

Forgotten Books

— www.forgottenbooks.com —

Copyright © 2016 FB &c Ltd.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior written permission of the publisher, except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical reviews and certain other noncommercial uses permitted by copyright law.

THUCYDIDES

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
CHARLES FORSTER SMITH

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

IN FOUR VOLUMES

I

HISTORY OF THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR
BOOKS I AND II



LONDON

WILLIAM HEINEMANN LTD

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

MCMLVI

First printed 1919
Revised and Reprinted 1928
Reprinted 1935, 1951, 1956

PA
4452
A2
1919
V.1
652360

28. 2. 57

cop.5

Printed in Great Britain

CONTENTS

	PAGE
PORTRAIT OF PERICLES <i>Frontispiece</i>	
INTRODUCTION	vii
BIBLIOGRAPHY	xxi
BOOK I	i
BOOK II	257

MAPS

COROYRA AND NORTH-WESTERN HELLAS <i>to face</i>	43
CHALCIDICE „	95
PIRAEUS „	157

INTRODUCTION

THREE ancient biographies¹ of Thucydides have come down to us, but they are of little value. They are derived from ancient commentaries, and the biographical details which they contain, wherever they do not rest upon inference from the text of the history itself, are often confused and contradictory. These are supplemented by scattered statements of several ancient writers—Dionysius of Halicarnassus, who wrote two treatises on Thucydides (*De Thucydidis historia iudicium* and the *Second Letter to Ammaeus*), Plutarch (*Cimon iv*), and Pausanias (i. xxxii.).

The only authentic facts about the life of Thucydides are gathered from casual mention in the History. He was the son of Olorus (iv. civ. 4); commenced the compilation of materials for writing the History at the outset of the Peloponnesian War (i. i. 1); and lived through the whole war, ripe in years and

¹ One of these, compiled in three distinct portions "from the commentaries," passed under the name of Marcellinus, who is probably to be identified with the author of *Scholia on Hermogenes περὶ στάσεων*, who seems to have lived in the fifth century A.D.; another was by an anonymous grammarian; and the third is a short notice in Suidas, s.v. *Θουκυδίδης*.

INTRODUCTION

judgment, following it with close attention, that he might acquire accurate information (v. xxvi. 5). He suffered from the plague of 429 B.C. (ii. xlviii. 3), of which he wrote his famous account (ii. xlvii–liv). Elected one of the ten generals in 424 B.C., he was sent to the coast of Thrace (where he enjoyed the right of working certain gold mines) to operate against Brasidas. Failing to relieve Amphipolis, he was exiled in 424 B.C., and remained in banishment for twenty years, and thus was able to become acquainted with affairs on both sides (v. xxvi. 5).

For other facts we are dependent largely upon inference; some are reasonably certain, others less so. The name of his father was identical with that of the Thracian prince Olorus, whose daughter Hegesipyle was married to Miltiades, and his tomb, having the inscription *Θουκυδίδης Ὀλόρου Ἀλιμούσιος*, was in the suburb of Athens known as *Κοίλη Μελετίδες*, adjoining those of Cimon and Miltiades (Plut. *Cim.* iv). We may therefore assume that Olorus, the father of Thucydides, was a near kinsman of the Thracian prince Olorus. If, as Marcellinus says (§ 2), Thucydides' mother was named Hegesipyle, like Cimon's mother, that would be confirmation of the relationship; but Plutarch makes no mention of this. It seems likely, then, that Thucydides was of near kin to Cimon, younger perhaps by one generation. His father Olorus was probably a full citizen of Athens, as is indicated by the fact that, mentioning

INTRODUCTION

himself as στρατηγός (iv. civ. 4), he writes Θεουκυδίδη τὸν Ὀλόρου; for only as an Athenian citizen could his father be mentioned in this official style.

As to the date of Thucydides' birth, the only ancient statement that seems worthy of credence was made by Pamphila, a woman writer who in the time of Nero made a great compilation of the results of learning. Aulus Gellius (*N.A.* xv. 23) quotes from Pamphila that, at the beginning of the Peloponnesian War, Hellanicus was sixty-five years of age, Herodotus fifty-three, Thucydides forty. Pamphila's dates were probably taken from the chronological handbook of Apollodorus (second century B.C.), which was generally accepted among the Greeks and Romans. The term forty years used by Pamphila doubtless meant the ἀκμή or prime of Thucydides, and may have been fixed on the basis of his own assertion that he began to collect material at the opening of the war (i. i. 1) and was then in full maturity of mind (v. xxvi. 5). At any rate his own statement, taken with Pamphila's date, has led to the general assumption that the historian was born somewhere about 472 B.C.

It is indicated by Marcellinus (§ 46), and is probable in itself, that the decree for Thucydides' banishment was adopted on the motion of Cleon, who was then at the height of his power; and it is probable that the charge brought against him was treachery (προδοσία), as stated by Marcellinus (§ 55)

INTRODUCTION

and the anonymous biographer (§ 2), and apparently implied by Aristophanes (*Vesp.* 288). His own words, *ξυνέβη μοι φεύγειν*, admit of this interpretation; and the statement of Pausanias (i. xxiii. 9) that he was later recalled from exile on the motion of Oenobius¹ is best understood on this basis. If he had been banished by a simple decree of the people, the general amnesty that followed the capture of Athens by Lysander would have been sufficient for him as for other exiles; if the sentence was more severe, a special decree would be necessary. But it is possible, of course, that the motion of Oenobius antedated the amnesty of Lysander's peace by a few months.

As to Thucydides' death, there was a persistent tradition that he was assassinated, and the fact that the History breaks off suddenly in the midst of exciting events of the Decelean War seems to support the tradition. Plutarch (*Cim.* iv. 3) says that it was commonly reported that he died a violent death at Scapte Hyle; Pausanias (i. xxiii. 9), that he was murdered on his journey home from exile; Marcellinus (§ 10), that after his return from exile he died and was buried in Athens. But whether he died in

¹ The name, which is a rare one in the fifth century, is found as that of a general commanding in the neighbourhood of Thasos in 410-9 B.C. and we hear somewhat later of one Eucles, son of Oenobius; hence it has been conjectured that the father of Oenobius was Eucles, who was Thucydides' colleague in Thrace in 424 B.C. (LV. civ).

INTRODUCTION

Thrace or in Athens, it seems clear from his own words that he outlived the term of his banishment (v. xxvi. 5, ξυνέβη μοι φεύγειν τὴν ἐμαυτοῦ ἔτη εἴκοσι) and that he returned to Athens, since his description of the wall of Themistocles, whose remains "may still be seen at the Peiraeus" (i. xciii. 5), shows that he was there after the destruction of the walls by Lysander. If he had lived to see the restoration of the walls by Conon in 395 B.C., it seems he would certainly have mentioned it. There is another reason, too, for supposing that he did not live to this year: in iii. cxvi. 2 he says that the eruption of Aetna, which occurred in the spring of 425 B.C., was the third on record; hence the one mentioned by Diodorus (xiv. lix. 3) for 396 B.C. could not have been known to him. It seems reasonable, then, to assume that he was not alive in 396 B.C.

There is a pretty and oft-repeated story¹ that Thucydides, as a boy, heard Herodotus recite a portion of his History at Olympia and was moved thereby to tears, whereupon Herodotus said, "Olorus, your son's spirit is aflame with a passion for learning." But Lucian, when telling of the powerful effect of Herodotus' recitation at Olympia,² would surely have mentioned this circumstance had he known of it; besides, chronology is in the way, it

¹ Suidas s.v. ὀργᾶν and Θουκυδίδης; Photius, *Bibl.* 60; Marcellinus, § 54.

² *Herod.* i.

INTRODUCTION

we hold to Pamphila's testimony. But if he did not as a boy hear Herodotus recite at Olympia, he must have known him later as a man at Athens. The period of his youth and early manhood fell in the time when Athens was most prolific in great men. It is clear that he had heard and admired Pericles, and he must have seen Aeschylus and known Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Anaxagoras, Socrates, Gorgias, Antiphon, Pheidias, Polygnotus, Mnesicles, Ictinus, Callicrates, and Hippocrates. Association with such men and the atmosphere of Athens at such a time best explain the development of his genius; but the limits of his subject, as he conceived it, precluded any mention of any of these except Pericles, so that for any personal influence of theirs upon him we are left to inference. The first seven years of the war, before his banishment, were doubtless spent in large part at Athens, where he must have heard the speeches of Pericles, the discussions about Mytilene and about Pylos, as well as about other matters of which we have accounts in this History. But the twenty years of his exile he probably passed largely on his properties in Thrace,¹ engaged in the task of compiling materials for his work about the war, as indeed we are told that he

¹ It was his family connection with Thrace which led to his acquiring the right of working gold mines in that region (iv. cv. 1), which is all that he himself says, though his biographers state that he was the owner of gold mines at Scapte Hyle.

INTRODUCTION

did by Plutarch (*De Exil.* xiv.) and Marcellinus (§§ 25 and 47).

From Thucydides' opening statement, that he began the composition of his History at the outbreak of the war, expecting it to be a great one and more noteworthy than any that had gone before, we should naturally infer that he continued the compilation and composition throughout the war, and in fact—as it is clearly unfinished—until his death. Again, as it was never completed, so it was never completely revised, and it is natural that one can find traces of the different dates at which the several portions were composed. Evidence of this kind has been brought forward in support of different hypotheses as to the composition of the work. The most famous of these was that put forth by F. W. Ullrich in his *Beiträge zur Erklärung des Thucydides*, Hamburg, 1845, in which it is maintained that Books I–V. xxvi, which contain the history of the Archidamian War (432–421 B.C.), formed a separate treatise composed between the Peace of Nicias and the Sicilian Expedition, and that the phrase “this war” in the earlier books refers to the Ten Years' War only.

In v. xxvi Thucydides does make a fresh start with the words, “The same Thucydides recorded the events in order, reckoning by summers and winters,¹

¹ His division of the year corresponds to the actual conditions of the carrying on of war in ancient times: summer

INTRODUCTION

until the fall of Athens." But he adds, "The war lasted for twenty-seven years, and anyone who declines to count the interval of truce as war is mistaken;" which sounds very much like the opening of a second volume of a work that falls into natural divisions. It is quite likely, as Ullrich maintains, that the account of the Archidamian War (I.-V. xxvi.) was composed mainly in the interval between 421 and 416 B.C.; but that it received important additions after the fall of Athens seems certain, e.g. II. lxxv. on the career of Pericles. So much may well be admitted for Ullrich's hypothesis, but it is not necessary to admit more. Even the story of the Sicilian expedition, the finest part of the whole work, need not be considered to have been originally a separate treatise, but only to have received especial care. As for the rest, a paragraph from Classen's introduction to Book V outlines a probable order for the growth of the history which seems reasonable: "Though I am convinced that the whole work was written in the shape in which we have it after the conclusion of the Peloponnesian War, and that Thucydides was called away from life when engaged in the last revision and combination of the portions which he had noted down and sketched in outline from the beginning of the war, —the larger half, including both spring and autumn—covering the time approximately from March to October, winter from November to February.

INTRODUCTION

yet I do not believe that all parts of the work received an equally thorough review. I think that the masterly introduction, which makes our First Book, was completed with the full knowledge of the disastrous result of the twenty-seven years' war; that then the history of the ten years' war and the Sicilian Expedition, for which it is likely that the results of laborious inquiry were already at hand more or less perfectly worked out, received their final touches; and that after this, before the thread of the narrative was taken up again with the Ionic-Decelean War, the intervening period of the εἰρήνη ὑπουλος was described."

The most interesting testimony as to the recognition of the power of Thucydides in ancient times is Lucian's statement (*adv. Indoct.* 102) that Demosthenes copied out the history eight times. Dio Cassius constantly imitated and borrowed from him, and among others of the later historians who emulated him were Philistus, Arrian, and Procopius. There is internal evidence that Tacitus was influenced by him, and Sallust often imitated him. Quintilian's oft-quoted characterization, *Densus et brevis et semper instans sibi Thucydides*, shows his appreciation. In modern times his greatest panegyrist is Macaulay: "There is no prose composition, not even the *De Corona*, which I place so high as the Seventh Book of Thucydides. It is the *ne plus ultra* of human art"; again, "The retreat from Syracuse—Is it or

INTRODUCTION

is it not the finest thing you ever read in your life?"; and still again, "He is the greatest historian that ever lived." John Stuart Mill said, "The most powerful and affecting piece of narrative perhaps in all literature is the account of the Sicilian catastrophe in his Seventh Book." The Earl of Chatham, on sending his son William Pitt to Cambridge, "left to professional teachers the legitimate routine in the classic authors, but made it his particular desire that Thucydides, the eternal manual of statesmen, should be the first Greek which his son read after coming to college." And the Earl of Chatham's estimate is well supported by Sir G. Cornwall Lewis: "For close, cogent, and appropriate reasoning on political questions, the speeches of Thucydides have never been surpassed; and indeed they may be considered as having reached the highest excellence of which the human mind is capable in that department."

In the ordinary narration of events the style of Thucydides is clear, direct, graphic. In strong contrast with this generally simple and lucid form of statement is his style in describing battles and other critical events, in generalizations, and especially in the speeches; here the statement is often so concise and condensed as to become very difficult. Thucydides was not the first to use speeches as a means of vivid presentation of important crises and the actors in them; for that he had the precedent of Homer and the Attic drama. But he used this

INTRODUCTION

means with such impressive effect and success as to induce frequent imitation in later historical writing in ancient times. He does not pretend to give the exact words of the speakers, but says frankly in the Introduction (i. xxii. 1): "As to the speeches that were made by different men, either when they were about to begin the war or when they were already engaged therein, it has been difficult to recall with strict accuracy the words actually spoken, both for me as regards that which I myself heard, and for those who from various other sources have brought me reports. Therefore the speeches are given in the language in which, as it seemed to me, the several speakers would express, on the subjects under consideration, the sentiments most befitting the occasion, though at the same time I have adhered as closely as possible to the general sense of what was actually said." As a natural result the language of the speeches has a uniform character, both in the structure of the sentences and in particular expressions—in other words it is that of Thucydides himself; but at the same time the character and mode of thought of the assumed speaker are clearly manifest in each speech. In the hands of Thucydides such a means of presenting to us a critical situation is extraordinarily effective; here, as in his most striking narrations, his readers become spectators, as Plutarch expressed it. Or as Classen said, "Without our own choice we find ourselves involved in the conflict of

INTRODUCTION

interests, and are put in the position to form judgment for ourselves from the situation and the feeling of parties. Very seldom does the historian himself add a word of comment."

We are accustomed to admire among Thucydides' great qualities as historian, his impartiality, his trustworthiness, vivid description, sense of contrast, conciseness, epigrammatic sententiousness, reserve, pathos. We come to approve heartily his way of leaving facts clearly stated and skilfully grouped to carry their own judgments. He is never a partisan, and the unsophisticated reader might at times wonder what his nationality was did he not frequently subscribe himself "Thucydides the Athenian." Historians sometimes criticise his attitude, but they all accept his statements of fact. His descriptions of battles read as if he himself had been present. He dramatises history by placing events in such juxtaposition that a world of moral is conveyed without a word of comment; for example, when the funeral oration with its splendid eulogy of Athens is followed by the description of the plague, the disgraceful Melian episode is succeeded by the Sicilian disaster, the holiday-like departure from Athens is set over against the distressful flight from Syracuse. He packs his language so full of meaning that at times a sentence does duty for a paragraph, a word for a sentence. "Of all manifestations of power, restraint impresses men most," and however much we regret



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Of Thucydidean manuscripts the following are, according to Hude, the most important:—

- A *Cisalpinus sive Italus*, now in Paris (suppl. Gr. 255), parchment, 11th or 12th century.
- B *Vaticanus*, Vatican Library at Rome (126), parchment, 11th century.
- C *Laurentianus*, Laurentian Library at Florence (69, 2), parchment, 11th century.
- E *Palatinus*, Library at Heidelberg (252), parchment, 11th century.
- F *Augustanus*, Library at Munich (430), parchment, 11th century.
- G *Monacensis*, Library at Munich (228), paper, 13th century.
- M *Britannicus*, British Museum (11727), parchment, 11th century.

No one of these manuscripts is of such age or excellence as to deserve preference before all others; but of the two families which may be distinguished, Laurentianus leads the one, namely, C and G, Vaticanus the other, namely, A B E F. Britannicus holds a sort of middle ground between the two. Hude's preference is for Laurentianus; Classen's, following Bekker, for Vaticanus. From vi. xciv on Vaticanus has a special value as coming perhaps from a different copy.

COMPLETE EDITIONS

- Aldus: Editio Princeps, Venice, 1502, folio; scholia 1503.
Stephanus: Paris, 1564, folio; with scholia and Valla's Latin version made in 1452. The second edition (1588) is the source of the Vulgate.
- I. Bekker: Oxford, 1821, 4 vols., with scholia and Duker's Latin version. Also Ed. ster. altera, Berlin, 1832 ('46, '68).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Poppo : Leipzig, 1821-40, 11 vols. (prolegomena, commentary, etc.).
- Poppo : Minor edition, Leipzig, 1843-51, 4 vols. ; revised 1875-85 by Stahl.
- Goeller : Leipzig, 1826 and 1836, 2 vols., annotated.
- Arnold : London and Oxford, 1830-39, 3 vols., annotated.
- Didot : Paris, 1840, text with Latin version by Haase.
- Bloomfield : London, 1842-43, 2 vols., annotated.
- Krüger : Berlin, 1846-7 and 1858-61, 2 vols., annotated.
- Boehme : Leipzig, 1856 and 1871-75, annotated ; new edition revised by Widmann.
- Classen : Berlin, 1862-76 and 1875-85, 8 vols., annotated ; revised by Steup.
- Stahl : Editio ster. Leipzig, 1873-74, 2 vols., introduction, text and adnotatio critica.
- Van Herwerden : Utrecht, 1877-82, 5 vols., text with critical notes.
- Jones : Oxford, 1898, 2 vols., text.
- Hude : Leipzig, 1898-1901, text with critical notes.

EDITIONS OF SINGLE BOOKS

- Shilleto : Books I and II, London, 1872-3, with critical and explanatory notes.
- Schoene : Books I and II, Berlin, 1874, text and critical notes.
- Croiset : Books I and II, Paris, 1886, annotated.
- Rutherford : Book IV, London, 1889.
- American "College Series," Boston, based on Classen-Steup :
Morris, Book I, 1887 ; Fowler, V, 1888 ; Smith, III, 1894 ; VI, 1913 ; VII, 1886.
- Lamberton : Books VI and VII, New York, 1886 ; II and III, 1905.
- Holden : Book VII, Cambridge, 1891.
- Goodhart : Book VIII, London, 1893.
- Marchant : Book II, London, 1893 ; VI, 1905 ; VII, 1910.
- Spratt : Book III, Cambridge, 1896 ; IV, 1912 ; VI, 1905.
- Fox : Book III, Oxford, 1901.
- Tucker : Book VIII, London, 1908.
- Mills : Book II, Oxford, 1913. •

THUCYDIDES

BOOK I

ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑΙ¹

Α

Ι. Θουκυδίδης Ἀθηναῖος ξυνέγραψε τὸν πόλεμον τῶν Πελοποννησίων καὶ Ἀθηναίων ὡς ἐπολέμησαν πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἀρξάμενος εὐθύς καθισταμένου καὶ ἐλπίσας μέγαν τε ἔσεσθαι καὶ ἀξιολογώτατον τῶν προγεγενημένων, τεκμαιρόμενος ὅτι ἀκμάζοντές τε ἦσαν ἐς αὐτὸν ἀμφοτέρω παρασκευῇ τῇ πάσῃ καὶ τὸ ἄλλο Ἑλληνικὸν ὄρῳν ξυνιστάμενον πρὸς ἑκατέρους, τὸ μὲν εὐθύς, ² τὸ δὲ καὶ διανοούμενον. κίνησις γὰρ αὕτη δὴ μεγίστη τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἐγένετο καὶ μέρει τινὶ τῶν βαρβάρων, ὡς δὲ εἰπεῖν καὶ ἐπὶ πλείστον ἀνθρώπων. τὰ γὰρ πρὸ αὐτῶν καὶ τὰ ἔτι παλαιότερα σαφῶς μὲν εὐρεῖν διὰ χρόνου πλήθος ἀδύνατον ἦν, ἐκ δὲ τεκμηρίων ὧν ἐπὶ μακρότατον σκοποῦντί μοι πιστεῦσαι ξυμβαίνει, οὐ μεγάλα νομίζω γενέσθαι οὔτε κατὰ τοὺς πολέμους οὔτε ἐς τὰ ἄλλα.

ΙΙ. Φαίνεται γὰρ ἡ νῦν Ἑλλάς καλουμένη οὐ πάλαι βεβαίως οἰκουμένη, ἀλλὰ μεταναστάσεις τε οὔσαι τὰ πρότερα καὶ ῥαδίως ἕκαστοι τὴν

¹ The Greek text used for this translation of Thucydides is that of Hude. Variations from his text are indicated in footnotes.

THUCYDIDES

BOOK I

I. THUCYDIDES, an Athenian, wrote the history of the war waged by the Peloponnesians and the Athenians against one another. He began the task at the very outset of the war, in the belief that it would be great and noteworthy above all the wars that had gone before, inferring this from the fact that both powers were then at their best in preparedness for war in every way, and seeing the rest of the Hellenic race taking sides with one state or the other, some at once, others planning to do so. For this was the greatest movement that had ever stirred the Hellenes, extending also to some of the Barbarians, one might say even to a very large part of mankind. Indeed, as to the events of the period just preceding this, and those of a still earlier date, it was impossible to get clear information on account of lapse of time ; but from evidence which, on pushing my inquiries to the furthest point, I find that I can trust, I think that they were not really great either as regards the wars then waged or in other particulars.

II. For it is plain that what is now called Hellas was not of old settled with fixed habitations, but that migrations were frequent in former times, each tribe readily leaving its own land whenever they were

THUCYDIDES

2 *ἑαυτῶν ἀπολείποντες, βιαζόμενοι ὑπὸ τινῶν αἰεὶ*
πλειόνων. τῆς γὰρ ἐμπορίας οὐκ οὔσης οὐδ'
ἐπιμιγνύντες ἀδεῶς ἀλλήλοις οὔτε κατὰ γῆν οὔτε
διὰ θαλάσσης, νεμόμενοί τε τὰ ἑαυτῶν ἕκαστοι
ὅσον ἀποζῆν καὶ περιουσίαν χρημάτων οὐκ ἔχοντες
οὐδὲ γῆν φυτεύοντες, ἄδηλον ὄν ὅποτε τις ἐπελ-
θῶν, καὶ ἀτειχίστων ἅμα ὄντων, ἄλλος ἀφαιρή-
σεται, τῆς τε καθ' ἡμέραν ἀναγκαίου τροφῆς
πανταχοῦ ἂν ἠγούμενοι ἐπικρατεῖν οὐ χαλεπῶς
ἀπανίσταντο, καὶ δι' αὐτὸ οὔτε μεγέθει πόλεων
3 *ἴσχυον οὔτε τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῇ. μάλιστα δὲ*
τῆς γῆς ἢ ἀρίστη αἰεὶ τὰς μεταβολὰς τῶν οἰκη-
τόρων εἶχεν, ἣ τε νῦν Θεσσαλία καλουμένη καὶ
Βοιωτία Πελοποννήσου τε τὰ πολλὰ πλὴν Ἄρ-
4 *καδίας τῆς τε ἄλλης ὅσα ἦν κράτιστα. διὰ γὰρ*
ἀρετὴν γῆς αἴ τε δυνάμεις τισὶ μείζους ἐγγιγνό-
μεναι στάσεις ἐνεποίουσαν ἐξ ὧν ἐφθείροντο, καὶ
5 *ἅμα ὑπὸ ἀλλοφύλων μᾶλλον ἐπεβουλεύοντο. τὴν*
γοῦν Ἄττικὴν ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ πλείστον διὰ τὸ λεπτό-
γεων ἀστασίαστον οὔσαν ἄνθρωποι ὥκουν οἱ
6 *αὐτοὶ αἰεὶ. καὶ παράδειγμα τόδε τοῦ λόγου οὐκ*
ἐλάχιστόν ἐστι διὰ τὰς μετοικήσεις¹ τὰ ἄλλα μὴ
ὁμοίως αὐξηθῆναι· ἐκ γὰρ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος οἱ
πολέμῳ ἢ στάσει ἐκπίπτοντες παρ' Ἀθηναίους
οἱ δυνατώτατοι ὡς βέβαιον ὄν ἀνεχώρουν, καὶ
πολίται γιγνόμενοι εὐθὺς ἀπὸ παλαιοῦ μείζω ἔτι

¹ So Ullrich: μετοικίας ἐς Μπ.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

ἐποίησαν πλήθει ἀνθρώπων τὴν πόλιν, ὥστε καὶ ἐς Ἴωνίαν ὕστερον ὡς οὐχ ἰκανῆς οὔσης τῆς Ἀπτικῆς ἀποικίας ἐξέπεμψαν.

III. Δηλοῖ δέ μοι καὶ τότε τῶν παλαιῶν ἀσθένειαν οὐχ ἥκιστα· πρὸ γὰρ τῶν Τρωικῶν οὐδὲν φαίνεται πρότερον κοινῇ ἐργασαμένη ἢ Ἑλλάς·
 2 δοκεῖ δέ μοι, οὐδὲ τοῦνομα τοῦτο ξύμπασά πω εἶχεν, ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν πρὸ Ἑλληνας τοῦ Δευκαλίωνος καὶ πάνυ οὐδὲ εἶναι ἢ ἐπὶ κλησις αὕτη, κατὰ ἔθνη δὲ ἄλλα τε καὶ τὸ Πελασγικὸν ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν παρέχεσθαι, Ἑλληνας δὲ καὶ τῶν παίδων αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ Φθιώτιδι ἰσχυρῶν πάντων, καὶ ἐπαγομένων αὐτοὺς ἐπ' ὠφελίᾳ ἐς τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις, καθ' ἑκάστους μὲν ἤδη τῇ ὀμιλίᾳ μᾶλλον καλεῖσθαι Ἑλληνας, οὐ μόντοι πολλοῦ γε χρόνου ἐδύνατο καὶ ἅπασιν ἐκνικῆσαι.
 3 τεκμηριῶ δὲ μάλιστα Ὅμηρος. πολλῶ γὰρ ὕστερον ἔτι καὶ τῶν Τρωικῶν γενόμενος οὐδαμοῦ οὕτω¹ τοὺς ξύμπαντας ὠνόμασεν οὐδ' ἄλλους ἢ τοὺς μετὰ Ἀχιλλέως ἐκ τῆς Φθιώτιδος, οἵπερ καὶ πρῶτοι Ἑλληνες ἦσαν, Δαναοὺς δὲ ἐν τοῖς ἔπεσι καὶ Ἀργεῖους καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς ἀνακαλεῖ. οὐ μὲν οὐδὲ βαρβάρους εἶρηκε διὰ τὸ μηδὲ Ἑλληνᾶς πω, ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ, ἀντίπαλον ἐς ἐν ὄνομα
 4 ἀποκεκρίσθαι. οἱ δ' οὖν ὡς ἕκαστοι Ἑλληνες κατὰ πόλεις τε ὅσοι ἀλλήλων ξυνίεσαν καὶ ξύμπαντες ὕστερον κληθέντες οὐδὲν πρὸ τῶν Τρωικῶν δι' ἀσθένειαν καὶ ἀμειξίαν ἀλλήλων ἀθρόοι

¹ Added by Reiske.

number of its inhabitants; so that Attica proved too small to hold them, and therefore the Athenians eventually sent out colonies even to Ionia.

III. The weakness of the olden times is further proved to me chiefly by this circumstance, that before the Trojan war, Hellas, as it appears, engaged in no enterprise in common. Indeed, it seems to me that as a whole it did not yet have this name, either, but that before the time of Hellen, son of Deucalion, this title did not even exist, and that the several tribes, the Pelasgian most extensively, gave their own names to the several districts; but when Hellen and his sons became strong in Phthiotis and were called in to the aid of the other cities, the clans thenceforth came more and more, by reason of this intercourse, to be called Hellenes, though it was a long time before the name could prevail among them all. The best evidence of this is given by Homer; for, though his time was much later even than the Trojan war, he nowhere uses this name of all, or indeed of any of them except the followers of Achilles of Phthiotis, who were in fact the first Hellenes, but designates them in his poems as Danaans and Argives and Achaeans. And he has not used the term Barbarians, either, for the reason, as it seems to me, that the Hellenes on their part had not yet been separated off so as to acquire one common name by way of contrast. However this may be, those who then received the name of Hellenes, whether severally and in succession, city by city, according as they understood one another's speech, or in a body at a later time, engaged together in no enterprise before the Trojan war, on account of weakness and lack of intercourse

THUCYDIDES

ἔπραξαν. ἀλλὰ καὶ ταύτην τὴν στρατείαν θαλάσση ἤδη πλείω χρώμενοι ξυνήλθον.

IV. Μίνως γὰρ παλαιάτατος ὢν ἀκοῇ ἴσμεν ναυτικὸν ἐκτήσατο καὶ τῆς νῦν Ἑλληνικῆς θαλάσσης ἐπὶ πλείστον ἐκράτησε καὶ τῶν Κυκλάδων νήσων ἠρξέ τε καὶ οἰκιστῆς πρῶτος τῶν πλείστων ἐγένετο, Κᾶρας ἐξελάσας καὶ τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ παῖδας ἡγεμόνας ἐγκαταστήσας· τό τε ληστικόν, ὡς εἰκός, καθήρει ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης ἐφ' ὅσον ἐδύνατο, τοῦ τὰς προσόδους μᾶλλον ἰέναι αὐτῷ.

V. Οἱ γὰρ Ἕλληνες τὸ πάλαι καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων οἳ τε ἐν τῇ ἠπείρῳ παραθαλάσσιοι καὶ ὅσοι νήσους εἶχον, ἐπειδὴ ἠρξαντο μᾶλλον περαιοῦσθαι ναυσὶν ἐπ' ἀλλήλους, ἐτράποντο πρὸς ληστείαν, ἡγουμένων ἀνδρῶν οὐ τῶν ἀδυνατωτάτων κέρδους τοῦ σφετέρου αὐτῶν ἕνεκα καὶ τοῖς ἀσθενέσι τροφῆς, καὶ προσπίπτοντες πόλεσιν ἀτειχίστοις καὶ κατὰ κώμας οἰκουμέναις ἠρπαζον καὶ τὸν πλείστον τοῦ βίου ἐντεῦθεν ἐποιοῦντο, οὐκ ἔχοντός πω αἰσχύνῃν τούτου τοῦ ἔργου, φέροντος δέ τι καὶ δόξης μᾶλλον· δηλοῦσι δὲ τῶν τε ἠπειρωτῶν τινες ἔτι καὶ νῦν, οἷς κόσμος καλῶς τοῦτο δρᾶν, καὶ οἱ παλαιοὶ τῶν ποιητῶν τὰς πύσταις τῶν καταπλεόντων πανταχοῦ ὁμοίως ἐρωτῶντες εἰ λησταί εἰσιν, ὡς οὔτε ὢν πυνθάνονται ἀπαξιούντων τὸ ἔργον, οἷς τε ἐπιμελὲς εἶη

with one another. And they united even for this expedition only when they were now making considerable use of the sea.

IV. Minos is the earliest of all those known to us by tradition who acquired a navy. He made himself master of a very great part of what is now called the Hellenic Sea, and became lord of the Cyclades islands and first colonizer of most of them, driving out the Carians and establishing his own sons in them as governors. Piracy, too, he naturally tried to clear from the sea, as far as he could, desiring that his revenues should come to him more readily.

V. It should be explained that in early times both the Hellenes and the Barbarians who dwell on the mainland near the sea,¹ as well as those on the islands, when once they began more frequently to cross over in ships to one another, turned to piracy, under the lead of their most powerful men, whose motive was their own private gain and the support of their weaker followers, and falling upon cities that were unprovided with walls and consisted of groups of villages, they pillaged them and got most of their living from that source. For this occupation did not as yet involve disgrace, but rather conferred something even of glory. This is shown by the practice, even at the present day, of some of the peoples on the mainland, who still hold it an honour to be successful in this business, as well as by the words of the early poets, who invariably ask the question of all who put in to shore, whether they are pirates,² the inference being that neither those whom they ask ever disavow that occupation, nor those ever

¹ *e.g.* Phoenicians, Carians, and probably Epirots.

² *cf.* Homer, γ 73 ; ι 252.

THUCYDIDES

3 εἰδέναι οὐκ ὄνειδιζόντων. ἐλήζοντο δὲ καὶ κατ' ἡπειρον ἀλλήλους. καὶ μέχρι τοῦδε πολλὰ τῆς Ἑλλάδος τῷ παλαιῷ τρόπῳ νέμεται περί τε Λοκροῦς τοὺς Ὀζόλας καὶ Αἰτωλοῦς καὶ Ἀκαρνανᾶς καὶ τὴν ταύτη ἡπειρον· τό τε σιδηροφορεῖσθαι τούτοις τοῖς ἡπειρώταις ἀπὸ τῆς παλαιᾶς ληστείας ἐμμεμένηκεν.

VI. Πᾶσα γὰρ ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἐσιδηροφόρει διὰ τὰς ἀφάρκτους τε οἰκήσεις καὶ οὐκ ἀσφαλεῖς παρ' ἀλλήλους ἐφόδους, καὶ ξυνήθη τὴν δίαιταν μεθ' ὅπλων ἐποιήσαντο ὡσπερ οἱ βάρβαροι. σημεῖον δ' ἐστὶ [ταῦτα τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἔτι οὕτω νεμόμενα] (τῶν ποτε καὶ) ἐς πάντα ὁμοίων διαιτημάτων. ἐν τοῖς πρῶτοι δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν τε σίδηρον κατέθεντο καὶ ἀνειμένη τῇ διαίτῃ ἐς τὸ τρυφερώτερον μετέστησαν. καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι αὐτοῖς τῶν εὐδαιμόνων διὰ τὸ ἀβροδίαιτον οὐ πολὺς χρόνος ἐπειδὴ χιτῶνάς τε λινοῦς ἐπαύσαντο φοροῦντες καὶ χρυσῶν τεττίγων ἐνέρσει κρωβύλον ἀναδούμενοι τῶν ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ τριχῶν· ἀφ' οὗ καὶ Ἰώνων τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενὲς ἐπὶ πολὺ αὕτη ἢ σκευὴ κατέσχευε. μετρία δ' αὖ ἐσθῆτι καὶ ἐς τὸν νῦν τρόπον πρῶτοι Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐχρήσαντο καὶ ἐς τὰ ἄλλα πρὸς τοὺς πολλοὺς οἱ τὰ μείζω κεκτημένοι ἰσοδίαιτοι μάλιστα κατέστησαν. ἐγυμνώθησάν τε πρῶτοι καὶ ἐς τὸ

censure it who are concerned to have the information. On the mainland also men plundered one another; and even to-day in many parts of Hellas life goes on under the old conditions, as in the region of the Ozolian Locrians, Aetolians, Acarnanians, and the mainland thereabout. And these mainlanders' habit of carrying arms is a survival of their old freebooting life.

VI. Indeed, all the Hellenes used to carry arms because the places where they dwelt were unprotected, and intercourse with each other was unsafe; and in their everyday life they regularly went armed just as the Barbarians did. And the fact that these districts of Hellas still retain this custom is an evidence that at one time similar modes of life prevailed everywhere. But the Athenians were among the very first to lay aside their arms and, adopting an easier mode of life, to change to more luxurious ways. And indeed, owing to this fastidiousness, it was only recently that their older men of the wealthier class gave up wearing tunics of linen and fastening up their hair in a knot held by a golden grasshopper as a brooch;¹ and this same dress obtained for a long time among the elderly men of the Ionians also, owing to their kinship with the Athenians. An unpretentious costume after the present fashion was first adopted by the Lacedaemonians, and in general their wealthier men took up a style of living that brought them as far as possible into equality with the masses. And they were the first to bare their bodies and, after stripping openly, to anoint

¹ The mode of wearing the hair in a knot on the top of the head with the insertion of a pin in the form of a cicada seems to have persisted long at Athens, a mark of antiquated manners as characteristic as the queue or pig-tail with us.

THUCYDIDES

φανερὸν ἀποδύντες λίπα μετὰ τοῦ γυμνάζεσθαι ἠλείψαντο. τὸ δὲ πάλαι καὶ ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπικῷ ἀγῶνι διαζώματα ἔχοντες περὶ τὰ αἰδοῖα οἱ ἀθληταὶ ἠγωνίζοντο, καὶ οὐ πολλὰ ἔτη ἐπειδὴ πέπαινανται· ἔτι δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς βαρβάροις ἔστιν οἷς νῦν, καὶ μάλιστα τοῖς Ἀσιανοῖς, πυγμῆς καὶ πάλης
6 ἀθλα τίθεται, καὶ διεζωμένοι τοῦτο δρῶσιν. πολλὰ δ' ἂν καὶ ἄλλα τις ἀποδείξειε τὸ παλαιὸν Ἑλληνικὸν ὁμοιότροπα τῷ νῦν βαρβαρικῷ διαιτώμενον.

VII. Τῶν δὲ πόλεων ὅσαι μὲν νεώτατα ᾠκίσθησαν καὶ ἤδη πλωιμωτέρων ὄντων περιουσίας μᾶλλον ἔχουσαι χρημάτων, ἐπ' αὐτοῖς τοῖς αἰγιαλοῖς ἐκτίζοντο καὶ τείχεσι τοὺς ἰσθμοὺς ἀπελάμβανον ἐμπορίας τε ἔνεκα καὶ τῆς πρὸς τοὺς προσοίκους ἕκαστοι ἰσχύος· αἱ δὲ παλαιαὶ διὰ τὴν ληστείαν ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντίσχουσαν ἀπὸ θαλάσσης μᾶλλον ᾠκίσθησαν, αἷ τε ἐν ταῖς νήσοις καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἠπείροις (ἔφερον γὰρ ἀλλήλους τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὅσοι ὄντες οὐ θαλάσσιοι κάτω ᾠκουν), καὶ μέχρι τοῦδε ἔτι ἀνωκισμένοι εἰσίν.

VIII. Καὶ οὐχ ἦσσαν λησταὶ ἦσαν οἱ νησιῶται, Κᾶρές τε ὄντες καὶ Φοίνικες. οὗτοι γὰρ δὴ τὰς πλείστας τῶν νήσων ᾠκησαν. μαρτύριον δέ· Δήλου γὰρ καθαιρομένης ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων ἐν τῷδε τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ τῶν θηκῶν ἀναιρεθεισῶν, ὅσαι ἦσαν τῶν τεθνεώτων ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, ὑπὲρ ἡμισυ



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

Κᾶρες ἐφάνησαν, γνωσθέντες τῇ τε σκευῇ τῶν ὄπλων ξυντεθαμμένη καὶ τῷ τρόπῳ ᾧ νῦν ἔτι θάπτουσιν.

2 Καταστάντος δὲ τοῦ Μίνω ναυτικοῦ πλωιμώ-
τερα ἐγένετο παρ' ἀλλήλους (οἱ γὰρ ἐκ τῶν νήσων
κακοῦργοι ἀνέστησαν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, ὅτεπερ καὶ τὰς
3 πολλὰς αὐτῶν κατώκιζε), καὶ οἱ παρὰ θάλασσαν
ἄνθρωποι μᾶλλον ἤδη τὴν κτήσιν τῶν χρημάτων
ποιούμενοι βεβαιότερον ᾧκουν, καὶ τινες καὶ τείχη
περιεβάλλοντο ¹ ὡς πλουσιώτεροι ἑαυτῶν γιγνό-
μενοι· ἐφιέμενοι γὰρ τῶν κερδῶν οἷ τε ἤσους
ὑπέμενον τῶν κρεισσόνων δουλείαν, οἷ τε δυνα-
τώτεροι περιουσίας ἔχοντες προσεποιούντο ὑπη-
4 κούς τὰς ἐλάσσους πόλεις. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ τῷ
τρόπῳ μᾶλλον ἤδη ὄντες ὕστερον χρόνῳ ἐπὶ
Τροίαν ἐστράτευσαν.

ΙΧ. Ἀγαμέμνων τέ μοι δοκεῖ τῶν τότε δυνάμει
προύχων καὶ οὐ τοσοῦτον τοῖς Τυνδάρεω ὄρκοις
κατειλημμένους τοὺς Ἑλένης μνηστῆρας ἄγων τὸν
2 στόλον ἀγεῖραι. λέγουσι δὲ καὶ οἱ τὰ σαφέστατα
Πελοποννησίων μνήμη παρὰ τῶν πρότερον δε-
δεγμένοι] Πέλοπά τε πρῶτον πλήθει χρημάτων, ἃ
ἤλθεν ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας ἔχων ἐς ἀνθρώπους ἀπόρους,
δύναμιν περιποιησάμενον τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν τῆς χώ-
ρας ἔπηλυν ὄντα ὅμως σχεῖν, καὶ ὕστερον τοῖς

¹ Hude reads περιεβάλλοντο with C_r.

¹ According to the post-Homeric legend, all who paid their court to Helen engaged to defend the man of her

being recognized by the fashion of the armour found buried with them, and by the mode of burial, which is that still in use among them.

But when the navy of Minos had been established, navigation between various peoples became safer—for the evil-doers on the islands were expelled by him, and then he proceeded to colonize most of them—and the dwellers on the sea-coast now began to acquire property more than before and to become more settled in their homes, and some, seeing that they were growing richer than before, began also to put walls around their cities. Their more settled life was due to their desire for gain; actuated by this, the weaker citizens were willing to submit to dependence on the stronger, and the more powerful men, with their enlarged resources, were able to make the lesser cities their subjects. And later on, when they had at length more completely reached this condition of affairs, they made the expedition against Troy.

IX. And it was, as I think, because Agamemnon surpassed in power the princes of his time that he was able to assemble his fleet, and not so much because Helen's suitors, whom he led, were bound by oath to Tyndareus.¹ It is said, furthermore, by those of the Peloponnesians who have received the clearest traditional accounts from men of former times, that it was by means of the great wealth which he brought with him from Asia into the midst of a poor people that Pelops first acquired power, and, consequently, stranger though he was, gave his name to the country, and that yet greater things

choice against all wrong. *cf.* Isoc. x. 40; Paus. III. xx. 9; Apollod. III. x. 9.

THUCYDIDES

ἐκγόνοις ἔτι μείζω ξυνενεχθῆναι, Εὐρυσθέως μὲν
 ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ὑπὸ Ἡρακλειδῶν ἀποθανόντος,
 Ἀτρέως δὲ μητρὸς ἀδελφοῦ ὄντος αὐτῷ καὶ ἐπι-
 τρέψαντος Εὐρυσθέως, ὅτ' ἐστράτευε, Μυκήνας
 τε καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν κατὰ τὸ οἰκεῖον Ἀτρεῖ (τυγχά-
 νειν δὲ αὐτὸν φεύγοντα τὸν πατέρα διὰ τὸν
 Χρυσίππου θάνατον), καὶ ὡς οὐκέτι ἀνεχώρησεν
 Εὐρυσθεὺς, βουλομένων καὶ τῶν Μυκηναίων φόβῳ
 τῶν Ἡρακλειδῶν καὶ ἅμα δυνατὸν δοκοῦντα εἶναι
 καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τεθεραπευκότα τῶν Μυκηναίων τε
 καὶ ὅσων Εὐρυσθεὺς ἦρχε τὴν βασιλείαν Ἀτρέα
 παραλαβεῖν καὶ τῶν Περσειδῶν τοὺς Πελοπίδας
 3 μείζους καταστήναι. ἅ μοι δοκεῖ Ἀγαμέμνων
 παραλαβὼν καὶ ναυτικῷ δὲ ἅμα ἐπὶ πλεόν τῶν
 ἄλλων ἰσχύσας τὴν στρατείαν οὐ χάριτι τὸ πλεόν
 ἢ φόβῳ ξυναγαγὼν ποιήσασθαι. φαίνεται γὰρ
 ναυσί τε πλείσταις αὐτὸς ἀφικόμενος καὶ Ἀρκάσι
 προσπαρασχών, ὡς Ὀμηρος τοῦτο δεδήλωκεν, εἴ
 4 τῷ ἱκανὸς τεκμηριῶσαι. καὶ ἐν τοῦ σκῆπτρου
 ἅμα τῇ παραδόσει εἶρηκεν αὐτὸν "πολλῆσι νή-
 σοισι καὶ Ἀργεῖ παντὶ ἀνάσσειν". οὐκ ἂν οὖν
 νήσων ἔξω τῶν περιοικίδων (αὐταὶ δὲ οὐκ ἂν
 πολλαὶ εἶεν) ἠπειρώτης ὦν ἐκράτει, εἰ μή τι καὶ
 5 ναυτικὸν εἶχεν. εἰκάζειν δὲ χρὴ καὶ ταύτῃ τῇ
 στρατείᾳ οἷα ἦν τὰ πρὸ αὐτῆς.

¹ Chrysippus, his half-brother, son of Pelops and Axioche, was killed by Atreus and Thyestes at the instance of their mother Hippodameia.

BOOK I. IX. 2-5

fell to the lot of his descendants. For when Eurystheus set out on the expedition that resulted in his death in Attica at the hands of the Heracleidae, Atreus, his mother's brother, who chanced to have been banished by his father for the death of Chrysipus,¹ was intrusted by Eurystheus with Mycenae and the sovereignty because he was a kinsman; and when Eurystheus did not return, Atreus, in accordance with the wish of the Mycenaeans, who feared the Heracleidae, and because he seemed to be a man of power and had won the favour of the multitude, received the sovereignty over the Mycenaeans and all who were under the sway of Eurystheus. And so the house of Pelops became greater than the house of Perseus. And it was, I think, because Agamemnon had inherited all this, and at the same time had become strong in naval power beyond the rest, that he was able to collect his armament, not so much by favour as by fear, and so to make the expedition. For it is clear that he himself brought the greatest number of ships, and that he had others with which to supply the Arcadians,² as Homer testifies, if he is sufficient witness for anyone. And he says, in the account of the delivery of the sceptre,³ that Agamemnon "ruled over many islands and all Argos." Now, if he had not had something of a fleet, he could not, as he lived on the mainland, have been lord of any islands except those on the coast, and these would not be "many." And it is from this expedition that we must judge by conjecture what the situation was before that time.

² *cf.* Homer, B 576 and 612.

³ *cf.* Homer, B 101-109.

THUCYDIDES

X. Καὶ ὅτι μὲν Μυκῆναι μικρὸν ἦν, ἢ εἴ τι (τῶν τότε) πόλισμα νῦν μὴ ἀξιοχρεῶν δοκεῖ εἶναι, οὐκ ἀκριβεῖ ἂν τις σημείῳ χρώμενος ἀπιστοίη μὴ γενέσθαι τὸν στόλον τοσοῦτον ὅσον οἷ τε ποιηταὶ
 2 εἰρήκασι καὶ ὁ λόγος κατέχει. Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν¹ γὰρ εἰ ἢ πόλις ἐρημωθείη, λειφθείη δὲ τά τε ἱερά καὶ τῆς κατασκευῆς τὰ ἐδάφη, πολλὴν ἂν οἶμαι ἀπιστίαν τῆς δυνάμεως προελθόντος πολλοῦ χρόνου τοῖς ἔπειτα πρὸς τὸ κλέος αὐτῶν εἶναι (καίτοι Πελοποννήσου τῶν πέντε τὰς δύο μοίρας νέμονται τῆς τε ξυμπάσης ἡγοῦνται καὶ τῶν ἔξω ξυμμάχων πολλῶν· ὅμως δέ, οὔτε ξυνοικισθείσης τῆς² πόλεως οὔτε ἱεροῖς καὶ κατασκευαῖς πολυτελέσι χρησαμένης, κατὰ κώμας δὲ τῷ παλαιῷ τῆς Ἑλλάδος τρόπῳ οἰκισθείσης, φαίνοιτ' ἂν ὑποδεεστέρα), Ἀθηναίων δὲ τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο παθόντων διπλασίαν ἂν τὴν δύναμιν εἰκάζεσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς
 3 φανεράς ὄψεως τῆς πόλεως ἢ ἔστιν. οὔκουν ἀπιστεῖν εἰκὸς οὐδὲ τὰς ὄψεις τῶν πόλεων μᾶλλον σκοπεῖν ἢ τὰς δυνάμεις, νομίζειν δὲ τὴν στρατείαν ἐκείνην μεγίστην μὲν γενέσθαι τῶν πρὸ αὐτῆς, λειπομένην δὲ τῶν νῦν, τῇ Ὀμήρου αὐ ποιήσει εἰ τι χρὴ κἀνταῦθα πιστεύειν, ἦν εἰκὸς ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον μὲν ποιητὴν ὄντα κοσμηῆσαι, ὅμως δὲ φαίνεται
 4 καὶ οὔτως ἐνδεεστέρα. πεποίηκε γὰρ χιλίων καὶ διακοσίων νεῶν τὰς μὲν Βοιωτῶν εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν ἀνδρῶν, τὰς δὲ Φιλοκτήτου πεντήκοντα,

¹ Added by Hude.

² Added by Stephanus.

X. And because Mycenae was only a small place, or if any particular town of that time seems now to be insignificant, it would not be right for me to treat this as an exact piece of evidence and refuse to believe that the expedition against Troy was as great as the poets have asserted and as tradition still maintains. For if the city of the Lacedaemonians should be deserted, and nothing should be left of it but its temples and the foundations of its other buildings, posterity would, I think, after a long lapse of time, be very loath to believe that their power was as great as their renown. (And yet they occupy two-fifths of the Peloponnesus and have the hegemony of the whole, as well as of their many allies outside; but still, as Sparta is not compactly built as a city and has not provided itself with costly temples and other edifices, but is inhabited village-fashion in the old Hellenic style, its power would appear less than it is.) Whereas, if Athens should suffer the same fate, its power would, I think, from what appeared of the city's ruins, be conjectured double what it is. The reasonable course, therefore, is not to be incredulous or to regard the appearance of cities rather than their power, but to believe that expedition to have been greater than any that preceded it, though falling below those of the present time, if here again one may put any trust in the poetry of Homer; for though it is natural to suppose that he as a poet adorned and magnified the expedition, still even on his showing it was evidently comparatively small. For in the fleet of twelve hundred vessels he has represented the ships of the Boeotians as having one hundred and twenty men each, and those of

THUCYDIDES

δηλῶν, ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ, τὰς μεγίστας καὶ ἐλαχίσ-
στας· ἄλλων γοῦν μεγέθους πέρι ἐν νεῶν κατα-
λογῷ οὐκ ἐμνήσθη. αὐτερέται δὲ ὅτι ἦσαν καὶ
μάχιμοι πάντες, ἐν ταῖς Φιλοκτῆτου ναυσὶ δεδή-
λωκεν· τοξότας γὰρ πάντας πεποίηκε τοὺς προσ-
κώπους. περίνεως δὲ οὐκ εἰκὸς πολλοὺς ξυμπλεῖν
ἔξω τῶν βασιλέων καὶ τῶν μάλιστα ἐν τέλει,
ἄλλως τε καὶ μέλλοντας πέλαγος περαιώσεσθαι
μετὰ σκευῶν πολεμικῶν οὐδ' αὖ τὰ πλοῖα κατά-
φαρκτα ἔχοντας, ἀλλὰ τῷ παλαιῷ τρόπῳ ληστι-
5 κώτερον παρεσκευασμένα. πρὸς τὰς μεγίστας δ'
οὖν καὶ ἐλαχίστας ναῦς τὸ μέσον σκοποῦντι οὐ
πολλοὶ φαίνονται ἐλθόντες, ὡς ἀπὸ πάσης τῆς
Ἑλλάδος κοινῇ πεμπόμενοι.

XI. Αἴτιον δ' ἦν οὐχ ἡ ὀλιγανθρωπία τοσοῦτον
ὅσον ἡ ἀχρηματία. τῆς γὰρ τροφῆς ἀπορία τὸν
τε στρατὸν ἐλάσσω ἤγαγον καὶ ὅσον ἤλπιζον
αὐτόθεν πολεμοῦντα βιοτεύσειν, ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀφι-
κόμενοι μάχῃ ἐκράτησαν (δῆλον δέ· τὸ γὰρ ἔρυμα
τῷ στρατοπέδῳ οὐκ ἂν ἐτειχίσαντο), φαίνονται δ'
οὐδ' ἐνταῦθα πάσῃ τῇ δυνάμει χρησάμενοι, ἀλλὰ
πρὸς γεωργίαν τῆς Χερσονήσου τραπόμενοι καὶ
ληστείαν τῆς τροφῆς ἀπορία. ἢ καὶ μᾶλλον οἱ
Τρῶες αὐτῶν διεσπαρμένων τὰ δέκα ἔτη ἀντεῖχον
βία, τοῖς αἰεὶ ὑπολειπομένοις ἀντίπαλοι ὄντες.
2 περιουσίαν δὲ εἰ ἦλθον ἔχοντες τροφῆς καὶ ὄντες



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

ἀθρόοι ἄνευ ληστείας καὶ γεωργίας ξυνεχῶς τὸν πόλεμον διέφερον, ῥαδίως ἂν μάχῃ κρατοῦντες εἶλον, οἷ γε καὶ οὐχ ἀθρόοι, ἀλλὰ μέρει τῷ αἰεὶ παρόντι ἀντεῖχον, πολιορκία δ' ἂν προσκαθεζόμενοι ἐν ἐλάσσονί τε χρόνῳ καὶ ἀπουνώτερον τὴν Τροίαν εἶλον. ἀλλὰ δι' ἀχρηματίαν (τά τε πρὸ τούτων) ἀσθενῆ ἦν καὶ αὐτά γε δὴ ταῦτα, ὀνομαστότατα τῶν πρὶν γεγόμενα, δηλοῦται τοῖς ἔργοις ὑποδεέστερα ὄντα τῆς φήμης καὶ τοῦ νῦν περὶ αὐτῶν διὰ τοὺς ποιητὰς λόγου κατεσχηκότος.

XII. Ἐπεὶ καὶ μετὰ τὰ Τρωικὰ ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἔτι μετανίστατό τε καὶ κατωκίζετο, ὥστε μὴ ἡσυχάσασα αὐξηθῆναι. ἢ τε γὰρ ἀναχώρησις τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐξ Ἰλίου χρονία γενομένη πολλὰ ἐνεόχμωσε, καὶ στάσεις ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν (ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ ἐγίγνοντο, ἀφ' ὧν ἐκπίπτουτες τὰς πόλεις ἔκτιζον. Βοιωτοὶ τε γὰρ οἱ νῦν ἑξηκοστῷ ἔτει μετὰ Ἰλίου ἄλωσιν ἐξ Ἄρνης ἀναστάντες ὑπὸ Θεσσαλῶν τὴν νῦν μὲν Βοιωτίαν, πρότερον δὲ Καδμηίδα, γῆν καλουμένην ὤκησαν (ἦν δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ ἀποδασμὸς ἐν τῇ γῆ ταύτῃ πρότερον, ἀφ' ὧν καὶ ἐς Ἰλιον ἐστράτευσαν), Δωριῆς τε ὀγδοηκοστῷ ἔτει ξὺν Ἡρακλείδαις Πελοπόννησον ἔσχον. μόλις τε ἐν πολλῷ χρόνῳ ἡσυχάσασα ἡ Ἑλλὰς βεβαίως καὶ (οὐκέτι ἀνισταμένη) ἀποικίας ἐξέ-

supply of food, and, in a body, without resorting to foraging and agriculture, had carried on the war continuously, they would easily have prevailed in battle and taken the city, since even with their forces not united, but with only such part as was from time to time on the spot, they yet held out; whereas, if they could have sat down and laid siege to Troy, they would have taken it in less time and with less trouble. But because of lack of money not only were the undertakings before the Trojan war insignificant, but even this expedition itself, though far more noteworthy than any before, is shown by the facts to have been inferior to its fame and to the tradition about it that now, through the influence of the poets, obtains.

XII. Indeed, even after the Trojan war Hellas was still subject to migrations and in process of settlement, and hence did not get rest and wax stronger. For not only did the return of the Hellenes from Ilium, occurring as it did after a long time, cause many changes; but factions also began to spring up very generally in the cities, and, in consequence of these, men were driven into exile and founded new cities. The present Boeotians, for example, were driven from Arne by the Thessalians in the sixtieth year after the capture of Ilium and settled in the district now called Boeotia, but formerly Cadmeis; only a portion of these had been in that land before, and it was some of these who took part in the expedition against Ilium. The Dorians, too, in the eightieth year after the war, together with the Heraclidae occupied the Peloponnesus. And so when painfully and after a long course of time Hellas became permanently tranquil and its population was no longer subject to expulsion from their homes, it

πεμπε, καὶ Ἴωνας μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ νησιωτῶν τοὺς πολλοὺς ᾤκισαν, Ἰταλίας δὲ καὶ Σικελίας τὸ πλεόν Πελοποννήσιοι τῆς τε ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἔστιν ἅ χωρία. πάντα δὲ ταῦτα ὕστερον τῶν Τρωικῶν ἐκτίσθη.

XIII. Δυνατωτέρας δὲ γιγνομένης τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ τῶν χρημάτων τὴν κτήσιν ἔτι μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον ποιουμένης τὰ πολλὰ τυραννίδες ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι καθίσταντο, τῶν προσόδων μειζόνων γιγνομένων (πρότερον δὲ ἦσαν ἐπὶ ῥητοῖς γέρασι πατρικαὶ βασιλείαι), ναυτικά τε ἐξηρτύετο ἢ Ἑλλάς καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης μᾶλλον ἀντείχοντο.

2 πρῶτοι δὲ Κορίνθιοι λέγονται ἐγγύτατα τοῦ νῦν τρόπου μεταχειρίσαι τὰ περὶ τὰς ναῦς καὶ τριήρεις πρῶτον ἐν Κορίνθῳ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐνναυπη-

3 γηθῆναι. φαίνεται δὲ καὶ Σαμίους Ἀμεινοκλῆς Κορίνθιος ναυπηγὸς ναῦς ποιήσας τέσσαρας· ἔτη δ' ἐστὶ μάλιστα τριακόσια ἐς τὴν τελευταίην τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου, ὅτε Ἀμεινοκλῆς Σαμίους ἦλθεν.

4 ναυμαχία τε παλαιτάτη ἣν ἴσμεν γίνεται Κορινθίων πρὸς Κερκυραίους· ἔτη δὲ μάλιστα καὶ ταύτη ἐξήκοντα καὶ διακόσια ἐστὶ μέχρι τοῦ

5 αὐτοῦ χρόνου. οἰκοῦντες γὰρ τὴν πόλιν οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐπὶ τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ αἰεὶ δὴ ποτε ἐμπόριον εἶχον, τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὸ πάλαι κατὰ γῆν τὰ πλείω ἢ κατὰ θάλασσαν, τῶν τε ἐντὸς Πελοποννήσου καὶ τῶν ἔξω, διὰ τῆς ἐκείνων παρ' ἀλλήλους ἐπιμισγόντων, χρήμασί τε δυνατοὶ ἦσαν, ὡς καὶ

began to send out colonies. The Athenians colonized Ionia and most of the islands; the Peloponnesians, the greater part of Italy and Sicily and some portions of the rest of Hellas. And all these colonies were planted after the Trojan war.

XIII. As Hellas grew more powerful and continued to acquire still more wealth than before, along with the increase of their revenue tyrannies began to be established in most of the cities, whereas before that there had been hereditary kingships based on fixed prerogatives. The Hellenes began to fit out navies, too, and to apply themselves more to the sea. And the Corinthians are said to have been the first of all to adopt what was very nearly the modern plan as regards ships and shipping,¹ and Corinth was the first place in all Hellas, we are told, where triremes were built. And it appears that Ameinocles, a Corinthian shipwright, built four ships for the Samians, also; and it was about three hundred years before the end of the Peloponnesian war that Ameinocles came to the Samians.² The earliest sea-fight, too, of which we know, was fought by the Corinthians against the Corcyraeans;³ and this was two hundred and sixty years before the same date. For as the Corinthians had their city on the Isthmus, from the very earliest times they maintained there a market for the exchange of goods, because the Hellenes within and without the Peloponnesus, in olden times communicating with one another more by land than by sea, had to pass through their territory; and so they were powerful and rich, as has

¹ The reference seems to be to the construction of harbours and docks as well as to the structure of the ships, e.g. providing them with decks (ch. x. 4).

² 704 B.C.

³ 664 B.C.

THUCYDIDES

τοῖς παλαιοῖς ποιηταῖς δεδήλωται· ἀφνειὸν γὰρ ἐπωνόμασαν τὸ χωρίον. ἐπειδὴ τε οἱ Ἕλληνες μᾶλλον ἐπλωζον, τὰς ναῦς κτησάμενοι τὸ ληστικὸν καθήρουν, καὶ ἐμπόριον παρέχοντες ἀμφοτέρα δυνατὴν ἔσχον χρημάτων προσόδῳ τὴν πόλιν.
 6 καὶ Ἴωσιν ὕστερον πολὺ γίγνεται ναυτικὸν ἐπὶ Κύρου Περσῶν πρώτου βασιλεύοντος καὶ Καμβύσου τοῦ υἱέος αὐτοῦ, τῆς τε καθ' ἑαυτοὺς θαλάσσης Κύρῳ πολεμοῦντες ἐκράτησάν τινα χρόνον. καὶ Πολυκράτης, Σάμου τυραννῶν ἐπὶ Καμβύσου, ναυτικῶ ἰσχύων ἄλλας τε τῶν νήσων ὑπηκόους ἐποιήσατο καὶ Ῥήνειαν ἔλῶν ἀνέθηκε τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ Δηλίῳ. Φωκαῆς τε Μασσαλίαν οἰκίζοντες Καρχηδονίους ἐνίκων ναυμαχοῦντες.

XIV. Δυνατώτατα γὰρ ταῦτα τῶν ναυτικῶν ἦν. φαίνεται δὲ καὶ ταῦτα, πολλαῖς γεναῖς ὕστερα γενόμενα τῶν Τρωικῶν, τριήρεσι μὲν ὀλίγαις χρώμενα, πεντηκοντέροις δ' ἔτι καὶ πλοίοις
 2 μακροῖς ἐξηρτυμένα ὥσπερ ἐκεῖνα. ὀλίγον τε πρὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν καὶ τοῦ Δαρείου θανάτου, ὃς μετὰ Καμβύσῃν Περσῶν ἐβασίλευσε, τριήρεις περί τε Σικελίαν τοῖς τυράννοις ἐς πλῆθος ἐγένοντο καὶ Κερκυραίοις· ταῦτα γὰρ τελευταῖα πρὸ τῆς Ξέρξου στρατείας ναυτικὰ ἀξιόλογα ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι
 3 κατέστη. Αἰγινῆται γὰρ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ

¹ cf. Hom. B 570; Pind. Ol. xiii. 4.

² 559–529 B.C.

³ 532–522 B.C.

⁴ cf. III. civ.

⁵ Marseilles, founded 600 B.C.

been shown even by the early poets, who called the place "Wealthy Corinth."¹ And when navigation grew more prevalent among the Hellenes, the Corinthians acquired ships and swept the sea of piracy, and offering a market by sea as well as by land, raised their city to great power by means of their revenues. The Ionians, too, acquired a powerful navy later, in the time of Cyrus,² the first king of the Persians, and of Cambyses his son; and waging war with Cyrus they maintained control of the sea about their own coasts for some time. Polycrates, also, who was tyrant of Samos in the time of Cambyses,³ was strong in sea-power and subdued a number of the islands, Rhenea among them, which he captured and consecrated to the Delian Apollo.⁴ Finally the Phocaeans, when they were colonizing Massalia,⁵ conquered the Carthaginians in a sea-fight.

XIV. These were the most powerful of the fleets; and even these, we learn, though they were formed many generations later than the Trojan war, were provided with only a few triremes, but were still fitted out with fifty-oared galleys and the ordinary long boats,⁶ like the navies of that earlier time. Indeed, it was only a little before the Persian war and the death of Darius,⁷ who became king of the Persians after Cambyses, that triremes were acquired in large numbers, namely by the tyrants in various parts of Sicily and by the Corcyraeans; and these were the last navies worthy of note that were established in Hellas before the expedition of Xerxes. As for the Athenians and Aeginetans and any other maritime

⁶ *πλοῖα*, usually contrasted with war-ships (*τριήρεις*), but here marked as ships of war by the epithet *μακρά*, though probably differing little except in size from trading-vessels.

⁷ 485 B.C.

THUCYDIDES

οἷτινες ἄλλοι, βραχέα ἐκέκτηντο καὶ τούτων τὰ πολλὰ πεντηκοντέρους· ὄψέ τε ἀφ' οὗ Ἀθηναίους Θεμιστοκλῆς ἔπεισεν Αἰγινήταις πολεμοῦντας, καὶ ἅμα τοῦ βαρβάρου προσδοκίμου ὄντος, τὰς ναῦς ποιήσασθαι, αἷσπερ καὶ ἐναυμάχησαν· καὶ αὐταὶ οὐπω εἶχον διὰ πάσης καταστρώματα.

XV. Τὰ μὲν οὖν ναυτικὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τοιαῦτα ἦν, τὰ τε παλαιὰ καὶ τὰ ὕστερον γενόμενα. ἰσχὺν δὲ περιεποιήσαντο ὅμως οὐκ ἐλαχίστην οἱ προσσχόντες αὐτοῖς (χρημάτων τε προσόδῳ καὶ ἄλλων ἀρχῇ; ἐπιπλέοντες γὰρ τὰς νήσους καταστρέφοντο, καὶ μάλιστα ὅσοι μὴ διαρκῆ εἶχον 2 χώραν. κατὰ γῆν δὲ πόλεμος, ὅθεν τις κὰν δύναμις περιεγένετο, οὐδεὶς ξυνέστη· πάντες δὲ ἦσαν, ὅσοι καὶ ἐγένοντο, πρὸς ὁμόρους τοὺς σφετέρους ἐκάστοις, καὶ ἐκδήμους στρατείας πολὺν ἀπὸ τῆς ἑαυτῶν ἐπ' ἄλλων καταστροφῇ οὐκ ἐξῆσαν οἱ Ἕλληνες. οὐ γὰρ ξυνειστήκεσαν πρὸς τὰς μεγίστας πόλεις ὑπήκοοι, οὐδ' αὖ αὐτοὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης κοινὰς στρατείας ἐποιοῦντο, κατ' ἀλλήλους δὲ μάλλον ὡς ἕκαστοι οἱ ἀστυγείτονες ἐπολέμουν. 3 μάλιστα δὲ ἐς τὸν (πάλαι ποτὲ γενόμενον) πόλεμον Χαλκιδέων καὶ Ἐρετριῶν καὶ τὸ ἄλλο Ἑλληνικὸν ἐς ξυμμαχίαν ἐκατέρων διέστη.

¹ Referring to Xerxes' invasion. This Aeginetan war is referred to in ch. xli. 2.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

XVI. Ἐπεγένετο δὲ ἄλλοις τε ἄλλοθι κωλύματα μὴ αὐξηθῆναι, καὶ Ἴωσι προχωρησάντων ἐπὶ μέγα τῶν πραγμάτων Κῦρος καὶ ἡ Περσικὴ ἐξουσία Κροῖσον καθελούσα καὶ ὅσα ἐντὸς Ἄλυος ποταμοῦ πρὸς θάλασσαν, ἐπεστράτευσε καὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ ἠπείρῳ πόλεις ἐδούλωσε, Δαρειῶς τε ὕστερον τῷ Φοινίκων ναυτικῷ κρατῶν καὶ τὰς νήσους.

XVII. Τύραννοί τε ὅσοι ἦσαν ἐν ταῖς Ἑλληνικαῖς πόλεσι, (τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν μόνον) προορώμενοι ἔς τε (τὸ σῶμα), καὶ ἔς (τὸ τὸν ἴδιον οἶκον αὐξείν) δι' ἀσφαλείας ὅσον ἐδύναντο μάλιστα τὰς πόλεις ᾧκουν, ἐπράχθη τε οὐδὲν ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἔργον ἀξιόλογον, εἰ μὴ εἴ τι πρὸς περιοίκους τοὺς αὐτῶν ἐκάστοις.¹ οὕτω πανταχόθεν ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον κατείχετο μήτε κοινῇ φανερὸν μηδὲν κατεργάζεσθαι, κατὰ πόλεις τε ἀτολμοτέρα εἶναι.

XVIII. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ τε Ἀθηναίων τύραννοι καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἐπὶ πολὺ καὶ πρὶν τυραννευθείσης οἱ πλείστοι καὶ τελευταῖοι πλὴν τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων κατελύθησαν, ἡ γὰρ Λακεδαίμων (μετὰ τὴν κτίσιν [τῶν νῦν ἐνοικούντων αὐτὴν]² Δωριῶν) ἐπὶ πλείστον ὧν ἴσμεν χρόνον στασιάσασα ὅμως ἐκ παλαιτάτου καὶ ἠὺνομήθη καὶ αἰεὶ ἀτυράννευτος ἦν· ἔτη γάρ

¹ After ἐκάστοις the MSS. have οἱ γὰρ ἐν Σικελίᾳ ἐπὶ πλείστον ἐχώρησαν δυνάμει, for those in Sicily advanced to a very great degree of power, which Wex deletes, followed by most editors.

² Hude omits with E.

XVI. But different Hellenic peoples in different localities met with obstacles to their continuous growth; for example, after the Ionians had attained great prosperity, Cyrus and the Persian empire, after subduing Croesus¹ and all the territory between the river Halys and the sea, made war against them and enslaved the cities on the mainland, and later on Darius, strong in the possession of the Phoenician fleet, enslaved the islands also.²

XVII. The tyrants, moreover—whenever there were tyrants in the Hellenic cities—since they had regard for their own interests only, both as to the safety of their own persons and as to the aggrandizement of their own families, in the administration of their cities made security, so far as they possibly could, their chief aim, and so no achievement worthy of mention was accomplished by them, except perchance by individuals in conflict with their own neighbours. So on all sides Hellas was for a long time kept from carrying out in common any notable undertaking, and also its several states from being more enterprising.

XVIII. But finally the tyrants, not only of Athens but also of the rest of Hellas (which, for a long time before Athens, had been dominated by tyrants)—at least most of them and the last that ever ruled, if we except those in Sicily—were put down by the Lacedaemonians. For although Lacedaemon, after the settlement there of the Dorians who now inhabit it, was, for the longest period of all the places of which we know, in a state of sedition, still it obtained good laws at an earlier time than any other land, and has always been free from tyrants; for the

¹ 546 B.C.

² 493 B.C.

THUCYDIDES

ἔστι μάλιστα τετρακόσια καὶ ὀλίγῳ πλείω ἐς τὴν
τελευτὴν τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου, ἀφ' οὗ Λακεδαι-
μόνιοι τῇ αὐτῇ πολιτείᾳ χρῶνται· καὶ δι' αὐτὸ
δυνάμενοι καὶ τὰ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις πόλεσι καθίστα-
σαν. μετὰ δὲ τὴν τῶν τυράννων κατάλυσιν ἐκ
τῆς Ἑλλάδος οὐ πολλοῖς ἔτεσιν ὕστερον καὶ ἢ ἐν
Μαραθῶνι μάχῃ Μήδων πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἐγένετο.
2 δεκάτῳ δὲ ἔτει μετ' αὐτὴν αὐθις ὁ βάρβαρος τῷ
μεγάλῳ στόλῳ ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα δουλωσόμενος
ἦλθεν. καὶ μεγάλου κινδύνου ἐπικρεμασθέντος
οἱ τε Λακεδαιμόνιοι τῶν συμπολεμησάντων Ἑλ-
λήνων ἠγήσαντο δυνάμει προύχοντες, καὶ οἱ Ἀθη-
ναῖοι ἐπιόντων τῶν Μήδων διανοηθέντες ἐκλιπεῖν
τὴν πόλιν καὶ ἀνασκευασάμενοι ἐς τὰς ναῦς
ἐσβάντες ναυτικοὶ ἐγένοντο. κοινῇ τε ἀπωσά-
μενοι τὸν βάρβαρον ὕστερον οὐ πολλῷ διεκρίθη-
σαν πρὸς τε Ἀθηναίους καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους (οἱ τε
ἀποστάντες βασιλέως) Ἕλληνες καὶ οἱ συμπολε-
μήσαιτες) δυνάμει γὰρ ταῦτα μέγιστα διεφάνη·
3 ἴσχυον γὰρ οἱ μὲν κατὰ γῆν, οἱ δὲ ναυσίν. καὶ
ὀλίγον μὲν χρόνον ξυνέμεινεν ἢ ὁμαιχμία, ἔπειτα
διενεχθέντες οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
ἐπολέμησαν μετὰ τῶν συμμάχων πρὸς ἀλλήλους,
καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων εἴ τινές που διασταίεν,
πρὸς τούτους ἤδη ἐχώρουν. ὥστε ἀπὸ τῶν Μηδι-
κῶν ἐς τόνδε αἰεὶ τὸν πόλεμον τὰ μὲν σπενδόμενοι,

¹ The legislation of Lycurgus, thus placed by Thucydides at four hundred years or more before 404 B.C., would be about 804 B.C. (Eratosthenes gives 884).

period during which the Lacedaemonians have been enjoying the same constitution¹ covers about four hundred years or a little more down to the end of the Peloponnesian war. And it is for this reason that they became powerful and regulated the affairs of other states as well. Not many years after the overthrow of the tyrants in Hellas by the Lacedaemonians the battle of Marathon² was fought between the Athenians and the Persians; and ten years after that the Barbarian came again with his great host against Hellas to enslave it. In the face of the great danger that threatened, the Lacedaemonians, because they were the most powerful, assumed the leadership of the Hellenes that joined in the war; and the Athenians, when the Persians came on, resolved to abandon their city, and packing up their goods embarked on their ships, and so became sailors. By a common effort the Barbarian was repelled; but not long afterwards the other Hellenes, both those who had revolted from the King and those who had joined the first confederacy against him, parted company and aligned themselves with either the Athenians or the Lacedaemonians; for these states had shown themselves the most powerful, the one strong by land and the other on the sea. The defensive alliance lasted only a little while; then the Lacedaemonians and the Athenians quarrelled and, with their respective allies, made war upon one another, and any of the rest of the Hellenes, if they chanced to be at variance, from now on resorted to one or the other. So that from the Persian invasion continually, to this present war, making peace at one time, at another time

² 490 B.C.

THUCYDIDES

τὰ δὲ πολεμοῦντες ἢ ἀλλήλοις ἢ τοῖς ἑαυτῶν
 ξυμμάχοις ἀφισταμένοις εὖ παρεσκευάσαντο τὰ
 πολέμια καὶ ἐμπειρότεροι ἐγένοντο μετὰ κινδύνων
 τὰς μελέτας ποιούμενοι.

XIX. Καὶ οἱ μὲν Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὐχ ὑποτελεῖς
 ἔχοντες φόρου τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἡγοῦντο, κατ' ὀλι-
 γαρχίαν δὲ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς μόνον ἐπιτηδείως ὅπως
 πολιτεύσουσι θεραπεύοντες.¹ Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ναῦς τε
 τῶν πόλεων τῷ χρόνῳ παραλαβόντες, πλὴν Χίων
 καὶ Λεσβίων, καὶ χρήματα τοῖς πᾶσι τάξαντες
 φέρειν. καὶ ἐγένετο αὐτοῖς ἐς τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον
 ἢ ἰδία παρασκευὴ μείζων ἢ ὡς τὰ κράτιστά ποτε
 μετὰ ἀκραιφνοῦς τῆς ξυμμαχίας ἦνθησαν.

XX. Τὰ μὲν οὖν παλαιὰ τοιαῦτα ἡῦρον, χαλεπὰ
 ὄντα παντὶ ἐξῆς τεκμηρίῳ πιστεῦσαι. οἱ γὰρ
 ἄνθρωποι τὰς ἀκοὰς τῶν προγεγενημένων, καὶ ἦν
 ἐπιχώρια σφίσιν ἢ, ὁμοίως ἀβασανίστως παρ'
 2 ἀλλήλων δέχονται. Ἀθηναίων γοῦν τὸ πλῆθος
 "Ἰππαρχον οἴονται ὑφ' Ἀρμοδίου καὶ Ἀριστογεί-
 τουος τύραννον ὄντα ἀποθανεῖν καὶ οὐκ ἴσασιν
 ὅτι Ἰππίας μὲν πρεσβύτατος ὢν ἦρχε τῶν Πεισι-
 στρατοῦ υἱέων," Ἰππαρχος δὲ καὶ Θεσσαλὸς ἀδελ-
 φοὶ ἦσαν αὐτοῦ, ὑποτοπήσαντες δέ τι ἐκείνῃ τῇ
 ἡμέρᾳ καὶ παραχρῆμα Ἀρμόδιος καὶ Ἀριστογεί-
 των ἐκ τῶν ξυνειδότην σφίσιν Ἰππία μεμνηῦσθαι,

¹ cf. vi. lxxxv. 2; vii. lvii. 4.

² Lost its independence after the revolt of 427 B.C.
 cf. iii. l. ³ i.e. as if they took place in some distant land.

fighting with each other or with their own revolted allies, these two states prepared themselves well in matters of war, and became more experienced, taking their training amid actual dangers.

