὰ δ' ἔκαυσεν, οὐ δυναμένων βοηθεῖν τῶν περὶ Διονύσιον. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' εἰσπλεύσας εἰς τὸν λιμένα διέταξε τὰς ναῦς ὡς ἐπιθησόμενος ταῖς νενεωκλημέναις ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων. Διονύσιος δὲ συναγαγὼν τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τὸ στόμα τοῦ λιμένος, καὶ θεωρῶν τοὺς πολεμίους τὸν ἐκ τοῦ λιμένος ἔκπλουον παραφυλάττοντας, εὐλαβεῖτο καθέλκειν εἰς τὸν λιμένα τὰ σκάφη· οὐ γὰρ ἠγνόει διότι στενοῦ τοῦ στόματος ὄντος

¹ τὴν τ. Σ. πόλιν Wesseling : τὸν τ. Σ. πόλεμον.

² τὴν περὶ Hertlein : περὶ τῆν.

the enemy to take refuge behind walls, led all his ³⁹⁷ B.C. army against Motyè; 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 Motyè but also transfer the war to the city of the Syracusans. 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 Motyè. 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

ἀναγκαῖον ἦν ὀλίγαις ναυσὶ πρὸς πολλαπλασίους
 4 διακινδυνεύειν. διόπερ τῷ πλήθει τῶν στρατιωτῶν
 ῥαδίως διεκκύσας τὰ σκάφη διὰ τῆς γῆς εἰς τὴν
 ἔκτος τοῦ λιμένος θάλατταν διέσωσε τὰς ναῦς.
 Ἴμιλκων δὲ ταῖς πρώταις τριήρεσιν ἐπιθέμενος τῷ
 πλήθει τῶν βελῶν ἀνείργετο· ἐπὶ μὲν γὰρ τῶν νεῶν
 ἐπεβεβήκει πλήθος τοξοτῶν καὶ σφενδονητῶν, ἀπὸ
 δὲ τῆς γῆς τοῖς ὀξυβελείσι καταπέλταις οἱ Συρακό-
 σιοι χρώμενοι συχοῦς τῶν πολεμίων ἀνήρουν· καὶ
 γὰρ κατάπληξιν εἶχε μεγάλην τοῦτο τὸ βέλος διὰ
 τὸ πρώτως εὐρεθῆναι κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν καιρὸν
 ὥστε Ἴμιλκων οὐ δυνάμενος κρατῆσαι τῆς ἐπιβολῆς
 ἀπέπλευσεν εἰς τὴν Λιβύην, ναυμαχεῖν οὐ κρίνων
 συμφέρεειν διὰ τὸ διπλασίας εἶναι τὰς ναῦς τῶν
 πολεμίων.

51. Διονύσιος δὲ τῇ πολυχειρίᾳ τῶν ἐργαζο-
 μένων συντελέσας τὸ χῶμα, προσήγαγε παντοίας
 μηχανὰς τοῖς τείχεσι, καὶ τοῖς μὲν κριοῖς ἔτυπτε
 τοὺς πύργους, τοῖς δὲ καταπέλταις ἀνέστειλε τοὺς
 ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπάλξεων μαχομένους· προσήγαγε δὲ καὶ
 τοὺς ὑπὸ τῶν τροχῶν¹ πύργους τοῖς τείχεσιν, ἐξω-
 ρόφους ὄντας, οὓς κατεσκεύασε πρὸς τὸ τῶν οἰκιῶν
 2 ὕψος. οἱ δὲ τὴν Μοτύην κατοικοῦντες ἐν χερσὶ τοῦ
 κινδύνου καθεστῶτος ὅμως οὐ κατεπλάγησαν τὴν
 τοῦ Διονυσίου δύναμιν, καίπερ ὄντες ἔρημοι συμ-
 μάχων κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν καιρὸν. ὑπερτιθέμενοι δὲ
 τῇ φιλοδοξίᾳ τοὺς πολιορκοῦντας, τὸ μὲν πρώτων

¹ ὑπὸ τῶν τροχῶν] ὑποτρόχους 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 ³⁹⁷ B.C. numerous.¹ 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 ² 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 332 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.

ἐκ τῶν μεγίστων ἰσῶν κεραλαῖς ἰσταμένας ἐβάσταζον ἄνδρας ἐν θωρακίοις, οὗτοι δ' ἀφ' ὑψηλῶν τόπων δάδας ἡμμένας ἠφίεσαν καὶ συτυπεῖα καιόμενα μετὰ πίττης εἰς τὰς τῶν πολεμίων μηχανάς.

3 ταχὺ δὲ τῆς φλογὸς ἐπινεμομένης τὴν ὕλην, ὀξέως οἱ Σικελιώται παραβοηθήσαντες ταύτην μὲν ἀπέσβησαν, τοῖς δὲ κριοῖς πυκνὰς τὰς ἐμβολὰς διδόντες κατέβαλον μέρος τοῦ τείχους. συνδραμόντων δ' ἐπὶ τὸν τόπον ἀθρόων¹ ἐξ ἑκατέρου μέρους ἰσχυρὰν

4 συνέβαινε τὴν μάχην γίνεσθαι. οἱ μὲν γὰρ Σικελιώται κεκρατηκέναι τῆς πόλεως ἤδη νομίζοντες, πᾶν ὑπέμενον ἕνεκεν τοῦ τοὺς Φοίνικας ἀμύνεσθαι, περὶ ὧν πρότερον εἰς αὐτοὺς ἡμαρτήκεισαν· οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως πρὸ ὀφθαλμῶν λαμβάνοντες τὰ τῆς αἰχμαλωσίας δεινά, καὶ φυγὴν οὐδεμίαν ὄρωντες ὑπάρχουσαν οὔτε κατὰ γῆν οὔτε κατὰ θάλατταν,

5 οὐκ ἀγεννῶς ὑπέμενον τὸν θάνατον. θεωροῦντες δὲ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν τειχῶν ἐπικουρίαν περιηρημένην, ἐνέφραττον τοὺς στενωπούς, καὶ ταῖς ἐσχάταις οἰκίαις ἐχρῶντο καθάπερ τειχίῳ πολυτελῶς ὠκοδομημένῳ. ὅθεν εἰς μείζονα δυσχέρειαν οἱ περὶ

6 τὸν Διονύσιον παρεγενήθησαν. παραιοπεσόντες γὰρ ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους, καὶ δοκοῦντες ἤδη κυριεῦναι τῆς πόλεως, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις ὄντων ἐξ ὑπερδεδ-

7 ξίων τόπων κατετιτρώσκοντο. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τοὺς ξυλίνους πύργους προσαγαγόντες ταῖς πρώταις οἰκίαις ἐπιβάθρας κατεσκεύασαν. ἴσων δ' ὄντων τῶν μηχανημάτων τοῖς οἰκοδομήμασι, τὸ λοιπὸν ἐκ χειρὸς συνέβαινε εἶναι τὴν μάχην. οἱ μὲν γὰρ Σικελιώται τὰς ἐπιβάθρας ἐπυρριπτοῦντες, διὰ τούτων ἐπὶ τὰς οἰκίας ἐβιάζοντο.

¹ So Reiske : ἀθρόως.

up men in crow's-nests resting on yard-arms suspended 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 defence of the walls, they barricaded the narrow lanes and made the last houses provide a lavishly constructed wall. From this came even greater difficulties 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 gangways¹; 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 Μοτυηνοὶ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ κινδύνου
 λογιζόμενοι, καὶ τῶν γυναικῶν καὶ τῶν τέκνων ἐν
 ὀφθαλμοῖς ὄντων, τῷ περὶ τούτων φόβῳ προθυ-
 μότερον ἠγωνίζοντο. οἱ μὲν γὰρ γονέων παρ-
 εστώτων καὶ δεομένων μὴ περιδεῖν αὐτοὺς τῇ
 τούτων ὕβρει παρατιδομένους ἐπηγείροντο ταῖς
 ψυχαῖς, οὐδεμίαν φειδῶ τοῦ ζῆν ποιούμενοι, οἱ
 δὲ γυναικῶν καὶ νηπίων τέκνων θρήνον ἀκούοντες
 ἔσπευδον εὐγενῶς ἀποθανεῖν, πρὶν ἐπιδεῖν τὴν τῶν
 2 τέκνων αἰχμαλωσίαν· οὐδὲ γὰρ φυγεῖν ἐκ τῆς
 πόλεως ἦν, ὡς ἂν περιεχοσῆς μὲν θαλάττης, τῶν
 δὲ πολεμίων θαλαττοκρατούντων. ἐξέπληττέ τε¹
 καὶ μάλιστα ἀπογινώσκειν ἐποίει τοὺς Φοίνικας τὸ
 ὠμῶς κεχρησθαι² τοῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἠλωκόσιν,
 οἷς³ ταῦτο προσεδόκων πείσεσθαι. ἀπελείπετ' ὄν
 αὐτοῖς εὐγενῶς μαχομένοις ἢ νικᾶν ἢ τελευτᾶν.
 3 τοιαύτης δὲ παραστάσεως ἐμπεσοῦσης εἰς τὰς τῶν
 πολιορκουμένων ψυχάς, συνέβαινε τοὺς Σικελιώτας
 4 εἰς πολλὴν ἀπορίαν ἐμπίπτειν. ἀπὸ γὰρ τῶν ἐπ-
 ερεισθεισῶν σανίδων μαχόμενοι κακῶς ἀπήλλαττον
 διὰ τε τὴν στενοχωρίαν καὶ διὰ τὸ τοὺς ἐναντίους
 ἀπονενοημένως κινδυνεύειν, ὡς ἂν ἀπογινώσκοντας
 τὸ ζῆν· ὥσθ' οἱ μὲν εἰς χεῖρας συμπλεκόμενοι καὶ
 τραύματα διδόντες καὶ λαμβάνοντες ἀπέθνησκον,
 οἱ δ' ὑπὸ τῶν Μοτυαίων ἐξωθούμενοι καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν⁴
 σανίδων ἀποπίπτοντες εἰς τὴν γῆν ἀπώλλυντο.
 5 τέλος δ' ἐφ' ἡμέρας τοιαύτης τινὸς τῆς πολιορκίας
 γινομένης, Διονύσιος αἰεὶ πρὸς τὴν ἐσπέραν τῇ
 σάλπιγγι τοὺς μαχομένους ἀνακαλούμενος ἔλυε τὴν

52. The Motyans, as they took account of the ³⁹⁷ B.C.
 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 sus-
 pended 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

¹ αὐτοὺς after τε deleted by Reiske.

² So Wurm: κεχρημένους.

³ So Wurm: οἱ.

⁴ τῶν added by Eichstädt.

πολιορκίαν. εἰς τοιαύτην δὲ συνήθειαν τοὺς Μο-
 τυαίους ἀγαγών, ἐπειδὴ παρ' ἑκατέρων οἱ κινδυ-
 νεύοντες ἀπήλλθον, ἀπέστειλεν Ἀρχύλον τὸν Θουρίων
 6 μετὰ τῶν ἐπιλέκτων· οὗτος δ' ἤδη νυκτὸς οὐσῆς
 προσήρρισε ταῖς πεπτωκυῖαις οἰκίαις κλίμακας,
 δι' ὧν ἀναβάς καὶ καταλαβόμενος τινα τόπον εὖ-
 7 καιρον παρεδέχετο τοὺς περὶ τὸν Διονύσιον. οἱ δὲ
 Μοτυαῖοι τὸ γεγενημένον αἰσθόμενοι παραντικά
 μετὰ πάσης σπουδῆς παρεβόηθον, καὶ τῶν καιρῶν
 ὑστεροῦντες οὐδὲν ἤττον ὑπέστησαν τὸν κίνδυνον.
 γενομένης δὲ τῆς μάχης ἰσχυρᾶς καὶ πολλῶν προσ-
 αναβάντων, μόγις οἱ Σικελιώται τῷ πλήθει κατ-
 ἐπόνησαν τοὺς ἀνθεστηκότας.

53. Εὐθὺς δὲ καὶ διὰ τοῦ χύματος ἢ δύναντος
 ἅπαντα τοῦ Διονυσίου παρεϊσέπεσεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν,
 καὶ πᾶς τόπος ἔγεμε τῶν ἀναιρουμένων· οἱ γὰρ
 Σικελιώται ὠμότητα ὠμότητι¹ σπεύδοντες ἀμύ-
 νεσθαι, πάντας ἐξῆς ἀνῆρουν, ἀπλῶς οὐ παιδός, οὐ
 2 γυναικός, οὐ πρεσβύτου φειδόμενοι. Διονύσιος δὲ
 βουλόμενος ἐξανδραποδίσασθαι τὴν πόλιν, ὅπως
 ἀθροισθῆ χρήματα, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀνείργε τοὺς
 στρατιώτας τοῦ φονεύειν τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους· ὡς
 δ' οὐδεὶς αὐτῷ προσείχεν, ἀλλ' ἔωρα τὴν τῶν
 Σικελιωτῶν ὀρμὴν ἀκατάσχετον οὖσαν, παρεστή-
 σατο κήρυκας τοὺς μετὰ βοῆς δηλώσοντας τοῖς
 Μοτυαίοις φυγεῖν εἰς τὰ παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἱερὰ
 3 τιμώμενα. οὗ γενηθέντος οἱ μὲν στρατιῶται τοῦ
 φονεύειν ἔληγον, ἐπὶ δὲ τὴν τῶν κτήσεων διαρπαγὴν
 ὤρμησαν· καὶ διεφορεῖτο πολὺς μὲν ἄργυρος, οὐκ
 ὀλίγος δὲ χρυσός, καὶ ἐσθήτες πολυτελεῖς καὶ τῆς
 ἄλλης εὐδαιμονίας πλήθος. τὴν δὲ τῆς πόλεως
 διαρπαγὴν ἔδωκεν ὁ Διονύσιος τοῖς στρατιώταις,

the siege. When he had accustomed the Motyans ^{397 B.C.}
 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 per-
 ceived 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 distinc-
 tion not a child, not a woman, not an elder. Diony-
 sius, 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

¹ ὠμότητα ὠμότητι Madvig, ὠμότητι PK, ὠμότητα cet.

βουλόμενος προθύμους αὐτοὺς ποιῆσαι πρὸς τοὺς
 4 ἐπιφερομένους κινδύνους. ἀπὸ δὲ τούτων γενόμενος Ἀρχύλον τὸν ἀναβάτην πρῶτον ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχος ἑκατὸν μναῖς ἐστεφάνωσεν, τῶν δ' ἄλλων κατὰ τὴν ἀξίαν ἕκαστον τῶν ἠνδραγαθηκότων ἐτίμησεν, καὶ τῶν Μοτυαίων τοὺς περιλειφθέντας ἐλαφροπώλησεν. Δαϊμένην δὲ καὶ τινας τῶν Ἑλλήνων συμμαχοῦντας Καρχηδονίοις λαβὼν αἰχμαλώτους
 5 ἀνεσταύρωσεν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα φύλακας τῆς πόλεως καταστήσας, Βίτωνα τὸν Συρακόσιον φρούραρχον ἀπέδειξε· τὸ δὲ πλεῖον μέρους ἐκ τῶν Σικελῶν ὑπῆρχεν. καὶ Λεπτίνην μὲν τὸν ναύαρχον μετὰ νεῶν εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν ἐκέλευσεν¹ παρατηρεῖν τὴν διάβασιν τῶν Καρχηδονίων, συνέταξε δ' αὐτῷ² τὴν Αἰγεσταν καὶ τὴν Ἐντελλαν πολιορκεῖν, καθάπερ ἐξ ἀρχῆς πορθεῖν αὐτὰς³ ἐνεστήσατο· αὐτὸς δὲ τοῦ θέρους ἤδη λήγοντος ἀνέζευξε μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως εἰς Συρακούσας.
 6 Ἐν δὲ ταῖς Ἀθήναις Σοφοκλῆς ὁ Σοφοκλέους⁴ τραγωδίαν διδάσκειν ἤρξατο καὶ νίκας ἔσχε δεκαδύο.

54. Τοῦ δ' ἐνιαυσιαίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἔλαβε τὴν ἀρχὴν Φορμίων, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δ' ἀντὶ τῶν ὑπάτων ἐγένοντο χιλίαρχοι ἕξ, Γναῖος Γενούκιος, Λεύκιος Ἀτίλιος, Μάρκος Πομπώνιος, Γάιος Δυίλιος, Μάρκος Οὐετούριος, Οὐαλέριος Ποπλίλιος, Ὀλυμπιάς δ' ἤχθη ἐνενηκοστὴ καὶ ἕκτη,
 2 καθ'⁵ ἦν ἐνίκαι Εὐπόλις Ἡλείος. τούτων δὲ τῆν

¹ ἐκέλευσεν added by Vogel.

² αὐτῷ] Vogel suggests δ' Ἀρχύλω.

³ αὐτὰς] αὐτὴν PA.

⁴ ὁ Σοφοκλέους omitted P.

⁵ καθ' added by Hertlein.

to plunder, since he wished to whet their appetites ⁸⁹⁷ H.C. for future encounters. After this success he rewarded Archylus, who had been the first to mount the wall, with one hundred minas,¹ 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 Daimenes 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 ² of Sophocles, began to produce tragedies and won the first prize twelve times.

54. When the year had come to an end, in Athens ³⁶⁶ H.C. 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.³ In the year

¹ Some \$1800.

² He was the grandson of the great tragedian.

³ In the "stadion."

ἀρχὴν παραλαβόντων Διονύσιος ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων
 τύραννος μετὰ πάσης τῆς δυνάμεως ἀναζεύξας ἐκ
 Συρακουσῶν ἐνέβαλεν εἰς τὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων
 ἐπικράτειαν. πορθοῦντος δ' αὐτοῦ τὴν χώραν,
 Ἄλικυαῖοι μὲν καταπλαγέντες διεπρεσβεύσαντο
 πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ συμμαχίαν ἐποίησαντο, Αἰγεσταῖοι
 δὲ τοῖς πολιορκούσι νυκτὸς ἀπροσδοκίτως ἐπι-
 θέμενοι, καὶ πῦρ ἐνέντες ταῖς κατὰ τὴν παρεμβολὴν
 σκηναῖς, εἰς πολλὴν ταραχὴν ἤγαγον τοὺς ἐν τῇ
 3 στρατοπεδείᾳ· ἐπινεμηθείσης δὲ τῆς φλογὸς ἐπὶ
 πολὺν τόπον, καὶ τοῦ πυρὸς ἀκατασχέτου γενη-
 θέντος, τῶν μὲν παραβοηθούντων στρατιωτῶν
 ὀλίγοι διεφθάρησαν, τῶν δ' ἵππων¹ οἱ πλείστοι
 4 ταῖς σκηναῖς συγκατεκαύθησαν. καὶ Διονύσιος μὲν
 ἐδήλου τὴν χώραν οὐδενὸς ὑφισταμένον, Λεπτίνης
 δ' ὁ ναύαρχος περὶ Μοτύην διατρίβων ἐπετήρει τὸν
 τῶν πολεμίων καταπλουν.

Οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι πυθόμενοι τὸ μέγεθος τῆς
 τοῦ Διονυσίου δυνάμεως, ἔκριναν πολὺ ταῖς παρα-
 5 σκευαῖς αὐτὸν υπερβέσθαι. διόπερ Ἴμιλκωνα βα-
 σιλεῖα κατὰ νόμον καταστήσαντες, ἐκ τῆς Λιβύης
 ὅλης, ἔτι δ' ἐκ τῆς Ἰβηρίας συνήγαγον δυνάμεις,
 τὰς μὲν παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων μεταπεμπόμενοι, τὰς
 δὲ μισθούμενοι· καὶ πέρας ἤθροισαν πεζῶν μὲν
 ὑπὲρ τὰς τριάκοντα μυριάδας, ἵππεῖς δὲ τετρα-
 κισχιλίους χωρὶς τῶν ἀρμάτων· ταῦτα δ' ἦσαν
 τετρακόσια· ναῦς δὲ μακρὰς μὲν τετρακοσίας, τὰς
 δὲ τὸν σῆτον καὶ τὰ μηχανήματα καὶ τὴν ἄλλην
 6 καθάπερ φησὶν Ἐφορος. Τίμαιος μὲν γὰρ τὰς ἐκ

when these magistrates entered office Dionysius, the ^{396 B.C.}
 tyrant of the Syracusans, set out from Syracuse with
 his entire army and invaded the domain of the Cartha-
 ginians. 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 con-
 fusion; 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 Cartha-
 ginian territory without meeting any opposition, and
 Leptines his admiral from his quarters in Motyè 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. Conse-
 quently, 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.

¹ So Reiske: ἱππέων.

τῆς Λιβύης περαιωθείσας δυνάμεις¹ οὐ πλείω φησὶν εἶναι δέκα μυριάδων, καὶ πρὸς ταύταις ἑτέρας τρεῖς ἀποφαίνεται κατὰ Σικελίαν στρατολογηθείσας.

55. Ἴμιλκων δὲ τοῖς κυβερνήταις ἅπασι δούς βυβλίον ἐπεσφραγισμένον, ἐκέλευσεν ἀνοίγειν ὅταν ἐκπλεύσωσι καὶ ποιεῖν τὰ γεγραμμένα. τοῦτο δ' ἐμηχανήσατο πρὸς τὸ μηδένα τῶν κατασκόπων ἀπαγγεῖλαι τὸν κατάπλου τῷ Διονυσίῳ· ἦν δὲ γεγραμμένον, ὅπως ἐς Πάνορμον καταπλεύσωσιν.
- 2 δίοπερ ἐπιγενομένου πνεύματος οὐρίου καὶ πάντων λυσάντων τὰ πρυμνήσια, τὰ μὲν φορηγὰ τῶν πλοίων ἔπλει διὰ τοῦ πελάγους, αἱ δὲ τριήρεις ἔπλευσαν εἰς τὴν Λιβυκὴν,² παρελέγοντό τε τὴν γῆν. φοροῦ δὲ πνεύματος ὄντος, ὡς ἤδη καταφανεῖς ἦσαν ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας αἱ πρῶται πλέουσαι τῶν φορηγῶν νεῶν, Διονύσιος ἀπέστειλε Λεπτίνην μετὰ τριάκοντα τριήρων, παρακελευσάμενος τύπτειν τοῖς ἐμβόλοις καὶ διαφθεῖρειν ἀπάσας τὰς
- 3 καταλαμβανομένας. ὃς μετὰ σπουδῆς ἐκπλεύσας καὶ ταῖς πρῶταις προσμίξας εὐθέως τινὰς αὐτάνδρους κατέδυσεν· αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ πλήρεις οὔσαι καὶ τὸν ἀνεμον τοῖς ἰστίοις δεχόμεναι ῥαδίως ἐξέφυγον· ὁμῶς κατέδυσε πεντήκοντα ναῦς στρατιώτας ἐχούσας πεντακισχιλίους, ἄρματα δὲ διακόσια.
- 4 Ἴμιλκων δὲ καταπλεύσας εἰς Πάνορμον καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἐκβιβάσας ἤγεν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ τὰς μὲν τριήρεις παραπλεῖν ἐκέλευσεν, αὐτὸς δ' ἐν παρόδῳ διὰ προδοσίας ἐλὼν Ἔρυκα πρὸς τὴν

¹ δυνάμεις omitted by PAL, Vogel.

the other hand, says that the troops transported ⁸⁹⁶ B.C. 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.¹ 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 Λιβυκὴν Post, Μοσύην Eichstädt, Λιλύβαιον ἄκραν Holm: Λιβύην.

Μοτύην κατεστρατοπέδευσεν. ὄντος δὲ κατὰ τοῦ-
 τον τὸν χρόνον τοῦ Διονυσίου περὶ τὴν Αἴγυσταν
 μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως, Ἰμίλκων τὴν Μοτύην ἐξεπο-
 5 λιόρησεν. τῶν δὲ Σικελιωτῶν προθύμων ὄντων
 διαμάχεσθαι, Διονύσιος ἅμα μὲν μακρὰν τῶν συμ-
 μαχίδων πόλεων ἀπεωσμένος, ἅμα δὲ τῆς σιτοπομ-
 6 πίας ἐπιλειπούσης, διέλαβε συμφέρευν ἐφ' ἑτέρων
 τόπων συστήσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον. κρίνας οὖν ἀνα-
 ζευγνύειν, τοὺς μὲν Σικανοὺς ἔπειθε καταλιπεῖν τὰς
 πόλεις κατὰ τὸ παρὸν καὶ μετ' αὐτοῦ στρατεύε-
 σθαι· ἀντὶ δὲ τούτων ἐπηγγέλλετο δώσειν χώραν
 βελτίονα καὶ τῷ πλήθει παραπλησίαν καὶ μετὰ τὴν
 τοῦ πολέμου κατάλυσι κατὰξιν τοὺς βουλομένους
 7 εἰς τὰς πατρίδας. τῶν δὲ Σικανῶν ὀλίγοι, κατα-
 πλαγάντες μήποτε ἀντιλέγοντες διαρπασθῶσιν ὑπὸ
 τῶν στρατιωτῶν, συγκατέθεντο τοῖς ἀξιουμένοις
 ὑπὸ Διονυσίου. ἀπέστησαν δὲ παραπλησίως καὶ
 Ἀλικυαῖοι καὶ πέμψαντες πρέσβεις εἰς τὸ τῶν
 Καρχηδονίων στρατόπεδον συμμαχίαν ἐποίησαντο.
 καὶ Διονύσιος μὲν ἀφώρμησεν ἐπὶ Συρακουσῶν,
 καταφθείρων τὴν χώραν δι' ἧς ἦγε τὴν δύνα-
 μιν.

56. Ἰμίλκων δὲ τῶν πραγμάτων προχωρούντων
 κατὰ γνώμην παρεσκευάζετο τὴν στρατιὰν ἀνάγειν¹
 ἐπὶ Μεσσήνης, σπεύδων αὐτῆς κυριεύσαι διὰ τὴν
 εὐκαιρίαν τῶν τόπων· ὃ τε γὰρ ἐν αὐτῇ λιμῆν
 εὖθετος ἦν, δυνάμενος δέχεσθαι πάσας τὰς ναῦς,
 οὐσας πλείω τῶν ἑξακοσίων, τὰ τε περὶ τὸν πορθ-
 μὸν οἰκεία ποιησάμενος² Ἰμίλκων ἠλπίζε τὰς τῶν
 Ἰταλιωτῶν βοηθείας ἐμφράζειν καὶ τοὺς ἐκ Πε-
 2 λοποννήσου στόλους ἐπισχεῖν. ταῦτα δὲ διανοηθεὶς
 πράττειν, πρὸς τοὺς μὲν Ἰμεραίους καὶ τοὺς τὸ
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he took up quarters before Motyê. Since Dionysius ^{896 B.C.}
 and his army were during this time at Aegestê,
 Himilcon reduced Motyê 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 trans-
 port 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 terri-
 tory 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 Messenê, 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

¹ So Eichstätt: ἀνάγων.

² οἰκεία ποιησάμενος] Vogel suggests from 15. 13. 1 ἰδιο-
 ποιησάμενος.

Κεφαλοίδιον φρούριον κατοικοῦντας φιλίαν ἐποή-
 σατο, Λιπάρας δὲ τῆς πόλεως ἐγκρατῆς γενόμενος
 τριάκοντα τάλαντα παρὰ τῶν κατοικούντων τὴν
 νῆσον ἐπράξατο· αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ πάσης τῆς δυνά-
 μεως ὤρμησεν ἐπὶ Μεσσήνης, συμπαραπλευσῶν
 3 αὐτῷ τῶν νεῶν. καὶ ταχὺ διανύσας τὴν ὁδὸν κατ-
 εστρατοπέδευσεν ἐπὶ τῆς Πελωρίδος, ἀπέχων τῆς
 Μεσσήνης σταδίων ἑκατόν. οἱ δὲ τὴν πόλιν ταύ-
 την κατοικοῦντες ὡς ἐπίθοντο τὴν παρουσίαν τῶν
 πολεμίων, οὐ τὰς αὐτὰς ἀλλήλοις ἐννοίας εἶχον
 4 περὶ τοῦ πολέμου. τινὲς μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν τὸ μέγεθος
 τῆς τῶν πολεμίων δυνάμεως ἀκούοντες, καὶ τὴν
 ἐρημίαν τῶν συμμάχων ὀρώντες, ἔτι δὲ καὶ τῶν
 ἰδίων ἰππέων ἐν Συρακούσαις ὄντων, ἀπεγνώκει-
 σαν τὴν ἐκ τῆς πολιορκίας σωτηρίαν. μάλιστα δ'
 αὐτοὺς εἰς ἀθυμίαν ἤγε τὰ τεῖχη καταπεπτωκότα
 καὶ ὁ καιρὸς εἰς παρασκευὴν οὐ διδοὺς ἄνεσιν.
 διόπερ ἐξεκόμιζον ἐκ τῆς πόλεως τέκνα καὶ γυ-
 ναῖκας καὶ τὰ πολυτελέστατα τῶν χρημάτων εἰς
 5 τὰς ἀστυγείτονας πόλεις. τινὲς δὲ τῶν Μεσσηνίων
 ἀκούοντές τι παλαιὸν αὐτοῖς εἶναι λόγιον, ὅτι δεῖ
 Καρχηδονίους ὑδροφορῆσαι κατὰ τὴν πόλιν, ἐξε-
 δέχοντο τὸ¹ κατὰ τὴν φήμην πρὸς τὸ συμφέρον
 ἑαυτοῖς, νομίζοντες δουλεύσειν ἐν Μεσσήνῃ τοὺς
 6 Καρχηδονίους. διὸ καὶ ταῖς ψυχαῖς εὐθαρσεῖς
 ὄντες πολλοὺς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων προθύμους ἐποιοῦντο
 εἰς τοὺς ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐλευθερίας κινδύνους. εὐθέως
 δὲ τῶν νεωτέρων ἐπιλέξαντες τοὺς ἀρίστους ἀπ-
 ἔστειλαν ἐπὶ τὴν Πελωρίδα κωλύοντας τοὺς πο-
 λεμίους ἐπιβαίνειν τῆς χώρας.

57. Περὶ ταῦτα δ' ὄντων αὐτῶν, Ἰμίλκων θεω-

¹ τὸ added by Reiske.

Himeraeans and the dwellers in the fort of Cepha-³⁹⁶ loedium,¹ and seizing the city of Lipara, he exacted thirty talents from the inhabitants of the island.² 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 ἐκβροθηοῦντας τοὺς Μεσσηνίους περὶ τὴν ἀπό-
 βασιν, ἀπέστειλε τῶν νεῶν διακοσίας ἐπὶ τὴν
 πόλιν· ἤλπιζε γάρ, ὅπερ ἦν εἰκός, τῶν στρατιωτῶν
 τὴν ἀπόβασιν κωλύόντων τοὺς ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ κυ-
 ρεύσειν ῥαδίως τῆς Μεσσηνίας οὔσης ἐρήμου τῶν
 2 ἀμυνομένων. πνεύσαντος δὲ βορέου τὰς μὲν ναῦς
 συνέβη ταχέως πλήρεσι τοῖς ἰστίοις εἰς τὸν λιμένα
 κατενεχθῆναι, τοὺς δ' ἐπὶ τῇ Πελωρίδι παρα-
 φυλάττοντας Μεσσηνίους ὑστερήσαι τῆς τῶν νεῶν
 παρουσίας, καίπερ κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐπειγομένης.
 3 διόπερ οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι περιστρατοπεδεύσαντες τῆς
 Μεσσηνίας καὶ διὰ τῶν πεπτακότων τειχῶν εἰσ-
 4 βιασάμενοι τῆς πόλεως ἐκυρίευσαν. τῶν δὲ Μεσ-
 σηνίων οἱ μὲν μαχόμενοι γενναίως ἀνῆρέθησαν, οἱ
 δ' εἰς τὰς ἐγγυτάτω κειμένας πόλεις ἐφυγον, ὃ δὲ
 πολὺς ὄχλος διὰ τῶν παρακειμένων ὄρων ὀρμῆσας
 5 εἰς τὰ κατὰ τὴν χώραν φρούρια διεσάρη· τῶν δὲ
 ἄλλων τινὲς μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων συναμβάνοντο,
 τινὲς δὲ ἀποληφθέντες εἰς τὸ πρὸς τὸν λιμένα μέρος
 ἔρριψαν ἑαυτοὺς εἰς τὴν θάλατταν, ἐλπίζοντες δια-
 νήξασθαι τὸν μεταξὺ πόρον. τούτων δὲ ὄντων
 πλειόνων ἢ διακοσίων, οἱ πλείστοι μὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ
 βου διεφθάρησαν, πενήκοντα δὲ πρὸς τὴν Ἰταλίαν
 6 διεσώθησαν. Ἱμίλκων δὲ τὴν δύναμιν ἄσασαν
 μεταγαγὼν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπ-
 εχείρησε πορθεῖν τὰ κατὰ τὴν χώραν¹ φρούρια,
 τούτων δ' ὄχυρῶν ὄντων, καὶ τῶν εἰς αὐτὰ συμ-
 πεφευγόντων γενναίως ἀγωνιζομένων, ἀνέστρεψεν
 εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ἀδυνατήσας αὐτῶν κυριεῦσαι. μετὰ
 δὲ ταῦτα τὴν τε δύναμιν ἀνελάμβανε καὶ παρεσκευά-
 ζετο τὴν πορείαν ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ποιεῖσθαι.

¹ So Wesseling : πόλιν.

Himilcon, seeing that they had sallied against his ^{996 B.C.}
 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 Cartha-
 ginians 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 scat-
 tered 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 re-
 freshed his army and made preparations to advance
 against Syracuse.

58. Οἱ δὲ Σικελοί, πάλαι μὲν μισοῦντες τὸν Διονύσιον, τότε δὲ καιρὸν τῆς ἀποστάσεως ἔχοντας, μετεβάλλοντο πρὸς Καρχηδονίους πλὴν Ἀσσωρίων ἀπαντες. Διονύσιος δ' ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις τοὺς δούλους ἐλευθερώσας, ἐπλήρωσεν ἐξ αὐτῶν ναῦς ἑξήκοντα· μετεπέμψατο δὲ καὶ παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίων μισθοφόρους πλείω τῶν χιλίων, καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν χώραν φρούρια περιπορευόμενος ὠχύρου καὶ οἴτον παρεκόμizεν· ἐπιμελέστατα δὲ τὰς ἐν Λεοντίνους ἀκροπόλεις ἐτείχισε καὶ τὸν ἐκ τῶν

2 πεδίων οἴτον εἰς ταύτας συνήθροισεν. ἔπεισε δὲ καὶ τοὺς τὴν Κατάνην οἰκοῦντας Καμπανοὺς εἰς τὴν νῦν καλουμένην Αἴτην μεταστῆναι διὰ τὸ λίαν εἶναι τὸ φρούριον ὄχυρόν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἀπὸ τῶν Συρακουσῶν ἑκατὸν ἑξήκοντα σταδίους προαγαγὼν ἅπασαν τὴν δύναμιν κατεστρατοπέδευσε περὶ τὸν Ταῦρον καλούμενον. εἶχε δὲ¹ κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν καιρὸν πεζοὺς μὲν τρισμυρίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ πλείους τῶν τρισχιλίων, ναῦς δὲ ἑκατὸν ὀγδοήκοντα· τούτων δ' ὀλίγαι μὲν ἦσαν τριήρεις.

3 Ἴμιλκων δὲ τὰ τεῖχη τῆς Μεσσήνης κατασκάψας προσέταξε τοῖς στρατιώταις καταβαλεῖν τὰς οἰκίας εἰς ἔδαφος, καὶ μήτε κέραμον μήθ' ὕλην μήτ' ἄλλο μηδὲν ὑπολιπεῖν, ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν κατακαῦσαι, τὰ δὲ συντρίψαι. ταχὺ δὲ τῇ τῶν στρατιωτῶν πολυχειρίᾳ λαβόντων τῶν ἔργων συντέλειαν, ἡ πόλις ἄγνωστος

4 ἦν ὅτι² πρότερον αὐτὴν οἰκεῖσθαι συνέβαιεν. ὄρων γὰρ τὸν τόπον πόρρω μὲν ἀπὸ τῶν συμμαχίδων πόλεων κεχωρισμένον, εὐκαιρότατον δὲ τῶν περὶ Σικελίαν ὄντα, προήρητο δυεῖν θάτερον, ἢ τελῶς ἀοίκητον διατηρεῖν ἢ δυσχερῆ καὶ πολυχρόνιον τὴν κτίσιν αὐτῆς γίνεσθαι.

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58. The Siceli, who had hated Dionysius from of ³⁹⁶ 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 Catanê to move to Aetnê, 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 Messenê 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 ὅτι Wesseling: ὄτε Pa F¹, ὄτε που cet.

59. Ἐναποδειξάμενος οὖν τὸ πρὸς τοὺς Ἑλληνας μίσος ἐν τῇ τῶν Μεσσηνίων ἀτυχίᾳ, Μάγωνα μὲν τὸν ναύαρχον ἀπέστειλε μετὰ τῆς ναυτικῆς δυνάμεως, προστάξας παραπλεῖν ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον τὸν καλούμενον Ταῦρον. τοῦτον δὲ κατειληφότες ἦσαν Σικελοί, συχνοὶ μὲν τὸ πλῆθος ὄντες, οὐδένα δ' ἔχοντες ἡγεμόνα. τούτοις δὲ τὸ μὲν πρότερον Διονύσιος δεδώκει τὴν τῶν Ναξίων χώραν, τότε δ' ὑπ' Ἰμίλκου πεισθέντες ἐπαγγελίας τὸν λόφον κατελάβοντο. ὄχυροῦ δ' ὄντος τούτου, καὶ τότε καὶ μετὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἔκουν αὐτὸν τεῖχος περιβαλλόμενοι, καὶ τὴν πόλιν διὰ τὸ μείναι τοὺς ἐπὶ τὸν Ταῦρον ἀθροισθέντας Ταυρομένιον ὠνόμασαν.

3 Ἰμίλκων δὲ ἀναλαβὼν τὴν πεζὴν στρατιὰν εὐτόνον τὴν πορείαν ἐποιεῖτο, καὶ κατήντησε τῆς Ναξίας ἐπὶ τὸν προειρημένον τόπον, ἅμα καὶ Μάγωνος καταπλεύσαντος. προσφάτως δὲ πυρὸς ἐκραγέντος ἐκ τῆς Αἴτνης μέχρι τῆς θαλάττης, οὐκέτι δυνατὸν ἦν τὴν πεζὴν στρατιὰν συμπαραγεῖν παραπλεύουσαις ταῖς ναυσίν· ἐφθαρμένων γὰρ τῶν παρὰ τὴν θάλατταν τόπων ὑπὸ τοῦ καλουμένου ῥυακος, ἀναγκαῖον ἦν τὸ πεζὸν στρατόπεδον περι-
 4 πορεύεσθαι τὸν τῆς Αἴτνης λόφον. διόπερ Μάγωνι προσέταξε καταπλεῖν ἐπὶ τῆς Κατάνης, αὐτὸς δὲ διὰ τῆς μεσογείου ταχέως ὀρμήσας ἔσπευδε συμμίξει ταῖς ναυσὶ περὶ τὸν τῶν Καταναίων αἰγιαλόν· εὐλαβεῖτο γὰρ μήποτε διεσπαρμένης τῆς δυνάμεως οἱ Σικελιώται τοῖς περὶ τὸν Μάγωνα
 5 διανυμαχῆσωσιν· ὅπερ καὶ συνετελέσθη.¹ Διονύ-

59. After Himilcon had exhibited his hatred for ^{396 B.C.} 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. Aetnê 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 Aetnê. Consequently he gave orders to Magon to come to port at Catanê, while he himself advanced speedily through the heart of the country with the intention of joining the ships on the Catanæan 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.

¹ So Reiske, συνετέλεσαν P, συνετέλεσαν A, συνετέλεσε cet.

σιος γὰρ τὸν μὲν πλοῦν εἰδὼς τῷ Μάγωνι βραχὺν¹
 ὄντα, τὴν δὲ πορείαν τοῖς πεζοῖς ἐργώδη καὶ μα-
 κράν, ἔσπευδεν ἐπὶ τῆς Κατανῆς, βουλόμενος ναυ-
 μαχήσαι πρὸς Μάγωνα πρὶν ἔλθειν τοὺς περὶ τὸν
 6 Ἴμῖλκωνα. ἤλπιζε γὰρ τῶν πεζῶν ἐκτεταγμένων
 παρὰ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν τοῖς μὲν ἰδίοις θάρσος παρ-
 ἔξεσθαι, τοὺς δὲ πολεμίους δειλοτέρους ἔσεσθαι.
 τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, εἴ τι συμβαίῃ γενέσθαι πτάσιμα,
 ταῖς θλιβομέναις ναυσὶν ἐξῆν καταφυγεῖν πρὸς τὸ
 7 τῶν πεζῶν στρατοπέδον. ταῦτα δὲ διανοηθεὶς
 Λεπτίνην μὲν ἀπέστειλε μετὰ πασῶν τῶν νεῶν,
 παραγγείλας ἀθρόοις τοῖς σκάφεσι ναυμαχεῖν καὶ
 μὴ λυεῖν τὴν τάξιν ὅπως μὴ κινδυνεύσωσιν ὑπὸ
 τοῦ πλήθους τῶν ἐναντίων· εἶχον γὰρ οἱ περὶ τὸν
 Μάγωνα σὺν ταῖς ὀκάσι καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις ταῖς
 ἐπικώποις, οὗσαις χαλκεμβόλοις, ναῦς οὐκ ἐλάτ-
 τους πεντακοσίων.

60. Οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι ὡς εἶδον τὸν αἰγιαλὸν
 τῶν πεζῶν² πλήρη καὶ τὰς Ἑλληνικὰς ναῦς ἐπι-
 φερομένας, παραχρήμα μὲν³ οὐ μετρίως ἠγωνίασαν,
 καὶ πρὸς τὴν γῆν ἐπεχείρησαν καταπλεῖν· μετὰ δὲ
 ταῦτα λογισάμενοι διότι κινδυνεύσουσιν ἀπολέσθαι
 πρὸς τὰς ναῦς ἅμα καὶ τοὺς πεζοὺς μαχόμενοι,
 ταχέως μετενόησαν. κρίναντες οὖν ναυμαχεῖν, δι-
 ἔταπτον τὰς ναῦς καὶ τὸν τῶν πολεμίων ἐπίπλουν
 2 ἐκαραδόκουν. Λεπτίνης δὲ τριάκοντα ναυσὶ ταῖς
 ἀρίσταις πολὺ τῶν ἄλλων προάγων, οὐκ ἀνάνδρως
 μὲν, ἀβούλως δὲ διηγωνίσαστο. εὐθὺς γὰρ ἐπι-
 θέμενος⁴ ταῖς πρώταις τῶν Καρχηδονίων, τὸ μὲν
 πρῶτον οὐκ ὀλίγας κατέδυσε τῶν ἀντιτεταγμένων

he realized that Magon had a short sail, whereas ^{396 B.C.}
 the route of the land forces was toilsome and long,
 hastened to Catanê 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 ;

¹ So Dindorf: βραδύν.

² πεζῶν Palmer: νεῶν.

³ παραχρήμα μὲν transposed by Wesseling from after αἰγιαλόν.

⁴ ἐπιθέμενος added by Vogel.

τρήρων· τοῦ δὲ Μάγωνος ἀθρόαις ταῖς ναυσὶ ταῖς
 τριάκοντα περιχυθέντος, ταῖς μὲν ἀρεταῖς ὑπερείχον
 οἱ περὶ τὸν Λεπτίην, τοῖς δὲ πλήθει οἱ Καρχη-
 3 δόνιοι. διὸ καὶ τῆς μάχης ἰσχυροτέρας γινομένης,
 καὶ τῶν κυβερνητῶν ἐκ παραβολῆς τὸν ἀγῶνα
 συνισταμένων, ὁμοῖος ὁ κίνδυνος ταῖς ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς
 παρατάξεις ἐγένετο. οὐ γὰρ ἐκ διαστήματος τοῖς
 ἐμβόλοις εἰς τὰς τῶν πολεμίων ναῦς ἐνέσειον, ἀλλὰ
 συμπλοκομένων τῶν σκαφῶν ἐκ χειρὸς διηγωνί-
 ζοντο. τινὲς μὲν ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν ἐναντίων ναῦς ἐπι-
 πηδῶντες ἐπιπτον εἰς τὴν θάλατταν, τινὲς δὲ
 κρατήσαντες τῆς ἐπιβολῆς ἐν ταῖς τῶν πολεμίων
 4 ναυσὶν ἠγωνίζοντο. τέλος δὲ ὁ μὲν Λεπτινῆς
 ἐκβιασθεὶς ἠναγκάσθη φυγεῖν εἰς τὸ πέλαγος, αἱ
 δὲ λοιπαὶ τῶν νεῶν ἀτάκτως τὸν ἐπίπλουον ποιού-
 μεναι ὑπὸ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐχειροῦντο· καὶ γὰρ
 τὸ περὶ τὸν ναύαρχον ἐλάττωμα τοὺς Φοίνικας
 εὐθαρσεστέρους ἐποίησεν, τοὺς δὲ Σικελιώτας οὐκ
 εἰς τὴν τυχούσαν ἀθυμίαν ἤγαγεν.
 5 Τῆς δὲ μάχης τοιοῦτον λαβούσης τὸ τέλος, οἱ
 Καρχηδόνιοι τοὺς ἀτάκτως φεύγοντας σφᾶς φιλο-
 τιμότερον διώξαντες διέφθειραν μὲν ναῦς πλείους
 τῶν ἑκατόν, τὰ δ' ὑπηρετικὰ παρὰ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν
 καταστήσαντες ἀνήρουν τῶν ναυτῶν τοὺς διανηχο-
 6 μένους πρὸς τὸ πεζὸν στρατόπεδον. πολλῶν δ'
 ἀπολλυμένων οὐ μακρὰν τῆς γῆς, τῶν περὶ τὸν
 Διονύσιον οὐδαμῶς δυναμένων βοηθήσαι, πᾶς ὁ
 τόπος ἔγεμε νεκρῶν καὶ ναυαγίων. ἀπώλοντο μὲν
 οὖν ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ τῶν μὲν Καρχηδονίων οὐκ ὀλί-
 7 γοι, τῶν δὲ Σικελιωτῶν ναῦς μὲν πλείω τῶν ἑκα-
 τόν, ἄνδρες δ' ὑπὲρ τοὺς δισμυρίους. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς
 μάχης οἱ μὲν Φοίνικες περὶ τὴν Κατάνην ὀρμίσαν-
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but when Magon's massed ships crowded about the ³⁹⁶ ships, 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 Catané,

¹ So Wesseling : παρά.

τες τὰς τριήρεις, ἀνήψαντο τὰς αἰχμαλώτους ναῦς, καὶ καθελκύσαντες¹ αὐτὰς ἑθεράπευον, ὥστε τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις μὴ μόνον ἀκουστόν, ἀλλὰ καὶ θεωρητὸν ποιῆσαι τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ προτερήματος.

61. Οἱ δὲ Σικελιώται τὴν πορείαν μὲν ἐπὶ Συρακουσῶν ἐποιήσαντο, νομίζοντες δὲ² πάντως εἰς ἐργώδη πολιορκίαν συγκλεισθήσεσθαι παρεκάλουν τὸν Διονύσιον εὐθέως ἀπαντᾶν τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἴμιλκωνα διὰ τὴν γεγενημένην νίκην· τάχα γὰρ τῷ παραδόξῳ τῆς ἐπιφανείας καταπλήξεσθαι τοὺς βαρβάρους καὶ τὸ πρότερον ἐλάττωμα διορθώσεσθαι.
- 2 Διονύσιος δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον τοῖς παρακαλοῦσι πειθόμενος ἔτοιμος ἦν ἄγειν τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τὸν Ἴμιλκωνα· ὡς δὲ τινες τῶν φίλων ἔλεγον αὐτῷ, ὅτι κινδυνεύσει τὴν πόλιν ἀποβαλεῖν, εἰὰν Μάγων ἀναχθῆ μετὰ τοῦ στόλου παντὸς ἐπὶ Συρακουσῶν, εὐθέως μετενόησε· καὶ γὰρ τὴν Μεσσήνην ἤδει τῷ παραπλησίῳ τρόπῳ τοῖς βαρβάροις ὑποχείριον γεγενημένην. ὥστε οὐκ ἀσφαλὲς εἶναι νομίζων ἔρημον ποιῆσαι τὴν πόλιν τῶν ἀμνομένων, ἀνέζευξεν
- 3 ἐπὶ Συρακουσῶν. τῶν δὲ Σικελιωτῶν οἱ πλείστοι χαλεπῶς φέροντες ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ βούλεσθαι τοῖς πολεμίοις ἀπαντᾶν, καταλιπόντες τὸν Διονύσιον οἱ μὲν εἰς τὰς ἰδίας πατρίδας, οἱ δ' εἰς τὰ σύνεγγυς³ τῶν φρουρίων ἀπεχώρησαν.
- 4 Ἴμιλκων δὲ δυσὶν ἡμέραις κατανόσας εἰς τὸν τῶν Καταναίων αἰγιαλὸν τὰς μὲν ναῦς ἀπάσας ἐνεώλκησε, μεγάλου πνεύματος ἐπιγενομένου, τὴν δὲ δύναμιν ἐφ' ἡμέρας τινὰς ἀναλαμβάνων πρέσ-

took in tow the ships they had captured, and when ^{396 B.C.} 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 Catanacans, 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 καὶ καθελκύσαντες] κ. ἀνελκύσαντες Eichstädt, κάναελκύσαντες Vogel.

² δὲ added by Dindorf.

³ τὰ σύνεγγυς Vogel: τὰς ἐγγύς.

¹ i.e. the army of Himilcon.

² Cp. chap. 57.

βεις ἀπέστειλε πρὸς τοὺς τὴν Αἴτην κατέχοντας
 Καμπανούς, παρακαλῶν ἀποστήναι τοῦ Διονυσίου.
 5 ἐπηγγέλλετο δ' αὐτοῖς χώραν τε δωρήσεσθαι πολλήν
 καὶ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου λαφύρων κοινωνοὺς ποιή-
 σεσθαι. ἐδίδασκε δὲ καὶ τοὺς τὴν Ἐντελλαν κατο-
 οῦντας Καμπανοὺς εὐδοκοῦντας Καρχηδονίους
 καὶ συμμαχοῦντας κατὰ τῶν Σικελιωτῶν,¹ καθόλου
 δὲ τὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀπεδείκνυε πολέμιον ὑπ-
 6 ἄρχον τῶν ἄλλων ἐθνῶν. οἱ δὲ Καμπανοὶ δε-
 δωκότες ὁμήρους τῷ Διονυσίῳ, καὶ τοὺς ἀρίστους
 τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀπεσταλκότες εἰς Συρακοῦσας,
 ἠναγκάσθησαν διατηρῆσαι τὴν πρὸς Διονύσιον συμ-
 μαχίαν, καίπερ ἐπιθυμοῦντες μεταβαλέσθαι πρὸς
 Καρχηδονίους.

62. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Διονύσιος μὲν καταπεπληγ-
 μένος τοὺς Καρχηδονίους ἀπέστειλε πρεσβευτὴν
 πρὸς τε τοὺς κατ' Ἰταλίαν Ἕλληνας καὶ πρὸς
 Λακεδαιμονίους, ἔτι δὲ Κορινθίους, Πολύξενον τὸν
 κηδεστὴν, δεόμενος βοηθεῖν καὶ μὴ περιδεῖν τὰς
 ἐν Σικελίᾳ πόλεις τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἄρδην ἀναιρου-
 μένας. ἔπεμψε δὲ καὶ ξενολόγους εἰς Πελοπόν-
 νησον μετὰ πολλῶν χρημάτων, ἐντειλάμενος ὡς
 2 πλείστοις ἀθροῖζειν στρατιώτας μὴ φειδομένους
 τῶν μισθῶν. Ἰμῖλκων δὲ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων
 σκύλοις κοσμήσας τὰς ναῦς κατέπλευσεν εἰς τὸν
 μέγαν λιμένα τῶν Συρακοσίων, καὶ πολλὴν τοῖς
 ἐν τῇ πόλει κατὰπληξιν ἐπέστησεν. διακόσμαι μὲν
 γὰρ καὶ πεντήκοντα μακρὰι ναῦς εἰσέπλεον ἐν τάξει
 τὰς εἰρεσίας ποιοῦμεναι καὶ τοῖς ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου
 λαφύροις πολυτελῶς κεκοσμημέναι, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα
 αἱ φορτηγοὶ ναῦς εἰσθεόμεναι μὲν ὑπὲρ τριχιλίας,
 φέρουσαι δὲ πλείους τῶν πεντακοσίων, αἱ δὲ πᾶσαι

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 Cam-
 panians 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 hos-
 tages 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. Himilcon
 decked his ships with the spoils taken from the enemy
 and put in at the great harbour of the Syracusans,
 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

¹ καὶ after Σικελιωτῶν deleted by Vogel.

σχεδὸν δισχίλιαι.¹ διὸ καὶ συνέβαινε τὸν² λιμένα τῶν Συρακοσίων, καίπερ ὄντα μέγαν, ἐμπεφράχθαι μὲν τοῖς σκάφεσι, συγκαλύπτεισθαι δὲ σχεδὸν
 3 ἅπαντα τοῖς ἰστίοις. τούτων δὲ καθορμισθεῖσάν ἐυθὺς καὶ τὸ πεζὸν στρατόπεδον ἐκ θατέρου μέρους ἀντιπαρήγε, συνεστηκός, ὡς μὲν τινας ἀνέγραψαν, ἐκ τριάκοντα μυριάδων πεζῶν, ἰππέων δὲ τρισχιλίων.³ ὁ μὲν οὖν στρατηγὸς τῶν δυνάμεων Ἰμίλκων κατεσκήνωσεν ἐν τῷ τοῦ Διὸς νεώ, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν πλῆθος ἐν τῷ παρακειμένῳ τόπῳ κατεστρατοπέδευσεν ἀπέχον τῆς πόλεως σταδίου δώδεκα.
 4 μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Ἰμίλκων ἐξήγαγε τὴν στρατιὰν ἅπασαν καὶ πρὸ τῶν τειχῶν ἐξέταξε⁴ τὴν δύναμιν, εἰς μάχην προκαλοῦμενος τοὺς Συρακοσίους. ἐπέπλευσε δὲ καὶ τοῖς λιμέσιν ἑκατὸν ναυσὶ ταῖς ἀρίσταις, ὅπως καταπλήξῃται τοὺς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν καὶ συναναγκάσῃ συγχωρεῖν ἥττους εἶναι καὶ κατὰ
 5 θάλατταν. οὐδεὶς δ' ἐπέξιέναι τολμῶντος τότε μὲν ἀπήγε τὴν δύναμιν εἰς τὴν στρατοπεδεῖαν, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐφ' ἡμέρας τριάκοντα τὴν χώραν ἐπήγει δεινδροτομῶν καὶ πᾶσαν φθείρων, ὅπως ἅμα μὲν τοὺς στρατιώτας πληρώσῃ παντοίας ὠφελείας, ἅμα δὲ τοὺς ἐντὸς τῶν τειχῶν εἰς ἀθυμίαν καταστήσῃ.

63. Κατελάβετο δὲ καὶ τὸ τῆς Ἀχραδιῆς προἰαστεῖον, καὶ τοὺς νεῶς τῆς τε Δήμητρος καὶ Κόρης ἐσύλησεν ὑπὲρ ὧν ταχὺ τῆς εἰς τὸ θεῖον ἀσεβείας ἀξίαν ὑπέσχε τιμωρίαν. ταχὺ γὰρ αὐτῷ τὰ πράγματα καθ' ἡμέραν ἐγίνετο χείρω, καὶ τοῦ

fleet numbered some two thousand vessels.¹ The ³⁹⁶ B.C. 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 Achradinê; and he also plundered the temples of both Demeter and Corê, 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 τρισχιλίων deleted by Wesseling.

⁴ So Hertlein: ἔταξε.

¹ εἰσθεόμεναι . . . δισχίλιαι] Vogel joins Wesseling in refusing to attempt emendation of this hopeless passage. The numbers may be compared with those in chs. 47. 7; 54. 5; 56. 1; 59. 7.

Διονυσίου θαρροῦντος ἀκροβολισμοὺς συνίστασθαι
 2 συνέβαινε προτερεῖν τοὺς Συρακοσίους. ἐγίνοντο
 δὲ καὶ τὰς νύκτας ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ παράλογοι
 ταραχαὶ καὶ μετὰ τῶν ὄπλων συνέτρεχον, ὡς τῶν
 πολεμίων ἐπιθεμένων τῷ χάρακι. ἐπεγενήθη δὲ
 καὶ νόσος, ἣ πάντων αὐτοῖς αἰτία κακῶν κατέστη·
 περὶ ἧς μικρὸν ὕστερον ἐροῦμεν, ἵνα μὴ προλαμ-
 βάνωμεν τῇ γραφῇ τοὺς καιροὺς.

3 Ἴμιλκων μὲν οὖν τεῖχος περιβαλὼν τῇ παρεμ-
 βολῇ τοὺς τάφους σχεδὸν πάντας τοὺς σύνεγγυς
 καθεῖλεν, ἐν οἷς τὸν τε Γέλωνος καὶ τῆς γυναίκος
 αὐτοῦ Δημαρέτης, πολυτελῶς κατεσκευασμένους.
 ἠκοδόμησε δὲ καὶ τρία φρούρια παρὰ θάλατταν,
 τὸ μὲν ἐπὶ τοῦ Πλημμυρίου, τὸ δ' ἐπὶ μέσῳ τοῦ
 λιμένος, τὸ δὲ κατὰ τὸν νεῶν τοῦ Διὸς· εἰς δὲ ταῦτα
 τὸν τε οἶνον καὶ τὸν σῖτον καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν ἐπι-
 τηδείων κατεκόμιζε, νομίζων χρονιωτέραν ἔσσεσθαι
 4 τὴν πολιορκίαν. ἀπέστειλε δὲ καὶ τὰς ὀλκάδας
 ναῦς ἕς τε Σαρδῶνα καὶ Λιβύνην, ὅπως σῖτον καὶ
 τὰς ἄλλας τροφὰς παρακομίζωσιν. Πολύξενος δὲ
 ὁ Διονυσίου κηδεστής ἔκ τε Πελοποννήσου καὶ τῆς
 Ἰταλίας παρεγενήθη ναὺς μακρὰς ἄγων τριάκοντα
 παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων καὶ ναύαρχον Φαρακίδα
 Λακεδαιμόνιον.

64. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Διονύσιος μὲν καὶ Λεπτίνης
 μετὰ μακρῶν νεῶν ἐξέπλεον¹ ἀγορὰν βουλόμενοι
 παρακομίσαι, οἱ δὲ² Συρακοῖοι καθ' αὐτοὺς τε
 γενόμενοι καὶ κατὰ τύχην ἰδόντες σιτηγὸν πλοῖον
 προσφερόμενον, πέντε ναυσὶν ἐπέπλευσαν αὐτῷ, καὶ
 2 κατακυριεύσαντες κατήγον εἰς τὴν πόλιν. τῶν δὲ
 Καρχηδονίων ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἀναχθέντων τετταράκοντα

¹ ἐξέπλεον added by Reiske.

² δὲ A.

Dionysius made bold to skirmish with him, the Syra-^{396 B.C.}
 cusans had the better of it. Also at night unaccount-
 able 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.¹ He also built three forts along
 the sea, one at Plemmyrium,² 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 pro-
 visions, 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 Pharcidas³ 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 Pharcidas is
 the Phrax of Xenophon, *Hell.* 3. 2. 12, who was Spartan
 admiral in 397 B.C.

ναυαίν, οἱ Συρακόσιοι πάσας ἐπλήρωσαν τὰς ναῦς, καὶ ναυμαχήσαντες τῆς τε στρατηγίδος νεὸς ἐκυρίευσαν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων εἴκοσι καὶ τέτταρας διέφθειραν· καταδιώξαντες δὲ τὰς φευγούσας μέχρι τοῦ ναυστάθμου τῶν πολεμίων, προεκαλοῦντο τοὺς
 3 Καρχηδονίους εἰς ναυμαχίαν. ἐκεῖνοι μὲν οὖν διὰ τὸ παράδοξον τεταραγμένοι¹ ἤσυχίαν ἔσχον, οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι τὰς αἰχμαλώτους ναῦς ἀναψάμενοι² κατήγαγον εἰς τὴν πόλιν. μετεωρισθέντες δὲ τῷ προτερήματι, καὶ διαλογιζόμενοι τὸν μὲν Διονύσιον πλεονάκις ἠττημένον, αὐτοὺς δὲ χωρὶς ἐκείνου νενικηκότας Καρχηδονίους, φρονήματος ἐπληροῦντο.
 4 ἄθροιζόμενοι δὲ διελάουν, ὅτι περιορῶσιν αὐτοὺς δουλεύοντας Διονυσίῳ, καὶ ταῦτα καιρὸν ἔχοντες τῆς καταλύσεως αὐτοῦ· τὸν μὲν γὰρ ἔμπροσθεν χρόνον ἦσαν ἀφωπλισμένοι, τότε δὲ διὰ τὸν πόλεμον
 5 τῶν ὄπλων ἦσαν κύριοι. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τοιούτων λόγων γινομένων Διονύσιος κατέπλευσε, καὶ συναγαγὼν ἐκκλησίαν ἐπῆγει τοὺς Συρακοσίους καὶ παρεκάλει θαρρεῖν, ἐπαγγελόμενος ταχέως καταλύσει τὸν πόλεμον. ἤδη δ' αὐτοῦ μέλλοντος διαλύει τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἀναστάς Θεόδωρος ὁ Συρακόσιος, ἐν τοῖς ἰππεῦσιν εὐδοκιμῶν καὶ δοκῶν εἶναι πρακτικός, ἀπετόλμησε περὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας τοιούτοις χρῆσασθαι λόγοις.

65. Εἰ καὶ τινα προσέψευσται Διονύσιος, τό γε ῥηθὲν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τὸ τελευταῖον ἀληθὲς ἦν, ὅτι ταχέως καταλύσει τὸν πόλεμον. τοῦτο δὲ πράξαι δύναται ἂν οὐκ αὐτὸς ἀφηγούμενος, ἠττηται γὰρ

¹ Dindorf and Vogel add τὴν after τεταραγμένοι.

Syracusans manned all their ships and in the ensuing ^{396 B.C.} 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: ἐναψάμενοι.

πολλάκις, ἀλλὰ τὴν πάτριον ἐλευθερίαν ἀποδοῦς
 2 τοῖς πολίταις. νῦν μὲν γὰρ οὐδεὶς ἡμῶν προθύμως
 ὑπομένει τοὺς κινδύνους, ὅταν ἢ νίκη μηδὲν ἦττον
 ἢ τῆς ἡττης· λειφθέντας γὰρ Καρχηδονίους δεήσει
 ποιεῖν τὸ προσταττόμενον, νικήσαντας δὲ Διονύσιον
 ἔχειν βαρύτερον ἐκείνων δεσπότην. Καρχηδόνιοι
 μὲν γὰρ, κὰν πολέμῳ κρατήσωσι, φόρον ὠρισμένοι
 λαβόντες οὐκ ἂν ἡμᾶς ἐκάλυσαν τοῖς πατρίοις
 νόμοις διοικεῖν τὴν πόλιν· οὗτος δὲ τὰ μὲν ἱερά
 συλήσας, τοὺς δὲ τῶν ἰδιωτῶν πλοῦτους ἅμα ταῖς
 τῶν κεκτημένων ψυχαῖς ἀφελόμενος, τοὺς οἰκέτας
 μισθοδοτεῖ κατὰ τῆς τῶν δεσποτῶν δουλείας· καὶ
 τὰ συμβαίνοντα κατὰ τὰς τῶν πόλεων ἀλώσεις
 δεινά, ταῦτ' ἐν εἰρήνῃ πράττων καταλύσειν ἐπαγ-
 3 γέλλεται τὸν πρὸς Καρχηδονίους πόλεμον. ἡμῖν
 δ', ὦ ἄνδρες, οὐχ ἦττον τοῦ Φοινικικοῦ πολέμου
 καταλυτέον ἐστὶ τὸν ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους τύραννον.
 ἢ μὲν γὰρ ἀκρόπολις δούλων ὄπλοις τηρουμένη
 κατὰ τῆς πόλεως ἐπιτετείχισται, τὸ δὲ τῶν μισθο-
 φόρων πλῆθος ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἤθρου-
 σται· καὶ κρατεῖ τῆς πόλεως οὐκ ἐπ' ἴσης βραβεύων
 τὸ δίκαιον, ἀλλὰ μόναρχος πλεονεξία κρίνων πράτ-
 τειν πάντα. καὶ νῦν μὲν οἱ πολέμιοι βραχὺ μέρος
 ἔχουσι τῆς χώρας, Διονύσιος δὲ πᾶσαν ποιήσας
 ἀνάστατον τοῖς τὴν τυραννίδα συναύξουσιν ἐδωρή-
 σατο.

4 Μέχρι τίνος οὖν καρτερήσομεν ταῦτα πάσχοντες
 ὑπὲρ ὧν οἱ ἀγαθοὶ χάριν τοῦ μὴ λαβεῖν πείραν
 ἀποθνήσκειν ὑπομένουσιν; καὶ πρὸς μὲν Καρχη-
 δονίους ἀγωνιζόμενοι τοὺς ἐσχάτους κινδύνους ἐν-
 ψύχως ὑπομένομεν, πρὸς δὲ πικρὸν τύραννον ὑπὲρ
 ἐλευθερίας καὶ περὶ πατρίδος οὐδὲ λόγῳ παρρησίαν

returned to the citizens the freedom their fathers ^{396 B.C.} 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-

ἔτι ἄγειν¹ τολμῶμεν· καὶ ταῖς μὲν τοσαύταις μυριάσι τῶν πολεμίων ἀντιταττόμεθα, μόναρχον δὲ οὐδ' ἀνδραπόδου γενναίου τὴν ἀρετὴν ἔχοντα πεφρίκαμεν.

66. Οὐ γὰρ δῆπουθεν ἀξιῶσαι τις ἂν παραβάλλειν Διονύσιον τῷ παλαιῷ Γέλωνι. ἐκείνος μὲν γὰρ μετὰ τῆς ἰδίας ἀρετῆς, μετὰ τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Σικελιωτῶν ἠλευθέρωσε τὴν Σικελίαν ἅπασαν, ὁ δ' ἐν ἐλευθερίᾳ παραλαβὼν τὰς πόλεις τῶν μὲν ἄλλων ἀπασῶν κυρίου πεποίηκε τοὺς πολεμίους, αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν πατρίδα καταδεδοῦ-
 2 λωται. κάκεινος μὲν πολὺ πρὸ τῆς Σικελίας ἀγωνισάμενος τοὺς ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν ὄντας συμμάχους οὐδὲ ἰδεῖν τοὺς πολεμίους ἐποίησεν, ὁ δ' ἀπὸ Μοτύης διὰ πάσης τῆς νήσου φυγῶν συγκέκλεικεν ἑαυτὸν ἐντὸς τῶν τειχῶν, πρὸς μὲν τοὺς πολίτας θρασυνόμενος, τοὺς δὲ πολεμίους οὐδὲ κατ' ὄψιν
 3 ἰδεῖν ὑπομένων. τοιγαροῦν ἐκείνος μὲν διὰ τε τὴν ἀρετὴν καὶ τὸ μέγεθος τῶν πράξεων οὐ μόνον τῶν Συρακοσίων, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν Σικελιωτῶν ἔκουσίων παρέλαβε τὴν ἡγεμονίαν, ὁ δ' ἐπ' ὀλέθρῳ μὲν τῶν συμμάχων, ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ δὲ τῶν πολιτῶν στρατηγῆσας, πῶς οὐκ ἂν δικαίως ὑπὸ πάντων μισοῖτο; οὐ γὰρ μόνον ἡγεμονίας ἀνάξιος, ἀλλὰ καὶ μυρίων
 4 θανάτων τυχεῖν δίκαιος. Γέλα καὶ Καμάρινα διὰ τοῦτον κατεστράφησαν, Μεσσήνη ἄρδην ἀνήρηται, κατὰ ναυμαχίαν² διμισύριοι τῶν συμμάχων ἀπολώλασι, τὸ σύνολον³ εἰς μίαν κατακεκλείσμεθα πόλιν, τῶν κατὰ Σικελίαν Ἑλληνίδων πασῶν ἀνηρημένων.

¹ ἔτι ἄγειν Dindorf: ἐπάγειν.

land, even in speech we no longer dare to raise our ^{896 B.C.} 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 Gelon¹ 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 Motyê 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 even 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, Messenê 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 *σύνολον* Dindorf: *οὐν ὄλον*.

πρὸς γὰρ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀδικήμασι¹ Νάξον καὶ Κατάνην ἐξηδραποδίσατο, πόλεις συμμαχίδας, ἐπι-
 5 καίρους πόλεις, ἄρδην ἀνήρηκεν. καὶ πρὸς μὲν Καρχηδονίους δύο μάχας ἐνστήσαμενος ἐν ἑκατέραις ἤττηται, παρὰ δὲ τοῖς πολίταις πιστευθεὶς ἀπαξ στρατηγίας εὐθέως ἀφείλετο τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, φονεύων μὲν τοὺς παρρησίαν ἄγοντας ὑπὲρ τῶν νόμων, φυγαδεύων δὲ τοὺς ταῖς οὐσίαις προέχοντας, καὶ τὰς μὲν τῶν φυγάδων γυναῖκας οἰκέταις καὶ μιγάσιν ἀνθρώποις συνοικίζων, τῶν δὲ πολιτικῶν ὄπλων βαρβάρους καὶ ξένους ποιῶν κυρίου. καὶ ταυτ' ἔπραξεν, ὦ Ζεῦ καὶ θεοὶ πάντες, ὑπηρέτης ἀρχέλιων, ἀπεγνωσμένους ἀνθρώπων.

67. Καὶ ποῦ τὸ φιλελεύθερον τῶν Συρακοσίων; ποῦ δ' αἱ τῶν προγόνων πράξεις; ἐὼ τὰς² ἐφ' ἑμέρα τριάκοντα μυριάδας ἄρδην ἀναιρεθείσας Καρχηδονίων, παρήμη τὴν τῶν μετὰ Γέλωνα³ τυράννων κατάλυσιν· ἀλλ'⁴ ἐχθὲς καὶ πρόην, Ἀθηναίων τηλικαύταις δυνάμεσιν ἐπὶ Συρακούσας στρατευσάντων, οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν οὐδὲ τὸν ἀπαγγελοῦντα
 2 τὴν συμφορὰν ἀπέλιπον. ἡμεῖς δὲ τηλικαῦτ' ἔχοντες πατέρων παραδείγματ' ἀρετῆς, τοῦ Διονυσίου προστάγμασιν ὑπακούομεν, καὶ ταῦτα τῶν ὄπλων ὄντες κύριοι; θεῶν γὰρ τις πρόνοια μετὰ τῶν συμμαχῶν ἐν τοῖς ὄπλοις ἡμᾶς συνήγαγε πρὸς τὸ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀνακτήσασθαι, καὶ πάρεστι τήμερον ἀνδρας ἀγαθοὺς γενομένους καὶ συμφρονήσαντας
 3 ἀπαλλαγῆναι τῆς βαρείας ἀνάγκης. τὸν μὲν γὰρ

have been destroyed. For in addition to his other ^{895 B C.} malefactions he sold into slavery Naxos and Catanè; 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 Himera¹; I pass by the overthrow of the tyrants who followed Gelon.² 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

¹ Cp. Book 11. 22.

² Cp. Book 11. 67-68.

¹ So Wurm: ἀτυχήμασι.

² ἐὼ τὰς Wesseling, ὦ ταυτ' PAL, ὦν ταυτ' cet.

³ μετὰ Γέλωνα Wesseling, καταγέλων P, κατὰ Γέλωνα cet.

⁴ εἰ after ἀλλ' omitted by A, Vogel.

ἔμπροσθεν χρόνον παρωπλισμένοι καὶ ἔρημοι¹ συμμάχων ὄντες, τῷ δὲ τῶν μισθοφόρων πλήθει τηρούμενοι,² σχεδὸν εἵκομεν τῷ τῆς ἀνάγκης καιρῷ· νῦν δὲ τῶν ὄπλων κυριεύοντες καὶ τοὺς συμμάχους ἅμα βοηθοὺς καὶ θεατὰς ἔχοντες τῆς ἀρετῆς, μὴ παραχωρήσωμεν ἀλλὰ ποιήσωμεν φανερόν, ὡς διὰ καιρόν, οὐ δι' ἀνανδρίαν ὑπεμείναμεν δουλεῖν.
 4 οὐκ αἰσχυρόμεθα τῶν πολέμων ἔχοντες ἡγεμόνα τὸν τὰ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ἱερά σαεσυληκότα, καὶ τηλικούτων πραγμάτων ποιοῦντες προστάτην, ᾧ βίον ἰδιωτικὸν οὐδεὶς ἂν εἶ φρονῶν διοικεῖν ἐπιτρέψειεν; καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις μάλιστα τηρούντων τὰ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ὅσα διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῶν κινδύνων, ἡμεῖς τὸν ἐπ' ἀσεβείᾳ διωνομασμένον ἐλπίζομεν καταλύσειν τὸν³ πόλεμον;

68. Καίτοι γε εἴ τις βούλεται τὰκριβὲς ζητεῖν, εὐρήσει Διονύσιον οὐχ ἦττον τοῦ πολέμου τὴν εἰρήνην εὐλαβούμενον. νῦν μὲν γὰρ διὰ τὸν ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων φόβον νομίζει τοὺς Συρακοσίου μηθὲν ἐπιχειρήσειν κατ' αὐτοῦ πράξει, καταπονηθέντων δὲ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἀντιλήψεσθαι τῆς ἐλευθερίας, τῶν μὲν ὄπλων κυριεύοντας, διὰ δὲ
 2 τὰς πράξεις πεφρονηματισμένους. διὰ τοῦτο γάρ, οἶμαι, κατὰ μὲν τὸν πρῶτον πόλεμον προδοὺς Γέλαν καὶ Καμάριναν ταύτας ἀοικήτους ἐποίησεν, ἐν δὲ ταῖς συνθήκαις ἐκδότους τὰς πλείστας⁴ Ἐλ-
 3 ληνίδας πόλεις συνέθετο. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐν εἰρήνῃ

yoke. For hitherto, while we were disarmed and ³⁹⁶ 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 Camarina¹ 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

¹ Cp. Book 13. 111.

¹ καὶ ἔρημοι suggested by Vogel.

² So Wesseling: πληρούμενοι.

³ τὸν added by Eichstädt.

⁴ ἀοικήτους after πλείστας deleted by Reiske.

Νάξον καὶ Κατάνην παρασπονδῶν ἑξανδραποδισάμενος ἦν μὲν κατέσκαψεν, ἦν δὲ τοῖς ἐξ Ἰταλίας
 4 Καμπανοῖς οἰκητήριον ἔδωκεν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐκείνων ἀπολομένων οἱ περιλειφθέντες πολλάκις ἐπεβάλλοντο καταλύσαι τὴν τυραννίδα, πάλιν τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις πόλεμον κατήγγειλεν· οὐ γὰρ οὕτως εὐλαβεῖτο λύσαι τὰς συνθήκας παρὰ τοὺς ὄρκους, ὡς ἐφοβείτο τὰ περιλελειμμένα¹ συστήματα τῶν Σικελιωτῶν.

Καὶ δὴ φαίνεται διὰ παντὸς ἐπηγρυπνηκῶς τῇ
 5 τούτων ἀπωλείᾳ. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν περὶ Πάνορμον δυνάμενος παρατάξασθαι τοῖς πολεμίους, ἀποβαινόντων ἐκ τῶν νεῶν καὶ τὰ σώματα κακῶς ἔχόντων διὰ τὸν σάλον, οὐκ ἠβουλήθη· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τὴν Μεσσήνην ἐπίκαιρον καὶ τηλικαύτην πόλιν ἀβοήθητον περιδὼν εἴασε κατασκαφῆναι, ὅπως μὴ μόνον ὡς πλείστοι διαφθείρωνται τῶν Σικελιωτῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ Καρχηδόνιοι τὰς ἐξ Ἰταλίας βοηθείας καὶ τοὺς ἐκ Πελοποννήσου στόλους ἐμφρά-
 6 ξωσιν. τὸ δὲ τελευταῖον ἐν τῷ Καταναίων αἰγιαλῷ διηγωνίσαστο, παρὲς πρὸς τῇ πόλει τὴν μάχην συστήσασθαι πρὸς τὸ τοὺς ἐλαττουμένους καταφεύγειν εἰς τοὺς οἰκίους λιμένας. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ναυμαχίαν, μεγάλων πνευμάτων ἐπιγενομένων καὶ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἀναγκασθέντων νεωκῆσαι τὸν
 7 στόλον, καιρὸν εἶχε τοῦ νικᾶν κάλλιστον· τὸ μὲν γὰρ πεζὸν στράτευμα τῶν πολεμίων οὕτω κατηντηκὸς ἦν, τὸ δὲ μέγεθος τοῦ χειμῶνος ἐπὶ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν αὐτοῖς τὰς ναῦς ἐξέβραττεν. τότε συν-επιθεμένων ἡμῶν πεζῇ πάντων ἠναγκάστησαν ἄν²

of peace with Naxos and Catanê and sold the in-³⁹⁶ habitants 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 Messenê, 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 Catanê, 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: *παραλελειμμένα*.

² *ἄν* added by Reiske.

ἀποβαίνοντες ἀλίσκεσθαι ῥαδίως ἢ πρὸς τὰ κύματα βιαζόμενοι τὸν αἰγιαλὸν πληρῶσαι ναυαγίων.

69. Ἄλλὰ τὸ μὲν Διονυσίου κατηγορεῖν ἐν Συρακοσίοις ἐπὶ πλείον οὐκ ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι νομίζω. εἰ γὰρ οἱ δι' αὐτῶν τῶν ἔργων ἀνήκεστα παθόντες οὐκ ἐγείρονται τοῖς θυμοῖς, ἥπου τοῖς λόγοις προαχθήσονται πρὸς τὴν κατὰ τούτου τιμωρίαν, καὶ ταῦτ' ἰδόντες αὐτὸν πολίτην μὲν γεγονότα πονηρότατον, τύραννον δὲ πικρότατον, στρατηγὸν δὲ πάντων ἀγενέστατον; ὁσάκις μὲν γὰρ σὺν τούτῳ παρεταξάμεθα, τοσαυτάκις ἠττήθημεν· νυνὶ δὲ καθ' αὐτοῦς ὀλίγαις ναυσὶ τὴν πᾶσαν τῶν πολεμίων δύναμιν κατεναυμαχήσαμεν. διόπερ ἕτερον ἤγεμόνα ζητητέον, ὅπως μὴ τὸν σεσυληκότα τοὺς τῶν θεῶν ναοὺς στρατηγὸν ἔχοντες ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ θεομαχῶμεν. φανερώς γὰρ τὸ δαιμόνιον ἀντιπράττει τοῖς τὸν ἀσεβέστατον προχειρισαμένοις ἐπὶ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν. τὸ γὰρ μετὰ μὲν τούτου πάσας τὰς δυνάμεις ἠττήσθαι, χωρὶς δὲ τούτου καὶ βραχὺ μέρος ἱκανὸν εἶναι καταπολεμῆσαι Καρχηδονίους, πῶς οὐ πᾶσιν ὄρατὴν ἔχει τὴν τῶν θεῶν ἐπιφάνειαν; διόπερ, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἐὰν μὲν ἐκὼν ἀποτίθῃται τὴν ἀρχήν, εἰώσωμεν αὐτὸν ἀπαλλάττεσθαι μετὰ τῶν ἰδίων ἐκ τῆς πόλεως· ἐὰν δὲ μὴ βούληται, καιρὸν ἔχομεν κάλλιστον τὸν παρόντα πρὸς τὸ τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι. πάντες συνελθύθαμεν, κύριοι τῶν ὄπλων ἐσμέν, συμμάχους ἔχομεν παρόντας οὐ μόνον τοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰταλίας Ἑλληνας, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου. τὴν δὲ

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ease, if they left their ships, or to strew the coast with ^{396 B.C.} 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

ἡγεμονίαν δοτέον κατὰ τοὺς νόμους πολίταις ἢ τοῖς κατὰ τὴν μητρόπολιν οἰκοῦσι Κορινθίοις ἢ τοῖς ἀφηγουμένοις τῆς Ἑλλάδος Σπαρτιάταις.

70. Τοιούτοις τοῦ Θεοδώρου χρησαμένου λόγοις, οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι μετέωροι ταῖς ψυχαῖς ἐγένοντο καὶ πρὸς τοὺς συμμάχους ἀπέβλεπον, Φαρακίδου δὲ τοῦ Λακεδαιμονίου ναυαρχοῦντος τῶν συμμάχων¹ παρελθόντος ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα, πάντες προσεδόκων ἄρχηγόν ἔσσεσθαι τῆς ἐλευθερίας. ὁ δὲ τὰ πρὸς τὸν τύραννον ἔχων οἰκείως ἔφησεν αὐτὸν ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἀπεστάλθαι Συρακοσίοις καὶ Διονυσίῳ συμμαχεῖν πρὸς Καρχηδονίους, ἀλλ' οὐ Διονυσίου τὴν ἀρχὴν καταλύειν. παρὰ δὲ τὴν προσδοκίαν γενομένης τῆς ἀποφάσεως, οἱ μὲν μισθοφόροι συνέδραμον πρὸς τὸν Διονύσιον, οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι καταπλαγέντες τὴν ἡσυχίαν εἶχον, πολλὰ τοῖς

³ Σπαρτιάταις καταράμενοι· καὶ γὰρ τὸ πρότερον Ἀρέτης ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἀντιλαμβανόμενος² αὐτῶν τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἐγένετο προδότης, καὶ τότε Φαρακίδας ἐνέστη ταῖς ὁρμαῖς τῶν Συρακοσίων. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος τότε μὲν ἐγένετο περίφοβος καὶ διέλυσε τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα φιλανθρώποις λόγοις χρησάμενος καθωμίλει τῷ πλήθει,³ καὶ τινας μὲν δωρεαῖς ἐτίμα, τινας δ' ἐπὶ τὰ συσσίτια παρελάμβανε.

⁴ Καρχηδονίους δὲ μετὰ τὴν κατάληψιν⁴ τοῦ προαστείου καὶ τὴν σύλησιν τοῦ τε τῆς Δήμητρος καὶ Κόρης ἱεροῦ ἐνέπεσεν εἰς τὸ στράτευμα νόσος· συνελάβετο δὲ καὶ τῆ τοῦ δαιμονίου συμφορᾷ τὸ⁵

¹ καὶ after συμμάχων deleted by Hertlein.

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

70. After this speech by Theodorus the Syracusans were in high spirits and kept their eyes fixed on their allies ; and when Pharcidas 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 Carthaginians, not to overthrow the rule of Dionysius. At this statement so contrary to expectation the mercenaries 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 Aretes¹ the Lacedaemonian, at the time that he was asserting the right of the Syracusans to freedom, had betrayed them, and now at this time Pharcidas 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 banquets.

After the Carthaginians had seized the suburb and pillaged the temple of Demeter and Corê, 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 τῷ πλήθει] τὰ πλήθη Reiske, Vogel.

⁴ So Wesseling: κατάλυσον.

⁵ τὸ added by Eichstädt.