XIX. The Lacedaemonians maintained their hegemony without keeping their allies tributary to them, but took care that these should have an oligarchical form of government conformably to the sole interest of Sparta; the Athenians, on the other hand, maintained theirs by taking over in course of time the ships of the allied cities, with the exception of Chios¹ and Lesbos,² and by imposing on them all a tax of money. And so the individual resources of the [Athenians] available for this war became greater than those of themselves and their allies when that alliance was still unimpaired and strongest.

XX. Now the state of affairs in early times I have found to have been such as I have described, although it is difficult in such matters to credit any and every piece of testimony. For men accept from one another hearsay reports of former events, neglecting to test them just the same,³ even though these events belong to the history of their own country. Take the Athenians, for example; most of them think that Hipparchus was tyrant when he was slain by Harmodius and Aristogeiton.⁴ They do not know that it was Hippias, as the eldest of the sons of Peisistratus, who was ruler, and that Hipparchus and Thessalus were merely his brothers; further, that Harmodius and Aristogeiton, suspecting, on that very day and at the very moment of executing their plan, that information had been conveyed to Hippias by one of their fellow-conspirators,

¹ 514 B.C. On this digression, cf. Hdt. v. lv.; vi. cxxiii.; Arist. 'Aθ. Πολ. 17 f.

THUCYDIDES

τοῦ μὲν ἀπέσχοντο ὡς προειδότες, βουλόμενοι δὲ πρὶν ξυλληφθῆναι δράσαντές τι καὶ κινδυνεῦσαι, τῷ Ἰππάρχῳ περιτυχόντες παρὰ τὸ Λεωκόρειον καλούμενον τὴν Παναθηναϊκὴν πομπὴν διακο-
 3 σμοῦντι ἀπέκτειναν. πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ἔτι καὶ νῦν ὄντα καὶ οὐ χρόνῳ ἀμνηστούμενα καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες οὐκ ὀρθῶς οἴονται, ὥσπερ τοὺς τε Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλέας μὴ μιᾷ ψήφῳ προστίθεσθαι ἐκάτερον, ἀλλὰ δυοῖν, καὶ τὸν Πιτανάτην λόχον αὐτοῖς εἶναι, ὃς οὐδ' ἐγένετο πώποτε. οὕτως ἀταλαίπωρος τοῖς πολλοῖς ἡ ζήτησις τῆς ἀληθείας καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ ἐτοῖμα μᾶλλον τρέπονται.

XXI. Ἐκ δὲ τῶν εἰρημένων τεκμηρίων ὅμως τοιαῦτα ἂν τις νομίζων μάλιστα ἀδιήλθον οὐχ ἀμαρτάνοι, καὶ οὔτε ὡς ποιηταὶ ὑμνήκασι περὶ αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον κοσμοῦντες μᾶλλον πιστεύων, οὔτε ὡς λογογράφοι ξυνέθεσαν ἐπὶ τὸ προσαγωγότερον τῆ ἀκροάσει ἢ ἀληθέστερον, ὄντα ἀνεξέλεγκτα καὶ τὰ πολλὰ ὑπὸ χρόνου. αὐτῶν ἀπίστως ἐπὶ τὸ μυθῶδες ἐκνευικηκότα, ηὔρησθαι δὲ ἠγησάμενος ἐκ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων σημείων ὡς παλαιὰ
 2 εἶναι ἀποχρώντως. καὶ ὁ πόλεμος οὗτος, καίπερ

¹ In the inner Ceramicus near the temple of Apollo Patrous.

² Herodotus is doubtless one of the Hellenes here criticised. cf. vi. lvii., referring to the two votes; ix. liii., where he seems to have applied a term belonging to a deme (cf. Hdt. iii. lv.) to a division of the army.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐν ᾧ μὲν ἂν πολεμῶσι τὸν παρόντα αἰεὶ μέγιστον κρινόντων, παυσαμένων δὲ τὰ ἀρχαῖα μᾶλλον θαυμαζόντων, ἀπ' αὐτῶν τῶν ἔργων σκοποῦσι δηλώσει ὅμως μείζων γεγενημένος αὐτῶν.

XXII. Καὶ ὅσα μὲν λόγῳ εἶπον ἕκαστοι ἢ μέλλοντες πολεμήσειν ἢ ἐν αὐτῷ ἤδη ὄντες, χαλεπὸν τὴν ἀκρίβειαν αὐτὴν τῶν λεχθέντων διαμνημονεῦσαι ἦν ἐμοί τε ὦν αὐτὸς ἤκουσα καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοθεν ποθεν ἐμοὶ ἀπαγγέλλουσιν· ὡς δ' ἂν ἐδόκουν μοι ἕκαστοι περὶ τῶν αἰεὶ παρόντων τὰ δέοντα μάλιστα εἰπεῖν, ἐχομένῳ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τῆς συμπίσεως γνώμης τῶν ἀληθῶς λεχθέντων, οὕτως εἴρηται· τὰ δ' ἔργα τῶν πραχθέντων ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ παρατυχόντος πυνθανόμενος ἠξίωσα γράφειν οὐδ' ὡς ἐμοὶ ἐδόκει, ἀλλ' οἷς τε αὐτὸς παρῆν καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων ὅσον δυνατὸν ἀκριβείᾳ περὶ ἑκάστου ἐπεξελθών. ἐπιπόνως δὲ ηὔρισκετο, διότι οἱ παρόντες τοῖς ἔργοις ἑκάστοις οὐ ταῦτα περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἔλεγον, ἀλλ' ὡς ἑκατέρων τις εὐνοίας ἢ μνήμης ἔχοι. καὶ ἐς μὲν ἀκρόασιν ἴσως τὸ μὴ μυθῶδες αὐτῶν ἀτερπεστερον φανεῖται· ὅσοι

inclined, while they are engaged in a war, to judge the present one the greatest, but when it is over to regard ancient events with greater wonder, yet this war will prove, for men who judge from the actual facts, to have been more important than any that went before.

XXII. As to the speeches that were made by different men, either when they were about to begin the war or when they were already engaged therein, it has been difficult to recall with strict accuracy the words actually spoken, both for me as regards that which I myself heard, and for those who from various other sources have brought me reports. Therefore the speeches are given in the language in which, as it seemed to me, the several speakers would express, on the subjects under consideration, the sentiments most befitting the occasion, though at the same time I have adhered as closely as possible to the general sense of what was actually said. But as to the facts of the occurrences of the war, I have thought it my duty to give them, not as ascertained from any chance informant nor as seemed to me probable, but only after investigating with the greatest possible accuracy each detail, in the case both of the events in which I myself participated and of those regarding which I got my information from others. And the endeavour to ascertain these facts was a laborious task, because those who were eye-witnesses of the several events did not give the same reports about the same things, but reports varying according to their championship of one side or the other, or according to their recollection. And it may well be that the absence of the fabulous from my narrative will seem

THUCYDIDES

δὲ βουλήσονται τῶν τε γενομένων τὸ σαφὲς σκοπεῖν καὶ τῶν μελλόντων ποτὲ αὖθις κατὰ τὸ ἀνθρώπινον τοιούτων καὶ παραπλησίων ἔσεσθαι, ὠφέλιμα κρίνειν αὐτὰ ἀρκούντως ἔξει. κτήμά τε ἐς αἰεὶ μᾶλλον ἢ ἀγώνισμα. ἐς τὸ παραχρῆμα ἀκούειν ξύγκειται.

XXIII. Τῶν δὲ πρότερον ἔργων μέγιστον ἐπράχθη τὸ Μηδικόν, καὶ τοῦτο ὅμως δυοῖν ναυμαχίαι καὶ πεζομαχίαι ταχείαν τὴν κρίσιν ἔσχευ. τούτου δὲ τοῦ πολέμου μῆκός τε μέγα προύβη, παθήματά τε ξυνηνέχθη γενέσθαι ἐν αὐτῷ τῇ
 2 Ἑλλάδι οἷα οὐχ ἕτερα ἐν ἴσῳ χρόνῳ. οὔτε γὰρ πόλεις τοσαῖδε ληφθεῖσαι ἡρημώθησαν, αἱ μὲν ὑπὸ βαρβάρων, αἱ δ' ὑπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀντιπολεμούντων (εἰσὶ δ' αἱ καὶ οἰκήτορας μετέβαλον ἀλισκόμεναι), οὔτε φυγαὶ τοσαῖδε ἀνθρώπων καὶ φόνος, ὁ μὲν κατ' αὐτὸν τὸν πόλεμον, ὁ δὲ διὰ τὸ
 3 στασιάζειν. τά τε πρότερον ἀκοῆ μὲν λεγόμενα, ἔργῳ δὲ σπανιώτερον βεβαιούμενα οὐκ ἄπιστα κατέστη, σεισμῶν τε πέρι, οἳ ἐπὶ πλείστον ἅμα μέρος γῆς καὶ ἰσχυρότατοι οἱ αὐτοὶ ἐπέσχον, ἡλίου τε ἐκλείψεις, αἱ πυκνότεραι παρὰ τὰ ἐκ τοῦ πρὶν χρόνου μνημονευόμενα ξυνέβησαν, αὐχμοὶ τε ἔστι παρ' οἷς μεγάλοι καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῶν καὶ λιμοὶ

¹ Artemisium and Salamis.

² Thermopylae and Plataea.

³ As Colophon (III. xxxiv.), Mycalessus (VII. xxix.).

less pleasing to the ear; but whoever shall wish to have a clear view both of the events which have happened and of those which will some day, in all human probability, happen again in the same or a similar way—for these to adjudge my history profitable will be enough for me. And, indeed, it has been composed, not as a prize-essay to be heard for the moment, but as a possession for all time.

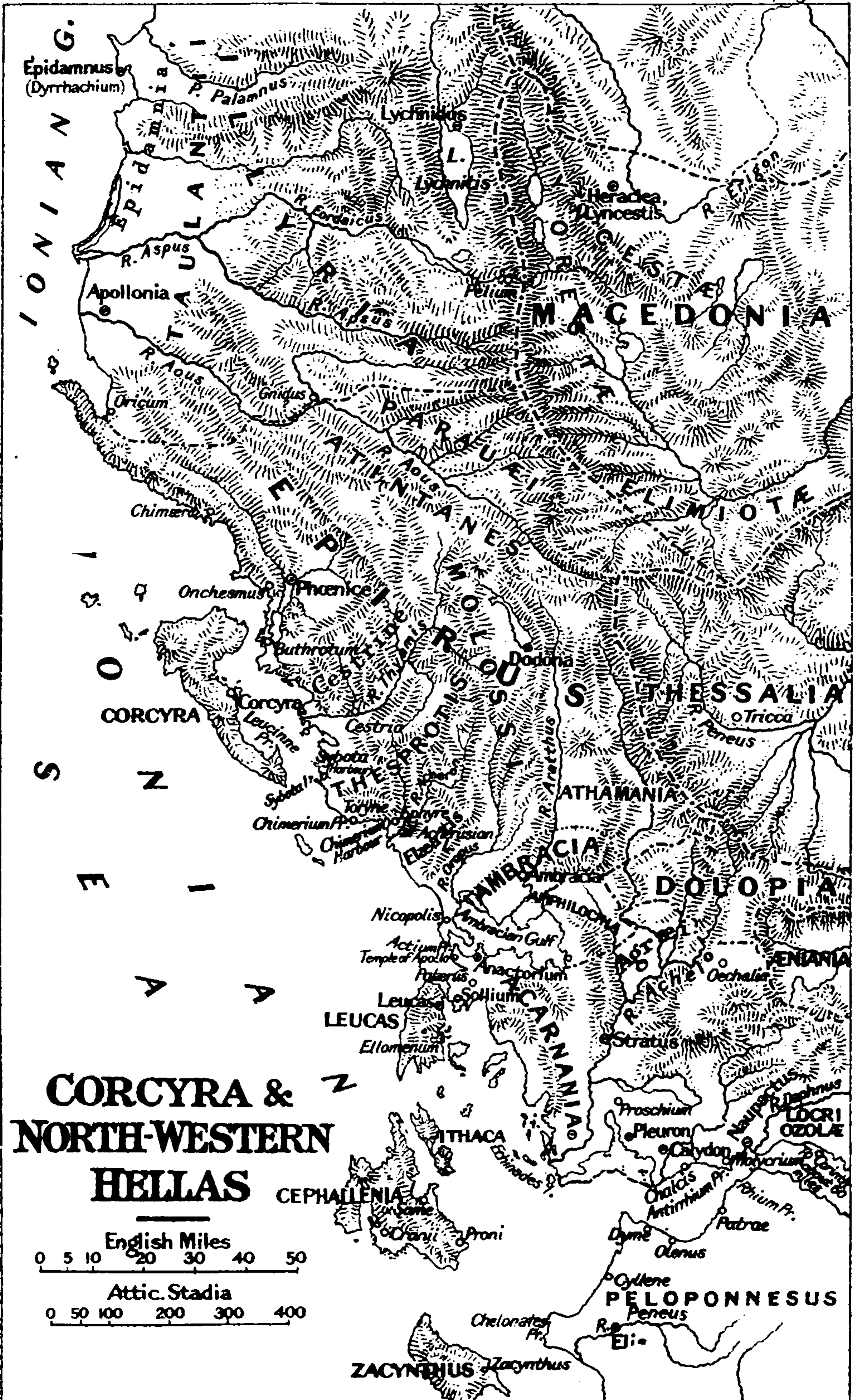
XXIII. The greatest achievement of former times was the Persian war, and yet this was quickly decided in two sea-fights¹ and two land-battles.² But the Peloponnesian war was protracted to a great length, and in the course of it disasters befell Hellas the like of which had never occurred in any equal space of time. Never had so many cities been taken and left desolate, some by the Barbarians,³ and others by Hellenes⁴ themselves warring against one another; while several, after their capture, underwent a change of inhabitants.⁵ Never had so many human beings been exiled, or so much human blood been shed, whether in the course of the war itself or as the result of civil dissensions. And so the stories of former times, handed down by oral tradition, but very rarely confirmed by fact, ceased to be incredible: about earthquakes, for instance, for they prevailed over a very large part of the earth and were likewise of the greatest violence; eclipses of the sun, which occurred at more frequent intervals than we find recorded of all former times; great droughts also in some quarters with resultant famines; and lastly—

¹ e.g. Plataea (III. lxxviii. 3), Thyrea (IV. lvii.).

² e.g. Solium (II. xxx.), Potidaea (II. lxx.), Anactorium (IV. xlix.), Scione (V. xxxii.), Melos (V. cxvi.).

καὶ ἢ οὐχ ἤκιστα βλάβασα καὶ μέρος τι φθείρασα
 ἢ λοιμώδης νόσος· ταῦτα γὰρ πάντα μετὰ τοῦδε
 4 τοῦ πολέμου ἅμα ξυνεπέθετο. ἤρξαντο δὲ αὐτοῦ
 Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι λύσαντες τὰς τρια-
 κοντούτεϊς σπονδὰς αἰὲν αὐτοῖς ἐγένοντο μετὰ Εὐ-
 5 βοίας ἄλωσιν. δι' ἣν τι δ' ἔλυσαν, τὰς αἰτίας
 προύγραψα πρῶτον ὅκαὶ τὰς διαφοράς, τοῦ μή
 τινα ζητῆσαί ποτε ἐξ ὅτου τοσοῦτος πόλεμος τοῖς
 6 Ἕλλησι κατέστη. τὴν μὲν γὰρ ἀληθεστάτην
 πρόφασιν, ἀφανεστάτην δὲ λόγῳ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους
 ἠγοῦμαι μεγάλους γιγνομένους καὶ φόβον παρέ-
 χοντας τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἀναγκάσαι ἐς τὸ πο-
 λεμεῖν· αἱ δ' ἐς τὸ φανερὸν λεγόμεναι αἰτίαι αἶδ'
 ἦσαν ἐκατέρων, ἀφ' ὧν λύσαντες τὰς σπονδὰς ἐς
 τὸν πόλεμον κατέστησαν.

XXIV. Ἐπίδαμνός ἐστι πόλις ἐν δεξιᾷ ἐσπλέ-
 οντι τὸν Ἰόνιον κόλπον· προσοικοῦσι δ' αὐτὴν
 2 Ταυλάντιοι βάρβαροι, Ἰλλυρικὸν ἔθνος. ταύτην
 ἀπώκισαν μὲν Κερκυραῖοι, οἰκιστῆς δ' ἐγένετο
 Φαλῖος Ἐρατοκλείδου, Κορίνθιος γένος, τῶν ἀφ'
 Ἡρακλέους, κατὰ δὴ τὸν παλαιὸν νόμον ἐκ τῆς
 μητροπόλεως κατακληθεῖς, ξυνώκισαν δὲ καὶ
 Κορινθίων τινὲς καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου Δωρικοῦ γένους.
 3 προελθόντος δὲ τοῦ χρόνου ἐγένετο ἢ τῶν Ἐπι-
 δαμνίων δύναμις μεγάλη καὶ πολυάνθρωπος.
 4 στασιάσαντες δὲ ἐν ἀλλήλοις ἔτη πολλά, ὡς
 λέγεται, ἀπὸ πολέμου τινὸς τῶν προσοίκων βαρ-
 βάρων ἐφθάρησαν καὶ τῆς δυνάμεως τῆς πολλῆς
 5 ἐστερήθησαν. τὰ δὲ τελευταῖα πρὸ τοῦδε τοῦ
 πολέμου ὁ δῆμος αὐτῶν ἐξεδίωξε τοὺς δυνατοὺς,
 οἱ δὲ ἐπελθόντες μετὰ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐλήζοντο



**CORCYRA &
NORTH-WESTERN
HELLAS**



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

6 τούς ἐν τῇ πόλει κατὰ τε γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. οἱ δὲ ἐν τῇ πόλει ὄντες Ἐπιδάμνιοι ἐπειδὴ ἐπιέζοντο, πέμπουσιν ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν πρέσβεις ὡς μητρόπολιν οὔσαν, δεόμενοι μὴ σφᾶς περιορᾶν φθειρομένους, ἀλλὰ τοὺς τε φεύγοντας ξυναλλάξαι σφίσι καὶ τὸν τῶν βαρβάρων πό-
 7 λεμον καταλύσαι. ταῦτα δὲ ἰκέται καθεζόμενοι ἐς τὸ Ἡραϊον ἐδέοντο· οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι τὴν ἰκετείαν οὐκ ἐδέξαντο, ἀλλ' ἀπράκτους ἀπέπεμψαν.

XXV. Γνόντες δὲ οἱ Ἐπιδάμνιοι οὐδεμίαν σφίσιν ἀπὸ Κερκύρας τιμωρίαν οὔσαν ἐν ἀπόρῳ εἶχοντο θέσθαι τὸ παρόν, καὶ πέμψαντες ἐς Δελφοὺς τὸν θεὸν ἐπηρώτων εἰ παραδοῖεν Κορινθίοις τὴν πόλιν ὡς οἰκισταῖς καὶ τιμωρίαν τινὰ πειρῶντ' ἀπ' αὐτῶν ποιεῖσθαι. ὁ δ' αὐτοῖς ἀνεῖλε παραδοῦναι καὶ ἡγεμόνας ποιεῖσθαι.
 2 ἔλθόντες δὲ οἱ Ἐπιδάμνιοι ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον κατὰ τὸ μαντεῖον παρέδοσαν τὴν ἀποικίαν, τὸν τε οἰκιστὴν ἀποδεικνύντες σφῶν ἐκ Κορίνθου ὄντα καὶ τὸ χρηστήριον δηλοῦντες, ἐδέοντό τε μὴ σφᾶς περιορᾶν φθειρομένους, ἀλλ' ἐπαμῦναι.
 3 Κορίνθιοι δὲ κατὰ τε τὸ δίκαιον ὑπεδέξαντο τὴν τιμωρίαν, νομίζοντες οὐχ ἦσσαν ἑαυτῶν εἶναι τὴν ἀποικίαν ἢ Κερκυραίων, ἅμα δὲ καὶ μίσει τῶν Κερκυραίων, ὅτι αὐτῶν παρημέλουν ὄντες
 4 ἄποικοι, οὔτε γὰρ ἐν πανηγύρεσι ταῖς κοιναῖς διδόντες γέρα τὰ νομιζόμενα οὔτε Κορινθίῳ ἀνδρὶ

¹ The *κοινὰ πανηγύρεις* are the four great games, here doubtless referring especially to the Isthmian Games held at Corinth. The "privileges" would be places of honour (*προεδραὶ*), animals for sacrifice presented by the colonies of

attacking Epidamnus, plundered those who were in the city both by land and sea. These, when they were being hard pressed, sent envoys to Corcyra, as being their mother-city, begging them not to look on and see them destroyed, but to reconcile them with the exiles and to put a stop to the war with the barbarians. This petition they made, sitting as suppliants in the temple of Hera. But the Corcyraeans denied their supplication, and sent them back unsuccessful.

XXV. The Epidamnians, recognizing that no aid was to be had from Corcyra, were at a loss how to settle their present difficulty; so they sent to Delphi and asked the god whether they should deliver up their city to the Corinthians as founders and try to procure some aid from them. The god answered that they should deliver it up to them and make them leaders. So the Epidamnians went to Corinth and delivered up the city as a Corinthian colony, in accordance with the oracle, showing that their founder was from Corinth and stating the response of the oracle; and they begged the Corinthians not to look on and see them utterly destroyed, but to come to their rescue. The Corinthians undertook the task, partly on the ground of right, because they considered that the colony belonged to them quite as much as to the Corcyraeans, partly also through hatred of the Corcyraeans, for the reason that these, though Corinthian colonists, neglected the mother-city. For neither at their common festival gatherings¹ would they concede the customary privileges to Corinthians, nor would they begin with a representative of the mother-city, sending of delegates (*θεωποί*) to Corinthian festivals, etc.

THUCYDIDES

προκαταρχόμενοι τῶν ἱερῶν, ὥσπερ αἱ ἄλλαι ἀποικίαι, περιφρονοῦντες δὲ αὐτοὺς καὶ χρημάτων δυνάμει ὄντες κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον ὁμοῖα τοῖς Ἑλλήνων πλουσιωτάτοις καὶ τῇ ἐς πόλεμον παρασκευῇ δυνατώτεροι, ναυτικῶ δὲ καὶ πολὺ προύχειν ἔστιν ὅτε ἐπαιρόμενοι καὶ κατὰ τὴν Φαιάκων προενοίκησιν τῆς Κερκύρας κλέος ἔχόντων τὰ περὶ τὰς ναῦς· ἢ καὶ μάλλον ἐξηρτύοντο τὸ ναυτικὸν καὶ ἦσαν οὐκ ἀδύνατοι· τριήρεις γὰρ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν ὑπῆρχον αὐτοῖς ὅτε ἦρχοντο πολεμεῖν.

XXVI. Πάντων οὖν τούτων ἐγκλήματα ἔχοντες οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἔπεμπον ἐς τὴν Ἐπίδαμνον ἄσμενοι τὴν ὠφελίαν, οἰκήτορά τε τὸν βουλούμενον ἰέναι κελεύοντες καὶ Ἀμπρακιωτῶν καὶ 2 Λευκαδίων καὶ ἑαυτῶν φρουρούς. ἐπορεύθησαν δὲ πεζῇ ἐς Ἀπολλωνίαν Κορινθίων οὔσαν ἀποικίαν, δέει τῶν Κερκυραίων μὴ κωλύονται ὑπ' 3 αὐτῶν κατὰ θάλασσαν περαιούμενοι. Κερκυραῖοι δὲ ἐπειδὴ ἦσθοντο τοὺς τε οἰκήτορας καὶ φρουροὺς ἤκοντας ἐς τὴν Ἐπίδαμνον τὴν τε ἀποικίαν Κορινθίοις δεδομένην, ἐχαλέπαινον· καὶ πλεύσαντες εὐθὺς πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι ναυσὶ καὶ ὕστερον ἑτέρῳ στόλῳ τοὺς τε φεύγοντας ἐκέλευον κατ' ἐπήρειαν δέχεσθαι αὐτούς (ἦλθον γὰρ ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν οἱ τῶν Ἐπιδαμνίων φυγάδες τάφους τε ἀποδεικνύντες καὶ ξυγγένειαν, ἣν προῖσχόμενοι ἐδέοντο σφᾶς κατάγειν) τοὺς τε φρουροὺς οὓς

¹ According to the custom obtaining in Hellenic cities, whereby a stranger could offer sacrifice only through a citizen who acted for him. προκαταρχόμενοι, as the Schol. explains, δίδόντες πρότερον (sc. ἢ τοῖς ἄλλοις) τὰς καταρχάς, i.e. giving the hair cut from the victim's forehead to a repre-

Corinth the initial rites at sacrifices,¹ as the rest of the colonies did, but they treated them with contempt. For at that time they were in point of wealth equal to the richest of the Hellenes, and in preparation for war even stronger, while in sea-power they sometimes boasted that they were greatly superior, just because of the former occupation of the island by the Phaeacians,² whose glory was in their ships. It was for this reason that they kept on developing their navy, and they were in fact powerful; for they had on hand one hundred and twenty triremes when the war began.

XXVI. So the Corinthians, having all these grounds of complaint, gladly sent the desired aid to Epidamnus, inviting whoever wished to go along as settlers and despatching as a garrison some Ambraciots and Leucadians and a detachment of themselves. They proceeded to Apollonia, a colony of the Corinthians, going by land through fear of the Corcyraeans, lest they might be prevented by them if they should attempt to cross the sea. But when the Corcyraeans perceived that the settlers and the garrison had arrived at Epidamnus, and that their colony had been given up to the Corinthians, they were indignant. So they sailed immediately with twenty-five ships, and later with a second fleet, and insolently bade the Epidamnians dismiss the garrison sent by the Corinthians and the settlers, and also receive back their exiles; for the exiled Epidamnians had gone to Corcyra, and pointing to the sepulchres of common ancestors and sentative of Corinth, that he might throw it on the fire (Classen).

¹ cf. III. lxx., where a sacred precinct of Alcinous in Corcyra is mentioned. The ancient belief that Corcyra was the Homeric Scheria has no support in the *Odyssey*.

THUCYDIDES

Κορίνθιοι ἔπεμψαν καὶ τοὺς οἰκήτορας ἀποπέμ-
 4 πειν. οἱ δὲ Ἐπιδάμνιοι οὐδὲν αὐτῶν ὑπήκουσαν,
 ἀλλὰ στρατεύουσιν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς οἱ Κερκυραῖοι
 τεσσαράκοντα ναυσὶ μετὰ τῶν φυγάδων ὡς
 κατάξοντες, καὶ τοὺς Ἰλλυριοὺς προσλαβόντες.
 5 προσκαθεζόμενοι δὲ τὴν πόλιν προεῖπον Ἐπι-
 δαμνίων τε τὸν βουλόμενον καὶ τοὺς ξένους ἀπα-
 θεῖς ἀπιέναι· εἰ δὲ μή, ὡς πολεμίοις χρήσεσθαι.
 ὡς δ' οὐκ ἐπέειθοντο, οἱ μὲν Κερκυραῖοι (ἔστι δ'
 ἰσθμὸς τὸ χωρίον) ἐπολιόρκουν τὴν πόλιν.

XXVII. Κορίνθιοι δ', ὡς αὐτοῖς ἐκ τῆς Ἐπι-
 δάμνου ἦλθον ἄγγελοι ὅτι πολιορκοῦνται, παρε-
 σκευάζοντο στρατείαν, καὶ ἅμα ἀποικίαν ἐς τὴν
 Ἐπίδαμνον ἐκήρυσσον ἐπὶ τῇ ἴσῃ καὶ ὁμοίᾳ τὸν
 βουλόμενον ἰέναι· εἰ δέ τις τὸ παραυτίκα μὲν
 μὴ ἐθέλει συμπλεῖν, μετέχειν δὲ βούλεται τῆς
 ἀποικίας, πεντήκοντα δραχμὰς καταθέντα Κοριν-
 θίας μένειν. ἦσαν δὲ καὶ οἱ πλείοντες πολλοὶ
 2 καὶ οἱ τὰργύριον καταβάλλοντες. ἐδεήθησαν δὲ
 καὶ τῶν Μεγαρέων ναυσὶ σφᾶς συμπροπέμψαι,
 εἰ ἄρα κωλύοιντο ὑπὸ Κερκυραίων πλεῖν· οἱ δὲ
 παρεσκευάζοντο αὐτοῖς ὀκτῶ ναυσὶ συμπλεῖν,
 καὶ Παλῆς Κεφαλλήνων τέσσαρσιν. καὶ Ἐπι-
 δαυρίων ἐδεήθησαν, οἱ παρέσχον πέντε, Ἐρμιονῆς
 δὲ μίαν καὶ Τροιζήνιοι δύο, Λευκάδιοι δὲ δέκα καὶ
 Ἀμπρακιῶται ὀκτώ. Θηβαίους δὲ χρήματα ἤτη-
 σαν καὶ Φλειασίους, Ἠλείους δὲ ναῦς τε κενὰς

invoking the tie of kinship had begged the Corcyraeans to restore them. As the Epidamnians paid no heed to them the Corcyraeans proceeded against them with forty ships, accompanied by the exiles whom they intended to restore, and taking along the Illyrians also. And sitting down before the city they proclaimed that the foreigners and any Epidamnians who wished might go away in safety; otherwise they would treat them as enemies. But when the Epidamnians would not comply, the Corcyraeans laid siege to the city, which is connected with the shore by an isthmus.

XXVII. But the Corinthians, when messengers came from Epidamnus announcing the siege, prepared an expedition and proclaimed at the same time a colony to Epidamnus, saying that any who wished might go there on a basis of equal rights for all, and that if anyone was not inclined to sail at once, but wished to have part in the colony, he might make a deposit of fifty Corinthian drachmae¹ and remain at home. The number that sailed was large, as also of those who deposited the money. Request was also made of the Megarians to convoy them with ships, in case an attempt should be made by the Corcyraeans to prevent their sailing; and these were preparing to accompany them with eight ships, and the Paleans, from Cephallenia, with four. The Epidaurians, of whom a like request was made, furnished five ships, the Hermionians one, the Troezenians two, the Leucadians ten, and the Ambraciots eight. Upon the Thebans and the Phliasians a demand was made for money, and upon the Eleans

¹ The Corinthian drachma was about equivalent to 6*d.*, but of course had greater purchasing power. The Attic drachma = 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

THUCYDIDES

καὶ χρήματα. αὐτῶν δὲ Κορινθίων νῆες παρασκευάζοντο τριάκοντα καὶ τρισχίλιοι ὀπλίται.

XXVIII. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐπύθοντο οἱ Κερκυραῖοι τὴν παρασκευὴν, ἐλθόντες ἐς Κόρινθον μετὰ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Σικυωνίων πρέσβεων, οὓς παρέλαβον, ἐκέλευον Κορινθίους τοὺς ἐν Ἐπιδάμνῳ φρουροὺς τε καὶ οἰκήτορας ἀπάγειν, ὡς οὐ
 2 μετὸν αὐτοῖς Ἐπιδάμνου. εἰ δὲ τι ἀντιποιοῦνται, δίκας ἤθελον δοῦναι ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ παρὰ πόλεσιν αἷς ἂν ἀμφοτέρω ξυμβῶσιν· ὀποτέρων δ' ἂν δικασθῆ εἶναι τὴν ἀποικίαν, τούτους κρατεῖν· ἤθελον δὲ καὶ τῷ ἐν Δελφοῖς μαντεῖῳ ἐπιτρέψαι.
 3 πόλεμον δὲ οὐκ εἶων ποιεῖν· εἰ δὲ μή, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀναγκασθήσασθαι ἔφασαν, ἐκείνων βιαζομένων, φίλους ποιεῖσθαι οὓς οὐ βούλονται, ἑτέρους τῶν
 4 νῦν ὄντων μᾶλλον, ὠφελίας ἕνεκα. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι ἀπεκρίναντο αὐτοῖς, ἦν τὰς τε ναῦς καὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους ἀπὸ Ἐπιδάμνου ἀπαγάγωσι, βουλευσέσθαι· πρότερον δ' οὐ καλῶς ἔχειν τοὺς μὲν
 5 πολιορκεῖσθαι, ἑαυτοὺς δὲ δικάζεσθαι. Κερκυραῖοι δὲ ἀντέλεγον, ἦν καὶ ἐκεῖνοι τοὺς ἐν Ἐπιδάμνῳ ἀπαγάγωσι, ποιήσειν ταῦτα· ἐτοῖμοι δὲ εἶναι καὶ ὥστε ἀμφοτέρους μένειν (κατὰ χώραν) σπονδὰς δὲ¹ ποιήσασθαι ἕως ἂν ἡ δίκη γένηται.

¹ Hude deletes δέ, after Poppe.

¹ A threat of an alliance with the Athenians, τῶν νῦν ὄντων referring to the Lacedaemonians and other Peloponnesians, not to the Illyrians (cf. ch. xxvi. 7), as Poppe suggested.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

XXIX. Κορίνθιοι δὲ οὐδὲν τούτων ὑπήκουον, ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ πλήρεις αὐτοῖς ἦσαν αἱ νῆες καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι παρήσαν, προπέμψαντες κήρυκα πρότερον πόλεμον προερούντα Κερκυραίοις, ἄραντες ἐβδομήκοντα ναυσὶ καὶ πέντε δισχιλίοις τε ὀπλίταις ἔπλεον ἐπὶ τὴν Ἐπίδαμνον, Κερκυραίοις 2 ἐναντία πολέμησοντες· ἐστρατήγει δὲ τῶν μὲν νεῶν Ἀριστεὺς ὁ Πελλίχου καὶ Καλλικράτης ὁ Καλλίου καὶ Τιμάνωρ ὁ Τιμάνθους, τοῦ δὲ πεζοῦ Ἀρχέτιμός τε ὁ Εὐρυτίμου καὶ Ἰσαρχίδας ὁ 3 Ἰσάρχου. ἐπειδὴ δ' ἐγένοντο ἐν Ἀκτίῳ τῆς Ἀνακτορίας γῆς, οὗ τὸ ἱερόν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνός ἐστιν, ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τοῦ Ἀμπρακικοῦ κόλπου, οἱ Κερκυραῖοι κήρυκά τε προύπεμψαν αὐτοῖς ἐν ἀκατίῳ ἀπερούντα μὴ πλεῖν ἐπὶ σφᾶς, καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἅμα ἐπλήρουν, ζεύξαντές τε τὰς παλαιὰς ὥστε πλώιμους εἶναι καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ἐπισκευά- 4 σαντες. ὥς δὲ ὁ κῆρῦξ τε ἀπήγγειλεν οὐδὲν εἰρηναῖον παρὰ τῶν Κορινθίων καὶ αἱ νῆες αὐτοῖς ἐπεπλήρωντο οὔσαι ὀγδοήκοντα (τεσσαράκοντα γὰρ Ἐπίδαμνον ἐπολιόρκουν), ἀνταναγαγόμενοι 5 καὶ παραταξάμενοι ἐναυμάχησαν· καὶ ἐνίκησαν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι παρὰ πολὺ καὶ ναῦς πέντε καὶ δέκα διέφθειραν τῶν Κορινθίων. τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ αὐτοῖς ξυνέβη καὶ τοὺς τὴν Ἐπίδαμνον πολιορκούντας παραστήσασθαι ὁμολογία ὥστε τοὺς μὲν ἐπιήλυδας ἀποδόσθαι, Κορινθίους δὲ δῆσαντας ἔχειν ἕως ἂν ἄλλο τι δόξη.

XXX. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν ναυμαχίαν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι τροπαῖον στήσαντες ἐπὶ τῇ Λευκίμνῃ τῆς Κερκυραίας ἀκρωτηρίῳ τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους οὓς ἔλαβον

XXIX. The Corinthians, however, would not listen to any of these proposals, but, as soon as their ships were manned and their allies were at hand, they sent a herald in advance to declare war against the Corcyraeans; then, setting off with seventy-five ships and two thousand hoplites, they sailed for Epidamnus to give battle to the Corcyraeans. Their ships were under the command of Aristeus son of Pellichus, Callicrates son of Callias, and Timanor son of Timanthes; the infantry under that of Archetimus son of Eurytimus and Isarchidas son of Isarchus. But when they reached Actium in the territory of Anactorium, where is the sanctuary of Apollo at the mouth of the Ambracian gulf, the Corcyraeans sent out a herald in a small boat to forbid their advance, and at the same time proceeded to man their ships, having previously strengthened the old vessels with cross-beams¹ so as to make them seaworthy, and having put the rest in repair. When their herald brought back no message of peace from the Corinthians and their ships were now fully manned, being eighty in number (for forty were besieging Epidamnus), they sailed out against the enemy and, drawing up in line, engaged in battle; and they won a complete victory and destroyed fifteen ships of the Corinthians. On the same day it happened that their troops which were engaged in the siege of Epidamnus forced it to a capitulation, on condition that the other immigrants¹ should be sold into slavery but the Corinthians kept in bonds until something else should be agreed upon.

XXX. After the sea-fight the Corcyraeans set up a trophy of their victory at Leucimne, a promontory in the territory of Corcyra, and put to death the

¹ *i.e.* the Ambraciots and Leucadians; *cf.* ch. xxvi. 1.

THUCYDIDES

αἰχμαλώτους ἀπέκτειναν, Κορινθίους δὲ δήσαντες
 2 εἶχον. ὕστερον δέ, ἐπειδὴ οἱ Κορίνθιοι καὶ οἱ
 ξύμμαχοι ἠσσημένοι ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ'
 οἴκου, τῆς θαλάσσης ἀπάσης ἐκράτουν τῆς κατ'
 ἐκεῖνα τὰ χωρία, οἱ Κερκυραῖοι, καὶ πλεύσαντες
 ἐς Λευκάδα τὴν Κορινθίων ἀποικίαν τῆς γῆς ἔτε-
 μον καὶ Κυλλήνην τὸ Ἠλείων ἐπίνειον ἐνέπρησαν,
 3 ὅτι ναῦς καὶ χρήματα παρέσχον Κορινθίοις. τοῦ
 τε χρόνου τὸν πλείστον μετὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν
 ἐπεκράτουν τῆς θαλάσσης καὶ τοὺς τῶν Κοριν-
 θίων ξυμμάχους ἐπιπλέοντες ἔφθειρον, μέχρι οὐ
 Κορίνθιοι περιόντι τῷ θέρει πέμψαντες ναῦς καὶ
 στρατιάν, ἐπεὶ σφῶν οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐπόνουν, ἐστρα-
 τοπεδεύοντο ἐπὶ Ἀκτίῳ καὶ περὶ τὸ Χειμέριον
 τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος, φυλακῆς ἕνεκα τῆς τε Λευκάδος
 καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων ὅσαι σφίσι φίλαι ἦσαν.
 4 ἀντεστρατοπεδεύοντο δὲ καὶ οἱ Κερκυραῖοι ἐπὶ
 τῇ Λευκίμνῃ ναυσὶ τε καὶ πεζῷ. ἐπέπλεόν τε
 οὐδέτεροι ἀλλήλοις, ἀλλὰ τὸ θέρος τοῦτο ἀντι-
 καθεζόμενοι χειμῶνος ἤδη ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου
 ἑκάτεροι.

XXXI. Τὸν δὲ ἐνιαυτὸν πάντα τὸν μετὰ τὴν
 ναυμαχίαν καὶ τὸν ὕστερον οἱ Κορίνθιοι ὀργῇ
 φέροντες τὸν πρὸς Κερκυραίους πόλεμον ἐναυπη-
 γοῦντο καὶ παρεσκευάζοντο τὰ κράτιστα νεῶν
 στόλον, ἕκ τε αὐτῆς Πελοποννήσου ἀγείροντες
 καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἐρέτας μισθῷ πείθοντες.
 2 πυνθανόμενοι δὲ οἱ Κερκυραῖοι τὴν παρασκευὴν
 αὐτῶν ἐφοβοῦντο, καί (ἦσαν γὰρ οὐδενὸς Ἑλλή-

prisoners they had taken, with the exception of the Corinthians, whom they kept in fetters. But afterwards, when the Corinthians and their allies had gone back home with their ships after their defeat, the Corcyraeans were masters of the whole sea in that quarter, and sailing to Leucas, the colony of the Corinthians, they ravaged the country and burned Cyllene, the naval arsenal of the Eleans, because they had furnished ships and money to the Corinthians. And so for most of the time after the sea-fight they had control over the sea; and sailing against the allies of the Corinthians they kept harrying them, until the Corinthians, as the summer was drawing to an end,¹ seeing that their allies were suffering, sent ships and an army and encamped at Actium and near the promontory of Cheimerium in Thesprotis, as a protection for Leucas and the other cities that were friendly to themselves. And the Corcyraeans encamped on the opposite coast at Leucimne with both ships and infantry. Neither side sailed against the other, but they faced each other for the rest of this summer; it was not until winter had come that they each went back home.

XXXI. During the whole year after the sea-fight and the next year the Corinthians, being angrily indignant about their war with the Corcyraeans, kept building ships and preparing a naval armament with all their might, and collected oarsmen from both the Peloponnesus and the rest of Hellas by the inducement of pay. The Corcyraeans, on the other hand, were alarmed when they learned of their preparations, and since they were without an ally among

¹ περιόντι (as the MSS. read) = περιούντι. But Ullrich (*Beitr. z. Kr.* iii. p. 5) explains = ἐν τῷ περιόντι τοῦ θέρους, "in what remained of the summer." So Boehme.

THUCYDIDES

νων ἔνσπονδοι οὐδὲ ἔσεγράψαντο ἑαυτοὺς οὔτε ἐς τὰς Ἀθηναίων σπονδὰς οὔτε ἐς τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων) ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ἔλθοῦσιν ὡς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ξυμμάχους γενέσθαι καὶ ὠφελίαν τινὰ πειρᾶσθαι ἀπ' αὐτῶν εὐρίσκεσθαι. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι πυθόμενοι ταῦτα ἦλθον καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας πρεσβευσόμενοι, ὅπως μὴ σφίσι πρὸς τῷ Κερκυραίων ναυτικῷ καὶ τὸ αὐτῶν προσγενόμενον ἐμπόδιον γένηται θέσθαι τὸν πόλεμον ἢ βούλονται. καταστάσης δὲ ἐκκλησίας ἐς ἀντιλογίαν ἦλθον. καὶ οἱ μὲν Κερκυραῖοι ἔλεξαν τοιάδε

XXXII. “ Δίκαιον, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς μήτε εὐεργεσίας μεγάλης μήτε ξυμμαχίας προυφειλομένης ἤκοντας παρὰ τοὺς πέλας ἐπικουρίας, ὥσπερ καὶ ἡμεῖς νῦν, δεησομένους ἀναδιδάξαι πρῶτον, μάλιστα μὲν ὡς καὶ ξύμφορα δέονται, εἰ δὲ μή, ὅτι γε οὐκ ἐπιζήμια, ἔπειτα δὲ ὡς καὶ τὴν χάριν βέβαιον ἔξουσιν· εἰ δὲ τούτων μηδὲν σαφὲς καταστήσουσι, μὴ ὀργίζεσθαι ἢν ἀτυχῶσιν. Κερκυραῖοι δὲ μετὰ τῆς ξυμμαχίας τῆς αἰτήσεως καὶ (ταῦτα πιστεύοντες ἐχυρὰ ὑμῖν παρέξεσθαι) ἀπέστειλαν ἡμᾶς. τετύχηκε δὲ τὸ αὐτὸ ἐπιτήδευμα πρὸς τε ὑμᾶς ἐς τὴν χρείαν ~~ἡμῶν~~ ἄλογον καὶ ἐς τὰ ἡμέτερα αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἀξύμφορον. ξύμμαχοί τε γὰρ οὐδενός πω ἐν τῷ πρὸ τοῦ ἔκούσιοι γενόμενοι νῦν ἄλλων τοῦτο δεησόμενοι ἤκομεν, καὶ ἅμα ἐς τὸν παρόντα πόλεμον Κορινθίων ἐρῆμοι δι' αὐτὸ καθέσταμεν. καὶ περιέστηκεν ἢ δοκοῦσα ἡμῶν πρότερον σωφροσύνη, τὸ

the Hellenes and had not enrolled themselves in the alliance either of the Athenians or of the Lacedaemonians, they decided to go to the Athenians, become their allies, and try to procure some aid from them. But the Corinthians also, hearing of this, themselves sent envoys to Athens to prevent the ~~accession~~ ^{addition} of the Athenian fleet to that of the Corcyraeans, as this would hamper them in settling the war as they wished. And when an assembly was held opposing speeches were made, and the Corcyraeans spoke as follows:

XXXII. "It is but fair, citizens of Athens, that those who, without any previous claim on the score of important service rendered or of an existing alliance, come to their neighbours to ask aid, as we do now, should show in the first place, if possible, that what they ask is advantageous, or at least that it is not hurtful, and, in the second place, that their gratitude can be depended on; but in case they establish neither of these things clearly, they should not be angry if unsuccessful. Now the Corcyraeans have sent us to ask for an alliance, and in full confidence that they will be able to give you guarantees on just these points. But it so happens that our policy has been at one and the same time inconsistent, as it must seem to you, with our petition, and is also disadvantageous under present circumstances to ourselves; for although heretofore we have freely chosen to be allies of no one, we have now come to ask others for an alliance, and at the same time, in the face of the present war with the Corinthians, we are, because of this very policy, isolated. And so what was formerly fondly imagined to be wise discretion on our part—to enter into no

THUCYDIDES

μὴ ἐν ἀλλοτρίᾳ ξυμμαχίᾳ τῇ τοῦ πέλας γνώμῃ
 ξυγκινδυνεύειν, νῦν ἀβουλία καὶ ἀσθένεια φαι-
 5 νομένη. τὴν μὲν οὖν γενομένην ναυμαχίαν αὐτοὶ
 κατὰ μόνας ἀπεωσάμεθα Κορινθίους· ἐπειδὴ δὲ
 μείζονι παρασκευῇ ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου καὶ τῆς
 ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ὄρμηται καὶ ἡμεῖς
 ἀδύνατοι ὀρώμεν ὄντες τῇ οἰκείᾳ μόνον δυνάμει
 περιγυγνέσθαι, καὶ ἅμα μέγας ὁ κίνδυνος, εἰ ἐσό-
 μεθα ὑπ' αὐτοῖς, ἀνάγκη καὶ ὑμῶν καὶ ἄλλου
 παντὸς ἐπικουρίας δεῖσθαι, καὶ ξυγγνώμη, εἰ μὴ
 μετὰ κακίας, δόξης δὲ μᾶλλον ἀμαρτία τῇ πρό-
 τερον ἀπραγμοσύνη ἐναντία τολμῶμεν.

XXXIII. “Γενήσεται δὲ ὑμῖν πειθομένοις
 καλὴ ἢ ξυντυχία κατὰ πολλὰ τῆς ἡμετέρας
 χρείας, πρῶτον μὲν ὅτι ἀδικουμένοις καὶ οὐχ
 ἑτέρους βλάπτουσι τὴν ἐπικουρίαν ποιήσεσθε,
 ἔπειτα περὶ τῶν μεγίστων κινδυνεύοντας δεξά-
 μενοι ὡς ἂν μάλιστα μετ' αἰειμνήστου μαρτυρίου
 τὴν χάριν καταθήσεσθε, ναυτικόν τε κεκτήμεθα
 2 πλὴν τοῦ παρ' ὑμῖν πλείστον. καὶ σκέψασθε
 τίς εὐπραξία σπανιωτέρα ἢ τίς τοῖς πολεμίοις
 λυπηροτέρα, εἰ ἦν ὑμεῖς ἂν πρὸ πολλῶν χρημά-
 των καὶ χάριτος ἐτιμήσασθε δύναμιν ὑμῖν προσ-
 γενέσθαι, αὕτη πάρεστιν αὐτεπάγγελτος, ἄνευ
 κινδύνων καὶ δαπάνης διδοῦσα ἑαυτὴν καὶ προσ-
 ἔτι φέρουσα ἐς μὲν τοὺς πολλοὺς ἀρετήν, οἷς δὲ
 ἐπαμυνεῖτε χάριν, ὑμῖν δ' αὐτοῖς ἰσχύν· ἃ ἐν τῷ



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

παντὶ χρόνῳ ὀλίγοις δὴ ἅμα πάντα ξυνέβη, καὶ ὀλίγοι ξυμμαχίας δεόμενοι οἷς ἐπικαλοῦνται ἀσφάλειαν καὶ κόσμον οὐχ ἦσσον διδόντες ἢ ληψόμενοι παραγίγνονται.

3 “Τὸν δὲ πόλεμον, δι’ ὄνπερ χρήσιμοι ἂν εἶμεν, εἴ τις ὑμῶν μὴ οἶεται ἔσεσθαι, γνώμης ἀμαρτάνει καὶ οὐκ αἰσθάνεται τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους φόβῳ τῷ ὑμετέρῳ πολεμῆσειοντας καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους, δυναμένους παρ’ αὐτοῖς καὶ ὑμῖν ἐχθροὺς ὄντας,¹ προκαταλαμβάνοντας ἡμᾶς νῦν ἐς τὴν ὑμετέραν ἐπιχείρησιν, ἵνα μὴ τῷ κοινῷ ἔχθει κατ’ αὐτοὺς μετ’ ἀλλήλων στῶμεν μηδὲ δυοῖν φθάσαι ἀμάρτωσιν, ἢ κακῶσαι ἡμᾶς ἢ σφᾶς αὐ-
4 τοὺς βεβαιώσασθαι. ἡμέτερον δέ γ’ αὖ ἔργον προτερῆσαι, τῶν μὲν διδόντων, ὑμῶν δὲ δεξαμένων τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, καὶ προεπιβουλεύειν αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον ἢ ἀντεπιβουλεύειν.

XXXIV. “Ἦν δὲ λέγωσιν ὡς οὐ δίκαιον τοὺς σφετέρους ἀποίκους ὑμᾶς δέχεσθαι, μαθόντων ὡς πᾶσα ἀποικία εὖ μὲν πάσχουσα τιμᾷ τὴν μητρόπολιν, ἀδικουμένη δὲ ἀλλοτριούται· οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ τῷ δοῦλοι, ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ τῷ ὁμοίῳ τοῖς λειπομέ-
2 νοις εἶναι ἐκπέμπονται. ὡς δὲ ἠδίκουν σαφές ἐστιν· προκληθέντες γὰρ περὶ Ἐπιδάμνου ἐς κρίσιν πολέμῳ μᾶλλον ἢ τῷ ἴσῳ ἐβουλῆθησαν τὰ
3 ἐγκλήματα μετελθεῖν. καὶ ὑμῖν ἔστω τι τεκμή-

¹ καί, before προκαταλαμβάνοντας in the MSS., deleted by Stahl.

¹ This allegation is denied in the speech of the Corinthians, ch. xli. 1.

² Or, retaining καί before προκαταλαμβάνοντας, “and fails to perceive that the Lacedaemonians, through fear of you,

history have such opportunities fallen all at the same time, and few are they who, when they beg for an alliance, come offering to those to whom they make their appeal as large a degree of security and honour as they expect to receive.

“Now as to the war which would give us occasion to be of service, if anyone of you thinks it will not occur he errs in judgment, and fails to perceive that the Lacedaemonians, through fear of you, are eager for war, and that the Corinthians, who have great influence with them and are enemies of yours,¹ are making a beginning with us now² with a view to a subsequent attack upon you, in order that we may not be led by our common hatred to take our stand together against them, and that they may not fail, before we unite, to attain their two objects—to harm us and to strengthen themselves. It is our business, on the other hand, to get the start of them—~~we~~ offering and you accepting the alliance—and to forestall their schemes rather than to counteract them.

XXXIV. “But if they say that it is not right for you to receive their colonists, let them know that while every colony honours the mother-city so long as it is well treated, yet that if wronged it becomes alienated; for colonists are not sent out to be slaves to those who are left behind, but to be their equals. And that they were in the wrong is manifest; for when challenged to arbitrate the case of Epidamnus they preferred to prosecute their charges by war rather than by equity. And let their present treat-
are eager for war, and that the Corinthians have great influence with them and are enemies of yours, and are making a beginning with us with a view to a subsequent attack upon you . . .”

THUCYDIDES

ριον ἂν πρὸς ἡμᾶς τοὺς ξυγγενεῖς δρῶσιν, ὥστε ἀπάτη τε μὴ παράγασθαι ὑπ' αὐτῶν δεομένοις τε ἐκ τοῦ εὐθέος μὴ ὑπουργεῖν· ὁ γὰρ ἔλαχίστας τὰς μεταμελείας ἐκ τοῦ χαρίζεσθαι τοῖς ἐναντίοις λαμβάνων ἀσφαλέστατος ἂν διατελοίη.

XXXV. “ Λύσετε δὲ οὐδὲ τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων σπονδὰς δεχόμενοι ἡμᾶς μηδετέρων ὄντας ξυμμά-
 2 χοις. εἴρηται γὰρ ἐν αὐταῖς, τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων ἧτις μηδαμοῦ ξυμμαχεῖ, ἐξεῖναι παρ'
 3 ὁποτέρους ἂν ἀρέσκηται ἐλθεῖν. καὶ δεινὸν εἰ τοῖσδε μὲν ἀπὸ τε τῶν ἐνσπόνδων ἔσται πληροῦν
 τὰς ναῦς καὶ προσέτι καὶ ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος καὶ οὐχ ἧκιστα ἀπὸ τῶν ὑμετέρων ὑπηκόων, ἡμᾶς δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς προκειμένης τε ξυμμαχίας εἴρξουσι καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ἄλλοθεν ποθεν ὠφελίας, εἴτα¹ ἐν ἀδικήματι θήσονται πεισθέντων ὑμῶν ἂν δεόμεθα,
 4 πολὺ δὲ ἐν πλείονι αἰτία ἡμεῖς μὴ πείσαντες ὑμᾶς ἔξομεν· ἡμᾶς μὲν γὰρ κινδυνεύοντας καὶ οὐκ ἐχθροὺς ὄντας ἀπόσσεσθε, τῶνδε δὲ οὐχ ὅπως κωλυταὶ ἐχθρῶν ὄντων καὶ ἐπιόντων γενήσεσθε, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ὑμετέρας ἀρχῆς δύναμιν προσλαβεῖν περιόψεσθε· ἦν οὐ δίκαιον, ἀλλ' ἢ κακείνων κωλύειν τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ὑμετέρας μισθοφόρους ἢ καὶ ἡμῖν πέμπειν καθ' ὅ τι ἂν πεισθῆτε ὠφελίαν μάλιστα δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ προφανοῦς δεξαμένους βοη-
 5 θεῖν. πολλὰ δέ, ὥσπερ ἐν ἀρχῇ ὑπέίπομεν, τὰ ξυμφέροντα ἀποδείκνυμεν, καὶ μέγιστον ὅτι οἷ τε

¹ With the MSS.; Krüger conjectures εἴ τε, followed by Hude.

ment of us, who are their kinsmen, be a warning to you, that you be not misled by their deceit, or, if they seek aid from you directly, that you may refuse it. For whoever finds fewest occasions to regret doing favours to his opponents will ever remain most secure.

XXXV. "Neither will you be breaking your treaty with the Lacedaemonians by receiving us, who are allies of neither party. For in this treaty it is stipulated that if any of the Hellenic cities is a member of no alliance, it is at liberty to join whichever side it pleases. And it is monstrous if they are to be allowed to recruit their navy, not only from their own allies, but also from the rest of Hellas besides, and particularly from your subjects, but are to debar us from the alliance that should naturally be open to us as well as from aid from any other quarter, and then shall count it a crime if you are persuaded to concede what we ask. Far more shall we hold you at fault if we fail to win your consent; for you will be repulsing us who are in peril and are not your enemies, while as regards these men, who are enemies and aggressors, you will not only not be thwarting them, but will even be allowing them to get fresh forces from your own dominions. To that they have no right; but it is right that you should either prevent them from raising mercenaries in places under your control, or else send aid to us also, on whatever terms you may be induced to make; but it would be best of all for you openly to receive and help us. And many, as we suggested at the outset,¹ are the advantages which we can show you, and the most important of all is this, that the enemies of both of

¹ Ch. xxxiii. 1.

THUCYDIDES

αὐτοὶ πολέμιοι ἡμῖν ἦσαν (ὅπερ σαφειστάτη πίστις) καὶ οὗτοι οὐκ ἀσθενεῖς, ἀλλ' ἱκανοὶ τοὺς μεταστάντας βλάψαι. καὶ ναυτικῆς καὶ οὐκ ἠπειρώτιδος τῆς ξυμμαχίας διδομένης οὐχ ὁμοία ἢ ἀλλοτριώσεις, ἀλλὰ μάλιστα μὲν, εἰ δύνασθε, μηδένα ἄλλον εἶαν κεκτηῆσθαι ναῦς, εἰ δὲ μή, ὅστις ἐχυρώτατος, τοῦτον φίλον ἔχειν.

XXXVI. “ Καὶ ὅτῳ τάδε συμφέροντα μὲν δοκεῖ λέγεσθαι, φοβεῖται δὲ μὴ δι' αὐτὰ πειθόμενος τὰς σπονδὰς λύση, γνῶτω τὸ μὲν δεδιὸς αὐτοῦ ἰσχὺν ἔχον τοὺς ἐναντίους μᾶλλον φοβῆσον, τὸ δὲ θαρσοῦν μὴ δεξαμένου ἀσθενὲς ὄν πρὸς ἰσχύοντα τοὺς ἐχθροὺς ἀδεέστερον ἐσόμενον, καὶ ἅμα οὐ περὶ τῆς Κερκύρας νῦν τὸ πλεόν ἢ καὶ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν βουλευόμενος, καὶ οὐ τὰ κράτιστα αὐταῖς προνοῶν, ὅταν ἐς τὸν μέλλοντα καὶ ὅσον οὐ παρόντα πόλεμον τὸ αὐτίκα περισκοπῶν ἐνδοιάζη χωρίον προσλαβεῖν ὃ μετὰ μεγίστων
 2 καιρῶν οἰκειοῦταί τε καὶ πολεμοῦται, τῆς τε γὰρ Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικελίας καλῶς παράπλου κεῖται, ὥστε μήτε ἐκεῖθεν ναυτικὸν εἶσαι Πελοποννησίοις ἐπελθεῖν τό τε ἐντεῦθεν πρὸς τὰ κεῖ παραπέμψαι, καὶ ἐς τὰλλα συμφωρώτατόν ἐστιν.

¹ So ἦσαν seems to mean here, where εἰσί was to be expected; cf. ch. xxxiii. 3.

² δεῖ or συμφέρει seems to be implied.

³ The thirty-years' truce with Sparta; cf. ch. xxiii. 4.

us are, as we see,¹ the same—which is the surest guarantee of fidelity—and these are not weak, but able to injure those who withdraw from them. And furthermore, when the alliance that is offered is with a maritime and not with a continental power, the alienation of such an ally is not a matter of indifference; on the contrary, you should² by all means, if possible, permit no one else to possess ships; but if that is impossible, you should have as your friend him who is strongest therein.

XXXVI. “If anyone thinks that this course is indeed expedient, but fears that if he yields to this consideration he will be breaking off the truce,³ he should understand that his fear, if backed by strength, will make his enemies more afraid;⁴ whereas, if he reject our alliance, his confidence⁵ will be unsupported by might and will therefore be less formidable against enemies that are strong. He should understand, furthermore, that he is deliberating upon the interests, not so much of Corcyra, as of Athens, and that he is not making the best provision for her when, in the face of the war that is impending and all but present, he hesitates, through cautious consideration of the immediate chances, to attach to himself a country which is not made a friend or a foe except with the most momentous consequences. For Corcyra is favourably situated for a coasting voyage either to Italy or Sicily,⁶ so that you could prevent a fleet from coming thence to join the Peloponnesians, or could convoy thither a fleet from here; and in other respects it is a most advantageous

¹ *i.e.* of themselves breaking the truce.

² *i.e.* in the security of the truce.

⁶ Ancient mariners preferred to hug the coast rather than sail through the open sea.

THUCYDIDES

3 βραχυτάτῳ δ' ἂν κεφαλαίῳ, τοῖς τε ξύμπασι καὶ καθ' ἕκαστον, τῷδ' ἂν μὴ προέσθαι ἡμᾶς μάθοιτε· τρία μὲν ὄντα λόγου ἄξια τοῖς "Ἑλλησι ναυτικά, τὸ παρ' ὑμῖν καὶ τὸ ἡμέτερον καὶ τὸ Κορινθίων· τούτων δὲ εἰ περιόψεσθε τὰ δύο ἐς ταῦτὸν ἐλθεῖν καὶ Κορίνθιοι ἡμᾶς προκαταλήψονται, Κερκυραίοις τε καὶ Πελοποννησίοις ἅμα ναυμαχήσετε· δεξάμενοι δὲ ἡμᾶς ἔχετε πρὸς αὐτοὺς πλείοσι ναυσὶ ταῖς ἡμετέραις ἀγωνίζεσθαι."

4 Τοιαῦτα μὲν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι εἶπον· οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι μετ' αὐτοὺς τοιάδε.

XXXVII. "Ἀναγκαῖον Κερκυραίων τῶνδε οὐ μόνον περὶ τοῦ δεξασθαι σφᾶς τὸν λόγον ποιησαμένων, ἀλλ' ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς τε ἀδικοῦμεν καὶ αὐτοὶ οὐκ εἰκότως πολεμοῦνται, μνησθέντας πρῶτον καὶ ἡμᾶς περὶ ἀμφοτέρων οὕτω καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν ἄλλον λόγον ἰέναι, ἵνα τὴν ἀφ' ἡμῶν τε ἀξίωσιν ἀσφαλέστερον προειδῆτε καὶ τὴν τῶνδε χρεῖαν μὴ ἀλογίστως ἀπόσησθε.

2 "Φασὶ δὲ ξυμμαχίαν διὰ τὸ σῶφρον οὐδενός πω δέξασθαι· τὸ δ' ἐπὶ κακουργία καὶ οὐκ ἀρετῇ ἐπετήδευσαν, ξύμμαχόν τε οὐδένα βουλόμενοι πρὸς τὰδικήματα οὔτε¹ μάρτυρα ἔχειν οὐδὲ παρα-
3 καλοῦντες αἰσχύνεσθαι, καὶ ἡ πόλις αὐτῶν ἅμα αὐτάρκη θέσιν κειμένη παρέχει αὐτοὺς δικαστὰς ὧν βλάπτουσί τινα μᾶλλον ἢ κατὰ ξυνθήκας

¹ For οὐδέ of the MSS., Dobree's conjecture. Hude reads οὐδὲ . . . οὐδέ.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

γίνεσθαι, διὰ τὸ ἤκιστα ἐπὶ τοὺς πέλας ἐκπλέ-
 οντας μάλιστα τοὺς ἄλλους ἀνάγκη καταίροντας
 4 δέχεσθαι.] καὶ τοῦτο τὸ εὐπρεπὲς ἄσπονδον οὐχ
 ἵνα μὴ ξυναδικῶσιν ἑτέροις προβέβληνται, ἀλλ'
 ὅπως κατὰ μόνας ἀδικῶσι καὶ ὅπως [ἐν ᾧ μὲν ἂν
 κρατῶσι] βιάζονται, [οἳ δ' ἂν λάθωσι] πλεόν ἔχω-
 σιν, ἣν δέ πού τι προλάβωσιν ἀναισχυντῶσιν.
 5 καίτοι εἰ ἦσαν ἄνδρες, ὥσπερ φασίν, ἀγαθοί, ὅσω
 ἀληπτότεροι ἦσαν τοῖς πέλας, τόσῳ δὲ φανερω-
 τέραν ἐξῆν αὐτοῖς τὴν ἀρετὴν διδοῦσι καὶ δεχο-
 μένοις τὰ δίκαια δεικνύναι.

XXXVIII. “ Ἄλλ' οὔτε πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους οὔτε
 ἐς ἡμᾶς τοιοῖδε εἰσίν, ἄποικοι δ' ὄντες ἀφεστᾶσί
 τε διὰ παντὸς καὶ νῦν πολемоῦσι, λέγοντες ὡς
 2 οὐκ ἐπὶ τῷ κακῶς πάσχειν ἐκπεμφθεῖεν. ἡμεῖς
 δὲ οὐδ' αὐτοί φαμεν ἐπὶ τῷ (ὑπὸ τούτων) ὑβρίζε-
 σθαι κατοικίσει, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῷ ἡγεμόνες τε εἶναι
 3 καὶ τὰ εἰκότα θαυμάζεσθαι. αἱ γοῦν ἄλλαι
 ἀποικίαι τιμῶσιν ἡμᾶς καὶ μάλιστα ὑπὸ ἀποίκων
 4 στεργόμεθα· καὶ δῆλον ὅτι, εἰ τοῖς πλέοσιν ἀρέ-
 σκοντές ἐσμεν, τοῖσδ' ἂν μόνοις οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἀπαρέ-
 σκοιμεν, οὐδ' ἐπιστρατεύομεν ἐκπρεπῶς μὴ καὶ
 5 διαφερόντως τι ἀδικούμενοι. καλὸν δ' ἦν, εἰ καὶ
 ἡμαρτάνομεν, τοῖσδε μὲν εἶξαι τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ ὀργῇ,
 ἡμῖν δὲ αἰσχυρὸν βιάσασθαι τὴν τούτων μετρι-

ment; owing to the fact that they resort very little to the ports of their neighbours, but to a very large extent receive into their ports others who are compelled to put in there. And meanwhile they have used as a cloak their specious policy of avoiding alliances, adopted not in order to avoid joining others in wrong-doing, but that they may do wrong all alone; that wherever they have power they may use violence, and wherever they can escape detection they may overreach someone; and if, perchance, they can steal a march on anyone, that they may brazen it out. And yet, if they were really honest men, as they pretend to be, the less liable they were to attack by their neighbours the more clearly they might have demonstrated their virtuous motives by offering and accepting proposals of arbitration.

XXXVIII. "But neither toward others nor toward us have they shown themselves honest men; on the contrary, although they are colonists of ours, they have constantly stood aloof from us, and now they are at war with us, claiming that they were not sent out to be ill treated. But neither did we colonize them to be insulted by them, but to be their leaders and to receive from them all due reverence. The rest of our colonies, at any rate, honour us, and by our colonists we are beloved more than is any other mother-city. And it is clear that, if we are acceptable to the majority, it cannot be on good grounds that we are unacceptable to these alone; nor are we making war upon them in a way so unusual without being also signally wronged. And even if we were at fault, the honourable course for them would have been to make allowance for our temper, in which case it would have been shameful

THUCYDIDES

6 ὄτητα· ὕβρει δὲ καὶ ἐξουσία πλούτου πολλὰ ἐς ἡμᾶς ἄλλα τε ἡμαρτήκασι καὶ Ἐπίδαμνον ἡμετέραν οὖσαν κακουμένην μὲν οὐ προσεποιούντο, ἐλθόντων δὲ ἡμῶν ἐπὶ τιμωρίᾳ ἐλόντες βία ἔχουσιν.

XXIX. “Καὶ φασὶ δὴ δίκη πρότερον ἐθελῆσαι κρίνεσθαι, ἣν γε οὐ τὸν προύχοντα καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς προκαλούμενον λέγειν τι δοκεῖν δεῖ, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἐς ἴσον τά τε ἔργα ὁμοίως καὶ τοὺς
2 λόγους πρὶν διαγωνίζεσθαι καθιστάντα. οὗτοι δὲ οὐ πρὶν πολιορκεῖν τὸ χωρίον, ἀλλ’ ἐπειδὴ ἡγήσαντο ἡμᾶς οὐ περιόψεσθαι, τότε καὶ τὸ εὐπρεπὲς τῆς δίκης παρέσχοντο· καὶ δεῦρο ἤκουσιν, οὐ τὰ κεῖ μόνον αὐτοὶ ἀμαρτόντες, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑμᾶς νῦν ἀξιοῦντες οὐ ξυμμαχεῖν, ἀλλὰ ξυναδικεῖν καὶ
3 διαφόρους ὄντας ἡμῖν δέχεσθαι σφᾶς· οὓς χρῆν, ὅτε ἀσφαλέστατοι ἦσαν, τότε προσιέναι, καὶ μὴ ἐν ᾧ ἡμεῖς μὲν ἡδικήμεθα, οὗτοι δὲ κινδυνεύουσι, μηδ’ ἐν ᾧ ὑμεῖς τῆς τε δυνάμεως αὐτῶν τότε οὐ μεταλαβόντες τῆς ὠφελίας νῦν μεταδώσετε καὶ τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων ἀπὸ γενόμενοι τῆς ἀφ’ ἡμῶν αἰτίας τὸ ἴσον ἔξετε, πάλαι δὲ κοινώσαντας τὴν δύναμιν κοινὰ καὶ τὰ ἀποβαίνοντα ἔχειν.¹

XL. “Ὡς μὲν οὖν αὐτοὶ τε μετὰ προσηκόντων ἐγκλημάτων ἐρχόμεθα καὶ οἶδε βίαιοι καὶ πλεο-

¹ ἐγκλημάτων δὲ μόνων ἀμετόχους οὕτως τῶν μετὰ τὰς πράξεις τούτων μὴ κοινωνεῖν, “As, however, you have had no share in the accusations, you should not share in the consequences.” This clause is omitted by all good MSS. except G, and by all recent editors except Bloomfield.

for us to outrage their moderation ; but in the insolence and arrogance of wealth they have wronged us in many other ways, and particularly in the case of Epidamnus, our colony, which they made no claim to when it was in distress, but seized by force the moment we came to its relief, and continue to hold.

XXXIX. “ They pretend, forsooth, that they were the first to agree to an arbitration of the issue ; but surely it is not the proposals of the one who has the advantage, and occupies a safe position when he invites arbitration, that ought to have weight, but rather those of the one who has made his actions tally with his professions before appealing to arms. These men, however, bring forward their specious offer of a court of arbitration, not before laying siege to the place, but only after they had concluded that we would not permit it. And now, not satisfied with the blunders they have committed themselves at Epidamnus, they have come here demanding that you too at this juncture, shall be, not their allies, but their accomplices in crime, and that you shall receive them, now that they are at variance with us. But they ought to have come to you when they were in no peril at all, and not at a time when we are victims of their injustice and they are consequently in danger, nor when you, without having had the benefit of their power before, will now have to give them a share of your aid, and, though you had nothing to do with their blunders, will have to bear an equal part of the blame we shall bestow. For only if you from the first had shared their power ought you to share the consequences also now of their acts.

XL. “ Now it has been clearly shown that we have come with proper grounds of complaint against

THUCYDIDES

νέκται εἰσὶ δεδήλωται· ὡς δὲ οὐκ ἂν δικαίως
 2 αὐτοὺς δέχοισθε μαθεῖν χρή. εἰ γὰρ εἴρηται ἐν
 ταῖς σπονδαῖς, ἐξεῖναι παρ' ὀποτέρους τις βού-
 λεται τῶν ἀγράφων πόλεων ἐλθεῖν, οὐ τοῖς ἐπὶ
 βλάβῃ ἑτέρων ἰοῦσιν ἢ ξυνθήκη ἐστίν, ἀλλ'
 ὅστις μὴ ἄλλου ἑαυτὸν ἀποστερῶν ἀσφαλείας
 δεῖται καὶ ὅστις μὴ τοῖς δεξαμένοις, εἰ σωφρο-
 νοῦσι, πόλεμον ἀντ' εἰρήνης ποιήσει· ὁ νῦν ὑμεῖς
 3 μὴ πειθόμενοι ἡμῖν πάθοιτε ἄν. οὐ γὰρ τοῖσδε
 μόνον ἐπίκουροι ἂν γένοισθε, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡμῖν ἀντὶ
 ἐνσπόνδων πολέμιοι. ἀνάγκη γάρ, εἰ ἴτε μετ'
 4 αὐτῶν, καὶ ἀμύνεσθαι μὴ ἄνευ ὑμῶν τούτους. καί-
 τοι δίκαιοί γ' ἐστὲ μάλιστα μὲν ἐκποδῶν στηῆναι
 ἀμφοτέροις, εἰ δὲ μή, τούναντίον ἐπὶ τούτους μεθ'
 ἡμῶν ἰέναι (Κορινθίοις μὲν γε ἐνσπονδοί ἐστε,
 Κερκυραίοις δὲ οὐδὲ δι' ἀνοκωχῆς πώποτ' ἐγέ-
 νεσθε), καὶ τὸν νόμον μὴ καθιστάναι ὥστε τοὺς
 5 ἑτέρων ἀφισταμένους δέχεσθαι. οὐδὲ γὰρ ἡμεῖς
 Σαμίων ἀποστάντων ψῆφον προσεθέμεθα ἐναν-
 τίαν ὑμῖν, τῶν ἄλλων Πελοποννησίων δίχα ἐψη-
 φισμένων εἰ χρή αὐτοῖς ἀμύνειν, φανερώς δὲ
 ἀντεῖπομεν τοὺς προσήκοντας ξυμμάχους αὐτόν
 6 τινα κολάζειν. εἰ γὰρ τοὺς κακόν τι δρῶντας
 δεχόμενοι τιμωρήσετε, φανεῖται καὶ ἅ τῶν ὑμετέ-

¹ i.e. "who will permit peace to be maintained by their new friends if they exercise ordinary discretion." No new allies should be received who will render ordinary discretion

them and that they are violent and overreaching; but you have still to learn that you have no right to receive them into your alliance. For even though it is stipulated in the treaty that any unenrolled city may join whichever party it pleases, the provision is not intended for those who apply to one side for admission with a view to the injury of the other, but for any one who, without defrauding another state of his services, asks for protection, and any one who to those who received him will not—if they are prudent—bring war instead of peace.¹ But this is precisely what will be your fate if you do not listen to us. For you will not merely become allies to them, but also enemies to us instead of being at truce with us. For it will be necessary for us, if you go with them, to include you when we proceed to take vengeance upon them. And yet the right course for you would be, preferably, to stand aloof from us both,—or else to go with us against them, remembering that you are under treaty with the Corinthians, but have never had with the Corcyraeans even ~~an arrangement to refrain from~~ ~~hostilities~~ for a time,—and not to establish the precedent of admitting into your alliance those who revolt from the other side. Why, when the Samians² revolted from you, and the other Peloponnesians were divided in their votes on the question of aiding them, we on our part did not vote against you; on the contrary, we openly maintained that each one should discipline his own allies without interference. If you receive and assist evil-doers, you will surely find that unavailing to prevent war, as the Corcyraeans are sure to do.

² 440 B.C. *cf.* ch. cxv.

THUCYDIDES

ρων οὐκ ἐλάσσω ἡμῖν πρόσεισι, καὶ τὸν νόμον ἐφ' ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον ἢ ἐφ' ἡμῖν θήσετε.

ΧΛΙ. “ Δικαιώματα μὲν οὖν τάδε πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἔχομεν, ἱκανὰ κατὰ τοὺς Ἑλλήνων νόμους, παραίνεσιν δὲ καὶ ἀξίωσιν χαριτος τοιάνδε, ἣν οὐκ ἐχθροὶ ὄντες ὥστε βλάπτειν οὐδ' αὖ φίλοι ὥστ' ἐπιχρῆσθαι, ἀντιδοθῆναι ἡμῖν ἐν τῷ παρόντι
 2 φαμὲν χρῆναι. νεῶν γὰρ μακρῶν σπανίσαντές ποτε πρὸς τὸν Αἰγινήτων ὑπὲρ τὰ Μηδικὰ¹ πόλεμον παρὰ Κορινθίων εἴκοσι ναῦς ἐλάβετε· καὶ ἡ εὐεργεσία αὕτη τε καὶ ἡ ἐς Σαμίους, τὸ δι' ἡμᾶς Πελοποννησίους αὐτοῖς μὴ βοηθῆσαι, παρέσχεν ὑμῖν Αἰγινήτων μὲν ἐπικράτησιν, Σαμίων δὲ κόλασιν, καὶ ἐν καιροῖς τοιούτοις ἐγένετο, οἷς μάλιστα ἄνθρωποι ἐπ' ἐχθροὺς τοὺς σφετέρους ἰόντες τῶν ἀπάντων ἀπερίοπτοί εἰσι παρὰ
 3 τὸ νικᾶν· φίλον τε γὰρ ἡγοῦνται τὸν ὑπουργοῦντα, ἣν καὶ πρότερον ἐχθρὸς ἦ, πολέμιόν τε τὸν ἀντιστάντα, ἣν καὶ τύχη φίλος ὢν, ἐπεὶ καὶ τὰ οἰκειὰ χεῖρον τίθενται φιλονικίας ἕνεκα τῆς αὐτίκα.

ΧΛΙΙ. “ Ὡν ἐνθυμηθέντες καὶ νεώτερός τις παρὰ πρεσβυτέρου αὐτὰ μαθὼν ἀξιούτω τοῖς ὁμοίοις ἡμᾶς ἀμύνεσθαι, καὶ μὴ νομίση δίκαια μὲν τάδε λέγεσθαι, ξύμφορα δέ, εἰ πολεμήσει,
 2 ἄλλα εἶναι. τό τε γὰρ ξυμφέρον ἐν ᾧ ἂν τις

¹ ὑπὲρ τὰ Μηδικὰ Krüger deletes, followed by Hude.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

ἐλάχιστα ἀμαρτάνη μάλιστα ἔπεται, καὶ τὸ μέλλον τοῦ πολέμου ᾧ φοβοῦντες ὑμᾶς Κερκυραῖοι κελεύουσιν ἀδικεῖν ἐν ἀφανείᾳ ἔτι κεῖται, καὶ οὐκ ἄξιον ἐπαρθέντας αὐτῷ φανεράν ἔχθραν ἤδη καὶ οὐ μέλλουσαν πρὸς Κορινθίους κτήσασθαι, τῆς δὲ ὑπαρχούσης πρότερον διὰ Μεγαρέας ὑποψίας σῶφρον ὑφελεῖν μᾶλλον (ἢ γὰρ τελευταία χάρις καιρὸν ἔχουσα, κἂν ἐλάσσων ἢ, δύναται 3 μεῖζον ἔγκλημα λῦσαι), μηδ' ὅτι ναυτικοῦ ξυμμαχίαν μεγάλην διδόασι, τούτῳ ἐφέλκεσθαι· τὸ γὰρ μὴ ἀδικεῖν τοὺς ὁμοίους ἐχυρωτέρα δύναμις ἢ τῷ αὐτίκα φανερῷ ἐπαρθέντας διὰ κινδύνων τὸ πλεόν ἔχειν.

XLIII. “Ἡμεῖς δὲ περιπεπτωκότες οἷς ἐν τῇ Λακεδαίμονι αὐτοὶ προείπομεν, τοὺς σφετέρους ξυμμάχους αὐτόν τινα κολάζειν, νῦν παρ' ὑμῶν τὸ αὐτὸ ἀξιούμεν κομίζεσθαι, καὶ μὴ τῇ ἡμετέρῃ ψήφῳ ὠφεληθέντας τῇ ὑμετέρῃ ἡμᾶς βλάψαι. 2 τὸ δὲ ἴσον ἀνταπόδοτε, γνόντες τοῦτον ἐκείνον εἶναι τὸν καιρόν, ἐν ᾧ ὅ τε ὑπουργῶν φίλος μάλιστα καὶ ὁ ἀντιστὰς ἐχθρός. καὶ Κερκυραίους γε τούσδε μήτε ξυμμάχους δέχεσθε βία ἡμῶν 3 μήτε ἀμύνετε αὐτοῖς ἀδικοῦσιν. καὶ τάδε ποιούντες τὰ προσήκοντά τε δράσετε καὶ τὰ ἄριστα βουλευσέσθε ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς.”

XLIV. Τοιαῦτα δὲ καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι εἶπον. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἀκούσαντες ἀμφοτέρων, γενομένης

errs least, and the contingency of the war, with which the Corcyraeans would frighten you into wrongdoing, is still uncertain; and it is not worth while for you to be so carried away by it as to acquire an enmity with the Corinthians that will be from that moment on a manifest fact and no longer a contingency. It would be, rather, the prudent course to remove something of the suspicion which has heretofore existed on account of the Megarians¹; for the favour which comes last, if conferred at the right moment, even though a small one, can cancel a greater offence. Nor ought you to be tempted by their offer of a great naval alliance; for to refrain from wronging equals is a surer strength than to be carried away by present appearances and seek an advantage by incurring dangers.

XLIII. “But we, since events have brought us under the rule which we ourselves proclaimed at Sparta, that each should discipline his own allies, now claim from you in return the same treatment—that you who were then aided by our vote should not injure us by yours. Pay back like with like, determining that this is the supreme moment when assistance is the truest friendship—opposition the worst hostility. We beg you neither to accept the Corcyraeans as your allies in despite of us, nor to aid them in their wrongdoing. And if you do this, you will not only be taking the fitting course, but will also be consulting your own best interests.”

XLIV. Thus spoke the Corinthians. And the Athenians, having heard both sides, held a second

¹ Referring apparently to the exclusion of the Megarians from all harbours within the Athenian dominion and from the market at Athens, ch. lxvii. 4.

THUCYDIDES

καὶ δις ἐκκλησίας, τῇ μὲν προτέρα οὐχ ἦσσαν τῶν Κορινθίων ἀπεδέξαντο τοὺς λόγους, ἐν δὲ τῇ ὑστεραία μετέγνωσαν Κερκυραίοις ξυμμαχίαν μὲν μὴ ποιήσασθαι ὥστε τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἐχθροὺς καὶ φίλους νομίζειν (εἰ γὰρ ἐπὶ Κόρινθον ἐκέλευον σφίσιν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι ξυμπλεῖν, ἐλύοντ' ἂν αὐτοῖς αἰ πρὸς Πελοποννησίους σπονδαί), ἐπιμαχίαν δὲ ἐποιήσαντο τῇ ἀλλήλων βοηθεῖν, εἴ τις ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν ἢ ἢ Ἀθήνας ἢ τοὺς τούτων ξυμμάχους.

2 ἐδόκει γὰρ ὁ πρὸς Πελοποννησίους πόλεμος καὶ ὡς ἔσεσθαι αὐτοῖς, καὶ τὴν Κέρκυραν (ἐβούλοντο μὴ) προέσθαι τοῖς Κορινθίοις ναυτικὸν ἔχούσαν τοσοῦτον, ξυγκρούειν δὲ ὅτι μάλιστα αὐτοὺς ἀλλήλοις, ἵνα ἀσθενεστέροις οὖσιν, ἦν τι δέη, Κορινθίοις τε καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις τοῖς¹ ναυτικὸν

3 ἔχουσιν ἐς πόλεμον καθιστῶνται. ἅμα δὲ τῆς τε Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικελίας καλῶς ἐφαίνετο αὐτοῖς ἡ νῆσος ἐν παράπλω κείσθαι.

XLV. Τοιαύτη μὲν γνώμη οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς Κερκυραίους προσεδέξαντο, καὶ τῶν Κορινθίων ἀπελθόντων οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον δέκα ναῦς αὐτοῖς

2 ἀπέστειλαν βοηθούς· ἐστρατήγει δὲ αὐτῶν Λακεδαιμόνιος τε ὁ Κίμωνος καὶ Διότιμος ὁ Στρομβίχου καὶ Πρωτέας ὁ Ἐπικλέους. προεῖπον δὲ αὐτοῖς μὴ ναυμαχεῖν Κορινθίοις, ἢ μὴ ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν πλέωσι καὶ μέλλωσιν ἀποβαίνειν ἢ ἐς τῶν ἐκείνων τι χωρίων· οὕτω δὲ κωλύειν κατὰ δύναμιν. προεῖπον δὲ ταῦτα τοῦ μὴ λύειν ἔνεκα τὰς σπονδάς.

¹ Added by Bekker.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

XLVI. Αἱ μὲν δὴ νῆες ἀφικνοῦνται ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι, ἐπειδὴ αὐτοῖς παρεσκεύαστο, ἔπλεον ἐπὶ τὴν Κέρκυραν ναυσὶ πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατόν. ἦσαν δὲ Ἡλείων μὲν δέκα, Μεγαρέων δὲ δώδεκα καὶ Λευκαδίων δέκα, Ἀμπρακιωτῶν δὲ ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ Ἀνακτορίων 2 μία, αὐτῶν δὲ Κορινθίων ἐνευήκοντα· στρατηγοὶ δὲ τούτων ἦσαν μὲν καὶ κατὰ πόλεις ἑκάστων, Κορινθίων δὲ Ξενοκλείδης ὁ Εὐθυκλέους πέμπτος 3 αὐτός. ἐπειδὴ δὲ προσέμειξαν τῇ κατὰ Κέρκυραν ἡπείρῳ ἀπὸ Λευκάδος πλέοντες, ὀρμίζονται ἐς 4 Χειμέριον τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος γῆς. ἔστι δὲ λιμὴν, καὶ πόλις ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ κεῖται ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ἐν τῇ Ἐλαιάτιδι τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος Ἐφύρη. ἐξίησι δὲ παρ' αὐτὴν Ἀχερουσία λίμνη ἐς θάλασσαν· διὰ δὲ τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος Ἀχέρων ποταμὸς ῥέων ἐσβάλλει ἐς αὐτήν, ἀφ' οὗ καὶ τὴν ἔπωνυμίαν ἔχει, ῥεῖ δὲ καὶ Θύαμις ποταμὸς ὀρίζων τὴν Θεσπρωτίδα καὶ Κεστρίνην, ὧν ἐντὸς ἢ ἄκρα 5 ἀνέχει τὸ Χειμέριον. οἱ μὲν οὖν Κορίνθιοι τῆς ἡπείρου ἐνταῦθα ὀρμίζονται τε καὶ στρατόπεδον ἐποιήσαντο.

XLVII. Οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι ὡς ἦσθοντο αὐτοὺς προσπλέοντας, πληρώσαντες δέκα καὶ ἑκατόν ναῦς, ὧν ἦρχε Μικιάδης καὶ Αἰσιμίδης καὶ Εὐρύβατος, ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο ἐν μιᾷ τῶν νήσων αἱ καλοῦνται Σύβοτα, καὶ αἱ Ἀττικάι δέκα παρῆσαν. 2 ἐπὶ δὲ τῇ Λευκίμνῃ αὐτοῖς τῷ ἀκρωτηρίῳ ὁ πεζὸς ἦν καὶ Ζακυνθίων χίλιοι ὀπλίται βεβοηθηκότες. 3 ἦσαν δὲ καὶ τοῖς Κορινθίοις ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ πολλοὶ τῶν βαρβάρων παραβεβοηθηκότες· οἱ γὰρ ταύτην ἡπειρῶται αἰεὶ ποτε φίλοι αὐτοῖς εἰσιν.

XLVI. These ships arrived at Corcyra, and the Corinthians, when their preparations had been made, sailed against Corcyra with one hundred and fifty ships. Of these ten belonged to the Eleans, twelve to the Megarians, ten to the Leucadians, ~~seventeen~~ to the Ambraciots, one to the Anactorians, and ninety to the Corinthians themselves. The several cities had each its own general, but Xenocleides son of Euthycles and four others commanded the Corinthians. They sailed from Leucas, and when they drew near the mainland over against Corcyra, anchored at Cheimerium in the territory of Thesprotia. It is a harbour, and above it lies a city away from the sea in the Eleatic district of Thesprotia, Ephyra by name. Near it is the outlet into the sea of the Acherusian lake; and the river Acheron runs through Thesprotia and empties into the lake, to which it gives its name. There is also the river Thyamis, which separates Thesprotia and Cestrine, and between these rivers rises the promontory of Cheimerium. It was at this point of the mainland then that the Corinthians cast anchor and made a camp.

XLVII. The Corcyraeans, when they became aware of their approach, manned a hundred and ten ships under the command of Miciades, Aesimides, and Eurybatus, and encamped on one of the islands which are called Sybota, the ten Attic ships being also present. Their land-forces were at the promontory of Leucimne, and also a thousand hoplites of the Zacynthians who had come to aid the Corcyraeans. The Corinthians, also, had the aid of many barbarians who had assembled on the mainland adjacent; for the dwellers on the mainland in that region have always been friendly to them.

THUCYDIDES

XLVIII. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ παρεσκεύαστο τοῖς Κορινθίοις, λαβόντες τριῶν ἡμερῶν σιτία ἀνήγοντο
 2 ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίᾳ ἀπὸ τοῦ Χειμερίου νυκτός, καὶ
 ἅμα ἕω πλέοντες καθορῶσι τὰς τῶν Κερκυραίων
 3 ναῦς μετεώρους τε καὶ ἐπὶ σφᾶς πλεύσας. ὡς
 δὲ κατείδον ἀλλήλους, ἀντιπαρετάσσοντο, ἐπὶ
 μὲν τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας Κερκυραίων αἱ Ἄττικαὶ
 νῆες, τὸ δὲ ἄλλο αὐτοὶ ἐπέϊχον τρία τέλη ποιή-
 σαντες τῶν νεῶν, ὧν ἦρχε τριῶν στρατηγῶν
 ἐκάστου εἷς. οὕτω μὲν Κερκυραῖοι ἐτάξαντο.
 4 Κορινθίοις δὲ τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν κέρας αἱ Μεγαρίδες
 νῆες εἶχον καὶ αἱ Ἀμπρακιώτιδες, κατὰ δὲ τὸ
 μέσον οἱ ἄλλοι ξύμμαχοι ὡς ἕκαστοι, εὐώνυμον
 δὲ κέρας αὐτοὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι ταῖς ἄριστα τῶν νεῶν
 πλεύσασαι κατὰ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ τὸ δεξιὸν
 τῶν Κερκυραίων εἶχον·

XLIX. Ξυμμείξαντες δέ, ἐπειδὴ τὰ σημεία
 ἐκατέροις ἦρθη, ἐναυμάχουν, πολλοὺς μὲν ὀπλίτας
 ἔχοντες ἀμφότεροι ἐπὶ τῶν καταστρωμάτων, πολ-
 λούς δὲ τοξότας τε καὶ ἀκοντιστάς, τῷ παλαιῷ
 2 τρόπῳ ἀπειρότερον ἔτι παρεσκευασμένοι. ἦν τε
 ἡ ναυμαχία καρτερά, τῇ μὲν τέχνῃ οὐχ ὁμοίως,
 3 πεζομαχίᾳ δὲ τὸ πλεον προσφερῆς οὔσα. ἐπειδὴ
 γὰρ προσβάλοιεν ἀλλήλοις, οὐ ῥαδίως ἀπελύοντο
 ὑπὸ τε τοῦ πλήθους καὶ ὄχλου τῶν νεῶν καὶ μάλ-
 λόν τι πιστεύοντες τοῖς ἐπὶ τοῦ καταστρώματος
 ὀπλίταις ἐς τὴν νίκην, οἱ καταστάντες ἐμάχοντο
 ἡσυχάζουσῶν τῶν νεῶν· διέκπλοι δὲ οὐκ ἦσαν,
 ἀλλὰ θυμῷ καὶ ῥώμῃ τὸ πλεον ἐναυμάχουν ἢ



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

4 ἐπιστήμη. πανταχῇ μὲν οὖν πολὺς θόρυβος
καὶ ταραχώδης ἦν ἡ ναυμαχία· ἐν ἧ αἰ' Ἀττικαὶ
νῆες παραγιγνόμεναι τοῖς Κερκυραίοις, εἴ πη
πιέζοιντο, φόβον μὲν παρείχον τοῖς ἐναντίοις,
μάχης δὲ οὐκ ἦρχον δεδιότες οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὴν
5 πρόρρησιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων. μάλιστα δὲ τὸ δεξιὸν
κέρας τῶν Κορινθίων ἐπόνει. οἱ γὰρ Κερκυραῖοι
εἴκοσι ναυσὶν αὐτοὺς τρεψάμενοι καὶ καταδιώ-
ξαντες σποράδας ἐς τὴν ἠπειρον καὶ μέχρι τοῦ
στρατοπέδου πλεύσαντες αὐτῶν καὶ ἐπεκβάντες
ἐνέπρησάν τε τὰς σκηναὺς ἐρήμους καὶ τὰ χρήματα
6 διήρπασαν. ταύτη μὲν οὖν οἱ Κορίνθιοι καὶ οἱ
ξύμμαχοι ἤσσωτό τε καὶ οἱ Κερκυραῖοι ἐπε-
κράτουν· ἡ δὲ αὐτοὶ ἦσαν οἱ Κορίνθιοι, ἐπὶ τῷ
εὐωνύμῳ, πολὺ ἐνίκων, τοῖς Κερκυραίοις τῶν
εἴκοσι νεῶν ἀπὸ ἐλάσσονος πλήθους ἐκ τῆς διώ-
7 ξεως οὐ παρουσῶν. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ὄρωντες τοὺς
Κερκυραίους πιεζομένους μᾶλλον ἤδη ἀπροφα-
σίστως ἐπεκούρουν, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀπεχόμενοι
ὥστε μὴ ἐμβάλλειν τινί· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἡ τροπὴ
ἐγίγνετο λαμπρῶς καὶ ἐνέκειντο οἱ Κορίνθιοι, τότε
δὴ ἔργου πᾶς εἶχετο ἤδη καὶ διεκέκριτο οὐδὲν
ἔτι, ἀλλὰ ξυνέπεσεν ἐς τοῦτο ἀνάγκης ὥστε
ἐπιχειρῆσαι ἀλλήλοις τοὺς Κορινθίους καὶ Ἀθη-
ναίους.

L. Τῆς δὲ τροπῆς γενομένης οἱ Κορίνθιοι τὰ
σκάφη μὲν οὐχ εἴλκον ἀναδούμενοι τῶν νεῶν ἄς
καταδύσειαν, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐτράποντο
φονεύειν διεκπλέοντες μᾶλλον ἢ ζωγρεῖν, τοὺς τε
αὐτῶν φίλους, οὐκ ἠσθημένοι ὅτι ἤσσηντο οἱ ἐπὶ
2 τῷ δεξιῷ κέρα, ἀγνοοῦντες ἔκτεινον. πολλῶν γὰρ

with skill. Accordingly there was everywhere much tumult and confusion in the sea-fight. The Attic ships, if they saw the Corcyraeans pressed at any point, came up and kept the enemy in awe; but their generals would not begin fighting, fearing to disobey the instructions of the Athenians. The right wing of the Corinthians suffered most; for the Corcyraeans with twenty ships routed them and pursued them in disorder to the mainland, and then, sailing right up to their camp and disembarking, burned the deserted tents and plundered their property. In that quarter, then, the Corinthians and their allies were worsted, and the Corcyraeans prevailed; but on the left wing where the Corinthians themselves were, they were decidedly superior, for the Corcyraeans, whose numbers were fewer to begin with, had the twenty ships away in the pursuit. But the moment the Athenians saw that the Corcyraeans were being hard pressed, they began to help them more unreservedly, and though they at first refrained from actually attacking an enemy ship, yet when it was conspicuously clear that they were being put to flight and the Corinthians were close in pursuit, then at length every man put his hand to work, and fine distinctions were no longer made; matters had come to such a pass that Corinthians and Athenians of necessity had to attack one another.

L. After the rout of the Corcyraeans the Corinthians did not take in tow and haul off the hulls of the ships which had been disabled, but turned their attention to the men, cruising up and down and killing them in preference to taking them alive; and they unwittingly slew their own friends, not being aware that their right wing had been worsted. For

THUCYDIDES

νεῶν οὐσῶν ἀμφοτέρων καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς θαλάσσης ἐπεχουσῶν, ἐπειδὴ ξυνέμειξαν ἀλλήλοις, οὐ ραδίως τὴν διάγνωσιν ἐποιοῦντο ὅποιοι ἐκράτου ἢ ἐκρατοῦντο· ναυμαχία γὰρ αὕτη "Ελλησι πρὸς "Ελληνας νεῶν πλήθει μεγίστη δὴ τῶν πρὸ
3 αὐτῆς γεγένηται. ἐπειδὴ δὲ κατεδίωξαν τοὺς Κερκυραίους οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐς τὴν γῆν, πρὸς τὰ ναυάγια καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς τοὺς σφετέρους ἐτράποντο, καὶ τῶν πλείστων ἐκράτησαν ὥστε προσκομίσει πρὸς τὰ Σύβοτα, οὐ αὐτοῖς ὁ κατὰ γῆν στρατὸς τῶν βαρβάρων προσεβεβοηθήκει· ἔστι δὲ τὰ Σύβοτα τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος λιμῆν ἐρῆμος. τοῦτο δὲ ποιήσαντες αὐθις ἀθροισθέντες
4 ἐπέπλεον τοῖς Κερκυραίοις. οἱ δὲ ταῖς πλωίμοις καὶ ὅσαι ἦσαν λοιπαὶ μετὰ τῶν Ἀπτικῶν νεῶν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀντεπέπλεον, δείσαντες μὴ ἐς τὴν γῆν
5 σφῶν πειρῶσιν ἀποβαίνειν. ἤδη δὲ ἦν ὄψε καὶ ἐπεπαιάνιστο αὐτοῖς ὡς ἐς ἐπίπλουν, καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐξαπίνης πρύμναν ἐκρούοντο, κατιδόντες εἴκοσι ναῦς Ἀθηναίων προσπλεύσας, ἃς ὕστερον τῶν δέκα βοηθοὺς ἐξέπεμψαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, δείσαντες, ὅπερ ἐγένετο, μὴ νικηθῶσιν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι καὶ αἱ σφέτεροι δέκα νῆες ὀλίγαι ἀμύνειν ὧσιν
LI. ταύτας οὖν προῖδόντες οἱ Κορίνθιοι καὶ ὑποτοπήσαντες ἀπ' Ἀθηνῶν εἶναι, οὐχ ὅσας
2 ἐώρων ἀλλὰ πλείους, ὑπανεχώρουν. τοῖς δὲ Κερκυραίοις (ἐπέπλεον γὰρ μᾶλλον ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς)

¹ Thucydides makes allowance for Salamis, for example, where Greeks had fought against Persians.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

οὐχ ἑωρῶντο, καὶ ἐθαύμαζον τοὺς Κορινθίους
 πρύμναν κρουομένους, πρὶν τινες ἰδόντες εἶπον
 ὅτι νῆες ἐκεῖναι ἐπιπλέουσιν. τότε δὴ καὶ αὐτοὶ
 ἀνεχώρουν (ξυνεσκόταζε γὰρ ἤδη), καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι
 3 ἀποτραπόμενοι τὴν διάλυσιν ἐποιήσαντο. οὕτω
 μὲν ἡ ἀπαλλαγὴ ἐγένετο ἀλλήλων, καὶ ἡ ναυμαχία
 4 ἐτελεύτα ἐς νύκτα. τοῖς δὲ Κερκυραίοις στρατο-
 πεδευομένοις ἐπὶ τῇ Λευκίμνῃ αἱ εἴκοσι νῆες αἱ
 ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν αὐταί, ὧν ἦρχε Γλαύκων τε ὁ
 Λεάγρου καὶ Ἀνδοκίδης ὁ Λεωγόρου, διὰ τῶν
 νεκρῶν καὶ ναυαγίων προσκομισθεῖσαι κατέπλεον
 ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον ἢ ὤφθησαν.
 5 οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι (ἦν γὰρ νύξ) ἐφοβήθησαν μὴ
 πολέμια ὦσιν, ἔπειτα δὲ ἔγνωσαν καὶ ὠρμίσαντο.

LII. Τῇ δὲ ὑστεραία ἀναγαγόμεναι αἶ τε Ἀττι-
 καὶ τριάκοντα νῆες καὶ τῶν Κερκυραίων ὅσαι
 πλώιμοι ἦσαν ἐπέπλευσαν ἐπὶ τὸν ἐν τοῖς Συβό-
 τοις λιμένα, ἐν ᾧ οἱ Κορίνθιοι ὠρμουν, βουλό-
 2 μενοι εἰδέναι εἰ ναυμαχήσουσιν. οἱ δὲ τὰς μὲν
 ναῦς ἄραντες ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς καὶ παραταξάμενοι
 μετεώρους ἡσύχαζον, ναυμαχίας οὐ διανοούμενοι
 ἄρχειν ἐκόντες, ὀρῶντες προσγεγεννημένας τε ναῦς
 ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ἀκραιφνεῖς καὶ σφίσι πολλὰ τὰ
 ἄπορα ξυμβεβηκότα, αἰχμαλώτων τε περὶ φυλα-
 κῆς, οὓς ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν εἶχον, καὶ ἐπισκευὴν οὐκ
 3 οὔσαν τῶν νεῶν ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ· τοῦ δὲ οἴκαδε
 πλοῦ μάλλον διεσκόπουν ὅπῃ κομισθήσονται, δε-
 διότες μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι νομίσαντες λελύσθαι τὰς
 σπονδάς, διότι ἐς χεῖρας ἦλθον, οὐκ ἐῷσι σφᾶς
 ἀποπλεῖν.

LIII. Ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς ἄνδρας ἐς κελήτιον

and so they wondered that the Corinthians were backing water, until some of them caught sight of the ships and said, "Yonder are ships sailing up." Then they too retreated—for it was already getting dark; whereupon the Corinthians put their ships about and broke off the action. Thus they separated, the sea-fight ending at nightfall. And while the Corcyraeans were encamping at Leucimne, the twenty ships from Athens, under the command of Glaucōn son of Leagrus and Andocides son of Leogoras, having made their way through the corpses and the wrecks, sailed down to the camp not long after they were sighted. And the Corcyraeans—for it was night—were afraid they were enemies; but afterwards they recognized them and the ships came to anchor.

LII. On the next day the thirty Attic ships and as many of the Corcyraean as were seaworthy put to sea and advanced against the harbour at Sybota, where the Corinthians lay at anchor, wishing to see whether they would fight. But the Corinthians, although they put out from shore and drew up in line in the open sea, kept quiet: for they had no thought of beginning a fight if they could avoid it, as they saw that fresh ships had arrived from Athens and that they themselves were involved in many perplexities, both as regards guarding the captives whom they had in their ships and the impossibility of refitting their ships in a desert place. What they were more concerned about was the voyage home, how they should get back, for they were afraid that the Athenians would consider that the treaty had been broken, since they had come to blows, and would not let them sail away.

LIII. Accordingly they determined to put some

THUCYDIDES

ἐμβιβάσαντας ἄνευ κηρυκείου προσπέμψαι τοῖς
 2 Ἀθηναίοις καὶ πείραν ποιήσασθαι. πέμψαντές
 τε ἔλεγον τοιάδε· “ Ἀδικεῖτε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι,
 πολέμου ἄρχοντες καὶ σπονδὰς λύοντες· ἡμῖν γὰρ
 πολεμίους τοὺς ἡμετέρους τιμωρουμένοις ἐμποδῶν
 ἴστασθε ὄπλα ἀνταιρόμενοι. εἰ δ’ ὑμῖν γνώμη
 ἐστὶ κωλύειν τε ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν ἢ ἄλλοσε εἴ
 3 πη βουλόμεθα πλεῖν καὶ τὰς σπονδὰς λύετε,
 ἡμᾶς τούσδε πρώτους λαβόντες χρήσασθε ὡς
 4 πολεμίοις.” οἱ μὲν δὴ τοιαῦτα εἶπον· τῶν δὲ
 Κερκυραίων τὸ μὲν στρατόπεδον ὅσον ἐπήκουσεν
 ἀνεβόησεν εὐθὺς λαβεῖν τε αὐτοὺς καὶ ἀποκτεῖναι,
 οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τοιάδε ἀπεκρίναντο· “ Οὔτε ἄρ-
 4 χομεν πολέμου, ὦ ἄνδρες Πελοποννήσιοι, οὔτε
 τὰς σπονδὰς λύομεν, Κερκυραίοις δὲ τοῖσδε ξυμ-
 μάχοις οὔσι βοηθοὶ ἦλθομεν. εἰ μὲν οὖν ἄλλοσέ
 ποι βούλεσθε πλεῖν, οὐ κωλύομεν· εἰ δὲ ἐπὶ
 Κέρκυραν πλευσεῖσθε ἢ ἐς τῶν ἐκείνων τι χωρίων,
 οὐ περιοψόμεθα κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν.”

LIV. Τοιαῦτα τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀποκριναμένων
 οἱ μὲν Κορίνθιοι τὸν τε πλοῦν τὸν ἐπ’ οἴκου παρε-
 σκευάζοντο καὶ τροπαῖον ἔστησαν ἐν τοῖς ἐν τῇ
 ἠπείρῳ Συβότοις· οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι τὰ τε ναυάγια
 καὶ νεκροὺς ἀνείλοντο τὰ κατὰ σφᾶς, ἐξενεχθέν-
 των ὑπὸ τε τοῦ ῥοῦ καὶ ἀνέμου, ὃς γενόμενος τῆς
 νυκτὸς διεσκέδασεν αὐτὰ πανταχῇ, καὶ τροπαῖον
 ἀντέστησαν ἐν τοῖς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Συβότοις ὡς
 2 νενικηκότες. γνώμη δὲ τοιαῦδε ἐκάτεροι τὴν νίκην
 προσεποιήσαντο· Κορίνθιοι μὲν κρατήσαντες τῇ

¹ To bear a herald's wand would have been a recognition of a state of war, whereas the Corinthians were anxious not to be regarded as enemies by the Athenians.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

ναυμαχία μέχρι νυκτός, ὥστε καὶ ναυάγια πλείστα καὶ νεκροὺς προσκομίσασθαι, καὶ ἄνδρας ἔχοντες αἰχμαλώτους οὐκ ἐλάσσους χιλίων ναῦς τε καταδύσαντες περὶ ἑβδομήκοντα ἔστησαν τροπαῖον.¹ Κερκυραῖοι δὲ τριάκοντα ναῦς μάλιστα διαφθείραντες, καὶ ἐπειδὴ Ἀθηναῖοι ἦλθον, ἀνελόμενοι τὰ κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ναυάγια καὶ νεκρούς, καὶ ὅτι αὐτοῖς τῇ τε προτεραίᾳ πρύμναν κρούμενοι ὑπεχώρησαν οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἰδόντες τὰς Ἀττικὰς ναῦς, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἦλθον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, οὐκ ἀντεπέπλεον ἐκ τῶν Συβότων, διὰ ταῦτα τροπαῖον ἔστησαν. οὕτω μὲν ἑκάτεροι νικᾶν ἠξίουں.

LV. Οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι ἀποπλέοντες ἐπ' οἴκου Ἀνακτόριον, ὃ ἐστὶν ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τοῦ Ἀμπρακικοῦ κόλπου, εἶλον ἀπάτη (ἦν δὲ κοινὸν Κερκυραίων καὶ ἐκείνων), καὶ καταστήσαντες ἐν αὐτῷ Κορινθίους οἰκήτορας ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου· καὶ τῶν Κερκυραίων ὀκτακοσίους μὲν οἱ ἦσαν δούλοι ἀπέδοντο, πεντήκοντα δὲ καὶ διακοσίους δήσαντες ἐφύλασσον καὶ ἐν θεραπείᾳ εἶχον πολλῇ, ὅπως αὐτοῖς τὴν Κέρκυραν ἀναχωρήσαντες προσποιήσειαν· ἐτύγχανον δὲ (καὶ δυνάμει) (αὐτῶν οἱ πλείους) (πρῶτοι ὄντες τῆς πόλεως). ἡ μὲν οὖν Κέρκυρα οὕτω περιγίγνεται τῷ πολέμῳ των Κορινθίων, καὶ αἱ γῆες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀνεχώρησαν ἐξ αὐτῆς. αἰτία δὲ αὕτη πρώτη ἐγένετο τοῦ πολέμου τοῖς Κορινθίοις ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ὅτι σφίσιν ἐν σπονδαῖς μετὰ Κερκυραίων ἐναυμάχουν.

LVI. Μετὰ ταῦτα δ' εὐθύς καὶ τάδε ξυνέβη

¹ ἔστησαν τροπαῖον bracketed by Hude, following Krüger.

the sea-fight up to nightfall, and had thus been able to carry off a greater number of wrecks and dead bodies, and because they held as prisoners not less than a thousand men and had disabled about seventy ships; and the Corcyraeans, because they had destroyed about thirty ships, and, after the Athenians came, had taken up the wrecks that came their way and the dead bodies, whereas the Corinthians on the day before had backed water and retreated at sight of the Attic ships, and after the Athenians came would not sail out from Sybota and give battle—for these reasons set up a trophy. So each side claimed the victory.

LIV. The Corinthians, as they sailed homeward, took by stratagem Anactorium, which is at the mouth of the Ambracian Gulf, a place held by the Corcyraeans and themselves in common, and establishing there some Corinthian colonists returned home. Of their Corcyraean prisoners they ^{released} sold eight hundred who were slaves, but two hundred and fifty they kept in custody and treated them with much consideration, their motive being that when they returned to Corcyra they might win it over to their side;¹ and it so happened that most of these were among the most influential men of the city. In this way, then, Corcyra had the advantage in the war with the Corinthians, and the ships of the Athenians withdrew from it. [And this was the first ground which the Corinthians had for the war against the Athenians, because they had fought with the Corcyraeans against them in time of truce.]

LVI. Immediately after this the following events

¹ cf. III. lxx. 1, where the carrying out of this plan of the Corinthians leads to the bloody feud at Corcyra.

γείεσθαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Πελοποννησίοις
 2 διάφορα ἐς τὸ πολεμεῖν. τῶν γὰρ Κορινθίων
 πρασόντων ὅπως τιμωρήσονται αὐτούς, ὑποτο-
 πήσαντες τὴν ἔχθραν αὐτῶν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Ποτει-
 δεάτας, οἱ οἰκοῦσιν ἐπὶ τῷ ἰσθμῷ τῆς Παλλήνης,
 Κορινθίων ἀποίκους, ἑαυτῶν δὲ ξυμμάχους φόρου
 ὑποτελεῖς, ἐκέλευον τὸ ἐς Παλλήνην τεῖχος καθε-
 λεῖν καὶ ὁμήρους δοῦναι, τοὺς τε ἐπιδημιουργοὺς
 ἐκπέμπειν καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν μὴ δέχεσθαι οὐς κατὰ
 ἔτος ἕκαστον Κορίνθιοι ἔπεμπον, δείσαντες μὴ
 ἀποστῶσιν ὑπὸ τε Περδίκκου πειθόμενοι καὶ
 Κορινθίων, τοὺς τε ἄλλους τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης
 ξυναποστήσωσι ξυμμάχους.

LVII. Ταῦτα δὲ περὶ τοὺς Ποτειδεάτας οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι προπαρεσκευάζοντο εὐθύς μετὰ τὴν ἐν
 2 Κερκύρα ναυμαχίαν· οἷ τε γὰρ Κορίνθιοι φανερώς
 ἤδη διάφοροι ἦσαν, Περδίκκας τε ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρου,
 Μακεδόνων βασιλεύς, ἐπεπολέμωτο ξύμμαχος
 3 πρότερον καὶ φίλος ὢν. ἐπολεμώθη δέ, ὅτι
 Φιλίππῳ τῷ ἑαυτοῦ ἀδελφῷ καὶ Δέρδα κοινῇ
 πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐναντιούμενοις οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ξύμμαχίαν
 4 ἐποιήσαντο. δεδιώς τε ἔπρασσε ἐς τε τὴν Λακε-
 δαίμονα πέμπων ὅπως πόλεμος γένηται αὐτοῖς
 πρὸς Πελοποννησίους, καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους προσ-
 ποιεῖτο τῆς Ποτειδαίας ἔνεκα ἀποστάσεως·
 5 προσέφερε δὲ λόγους καὶ τοῖς ἐπὶ Θράκης Χαλκι-
 δεῦσι καὶ Βοττιαίοις ξυναποστήναι, νομίζων, εἰ
 ξύμμαχα ταῦτα ἔχοι, ὅμορα ὄντα, τὰ χωρία,

¹ Son of Alexander, who had been a friend of the Hellenes in the Persian war. Perdicas, who originally possessed only Lower Macedonia, had deprived his brother Philip of



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



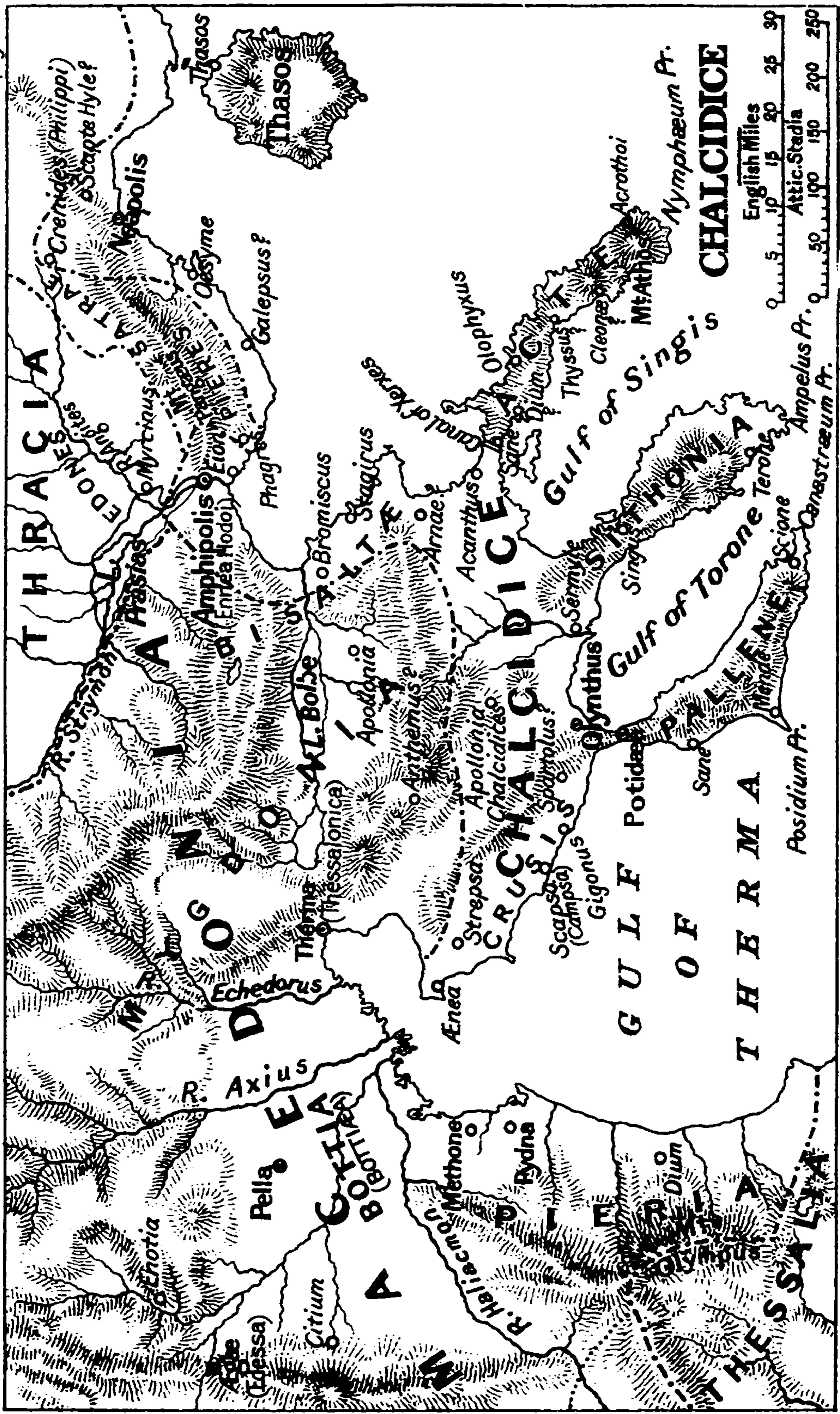
Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies



also occurred, which caused differences between the Athenians and the Peloponnesians and led to the war. While the Corinthians were devising how they should take vengeance on the Athenians, the latter, suspecting their enmity, required of the Potidaeans (who dwell on the isthmus of Pallene and are colonists of the Corinthians but tributary allies of the Athenians), to pull down their wall on the side of Pallene and give hostages, and, furthermore, to send away and not receive in the future the magistrates whom the Corinthians were accustomed to send every year. For they were afraid that the Potidaeans, persuaded by Perdiccas¹ and the Corinthians, would revolt and cause the rest of the allies in Thrace to revolt with them.

LVII. These precautions the Athenians took with regard to the Potidaeans immediately after the sea-fight at Corcyra; for the Corinthians were now openly at variance with them, and Perdiccas son of Alexander, king of the Macedonians, who had before been an ally and friend, had now become hostile. And he had become hostile because the Athenians had made an alliance with his brother Philip and with Derdas, who were making common cause against himself. Alarmed at this he kept sending envoys to Lacedaemon, trying to bring about a war between Athens and the Peloponnesians. He sought also to win over the Corinthians, with a view to the revolt of Potidaea; and, furthermore, he made overtures to the Chalcidians of Thrace and the Bottiaeans to join in the revolt, thinking that if he had as allies these countries, which bordered on his own, it would be

Upper Macedonia, and now was king of all Macedonia. See, further, II. xcix. ff.

THUCYDIDES

6 ῥᾶον ἂν τὸν πόλεμον μετ' αὐτῶν ποιείσθαι. ὧν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι αἰσθόμενοι καὶ βουλόμενοι προκαταλαμβάνειν τῶν πόλεων τὰς ἀποστάσεις (ἔτυχον γὰρ τριάκοντα ναῦς ἀποστέλλοντες καὶ χιλίους ὀπλίτας ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν αὐτοῦ Ἀρχεστράτου τοῦ Λυκομήδους μετ' ἄλλων τεσσάρων στρατηγούτωνος), ἐπιστέλλουσι τοῖς ἄρχουσι τῶν νεῶν Ποτειδεατῶν τε ὁμήρους λαβεῖν καὶ τὸ τεῖχος καθελεῖν, τῶν τε πλησίον πόλεων φυλακὴν ἔχειν ὅπως μὴ ἀποστήσονται.

LVIII. Ποτειδεᾶται δὲ πέμψαντες μὲν καὶ παρ' Ἀθηναίους πρέσβεις, εἴ πως πείσειαν μὴ σφῶν πέρι νεωτερίζειν μηδέν, ἐλθόντες δὲ καὶ εἰς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα μετὰ Κορινθίων,¹ ὅπως ἐτοιμάσαιτο τιμωρίαν, ἣν δέη, ἐπειδὴ ἔκ τε Ἀθηνῶν ἐκ πολλοῦ πράσσουντες οὐδὲν ἠὔροντο ἐπιτήδειον, ἀλλ' αἰ νῆες αἰ ἐπὶ Μακεδονίαν καὶ ἐπὶ σφᾶς ὁμοίως ἔπλεον καὶ τὰ τέλη τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὑπέσχετο αὐτοῖς, ἣν ἐπὶ Ποτείδαιαν ἴωσιν Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐσβαλεῖν, τότε δὲ κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον ἀφίστανται μετὰ Χαλκιδέων καὶ Βοττιαίων κοινῇ ξυνομόσαντες.

2 καὶ Περδίκκας πείθει Χαλκιδέας τὰς ἐπὶ θαλάσῃ πόλεις ἐκλιπόντας καὶ καταβαλόντας ἀνοικίσασθαι εἰς Ὀλυνθον μίαν τε πόλιν ταύτην ἰσχυρὰν ποιήσασθαι· τοῖς τ' ἐκλιποῦσι τούτοις τῆς ἑαυτοῦ γῆς τῆς Μυγδονίας περὶ τὴν Βόλβην λίμνην ἔδωκε νέμεσθαι, ἕως ἂν ὁ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πόλε-

¹ ἔπρασσον, before ὅπως in all MSS., deleted by Poppe.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

μος ἦ. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀνωκίζοντό τε καθαιρούντες
 τὰς πόλεις καὶ ἐς πόλεμον παρεσκευάζοντο.
 LIX. αἱ δὲ τριάκοντα νῆες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀφικ-
 2 κνοῦνται ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης καὶ καταλαμβάνουσι
 τὴν τε Ποτείδαίαν καὶ τὰλλα ἀφεστηκότα. νομί-
 σαντες δὲ οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἀδύνατα εἶναι πρὸς τε
 Περδίκκαν πολεμεῖν τῇ παρούσῃ δυνάμει καὶ τὰ
 ξυναφεστῶτα χωρία, τρέπονται ἐπὶ τὴν Μακε-
 δονίαν, ἐφ' ὅπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἐξεπέμποντο, καὶ
 καταστάντες ἐπολέμουν μετὰ Φιλίππου καὶ τῶν
 Δέρδου ἀδελφῶν ἄνωθεν στρατιᾷ ἐσβεβληκότων.

LX. Καὶ ἐν τούτῳ οἱ Κορίνθιοι, τῆς Ποτειδαίας
 ἀφεστηκυίας καὶ τῶν Ἀττικῶν νεῶν περὶ Μακε-
 δονίαν οὐσῶν, δεδιότες περὶ τῷ χωρίῳ καὶ οἰκείου
 τὸν κίνδυνον ἡγούμενοι πέμπουσιν ἑαυτῶν τε
 ἐθελοντὰς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Πελοποννησίων μισθῷ
 πείσαντες ἑξακοσίους καὶ χιλίους τοὺς πάντας
 2 ὀπλίτας καὶ ψιλοὺς τετρακοσίους. ἐστρατήγει
 δὲ αὐτῶν Ἀριστεὺς ὁ Ἀδειμάντου, κατὰ φιλίαν
 τε αὐτοῦ οὐχ ἦκιστα οἱ πλείστοι ἐκ Κορίνθου
 στρατιῶται ἐθελονταὶ ξυνέσποντο. ἦν γὰρ τοῖς
 3 Ποτειδεάταις αἰεὶ ποτε ἐπιτήδειος. καὶ ἀφικνοῦν-
 ται τεσσαρακοστῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὕστερον ἐπὶ Θράκης ἢ
 Ποτείδαία ἀπέστη.

LXI. Ἦλθε δὲ καὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις εὐθύς ἡ
 ἀγγελία τῶν πόλεων ὅτι ἀφεστᾶσι, καὶ πέμ-
 πουσιν, ὡς ἦσθοντο καὶ τοὺς μετὰ Ἀριστεύς
 ἐπιπαριόντας, δισχιλίους ἑαυτῶν ὀπλίτας καὶ
 τεσσαράκοντα ναῦς πρὸς τὰ ἀφεστῶτα, καὶ Καλ-
 λίαν τὸν Καλλιιάδου πέμπτον αὐτὸν στρατηγόν.
 2 οἱ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Μακεδονίαν πρῶτον καταλαμβάν-
 οντες τὴν Ποτείδαίαν καὶ τὰλλα ἀφεστηκότα.

with the Athenians. And so they proceeded to dismantle their cities, move inland, and prepare for war. LIX. But when the thirty ships of the Athenians reached the coast of Thrace, they found Potidaea and the other places already in revolt. Whereupon the generals, thinking it impossible with their present force to wage war with both Perdiccas and the places which had revolted, turned their attention to Macedonia, which was their destination at the start, and when they had got a foothold carried on war in concert with Philip and the brothers of Derdas, who had already invaded Macedonia from the interior with an army.

LX. Thereupon the Corinthians, seeing that Potidaea had revolted and the Attic ships were in the neighbourhood of Macedonia, were alarmed about the place and thinking that the danger came home to them, dispatched volunteers of their own and such other Peloponnesians as they induced by pay, in all sixteen hundred hoplites and four hundred light-armed troops. The general in command was Aristeus son of Adimantus; and it was chiefly because of friendship for him that most of the soldiers from Corinth went along as volunteers; for he had always been on friendly terms with the Potidaeans. And they arrived on the coast of Thrace on the fortieth day after the revolt of Potidaea.

LXI. The news of the revolt of the cities quickly reached the Athenians also; and when they learned that troops under Aristeus were also on the way to support the rebels, they sent against the places in revolt two thousand of their own hoplites and forty ships, under Callias son of Calliades with four other generals. These first came to Macedonia and found

THUCYDIDES

3 νουσι τοὺς προτέρους χιλίους Θέρμην ἄρτι ἤρη-
 κότας καὶ Πύδναν πολιορκοῦντας, προσκαθε-
 ζόμενοι δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ τὴν Πύδναν ἐπολιόρκησαν
 μέν, ἔπειτα δὲ ξύμβασιν ποιησάμενοι καὶ ξυμ-
 μαχίαν ἀναγκαίαν πρὸς τὸν Περδίκκαν, ὡς αὐτοὺς
 κατήπειγεν ἡ Ποτείδαία καὶ ὁ Ἄριστεὺς παρελη-
 4 λυθῶς, ἀπανίστανται ἐκ τῆς Μακεδονίας, καὶ
 ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Βέροιαν κἀκεῖθεν ἐπὶ Στρέψαν¹ καὶ
 πειράσαντες πρῶτον τοῦ χωρίου καὶ οὐχ ἐλόντες
 ἐπορεύοντο κατὰ γῆν πρὸς τὴν Ποτείδαίαν
 τρισχιλίοις μὲν ὀπλίταις ἑαυτῶν, χωρὶς δὲ τῶν
 ξυμμάχων πολλοῖς, ἵππεῦσι δὲ ἑξακοσίοις Μακε-
 δόνων τοῖς μετὰ Φιλίππου καὶ Πausανίου· ἅμα
 5 δὲ νῆες παρέπλεον ἑβδομήκοντα. κατ' ὀλίγον δὲ
 προΐοντες τριταῖοι ἀφίκοντο ἐς Γίγωνα καὶ
 ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο.

LXII. Ποτειδεᾶται δὲ καὶ οἱ μετὰ Ἄριστεως
 Πελοποννήσιοι προσδεχόμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους
 ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο πρὸς Ὀλύνθου ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ
 2 καὶ ἀγορὰν ἔξω τῆς πόλεως ἐπεποίηντο. στρα-
 τηγὸν μὲν οὖν τοῦ πεζοῦ παντὸς οἱ ξύμμαχοι
 ἤρηντο Ἄριστεα, τῆς δὲ ἵππου Περδίκκαν· ἀπέστη
 γὰρ εὐθὺς πάλιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ξυνεμάχει
 τοῖς Ποτειδεάταις Ἰόλαον ἀνθ' αὐτοῦ καταστήσας
 3 ἄρχοντα. ἦν δὲ ἡ γνώμη τοῦ Ἄριστεως, τὸ μὲν
 μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ στρατόπεδον ἔχοντι² ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ
 ἐπιτηρεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἦν ἐπίωσι, Χαλκιδέας
 δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἔξω ἰσθμοῦ ξυμμάχους καὶ τὴν παρὰ
 Περδίκκου διακοσίαν ἵππον ἐν Ὀλύνθῳ μένειν,

¹ ἐπὶ Στρέψαν, Pluygers' certain emendation for ἐπιστρέψαντες of the MSS.

² Madvig deletes, followed by Hude.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

καὶ ὅταν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ σφᾶς χωρῶσι, κατὰ νότου
βοηθοῦντας ἐν μέσῳ ποιεῖν αὐτῶν τοὺς πολεμίους.

4 Καλλίας δ' αὖ ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς καὶ οἱ
ξυνάρχοντες τοὺς μὲν Μακεδόνας ἰππέας καὶ τῶν
ξυμμάχων ὀλίγους ἐπὶ Ὀλύνθου ἀποπέμπουσιν,
ὅπως εἴργωσι τοὺς ἐκεῖθεν ἐπιβοηθεῖν, αὐτοὶ δὲ
ἀναστήσαντες τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐχώρουν ἐπὶ τὴν
5 Ποτείδαιαν. καὶ ἐπειδὴ πρὸς τῷ ἰσθμῷ ἐγένοντο
καὶ εἶδον τοὺς ἐναντίους παρασκευαζομένους ὡς
ἐς μάχην, ἀντικαθίσταντο καὶ αὐτοί, καὶ οὐ πολὺ
6 ὕστερον ξυνέμισγον. καὶ αὐτὸ μὲν τὸ τοῦ Ἀρι-
στέως κέρας καὶ ὅσοι περὶ ἐκεῖνον ἦσαν Κορινθίων
τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων λογάδες ἔτρεψαν τὸ καθ'
ἑαυτοὺς καὶ ἐπεξῆλθον διώκοντες ἐπὶ πολὺ· τὸ
δὲ ἄλλο στρατόπεδον Ποτειδεατῶν καὶ Πελο-
ποννησίων ἤσασατο ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἐς τὸ
τείχος κατέφυγεν.

LXIII. Ἐπαναχωρῶν δὲ ὁ Ἀριστεὺς ἀπὸ τῆς
διώξεως, ὡς ὄρα τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα ἠσσημένον,
ἠπόρησε μὲν ὁποτέρῳσε διακινδυνεύσει χωρήσας,
ἢ ἐπὶ τῆς Ὀλύνθου ἢ ἐς τὴν Ποτείδαιαν· ἔδοξε
δ' οὖν ξυναγαγόντι τοὺς μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ ὡς ἐς
ἐλάχιστον χωρίον δρόμῳ βιάσασθαι ἐς τὴν
Ποτείδαιαν, καὶ παρήλθε παρὰ τὴν χηλὴν διὰ
τῆς θαλάσσης βαλλόμενός τε καὶ χαλεπῶς, ὀλί-
γους μὲν τινὰς ἀποβαλὼν, τοὺς δὲ πλείους σώσας.
2 οἱ δ' ἀπὸ τῆς Ὀλύνθου τοῖς Ποτειδεάταις βοηθοί

remain at Olynthus; then when the Athenians should move against the forces of Aristeus, the others were to come up and attack them in the rear, and thus place the enemy between their two divisions. But Callias, the commander of the Athenians, and his colleagues sent the Macedonian cavalry and a few of the allies toward Olynthus, to shut off aid from that quarter, while they themselves broke camp and advanced against Potidaea. And when they arrived at the isthmus and saw the enemy preparing for battle, they took up their position facing them; and soon the two sides joined battle. And the wing led by Aristeus himself, which included the picked Corinthian and other troops, routed the forces opposed to them and pressed on a long distance in pursuit; but the rest of the army of the Potidaeans and the Peloponnesians was worsted by the Athenians and took refuge within the walls of Potidaea.

LXIII. When Aristeus returned from the pursuit and saw that the rest of the army was defeated, he was at a loss whether he should try to fight his way through towards Olynthus or into Potidaea. He determined, however, to bring his own troops together into as compact a body as possible and to force his way into Potidaea on a run. And he succeeded in getting in by way of the breakwater through the sea, with difficulty, indeed, and harassed by missiles; but though he lost a few men, he saved the greater number of them. Now when the battle began and the standards had been raised,¹ the auxiliaries of

¹ These signals were not for battle, but for the Olynthian auxiliaries to come, and as soon as it became clear, through the speedy success of the Athenians, that their object could not be accomplished, they were lowered.

THUCYDIDES

(ἀπέχει δὲ ἑξήκοντα μάλιστα σταδίους καὶ ἔστι καταφανές), ὡς ἡ μάχη ἐγίγνετο καὶ τὰ σημεῖα ἦρθη, βραχὺ μὲν τι προῆλθον ὡς βοηθήσοντες, καὶ οἱ Μακεδόνες ἰππῆς ἀντιπαρετάξαντο ὡς κωλύσοντες· ἐπειδὴ δὲ διὰ τάχους ἡ νίκη τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐγίγνετο καὶ τὰ σημεῖα κατεσπάσθη, πάλιν ἐπανεχώρουν εἰς τὸ τεῖχος καὶ οἱ Μακεδόνες παρὰ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους· ἰππῆς δ' οὐδετέροις παρεγένοντο. μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην τροπαῖον ἔστησαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἀπέδοσαν τοῖς Ποτειδεάταις· ἀπέθανον δὲ Ποτειδεατῶν μὲν καὶ τῶν συμμάχων ὀλίγω ἐλάσσους τριακοσίων, Ἀθηναίων δὲ αὐτῶν πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν καὶ Καλλίας ὁ στρατηγός.

LXIV. Τὸ δὲ ἐκ τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ τεῖχος¹ εὐθὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀποτειχίσαντες ἐφρούρουν· τὸ δ' εἰς τὴν Παλλήνην ἀτειχίστον ἦν· οὐ γὰρ ἱκανοὶ ἐνόμιζον εἶναι ἐν τε τῷ ἰσθμῷ φρουρεῖν καὶ εἰς τὴν Παλλήνην διαβάντες τειχίζειν, δεδιότες μὴ σφίσιν οἱ Ποτειδεᾶται καὶ οἱ σύμμαχοι γενομένοις δίχα² ἐπίθωνται. καὶ πυνθανόμενοι οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν Παλλήνην ἀτειχίστον οὖσαν, χρόνῳ ὕστερον πέμπουσιν ἑξακοσίους καὶ χιλίους ὀπλίτας ἑαυτῶν καὶ Φορμίωνα τὸν Ἀσωπίου στρατηγόν· ὃς ἀφικόμενος εἰς τὴν Παλλήνην καὶ ἐξ Ἀφύτιος ὀρμώμενος προσήγαγε τῇ Ποτειδαίᾳ τὸν

¹ Classen deletes, followed by Hude.

¹ On the Athenian side were 600 Macedonian cavalry (ch. lxi. 4), on the Potidaean side 200 Macedonian cavalry under Perdiccas (ch. lxii. 3).

² Thucydides omits the loss of the allies of the Athenians.

³ The wall on the isthmus side of the Potidaeans is the



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

στρατόν, κατὰ βραχὺ προῖων καὶ κείρων ἅμα τ
 3 γῆν· ὡς δὲ οὐδεὶς ἐπεξῆει ἐς μάχην, ἀπετείχι
 τὸ ἐκ τῆς Παλλήνης τείχος· καὶ οὕτως ἤδη κα
 κράτος ἢ Ποτείδαία ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἐπολιορκεῖ
 καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης ναυσὶν ἅμα ἐφορμούσαις.

LXV. Ἄριστεὺς δὲ ἀποτειχισθείσης αὐτῆς κ
 ἐλπίδα οὐδεμίαν ἔχων σωτηρίας, ἣν μή τι ἀ
 Πελοποννήσου ἢ ἄλλο παρὰ λόγον γίγνηται
 ξυνεβούλευε μὲν πλὴν πεντακοσίων ἄνεμον τ
 ρήσασι τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐκπλεῦσαι, ὅπως ἐπὶ πλέ
 ὁ σῖτος ἀντίσχη, καὶ αὐτὸς ἤθελε τῶν μενόντι
 εἶναι· ὡς δ' οὐκ ἔπειθε, βουλόμενος τὰ ἐπὶ τούτῳ
 παρασκευάζειν καὶ ὅπως τὰ ἔξωθεν ἔξει ὡς ἄριστοι
 ἐκπλουν ποιεῖται λαθῶν τὴν φυλακὴν τῶν Ἄτ
 2 ναίων· καὶ παραμένων ἐν Χαλκιδεῦσι τὰ τε ἄλ
 ξυνεπολέμει καὶ Σερμυλιῶν λοχῆσας πρὸς
 πόλει πολλοὺς διέφθειρεν, ἔς τε τὴν Πελοπόν
 3 σον ἔπρασσε ὅπη ὠφελία τις γενήσεται. μ
 δὲ τῆς Ποτειδαίας τὴν ἀποτείχισιν Φορμίων
 ἔχων τοὺς ἑξακοσίους καὶ χιλίους τὴν Χαλκιδι
 καὶ Βοττικὴν ἐδήου καὶ ἔστιν ἃ καὶ πολίσμ
 εἶλεν.

LXVI. Τοῖς δ' Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Πελοποννησο
 αἰτίαι μὲν αὐταὶ προσγεγέννητο¹ ἐς ἀλλήλ
 τοῖς μὲν Κορινθίοις² ὅτι τὴν Ποτείδαίαν εἶαι
 οὔσαν ἀποικίαν καὶ ἄνδρας Κορινθίων τε

¹ Hude reads προυγεγέννητο, with BCE.

² Hude inserts, after Κορινθίοις, the words ἐς τοὺς Ἀθην following Reiske

the country at the same time. And as no one came out against him to give battle he built a wall to blockade the Pallene wall. And so Potidaea was at length in a state of siege, which was prosecuted vigorously on both sides of it as well as by sea, where a fleet blockaded it.

LXV. As for Aristeus, now that Potidaea was cut off by the blockade and he had no hope of saving it unless help should come from the Peloponnesus or something else should happen beyond his expectation, he advised all the garrison except five hundred men to wait for a wind and sail out of the harbour, that the food might hold out longer, and he himself was ready to be one of those who should remain. But since he could not gain their consent, wishing to do the next best thing and to provide that their affairs outside should be put into the best possible condition, he sailed out, unobserved by the Athenian guard. He then remained among the Chalcidians, whom he assisted generally in carrying on the war, and especially by destroying a large force of Sermyleans, whom he ambushed near their city; and meanwhile he kept up negotiations with the Peloponnesians to see if some aid could not be obtained. Phormio, however, after the investment of Potidaea was complete, took his sixteen hundred troops and ravaged Chalcidice and Bottice; and he also captured some towns.

LXVI. As between the Athenians and the Peloponnesians, then, these additional grounds of complaint had arisen on either side, the Corinthians being aggrieved because the Athenians were besieging Potidaea, a colony of theirs with men in it from

Πελοποννησίων ἐν αὐτῇ ὄντας ἐπολιόρκουν, τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τοὺς Πελοποννησίους ὅτι ἑαυτῶν τε πόλιν ξυμμαχίδα καὶ φόρου ὑποτελῆ ἀπέστησαν καὶ ἐλθόντες σφίσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ προφανοῦς ἐμάχοντο μετὰ Ποτειδεατῶν. οὐ μέντοι ὁ γε πόλεμός πω ξυνερρώγει, ἀλλ' ἔτι ἀνοκωχὴ ἦν· ἰδία γὰρ ταῦτα οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἔπραξαν.

LXVII. Πολιορκουμένης δὲ τῆς Ποτειδαίας οὐχ ἡσύχαζον, ἀνδρῶν τε σφίσιν ἐνόντων καὶ ἅμα περὶ τῷ χωρίῳ δεδιότες. παρεκάλουν τε εὐθύς ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα τοὺς ξυμμάχους καὶ κατεβόων ἐλθόντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὅτι σπονδὰς τε λελυκότες εἶεν καὶ ἀδικοῖεν τὴν Πελοπόννησον.

2 Αἰγινῆταί τε φανερώς μὲν οὐ πρεσβευόμενοι, δεδιότες τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, κρύφα δέ, οὐχ ἡκιστα μετ' αὐτῶν ἐνήγον τὸν πόλεμον, λέγοντες οὐκ

3 εἶναι αὐτόνομοι κατὰ τὰς σπονδὰς. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι προσπαρακαλέσαντες τῶν ξυμμάχων καὶ¹ εἴ τις (τι ἄλλος ἔφη) ἠδικῆσθαι ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων, (ξύλλογον σφῶν αὐτῶν ποιήσαντες τὸν εἰωθότα)

4 λέγειν ἐκέλευον. καὶ ἄλλοι τε παριόντες ἐγκλήματα ἐποιοῦντο ὡς ἕκαστοι καὶ Μεγαρήης, δηλοῦντες μὲν καὶ ἕτερα οὐκ ὀλίγα διάφορα, μάλιστα δὲ λιμένων τε εἶργεσθαι τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀθηναίων ἀρχῇ καὶ τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἀγορᾶς παρὰ τὰς σπονδὰς.

5 παρελθόντες δὲ τελευταῖοι Κορίνθιοι καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐάσαντες πρῶτον παροξῦναι τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐπέειπον τοιάδε.

LXVIII. “Τὸ πιστὸν ὑμᾶς, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, τῆς καθ' ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς πολιτείας καὶ ὀμιλίας

¹ Hude reads τε καὶ with C and some inferior MSS.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

ἀπιστοτέρους, ἐς τοὺς ἄλλους, ἣν τι λέγωμεν,
 καθίστησιν· καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ σωφροσύνην μὲν
 ἔχετε, ἀμαθία δὲ πλέονι πρὸς τὰ ἔξω πράγματα
 2 χρῆσθε. πολλάκις γὰρ προαγορευόντων ἡμῶν
 ἃ ἐμέλλομεν ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων βλάπτεσθαι, οὐ περι
 ὦν ἐδιδάσκομεν ἐκάστοτε τὴν μάθησιν ἐποιεῖσθε,
 ἀλλὰ τῶν λεγόντων μᾶλλον ὑπενοεῖτε ὡς ἔνεκα
 τῶν αὐτοῖς ἰδία διαφόρων λέγουσιν· καὶ δι' αὐτὸ
 οὐ (πρὶν πᾶσ' ἔχειν), ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ ἐσμέν,
 τοὺς συμμάχους τούσδε παρεκαλέσατε, ἐν οἷς
 προσήκει ἡμᾶς οὐχ ἥκιστα εἰπεῖν ὅσω καὶ μέγιστα
 ἐγκλήματα ἔχομεν, ὑπὸ μὲν Ἀθηναίων ὑβριζό
 3 μενοι, ὑπὸ δὲ ὑμῶν ἀμελούμενοι. καὶ εἰ μὲν
 ἀφανεῖς που ὄντες ἠδίκουν τὴν Ἑλλάδα, διδασκα
 λίας ἂν (ὡς οὐκ εἰδόσι) προσέδει· νῦν δὲ τί δεῖ
 μακρηγορεῖν, ὧν τοὺς μὲν δεδουλωμένους ὁρᾶτε,
 τοῖς δ' ἐπιβουλεύοντας αὐτούς, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα
 τοῖς ἡμετέροις συμμάχοις, καὶ ἐκ πολλοῦ προ
 4 παρέσκειασμένους, εἴ ποτε πολεμήσονται; οὐ γὰρ
 ἂν Κέρκυραν τε ὑπολαβόντες βία ἡμῶν εἶχον καὶ
 Ποτεΐδαιαν ἐπολιόρκουν· ὧν τὸ μὲν ἐπικαιρότατον
 χωρίον πρὸς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης ἀποχρῆσθαι, ἢ δὲ
 ναυτικὸν ἂν μέγιστον παρέσχε τοῖς Πελοποννη
 σίοις.

LXIX. “ Καὶ τῶνδε ὑμεῖς αἴτιοι, τό τε πρῶτον
 ἔασαντες αὐτοὺς τὴν πόλιν μετὰ τὰ Μηδικὰ

with one another, renders you more mistrustful if we bring any charge against others, and thus while this quality gives you sobriety, yet because of it you betray a want of understanding in dealing with affairs abroad. For example, although we warned you time and again of the injury the Athenians were intending to do us, you refused to accept the information we kept giving you, but preferred to direct your suspicions against the speakers, feeling that they were actuated by their own private interests. And this is the reason why you did not act before we got into trouble, but it is only when we are in the midst of it that you have summoned these allies, among whom it is especially fitting that we should speak, inasmuch as we have the gravest accusations to bring, insulted as we have long been by the Athenians and neglected by you. And if they were wronging Hellas in some underhand way, you might have needed additional information on the ground of your ignorance; but as the case stands, what need is there of a long harangue, when you see that they have enslaved some of us¹ and are plotting against others, notably against ~~your~~^{our} own allies, and that they have long been making their preparations with a view to the contingency of war? For otherwise they would not have purloined Corcyra, which they still hold in despite of us, and would not be besieging Potidaea—one of these being a most strategic point for operations on the Thracian coast, while the other would have furnished a very large fleet to the Peloponnesians.

LXIX. “And the blame for all this belongs to you, for you permitted them in the first instance to

¹ Referring especially to the Aeginetans, in the other cases to the Megarians and Potidaeans.

THUCYDIDES

κρατῦναι καὶ ὕστερον τὰ μακρὰ στῆσαι τείχη, ἐς
 τόδε τε αἰεὶ ἀποστεροῦντες οὐ μόνον τοὺς ὑπ'
 ἐκείνων δεδουλωμένους ἐλευθερίας, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς
 ὑμετέρους ἤδη ξυμμάχους· οὐ γὰρ ὁ δουλωσά-
 μενος, ἀλλ' ὁ δυνάμενος μὲν παῦσαι, περιορῶν δὲ
 ἀληθέστερον αὐτὸ δρᾶ, εἴπερ καὶ τὴν ἀξίωσιν τῆς
 2 ἀρετῆς ὡς ἐλευθερῶν τὴν Ἑλλάδα φέρεται. μόλις
 δὲ νῦν γε ξυνήλθομεν καὶ οὐδὲ νῦν ἐπὶ φανεροῖς.
 χρῆν γὰρ οὐκ εἰ ἀδικούμεθα ἔτι σκοπεῖν, ἀλλὰ
 καθ' ὅ τι ἀμυνόμεθα· οἱ γὰρ¹ δρῶντες βεβουλευ-
 μένοι πρὸς οὐ διεγνωκότας ἤδη καὶ οὐ μέλλοντες
 3 ἐπέρχονται. καὶ ἐπιστάμεθα οἷα ἐδῶ οἱ Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι καὶ (ὅτι κατ' ὀλίγον) χωροῦσιν ἐπὶ τοὺς
 πέλας. καὶ λανθάνειν μὲν οἰόμενοι διὰ τὸ
 ἀναίσθητον ὑμῶν ἦσσον θαρσοῦσι, γνόντες δὲ
 4 εἰδότας περιορᾶν ἰσχυρῶς ἐγκείσονται. ἡσυχάζ-
 ζετε γὰρ μόνοι Ἑλλήνων, ὧ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, οὐ τῇ
 δυνάμει τινά, ἀλλὰ τῇ μελλήσει ἀμυνόμενοι, καὶ
 μόνοι οὐκ ἀρχομένην τὴν αὔξησιν τῶν ἐχθρῶν,
 5 διπλασιουμένην δὲ καταλύοντες. καίτοι ἐλέγεσθε
 ἀσφαλεῖς εἶναι, ὧν ἄρα ὁ λόγος τοῦ ἔργου ἐκράτει.
 τόν τε γὰρ Μῆδον αὐτοὶ ἴσμεν ἐκ περάτων γῆς
 πρότερον ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἐλθόντα ἢ τὰ

¹ οἱ γὰρ, so MSS.: Hude reads οἱ γε after Classen.

¹ See ch. xc. ff.

² See ch. cvii. 1.

³ Referring to the recent increase of the Athenian navy by the accession of the Corcyraean fleet.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

παρ' ὑμῶν ἀξίως προαπαντήσαι, καὶ νῦν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οὐχ ἑκάς, ὥσπερ ἐκεῖνον, ἀλλ' ἐγγὺς ὄντας περιορᾶτε, καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐπελθεῖν αὐτοὶ ἀμύνεσθαι βούλεσθε μᾶλλον ἐπιόντας καὶ (ἐς τύχας) πρὸς πολλῶ δυνατωτέρους ἀγωνιζόμενοι καταστήναι, ἐπιστάμενοι καὶ τὸν βάρβαρον αὐτὸν περὶ αὐτῶ τὰ πλείω σφαλέντα καὶ πρὸς αὐτοὺς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πολλὰ ἡμᾶς ἤδη τοῖς ἀμαρτήμασιν αὐτῶν μᾶλλον ἢ τῇ ἀφ' ὑμῶν τιμωρία περιγεγεννημένους· ἐπεὶ αἶ γε ὑμέτεραι ἐλπίδες ἤδη τινὰς που καὶ ἀπαρασκεύους διὰ τὸ πιστεῦσαι ἔφθειραν. καὶ μηδεὶς ὑμῶν ἐπ' ἔχθρα τὸ πλέον ἢ αἰτία νομίση τάδε λέγεσθαι· αἰτία μὲν γὰρ φίλων ἀνδρῶν ἐστὶν ἀμαρτανόντων, κατηγορία δὲ ἐχθρῶν ἀδικησάντων.

LXX. “ Καὶ ἅμα, εἶπερ τινὲς καὶ ἄλλοι, νομίζομεν ἀξιοὶ εἶναι τοῖς πέλας ψόγον ἐπενεγκεῖν, ἄλλως τε καὶ μεγάλων τῶν διαφερόντων καθεστώτων, περὶ ὧν οὐκ αἰσθάνεσθαι ἡμῖν γε δοκεῖτε οὐδ' ἐκλογίσασθαι πώποτε πρὸς οἷους ὑμῖν Ἀθηναίους ὄντας καὶ ὅσον ὑμῶν καὶ ὡς πᾶν διαφέροντας ὁ ἀγὼν ἔσται. οἱ μὲν γε νεωτεροποιοὶ καὶ ἐπινοῆσαι ὀξεῖς καὶ ἐπιτελέσαι ἔργῳ ἃ ἂν γνῶσιν, ὑμεῖς δὲ τὰ ὑπάρχοντά τε σώζειν καὶ ἐπιγνῶναι μηδὲν καὶ ἔργῳ οὐδὲ τὰναγκαῖα ἐξικέσθαι.

forth to withstand him in a manner worthy of your power; and now you regard with indifference the Athenians who are not afar off, as the Persian was, but near at hand, and instead of attacking them yourselves, you prefer to ward them off when they attack, and incur hazard by joining in a struggle with opponents who have become far more powerful. Yet you know that the Barbarian failed mostly by his own fault, and that in our struggles with the Athenians themselves we have so far often owed our successes rather to their own errors than to any aid received from you; indeed, it is the hopes they have placed in you that have already ruined more than one state¹ that was unprepared just because of trust in you. And let no one of you think that these things are said more out of hostile feeling than by way of complaint; for complaint is against friends that err, but accusation against enemies that have inflicted an injury.

LXX. “And besides, we have the right, we think, if any men have, to find fault with our neighbours, especially since the interests at stake for us are important. To these interests it seems to us at least that you are insensible, and that you have never even fully considered what sort of men the Athenians are with whom you will have to fight, and how very, how utterly, different they are from you. For they are given to innovation and quick to form plans and to put their decisions into execution, whereas you are disposed merely to keep what you have, to devise nothing new, and, when you do take action, not to carry to completion even what is indispensable.

¹ Alluding perhaps to the Thasians (ch. ci.) and the Euboeans (ch. cxiv.).

THUCYDIDES

3 αὐθις δὲ οἱ μὲν καὶ παρὰ δύναμιν τολμηταὶ καὶ
 παρὰ γνώμην κινδυνευταὶ καὶ ἐν τοῖς δεινοῖς
 εὐέλπιδες· τὸ δὲ ὑμέτερον τῆς τε δυνάμεως (ἐνδεᾶ
 πράξαι) τῆς τε γνώμης μηδὲ τοῖς βεβαίοις πιστεῦ-
 4 σεσθαι. καὶ μὴν καὶ ἄοκνοι πρὸς ὑμᾶς μελλητὰς
 καὶ ἀποδημηταὶ πρὸς ἐνδημοτάτους· οἴονται γὰρ
 οἱ μὲν τῇ ἀπουσίᾳ ἄν τι κτᾶσθαι, ὑμεῖς δὲ τῷ
 5 ἐξελθεῖν καὶ τὰ ἐτοῖμα ἂν βλάψαι. κρατοῦντές
 τε τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἐπὶ πλείστον ἐξέρχονται καὶ
 6 νικώμενοι ἐπ' ἐλάχιστον ἀναπίπτουσιν. ἔτι δὲ
 τοῖς μὲν σώμασιν ἀλλοτριωτάτοις ὑπὲρ τῆς
 πόλεως χρῶνται, τῇ δὲ γνώμῃ οἰκειοτάτῃ ἐς τὸ
 7 πράσσειν τι ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς· καὶ ἃ μὲν ἂν ἐπινοή-
 σαντες μὴ ἐπεξέλθωσιν, οἰκείων στέρεσθαι ἠγοῦν-
 ται, ἃ δ' ἂν ἐπελθόντες κτήσωνται, ὀλίγα πρὸς
 τὰ μέλλοντα τυχεῖν πράξαντες, ἣν δ' ἄρα του καὶ
 πείρα σφαλῶσιν, ἀντελπίσαντες ἄλλα ἐπλήρωσαν
 τὴν χρείαν· μόνοι γὰρ ἔχουσί τε ὁμοίως καὶ
 ἐλπίζουσιν ἃ ἂν ἐπινοήσωσι διὰ τὸ ταχεῖαν τὴν
 8 ἐπιχείρησιν ποιεῖσθαι ὧν ἂν γνῶσιν. καὶ ταῦτα
 μετὰ πόνων πάντα καὶ κινδύνων δι' ὅλου τοῦ
 αἰῶνος μοχθοῦσι, καὶ ἀπολαύουσιν ἐλάχιστα τῶν
 ὑπαρχόντων διὰ τὸ αἰεὶ κτᾶσθαι καὶ μήτε ἐορτὴν
 ἄλλο τι ἠγεῖσθαι ἢ τὸ τὰ δέοντα πράξαι ξυμ-
 φοράν τε οὐχ ἦσσον ἠσυχίαν ἀπράγμονα ἢ



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

9 ἀσχολίαν ἐπίπονον· ὥστε εἴ τις αὐτοὺς ξυνελὼν φαίη πεφυκέναι ἐπὶ τῷ μήτε αὐτοὺς ἔχειν ἡσυχίαν μήτε τοὺς ἄλλους ἀνθρώπους εἶναι, ὀρθῶς ἂν εἴποι.

LXXI. “Ταύτης μέντοι τοιαύτης ἀντικαθεστηκυίας πόλεως, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, διαμέλλετε καὶ οἴεσθε τὴν ἡσυχίαν οὐ τούτοις τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἀρκεῖν, οἳ ἂν τῇ μὲν παρασκευῇ δίκαια πράσσωσι, τῇ δὲ γνώμῃ, ἣν ἀδικῶνται, δῆλοι ὦσι μὴ ἐπιτρέψοντες, ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ λυπεῖν τε τοὺς ἄλλους καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀμυνόμενοι μὴ βλάπτεσθαι
2 τὸ ἴσον νέμετε. μόλις δ’ ἂν πόλει ὁμοία παροικουῦντες ἐτυγχάνετε τούτου· νῦν δ’, ὅπερ καὶ ἄρτι ἐδηλώσαμεν, ἀρχαιοτρόπα ὑμῶν τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα
3 πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐστίν. ἀνάγκη δὲ ὥσπερ τέχνης αἰεὶ τὰ ἐπιγιγνώμενα κρατεῖν· καὶ ἡσυχάζουσα μὲν πόλει τὰ ἀκίνητα νόμιμα ἄριστα, πρὸς πολλὰ δὲ ἀναγκαζομένοις ἰέναι πολλῆς καὶ τῆς ἐπιτεχνήσεως δεῖ. δι’ ὅπερ καὶ τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπὸ τῆς πολυπειρίας ἐπὶ πλεόν ὑμῶν κεκαίνωται.

4 “Μέχρι μὲν οὖν τοῦδε ὠρίσθω ὑμῶν ἡ βραδυτήης· νῦν δὲ τοῖς τε ἄλλοις καὶ Ποτειδεάταις, ὥσπερ ὑπεδέξασθε, βοηθήσατε κατὰ τάχος ἐσβαλόντες εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν, ἵνα μὴ ἄνδρας τε φίλους καὶ ξυγγενεῖς τοῖς ἐχθίστοις πρόησθε καὶ ἡμᾶς τοὺς ἄλλους ἀθυμία πρὸς ἑτέραν τινὰ ξυμμαχίαν

¹ i.e. you attempt to be fair on the principle that it is wise not to offend others and so run the risk of injury which may

greater calamity than laborious activity. Therefore if a man should sum up and say that they were born neither to have peace themselves nor to let other men have it, he would simply speak the truth.