μυριάδας εἰς ταῦτό συναθροισθῆναι καὶ τὸ τῆς ὥρας εἶναι πρὸς τὰς νόσους ἐνεργότατον, ἔτι δὲ τὸ ἔχειν 5 ἐκεῖνο τὸ θέρος καύματα παρηλλαγμένα. εἶοικε δὲ καὶ ὁ τόπος αἴτιος γεγενῆσθαι πρὸς τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῆς συμφορᾶς· καὶ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι πρότερον τὴν αὐτὴν ἔχοντες παρεμβολὴν πολλοὶ διεφθάρησαν ὑπὸ τῆς νόσου, ἐλώδους ὄντος τοῦ τόπου καὶ κοιλοῦ. 6 πρῶτον μὲν πρὶν ἥλιον ἀνατεῖλαι διὰ τὴν ψυχρότητα τὴν ἐκ τῆς αὔρας τῶν ὑδάτων φρίκη κατεῖχε τὰ σώματα· κατὰ δὲ τὴν μεσημβριάν ἢ¹ θερμότης ἐπνιγεν, ὡς ἂν τοσούτου πλήθους ἐν στενῷ τόπῳ συναθροισμένου.

71. Ἡψατο μὲν οὖν ἡ νόσος πρῶτον τῶν Λιβύων, ἔξ ὧν πολλῶν ἀποθνησκόντων τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἔθαπτον τοὺς τετελευτηκότας, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα διὰ 2 τε τὸ πλῆθος τῶν νεκρῶν καὶ διὰ τὸ τοὺς νοσοκομοῦντας ὑπὸ τῆς νόσου διαρπάζεσθαι, οὐδεὶς ἐτόλμα προσεῖναι τοῖς κάμνουσιν. παραιρεθείσης οὖν καὶ τῆς θεραπείας ἀβοήθητος ἦν ἡ συμφορά. διὰ γὰρ τὴν τῶν ἀθάπτων δυσωδίαν καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν ἐλῶν σηπεδόνα πρῶτον μὲν ἤρχετο τῆς νόσου κατάρρους, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐγένετο περὶ τὸν τράχηλον οἰδήματα· 3 ἐκ δὲ τοῦ² κατ' ὀλίγον ἠκολούθουν πυρετοὶ καὶ περὶ τὴν ράχιν νεύρων πόνοι καὶ τῶν σκελῶν βαρύντητες· εἴτ' ἐπεγίνοντο δυσεντερία καὶ φλύκταιναι περὶ τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν ὅλην τοῦ σώματος. τοῖς μὲν οὖν πλείστοις τοιοῦτον ἦν τὸ πάθος, τινὲς δ' εἰς 4 μανίαν καὶ λήθην τῶν ἀπάντων ἐπιπτον, οἱ περιπορευόμενοι τὴν παρεμβολὴν ἐξεσώτες τοῦ φρονεῖν ἔτυπτον τοὺς ἀπαντῶντας. καθόλου δὲ συνέβη καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν ἰατρῶν βοήθειαν ἄπρακτον εἶναι

¹ ἢ] omitted P, Vogel.

² So Eichstädt: τούτου.

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,¹ 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.² 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

¹ Cp. Book 13. 12.

² Perhaps the text added: "or the dead."

καὶ διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ πάθους καὶ τὴν ὀξύτητα τοῦ θανάτου· πεμπταῖοι γὰρ ἢ τὸ πλεῖστον ἑκταῖοι μετήλλαττον, δεινὰς ὑπομένοντες τιμωρίας, ὥσθ' ὑπὸ πάντων μακαρίζεσθαι τοὺς ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ
 4 τετελευτηκότας. καὶ γὰρ οἱ τοῖς κάμνουσι παρεδρεύοντες ἐνέπιπτον εἰς τὴν νόσον ἅπαντες, ὥστε δεινὴν εἶναι τὴν συμφορὰν τῶν ἀρρωστούντων, μηδενὸς θέλοντος ὑπηρετεῖν τοῖς ἀτυχούσιν. οὐ γὰρ μόνον οἱ μηδὲν προσήκοντες ἀλλήλους ἐγκατέλειπον, ἀλλ' ἀδελφοὶ μὲν ἀδελφούς, φίλοι δὲ τοὺς συνήθεις ἠναγκάζοντο προΐεσθαι διὰ τὸν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν φόβον.

72. Διονύσιος δ' ἐπειδὴ τὴν περὶ Καρχηδονίου συμφορὰν ἤκουσεν, ὀγδοήκοντα μὲν ναῦς πληρώσας Φαρακίδα καὶ Λεπτίνη τοῖς ναυάρχοις ἐπέταξεν ἅμ' ἡμέρα τὸν ἐπίπλου ναῖς πολεμίας ναυσὶ ποιήσασθαι, αὐτὸς δ' ἀσελήνου τῆς νυκτὸς οὐσης περιήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν, καὶ περιελθὼν ἐπὶ τὸ τῆς Κυνάης ἱερὸν ἔλαθε τοὺς πολεμίους ἅμ' ἡμέρα
 2 προσιῶν τῇ παρεμβολῇ. τοὺς μὲν οὖν ἵππεῖς καὶ μισθοφόρων πεζοὺς χιλιούς προαπέστειλεν εἰς τὸ πρὸς τὴν μεσόγειον ἀνατεῖνον μέρος τῆς τῶν Καρχηδονίων στρατοπεδείας. οὗτοι δ' ἦσαν οἱ μισθοφόροι τῷ Διονυσίῳ παρὰ πάντας ἀλλοτριώτατοι καὶ πλεονάκις στάσεις² καὶ ταραχὰς ποιούντες.
 3 διόπερ ὁ μὲν Διονύσιος τοῖς ἵππεῦσιν ἦν παρηγγελκῶς, ὅταν ἐξάπτωνται τῶν πολεμίων, φεύγειν

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 Pharcidas 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 Cyanê,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 factual 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.

² Cp. Book 5. 4.

¹ καὶ deleted by Dindorf, Vogel.

² So Dindorf: ἀποστάσεις.

καὶ τοὺς μισθοφόρους ἐγκαταλιπεῖν ὧν ποιησάντων τὸ προσταχθέν οὗτοι μὲν ἅπαντες κατεκόπησαν, ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος ἅμα τὴν τε παρεμβολὴν καὶ τὰ φρούρια πολιορκεῖν ἐπεχείρησε· καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων διὰ τὸ παράδοξον καταπεπληγμένων καὶ παραβοηθούντων τεταραγμένως, αὐτὸς μὲν φρούριον τὴν καλουμένην Πολίχναν εἶλε κατὰ κράτος, ἐκ δὲ θατέρου μέρους οἱ ἵππεῖς καὶ τινες τῶν τριήρων προσπλεύσασαι τὸ πρὸς τῷ Δάσκωνι χωρίον ἐξεπολιόρκησαν. εὐθὺ δ' αἶ τε ναῦς ἅπασαι τὸν ἐπίπλου ἐποίησαντο, καὶ κατὰ τὰς τῶν φρουρίων ἀλώσεις ἐπαλαλάξαντος τοῦ στρατοπέδου περιδεῖς οἱ βάρβαροι καθειστήκεισαν. ἐξ ἀρχῆς μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ τὸ πεζὸν στράτευμα πάντες συνδραμον, ἀμυνόμενοι¹ τοὺς τὴν παρεμβολὴν πολιορκούντας· ὡς δὲ καὶ τὸν τῶν νεῶν ἐπίπλου εἶδον, πάλιν ἐξεβοήθουν ἐπὶ τὸν ναύσταθμον· καταταχόμενοι δ' ὑπὸ τῆς δξύτητος τοῦ καιροῦ τὴν εὐαίων σπουδὴν εἶχον ἄπρακτον. ἔτι γὰρ αὐτῶν ἀναβαινόντων ἐπὶ τὰ καταστρώματα καὶ πληρούντων τὰς τριήρεις, αἱ πολέμιαι ναῦς ταῖς εἰρεσίαῖς ἐλαυνόμεναι πλαγίαις ἐνέσειον πολλάκις.² ἐκ μὲν οὖν μιᾶς ἐπικαίρου πληγῆς κατέδον τὰς τιτρωσκομένας ναῦς· αἱ δὲ πλείοσιν ἐμβολαῖς ἀναρρήττουσαι τὰς συγγεγομφωμένας σανίδας δεινῆν⁶ ἐκπλήξιν τοῖς ἀντιπατομένοις παρείχοντο. πάντῃ δὲ τῶν ἐξοχωτάτων νεῶν θραυομένων, αἱ μὲν ἐκ τῶν ἐμβολῶν ἀναρρηττόμεναι λακίδες ἐξάισιον ἐποιοῦντο ψόφον, ὁ δὲ παρὰ τὴν μάχην παρήκων αἰγιαλὸς ἔγεμε νεκρῶν.

73. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι τῷ προτερήματι συμφιλοτιμούμενοι κατὰ πολλὴν σπουδὴν ἀλλήλους ἔφθανον

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 rammings, 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

¹ ἐπὶ after ἀμυνόμενοι deleted by Wesseling.

² πολλάκις Post : μόγις.

ἐπιτηδῶντες ταῖς πολεμίας ναυσί, καὶ τοὺς βαρ-
 2 βάρους καταπεπληγμένους τὸ μέγεθος τῆς περι-
 στάσεως περιχυθέντες ἐφόρευον. οὐ μὴν οὐδ' οἱ
 πέξῃ τῷ ναυστάθμῳ προσβάλλοντες ἐλείποντο τῆς
 τούτων σπουδῆς· ἐν οἷς συνέβαινε εἶναι καὶ αὐτὸν
 τὸν Διονύσιον, παριππευκότα πρὸς τὸ κατὰ Δά-
 σκωνα μέρος. εὐρόντες γὰρ πεντηκοντόρους τετ-
 3 τάρακοντα νευελκημένας, καὶ κατὰ τὸ συνεχές
 ναῦς παρορμούσας ὀλκάδας καὶ τινὰς τῶν τριήρων,
 πῦρ εἰς αὐτὰς ἐνήκαν. ταχὺ δὲ τῆς φλογὸς εἰς
 ὕψος ἀρθείσης καὶ χρομένης ἐπὶ πολὺν τόπον
 ἐφλέγετο τὰ σκάφη, καὶ τῶν ἐμπόρων τε καὶ
 ναυκλήρων οὐδεὶς ἐδύνατο παραβοηθῆσαι διὰ τὸ
 4 πλῆθος τοῦ πυρός. ἐπιγενομένου δὲ μεγάλου
 πνεύματος ἐκ τῶν νευελκημένων σκαφῶν ἐφέρετο
 τὸ πῦρ ἐπὶ τὰς ὀρμούσας ὀλκάδας. τῶν δ' ἀνδρῶν
 ἐκκολυμβίωντων διὰ τὸν ἀπὸ τῆς πνιγός² φόβον,
 καὶ τῶν ἀγκυρίων ἀποκαιομένων, διὰ τὸν κλύδωνα
 συνέκρουον αἱ ναῦς, καὶ τινὲς μὲν ὑπ' ἀλλήλων
 συντριβόμεναι διεφθείροντο, τινὲς δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ πνεύ-
 5 ματος ὠθούμεναι, αἱ³ πλείσται⁴ δ' ὑπὸ τοῦ πυρός
 ἀπώλλυντο. ἔνθα δὴ τῶν φορηγῶν πλοίων ἀνα-
 φερομένης τῆς φλογὸς διὰ τῶν ἰστιῶν⁵ καὶ τὰς
 κεραιὰς καταφλεγούσης, τοῖς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως
 θεατρικὴν συνέβαινε γίνεσθαι τὴν θέαν καὶ τοῖς
 δι' ἀσέβειαν κεραυνωθεῖσι φαίνεσθαι παραπλησίαν
 τὴν ἀπώλειαν τῶν βαρβάρων.

74. Διόπερ τοῖς εὐτυχίμασι μετεωριζόμενοι τὰ
 πορθμεῖα συνεπλήρου οἱ τε πρεσβύτατοι τῶν παί-

first to board the enemy's ships, and surrounding the 396 B.C.
 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, spread-
 ing 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

¹ δὲ added by Stephanus.

² πνιγός Eichstädt, πνιγῆς Reiske, Vogel, φλογός Wesseling:
 πληγῆς.

³ αἱ added by Reiske.

⁴ So Wesseling: πλείστον.

⁵ So Wurm: ἰστών.

δων καὶ τῶν παρηκμακότων ταῖς ἡλικίαις οἱ μὴ
τελείως ὑπὸ τοῦ γήρως καταπονούμενοι· πρὸς δὲ
τὰς κατὰ τὸν λιμένα ναῦς ὡς ἔτυχε προσπλέοντες
ἄθροοι τὰς μὲν προδιεφθαρμένας ὑπὸ τοῦ πυρὸς
διηρπάζον, ἐκλέγοντες τῶν χρησίμων τὰ δυνάμενα
βοηθείας τυχεῖν, τὰς δ' ἀκεραίους ἐξαπτόμενοι
2 κατηύγον εἰς τὴν πόλιν. οὕτως οὐδὲ οἱ τῶν κατὰ
πόλεμον ἀφιέμενοι¹ διὰ τὰς ἡλικίας καρτερεῖν ἐδύ-
ναντο, διὰ δὲ τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῆς χαρᾶς ἢ φιλοτιμία
τῆς ψυχῆς κατίσχυε² τὴν ἡλικίαν. τοῦ δὲ περὶ τὴν
νικῆν λόγου διαρρύνετος κατὰ τὴν πόλιν, τὰς οἰκίας
ἐξέλειπον ὁμοῦ τοῖς οἰκέταις παῖδες καὶ γυναῖκες,
καὶ πάντων σπευδόντων ἐπὶ τὰ τεῖχη πᾶς τόπος
3 ἔγεμε τῶν θεωμένων. τούτων δ' οἱ μὲν εἰς τὸν
οὐρανὸν τὰς χεῖρας ἐκτείναντες εὐχαρίστουσι τοῖς
θεοῖς, οἱ δὲ τῆς τῶν ἱερῶν συλήσεως ἔφασαν εἰλη-
φέναι τοὺς βαρβάρους τὴν παρὰ τοῦ δαιμονίου
4 τιμωρίαν. ἐφαίνετο γὰρ διὰ μακροῦ θεομαχία
παραπλήσιος ἢ θέα, τοσοῦτων μὲν νεῶν πυρπολου-
μένων, τῆς δὲ φλογὸς διὰ τῶν ἰστιῶν εἰς ὕψος
ἀναφερομένης, καὶ τῶν μὲν Ἑλλήνων καθ' ἕκαστον
τῶν προτερημάτων ἐπισημαινομένων ἐξαισίῳ βοῇ,
τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων διὰ τὴν ἔκπληξιν τοῦ δεινοῦ
πολὺν θόρυβον καὶ κραυγὴν σύμμικτον ποιούντων.
5 οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τότε μὲν τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπιγενομένης ἢ
μάχῃ διελύθη, καὶ Διονύσιος ἐπεστρατοπέδευσε τοῖς
βαρβάρους πρὸς τὸ τοῦ Διὸς ἱερὸν παρεμβολὴν
ποιησάμενος.

75. Οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνοι κατὰ γῆν ἅμα καὶ κατὰ
θάλατταν ἡττημένοι διεπρεσβεύσαντο πρὸς Διονύ-
σιον λάθρα τῶν Συρακοσίων· ἠξίουσι δὲ αὐτὸν
ἀφιέναι τοὺς περιλειπομένους εἰς Λιβύην δια-

not yet entirely incapacitated by years manned ^{306 B.C.}
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 un-
damaged 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 punish-
ment 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 negotia-
tions 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

¹ ἀφιέμενοι] ἀφεμίνοι Dindorf.

² So Wurm: κατήρχε.

κομισθῆναι, καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν παρεμβολὴν αὐτοῖς
 2 ὄντα τριακόσια τάλαντα δώσειν ἐπηγγέλλοντο. ὁ
 δὲ Διονύσιος ἅπαντας μὲν ἀδύνατον εἶναι φυγεῖν
 ἀπεφαίνετο, τοὺς δὲ¹ πολιτικούς συνεχώρησε μόνους
 νυκτὸς ἀπελθεῖν λάβρα κατὰ θάλατταν· ἦδει γὰρ
 τοὺς Συρακοσίους καὶ τοὺς συμμάχους οὐκ ἐπι-
 3 τρέφοντας αὐτῷ περὶ τούτων συγχωρεῖν τοῖς
 πολεμίοις. ταῦτα δ' ἔπραττεν ὁ Διονύσιος οὐ βου-
 λόμενος τελείως ἀπολέσθαι τὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων
 δύναμιν, ὅπως οἱ Συρακόσιοι διὰ τὸν ἀπὸ τούτων
 φόβον μηδέποτε σχολὴν λάβωσιν ἀντέχεσθαι τῆς
 ἐλευθερίας. ὁ μὲν οὖν Διονύσιος συνθέμενος εἰς
 ἡμέραν τετάρτην ὑπὸ² νύκτα τὴν φυγὴν τοῖς Καρ-
 χηδονίοις, τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀπήγαγεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν.
 4 Ὁ δ' Ἰμίλκων νυκτὸς παρακομίσας εἰς τὴν ἀκρό-
 πολιν τὰ τριακόσια τάλαντα παρέδωκε τοῖς ἐν τῇ
 Νήσῳ τεταγμένοις ὑπὸ τοῦ τυράννου, αὐτὸς δ'³
 ἐπεὶ παρῆν ὁ συγκείμενος χρόνος, νυκτὸς ἐπλήρωσε
 τετταράκοντα τριήρεις τῶν πολιτικῶν καὶ καταλι-
 5 πῶν τὸ λοιπὸν ἅπαν στρατόπεδον ὤρμησε φεύγειν.
 ἦδη δ' αὐτοῦ τὸν λιμένα διεκπεπλευκὸτος ἦσθοντό
 τινες τῶν Κορινθίων τὸν δρασμὸν, καὶ ταχέως
 ἀπήγγειλαν τῷ Διονυσίῳ. τοῦ δὲ τοὺς στρατιώτας
 τε³ καλοῦντος εἰς τὰ ὄπλα καὶ κατὰ σχολὴν τοὺς
 ἡγεμόνας ἀθροίζοντος, οὐκ ἀνέμειναν αὐτὸν οἱ
 Κορίνθιοι, ταχὺ δ' ἀναχθέντες ἐπὶ τοὺς Καρχηδο-
 νίους καὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐν ταῖς εἰρεσίαις φιλοτι-
 6 μούμενοι τὰς ἐσχάτας Φοινίσσας ναῦς κατέλαβον,
 ὡς τοῖς ἐμβόλοις συντρίψαντες κατέδυσαν. μετὰ δὲ
 ταῦτα Διονύσιος μὲν ἐξήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν, οἱ δὲ

him the three hundred talents which they had there ^{396 B.C.}
 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 Syra-
 cusans 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 Cartha-
 ginian army, in order that the Syracusans, by reason
 of their fear of the Carthaginians, should never find
 a time of ease 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 Diony-
 sius. 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 Καρχηδονίους after δὲ deleted by Eichstädt.

² So Reiske: ἐπί.

³ τε Dindorf: τότε.

συμμαχοῦντες τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις Σικελοὶ φθάσαν-
 τες τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἔφυγον διὰ τῆς μεσογείου
 καὶ σχεδὸν πάντες διεσώθησαν εἰς τὰς πατρίδας.
 7 καὶ Διονύσιος μὲν τὰς ὁδοὺς διαλαβὼν φυλακαῖς
 ἀπήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν πολεμίων
 στρατοπεδείαν ἔτι νυκτὸς οὐσσης· οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι
 καταλειφθέντες ὑπὸ τε τοῦ στρατηγοῦ καὶ τῶν
 Καρχηδονίων, ἔτι δὲ τῶν Σικελῶν, ἠθύμῃσαν καὶ
 8 καταπλαγέντες ἔφευγον. οἱ μὲν ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς ταῖς
 προφυλακαῖς ἐμπίπτοντες συνελαμβάνοντο, οἱ δὲ
 πλείστοι τὰ ὄπλα ῥιπτοῦντες συνήντων, δεόμενοι
 φείσασθαι τοῦ βίου· μόνοι δὲ Ἴβηρες ἠθροισμένοι
 μετὰ τῶν ὄπλων ἐπεκηρυκεύοντο περὶ συμμαχίας.
 9 Διονύσιος δὲ πρὸς μὲν τούτους σπεισάμενος κατ-
 ἔταξε τοὺς Ἴβηρας εἰς τοὺς μισθοφόρους, τὸ δὲ
 λοιπὸν πλῆθος ἐζώγρησε καὶ τὴν λοιπὴν¹ ἀπο-
 σκευὴν ἐφῆκε τοῖς στρατιώταις διαρπάσαι.

76. Οὕτως μὲν οὖν τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις ἡ τύχη
 ταχεῖαν² τὴν μεταβολὴν ἐποίησε, καὶ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώ-
 πους ἔδειξεν, ὡς οἱ μείζον τοῦ καθήκοντος ἐπαιρό-
 μενοι ταχέως ἐξελέγχουσι τὴν ἰδίαν ἀσθένειαν.
 2 ἐκεῖνοι γὰρ τῶν κατὰ Σικελίαν πόλεων³ σχεδὸν
 ἀπασῶν πλὴν Συρακοσῶν κρατοῦντες, καὶ ταύ-
 την ἀλώσεσθαι προσδοκῶντες, ἐξαίφνης ὑπὲρ τῆς
 ἰδίας πατρίδος ἀγωνιῶν ἠγαγκάσθησαν, καὶ τοὺς
 τάφους τῶν Συρακοσίων ἀνατρέψαντες πεντεκαί-
 δεκα μυριάδας ἐπέιδον ἀτάφους διὰ τὸν λοιμὸν
 σεσωρευμένους· πυρπολήσαντες δὲ τὴν χώραν τῶν
 Συρακοσίων ἐκ μεταβολῆς εὐθὺς εἶδον τὸν ἴδιον

¹ *λοιπὴν* deleted by Dindorf, Vogel.

² So Dindorf: *τάχιον*.

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, aban-
 doned as they were by their general, by the Cartha-
 ginians, 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 bag-
 gage 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 over-
 threw 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 πάσῃ τῇ
 δυνάμει καταπλέοντες ὑπερηφάνως, καὶ τοῖς Συρα-
 κοσίοις ἐπιδεικνύμενοι τὰς ἑαυτῶν εὐτυχίας, ἡγνό-
 ουν ἑαυτοὺς μέλλοντας νυκτὸς ἀποδράσεσθαι καὶ
 τοὺς συμμάχους ἐκδότους καταλιπεῖν τοῖς πολεμίοις.
 3 αὐτὸς δὲ ὁ στρατηγὸς ὁ ποιησάμενος σκηνὴν μὲν
 τὸ τοῦ Διὸς ἱερόν,¹ πρόσοδον δὲ τὸν ἐκ τῶν ἱερῶν
 συληθέντα πλοῦτον, αἰσχυρῶς μετ' ὀλίγων εἰς Καρ-
 χηδόνα διέφυγεν, ὅπως μὴ τὸν ὀφειλόμενον τῇ
 φύσει θάνατον ἀποδοὺς ἀθῶως γένηται τῶν ἀσεβη-
 μάτων, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ πατρίδι περιβόητον ἔχη τὸν βίον
 4 ὑπὸ πάντων ὀνειδιζόμενος. εἰς τοσοῦτο δ' ἦλθεν
 ἀτυχίας, ὥστε μετὰ τῆς εὐτελεστάτης ἐσθῆτος
 περιήει τοὺς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ναοὺς κατηγορῶν τῆς
 ἰδίας ἀσεβείας καὶ περὶ τῶν εἰς θεοὺς ἀμαρτημάτων
 ὁμολογουμένην διδοὺς τιμωρίαν τῷ δαιμονίῳ. τὸ
 δὲ τέλος ἑαυτοῦ καταγνοὺς θάνατον ἀπεκαρτέρησε,
 πολλὴν τοῖς πολίταις ἀπολιπὼν δεισιδαιμονίαν·
 εὐθὺ γὰρ καὶ τᾶλλα τὰ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον αὐτοῖς
 ἢ τύχη συνήθροισεν.

77. Τῆς γὰρ συμφορᾶς διακηρυχθείσης κατὰ τὴν
 Λιβύην, οἱ σύμμαχοι καὶ πάλαι μὲν² μισοῦντες τὸ
 βάρος τῆς τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἡγεμονίας, τότε δὲ
 διὰ τὴν τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐν Συρακούσαις προδοσίαν
 πολὺ μᾶλλον, ἐξέκαυσαν τὸ κατ' αὐτῶν μῖσος.
 2 διόπερ ἅμα μὲν ὑπὸ τῆς ὀργῆς προαχθέντες,³ ἅμα
 δὲ καταφρονήσαντες αὐτῶν διὰ τὴν ἀτυχίαν, ἀντεί-
 χοντο τῆς ἐλευθερίας. διαπρεσβευσάμενοι δὲ πρὸς
 ἀλλήλους ἤθροισαν δύναμιν, καὶ προελθόντες ἐν ὑπ-

they who so arrogantly sailed with their whole armada ^{396 B.C.}
 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 posses-
 sion, 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 dis-
 aster they had suffered, they endeavoured to assert
 their independence. After exchanging messages
 with one another they collected an army, moved

¹ μὲν τὸ τ. Δ. ἱερόν Dindorf: ἐν τῷ τ. Δ. ἱερῷ.

² μὲν and δὲ below deleted by Vogel.

³ So Wesseling: προαχθέντες.

3 αἰθρῶ κατεστρατοπέδευσαν. ταχὺ δ' οὐ μόνον ἔλευ-
 θέρων, ἀλλὰ καὶ δούλων συντρεχόντων, ἐν ὀλίγῳ
 χρόνῳ μυριάδες εἴκοσι συνηθροίσθησαν. καταλαβόμε-
 νοι δὲ Τύννητα, πόλιν οὐ μακρὰν τῆς Καρχηδόνος
 κειμένην, ἐκ ταύτης παρετάττοντο, καὶ πλεονεκ-
 τοῦντες ἐν ταῖς μάχαις τειχῆρεις τοὺς Φοίνικας
 4 συνέειχον. οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι φανερώς ὑπὸ τῶν
 θεῶν πολεμούμενοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον κατ' ὀλίγους¹
 ξυνιόντες ἐξεταράττοντο καὶ τὸ δαιμόνιον ἰκέτευον
 λῆξαι τῆς ὀργῆς· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πᾶσαν τὴν
 πόλιν δεισιδαιμονία κατέσχε καὶ δέος, ἐκάστου
 τὸν τῆς πόλεως ἀνδραποδισμόν τῇ διανοίᾳ προ-
 λαμβάνοντος. διόπερ ἐψηφίσαντο παντὶ τρόπῳ
 5 τοὺς ἀσεβηθέντας θεοὺς ἐξιλάσασθαι. οὐ παρειλη-
 φότες δ' ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς οὔτε Κόρην οὔτε Δήμητρα,
 τούτων ἱερεῖς τοὺς ἐπισημοτάτους τῶν πολιτῶν
 κατέστησαν, καὶ μετὰ πάσης σεμνότητος τὰς θεὰς
 ἰδρυσάμενοι τὰς θυσίας τοῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἤθεσιν
 ἐποίουν, καὶ τῶν παρ' αὐτοῖς ὄντων Ἑλλήνων
 τοὺς χαριεστάτους ἐπιλέξαντες ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν θεῶν
 θεραπείαν ἔταξαν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ναῦς τε κατε-
 σκευάζον καὶ τὰ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον ἐπιμελῶς
 ἠτοίμαζον.
 6 Οἱ δ' ἀποστάται μιγάδες ὄντες οὐδ' ἡγεμόνας
 ἀξιοχρέους εἶχον, τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, αὐτοῖς μὲν διὰ
 τὸ πλῆθος ἐξέλειπον αἱ τροφαί, τοῖς δὲ Καρχη-
 δονίοις κατὰ θάλατταν ἐκ Σαρδοῦς παρεκομίζοντο,
 καὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐστασίαζον περὶ τῆς ἡγεμονίας,
 καὶ τινες αὐτῶν χρήμασιν ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίων δια-
 φθαρέντες ἐγκατέλειπον τὰς κοινὰς ἐλπίδας. ὅθεν
 διὰ τε τὴν σπάνιν τῆς τροφῆς καὶ τινων προδοσίαν,

¹ So Reiske: ὀλίγον.

forward, and pitched camp in the open. Since they ^{396 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 propi-
 tiate the gods who had been sinned against. Since
 they had included neither Corê 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

οὔτοι μὲν διαλυθέντες εἰς τὰς πατρίδας ἀπήλλαξαν τοῦ μεγίστου φόβου Καρχηδονίους.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ Λιβύην ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

78. Διονύσιος δὲ θεωρῶν τοὺς μισθοφόρους ἀλλοτριώτατα πρὸς αὐτὸν ἔχοντας, καὶ φοβούμενος μὴ διὰ τούτων καταλυθῆ, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον Ἀριστοτέλην τὸν ἀφηγούμενον αὐτῶν συνέλαβε, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοῦ πλήθους συντρέχοντος μετὰ τῶν ὄπλων καὶ τοὺς μισθοὺς πικρότερον ἀπαιτούντων, τὸν μὲν Ἀριστοτέλην ἔφησεν ἀποστέλλειν εἰς Λακεδαίμονα κρίσιν ἐν τοῖς ἰδίοις πολίταις ὑφέξοντα, τοῖς δὲ μισθοφόροις ὡς μυρίους οὖσι τὸν ἀριθμὸν ἔδωκεν ἐν τοῖς μισθοῖς τὴν τῶν Λεοντίνων πόλιν τε καὶ

3 χώραν. ἀσμένως¹ δ' αὐτῶν ὑπακουσάντων διὰ τὸ κάλλος τῆς χώρας, οὔτοι μὲν κατακληρουχήσαντες ὤκου ἐν Λεοντίνοις, ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος ἄλλους μισθοφόρους ξενολογήσας, τούτοις τε καὶ τοῖς ἠλευθερωμένοις οἰκέταις ἐνεπίστευσε τὴν ἀρχήν.

4 Μετὰ δὲ τὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων συμφορὰν οἱ διασωζόμενοι τῶν ἐξηνδραποδισμένων κατὰ Σικελίαν πόλεων ἠθροίσαντο, καὶ τὰς ἰδίας κομιζόμενοι

5 πατρίδας ἑαυτοὺς ἀνελάμβανον. Διονύσιος δ' εἰς Μεσσηνίην κατώκισε χιλίους μὲν Λοκρούς, τετρακισχιλίους δὲ Μεδμαίους, ἑξακοσίους δὲ τῶν ἐκ Πελοποννήσου Μεσσηνίων, ἕκ τε Ζακύνθου καὶ Ναυπάκτου φευγόντων. θεωρῶν δὲ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους προσκόποντας ἐπὶ τῷ τοὺς ὑφ' ἑαυτῶν ἐκβεβλημένους Μεσσηνίους ἐν ἐπισήμῳ πόλει κατοικίεσθαι, μετήγαγεν ἐκ Μεσσηνίας αὐτοὺς, καὶ χωρίον τι παρὰ θάλατταν δούς τῆς Ἀβακαυίνης χώρας ἀπετέμετο καὶ προσώρισεν ὅσον αὐτὸς μέ-

¹ ἀσμένως Vogel: ὡς.

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 ὠνόμασαν Τυνδαρίδα, πολιτευόμενοι δὲ πρὸς αὐτοὺς εὐνοϊκῶς καὶ¹ πολλοὺς πολιτογραφοῦντες ταχὺ πλείους πεντακισχιλίων ἐγένοντο.

7 Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα εἰς τὴν τῶν Σικελῶν χώραν πλεονάκεις στρατεύσας Μέναινον² μὲν καὶ Μοργαντῖνον εἶλε, πρὸς Ἀγυριν δὲ τὸν Ἀγυριναίων τύραννον καὶ Δάμωνα τὸν δυναστεύοντα Κεντοριπίνων, ἔτι δ' Ἑρβιταίους τε καὶ Ἀσσωρίνους συνθήκας ἐποίησατο· παρέλαβε δὲ διὰ προδοσίας Κεφαλοῖδιον καὶ Σολοῦντα καὶ τὴν Ἐνναν· πρὸς δὲ τούτοις πρὸς Ἑρβησιόσιους εἰρήνην ἐποίησατο.³

Καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ Σικελίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

79. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἑλλάδα Λακεδαιμόνιοι προορώμενοι τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ πρὸς Πέρσας πολέμου, τὸν ἕτερον τῶν βασιλέων Ἀγησίλαον ἐπέστησαν τοῖς πράγμασιν. οὗτος δ' ἕξακισχιλίους στρατιώτας ἐπιλέξας, τριάκοντα δὲ τῶν πολιτῶν εἰς τὸ συνέδριον τοὺς ἀρίστους κατατάξας, διεβίβασε τὴν⁴ 2 δύναμιν ἐκ⁵ τῆς Αὐλίδος⁶ εἰς Ἐφεσον. ἐκεῖ δὲ στρατολογήσας τετρακισχιλίους, προήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν εἰς ὕπαιθρον, οὗσαν πεζῶν μὲν μυρίων, ἰππέων δὲ τετρακοσίων· ἠκολούθει δ' ἀγοραῖος αὐτοῖς ὄχλος καὶ τῆς ἀρπαγῆς χάριν οὐκ ἐλάττων 3 τοῦ προειρημένου. διεξιὼν δὲ τὸ Καῦστρινον πεδίον, διέφθειρε τὴν χώραν τὴν ὑπὸ τοὺς Πέρσας οὖσαν,

¹ καὶ added by Dindorf.

² στρατεύσας Μέναινον Wesseling : ἐστράτευσαν ἀμένειον.

³ So Wesseling : εἶλον . . . ἐποίησαντο . . . παρέλαβον . . . ἐποίησαντο. ⁴ τὴν added by Eichstädt.

⁵ ἐκ deleted by Dindorf, Vogel.

⁶ Αὐλίδος suggested by Vogel (Xen. *Hell.* 3. 4. 3), Ἀσίας ΠΑΗ, Εὐρώπης *cel.*

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 Morgantium and struck a treaty with Agyris, the tyrant of the Agyrinaeans, and Damon, the lord of the Centoripans, as well as with the Herbitaeans and the Assorini. He also gained by treachery Cephaloedium, Solüs, and Enna, and made peace besides with the Herbesini.

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 Aulis³ 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 Caÿster 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 ὅτου κατήνησεν εἰς Κύμην. ἐκείθεν δ' ὀρμηθεὶς τὸ πλεῖστον τοῦ θέρου τὴν τε Φρυγίαν καὶ τὰ συνεχῆ διετέλεσε πορθῶν, καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἐμπλήσας ὠφελείας ὑπὸ τὸ φθινόπωρον ἀνεκάμψεν εἰς Ἔφεσον.

- 4 Τούτων δὲ πραττομένων Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν πρέσβεις ἀπέστειλαν πρὸς Νεφερέα τὸν Αἰγύπτου βασιλέα περὶ συμμαχίας, ὃς ἀντὶ τῆς βοήθειας ἔδωρήσατο σκευὴν τοῖς Σπαρτιάταις ἑκατὸν τριήρεσι σίτου δὲ μυριάδας πενήκοντα. Φάραξ δὲ ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ναύαρχος ἀναχθεὶς ἐκ Ῥόδου ναυσὶν ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι κατέπλευσε τῆς Καρίας πρὸς Σάσανδα, φρούριον ἀπέχον τῆς Καύνου σταδίου
- 5 ἑκατὸν πενήκοντα. ἐκείθεν δὲ ὀρμώμενος ἐπολιόρκει τὴν Καῦνον καὶ Κόνωνα μὲν τὸν τοῦ βασιλικοῦ στόλου τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἔχοντα, διατρίβοντα δ' ἐν Καύνῳ μετὰ νεῶν τεσσαράκοντα. Ἄρταφέρνης δὲ καὶ Φαρναβάζου μετὰ πολλῆς δυνάμεως παραβοηθήσαντος τοῖς Καυνίοις ὁ Φάραξ ἔλυσε τὴν πολιορκίαν καὶ μετὰ τοῦ στόλου παντὸς
- 6 ἀπῆρεν¹ εἰς Ῥόδον. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Κόνων μὲν ἀθροίσας ὀγδοήκοντα τριήρεις ἔπλευσεν εἰς Χερρόνησον, Ῥόδιοι δ' ἐκβαλόντες τὸν τῶν Πελοποννησίων στόλον ἀπέστησαν ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τὸν Κόνωνα προσέδεξαν μετὰ τοῦ στόλου παντὸς
- 7 εἰς τὴν πόλιν. οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς Αἰγύπτου τὸν δωρηθέντα σίτον κατακομίζοντες Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὴν ἀπόστασιν τῶν Ῥοδίων ἀγνοοῦντες τεθαρρηκότες προσέπλεον τῇ νήσῳ· Ῥόδιοι δὲ καὶ Κόνων ὁ τῶν Περσῶν ναύαρχος καταγαγόντες τὰς ναῦς εἰς τοὺς
- 8 λιμένας ἐπλήρωσαν σίτου τὴν πόλιν. παρεγενήθησαν δὲ τῷ Κόνωνι τριήρεις ἑνετήκοντα, δέκα μὲν

Cymê. From this as his base he spent the larger part ^{396 B.C.} of the summer ravaging Phrygia and neighbouring territory ; and after satiating 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,¹ 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 Lacedaemonians² 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 Nephertes.

² Pausanias (6. 7. 6) states that they were persuaded to do so by Conon.

¹ So Dindorf, ἀπήγγεν Ρ, ἀπήγγεν cet.

ἀπὸ Κιλικίας, ὀγδοήκοντα δ' ἀπὸ Φοινίκης, ὧν ὁ Σιδωνίων δυνάστης εἶχε τὴν ἡγεμονίαν.

80. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Ἀγησίλαος μὲν ἐξαγαγὼν τὴν δύναμιν εἰς τὸ Καύστρου πεδίον καὶ τὴν περὶ Σίπυλον χώραν, ἐδήλωσε τὰς τῶν ἐγχωρίων κτήσεις· Τισσαφέρνης δὲ μυρίους μὲν ἵππεις πεντακισμυρίους δὲ πέλους ἀθροίσας ἐπικολούθει τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοὺς ἀποσπωμένους τῆς τάξεως ἐν ταῖς προνομαῖς ἀνήρει. Ἀγησίλαος δὲ εἰς πλινθίων συντάξας τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀντίειχετο τῆς παρὰ τὸν Σίπυλον παρωρείας,¹ ἐπιτηρῶν καιρὸν εὖθετον εἰς τὴν τῶν πολεμίων ἐπίθεσιν. ἐπελθὼν δὲ τὴν χώραν μέχρι Σάρδεων ἔφθειρε τοὺς τε κήπους καὶ τὸν παράδεισον τὸν Τισσαφέρνους, φυτοῖς καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις πολυτελῶς πεφιλοτεχνημένον εἰς τρυφήν καὶ τὴν ἐν εἰρήνῃ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀπόλαυσιν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐπιστρέψας, ὡς ἀνὰ μέσον ἐγενήθη τῶν τε Σάρδεων καὶ Θυβάρνων, ἀπέστειλε Ξενοκλέα τὸν Σπαρτιάτην μετὰ χιλίων καὶ τετρακοσίων στρατιωτῶν νυκτὸς εἰς τινα δασὺν τόπον, ὅπως ἐνεδρεύσῃ τοὺς βαρβάρους. αὐτὸς δ' ἅμ' ἡμέρα πορευόμενος μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως, ἐπειδὴ τὴν μὲν ἐνέδραν παρήλλαξεν, οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι προσπίπτοντες ἀτάκτως τοῖς ἐπὶ τῆς οὐραγίας ἐξήπτοντο, παραδόξως ἐξαίφνης ἐπέστρεψεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Πέρσας. γενομένης δὲ καρτερᾶς μάχης, καὶ τοῦ συσσήμου τοῖς κατὰ τὴν ἐνέδραν οὖσιν ἀρθέντος, ἐκείνοι μὲν πωανίσαντες ἐπεφέροντο τοῖς πολεμίοις, οἱ δὲ Πέρσαι θεωροῦντες αὐτοὺς ἀπολαμβανομένους εἰς μέσον κατεπλάγησαν καὶ παραχρήμα ἔφευγον. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἀγησίλαον μέχρι μὲν τινοῦ ἐπιδιώξαντες ἀνείλαν μὲν ὑπὲρ τοὺς ἑξακισχιλίους, αἰχμαλώτων δὲ πολὺ

Cilicia and eighty from Phoenicia, under the command ³⁹⁶ B.C. of the lord of the Sidonians.

80. After this Agesilaüs led forth his army into the Plain of Caÿster and the country around Sipylos 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. Sipylos, 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 Xenocles with fourteen hundred soldiers to a thickly wooded place to set an ambush for the barbarians. Then Agesilaüs himself moved at day-break 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,

¹ So Wesseling : παρωρίας.

πλήθος ἤθροισαν, τὴν δὲ παρεμβολὴν διήρπασαν,
 5 γέμουσαν πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς μάχης
 Τισσαφέρνης μὲν εἰς Σάρδεις ἀπεχώρησε κατα-
 πεπληγμένος τὴν τόλμαν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων,
 Ἀγησίλαος δ' ἐπεχείρησε μὲν εἰς τὰς ἀνω στρα-
 πείας, ἐν δὲ τοῖς ἱεροῖς οὐ δυνάμενος καλλιερῆσαι
 πάλιν ἀπήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ θάλατταν.