LXXI. “And yet, although you have such a state ranged against you, O Lacedaemonians, you go on delaying and forget that a peaceful policy suffices long only for those who, while they employ their military strength only for just ends, yet by their spirit show plainly that they will not put up with it if they are treated with injustice; whereas you practise fair dealing on the principle of neither giving offence to others nor exposing yourselves to injury in self-defence.¹ But it would be difficult to carry out such a policy successfully if you had as neighbour a state just like yourselves; whereas now, as we have just shown, your practices are old-fashioned as compared with theirs. But in politics, as in the arts, the new must always prevail over the old. It is true that when a state is at peace the established practices are best left unmodified, but when men are compelled to enter into many undertakings there is need of much improvement in method. It is for this reason that the government of the Athenians, because they have undertaken many things, has undergone greater change than yours.

“Here, then, let your dilatoriness end; at this moment succour both the Potidaeans and the rest of your allies, as you promised to do, by invading Attica without delay, that you may not betray your friends and kinsmen to their bitterest enemies, and drive the rest of us in despair to seek some other arise in defending yourselves against the attacks you have provoked.

THUCYDIDES

5 τρέψητε. δρῶμεν δ' ἂν ἄδικον οὐδὲν οὔτε πρὸς
 θεῶν τῶν ὀρκίων οὔτε πρὸς ἀνθρώπων τῶν αἰσθα-
 νομένων· λύουσι γὰρ σπονδὰς οὐχ οἱ δι' ἔρημίαν
 ἄλλοις προσιόντες, ἀλλ' οἱ μὴ βοηθοῦντες οἷς ἂν
 6 ξυνομόσωσιν. βουλομένων δὲ ὑμῶν προθύμων
 εἶναι μενοῦμεν· οὔτε γὰρ ὅσια ἂν ποιοῖμεν μετα-
 βαλλόμενοι οὔτε ξυνηθεστέρους ἂν ἄλλους εὔροι-
 7 μεν. πρὸς τάδε βουλευέσθε εὖ καὶ τὴν Πελο-
 πόννησον πειρᾶσθε μὴ ἐλάσσω ἐξηγεῖσθαι ἢ οἱ
 πατέρες ὑμῖν παρέδοσαν.”

LXXII. Τοιαῦτα μὲν οἱ Κορινθιοὶ εἶπον. τῶν
 δὲ Ἀθηναίων ἔτυχε γὰρ πρεσβεία πρότερον ἐν
 τῇ Λακεδαίμονι περὶ ἄλλων παρούσα, καὶ ὡς
 ἤσθοντο τῶν λόγων, ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς παριτητέα ἐς
 τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους εἶναι, τῶν μὲν ἐγκλημάτων
 πέρι μηδὲν ἀπολογησομένων, ὧν αἱ πόλεις ἐνε-
 κάλουν, δηλῶσαι δὲ (περὶ τοῦ παντός) ὡς οὐ ταχέως
 αὐτοῖς βουλευτέον εἶη, ἀλλ' ἐν πλείονι σκεπτέον.
 καὶ ἅμα τὴν σφετέραν πόλιν ἐβούλοντο σημῆναι
 ὅση εἶη δύναμις, καὶ ὑπόμνησιν ποιήσασθαι τοῖς
 τε πρεσβυτέροις ὧν ἤδεσαν καὶ τοῖς νεωτέροις
 ἐξήγησιν ὧν ἄπειροι ἦσαν, νομίζοντες μᾶλλον ἂν
 αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῶν λόγων πρὸς τὸ ἡσυχάζειν τραπέ-
 2 σθαι ἢ πρὸς τὸ πολεμεῖν. προσελθόντες οὖν τοῖς
 Λακεδαιμονίοις ἔφασαν βούλεσθαι καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐς
 τὸ πλῆθος αὐτῶν εἰπεῖν, εἴ τι μὴ ἀποκωλύοι. οἱ
 δὲ ἐκέλευόν τε παριέναι, καὶ παρελθόντες οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι ἔλεγον τοιάδε.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

LXXIII. “ Ἡ μὲν πρέσβευσις ἡμῶν οὐκ ἐς ἀντιλογίαν τοῖς ὑμετέροις ξυμμάχοις ἐγένετο, ἀλλὰ περὶ ὧν ἡ πόλις ἔπεμψεν· αἰσθανόμενοι δὲ καταβοὴν οὐκ ὀλίγην οὔσαν ἡμῶν παρήλθομεν, οὐ τοῖς ἐγκλήμασι τῶν πόλεων ἀντεροῦντες (οὐ γὰρ παρὰ δικασταῖς ὑμῖν οὔτε ἡμῶν οὔτε τούτων οἱ λόγοι ἂν γίγνοιντο), ἀλλ’ ὅπως μὴ ῥαδίως περὶ μεγάλων πραγμάτων τοῖς ξυμμάχοις πειθόμενοι χεῖρον βουλευέσθητε, καὶ ἅμα βουλόμενοι περὶ τοῦ παντὸς λόγου τοῦ ἐς ἡμᾶς καθεστῶτος δηλώσαι ὡς οὔτε ἀπεικότως ἔχομεν ἂ κεκτῆμεθα, ἢ τε πόλις ἡμῶν ἀξία λόγου ἐστίν.

2 “ Καὶ τὰ μὲν πάνυ παλαιὰ τί δεῖ λέγειν, ὧν ἀκοαὶ μᾶλλον λόγων μάρτυρες ἢ ὄψις τῶν ἀκουσομένων; τὰ δὲ Μηδικὰ καὶ ὅσα αὐτοὶ ξύνιστε, εἰ καὶ δι’ ὄχλου μᾶλλον ἔσται αἰεὶ προβαλλομένοις, ἀνάγκη λέγειν. καὶ γὰρ ὅτε ἐδρῶμεν, ἐπ’ ὠφελίᾳ ἐκινδυνεύετο, ἧς τοῦ μὲν ἔργου μέρος μετέσχετε, τοῦ δὲ λόγου μὴ παντός, εἴ τι ὠφελεῖ,¹

3 στερισκώμεθα. ῥηθήσεται δὲ (οὐ παραιτήσεως μᾶλλον ἔνεκα) ἢ μάρτυρίου καὶ δηλώσεως πρὸς οἴαν ὑμῖν πόλιν μὴ εὖ βουλευομένοις ὁ ἀγὼν καταστήσεται.

4 “ Φαμὲν γὰρ Μαραθῶνί τε μόνοι προκινδυνεύσαι τῷ βαρβάρῳ καὶ ὅτε τὸ ὕστερον ἦλθεν,

¹ ὠφέλει E.

c. LXXIII. "Our embassy did not come here to enter into a dispute with your allies, but on the business for which our city sent us. Perceiving, however, that no small outcry is being made against us, we have come forward, not to answer the charges of the cities (for it can hardly be that either they or we are addressing you as judges), but in order that you may not, yielding to the persuasion of your allies, lightly make a wrong decision about matters of great importance. And at the same time we wish, as regards the whole outcry that has been raised against us, to show that we are rightfully in possession of what we have acquired, and that our city is not to be despised.

"Now, what need is there to speak about matters quite remote,^r whose only witnesses are the stories men hear rather than the eyes of those who will hear them told? But concerning the Persian War and all the other events of which you have personal knowledge, we needs must speak, even though it will be rather irksome to mention them, since they are always being paraded. For when we were performing those deeds the risk was taken for a common benefit, and since you got a share of the actual results of that benefit, we should not be wholly deprived of the credit, if there is any benefit in that. And our aim in the recital of the facts will be, not so much to deprecate censure, as to show by evidence with what sort of city you will be involved in war if you are not well advised.

"For we affirm that at Marathon we alone bore the first brunt of the Barbarian's attack, and that

¹ The Schol. remarks τὰ κατὰ Ἀμαζόνων καὶ Θρᾷκας καὶ Ἡρακλείδας, favourite themes in eulogies, panegyric speeches, etc.

THUCYDIDES

οὐχ ἱκανοὶ ὄντες κατὰ γῆν ἀμύνεσθαι, ἐσβάντες
 ἐς τὰς ναῦς πανδημεὶ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ξυμμαχῆ-
 σαι, ὅπερ ἔσχε μὴ κατὰ πόλεις αὐτὸν ἐπιπλέοντα
 τὴν Πελοπόννησον πορθεῖν, ἀδυνάτων ἂν ὄντων
 5 πρὸς ναῦς πολλὰς ἀλλήλοισ ἐπιβοηθεῖν. τεκμή-
 ριον δὲ μέγιστον αὐτὸς ἐποίησεν· νικηθεὶς γὰρ
 ταῖς ναυσὶν ὡς οὐκέτι αὐτῷ ὁμοίας οὔσης τῆς
 δυνάμεως κατὰ τάχος τῷ πλείονι τοῦ στρατοῦ
 ἀνεχώρησεν.

LXXIV. “Τοιούτου μέντοι τούτου ξυμβάντος
 καὶ σαφῶς δηλωθέντος ὅτι ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ τῶν
 Ἑλλήνων τὰ πράγματα ἐγένετο, τρία τὰ ὠφελι-
 μώτατα ἐς αὐτὸ παρεσχόμεθα, ἀριθμὸν τε νεῶν
 πλείστον καὶ ἄνδρα στρατηγὸν ξυνετώτατον καὶ
 προθυμίαν ἀοκνοτάτην· ναῦς μὲν γε ἐς τὰς
 τετρακοσίας ὀλίγω· ἐλάσσους τῶν δύο μοιρῶν,
 Θεμιστοκλέα δὲ ἄρχοντα, ὃς αἰτιώτατος ἐν τῷ
 στενῷ ναυμαχῆσαι ἐγένετο, ὅπερ σαφέστατα
 ἔσωσε τὰ πράγματα, καὶ αὐτὸν διὰ τοῦτο ὑμεῖς
 ἐτιμήσατε μάλιστα δὴ ἄνδρα ξένον τῶν ὡς ὑμᾶς
 2 ἐλθόντων· προθυμίαν δὲ καὶ πολὺ τολμηροτάτην
 ἐδείξαμεν, οἷ γε, ἐπειδὴ ἡμῖν κατὰ γῆν οὐδεὶς
 ἐβοήθει, τῶν ἄλλων ἤδη μέχρι ἡμῶν δουλευόν-
 των, ἠξιώσαμεν ἐκλιπόντες τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὰ οἰ-
 κεία διαφθείραντες μηδ’ ὡς τὸ τῶν περιλοίπων
 ξυμμάχων κοινὸν προλιπεῖν μηδὲ σκεδασθέντες
 ἀχρεῖοι αὐτοῖς γενέσθαι, ἀλλ’ ἐσβάντες ἐς τὰς
 ναῦς κινδυνεῦσαι καὶ μὴ ὀργισθῆναι ὅτι ἡμῖν οὐ

¹ Probably a round number for 378 given by Hdt. viii. xiviii., of which the Athenian contingent (200, i.e. 180 + 20 lent to the Chalcidians, Hdt. viii. i.) could be spoken of as



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

3 προυτιμωρήσατε. ὥστε φαμέν οὐχ ἦσσον αὐτοὶ
 ὠφελῆσαι ὑμᾶς ἢ τυχεῖν τούτου. ὑμεῖς μὲν γὰρ
 ἀπό τε οἰκουμένων τῶν πόλεων καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ τὸ
 λοιπὸν νέμεσθαι, ἐπειδὴ ἐδείσατε ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν καὶ
 οὐχ ἡμῶν τὸ πλεόν, ἐβοηθήσατε (ὅτε γοῦν ἡμεν
 ἔτι σῶ, οὐ παρεγένεσθε), ἡμεῖς δὲ ἀπό τε τῆς οὐκ
 οὔσης ἔτι ὀρμώμενοι καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐν βραχείᾳ
 ἐλπίδι οὔσης κινδυνεύοντες ξυνεσώσαμεν ὑμᾶς τε
 4 τὸ μέρος καὶ ἡμᾶς αὐτούς. εἰ δὲ προσεχωρήσαμεν
 πρότερον τῷ Μήδῳ δείσαντες, ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλοι,
 περὶ τῆ χώρα, ἢ μὴ ἐτολμήσαμεν ὕστερον ἐσβῆναι
 ἐς τὰς ναῦς ὡς διεφθαρμένοι, οὐδὲν ἂν ἔδει ἔτι
 ὑμᾶς¹ μὴ ἔχοντας ναῦς ἰκανὰς ναυμαχεῖν, ἀλλὰ
 καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἂν αὐτῷ προухώρησε τὰ πράγματα
 ἢ ἐβούλετο.

LXXV. “Ἄρ' ἀξιοί ἐσμεν, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι,
 (καὶ προθυμίας ἐνεκα τῆς τότε καὶ γνώμης ξυνέ-
 σεως) ἀρχῆς ἧς ἔχομεν τοῖς” Ἑλλησι μὴ οὕτως
 2 ἄγαν ἐπιφθόνως διακεῖσθαι; καὶ γὰρ αὐτὴν τήνδε
 ἐλάβομεν οὐ βιασάμενοι, ἀλλ' ὑμῶν μὲν οὐκ
 ἐθελησάντων παραμεῖναι πρὸς τὰ ὑπόλοιπα τοῦ
 βαρβάρου, ἡμῖν δὲ προσελθόντων τῶν συμμάχων
 3 καὶ αὐτῶν δεηθέντων ἡγεμόνας καταστήναι. ἐξ
 αὐτοῦ δὲ τοῦ ἔργου κατηναγκάσθημεν τὸ πρῶτον

¹ ὑμᾶς: Hude inserts πρὸς before ὑμᾶς.

¹ cf. the taunt of Adimantus (Hdt. vii. lvii. 7), περὶ οὐδε-
 μιῆς ἔτι πατρίδος ναυμαχήσεις, “You will fight for a country
 that is no more,” and the famous answer of Themistocles

help us earlier. We therefore maintain that we on our part conferred upon you a benefit at least as great as we received; for whereas the population of the cities from which you brought aid was still undisturbed and you could hope to possess them in the future, and your motive was fear for yourselves rather than for us—at any rate you did not come near so long as we were still unharmed—we on our part, setting forth from a city that was no more,¹ and risking our lives in behalf of one whose future hung upon but a slender hope, bore our part in saving both you and ourselves. But if we had acted as others did, and through fear of losing our territory had gone over to the Persians earlier in the war, or afterwards had lacked the courage to embark on our ships, in the conviction that we were already ruined, it would from that moment have been useless for you, with your inadequate fleet, to fight at sea, but the Persian's plans would have moved on quietly just as he wished.

LXXV. "Considering, then, Lacedaemonians, the zeal and sagacity of judgment which we displayed at that time, do we deserve to be regarded with this excessive jealousy by the Hellenes just on account of the empire we possess? And indeed we did not acquire this empire by force, but only after you had refused to continue to oppose what was left of the barbarian forces, and the allies came to us and of their own accord asked us to assume the leadership. It was under the compulsion of circumstances that

(Hdt. VIII. lxi. 8), ὡς εἶη καὶ πόλις καὶ γῆ μέζων ἢ περ κείνοισι ἔστ' ἂν διηκόσται νέες σφί ἕωσι πεπληρωμέναι, "We have a city and a country greater than yours as long as we have two hundred ships fully manned."

THUCYDIDES

προαγαγείν αὐτήν ἐς τόδε, μάλιστα μὲν ὑπὸ
 δέους, ἔπειτα καὶ τιμῆς, ὕστερον καὶ ὠφελίας,
 4 καὶ οὐκ ἀσφαλὲς ἔτι ἐδόκει εἶναι, τοῖς πολλοῖς
 ἀπηχθημένους καὶ τινων καὶ ἤδη ἀποστάντων
 κατεστραμμένων, ὑμῶν τε ἡμῖν οὐκέτι ὁμοίως
 φίλων, ἀλλ' ὑπόπτων καὶ διαφόρων ὄντων, ἀνέν-
 τας κινδυνεύειν (καὶ γὰρ ἂν αἱ ἀποστάσεις πρὸς
 5 ὑμᾶς ἐγίγνοντο)· πᾶσι δὲ ἀνεπίφθονον τὰ ξυμ-
 φέροντα τῶν μεγίστων περὶ κινδύνων εὖ τί-
 θεσθαι.

LXXVI. “ Ὑμεῖς γοῦν, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, τὰς
 ἐν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ πόλεις ἐπὶ τὸ ὑμῖν ὠφέλιμον
 καταστησάμενοι ἐξηγεῖσθε· καὶ εἰ τότε ὑπο-
 μέναντες διὰ παντὸς ἀπήχθεσθε ἐν τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ,
 ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς, εὖ ἴσμεν μὴ ἂν ἦσσαν ὑμᾶς λυπη-
 ροὺς γενομένους τοῖς ξυμμάχοις καὶ ἀναγκασθέν-
 τας ἂν ἢ ἄρχειν ἐγκρατῶς ἢ αὐτοὺς κινδυνεύειν.
 2 οὕτως οὐδ' ἡμεῖς θαυμαστὸν οὐδὲν πεποιήκαμεν
 οὐδ' ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνθρωπέου τρόπου, εἰ ἀρχὴν τε
 διδομένην ἐδεξάμεθα καὶ ταύτην μὴ ἀνεῖμεν
 ὑπὸ¹ τῶν μεγίστων νικηθέντες, τιμῆς καὶ δέους
 καὶ ὠφελίας, οὐδ' αὖ πρῶτοι τοῦ τοιούτου ὑπάρ-
 ξαντες, ἀλλ' αἰεὶ καθεστῶτος τὸν ἦσσω ὑπὸ τοῦ
 δυνατωτέρου κατείργεσθαι, ἄξιοί τε ἅμα νομί-
 ζοντες εἶναι καὶ ὑμῖν δοκοῦντες, μέχρι οὐ τὰ
 ξυμφέροντα λογιζόμενοι τῷ δικαίῳ λόγῳ νῦν

¹ Hude inserts *τριῶν* before *τῶν μεγίστων*, with van Herwerden and Weil.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

χρῆσθε, ὃν οὐδείς πω παρατυχὸν ἰσχύι τι κτή-
 σασθαι προθεῖς τοῦ· μὴ πλέον ἔχειν ἀπετράπετο.
 3 ἐπαινείσθαι τε ἄξιοι, οἵτινες χρησάμενοι τῇ
 ἀνθρωπείᾳ φύσει ὥστε ἐτέρων ἄρχειν δικαιό-
 τεροι ἢ κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν δύναμιν γένωνται.
 4 ἄλλους γ' ἂν οὖν οἰόμεθα τὰ ἡμέτερα λαβόντας
 δεῖξαι ἂν μάλιστα εἴ τι μετριάζομεν, ἡμῖν δὲ καὶ
 ἐκ τοῦ ἐπιεικοῦς ἀδοξία τὸ πλέον ἢ ἔπαινος οὐκ
 εἰκότως περιέστη.

LXXVII. “ Καὶ ἐλασσούμενοι γὰρ ἐν ταῖς
 ξυμβολαίαις πρὸς τοὺς ξυμμάχους δίκαις καὶ
 παρ' ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ἐν τοῖς ὁμοίοις νόμοις ποιήσαντες
 2 τὰς κρίσεις φιλοδικεῖν δοκοῦμεν. καὶ οὐδείς
 σκοπεῖ αὐτῶν, τοῖς καὶ ἄλλοθί που ἔχουσιν ἀρχὴν
 καὶ ἡσσον ἡμῶν πρὸς τοὺς ὑπηκόους μετρίοις
 οὔσι δι' ὃ τι τοῦτο οὐκ ὀνειδίζεται· βιάζεσθαι
 γὰρ οἷς ἂν ἐξῆ, δικάζεσθαι οὐδὲν προσδέονται.
 3 οἱ δὲ εἰθισμένοι πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ὀμιλεῖν,
 ἦν τι παρὰ τὸ μὴ οἶεσθαι χρῆναι ἢ γνώμῃ ἢ
 δυνάμει τῇ διὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ ὅπως οὖν ἐλασσω-
 θῶσιν, οὐ τοῦ πλέονος μὴ στερισκόμενοι χάριν
 ἔχουσιν, ἀλλὰ τοῦ ἐνδεοῦς χαλεπώτερον φέρουσιν
 ἢ εἰ ἀπὸ πρώτης ἀποθέμενοι τὸν νόμον φανερώς

¹ These seem to have been disputes in matters of trade tried before federal courts elsewhere than in Athens; whereas τὰς κρίσεις refers to compulsory jurisdiction which Athens enforced upon her allies in her own courts.

as you do now, to the plea of justice—which no one, when opportunity offered of securing something by main strength, ever yet put before force and abstained from taking advantage. And they are to be commended who, yielding to the instinct of human nature to rule over others, have been more observant of justice than they might have been, considering their power. At least, if others should seize our power, they would, we think, exhibit the best proof that we show some moderation; but in our case the result of our very reasonableness is, perversely enough, obloquy rather than commendation.

LXXVII. “For although we are at a disadvantage in suits¹ with our allies arising out of commercial agreements, and although in our own courts in Athens, where we have established tribunals, the same laws apply to us as to them, we are thought to insist too much upon our legal rights. And none of our allies observes why it is that those who hold dominion elsewhere, and are less moderate than we are toward their subjects, are not reproached on this account. It is because those who may use might have no need to appeal to right. But if ever our allies, accustomed as they are to associate with us on the basis of equality, come off second best in any matter, however trivial, contrary to their own notion that it ought to be otherwise, whether their discomfiture is due to a legal decision or to the exercise of our imperial power, instead of being grateful that they have not been deprived of what is of greater moment,² they are more deeply offended because of their trifling inequality than if we had from the first put aside all legal restraints

² Namely, their equality before the law.

THUCYDIDES

ἐπλεονεκτοῦμεν. ἐκείνως δὲ οὐδ' ἂν αὐτοὶ ἀντε-
 λεγον ὡς οὐ χρεὼν τὸν ἥσσω τῷ κρατοῦντι
 4 ὑποχωρεῖν. ἀδικούμενοί τε, ὡς ἔοικεν, οἱ ἄνθρω-
 ποι μᾶλλον ὀργίζονται ἢ βιαζόμενοι· τὸ μὲν γὰρ
 ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου δοκεῖ πλεονεκτεῖσθαι, τὸ δ' ἀπὸ
 5 τοῦ κρείσσονος καταναγκάζεσθαι. ὑπὸ γοῦν τοῦ
 Μήδου (δεινότερα τούτων) πάσχοντες ἠνείχοντο,
 ἢ δὲ ἡμετέρα ἀρχὴ χαλεπὴ δοκεῖ εἶναι, εἰκότως·
 6 τὸ παρὸν γὰρ αἰεὶ βαρὺ τοῖς ὑπηκόοις. ὑμεῖς γ'
 ἂν οὖν [εἰ καθελόντες ἡμᾶς] ἄρξαιτε, τάχα ἂν τὴν
 εὐνοίαν ἣν διὰ τὸ ἡμέτερον δέος εἰλήφατε μετα-
 βάλοιτε, εἴπερ οἷα καὶ τότε πρὸς τὸν Μῆδον δι'
 ὀλίγου ἠγησάμενοι ὑπεδείξατε, ὁμοῖα καὶ νῦν
 γνώσεσθε. ἄμεικτα γὰρ τά τε καθ' ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς
 νόμιμα τοῖς ἄλλοις ἔχετε καὶ προσέτι εἰς ἕκαστος
 ἐξιὼν οὔτε τούτοις χρῆται οὔθ' οἷς ἢ ἄλλη Ἑλλὰς
 νομίζει.

LXXVIII. “ Βουλευέσθε οὖν βραδέως ὡς οὐ
 περὶ βραχέων, καὶ μὴ ἀλλοτριαῖς γνώμαις καὶ
 ἐγκλήμασι πεισθέντες οἰκείου πόνου πρόσθησθε.
 τοῦ δὲ πολέμου τὸν παράλογον ὅσος ἐστί, πρὶν
 2 ἐν αὐτῷ γενέσθαι προδιάγνωτε· μηκυνόμενος γὰρ
 φιλεῖ ἐς τύχας τὰ πολλὰ περιίστασθαι, ὧν ἴσον
 τε ἀπέχομεν καὶ ὀποτέρως ἔσται ἐν ἀδήλῳ κιν-
 3 δυνεύεται. ἴοντες τε οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐς τοὺς πολέ-
 μους (τῶν ἔργων πρότερον ἔχονται), ἂ χρῆν ὕστερον



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

δρᾶν, κακοπαθοῦντες δὲ ἤδη τῶν λόγων ἄπτονται.
 4 ἡμεῖς δὲ ἐν οὐδεμιᾷ πω τοιαύτη ἁμαρτία ὄντες
 οὔτ' αὐτοὶ οὔθ' ὑμᾶς ὁρῶντες λέγομεν ὑμῖν, ἕως
 ἔτι αὐθαίρετος ἀμφοτέροις ἢ εὐβουλία, σπονδὰς
 5 μὴ λύειν μηδὲ παραβαίνειν τοὺς ὄρκους, τὰ δὲ
 διάφορα δίκη λύεσθαι κατὰ τὴν ξυνθήκην, ἢ
 θεοὺς τοὺς ὄρκίους μάρτυρας ποιούμενοι πειρασό-
 μεθα ἀμύνεσθαι πολέμου ἄρχοντας ταύτη ἢ ἂν
 ὑφηγήσθε.”

LXXIX. Τοιαῦτα δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶπον. ἐπει-
 δὴ δὲ τῶν τε ξυμμάχων ἤκουσαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι
 τὰ ἐγκλήματα τὰ ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων ἃ ἔλεξαν, μεταστησάμενοι πάντας
 ἐβουλεύοντο κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς περὶ τῶν παρόν-
 2 των. καὶ τῶν μὲν πλεόνων ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ αἰ γνῶμαι
 ἔφερον, ἀδικεῖν τε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἤδη καὶ πολε-
 μητέα εἶναι ἐν τάχει· παρελθὼν δὲ Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ
 βασιλεὺς αὐτῶν, ἀνὴρ καὶ ξυνετὸς δοκῶν εἶναι
 καὶ σῶφρων, ἔλεξε τοιάδε.

LXXX. “ Καὶ αὐτὸς πολλῶν ἤδη πολέμων
 ἔμπειρός εἰμι, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ ὑμῶν τοὺς ἐν
 τῇ αὐτῇ ἡλικίᾳ ὁρῶ, ὥστε μήτε ἀπειρία ἐπιθυμη-
 σαί τινα τοῦ ἔργου, ὅπερ ἂν οἱ πολλοὶ πάθοιεν,
 2 μήτε ἀγαθὸν καὶ ἀσφαλὲς νομίσαντα. εὖροιτε δ'
 ἂν τόνδε περὶ οὗ νῦν βουλεύεσθε οὐκ ἂν ἐλά-
 χιστον γενόμενον, εἰ σωφρόνως τις αὐτὸν ἐκλογί-
 3 ζοιτο. πρὸς μὲν γὰρ Πελοποννησίους καὶ τοὺς

when they are in distress, at length have recourse to words. But since we ourselves are not as yet involved in any such error and see that you are not, we urge you, while wise counsels are still a matter of free choice to both of us, not to violate the treaty or transgress your oaths, but to let our differences be settled by arbitration according to the agreement. But if you refuse, we shall invoke as witnesses the gods by whom our oaths were sworn, and shall endeavour to make reprisals on those who begin the war, following that path in which you have led the way."

LXXIX. Thus the Athenians spoke. And when the Lacedaemonians had heard the charges brought by the allies against the Athenians, and what the latter said in reply, they caused all others to withdraw and deliberated by themselves on the situation before them. And the opinions of the majority tended to the same conclusion, namely, that the Athenians were already guilty of injustice, and that they must go to war without delay. But Archidamus their king, a man reputed to be both sagacious and prudent, came forward and spoke as follows:

LXXX. "I have both myself, Lacedaemonians, had experience in my day of many wars, and I see men among you who are as old as I am; no one of them, therefore, is eager for war through lack of experience, as would be the case with most men, nor because he thinks it a good or a safe thing. And you would find that this war about which you are now deliberating is likely to prove no trifling matter, if one should reflect upon it soberly. For in a contest with the Peloponnesians or the neighbouring states¹

¹ By the Peloponnesians Thucydides means the Spartan alliance; the neighbouring states would then be the Peloponnesian states not in the alliance, e.g. Argos.

THUCYDIDES

ἀστυγείτονας παρόμοιος ἡμῶν ἢ ἀλκή, καὶ διὰ
 ταχέων οἶόν τε ἐφ' ἕκαστα ἐλθεῖν· πρὸς δὲ ἄνδρας
 οὐ γῆν τε ἐκάς ἔχουσι καὶ προσέτι θαλάσσης
 ἐμπειρότατοί εἰσι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἅπασιν ἄριστα
 ἐξήρτυνται, πλούτῳ τε ἰδίῳ καὶ δημοσίῳ καὶ
 ναυσὶ καὶ ἵπποις καὶ ὄπλοις καὶ ὄχλῳ ὅσος οὐκ
 ἐν ἄλλῳ ἐνὶ γε χωρίῳ Ἑλληνικῷ ἐστίν, ἔτι δὲ καὶ
 ξυμμάχους πολλοὺς φόρου ὑποτελεῖς ἔχουσι, πῶς
 χρὴ πρὸς τούτους ῥαδίως πόλεμον ἄρασθαι καὶ
 τίνι πιστεύσαντας ἀπαρασκεύους ἐπειχθῆναι;
 4 πότερον ταῖς ναυσίν; ἀλλ' ἡσσοὺς ἐσμέν· εἰ δὲ
 μελετήσομεν καὶ ἀντιπαρασκευασόμεθα, χρόνος
 ἐνέσται. ἀλλὰ τοῖς χρήμασιν; ἀλλὰ πολλῷ
 πλέον ἔτι τούτῳ ἐλλείπομεν καὶ οὔτε ἐν κοινῷ
 ἔχομεν οὔτε ἐτοίμως ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων φέρομεν.

LXXXI. “Τάχ' ἂν τις θαρσοίη ὅτι τοῖς ὄπ-
 λοις αὐτῶν καὶ τῷ πλήθει ὑπερφέρομεν, ὥστε
 2 τὴν γῆν δηοῦν ἐπιφοιτῶντες. τοῖς δὲ ἄλλη γῆ
 ἐστὶ πολλὴ ἣς ἄρχουσι, καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης ὧν
 3 δέονται ἐπάξονται. εἰ δ' αὖτε τοὺς ξυμμάχους
 ἀφιστάναι πειρασόμεθα, δεήσῃ καὶ τούτοις ναυσὶ
 4 βοηθεῖν τὸ πλέον οὔσι νησιώταις. τίς οὖν ἔσται
 ἡμῶν ὁ πόλεμος; εἰ μὴ γὰρ ἢ ναυσὶ κρατήσομεν
 ἢ τὰς προσόδους ἀφαιρήσομεν ἀφ' ὧν τὸ ναυτικὸν
 5 τρέφουσι, βλαψόμεθα τὰ πλείω. κὰν τούτῳ
 οὐδὲ καταλύεσθαι ἔτι καλόν, ἄλλως τε καὶ εἰ

¹ i.e. it is military rather than naval; similar, too, in the matter of wealth, equipment, absence of foreign resources, tributary allies, etc.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

6 δόξομεν ἄρξαι μάλλον τῆς διαφορᾶς. μὴ γὰρ δὴ ἐκείνη γε τῇ ἐλπίδι ἐπαιρώμεθα ὡς ταχὺ παυσθήσεται ὁ πόλεμος, ἣν τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν τέμωμεν. δέδοικα δὲ μάλλον μὴ καὶ τοῖς παισὶν αὐτὸν ὑπολίπωμεν· οὕτως εἰκὸς Ἀθηναίους φρονήματι μήτε τῇ γῆ δουλεῦσαι μήτε ὥσπερ ἀπείρους καταπλαγῆναι τῷ πολέμῳ.

LXXXII. “Οὐ μὲν οὐδὲ ἀναισθήτως αὐτοὺς κελεύω τοὺς τε συμμάχους ἡμῶν εἴαν βλάπτειν καὶ ἐπιβουλεύοντας μὴ καταφωρᾶν, ἀλλὰ ὅπλα μὲν μήπω κινεῖν, πέμπειν δὲ καὶ αἰτιᾶσθαι μήτε πόλεμον ἄγαν δηλοῦντας μήθ’ ὡς ἐπιτρέψομεν, κἂν τούτῳ καὶ τὰ ἡμέτερ’ αὐτῶν ἐξαρτύεσθαι συμμάχων τε προσαγωγῇ, καὶ Ἑλλήνων καὶ βαρβάρων· δεῖ ποθέν τινα ἢ ναυτικοῦ ἢ χρημάτων δύναμιν προσληψόμεθα (ἀνεπίφθονον δέ, ὅσοι ὥσπερ καὶ ἡμεῖς ὑπ’ Ἀθηναίων ἐπιβουλεύομεθα, μὴ Ἑλληνας μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ βαρβάρους προσλαβόντας διασωθῆναι), καὶ τὰ αὐτῶν ἅμα ἐκποριζώμεθα. καὶ ἣν μὲν ἐσακούωσί τι πρεσβευομένων ἡμῶν, ταῦτα ἄριστα· ἣν δὲ μή, διελθόντων ἐτῶν δύο καὶ τριῶν ἄμεινον ἤδη, ἣν δοκῇ, πεφραγμένοι 2 ἴμεν ἐπ’ αὐτούς. καὶ ἴσως ὁρῶντες ἡμῶν ἤδη τὴν τε παρασκευὴν καὶ τοὺς λόγους αὐτῇ ὁμοῖα ὑποσημαίνοντας μάλλον ἂν εἴκοιεν, καὶ γῆν ἔτι ἄτμητον ἔχοντες καὶ περὶ παρόντων ἀγαθῶν καὶ οὕπω 3

especially if it is believed that we rather than they began the quarrel. For we assuredly must not be buoyed up by any such hope as that the war will soon be over if we but ravage their territory. I fear rather that we shall even bequeath it to our children, so improbable it is that the Athenians, high spirited as they are, will either make themselves vassals to their land, or, like novices, become panic-stricken at the war.

LXXXII. “ Yet assuredly I do not advise you that you should blindly suffer them to injure our allies and allow their plotting to go undetected, but rather that you should adopt the following course: Do not take up arms yet, but send envoys to them and make complaints, without indicating too clearly whether we shall go to war or put up with their conduct; also in the meantime, let us proceed with our own preparations, in the first place by winning allies to our side, Barbarians as well as Hellenes, in the hope of obtaining from some quarter or other additional resources in ships or money (for those who, like ourselves, are plotted against by the Athenians are not to be blamed if they procure their salvation by gaining the aid, not of Hellenes only, but even of Barbarians); and let us at the same time be developing our resources at home. And if they give any heed to our envoys, there could be nothing better; but if not, then, after the lapse of two or three years, we shall at length be better equipped to go against them, if we decide to do so. Or perhaps when they see our preparations, and that our words correspond thereto, they will be more inclined to yield, for they will both have their land still unravaged and their deliberations will concern goods that are still theirs

THUCYDIDES

4 ἐφθαρμένων βουλευόμενοι. μὴ γὰρ ἄλλο τι
 νομίσητε τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν ἢ ὄμηρον ἔχειν καὶ οὐχ
 ἦσσον ὅσῳ ἄμεινον ἐξείργασται· ἣς φείδεσθαι
 χρὴ ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον, καὶ μὴ ἐς ἀπόνοιαν κατα-
 5 στήσαντας αὐτοὺς ἀληπτοτέρους ἔχειν. εἰ γὰρ
 ἀπαράσκευοι τοῖς τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐγκλήμασιν
 ἐπειχθέντες τεμοῦμεν αὐτήν, ὁρᾶτε ὅπως μὴ
 αἴσχιον καὶ ἀπορώτερον τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ πράξο-
 6 μεν. ἐγκλήματα μὲν γὰρ καὶ πόλεων καὶ
 ἰδιωτῶν οἶόν τε καταλύσαι· πόλεμον δὲ ξύμπαν-
 τας ἀραμένους ἔνεκα τῶν ἰδίων, ὃν οὐχ ὑπάρχει
 εἰδέναί καθ' ὃ τι χωρήσει, οὐ ῥάδιον εὐπρεπῶς
 θέσθαι.

LXXIII. “Καὶ ἀνανδρία μηδενὶ πολλοὺς μιᾷ
 2 πόλει μὴ ταχὺ ἐπελθεῖν δοκείτω εἶναι. εἰσὶ γὰρ
 καὶ ἐκείνοις οὐκ ἐλάσσους χρήματα φέροντες
 ξύμμαχοι, καὶ ἔστιν ὁ πόλεμος οὐχ ὄπλων τὸ
 πλεόν, ἀλλὰ δαπάνης, δι' ἣν τὰ ὄπλα ὠφελεῖ,
 3 ἄλλως τε καὶ ἠπειρώταις πρὸς θαλασσίους. πο-
 ρισώμεθα οὖν πρῶτον αὐτήν, καὶ μὴ τοῖς τῶν
 ξυμμάχων λόγοις πρότερον ἐπαιρώμεθα, οἵπερ δὲ
 καὶ τῶν ἀποβαινόντων τὸ πλεόν ἐπ' ἀμφότερα
 τῆς αἰτίας ἔξομεν, οὗτοι καὶ καθ' ἡσυχίαν τι
 αὐτῶν προΐδωμεν.

LXXIV. “Καὶ τὸ βραδὺ καὶ μέλλεν, ὃ μέμ-
 φονται μάλιστα ἡμῶν, μὴ αἰσχύνεσθε. σπεύ-
 δοντές τε γὰρ σχολαίτερον ἂν παύσαισθε διὰ τὸ
 ἀπαράσκευοι ἐγχειρεῖν, καὶ ἅμα ἐλευθέραν καὶ



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

εὐδοξοτάτην πόλιν διὰ παντὸς νεμόμεθα, καὶ
 δύναται μάλιστα σωφροσύνη ἔμφρων τοῦτ' εἶναι.
 2 μόνου γὰρ δι' αὐτὸ εὐπραγίαις τε οὐκ ἐξυβρίζομεν,
 καὶ ξυμφοραῖς ἡσσον ἐτέρων εἴκομεν, τῶν τε ξὺν
 ἐπαίνῳ ἐξοτρυνόντων ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ τὰ δεινὰ παρὰ τὸ
 δοκοῦν ἡμῖν οὐκ ἐπαιρόμεθα ἡδονῇ, καὶ ἦν τις
 ἄρα ξὺν κατηγορίᾳ παροξύνῃ, οὐδὲν δὴ μάλλον
 3 ἀχθεσθέντες ἀνεπείσθημεν. πολεμικοί τε καὶ
 εὐβουλοὶ διὰ τὸ εὐκοσμον γιγνόμεθα, τὸ μὲν ὅτι
 αἰδῶς σωφροσύνης πλείστον μετέχει, αἰσχύνῃς δὲ
 εὐψυχία, εὐβουλοὶ δὲ ἀμαθέστερον τῶν νόμων
 τῆς ὑπεροψίας παιδευόμενοι καὶ ξὺν χαλεπότητι
 σωφρονέστερον ἢ ὥστε αὐτῶν ἀνηκουστεῖν, καὶ
 μή. τὰ ἀχρεῖα ξυνετοὶ ἄγαν ὄντες, τὰς τῶν πολε-
 μίων παρασκευὰς λόγῳ καλῶς μεμφόμενοι ἀνο-
 μοίως ἔργῳ ἐπεξιέναι, νομίζειν δὲ τὰς τε διανοίας
 τῶν πέλας παραπλησίους εἶναι καὶ τὰς προσπι-
 4 πτούσας τύχας οὐ λόγῳ διαιρετάς. αἰεὶ δὲ ὡς πρὸς
 εὐβουλευομένους τοὺς ἐναντίους ἔργῳ παρασκευα-
 ζόμεθα· καὶ οὐκ ἐξ ἐκείνων ὡς ἀμαρτησομένων
 ἔχειν δεῖ τὰς ἐλπίδας, ἀλλ' ὡς ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἀσφα-
 λῶς προνοουμένων, πολὺ τε διαφέρειν οὐ δεῖ

¹ The speaker uses εὐκοσμον, rather than βραδύ employed by the critics of Sparta, to suggest the contrast with impulsiveness or undue haste.

ever inhabited a city at once free and of fairest fame. And, after all, this trait in us may well be in the truest sense intelligent self-control, for by reason of it we alone do not become insolent in prosperity or succumb to adversity as much as others do; and when men try to goad us by praise into dangerous enterprises against our better judgment, we are not carried away by their flattery, or, if any one goes so far as to attempt to provoke us to action by invective, we are none the more moved to compliance through vexation. Indeed, it is because of our orderly temper¹ that we are brave in war and wise in counsel—brave in war, because self-control is the chief element in self-respect, and respect of self, in turn, is the chief element in courage; and wise in counsel, because we are educated too rudely to despise the laws and with too much severity of discipline to disobey them, and not to be so ultra-clever in useless accomplishments² as to disparage our enemy's military preparations in brave words and then fail to go through with the business with corresponding deeds, but rather to consider that the designs of our neighbours are very much like our own and that what may befall from fortune³ cannot be determined by speeches. But it is our way always to make our preparations by deeds, on the presumption that we go against opponents who are wise in counsel; and we ought never to build our hopes on the chance that they are going to make mistakes, but on the belief that we ourselves are taking safe precautions. And we must not believe that man

¹ With a glance at the Athenians' attention to culture, especially the art of elegant speech.

² *cf.* the Corinthians' charge, ch. lxix. 5, that the Spartans trusted to chance.

THUCYDIDES

νομίζειν ἄνθρωπον ἀνθρώπου, κράτιστον δὲ εἶναι ὅστις ἐν τοῖς ἀναγκαιοτάτοις παιδεύεται.

LXXXV. “Ταύτας οὖν ἄς οἱ πατέρες τε ἡμῖν παρέδοσαν μελέτας καὶ αὐτοὶ διὰ παντὸς ὠφελούμενοι ἔχομεν μὴ παρῶμεν, μηδὲ ἐπειχθέντες ἐν βραχεῖ μορίῳ ἡμέρας περὶ πολλῶν σωμάτων καὶ χρημάτων καὶ πόλεων καὶ δόξης βουλευόμεν, ἀλλὰ καθ’ ἡσυχίαν. ἔξεστι δ’ ἡμῖν μᾶλλον ἐτέρων διὰ ἰσχύιν. καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πέμπετε μὲν περὶ τῆς Ποτειδαίας, πέμπετε δὲ περὶ ὧν οἱ ξύμμαχοί φασιν ἀδικεῖσθαι, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐτοίμων ὄντων αὐτῶν δίκας δοῦναι· ἐπὶ δὲ τὸν διδόντα οὐ πρότερον νόμιμον ὡς ἐπ’ ἀδικοῦντα ἰέναι. παρασκευάζεσθε δὲ τὸν πόλεμον ἅμα. ταῦτα γὰρ καὶ κράτιστα βουλευέσεσθε καὶ τοῖς ἐναντίοις φοβερῶτατα.”

3 Καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἀρχίδαμος τοιαῦτα εἶπεν· παρελθὼν δὲ Σθενελάδας τελευταῖος, εἰς τῶν ἐφόρων τότε ὢν, ἔλεξεν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις¹ ὧδε.

LXXXVI. “Τοὺς μὲν λόγους τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐ γιγνώσκω· ἐπαινέσαντες γὰρ πολλὰ ἑαυτοὺς οὐδαμοῦ ἀντεῖπον ὡς οὐκ ἀδικοῦσι τοὺς ἡμετέρους ξυμμάχους καὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον· καίτοι εἰ πρὸς τοὺς Μήδους ἐγένοντο ἀγαθοὶ τότε, πρὸς δ’ ἡμᾶς κακοὶ νῦν, διπλασίας ζημίας ἀξιοί
2 εἰσιν, ὅτι ἀντ’ ἀγαθῶν κακοὶ γεγέννηται. ἡμεῖς δὲ ὁμοῖοι καὶ τότε καὶ νῦν ἐσμεν, καὶ τοὺς ξυμμά-

¹ Hude deletes with Krüger.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

χους, ἣν σωφρονῶμεν, οὐ περιοψόμεθα ἀδικου-
 μένους οὐδὲ μελλήσομεν τιμωρεῖν· οἱ δ' οὐκέτι
 3 μέλλουσι κακῶς πάσχειν. ἄλλοις μὲν γὰρ χρή-
 ματά ἐστι καὶ νῆες καὶ ἵπποι, ἡμῖν δὲ ξύμμαχοι
 ἀγαθοί, οὓς οὐ παραδοτέα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐστίν,
 οὐδὲ δίκαις καὶ λόγοις διακριτέα μὴ λόγῳ καὶ
 αὐτοὺς βλαπτομένους, ἀλλὰ τιμωρητέα ἐν τάχει
 4 καὶ παντὶ σθένει. καὶ ὡς ἡμᾶς πρέπει βουλευ-
 εσθαι ἀδικουμένους μηδεὶς διδασκέτω, ἀλλὰ τοὺς
 μέλλοντας ἀδικεῖν μᾶλλον πρέπει πολὺν χρόνον
 5 βουλευέσθαι. ψηφίσεσθε οἶν, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι,
 ἀξίως τῆς Σπάρτης τὸν πόλεμον καὶ μήτε τοὺς
 Ἀθηναίους ἐᾶτε μείζους γίνεσθαι, μήτε τοὺς
 ξυμμάχους καταπροδιδῶμεν, ἀλλὰ ξὺν τοῖς θεοῖς
 ἐπίωμεν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀδικοῦντας.”

LXXXVII. Τοιαῦτα λέξας ἐπεψήφισεν αὐτὸς
 ἔφορος ὢν ἐς¹ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων.
 2 ὁ δὲ (κρίνουσι γὰρ βοῆ καὶ οὐ ψήφῳ) οὐκ ἔφη
 διαγιγνώσκειν τὴν βοῆν ποτέρα μείζων, ἀλλὰ
 βουλόμενος αὐτοὺς φανερῶς ἀποδεικνυμένους τὴν
 γνώμην ἐς τὸ πολεμεῖν μᾶλλον ὀρμηῆσαι ἔλεξεν·
 “Ὅτῳ μὲν ὑμῶν, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, δοκοῦσι λε-
 λύσθαι αἱ σπονδαὶ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀδικεῖν,
 ἀναστήτω ἐς ἐκεῖνο τὸ χωρίον,” δείξας τι χωρίου
 αὐτοῖς, “ὅτῳ δὲ μὴ δοκοῦσιν, ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα.”
 3 ἀναστάντες δὲ διέστησαν, καὶ πολλῶ πλείους
 4 ἐγένοντο οἷς ἐδόκουν αἱ σπονδαὶ λελύσθαι. προσ-

¹ Hude deletes, after Fr. Müller.

then, and if we are in our right minds, we shall not permit our allies to be wronged or even put off avenging their wrongs, since they cannot longer put off suffering them. Others, indeed, may have money in abundance and ships and horses,¹ but we have brave allies, and they must not be delivered over to the Athenians; nor must we seek redress by means of legal processes and words when it is not in word only that we ourselves are being injured, but we must avenge them speedily and with all our might. And let no man tell us that it befits us to deliberate when a wrong is being done us; nay, it befits rather those who intend to do us a wrong to deliberate a long time. Vote, therefore, Lacedaemonians, for the war as beseems the dignity of Sparta, and do not permit the Athenians to become too great; and let us not prove false to our allies, but let us with the favour of the gods go against the wrong-doer."

LXXXVII. When Sthenelaidas had thus spoken, he himself, since he was an ephor, put the vote to the assembly of the Lacedaemonians. Now in their voting they usually decide by shout and not by ballot, but Sthenelaidas said that he could not distinguish which shout was the louder, and wishing to make the assembly more eager for war by a clear demonstration of their sentiment, he said: "Whoever of you, Lacedaemonians, thinks that the treaty has been broken and the Athenians are doing wrong, let him rise and go to yonder spot (pointing to a certain spot), and whoever thinks otherwise, to the other side." Then they rose and divided, and those who thought the treaty had been broken were found to be in a large majority. Then they called in the

¹ *cf.* ch. lxxx. 3.

THUCYDIDES

καλέσαντές τε τοὺς συμμάχους εἶπον ὅτι σφίσι
 μὲν δοκοῖεν ἀδικεῖν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, βούλεσθαι δὲ
 καὶ τοὺς πάντας συμμάχους παρακαλέσαντες
 ψῆφον ἐπαγαγεῖν, ὅπως κοινῇ βουλευσάμενοι τὸν
 5 πόλεμον ποιῶνται, ἣν δοκῆ. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀπεχώ-
 ρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου διαπραξάμενοι ταῦτα, καὶ οἱ
 Ἀθηναίων πρέσβεις ὕστερον ἐφ' ἅπερ ἦλθον χρη-
 ματίσαντες.

6 Ἡ δὲ διαγνώμη αὕτη τῆς ἐκκλησίας τοῦ τὰς
 σπονδὰς λελύσθαι¹ ἐγένετο ἐν τετάρτῳ καὶ δε-
 κάτῳ ἔτει τῶν τριακοντουτίδων σπονδῶν προ-
 κεχωρηκυῶν, αἱ ἐγένοντο μετὰ τὰ Εὐβοϊκά.
 LXXXVIII. ἐψηφίσαντο δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι
 τὰς σπονδὰς λελύσθαι καὶ πολεμητέα εἶναι, οὐ
 τοσοῦτον τῶν συμμάχων πεισθέντες τοῖς λόγοις
 ὅσον φοβούμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μὴ ἐπὶ μείζον
 δυνηθῶσιν, ὀρῶντες αὐτοῖς τὰ πολλὰ τῆς Ἑλλά-
 δος ὑποχείρια ἤδη ὄντα.

LXXXIX. Οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι τρόπῳ τοιῷδε
 2 ἦλθον ἐπὶ τὰ πράγματα ἐν οἷς ηὔξηθησαν. ἐπειδὴ
 Μῆδοι ἀνεχώρησαν ἐκ τῆς Εὐρώπης νικηθέντες
 καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῷ ὑπὸ Ἑλλήνων καὶ οἱ κατα-
 φυγόντες αὐτῶν ταῖς ναυσὶν εἰς Μυκάλην διεφθά-
 ρησαν, Λεωτυχίδης μὲν ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Λακεδαι-
 μονίων, ὅσπερ ἠγεῖτο τῶν ἐν Μυκάλῃ Ἑλλήνων,
 ἀπεχώρησεν ἐπ' οἴκου ἔχων τοὺς ἀπὸ Πελοπον-
 νήσου συμμάχους· οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ

¹ τῶν τὰς σπονδὰς λελύσθαι, omitted by Hude, following van Herwerden.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

Ἰωνίας καὶ Ἑλλησπόντου ξύμμαχοι, ἤδη ἀφεστη-
κότες ἀπὸ βασιλέως, ὑπομείναντες Σηστὸν ἐπο-
λιόρκουν Μήδων ἐχόντων, καὶ ἐπιχειμάσαντες
εἶλον αὐτὴν ἐκλιπόντων τῶν βαρβάρων, καὶ μετὰ
τοῦτο ἀπέπλευσαν ἐξ Ἑλλησπόντου ὡς ἕκαστοι
3 κατὰ πόλεις. Ἀθηναίων δὲ τὸ κοινόν, ἐπειδὴ
αὐτοῖς οἱ βάρβαροι ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἀπῆλθον, διεκο-
μίζοντο εὐθύς ὅθεν ὑπεξέθεντο παῖδας καὶ γυναῖ-
κας καὶ τὴν περιούσαν κατασκευήν, καὶ τὴν πόλιν
ἀνοικοδομεῖν παρεσκευάζοντο καὶ τὰ τείχη· τοῦ
τε γὰρ περιβόλου βραχέα εἰστήκει καὶ οἰκίαι αἰ-
μὲν πολλαὶ ἐπεπτώκεσαν, ὀλίγαι δὲ περιῆσαν, ἐν
αἷς αὐτοὶ ἐσκήνωσαν οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν Περσῶν.

XC. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ αἰσθόμενοι τὸ μέλλον ἦλ-
θον πρεσβείαν, τὰ μὲν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἡδιον ἂν ὀρώντες
μήτ' ἐκείνους μήτ' ἄλλον μηδένα τεῖχος ἔχοντα,
τὸ δὲ πλεόν τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐξοτρυνόντων καὶ
φοβουμένων τοῦ τε ναυτικοῦ αὐτῶν τὸ πλῆθος, ὃ
πρὶν οὐχ ὑπῆρχε, καὶ τὴν ἐς τὸν Μηδικὸν πόλε-
2 μον τόλμαν γενομένην. ἠξίουں τε αὐτοὺς μὴ
τειχίζειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἔξω Πελοποννήσου μάλ-
λον ὅσοις εἰστήκει ξυγκαθελεῖν μετὰ σφῶν τοὺς
περιβόλους, τὸ μὲν βουλόμενον καὶ ὑποπτον τῆς
γνώμης οὐ δηλοῦντες ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ὡς δὲ
τοῦ βαρβάρου, εἰ αὐθις ἐπέλθοι, οὐκ ἂν ἔχοντος

¹ The contingents from the islands and the coast of Asia Minor, who, in consequence of the battle at Mycale and the

Hellespont,¹ who were already in revolt from the King, remained at their task and besieged Sestos, which was held by the Persians; and passing the winter there they took it, as it had been deserted by the Barbarians; and after that the contingents of the several cities sailed away from the Hellespont. But the Athenian people, when the Barbarians had departed from their territory, straightway began to fetch back their wives and their children and the remnant of their household goods from where they had placed them for safety,² and to rebuild the city and the walls; for of the encircling wall only small portions were left standing, and most of the houses were in ruins, only a few remaining in which the chief men of the Persians had themselves taken quarters.

XC. But the Lacedaemonians, perceiving what was in prospect, came on an embassy, partly because they themselves would have preferred to see neither the Athenians nor anyone else have a wall, but more because their allies urged them on through apprehension, not only of the size of the Athenian navy, which had hitherto not been large, but also of the daring they had shown in the Persian war. So they requested them not to rebuild their walls, but rather to join with them in razing the walls of whatsoever towns outside the Peloponnesus had them standing, giving no indication of their real purpose or of their suspicion with regard to the Athenians, but representing that the Barbarian, if he should attack them again, would not have any stronghold to make his

advance of the victors to Abydos, had been received into the Hellenic alliance.

² Salamis, Aegina, and Troezen; *cf.* Hdt. viii. xli.

THUCYDIDES

ἀπὸ ἐχυροῦ ποθεν, ὥσπερ νῦν ἐκ τῶν Θηβῶν,
 ὀρμᾶσθαι, τήν τε Πελοπόννησον πᾶσιν ἔφασαν
 3 ἀναχώρησίν τε καὶ ἀφορμὴν ἰκανὴν εἶναι. οἱ δ'
 Ἀθηναῖοι Θεμιστοκλέους γνώμη τοὺς μὲν Λακε-
 δαιμονίους ταῦτ' εἰπόντας, ἀποκρινάμενοι ὅτι πέμ-
 ψουσιν ὡς αὐτοὺς πρέσβεις περὶ ὧν λέγουσιν,
 εὐθὺς ἀπήλλαξαν· ἑαυτὸν δ' ἐκέλευεν ἀποστέλ-
 λειν ὡς τάχιστα ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐς τὴν Λακεδαί-
 μονα, ἄλλους δὲ πρὸς ἑαυτῷ ἐλομένους πρέσβεις
 μὴ εὐθὺς ἐκπέμπειν, ἀλλ' ἐπίσχειν μέχρι τοσοῦ-
 του ἕως ἂν τὸ τεῖχος ἰκανὸν ἄρῳσιν ὥστε ἀπομά-
 χεσθαι ἐκ τοῦ ἀναγκαιοτάτου ὕψους· τειχίζειν δὲ
 πάντας πανδημεὶ τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει,¹ καὶ αὐτοὺς
 καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ παῖδας, φειδομένους μήτε ἰδίου
 μήτε δημοσίου οἰκοδομήματος ὅθεν τις ὠφελία
 ἔσται ἐς τὸ ἔργον, ἀλλὰ καθαιροῦντας πάντα.
 4 καὶ ὁ μὲν ταῦτα διδάξας καὶ ὑπειπὼν, τᾶλλα ὅτι
 5 αὐτὸς τάκεῖ πράξοι, ὄχετο. καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαί-
 μονα ἔλθων οὐ προσῆει πρὸς τὰς ἀρχάς, ἀλλὰ
 διῆγε καὶ προυφασίζετο. καὶ ὅποτε τις αὐτὸν
 ἔροιτο (τῶν ἐν τέλει ὄντων) ὅ τι οὐκ ἐπέρχεται ἐπὶ
 τὸ κοινόν, ἔφη τοὺς συμπρέσβεις ἀναμένειν, ἀσχο-
 λίας δὲ τινος οὔσης αὐτοὺς ὑπολειφθῆναι, προσ-
 δέχεσθαι μέντοι ἐν τάχει ἤξειν καὶ θαυμάζειν ὡς
 οὔπω πάρειςιν.

XCΙ. Οἱ δὲ ἀκούοντες τῷ μὲν Θεμιστοκλεῖ
 ἐπείθοντο διὰ φιλίαν, τῶν² δὲ ἄλλων ἀφικνου-
 μένων καὶ σαφῶς κατηγορούντων ὅτι τειχίζεται

¹ τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει, Krüger brackets, followed by Hude. καὶ αὐτοὺς . . . παῖδας also bracketed by Hude, as not read by Schol.

² Hude adopts Shilleto's conjecture αὐτοπτῶν.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

τε καὶ ἤδη ὕψος λαμβάνει, οὐκ εἶχον ὅπως χρή
 2 ἀπιστήσαι. γνοὺς δὲ ἐκεῖνος κελεύει αὐτοὺς μὴ
 λόγοις μᾶλλον παράγασθαι ἢ πέμψαι σφῶν αὐ-
 τῶν ἄνδρας οἵτινες χρηστοὶ καὶ πιστῶς ἀναγγε-
 3 λούσι σκεψάμενοι. ἀποστέλλουσιν οὖν, καὶ περὶ
 αὐτῶν ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις κρύφα
 πέμπει κελεύων¹ ὡς ἤκιστα ἐπιφανῶς κατασχεῖν
 καὶ μὴ ἀφεῖναι πρὶν ἂν αὐτοὶ πάλιν κομισθῶσιν
 (ἤδη γὰρ καὶ ἤκον αὐτῶ οἱ ξυμπρέσβεις, Ἀβρώ-
 νιχός τε ὁ Λυσικλέους καὶ Ἀριστείδης ὁ Λυσι-
 μάχου. ἀγγέλλοντες ἔχειν ἰκανῶς τὸ τεῖχος).
 ἐφοβεῖτο γὰρ μὴ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι σφᾶς, ὅποτε
 4 σαφῶς ἀκούσειαν, οὐκέτι ἀφῶσιν. οἳ τε οὖν
 Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς πρέσβεις, ὥσπερ ἐπεστάλη, κατεῖ-
 χον, καὶ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐπελθὼν τοῖς Λακεδαι-
 μονίοις ἐνταῦθα δὴ φανερώς εἶπεν ὅτι ἡ μὲν πόλις
 σφῶν τετείχισται ἤδη ὥστε ἰκανὴ εἶναι σῶζειν
 τοὺς ἐνοικοῦντας, εἰ δέ τι βούλονται Λακεδαι-
 μόνιοι ἢ οἱ ξύμμαχοι πρεσβεύεσθαι παρὰ σφᾶς
 ὡς πρὸς διαγιγνώσκοντας τὸ λοιπὸν ἰέναι τά τε
 5 σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ξύμφορα καὶ τὰ κοινά. τήν τε γὰρ
 πόλιν ὅτε ἐδόκει ἐκλιπεῖν ἄμεινον εἶναι καὶ ἐς τὰς
 ναῦς ἐσβῆναι, ἄνευ ἐκείνων ἔφασαν² γνόντες τολ-
 μῆσαι, καὶ ὅσα αὐ μετ' ἐκείνων βουλευέσθαι,
 6 οὐδενὸς ὕστεροι γνώμη φανῆναι. δοκεῖν οὖν σφίσι
 καὶ νῦν ἄμεινον εἶναι τήν ἐαυτῶν πόλιν τεῖχος

¹ Hude omits with Lex. Vindob.

² Deleted by Kruger, followed by Hude.

that the wall was going up and was already attaining height, they did not know how to discredit it. Themistocles, however, when he perceived this bade them not to be misled by reports, but rather to send some trustworthy men of their own number who would see for themselves and bring back a faithful report. They did so, and Themistocles sent word secretly to the Athenians to detain the envoys as covertly as possible and not to let them go until they themselves returned—for by this time his colleagues, Habronichus son of Lysicles and Aristides son of Lysimachus, had joined him, with the news that the wall was high enough—the reason for his precaution being that he was afraid the Lacedaemonians, when they heard the truth, would then refuse to let them go. Accordingly the Athenians detained the envoys as they were directed, and Themistocles, appearing before the Lacedaemonians, at length told them frankly that the city was now walled and therefore in a position to protect its inhabitants, and that if the Lacedaemonians or their allies cared to negotiate any matter with them they must hereafter come to them with the understanding that they were dealing with men who were fully aware of what was for their own and the general interest. For when they thought it best to abandon their city and embark on their ships, they had resolved, said the ambassadors, upon this bold step without the advice of the Lacedaemonians, and again in all matters in which the Athenians took counsel with the Lacedaemonians they had shown themselves inferior to none in judgment. Accordingly in the present instance also it seemed to them best that their city should have a wall, and that this course would be of great

THUCYDIDES

ἔχειν, καὶ ἰδίᾳ τοῖς πολίταις καὶ ἐς τοὺς πάντας
 7 *ἑξυμμάχους ὠφελιμώτερον ἔσεσθαι· οὐ γὰρ οἶόν τ' εἶναι μὴ ἀπὸ ἀντιπάλου παρασκευῆς ὁμοῖόν τι ἢ ἴσον ἐς τὸ κοινὸν βουλευέσθαι. ἢ πάντας οὖν ἀτειχίστους ἔφη χρῆναι ἑξυμμαχεῖν ἢ καὶ τάδε νομίζειν ὀρθῶς ἔχειν.*-----

XCII. Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀκούσαντες ὀργὴν μὲν φανεράν οὐκ ἐποιούντο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις (οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐπὶ κωλύμῃ, ἀλλὰ γνώμης παραινέσει δῆθεν τῷ κοινῷ ἐπρεσβεύσαντο, ἅμα δὲ καὶ προσφιλεῖς ὄντες ἐν τῷ τότε διὰ τὴν ἐς τὸν Μῆδον προθυμίαν τὰ μάλιστα ^{Ἀθηναίοις} αὐτοῖς ἐτύγχανον), τῆς μέντοι βουλήσεως ἀμαρτάνοντες ἀδήλως ἤχθοντο. οἳ τε πρέσβεις ἑκατέρων ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἴκου ἀνεπικλήτως.

XCIII. Τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν πό-
 2 *λιν ἐτείχισαν ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ, καὶ δήλη ἢ οἰκοδομία ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἐστίν ὅτι κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐγένετο. οἱ γὰρ θεμέλιοι παντοίων λίθων ὑπόκεινται καὶ οὐ ἑξυνειργασμένων ἐστίν ἢ, ἀλλ' ὡς ἕκαστοί¹ ποτε προσέφερον, πολλαί τε στηῆλαι ἀπὸ σημάτων καὶ λίθοι εἰργασμένοι ἐγκατελέγησαν. μείζων γὰρ ὁ περίβολος πανταχῇ ἐξήχθη τῆς πό-*

¹ Hude reads ἕκαστον with C.

¹ The remains of the walls now seen around the Peiraeus are not those of the Themistoclean walls, which were destroyed at the end of the Peloponnesian War, but of the walls built by Conon in 393. A small part of these remains,



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

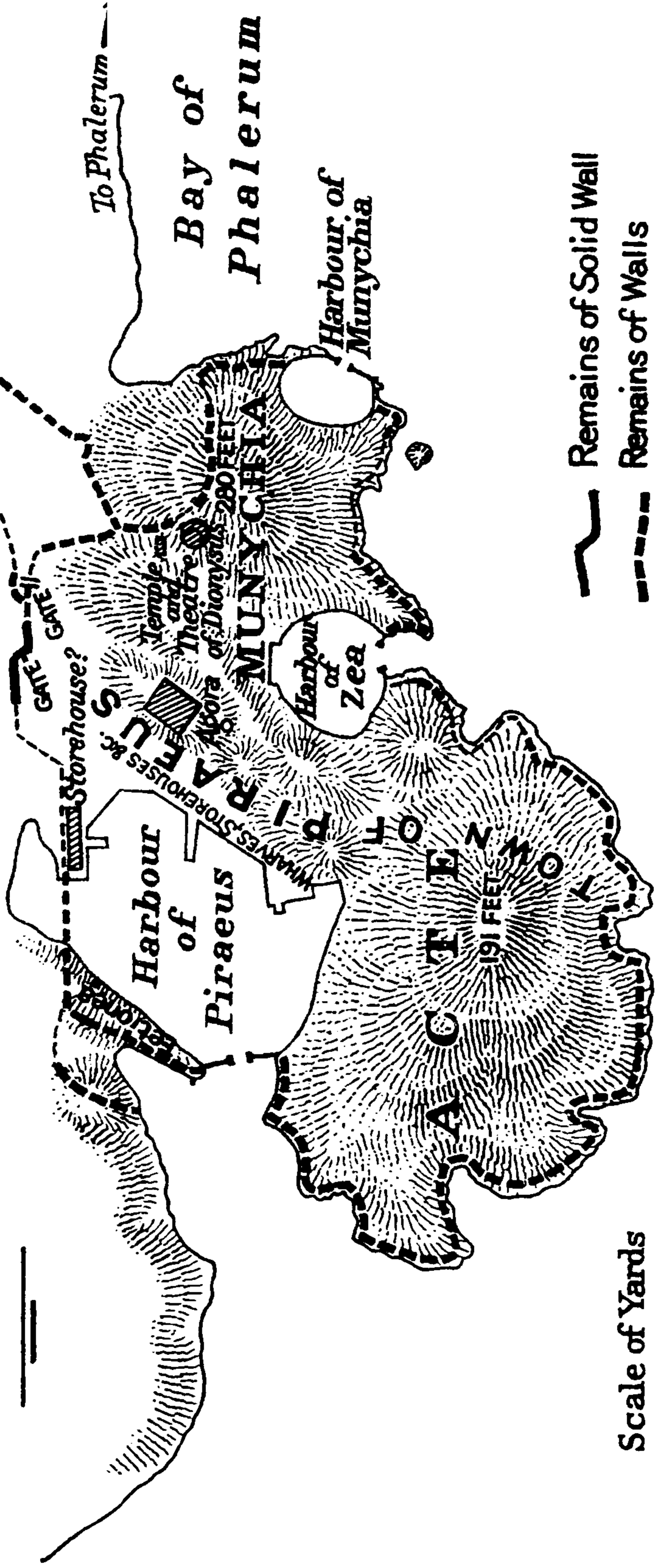
Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

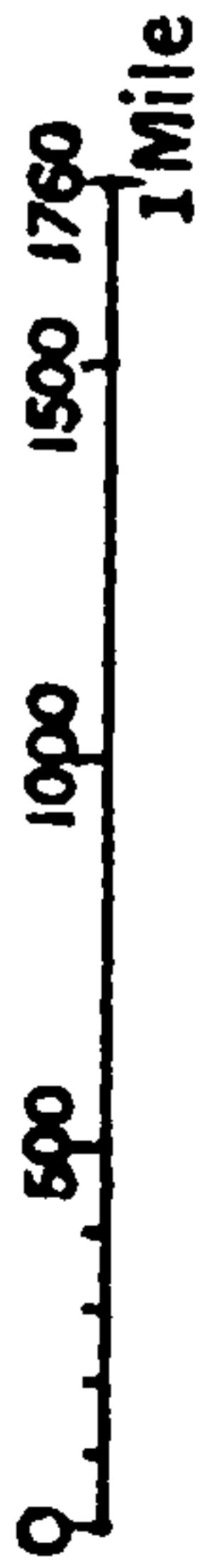
Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

PIRAEUS



Scale of Yards



Remains of Solid Wall

Remains of Walls

Supposed course of Ancient Walls

advantage both to themselves in particular, and to the whole body of the allies; for it was impossible for them, he added, to have equal or similar weight in the general councils of the alliance except on the basis of a military strength that was a match for theirs. Therefore, he concluded, the members of the alliance should either dispense with their walls one and all, or regard this act of the Athenians as justified.

XCII. On hearing this, the Lacedaemonians did not openly show any resentment against the Athenians; for they had sent their embassy to Athens, not to stop the work, but to offer, as they professed, a suggestion in the common interest, and besides, they entertained at that time the most friendly feelings for the Athenians on account of their zeal in opposing the Persians; since, however, they had failed in their purpose, they were secretly vexed. So the envoys on either side returned home without making any formal complaint.

XCIII. It was in this manner that the Athenians got their wall built in so short a time, and even to-day the structure shows that it was put together in haste.¹ For the lower courses consist of all sorts of stones, in some cases not even hewn to fit but just as they were when the several workers brought them, and many columns from grave monuments and stones wrought for other purposes were built in. For the circuit-wall of the city was extended in on the flat ground north of the Peiraeus toward the mainland, answers exactly to Thucydides' description—being of solid stone and over 25 feet thick—but most of the remains are of two outer faces of stone, the intermediate spaces filled in with rubble and earth. On Munychia there is no trace anywhere of a solid wall of the age of Themistocles.

λεως, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο πάντα ὁμοίως κινουῦντες
 3 ἠπείγοντο. ἔπεισε δὲ καὶ τοῦ Πειραιῶς τὰ λοιπὰ
 ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς οἰκοδομεῖν (ὑπῆρκετο δ' αὐτοῦ
 πρότερον ἐπὶ τῆς ἐκείνου ἀρχῆς ἣς κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν
 Ἀθηναίοις ἤρξε), νομίζων τό τε χωρίον καλὸν
 εἶναι λιμένας ἔχον τρεῖς αὐτοφυεῖς, καὶ αὐτοὺς
 ναυτικοὺς γεγεννημένους μέγα προφέρειν ἐς τὸ
 4 κτήσασθαι δύναμιν (τῆς γὰρ δὴ θαλάσσης πρῶ-
 τος ἐτόλμησεν εἰπεῖν ὡς ἀνθεκτέα ἐστί), καὶ τὴν
 5 ἀρχὴν εὐθὺς ξυγκατεσκεύαζεν. καὶ ὠκοδόμησαν
 τῇ ἐκείνου γνώμῃ τὸ πάχος τοῦ τείχους ὅπερ νῦν
 ἔτι δῆλόν ἐστι περὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ· δύο γὰρ ἅμαξαι
 ἐναντία ἀλλήλαις τοὺς λίθους ἐπήγον, ἐντὸς δὲ
 οὔτε χάλιξ οὔτε πηλὸς ἦν, ἀλλὰ ξυνωκοδομημέ-
 νοι μεγάλοι λίθοι καὶ ἐντομῇ ἐγγώνιοι, σιδήρῳ
 πρὸς ἀλλήλους τὰ ἔξωθεν καὶ μολύβδῳ δεδεμένοι.
 τὸ δὲ ὕψος ἡμισυ μάλιστα ἐτελέσθη οὐ διανοεῖτο.
 6 ἐβούλετο γὰρ τῷ μεγέθει καὶ τῷ πάχει ἀφιστάναί
 τὰς τῶν πολεμίων ἐπιβουλάς, ἀνθρώπων τε ἐνό-
 μιζεν ὀλίγων καὶ τῶν ἀχρειοτάτων ἀρκέσειν τὴν
 φυλακὴν, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους ἐς τὰς ναῦς ἐσβήσεσθαι.
 7 ταῖς γὰρ ναυσὶ μάλιστα προσέκειτο, ἰδὼν, ὡς
 ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ, τῆς βασιλέως στρατιᾶς τὴν κατὰ
 θάλασσαν ἔφοδον εὐπορωτέραν τῆς κατὰ γῆν
 οὔσαν· τὸν τε Πειραιᾶ ὠφελιμώτερον ἐνόμιζε τῆς
 ἄνω πόλεως, καὶ πολλάκις τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις παρή-

¹ The Peiraeus, here in widest sense, is the peninsula, the heart of which is the steep height of Munychia, from which



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

νει, ἣν ἄρα ποτὲ κατὰ γῆν βιασθῶσι, καταβάντας
 ἐς αὐτὸν ταῖς ναυσὶ πρὸς ἅπαντας ἀνθίστασθαι.
 8 Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν οὖν οὕτως ἐτειχίσθησαν καὶ τὰλλα
 κατεσκευάζοντο εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν Μήδων ἀναχώ-
 ρησιν.

XCIV. Πausanias δὲ ὁ Κλεομβροτου ἐκ Λακε-
 δαίμονος στρατηγὸς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐξεπέμφθη
 μετὰ εἴκοσι νεῶν ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου· ξυνέπλεον
 δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι τριάκοντα ναυσὶ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων
 2 ξυμμάχων πλήθος. καὶ ἐστράτευσαν ἐς Κύπρον
 καὶ αὐτῆς τὰ πολλὰ κατεστρέψαντο, καὶ ὕστερον
 ἐς Βυζάντιον Μήδων ἐχόντων καὶ ἐξεπολιόρ-
 κησαν ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ.¹

XCV. Ἦδη δὲ βιαίου ὄντος αὐτοῦ οἱ τε ἄλλοι
 Ἕλληνες ἤχθοντο καὶ οὐχ ἤκιστα οἱ Ἴωνες
 καὶ ὅσοι ἀπὸ βασιλέως νεωστὶ ἠλευθέρωντο·
 φοιτῶντές τε πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἠξίουσαν αὐ-
 τοὺς ἡγεμόνας σφῶν γίγνεσθαι κατὰ τὸ ξυγ-
 γενές· καὶ Πausanία μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν, ἣν που
 2 βιάζεται. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐδέξαντό τε τοὺς
 λόγους καὶ προσεῖχον τὴν γνώμην ὡς οὐ περι-
 οψόμενοι τὰλλά τε καταστησόμενοι ἢ φαίνοιτο
 3 ἄριστα αὐτοῖς. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι
 μετεπέμποντο Πausanίαν ἀνακρινούντες ὧν πέρι
 ἐπυνθίνοντο· καὶ γὰρ ἀδικία πολλὴ κατηγορεῖτο
 αὐτοῦ ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τῶν ἀφικνουμένων,
 καὶ τυραννίδος μάλλον ἐφαίνετο μίμησις ἢ

¹ Hude transfers, with Krüger, ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ to ch. xciv., deleting δὲ after ἤδη.

were hard pressed on land, to go down to the Peiræus, and resist all their opponents with their fleet. It was in this way, then, that the Athenians got their walls built, and came to be engaged upon their other fortifications, immediately after the withdrawal of the Persians.

XCIV. Meanwhile Pausanias son of Cleombrotus was sent out from Lacedaemon in command of the Hellenes with twenty ships from Peloponnesus, accompanied by thirty Athenian ships and a multitude of other allies. They made also an expedition against Cyprus, subduing most of it, and afterwards, at the time of Pausanias' leadership, besieged Byzantium, which the Persians then held, and took it.

XCV. But, since he had already become headstrong,¹ the rest of the Hellenes became disaffected, especially the Ionians and all who had been recently emancipated from the King. So they waited upon the Athenians and begged them in the name of their kinship² to become their leaders, and to resist Pausanias if he should attempt to coerce them.³ The Athenians accepted their proposals and gave full attention to the matter with the determination to endure Pausanias' conduct no longer and to settle all other matters as should seem best to themselves. Meanwhile the Lacedaemonians recalled Pausanias in order to interrogate him about reports they were hearing, for much wrongdoing was charged against him by the Hellenes who came to Sparta, and his behaviour seemed an aping of despotic power rather than the conduct of a general.

¹ *cf.* ch. cxxx. 2.

² As the mother city; *cf.* ch. ii. (end).

³ 478 B.C.

THUCYDIDES

4 στρατηγία. ξυνέβη τε αὐτῷ καλεῖσθαι τέ ἄμα
 καὶ τοὺς συμμάχους (τῷ ἐκείνου ἔχθει) παρ' Ἀθη-
 ναίους μετατάξασθαι πλὴν τῶν ἀπὸ Πελοπον-
 5 νήσου στρατιωτῶν. ἔλθων δὲ ἐς Λακεδαίμονα
 τῶν μὲν ἰδία (πρὸς τινα) ἀδικημάτων ἠϋθύνθη, τὰ
 δὲ μέγιστα ἀπολύεται μὴ ἀδικεῖν· κατηγορεῖτο
 δὲ αὐτοῦ οὐχ ἥκιστα μηδισμὸς καὶ ἐδόκει σαφέ-
 6 στατον εἶναι. καὶ ἐκεῖνον μὲν οὐκέτι ἐκπέμπου-
 σιν ἄρχοντα, Δόρκιν δὲ καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς μετ'
 αὐτοῦ στρατιὰν ἔχοντας οὐ πολλήν· οἷς οὐκέτι
 7 ἐφίεσαν οἱ ξύμμαχοι τὴν ἡγεμονίαν. οἱ δὲ αἰ-
 σθόμενοι ἀπῆλθον, καὶ ἄλλους οὐκέτι ὕστερον
 ἐξέπεμψαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, φοβούμενοι μὴ
 σφίσιν οἱ ἐξιόντες χείρους γίγνωνται, ὅπερ καὶ
 ἐν τῷ Πausανία ἐνεῖδον, ἀπαλλαξείοντες δὲ καὶ
 τοῦ Μηδικοῦ πολέμου καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους νομί-
 ζοντες ἰκανοὺς ἐξηγεῖσθαι καὶ σφίσιν ἐν τῷ τότε
 παρόντι ἐπιτηδείους.

XCVI. Παραλαβόντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν
 ἡγεμονίαν τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἐκόντων τῶν συμμά-
 χων διὰ τὸ Πausανίου μῖσος, ἔταξαν ἄς τε ἔδει
 παρέχειν τῶν πόλεων χρηματα πρὸς τὸν βάρ-
 βαρον καὶ ἄς ναῦς· πρόσχημα γὰρ ἦν ἀμύνεσθαι
 2 ὧν ἔπαθον δηοῦντας τὴν βασιλέως χώραν. καὶ
 Ἑλληνοταμίαι τότε πρῶτον Ἀθηναίοις κατέστη
 ἀρχή, οἱ ἐδέχοντο τὸν φόρον· οὕτω γὰρ ὠνομάσθη



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

τῶν χρημάτων ἢ φορά. ἦν δ' ὁ πρῶτος φόρος ταχθεὶς τετρακόσια τάλαντα καὶ ἑξήκοντα, ταμειῖόν τε Δῆλος ἦν αὐτοῖς καὶ αἱ ξύνοδοι ἐς τὸ ἱερὸν ἐγίγνοντο.

XCVII. Ἡγούμενοι δὲ αὐτονόμων τὸ πρῶτον τῶν συμμάχων καὶ (ἀπὸ κοινῶν ξυνόδων) βουλευόντων τοσάδε ἐπῆλθον πολέμῳ τε καὶ διαχειρίσει πραγμάτων μεταξὺ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου καὶ τοῦ Μηδικοῦ, ἃ ἐγένετο πρὸς τε τὸν βάρβαρον αὐτοῖς καὶ πρὸς τοὺς σφετέρους συμμάχους νεωτερίζοντας καὶ Πελοποννησίων τοὺς αἰεὶ προστυγχάνοντας ἐν ἑκάστῳ. ἔγραψα δὲ αὐτὰ καὶ τὴν ἐκβολὴν τοῦ λόγου ἐποιοσάμην διὰ τόδε, ὅτι τοῖς πρὸ ἐμοῦ ἅπασιν ἐκλιπὲς τοῦτο ἦν τὸ χωρίον καὶ ἢ τὰ πρὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν Ἑλληνικὰ ξυνετίθεσαν ἢ αὐτὰ καὶ Μηδικά· τούτων δὲ ὅσπερ καὶ ἤψατο ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ξυγγραφῇ Ἑλλάνικος, βραχέως τε καὶ τοῖς χρόνοις οὐκ ἀκρίβως ἐπεμνήσθη· ἅμα δὲ καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀπόδειξιν ἔχει τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν οἷῳ τρόπῳ κατέστη.

XCVIII. Πρῶτον μὲν Ἡίονα τὴν ἐπὶ Στρυμόνι Μήδων ἐχόντων πολιορκία εἶλον καὶ ἠνδραπόδισαν Κίμωνος τοῦ Μιλτιάδου στρατηγοῦντος, ἔπειτα Σκῦρον τὴν ἐν τῷ Αἰγαίῳ νῆσον, ἣν ᾤκουν Δόλοπες, ἠνδραπόδισαν¹ καὶ ᾤκισαν αὐτοί. πρὸς δὲ Καρυστίους αὐτοῖς ἄνευ τῶν ἄλλων Εὐβοέων πόλεμος ἐγένετο, καὶ χρόνῳ ξυνέβησαν καθ'

¹ Deleted by Hude, after Cobet.

contribution of money was termed. The amount of the tribute first assessed was four hundred and sixty talents, and the treasury of the allies was Delos, where the meetings were held in the temple.

XCVII. Exercising then what was at first a leadership over allies who were autonomous and took part in the deliberations of common assemblies, the Athenians, in the interval between this war and the Persian, undertook, both in war and in the administration of public affairs, the enterprises now to be related, which were directed against the Barbarian, against their own allies when they attempted revolution, and against such of the Peloponnesians as from time to time came into conflict with them in the course of each attempt. And I have made a digression to write of these matters for the reason that this period has been omitted by all my predecessors, who have confined their narratives either to Hellenic affairs before the Persian War or to the Persian War itself; and Hellanicus, the only one of these who has ever touched upon this period, has in his Attic History treated of it briefly, and with inaccuracy as regards his chronology. And at the same time the narrative of these events serves to explain how the empire of Athens was established.

XCVIII. First, then, under the leadership of Cimon son of Miltiades, they took by siege Eion on the Strymon, which the Persians held, and enslaved its inhabitants¹; then they enslaved Scyros, the island in the Aegean inhabited by Dolopians, and colonised it themselves. And a war arose between them and the Carystians, the other Euboians taking no part in it, and after a time terms

¹ 476 B.C.

4 ὁμολογίαν. Ναξίοις δὲ ἀποστάσι μετὰ ταῦτα ἐπολέμησαν καὶ πολιορκία παρεστήσαντο. πρώτη τε αὕτη πόλις ξυμμαχίς παρὰ τὸ καθεστηκὸς ἐδουλώθη, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὡς ἐκάστη ξυνέβη.¹

XCIX. Αἰτίαι δὲ ἄλλαι τε ἦσαν τῶν ἀποστάσεων καὶ μέγισται αἰ τῶν φόρων καὶ νεῶν ἔκδειαι καὶ λιποστράτιον εἴ τῳ ἐγένετο· οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀκριβῶς ἔπρασσον καὶ λυπηροὶ ἦσαν οὐκ εἰωθόσιν οὐδὲ βουλομένοις ταλαιπωρεῖν προσάγοντες
2 τὰς ἀνάγκας. ἦσαν δὲ πῶς καὶ ἄλλως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκέτι (ὁμοίως ἐν ἡδονῇ) ἄρχοντες, καὶ οὔτε ξυνεστράτευον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ῥαδιόν τε προσάγεσθαι ἦν αὐτοῖς τοὺς ἀφισταμένους· ὧν αὐτοὶ
3 αἴτιοι ἐγένοντο οἱ ξύμμαχοι· διὰ γὰρ τὴν ἀπόκνησιν ταύτην τῶν στρατειῶν οἱ πλείους αὐτῶν, ἵνα μὴ ἀπ' οἴκου ὦσι, χρήματα ἐτάξαντο ἀντὶ τῶν νεῶν τὸ ἰκνούμενον ἀνάλωμα φέρειν, καὶ τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις ἠὔξετο τὸ ναυτικὸν ἀπὸ τῆς δαπάνης ἦν ἐκεῖνοι ξυμφέροισιν, αὐτοὶ δέ, ὅποτε ἀποσταῖεν, ἀπαράσκευοι καὶ ἄπειροι ἐς τὸν πόλεμον καθίσταντο.

C. Ἐγένετο δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ ἡ ἐπ' Εὐρυμέδοντι ποταμῷ ἐν Παμφυλίᾳ² πεζομαχία καὶ ναυμαχία Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων πρὸς Μήδους, καὶ ἐνίκων τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἀμφότερα Ἀθηναῖοι

¹ Deleted by Hude as probably not read by Schol.

² ἐν Παμφυλίᾳ, omitted by Hude and Stahl, with Codex M.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

Κίμωνος τοῦ Μιλτιάδου στρατηγοῦντος, καὶ εἶλον
 τριήρεις Φοινίκων καὶ διέφθειραν τὰς πάσας ἐς
 2 διακοσίας. χρόνῳ δὲ ὕστερον ξυνέβη Θασίους
 αὐτῶν ἀποστῆναι διενεχθέντας περὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ
 ἀντιπέρας Θράκῃ ἐμπορίων καὶ τοῦ μετάλλου,
 ἃ ἐνέμοντο. καὶ ναυσὶ μὲν ἐπὶ Θάσον πλεύ-
 σαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ναυμαχίᾳ ἐκράτησαν καὶ ἐς
 3 τὴν γῆν ἀπέβησαν· ἐπὶ δὲ Στρυμόνα πέμψαντες
 μυρίους οἰκήτορας αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν συμμάχων ὑπὸ
 τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους, ὡς οἰκιοῦντες τὰς τότε
 καλουμένας Ἐννέα ὁδοὺς, νῦν δὲ Ἀμφίπολιν, τῶν
 μὲν Ἐννέα ὁδῶν αὐτοὶ ἐκράτησαν, ἃς εἶχον Ἡδω-
 νοί, προελθόντες δὲ τῆς Θράκης ἐς μεσόγειαν
 διεφθάρησαν ἐν Δραβησκῶ τῇ Ἡδωνικῇ ὑπὸ τῶν
 Θρακῶν συμπτάντων οἷς πολέμιον ἦν τὸ χωρίον¹
 κτιζόμενον.

CI. Θάσιοι δὲ νικηθέντες μάχῃ καὶ πολιορκού-
 μενοι Λακεδαιμονίους ἐπεκαλοῦντο καὶ ἐπαμύνειν
 2 ἐκέλευον ἐσβαλόντας ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν. οἱ δὲ
 ὑπέσχοντο μὲν κρύφα τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἔμελλον,
 διεκωλύθησαν δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ γενομένου σεισμοῦ, ἐν ᾧ
 καὶ οἱ Εἰλωτες αὐτοῖς καὶ τῶν περιοίκων Θουριᾶ-
 ταί τε καὶ Αἰθαιῆς ἐς Ἰθώμην ἀπέστησαν. πλεί-

¹ αἱ Ἐννέα ὁδοί, in the MSS. after χωρίον, rejected by Cobet.

¹ 465 B.C.

² The Thasians had a gold mine at Skapte Hyle on the Thracian coast, from which they drew rich revenues; cf. Hdt. vi. xlvi. f.

same day under the command of Cimon son of Miltiades, and they took and destroyed triremes of the Phoenicians to the number of two hundred all told. And some time afterwards it came to pass that the Thasians revolted from them,¹ a quarrel having arisen about the trading posts and the mine² on the opposite coast of Thrace, of which the Thasians enjoyed the profits. Thereupon the Athenians sailed with their fleet against Thasos, and, after winning a battle at sea, disembarked on the island. About the same time they sent to the river Strymon ten thousand colonists, consisting of Athenians and their allies, with a view to colonising the place, then called Nine Ways, but now Amphipolis; and though these colonists gained possession of Nine Ways, which was inhabited by Edoni, yet when they advanced into the interior of Thrace they were destroyed at Drabescus in Edonia by the united forces of the Thracians, to whom the settlement of the place was a menace.

CI. As for the Thasians, who had been defeated in battle and were now besieged, they appealed to the Lacedaemonians and urged them to come to their aid by invading Attica. This, unknown to the Athenians, they promised to do, and intended to keep their promise, but were prevented by the earthquake³ which occurred at the time⁴ when both their Helots and the Perioeci of Thuria and Aethaea revolted and went to Ithome.⁵ Most of the Helots

³ Called "the great earthquake" in ch. cxxviii. 1.

⁴ 464 B.C. 4/6 '5

⁵ The Perioeci were the old inhabitants of the country, chiefly of Achaean stock, reduced to a condition of dependence, i.e. were not citizens, though not state-slaves as the Helots were.

στοι δὲ τῶν Εἰλώτων ἐγένοντο οἱ τῶν παλαιῶν
 Μεσσηνίων τότε δουλωθέντων ἀπόγονοι· ἢ καὶ
 3 Μεσσήνιοι ἐκλήθησαν οἱ πάντες. πρὸς μὲν οὖν
 τοὺς ἐν Ἰθώμῃ πόλεμος καθειστήκει Λακεδαι-
 μονίοις· Θάσιοι δὲ τρίτῳ ἔτει πολιορκούμενοι
 ὠμολόγησαν Ἀθηναίοις τεῖχος τε καθελόντες καὶ
 ναῦς παραδόντες, χρήματά τε ὅσα ἔδει ἀπο-
 δοῦναι αὐτίκα ταξάμενοι καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν φέρειν,
 τήν τε ἡπειρον καὶ τὸ μέταλλον ἀφέντες.

CII. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δέ, ὡς αὐτοῖς πρὸς τοὺς ἐν
 Ἰθώμῃ ἐμηκύνετο ὁ πόλεμος, ἄλλους τε ἐπεκαλέ-
 σαντο ξυμμάχους καὶ Ἀθηναίους· οἱ δ' ἦλθον
 2 Κίμωνος στρατηγούντος πλήθει οὐκ ὀλίγῳ. μά-
 λιστα δ' αὐτοὺς ἐπεκαλέσαντο, ὅτι τειχομαχεῖν
 ἐδόκουν δυνατοὶ εἶναι, τῆς δὲ πολιορκίας μακρᾶς
 καθεστηκυίας τούτου ἐνδεᾶ ἐφαίνετο· βία γὰρ
 3 ἂν εἶλον τὸ χωρίον. καὶ διαφορὰ ἐκ ταύτης τῆς
 στρατείας πρῶτον Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις
 φανερὰ ἐγένετο. οἱ γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἐπειδὴ τὸ
 χωρίον βία¹ οὐχ ἠλίσκετο, δείσαντες τῶν Ἀθη-
 ναίων τὸ τολμηρὸν καὶ τὴν νεωτεροποιίαν, καὶ
 ἀλλοφύλους ἅμα ἠγησάμενοι, μή τι, ἦν παρα-
 μείνωσιν, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν Ἰθώμῃ πεισθέντες νεωτερί-
 σωσι, μόνους τῶν ξυμμάχων ἀπέπεμψαν, τὴν μὲν
 ὑποψίαν οὐ δηλοῦντες, εἰπόντες δὲ ὅτι οὐδὲν
 4 προσδέονται αὐτῶν ἔτι. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἔγνωσαν

¹ Krüger deletes, followed by Hude.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

οὐκ ἐπὶ τῷ βελτίονι λόγῳ ἀποπεμπόμενοι, ἀλλά
τινος ὑπόπτου γενομένου, καὶ δεινὸν ποιησάμενοι
καὶ οὐκ ἀξιώσαντες ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων τοῦτο
παθεῖν, εὐθύς ἐπειδὴ ἀνεχώρησαν, ἀφέντες τὴν
γενομένην ἐπὶ τῷ Μήδῳ ξυμμαχίαν πρὸς αὐτοὺς
Ἀργείοις τοῖς ἐκείνων πολεμίοις ξύμμαχοι ἐγέν-
οντο, καὶ πρὸς Θεσσαλοὺς ἅμα ἀμφοτέροις οἱ
αὐτοὶ ὄρκοι καὶ ξυμμαχία κατέστη.

CIII. Οἱ δ' ἐν Ἰθώμῃ δεκάτῳ ἔτει, ὡς οὐκέτι
ἐδύναντο ἀντέχειν, ξυνέβησαν πρὸς τοὺς Λακε-
δαιμονίους ἐφ' ᾧ ἐξίασιν ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ὑπό-
σπονδοι καὶ μηδέποτε ἐπιβήσονται αὐτῆς· ἦν δέ
2 τις ἀλίσκηται, τοῦ λαβόντος εἶναι δοῦλον. ἦν δέ
τι καὶ χρηστήριον τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις Πυθικὸν
πρὸ τοῦ, τὸν ἰκέτην τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Ἰθωμήτα ἀφιε-
3 ναι. ἐξῆλθον δὲ αὐτοὶ καὶ παῖδες καὶ γυναῖκες, καὶ
αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δεξάμενοι κατὰ ἔχθος ἤδη τὸ
Λακεδαιμονίων ἐς Ναύπακτον κατώκισαν, ἦν
ἔτυχον ἠρηκότες νεωστὶ Λοκρῶν τῶν Ὀζολῶν
4 ἐχόντων. προσεχώρησαν δὲ καὶ Μεγαρῆς Ἀθη-
ναίοις (ἐς ξυμμαχίαν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀποστάντες,
ὅτι αὐτοὺς Κορίνθιοι περὶ γῆς ὄρων πολέμῳ
κατεῖχον. καὶ ἔσχον Ἀθηναῖοι Μέγαρα καὶ Πη-
γᾶς, καὶ τὰ μακρὰ τείχη ᾠκοδόμησαν Μεγαρεῦσι

that they were not being sent away on the more creditable ground, but because some suspicion had arisen; so because they felt indignant and considered that they had not deserved such treatment at the hands of the Lacedaemonians, the instant they returned home they gave up the alliance which they had made with the Lacedaemonians against the Persians and became allies of their enemies, the Argives. And an alliance at the same time, on the same terms and confirmed by the same oaths, was concluded by both the Athenians and the Argives with the Thessalians.

CIII. In the tenth year¹ the rebels on Ithome found that they could hold out no longer and surrendered to the Lacedaemonians on condition that they should leave the Peloponnesus under a truce and should never set foot in it again; and if any of them should be caught there, he was to be a slave of his captor. Moreover, before this time the Lacedaemonians also received a Pythian oracle, which bade them let go the suppliant of Ithomean Zeus. So the Messenians left the Peloponnesus, themselves and their children and wives; and the Athenians received them, in consequence of the enmity to the Lacedaemonians already existing, and settled them at Naupaetus, which they happened to have lately taken from its possessors, the Ozolian Locrians. And the Megarians also entered into alliance with the Athenians, revolting from the Lacedaemonians because the Corinthians were pressing them hard in a war about boundaries; and thus the Athenians secured Megara and Pegae,² and they built for the Megarians the long walls which run from the city to

¹ Pegae was the Megarian harbour on the Corinthian gulf: Nisaea, a nearer one, on the Saronic gulf.

THUCYDIDES

τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἐς Νίσαιαν καὶ ἐφρούρουν αὐτοί. καὶ Κορινθίοις μὲν οὐχ ἤκιστα ἀπὸ τοῦδε τὸ σφοδρὸν μῖσος ἤρξατο πρῶτον ἐς Ἀθηναίους γενέσθαι.

CIV. Ἰνάρως δὲ ὁ Ψαμμητίχου, Λίβυς, βασιλεὺς Λιβύων τῶν πρὸς Αἰγύπτῳ, ὀρμώμενος ἐκ Μαρείας τῆς ὑπὲρ Φάρου πόλεως ἀπέστησεν Αἰγύπτου τὰ πλείω ἀπο βασιλέως Ἀρταξέρξου, καὶ αὐτὸς ἄρχων γενόμενος Ἀθηναίους ἐπηγά-
 2 γετο. οἱ δὲ (ἔτυχον γὰρ ἐς Κύπρον στρατευόμενοι ναυσὶ διακοσίαις αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν συμμάχων) ἦλθον ἀπολιπόντες τὴν Κύπρον, καὶ ἀναπλεύσαντες ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ἐς τὸν Νεῖλον τοῦ τε ποταμοῦ κρατοῦντες καὶ τῆς Μέμφιδος τῶν δύο μερῶν πρὸς τὸ τρίτον μέρος ὃ καλεῖται Λευκὸν τεῖχος ἐπολέμουν· ἐνῆσαν δὲ αὐτόθι Περσῶν καὶ Μήδων οἱ καταφυγόντες καὶ Αἰγυπτίων οἱ μὴ ξυναποστάντες.

CV. Ἀθηναίοις δὲ ναυσὶν ἀποβᾶσιν ἐς Ἀλιᾶς πρὸς Κορινθίους καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίους μάχη ἐγένετο, καὶ ἐνίκων Κορίνθιοι. καὶ ὑστερον Ἀθηναῖοι ἐναυμάχησαν ἐπὶ Κεκρυφαλείᾳ Πελοποννησίων
 2 ναυσί, καὶ ἐνίκων Ἀθηναῖοι. πολέμου δὲ καταστάντος πρὸς Αἰγινήτας Ἀθηναίοις μετὰ ταῦτα ναυμαχία γίνεται ἐπ' Αἰγίνῃ μεγάλῃ Ἀθηναίων καὶ Αἰγινήτων (καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἑκατέροις παρῆσαν), καὶ ἐνίκων Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ ναῦς ἑβδομήκοντα λαβόντες αὐτῶν ἐς τὴν γῆν ἀπέβησαν καὶ ἐπολιόρκουν Λεωκράτους τοῦ Στρούβου στρατηγοῦν-



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

3 τος. ἔπειτα Πελοποννήσιοι ἀμύνειν βουλόμενοι
 Αἰγινήταις ἐς μὲν τὴν Αἴγιναν τριακοσίους
 ὀπλίτας, πρότερον Κορινθίων καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίων
 ἐπικούρους, διεβίβασαν, τὰ δὲ ἄκρα τῆς Γερανείας
 κατέλαβον καὶ ἐς τὴν Μεγαρίδα κατέβησαν
 Κορίνθιοι μετὰ τῶν συμμάχων, νομίζοντες ἀδυ-
 νάτους ἔσεσθαι Ἀθηναίους βοηθεῖν τοῖς Μεγα-
 ρεῦσιν ἔν τε Αἰγίνῃ ἀπούσης στρατιᾶς πολλῆς
 καὶ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ· ἦν δὲ καὶ βοηθῶσιν, ἀπ' Αἰγίνης
 4 ἀναστήσεσθαι αὐτούς. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ μὲν
 πρὸς Αἰγίνῃ σπράτευμα οὐκ ἐκίνησαν, τῶν δ' ἐκ
 τῆς πόλεως ὑπολοίπων οἷ τε πρεσβύτατοι καὶ οἱ
 νεώτατοι ἀφικνοῦνται ἐς τὰ Μέγαρα Μυρωνίδου
 5 στρατηγοῦντος. καὶ μάχης γενομένης ἰσορρόπου
 πρὸς Κορινθίους διεκρίθησαν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, καὶ
 ἐνόμισαν αὐτοὶ ἑκάτεροι οὐκ ἔλασσον ἔχειν ἐν τῷ
 6 ἔργῳ. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι (ἐκράτησαν γὰρ
 ὄμως μᾶλλον) ἀπελθόντων τῶν Κορινθίων τρο-
 παῖον ἔστησαν· οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι κακιζόμενοι ὑπὸ
 τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει πρεσβυτέρων καὶ παρασκευασά-
 μενοι, ἡμέραις ὑστερον δώδεκα μάλιστα ἐλθόντες
 ἀνθίστασαν τροπαῖον καὶ αὐτοὶ ὡς νικήσαντες.
 καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκβοηθήσαντες ἐκ τῶν Μεγάρων
 τοῦς τε τὸ τροπαῖον ἰστάντας διαφθείρουσι καὶ
 τοῖς ἄλλοις συμβαλόντες ἐκράτησαν. CVI. οἱ
 δὲ νικώμενοι ὑπεχώρουν, καί τι αὐτῶν μέρος οὐκ
 ὀλίγον προσβιασθὲν καὶ διαμαρτὸν τῆς ὁδοῦ
 ἐσέπεσεν ἐς τοῦ χωρίου ἰδιώτου, ᾧ ἔτυχεν

being in command. Thereupon the Peloponnesians, wishing to aid the Aeginetans, sent into Aegina three hundred hoplites, who had previously been assisting the Corinthians and Epidaurians. Moreover, the Corinthians occupied the heights of Geraneia, and made a descent upon the territory of Megara in conjunction with their allies, thinking that the Athenians would be unable to aid the Megarians, since many of their troops were away in Aegina and in Egypt, or if they should attempt it that they would have to withdraw from Aegina. The Athenians, however, did not disturb the army besieging Aegina, but with such forces as were left in the city, consisting of the oldest and the youngest¹ men, marched into Megara, the general in command being Myronides. An indecisive battle was fought with the Corinthians, whereupon they separated, each side thinking they had not got the worst of it in the action. And the Athenians, who had in fact got rather the better of it, when the Corinthians withdrew, set up a trophy; but the Corinthians, being reproached by the older men in their city, made their preparations and about twelve days later came back and set up for themselves a rival trophy, as though they had won. Hereupon the Athenians made a sally from Megara, slew those who were setting up the trophy, and joining battle with the rest defeated them. CVI. The vanquished party now retreated, and a not inconsiderable portion of them, being hard pressed, missed their way and rushed into a piece of land belonging to

¹ These performed military service only in extraordinary cases; the former were between fifty and sixty, the latter under twenty years of age.

2 ὄρυγμα μέγα περιεῖργον καὶ οὐκ ἦν ἔξοδος. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι γνόντες κατὰ πρόσωπόν τε εἶργον τοῖς ὀπλίταις καὶ περιστήσαντες κύκλῳ τοὺς ψιλοὺς κατέλευσαν πάντας τοὺς ἐσελθόντας, καὶ πάθος μέγα τοῦτο Κορινθίοις ἐγένετο. τὸ δὲ πλῆθος ἀνεχώρησεν αὐτοῖς τῆς στρατιᾶς ἐπ' οἴκου.

CVII. Ἦρξαντο δὲ κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους τούτους καὶ τὰ μακρὰ τείχη Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς θάλασσαν οἰκοδομεῖν, τό τε Φαληρόνδε καὶ τὸ ἐς Πειραιᾶ. 2 καὶ Φωκέων στρατευσάντων ἐς Δωριᾶς τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων μητρόπολιν, Βοιὸν καὶ Κυτίνιον καὶ Ἐρινεόν, καὶ ἐλόντων ἐν τῶν πολισμάτων τούτων οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Νικομήδους τοῦ Κλεομβρότου ὑπὲρ Πλειστοάνακτος τοῦ Πausανίου βασιλέως, νέου ὄντος ἔτι, ἡγουμένου ἐβοήθησαν τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν ἑαυτῶν τε πεντακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις ὀπλίταις καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων μυρίοις, καὶ τοὺς Φωκέας ὁμολογία ἀναγκάσαντες ἀποδοῦναι τὴν πόλιν 3 ἀπεχώρουν πάλιν. καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν μὲν αὐτοὺς, διὰ τοῦ Κρισαίου κόλπου εἰ βούλοιντο περαιουῦσθαι, Ἀθηναῖοι ναυσὶ περιπλεύσαντες ἔμελλον κωλύσειν· διὰ δὲ τῆς Γερανείας οὐκ ἀσφαλὲς αὐτοῖς ἐφαίνετο Ἀθηναίων ἐχόντων Μέγαρα καὶ Πηγὰς πορεύεσθαι.¹ δύσοδός τε γὰρ ἢ Γεράνεια καὶ ἐφρουρεῖτο αἰεὶ ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων, καὶ τότε ἠσθάνοντο αὐτοὺς μέλλοντας καὶ ταύτη 4 κωλύσειν. ἔδοξε δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐν Βοιωτοῖς περιμείνασι σκέψασθαι ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἀσφαλέστατα διαπορεύσονται. τὸ δέ τι καὶ ἄνδρες ἐπήγουν αὐτοὺς

¹ πορεύεσθαι deleted by Hude as not read by Schol.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

τῶν Ἀθηναίων κρύφα, ἐλπίσαντες δῆμόν τε κατα-
 παύσειν καὶ τὰ μακρὰ τείχη οἰκοδομούμενα.
 5 ἐβοήθησαν δὲ ἐπ' αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πανδημεῖ
 καὶ Ἀργείων χίλιοι καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων
 ὡς ἕκαστοι· ξύμπαντες δὲ ἐγένοντο τετρακισχί-
 6 λιοι καὶ μύριοι. νομίσαντες δὲ ἀπορεῖν ὄπη
 διέλθωσιν, ἐπεστράτευσαν αὐτοῖς, καί τι καὶ τοῦ
 7 δήμου καταλύσεως ὑποψία. ἦλθον δὲ καὶ Θεσ-
 σαλῶν ἱππῆς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχι-
 κόν, οἱ μετέστησαν ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ παρὰ τοὺς
 Λακεδαιμονίους.

CVIII. Γενομένης δὲ τῆς μάχης ἐν Τανάγρα
 τῆς Βοιωτίας ἐνίκων Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμ-
 2 μαχοι, καὶ φόνος ἐγένετο ἀμφοτέρων πολὺς. καὶ
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν ἐς τὴν Μεγαρίδα ἐλθόντες καὶ
 δενδροτομήσαντες πάλιν ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἴκου διὰ
 Γερανείας καὶ ἰσθμοῦ· Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ δευτέρα καὶ
 ἐξηκοστῇ ἡμέρᾳ μετὰ τὴν μάχην ἐστράτευσαν ἐς
 3 Βοιωτοὺς Μυρωνίδου στρατηγοῦντος, καὶ μάχην
 ἐν Οἰνοφύτοις Βοιωτοὺς νικήσαντες τῆς τε χώρας
 ἐκράτησαν τῆς Βοιωτίας καὶ Φωκίδος καὶ Τανα-
 γραίων τὸ τεῖχος περιεῖλον καὶ Λοκρῶν τῶν
 Ὀπουντίων ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας ὁμήρους τοὺς πλου-
 σιωτάτους ἔλαβον, τὰ τε τείχη ἑαυτῶν τὰ μακρὰ
 4 ἀπετέλεσαν. ὠμολόγησαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Αἰγινῆται
 μετὰ ταῦτ' αὐτοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, τείχη τε περιελόντες
 καὶ ναῦς παραδόντες φόρον τε ταξάμενοι ἐς τὸν
 5 ἔπειτα χρόνον. καὶ Πελοπόννησον περιέπλευσαν
 Ἀθηναῖοι Τολμίδου τοῦ Τολμαίου στρατηγοῦντος,

secretly inviting them into their country, in the hope of putting an end to the democracy and to the building of the long walls. But the Athenians went out against the Lacedaemonians with their whole force and with one thousand Argives and contingents of the several allies, the whole body amounting to fourteen thousand men. And they undertook the expedition against them because they believed that they were at a loss how to get through, and partly too on a suspicion of a plot to overthrow the democracy. The forces of the Athenians were strengthened by some Thessalian cavalry, who came in accordance with the terms of the alliance, but they deserted to the Lacedaemonians in the course of the action.

CVIII. The battle took place¹ at Tanagra in Boeotia, and in it the Lacedaemonians and their allies were victorious, and there was much slaughter on both sides. The Lacedaemonians then entered the Megarian territory, cut down the trees, and went back home by way of Geraneia and the Isthmus. But on the sixty-second day after the battle, the Athenians, having made an expedition into Boeotia under Myronides, defeated the Boeotians at Oenophyta, got control of Boeotia and Phocis, pulled down the walls of Tanagra, and took one hundred of the wealthiest men of the Opuntian Locrians as hostages. Meanwhile they completed their own long walls. After this the Aeginetans also capitulated to the Athenians, pulling down their walls, delivering up their ships, and agreeing to pay tribute in future.² And the Athenians, under the command of Tolmides son of Tolmaeus, sailed round the Peloponnesus,

¹ 456 B.C.

² 455 B.C.

THUCYDIDES

καὶ τὸ νεώριον τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐνέπρησαν καὶ Χαλκίδα Κορινθίων εἶλον καὶ Σικυωνίους ἐν ἀποβάσει τῆς γῆς μάχῃ ἐκράτησαν.

CIX. Οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ Αἰγύπτῳ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐπέμενον καὶ αὐτοῖς πολλὰ ἰδέαι πολέμων κατέστησαν. τὸ μὲν γὰρ πρῶτον ἐκράτου τῆς Αἰγύπτου οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ βασιλεὺς πέμπει ἐς Λακεδαίμονα Μεγάβαζον ἄνδρα Πέρσην χρήματα ἔχοντα, ὅπως ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐσβαλεῖν πεισθέντων τῶν Πελοποννησίων ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου ἀπαγάγοι Ἀθηναίους. ὡς δὲ αὐτῷ οὐ προυχώρει καὶ τὰ χρήματα ἄλλως ἀνηλουτο, ὁ μὲν Μεγάβαζος καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν χρημάτων πάλιν ἐς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἀνεκομίσθη, Μεγάβυζον δὲ τὸν Ζωπύρου πέμπει ἄνδρα Πέρσην μετὰ στρατιᾶς πολλῆς· ὃς ἀφικόμενος κατὰ γῆν τοὺς τε Αἰγυπτίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους μάχῃ ἐκράτησε καὶ ἐκ τῆς Μέμφιδος ἐξήλασε τοὺς Ἕλληνας καὶ τέλος ἐς Προσωπίτιδα τὴν νῆσον κατέκλησεν· καὶ ἐπολιόρκει ἐν αὐτῇ ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ ἕξ μῆνας, μέχρι οὗ ξηράνας τὴν διώρυχα καὶ παρατρέψας ἄλλη τὸ ὕδωρ τὰς τε ναῦς ἐπὶ τοῦ ξηροῦ ἐποίησε καὶ τῆς νήσου τὰ πολλὰ ἠπέιρου, καὶ διαβὰς εἶλε τὴν νῆσον πεζῇ.

CX. Οὕτω μὲν τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων πράγματα ἐφθάρη ἕξ ἔτη πολεμήσαντα· καὶ ὀλίγοι ἀπὸ πολλῶν πορευόμενοι διὰ τῆς Λιβύης ἐς Κυρήνην ἐσώθησαν, οἱ δὲ πλεῖστοι ἀπώλοντο. Αἴγυπτος δὲ πάλιν ὑπὸ βασιλέα ἐγένετο πλὴν Ἀμυρταίου



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

τοῦ ἐν τοῖς ἔλεσι βασιλέως· τοῦτον δὲ διὰ
 μέγεθός τε τοῦ ἔλους οὐκ ἐδύναντο ἐλεῖν καὶ ἅμα
 3 μαχιμώτατοί εἰσι τῶν Αἰγυπτίων οἱ ἔλειοι. Ἰνά-
 ρως δὲ ὁ Λιβύων βασιλεύς, ὃς τὰ πάντα ἔπραξε
 περὶ τῆς Αἰγύπτου, προδοσίᾳ ληφθεὶς ἀνεσταυ-
 4 ρώθη. ἔκ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν καὶ τῆς ἄλλης ξυμ-
 μαχίδος πεντήκοντα τριήρεις διάδοχοι πλέουσαι
 ἐς Αἴγυπτον ἔσχον κατὰ τὸ Μενδήσιον κέρας,
 οὐκ εἰδότες τῶν γεγονότων οὐδέν· καὶ αὐτοῖς ἔκ-
 τε γῆς ἐπιπεσόντες πεζοὶ καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης Φοι-
 νίκων ναυτικὸν διέφθειραν τὰς πολλὰς τῶν νεῶν,
 5 αἱ δ' ἐλάσσους διέφυγον πάλιν. τὰ μὲν κατὰ
 τὴν μεγάλην στρατείαν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμ-
 μάχων ἐς Αἴγυπτον οὕτως ἐτελεύτησεν.

CXI. Ἐκ δὲ Θεσσαλίας Ὁρέστης ὁ Ἐχεκρατί-
 δου υἱὸς τοῦ Θεσσαλῶν βασιλέως φεύγων ἔπεισεν
 Ἀθηναίους ἑαυτὸν κατάγειν· καὶ παραλαβόντες
 Βοιωτοὺς καὶ Φωκέας ὄντας ξυμμάχους οἱ Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι ἐστράτευσαν τῆς Θεσσαλίας ἐπὶ Φάρσαλον.
 καὶ τῆς μὲν γῆς ἐκράτουν [ὅσα μὴ προῖόντες πολὺ
 ἐκ τῶν ὄπλων] (οἱ γὰρ ἰππῆς τῶν Θεσσαλῶν
 εἶργον), τὴν δὲ πόλιν οὐχ εἶλον, οὐδ' ἄλλο πρου-
 χῶρει αὐτοῖς οὐδέν ὧν ἔνεκα ἐστράτευσαν, ἀλλ'
 ἀπεχώρησαν πάλιν Ὁρέστην ἔχοντες ἄπρακτοι.
 2 Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον χίλιοι
 Ἀθηναίων ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς τὰς ἐν Πηγαῖς ἐπιβάντες
 (εἶχον δ' αὐτοὶ τὰς Πηγὰς) παρέπλευσαν ἐς
 Σικυῶνα Περικλέους τοῦ Ξανθίππου στρατη-
 γοῦντος, καὶ ἀποβάντες Σικυωνίων τοὺς προσμεί-

marshes¹; for the Persians were unable to capture him, both on account of the extent of the marsh and because the marsh people are the best fighters among the Egyptians. Inaros, however, the king of the Libyans, who had been the originator of the whole movement in Egypt, was taken by treachery and impaled. And when fifty triremes, which sailed to Egypt from Athens and the rest of the confederacy to relieve the fleet there, put in at the Mendesian mouth of the Nile, quite unaware of what had happened, the infantry fell upon them from the shore and a Phoenician fleet from the sea and destroyed most of the ships, a small number only escaping. So ended the great expedition against Egypt of the Athenians and their allies.

CXI. And now Orestes son of Echekratidas, king of the Thessalians, who was exiled from Thessaly, persuaded the Athenians to restore him. And they, taking along some Boeotians and Phocians who were allies, made an expedition against Pharsalus in Thessaly. And though they made themselves masters of the land, so far as this was possible without going far from their camp—for the Thessalian cavalry hemmed them in—they failed to capture the city and indeed none of the other objects of their expedition was attained, so they went back home again unsuccessful, having Orestes with them.

Not long after this² one thousand Athenians, embarking on the ships at Pegae, which was now in their possession,³ sailed along the coast to Sicyon under the command of Pericles son of Xanthippus, and disembarking defeated in battle the Sicyonians

¹ *cf.* Hdt. II. cxl.; III. xv.

² 454 B.C. ³ *cf.* ch. ciii. 4.

THUCYDIDES

3 ξαντας μαχη ἐκράτησαν. καὶ εὐθὺς παραλα-
βόντες Ἀχαιοὺς καὶ διαπλεύσαντες πέραν, τῆς
'Ακαρνανίας ἐς Οἰνιάδας ἐστράτευσαν καὶ ἐπο-
λιόρκουν, οὐ μέντοι εἶλόν γε, ἀλλ' ἀπεχώρησαν
ἐπ' οἴκου.

CXII. Ὅστερον δὲ διαλιπόντων ἐτῶν τριῶν
σπονδαὶ γίνονται Πελοποννησίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις
2 πεντέτεϊς. καὶ Ἑλληνικοῦ μὲν πολέμου ἔσχον οἱ
'Αθηναῖοι, ἐς δὲ Κύπρον ἐστρατεύοντο ναυσὶ
διακοσίαις αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν συμμάχων Κίμωνος
3 στρατηγοῦντος. καὶ ἐξήκοντα μὲν νῆες ἐς Αἴ-
γυπτον ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἔπλευσαν Ἀμυρταίου μετα-
πέμποντος τοῦ ἐν τοῖς ἔλεσι βασιλέως, αἱ δὲ
4 ἄλλαι Κίτιον ἐπολιόρκουν. Κίμωνος δὲ ἀπο-
θανόντος καὶ λιμοῦ γενομένου ἀπεχώρησαν ἀπὸ
Κιτίου· καὶ πλεύσαντες ὑπὲρ Σαλαμίνας τῆς ἐν
Κύπρῳ Φοῖνιξι καὶ Κυπρίοις καὶ Κίλιξις ἐναυ-
μάχησαν καὶ ἐπεζομάχησαν ἅμα, καὶ νικήσαντες
ἀμφότερα ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου καὶ αἱ ἐξ Αἴ-
5 γύπτου νῆες πάλιν ἐπέλθουσαι μετ' αὐτῶν. Λακε-
δαιμόνιοι δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα τὸν ἱερὸν καλούμενον
πόλεμον ἐστράτευσαν, καὶ κρατήσαντες τοῦ ἐν
Δελφοῖς ἱεροῦ παρέδοσαν Δελφοῖς· καὶ αὐθις
ἕστερον Ἀθηναῖοι ἀποχωρησάντων αὐτῶν στρα-
τεύσαντες καὶ κρατήσαντες παρέδοσαν Φωκεῦσιν.

CXIII. Καὶ χρόνου ἐγγενομένου μετὰ ταῦτα
'Αθηναῖοι, Βοιωτῶν τῶν φευγόντων ἐχόντων Ὀρ-
χομενὸν καὶ Χαιρώνειαν καὶ ἄλλα χωρία τῆς
Βοιωτίας, ἐστράτευσαν ἑαυτῶν μὲν χιλίοις ὀπλί-
ταις, τῶν δὲ συμμάχων ὡς ἐκάστοις ἐπὶ τὰ χωρία
ταῦτα πολέμια ὄντα, Τολμίδου τοῦ Τολμαίου
στρατηγοῦντος. καὶ Χαιρώνειαν ἐλόντες καὶ



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

ἀνδραποδίσαντες ἀπεχώρουν φυλακὴν καταστή-
 2 σαντες. πορευομένοις δ' αὐτοῖς ἐν Κορωνεῖα
 ἐπιτίθενται οἳ τε ἐκ τῆς Ὀρχομενοῦ φυγάδες
 Βοιωτῶν καὶ Λοκροὶ μετ' αὐτῶν καὶ Εὐβοέων
 φυγάδες καὶ ὅσοι τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης ἦσαν· καὶ
 3 μάχῃ κρατήσαντες τοὺς μὲν διέφθειραν τῶν Ἀθη-
 ναίων, τοὺς δὲ ζῶντας ἔλαβον. καὶ τὴν Βοιωτίαν
 ἐξέλιπον Ἀθηναῖοι πᾶσαν, σπονδὰς ποιησάμενοι
 4 ἐφ' ᾧ τοὺς ἄνδρας κομιοῦνται. καὶ οἱ φεύγοντες
 Βοιωτῶν κατελθόντες καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πάντες αὐτό-
 νομοι πάλιν ἐγένοντο.

CXIV. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον
 Εὐβοία ἀπέστη ἀπὸ Ἀθηναίων. καὶ ἐς αὐτὴν,
 διαβεβηκότος ἤδη Περικλέους στρατιᾷ Ἀθηναίων
 ἠγγέλθη αὐτῶ ὅτι Μέγαρα ἀφέστηκε καὶ Πελο-
 ποννήσιοι μέλλουσιν ἐσβάλλειν ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν
 καὶ οἱ φρουροὶ Ἀθηναίων διεφθαρμένοι εἰσὶν ὑπὸ
 Μεγαρέων, πλὴν ὅσοι ἐς Νίσαιαν ἀπέφυγον· ἐπα-
 γαγόμενοι δὲ Κορινθίους καὶ Σικυωνίους καὶ Ἐπι-
 δαυρίους ἀπέστησαν οἱ Μεγαρῆς. ὁ δὲ Περικλῆς
 πάλιν κατὰ τάχος ἐκόμιζε τὴν στρατιὰν ἐκ τῆς
 2 Εὐβοίας. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι τῆς
 Ἀττικῆς ἐς Ἐλευσίνα καὶ Θριῶζε ἐσβαλόντες
 ἐδήωσαν Πλειστοάνακτος τοῦ Πausανίου βασι-
 λέως Λακεδαιμονίων ἡγουμένου, καὶ τὸ πλεον
 3 οὐκέτι προελθόντες ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου. καὶ
 Ἀθηναῖοι πάλιν ἐς Εὐβοίαν διαβάντες Περι-
 κλέους στρατηγοῦντος κατεστρέψαντο πᾶσαν,
 καὶ τὴν μὲν ἄλλην ὁμολογία κατεστήσαντο,
 Ἐστιαίας δὲ ἐξοικίσαντες αὐτοὶ τὴν γῆν ἔσχον.

445 B.C.

Chaeroneia and selling its inhabitants into slavery, they placed a garrison in it and departed. But while they were on the march they were attacked at Coronea by the Boeotian exiles from Orchomenus, together with some Locrians and Euboean exiles and others who held the same political views, and were defeated, some of the Athenians being slain and others taken alive. Accordingly the Athenians evacuated the whole of Boeotia, making a treaty upon the stipulation that they should receive back their prisoners. And so the Boeotian exiles were restored, and they as well as all the rest of the Boeotians again became autonomous.

CXIV. Not long after this¹ Euboea revolted from Athens; and Pericles had just crossed over to the island with an Athenian army when word was brought to him that Megara had revolted, that the Peloponnesians were about to invade Attica, and that all the Athenian garrison had been destroyed by the Megarians except such as had escaped to Nisaea. The Megarians had effected this revolt by bringing Corinthians, Sicyonians and Epidaurians to their aid. So Pericles in haste brought his army back again from Euboea. After this the Peloponnesians, under the command of Pleistoanax son of Pausanias, king of the Lacedaemonians, advanced into Attica as far as Eleusis and Thria, ravaging the country; but without going further they returned home. Thereupon the Athenians again crossed over into Euboea under the command of Pericles and subdued the whole of it; the rest of the island they settled² by agreement, but expelled the Hestiaeans from their homes and themselves occupied their territory.

² Setting up democracies, etc. *cf.* *C.I.A.* iv. 27 a.

THUCYDIDES

CXV. Ἀναχωρήσαντες δὲ ἀπ' Εὐβοίας οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον σπονδὰς ἐποιήσαντο πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς συμμάχους τριακοντούται, ἀποδόντες Νίσαιαν καὶ Πηγὰς καὶ Τροιζῆνᾶ καὶ Ἀχαιΐαν· ταῦτα γὰρ εἶχον Ἀθηναῖοι Πελοποννησίων.

2 Ἐκτῶ δὲ ἔτει Σαμίους καὶ Μιλησίοις πόλεμος ἐγένετο περὶ Πριήνης· καὶ οἱ Μιλήσιοι ἐλασσούμενοι τῷ πολέμῳ παρ' Ἀθηναίους ἐλθόντες κατεβόων τῶν Σαμίων. ξυνεπελάβοντο δὲ καὶ ἐξ αὐτῆς τῆς Σάμου ἄνδρες ἰδιῶται, νεωτερίσαι
3 βουλόμενοι τὴν πολιτείαν.¹ πλεύσαντες οὖν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς Σάμον ναυσὶ τεσσαράκοντα δημοκρατίαν κατέστησαν καὶ ὁμήρους ἔλαβον τῶν Σαμίων πεντήκοντα μὲν παῖδας, ἴσους δὲ ἄνδρας, καὶ κατέθεντο ἐς Λῆμνον καὶ φρουρὰν ἐγκατα-
4 λιπόντες ἀνεχώρησαν. τῶν δὲ Σαμίων ἦσαν γάρ τινες οἳ οὐχ ὑπέμειναν, ἀλλ' ἔφυγον ἐς τὴν ἠπειρον, ξυνθέμενοι (τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει) τοῖς δυνατωτάτοις καὶ Πισσοῦθνη τῷ Ὑστάσπου ξυμμαχίαν, ὃς εἶχε Σάρδεις τότε, ἐπικούρους τε ξυλλέξαντες ἐς ἑπτακοσίους διέβησαν ὑπὸ νύκτα ἐς τὴν Σάμον.
5 καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τῷ δήμῳ ἐπ' ἀνέστησαν καὶ ἐκράτησαν τῶν πλείστων, ἔπειτα [τοὺς ὁμήρους ἐκκλέψαντες ἐκ Λήμνου τοὺς αὐτῶν] ἀπέστησαν, καὶ τοὺς φρουροὺς τοὺς Ἀθηναίων καὶ τοὺς ἄρχοντας [οἳ ἦσαν παρὰ σφίσιν] ἐξέδοσαν Πισσοῦθνη, ἐπὶ τε Μίλητον εὐθὺς παρεσκευάζοντο στρατεύειν. ξυναπέστησαν δ' αὐτοῖς καὶ Βυζάντιοι.

¹ τὴν πολιτείαν seems not to have been read by the Schol., and so is deleted by van Herwerden and Hude.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

CXVI. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ὡς ἤσθοντο, πλεύσαντες ναυσὶν ἑξήκοντα ἐπὶ Σάμου ταῖς μὲν ἑκκαίδεκα τῶν νεῶν οὐκ ἐχρήσαντο (ἔτυχον γὰρ αἱ μὲν ἐπὶ Καρίας ἐς προσκοπὴν τῶν Φοινισσῶν νεῶν οἰχόμεναι, αἱ δὲ ἐπὶ Χίου καὶ Λέσβου περιαγγέλλουσαι βοηθεῖν), τεσσαράκοντα δὲ ναυσὶ καὶ τέσσαρσι Περικλέους δεκάτου αὐτοῦ στρατηγούντος ἐναυμάχησαν πρὸς Τραγίᾳ τῇ νήσῳ Σαμίων ναυσὶν ἑβδομήκοντα, ὧν ἦσαν αἱ εἴκοσι στρατιώτιδες (ἔτυχον δὲ αἱ πᾶσαι ἀπὸ Μιλήτου πλέουσαι), καὶ ἐνίκων Ἀθηναῖοι. ὕστερον δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐβοήθησαν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν νῆες τεσσαράκοντα καὶ Χίων καὶ Λεσβίων πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι, καὶ ἀποβάντες καὶ κρατοῦντες τῷ πεζῷ ἐπολιόρκουν τρισὶ τείχεσι τὴν πόλιν καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης ἅμα. Περικλῆς δὲ λαβὼν ἑξήκοντα ναῦς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐφορμουσῶν ᾤχετο κατὰ τάχος ἐπὶ Καύνου καὶ Καρίας, ἐσαγγελθέντων ὅτι Φοίνισσαι νῆες ἐπ' αὐτοὺς πλέουσιν· ᾤχετο γὰρ καὶ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου πέντε ναυσὶ Στησαγόρας καὶ ἄλλοι ἐπὶ τὰς Φοινίσσας.

CXVII. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ Σάμιοι ἑξαπιναίως ἔκπλουν ποιησάμενοι ἀφάρκτῳ τῷ στρατοπέδῳ ἐπιπεσόντες τὰς τε προφυλακίδας ναῦς διέφθειραν καὶ ναυμαχοῦντες τὰς ἀνταναγομένας ἐνίκησαν, καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης τῆς καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἐκράτησαν ἡμέρας περὶ τέσσαρας καὶ δέκα καὶ ἐσεκομίσαντο καὶ ἐξεκομίσαντο ἃ ἐβούλοντο. ἔλθόντος δὲ Περικλέους πάλιν ταῖς ναυσὶ κατεκλήσθησαν. καὶ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ὕστερον προσεβοήθησαν

CXVI. But when the Athenians heard of this they sailed for Samos with sixty ships. Sixteen of these, however, they did not make use of on this enterprise, for these had already gone, some toward Caria to keep watch upon the Phoenician ships, others towards Chios and Lesbos to summon aid ; but with forty-four ships, under the command of Pericles and nine others,¹ they fought a sea-fight at the island of Tragia against seventy ships of the Samians, of which twenty were transport-ships, the whole fleet being on the way back from Miletus ; and the Athenians were victorious. Later, having received a reinforcement from Athens of forty ships and from the Chians and Lesbians of twenty-five, they disembarked, and being superior to the Samians with their infantry proceeded to invest the city with three walls, at the same time blockading it by sea as well. But Pericles took sixty ships away from the blockading fleet and departed in haste towards Caunus in Caria, a report having come that a Phoenician fleet was sailing against his forces ; for Stesagoras and others had gone from Samos with five vessels to fetch the Phoenician ships.

CXVII. Meanwhile the Samians suddenly made a sally and fell upon the Athenian naval station, which was unprotected by a stockade, destroying the guard-ships and defeating in a sea-fight the ships that put out against them. And for about fourteen days they were masters of the sea off their coast, bringing in and carrying out whatever they wished ; but when Pericles came they were again blockaded by sea. And afterwards a reinforcement came from Athens

¹ Sophocles was on the fleet, as one of the ten generals of the year.

THUCYDIDES

τεσσαράκοντα μὲν αἱ μετὰ Θουκυδίδου καὶ Ἄγ-
 νωνος καὶ Φορμίωνος νῆες, εἴκοσι δὲ αἱ μετὰ
 Τληπολέμου καὶ Ἀντικλέους, ἐκ δὲ Χίου καὶ
 3 Λέσβου τριάκοντα. καὶ ναυμαχίαν μὲν τινα
 βραχεῖαν ἐποιήσαντο οἱ Σάμιοι, ἀδύνατοι δὲ
 ὄντες ἀντίσχειν ἐξεπολιορκήθησαν ἐνάτῳ μηνὶ
 καὶ προσεχώρησαν ὁμολογία, τεῖχος τε καθε-
 λόντες καὶ ὁμήρους δόντες καὶ ναῦς παραδόντες
 καὶ χρήματα τὰ ἀναλωθέντα ταξάμενοι κατὰ
 χρόνους ἀποδοῦναι. ξυνέβησαν δὲ καὶ Βυζάντιοι
 ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερον ὑπήκοοι εἶναι.

CXVIII. Μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ ἤδη γίγνεται οὐ
 πολλοῖς ἔτεσιν ὕστερον τὰ προειρημένα, τὰ τε
 Κερκυραϊκὰ καὶ τὰ Ποτειδεατικὰ καὶ ὅσα πρό-
 2 φασις τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου κατέστη. ταῦτα δὲ
 ξύμπαντα ὅσα ἔπραξαν οἱ Ἕλληνες πρὸς τε
 ἀλλήλους καὶ τὸν βάρβαρον ἐγένετο ἐν ἔτεσι
 πεντήκοντα μάλιστα μεταξύ τῆς τε Ξέρξου ἀνα-
 χωρήσεως καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου· ἐν
 οἷς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν τε ἀρχὴν ἐγκρατεστέραν
 κατεστήσαντο καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐπὶ μέγα ἐχώρησαν
 δυνάμεως. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι αἰσθόμενοι οὔτε
 ἐκώλυον εἰ μὴ ἐπὶ βραχύ, ἡσύχαζόν τε τὸ πλεον
 τοῦ χρόνου, ὄντες μὲν καὶ πρὸ τοῦ μὴ ταχεῖς
 ἰέναι ἐς τοὺς πολέμους, ἢν μὴ ἀναγκάζονται, τὸ
 δέ τι¹ καὶ πολέμοις οἰκείοις ἐξειργόμενοι, πρὶν δὴ
 ἢ δύναμις τῶν Ἀθηναίων σαφῶς ἤρετο καὶ τῆς

¹ τὸ δέ τι, so MSS.: τότε δ' ἔτι is read by Hude, after
 Reiske (Dion. H. τότε δέ τι).

¹ Possibly the historian, as some have thought; others
 explain as the son of Melesias and opponent of Pericles;
 still others as the poet from the deme of Acherdus.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

ξυμμαχίας αὐτῶν ἤπτοντο. τότε δὲ οὐκέτι ἀνασχετὸν ἐποιοῦντο, ἀλλ' ἐπιχειρητέα ἐδόκει εἶναι πάση προθυμίᾳ καὶ καθαιρετέα ἢ ἰσχύς, ἣν δύνωνται, ἀραμένοις δὴ τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον.

3 Αὐτοῖς μὲν οὖν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις διέγνωστο λελύσθαι τε τὰς σπονδὰς καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἀδικεῖν, πέμψαντες δὲ ἐς Δελφοὺς ἐπηρώτων τὸν θεὸν εἰ πολεμοῦσιν ἄμεινον ἔσται. ὁ δὲ ἀνεῖλεν αὐτοῖς, ὡς λέγεται, κατὰ κράτος πολεμοῦσι νίκη ἔσεσθαι, καὶ αὐτὸς ἔφη ξυλλήψεσθαι καὶ παρακαλούμενος καὶ ἄκλητος. C XIX. Αὐθις δὲ τοὺς ξυμμάχους παρακαλέσαντες ψῆφον ἐβούλοντο ἐπαγαγεῖν εἰ χρὴ πολεμεῖν. καὶ ἐλθόντων τῶν πρέσβων ἀπὸ τῆς ξυμμαχίας καὶ ξυνόδου γενομένης οἱ τε ἄλλοι εἶπον ἃ ἐβούλοντο, κατηγοροῦντες οἱ πλείους τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τὸν πόλεμον ἀξιοῦντες γίγνεσθαι, καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι δεηθέντες μὲν καὶ κατὰ πόλεις πρότερον ἐκάστων ἰδίᾳ ὥστε ψηφίσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον, δεδιότες περὶ τῆς Ποτειδαίας μὴ προδιαφθαρῆ, παρόντες δὲ καὶ τότε καὶ τελευταῖοι ἐπελθόντες ἔλεγον τοιάδε.

C XX. “Τοὺς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίους, ὦ ἄνδρες ξύμμαχοι, οὐκ ἂν ἔτι αἰτιασαίμεθα ὡς οὐ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐψηφισμένοι τὸν πόλεμόν εἰσι καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐς τοῦτο νῦν ξυνήγαγον. χρὴ γὰρ τοὺς ἡγεμόνας τὰ ἴδια ἐξ ἴσου νέμοντας τὰ κοινὰ προσκοπεῖν, ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις ἐκ πάντων προτιμῶνται.

laying hands upon their allies. Then the Lacedaemonians could bear it no longer, but determined that they must attack the Athenian power with all zeal and overthrow it, if they could, by undertaking / this war.

The Lacedaemonians themselves, then,¹ had decided that the treaty had been broken and that the Athenians were in the wrong, and sending to Delphi they asked the god if it would be advisable for them to go to war. The god answered them, as it is said, that if they warred with all their might, victory would be theirs, and said that he himself would help them, whether invoked or uninvoked. CXIX. But they wished to summon their allies again and put 43 to them the question whether they should go to war. And when the envoys from the allies had come and an assembly was held, the others said what they wished, most of them complaining of the Athenians and demanding that the war should be entered upon, and especially the Corinthians. They had already, before the meeting, privately begged the allies city by city to vote for the war, fearing lest Potidaea would be destroyed before help came, and now, being also present at this meeting, they came forward last of all and spoke as follows :

CXX. "Men of the allies, we can no longer complain of the Lacedaemonians that they have not both themselves voted for the war and also brought us together for this object. And that is right; for it is the duty of leaders, while equitably considering their particular interests, to have special regard for the general weal, just as in other matters they are

¹ Resuming the narrative interrupted at the end of ch. LXXXVIII.

THUCYDIDES

2 ἡμῶν δὲ ὅσοι μὲν Ἀθηναίοις ἤδη ξυνηλλάγησαν
 οὐχὶ διδασχῆς δέονται ὥστε φυλάξασθαι αὐτούς·
 τοὺς δὲ τὴν μεσόγειαν μάλλον καὶ μὴ ἐν πόρῳ
 κατωκημένους εἰδέναι χρὴ ὅτι, τοῖς κάτω ἦν μὴ
 ἀμύνωσι, χαλεπωτέραν ἔξουσι τὴν κατακομιδὴν
 τῶν ὠραίων καὶ πάλιν ἀντίληψιν ὧν ἡ θάλασσα
 τῇ ἡπείρῳ δίδωσι, καὶ τῶν νῦν λεγομένων μὴ
 κακοὺς κριτὰς ὡς μὴ προσηκόντων εἶναι, προσδέ-
 χεσθαι δέ ποτε, εἰ τὰ κάτω πρόοιντο, καὶ μέχρι
 σφῶν τὸ δεινὸν προελθεῖν, καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν οὐχ
 3 ἦσσον νῦν βουλευέσθαι. δι' ὅπερ καὶ μὴ ὀκνεῖν
 δεῖ αὐτοὺς τὸν πόλεμον ἀντ' εἰρήνης μεταλαμβά-
 νειν. ἀνδρῶν γὰρ σωφρόνων μὲν ἐστίν, εἰ μὴ
 ἀδικοῖντο, ἡσυχάζειν, ἀγαθῶν δὲ ἀδικουμένους ἐκ
 μὲν εἰρήνης πολεμεῖν, εὖ δὲ παρασχὸν ἐκ πολέ-
 μου πάλιν συμβῆναι, καὶ μήτε τῇ κατὰ πόλεμον
 εὐτυχίᾳ ἐπαίρεσθαι μήτε τῷ ἡσυχῳ τῆς εἰρήνης
 4 ἡδόμενον ἀδικεῖσθαι· ὃ τε γὰρ διὰ τὴν ἡδονὴν
 ὀκνῶν τάχιστ' ἂν ἀφαιρεθείη τῆς ῥαστώνης τὸ
 τερπνὸν δι' ὅπερ ὀκνεῖ, εἰ ἡσυχάζοι,¹ ὃ τε ἐν
 πολέμῳ εὐτυχίᾳ πλεονάζων οὐκ ἐντεθύμηται
 5 θράσει ἀπίστῳ ἐπαιρούμενος. πολλὰ γὰρ κακῶς
 γνωσθέντα ἀβουλοτέρων τῶν ἐναντίων τυχόντα
 κατωρθώθη, καὶ ἔτι πλείω καλῶς δοκοῦντα
 βουλευθῆναι ἐς τοῦναντίον αἰσχροῦς περιέστη·

¹ εἰ ἡσυχάζοι deleted by Hude, after Lehner.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

ἐνθυμεῖται γὰρ οὐδεὶς ὁμοία¹ τῇ πίστει καὶ ἔργῳ ἐπεξέρχεται, ἀλλὰ μετ' ἀσφαλείας μὲν δοξάζομεν, μετὰ δέους δὲ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ ἐλλείπομεν.

CXXI. “ Ἡμεῖς δὲ νῦν καὶ ἀδικοῦμενοι τὸν πόλεμον ἐγείρομεν καὶ ἱκανὰ ἔχοντες ἐγκλήματα, καὶ ὅταν ἀμυνώμεθα Ἀθηναίους, καταθησόμεθα
 2 αὐτὸν ἐν καιρῷ. κατὰ πολλὰ δὲ ἡμᾶς εἰκὸς ἐπικρατῆσαι, πρῶτον μὲν πλήθει προύχοντας καὶ ἐμπειρία πολεμικῇ, ἔπειτα ὁμοίως πάντας ἐς τὰ
 3 παραγγελλόμενα ἴοντας, ναυτικόν τε, ᾧ ἰσχύουσιν, ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης τε ἐκάστοις οὐσίας ἐξαρτυσόμεθα καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Δελφοῖς καὶ Ὀλυμπία χρημάτων· δάνεισμα γὰρ ποιησάμενοι ὑπολαβεῖν οἰοί τ' ἐσμέν μισθῷ μείζονι τοὺς ξένους αὐτῶν ναυβάτας. ὠνητὴ γὰρ ἢ Ἀθηναίων δύναμις μᾶλλον ἢ οἰκεία· ἢ δὲ ἡμετέρα ἦσσαν ἂν τοῦτο πάθοι, τοῖς σώμασι τὸ πλεον ἰσχύουσα ἢ
 4 τοῖς χρήμασιν. μιᾷ τε νίκη ναυμαχίας κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς ἀλίσκονται· εἰ δ' ἀντίσχοιεν, μελετήσομεν καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐν πλέονι χρόνῳ τὰ ναυτικά, καὶ ὅταν τὴν ἐπιστήμην ἐς τὸ ἴσον καταστήσωμεν, τῇ γε εὐψυχία δήπου περιεσόμεθα· ὁ γὰρ ἡμεῖς ἔχομεν φύσει ἀγαθόν, ἐκείνοις οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο διδαχῇ, ὁ

¹ Reiske's correction for ὁμοια of the MSS.

¹ cf. II. xiii. 4, where Pericles suggests a similar resource. The Delphic oracle favoured the Peloponnesians, according to ch. cxviii. 3.

plan with the same confidence with which he conceives it; on the contrary we form our fond schemes with a feeling of security, but when it comes to their execution, we are possessed by fear and fall short of success.

CXXI. "And so now in our own case, it is because we are suffering wrongs and have ample grounds for complaint that we are stirring up this war, and as soon as we have avenged our wrongs upon the Athenians we will bring the war to an end when occasion offers. And for many reasons we are likely to prevail: first, because we are superior in point of numbers and in military experience; secondly, because we all with one accord obey the word of command; and, thirdly, on the sea, where their strength lies, we shall be able to equip a fleet, not only with the means which we severally possess, but also with the funds stored up at Delphi and Olympia.¹ For by contracting a loan we can use the inducement of higher pay to entice away from them their mercenary sailors; for the forces of the Athenians are made up of hirelings rather than of their own citizens, whereas ours, whose strength lies more in the quality of the men than in the pay they get, would be less subject to such defection. And so, if we win a single victory at sea, in all probability they are defeated.² If, however, they should still hold out, we on our part shall have more time for practice in seamanship, and as soon as we have brought our skill to a parity with theirs, in courage, assuredly, we shall be superior. For the excellence that nature has given us cannot become theirs through instruction, whereas

¹ Through the mercenary sailors flocking to the Peloponnesian side for higher pay.

THUCYDIDES

δ' ἐκεῖνοι ἐπιστήμη προύχουσι, καθαιρετὸν¹ ἡμῖν
 5 ἐστὶ μελέτη. χρήματα δὲ [ὥστε ἔχειν ἐς αὐτὰ]
 οἴσομεν· ἢ δεινὸν ἂν εἴη εἰ οἱ μὲν ἐκείνων ξύμ-
 μαχοι ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ τῇ αὐτῶν φέροντες οὐκ ἀπε-
 ροῦσιν, ἡμεῖς δ' [ἐπὶ τῷ τιμωρούμενοι τοὺς ἐχ-
 θροὺς καὶ αὐτοὶ ἅμα δῶζεσθαι] οὐκ ἄρα δαπανή-
 σομεν καὶ [ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ ὑπ' ἐκείνων αὐτὰ ἀφαιρε-
 θέντες αὐτοῖς τούτοις κακῶς πάσχειν]

CXXII. “Ἐπάρχουσι δὲ καὶ ἄλλαι ὁδοὶ τοῦ
 πολέμου ἡμῖν, ξυμμάχων τε ἀπόστασις, μάλιστα
 παραίρεσις οὖσα τῶν προσόδων αἷς ἰσχύουσι, καὶ
 ἐπιτειχισμὸς τῇ χώρᾳ, ἄλλα τε ὅσα οὐκ ἂν τις
 νῦν προΐδοι. ἤκιστα γὰρ πόλεμος ἐπὶ ῥητοῖς
 χωρεῖ, αὐτὸς δὲ ἀφ' αὐτοῦ τὰ πολλὰ τεχνᾶται
 πρὸς τὸ παρατυγχάνον· ἐν ᾧ ὁ μὲν εὐοργήτως
 αὐτῷ προσομιλήσας βεβαιότερος, ὁ δ' ὀργισθεὶς
 περὶ αὐτὸν² οὐκ ἐλάσσω πταίει.

2 “Ἐνθυμώμεθα δὲ καὶ ὅτι, εἰ μὲν ἡμῶν ἦσαν
 ἐκάστοις πρὸς ἀντιπάλους περὶ γῆς ὄρων αἱ δια-
 φοραί, οἴστὸν ἂν ἦν· νῦν δὲ πρὸς ξύμπαντάς τε
 ἡμᾶς Ἀθηναῖοι ἱκανοὶ καὶ κατὰ πόλιν ἔτι δυνα-
 τώτεροι· ὥστε, εἰ μὴ καὶ ἀθρόοι καὶ κατὰ ἔθνη
 καὶ ἕκαστον ἄστυ μιᾷ γνώμῃ ἀμυνοῦμεθα αὐτούς,
 δίχα γε ὄντας ἡμᾶς ἀπόνως χειρώσονται. καὶ
 τὴν ἦσαν, εἰ καὶ δεινὸν τῷ ἀκοῦσαι, ἴστω οὐκ

¹ καθαιρετὸν, which Hude adopts from C and G (*ex corr.*),
 against καθαιρετέον of the other MSS., is confirmed by the
 echo in Dio C. xliii. 11, τὸ μὲν γὰρ κτητὸν διὰ βραχείος τοῖς τὸν
 νοῦν αὐτῷ προσέχουσι καὶ καθαιρετὸν μελέτη εἶναι.

² Dobree's correction for αὐτὸν of nearly all MSS.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

3 ἄλλο τι φέρουσαν ἢ ἄντικρυς δουλείαν· δ καὶ
λόγῳ ἐνδοιασθῆναι αἰσχρὸν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ
καὶ πόλεις τοσάσδε ὑπὸ μιᾶς κακοπαθεῖν. ἐν ᾧ
ἢ δικαίως δοκοῖμεν ἂν πάσχειν ἢ διὰ δειλίαν ἀνέ-
χεσθαι καὶ τῶν πατέρων χείρους φαίνεσθαι, οἱ
τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἠλευθέρωσαν· ἡμεῖς δὲ οὐδ' ἡμῖν
αὐτοῖς βεβαιοῦμεν αὐτό, τύραννον δὲ ἐῶμεν ἐγ-
καθεστάναι πόλιν, τοὺς δ' ἐν μιᾷ μονάρχους
4 ἀξιοῦμεν καταλύειν. καὶ οὐκ ἴσμεν ὅπως τάδε
τριῶν τῶν μεγίστων συμφορῶν ἀπήλλακται,
ἀξυνεσίας ἢ μαλακίας ἢ ἀμελείας. οὐ γὰρ δὴ
πεφευγότες αὐτὰ ἐπὶ τὴν πλείστους δὴ βλάβασαν
καταφρόνησιν κεχωρήκατε, ἢ ἐκ τοῦ πολλοὺς
σφάλλῃν τὸ ἐναντίον ὄνομα ἀφροσύνη μετωνό-
μασται.

CXXIII. “Τὰ μὲν οὖν προγεγενημένα τί δεῖ
μακρότερον ἢ ἐς ὅσον τοῖς νῦν συμφέρει αἰτιᾶ-
σθαι; περὶ δὲ τῶν ἔπειτα μελλόντων τοῖς παροῦ-
σι βοηθοῦντας χρὴ ἐπιταλαιπωρεῖν (πάτριον γὰρ
ἡμῖν¹ ἐκ τῶν πόνων τὰς ἀρετὰς κτᾶσθαι), καὶ μὴ
μεταβάλλῃν τὸ ἔθος, εἰ ἄρα πλούτῳ τε νῦν καὶ
ἐξουσίᾳ ὀλίγον προφέρετε (οὐ γὰρ δικαίον ἂ τῇ
ἀπορίᾳ ἐκτῆθῃ τῇ περιουσίᾳ ἀπολέσθαι), ἀλλὰ
θαροῦντας ἵέναι κατὰ πολλὰ ἐς τὸν πόλεμον,
τοῦ τε θεοῦ χρήσαντος καὶ αὐτοῦ ὑποσχομένου

¹ With C, the other MSS. have ὑμῖν.

¹ καταφρόνησις is that proud and haughty spirit which pre-
cedes and invites a fall. It seems impossible to reproduce in

be well understood that it brings nothing else than downright slavery. That such an outcome should even be spoken of, as a possibility, or that so many cities might suffer ill at the hands of one, is a disgrace to the Peloponnesus. In such a case men would say of us, either that we deserved our fate, or that through cowardice we submitted to it, and that we were clearly degenerate sons of our fathers, who liberated Hellas, whereas we, so far from making this liberty secure, should be allowing a city to be established as a tyrant in our midst, though we claim the reputation of deposing the monarchs in single states. We know not how such a course can be acquitted of one of the three gravest errors, stupidity or cowardice, or carelessness. For I cannot suppose that, escaping those errors, you have reached that most fatal spirit of proud disdain¹ which has ruined so many men that it has taken on a new name, that of despicable folly.

CXXIII. “With regard, however, to what is past and done, what need is there to find fault at length, except in so far as that is profitable for what is present? But with a view to what shall be hereafter, we should devote every effort to the task in hand—for to win virtue² by toils is our heritage—and make no change of custom because you now have a slight superiority in wealth and power; for it is not right that attributes which have been won through poverty should be lost through prosperity. Nay, you should go into the war with confidence, and for many reasons: the god has spoken through his oracle and promised that he

English the assonance of the words *καταφρόνησις ἀφροσύνη*. Thucydides was fond of paronomasia; cf. ch. xxxiii. 4.

¹ Or, “the rewards of virtue”—honour, renown.

THUCYDIDES

ξυλλήψεσθαι, καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἀπάσης, ξυναγωνιουμένης, τὰ μὲν φόβῳ, τὰ δὲ ὠφελίᾳ. 2 σπονδάς τε οὐ λύσετε πρότεροι, ἄς γε καὶ ὁ θεὸς κελεύων πολεμεῖν νομίζει παραβεβάσθαι, ἠδικημέναις δὲ μᾶλλον βοηθήσετε· λύουσι γὰρ οὐχ οἱ ἀμυνόμενοι, ἀλλ' οἱ πρότεροι ἐπιόντες.

CXXIV. “Ὡστε πανταχόθεν καλῶς ὑπάρχον ὑμῖν πολεμεῖν καὶ ἡμῶν κοινῇ τάδε παραινούντων, εἶπερ βεβαιότατον τὸ (ταῦτὰ¹ συμφέροντα καὶ πόλεσι καὶ ἰδιώταις) εἶναι, μὴ μέλλετε Ποτειδεάταις τε ποιεῖσθαι τιμωρίαν οὔσι Δωριεῦσι καὶ ὑπὸ Ἰώνων πολιορκουμένοις, οὐ πρότερον ἢν τούναντίον, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων μετελθεῖν τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, ὡς οὐκέτι ἐνδέχεται περιμένοντας τοὺς μὲν ἤδη βλάπτεσθαι, τοὺς δ', [εἰ γνωσθησόμεθα ξυνελθόντες μὲν, ἀμύνεσθαι δὲ ἀτολμῶντες] 2 μὴ πολὺ ὕστερον τὸ αὐτὸ πάσχειν· ἀλλὰ νομίσαυτες ἐς ἀνάγκην ἀφῖχθαι, ὧ ἄνδρες ξύμμαχοι, καὶ ἅμα τάδε ἄριστα λέγεσθαι, ψηφίσασθε τὸν πόλεμον μὴ φοβηθέντες τὸ αὐτίκα δεινόν, (τῆς δ' ἀπ' αὐτοῦ (διὰ πλείονος εἰρήνης) ἐπιθυμήσαντες· ἐκ πολέμου μὲν γὰρ εἰρήνη μᾶλλον βεβαιούται, ἀφ' ἡσυχίας δὲ μὴ πολεμῆσαι οὐχ ὁμοίως ἀκίν- 3 δυνον. καὶ τὴν καθεστηκυῖαν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι πόλιν τύραννον ἡγησάμενοι ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ὁμοίως καθεστάναι, ὥστε τῶν μὲν ἤδη ἄρχειν, τῶν δὲ

¹ So Hude, after Reiske (ταῦτα Γ, ταυτὰ γρ. α₂); ταῦτα ABCEGM.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

διανοεῖσθαι, παραστησώμεθα ἐπελθόντες, καὶ αὐτοί τε ἀκινδύνως τὸ λοιπὸν οἰκῶμεν καὶ τοὺς νῦν δεδουλωμένους "Ἑλληνας ἐλευθερώσωμεν."

CXXV. Τοιαῦτα μὲν οἱ Κορίνθιοι εἶπον. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐπειδὴ ἀφ' ἀπάντων ἤκουσαν γνώμην, ψῆφον ἐπήγαγον τοῖς συμμάχοις ἅπασιν ὅσοι παρήσαν ἐξῆς καὶ μείζονι καὶ ἐλάσσονι πό-
 2 λει· καὶ τὸ πλῆθος ἐψηφίσαντο πολεμεῖν. δεδογ-
 μένον δὲ αὐτοῖς εὐθὺς μὲν ἀδύνατα ἦν ἐπιχειρεῖν
 ἀπαρασκευοῖς οὖσιν, ἐκπορίζεσθαι δὲ ἐδόκει ἐκά-
 3 στοις ἀ πρόσφορα ἦν καὶ μὴ εἶναι μέλλησιν.
 ὁμῶς δὲ καθισταμένοις ὧν ἔδει ἐνιαυτὸς μὲν οὐ
 διετρίβη, ἔλασσον δέ, πρὶν ἐσβαλεῖν ἐς τὴν
 Ἄττικὴν καὶ τὸν πόλεμον ἄρασθαι φανερώς.

CXXVI. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ἐπρεσβεύοντο τῷ χρόνῳ
 πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐγκλήματα ποιούμενοι,
 ὅπως σφίσιν ὅτι μεγίστη πρόφασις εἴη τοῦ πολε-
 2 μεῖν, ἦν μὴ τι ἐσακούωσιν. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν
 πρέσβεις πέμψαντες οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐκέλευον
 3 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τὸ ἄγος ἐλαύνειν τῆς θεοῦ. τὸ
 δὲ ἄγος ἦν τοιούδε. Κύλων ἦν Ἀθηναῖος ἀνὴρ
 Ὀλυμπιονίκης τῶν πάλαι εὐγενῆς τε καὶ δυνατός·
 ἐγεγαμήκει δὲ θυγατέρα Θεαγένους Μεγαρέως
 ἀνδρός, ὃς κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον ἐτυράννει
 4 Μεγάρων. χρωμένῳ δὲ τῷ Κύλωνι ἐν Δελφοῖς
 ἀνεῖλεν ὁ θεὸς ἐν τοῦ Διὸς τῇ μεγίστῃ ἑορτῇ
 5 καταλαβεῖν τὴν Ἀθηναίων ἀκρόπολιν. ὁ δὲ παρά
 τε τοῦ Θεαγένους δύναμιν λαβὼν καὶ τοὺς φίλους
 ἀναπείσας, ἐπειδὴ ἐπῆλθεν Ὀλύμπια τὰ ἐν
 Πελοποννήσῳ, κατέλαβε τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ὡς ἐπὶ
 τυραννίδι, νομίσας ἑορτὴν τε τοῦ Διὸς μεγίστην

designing to rule over others, let us attack and reduce it, and henceforth dwell in security ourselves and set free those Hellenes who are already enslaved."