6 Ἀρταξέρξης δὲ ὁ τῆς Ἀσίας βασιλεὺς τὰ τε
 ἐλαττώματα πυθόμενος καὶ κατορρωδῶν τὸν πρὸς
 τοὺς Ἕλληνας πόλεμον, δι' ὀργῆς εἶχε τὸν Τισ-
 σαφέρνην. τοῦτον γὰρ αἴτιον τοῦ πολέμου γε-
 γονέναι ὑπελάμβανε· καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς μητρὸς δὲ
 Παρυσάτιδος ἦν ἠξιωμένος τιμωρῆσασθαι τὸν
 Τισσαφέρνην· εἶχε γὰρ αὕτη διαφόρως πρὸς αὐτὸν
 7 τὴν ἐπὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν στρατείαν ἐποιεῖτο. καταστή-
 σασ οὖν Τιθραύστην ἡγεμόνα, τούτῳ μὲν παρήγγειλε
 συλλαμβάνειν Τισσαφέρνην, πρὸς δὲ τὰς πόλεις
 καὶ τοὺς σατράπας ἔπεμψεν ἐπιστολάς ὅπως¹ πάν-
 8 τες τούτῳ ποιῶσι τὸ προστατόμενον. ὁ δὲ
 Τιθραύστης παραγενόμενος εἰς Κολοσσὰς τῆς Φρυ-
 γίας συνέλαβε τὸν Τισσαφέρνην διὰ τινος Ἀριαίου²
 σατράπου λουόμενον, καὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀποκόψας
 ἀπέστειλε πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα· αὐτὸς δὲ τὸν Ἀγησί-
 λαον πείσας εἰς λόγους ἐλθεῖν ἑξαμηνιαίους ἀνοχὰς
 ἐποίησατο.

81. Τῶν δὲ κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον
 διωκημένων, Φωκεῖς πρὸς Βοιωτοὺς ἔκ τινων ἐγ-
 κλημάτων εἰς πόλεμον καταστάντες ἔπεισαν τοὺς
 Λακεδαιμονίους συμμαχεῖν κατὰ τῶν Βοιωτῶν.
 καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον αὐτοῖς ἀπέστειλαν Λύσιανδρον
 μετὰ στρατιωτῶν ὀλίγων, ὃς εἰσελθὼν εἰς τὴν
 230

gathered a great multitude of prisoners, and pillaged ^{396 B.C.}
 their camp which was stored with goods of many sorts.
 Tissaphernes, thunderstruck at the daring of the La-
 cedaemonians, withdrew from the battle to Sardis, and
 Agesilaüs was about to attack the satrapies farther in-
 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.¹ Accordingly Artaxerxes appointed Ti-
 thraustes commander with orders to arrest Tissa-
 phernes 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 *av* after *ὅπως* deleted by Dindorf.

² Ἀριαίου Palmer: Λαρισσαίου.

Φωκίδα συνήγαγε δύναμιν· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα καὶ Πανσανίας ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐξεπέμφθη μετὰ στρατιω-
 2 τῶν ἑξακισχιλίων. Βοιωτοὶ δὲ πείσαντες Ἀθη-
 ναίους συνεπιλαβέσθαι τοῦ πολέμου, τότε μὲν καθ' αὐτοὺς ὤρμησαν καὶ κατέλαβον Ἀλῖαρτον ὑπὸ Λυσάνδρου καὶ Φωκέων πολιορκουμένην. γενο-
 μένης δὲ μάχης ὃ τε Λύσανδρος ἔπεσε καὶ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν συμμάχων πολλοί, τῶν δὲ Βοιωτῶν ἢ μὲν ὄλη φάλαγξ ταχέως ἐπέστρεψεν ἀπὸ τοῦ διωγμοῦ, τῶν δὲ Θηβαίων ὡς διακόσιοι προχειρότερον εἰς τόπους τραχεῖς ἑαυτοὺς δόντες
 3 ἀηρέθησαν. ὁ μὲν οὖν πόλεμος οὗτος ἐκλήθη Βοιωτικός, Πανσανίας δὲ ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς πυθόμενος τὴν ἥτταν ἀνοχὰς ἐποίησατο 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 ἐντυχεῖν τῷ βασιλεὶ παρέπλευσεν εἰς Κιλικίαν, κάκειθεν εἰς Θάψακον τῆς Συρίας πορευθεὶς ἀνὰ¹ τὸν Εὐφράτην
 5 ποταμὸν ἔπλευσεν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα. ἐκεῖ δ' ἐντυχὼν τῷ βασιλεὶ καταναυμαγήσειν ἐπηγγέιλαιτο τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, ἂν αὐτῷ χρήματα καὶ τὴν ἄλλην παρασκευὴν ἑτοιμάσῃ κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ προαίρεσιν.
 6 ὁ δ' Ἀρταξέρξης ἐπαινέσας αὐτὸν καὶ δωρεαῖς μεγάλας τιμήσας, συνέστησε ταμίαν τὸν χορηγή-
 σοντα χρημάτων πλήθος ὅσον ἂν προσάττη Κόνων, καὶ τὴν ἐξουσίαν ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ λαβεῖν εἰς τὸν πό-
 λεμον συνηγησόμενον ὃν ἂν προαιρῆται Περσῶν. Κόνων μὲν οὖν Φαρνάβαζον ἐλόμενος τὸν σατράπην

¹ ἀνὰ] κατὰ Hertlein.

soldiers, who, on entering Phocis, gathered an army ; ^{396 B.C.}
 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 ¹ 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

¹ In order to recover the body of Lysander (Plutarch, *Lysander*, 29).

κατέβαιναν εἰς τὴν θάλατταν, ἅπαντα διωκηκῶς κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ διάνοιαν.¹

82. Τοῦ δ' ἔτους τούτου διεληλυθότος Ἀθήνησι μὲν τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔλαβε Διόφαντος, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δ' ἀντὶ τῶν ὑπάτων ἕξ χιλίαρχοι τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἀρχὴν διώκουν, Λεύκιος Οὐαλέριος, Μάρκος Φούριος, Κόιντος Σερουίλιος, Κόιντος Σουλπίκιος. τούτων δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν παρειληφόταν Βοιωτοὶ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις Κορίνθιοι καὶ Ἀργεῖοι, συμμαχίαν
 2 πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐποίησαντο. μισουμένων γὰρ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὑπὸ τῶν συμμάχων διὰ τὸ βᾶρος τῆς ἐπιστασίας,² ὦντο ραδίως καταλύσειν αὐτῶν τὴν ἡγεμονίαν, τὰς μεγίστας πόλεις συμφρονούσας ἔχοντες. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν συνέδριον κοινὸν ἐν τῇ Κορίνθῳ συστησάμενοι τοὺς βουλευσομένους³ ἔπεμπον καὶ κοινῶς διώκουν τὰ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πρέσβεις εἰς τὰς πόλεις ἀποστέλλοντες πολλοὺς συμμαχοῦς ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἀπέστησαν.
 3 εὐθὺ γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἢ τε Εὐβοία ἅπαντα προσέθετο καὶ Λευκάδιοι, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις Ἀκαρνανῆς τε καὶ Ἀμβρακιῶται καὶ Χαλκιδεῖς οἱ πρὸς τῇ Θράκῃ.
 4 ἐπεβάλοντο δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ κατοικοῦντας πείθειν ἀποστήναι Λακεδαιμονίων, οὐδεὶς δ' αὐτοῖς ὑπήκουσεν· ἢ γὰρ Σπάρτη κατὰ τὰ πλευρὰ⁴ κειμένη καθάπερ εἰς ἀκρόπολιν ἦν καὶ φρουρὰ πάσης Πελοποννήσου.
 5 Μηδίου δὲ τοῦ τῆς Λαρίσσης τῆς ἐν Θετταλίᾳ δυναστεύοντος διαπολεμοῦντος πρὸς Λυκόφρονα τὸν Φερῶν τύραννον, καὶ δεομένου πέμψαι βοήθειαν,

¹ So Reiske: δύναμιν.

² So Dindorf: ἐπιστάσεως.

³ So Wesseling: βουλομένους.

Pharnabazus and then returned to the sea, having ³⁹⁶ B.C. arranged everything to suit his purpose.

82. At the close of this year, in Athens Diophantus ³⁹⁵ B.C. 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.¹ 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.

ἀπέστειλεν αὐτῷ τὸ συνέδριον στρατιώτας δισχι-
 6 λίους· ὁ δὲ Μήδιος τῆς συμμαχίας αὐτῷ παρα-
 γενομένης Φάρσαλον εἶλεν ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων
 φρουρουμένην καὶ τοὺς ἐν αὐτῇ κατοικοῦντας
 ἐλαφυροπώλησεν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦθ' οἱ Βοιωτοὶ μετ'
 Ἄργείων Ἡράκλειαν τὴν ἐν Τραχίνι κατελάβοντο,
 χωρισθέντες ἀπὸ Μηδίου· καὶ νυκτὸς ἐντὸς τῶν
 τειχῶν ὑπὸ τινῶν εἰσαχθέντες Λακεδαιμονίους μὲν
 τοὺς καταληφθέντας ἀπέσφαξαν, τοὺς δ' ἀπὸ Πε-
 7 λοποννήσου τὰ σφῶν ἔχοντας εἶασαν ἀπελθεῖν. εἰς
 δὲ τὴν πόλιν τοὺς Τραχινίους φεύγοντας ἐκ τῶν
 πατρίδων ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων μεταπεμπόμενοι,
 τούτοις ἔδωκαν τὴν πόλιν οἰκεῖν, οἱ καὶ παλαιότατοι
 τῆς χώρας ταύτης ἦσαν οἰκήτορες. μετὰ δὲ ταῦθ'
 ὁ τῶν Βοιωτῶν ἀφηγούμενος Ἰσμηνίας τοὺς μὲν
 Ἄργείους ἐν τῇ πόλει κατέλιπε φυλακῆς ἕνεκα,
 αὐτὸς δὲ πείσας ἀποστῆναι ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων
 Αἰνιάνας καὶ Ἀθαμᾶνας ἤθροισε παρά τε τούτων
 καὶ τῶν συμμάχων στρατιώτας· τοὺς πάντας δ'
 ἔχων μικρὸν ἀπολείποντας τῶν ἑξακισχιλίων ἐστρά-
 8 τευσεν εἰς Φωκεῖς. καταστρατοπεδεύοντος δ' αὐ-
 τοῦ εἰς Νάρυκα τῆς Λοκρίδος, ἔξ ἧς φασὶ τὸν
 Αἴαντα γεγενῆσθαι, τὸ πλῆθος τῶν Φωκῶν ἀπήν-
 τησε μετὰ τῶν ὄπλων, τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἔχοντας
 9 Ἄλκισθένου τοῦ Λάκωνος. γενομένης δὲ μάχης
 ἐπὶ πολλὸν χρόνον ἰσχυρᾶς ἐκράτησαν οἱ Βοιωτοί,
 καὶ μέχρι νυκτὸς διώξαντες τοὺς φεύγοντας ἀνείλον
 οὐ πολὺ λείποντας τῶν χιλίων, τῶν δ' ἰδίῳ ἀπέβα-
 10 λον ἐν τῇ μάχῃ περὶ πεντακοσίου. μετὰ δὲ τὴν
 παράταξιν ἀμφότεροι μὲν διέλυσαν¹ τὸ στρατό-

to him two thousand soldiers. After the troops ^{395 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 Hera-
 cleia 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 Aenianians 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 Alcis-
 thenes 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.

¹ ἀμφότεροι μὲν διέλυσαν τ. σ. εἰς Vogel: ἀμφότεροι διαλύσαν-
 τες τ. σ. οἱ μὲν εἰς.

πεδον¹ εἰς τὰς ἰδίας πατρίδας· οἱ δ' εἰς Κόρινθον τὸ συνέδριον ἀγαγόντες, ἐπεὶ κατὰ νοῦν αὐτοῖς προεχώρει τὰ πράγματα, συνήγαγον ἐξ ἀπασῶν τῶν πόλεων στρατιώτας εἰς Κόρινθον, πεζοὺς μὲν πλείους μυρίων πεντακισχιλίων, ἵππεῖς δὲ περὶ πεντακοσίου.

83. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δ' ὄρωντες τὰς μεγίστας τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πόλεων ἐφ' ἑαυτοὺς συνισταμένας, ἐψηφίσαντο τὸν τε Ἀγησίλαον ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας μεταπέμψασθαι καὶ τὴν μετ' αὐτοῦ δύναμιν, αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐν τοσοῦτῳ παρά τε σφῶν καὶ τῶν συμμάχων ἀθροίσαντες πεζοὺς μὲν δισμυρίους τρισχιλίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ πεντακοσίου, ἀπήντησαν τοῖς 2 πολεμίοις. γενομένης δὲ παρατάξεως παρὰ τὸν Νεμέαν ποταμὸν μέχρ' ἄχρι νυκτός, ἑκατέρων προετέρησε τὰ μέρη τοῦ στρατεύματος· καὶ τῶν μὲν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν συμμάχων ἔπρην ἑκατὸν πρὸς τοῖς χιλίοις, Βοιωτῶν δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων συμμάχων περὶ δισχιλίους ὀκτακοσίου.

3 Ἀγησίλαος δὲ τὴν δύναμιν ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας διαβίβασας εἰς τὴν Εὐρώπην, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον Θρακῶν τινων ἀπαντησάντων αὐτῷ πολλῇ στρατιᾷ,² μάχη τε ἐνίκησε καὶ τοὺς πλείστους τῶν βαρβάρων ἀνείλε· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα διὰ Μακεδονίας τὴν πορείαν ἐποιεῖτο, τὴν αὐτὴν διεξιὼν χώραν ἣν καὶ Ξέρξης ἐπορεύθη, καθ' ὃν καιρὸν ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ τοὺς 4 Ἕλληνας. Ἀγησίλαος μὲν οὖν διὰ Μακεδονίας καὶ Θετταλίας πορευθεὶς, ὡς διήλθε τὰ περὶ Θερμοπύλας στενά,³ . . . τὴν πορείαν ἐποιεῖτο.

Κόνων δὲ ὁ Ἀθηναῖος καὶ Φαρνάβαζος ἀφηγούντο

¹ So Rhodoman: συνέδριον.

² πολλῇ στρατιᾷ Vogel, πολλῆς στρατιᾶς PA, μετὰ πολλῆς στρατιᾶς cet.

their native lands, and the members of the Council ^{395 B. C.} 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,¹ 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 Thracians² 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. . . .³

Conon the Athenian and Pharnabazus were in

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.

³ στενά Reiske: στενήν.

μὲν τοῦ βασιλικοῦ στόλου, διέτριβον δὲ περὶ Λώ-
 ρυμα τῆς Χερρονήσου, τριήρεις ἔχοντες πλείους
 5 τῶν ἐνεθήκοντα. πυθόμενοι δὲ ἐν Κνίδῳ τὸ ναυ-
 τικὸν τῶν πολεμίων εἶναι, τὰ πρὸς τὴν ναυμαχίαν
 παρεσκευάζοντο. Πείσανδρος δ' ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμο-
 νίων ναύαρχος ἐξέπλευσεν ἐκ τῆς Κνίδου τριήρεσιν
 6 ὀγδοήκοντα πέντε καὶ κατηνέχθη πρὸς Φύσκον τῆς
 Χερρονήσου. ἐκεῖθεν δ' ἐκπλεύσας περιέπεσε τῷ
 στόλῳ τοῦ βασιλέως, καὶ ταῖς μὲν προπλευούσαις¹
 ναυσὶ συμβαλὼν προετέρει, τῶν δὲ Περσῶν² ἅμα
 ταῖς τριήρεσιν ἀθροαῖς παραβοθησάντων, ἐπειδὴ
 πάντες οἱ σύμμαχοι πρὸς τὴν γῆν ἔφυγον, τὴν ἰδίαν
 ναῦν ἐπέστρεψεν, αἰσχρὸν εἶναι νομίσας καὶ τῆς
 7 Σπάρτης ἀνάξιον τὸ φλογεῖν ἀγεννῶς. ἀγωνισάμε-
 νος δὲ λαμπρῶς καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν πολεμίων ἀνελὼν,
 τὸ τελευταῖον ἀξίως τῆς πατρίδος ἀνηρέθη μαχόμε-
 νος. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Κόνωνα μέχρι τῆς γῆς κατα-
 διώξαντες τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους πεντήκοντα μὲν
 τριήρων ἐκυρίευσαν, τῶν δ' ἀνδρῶν οἱ πλείστοι
 μὲν ἐκκολυμβήσαντες κατὰ γῆν ἔφυγον, ἐάλωσαν
 δὲ περὶ πεντακοσίου· αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ τριήρεις εἰς
 Κνίδον διεσώθησαν.

84. Ἀγησίλαος δὲ προσλαβόμενος ἐκ Πελοπον-
 νήσου στρατιώτας, ἐπειδὴ μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπ-
 ἔβαινεν εἰς Βοιωτίαν, εὐθύς οἱ Βοιωτοὶ μετὰ τῶν
 συμμάχων ἀπήνησαν εἰς Κορώνειαν. γενομένης
 δὲ παρατάξεως Θηβαῖοι μὲν τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς μέρος
 τρεψάμενοι μέχρι τῆς παρεμβολῆς κατεδίωξαν, οἱ
 δ' ἄλλοι μικρὸν ἀντισχόντες χρόνον ὑπ' Ἀγησιλάου
 2 καὶ τῶν ἄλλων φλογεῖν ἠναγκάσθησαν. διὸ καὶ

command of the King's fleet¹ and were tarrying in
 Loryma of the Chersonesus² with more than ninety ^{395 B.C.}
 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 Physcus 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 Persians³ 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 over-
 come, 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 de-
 feated 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 So Reiske : προπλευούσαις.

² So Stephanus : Περσικῶν.

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).

νεικηκέαι τῇ μάχῃ Λακεδαιμόνιοι διαλαβόντες ἔστησαν τρόπαιον καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς τοῖς πολεμίοις ὑποσπόνδους ἀπέδωκαν.¹ ἀπέθανον δὲ τῶν Βοιωτῶν καὶ τῶν συμμάχων πλείους τῶν ἑξακοσίων, Λακεδαιμονίων δὲ καὶ τῶν συναγωνισαμένων τριακόσιοι πενήκοντα· καὶ αὐτὸς Ἀγησίλαος πολλοῖς περιπεπτωκῶς τραύμασιν εἰς Δελφοὺς ἐκομίσθη, κακεῖ τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν τοῦ σώματος ἐποιεῖτο.

3 Φαρνάβαζος δὲ καὶ Κόνων μετὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν ἀνήχθησαν ἀπ᾿ αἰσῶν καὶ ναυσὶν ἐπὶ τοὺς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων συμμάχους. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν Κώους ἀπέστησαν, εἶτα Νισυρίου καὶ Τηίου. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Χίοι τὴν φρουρὰν ἐκβαλόντες προσέθεντο τοῖς περὶ Κόνωνα· παραπλησίως δὲ μετέβαλον καὶ 4 Μιτυληναῖοι καὶ Ἐφέσιοι καὶ Ἐρυθραῖοι. τοιαύτη δὲ τῆς μεταστάσεως σπουδῆ² τις εἰς τὰς πόλεις ἐνέπεσεν, ὧν αἱ μὲν ἐκβάλλουσαι διὰ φρουρὰς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τὴν ἐλευθερίαν διεφύλαττον, αἱ δὲ τοῖς περὶ Κόνωνα προσετίθεντο. καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦ χρόνου τὴν κατὰ θάλατταν ἀρχὴν ἀπέβαλον, οἱ δὲ περὶ Κόνωνα κρίναντες παντὶ τῷ στόλῳ πλεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἀνέβησαν, καὶ τὰς Κυκλάδας νήσους προσαγαγόμενοι κατ- 5 ἔπλευσαν ἐπὶ Κύθηρα τὴν νῆσον. εὐθὺ δὲ ταύτης ἔξ ἐφόδου κυριεύσαντες τοὺς μὲν Κυθηρίους ὑποσπόνδους ἐξέπεμψαν εἰς τὴν Λακωνικὴν, αὐτοὶ δὲ καταλιπόντες τῆς πόλεως τὴν ἰκανὴν φρουρὰν ἔπλεον ἐπὶ Κορίνθου.³ ἐκεῖ δὲ καταπλεύσαντες τοῖς συνέδροις διελέχθησαν ὑπὲρ ὧν ἤθελον, καὶ

¹ So Dindorf; ἔδωκαν.

² τοιαύτη δὲ τῆς μεταστάσεως σπουδῆ Reiske; τοιαύτης δὲ τῆς καταστάσεως οὐσης σπουδῆ. ³ So Dindorf; Κορινθίους.

monians, looking upon themselves as conquerors, set 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.

συμμαχίαν ποιησάμενοι τούτοις μὲν χρήματα κατέλιπον, αὐτοὶ δ' εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐξέπλευσαν.

6 Περὶ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον Ἀέροπος ὁ τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλεὺς ἐτελεύτησε νόσῳ, βασιλεύσας ἔτη ἕξ· τὴν δ' ἡγεμονίαν διαδεξάμενος Πausanias υἱὸς ἤρξεν ἑνιαυτόν. Θεόπομπος δ' ὁ Χίος τὴν τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν σύνταξιν κατέστροφεν εἰς τοῦτον τὸν ἑνιαυτὸν καὶ εἰς τὴν περὶ Κνίδον ναυμαχίαν, γράψας βύβλους δώδεκα. ὁ δὲ συγγραφεὺς οὗτος ἤρκεται μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς περὶ Κυνὸς σῆμα ναυμαχίας, εἰς ἣν Θουκυδίδης κατέληξε τὴν¹ πραγματείαν, ἔγραψε δὲ χρόνον ἑτῶν δεκαεπτὰ.

85. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ὁ ἑνιαυσιαῖος χρόνος διεληλύθει, Ἀθήνησι μὲν Εὐβουλίδης ἤρξεν, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δὲ τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἀρχὴν διώκουσιν χιλίαρχοι ἕξ, Λεύκιος Σέργιος, Ἄδλος Ποστούμιος, Πόπλιος Κορνήλιος, 2 Κόντος Μάνλιος. περὶ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους Κόνων τοῦ βασιλικοῦ στόλου τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἔχων, ὀγδοήκοντα τριήρεσι καταπλεύσας εἰς τὸν Πειραιεῖα τοῖς πολίταις ὑπέσχετο τὸν περίβολον τῆς πόλεως ἀνοικοδομήσειν· τοῦ γὰρ Πειραιεῖως τὰ τεῖχη καὶ τὰ μακρὰ σκέλη καθήρητο κατὰ τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων συνθήκας, ὅτε κατεπονήθησαν ἐν τῷ Πελοποννησιακῷ πολέμῳ. 3 ὁ δ' οὖν Κόνων μισθωσάμενος πλῆθος τεχνιτῶν, καὶ τὸν ἐκ τῶν πληρωμάτων ὄχλον εἰς ὑπηρεσίαν παραδούς, ταχέως τὸ πλείστον μέρος τοῦ τεύχους ἀνωκοδόμησε· καὶ γὰρ Θηβαῖοι πεντακοσίους τεχνίτας καὶ λιθοτόμους ἀπέστειλαν, 4 καὶ τινες ἄλλαι τῶν πόλεων παρεβοήθησαν. Τιρι-

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 394 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 τὴν added by Reiske.

βαζος δ' ὁ τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν πεζῶν δυνάμεων ἀφηγούμενος ἐφθόνηι ταῖς τοῦ Κόνωνος εὐπραξίαις, καὶ πρόφασιν μὲν λαβῶν ὅτι ταῖς βασιλικαῖς δυνάμεσι τὰς πόλεις Ἀθηναίοις κατακᾶται, προαγαγόμενος¹ δ' αὐτὸν εἰς Σάρδεϊς συνέλαβε καὶ δῆσας εἰς φυλακὴν κατέθετο.

86. Ἐν δὲ τῇ Κορίνθῳ τινὲς τῶν ἐπιθυμούντων δημοκρατίας² συστραφέντες ἀγῶνων ὄντων ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ φόνον ἐποίησαν καὶ στάσεως ἐπλήρωσαν τὴν πόλιν· συνεπιλαβομένων δὲ αὐτοῖς τῆς τόλμης Ἀργείων, ἑκατὸν μὲν καὶ εἴκοσι τῶν πολιτῶν ἀπέσφαξαν, πεντακοσίους δ' ἐφυγάδυσαν. Λακεδαιμονίων δὲ παρασκευαζομένων κατάγειν καὶ δύναμιν ἀθροίζόντων, Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Βοιωτοὶ παρεβοήθουν τοῖς σφαγεῦσιν, ὅπως τὴν πόλιν ἐξειδιοποιήσωνται.
3 καὶ οἱ μὲν φυγάδες μετὰ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν συμμάχων ἐπὶ τὸ Λέχαιον καὶ τὸν ναύσταθμον ἐπελθόντες νυκτὸς κατὰ κράτος εἶλαν· τῇ δ' ὕστεραῖα τῶν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐπέξελθόντων, ὧν Ἴφικράτης ἠγείτο, συνέβη γενέσθαι μάχην, ἐν ἣ Λακεδαιμόνιοι νικήσαντες οὐκ ὀλίγους ἀπέκτειναν.
4 μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οἱ τε Βοιωτοὶ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις Ἀργεῖοι καὶ Κορίνθιοι πάσῃ τῇ δυνάμει παρελθόντες εἰς τὸ Λέχαιον, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον πολιορκήσαντες τὸ χωρίον τὸ³ ἐντὸς τοῦ διατειχίσματος εἰσεβιάζοντο· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων

But Tiribazos, who commanded the land forces in 304 B.C. Asia, was envious of Conon's successes,¹ 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 Lechaeum² 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 Lechaeum, 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 f.).

² The harbour of Corinth on the Corinthian Gulf, connected with Corinth by long walls.

³ τὸ deleted by Eichstädt, Vogel.

¹ So Eichstädt: προαγόμενος.

² ἐπιθυμούντων δημοκρατίας Wurm: ἐπιθυμία κρατούτων.

καὶ τῶν φυγάδων λαμπρῶς ἀγωνισαμένων ἐξεώσθησαν οἱ Βοιωτοὶ καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτῶν ἅπαντες. οὗτοι μὲν οὖν περὶ χιλίους τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀποβαλόντες 5 εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἀπεχώρησαν. εὐθὺ δὲ τῶν Ἰσθμίων ἐπελθόντων διεφέροντο περὶ τῆς θέσεως τοῦ ἀγῶνος· καὶ πολλὰ φιλονεικησάντων ἐκράτησαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ τοὺς φυγάδας ἐποίησαν θεῖναι 6 τὸν ἀγῶνα. τῶν δὲ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον δεινῶν σχεδόν τι περὶ τὴν Κόρινθον γενομένων ὁ πόλεμος οὗτος ἐκλήθη Κορινθιακός, καὶ διέμεινεν ἔτη ὀκτώ.

87. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν Ῥηγῖνοι κατηγοροῦντες Διονυσίου ὅτι Μεσσήνην τειχίζων ἐπ' αὐτοὺς κατασκευάζεται, πρῶτον μὲν τοὺς ὑπὸ Διονυσίου φυγαδευομένους καὶ τὰναντία πράττοντας ὑπεδέξαντο, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν Ναξίων καὶ Κατανίων τοὺς ὑπολειπομένους εἰς Μύλας κατοικίσαντες, δύναμιν παρεσκευάζοντο καὶ στρατηγὸν Ἐλωριν ἐξ- 2 ἐπέμφαν πολιορκήσοντα Μεσσήνην. τούτου δὲ τὴν ἐπίθεσιν κατὰ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ποιησαμένου παραβόλας, οἱ κατέχοντες τὴν πόλιν Μεσσήνιοι καὶ Διονυσίου μισοφόροι συστραφέντες ἀπήντησαν. γενομένης δὲ μάχης ἐνίκων οἱ Μεσσήνιοι καὶ 3 πλείους τῶν πεντακοσίων ἀπέκτειναν. εὐθὺ δ' ἐπὶ τὰς Μύλας ἐπελθόντες εἶλον τὴν πόλιν, καὶ τοὺς οἰκισθέντας ἐν αὐτῇ Ναξίους ὑποσπόνδους ἀφῆκαν. οὗτοι¹ μὲν οὖν εἰς τε Σικελοὺς καὶ² τὰς Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις ἀπελθόντες ἄλλοι κατ' ἄλλους τόπους κατ- 4 ὥκησαν. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος, τῶν περὶ τὸν³ πορθμὸν αὐτῶ τόπων κατεσκευασμένων φιλίων, διανοεῖτο

and the exiles put up a brilliant fight and forced out 394 B.C. 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.

87.¹ In Sicily the people of Rhegium, bringing the charge against Dionysius that in fortifying Messenê 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 Mylae the surviving Naxians and Catanians, prepared an army, and dispatched as its general Heloris² to lay siege to Messenê. 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 Mylae, 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 So Eichstädt: αὐτοί.

² τὰς ἄλλας after καὶ deleted by Wurm.

³ τὸν added by Reiske.

¹ The narrative is resumed from chapter 78.

² Heloris had been exiled from Syracuse by Dionysius (chap. 103. 5; cp. chap. 8. 5).

μὲν ἐπὶ Ῥήγιον στρατιὰν ἄγειν, παρηνωχλείτο δ' ὑπὸ τῶν τὸ Ταυρομένιον κατειληφότων Σικελῶν. 5 διόπερ κρίνας συμφέρειν τούτοις ἐπιθέσθαι πρώτοις, ἐξήγαγεν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς τὴν δύναμιν, καὶ στρατοπεδεύσας ἐκ τοῦ πρὸς τὴν Νάξον μέρους προσεκάρτερι τῇ πολιορκίᾳ τὸν χειμῶνα, νομίζων τοὺς Σικελοὺς ἐκλείψειν τὸν λόφον διὰ τὸ μὴ πάλα κατακκηκέναι.

88. Οἱ δὲ Σικελοὶ παρὰ τῶν πατέρων ἐκ παλαιοῦ παρειληφότες ὅτι τὰ μέρη ταῦτα τῆς νήσου Σικελῶν κατεχόντων Ἕλληνες πρώτως καταπλεύσαντες ἐκτίσαν μὲν Νάξον, ἐξέβαλον δ' ἐκ τούτου τοῦ λόφου τοὺς τότε κατοικοῦντας Σικελοὺς· διὸ δὴ φάσκοντες πατρίαν ἀνακτήσασθαι χώραν καὶ περὶ ὧν εἰς τοὺς ἑαυτῶν προγόνους ἐξήμαρτον Ἕλληνες ἀμύνασθαι δικαίως, ἐφιλοτιμοῦντο κατασχεῖν τὸν 2 λόφον. ὑπερβαλλούσης δὲ φιλονεικίας παρ' ἀμφοτέροις οὔσης, ἔτυχον μὲν οὔσαι τροπαὶ χειμεριναί, καὶ διὰ τοὺς ἐπιγινομένους χειμῶνας ὁ περὶ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν τόπος πλήρης ἦν χιόνος. ἐνταῦθα δὴ Διονύσιος τοὺς Σικελοὺς διὰ τὴν ὀχυρότητα καὶ τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τοῦ τείχους ῥαθυμοῦντας περὶ τὴν κατὰ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν φυλακὴν εὐρών, ὤρμησε νυκτὸς ἀσελήνου καὶ χειμερίου πρὸς τοὺς ἀνωτάτους 3 τόπους. πολλὰ δὲ κακοπαθήσας διὰ τε τὴν τῶν κρημνῶν δυσχέρειαν καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῆς χιόνος, μιᾶς μὲν ἀκροπόλεως ἐκυρίευσε, καὶ τὸ πρόσωπον ἐξήλκωσε καὶ τὰς ὄψεις ἔβλαψε διὰ τὸ ψύχος· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα εἰς τὸ ἕτερον μέρος παραιοπεσῶν εἰσήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν εἰς τὴν πόλιν. τῶν δὲ Σικελῶν ἀθρόων¹ βοθησάντων ἐξέώσθησαν οἱ μετὰ τοῦ

to lead an army against Rhegium, but he had trouble ^{394 B.C.} 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

¹ So Dindorf: ἀθρόως.

Διονυσίου, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν τῇ φυγῇ τυπτόμενος εἰς τὸν θώρακα περιεκυλίσθη, καὶ παρ' ὀλίγον συν-
 4 ελήφθη ζῶν. τῶν δὲ Σικελῶν ἐπικειμένων ἐξ ὑπερ-
 δεξίων τόπων, ἀηρέθησαν μὲν τῶν μετὰ Διονυσίου
 πλείους τῶν ἐξακοσίων, ἀπέβαλον δὲ τὰς παροπλίας
 5 θώρακα διέσωσεν. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἀτυχίαν ταύτην
 Ἀκραγαντῖνοι καὶ Μεσσήνιοι τοὺς τὰ Διονυσίου
 φρονούντας μεταστράμενοι τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἀν-
 τειχοντο καὶ τῆς τοῦ τυράννου συμμαχίας ἀπέστη-
 σαν.

89. Πausanίας δὲ ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασι-
 λεὺς ἐγκαλούμενος ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν ἔφυγεν, ἄρξας
 ἔτη δεκατέτταρα· τὴν δὲ βασιλείαν διαδεξάμενος
 ὁ υἱὸς Ἀγησίπολις ἤρξε τὸν ἴσον τῷ πατρὶ χρόνον.
 2 ἐτελεύτησε δὲ καὶ Πausanίας ὁ τῶν Μακεδόνων
 βασιλεὺς, ἀναιρεθεὶς ὑπὸ Ἀμύντου δόλω, ἄρξας
 ἑνιαυτόν· τὴν δὲ βασιλείαν κατέσχευεν Ἀμύντας, καὶ
 ἤρξεν ἔτη εἴκοσι τέσσαρα.

90. Τοῦ δὲ ἔτους τούτου διεληλυθότος Ἀθήνησι
 μὲν παρέλαβε τὴν ἀρχὴν Δημόστρατος, ἐν Ῥώμῃ
 δὲ τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἀρχὴν διώκουν χιλίαρχοι ἐξ, Λεύ-
 2 κιος Τιτίνιος, Πόπλιος Λικίνιος, Πόπλιος Με-
 λαῖος, Κόιντος Μάλλιος, Γναῖος Γενύκιος, Λεύκιος
 Ἀτίλιος. τούτων δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν παρειληφότων
 Μάγων ὁ 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
 ὑπέδεχeto. ἐποιήσατο δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς πλείστους
 τῶν Σικελῶν συμμαχίας, καὶ δυνάμεις ἀθροίσας
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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

ἐστράτευσεν εἰς τὴν Μεσσηνίαν. λεηλατήσας δὲ
 τὴν χώραν καὶ πολλῆς ὠφελείας ἐγκρατῆς γενό-
 μενος ἀνέξευξε καὶ πρὸς Ἀβακαϊνὴ πόλει συμμαχιδι
 4 κατεστρατοπέδευσεν. Διονυσίου δὲ ἐπελθόντος
 μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως παρετάχθησαν, καὶ γενομένης
 καρτερᾶς μάχης ἐνίκησαν οἱ περὶ Διονύσιον. καὶ
 οἱ μὲν Καρχηδόνιοι πλείους ὀκτακοσίων ἀποβα-
 λόντες ἔφυγον εἰς τὴν πόλιν, Διονύσιος δὲ τότε μὲν
 εἰς Συρακούσας ἀνέξευξε, μετὰ δὲ τινὰς ἡμέρας
 5 ἑκατὸν τριῆρεις πληρώσας ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ Ῥη-
 γίνους. ἀπροσδοκῆτως δὲ νυκτὸς ἐπιφανείς τῇ
 πόλει τὰς πύλας ἐνέπρησε καὶ τοῖς τείχεσι προσ-
 ἤρρισε κλίμακας. οἱ δὲ Ῥηγῖνοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον
 ὀλίγοι προσβοηθήσαντες ἐπεχείρουν σβεννύειν τὴν
 φλόγα, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Ἐλώριδος τοῦ στρατηγοῦ
 6 παραγενομένου καὶ συμβουλευσάντος τάναντία πρᾶτ-
 τειν ἔσωσαν τὴν πόλιν. σβεννύντες μὲν γὰρ τὸ
 πῦρ οὐκ ἂν ἴσχυσαν Διονύσιον κωλύσαι εἰσελθεῖν,
 ὀλίγοι παντελῶς ὄντες, ἐκ δὲ τῶν ἐγγύς οἰκιῶν
 ἐνέγκαντες φρύγανα καὶ ξύλα τὴν φλόγα κατ-
 εσκέυαζον μείζονα, μέχρι ὅτου τὸ πλήθος ἐν τοῖς
 7 ὄπλοις ἀθροισθὲν παρεβοήθησεν. Διονύσιος δὲ τῆς
 ἐπιβολῆς ἀποτυχὼν ἐπήλθε τὴν χώραν ἐμπυρί-
 ζων καὶ δεινροτομῶν, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτ' ἐνιαυσίους¹
 ἀνοχὰς ποιησάμενος ἐξέπλευσεν ἐπὶ Συρακου-
 σῶν.

91. Οἱ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν κατοικοῦντες Ἕλληνες
 ἑώρων μὲν μέχρι τῆς ἑαυτῶν χώρας προβαίνουσαν
 τὴν Διονυσίου πλεονεξίαν, συμμαχίαν δὲ πρὸς ἀλ-
 λήλους ἐποιήσαντο καὶ συνέδριον ἐγκάτεσκεύαζον.
 ἥλιπζον γὰρ τὸν Διονύσιον ῥαδίως ἀμυνεῖσθαι καὶ

¹ ἐνιαυσίους PL, ἐνιαυσιαίους cet.

territory of Messenê. After ravaging the countryside ^{293 B.C.}
 and seizing much booty he marched from that place
 and went into camp near the city of Abacaenê, which
 was his ally. When Dionysius came up with his army,
 the forces drew up for battle, and after a sharp en-
 gagement Dionysius was the victor. The Cartha-
 ginians 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 them-
 selves and established a Council. It was their hope
 to defend themselves with ease against Dionysius

τοῖς παροικοῦσι Λευκανῶν ἀντιτάξεσθαι· καὶ γὰρ οὗτοι τότε διεπολέμουν πρὸς αὐτοὺς.

2 Οἱ δὲ τὸ Λέχαιον τῆς Κορινθίας κατέχοντες φυγάδες νυκτὸς ὑπὸ τινων εἰσαχθέντες ἐνεχείρησαν μὲν καταλαμβάνειν τὰ τεῖχη, τῶν δὲ μετ' Ἴφικράτους ἐκβοηθησάντων τριακοσίους ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀποβαλόντες ἔφυγον ἐπὶ τὸν ναύσταθμον. μετὰ δὲ τινὰς ἡμέρας τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων μέρος τῆς στρατιᾶς διῆει διὰ τῆς Κορινθίας χώρας, οἷς Ἴφικράτης καὶ τινες τῶν ἐν Κορίνθῳ συμμάχων ἐπιπεσόντες

3 τοὺς πλείστους ἀνείλον. Ἴφικράτης δὲ μετὰ τῶν πελταστῶν ἐπὶ Φλιασίαν στρατεύσας, καὶ μάχην τοῖς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως συνάψας, τούτων μὲν πλείους τριακοσίων ἀπέκτεινε· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐπὶ Σικυῶνα αὐτοῦ πορευθέντος, οἱ Σικυῶνιοι παραταξάμενοι πρὸ τῶν τειχῶν ἀπέβαλον περὶ πεντακοσίουσ καὶ συνέφυγον εἰς τὴν πόλιν.

92. Τούτων δὲ πραχθέντων Ἀργεῖοι μετὰ τῶν ὄπλων πανδημεῖ στρατεύσαντες εἰς Κόρινθον τὴν τ' ἀκρόπολιν κατελάβοντο καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐξιδιοποιησάμενοι τὴν Κορινθίων χώραν Ἀργεῖαν ἐποίησαν.

2 ἐπεβάλετο δὲ καὶ Ἴφικράτης ὁ Ἀθηναῖος καταλαβέσθαι τὴν πόλιν,¹ ἐπιτιθήδειον οὖσαν εἰς τὴν τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἡγεμονίαν· τοῦ δὲ δήμου κωλύσαντος οὗτος μὲν ἀπέθετο τὴν ἀρχήν, οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι Χαβριάν ἀντ' αὐτοῦ στρατηγὸν εἰς τὴν Κόρινθον ἐξέπεμψαν.

3 Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Μακεδονίαν Ἀμύντας ὁ Φιλίππου πατὴρ Ἰλλυριῶν ἐμβαλόντων εἰς Μακεδονίαν ἐξέπιπεν ἐκ τῆς χώρας²· ἀπογνοὺς δὲ τὴν ἀρχήν Ὀλυν-

and to resist the neighbouring Leucani; for these ^{393 B.C.} last were also at war with them at this time.

The exiles who held Lechaeum in Corinthian territory, being admitted into the city¹ in the night, endeavoured to get possession of the walls, but when the troops of Iphicrates 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 Iphicrates and some of the allies in Corinth fell on them and slew the larger number. Iphicrates with his peltasts advanced against the territory of Phlius,² 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.

92. 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 Iphicrates 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 So Dindorf: χώραν.

² χώρας Dindorf: πόλεως.

¹ Corinth.

² Some ten miles south-west of Corinth.

θίοις μὲν τὴν σύνεγγυς χώραν ἔδωρήσατο, αὐτὸς δὲ τότε μὲν ἀπέβαλε τὴν βασιλείαν, μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ χρόνον ὑπὸ Θετταλῶν καταχθεις ἀνεκτήσατο τὴν ἀρχήν, καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν ἔτη εἴκοσι τέτταρα. ἔνιοι δὲ φασὶ μετὰ τὴν ἔκπτωσιν τὴν Ἀμύντου διετῆ χρόνον Ἀργαίον βασιλεῦσαι τῶν¹ Μακεδόνων, καὶ τότε τὸν Ἀμύνταν ἀνακτήσασθαι τὴν βασιλείαν.

93. Περὶ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον καὶ Σάτυρος ὁ Σπαρτάκου μὲν υἱός, βασιλεὺς δὲ Βοσπόρου, ἐτελεύτησεν, ἄρξας ἔτη τετταράκοντα². τὴν ἡγεμονίαν δὲ διεδέξατο ὁ υἱὸς Λεύκων ἐπ' ἔτη τετταράκοντα.