CXXV. Thus spoke the Corinthians. And the Lacedaemonians when they had heard the opinions of all, put the vote in succession to all the allied states which were present, both great and small; and the majority voted for war. But though the decision was made it was impossible for them to take up arms at once, as they were unprepared; it was determined, however, that the several states should make the fitting preparations and that there should be no delay. Nevertheless, in providing themselves with what was needed there was spent, not indeed a full year, but somewhat less, before they invaded Attica and took up the war openly.

CXXVI. During this interval they kept sending embassies to the Athenians and making complaints, that they might have as good a pretext as possible for making war, in case the Athenians should refuse to consider them. And first the Lacedaemonian envoys bade the Athenians drive out the "curse of the goddess." The curse was as follows: There was an Athenian in days of old named Cylon, a victor at Olympia, of noble birth and powerful; and he had married a daughter of Theagenes, a Megarian, who was at that time tyrant of Megara. Now Cylon consulted the oracle at Delphi, and the god in answer told him to seize the Acropolis of Athens "at the greatest festival of Zeus." So he obtained a force from Theagenes and, persuading his friends to help, when the Olympic festival in the Peloponnesus came on he seized the Acropolis with a view to making himself tyrant; for he thought that the

THUCYDIDES

εἶναι καὶ ἑαυτῷ τι προσήκειν Ὀλύμπια νενικη-
 6 κότι. εἰ δὲ ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ἢ ἄλλοθί που ἡ μεγίστη
 ἑορτὴ εἴρητο, οὔτε ἐκεῖνος ἔτι κατενόησε τό τε
 μαντεῖον οὐκ ἐδήλου (ἔστι γὰρ καὶ Ἀθηναίοις
 Διάσια, ἃ καλεῖται, Διὸς ἑορτὴ Μειλιχίου με-
 γίστη, ἔξω τῆς πόλεως, ἐν ἣ παυδημεὶ θύουσι,
 πολλοὶ¹ οὐχ ἱερεῖα ἀλλὰ θύματα ἐπιχώρια),
 δοκῶν δὲ ὀρθῶς γινώσκειν ἐπεχείρησε τῷ ἔργῳ.
 7 οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι αἰσθόμενοι ἐβοήθησάν τε παν-
 δημεὶ ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς καὶ προσκαθε-
 8 ζόμενοι ἐπολιόρκουν. χρόνου δὲ ἐγγιγνομένου οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι τρυχόμενοι τῇ προεδρίᾳ ἀπῆλθον οἱ
 πολλοί, ἐπιτρέψαντες τοῖς ἐννέα ἄρχουσι τὴν
 φυλακὴν τε καὶ τὸ πᾶν αὐτοκράτορσι διαθεῖναι
 ἢ ἂν ἄριστα διαγιγνώσκωσιν· τότε δὲ τὰ πολλὰ
 τῶν πολιτικῶν οἱ ἐννέα ἄρχοντες ἔπρασσον.
 9 οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Κύλωνος πολιορκούμενοι φλαύρως
 10 εἶχον σίτου τε καὶ ὕδατος ἀπορίᾳ. ὁ μὲν οὖν
 Κύλων καὶ ὁ ἀδελφὸς ἐκδιδράσκουσιν· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι
 ὡς ἐπιέζοντο καὶ τινες καὶ ἀπέθνησκον ὑπὸ τοῦ
 λιμοῦ, καθίζουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν βωμὸν ἰκέται τὸν ἐν τῇ

¹ πολλοί: Hude adopts C. F. Hermann's conjecture πολλά, and, after Madvig, inserts ἀγνά before θύματα.

¹ On this first attempt to establish a tyranny in Athens, see also Hdt. v. lxxi; Plut. Solon, xii. It was not a rising of the people against the nobles, but the attempt of an ambitious man who aspired to royal power, supported only by a few friends and a body of Megarian soldiers. To the mass



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

11 ἀκροπόλει. ἀναστήσαντες δὲ αὐτοὺς οἱ τῶν Ἀθη-
 ναίων ἐπιτετραμμένοι τὴν φυλακὴν, ὡς ἐώρων
 ἀποθνήσκοντας ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ, ἐφ' ᾧ μὴ δὲν κακὸν
 ποιήσουσιν, ἀπαγαγόντες ἀπέκτειναν· καθεζομέ-
 νους δὲ τινὰς καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν σεμνῶν θεῶν τοῖς
 βωμοῖς ἐν τῇ παρόδῳ ἀπεχρήσαντο. καὶ ἀπὸ
 τούτου ἐναγεῖς καὶ ἀλιτήριοι τῆς θεοῦ ἐρεῖνοί τε
 12 ἐκαλοῦντο καὶ τὸ γένος τὸ ἀπ' ἐκείνων. ἤλασαν
 μὲν οὖν καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς ἐναγεῖς τούτους,
 ἤλασε δὲ καὶ Κλεομένης ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ὕστερον
 μετὰ Ἀθηναίων στασιαζόντων, τοὺς τε ζῶντας
 ἐλαύνοντες καὶ τῶν τεθνεώτων τὰ ὀστά ἀνελόντες
 ἐξέβαλον· κατῆλθον μέντοι ὕστερον, καὶ τὸ γένος
 αὐτῶν ἔτι ἔστιν ἐν τῇ πόλει.

CXXVII. Τοῦτο δὴ τὸ ἄγος οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι
 ἐκέλευον ἐλαύνειν δῆθεν τοῖς θεοῖς πρῶτον τιμω-
 ροῦντες, εἰδότες δὲ Περικλέα τὸν Ξανθίππου
 προσεχόμενον αὐτῷ κατὰ τὴν μητέρα καὶ νομί-
 ζοντες ἐκπεσόντος αὐτοῦ ῥᾶον ἂν¹ σφίσι προ-
 2 χωρεῖν τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. οὐ μέντοι τοσοῦ-
 τον ἠλπιζον παθεῖν ἂν αὐτὸν τοῦτο ὅσον διαβολὴν
 οἴσειν αὐτῷ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, ὡς καὶ διὰ τὴν
 3 ἐκείνου ξυμφορὰν τὸ μέρος ἔσται ὁ πόλεμος. ὧν

¹ Added by Stahl.

¹ Of Athena Polias.

² The sanctuary of the Eumenides, which lay between the Acropolis and the Areopagus.

altar¹ on the Acropolis. And the Athenians who had been charged with guarding them, when they saw them dying in the temple, caused them to arise on promise of doing them no harm, and leading them away put them to death; and some who in passing by took refuge at the altar of the Awful Goddesses² they dispatched even there. For this act both they and their descendants³ were called accursed and sinners against the Goddess. Accordingly the accursed persons were driven out not only by the Athenians but also at a later time by Cleomenes the Lacedaemonian, with the help of a faction of the Athenians, during a civil strife, when they drove out the living and disinterred and cast out the bones of the dead. Afterwards, however, they were restored, and their descendants are still in the city.

CXXVII. It was this "curse" that the Lacedaemonians now bade the Athenians drive out, principally, as they pretended, to avenge the honour of the gods, but in fact because they knew that Pericles son of Xanthippus was implicated in the curse on his mother's side,⁴ and thinking that, if he were banished, they would find it easier to get from the Athenians the concessions they hoped for. They did not, however, so much expect that he would suffer banishment, as that they would discredit him with his fellow-citizens, who would feel that to some extent his misfortune⁵ would be the cause of the

¹ Chiefly the Alcmaeonidae, whose head was Megacles, Archon at the time of Cylon's attempt.

² Pericles was a descendant in the sixth generation from Megacles, his mother Agariste being niece of the Alcmaeonid Cleisthenes (Holt vi. cxxxi.).

³ As belonging to the accursed family.

THUCYDIDES

γὰρ δυνατώτατος τῶν καθ' ἑαυτὸν καὶ ἄγων τὴν πολιτείαν ἠναντιοῦτο πάντα τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, καὶ οὐκ εἶα ὑπέικειν, ἀλλ' ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ὄρμα τοὺς Ἀθηναίους.

CXXVIII. Ἀντεκέλευον δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους τὸ ἀπὸ Ταινάρου ἄγος ἐλαύνειν. οἱ γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀναστήσαντές ποτε ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος ἀπὸ Ταινάρου¹ τῶν Εἰλώτων ἰκέτας ἀπαγαγόντες διέφθειραν· δι' ὃ δὴ καὶ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς νομίζουσι τὸν μέγαν
 2 σεισμὸν γενέσθαι ἐν Σπάρτῃ. ἐκέλευον δὲ καὶ τὸ τῆς Χαλκιοῖκου ἄγος ἐλαύνειν αὐτούς· ἐγένετο δὲ
 3 τοιόνδε. ἐπειδὴ Πausanίας ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος τὸ πρῶτον μεταπεμφθεὶς ὑπὸ Σπαρτιατῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ καὶ κριθεὶς ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἀπελύθη μὴ ἀδικεῖν, δημοσίᾳ μὲν οὐκέτι ἐξεπέμφθη, ἰδίᾳ δὲ αὐτὸς τριήρη λαβὼν Ἑρμιονίδα ἄνευ Λακεδαιμονίων ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Ἑλλάσποντον, τῷ μὲν λόγῳ ἐπὶ τὸν ^{Ἑλληνικόν} ~~Μηδικόν~~ πόλεμον, τῷ δὲ ἔργῳ τὰ πρὸς βασιλέα πράγματα πράσσειν, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἐπεχείρησεν, ἐφιέμενος τῆς
 4 Ἑλληνικῆς ἀρχῆς. εὐεργεσίαν δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦδε πρῶτον ἐς βασιλέα κατέθετο καὶ τοῦ παντὸς
 5 πράγματος ἀρχὴν ἐποιήσατο. Βυζάντιον γὰρ

¹ Van Herwerden deletes, followed by Hude.

¹ cf. ch. ci. 2.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

ἔλων τῇ προτέρα παρουσια μετὰ τὴν ἐκ Κύπρου
 ἀναχώρησιν (εἶχον δὲ Μῆδοι αὐτὸ καὶ βασιλέως
 προσήκοντές τινες καὶ ξυγγενεῖς, οἱ ἐάλωσαν ἐν
 αὐτῷ τότε) τούτους οὓς ἔλαβεν ἀποπέμπει βασι-
 λειῖ κρύφα τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων, τῷ δὲ λόγῳ
 6 ἀπέδρασαν αὐτόν. ἔπρασσε δὲ ταῦτα μετὰ Γογ-
 γύλου τοῦ Ἐρετριῶς, ᾧ περ ἐπέτρεψε τό τε Βυζάν-
 τιον καὶ τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους. ἔπεμψε δὲ καὶ
 7 ἐπιστολὴν τὸν Γογγύλον φέροντα αὐτῷ. ἐνε-
 γέγραπτο δὲ τάδε ἐν αὐτῇ, ὡς ὕστερον ἀνηυρέθη·

“ Πausανίας ὁ ἡγεμὼν τῆς Σπάρτης τούσδε τέ
 σοι χαρίζεσθαι βουλόμενος ἀποπέμπει δορὶ ἔλών,
 καὶ γνώμην ποιῶμαι, εἰ καὶ σοὶ δοκεῖ, θυγατέρα
 τε τὴν σὴν γῆμαι καὶ σοι Σπάρτην τε καὶ τὴν
 ἄλλην Ἑλλάδα ὑποχείριον ποιῆσαι. δυνατὸς δὲ
 δοκῶ εἶναι ταῦτα πράξαι μετὰ σοῦ βουλευόμενος.
 εἰ οὖν τί σε τούτων ἀρέσκει, πέμπε ἄνδρα πιστὸν
 ἐπὶ θάλασσαν δι’ οὗ τὸ λοιπὸν τοὺς λόγους ποιη-
 σόμεθα.” τοσαῦτα μὲν ἡ γραφὴ ἐδήλου.

CXXIX. Ξέρξης δὲ ἤσθη τε τῇ ἐπιστολῇ καὶ
 ἀποστέλλει Ἀρτάβαζον τὸν Φαρνάκου ἐπὶ θά-
 λασσαν καὶ κελεύει αὐτόν τὴν τε Δασκυλίτιν
 σατραπείαν παραλαβεῖν Μεγαβάτην ἀπαλλά-
 ξαντα, ὃς πρότερον ἦρχε, καὶ παρὰ Πausανίαν
 ἐς Βυζάντιον ἐπιστολὴν ἀντεπετίθει αὐτῷ ὡς
 τάχιστα διαπέμψαι καὶ τὴν σφραγίδα ἀποδείξαι,
 καὶ ἦν τι αὐτῷ Πausανίας παραγγέλλη περὶ τῶν
 ἑαυτοῦ πραγμάτων, πράσσειν ὡς ἄριστα καὶ
 2 πιστότατα. ὁ δὲ ἀφικόμενος τά τε ἄλλα ἐποίησεν

the return of the Hellenic fleet from Cyprus,¹ he had taken Byzantium, then in the possession of the Persians, and certain connections and kinsmen of the King were captured in the place when the city fell. These prisoners he sent back to the King without the knowledge of the allies in general, whom he gave to understand that they had escaped from him. And he was carrying on this intrigue in concert with Gongylus the Eretrian, the very man whom he had placed in charge of Byzantium and the captives. And he also sent a letter by Gongylus to the King, in which the following was written, as was afterwards discovered :

“Pausanias, the Spartan commander, wishing to do you a favour, sends you back these men whom he took with the spear. And I make the proposal, if it seems good to you also, to marry your daughter and to make Sparta and the rest of Hellas subject to you. And I am able, I think, to accomplish these things with the help of your counsel. If any of these things pleases you, send a trusty man to the sea, and through him we shall in future confer.” So much the letter disclosed.

CXXIX. Xerxes was pleased with the letter, and sent Artabazus son of Pharnaces to the sea, commanding him to take over the satrapy of Dascylium, superseding Megabates, who was governor before ; and he charged him with a letter in reply to Pausanias, bidding him transmit it to him in Byzantium as quickly as possible and to show him the seal, and if Pausanias should give him any direction about the King's affairs, to execute it with all care and fidelity. And he on his arrival did

¹ *cf.* ch. xciv. 2.

THUCYDIDES

ὥσπερ εἶρητο καὶ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν διέπεμψεν.
ἀντενεγέγραπτο δὲ τάδε·

3. “Ὡδε λέγει βασιλεὺς Ξέρξης Πausανία· καὶ
 1 τῶν ἀνδρῶν[οῦς μοι πέραν θαλάσσης ἐκ Βυζαντίου
 ἔσωσας] κείσεταιί σοι εὐεργεσία ἐν τῷ ἡμετέρῳ
 οἴκῳ ἐς αἰεὶ ἀνάγραπτος, καὶ τοῖς λόγοις τοῖς ἀπὸ
 σοῦ ἀρέσκομαι. καὶ σε μήτε νύξ μήθ’ ἡμέρα
 ἐπισχέτω ὥστε ἀνεῖναι πράσσειν τι ὧν ἐμοὶ
 ὑπισχνεῖ, μηδὲ χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργύρου δαπάνη
 κεκώλυσο μηδὲ στρατιᾶς πλήθει, εἴ ποι δεῖ
 παραγίγνεσθαι, ἀλλὰ μετ’ Ἀρταβάζου ἀνδρὸς
 ἀγαθοῦ, ὃν σοι ἔπεμψα, πράσσειε θαρσῶν καὶ τὰ
 ἐμὰ καὶ τὰ σὰ ὅπη κάλλιστα καὶ ἄριστα ἔξει
 ἀμφοτέροις.”

CXXX. Ταῦτα λαβὼν ὁ Πausανίας τὰ γράμ-
 ματα, ὧν καὶ πρότερον ἐν μεγάλῳ ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ
 τῶν Ἑλλήνων διὰ τὴν Πλαταιᾶσιν ἡγεμονίαν,
 πολλῶ τότε μᾶλλον ἦρτο καὶ οὐκέτι ἐδύνατο ἐν
 τῷ καθεστῶτι τρόπῳ βιοτεύειν, ἀλλὰ σκευᾶς τε
 Μηδικᾶς ἐνδυόμενος ἐκ τοῦ Βυζαντίου ἐξήει καὶ
 διὰ τῆς Θράκης πορευόμενον αὐτὸν Μῆδοι καὶ
 Αἰγύπτιοι ἐδορυφόρουν, τράπεζάν τε Περσικὴν
 παρετίθετο καὶ κατέχειν τὴν διάνοιαν οὐκ ἐδύ-
 νατο, ἀλλ’ ἔργοις βραχέσι προυδήλου ἅ τῇ γνώμῃ
 2 μειζόνως ἐς ἔπειτα ἔμελλε πράξειν. δυσπρόσοδόν
 τε αὐτὸν παρείχε καὶ τῇ ὀργῇ οὕτω χαλεπῇ
 ἐχρῆτο ἐς πάντα ὁμοίως ὥστε μηδένα δύνασθαι
 προσιέναι· δι’ ὅπερ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οὐχ
 ἦκιστα ἢ ξυμμαχία μετέστη.

CXXXI. Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι αἰσθόμενοι τό-
 τε πρῶτον δι’ αὐτὰ ταῦτα ἀνεκάλεσαν αὐτόν, καὶ



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

ἐπειδὴ τῇ Ἑρμιονίδι νηὶ τὸ δεύτερον ἐκπλεύσας οὐ κελευσάντων αὐτῶν τοιαῦτα ἐφαίμετο ποιῶν, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Βυζαντίου βία ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ἐκπολιορκηθεὶς ἐς μὲν τὴν Σπάρτην οὐκ ἐπανεχώρει, ἐς δὲ Κολωνὰς τὰς Τρωάδας ἰδρυθεὶς πράσσων τε ἐσηγγέλλετο αὐτοῖς ἐς τοὺς βαρβάρους καὶ οὐκ ἐπ' ἀγαθῶ τὴν μονὴν ποιούμενος, οὕτω δὴ οὐκέτι ἐπέσχον, ἀλλὰ πέμψαντες κήρυκα οἱ ἔφοροι καὶ σκυτάλην εἶπον τοῦ κήρυκος μὴ λείπεσθαι, εἰ δὲ μή, πόλεμον αὐτῶ Σπαρτιάτας προαγορεύειν.)
 2 ὁ δὲ βουλόμενος ὡς ἤκιστα ὑποπτος εἶναι καὶ πιστεύων χρήμασι διαλύσειν τὴν διαβολὴν ἀνεχώρει τὸ δεύτερον ἐς Σπάρτην. καὶ ἐς μὲν τὴν εἰρκτὴν ἐσπίπτει τὸ πρῶτον ὑπὸ τῶν ἐφόρων (ἔξεστι δὲ τοῖς ἐφόροις τὸν βασιλέα δρᾶσαι τοῦτο), ἔπειτα διαπραξάμενος ὕστερον ἐξῆλθε καὶ καθίστησιν ἑαυτὸν ἐς κρίσιν τοῖς βουλομένοις περὶ αὐτῶν ἐλέγχειν.

CXXXII. Καὶ φανερόν μὲν εἶχον οὐδὲν οἱ Σπαρτιᾶται σημεῖον, οὔτε οἱ ἐχθροὶ οὔτε ἡ πᾶσα πόλις, ὅτῳ ἂν πιστεύσαντες βεβαίως ἐτιμωροῦντο ἄνδρα γένους τε τοῦ βασιλείου ὄντα καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι τιμὴν ἔχοντα (Πλείσταρχον γὰρ τὸν Λεωίδου ὄντα βασιλέα καὶ νέον ἔτι ἀνεψιὸς ὧν
 2 ἐπετρόπευεν), ὑποψίας δὲ πολλὰς παρείχε τῇ τε

¹ The σκυτάλη was a staff used for writing dispatches. The Lacedaemonians had two round staves of one size, the one kept at Sparta, the other in possession of commanders

recall Pausanias, when they learned of it; and when this second time, on his sailing away in the ship of Hermione without their authority, it was evident that he was acting in the very same manner—when, after being forcibly dislodged from Byzantium by the Athenians, instead of returning to Sparta, he settled at Colonaë in the Troad and was reported to the ephors to be intriguing with the Barbarians and tarrying there for no good purpose—then at length they held back no longer, but sent a herald with a skytale-dispatch,¹ in which they told him not to lag behind the herald, or the Spartans would declare war upon him. And he, wishing to avoid suspicion as far as possible, and confident that he could dispose of the charge by the use of money, returned the second time to Sparta. And at first he was thrown into prison by the ephors, who have the power to do this in the case of the king himself; then, having contrived after a time to get out, he offered himself for trial to any who might wish to examine into his case.

CXXXII. There was, indeed, no clear proof in the possession of the Spartans, either his personal enemies or the state at large, on the strength of which they could with entire confidence proceed to punish a man who was of the royal family and held high office for the time being—for as cousin of Pleistarchus son of Leonidas, who was king and still a minor, he was acting as regent for him; but he, by his disregard of propriety, and particularly by

abroad. A strip of paper was rolled slantwise round the staff and the dispatch written lengthwise on it; when unrolled the dispatch was unintelligible, but rolled slantwise round the commander's skytale it could be read.

THUCYDIDES

παρανομία καὶ ζηλώσει τῶν βαρβάρων μὴ ἴσος βούλεσθαι εἶναι τοῖς παροῦσι, καὶ¹ τὰ τε ἄλλα αὐτοῦ ἀνεσκόπουν εἴ τί που ἐξεδεδιήτητο τῶν καθεστώτων νομίμων καὶ ὅτι ἐπὶ τὸν τρίποδά ποτε τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖς, ὃν ἀνέθεσαν οἱ Ἕλληνας ἀπὸ τῶν Μήδων ἀκροθίνιον, ἠξίωσεν ἐπιγράψασθαι αὐτὸς ἰδίᾳ τὸ ἐλεγεῖον τόδε·

Ἕλλήνων ἀρχηγὸς ἐπεὶ στρατὸν ὤλεσε Μήδων,
 Πausανίας Φοῖβῳ μνήμ' ἀνέθηκε τόδε.

3 τὸ μὲν οὖν ἐλεγεῖον οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐξεκόλαψαν εὐθὺς τότε ἀπὸ τοῦ τρίποδος τοῦτο καὶ ἐπέγραψαν ὀνομαστὶ τὰς πόλεις ὅσαι ξυγκαθελούσαι τὸν βάρβαρον ἔστησαν τὸ ἀνάθημα· τοῦ μέντοι Πausαιίου ἀδίκημα καὶ τότε ἔδόκει εἶναι, καὶ ἐπεὶ γε δὴ ἐν τούτῳ καθειστήκει, πολλῶ μᾶλλον παρόμοιον πραχθῆναι ἐφαίνετο τῇ παρούσῃ δια-
 4 νοίᾳ. ἐπυυθάνοντο δὲ καὶ ἐς τοὺς Εἰλωτας πρᾶσσειν τι αὐτόν, καὶ ἦν δὲ οὕτως· ἐλευθέρωσίν τε γὰρ ὑπισχνεῖτο αὐτοῖς καὶ πολιτείαν, ἣν ξυνεπαναστῶσι καὶ τὸ πᾶν ξυγκατεργάζωνται.
 5 ἀλλ' (οὐδ' ὡς) οὐδὲ τῶν Εἰλώτων μηνυταῖς τισι πιστεύσαντες ἠξίωσαν νεώτερόν τι ποιεῖν ἐς

¹ Added by Ullrich.

¹ A golden tripod set upon a three-headed bronze serpent (Hdt. ix. lxxxii.). The gold tripod was carried off by the Phocians in the Sacred War (Paus. x. xiii. 5), but the bronze pillar, eighteen feet high, of three intertwined snakes, was removed by the Emperor Constantine to Constantinople



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

αὐτόν, χρώμενοι τῷ τρόπῳ ὥπερ εἰώθασιν ἐς σφᾶς αὐτούς, μὴ ταχεῖς εἶναι περὶ ἀνδρὸς Σπαρτιάτου ἄνευ ἀναμφισβητήτων τεκμηρίων βουλευσαί τι ἀνήκεστον, πρὶν γε δὴ αὐτοῖς, ὡς λέγεται, ὁ μέλλων τὰς τελευταίας βασιλεῖ ἐπιστολὰς πρὸς Ἀρτάβαζον κομιεῖν, ἀνὴρ Ἀργίλιος, παιδικά ποτε ὦν αὐτοῦ καὶ πιστότατος ἐκείνῳ, μηνυτῆς γίγνεται, δείσας κατὰ ἐνθύμησίν τινα ὅτι οὐδεὶς πω τῶν πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἀγγέλων πάλιν ἀφίκετο, καὶ παρασημηνάμενος, ἵνα, ἢ ψευσθῆ τῆς δόξης ἢ καὶ ἐκείνός τι μεταγράψαι αἰτήσῃ, μὴ ἐπιγνῶ, λύει τὰς ἐπιστολὰς, ἐν αἷς ὑπονοήσας τι τοιοῦτον προσεπεστάλθαι καὶ αὐτὸν ἠῦρεν ἐγγεγραμμένον κτείνειν.

CXXXIII. Τότε δὴ οἱ ἔφοροι δείξαντος αὐτοῦ τὰ γράμματα μᾶλλον μὲν ἐπίστευσαν, αὐτήκοοι δὲ βουλευθέντες ἔτι γενέσθαι αὐτοῦ Πausανίου τι λέγοντος, ἀπὸ παρασκευῆς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐπὶ Ταίναρον ἰκέτου οἰχομένου καὶ σκηνωσαμένου διπλῆν διαφράγματι καλύβην, ἐς ἣν τῶν ἐφόρων¹ ἐντός τινος ἔκρυψε, καὶ Πausανίου ὡς αὐτὸν ἐλθόντος καὶ ἐρωτῶντος τὴν πρόφασιν τῆς ἰκετείας ἤσθοντο πάντα σαφῶς, αἰτιωμένου τοῦ ἀνθρώπου τά τε περὶ αὐτοῦ γραφέντα καὶ τὰλλ' ἀποφαίνοντος καθ' ἕκαστον, ὡς οὐδὲν πώποτε αὐτὸν ἐν ταῖς πρὸς βασιλέα διακονίαις παραβάλοιτο, προτιμηθείη δὲ ἐν ἴσῳ τοῖς πολλοῖς τῶν

¹ τῶν τε ἐφόρων in the MSS.; Poppo deletes τε.

adhered to their usual method in dealing with men of their own class—not to be hasty, in the case of a Spartan, in adopting an irrevocable decision unless they had indisputable proofs. But at last, as it is said, the man who was to take to Artabazus Pausanias' last letter to the King, a man of Argilus who had once been a favourite of his and had hitherto been most loyal to him, turned informer. For he took fright when he called to mind that no previous messenger had ever come back again; and so, having made a counterfeit seal, in order that his act might not be discovered, in case he should be wrong in his suspicion or in case Pausanias should ask to make some alteration in the letter, he opened the letter and in fact found written therein, as he suspected he should find something of the sort to have been directed, an order for his own death.

CXXXIII. At this point the ephors, when the man showed them the letter, were at last more nearly convinced, but they wished besides to hear with their own ears some word from Pausanias' own lips; so in accordance with a prearranged plan the man went as a suppliant to Taenarus and put up there a hut divided by a partition. In the inner room of the hut he concealed some of the ephors, and when Pausanias visited him and asked the reason of his taking the position of a suppliant, they heard clearly everything that was said: they heard the man accuse Pausanias of having written the order about himself, reveal the other items of the plot in detail, and protest that, though he had never yet compromised Pausanias in his errands to the King, the special honour awarded him was no better than that which the common run of his servants

THUCYDIDES

διακόνων ἀποθανεῖν, κακείνου αὐτά τε ταῦτα
 ξυνομολογοῦντος καὶ περὶ τοῦ παρόντος οὐκ
 ἔωντος ὀργίζεσθαι, ἀλλὰ πίστιν ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ¹
 διδόντος τῆς ἀναστάσεως καὶ ἀξιούντος ὡς τά-
 χιστα πορεύεσθαι καὶ μὴ τὰ πρασσόμενα διακω-
 λύειν.

CXXXIV. Ἀκούσαντες δὲ ἀκριβῶς τότε μὲν
 ἀπῆλθον οἱ ἔφοροι, βεβαίως δὲ ἤδη εἰδότες ἐν τῇ
 πόλει τὴν ξύλληψιν ἐποιοῦντο. λέγεται δ' αὐτὸν
 μέλλοντα ξυλληφθήσεσθαι ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, ἐνὸς μὲν
 τῶν ἐφόρων τὸ πρόσωπον προσιόντος ὡς εἶδε,
 γνῶναι ἐφ' ᾧ ἐχώρει, ἄλλου δὲ νεύματι ἀφανεῖ
 χρησαμένου καὶ δηλώσαντος εὐνοία, πρὸς τὸ ἱερὸν
 τῆς Χαλκιοίκου χωρῆσαι δρόμῳ καὶ προκαταφυ-
 γεῖν· ἦν δ' ἐγγὺς τὸ τέμενος. καὶ ἐς οἶκημα οὐ
 μέγα ὃ ἦν τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἐσελθών, ἵνα μὴ ὑπαίθριος
 2 ταλαιπωροίη, ἡσύχαζεν. οἱ δὲ τὸ παραυτίκα μὲν
 ὑστέρησαν τῇ διώξει, μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο τοῦ τε οἰκή-
 ματος τὸν ὄροφον ἀφεῖλον καὶ τὰς θύρας ἔνδον
 ὄντα τηρήσαντες αὐτὸν καὶ ἀπολαβόντες ἔσω
 ἀπωκοδόμησαν, προσκαθεζόμενοί τε ἐξεπολιόρ-
 3 κησαν λιμῷ. καὶ μέλλοντος αὐτοῦ ἀποψύχειν
 ὥσπερ εἶχεν ἐν τῷ οἰκήματι, αἰσθόμενοι ἐξά-
 γουσιν ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἔτι ἔμπνουν ὄντα, καὶ ἐξαχ-
 4 θεῖς ἀπέθανε παραχρῆμα. καὶ αὐτὸν ἐμέλλησαν
 μὲν ἐς τὸν Καιάδαν, οὐπὲρ τοὺς κακούργους, ἐσ-

¹ ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ deleted by Hude, after Krüger.

¹ The temple would have been polluted if he had been allowed to die there.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

βάλλειν· ἔπειτα ἔδοξε πλησίον που κατορύξαι. ὁ δὲ θεὸς ὁ ἐν Δελφοῖς τὸν τε τάφον ὕστερον ἔχρησε τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις μετενεγκεῖν οὐπὲρ ἀπέθανε (καὶ νῦν κεῖται ἐν τῷ προτεμενίσματι, ὃ γραφῆ στήλαι δηλοῦσι), καὶ ὡς ἄγος αὐτοῖς ὄν τὸ πεπραγμένον δύο σώματα ἀνθ' ἐνὸς τῇ Χαλκιοίκῳ ἀποδοῦναι. οἱ δὲ ποιησάμενοι χαλκοῦς ἀνδριάντας δύο ὡς ἀντὶ Πausανίου ἀνέθεσαν.

CXXXV. Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὡς καὶ τοῦ θεοῦ ἄγος κρίναντος, ἀντεπέταξαν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐλαύνειν αὐτό.

2 Τοῦ δὲ μηδισμοῦ τοῦ Πausανίου οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι πρέσβεις πέμψαντες παρὰ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ξυνεπητιῶντο καὶ τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα, ὡς ἠῦρισκον ἐκ τῶν Πausανίου ἐλέγχων, ἠξίου τε τοῖς αὐτοῖς
3 κολάζεσθαι αὐτόν. οἱ δὲ πεισθέντες (ἔτυχε γὰρ ὠστρακισμένος καὶ ἔχων δίαιταν μὲν ἐν Ἀργεῖ, ἐπιφοιτῶν δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄλλην Πελοπόννησον) πέμπουσι μετὰ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐτοίμων ὄντων ξυνδιώκειν ἄνδρας οἷς εἶρητο ἄγειν ὅπου ἂν περιτύχωσιν.

CXXXVI. Ὁ δὲ Θεμιστοκλῆς προαισθόμενος φεύγει ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ἐς Κέρκυραν, ὣν αὐτῶν εὐεργέτης. δεδιέναι δὲ φασκόντων Κερκυραίων

¹ cf. ch. cxxviii. 1.

² εὐεργέτης, *benefactor*, a title of honour bestowed upon him, either because he took the part of the Coreyraeans in a dispute with Corinth (Plut. *Them.* xxiv), or because he had

they throw malefactors; but afterwards they decided to bury him somewhere near the city. But the god at Delphi afterwards warned the Lacedaemonians by oracle to transfer him to the place where he died (and he now lies in the entrance to the precinct, as an inscription on some columns testifies), and that they should recompense Athena of the Brazen House with two bodies in place of one, since their act had brought a curse upon them. So they had two bronze statues made and dedicated them to Athena to be a substitute for Pausanias.

CXXXV. Thus it was that the Athenians,¹ in response to the demand of the Lacedaemonians, ordered them to drive out the curse of Taenarus, seeing that the god also declared it to be a curse.

But when Pausanias was thus convicted of treasonable dealings with Persia, the Lacedaemonians sent envoys to the Athenians and accused Themistocles also of complicity in the plot, in accordance with discoveries they had made in connection with their investigation about Pausanias; and they demanded that he be punished in the same way. The Athenians agreed, but as he happened to have been ostracised, and, though living in Argos, frequently visited other parts of the Peloponnesus also, they sent some men, accompanied by the Lacedaemonians (who were quite ready to join in the pursuit), with instructions to arrest him wherever they chanced to find him.

CXXXVI. But Themistocles, forewarned, fled from the Peloponnesus to Corcyra, since he was a benefactor² of the Corcyraeans. As they, however, alleged that they were afraid to keep him and thus excused their absence (Schol.) in the Persian war (Hdt. vii. cxv). Themistocles relied upon the right of asylum, which had doubtless been decreed him as εὐεργέτης.

ἔχειν αὐτὸν ὥστε Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις
 ἀπεχθέσθαι, διακομίζεται ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἐς τὴν
 2 ἡπειρον τὴν καταντικρῦ. καὶ διωκόμενος ὑπὸ
 τῶν προστεταγμένων κατὰ πύστιν ἢ χωροίη,
 ἀναγκάζεται κατὰ τι ἄπορον παρὰ Ἄδμητον τὸν
 Μολοσσῶν βασιλέα ὄντα αὐτῷ οὐ φίλον κατα-
 3 λῦσαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν οὐκ ἔτυχεν ἐπιδημῶν, ὁ δὲ τῆς
 γυναικὸς ἰκέτης γενόμενος διδάσκεται ὑπ' αὐτῆς
 τὸν παῖδα σφῶν λαβὼν καθέζεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν
 4 ἐστίαν. καὶ ἐλθόντος οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον τοῦ
 Ἀδμήτου δηλοῖ τε ὅς ἐστι καὶ οὐκ ἀξιοῖ, εἴ τι
 ἄρα αὐτὸς ἀντεῖπεν αὐτῷ Ἀθηναίων δεομένῳ,
 φεύγοντα τιμωρεῖσθαι. καὶ γὰρ ἂν ὑπ' ἐκείνου
 πολλῷ ἀσθενεστέρου¹ ἐν τῷ παρόντι κακῶς πά-
 σχειν, γενναῖον δὲ εἶναι τοὺς ὁμοίους ἀπὸ τοῦ
 ἴσου τιμωρεῖσθαι. καὶ ἅμα αὐτὸς μὲν ἐκείνῳ
 χρείας τινὸς καὶ οὐκ ἐς τὸ σῶμα σώζεσθαι ἐναν-
 τιωθῆναι, ἐκείνον δ' ἂν, εἰ ἐκδοίη αὐτόν (εἰπὼν
 ὑφ' ὧν καὶ ἐφ' ᾧ διώκεται), σωτηρίας ἂν τῆς
 ψυχῆς ἀποστερηῆσαι.

CXXXVII. Ὁ δὲ ἀκούσας ἀνίστησί τε αὐτὸν
 μετὰ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ υἱέος (ὥσπερ καὶ ἔχων αὐτὸν²
 ἐκαθέζετο, καὶ μέγιστον ἦν ἰκέτευμα τοῦτο) καὶ
 ὕστερον οὐ πολλῷ τοῖς τε Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ
 Ἀθηναίοις ἐλθοῦσι καὶ πολλὰ εἰποῦσιν οὐκ
 ἐκδίδωσιν, ἀλλ' ἀποστέλλει βουλόμενον ὡς βασι-
 2 ^{λεα} πορευθῆναι ἐπὶ τὴν ἑτέραν θάλασσαν περὶ
 ἐς Πύδναν τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου. ἔν ἣ Ὀλκάδος τυχῶν

¹ The reading of nearly all the better MSS.; Hude and many other recent editors adopt the correction of Graevianus ἀσθενέστερος.

² Hude deletes, as not read by the Scholiast.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

ἀναγομένης ἐπ' Ἰωνίας καὶ ἐπιβὰς καταφέρεται
 χειμῶνι ἐς τὸ Ἀθηναίων στρατόπεδον ὃ ἐπολι-
 ὀρκει Νάξον. καὶ (ἦν γὰρ ἀγνώως τοῖς ἐν τῇ νηί)
 δείσας φράζει τῷ ναυκλήρῳ ὅστις ἐστὶ καὶ δι' ἀ-
 φεύγει, καὶ εἰ μὴ σώσει αὐτόν, ἔφη εἰρεῖν ὅτι
 χρήμασι πεισθεὶς αὐτόν ἄγει· τὴν δὲ ἀσφάλειαν
 εἶναι μηδένα ἐκβῆναι ἐκ τῆς νεῶς μέχρι πλοῦς
 γένηται· πειθομένῳ δ' αὐτῷ χάριν ἀπομνήσεσθαι
 κατ' ἀξίαν. ὁ δὲ ναύκληρος ποιεῖ τε ταῦτα καὶ
 ἀποσαλεύσας ἡμέραν καὶ νύκτα ὑπὲρ τοῦ στρατο-
 3 πέδου ὕστερον ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Ἐφεσον, καὶ ὁ
 Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐκεῖνόν τε ἐθεράπευσε χρημάτων
 δόσει (ἦλθε γὰρ αὐτῷ ὕστερον ἐκ τε Ἀθηνῶν
 παρὰ τῶν φίλων καὶ ἐξ Ἀργους ἀὐπεξέκειτο),
 καὶ μετὰ τῶν κάτω Περσῶν τινος πορευθεὶς ἄνω
 ἐσπέμπει γράμματα πρὸς βασιλέα Ἀρταξέρξην
 4 τὸν Ξέρξου νεωστὶ βασιλεύοντα. ἐδήλου δὲ ἡ
 γραφὴ ὅτι “ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἦκω παρὰ σέ, ὅς, κακὰ
 μὲν πλείστα Ἑλλήνων εἴργασμαι τὸν ὑμέτερον
 οἶκον, ὅσον χρόνον τὸν σὸν πατέρα ἐπιόντα ἐμοὶ
 ἀνάγκη ἡμυνόμην, πολὺ δ' ἔτι πλείω ἀγαθὰ,
 ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ μὲν ἐμοί, ἐκείνῳ δὲ ἐν
 ἐπικινδύνῳ πάλιν ἢ ἀποκομιδῇ ἐγίγνετο. καί μοι
 εὐεργεσία ὀφείλεται (γράψας τὴν τε ἐκ Σαλαμίως
 προάγγελσιν τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως καὶ τὴν τῶν
 γεφυρῶν, ἣν ψευδῶς προσεποιήσατο, τότε δι'

merchant vessel putting off for Ionia, and going on board was driven by a storm to the station of the Athenian fleet which was blockading Naxos. Themistocles became afraid and told the captain who he was (for he was unknown to those on board) and why he was in flight, adding that if he did not save him he would tell the Athenians that he had been bribed to give him passage; their only chance for safety, he explained, was that no one be allowed to leave the ship until the voyage could be resumed, and he promised that if he complied with his request he would make a fitting return for the favour. The captain did as he was bidden, and after riding out the gale for a day and a night just outside the Athenian station, duly arrived at Ephesus. And Themistocles rewarded him handsomely with a gift of money (for he soon received from his friends in Athens and from Argos the funds which he had deposited for safekeeping); then proceeding into the interior with one of the Persians who dwelt on the coast, he sent on a letter to King Artaxerxes son of Xerxes, who had lately come to the throne. And the letter ran as follows: "I, Themistocles, am come to you, who of all Hellenes did your house most harm so long as your father assailed me and I was constrained to defend myself, but still greater good by far when, his retreat being in progress, I was in security and he in dire peril. And there is a kindness due to me (here he related the timely warning to retreat given at Salamis, and the failure of the Hellenic fleet to destroy the bridges at that time,¹ which he falsely

¹ For Themistocles' advice given to Xerxes to retreat before it was too late and his claim about the non-destruction of the bridges, *cf.* Hdt. VIII. cviii-cx.

THUCYDIDES

αὐτὸν οὐ διάλυσιν), καὶ νῦν ἔχων σε μεγάλα ἀγαθὰ δρᾶσαι πάρειμι διωκόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων διὰ τὴν σὴν φιλίαν. βούλομαι δ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἐπισχῶν αὐτός σοι περὶ ὧν ἤκω δηλῶσαι.”

CXXCVIII. Βασιλεὺς δέ, ὡς λέγεται, ἐθαύμασέ τε αὐτοῦ τὴν διάνοιαν καὶ ἐκέλευε ποιεῖν οὕτω. ὁ δ' ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ ὃν ἐπέσχε τῆς τε Περσίδος γλώσσης ὅσα ἐδύνατο κατενόησε καὶ τῶν ἐπιτηδευμάτων τῆς χώρας· ἀφικόμενος δὲ μετὰ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν γίγνεται παρ' αὐτῷ μέγας καὶ ὅσος οὐδεὶς πω Ἑλλήνων διὰ τε τὴν προυπάρχουσαν ἀξίωσιν καὶ τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ ἐλπίδα ἦν ὑπετίθει αὐτῷ δουλώσειν, μάλιστα δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ πείραν διδοὺς ξυνετὸς φαίνεσθαι. ἦν γὰρ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς, βεβαιότατα δὴ φύσεως ἰσχὺν δηλώσας, καὶ διαφερόντως τι ἐς αὐτὸ μᾶλλον ἐτέρου ἄξιος θαυμάσαι· οἰκεία γὰρ ξυνέσει καὶ οὔτε προμαθῶν ἐς αὐτὴν οὐδὲν οὔτ' ἐπιμαθῶν, (τῶν τε παραχρῆμα δι' ἐλαχίστης βουλῆς κράτιστος γνώμων) καὶ τῶν μελλόντων (ἐπὶ πλείστον τοῦ γενησομένου) ἄριστος εἰκαστής· καὶ ἂ μὲν μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχοι, καὶ ἐξηγήσασθαι οἶός τε, ὧν δ' ἄπειρος εἶη, κρίναι ἱκανῶς οὐκ ἀπήλλακτο, τό τε ἄμεινον ἢ χεῖρον ἐν

¹ Or, as some take it, “character.” cf. Plut. *Thcm.* xxviii τὸ φρόνημα καὶ τὴν τόλμαν αὐτοῦ, *the boldness of his spirit.*



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

τῷ ἀφανεῖ ἔτι προεώρα μάλιστα. καὶ τὸ ξύμπαν εἰπεῖν φύσεως μὲν δυνάμει, μελέτης δὲ βραχύτητι κράτιστος δὴ οὗτος αὐτοσχεδιάζειν τὰ δέοντα ἐγένετο.

4 Νοσήσας δὲ τελευτᾷ τὸν βίον· λέγουσι δέ τινες καὶ ἐκούσιον φαρμάκῳ ἀποθανεῖν αὐτόν, ἀδύνατον νομίσαντα εἶναι ἐπιτελέσαι βασιλεῖ ἃ
5 ὑπέσχετο. μνημεῖον μὲν οὖν αὐτοῦ ἐν Μαγνησίᾳ ἐστὶ τῇ Ἀσιανῇ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ· ταύτης γὰρ ἦρχε τῆς χώρας, δόντος βασιλέως αὐτῷ Μαγνησίαν μὲν ἄρτον, ἣ προσέφερε πεντήκοντα τάλαντα τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ, Λάμψακον δὲ οἶνον (ἐδόκει γὰρ πολυοινότατον τῶν τότε εἶναι), Μυοῦντα δὲ ὄψον.
6 τὰ δὲ ὅσα φασὶ κομισθῆναι αὐτοῦ οἱ προσήκουτες οἵκαδε κελεύσαντος ἐκείνου καὶ τεθῆναι κρύφα Ἀθηναίων ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ· οὐ γὰρ ἐξῆν θάπτειν¹ ὡς ἐπὶ προδοσίᾳ φεύγοντος. τὰ μὲν κατὰ Πausανίαν τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον καὶ Θεμιστοκλέα τὸν Ἀθηναῖον λαμπροτάτους γενομένους τῶν καθ' ἑαυτοὺς Ἑλλήνων οὕτως ἐτελεύτησεν.

CXXXIX. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἐπὶ μὲν τῆς πρώτης πρεσβείας τοιαῦτα ἐπέταξαν τε καὶ ἀντεκελεύσθησαν περὶ τῶν ἐναγῶν τῆς ἐλάσεως· ὕστερον δὲ φοιτῶντες παρὰ Ἀθηναίους Ποτειδαίας τε ἀπανίστασθαι ἐκέλευον καὶ Αἴγινα αὐτόνομον ἀφιέναι, καὶ μάλιστα γὰρ πάντων καὶ ἐνδηλότατα προύλεγον τὸ περὶ Μεγαρέων ψήφισμα καθελοῦσι

Hude deletes, after Cobet.

or worse that lay in the still dim future. To sum up all in a word, by force of native sagacity and because of the brief preparation he required, he proved himself the ablest of all men instantly to hit upon the right expedient.

He died a natural death, an illness taking him off, though some say that he put an end to his own life by poison¹ when he realised it to be impossible to fulfil his promises to the King. There is a monument to him at Magnesia in Asia, in the market-place; for he was governor of this country, the King having given him, for bread, Magnesia, which brought in a revenue of fifty talents a year, for wine, Lampsacus, reputed to be the best wine country of all places at that time; and Myus for meat. But his bones, his relations say, were fetched home by his own command and buried in Attica unknown to the Athenians; for it was not lawful to bury him there, as he had been banished for treason. Such was the end of Pausanias the Lacedaemonian and of Themistocles the Athenian, the most distinguished of the Hellenes of their time.

CXXXIX. The Lacedaemonians² then had on the occasion of their first embassy directed the Athenians, and received a counter demand from them, to take such measures about the expulsion of the accursed. Later, however, they frequently repaired to Athens and bade them withdraw from Potidaea, and give Aegina its independence, and above all they declared in the plainest terms that they could avoid war only by rescinding the decree about the

¹ For the various accounts, see Cic. *Brut.* xi. 43; Plut. *Them.* xxxi.; Diod. xi. 58; Ar. *Æq.* 83.

² Taking up the narrative from ch. cxxvi.

THUCYDIDES

μὴ ἂν γίνεσθαι πόλεμον, ἐν ᾧ εἴρητο αὐτοὺς μὴ
 χρῆσθαι τοῖς λιμέσι τοῖς ἐν τῇ Ἀθηναίων ἀρχῇ
 2 μηδὲ τῇ Ἀπτικῇ ἀγορᾷ. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι οὔτε
 τᾶλλα ὑπήκουον οὔτε τὸ ψήφισμα καθήρουν
 ἐπικαλοῦντες ἐπεργασίαν Μεγαρεῦσι τῆς γῆς τῆς
 ἱερᾶς καὶ τῆς ἀορίστου καὶ ἀνδραπόδων ὑποδοχῆν
 3 τῶν ἀφισταμένων. τέλος δὲ ἀφικομένων τῶν
 τελευταίων πρέσβεων ἐκ Λακεδαίμονος, Ῥαμφίου
 τε καὶ Μελησίππου καὶ Ἀγησάνδρου, καὶ λεγόν-
 των ἄλλο μὲν οὐδὲν ὦν πρότερον εἰώθεσαν,¹ αὐτὰ
 δὲ τάδε ὅτι “Λακεδαιμόνιοι βούλονται τὴν εἰρήνην
 εἶναι, εἴη δ' ἂν, εἰ τοὺς Ἕλληνας αὐτονόμους
 ἀφεῖτε,” ποιήσαντες ἐκκλησίαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι γνώ-
 μας σφίσιν αὐτοῖς προυτίθεσαν, καὶ ἐδόκει ἅπαξ
 4 καὶ παριόντες ἄλλοι τε πολλοὶ ἔλεγον, ἐπ' ἀμ-
 φότερα γιγνόμενοι ταῖς γνώμας καὶ ὡς χρὴ
 πολεμεῖν καὶ ὡς μὴ ἐμπόδιον εἶναι τὸ ψήφισμα
 εἰρήνης, ἀλλὰ καθελεῖν, καὶ παρελθὼν Περικλῆς
 ὁ Ξανθίππου, ἀνὴρ κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον πρῶ-
 τος Ἀθηναίων, λέγειν τε καὶ πράσσειν δυνατώ-
 τατος, παρήνει τοιάδε.

CXL. “Τῆς μὲν γνώμης, ᾧ Ἀθηναῖοι, αἰεὶ τῆς
 αὐτῆς ἔχομαι μὴ εἶκειν Πελοποννησίοις, καίπερ
 εἰδὼς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους οὐ τῇ αὐτῇ ὀργῇ ἀναπειθο-
 μένους τε πολεμεῖν καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ πράσσοντας,
 πρὸς δὲ τὰς ξυμφορὰς καὶ τὰς γνώμας τρεπομέ-

¹ εἰώθεσαν deleted by Hude.

¹ See ch. lxvii. 4, and the references in Ar. *Acharn.* 520–3 and 533 f. The date of the decree must have been near the outbreak of the war (432).



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

νους. Ἰ ὁρῶ δὲ καὶ νῦν ὁμοῖα καὶ παραπλήσια
 συμβουλευτέα μοι ὄντα, καὶ τοὺς ἀναπειθομένους
 ὑμῶν δικαίῳ τοῖς κοινῇ δόξασιν, ἣν ἄρα τι καὶ
 σφαλλώμεθα, βοηθεῖν, ἢ μηδὲ κατορθοῦντας τῆς
 ξυνέσεως μεταποιεῖσθαι. ἐνδέχεται γὰρ τὰς
 συμφορὰς τῶν πραγμάτων οὐχ ἥσσον ἀμαθῶς
 χωρῆσαι ἢ καὶ τὰς διανοίας τοῦ ἀνθρώπου· δι'
 ὅπερ καὶ τὴν τύχην, ὅσα ἂν παρὰ λόγον συμβῆ,
 εἰώθαμεν αἰτιᾶσθαι.

- 2 “ Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ πρότερόν τε δῆλοι ἦσαν
 ἐπιβουλεύοντες ἡμῖν καὶ νῦν οὐχ ἥκιστα. εἰρη-
 μένον γὰρ δίκας μὲν τῶν διαφορῶν ἀλλήλοις
 δίδοναι καὶ δέχεσθαι, ἔχειν δὲ ἑκατέρους ἃ ἔχομεν,
 οὔτε αὐτοὶ δίκας πω ἤτησαν οὔτε ἡμῶν διδόντων
 δέχονται, βούλονται δὲ πολέμῳ μᾶλλον ἢ λόγοις
 τὰ ἐγκλήματα διαλύεσθαι, καὶ ἐπιτάσσοντες ἤδη
 3 καὶ οὐκέτι αἰτιώμενοι πάρεσιν. Ποτειδαίας τε
 γὰρ ἀπανίστασθαι κελεύουσι καὶ Αἴγιναν αὐτό-
 νομον ἀφιέναι καὶ τὸ Μεγαρέων ψήφισμα καθαι-
 ρεῖν· οἱ δὲ τελευταῖοι οἶδε ἤκοντες καὶ τοὺς
 4 Ἕλληνας προαγορεύουσιν αὐτονόμους ἀφιέναι.
 ὑμῶν δὲ μηδεὶς νομίση περὶ βραχέος ἂν πολεμεῖν,
 εἰ τὸ Μεγαρέων ψήφισμα μὴ καθέλοιμεν, [ὅπερ
 μάλιστα προύχονται εἰ καθαιρεθείη μὴ ἂν γί-
 γνεσθαι τὸν πόλεμον], μηδὲ ἐν ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς αἰτίαν
 5 ὑπολίπησθε ὡς διὰ μικρὸν ἐπολεμήσατε. τὸ γὰρ
 βραχύ τι τοῦτο πᾶσαν ὑμῶν ἔχει τὴν βεβαίωσιν

accordance with events. And now also I see that I must give you the same or nearly the same advice as in the past, and I demand that those of you who are persuaded by what I shall say shall support the common decisions, even if we should in any way fail, or else, in case of success, claim no share in the good judgment shown. For it is just as possible for the course of events to move perversely as for the plans of men; and it is for that very reason that we commonly lay upon fortune the blame for whatever turns out contrary to our calculations.

“As for the Lacedaemonians, it was perfectly clear before that they were plotting against us, and it is now clearer than ever. For whereas it was expressly stipulated that we should submit our differences to arbitration, each side meanwhile keeping what it had, they have never yet asked for arbitration themselves nor do they accept it now when we make the offer. What they want is to redress their grievances by war rather than by discussion, and they are here dictating already and no longer expostulating. For they order us to raise the siege of Potidaea, restore the independence of Aegina, and rescind the Megarian decree; and these men that are just come boldly proclaim that we must give all the Hellenes also their independence. But let no one of you think that we shall be going to war for a trifling matter, if we should refuse to rescind the Megarian decree—the thing they especially insist upon, saying that there will be no war if it is rescinded—and do not let there remain in your minds any self-reproach that it was a small matter for which you went to war. For this trifling thing involves nothing less than the

THUCYDIDES

καὶ πείραν τῆς γνώμης, οἷς εἰ ξυγχωρήσετε, καὶ ἄλλο τι μείζον εὐθύς ἐπιταχθήσεσθε ὡς φόβῳ καὶ τοῦτο ὑπακούσαντες ἄπισχυρισάμενοι δὲ σαφὲς ἂν καταστήσαιτε αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ὑμῖν μᾶλλον προσφέρεσθαι. CXLII. αὐτόθεν δὴ διανοήθητε ἢ ὑπακούειν πρὶν τι βλαβῆναι, ἢ εἰ πολεμήσομεν, ὥσπερ ἔμοιγε ἄμεινον δοκεῖ εἶναι, καὶ ἐπὶ μεγάλη καὶ ἐπὶ βραχεία ὁμοίως προφάσει μὴ εἶξοντες μηδὲ ξὺν φόβῳ ἔξοντες ἂ κεκτῆμεθα. τὴν γὰρ αὐτὴν δύναται δούλωσιν ἢ τε μεγίστη καὶ ἢ ἐλαχίστη δικαίωσις ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων πρὸ δίκης τοῖς πέλας ἐπιτασσομένη.

2 “Τὰ δὲ τοῦ πολέμου καὶ τῶν ἑκατέροις ὑπαρ-
 χόντων ὡς οὐκ ἀσθενέστερα ἔξομεν γνῶτε καθ’
 3 ἕκαστον ακούοντες. αὐτουργοί τε γὰρ εἰσι Πελο-
 ποννήσιοι καὶ οὔτε ἰδίᾳ οὔτ’ ἐν κοινῷ χρήματά
 ἐστίν, ἔπειτα χρονίων πολέμων καὶ διαποντίων
 ἀπειροὶ διὰ τὸ βραχέως αὐτοὶ ἐπ’ ἀλλήλους ὑπὸ
 4 πενίας ἐπιφέρειν. καὶ οἱ τοιοῦτοι οὔτε ναῦς πλη-
 ροῦν οὔτε πεζὰς στρατιάς πολλάκις ἐκπέμπειν
 δύνανται, ἀπὸ τῶν ἰδίων τε ἅμα ἀπόντες καὶ ἀπὸ
 τῶν αὐτῶν δαπανῶντες καὶ προσέτι καὶ θαλάσσης
 5 εἰργόμενοι· αἱ δὲ περιουσίαι τοὺς πολέμους
 μᾶλλον ἢ αἱ βίαιοι ἐσφοραὶ ἀνέχουσιν. σώμασί
 τε ἐτοιμότεροι οἱ αὐτουργοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἢ

¹ i.e. by the superior navy of the Athenians.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

χρήμασι πολεμείν, τὸ μὲν πιστὸν ἔχοντες ἐκ τῶν
 κινδύνων κἂν περιγενέσθαι, τὸ δὲ οὐ βέβαιον μὴ
 οὐ προαναλώσειν, ἄλλως τε κἂν παρὰ δόξαν,
 6 ὅπερ εἰκός, ὁ πόλεμος αὐτοῖς μηκύνηται. μάχη
 μὲν γὰρ μιᾷ πρὸς ἅπαντας Ἕλληνας δυνατοὶ
 Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἀντίσχειν, πολε-
 μεῖν δὲ μὴ πρὸς ὁμοίαν ἀντιπαρασκευὴν ἀδύνατοι,
 ὅταν μήτε βουλευτηρίῳ ἐνὶ χρώμενοι παραχρήμά-
 τι ὀξέως ἐπιτελῶσι πάντες τε ἰσόψηφοι ὄντες
 καὶ οὐχ ὁμόφυλοι τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν ἕκαστος σπεύδῃ,
 7 ἐξ ὧν φιλεῖ μηδὲν ἐπιτελὲς γίγνεσθαι. καὶ γὰρ
 οἱ μὲν ὡς μάλιστα τιμωρήσασθαι τινα βούλονται,
 οἱ δὲ ὡς ἥκιστα τὰ οἰκεία φθειῖραι. χρόνιοί τε
 ξυνιόντες ἐν βραχεῖ μὲν μορίῳ σκοποῦσιν τι τῶν
 κοινῶν, τῷ δὲ πλείονι τὰ οἰκεία πράσσουσι, καὶ
 ἕκαστος οὐ παρὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἀμέλειαν οἶεται
 βλάψειν, μέλειν δέ τινι καὶ ἄλλῳ ὑπὲρ ἑαυτοῦ
 τι προΐδειν, ὥστε τῷ αὐτῷ ὑπὸ ἀπάντων ἰδίᾳ
 δοξάσματι λανθάνειν τὸ κοινὸν ἀθρόον φθειρό-
 μενον. CXLII. μέγιστον δέ, τῇ τῶν χρημάτων
 σπάνει κωλύσονται, ὅταν σχολῇ αὐτὰ ποριζόμενοι
 διαμέλλωσιν· τοῦ δὲ πολέμου οἱ καιροὶ οὐ με-
 νετοί.

2 “ Καὶ μὴν οὐδ' ἡ ἐπιτείχισις οὐδὲ τὸ ναυτικὸν

are more ready to risk their lives in war than their property; for they have confident hope of surviving the perils, but no assurance that they will not use up their funds before the war ends, especially if, as may well happen, the war is protracted beyond expectation. Indeed, although in a single battle the Peloponnesians and their allies are strong enough to withstand all the Hellenes, yet they are not strong enough to maintain a war against a military organisation which is so different from theirs, seeing that they have no single general assembly, and therefore cannot promptly put into effect any emergency measure; and as they all have an equal vote and are of different races they each strive to advance their own interests. In such circumstances it usually happens that nothing is accomplished. And indeed it could scarcely be otherwise, for what some of them want is the greatest possible vengeance upon a particular enemy, others the least possible damage to their own property. And when after many delays they do meet, they give but a scant portion of their time to the consideration of any matter of common concern, but the larger portion to their own individual interests. And each one thinks no harm will come from his own negligence, but that it is the business of somebody else to be provident on his behalf; and so, through all separately cherishing the same fancy, universal ruin comes unperceived upon the whole body. CXLII. And what is most important, they will be hampered by scarcity of money, seeing that providing it slowly they are subject to delays; but the opportunities of war wait for no man.

“Moreover, neither the planting of forts in our

THUCYDIDES

3 αὐτῶν ἄξιον φοβηθῆναι. τὴν μὲν γὰρ ^{ἔστιν} χαλεπὸν
 (καὶ ἐν εἰρήνῃ) πόλιν ἀντίπαλου κατασκευάσασθαι,
 ἢ που δὴ ἐν πολεμίᾳ τε καὶ οὐχ ἤσσον ἐκείνοις
 4 ἡμῶν ἀντεπιτετειχισμένων· φρούριον δ' εἰ ποιή-
 σονται, τῆς μὲν γῆς βλάπτοιεν ἄν τι μέρος κατα-
 δρομαῖς καὶ αὐτομολῖαις, οὐ μέντοι ἰκανόν γε
 ἔσται ἐπιτειχίζειν τε κωλύειν ἡμᾶς πλεύσαντας
 ἐν τῇ ἐκείνων καί, ἢπερ ἰσχύομεν, ταῖς ναυσὶν
 5 ἀμύνεσθαι. πλέον γὰρ ὅμως ἡμεῖς ἔχομεν τοῦ
 κατὰ γῆν ἐκ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἐμπειρίας ἢ ἑκεῖνοι
 6 ἐκ τοῦ κατ' ἡπειρον ἐς τὰ ναυτικά. τὸ δὲ τῆς
 θαλάσσης ἐπιστήμονας γενέσθαι οὐ ῥαδίως αὐτοῖς
 7 προσγενήσεται. οὐδὲ γὰρ ὑμεῖς, μελετῶντες αὐτὸ
 εὐθύς ἀπὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν, ἐξείργασθέ πω· πῶς δὴ
 ἄνδρες γεωργοὶ καὶ οὐ θαλάσσιοι, καὶ προσέτι
 οὐδὲ μελετῆσαι ἐασόμενοι διὰ τὸ ὑφ' ἡμῶν πολ-
 λαῖς ναυσὶν αἰεὶ ἐφορμεῖσθαι, (ἄξιον ἄν τι) δρῶεν;
 8 πρὸς μὲν γὰρ ὀλίγας ἐφορμούσας κἂν διακιν-
 δυνεύσειαν πλήθει τὴν ἀμαθίαν θρασύνοντες,
 πολλαῖς δὲ εἰργόμενοι ἡσυχάσουσι, καὶ (ἐν τῷ
 μὴ μελετῶντι) ἄξυνετώτεροι ἔσονται καὶ δι' αὐτὸ
 9 καὶ ὀκνηρότεροι. τὸ δὲ ναυτικὸν τέχνης ἐστίν,
 ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλο τι, καὶ οὐκ ἐνδέχεται, ὅταν τύχη,
 ἐκ παρέργου μελετᾶσθαι, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον μηδὲν
 ἐκείνῳ πάρεργον ἄλλο γίγνεσθαι.

¹ cf. ch. cxvii. 1.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

CXLIII. “ Ἐἴ τε καὶ κινήσαντες τῶν Ὀλυμπίασιν ἢ Δελφοῖς χρημάτων μισθῶ μείζονι πειρῶντο ἡμῶν ὑπολαβεῖν τοὺς ξένους τῶν ναυτῶν, (μὴ ὄντων μὲν ἡμῶν ἀντιπάλων, ἐσβάντων αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν μετοίκων δεινὸν ἂν ἦν· νῦν δὲ τόδε τε ὑπάρχει καί, ὅπερ κράτιστον, κυβερνήτας ἔχομεν πολίτας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ὑπηρεσίαν πλείους καὶ
 2 ἀμείνους ἢ ἅπασα ἢ ἄλλη Ἑλλάς. καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ κινδύνῳ οὐδεὶς ἂν δέξαιτο τῶν ξένων τὴν τε αὐτοῦ φεύγειν καὶ μετὰ τῆς ἡσσοнос ἅμα ἐλπίδος ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν ἔνεκα μεγάλου μισθοῦ δόσεως ἐκείνοις ξυναγωνίζεσθαι.

3 “ Καὶ τὰ μὲν Πελοποννησίων ἔμοιγε τοιαῦτα καὶ παραπλήσια δοκεῖ εἶναι, τὰ δὲ ἡμέτερα τούτων τε ὡνπερ ἐκείνοις ἐμεμψάμην ἀπηλλάχθαι
 4 καὶ ἄλλα οὐκ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου μέγала ἔχειν. ἦν τε ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν ἡμῶν πεζῇ ἴωσιν, ἡμεῖς ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκείνων πλευρούμεθα, καὶ οὐκέτι ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου ἔσται Πελοποννήσου τε μέρος τι τμηθῆναι καὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἅπασαν· οἱ μὲν γὰρ οὐχ ἔξουσιν ἄλλην ἀντιλαβεῖν ἀμαχεί, ἡμῖν δ’ ἔστι γῆ πολλή καὶ ἐν νήσοις καὶ κατ’ ἠπειρον· μέγα γὰρ τὸ τῆς
 5 θαλάσσης κράτος. σκέψασθε δέ· εἰ γὰρ ἡμεν νησιῶται, τίνες ἂν ἀληπτότεροι ἦσαν; καὶ νῦν —
 6 χρῆ (ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτου διανοηθέντας) τὴν μὲν γῆν καὶ οἰκίας ἀφείναι, τῆς δὲ θαλάσσης καὶ

¹ The mercenaries drawn from the states of the Athenian confederacy; no one of those who had taken part with the Peloponnesians would be allowed to return to his native city.

CXLIII. "Then again, if they should lay hands upon the money at Olympia or Delphi and try to entice away the mercenaries among our sailors by the inducement of higher pay, that indeed might be a dangerous matter if we were not a match for them, assuming that both citizens and our resident aliens have manned our ships. But as a matter of fact we are a match for them, and, what is of the highest importance, we have citizens for pilots, and our crews in general are more numerous and better than those of all the rest of Hellas. And no one of our mercenaries,¹ when it came to facing the risk, would elect to be exiled from his own land and, with a lesser hope of victory at the same time, fight on their side because of the offer of a few days' high pay.

"Such, as it seems to me at least, or approximately such, is the situation as far as the Peloponnesians are concerned; as regards our own, I believe we are free from the defects I have remarked upon in them, and that we have in other respects advantages which more than counterbalance theirs. If they march against our territory, we shall sail against theirs; and the devastation of a part of the Peloponnesus will be quite a different thing from that of the whole of Attica. For they will be unable to get other territory in its place without fighting, while we have an abundance of territory both in the islands and on the mainland. A great thing, in truth, is the control of the sea. Just consider: if we were islanders, who would be more unassailable? So, even now, we must, as near as may be, imagine ourselves such and relinquish our land and houses, but keep watch over the sea and the city;

THUCYDIDES

πόλεως φυλακὴν ἔχειν, καὶ Πελοποννησίοις ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ὀργισθέντας πολλῶ πλέοσι μὴ διαμάχεσθαι (κρατήσαντές τε γὰρ αὐθις (οὐκ ἐλάσσοσι) μαχόμεθα καὶ ἦν σφαλῶμεν, τὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὅθεν ἰσχύομεν, προσαπόλλυται· οὐ γὰρ ἡσυχάσουσι μὴ ἱκανῶν ἡμῶν ὄντων ἐπ' αὐτοὺς στρατεύειν), τήν τε ὀλόφυρσιν μὴ οἰκιῶν καὶ γῆς ποιείσθαι, ἀλλὰ τῶν σωμάτων· οὐ γὰρ τάδε τοὺς ἄνδρας, ἀλλ' οἱ ἄνδρες ταῦτα κτῶνται. καὶ εἰ ὄμην πείσειν ὑμᾶς, αὐτοὺς ἂν ἐξελθόντας ἐκέλευον αὐτὰ δηῶσαι καὶ δεῖξαι Πελοποννησίοις ὅτι τούτων γε ἔνεκα οὐχ ὑπακούσεσθε.

CXLIV. “Πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ἔχω ἐς ἐλπίδα τοῦ περιέσεσθαι, ἣν ἐθέλητε ἀρχὴν τε μὴ ἐπι-κτᾶσθαι ἅμα πολεμοῦντες καὶ κινδύνους αὐθαι-ρέτους μὴ προστίθεσθαι· μᾶλλον γὰρ πεφόβημαι τὰς οἰκείας ἡμῶν ἀμαρτίας ἢ τὰς τῶν ἐναντίων 2 διανοίας. ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνα μὲν καὶ ἐν ἄλλῳ λόγῳ ἅμα τοῖς ἔργοις δηλωθήσεται· νῦν δὲ τούτοις ἀπο-κρινάμενοι ἀποπέμψωμεν, Μεγαρέας μὲν ὅτι ἐάσο-μεν ἀγορᾷ καὶ λιμέσι χρῆσθαι, ἣν καὶ Λακεδαιμό-νιοι ξενηλασίας μὴ ποιῶσι μήτε ἡμῶν μήτε τῶν ἡμετέρων ξυμμάχων (οὔτε γὰρ ἐκεῖνο κωλύει ἐν¹ ταῖς σπονδαῖς οὔτε τόδε), τὰς δὲ πόλεις ὅτι αὐτο-νόμους ἀφήσομεν, εἰ καὶ αὐτονόμους ἔχοντες ἐσπεισάμεθα καὶ ὅταν κακείνοι ταῖς ἑαυτῶν

¹ ἐν deleted by Hude, after Dion. H.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

ἀποδῶσι πόλεσι μὴ σφίσιν [τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις]¹
 ἐπιτηδείως αὐτονομεῖσθαι, ἀλλ' αὐτοῖς ἐκάστοις
 ὡς βούλονται· δίκας τε ὅτι ἐθέλομεν δοῦναι κατὰ
 τὰς ξυθήκας, πολέμου δὲ οὐκ ἄρξομεν, ἀρχο-
 μένους δὲ ἀμυνόμεθα. ταῦτα γὰρ δίκαια καὶ
 3 εἰδέναι δὲ χρὴ ὅτι ἀνάγκη πολεμεῖν (ἦν δὲ ἐκού-
 σιοι μᾶλλον δεχόμεθα, ἦσσον ἐγκεισομένους τοὺς
 ἐναντίους ἕξομεν), ἕκ τε τῶν μεγίστων κινδύνων
 ὅτι καὶ πόλει καὶ ἰδιώτῃ μέγιστα τιμαὶ περι-
 4 γίνονται. οἱ γοῦν πατέρες ἡμῶν ὑποστάντες
 Μήδους καὶ οὐκ ἀπὸ τοσῶνδε ὀρμώμενοι, ἀλλὰ
 καὶ τὰ ὑπάρχοντα ἐκλιπόντες, γνώμη τε πλέονι
 ἢ τύχῃ καὶ τόλμῃ μείζονι ἢ δυνάμει τὸν τε βάρ-
 βαρον ἀπεώσαντο καὶ ἐς τὰδε προήγαγον αὐτά·
 ὧν οὐ χρὴ λείπεσθαι, ἀλλὰ τοὺς τε ἐχθροὺς
 παντὶ τρόπῳ ἀμύνεσθαι καὶ τοῖς ἐπιγιγνομένοις
 πειρᾶσθαι αὐτὰ μὴ ἐλάσσω παραδοῦναι.”

CXLV. Ὁ μὲν Περικλῆς τοιαῦτα εἶπεν. οἱ δὲ
 Ἀθηναῖοι νομίσαντες ἄριστα σφίσι παραινεῖν
 αὐτὸν ἐψηφίσαντο ἃ ἐκέλευε, καὶ τοῖς Λακεδαιμο-
 νίοις ἀπεκρίναντο τῇ ἐκείνου γνώμῃ, καθ' ἕκαστά
 τε ὡς ἔφρασε καὶ τὸ ξύμπαν, οὐδὲν κελευόμενοι
 ποιήσκειν, δίκη δὲ κατὰ τὰς ξυθήκας ἐτοῖμοι εἶναι
 διαλύεσθαι περὶ τῶν ἐγκλημάτων ἐπὶ ἴσῃ καὶ

¹ Deleted by Hude, following Schol.

grant the states in their alliance the right to exercise independence in a manner that conforms, not to the interest of the Lacedaemonians, but to the wishes of the individual states; and as to arbitration, that we are willing to submit to it in accordance with the treaty, and will not begin war, but will defend ourselves against those who do. This answer is just and at the same time consistent with the dignity of the city. / But we must realise that war is inevitable, and that ~~the more willing we show ourselves to~~ accept it, the less eager will our enemies be to attack us, and also that it is from the greatest dangers that the greatest honours accrue to a state as well as to an individual. Our fathers, at any rate, withstood the Persians, although they had no such resources as ours, and abandoned even those which they possessed, and by their resolution more than by good fortune and with a courage greater than their strength beat back the Barbarian and advanced our fortunes to their present state. And we must not fall short of their example, but must defend ourselves against our enemies in every way, and must endeavour to hand down our empire undiminished to posterity."

CXLV. Such were the words of Pericles and the Athenians, thinking that he was advising them for the best, voted as he directed, and answered the Lacedaemonians according to his bidding, both as regards the particulars as he set them forth and on the whole question, to the effect that they would do nothing upon dictation, but were ready in accordance with the treaty to have all complaints adjusted by arbitration on a fair and equal basis. So the

THUCYDIDES

ὁμοίᾳ. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου καὶ οὐκέτι ὕστερον ἐπρεσβεύοντο.

CXLVI. Αἰτίαι δὲ αὐταὶ καὶ διαφοραὶ ἐγένοντο ἀμφοτέροις πρὸ τοῦ πολέμου, ἀρξάμεναι εὐθύς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Ἐπιδάμνῳ καὶ Κερκύρα. ἐπεμίγνυντο δὲ ὅμως ἐν αὐταῖς καὶ παρ' ἀλλήλους ἐφοίτων ἀκηρύκτως μὲν, ἀνυπόπτως δὲ οὐ· σπονδῶν γὰρ ξύγχυσις τὰ γιγνόμενα ἦν καὶ πρόφασις τοῦ πολεμεῖν.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

BOOK II

B

I. Ἄρχεται δὲ ὁ πόλεμος ἐνθένδε ἤδη Ἀθηναίων καὶ Πελοποννησίων καὶ τῶν ἐκατέροις ξυμμάχων, ἐν ᾧ οὔτε ἐπεμίγνυντο ἔτι ἀκηρυκτὶ παρ' ἀλλήλους καταστάντες τε ξυνεχῶς ἐπολέμουν, καὶ γέγραπται ἐξῆς ὡς ἕκαστα ἐγίγνετο κατὰ θέρος καὶ χειμῶνα.

II. Τέσσαρα καὶ δέκα μὲν ἔτη ἐνέμειναν αἰ τριακοντούται σπονδαὶ αἰ ἐγένοντο μετ' Εὐβοίας ἄλωσιν· τῷ δὲ πέμπτῳ καὶ δεκάτῳ ἔτει, ἐπὶ Χρυσίδος ἐν Ἀργεὶ τότε πεντήκοντα δυοῖν δέοντα ἔτη ἱερωμένης καὶ Αἰνησίου ἐφόρου ἐν Σπάρτῃ καὶ Πυθοδώρου ἔτι τέσσαρας μῆνας ἄρχοντος Ἀθηναίοις, μετὰ τὴν ἐν Ποτειδαίᾳ μάχην μηνὶ ἕκτῳ καὶ δεκάτῳ, ἅμα¹ ἦρι ἀρχομένῳ Θηβαίων ἄνδρες ὀλίγῳ πλείους τριακοσίων (ἡγοῦντο δὲ αὐτῶν βοιωταρχοῦντες Πυθάγγελός τε ὁ Φυλείδου καὶ Διέμπορος ὁ Ὀνητορίδου) ἐσῆλθον περὶ πρῶτον ὕπνον ξὺν ὅπλοις ἐς Πλάταιαν τῆς Βοιωτίας

¹ Hude's correction for ἕκτῳ καὶ ἅμα of the MSS. Lipsius suggested ἕκτῳ <καὶ δεκάτῳ> καὶ.

¹ The mode of reckoning customary in the time of Thucydides, and continued long afterwards. In such a scheme the summer included the spring and the winter the autumn:



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

2 οὐσαν Ἀθηναίων ξυμμαχίδα. ἐπηγάγοντο δὲ
 καὶ ἀνέωξαν τὰς πύλας Πλαταιῶν ἄνδρες, Ναυ-
 κλείδης τε καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ, βουλόμενοι ἰδίας
 ἔνεκα δυνάμεως ἄνδρας τε τῶν πολιτῶν τοὺς
 σφίσιν ὑπεναντίους διαφθεῖραι καὶ τὴν πόλιν
 3 Θηβαίοις προσποιῆσαι. ἔπραξαν δὲ ταῦτα δι'
 Εὐρυμάχου τοῦ Λεοντιάδου, ἀνδρὸς Θηβαίων
 δυνατωτάτου. προῖδόντες γὰρ οἱ Θηβαῖοι ὅτι
 ἔσοιτο ὁ πόλεμος, ἐβούλοντο τὴν Πλάταιαν αἰεὶ
 σφίσι διάφορον οὐσαν ἔτι ἐν εἰρήνῃ τε καὶ τοῦ
 πολέμου μήπω φανεροῦ καθεστῶτος προκατα-
 λαβεῖν. ἦ καὶ ῥᾶον ἔλαθον ἐσελθόντες, φυλακῆς
 4 οὐ προκαθεστηκυίας. θέμενοι δὲ ἐς τὴν ἀγορὰν
 τὰ ὄπλα τοῖς μὲν ἐπαγαγομένοις οὐκ ἐπέιθοντο
 ὥστε εὐθὺς ἔργου ἔχεσθαι καὶ ἰέναι ἐπὶ τὰς οἰκίας
 τῶν ἐχθρῶν, γνώμην δ' ἐποιοῦντο κηρύγμασί τε
 χρήσασθαι ἐπιτηδείοις καὶ ἐς ξύμβασιν μᾶλλον
 καὶ φιλίαν τὴν πόλιν ἀγαγεῖν (καὶ ἀνεῖπεν ὁ
 κῆρυξ, εἴ τις βούλεται κατὰ τὰ πάτρια τῶν πάν-
 των Βοιωτῶν ξυμμαχεῖν, τίθεσθαι παρ' αὐτοῦς
 τὰ ὄπλα), νομίζοντες σφίσι ῥαδίως τούτῳ τῷ
 τρόπῳ προσχωρήσειν τὴν πόλιν.