2 Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ῥωμαῖοι πολιορκοῦντες ἐνδέκατον ἔτος Βηίους κατέστησαν αὐτοκράτορα μὲν Μάρκον Φούριον, ἵππαρχον δὲ Πόπλιον Κορνήλιον. οὗτοι δὲ ἀναλαβόντες τὰς δυνάμεις Βηίους ἐξεπολιόρκησαν διώρυγα κατασκευάσαντες, καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐξανδραποδισάμενοι τοὺς τε ἄνδρας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην λείαν ἐλαφυροπώλησαν. ὁ μὲν οὖν αὐτοκράτωρ θρίαμβον ἤγαγεν, ὁ δὲ τῶν Ῥωμαίων δῆμος ἐκ τῶν λαφύρων δεκάτην ἐξελόμενος χρυσοῦν κατεσκεύασε κρατῆρα καὶ εἰς Δελφοὺς ἀνέθηκεν.

4 οἱ δὲ κομίζοντες αὐτὸν πρεσβευταὶ λησταῖς Λιπαραίοις περιέπεσον, καὶ πάντες αἰχμαλωτισθέντες κατήχθησαν εἰς Λιπάραν. Τιμασίθεος δ' ὁ τῶν Λιπαραιῶν στρατηγὸς γνοὺς τὸ γεγενημένον, τοὺς τε πρεσβευτὰς ἀνέσωσε καὶ τὸ χρυσίον ἀποδοὺς εἰς Δελφοὺς τοὺς πρέσβεις ἀποκατέστησεν. οἱ δὲ τὸν κρατῆρα κομίζοντες, ἀναθέντες αὐτὸν εἰς τὸν τῶν Μασσαλιητῶν θησαυρόν, εἰς Ῥώμην ἀνέστρεψαν. διόπερ ὁ δῆμος τῶν Ῥωμαίων πυθόμενος

¹ βασιλεύουσι τῶν Reiske : βασιλεύουσατα.

² τέτταρα after τετταράκοντα deleted by Vogel (cp. 12. 36. 1).

which bordered on theirs. For the time being he lost ^{393 B.C.} 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 Argaeus 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 Bosphorus, died after a reign of forty years, and his son Leucos 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 Veii¹ 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 Treasury² 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.

τὴν τοῦ Τιμασιθέου καλοκάγαθίαν, παραχρῆμα αὐτὸν ἐτίμησε δημόσιον δούς κατάλυμα, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτ' ἔτεσιν ἑκατὸν τριάκοντα ἑπτὰ τὴν Λιπάραν ἀφελόμενος τῶν Καρχηδονίων τοὺς ἐγγόνους τοῦ Τιμασιθέου τῶν τε εἰσφορῶν ἀτελεῖς ἀφῆκε καὶ ἐλευθέρους ἐποίησεν.

94. Ἐπεὶ δ' ὁ ἑνιαύσιος διεληλύθει χρόνος, Ἀθηνησι μὲν ἦρχε Φιλοκλῆς, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δὲ τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἀρχὴν μετέλαβον ἕξ χιλίαρχοι, Πόπλιος καὶ Κορνήλιος, Καίσιων Φάβιος, Λεύκιος Φούριος, Κόιντος Σερούλιος, Μάρκος Οὐαλέριος· ἦχθη δὲ καὶ Ὀλυμπιάς κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἑναυτὸν ἑβδόμη πρὸς ταῖς 2 ἑνενήκοντα, καθ' ἣν ἑνίκα Τερίρης. κατὰ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους Ἀθηναῖοι στρατηγὸν ἐλόμενοι Θρασύβουλον ἐξέπεμφαν μετὰ τριήρων τετταράκοντα. οὗτος δὲ πλεύσας εἰς Ἰωνίαν καὶ χρήματα λαβὼν παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων ἀνέξευξε, καὶ διατριβῶν περὶ Χερρόνησον Μήδοκον καὶ Σεύθην τοὺς 3 τῶν Θρακῶν βασιλεῖς συμμάχους ἐποίησατο. μετὰ δὲ τινα χρόνον ἐξ Ἑλλησπόντου πλεύσας εἰς Λέσβον ἐν τῷ παρὰ τὴν Ἐρεσον αἰγιαλῷ καθώρμει. ἐπιγενομένων δὲ πνευμάτων μεγάλων εἴκοσι μὲν καὶ τρεῖς τριήρεις διεφθάρησαν· μετὰ δὲ τῶν λοιπῶν διασωθεῖς ἐπήει τὰς κατὰ τὴν Λέσβον πόλεις προσαγόμενος· ἀφειστήκεισαν γὰρ πᾶσαι πλὴν 4 Μιτυλήνης. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ Μέθυμναν παραγενόμενος ἐπισυνῆψε μάχην τοῖς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, ὧν ἦρχε Θηρίμαχος ὁ Σπαρτιάτης. ἀγωνισάμενος δὲ λαμπρῶς αὐτὸν τε τὸν Θηρίμαχον ἀνείλε καὶ τῶν Μεθυμναίων οὐκ ὀλίγους, τοὺς δὲ λοιποὺς συνέκλεισεν ἐντὸς τῶν τοιχῶν, 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 Valerius¹; and this year the Ninety-seventh Olympiad was celebrated, that in which Terires was victor.² 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

¹ This list is hopelessly defective. Livy (5. 24. 1) gives the names as Publius Cornelius Cossus, Publius Cornelius Scipio, Marcus Valerius Maximus, Caeso Fabius Ambustus, Lucius Furius Medullinus, and Quintus Servilius.

² In the "stadion."

Μεθυμναίων χώραν ἔφθειρε, τὴν δ' Ἔρεσον καὶ τὴν Ἀντισσαν καθ' ὁμολογίαν παρέλαβεν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα παρά τε Χίων καὶ Μιτυληναίων συμμάχων ἀθροίσας ναῦς ἔπλευσεν ἐπὶ Ῥόδον.

95. Καρχηδόνιοι δὲ βραδέως ἑαυτοὺς ἐκ τῆς περὶ Συρακούσας συμφορᾶς ἀναλαβόντες, ἔγνωσαν ἀντέχεσθαι τῶν κατὰ Σικελίαν πραγμάτων. κρίναντες δὲ διαγωνίζεσθαι, ναοὶ μὲν μακραῖς ὀλίγαις διέβησαν, δύναμιν δὲ συνήγαγον ἀπὸ τε Λιβύης καὶ Σαρδοῦς, ἔτι δὲ τῶν ἐξ Ἰταλίας βαρβάρων. πάντας δ' ἐπιμελῶς καθοπλίσαντες μετὰ τῆς οἰκείας χορηγίας ἐπεραιώθησαν εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν, οὐκ ἐλάττους ὄντες τῶν ὀκτῶ μυριάδων, ὧν ἠγείτο Μάγων.
- 2 οὗτος μὲν οὖν διὰ Σικελῶν πορευθεὶς, καὶ τὰς πλείστας πόλεις ἀποστήσας τοῦ Διονυσίου, κατ'εστρατοπέδευσεν ἐν τῇ τῶν Ἀγυριναίων χώρα παρὰ τὸν Χρύσαν ποταμὸν ἐγγὺς τῆς ὁδοῦ τῆς φερούσης εἰς Μοργαντίαν· τοὺς γὰρ Ἀγυριναίους οὐ δυνάμενος εἰς συμμαχίαν προσλαβέσθαι, τῆς εἰς τοῦμπροσθεν ἀπέστη¹ πορείας, ἀκούων τοὺς πολεμίους ἐκ Συρακουσῶν ὠρμηκέναι.
- 3 Διονύσιος δὲ πυθόμενος τοὺς Καρχηδονίους διὰ τῆς μεσογείου τὴν πορείαν ποιουμένους, ταχὺ συλλέξας οὓς ἠδύνατο τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ τῶν μισθοφόρων ὠρμησε, τοὺς πάντας ἔχων οὐκ ἐλάττους
- 4 δισμυρίων. παραγενόμενος δ' ἐγγὺς τῶν πολεμίων διεπρεσβεύσατο πρὸς Ἀγυριν τὸν δυναστεύοντα τῶν Ἀγυριναίων. οὗτος δὲ τῶν τότε τυράννων τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ μεγίστην εἶχε δύναμιν μετὰ Διονύσιον· τῶν τε² γὰρ περικειμένων ἐρυμάτων σχεδὸν

ravaged the territory of the Methymnaeans and received the surrender of Eresus and Antissa. After this he gathered ships from the Chian and Mitylenaeae allies and sailed to Rhodes.

95. The Carthaginians, after a slow recovery from the disaster they had suffered at Syracuse,¹ 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 Agrinaeans² on the banks of the Chrysas River near the road that leads to Morgantina. For since he was unable to bring the Agrinaeans 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 Agrinaeans. 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 Eichstädt : τότε.

ἀπάντων ἐκυρίευσεν¹ καὶ τῆς πόλεως τῶν Ἀγυριναίων ἤρχε πολυοχλουμένης κατ' ἐκείνους τοὺς καιρούς· 5 εἶχε γὰρ πολίτας οὐκ ἐλάττους δισμυρίων. ἦν δὲ καὶ εἰς τοῦτο τὸ πλῆθος ἐν τῇ πόλει συνηθροισμένον² χρημάτων πολλῶν κατὰ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν παράθεσις, ἦν Ἄγυρις ἠθροίκει πεφονευκῶς τοὺς 6 εὐπορωτάτους τῶν πολιτῶν. ἀλλ' ὁ Διονύσιος μετ' ὀλίγων³ εἰσελθὼν ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους ἔπεισε τὸν Ἄγυριν συμμαχῆσαι γησίως, καὶ πολλὴν ἐπηγγείλατο χώραν τῆς ὁμόρου δωρήσεσθαι⁴ κατ- 7 ὀρθωθέντος τοῦ πολέμου. ὁ δ' Ἄγυρις πρῶτον μὲν πάσῃ τῇ Διονυσίου δυνάμει σίτον καὶ τᾶλλα ὅσα ἦν χρειὰ προθύμως ἐδωρήσατο, καὶ πανδημει τὴν δύναμιν ἐξαγαγὼν ἐστράτευσεν μετὰ Διονυσίου καὶ κοινῇ πρὸς Καρχηδονίους διεπολέμει.

96. Μάγων δ' ἐν πολεμίᾳ χώρα στρατοπεδεύων, καὶ τῶν ἀναγκαίων ἐνδεὴς αἰεὶ μᾶλλον γινόμενος, οὐ μετρίως ἤλαττοῦτο· καὶ γὰρ οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἄγυριν τῆς χώρας ἔμπειροι καθεστῶτες ἐν ταῖς ἐνέδραις ἐπλεονέκτουσαν καὶ τὰς ἀγορὰς τῶν πολεμίων ἀφη- 2 ροῦντο. λεγόντων δὲ τῶν Συρακοσίων διὰ μάχης κρίνειν ὡς τάχιστα τὰ πράγματα, Διονύσιος ἤνατιτοῦτο λέγων χωρὶς κινδύνων τῷ χρόνῳ καὶ τῇ σπᾶναι καταφθαρῆσεσθαι τοὺς βαρβάρους· ἐφ' οἷς παροργισθέντες οἱ Συρακοσίοι κατέλιπον τὸν Διο- 3 νύσιον. ὁ δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον εὐλαβούμενος ἐπ' ἐλευθερίαν ἐκάλει τοὺς οἰκέτας, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα διαπρεσβευσασμένων τῶν Καρχηδονίων ὑπὲρ εἰρήνης ὑπακούσας ἀναπομπίμους τοῖς κυρίοις ἐποίησε, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς Καρχηδονίους εἰρήνην ἐποίησατο.

¹ So Eichstädt: ἐκυρίευσεν.

² So Rhodoman: συνηθροισμένων.

the neighbouring fortified communities and ruled the 302 B.C. city of the Agrinaeans 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

³ So Rhodoman: ὀλίγων.

⁴ So Dindorf: δωρήσεσθαι.

4 ἦσαν δ' αἱ¹ συνθήκαι τὰ μὲν ἄλλα παραπλήσια ταῖς πρότερον, Σικελούς δὲ δεῖν ὑπὸ Διονύσιον τετάχθαι καὶ παραλαβεῖν αὐτὸν τὸ Ταυρομένιον. μετὰ δὲ τὰς συνθήκας Μάγων μὲν ἀπέπλευσε, Διονύσιος δὲ παραλαβὼν τὸ Ταυρομένιον τοὺς μὲν πλείστους τῶν ἐκεῖ Σικελῶν ἐξέβαλεν, τῶν δ' ἰδίων μισθοφόρων τοὺς ἐπιτηδιοτάτους ἐπιλέξας κατώκισεν.

5 Καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ Σικελίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν, κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ῥωμαῖοι Φαλίσκον πόλιν ἐκ τοῦ Φαλίσκων ἔθνους ἐξεπόρθησαν.

97. Τοῦ δ' ἔτους τούτου διεληλυθότος Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἦν ἄρχων Νικοτέλης, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δὲ τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἀρχὴν διώκουσι χιλίαρχοι τρεῖς, Μάρκος Φούριος, Γάιος Αἰμίλιος. τούτων δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν παρειληφόντων οἱ λακωνίζοντες τῶν Ῥοδίων ἐπαναστάντες τῷ δήμῳ τοὺς τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων φρονοῦντας
2 ἐξέβαλον ἐκ τῆς πόλεως. συνδραμόντων δ' αὐτῶν ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις καὶ πειρωμένων ἀντέχεσθαι τῶν πραγμάτων, ἐπεκράτησαν οἱ Λακεδαιμονιοὶ² συμμαχοῦντες, καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν ἐφόνευσαν, τοὺς δὲ διαφυγόντας ἐξεκήρυξαν. εὐθύς δὲ καὶ πρέσβεις ἀπέστειλαν εἰς Λακεδαίμονα περὶ βοηθείας, εὐλα-
3 βούμενοι μὴ τινες τῶν πολιτῶν νεωτερίσωσιν. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δ' αὐτοῖς ἀπέστειλαν ἑπτὰ τριήρεις καὶ τοὺς ἀφηγησομένους τῶν πραγμάτων τρεῖς ἄνδρας, Εὐδόκιμον καὶ Φιλόδοκον καὶ Διφίλαν. οὗτοι δὲ πρῶτον εἰς Σάμον κομισθέντες ἀπέστησαν τὴν πόλιν Ἀθηναίων, ἔπειτα καταπλεύσαντες εἰς Ῥόδον τῶν ἐνταῦθα πραγμάτων εἶχον τὴν ἐπι-
4 μέλειαν. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, προχωρούντων αὐ-

were like the former ¹ except that the Siceli were ^{392 B.C.} 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 ^{391 B.C.} was archon, and in Rome the consular magistracy was administered by three military tribunes, Marcus Furius and Gaius Aemilius.² 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,³ 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 δ' αἱ Eichstädt : δέ.

² So Wesseling : Λακεδαιμόνιοι.

τοῖς τῶν πραγμάτων, ἔγνωσαν ἀντέχεσθαι τῆς θαλάττης καὶ πάλιν ἐκ τοῦ κατ' ὀλίγον ἐκράτουν τῶν συμμάχων ἀθροίσαντες ναυτικόν. οὗτοι μὲν οὖν εἰς τε Σάμον καὶ Κνίδον καὶ Ῥόδον κατέπλευσαν, καὶ πανταχόθεν ναῦς τε καὶ τοὺς ἀρίστους καταγράφοντες¹ ἐπιβάτας ἐξήρτων πολυτελῶς τριῆρεις εἴκοσι ἐπτά.

5 Ἀγησίλαος δ' ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς, ἀκούων τοὺς Ἀργεῖους περὶ τὴν Κόρινθον διατρίβοντας, ἐξήγαγε τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους πανδημεὶ πλὴν μιᾶς μόρας. ἐπελθὼν δὲ τὴν Ἀργεῖαν πᾶσαν τὰς μὲν κτήσεις διήρπασεν, τὴν δὲ χώραν δενδροτομήσας εἰς τὴν Σπάρτην ἀπεχώρησεν.

98. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Κύπρον Εὐαγόρας ὁ Σαλαμί-
νιος, ὃς ἦν μὲν εὐγενέστατος, τῶν γὰρ κτισάντων
τὴν πόλιν ἦν ἀπόγονος, πεφευγὼς δ' ἐν τοῖς ἔμ-
προσθεν χρόνοις διὰ τινὰς στάσεις, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα
κατελθὼν μετ' ὀλίγων, τὸν μὲν δυναστεύοντα τῆς
πόλεως Ἀβδήμονα τὸν Τύρσιον² ἐξέβαλε, φίλον ὄντα
τοῦ Περσῶν βασιλέως, αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν πόλιν κατα-
σχὼν τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐβασίλευσε τῆς Σαλαμίνος,
μεγίστης οὔσης καὶ δυνατωτάτης τῶν ἐν Κύπρῳ
πόλεων· ταχὺ δὲ χρημάτων³ πολλῶν εὐπορήσας
καὶ δύναμιν προχειρισάμενος ἐπεχείρησεν ἅπασαν
2 τὴν νῆσον σφετερίσασθαι. τῶν δὲ πόλεων ἃς μὲν
βία χειρωσάμενος, ἃς δὲ πειθοῖ προσλαβόμενος,
τῶν μὲν ἄλλων πόλεων ταχὺ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν παρέ-
λαβεν, Ἀμαθούσιοι δὲ καὶ Σόλιοι καὶ Κιτιεῖς ἀντ-

prospering, resolved to get control of the sea, and 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.

Agesilaüs,¹ 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,² 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.

¹ So Vogel : κατέγραφον.

² So Rhodoman : Τύριον.

³ πλήθος after χρημάτων deleted by Dindorf.

έχοντες τῷ πολέμῳ πρέσβεις ἀπέστειλαν πρὸς Ἀρταξέρξην τὸν τῶν Περσῶν βασιλέα περὶ βοηθείας· καὶ τοῦ μὲν Εὐαγόρου κατηγοροῦν, ὅτι τὸν Ἄγυριν βασιλέα σύμμαχον ὄντα Περσῶν ἀνέιλε, τὴν δὲ νῆσον ὠμολόγησαν αὐτῷ συγκατακτῆσασθαι. 3 ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς, οὐ βουλόμενος ἅμα μὲν τὸν Εὐαγόραν ἐπὶ πλείον προκόπτειν, ἅμα δὲ διανοούμενος τὴν Κύπρον εὐφύως εἶναι κειμένην¹ καὶ ναυτικὴν δύναμιν² μεγάλην ἔχειν, ἢ δυνήσεται προπολεμεῖν τῆς Ἀσίας, ἔκρινε συμμαχεῖν, καὶ τούτους μὲν ἐξέπεμψεν, αὐτὸς δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὰς ἐπιθαλαττίους πόλεις καὶ τοὺς ἀφηγουμένους τῶν πόλεων σατράπας ἔπεμψεν ἐπιστολάς ναυπηγεῖσθαι τριήρεις καὶ τὰ πρὸς τὸν στόλον χρήσιμα ὄντα κατὰ σπουδὴν παρασκευάζεσθαι, Ἐκατόμνῳ δὲ τῷ Καρίας 4 δαστη προσέταξε πολεμεῖν τῷ Εὐαγόρᾳ. οὗτος³ δὲ τὰς ἐν ταῖς ἄνω σατραπείαις πόλεις ἐπιπορευόμενος μεγάλας δυνάμεις διαβαίνει εἰς τὴν Κύπρον. 5 Τὰ μὲν οὖν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν, κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ῥωμαῖοι πρὸς Φαλίσκους εἰρήνην ποιησάμενοι, πρὸς δὲ Αἰκίκλους⁴ πόλεμον τὸ τέταρτον, καὶ Σούτριον μὲν ᾤκισαν,⁵ ἐκ δὲ Οὐερρηγίνος πόλεως ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἐξεβλήθησαν.

99. Τοῦ δ' ἔτους τούτου διετληλυθότος Ἀθηνῶν μὲν ἦρχε Δημόστρατος, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δ' ὕπατοι τὴν ἀρχὴν παρελήφεισαν Λεύκιος Λουκρήτιος καὶ Σερουίλιος. κατὰ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους Ἀρταξέρξης μὲν Στρούθαν στρατηγὸν κατέπεμψεν⁶ ἐπὶ θάλατταν μετὰ δυνάμειν Λακεδαιμονίους πολεμήσοντα, Σπαρτιάται δὲ τὴν παρουσίαν αὐτοῦ πυθό-

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 Servilius¹ 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).

³ So Dindorf: αὐτός.

⁴ So Cluver: Αἰτωλούς.

⁵ So Wurm: ὠρμησαν.

⁶ So Vogel: καταπέμψας ἔπεμψε.

¹ εἶναι κειμένην Vogel, omitted A, διακειμένην cel.

² δύνασθαι after δύναμιν deleted by Reiske.

μενοι Θίβρωνα στρατηγὸν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐξέπεμψαν.
 ὃς κατελάβετο χωρίον Ἴονδα καὶ Κόρνησον¹ ὄρος
 ὑψηλόν, τῆς Ἐφέσου ἀπέχον σταδίους τετταρά-
 2 κοῦτα. οὗτος μὲν οὖν ὀκτακισχιλίους ἔχων στρα-
 τιώτας σὺν τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἄθροισθείσιν
 ἐπήει τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως χώραν φθείρων, Στρούθας
 δὲ σὺν ἵππῳ τε βαρβαρικῇ πολλῇ καὶ στρατιώταις
 ὀπλίταις μὲν πεντακισχιλίους, ψιλοῖς δὲ πλείοσι
 3 δισμυρίων, οὐ μακρὰν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων κατ-
 εστρατοπέδευσεν. τέλος δὲ τοῦ Θίβρωνος μετὰ
 μέρους τῆς δυνάμεως ἐξελθόντος καὶ πολλὴν περι-
 βαλομένου λείαν, ἐπελθὼν ὁ Στρούθας τὸν τε
 Θίβρωνα μαχόμενον ἀνέειλε, καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν
 τοὺς μὲν πλείστους ἀπέκτεινε, τοὺς δ' ἐζώγησεν,
 ὀλίγοι δ' εἰς τὸ Κνιδίνιον φρούριον διεσώθησαν.
 4 Θρασύβουλος δ' ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς
 ἐκ τῆς Λέσβου κομιζόμενος μετὰ τοῦ στόλου πρὸς
 Ἄσπενδον, ὤρμισε τὰς τριήρεις εἰς τὸν Εὐρυμέ-
 δοντα ποταμόν. χρήματα δ' εἰληφότος αὐτοῦ παρὰ
 τῶν Ἄσπενδίων, ὅμως τινὲς τῶν στρατιωτῶν
 ἐδήησαν τὴν χώραν. γενομένης δὲ νυκτὸς οἱ μὲν
 Ἄσπένδιοι χαλεπῶς ἐνεγκόντες ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀδικήμασιν
 ἐπέθεντο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ τὸν τε Θρασύβουλον
 καὶ τινὰς τῶν ἄλλων ἀνείλαν· οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων
 5 τριήραρχοι περιδεεῖς γεγόμενοι καὶ ταχὺ πληρώ-
 σαυτες τὰς ναῦς, εἰς Ῥόδον ἐξέπλευσαν. ἀφεστη-
 κυίας δὲ τῆς πόλεως, καὶ τῶν φυγάδων φρούριον
 τι κατειληφότων, μετὰ τούτων διεπολέμουσι πρὸς
 τοὺς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι πυθόμενοι
 τὴν Θρασυβούλου τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τελευτήν, Ἀγύ-
 ριον στρατηγὸν ἐξέπεμψαν.

Τὰ μὲν οὖν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

patched Thibron as general to Asia. Thibron seized ^{390 B.C.}
 the stronghold of Ionda and a high mountain, Corn-
 nissus,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 Cnidianum,
 an outpost.

Thrasylbulus, the Athenian general, went with his
 fleet from Lesbos to Aspendus and moored his tri-
 remes 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
 Thrasylbulus 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 Thrasylbulus,
 they sent out Agyrus 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 Κόρνησον P.

100. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων τύραννος Διονύσιος σπεύδων τῇ κατὰ τὴν νῆσον δυναστείᾳ¹ καὶ τοὺς κατ' Ἰταλίαν Ἕλληνας προσλαβέσθαι, τὴν μὲν ἐπ' ἐκείνους κοινὴν στρατείαν εἰς ἕτερον καιρὸν ἀνεβάλετο, κρίνας δὲ συμφέρειν ἐπιχειρεῖν πρώτη τῇ τῶν Ῥηγίων πόλει διὰ τὸ προπολεμητήριον αὐτὴν εἶναι τῆς Ἰταλίας, ὥρμησεν² ἐκ Συρακουσῶν μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως. εἶχε δὲ πεζοὺς μὲν δισμυρίους, ἵππεις δὲ χιλίους, ναῦς δ' ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι. περαιώσας δὲ τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τοὺς ὄρους τῆς Λοκρίδος, ἐκείθεν διὰ τῆς μεσογείου τὴν πορείαν ἐποιεῖτο, τέμνων καὶ πυρπολῶν τὴν τῶν Ῥηγίων χώραν· συμπαρέπλευσε δὲ καὶ ὁ στόλος ἐπὶ θάτερα μέρη τῆς θαλάττης,³ καὶ πάσῃ τῇ³ δυνάμει περὶ τὸν πορθμὸν κατεστρατοπέδευσεν. οἱ δ' Ἰταλοὶ πυθόμενοι τὴν τοῦ Διονυσίου διάβασιν ἐπὶ τὸ Ῥήγιον, ἀπέστειλαν ἐκ Κρότωνος ναῦς ἑξήκοντα, σπεύδοντες παραδοῦναι τοῖς Ῥηγίοις. μετεώρων δὲ πλεουσῶν αὐτῶν ὁ Διονύσιος πενητήκοντα ναῦς ἔχων ἐπέπλευσε,³ καὶ φυγόντων αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν οὐδὲν ἦττον ἐπέκειτο, καὶ συνδήσας⁴ ἀπέσπα τὰς παρορμούσας⁴ τῇ γῇ. κινδυνευουσῶν δὲ τῶν ἑξήκοντα τριήρων ἀλῶναι Ῥηγίνοι πανδημεὶ παρεβόηθησαν, καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς τῷ πλήθει τῶν βελῶν ἀνεῖρξαν τὸν Διονύσιον. ἐπιγενομένων δὲ πνευμάτων μεγάλων οἱ μὲν Ῥηγίνοι τὰς ναῦς ἀνείλκυσαν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, Διονύσιος δ' ἰσχυρῶς χει-

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 districts¹ 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.

¹ So Eichstädt: τὴν . . . δυναστείαν.

² So Eichstädt: τῇ θαλάττῃ.

³ So Eichstädt: ἐπλευσε.

⁴ ἐν after παρορμούσας deleted by Post.

μασθεῖς¹ ἑπτὰ ναῦς ἀπώλεσε καὶ σὺν αὐταῖς ἄνδρας
 5 οὐκ ἐλάττους χιλίων πεντακοσίων. τούτων δ' ἅμα
 ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐκβρασθέντων ἐπὶ τὴν Ῥηγίην, οἱ
 Ῥηγῖνοι πολλοὺς τῶν ναυτῶν ἐξώγρησαν. Διονύ-
 σιος δ' ἐπὶ πεντήρους πλέων καὶ πολλάκις παρ'
 ὀλίγων ἑλθὼν ὑποβρύχιος, μόγις περὶ μέσας νύκτας
 εἰς τὸν ἐν Μεσσήνῃ λιμένα κατέφυγεν. ἦδη δὲ καὶ
 τῆς χειμερινῆς ὥρας ἐνισταμένης οὗτος μὲν πρὸς
 Λευκανοὺς συμμαχίαν ποιησάμενος ἀπήγαγε τὰς
 δυνάμεις εἰς Συρακούσας.

101. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Λευκανῶν τὴν Θουρίαν
 καταδραμόντων οἱ Θούριοι παρήγγειλαν τοῖς συμ-
 μάχοις κατὰ τάχος ἀπαντᾶν μετὰ τῶν ὄπλων· αἱ
 γὰρ κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ἑλληνίδες πόλεις ἐν' ταῖς
 συνθήκαις εἶχον οὕτως, ἵν' ἦτις ἂν ὑπὸ τῶν Λευ-
 κανῶν λεηλατηθῆ ἡ χώρα, πρὸς ταύτην ἅπαντες
 παραβοηθῶσιν· ἥς δ' ἂν πόλεως μὴ καταστῆ τὸ
 2 στρατόπεδον ἐπὶ τὴν βοήθειαν, τεθνᾶναι τοὺς ἐκεῖ-
 νης τῆς πόλεως στρατηγοὺς. διόπερ τῶν Θουρίων
 τοὺς βιβλιαφόρους ἀποστειλάντων ἐπὶ τὰς πόλεις
 πρὸς τὴν τῶν πολεμίων παρουσίαν, ἅπαντες παρε-
 σκευάζοντο πρὸς τὴν ἀνάξευξιν. αὐτοὶ δὲ προεξανα-
 στάντες ταῖς ὀρμαῖς καὶ τὸ τῶν συμμάχων πλήθος
 οὐκ ἀναμείναντες, ἀνέξευξαν ἐπὶ τοὺς Λευκανοὺς,
 3 ἔχοντες πεζοὺς μὲν πλείους τῶν μυρίων τετρα-
 κισχιλίων, ἵππεῖς δὲ σχεδὸν χιλίους. καὶ Λευκανοὶ
 μὲν ἀκούσαντες τὴν τῶν πολεμίων ἔφοδον ἀπ-
 εχώρησαν εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν χώραν· οἱ δὲ Θούριοι κατὰ
 σπουδὴν ἐμβαλόντες εἰς τὴν Λευκανίαν, τὸ μὲν
 πρῶτον φρούριον ἐξείλον, καὶ πολλῆς ὠφελείας
 κυριεύσαντες καθαπερὶ δέλεαρ ἔλαβον τῆς ἐαυτῶν

¹ So Kuhn: μαχοσθεῖς.

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 ἐν deleted by Reiske.

ἀπωλείας. φρονηματισθέντες γὰρ ἐπὶ τῷ προτερή-
ματι καταπεφρονηκότως διὰ τινων στενῶν καὶ
ἀποκρήμνων ὁδῶν ἐπορεύθησαν, βουλόμενοι Λαῶν
4 πόλιν εὐδαίμονα πολιορκῆσαι. ἐπειδὴ δὲ παρ-
εγενήθησαν εἰς τι πεδίον κύκλω λόφοις ὑψηλοῖς
καὶ κρημνοῖς περιελημμένον, ἐνταῦθα οἱ Λευκανοὶ
πάση τῇ δυνάμει διέκλεισαν αὐτοὺς τῆς ἐπὶ τὰς
πατρίδας ἐπανόδου.¹ παράδοξον δ' ἐπὶ τῷ λόφῳ
καὶ φανεράν² ποιήσαντες τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἐπιφάνειαν
ἐξέπληξαν τοὺς Ἕλληνας διὰ τε τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ
στρατοπέδου καὶ τὴν τῶν τόπων δυσχωρίαν· εἶχον
γὰρ Λευκανοὶ τότε πεζοὺς μὲν τρισμυρίους, ἰππεῖς
δ' οὐκ ἐλάττους τετρακισχιλίων.

102. Τῶν δ' Ἑλλήνων ἀνελπίστως τηλικούτῳ
περιεχομένων κινδύνῳ, κατέβαινον εἰς τὸ πεδίον
οἱ βάρβαροι. γενομένης δὲ παρατάξεως, καὶ τῶν
Ἰταλιωτῶν καταπολεμηθέντων ὑπὸ τοῦ πλήθους
τῶν Λευκανῶν, ἔπεσον μὲν πλείους τῶν μυρίων·
παρήγγελλον γὰρ οἱ Λευκανοὶ μηθένα ζωγρεῖν· τῶν
δὲ λοιπῶν οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τινα πρὸς τῇ θαλάσῃ λόφον
ἔφυγον, οἱ δὲ θεωροῦντες ναῦς μακρὰς προσπλευ-
σας καὶ νομίζοντες τὰς τῶν Ῥηγίων εἶναι, συν-
έφυγον εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ διενήχοντο ἐπὶ τὰς
2 τριῆρεις. ἦν δὲ ὁ στόλος ὁ³ προσπλέων Διονυσίου
τοῦ τυράννου, καὶ ναύαρχος ὑπῆρχεν αὐτῷ Λεπτί-
νης ὁ ἀδελφός, ἀπεσταλμένος τοῖς Λευκανοῖς ἐπὶ
βοήθειαν. ὁ μὲν οὖν Λεπτίνης δεξάμενος φιλαν-
θρώπως τοὺς νηχομένους ὡς ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ἀπεβίβασε
καὶ ἔπεισε τοὺς Λευκανοὺς ὑπὲρ ἐκάστου τῶν

struction. For having become puffed with pride at ^{390 B. C.}
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 bar-
barians 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 ἐπανόδου Wesseling: ἐλπίδα A, ἐλπιδος cet.

² καὶ φανεράν deleted by Vogel; καὶ φοβεράν Reiske.

³ ὁ στόλος ὁ Dindorf: ὁ στόλος.

¹ c. \$18.00.

αἰχμαλώτων λαβεῖν ἀργυρίου μᾶν· οὗτοι δ' ἦσαν
 3 τὸν ἀριθμὸν ὑπὲρ τοὺς χιλίους. γενόμενος δὲ τῶν
 χρημάτων ἐγγυητῆς καὶ διαλλάξας τοὺς Ἰταλιώτας
 τοῖς Λευκανοῖς ἔπεισεν εἰρήνην ποιήσασθαι, καὶ
 μεγάλης ἀποδοχῆς ἔτυχε παρὰ τοῖς Ἰταλιώταις,
 συμφερόντως αὐτῷ,¹ οὐ λυσιτελῶς δὲ Διονυσίῳ
 συνθετικῶς τὸν πόλεμον. ἤλπιζε γὰρ ὁ Διονύσιος
 τῶν Ἰταλιωτῶν πολεμοῦντων πρὸς Λευκανοὺς
 ἐπελθὼν ῥαδίως ἂν κρατῆσαι τῶν κατ' Ἰταλίαν
 πραγμάτων, ἀπολελυμένων δὲ τηλικούτου πολέμου
 δυσχερῶς ἂν περιγενέσθαι.² διόπερ τοῦτον μὲν
 ἀπήλλαξε τῆς ναυαρχίας, Θεαρίδην δὲ τὸν ἕτερον
 ἀδελφὸν ἡγεμόνα τοῦ στόλου κατέστησεν.

4 Τούτων δὲ πραχθέντων Ῥωμαῖοι τὴν τῶν Οὐε-
 ξίων χώραν κατεκληρούχησαν, κατ' ἄνδρα δόντες
 πλέθρα τέτταρα, ὡς δὲ τινες, εἴκοσι ὀκτώ· καὶ πρὸς
 μὲν Αἰκούσους διαπολεμοῦντες Λίφλον πόλιν κατὰ
 κράτος εἶλον, Οὐελιτρίνων δ' ἀποστάντων πόλεμον
 πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐνεστήσαντο. ἀπέστη δὲ καὶ Σάτρικον
 ἀπὸ Ῥωμαίων, καὶ εἰς Κερκίους ἀποικίαν ἀπέστει-
 λαν.

103. Τοῦ δ' ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθή-
 νησι μὲν ἦρχεν Ἀντίπατρος, ἐν δὲ τῇ Ῥώμῃ τὴν
 ὑπατικὴν ἀρχὴν διώκουσαν Λεύκιος Οὐαλέριος καὶ
 Αὐλὸς Μάλλιος. περὶ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους
 Διονύσιος ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων δυνάστης φανερῶς
 ἑαυτὸν ἀναδείξας ἐπὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν στρατευόμενον,
 μετὰ πλείστης δυνάμεως ὤρμησεν ἀπὸ³ Συρακου-
 2 σῶν. εἶχε δὲ πεζοὺς μὲν πλείους τῶν δισμυρίων,

captive, the number of whom was over a thousand.^{390 B.C.}
 Leptines went surety for the ransom money, recon-
 ciled 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. Con-
 sequently he relieved Leptines of his command¹ 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 Liphlus³;
 and they began war upon the people of Velitrae,
 who had revolted. Satricum also revolted from the
 Romans; and they dispatched a colony to Cereii.

103. When the year had ended, in Athens Anti-^{383 B.C.}
 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.

¹ Post suggests αὐτοῖς, "to their advantage."

² So Wesseling: παραγενέσθαι.

³ So Rhodoman: ἐπί.

ἵππεις δὲ περὶ τρισχιλίουσ, ναῦσ δὲ μακρὰσ μὲν τεσσαράκοντα, τὰσ δὲ τὸν σῆτον κομιζούσασ οὐκ ἐλάττουσ τριακοσίων. πεμπταίουσ δὲ κατανύσασ εἰσ τὴν Μεσσήνην αὐτὸσ μὲν ἐν τῇ πόλει τὴν δύναμιν ἀνελάμβανε, Θεαρίδην δὲ τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἐπὶ τὰσ Λιπαραίων νήσουσ ἀπέστειλε μετὰ νεῶν τριάκοντα· πεπυσμένουσ γὰρ ἦν δέκα ναῦσ τῶν Ῥηγίωνων περὶ 3 ἐκείνουσ τοὺσ τόπουσ οὐσασ. ὁ δὲ Θεαρίδης ἐκπλεύσασ καὶ καταλαβὼν τὴν Ῥηγίωνων δεκαναῦταν ἐν τισιν εὐθέτοισ τόποισ, αὐτάνδρων τῶν σκαφῶν ἐκυρίενσε καὶ ταχέωσ εἰσ Μεσσήνην πρὸσ Διονύσιον ἐπέστρεψε. Διονύσιουσ δὲ τοὺσ αἰχμαλώτουσ εἰσ δεσμὰ καταθέμενουσ τοῖσ Μεσσηνίοισ ἔδωκε φυλάττειν, αὐτὸσ δὲ περαιύσασ τὴν δύναμιν εἰσ Κανλωνίαν περιεστρατοπέδενσε τὴν πόλιν, καὶ τὰσ μηχανὰσ προσερείσασ πυκνὰσ προσβολὰσ ἐποιεῖτο.

4 Οἱ δὲ κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ἕλληνεσ ὡσ ἐπύθοντο τὰσ τοῦ Διονυσίου δυνάμεισ περαιουμένασ τὸν διείργοντα πορθμόν, καὶ αὐτοὶ στρατόπεδα συνήθροζον. τῆσ δὲ τῶν Κροτωνιατῶν πόλεωσ μάλιστα πολυοχλουμένησ καὶ πλείουτουσ ἐχούσησ Συρακοσίουσ φυγάδασ, τοῦτοισ τῆν ἡγεμονίαν τοῦ πολέμου παρέδωκαν· οἱ δὲ Κροτωνιαταὶ τὰσ πανταχόθεν δυνάμεισ 5 ἀθροίσαντεσ στρατηγὸν Ἐλωριν τὸν Συρακοσίον εἶλοντο. οὗτοσ δὲ πεφευγὼσ Διονύσιον καὶ δοκῶν τόλμαν ἔχειν ἐμπρακτον, πιστότατα πρὸσ τὸν τύραννον πολεμήσειν διὰ τὸ μῖσοσ ὑπέλιπτο. ὡσ δὲ πάντεσ οἱ σύμμαχοι παρεγενήθησαν εἰσ Κρότωνα,¹ κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ προαίρεσιν Ἐλωρισ διατάξασ ὤρμησε μετὰ πάσησ τῆσ δυνάμειωσ ἐπὶ Κανλωνιάσ· 6 ἅμα γὰρ ἐνόμιζεν ἐπιφανείσ λύσειν τὴν πολιωνικίαν,

¹ καὶ after Κρότωνα deleted by Reiske.

three thousand cavalry, forty ships of war, and not ^{389 B.C.} 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 Rhegians were in those waters. Thearides, sailing forth and coming upon the ten Rhegian 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

ἄμα δὲ καταπεπονημένους¹ τοὺς πολεμίους ὑπὸ τῶν καθ' ἡμέραν προσβολῶν διαγωνιέσθαι. εἶχε δὲ τοὺς ἅπαντας πεζοὺς μὲν περὶ δισμυρίου πεντακχιλίους, ἵππεις δὲ περὶ δισχιλίους.

104. Διανυσάντων δ' αὐτῶν τὸ πλείστον τῆς ὁδοῦ καὶ στρατοπεδευσάντων πρὸς τὸν Ἑλέπορον² ποταμόν, ἀνέβηξεν ὁ Διονύσιος ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως καὶ συνήντα τοῖς Ἰταλιώταις. ὁ μὲν οὖν Ἑλωρις μετὰ τῶν ἀρίστων πεντακοσίων προηγείτο τῆς δυνάμεως, ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος ἔτυχε μὲν ἀπὸ τεσσαράκοντα σταδίων ἐστρατοπεδευκῶς τῶν ἐναντίων, διὰ δὲ τῶν κατασκόπων μαθὼν ἐγγὺς ὄντας τοὺς πολεμίους, ὄρθρου τὴν δύναμιν ἐγείρας προήγαγεν εἰς τοῦμπροσθεν. ἄμα δ' ἡμέρα τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἑλωριν ὀλίγοις οὖσιν ἀπαντήσας ἄφνω προσεμάχετο, καὶ διεσκευασμένην ἔχων τὴν δύναμιν ἀνοχὴν οὐδ' ἠντιοῦν ἐδίδου τοῖς πολεμίοις. ὁ δ' Ἑλωρις εἰς πολλὴν ἐμπεσῶν ἀπορίαν, αὐτὸς μὲν μεθ' ὧν εἶχεν ὑπέστη τοὺς ἐπιφερομένους, τῶν δὲ φίλων τινὰς ἀπέστειλεν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον, ἐπισπεῦσαι τὰ πληθῆ παρακελευόμενος. ὧν ταχέως ποιησάντων τὸ προσταχθέν, οἱ μὲν Ἰταλιῶται πυθόμενοι τὸν στρατηγὸν καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτοῦ κινδυνεύοντας δρομαῖοι παρήσαν ἐπὶ τὴν βοήθειαν, ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος ἀθρόα τῇ δυνάμει περιχυθεὶς τὸν θ' Ἑλωριν καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτοῦ γενναίως ἀγωνισαμένους σχεδὸν ἅπαντας ἀνείλε. τῶν δ' Ἰταλιωτῶν σποράδην διὰ τὴν σπουδὴν ἐκβοηθούντων, οἱ Σικελιώται τὰς τάξεις διαφυλάττοντες ῥαδίως τῶν πολεμίων περιεγίνοντο. οὐ μὴν ἄλλ' ἐπὶ μὲν τινα χρόνον οἱ κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ἑλλήνες ὑπέμενον τὸν κίνδυνον, καίπερ ἑαυτῶν πολλοὺς ὀρώντες ἀναιρου-

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be in combat with the enemy worn out by their daily ³⁸⁹ assaults. In all he had about twenty-five thousand assaults. In all he had about twenty-five thousand 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: καταπολεμημένους.

² So Vogel: Ἑλωριν.

μένους· ὡς δὲ τὴν τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τελευτὴν ἐπύθοντο καὶ διὰ τὸν θόρυβον ἀλλήλους ἐμπίπτοντες ἤλατοῦντο μεγάλως, τότε δῆ¹ τελέως ἀθυμήσαντες ἐτράπησαν.

105. Πολλῶν δ' ἀναρουμένων ἐν τῇ κατὰ τὸ πεδῖον τροπῇ, κατέφυγε τὸ πλῆθος ἐπὶ τινα λόφον, ἐρμυλὸν μὲν² ὄντα πρὸς τὴν πολιορκίαν, ἀνυδρὸν δὲ καὶ δυνάμενον ῥαδίως ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων φυλάττεσθαι. ὃν ὁ Διονύσιος περιστρατοπεδεύσας τὴν τε ἡμέραν ἐκείνην καὶ τὴν νύκτα διηγρῦπνησεν ἐν τοῖς ὄπλοις, ἐπιμελῶς ταῖς φυλακαῖς χρῆσάμενος. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία διὰ τὸ καῦμα καὶ τὴν ἀνυδρίαν οἱ 2 συμπεφευγότες κακῶς ἀπήλλαττον.³ ἐπικηρυκυσσάμενων δ' αὐτῶν πρὸς τὸν Διονύσιον καὶ παρακαλούντων λύτρα πράξασθαι, οὐ μέτριος⁴ ἐν τοῖς εὐημερήμασι γενόμενος προσέταττεν ἀποθέσθαι τὰ ὄπλα καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἐγχειρίσαι τῷ κρατοῦντι. σκληροῦ δὲ τοῦ προστάγματος⁵ ὄντος, μέχρι μὲν τινος διεκαρτέρου, ὡς δ' ὑπὸ τῆς φυσικῆς ἀνάγκης κατεβαροῦντο, παρέδωκαν αὐτοὺς περὶ ὀγδόην 3 ὥραν, ἥδη τὰ σώματα παρεμμένοι. Διονύσιος δὲ λαβὼν ῥάβδον καὶ πατάξας ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐδάφους⁶ ἠρίθμει τοὺς καταβαίνοντας αἰχμαλώτους, ὄντας πλείους τῶν μυρίων. καὶ πάντων αὐτοῦ ὑποπτευόντων τὸ θηριῶδες, τούναντίον ἐφάνη πάντων ἐπιεικέστατος· 4 τοὺς τε γὰρ αἰχμαλώτους ἀφήκεν αὐτεξουσίους χωρὶς λύτρων καὶ πρὸς τὰς πλείστας τῶν πόλεων εἰρήνην συνθέμενος ἀφήκεν αὐτονόμους. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτοις ἐπαίνου τυχῶν ὑπὸ τῶν εὐ παθόντων χρυ-

they learned of the death of their general, while ^{389 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

³ So Dindorf: ἀπηλλάττοντο.

⁴ οὐ μέτριος Vogel: οὐ μετριως.

⁵ So Wesseling: πράγματος.

⁶ So Reiske: λόφου.

¹ So Eichstädt: δέ.

² μὲν suggested by Vogel.

σοῖς στεφάνοις ἐτιμήθη, καὶ σχεδὸν τοῦτ' ἔδοξε
πράξειν' ἐν τῷ ζῆν κάλλιστον.

106. Ἐπὶ δὲ Ῥήγιον ἀναζεύξαντος αὐτοῦ, καὶ
μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως παρεσκευασμένου πολιορκεῖν
διὰ τὴν περὶ τῆς ἐπιγαμίας ὕβριν, ἀγωνία πολλή
κατεῖχε τοὺς Ῥηγίνοις· οὔτε γὰρ συμμαχοὺς οὔτε
δύναμιν ἀξιόμαχον εἶχον, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ἤδεισαν
ὅτι τῆς πόλεως ἀλούσης οὔτ' ἔλεος οὔτε δέσις
2 αὐτοῖς ἀπελείπετο. διόπερ ἔκριναν ἀποστεῖλαι
πρέσβεις τοὺς δεησομένους μετρίως αὐτοῖς χρή-
σασθαι καὶ παρακαλέσαι μηδὲν περὶ αὐτῶν ὑπερ-
3 ἄνθρωπον βουλευσασθαι. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος τριακόσια
τάλαντα πραξάμενος καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἀπάσας παρα-
λαβὼν οὐσας ἔβδομήκοντα, προσέταξεν ἑκατὸν
ὀμήρους δοῦναι. δοθέντων δὲ πάντων ἀνέζευξεν
ἐπὶ Καυλωνίαν. ταύτης δὲ τοὺς μὲν ἐνοικοῦντας
εἰς Συρακούσας μετέωκισε καὶ πολιτείαν δούς πέντε
ἔτη συνεχώρησεν ἀτελεῖς εἶναι, τὴν δὲ πόλιν κατα-
σκάψας³ τοῖς Λοκροῖς τὴν χώραν τῶν Καυλωνιατῶν
ἔδωκ' ἑρῆσαι.

4 Ῥωμαῖοι δὲ Λιφοίκουαν πόλιν ἐκ τοῦ τῶν Αἰκῶν
ἔθνους ἐλόντες, κατὰ τὰς τῶν ὑπάτων εὐχὰς μέγαν
ἀγῶνα τῷ Διὶ συνετέλεσαν.

107. Τοῦ δ' ἔτους τούτου διεληλυθότος Ἀθή-
νησι μὲν ἦρχε Πυργίων, ἐν δὲ τῇ Ῥώμῃ τὴν ὑπα-
τον ἀρχὴν μετέλαβον χιλίαρχοι τέσσαρες, Λεύκιος
Λουκρήτιος, Σερούσιος Σουλπίκιος, Γάιος Αἰμίλιος

¹ πράξειν A Peir., πράττειν cet., πράξει Dindorf, Vogel.

² So Eichstädt: καταστρέψας.

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 Cauloniatians to the Locrians.

The Romans, after taking the city of Liphocuea 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 Ῥούφος, Ὀλυμπιάς δ' ἦχθη ὀγδόη πρὸς ταῖς ἐνεήκοντα, καθ' ἣν ἐνίκα Σώσιππος Ἀθηναῖος. τούτων δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν παρειληφόντων Διονύσιος ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων δυνάστης πορευθεὶς εἰς Ἰππώνιον μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως, τοὺς μὲν κατοικοῦντας ἐν αὐτῇ μετώκισεν εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας, τὴν δὲ πόλιν κατασκάψας τοῖς Λοκροῖς¹ προσεμέρισε τὴν χώραν. κατὰ τὸ συνεχές γὰρ ἐφιλοτιμείτο τοὺς Λοκροὺς εὖ ποιεῖν διὰ τὴν συγχωρηθεῖσαν ἐπιγαμίαν· τοὺς δὲ Ῥηγίνοὺς ἐπεθύμει τιμωρήσασθαι διὰ τὴν περὶ τῆς οἰκειότητος ἀδικίαν.² καθ' ὃν γὰρ καιρὸν ἀπέστειλε πρὸς αὐτοὺς πρέσβεις ἄξιων αὐτῷ συγχωρηθῆναι τῶν πολιτικῶν παρθένων γαμῆσαι, φασὶ τοὺς Ῥηγίνοὺς ἀποκριθῆναι δημοσίᾳ τοῖς πρέσβεσιν, ὡς μόνην αὐτῷ συγχωρῆσαι γαμῆν τὴν τοῦ δημίου θυγατέρα. διὰ τοῦτο βαρέως φέρων καὶ δοκῶν ὑπερβαλλόντως ὕβρισθαι, πολὺς ἦν ἐπὶ τῇ κατ' αὐτῶν τιμωρίᾳ. καὶ γὰρ ἐν τῷ πρότερον ἐνιαυτῷ τὴν εἰρήνην συνέθετο πρὸς αὐτοὺς οὐ τῆς φιλίας ὀρεγόμενος, ἀλλὰ τὴν ναυτικὴν δύναμιν παρελῆσθαι βουλόμενος, οὖσαν τριήρων ἑβδομήκοντα· διελάμβανε γὰρ τῆς κατὰ θάλατταν βοήθειας ἀποκλεισθείσης ῥαδίως ἐκπολιορκῆσαι³ τὴν πόλιν. διόπερ κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐνδιατρίβων ζήτηι πρόσφαιιν εὐλογον, δι' ἧς οὐ παρὰ τὴν ἄξιαν τὴν ἰδίαν δόξει λελυκέναι τὰς συνθήκας.

108. Ἀγαγὼν οὖν πρὸς τὸν πορθμὸν τὰς δυνάμεις τὰ πρὸς τὴν διάβασιν παρεσκευάζετο. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἤτει τοὺς Ῥηγίνοὺς ἀγοράς, ἐπαγ-

and the Ninety-eighth Olympiad was celebrated, ^{388 B.C.} that in which Sosippus of Athens was the victor.¹ 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,

¹ In the "stadion."

² So Bezzel: *δίκην*. Post suggests *αἰτίαν*.

³ So Dindorf: *πολιορκῆσεν*.

¹ τοῖς Λοκροῖς added by Rhodoman.

γελλόμενος ταχέως τὰς δοθείσας ἀποστέλλειν ἐκ Συρακουσῶν. τοῦτο δ' ἔπραττεν, ὅπως μὴ διδόντων μὲν αὐτῶν δικαίως δόξῃ τὴν πόλιν ελεῖν, δόντων δ' ἐνόμιζεν¹ ἐξανάλωσειν αὐτῶν τὸν σίτον καὶ προσκαθίσας τὴν πόλιν διὰ τὴν σπάνιν ταχὺ 2 κυριεύσειν αὐτῆς. οἱ δὲ Ῥηγῖνοι τοῦτων μὲν οὐδὲν ὑπονοοῦντες τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐφ' ἡμέρας τινὰς ἐχορήγουν τὰς τροφὰς λαμπρῶς· ὡς δὲ πλείονα χρόνον ἐνδιέτριβε, ποτὲ μὲν ἀρρωστίαν, ποτὲ δὲ ἄλλας προφάσεις ποριζόμενος, ὑπονόησαντες αὐτοῦ τὴν ἐπιβολὴν οὐκέτι παρέιχον τὰς τροφὰς τῷ στρα- 3 τοπέδῳ. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος ἐπὶ τούτῳ προσποιηθεὶς ἀγανακτεῖν, τοὺς μὲν ὁμήρους τοῖς Ῥηγῖνοις ἀπέδωκε, τὴν δὲ πόλιν περιστρατοπεδεύσας καθ' ἡμέραν προσβολὰς ἐποιεῖτο. κατεσκεύασε δὲ καὶ μηχανημάτων πολὺ πλῆθος ἀπίστων² τοῖς μεγέθεσι, δι' ὧν τὰ τείχη σαλεύων ἐφιλοτιμεῖτο κατὰ κράτος 4 ελεῖν τὴν πόλιν. οἱ δὲ Ῥηγῖνοι στρατηγὸν ἐλόμενοι Φύτωνα καὶ πάντας τοὺς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ καθοπλίσαντες, ταῖς τε φυλακαῖς ἐπιμελῶς ἐχρῶντο καὶ κατὰ τὰς εὐκαιρίας ἐξιόντες ἐνεπύριζον τὰς τῶν πολεμίων 5 μηχανάς. οὗτοι μὲν οὖν πολλάκις ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος λαμπρῶς ἀγωνιζόμενοι πρὸ τῶν τειχῶν, τὴν τε τῶν πολεμίων ὀργὴν ἐξέκαυσαν καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν ἑαυτῶν ἀπέβαλον, οὐκ ὀλίγους δὲ καὶ τῶν Σικελιω- 6 τῶν ἀνείλον. καὶ αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν Διονύσιον συνέβη λόγγῃ πληγέντα παρὰ τὸν βουβῶνα παρ' ὀλίγον μὲν τελευτῆσαι, μόγις δὲ αὐτὸν ἀναλαβεῖν ἐκ τοῦ τραύματος. χρονιζούσης δὲ τῆς πολιορκίας διὰ τὸ τοὺς Ῥηγῖνους ἀνυπέβρβλητον εἰσφέρεισθαι σπουδῆν

¹ So Stephanus : δὲ νομιζέω.

² So Wesseling : ἀπίστον.

promising that he would promptly return from Syra-³⁸⁸ B. C. 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 συνέειχεν ἐν ταῖς καθ' ἡμέραν προσβολαῖς καὶ τὴν ἐξ ἀρχῆς πρόθεσιν οὐκ ἐγκατέλειπεν.

109. Τῶν δ' Ὀλυμπίων ἐγγύς ὄντων ἀπέστειλεν εἰς τὸν ἀγῶνα τέθριππα πλείως, διαφέροντα πολὺ τῶν ἄλλων τοῖς τάχεσι, καὶ σκιρὰς εἰς τὴν πανήγυριν διαχρύσους καὶ πολυτελεσί ποικίλους ἱματίους κεκοσμημένας. ἔπεμψε δὲ καὶ ῥαψωδοὺς τοὺς κρατίστους, ὅπως ἐν τῇ πανηγύρει τὰ ποιήματα αὐτοῦ προφερόμενοι ποιήσωσιν ἔνδοξον τὸν Διονύσιον· σφόδρα γὰρ εἰς τὴν ποιητικὴν ὑπήρχε μεμη-
2 νῶς. τούτων δ' ἐπιμελητὴν συνεξέπεμψε Θεαρίδην τὸν ἀδελφόν· ὃς ἐπει παρεγένετο εἰς τὴν πανήγυριν, ἐπὶ μὲν τῷ κάλλει τῶν σκηνῶν καὶ τῷ πλήθει τῶν τεθρίππων ἦν περίβλεπτος· ὡς δ' ἐπεβάλονθ' ἰοὶ ῥαψωδοὶ προφέρεσθαι τοῦ Διονυσίου τὰ ποιήματα, κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν διὰ τὴν εὐφωνίαν τῶν ὑποκριτῶν συνέδραμε τὰ πλήθη καὶ πάντες ἐθαύμαζον· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἀναθεωροῦντες τὴν κακίαν τῶν ποιημάτων, διεγέλων τὸν Διονύσιον καὶ κατεγίνωσκον ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον, ὥστε τινας τολμήσαι διαρπάξαι τὰς
3 σκηνάς. καὶ γὰρ Λυσίας ὁ ῥήτωρ τότε διατριβῶν ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ προετρέπετο τὰ πλήθη μὴ προσδέχεσθαι τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἀγῶσι τοὺς ἐξ ἀσεβεστάτης τυραννίδος ἀπεσταλμένους θεωροῦς· ὅτε καὶ τὸν
4 Ὀλυμπιακὸν λόγον ἐπιγραφόμενον ἀνέγνω. τοῦ δ' ἀγῶνος συντελουμένου συνέβη κατὰ τύχην τῶν

¹ So Dindorf: ἐπέβαλον.

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

but Dionysius held his armaments to the daily assaults ³⁸⁸ 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,¹ 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*.² 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).

Διονυσίου τεθρίππων τὰ μὲν ἐκπεσεῖν ἐκ τοῦ δρόμου, τὰ δ' ἄλλήλοις ἐμπεσόντα συντριβῆναι, παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ τὴν παρακομίζουσαν ναῦν τοὺς θεωροὺς ἀπὸ τῶν ἀγώνων ἀναχθεῖσαν εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐκπεσεῖν τῆς Ἰταλίας εἰς Τάραντα διὰ
 5 τινᾶς¹ χειμῶνας. διὸ καὶ φασι σωθέντας τοὺς ναύτας εἰς Συρακοῦσας διαγγέλλειν κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ὅτι διὰ τὴν κακίαν τῶν ποιημάτων οὐ μόνον οἱ ραψωδοῦντες, ἀλλὰ σὺν τούτοις τὰ τε² τέθριππα
 6 καὶ ἡ ναῦς ἐξέπεσον. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος πυθόμενος τὸν τῶν ποιημάτων διασυρμόν, καὶ τῶν κολάκων λεγόντων ὅτι πᾶσι τοῖς καλῶς πραττομένουσι φθονοῦντες ἐξ ὑστέρου θαυμάζουσιν, οὐκ ἀφίστατο τῆς περὶ τὴν ποίησιν σπουδῆς.

7 Ῥωμαῖοι δὲ πρὸς Οὐλοσινίτας περὶ Γουράσιον παραταξάμενοι πολλοὺς τῶν πολεμίων ἀνείλον.

110. Τούτων δὲ πραχθέντων ὁ μὲν ἐνιαυσὸς χρόνος παρεληλύθει, παρὰ δὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἦρχε Θεόδοτος, ἐν δὲ τῇ Ῥώμῃ τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἀρχὴν εἶχον χιλίαρχοι ἕξ, Κόνιτος Καίσων³ Σουλπίκιος, Αἴνιος Καίσων Φάβιος, Κόνιτος Σερουίλιος, Πρό-
 2 πλιος Κορνήλιος. τούτων δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν παρειληφόντων Λακεδαιμόνιοι κακοπαθοῦντες τῷ πολέμῳ τῷ τε πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας καὶ τῷ πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας, Ἀνταλκίδαν τὸν ναύαρχον ἐξᾠπέστευλαν πρὸς
 3 Ἀρταξέρξην ὑπὲρ εἰρήνης. διαλεχθέντος δ' αὐτοῦ περὶ ὧν ἦν ἀπεσταλμένος ἐνδεχομένου, ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔφησεν ἐπὶ τοῖσδε ποιήσασθαι τὴν εἰρήνην· τὰς μὲν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις ὑπὸ βασιλεύειν τετάχθαι, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους Ἕλληνας ἅπαντας αὐτο-

¹ τινᾶς] δευοῦς Reiske.

² τὰ τε added by Reiske.

³ Καίσων omitted by A, Vogel.

brought it about that some of Dionysius' chariots left ^{388 B.C.} 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 ¹ 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 Gurasium with the Volscians and slew great numbers of the enemy.

110. At the conclusion of these events the year ^{387 B.C.} 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.² 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.

νόμους εἶναι· τοῖς δὲ ἀπειθοῦσι καὶ μὴ προσ-
 δεχομένοις τὰς συνθήκας διὰ τῶν εὐδοκούντων
 4 πολεμῆσειν. οἱ μὲν οὖν Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοῦτοις
 εὐδοκῆσαντες ἡσυχίαν ἤγον, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ καὶ Θη-
 βαῖοι καὶ τινες ἕτεροι τῶν Ἑλλήνων¹ βαρέως
 ἔφερον ἐπὶ τῷ τὰς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν πόλεις ἐγκατα-
 λελεῖφθαι· καθ' αὐτοὺς δὲ οὐκ ὄντες ἀξιόμαχοι,
 κατ' ἀνάγκην συνεχώρησαν καὶ προσεδέξαντο τὴν
 εἰρήνην.

5 Καὶ ὁ μὲν βασιλεὺς διαλυθείσης² τῆς πρὸς τοὺς
 Ἕλληνας διαφορᾶς παρεσκευάζετο τὰς δυνάμεις εἰς
 τὸν Κυπριακὸν πόλεμον· ὁ γὰρ Εὐαγόρας σχεδὸν
 ὅλην τὴν Κύπρον ἦν κεκτημένος³ καὶ δυνάμεις
 ἀδράς συνηθροίκει διὰ τὸ τὸν Ἀρταξέρξη⁴ τῷ
 πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας πολέμῳ διεσπᾶσθαι.

111. Διονυσίου δὲ σχεδὸν ἑνδέκατον μῆνα Ῥή-
 γιον πολιορκούντος καὶ τὰς πανταχόθεν βοθησίας
 ἀποκεκλεικότος, εἰς δεινὴν σπάνιν τῶν ἀναγκαίων
 οἱ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν παρεγενήθησαν· φασὶ γὰρ παρὰ
 τοῖς Ῥηγίοις κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν καιρὸν πέπτε μῶν
 2 γενέσθαι τὸν μέδιμνον τοῦ σίτου. καταπονούμενοι
 δὲ τῆ σιτοδείᾳ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον τοὺς τε ἵππους καὶ
 τᾶλλα ὑποζύγια κατέφαγον, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα δέρματα
 καθέποντες⁵ ἐσιτοῦντο, τὸ δὲ τελευταῖον ἐκ τῆς
 πόλεως ἐξιόντες τὴν πρὸς τοῖς τείχεσι βοτάνην
 ἤσθιον καθαπερὶ τινα θρέμματα· οὕτως ἢ τῆς φύ-
 σεως ἀνάγκη τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην διαίταν εἰς ἀλόγων
 3 ζῶων τροφὰς καταφυγεῖν ἐβιάζετο. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος
 πυθόμενος τὸ γινόμενον οὐχ ὅπως ἠλέησε τοὺς

¹ So Dindorf: ἄλλων.

² So Sintenis: διαλυθείς.

³ So Wesseling, ἐκβεβλημένος A, ἐκκεκλημένος cet.

independent; and upon those who refuse compliance ^{387 B. C.}
 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 Diony-
 sius' 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 Ἀρταξέρξη⁴ deleted by Hertlein.

⁵ So Reiske: καθεψώντες.

ὑπὲρ ἄνθρωπον πάσχειν ἀναγκαζομένους, ἀλλὰ πᾶν τούναντίον ἐπαγαγῶν ζεύγη εἶλε τὴν πόαν τοῦ
 4 τόπου, ὥστε τὴν ὕλην ἅπασαν ἀφανισθῆναι. διόπερ ταῖς ὑπερβολαῖς τῶν κακῶν νικώμενοι παρέδωκαν τὴν πόλιν οἱ Ῥηγῖνοι τῷ τυράννῳ, τὴν πᾶσαν καθ' αὐτῶν¹ ἐπιτρέψαντες ἐξουσίαν. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος κατὰ μὲν τὴν πόλιν εὗρε σωροὺς νεκρῶν οἱ διὰ τὴν ἔνδειαν τῆς τροφῆς ἐτετελευτήκεισαν². καὶ τοὺς ζῶντας δὲ νεκρῶν ἔχοντας διάθεσιν καὶ παρειμένους τὰ σώματα καταλαβῶν, ἤθρουσεν αἰχμαλώτους πλείους τῶν ἐξακισχιλίων. τὸ μὲν οὖν πλήθος ἀποστείλας εἰς Συρακοῦσας ἐκέλευσε τοὺς δόντας ἀργυρίου μιν ἀπολυτροῦσθαι, τοὺς δ' εὐπρόρησαι μὴ δυνηθέντας ἐλαφυροπώλησε.

112. Φύτωνα δὲ τὸν τῶν Ῥηγίων στρατηγὸν συλλαβῶν, τὸν μὲν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ κατεπόντισεν, αὐτὸν δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἔδησε πρὸς τὰς ὑψηλοτάτας μηχανάς, οἰοεὶ τραγικὴν τινα τιμωρίαν λαμβάνων, προσέπεμψε δὲ τινα τῶν ὑπηρετῶν ἐρουῖντα πρὸς αὐτόν, ὡς ἔχθρὸς αὐτοῦ τὸν υἱὸν Διονύσιος κατεπόντισε· πρὸς δὲ εἶπε Φύτων, διότι γέγονεν εὐτυ-
 2 χέστερος τοῦ πατρὸς ἡμέρα μῆ. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα περιήγεν αὐτὸν Διονύσιος τὴν πόλιν μαστίζων καὶ κατὰ πάντα τρόπον αἰκιζόμενος, ἅμα κήρυκος συνακολουθοῦντος ὅτι τὸν ἄνδρα Διονύσιος τιμωρεῖται παρηλλαγμένως, ὅτι τὴν πόλιν ἔπεισεν ἐλέσθαι τὸν
 3 πόλεμον. ὁ δὲ Φύτων κατὰ τὴν πολιορκίαν στρατηγὸς ἀγαθὸς γεγεννημένος καὶ κατὰ τὸν ἄλλον βίον ἐπαινούμενος, οὐκ ἀγεννῶς ὑπέμενε τὴν ἐπὶ τῆς τελευτῆς τιμωρίαν, ἀλλ' ἀκατάπληκτον τὴν ψυχὴν

¹ καθ' αὐτῶν Dindorf: κατ' αὐτῶν.

² So Eichstädt: τετελευτήκειαι.

from showing mercy to those who were perforce ⁹⁸⁷ B. C. 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 βουλευθεὶς προδοῦναι Διονυσίῳ τυγχάνει τῆς τιμωρίας, ἦν αὐτῷ τὸ δαιμόνιον ἐκείνῳ συντόμως ἐπιστήσει· ὥστε τὴν ἀρετὴν τάνδρὸς καὶ παρὰ τοῖς στρατιωταῖς τοῦ
 4 Διονυσίου κατελεεῖσθαι καὶ τινες ἦδη θορυβεῖν. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος εὐλαβηθεὶς, μὴ τινες τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀποτολήμῳσιν ἐξαρπάξουν τὸν Φύτωνα, παυσάμενος τῆς τιμωρίας κατεπόντισε τὸν ἀτυχῆ μετὰ τῆς
 5 συγγενείας. οὗτος μὲν οὖν ἀναξίως τῆς ἀρετῆς ἐκνόμοις περιέπεσε τιμωρίας, καὶ πολλοὺς ἔσχε καὶ τότε τῶν Ἑλλήνων τοὺς ἀλγήσαντας τὴν συμφορὰν καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ποιητὰς τοὺς θρηνησαντας τὸ τῆς περιπετείας ἔλεινόν.

113. Καθ' ὃν δὲ καιρὸν μάλιστα Ῥήγιον ἐπολιόρκει Διονύσιος, οἱ κατοικοῦντες τὰ πέραν τῶν Ἄλπεων Κελτοὶ τὰ στενὰ διελθόντες μεγάλας δυνάμει κατελάβοντο τὴν μεταξὺ χώραν τοῦ τε Ἀπεννίνου καὶ τῶν Ἄλπεων ὄρων, ἐκβάλλοντες
 2 τοὺς κατοικοῦντας Τυρρηνοῦς.¹ τοὺτους δ' ἔνοιόφασιν ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Τυρρηνίᾳ δώδεκα πόλεων ἀποικισθῆναι· τινὲς δὲ φασὶ Πελασγοὺς πρὸ τῶν Τρωικῶν ἐκ Θετταλίας φυγόντας τὸν ἐπὶ Δευκαλίωνος γενόμενον κατακλυσμὸν ἐν τούτῳ τῷ τόπῳ
 3 κατοικῆσαι. τῶν οὖν Κελτῶν κατ' ἔθνη διελομένων τὴν χώραν, οἱ καλούμενοι Σέννωνες ἔτυχον λαβόντες τὸν πορρωτάτῳ κείμενον τόπον² τῶν ὄρων παρὰ θάλατταν. ὄντος δ' αὐτοῦ καυματώδους, δυσθετοῦντες ἔσπευδον μετοικῆσαι, καὶ τοὺς νεω-

he preserved his spirit undaunted and cried out that 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 Phytton 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 Celts¹ 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 Senones 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.; Schwegler-Baur, 3, pp. 234 ff.).

Tυρρηνοῦς deleted by Vogel.

² τόπον Cluver: λόφον.

τέρους καθοπλίσαντες ἀπέστειλαν ζητεῖν χώραν, ἐν ἣ κατοικήσουσιν. εἰσβαλόντες οὖν εἰς Τυρρηγίαν καὶ τὸν ἀριθμὸν ὄντες περὶ τρισμυρίουσ τὴν τῶν Κλουσίων χώραν ἐπόρθουν.

- 4 Καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ῥωμαίων πρέσβεις ἀπέστειλεν εἰς Τυρρηγίαν τοὺς κατασκευομένους τὴν στρατιὰν τῶν Κελτῶν. παραγενόμενοι δὲ οἱ πρέσβεις εἰς Κλούσιον καὶ θεωρήσαντες παράταξιν γενομένην, ἀνδριώτεροι μᾶλλον ἢ φρονιμώτεροι γενηθέντες παρετάξαντο τοῖς Κλουσίνοις
- 5 πρὸς τοὺς πολιορκοῦντας. εὐήμερήσαντος δὲ θατέρου τῶν πρεσβευτῶν καὶ τινα τῶν ἐνδοξοτέρων ἐπάρχων ἀποκτείναντος, γνόντες οἱ Κελτοὶ τὸ γεγονός εἰς Ῥώμην πρέσβεις ἀπέστειλαν τοὺς ἐξαιτήσαντας τὸν πρεσβευτὴν τὸν ἀδίκου πολέμου
- 6 προκαταρξάμενον. ἡ δὲ γερουσία τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἔπειθε τοὺς πρεσβευτὰς τῶν Κελτῶν χρήματα λαβεῖν περὶ τῶν ἡδικομημένων· ὡς δ' οὐ προσεῖχον, ἐψηφίσαντο παραδοῦναι τὸν κατηγορούμενον. ὁ δὲ πατήρ τοῦ μέλλοντος παραδίδοσθαι, τῶν χλιάρχων εἰς ὧν τῶν τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἐξουσίαν ἐχόντων, προεκαλέσατο τὴν δίκην ἐπὶ τὸν δῆμον, καὶ δυνατὸς ὧν ἐπὶ τοῖς πλήθεσιν ἔπεισεν ἄκυρον ποιῆσαι τὴν
- 7 κρίσιν τῆς συγκλήτου. ὁ μὲν οὖν δῆμος ἐν' τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν χρόνοις πάντα πειθόμενος τῇ γερουσίᾳ, τότε πρῶτον ἤρξατο διαλύειν τὸ κριθὲν ὑπὸ τῆς συγκλήτου.

114. Οἱ δὲ τῶν Κελτῶν πρέσβεις παραγενηθέντες εἰς τὸ σφέτερον στρατόπεδον ἀπήγγειλαν τὴν τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἀπόκρισιν. ἐφ' ἣ μεγάλως ἀγανακτήσαντες, καὶ προσλαβόμενοι παρὰ τῶν ὁμοεικῶν δύναμιν, ἐπ' αὐτὴν ἠπέειγον τὴν Ῥώμην,

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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 ambassadors¹ 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 one² 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,³ 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

¹ Three, all of the Fabian gens.

² Quintus Fabius Ambustus.

³ An instance of the famous *provocatio ad populum*.

¹ ἐν added by Hertlein.

ὄντες πλείους τῶν ἑπτακισμυρίων. οἱ δὲ χιλίαρχοι τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐπὶ τῆς ἰδίας ἐξουσίας ὄντες, καὶ τὴν τῶν Κελτῶν ἔφοδον ἀκούοντες, ἅπαντας τοὺς 2 ἐν ἡλικίᾳ καθώπλισαν. ἐξελθόντες δὲ πανδημεὶ καὶ διαβάντες τὸν Τίβερην παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν ἤγαγον τὴν δύναμιν σταδίουσ ὀγδοήκοντα, καὶ τῶν Γαλατῶν ἀπαγγελλομένων προσίεναι διέταπτον τὸ 3 στρατόπεδον. τοὺς μὲν οὖν ἀνδρειοτάτους δισμυρίους καὶ τετρακισχιλίους ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ μέχρι τῶν λόφων διέταξαν, ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν ὑψηλοτάτων λόφων τοὺς ἀσθενεστάτους ἔστησαν. οἱ δὲ Κελτοί, μακρὰν τὴν φάλαγγα παρεκτείνοντες, εἴτε κατὰ τύχην εἴτε κατὰ πρόνοιαν τοὺς ἀρίστους ἔστησαν 4 ἐπὶ τῶν λόφων. ἅμα δ' αἱ σάλπιγγες παρ' ἀμφοτέροις ἐσήμαινον καὶ τὰ στρατόπεδα συνήεσαν εἰς μάχην μετὰ πολλῆς κραυγῆς. οἱ δ' ἐπίλεκτοι τῶν Κελτῶν ἀντιτεταγμένοι τοῖς ἀσθενεστάτοις τῶν Ῥωμαίων ῥαδίως αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν λόφων ἐτρέ- 5 ψαντο. διόπερ τούτων ἀθρόων¹ φευγόντων πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ Ῥωμαίους, αἱ τε τάξεις ἐπεταράττοντο καὶ τῶν Κελτῶν ἐπικειμένων καταπλαγέντες ἔφευγον. τῶν δὲ πλείστων παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν ὀρμησάντων καὶ διὰ τὴν παραχῆν ἀλλήλοισ ἐμπιπτόντων, οὐχ ὑστέρον² οἱ Κελτοὶ τοὺς ἐσχάτους αἰεὶ φονεύοντες· διὸ καὶ τὸ πεδίον ἅπαν νεκρῶν 6 κατεστρώθη. τῶν δὲ φευγόντων ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν οἱ μὲν ἀνδρειότατοι μετὰ τῶν ὄπλων διενήχοντο, τὴν πανοπλίαν ἐν ἴσῳ καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν προτιμώντες· σφοδροῦ δὲ τοῦ ρεύματος ὄντος, τινὲς μὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ

Rome itself, numbering more than seventy thousand ^{387 B.C.} 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,¹ 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.

¹ δ' αἱ Dindorf: δέ.

² So Dindorf: ἀθρόως.

³ ὑστέρον Reiske: ὑπέρητον.

βάρους τῶν ὄπλων καταδύομενοι διεφθείροντο, τινὲς δὲ μετὰ πολλῆς κακοπαθείας ἐφ' ἱκανὸν διάστημα παρενεχθέντες μόγις ἐσώθησαν. ἐπικειμένων δὲ τῶν πολεμίων καὶ παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν πολλοὺς ἀναιρούντων, οἱ πλείστοι τῶν ὑπολειπομένων 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 ἠκόντιζον. καὶ πολλῶν βελῶν ἀφιεμένων εἰς ἀθρόους τοὺς ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ, συνέβαινε μὴ διαμαρτάνειν τοὺς βάλλοντας. ὅθεν οἱ μὲν καιρῖαις περιπεσόντες πληγαῖς εὐθέως ἐτελεύτων, οἱ δὲ κατατραυματιζόμενοι καὶ διὰ τὴν περὶ τὸ αἷμα ῥύσιν καὶ σφοδρότητα τοῦ ρεύματος ἐκλύομενοι παρεφέροντο. τοιαύτης δὲ συμφορᾶς γενομένης περὶ τοὺς Ῥωμαίους, οἱ μὲν πλείστοι τῶν διασωθέντων πόλιν Βηίους κατελάβοντο, προσφάτως ὑφ' ἑαυτῶν κατεσκευασμένην,¹ καὶ τὸν τε τόπον ὠχύρου κατὰ τὸ δυνατὸν καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς φυγῆς σωζομένους ἀνελάμβανον· ὀλίγοι δὲ τῶν διανηξαμένων ἀνοπλοὶ φυγόντες εἰς Ῥώμην ἀπήγγειλαν πάντας ἀπολωλέναι. τηλικούτων δ' ἀτυχημάτων ἠγγελημένων² τοῖς ἐν τῇ πόλει καταλειμμένοις εἰς ἀπορίαν ἅπαντες ἐνέπιπτον· ἀνθίστασθαι μὲν γὰρ ἀδύνατον εἶναι διελάμβανον, ἀπάντων τῶν νέων ἀπολωλότων, φεύγειν δὲ μετὰ τέκνων καὶ γυναικῶν ἐπικίνδυνον ἦν λίαν, τῶν πολεμίων ἐγγὺς ὑπαρχόντων. πολλοὶ μὲν οὖν τῶν ἰδιωτῶν πανοίκιοι πρὸς τὰς ἀστυγείτονας πόλεις ἔφευγον, οἱ δ' ἄρχοντες τῆς πόλεως παραθαρσύνοντες τὰ πλήθη προσέτατον ταχέως ἐπὶ τὸ Καπετώλιον τὸν τε σῖτον καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν ἀναγκαίων

by the weight of the arms, and some, after being 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 P, γεγενημένων cet.

4 ἀποκομίζειν. οὐ γνηθέντος ἔγεμεν ἢ τ' ἀκρόπολις
καὶ τὸ Καπετώλιον¹ χωρὶς τῶν εἰς τροφήν ἀν-
ηκόντων ἀργυρίου τε καὶ χρυσίου καὶ τῆς πολυ-
τελεστάτης ἐσθήτος, ὡς ἂν ἐξ ὅλης τῆς πόλεως εἰς
ἓνα τόπον τῶν ἀγαθῶν συνηθροισμένων. οὗτοι
μὲν οὖν τὰ δυνατὰ τῶν χρημάτων μετεκόμιζον καὶ
τὸν προειρημένον τόπον ὠχύρου, ἀναστροφὴν ἔχον-
5 τες τρεῖς ἡμέρας. οἱ γὰρ Κελτοὶ τὴν μὲν πρώτην
ἡμέραν διετέλεσαν ἀποκόπτοντες² τὰς κεφαλὰς τῶν
τετελευτηκότων κατὰ τὸ πάτριον ἔθος· τὰς δὲ δύο
παρὰ τὴν πόλιν στρατοπεδεύοντες, καὶ τὰ μὲν γιγχι-
θεωροῦντες ἔρημα, κραυγὴν δὲ αἰσθόμενοι τειχο-
μένην, ἣν ἐποίουν οἱ τὰ χρησιμώτατα μεταφέροντες
εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, ὑπελάμβανον ἐνεδρεῦναι ἑαυτοῖς
6 τοὺς Ῥωμαίους. τῇ τετάρτῃ δ' ἡμέρᾳ γνόντες τὴν
ἀλήθειαν, τὰς τε πύλας ἐξέκοιψαν καὶ τὴν πόλιν
ἐλυμαίνοντο, χωρὶς ὀλίγων οἰκιῶν ἐν τῷ Παλατίῳ.
μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα προσβολὰς ποιούμενοι καθ' ἡμέραν
πρὸς ὄχυρους τόπους, οὐθὲν μὲν ἀξιόλογον ἔβλαπτον
τοὺς ὑπεναντίους, ἑαυτῶν δὲ πολλοὺς ἀπέβαλλον.
ὅμως δ'³ οὐκ ἀφίσταντο τῆς φιλοτιμίας, ἐλπίζοντες,
εἰ μὴ βία κρατήσῃσι, τῷ γε χρόνῳ πάντως τῶν
ἀναγκαίων ἐκλιπόντων καταπονῆσειν.

116. Τῶν δὲ Ῥωμαίων ἐν τοιαύταις παραχαῖς
ὄντων, οἱ παροικούντες Τυρρηνοὶ μετὰ δυνάμεως
ἀδράς ἐπεπορεύοντο τὴν τῶν Ῥωμαίων χώραν
ληλατοῦντες, καὶ πολλῶν μὲν σωμαίων, οὐκ ὀλίγους
δ' ὠφελείας ἐγκρατεῖς ἐγένοντο. οἱ δ' εἰς τοὺς
Βηίους τῶν Ῥωμαίων πεφευγότες ἀπροσδοκῆτως
τοῖς Τυρρηνοῖς ἐπιπεσόντες ἐτρέψαντο, καὶ τὴν τε

¹ τ' and καὶ τὸ Καπετώλιον deleted by Vogel.

² So Reiske: ἀνακόπτοντες.

When this had been done, both the acropolis and ³⁸⁷ 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.

³ οὖν after δ' deleted by Dindorf.

λείαν ἀφείλαντο καὶ τῆς παρεμβολῆς ἐκυρίευσαν.
 2 ἐγκρατεῖς δὲ γενόμενοι πολλῶν ὄπλων τοῖς τε ἀν-
 ὀπλοῖς οὖσι διέδωκαν καὶ τοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας
 ἀθροίζοντες καθώπλιζον· ἐβούλοντο γὰρ τοὺς εἰς τὸ
 Καπετώλιον συμπεφευγότας ἐκ τῆς πολιορκίας
 3 ἐξελεῖσθαι. ἀπορούντων δ' αὐτῶν ᾧ τρόπῳ δηλώ-
 σειαν τοῖς συγκεκλειμένοις διὰ τὸ τοὺς Κελτοὺς
 μεγάλας δυνάμεις περιστρατοπεδεύειν, Κομίνιος
 τις Πόντιος ὑπέσχετο παραθαρρύνειν τοὺς ἐν τῷ
 4 Καπετωλίῳ. ὀρμήσας οὖν μόνος καὶ διανηξάμενος
 νυκτὸς τὸν ποταμὸν, ἔλαθε προσελθὼν τινα πέτραν
 τοῦ Καπετωλίου δύσβατον, καὶ ταύτη μόγις ἑαυτὸν
 ἐλκύσας ἐδήλωσε τοῖς ἐν τῷ Καπετωλίῳ περὶ τῶν
 συνηθροισμένων εἰς Βηίους καὶ διότι καιρὸν τηρή-
 σαντες ἐπιθήσονται τοῖς Κελτοῖς. οὗτος μὲν οὖν
 καταβὰς ἦπερ ἀνέβη καὶ διακολυμβήσας τὸν Τί-
 5 βεριν, εἰς Βηίους ἀνέστρεψεν· οἱ δὲ Κελτοὶ κατα-
 νόησαντες τὰ ἔχνη τοῦ προσφάτως ἀναβεβηκότος,
 συνετάξαντο κατὰ τῆς αὐτῆς πέτρας ἀναβῆναι
 νυκτός. διὸ καὶ περὶ μέσας νύκτας οἱ μὲν φύλακες
 παρερραθυμηκότες ἦσαν τῆς φυλακῆς διὰ τὴν
 ὀχυρότητα τοῦ τόπου, τῶν δὲ Κελτῶν τινες κατὰ
 6 τῆς πέτρας προσανέβησαν. τοὺς μὲν οὖν φύλακας
 ἔλαθον, χῆνες δ' ἱεροὶ τῆς Ἥρας τρεφόμενοι καὶ
 θεωρήσαντες ἀναβαίνοντας κραυγὴν ἐποίουν. συν-
 δραμόντων δὲ τῶν φυλάκων ἐπὶ τὸν τόπον, οὗτοι
 μὲν καταπλαγέντες οὐκ ἐτόλμων προσελθεῖν, Μάρ-
 κος δὲ τις Μάλλιος, ἔνδοξος ἀνὴρ, ἐκβοηθήσας¹
 ἐπὶ τὸν τόπον τῷ μὲν ξίφει τὴν χεῖρα τοῦ προσανα-
 βαίνοντος ἀπέκοψε, τῷ δὲ θυρεῷ πατάξας εἰς τὸ
 7 στήθος ἀπεκύλισεν αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τῆς πέτρας. παρα-
 πλησίως δὲ καὶ τοῦ δευτέρου προσαναβαίνοντος

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to flight, took back the booty, and captured their ^{387 B.C.}
 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

¹ So Stephanus : ἐκβοήσας.