III. Οἱ δὲ Πλαταιῆς ὡς ἤσθοντο ἔνδον τε ὄντας
 τοὺς Θηβαίους καὶ ἐξαπιναίως κατειλημμένην
 τὴν πόλιν, καταδείσαντες καὶ νομίσαντες πολλῶ
 πλείους ἐσεληλυθέναι (οὐ γὰρ ἑώρων ἐν τῇ νυκτί)
 πρὸς ξύμβασιν ἐχώρησαν καὶ τοὺς λόγους δεξά-
 260

town of Boeotia which was in alliance with Athens. They had been invited over by some Plataeans, Naucleides and his partisans, who opened the gates for them, intending, with a view to getting power into their hands, to destroy the citizens who were of the opposite party and make over the city to the Thebans. And they had conducted their intrigue through Eurymachus son of Leontiades, a man of great influence at Thebes. For, as Plataea was always at variance with them, the Thebans, foreseeing that the war¹ was coming, wished to get possession of it while there was still peace and before the war had yet been openly declared. And so they found it easier to make their entry unobserved, because no watch had been set to guard the city. And when they had grounded their arms in the market-place, instead of following the advice of those who had invited them over, namely to set to work at once and enter the houses of their enemies, they determined rather to try conciliatory proclamations and to bring the city to an amicable agreement. The proclamation made by herald was that, if anyone wished to be an ally according to the hereditary usages of the whole body of the Boeotians, he should take his weapons and join them. For they thought that in this way the city would easily be induced to come over to their side.

III. And the Plataeans, when they became aware that the Thebans were inside, and that the city had been taken by surprise, took fright, and, as it was night and they could not see, thinking that a far greater number had come in, they concluded to make terms, and, accepting the proposals

¹ i.e. the war between Athens and Sparta.

THUCYDIDES

2 μενοι ἡσύχαζον, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐς οὐδένα
 οὐδὲν ἐνεωτέριζον.· πράσσοντες δὲ πῶς ταῦτα
 κατενόησαν οὐ πολλοὺς τοὺς Θηβαίους ὄντας καὶ
 ἐνόμισαν ἐπιθέμενοι ῥαδίως κρατήσειν· τῷ γὰρ
 3 πλήθει τῶν Πλαταιῶν οὐ βουλομένῳ ἦν τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων ἀφίστασθαι. ἐδόκει οὖν ἐπιχειρητέα
 εἶναι καὶ ξυνελέγοντο διορύσσοντες τοὺς κοινούς
 τοίχους παρ' ἀλλήλους, ὅπως μὴ διὰ τῶν ὁδῶν
 φανεροὶ ᾧσιν ἰόντες, ἀμάξας τε ἄνευ τῶν ὑπο-
 ζυγίων ἐς τὰς ὁδοὺς καθίστασαν, ἵνα ἀντὶ τείχους
 ἦ, καὶ τὰλλα ἐξήρτυον ἢ ἕκαστον ἐφαίνετο πρὸς
 4 τὰ παρόντα ξύμφορον ἔσεσθαι. ἐπεὶ δὲ ὡς ἐκ
 τῶν δυνατῶν ἐτοῖμα ἦν, φυλάξαντες ἔτι νύκτα
 καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ περίορθρον ἐχώρουν ἐκ τῶν οἰκιῶν
 ἐπ' αὐτούς, ὅπως μὴ κατὰ φῶς θαρσαλεωτέροις
 οὔσι προσφέροιεντο καὶ σφίσιν ἐκ τοῦ ἴσου γί-
 γνωνται, ἀλλ' ἐν νυκτὶ φοβερώτεροι ὄντες ἡσσοὺς
 ᾧσι τῆς σφετέρας ἐμπειρίας τῆς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν.
 προσέβαλόν τε εὐθύς καὶ ἐς χεῖρας ἦσαν κατὰ
 τάχος.

IV. Οἱ δ' ὡς ἔγνωσαν ἐξηπατημένοι, ξυνεστρέ-
φοντό τε ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς καὶ τὰς προσβολὰς
 2 ἢ προσπίπτοιεν ἀπεωθοῦντο. καὶ δὶς μὲν ἢ τρὶς
 ἀπεκρούσαντο, ἔπειτα πολλῷ θορύβῳ αὐτῶν τε
 προσβαλόντων καὶ τῶν γυναικῶν καὶ τῶν οἰκετῶν
 ἅμα ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκιῶν κραυγῇ τε καὶ ὀλολυγῇ
 χρωμένων λίθοις τε καὶ κεράμῳ βαλλόντων, καὶ
 ὑετοῦ ἅμα διὰ νυκτὸς πολλοῦ ἐπιγενομένου, ἐφο-



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

βήθησαν καὶ τραπόμενοι ἔφευγον διὰ τῆς πόλεως,
 ἄπειροι μὲν ὄντες οἱ πλείους ἐν σκότῳ καὶ πηλῶ
 τῶν διόδων ἢ χρὴ σωθῆναι (καὶ γὰρ τελευτῶντος
 τοῦ μηνὸς τὰ γιγνόμενα ἦν), ἐμπείρους δὲ ἔχοντες
 τοὺς διώκοντας τοῦ μὴ ἐκφεύγειν,¹ ὥστε διεφθεί-
 3 ροντο πολλοί.] τῶν δὲ Πλαταιῶν τις τὰς πύλας
 ἢ ἐσῆλθον καὶ αἶπερ ἦσαν μόνοι ἀνεωγμένοι,
 ἔκλησε στυρακίῳ ἀκοντίου ἀντὶ βαλάνου χρησά-
 μενος ἐς τὸν μοχλόν, ὥστε μηδὲ ταύτη ἔξοδον ἔτι
 4 εἶναι. διωκόμενοι δὲ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν οἱ μὲν τινες
 αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχος ἀναβάντες ἔρριψαν ἐς τὸ ἔξω
 σφᾶς αὐτοὺς καὶ διεφθάρησαν οἱ πλείους, οἱ δὲ
 κατὰ πύλας ἐρήμους γυναικὸς δούσης πέλεκυν
 λαθόντες² διακόψαντες τὸν μοχλὸν ἐξῆλθον
 οὐ πολλοί (αἴσθησις γὰρ ταχεῖα ἐπεγένετο),
 ἄλλοι δὲ ἄλλη τῆς πόλεως σποράδες ἀπώλλυντο.
 5 τὸ δὲ πλεῖστον καὶ ὅσον μάλιστα ἦν ξυνεστραμ-
 μένον ἐσπίπτουσιν ἐς οἶκημα μέγα, ὃ ἦν τοῦ
 τείχους καὶ αἰ³ θύραι ἀνεωγμένοι ἔτυχον αὐτοῦ,
 οἰόμενοι πύλας τὰς θύρας τοῦ οἰκήματος εἶναι
 6 καὶ ἀντικρυς δίοδον ἐς τὸ ἔξω. ὀρώντες δὲ αὐ-
 τοὺς οἱ Πλαταιῆς ἀπειλημμένους ἐβουλεύοντο
 εἴτε κατακαύσωσιν ὥσπερ ἔχουσιν, ἐμπρήσαντες
 7 τὸ οἶκημα, εἴτε τί ἄλλο χρήσονται. τέλος δὲ

¹ τοῦ μὴ ἐκφεύγειν Hude deletes, after van Herwerden.

² καὶ οἱ MSS. after λαθόντες deleted by van Herwerden.

³ So Hude with CG ; αἰ πλησίον θύραι ABEFm₂. Didot and Haase would transpose thus: τοῦ τείχους πλησίον καὶ αἰ θύραι.

during the night—they became panic-stricken and turned and fled through the city; and since most of them were unfamiliar with the thoroughfares by which they must save themselves amid the darkness and mud—for these things happened at the end of the month¹—, whereas their pursuers knew full well how to prevent their escape, many of them consequently perished. One of the Plataeans, moreover, had closed the gates by which they had entered—the only gates which had been opened—using the spike of a javelin instead of a pin to fasten the bar, so that there was no longer a way out in that direction either. And being pursued up and down the city, some of them mounted the wall and threw themselves over, most of these perishing; others succeeded in getting out by an unguarded gate without being observed, cutting through the bar with an axe which a woman gave them—but not many, for they were soon discovered; and others got isolated in various parts of the city and were put to death. But the greater number, those who had kept more together than the others, rushed into a large building abutting upon² the wall whose doors happened to be open, thinking that the doors of the building were city-gates and that there was a passage right through to the outside. And the Plataeans, seeing that they were cut off, began to deliberate whether they should set fire to the building and burn them up without more ado or what other disposition they should make of them.

¹ When there would be no moon.

² Or, as most MSS. read, “a large building . . . whose doors near by happened to be open”; with Didot and Haase, “a large building near the wall whose doors . . .”

THUCYDIDES

οὔτοι τε καὶ ὅσοι ἄλλοι τῶν Θηβαίων περιῆσαν κατὰ τὴν πόλιν πλανώμενοι, ξυνέβησαν τοῖς Πλαταιεῦσι παραδοῦναι σφᾶς τε αὐτοὺς καὶ τὰ ὄπλα χρήσασθαι ὅ τι ἂν βούλωνται.

V. Οἱ μὲν δὴ ἐν τῇ Πλαταίᾳ οὕτως ἐπεπράγεσαν. οἱ δ' ἄλλοι Θηβαῖοι οὐς ἔδει ἔτι τῆς νυκτὸς παραγενέσθαι πανστρατιᾷ, εἴ τι ἄρα μὴ προχωροίη τοῖς ἐσεληλυθόσι, τῆς ἀγγελίας ἅμα καθ' ὁδὸν αὐτοῖς ῥηθείσης περὶ τῶν γεγενημένων ἐπε-
 2 βοήθουν. ἀπέχει δὲ ἡ Πλάταια τῶν Θηβῶν σταδίους ἑβδομήκοντα, καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ τὸ γενόμενον τῆς νυκτὸς ἐποίησε βραδύτερον αὐτοὺς ἐλθεῖν· ὁ γὰρ Ἄσωπὸς ποταμὸς ἐρρῦη μέγας καὶ οὐ
 3 ῥαδίως διαβατὸς ἦν. πορευόμενοί τε ἐν ὑετῷ καὶ τὸν ποταμὸν μόλις διαβάντες ὕστερον παρεγένοντο, ἤδη τῶν ἀνδρῶν τῶν μὲν διεφθαρμένων,
 4 τῶν δὲ ζώντων ἐχομένων. ὥς δ' ἤσθοντο οἱ Θηβαῖοι τὸ γεγενημένον, ἐπεβούλευον τοῖς ἔξω τῆς πόλεως τῶν Πλαταιῶν (ἦσαν γὰρ καὶ ἄνθρωποι κατὰ τοὺς ἀγροὺς καὶ κατασκευή, οἷα ἀπροσδοκῆτου τοῦ¹ κακοῦ ἐν εἰρήνῃ γενομένου). ἐβούλουτο γὰρ σφίσιν, εἴ τινα λάβοιεν, ὑπάρχειν ἀντὶ τῶν ἔνδον, ἦν ἄρα τύχωσί τινες ἐζωγρημένοι.
 5 καὶ οἱ μὲν ταῦτα διανοοῦντο· οἱ δὲ Πλαταιῆς ἔτι διαβουλεομένων αὐτῶν ὑποτοπήσαντες τοιοῦτόν τι ἔσεσθαι καὶ δείσαντες περὶ τοῖς ἔξω κήρυκα ἐξέπεμψαν παρὰ τοὺς Θηβαίους, λέγοντες ὅτι οὔτε τὰ πεποιημένα ὅσια δράσειαν ἐν σπονδαῖς σφῶν πειράσαντες καταλαβεῖν τὴν πόλιν, τά τε ἔξω ἔλεγον αὐτοῖς μὴ ἀδικεῖν· εἰ δὲ μή, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἔφασαν αὐτῶν τοὺς ἀνδρας ἀποκτενεῖν οὐς ἔχουσι

¹ Added by Bredow and Baumeister.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

ζῶντας· ἀναχωρησάντων δὲ πάλιν ἐκ τῆς γῆς
 6 ἀποδώσειν αὐτοῖς τοὺς ἄνδρας. Θηβαῖοι μὲν
 ταῦτα λέγουσι καὶ ἐπομόσαι φασὶν αὐτούς·
 Πλαταιῆς δ' οὐχ ὁμολογοῦσι τοὺς ἄνδρας εὐθύς
 ὑποσχέσθαι ἀποδώσειν, ἀλλὰ λόγων πρῶτον
 γενομένων ἦν τι συμβαίνωσι, καὶ ἐπομόσαι οὐ
 7 φασιν. ἐκ δ' οὖν τῆς γῆς ἀνεχώρησαν οἱ Θηβαῖοι
 οὐδὲν ἀδικήσαντες· οἱ δὲ Πλαταιῆς ἐπειδὴ τὰ ἐκ
 τῆς χώρας κατὰ τάχος ἐσεκομίσαντο, ἀπέκτειναν
 τοὺς ἄνδρας εὐθύς. ἦσαν δὲ ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ
 ἑκατὸν οἱ ληφθέντες, καὶ Εὐρύμαχος αὐτῶν ἦν,
 πρὸς ὃν ἔπραξαν οἱ προδιδόντες.

VI. Τοῦτο δὲ ποιήσαντες ἔς τε τὰς Ἀθήνας
 ἄγγελον ἔπεμπον καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους
 ἀπέδοσαν τοῖς Θηβαίοις, τὰ τε ἐν τῇ πόλει
 καθίσταντο πρὸς τὰ παρόντα ἢ ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς.
 2 τοῖς δ' Ἀθηναίοις ἠγγέλθη εὐθύς τὰ περὶ τῶν
 Πλαταιῶν γεγενημένα, καὶ Βοιωτῶν τε παρα-
 χρῆμα ξυνέλαβον ὅσοι ἦσαν ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ καὶ
 ἔς τὴν Πλάταιαν ἔπεμψαν κήρυκα, κελεύοντες
 εἰπεῖν μηδὲν νεώτερον ποιεῖν περὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν οὓς
 ἔχουσι Θηβαίων, πρὶν ἂν τι καὶ αὐτοὶ βουλευ-
 3 σωσι περὶ αὐτῶν· οὐ γὰρ ἠγγέλθη αὐτοῖς ὅτι
 τεθνηκότες εἶεν. ἅμα γὰρ τῇ ἐσόδῳ γιγνομένη
 τῶν Θηβαίων ὁ πρῶτος ἄγγελος ἐξήει, ὁ δὲ δεύ-
 τερος ἄρτι νενικημένων τε καὶ ξυνειλημμένων, καὶ
 τῶν ὕστερον οὐδὲν ἤδεσαν. οὕτω δὲ οὐκ εἰδότες
 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπέστελλον· ὁ δὲ κήρυξ ἀφικόμενος

the men whom they held captive, but if the Thebans withdrew from their territory they would restore the men to them. Now this is the account which the Thebans give, and they allege that the Plataeans confirmed their promise with an oath; the Plataeans do not admit that they promised to restore the men at once, but only that they would do so in case they should come to an agreement after preliminary negotiations, and they deny that they swore to it. At any rate, the Thebans withdrew from their territory without doing any injury; but the Plataeans, as soon as they had hastily fetched in their property from the country, straightway slew the men. And those who had been taken captive were one hundred and eighty in number, one of them being Eurymachus, with whom the traitors had negotiated.

VI. When they had done this, they sent a messenger to Athens, gave back the dead under a truce to the Thebans, and settled the affairs of the city as seemed best to them in the emergency. The report of what had been done in Plataea was made to the Athenians promptly; and they instantly apprehended all the Thebans who were in Attica and sent a herald to Plataea, bidding him tell them to take no extreme measures regarding the Thebans whom they held captive until they themselves should have taken counsel about them; for the news had not arrived that the men had been put to death. For the first messenger had set out at the time the Thebans were entering the city, the second immediately after their defeat and capture, and the Athenians knew nothing of later events.

Consequently the Athenians sent their orders without knowing the facts; and the herald on his

THUCYDIDES

4 ἤνυρε τοὺς ἄνδρας διεφθαρμένους. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα οἱ Ἴ�θηναῖοι στρατεύσαντες ἐς Πλάταιαν σῖτόν τε ἐσήγαγον καὶ φρουροὺς ἐγκατέλιπον, τῶν τε ἀνθρώπων τοὺς ἀχρειοτάτους ξὺν γυναιξὶ καὶ παισὶν ἐξεκόμισαν.

VII. Γεγενημένου δὲ τοῦ ἐν Πλαταιαῖς ἔργου καὶ λελυμένων λαμπρῶς τῶν σπονδῶν οἱ Ἴ�θηναῖοι παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς πολεμήσοντες, παρεσκευάζοντο δὲ καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, πρεσβείας τε μέλλοντες πέμπειν παρὰ βασιλέα καὶ ἄλλοσε πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους, εἴ ποθέν τινα ὠφελίαν ἤλπιζον ἐκάτεροι προσλήψεσθαι, πόλεις τε ξυμμαχίδας ποιούμενοι ὅσαι ἦσαν ἐκτὸς τῆς
2 ἑαυτῶν δυνάμεως. καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις μὲν πρὸς ταῖς αὐτοῦ ὑπαρχούσαις ἐξ Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικελίας τοῖς τὰ κείνων ἐλομένοις ναῦς ἐπετάχθησαν¹ ποιεῖσθαι κατὰ μέγεθος τῶν πόλεων, ὡς ἐς τὸν πάντα ἀριθμὸν πεντακοσίων νεῶν ἐσομένων, καὶ ἀργύριον ῥητὸν ἐτοιμάζειν, τὰ τε ἄλλα ἡσυχάζοντας καὶ Ἀθηναίους δεχομένους μιᾷ νηὶ ἕως
3 ἂν ταῦτα παρασκευασθῇ. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ τήν τε ὑπάρχουσαν ξυμμαχίαν ἐξήτταζον καὶ ἐς τὰ περὶ Πελοπόννησον μᾶλλον χωρία ἐπρεσβεύοντο, Κέρκυραν καὶ Κεφαλληνίαν καὶ Ἀκαρνᾶνας καὶ Ζάκυνθον, ὁρῶντες, εἰ σφίσι φίλια ταῦτ' εἴη

¹ ἐπετάχθη διακοσίας Hude, with Herbst (ἐπετάχθη σ').

¹ cf. ch. lxxviii. 3.

² Referring, in the one case, to the unsuccessful embassy of the Lacedaemonians to the King mentioned in ch. lxxvii.;



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

βεβαίως, περίξ τὴν Πελοπόννησον καταπολεμή-
 σοντες.

VIII. Ὀλίγον τε ἐπενόουν οὐδὲν ἀμφοτέροι,
 ἀλλ' ἔρρωντο ἐς τὸν πόλεμον οὐκ ἀπεικότως·
 ἀρχόμενοι γὰρ πάντες ὀξύτερον ἀντιλαμβάνονται,
 τότε δὲ καὶ νεότης πολλὴ μὲν οὔσα ἐν τῇ Πελο-
 ποννήσῳ, πολλὴ δ' ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις οὐκ ἀκουσίως
 ὑπὸ ἀπειρίας ἤπτετο τοῦ πολέμου. ἢ τε ἄλλη
 Ἑλλὰς ἅπασα μετέωρος ἦν ξυνιουσῶν τῶν πρώ-
 2 των πόλεων. καὶ πολλὰ μὲν λόγια ἐλέγετο,
 πολλὰ δὲ χρησμολόγοι ἦδον ἐν τε τοῖς μέλλουσι
 3 πολεμήσειν καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις πόλεσιν. ἔτι δὲ
 Δῆλος ἐκινήθη ὀλίγον πρὸ τούτων, πρότερον
 οὔπω σεισθεῖσα ἀφ' οὗ Ἕλληνας μέμνηνται.
 ἐλέγετο δὲ καὶ ἐδόκει ἐπὶ τοῖς μέλλουσι γενή-
 σεσθαι σημῆναι· εἴ τέ τι ἄλλο τοιουτότροπον
 ξυνέβη γενέσθαι, πάντα ἀνεζητεῖτο.

4 Ἡ δὲ εὐνοία παρὰ πολὺ ἐποίει τῶν ἀνθρώπων
 μᾶλλον ἐς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, ἄλλως τε καὶ
 προειπόντων ὅτι τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐλευθεροῦσιν.
 ἔρρωτό τε πᾶς καὶ ἰδιώτης καὶ πόλις εἴ τι δύναίτο
 καὶ λόγῳ καὶ ἔργῳ ξυνεπιλαμβάνειν αὐτοῖς· ἐν
 τούτῳ τε κεκωλῦσθαι ἐδόκει ἐκάστῳ τὰ πράγ-
 5 ματα ᾧ μὴ τις αὐτὸς παρέσται. οὕτως ἐν¹ ὀργῇ
 εἶχον οἱ πλείους τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, οἱ μὲν τῆς
 ἀρχῆς ἀπολυθῆναι βουλόμενοι, οἱ δὲ μὴ ἀρχθῶσι
 φοβούμενοι.

¹ Added by Stephanus.

places they would be able to encircle the Peloponnesus and subdue it.

VIII. There was nothing paltry in the designs of either side; but both put their whole strength into the war, and not without reason, for men always lay hold with more spirit at the beginning, and at this time, in addition, the young men, who were numerous both in the Peloponnesus and in Athens, were unfamiliar enough with war to welcome it. All the rest of Hellas was in anxious suspense as its foremost cities came into conflict with each other. And many were the prophecies recited and many those which oracle-mongers chanted, both among the peoples who were about to go to war and in the Hellenic cities at large. Moreover, only a short time before this, Delos had been shaken, although it had not before been visited by an earthquake within the memory of the Hellenes.¹ This was said and believed to be ominous of coming events, and indeed every other incident of the sort which chanced to occur was carefully looked into.

The general good-will, however, inclined decidedly to the side of the Lacedaemonians, especially since they proclaimed that they were liberating Hellas. Every person and every state was strongly purposed to assist them in every possible way, whether by word or by deed, and each man thought that wherever he could not himself be present, there the cause had suffered a check. To such an extent were the majority of the Hellenes enraged against the Athenians, some wishing to be delivered from their sway, others fearful of falling under it.

¹ Probably an intentional contradiction of Hdt. vi. xcvi., where it is stated that an earthquake occurred shortly before the battle of Marathon, but none later.

THUCYDIDES

ΙΧ. Παρασκευῇ μὲν οὖν καὶ γνώμῃ τοιαύτῃ
 ὄρμηντο. πόλεις δὲ ἑκάτεροι τάσδε ἔχοντες ξυμ-
 2 μάχους ἐς τὸν πόλεμον καθίσταντο. Λακεδαιμο-
 νίων μὲν οἶδε ξύμμαχοι· Πελοποννήσιοι μὲν οἱ
 ἐντὸς ἰσθμοῦ πάντες πλὴν Ἀργείων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν
 (τούτοις δὲ ἐς ἀμφοτέρους φιλία ἦν· Πελληνῆς δὲ
 Ἀχαιῶν μόνοι ξυνεπολέμουν τὸ πρῶτον, ἔπειτα
 δὲ ὕστερον καὶ ἅπαντες), ἔξω δὲ Πελοποννήσου
 Μεγαρῆς, Βοιωτοί, Λοκροί, Φωκῆς, Ἀμπρακιῶται,
 3 Λευκάδιοι, Ἀνακτόριοι. τούτων ναυτικὸν παρεί-
 χοντο Κορίνθιοι, Μεγαρῆς, Σικυῶνιοι, Πελληνῆς,
 Ἡλεῖοι, Ἀμπρακιῶται, Λευκάδιοι, ἰππέας δὲ
 Βοιωτοί, Φωκῆς, Λοκροί, αἱ δ' ἄλλαι πόλεις
 4 πεζὸν παρείχον.¹ αὕτη μὲν Λακεδαιμονίων
 ξυμμαχία· Ἀθηναίων δὲ Χῖοι, Λέσβιοι, Πλα-
 ταιῆς, Μεσσήνιοι οἱ ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ, Ἀκαρνάνων
 οἱ πλείους, Κερκυραῖοι, Ζακύνθιοι, καὶ ἄλλαι
 πόλεις αἱ ὑποτελεῖς οὔσαι ἐν ἔθνεσι τοσοῖσδε,
 Καρία ἢ ἐπὶ θαλάσση, Δωριῆς Καρσί πρόσοικοι,
 Ἰωνία, Ἑλλησποντος, τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης, νῆσοι ὅσαι
 ἐντὸς Πελοποννήσου καὶ Κρήτης πρὸς ἥλιον
 5 ἀνίσχοντα² πλὴν Μήλου καὶ Θήρας. τούτων
 ναυτικὸν παρείχοντο Χῖοι, Λέσβιοι, Κερκυραῖοι,
 6 οἱ δ' ἄλλοι πεζὸν καὶ χρήματα. ξυμμαχία μὲν
 αὕτη ἑκατέρων καὶ παρασκευῇ ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἦν.

Χ. Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μετὰ τὰ ἐν Πλαταιαῖς
 εὐθὺς περιήγγελλον κατὰ τὴν Πελοπόννησον καὶ

¹ Herbst deletes, followed by Hude.

² Before πλὴν C gives πᾶσαι αἱ Κυκλάδες, the other MSS. πᾶσαι αἱ ἄλλαι Κυκλάδες. Deleted by Dobree.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

τὴν ἔξω ξυμμαχί^δα στρατιὰν παρασκευάζεσθαι
 ταῖς πόλεσι τά τε ἐπιτήδεια οἷα εἰκὸς ἐπὶ ἔξοδον
 ἔκδημον ἔχειν, ὡς ἐσβαλοῦντες ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν.
 2 ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐκάστοις ἐτοῖμα γίγνοιτο, κατὰ τὸν
 χρόνον τὸν εἰρημένον ξυνησαν τὰ δύο μέρη ἀπὸ
 3 πόλεως ἐκάστης ἐς τὸν ἰσθμόν. καὶ ἐπειδὴ πᾶν
 τὸ στράτευμα ξυνειλεγμένον ἦν, Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ
 βασιλεὺς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, ὅσπερ ἠγεῖτο τῆς
 ἐξόδου ταύτης, ξυγκαλέσας τοὺς στρατηγοὺς τῶν
 πόλεων πασῶν καὶ τοὺς μάλιστα ἐν τέλει καὶ
 ἀξιολογωτάτους παρήνει τοιάδε.¹

XI. “ Ἄνδρες Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ ξύμμαχοι,
 καὶ οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν πολλὰς στρατείας καὶ ἐν
 αὐτῇ τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ καὶ ἔξω ἐποιήσαντο, καὶ
 ἡμῶν αὐτῶν οἱ πρεσβύτεροι οὐκ ἄπειροι πολέμων
 εἰσίν· ὅμως δὲ τῆσδε οὐπω μείζονα παρασκευὴν
 ἔχοντες ἐξήλθομεν· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπὶ πόλιν δυνατω-
 τάτην νῦν ἐρχόμεθα, καὶ αὐτοὶ πλείστοι καὶ
 2 ἄριστοι στρατεύοντες. δίκαιον οὖν ἡμᾶς μήτε
 τῶν πατέρων χείρους φαίνεσθαι μήτε ἡμῶν αὐτῶν
 τῆς δόξης ἐνδεεστέρους. ἢ γὰρ Ἑλλὰς πᾶσα
 τῆδε τῇ ὀρμῇ ἐπῆρται καὶ προσέχει τὴν γνώμην,
 εὐνοίαν ἔχουσα διὰ τὸ Ἀθηναίων ἔχθος πρᾶξαι
 3 ἡμᾶς ἂ ἐπινοοῦμεν. οὐκ οὐν χρεῖ, εἴ τῳ καὶ
 δοκοῦμεν πλήθει ἐπιέναι καὶ ἀσφαλείᾳ πολλῇ
 εἶναι μὴ ἂν ἐλθεῖν τοὺς ἐναντίους ἡμῖν διὰ μάχης,
 τούτων ἔνεκα ἀμελέστερόν τι παρεσκευασμένους
 χωρεῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ πόλεως ἐκάστης ἠγεμόνα καὶ
 στρατιώτην τὸ καθ’ αὐτὸν αἰεὶ προσδέχεσθαι ἐς

¹ Sintenis' correction for παρεῖναι τοιάδ' ἔλεξεν of the MSS.

states in the Peloponnesus and their confederacy outside the Peloponnesus to make ready such troops and supplies as it was appropriate they should have for a foreign expedition, their intention being to invade Attica. When everything was ready in the several states, two-thirds of the contingent of each state assembled at the appointed time at the Isthmus. And when the whole army was assembled, Archidamus, the king of the Lacedaemonians, who was to be the leader of this expedition, called together the generals of all the states as well as the chief officials and the most notable men, and exhorted them as follows:

XI. "Peloponnesians and allies, our fathers made many campaigns both in the Peloponnesus and beyond it, and the elder men also amongst us do not lack experience in warfare, yet never before have we taken the field with a greater armament than this; but though we were never more numerous and puissant, it is also a very powerful state we now go against. It is but right, therefore, that we neither should show ourselves worse men than our fathers nor wanting to our own fame. For all Hellas is stirred by this enterprise of ours, and fixes her gaze upon it, and being friendly to us on account of their hatred of the Athenians hopes that we shall succeed in carrying out our designs. Therefore, even if some of us may think that we are going against them with superior numbers and that in all likelihood the enemy will not risk a pitched battle with us, we must not on that account be a whit less carefully prepared when we advance, but rather must officer and soldier of every state for his own part be always expecting to encounter

THUCYDIDES

4 κίνδυνόν τινα ἤξειν. ἄδηλα γὰρ τὰ τῶν πολέμων,
 καὶ ἐξ ὀλίγου τὰ πολλὰ καὶ δι' ὀργῆς αἱ ἐπι-
 χειρήσεις γίνονται· πολλάκις τε τὸ ἔλασσον
 πλῆθος δεδιὸς ἄμεινον ἠμύνατο τοὺς πλέονας διὰ
 5 τὸ καταφρονοῦντας ἀπαρασκευάτους γενέσθαι. χρῆ
 δὲ αἰεὶ ἐν τῇ πολεμίᾳ τῇ μὲν γνώμῃ θαρσαλέους
 στρατεύειν, τῷ δ' ἔργῳ δεδιότας παρεσκευάσθαι.
 οὕτω γὰρ πρὸς τε τὸ ἐπιέναι τοῖς ἐναντίοις
 εὐψυχότατοι ἂν εἶεν, πρὸς τε τὸ ἐπιχειρεῖσθαι
 ἀσφαλέστατοι.

6 “ Ἡμεῖς δὲ οὐδ' ἐπὶ ἀδύνατον ἀμύνεσθαι οὕτω¹
 πόλιν ἐρχόμεθα, ἀλλὰ τοῖς πᾶσιν ἄριστα παρε-
 σκευασμένην, ὥστε χρῆ καὶ πάνυ ἐλπίζειν διὰ
 μάχης ἰέναι αὐτούς, εἰ μὴ καὶ νῦν ὥρμηνται ἐν
 ᾧ οὐπω πάρεσμεν, ἀλλ' ὅταν ἐν τῇ γῇ ὀρώσιν
 7 ἡμᾶς δηοῦντάς τε καὶ τὰ κείνων φθείροντας. πᾶσι
 γὰρ ἐν τοῖς ὄμμασι καὶ ἐν τῷ παραυτίκα ὄραν
 πάσχοντάς τι ἄηθες ὀργὴ προσπίπτει, καὶ οἱ
 λογισμῷ ἐλάχιστα χρώμενοι θυμῷ πλείιστα ἐς
 8 ἔργον καθίστανται. Ἀθηναίους δὲ καὶ πλέον τι
 τῶν ἄλλων εἰκὸς τοῦτο δρᾶσαι, οἳ ἄρχειν τε τῶν
 ἄλλων ἀξιοῦσι καὶ ἐπιόντες τὴν τῶν πέλας δηοῦν
 9 μᾶλλον ἢ τὴν αὐτῶν ὄραν. ὥς οὖν ἐπὶ τοσαύτην
 πόλιν στρατεύοντες καὶ μεγίστην δόξαν οἰσόμενοι
 τοῖς τε προγόνοις καὶ ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα
 ἐκ τῶν ἀποβαινόντων, ἔπεσθε ὅπῃ ἂν τις ἡγήται,
 κόσμον καὶ φυλακὴν περὶ παντὸς ποιούμενοι καὶ
 τὰ παραγγελλόμενα ὀξέως δεχόμενοι· κάλλιστον

¹ οὕτω deleted by Hude, after Madvig.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

γὰρ τόδε καὶ ἀσφαλέστατον πολλοὺς ὄντας ἐνὶ κόσμῳ χρωμένους φαίνεσθαι.”

XII. Τοσαῦτα εἰπὼν καὶ διαλύσας τὸν ξύλλογον ὁ Ἀρχίδαμος Μελήσιππον πρῶτον ἀποστέλλει εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας τὸν Διακρίτου, ἄνδρα Σπαρτιάτην, εἴ τι ἄρα μᾶλλον ἐνδοῖεν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ὄρωντες σφᾶς ἤδη ἐν ὁδῷ ὄντας. οἱ δὲ οὐ προσεδέξαντο αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν πόλιν οὐδ' ἐπὶ τὸ κοινόν· ἦν γὰρ Περικλέους γνώμη πρότερον νενικηκυῖα κήρυκα καὶ πρεσβείαν μὴ δέχεσθαι Λακεδαιμονίων ἐξεστρατευμένων. ἀποπέμπουσιν οὖν αὐτὸν πρὶν ἀκοῦσαι καὶ ἐκέλευον ἐκτὸς ὄρων εἶναι αὐθημερόν, τό τε λοιπὸν ἀναχωρήσαντας ἐπὶ τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν, ἦν τι βούλωνται, πρεσβεύεσθαι. συμπέμπουσί τε τῷ Μελησίππῳ ἀγωγούς, ὅπως μηδενὶ ξυγγένηται. ὁ δ' ἐπειδὴ ἐπὶ τοῖς ὀρίοις ἐγένετο καὶ ἔμελλε διαλύσεσθαι, τοσόνδε εἰπὼν ἐπορεύετο ὅτι “Ἡδε ἡ ἡμέρα τοῖς Ἑλλησι μεγάλων κακῶν ἄρξει.” ὡς δὲ ἀφίκετο εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον καὶ ἔγνω ὁ Ἀρχίδαμος ὅτι οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐδέν πω ἐνδώσουσιν, οὕτω δὲ ἄρας τῷ στρατῷ προυχώρει εἰς τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν. Βοιωτοὶ δὲ μέρος μὲν τὸ σφέτερον καὶ τοὺς ἵππείας παρείχοντο Πελοποννησίοις ξυστρατεύειν, τοῖς δὲ λειπομένοις εἰς Πλάταιαν ἐλθόντες τὴν γῆν ἐδήουν.

XIII. Ἔτι δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ξυλληγομέ-

a great host to show itself subject to a single discipline."

XII. With these words Archidamus dismissed the assembly. He then first sent Melesippus son of Diocritus, a Spartan, to Athens, in the hope that the Athenians, when they saw that the Lacedaemonians were already on the march, might be somewhat more inclined to yield. But they did not allow him to enter the city, much less to appear before the assembly; for a motion of Pericles had already been carried not to admit herald or embassy after the Lacedaemonians had once taken the field. They accordingly dismissed him without hearing him, and ordered him to be beyond their borders that same day; and in future, they added, the Lacedaemonians must first withdraw to their own territory before sending an embassy, if they had any communication to make. They also sent an escort along with Melesippus, in order to prevent his having communication with anyone. And when he arrived at the frontier and was about to leave his escort, he uttered these words before he went his way, "This day will be the beginning of great evils for the Hellenes." When he came to the army, and Archidamus had learned that the Athenians would not as yet make any concession, then at length they broke camp and advanced into Athenian territory. And the Boeotians not only supplied their contingent¹ and the cavalry to serve with the Peloponnesians, but also went to Plataea with their remaining troops and proceeded to ravage the country.

XIII. While the Peloponnesian forces were still

¹ i.e. two-thirds of their full appointment; cf. ch. x. 2.

THUCYDIDES

νων τε ἐς τὸν ἰσθμὸν καὶ ἐν ὁδῷ ὄντων, πρὶν ἐσβαλεῖν ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν, Περικλῆς ὁ Ξανθίππου, στρατηγὸς ὢν Ἀθηναίων δέκατος αὐτίς, ὡς ἔγνω τὴν ἐσβολὴν ἐσομένην, ὑποτοπήσας, ὅτι Ἀρχίδαμος αὐτῷ ξένος ὢν ἐτύγχανε, μὴ πολλὰ κίς ἢ αὐτὸς ἰδίᾳ βουλόμενος χαρίζεσθαι τοὺς ἀγροὺς αὐτοῦ παραλίπη καὶ μὴ δηώσῃ, ἢ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων κελευσάντων ἐπὶ διαβολῇ τῇ ἑαυτοῦ γένηται τοῦτο, ὥσπερ καὶ τὰ ἄγῃ ἐλαύνειν προεῖπον ἔνεκα ἐκείνου, προηγόρευε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ ὅτι Ἀρχίδαμος μὲν οἱ ξένος εἶη, οὐ μέντοι ἐπὶ κακῷ γε τῆς πόλεως γένοιτο, τοὺς δὲ ἀγροὺς τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ καὶ οἰκίας ἦν ἄρα μὴ δηώσωσιν οἱ πολέμιοι ὥσπερ καὶ τὰ τῶν ἄλλων, ἀφίησιν αὐτὰ δημόσια εἶναι, καὶ μηδεμίαν οἱ ὑποψίαν κατὰ ταῦτα γίνεσθαι. παρήνει δὲ καὶ περὶ τῶν παρόντων ἄπερ καὶ πρότερον, παρασκευάζεσθαι τε ἐς τὸν πόλεμον καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν ἐσκομίζεσθαι, ἐς τε μάχην μὴ ἐπεξιέναι, ἀλλὰ τὴν πόλιν ἐσελθόντας φυλάσσειν, καὶ τὸ ναυτικόν, ἢπερ ἰσχύουσιν, ἐξαρτύεσθαι, τά τε τῶν συμμάχων διὰ χειρὸς ἔχειν, λέγων τὴν ἰσχὺν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τούτων εἶναι τῶν χρημάτων τῆς προσόδου,¹ τὰ δὲ πολλὰ τοῦ πολέμου γνώμη καὶ 3 χρημάτων περιουσία κρατεῖσθαι. θαρσεῖν τε

¹ τῶν χρημάτων τῆς προσόδου deleted by Hude, after van Herwerden.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

ἐκέλευε προσιόντων μὲν ἑξακοσίων ταλάντων ὡς
 ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ φόρου κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμμά-
 χων τῇ πόλει ἄνευ τῆς ἄλλης προσόδου, ὑπαρ-
 χόντων δὲ ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει ἔτι τότε ἀργυρίου
 ἐπισήμου ἑξακισχιλίων ταλάντων (τὰ γὰρ πλεί-
 στα τριακοσίων ἀποδέοντα μύρια ἐγένετο, ἀφ'
 ὧν ἔς τε τὰ προπύλαια τῆς ἀκροπόλεως καὶ τὰ λ-
 λα οἰκοδομήματα καὶ ἔς Ποτεΐδαιαν ἀπανηλώθη),
 4 χωρὶς δὲ χρυσίου ἀσήμου καὶ ἀργυρίου ἔν τε
 ἀναθήμασιν ἰδίοις καὶ δημοσίοις καὶ ὅσα ἱερὰ
 σκεύη περί τε τὰς πομπὰς καὶ τοὺς ἀγῶνας καὶ
 σκῦλα Μηδικὰ καὶ εἴ τι τοιουτότροπον, οὐκ
 5 ἐλάσσονος¹ ἢ πεντακοσίων ταλάντων. ἔτι δὲ
 καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων ἱερῶν προσετίθει χρήματα
 οὐκ ὀλίγα, οἷς χρήσεσθαι αὐτούς, καὶ ἦν πάνυ
 ἐξείργωνται πάντων, καὶ αὐτῆς τῆς θεοῦ τοῖς
 περικειμένοις χρυσίοις· ἀπέφαινε δ' ἔχον τὸ
 ἄγαλμα τεσσαράκοντα τάλαντα σταθμὸν χρυ-
 σίου ἀπέφθου καὶ περιαιρετὸν εἶναι ἅπαν. χρη-
 σαμένους τε ἐπὶ σῴτηρίᾳ ἔφη χρῆναι μὴ ἐλάσσω

¹ ἦν of the MSS., after ἐλάσσονος, deleted by Abresch.

¹ About £120,000, or \$583,200. The original amount at the institution of the Confederacy of Delos was 460 talents (I. xcvi. 2). The figure here given is an average amount, because the assessment was revised every four years at the Panathenaea.

These figures, and all other equivalents of Greek financial statements, are purely conventional, inasmuch as the purchasing power of money was then very much greater than now.

² The ordinary revenue, apart from the tribute, consisted of customs duties, tax on sales, poll tax on resident aliens,

an average six hundred talents¹ of tribute were coming in yearly from the allies to the city, not counting the other sources² of revenue, and there were at this time still on hand in the Acropolis six thousand talents³ of coined silver (the maximum amount had been nine thousand seven hundred talents, from which expenditures had been made for the construction of the Propylaea⁴ of the Acropolis and other buildings,⁵ as well as for the operations at Potidaea). Besides, there was uncoined gold and silver in public and private dedications, and all the sacred vessels used in the processions and games, and the Persian spoils and other treasures of like nature, worth not less than five hundred talents.⁶ And he estimated, besides, the large amount of treasure to be found in the other temples. All this would be available for their use, and, if they should be absolutely cut off from all other resources, they might use even the gold plates with which the statue of the goddess herself was overlaid.⁷ The statue, as he pointed out to them, contained forty talents' weight of pure gold, and it was all removable.⁸ This treasure they might use for self-preservation, but they must replace as much as they rents of state property, especially the silver mines, court fees and fines.

¹ About £1,940,000, or \$9,428,400.

² Completed about 432 B.C.

³ Such as the Parthenon, the Odeum, and the Telesterion at Eleusis (see Plut. *Per.* xiii.).

⁴ About £100,000, or \$486,000.

⁵ The chryselephantine statue of Athena by Phidias in the Parthenon.

⁶ According to Plut. *Per.* xxxi., Phidias, by the advice of Pericles, laid on the gold in such a way that it could all be removed and weighed.

THUCYDIDES

6 ἀντικαταστήσαι πάλιν. χρήμασι μὲν οὖν οὕτω
 ἐθάρσυνεν αὐτούς· ὀπλίτας δὲ τρισχιλίους καὶ
 μυρίους εἶναι ἄνευ τῶν ἐν τοῖς φρουρίοις καὶ τῶν
 7 παρ' ἑπαλξιν ἑξακισχιλίων καὶ μυρίων. τοσοῦ-
 τοι γὰρ ἐφύλασσον τὸ πρῶτον ὅποτε οἱ πολέμιοι
 ἐσβάλοιεν, ἀπὸ τε τῶν πρεσβυτάτων καὶ τῶν
 νεωτάτων καὶ μετοίκων ὅσοι ὀπλίται ἦσαν. τοῦ
 τε γὰρ Φαληρικοῦ τείχους στάδιοι ἦσαν πέντε
 καὶ τριάκοντα πρὸς τὸν κύκλον τοῦ ἄστεως καὶ
 αὐτοῦ τοῦ κύκλου τὸ φυλασσόμενον τρεῖς καὶ
 τεσσαράκοντα (ἔστι δὲ αὐτοῦ ὃ καὶ ἀφύλακτον
 ἦν, τὸ μεταξὺ τοῦ τε μακροῦ καὶ τοῦ Φαληρικοῦ),
 τὰ δὲ μακρὰ τείχη πρὸς τὸν Πειραιᾶ τεσσαρά-
 κοντα σταδίων, ὧν τὸ ἔξωθεν ἐτηρεῖτο, καὶ τοῦ
 Πειραιῶς ξὺν Μουνιχίᾳ ἑξήκοντα μὲν σταδίων ὁ
 ἅπας περίβολος, τὸ δ' ἐν φυλακῇ ὄν ἡμισυ τού-
 8 του. ἰππέας δὲ ἀπέφαινε διακοσίους καὶ χιλίους
 ξὺν ἰπποτοξόταις, ἑξακοσίους δὲ καὶ χιλίους
 τοξότας, καὶ τριήρεις τὰς πλωίμους τριακοσίας.
 9 ταῦτα γὰρ ὑπῆρχεν Ἀθηναίοις καὶ οὐκ ἐλάσσω
 ἕκαστα τούτων, ὅτε ἢ ἐσβολὴ τὸ πρῶτον ἔμελλε
 Πελοποννησίων ἔσεσθαι καὶ ἐς τὸν πόλεμον καθί-
 σταντο. ἔλεγε δὲ καὶ ἄλλα οἷάπερ εἰώθει Περι-
 κλῆς ἐς ἀπόδειξιν τοῦ περιέσεσθαι τῷ πολέμῳ.

XIV. Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀκούσαντες ἀνεπίθοντό
 τε καὶ ἐσεκομίζοντο ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν παῖδας καὶ
 γυναῖκας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην κατασκευὴν ἢ κατ' οἶκον



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

ἐχρῶντο, καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν οἰκιῶν καθαιροῦντες τὴν
 ξύλωσιν· πρόβατα δὲ καὶ ὑποζύγια ἐς τὴν Εὐ-
 βοϊαν διεπέμψαντο καὶ τὰς νήσους τὰς ἐπικει-
 2 μένας. χαλεπῶς δὲ αὐτοῖς διὰ τὸ αἰεὶ εἰωθέναι
 τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς διαιτᾶσθαι ἢ ἀνά-
 στασις ἐγίγνετο. XV. ξυνεβεβήκει δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ
 πάνυ ἀρχαίου ἐτέρων μᾶλλον Ἀθηναίοις τοῦτο.
 ἐπὶ γὰρ Κέκροπος καὶ τῶν πρώτων βασιλέων ἢ
 Ἀττικὴ ἐς Θησέα αἰεὶ κατὰ πόλεις ᾠκέϊτο πρυ-
 τανείᾳ τε ἐχούσας καὶ ἄρχοντας, καὶ ὅποτε μὴ
 τι δείσειαν, οὐ ξυνῆσαν βουλευσόμενοι ὡς τὸν
 βασιλέα, ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ ἕκαστοι ἐπολίτευον καὶ
 ἐβουλεύοντο· καὶ τινες καὶ ἐπολέμησάν ποτε αὐ-
 τῶν, ὥσπερ καὶ Ἐλευσίνιοι μετ' Εὐμόλπου πρὸς
 2 Ἐρεχθεῖα. ἐπειδὴ δὲ Θησεὺς ἐβασίλευσε, γενό-
 μενος μετὰ τοῦ ξυνετοῦ καὶ δυνατὸς τά τε ἄλλα
 διεκόσμησε τὴν χώραν καὶ καταλύσας τῶν ἄλ-
 λων πόλεων τά τε βουλευτήρια καὶ τὰς ἀρχὰς ἐς
 τὴν νῦν πόλιν οὔσαν, ἐν βουλευτήριον ἀποδείξας
 καὶ πρυτανεῖον, ξυνῶκισε πάντας, καὶ νεμομένους
 τὰ αὐτῶν ἕκαστους ἄπερ καὶ πρὸ τοῦ ἠνάγκασε
 μιᾷ πόλει ταύτῃ χρῆσθαι, ἢ ἀπάντων ἤδη ξυν-
 τελούντων ἐς αὐτὴν μεγάλη γενομένη παρεδόθη
 ὑπὸ Θησεῶς τοῖς ἔπειτα· καὶ ξυνοίκια ἐξ ἐκείνου
 Ἀθηναῖοι ἔτι καὶ νῦν τῇ θεῷ ἑορτὴν δημοτέλῃ
 ποιοῦσιν.

3 Τὸ δὲ πρὸ τοῦ ἢ ἀκρόπολις ἢ νῦν οὔσα πόλις

¹ Others render: "since all were now counted as belonging to it."

their household furniture, pulling down even the woodwork of the houses themselves; but sheep and draught-animals they sent over to Euboea and the adjacent islands. And the removal was a hard thing for them to accept, because most of them had always been used to live in the country. XV. And this kind of life had been the characteristic of the Athenians, more than of any other Hellenes, from the very earliest times. For in the time of Cecrops and the earliest kings down to Theseus, Attica had been divided into separate towns, each with its town hall and magistrates, and so long as they had nothing to fear they did not come together to consult with the king, but separately administered their own affairs and took counsel for themselves. Sometimes they even made war upon the king, as, for example, the Eleusinians with Eumolpus did upon Erechtheus. But when Theseus became king and proved himself a powerful as well as a prudent ruler, he not only re-organized the country in other respects, but abolished the councils and magistracies of the minor towns and brought all their inhabitants into union with what is now the city, establishing a single council and town hall, and compelled them, while continuing to occupy each his own lands as before, to use Athens as the sole capital. This became a great city, since all were now paying their taxes to it,¹ and was such when Theseus handed it down to his successors. And from his time even to this day the Athenians have celebrated at the public expense a festival called the Synoecia,² in honour of the goddess.

Before this³ what is now the Acropolis was the

¹ "Feast of the Union," celebrated on the sixteenth of the month Hecatombaion.

² *i.e.* before the Synoecismus, or union of Attica under Theseus.

ἦν, καὶ τὸ ὑπ' αὐτὴν πρὸς νότον μάλιστα τετραμ-
 4 μένον. τεκμήριον δέ· τὰ γὰρ ἱερά ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ
 ἀκρόπόλει καὶ ἄλλων θεῶν ἐστί, καὶ τὰ ἔξω
 πρὸς τοῦτο τὸ μέρος τῆς πόλεως μᾶλλον ἴδρυται,
 τό τε τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Ὀλυμπίου καὶ τὸ Πύθιον καὶ
 τὸ τῆς Γῆς καὶ τὸ τοῦ¹ ἐν Λίμναις Διονύσου, ᾧ
 τὰ ἀρχαιότερα Διονύσια τῇ δωδεκάτῃ² ποιεῖται
 ἐν μηνὶ Ἀνθεστηριῶνι, ὥσπερ καὶ οἱ ἀπ' Ἀθη-
 ναίων Ἴωνες ἔτι καὶ νῦν νομίζουσιν. ἴδρυται δέ
 5 καὶ ἄλλα ἱερά ταύτῃ ἀρχαῖα. καὶ τῇ κρήνῃ τῇ
 νῦν μὲν τῶν τυράννων οὕτως σκευασάντων Ἐν-
 νεακρούνῳ καλουμένη, τὸ δὲ πάλαι φανερῶν τῶν
 πηγῶν οὐσῶν Καλλιρρόῃ ὠνομασμένη ἐκεῖνοί τε
 ἐγγὺς οὔσῃ τὰ πλείστου ἀξία ἐχρῶντο, καὶ νῦν
 ἔτι ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀρχαίου πρό τε γαμικῶν καὶ ἐς ἄλλα
 6 τῶν ἱερῶν νομίζεται τῷ ὕδατι χρῆσθαι. καλεῖται
 δὲ διὰ τὴν παλαιὰν ταύτῃ κατοίκησιν καὶ ἡ ἀκρό-
 • πολις μέχρι τοῦδε ἔτι ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων πόλις.

XVI. Τῇ δ' οὖν ἐπὶ πολὺ κατὰ τὴν χώραν
 αὐτονόμῳ οἰκῆσει³ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ ἐπειδὴ
 ξυνωκίσθησαν, διὰ τὸ ἔθος ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς ὅμως
 οἱ πλείους τῶν τε ἀρχαίων καὶ τῶν ὕστερον

¹ Added by Cobet.

² τῇ δωδεκάτῃ deleted by Hude, after Torstrick.

³ μετεῖχον, in the MSS. before οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, deleted by Dreissen.

¹ It is taken for granted that these temples were ancient foundations.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

μέχρι τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου πανοικησία¹ γενομένη
τε καὶ οἰκήσαντες, οὐ ῥαδίως τὰς ἀναστάσεις
ἐποιοῦντο, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἄρτι ἀνειληφότες τὰς
2 κατασκευὰς μετὰ τὰ Μηδικά· ἐβαρύνοντο δὲ καὶ
χαλεπῶς ἔφερον οἰκίας τε καταλείποντες καὶ
ἱερὰ ἃ διὰ παντὸς ἦν αὐτοῖς ἐκ τῆς κατὰ τὸ
ἀρχαῖον πολιτείας πάτρια, δίαιτάν τε μέλλοντες
μεταβάλλειν καὶ οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ πόλιν τὴν αὐτοῦ
ἀπολείπων ἕκαστος.

XVII. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀφίκοντο ἐς τὸ ἄστυ, ὀλίγοις
μέν τισιν ὑπῆρχον οἰκήσεις καὶ παρὰ φίλων τινὰς
ἢ οἰκείων καταφυγή, οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ τὰ τε ἐρῆμα
τῆς πόλεως ὤκησαν καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ καὶ τὰ ἡρῶα
πάντα πλὴν τῆς ἀκροπόλεως καὶ τοῦ Ἐλευσινίου
καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο βεβαίως κληστὸν ἦν· τό τε
Πελαργικὸν² καλούμενον τὸ ὑπὸ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν,
ὃ καὶ ἐπάρατόν τε ἦν μὴ οἰκεῖν καί τι καὶ Πυθι-
κοῦ μαντείου ἀκροτελεύτιον τοιούνδε διεκώλυε,
λέγον ὡς “Τὸ Πελαργικὸν ἀργὸν ἄμεινον,” ὅμως
2 ὑπὸ τῆς παραχρῆμα ἀνάγκης ἐξωκλήθη. καί μοι
δοκεῖ τὸ μαντεῖον τούναντίον συμβῆναι ἢ προσε-
δέχοντο, οὐ γὰρ διὰ τὴν παράνομον ἐνοίκησιν αἰ-
ξυμφοραὶ γενέσθαι τῇ πόλει, ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸν πόλε-

¹ πανοικησία placed by Hude, following Lipsius, after ῥαδίως.

² With C and a popular decree found in 1880 (C.I.A., iv. 27 b); the other MSS. Πελασγικόν.

to reside, with their households, in the country where they had been born; and so they did not find it easy to move away, especially since they had only recently finished restoring their establishments after the Persian war. They were dejected and aggrieved at having to leave their homes and the temples which had always been theirs,—relics, inherited from their fathers, of their original form of government—and at the prospect of changing their mode of life, and facing what was nothing less for each of them than forsaking his own town.

XVII. And when they came to the capital, only a few of them were provided with dwellings or places of refuge with friends or relatives, and most of them took up their abode in the vacant places of the city and the sanctuaries and the shrines of heroes, all except the Acropolis and the Eleusinium and any other precinct that could be securely closed. And the Pelargicum,¹ as it was called, at the foot of the Acropolis, although it was under a curse that forbade its use for residence, and this was also prohibited by a verse-end of a Pythian oracle to the following effect:

“The Pelargicum unoccupied is better,”

nevertheless under stress of the emergency was completely filled with buildings. And the oracle, as it seems to me, came true, but in a sense quite the opposite of what was expected; for it was not on account of the unlawful occupation of the place that the city was visited by the calamities, but it was on

¹ A fortification built by the “Pelasgians” on the west side of the Acropolis, the only side accessible to an enemy. It was to the space below and above this fortification that the curse attached.

μον ἢ ἀνάγκη τῆς οἰκήσεως, ὃν οὐκ ὀνομάζον τὸ
 8 μαντεῖον προήδει μὴ ἐπ' ἀγαθῶ ποτε αὐτὸ κατοικισθησόμενον. κατεσκευάσαντο δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς
 πύργοις τῶν τειχῶν πολλοὶ καὶ ὡς ἕκαστός που
 ἐδύνατο· οὐ γὰρ ἐχώρησε ξυνελθόντας αὐτοὺς ἢ
 πόλις, ἀλλ' ὕστερον δὴ τὰ τε μακρὰ τείχη
 4 ᾤκησαν κατανειμάμενοι καὶ τοῦ Πειραιῶς τὰ
 ἤπτοντο, ξυμμάχους τε ἀγείροντες καὶ τῇ Πελο-
 5 ποννήσῳ ἑκατὸν νεῶν ἐπίπλουν ἐξαρτύοντες. καὶ
 οἱ μὲν ἐν τούτῳ παρασκευῆς ἦσαν.

XVIII. Ὁ δὲ στρατὸς τῶν Πελοποννησίων
 προῖὼν ἀφίκετο τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐς Οἰνόην πρῶτον,
 ἥπερ ἔμελλον ἐσβαλεῖν. καὶ ὡς ἐκαθέζοντο,
 προσβολὰς παρεσκευάζοντο τῷ τείχει ποιησό-
 2 μενοι μηχαναῖς τε καὶ ἄλλῳ τρόπῳ· ἢ γὰρ Οἰνόη
 οὔσα ἐν μεθορίοις τῆς Ἀττικῆς καὶ Βοιωτίας
 ἐτετείχιστο καὶ αὐτῷ φρουρίῳ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
 ἐχρῶντο ὅποτε πόλεμος καταλάβοι. τὰς τε οὖν
 προσβολὰς ἠὺτρεπίζοντο καὶ ἄλλως ἐνδιέτριψαν
 3 χρόνον περὶ αὐτήν. αἰτίαν δὲ οὐκ ἐλαχίστην
 Ἀρχίδαμος ἔλαβεν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, δοκῶν καὶ ἐν τῇ
 ξυναγωγῇ τοῦ πολέμου μαλακὸς εἶναι καὶ τοῖς
 Ἀθηναίοις ἐπιτήδειος, οὐ παραινῶν προθύμως
 πολεμεῖν· ἐπειδὴ τε ξυνελέγετο ὁ στρατός, ἢ τε
 ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ ἐπιμονὴ γενομένη καὶ κατὰ τὴν

¹ cf. i. lxxx.-lxxxv.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

ἄλλην πορείαν ἢ σχολαιότης διέβαλεν αὐτόν,
 4 μάλιστα δὲ ἢ ἐν τῇ Οἰνότη ἐπίσχεσις. οἱ γὰρ
 Ἀθηναῖοι ἐσεκομίζοντο ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ, καὶ
 ἐδόκουν οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐπελθόντες ἂν διὰ τά-
 χους πάντα ἔτι ἔξω καταλαβεῖν, εἰ μὴ διὰ τὴν
 5 ἐκείνου μέλλησιν. ἐν τοιαύτῃ μὲν ὀργῇ ὁ στρατὸς
 τὸν Ἀρχίδαμον ἐν τῇ καθέδρᾳ εἶχεν. ὁ δὲ, προσ-
 δεχόμενος, ὡς λέγεται, τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τῆς γῆς
 ἔτι ἀκεραίου οὔσης ἐνδώσειν τι καὶ κατοκνήσειν
 περιδεῖν αὐτὴν τμηθεῖσαν, ἀνεῖχεν.

XIX. Ἐπειδὴ μέντοι προσβαλόντες τῇ Οἰνότη
 καὶ πᾶσαν ἰδέαν πειράσαντες οὐκ ἐδύναντο ἐλεῖν,
 οἱ τε Ἀθηναῖοι οὐδὲν ἐπεκηρυκεύοντο, οὕτω δὲ
 ὀρμήσαντες ἀπ' αὐτῆς μετὰ τὰ ἐν Πλαταία¹
 γεγόμενα ἡμέρᾳ ὀγδοηκοστῇ μάλιστα, θέρους καὶ
 τοῦ σίτου ἀκμάζοντος, ἐσέβαλον ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν.
 ἠγεῖτο δὲ Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ Ζευξιδάμου, Λακεδαι-
 2 μονίων βασιλεύς. καὶ καθεζόμενοι ἔτεμνον πρῶ-
 τον μὲν Ἐλευσίνα καὶ τὸ Θυριάσιον πεδιον καὶ
 τροπήν τινα τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἰππέων περὶ τοὺς
 Ῥεῖτους καλουμένους ἐποιήσαντο· ἔπειτα πρου-
 χώρουν ἐν δεξιᾷ ἔχοντες τὸ Αἰγάλεων ὄρος διὰ
 Κρωπιᾶς ἕως ἀφίκοντο ἐς Ἀχαρνάς, χωρίου μέ-
 γιστον τῆς Ἀττικῆς τῶν δήμων καλουμένων, καὶ
 καθεζόμενοι ἐς αὐτὸν στρατόπεδόν τε ἐποιήσαντο
 χρόνον τε πολὺν ἐμμεῖναντες ἔτεμνον.

XX. Γνώμη δὲ τοιαῦδε λέγεται τὸν Ἀρχίδαμον

¹ τῶν ἐσελθόντων Θηβαίων, in the MSS. after Πλαταία, deleted by Classen.

which the march was made, but most of all for the halt at Oenoe. For in the interval the Athenians continued to bring their property into the city and the Peloponnesians believed that but for his procrastination they could have advanced quickly and found everything still outside. Such was the resentment felt by the army toward Archidamus while they were sitting still. But the reason, it is said, why he kept holding back was that he expected the Athenians would make some concession while their territory was still unravaged and would be loath to see it laid waste.

XIX. When, however, after assaulting Oenoe and trying in every way to take it they were not able to do so, the Athenians meanwhile making no overtures, then at length they set off from there, about eighty days after the events at Plataea, when it was midsummer¹ and the corn was ripe, and invaded Attica, under the command of Archidamus son of Zeuxidamus, king of the Lacedaemonians. Making a halt they proceeded to ravage, first of all, the territory of Eleusis and the Thriasian plain, and they routed the Athenian cavalry near the streams called Rheiti; then they advanced, keeping Mount Aegaleos on their right through Cropia,² until they came to Acharnae, the largest of the demes of Attica, as they are called. Halting in the town they made a camp, where they remained for a long time ravaging the country.

XX. And it is said that the motive of Archidamus

¹ The reference is to the Attic summer, which included spring. The date was about the end of May, the average time for cutting grain in Attica.

² A deme between Aegaleos and Parnes.

THUCYDIDES

περί τε τὰς Ἀχαρνὰς ὡς ἐς μάχην ταξάμενον
μείναι καὶ ἐς τὸ πεδίου ἐκείνη τῇ ἐσβολῇ οὐ κατα-
2 βῆναι· τοὺς γὰρ Ἀθηναίους ἠλπίζεν, ἀκμάζοντάς
τε νεότητι πολλῇ καὶ παρεσκευασμένους ἐς πόλε-
μον ὡς οὐπω πρότερον, ἴσως ἂν ἐπεξελθεῖν καὶ
3 τὴν γῆν οὐκ ἂν περιδεῖν τμηθῆναι. ἐπειδὴ οὖν
αὐτῷ ἐς Ἐλευσίνα καὶ τὸ Θριάσιον πεδίου οὐκ
ἀπήντησαν, πείραν ἐποιεῖτο περὶ τὰς Ἀχαρνὰς
4 καθήμενος εἰ ἐπεξίασιν· ἅμα μὲν γὰρ αὐτῷ ὁ
χῶρος ἐπιτήδειος ἐφαίνετο ἐνστρατοπεδεῦσαι, ἅμα
δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἀχαρνῆς μέγα μέρος ὄντες τῆς πόλεως
(τρισχίλιοι γὰρ ὀπλίται ἐγένοντο) οὐ περιόψεσθαι
ἐδόκουν τὰ σφέτερα διαφθαρέντα, ἀλλ' ὀρμήσειν
καὶ τοὺς πάντας ἐς μάχην. εἴ τε καὶ μὴ ἐπεξ-
έλθοιεν ἐκείνη τῇ ἐσβολῇ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀδε-
έστερον ἤδη ἐς τὸ ὕστερον τό τε πεδίου τεμεῖν
καὶ ἐς αὐτὴν τὴν πόλιν χωρήσεσθαι· τοὺς γὰρ
Ἀχαρνέας ἐστερημένους τῶν σφετέρων οὐχ ὁμοίως
προθύμους ἔσεσθαι ὑπὲρ τῆς τῶν ἄλλων κινδυ-
5 νεύειν, στάσιν δ' ἐνέσεσθαι τῇ γνώμῃ. τοιαύτη
μὲν διανοία ὁ Ἀρχίδαμος περὶ τὰς Ἀχαρνὰς ἦν.

XXI. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ μέχρι μὲν οὐ περὶ Ἐλευσίνα
καὶ τὸ Θριάσιον πεδίου ὁ στρατὸς ἦν καὶ τινα
ἐλπίδα εἶχον ἐς τὸ ἐγγυτέρω αὐτοὺς μὴ προῖέναι,
μεμνημένοι καὶ Πλειστοάνακτα τὸν Πausανίου
Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλέα, ὅτε ἐσβαλὼν τῆς Ἀπτι-
κῆς ἐς Ἐλευσίνα καὶ Θριῶζε στρατῷ Πελοπον-
νησίων πρὸ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου τέσσαρσι καὶ δέκα
ἔτεσιν ἀνεχώρησε πάλιν ἐς τὸ πλεόν οὐκέτι



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

προελθών (δι' ὃ δὴ καὶ ἡ φυγὴ αὐτῷ ἐγένετο ἐκ Σπάρτης δόξαντι χρήμασι πεισθῆναι τὴν ἀναχώρησιν). ἐπειδὴ δὲ περὶ Ἀχαρνὰς εἶδον τὸν στρατὸν ἐξήκοντα σταδίου τῆς πόλεως ἀπέχοντα, οὐκέτι ἀνασχετὸν ἐποιοῦντο, ἀλλ' αὐτοῖς, ὡς εἰκός, γῆς τεμνομένης ἐν τῷ ἐμφανεί, ὃ οὐπω ἐοράκεσαν οἷ γε νεώτεροι, οὐδ' οἱ πρεσβύτεροι πλὴν τὰ Μηδικά, δεινὸν ἐφαίνετο καὶ ἐδόκει τοῖς τε ἄλλοις καὶ μάλιστα τῇ νεότητι ἐπεξιέναι καὶ μὴ περι-
 3 ορᾶν. κατὰ ξυστάσεις τε γιγνόμενοι ἐν πολλῇ ἔριδι ἦσαν, οἱ μὲν κελεύοντες ἐπεξιέναι, οἱ δὲ τινες οὐκ ἐῶντες. χρησμολόγοι τε ἦδον χρησμοὺς παντοίους, ὧν ἀκροᾶσθαι ὡς ἕκαστος ὄρμητο.¹ οἱ τε Ἀχαρνῆς οἰόμενοι παρὰ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἐλαχίστην μοῖραν εἶναι Ἀθηναίων, ὡς αὐτῶν ἡ γῆ ἐτέμνετο, ἐνήγον τὴν ἔξοδον μάλιστα. παντί τε τρόπῳ ἀνηρέθιστο ἡ πόλις καὶ τὸν Περικλέα ἐν ὀργῇ εἶχον, καὶ ὧν παρήνεσε πρότερον ἐμνηντο οὐδέν, ἀλλ' ἐκάκιζον ὅτι στρατηγὸς ὧν οὐκ ἐπεξάγοι, αἴτιόν τε σφίσιν ἐνόμιζον πάντων ὧν ἔπασχον.

XXII. Περικλῆς δὲ ὄρων μὲν αὐτοὺς πρὸς τὸ παρὸν χαλεπαίνοντας καὶ οὐ τὰ ἄριστα φρονοῦντας, πιστεύων δὲ ὀρθῶς γιγνώσκειν περὶ τοῦ μὴ ἐπεξιέναι, ἐκκλησίαν τε οὐκ ἐποίει αὐτῶν οὐδὲ ξύλλογον οὐδένα, τοῦ μὴ ὀργῇ τι μᾶλλον ἢ γνώμη ξυνελθόντας ἐξαμαρτεῖν, τήν τε πόλιν ἐφύλασσε

¹ With CEG ; ὄρμητο ABM.

no farther but had gone back again. (And indeed this was the cause of his banishment from Sparta, since he was thought to have been bribed to retreat.) But when they saw the army in the neighbourhood of Acharnae, only sixty stadia from the city, they thought the situation no longer tolerable; on the contrary, it naturally appeared to them a terrible thing when their land was being ravaged before their eyes, a sight which the younger men had never seen, or even the older men except in the Persian war; and the general opinion, especially on the part of the younger men, was that they ought to go forth and put a stop to it. They gathered in knots and engaged in hot disputes, some urging that they should go out, others opposing this course. Oracle-mongers were chanting oracles of every import, according as each man was disposed to hear them. And the Acharnians, thinking that no insignificant portion of the Athenian people lived at Acharnae, insisted most of all upon going out, as it was their land that was being devastated. Thus in every way the city was in a state of irritation; and they were indignant against Pericles, and remembering none of his earlier warnings they abused him because, though their general, he would not lead them out, and considered him responsible for all their sufferings.

XXII. Pericles, however, seeing them exasperated at the present moment and that their intentions were not for the best, and convinced that his judgment was right about refusing to go out, would not convoke a meeting of the assembly or any gathering whatever, for fear that if they got together there would be an outbreak of passion without judgment that would end in some serious

THUCYDIDES

καὶ δι' ἡσυχίας μάλιστα ὅσον ἐδύνατο εἶχεν.
 2 ἰππέας μέντοι ἐξέπεμπεν αἰεὶ τοῦ μὴ προδρόμους ἀπὸ τῆς στρατιᾶς ἐσπίπτοντας ἐς τοὺς ἀγροὺς τοὺς ἐγγύς τῆς πόλεως κακουργεῖν· καὶ ἵππομαχία τις ἐγένετο βραχεῖα ἐν Φρυγίοις τῶν τε Ἀθηναίων τέλει ἐνὶ τῶν ἰππέων καὶ Θεσσαλοῖς μετ' αὐτῶν πρὸς τοὺς Βοιωτῶν ἰππέας, ἐν ᾗ οὐκ ἔλασσον ἔσχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Θεσσαλοὶ μέχρι οὐ προσβοηθησάντων τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς τῶν ὀπλιτῶν τροπὴ ἐγένετο αὐτῶν· καὶ ἀπέθανον τῶν Θεσσαλῶν καὶ Ἀθηναίων οὐ πολλοί, ἀνείλοντο μέντοι αὐτοὺς αὐθημερὸν ἀσπόνδους· καὶ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι τροπαῖον τῇ ὑστεραία ἔστησαν.
 3 ἡ δὲ βοήθεια αὕτη τῶν Θεσσαλῶν κατὰ τὸ παλαιὸν ξυμμαχικὸν ἐγένετο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ ἀφίκοντο παρ' αὐτοὺς Λαρισαῖοι, Φαρσάλιοι,¹ Κραννώνιοι, Πυράσιοι, Γυρτώνιοι, Φεραῖοι. ἡγούντο δὲ αὐτῶν ἐκ μὲν Λαρίσης Πολυμήδης καὶ Ἀριστόνους, ἀπὸ τῆς στάσεως ἐκάτερος, ἐκ δὲ Φαρσάλου Μένων· ἦσαν δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων κατὰ πόλεις ἄρχοντες.

XXIII. Οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἐπεξῆσαν αὐτοῖς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς μάχην, ἄραντες ἐκ τῶν Ἀχαρνῶν ἐδήουν τῶν δήμων τινὰς ἄλλους τῶν μεταξὺ Πάρνηθος καὶ Βριλησσοῦ ὄρους.
 2 ὄντων δὲ αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ γῆ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀπέστειλαν τὰς ἑκατὸν ναῦς περὶ Πελοπόννησον ἄσπερ παρεσκευάζοντο καὶ χιλίους ὀπλίτας ἐπ' αὐτῶν

¹ Παράσιοι, in MSS. after Φαρσάλιοι, deleted by Heringa.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

καὶ τοξότας τετρακοσίους· ἐστρατήγει δὲ Καρ-
κίνος τε ὁ Ξενοτίμου καὶ Πρωτέας ὁ Ἐπικλέους
3 καὶ Σωκράτης ὁ Ἀντιγένους. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἄραυτες
τῇ παρασκευῇ ταύτῃ περιέπλεον, οἱ δὲ Πελο-
ποννήσιοι χρόνον ἐμμείναντες ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ὅσου
εἶχον τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἀνεχώρησαν διὰ Βοιωτῶν, οὐχ
ἤπερ ἐσέβαλον· παριόντες δὲ Ὠρωπὸν τὴν γῆν
τὴν Γραϊκὴν καλουμένην, ἣν νέμονται Ὠρώπιοι
Ἀθηναίων ὑπήκοοι, ἐδήωσαν. ἀφικόμενοι δὲ ἐς
Πελοπόννησον διελύθησαν κατὰ πόλεις ἕκαστοι.

XXIV. Ἀναχωρησάντων δὲ αὐτῶν οἱ Ἀθη-
ναῖοι φυλακὰς κατεστήσαντο κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ
θάλασσαν, ὥσπερ δὴ ἔμελλον διὰ παντὸς τοῦ
πολέμου φυλάξειν· καὶ χίλια τάλαντα ἀπὸ τῶν
ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει χρημάτων ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ἐξαίρετα
ποιησαμένοις χωρὶς θέσθαι καὶ μὴ ἀναλοῦν, ἀλλ'
ἀπὸ τῶν ἄλλων πολεμεῖν· ἦν δέ τις εἶπη ἢ ἐπι-
ψηφίση κινεῖν τὰ χρήματα ταῦτα ἐς ἄλλο τι,
ἦν μὴ οἱ πολέμοι νηίτη στρατῷ ἐπιπλέωσι τῇ
πόλει καὶ δέη ἀμύνασθαι, θάνατον ζημίαν ἐπέ-
2 θεντο. τριήρεις τε μετ' αὐτῶν ἐξαιρέτους ἐποιή-
σαντο κατὰ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ἑκατὸν τὰς βελτίστας
καὶ τριηράρχους αὐταῖς, ὧν μὴ χρῆσθαι μηδεμιᾷ
ἐς ἄλλο τι ἢ μετὰ τῶν χρημάτων περὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ
κινδύνου, ἦν δέη.

¹ Named after the ancient town of Γραῖα (Hom. B 498).

them a thousand hoplites and four hundred archers; and the generals in command were Carcinus son of Xenotimus, Proteas son of Epicles, and Socrates son of Antigenes. So they set sail with this force and began their cruise; the Peloponnesians, on the other hand, remained in Attica for as long a time as they were provisioned and then withdrew through Boeotia, taking a different route from that by which they had entered Attica. They passed by Oropus and laid waste the district called Graïce,¹ which the Oropians occupy as subjects of the Athenians.² Then on their return to the Peloponnesus they were dismissed to their several cities.

XXIV. After the retreat of the Lacedaemonians, the Athenians set guards to keep watch both by land and sea, their purpose being to maintain a like guard throughout the war. They decided also to set apart one thousand talents³ of the money stored on the Acropolis as a special reserve fund, and not to spend it, but to use the rest to carry on the war; and if anyone should make or put to vote a proposal to touch this money except in the one case that the enemy should attack the city with a fleet and they should have to defend it, death was to be the penalty. And along with this sum of money they set apart for special service each year one hundred of the very best triremes, appointing trierarchs to command them, and no one of these ships was to be used in any other way than in connection with this particular fund in dealing with the same danger should the emergency arise.

² This was written before 412/11, when Oropus was captured by the Boeotians.

³ About £200,000, or \$972,000. This was part of the 6,000 talents stored on the Acropolis (ch. xiii. 3).

XXV. Οἱ δ' ἐν ταῖς ἑκατὸν ναυσὶ περὶ Πελο-
 πόννησον Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Κερκυραῖοι μετ' αὐτῶν
 πεντήκοντα ναυσὶ προσβεβοηθηκότες καὶ ἄλλοι
 τινὲς τῶν ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχων ἄλλα τε ἐκάκουν περι-
 πλέοντες καὶ ἐς Μεθώνην τῆς Λακωνικῆς ἀπο-
 βάντες τῷ τείχει προσέβαλον, ὄντι ἀσθενεῖ καὶ
 2 ἀνθρώπων οὐκ ἐνόοντων. ἔτυχε δὲ περὶ τοὺς
 χώρους τούτους Βρασίδας ὁ Τέλλιδος, ἀνὴρ
 Σπαρτιάτης, φρουρὰν ἔχων, καὶ αἰσθόμενος ἐβοή-
 θει τοῖς ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ μετὰ ὀπλιτῶν ἑκατόν,
 διαδραμὼν δὲ τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατόπεδον,
 ἐσκεδασμένον κατὰ τὴν χώραν καὶ πρὸς τὸ τεῖχος
 τετραμμένον, ἐσπίπτει ἐς τὴν Μεθώνην καὶ ὀλί-
 γους τινὰς ἐν τῇ ἐσδρομῇ ἀπολέσας, τῶν μεθ'
 αὐτοῦ τὴν τε πόλιν περιεποίησε καὶ ἀπὸ τούτου
 τοῦ τολμήματος πρώτου τῶν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον
 3 ἐπηνέθη ἐν Σπάρτῃ. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἄραντες
 παρέπλεον, καὶ σχόντες τῆς Ἡλείας ἐς Φειὰν
 ἐδήουν τὴν γῆν ἐπὶ δύο ἡμέρας καὶ προσβοηθή-
 σαντας τῶν ἐκ τῆς κοίλης Ἡλιδος τριακοσίους
 λογάδας καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν ἐκ τῆς περιοικίδος
 4 Ἡλείων μάχῃ ἐκράτησαν. ἀνέμου δὲ κατιόντος
 μεγάλου χειμαζόμενοι ἐν ἀλιμένῳ χωρίῳ, οἱ μὲν
 πολλοὶ ἐπέβησαν ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς καὶ περιέπλεον
 τὸν Ἰχθυὺν καλούμενον τὴν ἄκραν ἐς τὸν ἐν τῇ
 Φειᾷ λιμένα, οἱ δὲ Μεσσήνιοι ἐν τούτῳ καὶ ἄλλοι
 τινὲς, οἱ οὐκ ἐπιβῆναι, κατὰ γῆν χωρή-
 5 σαντες τὴν Φειὰν αἰροῦσιν. καὶ ὕστερον αἱ τε
 νῆες περιπλεύσασαι ἀναλαμβάνουσιν αὐτοὺς καὶ
 ἐξανάγονται ἐκλείποντες Φειάν, καὶ τῶν Ἡλείων
 ἢ πολλὴ ἤδη στρατιὰ προσεβεβοηθήκει. παρα-



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

πλεύσαντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ ἄλλα χωρία ἐδήουν.