ἀπολομένοι, οἱ λοιποὶ ταχέως πάντες ἔφυγον· ἀπορρώγος δὲ τῆς πέτρας οὔσης ἅπαντες κατακρημμισθέντες ἐτελεύτησαν. διόπερ πρεσβευομένων τῶν Ῥωμαίων περὶ διαλύσεως, ἐπίσθησαν χιλίας λαβόντες λίτρας χρυσοῦ τὴν πόλιν ἐκλιπεῖν καὶ ἐκ τῆς Ῥωμαίων χώρας ἀπαλλαγῆναι.

8 Ῥωμαῖοι δέ, τῶν μὲν οἰκιῶν κατεσκαμμένων, τῶν δὲ πλείστων πολιτῶν ἀπολωλότων, ἔδωκαν ἐξουσίαν τῷ βουλομένῳ καθ' ὃν προήρηται τόπον οἰκίαν οἰκοδομεῖν, καὶ δημοσίας κεραμίδας ἐχορήγουν, αἱ μέχρι τοῦ νῦν πολιτικαὶ καλοῦνται. ἀπάντων οὖν πρὸς τὴν ἰδίαν προαίρεσιν οἰκοδομοῦντων, συνέβη τὰς κατὰ πόλιν ὁδοὺς στενὰς γενέσθαι καὶ καμπὰς ἐχούσας· διόπερ ὕστερον αὐξηθέντες οὐκ ἠδυνήθησαν εὐθείας ποιῆσαι τὰς ὁδοὺς. λέγουσι δὲ τινες καὶ διότι τὸν χρυσοῦν κόσμον αἱ γυναῖκες εἰς τὴν κοινὴν σωτηρίαν εἰσενέγκασαι ταύτης ἔτυχον παρὰ τοῦ δήμου τιμῆς, ὥστ' ἐξουσίαν ἔχειν ἐφ' ἀρμάτων ὀχεῖσθαι κατὰ τὴν πόλιν.

117. Ταπεινῶν δ' ὄντων τῶν Ῥωμαίων διὰ τὴν προειρημένην συμφορὰν, οἱ Οὐόλσκοι πρὸς αὐτοὺς πόλεμον ἐξήνεγκαν. οἱ μὲν οὖν χιλίαρχοι τῶν Ῥωμαίων καταγράψαντες στρατιώτας, καὶ προαγόντες τὴν δύναμιν εἰς ὑπαιθρον, ἐν τῷ καλουμένῳ Μαρκίῳ κατεστρατοπέδευσαν, ἀπέχοντες ἀπὸ 2 Ῥώμης σταδίου διακοσίου. τῶν δὲ Οὐόλσκων μετὰ μείζονος στρατιᾶς ἀντικαθημένων καὶ τῇ παρεμβολῇ προσβαλλόντων, οἱ κατὰ τὴν Ῥώμην φοβηθέντες ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ, κατέστησαν 3 σαν αὐτοκράτορα μὲν Μάρκον Φούριον . . . οὔτοι

met his death, whereupon the rest all quickly turned ^{387 B.C.} 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. 2. 5-6), has slipped from the text.

¹ The famous Marcus Furius Camillus. The name of his

δὲ πάντας τοὺς ἐν ἡλικία καθοπλίσαντες νυκτὸς ἐξήλθον, καὶ καταλαβόντες ἅμ' ἡμέρα τοὺς Οὐόλσκους τῇ παρεμβολῇ προσμαχομένους, ἐπιφανέντες κατὰ νώτου ῥαδίως ἐτρέψαντο. ἐξελθόντων δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς παρεμβολῆς, εἰς μέσον ἀποληφθέντες οἱ Οὐόλσκοι σχεδὸν ἅπαντες κατεκόπησαν. διόπερ τὸν ἔμπροσθεν χρόνον ἰσχυροὶ δοκοῦντες εἶναι διὰ τὴν συμφορὰν ταύτην ἀσθενέστατοι τῶν περι-οικούντων ἔθνῶν ἐγενήθησαν.

4 Μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην ἀκούσας ὁ αὐτοκράτωρ πορ-θεῖσθαι Βώλας¹ ὑπὸ Αἰκουλανῶν, τῶν νῦν Αἰκίικλων καλουμένων, ἀγαγὼν τὴν δύναμιν τοὺς πλείστους τῶν πολιορκούντων ἀνείλεν. ἐκεῖθεν δ' ἀνέξευξεν εἰς Σουττριανήν, οὖσαν ἀποικίαν, ἣν οἱ Τυρρηνοὶ βία κατελήφεισαν. προσπεσὼν οὖν ἄφνω τοῖς Τυρρηνοῖς πολλοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν ἀνείλε, τὴν δὲ πόλιν ἀνέσωσε τοῖς Σουττριαίοις.

5 Τῶν δ' ἀπεληλυθόντων Γαλατῶν ἀπὸ Ῥώμης Οὐεάσκιον τὴν πόλιν σύμμαχον οὖσαν Ῥωμαίων πορθούντων, ἐπιθέμενος αὐτοῖς ὁ αὐτοκράτωρ καὶ τοὺς πλείστους ἀποκτείνας τῆς ἀποσκευῆς πάσης ἐκυρίευσεν, ἐν ἧ καὶ τὸ χρυσίον ἦν ὃ εἰλήφεισαν εἰς Ῥώμην² καὶ σχεδὸν ἅπαντα τὰ διηρπασμένα
6 κατὰ τὴν τῆς πόλεως ἄλωσιν. τοσαῦτα δὲ διαπρα-ξάμενος διὰ τὸν φθόνον τῶν δημάρχων ἐκωλύθη θρίαμβον καταγαγεῖν. ἔνιοι δὲ φασιν αὐτὸν ἀπὸ Τοῦσκων θρίαμβον ἀγαγεῖν ἐπὶ λευκοῦ τεθρίππου, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο δυσὶν ὕστερον ἔτεσιν ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου

¹ πόλιν after Βώλας 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 Aeculani,¹ who are now called the Aequicoli, 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 ὃ εἰλήφεισαν εἰς Ῥώμην deleted by Vogel; Dindorf deletes εἰς Ῥώμην; Post suggests εἰς Ῥώμης λύτρωσιν.

πολλοῖς χρήμασι καταδικασθῆναι· περὶ οὗ κατὰ
7 τοὺς οἰκείους χρόνους ἐπιμνησθησόμεθα. οἱ δ' εἰς
τὴν Ἰαπυγίαν τῶν Κελτῶν ἐληλυθότες ἀνέστρεψαν
διὰ τῆς τῶν Ῥωμαίων χώρας· καὶ μετ' ὀλίγον ὑπὸ
Κερίων ἐπιβουλευθέντες νυκτὸς ἅπαντες κατεκό-
πησαν ἐν τῷ Τραυσίῳ πεδίῳ.

8 Καλλισθένης δ' ὁ ἱστοριογράφος¹ ἀπὸ τῆς κατὰ
τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν γενομένης εἰρήνης τοῖς Ἑλλήσι
πρὸς Ἀρταξέρξην τὸν τῶν Περσῶν βασιλέα τὴν
ἱστορίαν ἤρκειται γράφειν· διελθὼν δὲ τριακονταετῆ
χρόνον ἔγραψε μὲν βύβλους δέκα, τὴν δὲ τελευταίαν
κατέπαυσε τῆς συντάξεως εἰς τὴν ὑπὸ τοῦ Φιλο-
μήλου² τοῦ Φωκέως κατάληψιν τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς
9 ἱεροῦ. ἡμεῖς δ' ἐπεὶ πάρεσμεν ἐπὶ τὴν γενομένην
τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν εἰρήνην πρὸς Ἀρταξέρξην καὶ τὸν
τῆς Ῥώμης ὑπὸ Γαλατῶν κίνδυνον, κατὰ τὴν ἐν
ἀρχῇ πρόθεσιν τοῦτο³ τέλος ποιησόμεθα τῆσδε τῆς
βίβλου.

¹ τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων σύνταξιν after ἱστοριογράφος deleted by Dindorf.

² So Scaliger : μῆλου.

³ τοῦτο Hertlein : τοῦτο τό.

sum of money. But we shall recur to this in the ^{387 B.C.} appropriate period of time.¹ Those Celts who had passed into Iapygia turned back through the territory 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 campaign until he lost the king's favour and was executed shortly after 327 B.C.

³ Cp. chap. 2. 4.

BOOK XV

Τάδε ἔνεστιν ἐν τῇ πεντεκαιδεκάτῃ τῶν
Διοδώρου βιβλῶν

Ὡς Πέρσαι Εὐαγόραν ἐν τῇ Κύπρῳ διεπολέμησαν.

Ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιοι παρὰ τὰς κοινὰς ὁμολογίας Μαντινεῖς
μετώπισαν ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος.

Περὶ τῶν Διονυσίου τοῦ τυράννου ποιημάτων.

Περὶ τῆς Τιριβάζου συλλήψεως καὶ τῆς ἀπολύσεως
αὐτοῦ.

Περὶ τοῦ Γλῶ¹ θανάτου καὶ τῆς Ὀρόντου κατα-
γνώσεως.

Ὡς Ἀμύντας καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι πρὸς Ὀλυνθίους²
ἐπολέμησαν.

Ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὴν Καδμείαν κατελάβοντο.

Ὡς τὰς Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις παρὰ τὰς συνθήκας κατ-
εδουλώσαντο.

Κτίσις Φάρου νήσου κατὰ τὸν Ἀδρίαν.

Διονυσίου στρατεία εἰς τὴν Τυρρηνίαν καὶ σύλησις τοῦ
ἱεροῦ.

Στρατεία Διονυσίου ἐπὶ Καρχηδονίους, καὶ νίκη καὶ
ἤττα.

Ὡς Θηβαῖοι τὴν Καδμείαν ἀνεκτήσαντο.³

Ὡς Καρχηδόνιοι λοιμικῇ νόσῳ περιπεσόντες ἐκιν-
δύνησαν.

¹ So Wesseling : Γαῶ P, Γαῶ cet.

² So Wesseling : Ἀθηναίους.

³ So Wesseling : ἀπεκτήσαντο.

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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).

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(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).

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ginians ; 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).

Περὶ τοῦ Βοιωτικοῦ πολέμου καὶ τῶν πραχθέντων ἐν αὐτῷ.

Τριβαλλῶν στρατεία ἐπὶ Ἄβδηρα.

Στρατεία Περσῶν ἐπ' Αἴγυπτον.

Ὡς Θηβαῖοι Λακεδαιμονίους ἐπιφανεστάτῃ μάχῃ νίκησαντες ἐν Λεύκτροις ἀντεποίησαντο τῆς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἡγεμονίας.

Τὰ πραχθέντα Θηβαίοις κατὰ τὰς εἰς Πελοπόννησον εἰσβολάς.

Περὶ τῆς Ἴφικράτους ἀγωγῆς καὶ τῶν εὐρημένων ὑπ' αὐτοῦ κατὰ τὰς στρατείας.

Στρατεία Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπὶ Κόρκυραν.

Περὶ τοῦ γενομένου σεισμοῦ καὶ κατακλυσμοῦ περὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον καὶ τῆς φανείσης ἐν οὐρανῷ λαμπάδος.

Ὡς παρὰ τοῖς Ἀργείοις ἐγένετο πολὺς φόνος ὁ κληθεὶς σκυταλισμός.

Περὶ Ἰάσονος τοῦ Φερῶν τυράννου καὶ τῶν διαδόχων αὐτοῦ.

Μεσσηνῆς συνοικισμὸς ὑπὸ Θηβαίων.

Στρατεία Βοιωτῶν εἰς Θετταλίαν.

On the Boeotian War and the events connected with it (chaps. 28-35).

The campaign of the Triballi against Abdera (chap. 36).

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How the Thebans defeated the Lacedaemonians in the most famous battle of Leuctra and laid claim to the supremacy of Greece (chaps. 50-56).

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On the system of training of Iphicrates and his discoveries in the art of war (chap. 44).

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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).

1. Παρ' ὄλην τὴν πραγματείαν εἰωθότες χρῆσθαι τῇ συνήθει τῆς ἱστορίας παρρησία, καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἀγαθοῖς ἀνδράσιν ἐπὶ τῶν καλῶν ἔργων τὸν δίκαιον ἐπιλέγειν ἔπαινον, τοὺς δὲ φαύλους, ὅταν ἐξαμαρτάνωσιν, ἀξιοῦν δικαίας ἐπιτιμήσεως, διὰ τοῦ τοιοῦτου τρόπου νομίζομεν τοὺς μὲν εὖ πεφυκότας πρὸς ἀρετὴν τῷ διὰ τῆς δόξης ἀθανατισμῷ προτρέψεσθαι ταῖς καλλίσταις ἐγχειρεῖν πράξεσι, τοὺς δὲ τὴν ἐναντίαν ἔχοντας διάθεσιν ταῖς ἀρμοτούσαις βλασφημίαις ἀποτρέφειν τῆς ἐπὶ τὴν κακίαν ὀρμῆς.

2 διὸ καὶ τῇ γραφῇ παρόντες ἐπ' ἐκείνους τοὺς χρόνους, ἐν οἷς Λακεδαιμόνιοι περὶ Λεῦκτρα παραδόξως ἠττηθέντες μεγάλη περιέπεσον συμφορᾷ, καὶ πάλιν περὶ Μαντίνειαν πταίσαντες ἀνεπίστως ἀπέβαλον τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἡγεμονίαν, ἡγούμεθα δεῖν τὴν ὑπόστασιν τῆς γραφῆς διαφυλάττειν καὶ τὴν ἀρμοτούσαν ἐπιτίμησιν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ποιήσασθαι.

3 Τίς γὰρ ἂν οὐχ ἡγήσαιο κατηγορίας αὐτοὺς ἀξίους ὑπάρχειν, οἷτινες παρὰ τῶν προγόνων παραλαβόντες ἡγεμονίαν κάλλιστα τεθεμελιωμένην, καὶ ταύτην διὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν τῶν προγόνων διαφυλαχθεῖσαν ἔτη πλείω τῶν πεντακοσίων, οἱ τότε Λακεδαιμόνιοι διὰ τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἀβουλίαν καταλυθεῖσαν ἐπέιδον; οὐκ ἀλόγως· οἱ μὲν γὰρ πρὸ αὐτῶν βε-

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

βιωκότες πολλοῖς πόνοις¹ καὶ μεγάλοις κινδύνοις τὴν τηλικαύτην κατεκτήσαντο δόξαν, ἐπιεικῶς καὶ φιλανθρώπως προσφερόμενοι τοῖς ὑποτεταγμένοις· οἱ δὲ μεταγενέστεροι βιαίως καὶ χαλεπῶς χρώμενοι τοῖς συμμάχοις, ἔτι δὲ πολέμους ἀδίκους καὶ ὑπερφάνους ἐνιστάμενοι πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας, οὐκ ἀλόγως ἀπέβαλον τὴν ἀρχὴν διὰ τὰς ἰδίας ἀβουλίας.

4 ἐν γὰρ ταῖς συμφοραῖς αὐτῶν τὸ μῖσος τῶν ἀδικουμένων ἔλαβε καιρὸν ἀμύνασθαι τοὺς προηδικηκότας, καὶ τοῖς ἐκ προγόνων ἀνικῆτοῖς γεγονόσι τοσαύτη καταφρόνησις ἐπηκολούθησεν ὅσῃν εἰκὸς ἐστὶ γενέσθαι κατὰ τῶν ἀναιρουντῶν τὰς τῶν προγόνων

5 ἀρετάς. τοιγαροῦν Θηβαῖοι μὲν οἱ πρότερον ἐπὶ πολλὰς γενεὰς τοῖς κρείττοσιν ὑποτεταγμένοι, τότε τούτους² ἀνεπίστως νικῆσαντες ἡγεμόνες κατέστησαν τῶν Ἑλλήνων, Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ μετὰ τὴν ἀφαίρεσιν τῆς ἡγεμονίας οὐδέποτε ἔδυνήθησαν ἀναλαβεῖν τὸ τῶν προγόνων ἀξίωμα.

6 Ἡμεῖς δὲ τούτοις ἀρκούντως ἐπιτετιμηκότες ἐπὶ τὸ συνεχές³ τῆς ἱστορίας μεταβησόμεθα προδιόρισαντες τοὺς οἰκειούς⁴ τῇ γραφῇ χρόνου. ἡ μὲν οὖν πρὸ ταύτης βύβλος, οὐσα τῆς ὅλης συντάξεως τεσσαρεσκαδεκάτη, τὸ τέλος ἔσχε τῶν πράξεων εἰς τὸν Ῥηγίνων ἀνδραποδισμόν ὑπὸ Διονυσίου καὶ τὴν ἄλωσιν τῆς Ῥώμης ὑπὸ Γαλατῶν, ἥτις ἐγένετο κατὰ τὸν προηγούμενον ἐνιαυτὸν τῆς Περσῶν στρατείας εἰς Κύπρον ἐπ' Εὐαγόραν τὸν βασιλέα· ἐν ταύτῃ δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦ πολέμου ποιησάμενοι καταλήξομεν ἐπὶ τὸν προηγούμενον ἐνιαυτὸν τῆς Φιλίππου τοῦ Ἀμύντου βασιλείας.

¹ So Reiske : φόνους.

² τούτους Vogel, τοὺς P Peir., τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους cet.

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 Rhegians 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.

³ So Wesseling : τοὺς συνεχέεις.

⁴ προδιόρισαντες τοὺς οἰκειούς Wesseling (12. 2. 2) : πρόσ.

2. Ἐπ' ἄρχοντας γὰρ Ἀθήνησι Μυστιχίδου Ῥωμαῖοι μὲν ἀντὶ τῶν ὑπάτων χιλιάρχους τρεῖς κατέστησαν, Μάρκον Φούριον, ἔτι δὲ Γάιον καὶ Αἰμίλιον. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Ἀρταξέρξης ὁ τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεὺς ἐστράτευσεν ἐπ' Εὐαγόραν τὸν Κύπρου βασιλέα. πολλὴν δὲ χρόνον ἀσχοληθεὶς περὶ τὰς εἰς τὸν πόλεμον παρασκευὰς συνεστήσατο δύναμιν ναυτικὴν τε καὶ πεζὴν¹ μεγάλην· τὸ μὲν γὰρ πεζὸν στράτευμα μυριάδων ἦν τριάκοντα σὺν ἵππευσι, τριήρεις δὲ κατεσκευάσασκε πλείους τῶν τριακοσίων. 2 στρατηγούς δ' ἀπέδειξε τῆς πεζῆς δυνάμεως Ὀρόντην κηδεστήν, τῆς δὲ ναυτικῆς Τριρίβαζον, ἄνδρα μεγάλης ἀποδοχῆς τυγχάνοντα παρὰ τοῖς Πέρσαις. οὗτοι δὲ παραλαβόντες τὰς δυνάμεις ἐν Φωκαίᾳ καὶ Κύμῃ κατήνησαν εἰς Κιλικίαν, καὶ περαιωθέντες εἰς Κύπρον ἐνεργῶς διώκουν τὸν πόλεμον. 3 Ὁ δ' Εὐαγόρας πρὸς μὲν τὸν Ἄκορον τὸν Αἰγυπτίων βασιλέα, πολέμιον ὄντα Περσῶν, συμμαχίαν ἐποιήσατο καὶ δύναμιν ἀξιόλογον παρ' αὐτοῦ προσελάβετο, παρ' Ἐκατόμου δὲ τοῦ Καρίας δυνάστου, λάθρα συμπράττοντος αὐτῷ, χρημάτων ἔλαβε πλήθος εἰς διατροφήν ξενικῶν δυνάμεων· ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ² τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς ἄλλοτρίως ἔχοντας πρὸς Πέρσας, τοὺς μὲν λαθραίως, τοὺς δὲ καὶ φανερώς ἐπεσπάσατο κοινωνήσοντας τοῦ Περσικοῦ 4 πολέμου. ἐκυρίευσεν δὲ κατὰ μὲν τὴν Κύπρον τῶν πόλεων σχεδόν τι πασῶν,³ κατὰ δὲ τὴν Φοινίκην Τύρου καὶ τινῶν ἑτέρων. εἶχε δὲ τριήρεις μὲν ἑνενήκοντα, καὶ τούτων ὑπῆρχον Τύριοι μὲν εἴκοσι, Κύπριοι δ' ἑβδομήκοντα, στρατιώτας δ' ἰδίου μὲν ἑξακισχιλίου, παρὰ δὲ τῶν συμμάχων πολλῷ τού-

2. When Mystichides was archon in Athens, the ³⁸⁶ B.C. 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 Hecatommus, 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 PA, τὸ πλέον cet.

¹ So Dindorf: πεζικῆν.

των πλείους. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις μισθοφόρους πολλοὺς ἔξενολόγει, ἔχων χρημάτων δαψίλειαν. ἔπειθε δ' αὐτῷ καὶ ὁ τῶν Ἀράβων¹ βασιλεὺς στρατιώτας οὐκ ὀλίγους καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς οἱ ἐν ὑποψίαις ὄντες τῷ τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεῖ.

3. Οὗτος μὲν οὖν τοσαύτας ἀφορμὰς ἔχων τε-
 θαρρηκότως συγκατέβηεν εἰς τὸν πόλεμον. καὶ
 πρῶτον μὲν ληστρικὰς ἔχων ναῦς οὐκ ὀλίγας ἐφή-
 δρευσε ταῖς κομιζομέναις τῶν πολεμίων ἀγοραῖς,
 καὶ τὰς μὲν αὐτῶν διέφθειρεν ἐν θαλάττῃ, τὰς δὲ
 διεκώλυσεν, ἐνίας δὲ ἀφείλατο. διὸ καὶ τῶν ἐμπό-
 ρων μὴ τολμώντων εἰς τὴν Κύπρον παρακομίζειν
 σίτον, μεγάλων δὲ δυνάμεων ἡθροισμένων εἰς τὴν
 νῆσον, ταχὺ σιτοδεία κατέσχε τὸ τῶν Περσῶν
 2 στρατόπεδον. τῆς δ' ἀπορίας γενομένης εἰς
 στάσιν, οἱ μισθοφόροι τῶν Περσῶν ἐπὶ τοὺς
 ἡγεμόνας ὀρμήσαντες καὶ τινὰς ἀνελόντες παραχῆς
 καὶ στάσεως ἐνέπλησαν τὸ στρατόπεδον. μόγις δ'
 οἱ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Περσῶν καὶ ὁ τῆς ναυτικῆς
 δυνάμεως ἡγούμενος, ὀνομαζόμενος δὲ Γλῶς,² κατ-
 3 ἔπανσαν τὴν στάσιν. πλεύσαντες δὲ τῷ παντὶ
 στόλῳ καὶ σίτου πλήθος ἐκ τῆς Κυλικίας παρακομί-
 σαντες, πολλὴν παρέιχον τῆς τροφῆς δαψίλειαν.
 τῷ δ' Εὐαγόρᾳ σίτου πλήθος ἰκανὸν ὁ βασιλεὺς
 Ἄκορις ἐκ τῆς Αἰγύπτου παρεκόμισε καὶ χρήματα
 4 καὶ τὴν ἄλλην παρασκευὴν ἰκανὴν ἐξέπειμψεν. ὁ
 δ' Εὐαγόρας ὄρων ἑαυτὸν πολὺ λειπόμενον τῇ ναυ-
 τικῇ δυνάμει, ἐξήκοντα μὲν ναῦς ἄλλας προσεπλή-
 ρωσε, πενήκοντα δὲ παρὰ Ἀκόριδος ἐξ Αἰγύπτου
 μετεπέμψατο, ὥστε τὰς πάσας ἔχειν τριῆρεις
 διακοσίας. ταύτας δὲ κοσμήσας πρὸς ναυμαχίαν
 καταπληκτικῶς, καὶ συνεχεῖς διαπείρας καὶ γυ-
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from his allies. In addition to these he enlisted many ^{386 B.C.} 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 Glōs, 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

¹ So Rhodoman: βαρβάρων.

² So Wesseling: Γαῶ P, Γαῶ cet.

μνασίας ποιούμενος, ἡτοιμάζετο πρὸς ναυμαχίαν. διὸ καὶ τοῦ βασιλικοῦ στόλου παραπλέοντος εἰς Κίτιον, ἀπροσδοκῆτως ἐπιπλεύσας ταῖς ναυσὶ¹
 5 πολλὰ τῶν Περσῶν ἐπλεονέκτει. ἐπέβαλε γὰρ συντεταγμέναις ναυσὶν ἐπὶ ἀσυντάκτους, καὶ προβουλευμένοις ἀνδράσι πρὸς ἀπροσδοκῆτους ἀγωνιζόμενος εὐθὺς ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ συστάσει τὴν νίκην προκατασκεύασεν· ἀθρόαις γὰρ ταῖς τριήρεσιν ἐπιπλεύσας ἐπὶ διεσπαρμέναις καὶ τεταραγμέναις, ὡς
 6 μὲν διέφθειρεν, ὡς δ' ἐχειροῦτο. ὅμως δὲ τοῦ τε ναυάρχου τῶν Περσῶν Γλῶ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἡγεμόνων γενναίως ὑποστάντων, ἐγένετο ναυμαχία καρτερά, καθ' ἣν ὁ Εὐαγόρας τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὑπερεῖχεν, ὕστερον δὲ τοῦ Γλῶ μετὰ τοῦ βάρους ἐπενεχθέντος καὶ γενναίως ἀγωνισαμένου συνέβη φυγεῖν τοὺς περὶ τὸν Εὐαγόραν καὶ πολλὰς τῶν τριήρων ἀποβαλεῖν.

4. Οἱ δὲ Πέρσαι τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ νικήσαντες εἰς Κίτιον πόλιν ἀμφοτέρας τὰς δυνάμεις ἤθρουσαν. ἐκ ταύτης δ' ὀρμώμενοι πολιορκίαν συνεστήσαντο πρὸς τῇ Σαλαμῖνι καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐπόρθουν κατὰ
 2 γῆν ἅμα καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. καὶ Τιρίβαζος μὲν μετὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν διαβὰς εἰς Κιλικίαν, κἀκεῖθεν πορευθεὶς πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα, τὴν τε νίκην ἀπήγγειλε καὶ δισχίλια τάλαντα πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον ἀπεκόμισεν· Εὐαγόρας δὲ πρὸ μὲν τῆς ναυμαχίας παρὰ θάλατταν πεζῇ συμβαλὼν μέρει τῆς πεζῆς δυνάμεως προετέρησε καὶ πρὸς τὸ μέλλον εὐθαρσῆς καθειστήκει, τῇ δὲ ναυμαχίᾳ πταίσας καὶ συγ-
 3 κλεισθεὶς εἰς πολιορκίαν ἀθύμως εἶχεν. ὅμως δὲ κρίνας ἔχασθαι τοῦ πολέμου, Πνυταγόραν² μὲν τὸν υἱὸν ἀπέλιπεν ἡγεμόνα τῶν ὄλων ποιήσας ἐν τῇ

engagement. Consequently, when the King's fleet ^{336 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 Glōs 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 Glōs 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

¹ συντεταγμέναις after ναοὶ deleted by Hertlein.

² So Wesseling: Πυθαγόραν.

Κύπρω, αὐτὸς δ' ἀναλαβὼν δέκα τριήρεις νυκτὸς ἔλαθε τοὺς πολεμίους ἐκπλεύσας ἐκ τῆς Σαλαμίνος. κομισθεὶς δ' εἰς τὴν Αἴγυπτον καὶ συντυχῶν τῷ βασιλεῖ, παρεκάλεσεν αὐτὸν ἔρρωμένως ἀντέχεσθαι τοῦ πολέμου καὶ κοινὸν ἡγεῖσθαι τὸν πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας πόλεμον.

5. Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν ἔγνωσαν στρατεύειν ἐπὶ τὴν Μαντίνειαν, οὐδὲν φροντίσαντες τῶν γεγενημένων σπονδῶν, διὰ τοιαύτας αἰτίας. προὔπαρχούσης τοῖς Ἑλλήσι κοινῆς¹ εἰρήνης τῆς ἐπὶ Ἀνταλκίδου, καθ' ἣν αἱ πόλεις ἅπασαι τὰς μὲν φρουράς ἀπετίμωσαν, τὴν δ' αὐτονομίαν καθ' ὁμολογίαν παρέλαβον, Λακεδαιμόνιοι φύσει φιλαρχοῦντες καὶ πολεμικοὶ ταῖς αἰρέσεσιν ὄντες, τὴν εἰρήνην ὡσπερ βαρὺ φορτίον οὐχ ὑπέμενον, τὴν δὲ προγεγενημένην τῆς Ἑλλάδος δυναστείαν ἐπιποθοῦντες μετέωροι ταῖς ὁρμαῖς ὑπῆρχον
2 πρὸς καινοτομίαν. εὐθύς οὖν τὰς μὲν πόλεις συνετάραττον καὶ διὰ τῶν ἰδίων φίλων στάσεις ἐγκατασκεύαζον ἐν αὐταῖς, ὧν ἔνιαι πιθανὰς ἀφορμὰς αὐτοῖς παρέσχοντο τῆς ταραχῆς. ἀπολαβοῦσαι γὰρ τὰς αὐτονομίας λόγον ἀπήτουν παρὰ τῶν ἐπεστατηκότων ἐπὶ τῆς Λακεδαιμονίων ἡγεμονίας· πικρῶν δὲ τῶν ἐλέγχων γινομένων διὰ τὸ μνησικακεῖν τοὺς δῆμους, καὶ πολλῶν φυγαδευομένων, ἀπέδειξαν
3 ἑαυτοὺς βοηθοὺς τοῖς καταστασιαζομένοις. ὑποδεχόμενοι δὲ τούτους καὶ μετὰ δυνάμειος ἐκπέμποντες ἐπὶ τὰς καθόδους, κατεδουλοῦντο τὸ μὲν πρῶτον τὰς ἀσθενεστέρας πόλεις, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα καὶ

ten triremes, eluded the enemy, and got away from ^{386 B.C.} 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 φυλάξαντες τὰς κοινὰς σπονδὰς.

Πλησιόχωρον δ' ὄρωντες¹ οὖσαν τὴν τῶν Μαντινέων πόλιν καὶ πλήθουσαν ἀνδρῶν ἀλκίμων, ὑπέπτευσαν αὐτῆς τὴν αὐξήσει τὴν γινομένην ἐκ τῆς εἰρήνης, καὶ τὰ φρονήματα τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἔσπειρον⁴ ταπεινῶσαι. διὸ καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον πρέσβεις ἀποστείλαντες πρὸς τὴν Μαντινείαν προσέταττον τὰ μὲν τεῖχη καθελεῖν, αὐτοὺς δὲ μετοικῆσαι πάντας εἰς τὰς ἀρχαίας πέντε κώμας, ἐξ ὧν εἰς τὴν Μαντινείαν τὸ παλαιὸν συνώκησαν· οὐδενὸς δὲ αὐτοῖς προσέχοντος, δύναμιν ἐκπέμψαντες ἐπολιόρκουν⁵ τὴν πόλιν. οἱ δὲ Μαντινεῖς εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας πρέσβεις ἀποστείλαντες ἠξίουσαν ἑαυτοῖς βοηθῆσαι. οὐ προαιρουμένων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων παραβαίνειν τὰς κοινὰς συνθήκας, ὅμως καθ' αὐτοὺς ὑποστάντες τὴν πολιορκίαν εὐρώστως ἠμύνοντο τοὺς πολεμίους. καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον καινῶν πολέμων ἀρχὴν ἐλάμβανεν.

6. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν Διονύσιος ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων τύραννος ἀπολελυμένος τῶν πρὸς Καρχηδονίου πολέμων πολλὴν εἰρήνην καὶ σχολὴν εἶχεν. διὸ καὶ ποιήματα γράφειν ὑπεστήσατο μετὰ πολλῆς σπουδῆς, καὶ τοὺς ἐν τούτοις δόξαν ἔχοντας μετέπετο καὶ προτιμῶν αὐτοὺς συνδιέτριβε καὶ τῶν ποιημάτων ἐπιστάτας καὶ διορθωτὰς εἶχεν. ὑπὸ δὲ τούτων διὰ τὰς εὐεργεσίας τοῖς πρὸς χάριν λόγους μετewριζόμενος ἐκαυχάτο πολὺ μᾶλλον ἐπὶ τοῖς² ποιήμασιν ἢ τοῖς ἐν πολέμῳ κατωρθωμένοις. τῶν δὲ συνόντων αὐτῷ ποιητῶν Φιλόξενος ὁ διθυραμ-

on and forced the more important cities to submit, ^{386 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 withstood 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 Carthaginians, enjoyed great peace and leisure. Consequently 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 instructors 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 Philoxenus¹ the writer of dithyrambs,

¹ Of Cythera.

¹ ὄρωντες added by Wurm.

βοποίος, μέγιστον ἔχων ἀξίωμα κατὰ τὴν κατασκευὴν τοῦ ἰδίου ποιήματος, κατὰ τὸ συμπόσιον ἀναγνωσθέντων τῶν τοῦ τυράννου ποιημάτων μοχθηρῶν ὄντων ἐπρωτηθῆθαι περὶ τῶν ποιημάτων τίνα κρίσιν ἔχει. ἀποκρινάμενος δ' αὐτοῦ παρρησιωδέστερον, ὁ μὲν τύραννος προσκόψας τοῖς ῥηθείσι, καὶ καταμεμφάμενος ὅτι διὰ φθόνον ἐβλασφήμησε, προσέταξε τοῖς ὑπηρέταις παραχρήμα ἀπάγειν εἰς τὰς λατομίας. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία τῶν φίλων παρακαλούντων συγγνώμην δοῦναι τῷ Φιλοξένῳ, διαλλαγῆς αὐτῷ πάλιν τοὺς αὐτοὺς παρέλαβεν ἐπὶ τὸ συμπόσιον. προβαίνοντος δὲ τοῦ πότου, καὶ πάλιν τοῦ Διονυσίου κανχωμένου περὶ τῶν ἰδίων ποιημάτων, καὶ τινὰς στίχους τῶν δοκούντων ἐπιτετεῦχθαι προενεγκαμένου, καὶ ἐπερωτῶντος Ποῖά τινά σοι φαίνεται τὰ ποιήματα ὑπάρχειν; ἄλλο μὲν οὐδὲν εἶπε, τοὺς δ' ὑπηρέτας τοῦ Διονυσίου προσκαλεσάμενος ἐκέλευσεν αὐτὸν ἀπαγαγεῖν εἰς τὰς λατομίας. τότε μὲν οὖν διὰ τὴν εὐτραπελίαν τῶν λόγων μειδιάσας ὁ Διονύσιος ἤνεγκε τὴν παρρησίαν, τοῦ γέλωτος τὴν μέμψιν ἀμβλύνοτος· μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ τῶν γνωρίμων ἅμα¹ καὶ τοῦ Διονυσίου παραιτουμένων τὴν ἄκαιρον παρρησίαν, ὁ Φιλόξενος ἐπηγγέλματο παράδοξόν τινα ἐπαγγελίαν. ἔφη γὰρ διὰ τῆς ἀποκρίσεως τηρήσειν ἅμα καὶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν καὶ τὴν εὐδόκησιν τοῦ Διονυσίου, καὶ οὐ διεψεύσθη. τοῦ γὰρ τυράννου προενεγκαμένου τινὰς στίχους ἔχοντας ἑλεεινὰ πάθη, καὶ ἐρωτήσαντος Ποῖά τινα φαίνεται τὰ ποιήματα; εἶπεν Οἰκτρά, διὰ τῆς ἀμφιβολίας ἀμφότερα τηρήσας. ὁ μὲν γὰρ Διονύσιος ἐδέξατο

¹ Vogel follows Madvig in reading ἅμ' ἐκέλευον.

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

τὰ οἰκτρὰ εἶναι ἔλεεινὰ καὶ συμπαθείας πλήρη, τὰ δὲ τοιαῦτα εἶναι ποιητῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐπιτεύγματα, ὅθεν ὡς ἐπηνεκότες αὐτὸν ἀπεδέχετο· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι τὴν ἀληθινὴν διάνοιαν ἐκδεξάμενοι πᾶν τὸ οἰκτρὸν ἀποτεύγματος φύσει¹ εἰρήσθαι διελάμβανον.

7. Παραπλήσιον δὲ συνέβη καὶ περὶ Πλάτωνα τὸν φιλόσοφον γενέσθαι. μεταπεμφθῆς γὰρ τὸν ἄνδρα τοῦτον τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀποδοχῆς ἤξιον τῆς μεγίστης, ὁρῶν αὐτὸν παρρησίαν ἔχοντα ἀξίαν τῆς φιλοσοφίας· ὕστερον δ' ἔκ τινων λόγων προσκόψας αὐτῷ παντελῶς ἀπηλλοτριώθη, καὶ προαγαγὼν εἰς τὸ πρατήριον ὡς ἀνδράποδον ἀπέδοτο μῶν εἴκοσι. ἀλλὰ τοῦτον μὲν οἱ φιλόσοφοι² συνελθόντες ἐξηγόρασαν καὶ ἐξαπέστειλαν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, φιλικὴν νοθεσίαν ἐπιφθεγξάμενοι, διότι δεῖ τὸν σοφὸν τοῖς τυράννοις ἢ ὡς ἥκιστα ἢ ὡς ἥδιστα ὀμιλεῖν.
² Ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος τῆς εἰς τὰ ποιήματα σπουδῆς οὐκ ἀφιστάμενος εἰς μὲν τὴν Ὀλυμπιακὴν πανήγυριν ἐξαπέστειλε τοὺς εὐφωνοτάτους τῶν ὑποκριτῶν διαθησομένους ἐν τοῖς ὄχλοις μετ' ᾧδῆς τὰ ποιήματα. οὗτοι δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον διὰ τὴν εὐφώνιαν ἐξέπληττον τοὺς ἀκούοντας, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἀναθεωρήσεως γενομένης κατεφρονήθησαν
³ καὶ πολὺν ἀπηνέγκαντο γέλωτα. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος ἀκούσας τὴν τῶν ποιημάτων καταφρόνησιν ἐπέπεσεν εἰς ὑπερβολὴν λύπης· αἰεὶ δὲ μᾶλλον τοῦ πάθους ἐπίτασιν λαμβάνοντος, μανιώδης διάθεσις κατέσχε τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ, καὶ φθονεῖν αὐτῷ φάσκων ἅπαντας τοὺς φίλους ὑπόπτειεν ὡς ἐπιβουλεύοντας.

¹ πᾶν . . . φύσει] Post suggests παρὰ τὸ οἰκτρὸν ἀποτεύγματος ἔμφασιν.

² φιλόσοφοι] φίλοι Reiske, Vogel.

signifying harrowing and deeply moving, which are ⁸⁸⁵ 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 Games² 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).

² Cp. Book 14. 109.

³ As a matter of fact Dionysius won the prize at the Lenaea with a play, the *Ransom of Hector*.

καὶ πέρας ἐπὶ τοσοῦτο προήλθε λύττης¹ καὶ παρακοπῆς, ὥστε τῶν φίλων πολλοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ ψευδέσιν αἰτίαις ἀνελεῖν, οὐκ ὀλίγους δὲ καὶ ἐφυγάδευσεν· ἐν οἷς ἦν Φίλιστος καὶ Λεπτίνης ὁ ἀδελφός, ἄνδρες διαφέροντες ἀνδρεία καὶ πολλὰς καὶ μεγάλας

4 χρείας ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις αὐτῷ παρεσχημένοι. οὗτοι μὲν οὖν φυγόντες εἰς Θουρίους τῆς Ἰταλίας, καὶ παρὰ τοῖς Ἰταλιώταις μεγάλης ἀποδοχῆς τυγχάνοντες, ὕστερον δεηθέντος τοῦ Διονυσίου διηλλάγησαν, καὶ κατελθόντες εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας εἰς τὴν προϋπάρξασαν εὖνοιαν ἀποκατεστάθησαν· ὁ δὲ Λεπτίνης ἔγημε τὴν Διονυσίου θυγατέρα.

Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐπράχθη κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτόν.

8. Ἐπ' ἄρχοντας δ' Ἀθήνησι Δεξιθέου Ῥωμαῖοι κατέστησαν ὑπάτους Λεύκιον Λουκρήτιον καὶ Σερούιον Σουλπίκιον. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Εὐαγόρας μὲν ὁ τῶν Σαλαμινίων βασιλεὺς ἤκεν εἰς Κύπρον ἐξ Αἰγύπτου, κομίζων χρήματα παρὰ Ἀκόριδος τοῦ βασιλέως Αἰγύπτου ἐλάττονα τῶν προσδοκηθέντων. καταλαβὼν δὲ τὴν Σαλαμίνα πολιορκουμένην ἐνεργῶς καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν συμμάχων καταλειπόμενος, ἠναγκάσθη πρεσβεῦσαι περὶ συλ-

2 λύσεως. ὁ δὲ Τιρίβαζος τῶν ὄλων ἔχων τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἔφησε συγχωρῆσαι τὴν σύλλυσιν, εἰάν Εὐαγόρας ἐκχωρήσῃ πασῶν τῶν κατὰ τὴν Κύπρον πόλεων, αὐτῆς² δὲ μόνης τῆς Σαλαμίνας βασιλεύων τελεῖ τῷ Περσῶν βασιλεῖ κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν φόρον ὠρισμένον καὶ ποιῆ τὸ προσταττόμενον ὡς δούλος

3 δεσπότη. ὁ δ' Εὐαγόρας, καίπερ βαρείας οὔσης τῆς αἰρέσεως, τὰ μὲν ἄλλα πάντα συνεχώρει, τὸ δ' ὡς δούλον δεσπότη ποιεῖν τὸ προσταττόμενον

of plotting against him. At last his frenzy and mad-^{386 B. C.}ness 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 Dexitheüs was archon in Athens, the^{385 B. C.} 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

¹ So Schäfer: λύττης.

² So Dindorf: αὐτός.

ἀντέλεγεν, ἔφη δὲ αὐτὸν¹ ὡς βασιλέα βασιλεῖ δεῖν ὑποτετάχθαι. οὐ συγχωροῦντος δὲ τοῦ Τιριβάζου, Ὀρόντης ὁ ἕτερος στρατηγός, φθονῶν τῇ δόξῃ τοῦ Τιριβάζου, γράμματα λάθρα πρὸς τὸν Ἄρταξέρξην
 4 ἔπεμψε κατὰ τοῦ Τιριβάζου. κατηγορεῖ δ' αὐτοῦ πρῶτον μὲν ὅτι δυνάμενος εἶλιν τὴν Σαλαμίνα τοῦτο μὲν οὐ συντελεῖ, πρεσβείας δὲ προσδέχεται παρ' αὐτοῦ καὶ συλλαλεῖ περὶ κοινοπραγίας, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους συντίθεται
 5 συμμαχίαν ἰδίαν,² φίλος ὢν αὐτῶν ὡς καὶ Πυθῶδε τινὰς ἔπεμψεν ἐρησομένους τὸν θεὸν περὶ τῆς ἐπαναστάσεως, τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, ὅτι τοὺς ἡγεμόνας τῶν δυνάμεων ἰδίου εὐνοίας κατασκευάζει, τιμαῖς
 6 καὶ δωρεαῖς, ἔτι δ' ἐπαγγελίας προσαγόμενος. ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς ἀναγνούς τὴν ἐπιστολὴν καὶ πιστεύσας ταῖς διαβολαῖς, ἔγραψε τῷ Ὀρόντῃ συλλαβεῖν τὸν Τιριβάζον καὶ πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἀποστεῖλαι. οὗ πράξαντος τὸ προσταχθέν, ὁ μὲν Τιριβάζος ἀναχθεὶς ὡς τὸν βασιλέα καὶ κρίσεως τυχεῖν ἀξιώσας κατὰ μὲν τὸ παρὸν παρεδόθη εἰς φυλακὴν, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοῦ βασιλέως ἔχοντος πόλεμον πρὸς Καδουσίους καὶ τὴν κρίσιν ἀναβαλλομένου, διεῖλκετο τὰ περὶ τοῦ δικαστηρίου.

9. Ὁ δ' Ὀρόντης διαδεξάμενος τὴν ἡγεμονίαν τῶν ἐν τῇ Κύπρῳ δυνάμεων, καὶ τὸν Εὐαγόραν πάλιν τεθαρρηκότως ὄρων ὑπομένοντα τὴν πολιορκίαν, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις τῶν στρατιωτῶν χαλεπῶς ὑπομενόντων τὴν σύλληψιν τοῦ Τιριβάζου, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἀπειθούντων καὶ τὴν πολιορκίαν ἐγκαταλειπόντων, δέισας Ὀρόντης τὸ τῆς περιστάσεως παράλογον, ἐξέπεμψε πρὸς τὸν Εὐαγόραν τοὺς δια-

master, saying that he should be subject as king to ^{855 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 Pytho¹ 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 So Dindorf: αὐτόν.

² So Cobet: ἰδίαν.

¹ The oracle at Delphi.

λεξομένους περὶ τῆς συλλύσεως καὶ κελεύοντας
 συντίθεσθαι τὴν εἰρήνην, ἐφ' οἷς ἐκεῖνος ἤξιον
 2 συντίθεσθαι πρὸς Τιριβάζον. ὁ μὲν οὖν Εὐαγόρας
 παραδόξως ἐξωσιούτῳ¹ τὴν ἄλωσιν, καὶ συνέθετο
 τὴν εἰρήνην, ὥστε βασιλεύειν τῆς Σαλαμίνας καὶ
 τὸν ὠρισμένον διδόναι φόρον κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ
 ὑπακούειν ὡς βασιλεὺς βασιλεῖ προστάττοντι. ὁ
 μὲν οὖν Κυπριακὸς πόλεμος δεκαετῆς σχεδὸν γε-
 γενημένος καὶ τὸ πλεόν τοῦ χρόνου περὶ παρα-
 σκευὰς ἀσχοληθεῖς, διετῆ χρόνον τὸν ἐπὶ πᾶσι
 συνεχῶς πολεμηθεῖς τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον κατελύθη.
 3 Ὁ δὲ τοῦ στόλου τὴν ναυαρχίαν ἔχων Γλῶς,
 γεγαμηκῶς τοῦ Τιριβάζου τὴν θυγατέρα, περί-
 φοβος ὢν² μήποτε συνεργεῖν δόξας τῷ Τιριβάζῳ
 περὶ τῆς ὑποθέσεως τύχη τιμωρίας ὑπὸ τοῦ βασι-
 γέως, ἔγνω καινῇ πραγμάτων ἐπιβολῇ τὰ καθ'
 ἑαυτὸν ἀσφαλίζεσθαι. εὐπορῶν δὲ χρημάτων καὶ
 στρατιωτῶν, ἔτι δὲ³ τοὺς τριηράρχους ταῖς εἰνοῖαις
 ἰδίου πεποιημένους, διέγνω τοῦ βασιλέως ἀφίστα-
 4 σθαι. εὐθύς οὖν πρὸς μὲν Ἄκοριν τὸν βασιλέα
 τῶν Αἰγυπτίων διαπρεσβευσάμενος συμμαχίαν
 συνέθετο κατὰ τοῦ βασιλέως, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς Λακε-
 δαιμονίους γράφων ἐπῆρε κατὰ τοῦ βασιλέως, καὶ
 χρημάτων πλήθος ἐπηγγέλλετο δώσειν καὶ τὰς ἄλ-
 λας ἐπαγγελίας μεγάλας ἐποιεῖτο, ὑπισχνούμενος
 συμπράξειν αὐτοῖς τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ τὴν
 ἡγεμονίαν αὐτοῖς τὴν πάτριον συγκατασκευάσειν.
 5 οἱ δὲ Σπαρτιᾶται καὶ πάλαι μὲν διεγνώκεισαν
 ἀνακτᾶσθαι τὴν ἡγεμονίαν, τότε δὲ συνετάραττον

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 Lace-
 daemonians 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 ὢν Schäfer : ἦν.

³ ἔτι δὲ Dindorf, ἐπὶ PAFK, ἐπεὶ cet.

¹ So Post, ἐξίασατο Vogel : ἐξωσιούται.

ἤδη τὰς πόλεις καὶ πᾶσιν ὑπήρχον φανεροὶ τὰς πόλεις καταδουλούμενοι. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ἀδοξοῦντες ἐπὶ τῷ δοκεῖν ἐν τῇ πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα συνθέσει τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἕλληνας ἐκδότους πεποικέναι μετεμέλοντο τοῖς πεπραγμένοις καὶ πρόφασιν εὐλογον ἐζήτουν τοῦ πρὸς τὸν Ἀρταξέρξην πολέμου. διόπερ ἄσμενοι συνέθεντο πρὸς τὸν Γλῶ τὴν συμμαχίαν.

10. Ἀρταξέρξης δὲ καταλύσας τὸν πρὸς Καδουσίους πόλεμον προέθηκε κρίσιν Τιριβάζω, καὶ δικαστὰς τρεῖς ἀπέδωκε τῶν μάλιστα εὐδοκιμούντων¹ παρὰ τοῖς Πέρσαις. κατὰ τούτους δὲ τοὺς χρόνους ἕτεροι δικασταὶ δόξαντες κακῶς κρίνειν ζῶντες ἐξεδάρῃσαν, καὶ ὑπὲρ τῶν δικαστικῶν δίφρων περιταθέντων² τῶν δερμάτων ἐπὶ τούτων ἐδίκαζον οἱ δικασταί, παρ' ὀφθαλμοῦς ἔχοντες παράδειγμα τῆς ἐν τῷ κακῶς κρίνειν τιμωρίας. οἱ μὲν οὖν κατηγοροῦντες τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἀναγνόντες τὴν πεμφθεῖσαν ὑπὸ τοῦ Ὀρόντου, ταύτην ἰκανῶς³ ἔφασαν ἔχειν πρὸς κατηγορίαν· ὁ δὲ Τιριβάζος πρὸς μὲν τὴν κατὰ τὸν Εὐαγόραν διαβολὴν⁴ τὴν ὑπ' Ὀρόντου γεγενημένην συνθήκην τὸν Εὐαγόραν⁵ ὑπακούσειν ὡς βασιλέα βασιλεῖ προήνεκεν· ἑαυτὸν δὲ τὴν εἰρήνην συντελεῖσθαι, ὥστε ὑπακούειν Εὐαγόραν τῷ βασιλεῖ ὡς δοῦλον δεσπότη· περὶ δὲ τῶν χρησμῶν ἔφησε μὴ χρηματίζειν τὸν θεὸν καθόλου περὶ θανάτου, καὶ τούτου μάρτυρας παρείχετο πάντας τοὺς παρόντας Ἕλληνας. περὶ δὲ τῆς φιλίας τῆς πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἀπελογοῖτο,

confusion and enslaving them, as was clear to all men. ^{385 B.C.} Moreover, they were in bad repute because it was generally believed that in the agreement ¹ 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 punishment 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 response regarding death,² 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.

⁵ συνθήκην τὸν Εὐαγόραν added by Rhodoman.

¹ So Vogel: εὐδοκουμένην.

² So Reiske: περιθέτων.

³ So Hertlein: ἰκανήν.

⁴ ἀνεγίνωσκε after διαβολὴν deleted by Dindorf.

λέγων οὐκ ἐπὶ τῷ ἰδίῳ συμφέροντι, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῷ τοῦ βασιλέως λυσιτελεῖ πεποιῆσθαι τὴν φιλίαν· καὶ διὰ ταύτης παρεδείκνυε τῶν μὲν Λακεδαιμονίων παρηρηῆσθαι τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἕλληνας, τῷ δὲ βασιλεῖ παραδεδοῦσθαι ἐκδότους. ἐπὶ τελευτῆς δὲ τῆς ἀπολογίας ὑπέμνησε τοὺς δικαστὰς ὧν τὸν βασιλέα πρότερον ἦν εὐεργετηκώς.

3 Λέγεται δὲ πολλὰς μὲν καὶ ἄλλας χρείας ἐνδείχθαι τῷ βασιλεῖ, μίαν δὲ μεγίστην, ἐξ ἧς αὐτὸν θαυμασθῆναι συνέβη καὶ μέγιστον γενέσθαι φίλον· κατὰ γὰρ τινα κυνηγίαν ἐφ' ἄρματος ὀχουμένου τοῦ βασιλέως δύο λέοντας ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὀρμήσαι, καὶ τῶν μὲν ἵππων τῶν ἐν τῷ τεθρίππῳ δύο διασπάσαι, τὴν δ' ὀρμὴν ἐπ' αὐτὸν ποιέσθαι τὸν βασιλέα· καθ' ὃν δὴ καιρὸν ἐπιφανέντα τὸν Τιρίβαζον τοὺς μὲν λέοντας ἀποκτείνειν, τὸν δὲ βασιλέα ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων ἐξελέσθαι. ἐν τε τοῖς πολέμοις¹ ἀνδρεία διενεγκεῖν φασὶν αὐτὸν καὶ κατὰ τὰς² συμβουλάς αὐτως εὐστοχεῖν, ὥστε τὸν βασιλέα χρώμενον ταῖς ἐκείνου παραγγελίαις μηδέποτε διαμαρτεῖν. τοιαύτη δ' ἀπολογία χρησάμενος ὁ Τιρίβαζος ἀπελύθη τῶν ἐγκλημάτων ὡμολογημένως ὑπὸ πάντων τῶν δικαστῶν.

11. Ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς καθ' ἓνα τῶν δικαστῶν προσκαλούμενος ἐπηρώτησε, τίσι δικαίοις προσχῶν ἕκαστος ἀπέλυσε τὸν κατηγορούμενον. ὁ μὲν οὖν πρῶτος ἔφησε, θεωρῶν τὰ μὲν ἐγκλήματα ἀμφισβητούμενα, τὰς δ' εὐεργεσίας ὁμολογουμένας οὐσας· ὁ δὲ δεῦτερος ἔφησε, καὶ τιθεμένων ἀθηναίων τῶν ἐγκλημάτων, ὅμως τὰς εὐεργεσίας μείζους εἶναι τῆς ἀμαρτίας· ὁ δὲ τρίτος εἶπεν ὅτι τὰς μὲν εὐερ-

¹ So Rhodoman : πολεμοῖσις.

in defence that he had formed the friendship not ^{335 B.C.} 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 τὰς added by Dindorf.

γεσίας οὐ τίθεται πρὸς λόγον διὰ τὸ τὰς περὶ αὐτῶν χάριτας καὶ τιμὰς πολλαπλασίας ἀπειληφέναι παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως τὸν Τιρίβαζον, αὐτῶν δὲ τῶν ἐγκλημάτων κατ' ἰδίαν θεωρουμένων μὴ φαίνεσθαι 2 τούτοις ἔνοχον εἶναι τὸν κατηγορούμενον. ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς τοὺς μὲν δικαστὰς ἐπήρυσεν, ὡς δικαίως κεκρικότας, τὸν δὲ Τιρίβαζον ταῖς νομιζομέναις μεγίσταις τιμαῖς ἐκόσμησεν. τοῦ δὲ Ὀρόντου καταγνοῦς ὡς ψευδῆ κατηγορίαν πεπλακότος ἔκτε τῶν φίλων ἐξέκρινε καὶ ταῖς ἐσχάταις ἀτιμίαις περιέβαλεν.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

12. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἑλλάδα Λακεδαιμονίων πορ-
θούτων Μαντινείαν, τὸ μὲν θέρος διετελέσαν οἱ
Μαντινεῖς γενναίως ἀγωνιζόμενοι πρὸς τοὺς πο-
λεμίους· ἐδόκουν γὰρ ἀνδρεία διαφέρειν τῶν
Ἀρκάδων, καὶ διὰ τοῦθ' οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι πρό-
τερον εἰώθεισαν ἐν ταῖς μάχαις τούτους παραστάτας
ἔχειν καὶ πιστοτάτους τῶν συμμάχων· τοῦ δὲ
χειμῶνος ἐνοστήσαντος καὶ τοῦ παρὰ τὴν Μαντινείαν
ποταμοῦ μεγάλην αὔξησιν ἐκ τῶν ὄμβρων λαβόντος,
οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὸ ρεῦμα τοῦ ποταμοῦ διαλα-
βόντες μεγάλοις χώμασιν ἀπέστρεψαν τὸν ποταμὸν
εἰς τὴν πόλιν καὶ πάντα τὸν σύνεγγυς τόπον ἐποί-
2 ησαν λιμνάζειν. διὸ καὶ τῶν οἰκιῶν πιπτουσῶν
καταπλαγέντες οἱ Μαντινεῖς ἠγαγκάσθησαν τὴν πό-
λιν παραδοῦναι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις. οἱ δὲ παρα-
λαβόντες ἄλλο μὲν οὐθέν κακὸν εἰργάσαντο τοὺς
Μαντινεῖς, προσέταξαν δὲ εἰς τὰς ἀρχαίας κώμας
μετοικισθῆναι. διόπερ ἠγαγκάσθησαν τὴν μὲν ἰδίαν
πατρίδα κατασκάπτειν, εἰς δὲ τὰς κώμας μετ-
οικῆσαι.

into account the benefactions, because Tiribazus had ^{335 B.C.} 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 Mantineians 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 Mantineians in despair were compelled to surrender the city to the Lacedaemonians. After they received the surrender, they imposed no other hardship on the Mantineians 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. Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν Διονύσιος ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων τύραννος ἔγνω κατὰ τὸν Ἀδρίαν πόλεις οἰκίζειν. τοῦτο δὲ ἔπραττε διανοούμενος τὸν Ἴόνιον καλούμενον πόρον ἰδιοποιεῖσθαι, ἵνα τὸν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἥπειρον πλοῦν ἀσφαλῆ κατασκευάσῃ καὶ πόλεις ἔχῃ ἰδίας εἰς τὸ δύνασθαι ναυσὶ καθορμισθῆναι. ἔσπευδε γὰρ ἄφνω μεγάλας δυνάμεισιν ἐπιπλεῦσαι τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἥπειρον τόποις καὶ συλῆσαι τὸ ἐν Δελφοῖς τέ-
 2 μενος, γέμον πολλῶν χρημάτων. διὸ καὶ πρὸς Ἴλλυριοὺς ἐποίησατο συμμαχίαν δι' Ἀλκέτου τοῦ Μολοττοῦ, ὃς ἐτύγγανε φυγὰς ὧν καὶ διατριβῶν ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις. τῶν δ' Ἴλλυριῶν ἐχόντων πόλεμον, ἔξαπέστειλεν αὐτοῖς συμμάχους στρατιώτας δισχιλίους καὶ πανοπλίας Ἑλληνικὰς πεντακοσίας. οἱ δ' Ἴλλυριοὶ τὰς μὲν πανοπλίας ἀνέδωκαν τοῖς ἀρίστοις τῶν στρατιωτῶν, τοὺς δὲ στρατιώτας
 3 κατέμειξαν τοῖς ἰδίοις στρατιώταις. πολλὴν δὲ δύναμιν ἀθροίσαντες ἐνέβαλον εἰς τὴν Ἥπειρον καὶ κατῆγον τὸν Ἀλκέταν ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν Μολοττῶν βασιλείαν. οὐδενὸς δ' αὐτοῖς προσέχοντος, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπόρθησαν τὴν χώραν, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν Μολοττῶν ἀντιταττομένων ἐγένετο μάχη καρτερὰ, καθ' ἣν νικήσαντες οἱ Ἴλλυριοὶ κατέκοψαν τῶν Μολοττῶν πλείους τῶν μυρίων πεντακισχιλίων. τοιαύτη δὲ συμφορᾷ τῶν Ἥπειρωτῶν περιπεσόντων, Λακεδαιμόνιοι πυθόμενοι τὰ συμβεβηκότα συμμαχίαν ἐξέπεμψαν τοῖς Μολοττοῖς, δι' ἧς τοῦ πολλοῦ θράσους ἔπαυσαν τοὺς βαρβάρους.

13. While these events were taking place, in Sicily ^{385 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,¹ 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: συλῆσαι.

² So Dindorf: κατήγαγον.

4 "Αμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Πάριοι κατὰ τινα χρησιμὸν ἀποικίαν ἐκπέμφαντες εἰς τὸν Ἀδριανὸν ἔκτισαν ἐν αὐτῷ νήσον τὴν ὀνομαζομένην Φάρον, συμπράξαντος αὐτοῖς Διονυσίου τοῦ τυράννου. οὗτος γὰρ ἀποικίαν ἀπεσταλκῶς εἰς τὸν Ἀδριανὸν οὐ πολλοῖς πρότερον ἔτεσιν ἐκτικῶς ἦν τὴν πόλιν τὴν ὀνομαζομένην Λίσσον. ἐκ ταύτης οὖν ὀρμώμενος Διονύσιος . . . σχολῆν ἄγων κατεσκεύασε νεώρια διακοσίαις τριήρεσι, καὶ τείχος περιέβαλε τῇ πόλει τηλικούτο τὸ μέγεθος, ὥστε τῇ πόλει γενέσθαι τὸν περίβολον μέγιστον τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων. κατεσκεύασε δὲ καὶ γυμνάσια μεγάλα παρὰ τὸν Ἀναπὸν ποταμὸν, θεῶν τε ναοὺς κατεσκεύασε καὶ τᾶλλα τὰ συντείνοντα πρὸς αὐξήσιν πόλεως καὶ δόξαν.

14. Τοῦ δ' ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἦρχε Διοτρέφης, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δ' ὑπατοὶ κατεστάθησαν Λεύκιος Οὐαλέριος καὶ Αὔλος Μάλλιος, παρὰ δ' Ἡλείους Ὀλυμπιάς ἤχθη ἐνενηκοστὴ ἐνάτη, καθ' ἣν ἐνίκα στάδιον Δίκων Συρακόσιος. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Πάριοι μὲν τὴν Φάρον οἰκίσαντες τοὺς τε¹ προενοικούντας βαρβάρους ἐν τινι χωρίῳ καθ' ὑπερβολὴν ὀχυρῶ ὄντι εἴασαν κατοικεῖν ἄσυνεῖς, αὐτοὶ δὲ παρὰ θάλατταν κτίσαντες πόλιν

2 ἐτείχισαν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν προοικούντων ἐν τῇ νήσῳ βαρβάρων δυσχεραίνοντων ἐπὶ τῇ παρουσίᾳ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, καὶ μεταπεμπομένων τοὺς πέραν κατοικούντας Ἰλλυριοὺς, μικροῖς πλοίοις πολλοὺς διέβησαν εἰς τὴν Φάρον, ὄντες ὑπὲρ τοὺς μυρίους, καὶ τοὺς Ἑλληνας πορθοῦντες πολλοὺς ἀνήρουν. ὁ δ' ἐν τῇ Λίσσῳ καθεσταμένος ἑπαρχὸς ὑπὸ Διο-

¹ τε deleted by Vogel; Schäfer and Dindorf read μέν.

While these events were taking place, the Parians, ^{385 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 . . .¹ 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,² 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.} Diotrophes 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 "stadion." 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 τριήρεις πλείους ἔχων ἐπέπλευσε τοῖς τῶν Ἰλλυριῶν πλοιαρίοις, καὶ τὰ μὲν βυθίσας, τὰ δὲ χειρωσάμενος, ἀπέκτεινε τῶν βαρβάρων πλείους τῶν πεντακισχιλίων, ἐζώγησε δὲ περὶ δισχιλίου.

- 3 Διονύσιος δὲ χρημάτων ἀπορούμενος ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ Τυρρηνίαν, ἔχων τριήρεις ἑξήκοντα, πρόφασιν μὲν φέρων τὴν τῶν ληστῶν κατάλυσιν, τῇ δ' ἀληθείᾳ συλήσων ἱερὸν ἅγιον, γέμον μὲν ἀναθημάτων πολλῶν, καθιδρυμένον δ' ἐν ἐπιναεῖ πόλεως Ἀγυλλῆς Τυρρηνίδος· τὸ δ' ἐπίνειον ὠνομάζετο Πύργοι.
- 4 καταπλεύσας δὲ νυκτὸς καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἐκβιβάσας, ἅμ' ἡμέρᾳ προσπεσὼν ἐκράτησε τῆς ἐπιβολῆς· ὀλίγων γὰρ ὄντων ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ φυλάκων βιασάμενος αὐτοὺς ἐσύλησε τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ συνήθροισεν οὐκ ἔλαττον ταλάντων χιλίων. τῶν δὲ Ἀγυλλαιῶν ἐκβοηθησάντων, μάχῃ τε ἐκράτησεν αὐτῶν καὶ πολλοὺς αἰχμαλώτους λαβὼν καὶ τὴν χώραν πορθήσας ἐπανῆλθεν εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας. ἀποδόμενος δὲ τὰ λάφυρα συνήγαγεν οὐκ ἔλάττω ταλάντων πεντακοσίων. εὐπορήσας δὲ χρημάτων ἐμισθοῦτο στρατιωτῶν παντοδαπῶν πλῆθος, καὶ δύναμιν ἀξιόλογον συστησάμενος φανερὸς ἦν πολεμήσων Καρχηδονίοις.

Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐπράχθη κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτόν.

15. Ἐπ' ἄρχοντος δ' Ἀθήνησι Φανοστράτου Ῥωμαῖοι κατέστησαν ἀντὶ τῶν ὑπάτων χιλιάρχους τέτταρας, Λεύκιον Λοκρήτιον, Σέντιον Σολπίκιον, Λεύκιον Αἰμίλιον, Λεύκιον Φούριον. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Διονύσιος ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων τύραννος παρα-

by Dionysius sailed with a good number of triremes ^{384 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 ^{383 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, 5. 2. 8).

σκευασάμενος πολεμῆν Καρχηδονίους, ἐζήτει λαβεῖν πρόφασιν εὐλογον τοῦ πολέμου. ὄρων οὖν τὰς ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίους τεταγμένας πόλεις οἰκειῶς ἐχούσας πρὸς ἀπόστασιν, προσεδέχετο τὰς βουλομένας ἀφίστασθαι, καὶ συμμαχίαν πρὸς αὐτὰς συντιθέμενος 2 ἐπιεικῶς προσεφέρετο ταύταις. οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον πρέσβεις ἀποστέλλοντες πρὸς τὸν δυνάστην ἀπήτουν τὰς πόλεις, μὴ προσέχοντος δὲ αὐτοῦ συνέβη ταύτην ἀρχὴν γενέσθαι τοῦ πολέμου.

Καρχηδόνιοι μὲν οὖν¹ πρὸς τοὺς Ἰταλιώτας² συμμαχίαν ποιησάμενοι κοινῇ τὸν πόλεμον ἐπανείλαντο πρὸς τὸν τύραννον προορώμενοι δ' ἐμφρόνως τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ πολέμου, τῶν τε πολιτῶν τοὺς εὐθέτους κατέλεγον στρατιώτας καὶ χρημάτων προχειρισάμενοι πλῆθος ξενικὰς δυνάμεις μεγάλας ἐμισθοῦντο. καταστήσαντες δὲ στρατηγὸν Μάγωνα τὸν βασιλέα, πολλὰς μυριάδας στρατιωτῶν ἐπεραίωσαν εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν καὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν, διαπολεμῆν ἐξ³ ἀμφοτέρω 3 τέρω βουλόμενοι. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος καὶ αὐτὸς τὰς δυνάμεις διελόμενος, τῷ μὲν ἐνὶ μέρει πρὸς τοὺς Ἰταλιώτας διηγωνίζετο, τῷ δὲ ἑτέρῳ πρὸς τοὺς Φοίνικας. πολλὰ μὲν οὖν κατὰ μέρος ἐγίνοντο μάχαι τοῖς στρατοπέδοις καὶ συμπλοκαὶ μικραὶ καὶ συνεχεῖς, ἐν αἷς οὐδὲν ἀξίολογον ἔργον συνετελέσθη, δύο δὲ παρατάξεις ἐγένοντο μεγάλαι καὶ περιβόητοι. καὶ τῇ μὲν πρώτῃ Διονύσιος θαυμαστῶς ἀγωνισάμενος περὶ τὰ καλούμενα Κάβαλα προετέρησε, καὶ πλείους μὲν τῶν μυρίων ἀνείλε

war upon the Carthaginians, looked about to find a ³⁸³ B.C. 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 king¹ 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,² 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.

¹ οὖν added by Dindorf.

² Ἰταλιώτας Wesseling, Dindorf: παράνοτας.

³ ἐξ added by Wesseling.

τῶν βαρβάρων, οὐκ ἐλάττους δὲ τῶν πεντακισχιλίων ἐξώγρησε· τὸ δ' ἄλλο πλήθος ἠνάγκασε καταφυγεῖν ἐπὶ τινα λόφον ἐρυμνὸν καὶ ἄνυδρον παντελῶς. ἔπεσε δὲ καὶ Μάγων ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτῶν ἀγωνισάμενος λαμπρῶς. οἱ δὲ Φοίνικες καταπλεγέντες τὸ μέγεθος τῆς συμφορᾶς εὐθὺς διεπρεσβέυσαντο περὶ διαλύσεων. ὁ δὲ Διονύσιος ἀπεφήνατο μίαν αὐτοῖς εἶναι σύλλωσιν, εἴαν ἐκχωρήσωσι τῶν κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν πόλεων καὶ τὰ δαπανηθέντα χρήματα κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἐκτίσωσιν.

16. Βαρείας δὲ καὶ ὑπερηφάνου τῆς ἀποκρίσεως δοκούσης ὑπάρχειν, οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι τῇ συνήθει πανουργίᾳ κατεστρατήγησαν τὸν Διονύσιον. προσποιηθέντες οὖν εὐδοκείσθαι¹ ταῖς ὁμολογίαις, ἔφησαν αὐτοὺς μὲν μὴ ὑπάρχειν κυρίου τῆς τῶν πόλεων παραδόσεως, ἵνα δὲ τοῖς ἄρχουσι διαλεχθῶσι περὶ τούτων, ἠξίωσαν τὸν Διονύσιον ὀλίγας ἡμέρας ἀνοχὰς ποιήσασθαι. συγχωρήσαντος δὲ τοῦ δυνάστου καὶ τῶν ἀνοχῶν γενομένων, ὁ μὲν Διονύσιος περιχαρῆς ἦν, ὡς αὐτίκα μάλα τὴν Σικελίαν πᾶσαν παραληφόμενος, οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι Μάγωνα μὲν τὸν βασιλέα μεγαλοπρεπῶς ἔθαψαν, ἀντὶ δ' ἐκείνου στρατηγὸν κατέστησαν τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ, νέον μὲν παντελῶς ὄντα, φρονήματος δὲ γέμοντα² καὶ διάφορον ἀνδρεία. οὗτος δὲ πάντα τὸν τῶν ἀνοχῶν χρόνον διετέλεσε διατάσσειν καὶ γυμνάζειν τὴν δύναμιν, διὰ δὲ τῆς τῶν ἔργων ἀθλήσεως καὶ τῆς τῶν λόγων παρακλήσεως καὶ γυμνασίας ἐν τοῖς ὄπλοις εὐπειθῆ καὶ δυνατὴν ἐποίησε τὴν στρατιάν.

3 ὡς δ' ὁ τῆς ὁμολογίας διήλθε χρόνος, ἀμφοτέρου τὰς δυνάμεις ἐκτάξαντες συγκατέβησαν προθύμως ἐπὶ τὴν μάχην. γενομένης δὲ παρατάξεως ἰσχυρὰς

barians and capturing not less than five thousand. 383 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 εὐδοκῆσαι Vogel.

² δὲ γέμοντα Vogel: δ' εὐγενοῦς ὄντα.

περὶ τὸ καλούμενον Κρόνιον, τὸ δαιμόνιον ἐναλλάξ τῇ νίκῃ τὴν ἦτταν τῶν Καρχηδονίων διωρθώσατο· οἱ μὲν γὰρ προνευκηκότες διὰ τὴν προγεγενημένην εὐημερίαν μεγαλαυχούντες παραδόξως ἐσφάλησαν, οἱ δὲ διὰ τὴν ἦτταν πεπτωκότες ταῖς ἐλπίσιν ἀπροσδόκητον καὶ μεγάλην εὐημερίαν ἀπηνέγκαντο.

17. Λεπτίνης μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ θατέρου κέρως τεταγμένος καὶ διαφέρων ἀνδρεία, μαχόμενος ἥρωικῶς καὶ πολλοὺς ἀνελῶν τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐπιφανῶς κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον· τούτου δὲ πεσότος οἱ Φοίνικες θαρρήσαντες καὶ βιασάμενοι τοὺς ἀντιτεταγμένους ἐτρέψαντο. Διονύσιος δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἔχων ἐπιλέκτους τοὺς συντεταγμένους προεταίρι τῶν ἀντιτεταγμένων· ὡς δ' ὁ τοῦ Λεπτίνου θάνατος ἐγνώσθη καὶ τὸ ἕτερον κέρας συνετέτριπτο,¹ κατεπλάγησαν οἱ τοῦ Διονυσίου καὶ πρὸς φυγὴν ὤρμησαν. τροπῆς δὲ παντελοῦς γενομένης, οἱ μὲν Καρχηδόνιοι φιλοτιμότερον καταδιώξαντες παρήγγελλον ἀλλήλοις μηδένα ζωγεῖν· διὸ καὶ πάντων τῶν περικαταλαμβανομένων ἀναιρουμένων πᾶς ὁ πλησίον τόπος νεκρῶν ἐπληρώθη. τοσοῦτος δ' ἐγένετο φόνος, μνησκακούντων τῶν Φοινίκων, ὥστε τοὺς ἀναιρεθέντας εὐρεθῆναι² τῶν Σικελιωτῶν πλείους τῶν μυρίων καὶ τετρακισχιλίων. οἱ δὲ περιλειφθέντες καταφυγόντες εἰς τὴν παρεμβολὴν τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπιγενομένης διεσώθησαν. οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι μεγάλῃ παρατάξει νικήσαντες ἀνεχώρησαν εἰς Πάνορμον.

5 Ἀνθρωπίνως δὲ τὴν εὐημερίαν ἐνεγκόντες ἀπῆστοιαν πρεσβευτάς, δόντες ἐξουσίαν τῷ Διονυσίῳ

¹ So Reiske, συνετέτριπτο P, συνετέτριπτο cel.

² ἀναιρεθέντας εὐρεθῆναι Wesseling: εὐρεθέντας ἀναιρεθῆναι.

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.

καταλύσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον. ἀσμένως δὲ τοῦ τυράννου προσδεξαμένου τοὺς λόγους ἐγένοντο διαλύσεις, ὥστ' ἔχειν ἀμφοτέροισιν ὡς πρότερον ὑπήρχον κύριοι· ἐξαιρετον δ' ἔλαβον οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι τῆν τῶν Σελινουντίων πόλιν τε καὶ χώραν καὶ τῆς Ἀκραγαντίνης μέχρι τοῦ Ἀλύκου καλουμένου ποταμοῦ. ἔτισε δὲ Διονύσιος τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις ἅπαντα χίλια.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ Σικελίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

18. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἀσίαν Γλῶς ὁ ναυαρχήσας τῶν Περσῶν ἐν τῷ Κυπριακῷ πολέμῳ, ἀποστάτης ὢν τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ τοὺς τε Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τὸν Αἰγυπτίων βασιλέα παρακεκληκῶς εἰς τὸν πρὸς Πέρσας πόλεμον, δολοφονηθεὶς ὑπὸ τινων οὐ συνετέλεσε τὴν προαίρεσιν. μετὰ δὲ τὴν τοῦτου τελευτήν Ταχῶς διαδεξάμενος τὰς τούτου πράξεις συνεστήσατο περὶ αὐτὸν δύναμιν, καὶ πόλιν ἔκτισε πλησίον τῆς θαλάσσης ἐπὶ τινος κρημνοῦ τὴν ὀνομαζομένην Λεύκην, ἔχουσαν ἱερὸν ἅγιον Ἀπόλλωνος. μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ χρόνον αὐτοῦ τελευτήσαντος ἡμφισβήτησαν τῆς πόλεως ταύτης Κλαζομένιοι καὶ Κυμαῖοι. τὸ μὲν οὖν πρῶτον ἐπεχείρησαν αἱ πόλεις πολέμῳ διακρίνεσθαι, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα εἰπόντος τινὸς ἐρωτήσαι τὸν θεόν, ποτέραν τῶν πόλεων κρίνει κυρίαν εἶναι δεῖν τῆς Λεύκης, ἔκρινεν ἡ Πυθία ταύτην ὑπάρχειν, ἣτις ἂν πρώτη θύσῃ ἐν τῇ Λεύκῃ· ὀρμηθῆναι δὲ ἐκ τῆς ἰδίας πόλεως ἅμ' ἡλίῳ ἀνιόντι κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν, ἣν ἀμφότεροι συμφώνως ὑποστήσονται. ταχθείσης δὲ τῆς ἡμέρας, οἱ μὲν Κυμαῖοι ὑπελάμβανον ἑαυτοὺς πλεονεκτεῖν¹ διὰ τὸ τὴν αὐτῶν πόλιν ἐγγυτέρω κείσθαι, οἱ δὲ

¹ πλεονεκτεῖν Vogel, πολεμεῖν PA, προλέγειν cel.

gave him the opportunity to end the war. The tyrant ^{383 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,¹ 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.

Κλαζομένοι, διάστημα πλέον ἀπέχοντες, τεχνάζονται τι τοιοῦτο πρὸς τὴν νίκην κληρώσαντες ἐξ ἑαυτῶν ἀποίκους ἔκτισαν πλησίον τῆς Λεύκης πόλιν, ἐξ ἧς ὀρμηθέντες ἀμ' ἡλίῳ ἀνατέλλοντι ἔφθασαν τοὺς Κυμαίους τὴν θυσίαν ἐπιτελέσαντες.

4 τούτῳ δὲ τῷ φιλοτεχνήματι γενόμενοι κύριοι τῆς Λεύκης, ἐπώνυμον ἑορτὴν ἄγειν κατ' ἑναυτὸν ἐνεστήσαντο,¹ τὴν παγγυριὴν ὀνομάσαντες προφθᾶσειαν. τούτων δὲπραχθέντων αἱ μὲν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐπαναστάσεις αὐτομάτως κατελύθησαν.

19. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ μετὰ τὸν τοῦ Γλῶ καὶ τοῦ Ταχῶ θάνατον τὰς μὲν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν πράξεις ἀπέγνωσαν, τὰ δὲ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα συσκευαζόμενοι,² καὶ τῶν πόλεων ἃς μὲν πειθοῖ προσαγόμενοι, ἃς δὲ διὰ τῆς τῶν φυγάδων καθόδου βία χειρούμενοι, φανερώς ἤδη τὴν ἡγεμονίαν τῆς Ἑλλάδος εἰς ἑαυτοὺς μεθίστασαν παρὰ τὰς κοινὰς συνθήκας τὰς ἐπ' Ἀνταλκίδου γενομένας συνεπιλαβομένου

2 τοῦ Περσῶν βασιλέως. κατὰ δὲ τὴν Μακεδονίαν Ἀμύντου τοῦ βασιλέως ἡττηθέντος ὑπὸ Ἰλλυριῶν καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀπογνόντος, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις τῷ δήμῳ τῶν Ὀλυνθίων δωρησαμένου πολλὴν τῆς ὁμοῦ χώρας διὰ τὴν ἀπόγνωσιν τῆς ἑαυτοῦ δυναστείας, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ὀλυνθίων τὰς προσόδους ἐλάμβανε τὰς ἐκ τῆς δοθείσης χώρας, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀνεπίστως τοῦ βασιλέως ἀναλαβόντος ἑαυτὸν καὶ τὴν ὅλην ἀρχὴν ἀνακτησαμένου οἱ μὲν Ὀλύνθιοι τὴν χώραν ἀπαιτηθέντες

3 οὐχ οἶοι ἦσαν ἀποδιδόναι. διόπερ Ἀμύντας ἰδίαν τε δύναμιν συνεστήσατο καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ποιησάμενος συμμάχους ἐπεισεν ἐξαποστεῖλαι στρα-

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 Leucè 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 Leucè by this scheme, they decided to hold an annual festival to bear its name which they called the Prophthaseia.¹ After these events the rebellions in Asia came of themselves to an end.

19. After the death of Glōs and Tachōs the Lacedaemonians 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 agreements adopted in the time of Antalcidas after intervention 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 abandonment of political power. At first the people of the Olynthians enjoyed the revenues from the land given them, and when later the king unexpectedly recovered 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.

τηγὸν καὶ δύναμιν ἀξιόλογον ἐπὶ τοὺς Ὀλυνθίους. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κρίναντες ἀντέχεσθαι τῶν ἐπὶ Θράκης τόπων, κατέλεξαν στρατιώτας ἕκ τε τῶν πολιτῶν καὶ παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων τοὺς ἅπαντας ὑπὲρ μυρίου· παραδόντες δὲ τὴν δύναμιν Φοιβίδα τῷ Σπαρτιάτῃ προσέταξαν συμμαχεῖν τῷ Ἀμύντῃ καὶ μετ' ἐκείνου πολεμῆσαι τοὺς Ὀλυνθίους. ἑτέραν δὲ δύναμιν ἐπὶ Φλιουντίους ἐπέμψαντες καὶ μάχῃ νικήσαντες ἠνάγκασαν ὑποταγῆναι τοὺς Φλιουντίους τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις.

4 Κατὰ δὲ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον οἱ βασιλεῖς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων διεφέροντο πρὸς ἀλλήλους ταῖς αἰρέσεσιν· Ἀγησίπολις μὲν γάρ, εἰρηνικὸς ὢν καὶ δίκαιος, ἔτι δὲ καὶ συνέσει διαφέρων, ἔφη δεῖν ἐμμένειν τοῖς ὅρκοις καὶ παρὰ τὰς κοινὰς συνθήκας μὴ καταδουλοῦσθαι τοὺς Ἕλληνας· ἀδοξεῖν γάρ ἀπεφάνητο τὴν Σπάρτην τοῖς μὲν Πέρσαις ἐκδότους πεπονημένην τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἕλληνας, αὐτὴν δὲ συσκευαζομένην τὰς κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πόλεις, ἐν ταῖς κοιναῖς συνθήκαις¹ ὁμόσασαν² τηρήσειν αὐτονόμους. ὁ δ' Ἀγησίλαος, ὢν φύσει δραστικός, φιλοπόλεμος ἦν καὶ τῆς τῶν Ἑλλήνων δυναστείας ἀντίχρητο.

¹ μὴ καταδουλοῦσθαι after συνθήκαις deleted by Wesseling.

² So Scaliger, Reiske: ὁμοσαν.

to send out a general and a strong force against the 383 B.C. 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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