XXVI. Ὑπὸ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τοῦτον Ἀθηναῖοι τριάκοντα-ναῦς ἐξέπεμψαν περὶ τὴν Λοκρίδα καὶ ¹ Εὐβοίας ἕμα φυλακὴν· ἐστρατήγει δὲ αὐτῶν Κλεόπομπος ὁ Κλεινίου. καὶ ἀποβάσεις ποιησάμενος τῆς τε παραθαλασσίου ἔστιν ἃ ἐδήωσε καὶ Θρόνιον εἶλεν, ὁμήρους τε ἔλαβεν αὐτῶν, καὶ ἐν Ἀλόπῃ τοὺς βοηθήσαντας Λοκρῶν μάχῃ ἐκράτησεν.

XXVII. Ἀνέστησαν δὲ καὶ Αἰγινήτας τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει τούτῳ ἐξ Αἰγίνης Ἀθηναῖοι, αὐτούς τε καὶ παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας, ἐπικαλέσαντες οὐχ ἥκιστα τοῦ πολέμου σφίσιν αἰτίους εἶναι· καὶ τὴν Αἶγινα ἀσφαλέστερον ἐφαίνετο τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ ἐπικειμένην αὐτῶν πέμψαντας ἐποίκους ἔχειν. καὶ ἐξέπεμψαν ὕστερον οὐ πολλῶ ἐς αὐτὴν τοὺς οἰκήτορας. ἐκπεσοῦσι δὲ τοῖς Αἰγινήταις οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἔδοσαν Θυρέαν οἰκεῖν καὶ τὴν γῆν νέμεσθαι, κατὰ τε τὸ Ἀθηναίων διάφορον καὶ ὅτι σφῶν εὐεργέται ἦσαν ὑπὸ τὸν σεισμὸν καὶ τῶν Εἰλώτων τὴν ἐπανάστασιν. ἡ δὲ Θυρεᾶτις γῆ μεθορία τῆς Ἀργείας καὶ Λακωνικῆς ἔστιν, ἐπὶ θάλασσαν καθήκουσα. καὶ οἱ μὲν αὐτῶν ἐνταῦθα ᾤκησαν, οἱ δὲ ἐσπάρησαν κατὰ τὴν ἄλλην Ἑλλάδα.

XXVIII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους νομηνία κατὰ σελήνην, ὥσπερ καὶ μόνον δοκεῖ εἶναι γίνεσθαι

¹ κατ' read by Hude, after Madvig.

along the coast, and visiting other places - and the depredations.

XXVI. About this same time the Athenians sent out thirty ships to operate around Locris and at the same time to serve as a guard for Euboea. These were under the command of Cleopompus son of Clinias, who made descents upon various places along the seaboard and ravaged them, captured Thronium, some of whose inhabitants he took as hostages, and at Alope defeated in battle the Locrians who came to the defence of the town.

XXVII. In the course of this summer the Athenians also expelled the Aeginetans from Aegina, together with their wives and children, making it their main charge against them that they were responsible for the war in which they were involved; besides Aegina lay close to the Peloponnesus, and it was clearly a safer policy to send colonists of their own to occupy it. And indeed they soon afterwards sent thither the settlers. As for the Aeginetan refugees, the Lacedaemonians gave them Thyrea to dwell in and its territory to cultivate, moved to do this not only by the hostility of the Aeginetans towards the Athenians but also because the Aeginetans had done them a service at the time of the earthquake and the revolt of the Helots.¹ Now the district of Thyrea is the border country between Argolis and Laconia, extending down to the sea. There some of the Aeginetans settled, while some were scattered over the rest of Hellas.

XXVIII. During the same summer at the beginning of a lunar month² (the only time, it seems, when

¹ cf. i. ci. 2.

² August 3rd, 431 B.C.

THUCYDIDES

δυνατόν, ὃ ἥλιος ἐξέλιπε μετὰ μεσημβρίαν καὶ πάλιν ἀνεπληρώθη, γενόμενος μηνοειδῆς καὶ ἀστέρων τινῶν ἐκφανέντων.

XXIX. Καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει Νυμφόδωρον τὸν Πύθειω, ἄνδρα Ἀβδηρίτην, οὗ εἶχε τὴν ἀδελφὴν Σιτάλκης, δυνάμενον παρ' αὐτῷ μέγα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πρότερον πολέμιον νομίζοντες πρόξενον ἐποίησαντο καὶ μετεπέμψαντο, βουλόμενοι Σιτάλκην σφίσι τὸν Τήρειω, Θρακῶν βασιλέα, ξύμμαχον
 2 γενέσθαι. ὃ δὲ Τήρης οὗτος ὁ τοῦ Σιτάλκου πατὴρ πρῶτος Ὀδρύσαις τὴν μεγάλην βασιλείαν ἐπὶ πλέον τῆς ἄλλης Θράκης ἐποίησεν· πολὺ
 3 γὰρ μέρος καὶ αὐτόνομόν ἐστι Θρακῶν. Τηρεῖ δὲ τῷ Πρόκνην τὴν Πανδίουτος ἀπ' Ἀθηνῶν σχόντι γυναῖκα προσήκει ὁ Τήρης οὗτος οὐδέν, οὐδὲ τῆς αὐτῆς Θράκης ἐγένοντο, ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐν Δαυλίᾳ τῆς Φωκίδος νῦν καλουμένης γῆς ὁ Τηρεὺς¹ ᾧκει, τότε ὑπὸ Θρακῶν οἰκουμένης, καὶ τὸ ἔργον τὸ περὶ τὸν Ἴτυν αἱ γυναῖκες ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ
 ἔπραξαν (πολλοῖς δὲ καὶ τῶν ποιητῶν ἐν ἀηδόνοσ μνήμη Δαυλιάς ἢ ὄρνις ἐπωνόμασται), εἰκός τε καὶ τὸ κῆδος Πανδίονα ξυνάψασθαι τῆς θυγατρὸς διὰ τοσοῦτου ἐπ' ὠφελίᾳ τῇ πρὸς ἀλλήλους μᾶλλον ἢ διὰ πολλῶν ἡμερῶν ἐς Ὀδρύσας ὁδοῖ. Τήρης δὲ οὐδὲ τὸ αὐτὸ ὄνομα ἔχων βασιλεὺς²

¹ Deleted by Hude, after van Herwerden, as not read by the Scholiast.

² τε, in the MSS. after βασιλεὺς, deleted by Classen.

¹ *i e.* their representative to look after Athenian interests in the country of Sitalces and Tereus. The latter had violated



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

4 πρῶτος ἐν κράτει Ὀδρυσῶν ἐγένετο. οὐ δὴ ὄντα
 τὸν Σιτάλκην οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ξύμμαχον ἐποιοῦντο,
 βουλόμενοι σφίσι τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης χωρία καὶ
 5 Περδίκκαν ξυνεξελεῖν αὐτόν. ἐλθὼν τε ἐς τὰς
 Ἀθήνας ὁ Νυμφόδωρος τὴν τε τοῦ Σιτάλκου
 ξυμμαχίαν ἐποίησε καὶ Σάδοκον τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ
 Ἀθηναῖον, τὸν τε ἐπὶ Θράκης πόλεμον ὑπεδέχετο
 καταλύσειν· πείσειν γὰρ Σιτάλκην πέμπειν στρα-
 6 τιὰν Θρακίαν Ἀθηναίοις ἰππέων τε καὶ πελ-
 ταστῶν. ξυνεβίβασε δὲ καὶ τὸν Περδίκκαν τοῖς
 Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Θέρμην αὐτῷ ἔπεισεν ἀποδοῦναι
 ξυνεστράτευσέ τε εὐθύς Περδίκκας ἐπὶ Χαλκιδέας
 7 μετὰ Ἀθηναίων καὶ Φορμίωνος. οὕτω μὲν Σιτάλ-
 κης τε ὁ Τήρεω, Θρακῶν βασιλεύς, ξύμμαχος
 ἐγένετο Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Περδίκκας ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρου,
 Μακεδόνων βασιλεύς.

XXX. Οἱ δ' ἐν ταῖς ἑκατὸν ναυσὶν Ἀθηναῖοι
 ἔτι ὄντες περὶ Πελοπόννησον Σόλλιόν τε Κοριν-
 θίων πόλισμα αἰροῦσι καὶ παραδιδόασι Παλαι-
 1 ρεῦσιν Ἀκαρνάνων μόνοις τὴν γῆν καὶ πόλιν
 νέμεσθαι καὶ Ἀστακόν, ἧς Εὐάρχος ἐτυράννει,
 λαβόντες κατὰ κράτος καὶ ἐξελάσαντες αὐτὸν τὸ
 2 χωρίον ἐς τὴν ξυμμαχίαν προσεποιήσαντο. ἐπί-
 τε Κεφαλληνίαν τὴν νῆσον προσπλεύσαντες
 προσηγάγοντο ἄνευ μάχης· κεῖται δὲ ἡ Κεφαλ-
 ληνία κατὰ Ἀκαρνανίαν καὶ Λευκίδα τετράπολις
 3 οὔσα· Παλῆς, Κράνιοι, Σαμαῖοι, Πρῶννοι. ὕστε-
 ρον δ' οὐ πολλῷ ἀνεχώρησαν αἱ νῆες ἐς τὰς
 Ἀθήνας.

great power among the Odrysians. And it was his son, Sitalces, whom the Athenians wanted to make their ally, wishing him to help in subduing the places on the coast of Thrace and Perdiccas. So Nymphodorus came to Athens, brought about the alliance with Sitalces, and got Sadocus son of Sitalces made an Athenian citizen; and he promised also to bring the war in Thrace to an end, saying that he would persuade Sitalces to send the Athenians a Thracian force of cavalry and targeteers. Moreover, he brought about a reconciliation between Perdiccas and the Athenians, whom he persuaded to restore Therme¹ to him. Perdiccas immediately joined forces with the Athenians under Phormio² and took the field against the Chalcidians. It was in this way that Sitalces son of Teres, king of the Thracians, became an ally of the Athenians, and also Perdiccas son of Alexander, king of the Macedonians.

XXX. Meanwhile the Athenians in the hundred ships, who were still operating on the Peloponnesian coast, took Sollium, a town belonging to the Corinthians, which they then handed over, the territory as well as the city, to the people of Palaerus in Acarnania, for their exclusive occupation. They also stormed Astacus, which Euarchus ruled as tyrant, drove him out, and incorporated the place in their ^{of Cephal-}lenia, they brought it over to their side without a battle. Now Cephallenia lies over against Acarnania and Leucas and is a union of four communities, the Palians, Cranians, Samaeans, and Pronnians. And not long afterwards the ships withdrew to Athens.

¹ *cf.* I. lxi. 2.

² *cf.* I. lxiv. 2; lxv. 3.

THUCYDIDES

XXXI. Περὶ δὲ τὸ φθινόπωρον τοῦ θέρους
 τούτου Ἀθηναῖοι πανδημεῖ, αὐτοὶ καὶ οἱ μέ-
 τοικοι, ἐσέβαλον ἐς τὴν Μεγαρίδα Περικλέους τοῦ
 Ξανθίππου στρατηγούντος. καὶ οἱ περὶ Πελο-
 πόννησον Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν ταῖς ἑκατὸν ναυσίν
 (ἔτυχον γὰρ ἤδη ἐν Αἰγίνῃ ὄντες ἐπ' οἴκου ἀνα-
 κοιμιζόμενοι) ὡς ἤσθοντο τοὺς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως
 πανστρατιᾶ ἐν Μεγάροις ὄντας, ἐπλευσαν παρ'
 2 αὐτοὺς καὶ ξυνεμείχθησαν. στρατόπεδόν τε
 μέγιστον δὴ, τοῦτο ἀθρόον Ἀθηναίων ἐγένετο,
 ἀκμαζούσης ἐτι τῆς πόλεως καὶ οὐπω νενοσηκυίας·
 μυρίων γὰρ ὀπλιτῶν οὐκ ἐλάσσους ἦσαν αὐτοὶ
 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι (χωρὶς δ' αὐτοῖς οἱ ἐν Ποτειδαίᾳ
 τρισχίλιοι ἦσαν), μέτοικοι δὲ ξυνεσέβαλον οὐκ
 ἐλάσσους τρισχιλίων ὀπλιτῶν, χωρὶς δὲ ὁ ἄλλος
 3 ὄμιλος ψιλῶν οὐκ ὀλίγος. δηώσαντες δὲ τὰ
 πολλὰ τῆς γῆς ἀνεχώρησαν. ἐγένοντο δὲ καὶ
 ἄλλαι ὕστερον ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ κατὰ ἔτος ἕκαστον
 ἐσβολαὶ Ἀθηναίων ἐς τὴν Μεγαρίδα καὶ ἰππέων
 καὶ πανστρατιᾶ, μέχρι οὗ Νίσαια ἐάλω ὑπ'
 Ἀθηναίων.

XXXII. Ἐτειχίσθη δὲ καὶ Ἀταλάντη ὑπὸ
 Ἀθηναίων φρούριον τοῦ θέρους τούτου τελευτῶν-
 τος, ἢ ἐπὶ Λοκροῖς τοῖς Ὀπουντίοις νῆσος, ἐρήμη
 πρότερον οὔσα, τοῦ μὴ ληστὰς ἐκπλέοντας ἐξ
 Ὀποῦντος καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Λοκρίδος κακουργεῖν
 τὴν Εὐβοίαν. ταῦτα μὲν ἐν τῷ θέρει τούτῳ μετὰ
 τὴν Πελοποννησίων ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἀναχώρησιν
 ἐγένετο.

XXXIII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Εὐ-
 αρχος ὁ Ἀκαρνάν, βουλόμενος ἐς τὴν Ἀστακὸν



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

κατελθεῖν, πείθει Κορινθίους τεσσαράκοντα ναυσὶ
καὶ πεντακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις ὀπλίταις ἑαυτὸν
κατάγειν πλεύσαντας, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπικούρους τινὰς
προσεμισθώσατο· ἦρχον δὲ τῆς στρατιᾶς Εὐ-
φαμίδας τε ὁ Ἄριστωνύμου καὶ Τιμόξενος ὁ
2 Τιμοκράτους καὶ Εὐμαχος ὁ Χρῦσιδος. καὶ
πλεύσαντες κατήγαγον· καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἀκαρ-
νανίας τῆς περὶ θάλασσαν ἔστιν ἃ χωρία βουλό-
μενοι προσποιήσασθαι καὶ πειραθέντες, ὡς οὐκ
3 ἐδύναντο, ἀπέπλεον ἐπ' οἴκου. σχόντες δ' ἐν τῷ
παράπλω ἐς Κεφαλληνίαν καὶ ἀπόβασιν ποιη-
σάμενοι ἐς τὴν Κρανίων γῆν, ἀπατηθέντες ὑπ'
αὐτῶν ἐξ ὁμολογίας τινὸς ἄνδρας τε ἀποβάλλουσι
σφῶν αὐτῶν, ἐπιθεμένων ἀπροσδοκῆτως τῶν
Κρανίων, καὶ βιαιότερον ἀναγαγόμενοι ἐκομίσθη-
σαν ἐπ' οἴκου.

XXXIV. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι Ἀθηναῖοι
τῷ πατρίῳ νόμῳ χρώμενοι δημοσίᾳ ταφὰς ἐποιή-
σαντο τῶν ἐν τῷδε τῷ πολέμῳ πρώτων ἀποθανόν-
2 των τρόπῳ τοιῷδε. τὰ μὲν ὅστ' ἀπροτίθενται
τῶν ἀπογενομένων πρότριτα σκηνὴν ποιήσαντες,
καὶ ἐπιφέρει τῷ αὐτοῦ ἕκαστος ἣν τι βούληται·
3 ἐπειδὴν δὲ ἢ ἐκφορὰ ἢ, λάρνακας κυπαρισσῖνας
ἄγουσιν ἅμαξαι,¹ φυλῆς ἐκάστης μίαν· ἔνεστι δὲ
τὰ ὅστ' ἢς ἕκαστος ἦν φυλῆς. μία δὲ κλίνη
κενὴ φέρεται ἐστρωμένη τῶν ἀφανῶν, οἳ ἂν μὴ
4 εὐρεθῶσιν ἐς ἀναίρεσιν. ξυνεκφέρει δὲ ὁ βουλό-
μενος καὶ ἀστῶν καὶ ξένων, καὶ γυναῖκες πάρεσιν
αἱ προσήκουσαι ἐπὶ τὸν τάφον ὀλοφυρόμεναι.

¹ Hude inserts δέκα, following Gertz.

the Corinthians to sail with forty ships and fifteen hundred heavy infantry and restore him to power, and for this purpose he himself hired some mercenaries. The commanders of the expedition were Euphamidas son of Aristonymus, Timoxenus son of Timocrates, and Eumachus son of Chrysis. They did in fact sail over and restore him; and wishing to acquire some other places along the seaboard of Acarnania they made the attempt but failed, and thereupon sailed for home. As they skirted the coast they touched at Cephallenia, where they made a descent upon the territory of the Cranians; here deceived by the inhabitants through some sort of agreement they lost a few of their men by an unexpected attack of the Cranians, and finally, after they had got out to sea with considerable difficulty, managed to get back home.

XXXIV. In the course of the same winter the Athenians, following the custom of their fathers, celebrated at the public expense the funeral rites of the first who had fallen in this war. The ceremony is as follows. The bones of the departed lie in state for the space of three days in a tent erected for that purpose, and each one brings to his own dead any offering he desires. On the day of the funeral coffins of cypress wood are borne on wagons, one for each tribe, and the bones of each are in the coffin of his tribe. One empty bier, covered with a pall, is carried in the procession for the missing whose bodies could not be found for burial. Any one who wishes, whether citizen or stranger, may take part in the funeral procession, and the women who are related to the deceased are present at the

THUCYDIDES

5 τιθέασιν οὖν ἐς τὸ δημόσιον σῆμα, ὃ ἐστὶν ἐπὶ
 τοῦ καλλίστου προαστείου τῆς πόλεως καὶ αἰεὶ
 ἐν αὐτῷ θάπτουσι τοὺς ἐκ τῶν πολέμων πλήν γε
 τοὺς ἐν Μαραθῶνι· ἐκείνων δὲ διαπρεπῆ τὴν
 ἀρετὴν κρίναντες αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸν τάφον ἐποίησαν.
 6 ἐπειδὰν δὲ κρύψωσι γῆ, ἀνὴρ ἠρημένος ὑπὸ τῆς
 πόλεως ὅς ἂν γνώμη τε δοκῆ μὴ ἀξύνετος εἶναι
 καὶ ἀξιῶσει προήκη, λέγει ἐπ' αὐτοῖς ἔπαινον
 7 τὸν πρέποντα· μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἀπέρχονται. ὧδε
 μὲν θάπτουσιν· καὶ διὰ παντὸς τοῦ πολέμου,
 8 ὅποτε ξυμβαίη αὐτοῖς, ἐχρῶντο τῷ νόμῳ. ἐπὶ
 δ' οὖν τοῖς πρώτοις τοῖσδε Περικλῆς ὁ Ξανθίππου
 ἠρέθη λέγειν. καὶ ἐπειδὴ καιρὸς ἐλάμβανε,
 προελθὼν ἀπὸ τοῦ σήματος ἐπὶ βῆμα ὑψηλὸν
 πεποιημένον, ὅπως ἀκούοιτο ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον τοῦ
 ὀμίλου, ἔλεγε τοιάδε.

XXXV. “ Οἱ μὲν οὖν πολλοὶ τῶν ἐνθάδε ἤδη
 εἰρηκότων ἐπαινοῦσι τὸν προσθέντα τῷ νόμῳ τὸν
 λόγον τόνδε, ὡς καλὸν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐκ τῶν πολέμων
 θαπτομένοις ἀγορεύεσθαι αὐτόν. ἐμοὶ δὲ ἀρκοῦν
 ἂν ἐδόκει εἶναι ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθῶν ἔργῳ γενομένων
 ἔργῳ καὶ δηλοῦσθαι τὰς τιμάς, οἷα καὶ νῦν περὶ
 τὸν τάφον τόνδε δημοσίᾳ παρασκευασθέντα
 ὁρᾶτε, καὶ μὴ ἐν ἐνὶ ἀνδρὶ πολλῶν ἀρετὰς κινδυ-
 νεύεσθαι εὖ τε καὶ χεῖρον εἰπόντι πιστευθῆναι.
 2 χαλεπὸν γὰρ τὸ μετρίως εἰπεῖν ἐν ᾧ μόλις καὶ ἡ

¹ The Outer Cerameicus, just outside the Dipylon gate. This street was to Athens what the Appian Way was to Rome.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

δόκησις τῆς ἀληθείας βεβαιούται. ὁ τε γὰρ
 ξυνειδῶς καὶ εὖνους ἀκροατῆς τάχ' ἄν τι ἐνδε-
 εστέρωσ πρὸς ἂ βούλεται τε καὶ ἐπίσταται νομί-
 σσειε δηλοῦσθαι, ὁ τε ἄπειρος ἔστιν ἂ καὶ
 πλεονάζεσθαι, διὰ φθόνον, εἴ τι ὑπὲρ τὴν αὐτοῦ
 φύσιν ἀκούοι. μέχρι γὰρ τοῦδε ἀνεκτοὶ οἱ ἔπαινοί
 εἰσι περὶ ἑτέρων λεγόμενοι, ἐς ὅσον ἂν καὶ αὐτὸς
 ἕκαστος οἴηται ἰκανὸς εἶναι δρᾶσαί τι ὧν ἤκουσεν·
 τῷ δὲ ὑπερβάλλοντι αὐτῶν φθονοῦντες ἤδη καὶ
 3 ἀπιστοῦσιν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ τοῖς πάλαι οὕτως ἐδο-
 κιμάσθη ταῦτα καλῶς ἔχειν, χρὴ καὶ ἐμὲ ἐπόμενον
 τῷ νόμῳ πειρᾶσθαι ὑμῶν τῆς ἐκάστου βουλήσεώς
 τε καὶ δόξης τυχεῖν ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον.

XXXVI. “ Ἄρξομαι δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν προγόνων
 πρῶτον· δίκαιον γὰρ αὐτοῖς καὶ πρέπον δὲ ἅμα
 ἐν τῷ τοιῷδε τὴν τιμὴν ταύτην τῆς μνήμης
 δίδοσθαι. τὴν γὰρ χώραν οἱ αὐτοὶ αἰεὶ οἰκοῦντες
 διαδοχῇ τῶν ἐπιγιγνομένων μέχρι τοῦδε ἐλευ-
 2 θέραν δι' ἀρετὴν παρέδοσαν. καὶ ἐκεῖνοί τε ἄξιοι
 ἐπαίνου καὶ ἔτι μᾶλλον οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν· κτησά-
 μενοι γὰρ πρὸς οἷς ἐδέξαντο ὅσῃν ἔχομεν ἀρχὴν
 3 οὐκ ἀπόνως, ἡμῖν τοῖς νῦν προσκατέλιπον. τὰ
 δὲ πλείω αὐτῆς αὐτοὶ ἡμεῖς οἶδε ^{οἱ} νῦν ἔτι ὄντες
 μάλιστα ἐν τῇ καθεστηκυίᾳ ἡλικίᾳ ἐπηυξήσαμεν,
 καὶ τὴν πόλιν τοῖς πᾶσι παρεσκευάσαμεν καὶ ἐς
 4 πόλεμον καὶ ἐς εἰρήνην αὐταρκεστάτην. ὧν ἐγὼ

¹ Those enumerated by Pericles in ch. xii.—money, army and navy.

accuracy is established. For the hearer who is cognizant of the facts and partial to the dead will perhaps think that scant justice has been done in comparison (with his own wishes) and his own knowledge, while he who is not so informed, whenever he hears of an exploit which goes beyond his own capacity, will be led by envy to think there is some exaggeration. And indeed eulogies of other men are tolerable only in so far as each hearer thinks that he too has the ability to perform any of the exploits of which he hears; but whatever goes beyond that at once excites envy and unbelief. However, since our forefathers approved of this practice as right and proper, I also, rendering obedience to the law, must endeavour to the best of my ability to satisfy the wishes and beliefs of each of you.

XXXVI. "I shall speak first of our ancestors, for it is right and at the same time fitting, on an occasion like this, to give them this place of honour in recalling what they did. For this land of ours, in which the same people have never ceased to dwell in an unbroken line of successive generations, they by their valour transmitted to our times a free state. And not only are they worthy of our praise, but our fathers still more; for they, adding to the inheritance which they received, acquired the empire we now possess and bequeathed it, not without toil, to us who are alive to-day. And we ourselves here assembled, who are now for the most part still in the prime of life, have further strengthened the empire in most respects, and have provided our city with all resources,¹ so that it is sufficient for itself both in peace and in war. The military exploits whereby

τὰ μὲν κατὰ πολέμους ἔργα, οἷς ἕκαστα ἐκτῆθη, ἢ εἴ τι αὐτοὶ ἢ οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν βάρβαρον ἢ Ἑλληνα πόλεμον¹ ἐπιόντα προθύμως ἡμυνάμεθα, μακρηγορεῖν ἐν εἰδόσιν οὐ βουλόμενος, εἰσὼ ἀπὸ δὲ οἴας τε ἐπιτηδεύσεως ἤλθομεν ἐπ' αὐτὰ καὶ μεθ' οἴας πολιτείας καὶ τρόπων ἐξ οἴων μεγάλα ἐγένετο, ταῦτα δηλώσας πρῶτον εἶμι καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν τῶνδε ἔπαινον, νομίζων ἐπὶ τε τῷ παρόντι οὐκ ἂν ἀπρεπῆ λεχθῆναι αὐτὰ καὶ τὸν πάντα ὄμιλον καὶ ἀστῶν καὶ ξένων ξύμφορον εἶναι ἐπακούσαι αὐτῶν.

XXXVII. “ Χρῶμεθα γὰρ πολιτεία οὐ ζηλοῦση τοὺς τῶν πέλας νόμους, παράδειγμα δὲ μάλλον αὐτοὶ ὄντες τισὶν ἢ μιμούμενοι ἑτέρους. Ἰκαὶ ὄνομα μὲν διὰ τὸ μὴ εἰς ὀλίγους ἀλλ' εἰς πλείονας οἰκεῖν δημοκρατία κέκληται, μέτεστι δὲ κατὰ μὲν τοὺς νόμους πρὸς τὰ ἴδια διάφορα πᾶσι τὸ ἴσον, κατὰ δὲ τὴν ἀξίωσιν, ὡς ἕκαστος ἐν τῷ εὐδοκιμῆι, οὐκ ἀπὸ μέρους τὸ πλεόν εἰς τὰ κοινὰ ἢ ἀπ' ἀρετῆς προτιμᾶται, οὐδ' αὖ κατὰ πενίαν, ἔχων δὲ τι ἀγαθὸν δράσαι τὴν πόλιν, ἀξιώματος ἀφανεία² κεκώλυται, ἐλευθέρως δὲ τὰ τε πρὸς τὸ κοινὸν πολιτεύομεν καὶ εἰς τὴν πρὸς ἀλλήλους τῶν καθ' ἡμέραν ἐπιτηδευμάτων ὑποψίαν, οὐ δι' ὀργῆς τὸν πέλας, εἰ καθ' ἡδονὴν τι δρά, ἔχοντες, οὐδὲ ἀζη-

¹ πόλεμον, Hude adopts Haase's conjecture πολέμιον.

² Alluding to the Spartans, whose institutions were said to have been borrowed from Crete; in fact, throughout the whole speech the contrast is with Spartan conditions.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

μίους μὲν, λυπηρὰς δὲ τῇ ὄψει ἀχθηδόνας προστι-
 3 θέμενοι. ἀνεπαχθῶς δὲ τὰ ἴδια προσομιλοῦντες
 τὰ δημόσια διὰ δέος μάλιστα οὐ παρανομοῦμεν,
 τῶν τε αἰεὶ ἐν ἀρχῇ ὄντων ἀκροάσει καὶ τῶν
 νόμων, καὶ μάλιστα αὐτῶν ὅσοι τε ἐπ' ὠφελίαν
 τῶν ἀδικουμένων κεῖνται καὶ ὅσοι ἄγραφοι ὄντες
 αἰσχύνην ὁμολογουμένην φέρουσιν.

XXXVIII. “Καὶ μὲν καὶ τῶν πόνων πλείστας
 ἀναπαύλας τῇ γνώμῃ ἐπορισάμεθα, ἀγῶσι μὲν
 γε καὶ θυσίαις διετησίοις νομίζοντες, ἰδίαις δὲ
 κατασκευαῖς εὐπρεπέσιν, ὧν καθ' ἡμέραν ἢ τέρψις
 2 τὸ λυπηρὸν ἐκπλήσσει. ἐπεσέρχεται δὲ διὰ
 μέγεθος τῆς πόλεως ἐκ πάσης γῆς τὰ πάντα, καὶ
 συμβαίνει ἡμῖν μηδὲν οἰκειότερα τῇ ἀπολαύσει
 τὰ αὐτοῦ ἀγαθὰ γιγνόμενα καρποῦσθαι ἢ καὶ τὰ
 τῶν ἄλλων ἀνθρώπων.

XXXIX. “Διαφέρομεν δὲ καὶ ταῖς τῶν πολε-
 μικῶν μελέταις τῶν ἐναντίων τοῖσδε. τήν τε γὰρ
 πόλιν κοινὴν παρέχομεν καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ὅτε ξενη-
 λασίαις ἀπείργομέν τινα ἢ μαθήματος ἢ θεάμα-
 τος, ὃ μὴ κρυφθὲν ἂν τις τῶν πολεμίων ἰδὼν
 ὠφεληθείη, πιστεύοντες οὐ ταῖς παρασκευαῖς τὸ

¹ Referring especially to the contests at the chief festivals, like the Panathenaea and Dionysia, which by their artistic setting and performance were recreations of mind and spirit quite as much as physical exercises.

² Thucydides refers to the spiritual no less than to the physical products which the greatness of Athens attracts to her, to the poetry, music, and art which find there a con-

if he does as he likes, nor yet do we put on sour looks which, though harmless, are painful to behold. But while we thus avoid giving offence in our private intercourse, in our public life we are restrained from lawlessness chiefly through reverent fear, for we render obedience to those in authority and to the laws, and especially to those laws which are ordained for the succour of the oppressed and those which, though unwritten, bring upon the transgressor a disgrace which all men recognize.

XXXVIII. "Moreover, we have provided for the spirit many relaxations from toil: we have games¹ and sacrifices regularly throughout the year and homes fitted out with good taste and elegance; and the delight we each day find in these things drives away sadness. And our city is so great that all the products of all the earth flow in upon us, and ours is the happy lot to gather in the good fruits of our own soil with no more home-felt security of enjoyment than we do those of other lands.²

XXXIX. "We are also superior to our opponents in our system of training for warfare, and this in the following respects. In the first place, we throw our city open to all the world and we never by exclusion acts debar any one from learning or seeing anything which an enemy might profit by observing if it were not kept from his sight; for we place our dependence, not so much upon prearranged devices to

genial home as well as to articles of commerce. On these latter compare a passage in the *pseudo-Xenophontic Constitution of Athens* (ii. 7), written somewhat earlier than this portion of Thucydides' history: "Whatever desirable thing is found in Sicily, Italy, Cyprus, Egypt, Lydia, the Pontus, the Peloponnesus, or anywhere else, all these things are brought together at Athens on account of her mastery of the sea."

THUCYDIDĒS

πλέον καὶ ἀπάταις ἢ τῷ ἀφ' ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἐς τὰ ἔργα εὐψύχῳ· καὶ ἐν ταῖς παιδείαις οἱ μὲν ἐπιπόνῳ ἀσκήσει εὐθύς νέοι ὄντες τὸ ἀνδρείον μετέρχονται, ἡμεῖς δὲ ἀνειμένως διαιτώμενοι οὐδὲν ἤσσον ἐπὶ τοὺς ἰσοπαλεῖς κινδύνους χωροῦμεν.

2 τεκμήριον δέ· οὔτε γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καθ' ἑαυτούς, μεθ' ἀπάντων δὲ ἐς τὴν γῆν ἡμῶν στρατεύουσι, τὴν τε τῶν πέλας αὐτοὶ ἐπελθόντες οὐ χαλεπῶς ἐν τῇ ἀλλοτρίᾳ τοὺς περὶ τῶν οἰκείων ἀμυνομένους μαχόμενοι τὰ πλείω κρατοῦμεν·

3 ἀθρόα τε τῇ δυνάμει ἡμῶν οὐδεὶς, πῶ, πολέμιος ἐνέτυχε διὰ τὴν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ τε ἅμα ἐπιμέλειαν καὶ τὴν ἐν τῇ γῆ ἐπὶ πολλὰ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἐπίπεμψιν· ἦν δέ που μορίῳ τινὶ προσμείξωσι, κρατήσαντές τέ τινας ἡμῶν πάντας αὐχοῦσιν ἀπεῶσθαι καὶ νικηθέντες ὑφ' ἀπάντων ἡσσησθαι.

4 καίτοι εἰ ῥαθυμία μᾶλλον ἢ πόνων μελέτη καὶ μὴ μετὰ νόμων τὸ πλέον ἢ τρόπων ἀνδρείας ἐθέλομεν κινδυνεύειν, περιγίγνεται ἡμῖν τοῖς τε μέλλουσιν ἀλγεινοῖς μὴ προκάμνειν, καὶ ἐς αὐτὰ ἐλθοῦσι μὴ ἀτολμοτέρους τῶν αἰεὶ μοχθούντων φαίνεσθαι, καὶ ἐν τε τούτοις τὴν πόλιν ἀξίαν εἶναι θαυμάζεσθαι καὶ ἔτι ἐν ἄλλοις.

XI. “ Φιλοκαλοῦμέν τε γὰρ μετ' εὐτελείας καὶ φιλοσοφοῦμεν ἄνευ μαλακίας· πλούτῳ τε ἔργου μᾶλλον καιρῷ ἢ λόγου κόμπῳ χρώμεθα, καὶ τὸ

¹ Pericles here hints at his policy, outlined in ch. xiii. 2, of always acting on the defensive when the enemy forces are distinctly superior.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

πένεσθαι οὐχ ὁμολογεῖν τινι αἰσχρόν, ἀλλὰ μὴ
 2 διαφεύγειν ἔργῳ αἴσχιον. ἔνι τε τοῖς αὐτοῖς
 οἰκείων ἅμα καὶ πολιτικῶν ἐπιμέλεια καὶ ἑτέροις¹
 πρὸς ἔργα τετραμμένοις τὰ πολιτικὰ μὴ ἐνδεῶς
 γνῶναι· μόνοι γὰρ τόν τε μηδὲν τῶνδε μετέχοντα
 οὐκ ἀπράγμονα, ἀλλ' ἀχρεῖον νομίζομεν, καὶ
 αὐτοὶ² ἦτοι κρίνομέν γε ἢ ἐνθυμούμεθα ὀρθῶς τὰ
 πράγματα, οὐ τοὺς λόγους τοῖς ἔργοις βλάβην
 ἡγούμενοι, ἀλλὰ μὴ προδιδαχθῆναι μᾶλλον λόγῳ
 3 πρότερον ἢ ἐπὶ ἃ δεῖ ἔργῳ ἐλθεῖν, διαφερόντως
 γὰρ δὴ καὶ τόδε ἔχομεν ὥστε τολμᾶν τε οἱ αὐτοὶ
 μάλιστα καὶ περὶ ὧν ἐπιχειρήσομεν ἐκλογίζεσθαι·
 ὁ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀμαθία μὲν θράσος, λογισμὸς δὲ
 ὄκνον φέρει. κράτιστοι δ' ἂν ψυχὴν δικαίως
 κριθεῖεν οἱ τὰ τε δεινὰ καὶ ἡδέα σαφέστατα
 γιγνώσκοντες καὶ διὰ ταῦτα μὴ ἀποτρεπόμενοι
 4 ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων. καὶ τὰ ἐς ἀρετὴν ἐνηντιώμεθα
 τοῖς πολλοῖς· οὐ γὰρ πάσχοντες εὖ, ἀλλὰ δρῶντες
 κτώμεθα τοὺς φίλους. βεβαιότερος δὲ ὁ δράσας
 τὴν χάριν ὥστε ὠφειλομένην δι' εὐνοίας ᾧ δέδωκε
 σώζειν· ὁ δὲ ἀντοφείλων ἀμβλύτερος, εἰδὼς οὐκ
 ἐς χάριν, ἀλλ' ὡς ὀφείλημα τὴν ἀρετὴν ἀποδώ-

¹ ἑτέροις <ἕτερα>, Hude.

² Hude reads οἱ αὐτοί.

¹ As contrasted with the Spartans, whose officials made the most important decisions.

and with us it is not a shame for a man to acknowledge poverty, but the greater shame is for him not to do his best to avoid it. And you will find united in the same persons an interest at once in private and in public affairs, and in others of us who give attention chiefly to business, you will find no lack of insight into political matters. For we alone regard the man who takes no part in public affairs, not as one who minds his own business, but as good for nothing; and we Athenians decide public questions for ourselves¹ or at least endeavour to arrive at a sound understanding of them, in the belief that it is not debate that is a hindrance to action, but rather not to be instructed by debate before the time comes for action. For in truth we have this point also of superiority over other men, to be most daring in action and yet at the same time most given to reflection upon the ventures we mean to undertake; with other men, on the contrary, boldness means ignorance and reflection brings hesitation. And they would rightly be adjudged most courageous who, realizing most clearly the pains no less than the pleasures involved, do not on that account turn away from danger. Again, in nobility of spirit, we stand in sharp contrast to most men; for it is not by receiving kindness, but by conferring it, that we acquire our friends. Now he who confers the favour is a firmer friend, in that he is disposed, by continued goodwill toward the recipient, to keep the feeling of obligation alive in him²; but he who owes it is more listless in his friendship, knowing that when he repays the kindness it will count, not as a favour bestowed, but as a debt

² This must be the meaning of the *ἔσται* clause, but something is perhaps wrong with the text.

THUCYDIDES

5 σων. καὶ μόνοι οὐ τοῦ συμφέροντος μᾶλλον
λογισμῶ ἢ τῆς ἐλευθερίας τῷ πιστῷ ἀδεῶς τινα
ὠφελούμεν.

ΧΛΙ. “Ξυνελών τε λέγω τήν τε πᾶσαν πόλιν
τῆς Ἑλλάδος παιδευσιν εἶναι καὶ καθ’ ἕκαστον
δοκεῖν ἄν μοι τὸν αὐτὸν ἄνδρα παρ’ ἡμῶν ἐπὶ
πλείστ’ ἄν εἶδη καὶ μετὰ χαρίτων μάλιστα ἄν
2 εὐτραπέλως τὸ σῶμα αὐταρκες παρέχεσθαι. καὶ
ὡς οὐ λόγων ἐν τῷ παρόντι κόμπος τάδε μᾶλλον
ἢ ἔργων ἐστὶν ἀλήθεια, αὐτὴ ἢ δυναμις τῆς
πόλεως, ἣν ἀπὸ τῶνδε τῶν τρόπων ἐκτησάμεθα,
3 σημαίνει. μόνη γὰρ τῶν νῦν ἀκοῆς κρείσσω
ἐς πείραν ἔρχεται, καὶ μόνη οὔτε τῷ πολεμίῳ
ἐπελθόντι ἀγανάκτησιν ἔχει ὑφ’ οἷον κακοπαθεῖ,
οὔτε τῷ ὑπήκόῳ κατάμεμψιν ὡς οὐχ ὑπὸ ἀξίων
4 ἄρχεται. μετὰ μεγάλων δὲ σημείων καὶ οὐ δὴ
τοι ἀμάρτυρόν γε τὴν δύναμιν παρασχόμενοι
τοῖς τε νῦν καὶ τοῖς ἔπειτα θαυμασθησόμεθα,¹
οὐδὲν προσδεόμενοι οὔτε Ὀμήρου ἐπαινέτου οὔτε
ὅστις ἔπεσι μὲν τὸ αὐτίκα τέρψει, τῶν δ’ ἔργων
τὴν ὑπόνοιαν ἢ ἀλήθεια βλάψει, ἀλλὰ πᾶσαν
μὲν θάλασσαν καὶ γῆν ἐσβατὸν τῇ ἡμετέρα τὸλμη
καταναγκάσαντες γενέσθαι πανταχοῦ δὲ μνημεῖα
5 κακῶν τε καὶ ἀγαθῶν αἰδία συγκατοικίσαντες. περὶ
τοιαύτης οὖν πόλεως οἶδε τε γενναίως δικαιοῦντες

¹ καί, before οὐδὲν in the MSS., deleted by Krüger.

¹ The reference is to Athenian colonies and cleruchies, which, according to the bearing of the natives, had been



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

μὴ ἀφαιρεθῆναι αὐτὴν μαχόμενοι ἐτελεύτησαν, καὶ τῶν λειπομένων πάντα τινὰ εἰκὸς ἐθέλειν ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς κάμνειν.

XLII. “ Δι’ ὃ δὴ καὶ ἐμήκυνα τὰ περὶ τῆς πόλεως, διδασκαλίαν τε ποιούμενος μὴ περὶ ἴσου ἡμῖν εἶναι τὸν ἀγῶνα καὶ οἷς τῶνδε μηδὲν ὑπάρχει ὁμοίως, καὶ τὴν εὐλογίαν ἅμα ἐφ’ οἷς νῦν λέγω
 2 φανεράν σημείοις καθιστάς. καὶ εἴρηται αὐτῆς τὰ μέγιστα· ἃ γὰρ τὴν πόλιν ὕμνησα, αἱ τῶνδε καὶ τῶν τοιῶνδε ἀρεταὶ ἐκόσμησαν, καὶ οὐκ ἂν πολλοῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἰσόρροπος ὥσπερ τῶνδε ὁ λόγος τῶν ἔργων φανείη. δοκεῖ δέ μοι δηλοῦν ἀνδρὸς ἀρετὴν πρώτη τε μηνύουσα καὶ τελευταία
 3 βεβαιοῦσα ἢ νῦν τῶνδε καταστροφή. καὶ γὰρ τοῖς τᾶλλα χείροσι δίκαιον τὴν ἐς τοὺς πολέμους ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος ἀνδραγαθίαν προτίθεσθαι· ἀγαθῶ γὰρ κακὸν ἀφανίσαντες κοινῶς μᾶλλον
 4 ὠφέλησαν ἢ ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων ἔβλαψαν. τῶνδε δὲ οὔτε πλούτου τις τὴν ἔτι ἀπόλαυσιν προτιμήσας ἐμαλακίσθη οὔτε πενίας ἐλπίδι, ὡς κἂν ἔτι διαφυγῶν αὐτὴν¹ πλουτήσειεν, ἀναβολὴν τοῦ δεινοῦ ἐποιήσατο· τὴν δὲ τῶν ἐναντίων τιμωρίαν ποθεινοτέραν αὐτῶν λαβόντες καὶ κινδύνων ἅμα τόνδε κάλλιστον νομίσαντες ἐβουλήθησαν μετ’ αὐτοῦ

¹ αὐτὴν: Hude brackets.

be taken from them; and it is fitting that every man who is left behind should suffer willingly for her sake.

XLII. "It is for this reason that I have dwelt upon the greatness of our city; for I have desired to show you that we are contending for a higher prize than those who do not enjoy such ~~privileges in like~~ degree, and at the same time to let the praise of these men in whose honour I am now speaking be made manifest by proofs. Indeed, the greatest part of their praise has already been spoken; for when I lauded the city, that was but the praise wherewith ~~the brave deeds~~ of these men and men like them have already adorned her; and there are not many Hellenes whose fame would be found, like theirs, evenly balanced with their deeds. And it seems to me that such a death as these men died gives proof enough of manly courage, whether as first revealing it or as affording its final confirmation. Aye, even in the case of those who in other ways fell short of goodness, it is but right that the valour with which they fought for their country should be set before all else; for they have blotted out evil with good and have bestowed a greater benefit by their service to the state than they have done harm by their private lives. And no one of these men either so set his heart upon the continued enjoyment of wealth as to become a coward, or put off the dreadful day, yielding to the hope which poverty inspires, that if he could but escape it he might yet become rich; but, deeming the punishment of the foe to be more desirable than these things, and at the same time regarding such a hazard as the most glorious of all, they chose, accepting the hazard, to be avenged

THUCYDIDES

τοὺς μὲν τιμωρεῖσθαι, τῶν δὲ ἀφίεσθαι, ἐλπίδι μὲν τὸ ἀφανὲς τοῦ κατορθώσειν ἐπιτρέψαντες, ἔργῳ δὲ περὶ τοῦ ἤδη ὀρωμένου σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἀξιούντες πεποιθέναί· καὶ ἐν αὐτῷ τὸ¹ ἀμύνεσθαι καὶ² παθεῖν κάλλιον³ ἠγησάμενοι ἢ τὸ⁴ ἐνδόντες σώζεσθαι, τὸ μὲν αἰσχροὺν τοῦ λόγου ἔφυγον, τὸ δ' ἔργον τῷ σώματι ὑπέμειναν, καὶ δι' ἐλαχίστου καιροῦ τύχης ἅμα ἀκμῇ τῆς δόξης μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦ δέους ἀπηλλάγησαν.

XLIII. “ Καὶ οἶδε μὲν προσηκόντως τῇ πόλει τοιοῖδε ἐγένοντο· τοὺς δὲ λοιποὺς χρῆ ἀσφαλεστέραν μὲν εὐχεσθαι, ἀτολμοτέραν δὲ μηδὲν ἀξιούν τὴν ἐς τοὺς πολεμίους διάνοιαν ἔχειν, σκοποῦντας μὴ λόγῳ μόνῳ τὴν ὠφελίαν, ἣν ἄν τις πρὸς οὐδὲν χεῖρον αὐτοὺς ὑμᾶς⁵ εἰδότας μηκύνοι, λέγων ὅσα ἐν τῷ τοὺς πολεμίους ἀμύνεσθαι ἀγαθὰ ἔνεστιν, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον τὴν τῆς πόλεως δύναμιν καθ' ἡμέραν ἔργῳ θεωμένους καὶ ἐραστὰς γιγνομένους αὐτῆς, καὶ ὅταν ὑμῖν μεγάλη δόξη εἶναι, ἐνθυμουμένους ὅτι τολμῶντες καὶ γιγνώσκοντες τὰ δέοντα καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις αἰσχυνόμενοι ἄνδρες αὐτὰ ἐκτήσαντο, καὶ ὅποτε καὶ πείρα του σφαλεῖεν, οὐκ οὖν καὶ τὴν πόλιν γε τῆς σφετέρας ἀρετῆς ἀξιούντες στερίσκειν; κάλλιστόν δὲ ἔρανον

¹ So most MSS. Hude reads τῷ with CG.

² καὶ : Hude brackets.

³ Dobree's correction for μᾶλλον of the MSS. Hude inserts δεῖν and retains μᾶλλον. ⁴ Deleted by Hude.

⁵ ὑμᾶς : Hude brackets.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

2 αὐτῇ προϊέμενοι. κοινῇ γὰρ τὰ σώματα διδόντες
 ἰδία τὸν ἀγήρων ἔπαινον ἐλάμβανον καὶ τὸν
 τάφον ἐπισημότατον, οὐκ ἐν ᾧ κεῖνται μᾶλλον,
 ἀλλ' ἐν ᾧ δόξα αὐτῶν παρὰ τῷ ἐντυχόντι αἰεὶ
 καὶ λόγου¹ καὶ ἔργου καιρῷ αἰείμνηστος κατα-
 3 λείπεται. ἀνδρῶν γὰρ ἐπιφανῶν πᾶσα γῆ τάφος,
 καὶ οὐ στηλῶν μόνον ἐν τῇ οἰκείᾳ σημαίνει ἐπι-
 γραφή, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τῇ μὴ προσηκούσῃ ἄγραφος
 μνήμη παρ' ἐκάστῳ τῆς γνώμης μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦ
 4 ἔργου ἐνδιστοιχεῖται. οὓς νῦν ὑμεῖς ζηλώσαντες
 καὶ τὸ εὐδαιμον τὸ ἐλεύθερον, τὸ δ' ἐλεύθερον τὸ
 εὐψυχον κρίναντες, μὴ περιορᾶσθε τοὺς πολεμι-
 5 κούς κινδύνους. οὐ γὰρ οἱ κακοπραγοῦντες δικαιο-
 τερον ἀφειδοῖεν ἂν τοῦ βίου, οἷς ἐλπίς οὐκ ἔστιν
 ἀγαθοῦ, ἀλλ' οἷς ἢ ἐναντία μεταβολὴ ἐν τῷ ζῆν
 ἔτι κινδυνεύεται καὶ ἐν οἷς μάλιστα μεγάλα τὰ
 6 διαφέροντα, ἢν τι πταίσωσιν. ἀλγεινότερα γὰρ
 ἀνδρὶ γε φρόνημα ἔχοντι ἢ μετὰ τοῦ¹ μαλα-
 κισθῆναι κάκωσις ἢ ὁ μετὰ ῥώμης καὶ κοινῆς
 ἐλπίδος ἅμα γιγνόμενος ἀναίσθητος θάνατος.

XLIV. “Δι' ὅπερ καὶ τοὺς τῶνδε νῦν τοκέας,
 ὅσοι πάρεστε, οὐ : ὀλοφύρομαι μᾶλλον ἢ παρα-
 μυθήσομαι. ἐν πολυτρόποις γὰρ ξυμφοραῖς ἐπί-
 στανται τραφέντες· τὸ δ' εὐτυχές,² οἷ ἂν τῆς
 εὐπρεπεστάτης λάχωσιν, ὥσπερ οἶδε μὲν νῦν,
 τελευτῆς, ὑμεῖς δὲ λύπης, καὶ οἷς ἐνευδαιμονῆσαι
 τε ὁ βίος ὁμοίως καὶ ἐντελευτῆσαι ξυνεμετρήθη.

¹ ἐν τῷ, in some MSS. before, in others after, μετὰ τοῦ, deleted by Bredow.

² Hude reads τόδε εὐτυχές, following Abresch.

their power to give. For they gave their lives for the common weal, and in so doing won for themselves the praise which grows not old and the most distinguished of all sepulchres—not that in which they lie buried, but that in which their glory survives in everlasting remembrance, celebrated on every occasion which gives rise to word of eulogy or deed of emulation. For the whole world is the sepulchre of famous men, and it is not the epitaph upon monuments set up in their own land that alone commemorates them, but also in lands not their own there abides in each breast an unwritten memorial of them, planted in the heart rather than graven on stone. Do you, therefore, now make these men your examples, and judging freedom to be happiness and courage to be freedom, be not too anxious about the dangers of war. For it is not those that are in evil plight who have the best excuse for being unsparing of their lives, for they have no hope of better days, but rather those who run the risk, if they continue to live, of the opposite reversal of fortune, and those to whom it makes the greatest difference if they suffer a disaster. For to a manly spirit more bitter is humiliation associated with cowardice than death when it comes unperceived in close company with stalwart deeds and public hopes.

XLIV. “Wherefore, I do not commiserate the parents of these men, as many of you as are present here, but will rather try to comfort them. For they know that their lives have been passed amid manifold vicissitudes; and it is to be accounted good fortune when men win, even as these now, a most glorious death—and you a like grief—and when life has been meted out to them to be happy in no less than to

THUCYDIDES

2 χαλεπὸν μὲν οὖν οἶδα πείθειν ὄν, ὧν καὶ πολλάκις
 ἔξετε ὑπομνήματα ἐν ἄλλων εὐτυχίαις, αἷς ποτε
 καὶ αὐτοὶ ἠγάλλεσθε· καὶ λύπη οὐχ ὧν ἂν τις μὴ
 πειρασάμενος ἀγαθῶν στερίσκηται, ἀλλ' οὐ ἂν
 3 ἐθὰς γενόμενος ἀφαιρεθῆ. καρτερεῖν δὲ χρὴ καὶ
 ἄλλων παίδων ἐλπίδι οἷς ἔτι ἠλικία τέκνωσιν
 ποιεῖσθαι· ἰδίᾳ τε γὰρ τῶν οὐκ ὄντων λήθη οἱ
 ἐπιγιγνώμενοί τισιν ἔσονται, καὶ τῇ πόλει διχόθεν,
 ἔκ τε τοῦ μὴ ἐρημοῦσθαι καὶ ἀσφαλείᾳ, ξυνοίσει·
 οὐ γὰρ οἶόν τε ἴσον τι ἢ δίκαιον βουλευέσθαι οἱ
 ἂν μὴ καὶ παῖδας ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου παραβαλλόμενοι
 4 κινδυνεύωσιν. ὅσοι δ' αὖ παρηβήκατε, τόν τε
 πλέονα κέρδος ὄν ηὔτυχεῖτε βίον ἠγεῖσθε καὶ
 τόνδε βραχὺν ἔσεσθαι, καὶ τῇ τῶνδε εὐκλείᾳ
 κουφίζεσθε. τὸ γὰρ φιλότιμον ἀγήρων μόνον,
 καὶ οὐκ ἐν τῷ ἀχρείῳ τῆς ἠλικίας τὸ κερδαίνειν,
 ὥσπερ τινές φασι, μᾶλλον τέρπει, ἀλλὰ τὸ
 τιμᾶσθαι.

XLV. “ Παισὶ δ' αὖ ὅσοι τῶνδε πάρεστε ἢ
 ἀδελφοῖς ὀρῶ μέγαν τὸν ἀγῶνα (τὸν γὰρ οὐκ
 ὄντα ἅπας εἶωθεν ἐπαινεῖν), καὶ μόλις ἂν καθ'
 ὑπερβολὴν ἀρετῆς οὐχ ὁμοῖοι, ἀλλ' ὀλίγῳ χείρους

¹ No one could be a member of the Boule or Senate till he was thirty, when he was almost certain to be married; and, according to Deinarchus (§ 71), no man was allowed to speak in the Assembly until he had legitimate male issue (Zimmern).

² e.g. Simonides. cf. Plut. *Moral.* 786 b: Σιμωνίδης ἔλεγε πρὸς τοὺς ἐγκαλοῦντας αὐτῷ φιλαργυρίαν, ὅτι τῶν ἄλλων ἀπε-



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

κριθείτε. φθόνος γὰρ τοῖς ζῶσι πρὸς τὸ ἀντίπαλον,¹ τὸ δὲ μὴ ἐμποδῶν ἀνανταγωνίστῳ εὐνοία τετίμηται.

2 “Εἰ δέ με δεῖ καὶ γυναικείας τι ἀρετῆς, ὅσαι νῦν ἐν χηρείᾳ ἔσονται, μνησθῆναι, βραχεία παραινέσει ἅπαν σημανῶ. τῆς τε γὰρ ὑπαρχούσης φύσεως μὴ χείροσι γενέσθαι ὑμῖν μεγάλη ἢ δόξα καὶ ἧς ἂν ἐπ’ ἐλάχιστον ἀρετῆς πέρι ἢ ψόγου ἐν τοῖς ἄρσεσι κλέος ἦ.

XLVI. “Εἴρηται καὶ ἐμοὶ λόγῳ κατὰ τὸν νόμον ὅσα εἶχον πρόσφορα, καὶ ἔργῳ οἱ θαπτόμενοι τὰ μὲν ἤδη κεκόσμηται, τὰ δὲ αὐτῶν τοὺς παῖδας τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦδε δημοσία ἢ πόλις μέχρι ἧβης θρέψει, ὠφέλιμον στέφανον τοῖσδέ τε καὶ τοῖς λειπομένοις τῶν τοιῶνδε ἀγῶνων προτιθείσα· ἄθλα γὰρ οἷς κεῖται ἀρετῆς μέγιστα, τοῖς δὲ καὶ
2 ἄνδρες ἄριστοι πολιτεύουσιν. νῦν δὲ ἀπολοφυράμενοι ὃν προσήκει ἐκάστῳ ἄπιτε.”

XLVII. Τοιόσδε μὲν ὁ τάφος ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ· καὶ διελθόντος αὐτοῦ πρῶτον
2 ἔτος τοῦ πολέμου τούτου ἐτελεύτα. τοῦ δὲ θέρους εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι τὰ δύο μέρη ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἐσέβαλον ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν (ἠγεῖτο δὲ Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ Ζευξιδάμου, Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς), καὶ καθε-
3 ζόμενοι ἐδήουν τὴν γῆν. καὶ ὄντων αὐτῶν οὐ

¹ πρὸς τὸ ἀντίπαλον, the reading of ABFM[G]; τὸν ἀντίπαλον CE. Hude reads τῶν ἀντιπάλων, after Croiset.

their equals, but even a little inferior. For there is envy of the living on account of rivalry, but that which has been removed from our path is honoured with a good-will that knows no antagonism.

“If I am to speak also of womanly virtues, referring to those of you who will henceforth be in widowhood, I will sum up all in a brief admonition: Great is your glory if you fall not below the standard which nature has set for your sex, and great also is hers of whom there is least talk among men whether in praise or in blame.

XLVI. “I have now spoken, in obedience to the law, such words as I had that were fitting, and those whom we are burying have already in part also received their tribute in our deeds;¹ besides, the state will henceforth maintain their children at the public expense until they grow to manhood, thus offering both to the dead and to their survivors a crown of substantial worth as their prize in such contests. For where the prizes offered for virtue are greatest, there are found the best citizens. And now, when you have made due lament, each for his own dead, depart.”

XLVII. Such were the funeral ceremonies that took place during this winter, the close of which brought the first year of this war to an end. At the very beginning of summer the Peloponnesians and their allies, with two-thirds of their forces as before,² invaded Attica, under the command of Archidamus, son of Zeuxidamus, king of the Lacedaemonians, and establishing themselves proceeded to ravage the country. And before they had been many days in

¹ *i.e.* the honours shown them throughout the rest of the ceremony, described in ch. xxxiv, as contrasted with the words of the eulogist.

² *cf.* ch. x. 2.

THUCYDIDES

πολλάς πω ἡμέρας ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ἢ νόσος πρῶτον ἤρξατο γενέσθαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, λεγόμενον μὲν καὶ πρότερον πολλαχόσε ἐγκατασκῆψαι καὶ περὶ Λῆμνον καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις χωρίοις, οὐ μέντοι τοσοῦτός γε λοιμὸς οὐδὲ φθορὰ οὕτως ἀνθρώπων οὐδαμοῦ
 4 ἐμνημονεύετο γενέσθαι. οὔτε γὰρ ἰατροὶ ἤρκουν τὸ πρῶτον θεραπεύοντες ἀγνοία, ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ μάλιστα ἔθνησκον ὅσω καὶ μάλιστα προσῆσαν, οὔτε ἄλλη ἀνθρωπεία τέχνη οὐδεμία· ὅσα τε πρὸς ἱεροῖς ἰκέτευσαν ἢ μαντείοις καὶ τοῖς τοιούτοις ἐχρήσαντο, πάντα ἀνωφελῆ ἦν, τελευτῶντές τε αὐτῶν ἀπέστησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ κακοῦ νικώμενοι.

XLVIII. Ἦρξατο δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον, ὡς λέγεται, ἐξ Αἰθιοπίας τῆς ὑπὲρ Αἰγύπτου, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ ἐς Αἴγυπτον καὶ Λιβύην κατέβη καὶ ἐς
 2 τὴν βασιλέως γῆν τὴν πολλήν. ἐς δὲ τὴν Ἀθηναίων πόλιν ἕξαπιναίως ἐνέπεσε, καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἐν τῷ Πειραιεῖ ἤψατο τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ὥστε καὶ ἐλέχθη ὑπ' αὐτῶν ὡς οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι φάρμακα ἐσβεβλήκοιεν ἐς τὰ φρέατα· κρῆναι γὰρ οὔπω ἦσαν αὐτόθι. ὕστερον δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄνω πόλιν ἀφίκετο καὶ ἔθνησκον πολλῶ
 3 μᾶλλον ἤδη. λεγέτω μὲν οὖν περὶ αὐτοῦ ὡς ἕκαστος γιγνώσκει καὶ ἰατρὸς καὶ ἰδιώτης ἀφ' ὅτου εἰκὸς ἦν¹ γενέσθαι αὐτό, καὶ τὰς αἰτίας ἄστινας νομίζει τοσαύτης μεταβολῆς ἰκανὰς εἶναι.² ἐγὼ δὲ οἶόν τε ἐγίγνετο λέξω καὶ ἀφ' ὧν ἂν τις σκοπῶν, εἴ ποτε καὶ αὐθις ἐπιπέσοι,

¹ ἦν: Hude deletes.

² δύναμιν ἐς τὸ μεταστῆσαι σχεῖν, in the MSS. after εἶναι, deleted by Gesner; Hude deletes ἰκανὰς εἶναι and ἐς τὸ μεταστῆσαι, with F. Mueller.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

μάλιστ' ἂν ἔχοι τι προειδὼς μὴ ἀγνοεῖν, ταῦτα δηλώσω αὐτός τε νοσήσας καὶ αὐτὸς ἰδὼν ἄλλους πάσχοντας.

XLIX. Τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἔτος, ὡς ὠμολογεῖτο ἐκ πάντων, μάλιστα δὴ ἐκεῖνο ἀνοσον ἐς τὰς ἄλλας ἀσθενείας ἐτύγχανεν ὄν· εἰ δέ τις καὶ προύκαμνέ
 2 τι, ἐς τοῦτο πάντα ἀπεκρίθη. τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους ἀπ' οὐδεμιᾶς προφάσεως, ἀλλ' ἐξαίφνης ὑγιεῖς ὄντας πρῶτον μὲν τῆς κεφαλῆς θέρμαι ἰσχυραὶ καὶ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν ἐρυθρήματα καὶ φλόγωσις ἐλάμβανε, καὶ τὰ ἐντός, ἢ τε φάρυξ καὶ ἢ γλῶσσα, εὐθύς αἱματώδη ἦν καὶ πνεῦμα ἄτοπον καὶ δυσῶδες
 3 ἠφίει· ἔπειτα ἐξ αὐτῶν πταρμὸς καὶ βράγχος ἐπεγίγνετο, καὶ ἐν οὐ πολλῷ χρόνῳ κατέβαινεν ἐς τὰ στήθη ὁ πόνος μετὰ βηχὸς ἰσχυροῦ· καὶ ὅποτε ἐς τὴν καρδίαν στηρίξειεν, ἀνέστρεφέ τε αὐτῆν, καὶ ἀποκαθάρσεις χολῆς πᾶσαι ὅσαι ὑπὸ ἰατρῶν
 4 ὠνομασμέναι εἰσὶν ἐπῆσαν, καὶ αὐταὶ μετὰ ταλαιπωρίας μεγάλης, λύγξ τε τοῖς πλείοσιν ἐνέπιπτε κενὴ σπασμὸν ἐνδιδοῦσα ἰσχυρόν, τοῖς μὲν μετὰ ταῦτα λωφήσαντα, τοῖς δὲ καὶ πολλῷ ὕστερον.
 5 καὶ τῷ μὲν ἔξωθεν ἀπτομένῳ τὸ¹ σῶμα οὔτ' ἄγαν θερμὸν ἦν οὔτε χλωρόν, ἀλλ' ὑπέρυθρον, πελιτνόν, φλυκταίναις μικραῖς καὶ ἔλκεσιν ἐξηνηθηκός· τὰ δὲ ἐντὸς οὔτως ἐκαίετο ὥστε μήτε τῶν πάνυ λεπτῶν ἱματίων καὶ σινδόνων τὰς ἐπιβολὰς μηδ' ἄλλο τι ἢ γυμνοὶ ἀνέχεσθαι, ἠδιστά τε ἂν ἐς ὕδωρ ψυχρὸν σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ρίπτειν (καὶ πολλοὶ τοῦτο τῶν ἡμελημένων ἀνθρώπων καὶ ἔδρασαν ἐς φρέατα) τῇ δίψῃ ἀπαύστῳ ξυνεχόμενοι· καὶ ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ καθειστήκει τό τε πλεόν καὶ ἔλασσον πο-

¹ Added by Hude.

having knowledge of it beforehand, to recognize it if it should ever break out again. For I had the disease myself and saw others sick of it.

XLIX. That year, as was agreed by all, happened to be unusually free from disease so far as regards the other maladies; but if anyone was already ill of any disease all terminated in this. In other cases from no obvious cause, but suddenly and while in good health, men were seized first with intense heat of the head, and redness and inflammation of the eyes, and the parts inside the mouth, both the throat and the tongue, immediately became blood-red and exhaled an unnatural and fetid breath. In the next stage sneezing and hoarseness came on, and in a short time the disorder descended to the chest, attended by severe coughing. And when it settled in the stomach, that was upset, and vomits of bile of every kind named by physicians ensued, these also attended by great distress; and in most cases ineffectual retching followed producing violent convulsions, which sometimes abated directly, sometimes not until long afterwards. Externally, the body was not so very warm to the touch; it was not pale, but reddish, livid, and breaking out in small blisters and ulcers. But internally it was consumed by such a heat that the patients could not bear to have on them the lightest coverings or linen sheets, but wanted to be quite uncovered and would have liked best to throw themselves into cold water—indeed many of those who were not looked after did throw themselves into cisterns—so tormented were they by thirst which could not be quenched; and it was all the same whether they drank much or little.

THUCYDIDES

6 τόν. καὶ ἡ ἀπορία τοῦ μὴ ἡσυχάζειν καὶ ἡ ἀγρυπνία ἐπέκειτο διὰ παντός. καὶ τὸ σῶμα, ὅσον περ χρόνον καὶ ἡ νόσος ἀκμάζοι, οὐκ ἐμαραίνετο, ἀλλ' ἀντεῖχε παρὰ δόξαν τῇ ταλαιπωρίᾳ, ὥστε ἡ διεφθείροντο οἱ πλείστοι ἐναταῖοι καὶ ἐβδομαῖοι ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐντὸς καύματος, ἔτι ἔχοντές τι δυνάμεως, ἢ εἰ διαφύγοιεν, ἐπικατιόντος τοῦ νοσήματος ἐς τὴν κοιλίαν καὶ ἐλκώσεώς τε αὐτῇ ἰσχυρᾶς ἐγγιγνομένης καὶ διαρροίας ἅμα ἀκράτου ἐπιπιπτούσης οἱ πολλοὶ ὕστερον διὰ τὴν ἀσθένειαν διεφθείροντο.

7 διεξήκει γὰρ διὰ παντὸς τοῦ σώματος ἄνωθεν ἀρχάμενον τὸ ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ πρῶτον ἰδρυθὲν κακόν, καὶ εἴ τις ἐκ τῶν μεγίστων περιγένοιτο, τῶν γε ἀκρωτηρίων ἀντίληψις αὐτοῦ ἐπεσήμαιεν· κατέσκηπτε γὰρ καὶ ἐς αἰδοῖα καὶ ἐς ἄκρας χεῖρας καὶ πόδας, καὶ πολλοὶ στερισκόμενοι τούτων διέφευγον, εἰσὶ δ' οἱ καὶ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν. τοὺς δὲ καὶ λήθη ἔλαβε τὸ παραυτίκα ἀναστάντας πάντων ὁμοίως καὶ ἡγνόησαν σφᾶς τε αὐτοὺς καὶ τοὺς ἐπιτηδείους.

L. Γενόμενον γὰρ κρείσσον λόγου τὸ εἶδος τῆς νόσου τά τε ἄλλα χαλεπωτέρως ἢ κατὰ τὴν ἀνθρωπείαν φύσιν προσέπιπτεν ἐκάστῳ καὶ ἐν τῷδε ἐδήλωσε μάλιστα ἄλλο τι ὄν ἢ τῶν ξυντρόφων τι· τὰ γὰρ ὄρνεα καὶ τετράποδα ὅσα ἀνθρώπων ἄπτεται πολλῶν ἀτάφων γενομένων ἢ οὐ προσήκει ἢ
2 γευσάμενα διεφθείρετο. τεκμήριον δέ· τῶν μὲν



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

τοιούτων ὀρνίθων ἐπίλειψις σαφῆς ἐγένετο, καὶ οὐχ ἑωρῶντο) οὔτε ἄλλως οὔτε περὶ τοιοῦτον οὐδέν· οἱ δὲ κύνες μᾶλλον αἴσθησιν παρείχον τοῦ ἀποβαίνοντος διὰ τὸ ξυνδιαιτᾶσθαι.

LI. Τὸ μὲν οὖν νόσημα, πολλὰ καὶ ἄλλα παραλιπόντι ἀτοπίας, ὡς ἐκάστῳ ἐτύγχανέ τι διαφερόντως ἐτέρῳ πρὸς ἕτερον γιγνόμενον, τοιοῦτον ἦν ἐπὶ πᾶν τὴν ιδέα. καὶ ἄλλο παρελύπει κατ' ἐκεῖνον τὸν χρόνον οὐδέν τῶν εἰωθότων· ὃ δὲ καὶ 2 γένοιτο, ἐς τοῦτο ἐτελεύτα. ἔθνησκον δὲ οἱ μὲν ἀμελείᾳ, οἱ δὲ καὶ πάνυ θεραπευόμενοι. ἔν τε οὐδέν κατέστη ἴαμα ὡς εἰπεῖν ὃ τι χρῆν προσφέροντας ὠφελεῖν (τὸ γὰρ τῷ ξυνενεγκὸν ἄλλον 3 τοῦτο ἔβλαπτε), σῶμά τε αὐτάρκες ὄν οὐδέν διεφάνη πρὸς αὐτὸ ἰσχύος πέρι ἢ ἀσθενείας, ἀλλὰ πάντα ξυνήρει καὶ τὰ πάσῃ διαίτῃ θεραπευόμενα, 4 δεινότατον δὲ παντὸς ἦν τοῦ κακοῦ ἢ τε ἀθυμία, ὅποτε τις αἴσθοιτο κάμνων (πρὸς γὰρ τὸ ἀνέλπιστον εὐθύς τραπόμενοι τῇ γνώμῃ πολλῷ μᾶλλον προίεντο σφᾶς αὐτοὺς καὶ οὐκ ἀντεῖχον), καὶ ὅτι ἕτερος ἀφ' ἐτέρου θεραπείᾳ ἀναπιμπλάμενοι ὥσπερ τὰ πρόβατα ἔθνησκον· καὶ τὸν πλεῖστον 5 φθόρον τοῦτο ἐνεποίει. εἴτε γὰρ μὴ ἠέλοιεν δεδιότες ἀλλήλοις προσιέναι, ἀπώλλυντο ἐρήμοι, καὶ οἰκίαι πολλαὶ ἐκενώθησαν ἀπορία τοῦ θεραπεύσοντος· εἴτε προσίοιεν, διεφθείροντο, καὶ μά-

noticeably scarce, and they were no longer to be seen either about the bodies or anywhere else; while the dogs gave a still better opportunity to observe what happened, because they live with man.

LI. Such, then, was the general nature of the disease; for I pass over many of the unusual symptoms, since it chanced to affect one man differently as compared with another. And while the plague lasted there were none of the usual complaints, though if any did occur it ended in this. Sometimes death was due to neglect, but sometimes it occurred in spite of careful nursing. And no one remedy was found, I may say, which was sure to bring relief to those applying it—for what helped one man hurt another—and no constitution, as it proved, was of itself sufficient against it, whether as regards physical strength or weakness,¹ but it carried off all without distinction, even those tended with all medical care. And the most dreadful thing about the whole malady was not only the despondency of the victims, when they once became aware that they were sick, for their minds straightway yielded to despair and they gave themselves up for lost instead of resisting, but also the fact that they became infected by nursing one another and died like sheep. And this caused the heaviest mortality; for if, on the one hand, they were restrained by fear from visiting one another, the sick perished uncared for, so that many houses were left empty through lack of anyone to do the nursing; or if, on the other hand, they visited the sick, they perished,

¹ *i.e.* “no constitution was of itself strong enough to resist or weak enough to escape the attacks” (Jowett).

THUCYDIDES

λιστα οἱ ἀρετῆς τι μεταποιούμενοι· αἰσχύνῃ γὰρ
 ἠφείδουν σφῶν αὐτῶν ἐσιόντες παρὰ τοὺς φίλους,
 ἐπεὶ καὶ τὰς ὀλοφύρσεις τῶν ἀπογιγνομένων τε-
 λευτῶντες καὶ οἱ οἰκεῖοι ἐξέκαμνον ὑπὸ τοῦ πολλοῦ
 6 κακοῦ νικώμενοι. ἐπὶ πλέον δ' ὅμως οἱ διαπε-
 φευγότες τὸν τε θνήσκοντα καὶ τὸν πονούμενον
 ὠκτίζοντο διὰ τὸ προειδέναι τε καὶ αὐτοὶ ἤδη ἐν
 τῷ θαρσαλέῳ εἶναι· δὶς γὰρ τὸν αὐτόν, ὥστε καὶ
 κτείνειν, οὐκ ἐπελάμβανεν. καὶ ἐμακαρίζοντό τε
 ὑπὸ τῶν ἄλλων καὶ αὐτοὶ τῷ παραχρῆμα περι-
 χαρεῖ καὶ ἐς τὸν ἔπειτα χρόνον ἐλπίδος τι εἶχον
 κούφης μηδ' ἂν ὑπ' ἄλλου νοσήματός ποτε ἔτι
 διαφθαρῆναι.

LII. Ἐπίεσε δ' αὐτοὺς μᾶλλον πρὸς τῷ ὑπάρ-
 χοντι πόνῳ καὶ ἡ ξυγκομιδὴ ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν ἐς τὸ
 2 ἄστυ, καὶ οὐχ ἦσσον τοὺς ἐπελθόντας. οἰκιῶν
 γὰρ οὐχ ὑπαρχουσῶν, ἀλλ' ἐν καλύβαις πνιγηραῖς
 ὥρα ἔτους διαιτωμένων ὁ φθόρος ἐγίγνετο οὐδενὶ
 κόσμῳ, ἀλλὰ καὶ νεκροὶ ἐπ' ἀλλήλοις ἀποθνή-
 σκοντες ἔκειντο καὶ ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς ἐκαλινοῦντο καὶ
 περὶ τὰς κρήνας ἀπάσας ἡμιθνήτες τοῦ ὕδατος
 3 ἐπιθυμία. τὰ τε ἱερά ἐν οἷς ἐσκήνηντο νεκρῶν
 πλέα ἦν, αὐτοῦ ἐναποθνησκόντων· ὑπερβιαζο-
 μένου γὰρ τοῦ κακοῦ οἱ ἄνθρωποι, οὐκ ἔχοντες ὅ
 τι γένωνται, ἐς ὀλιγωρίαν ἐτράποντο καὶ ἱερῶν
 4 καὶ ὀσίων ὁμοίως. νόμοι τε πάντες ξυνεταρά-
 χθησαν οἷς ἐχρῶντο πρότερον περὶ τὰς ταφάς,



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

ἔθαπτον δὲ ὡς ἕκαστος ἐδύνατο. καὶ πολλοὶ ἐς ἀναισχύντους θήκας ἐτράποντο σπάνει τῶν ἐπιτηδείων διὰ τὸ συχνοῦς ἤδη προτεθνάναι σφίσιν· ἐπὶ πυρὰς γὰρ ἀλλοτρίας φθάσαντες τοὺς νήσαντας οἱ μὲν ἐπιθέντες τὸν ἑαυτῶν νεκρὸν ὑφῆπτον, οἱ δὲ καιομένου ἄλλου ἐπιβαλόντες ἄνωθεν ὄν φέροιεν ἀπῆσαν.

LIII. Πρῶτόν τε ἤρξε καὶ ἐς τὰλλα τῇ πόλει ἐπὶ πλεόν ἀνομίας τὸ νόσημα. ῥᾶον γὰρ ἐτόλμα τις ἂ πρότερον ἀπεκρύπτετο μὴ καθ' ἡδονὴν ποιεῖν, ἀγχίστροφον τὴν μεταβολὴν ὀρώντες τῶν τε εὐδαιμόνων καὶ αἰφνιδίως θνησκόντων καὶ τῶν οὐδὲν πρότερον κεκτημένων, εὐθύς δὲ τὰκείνων
 2 ἐχόντων. ὥστε ταχείας τὰς ἐπαυρέσεις καὶ πρὸς τὸ τερπνὸν ἠξιῖον ποιεῖσθαι, ἐφήμερα τὰ τε σώ-
 3 ματα καὶ τὰ χρήματα ὁμοίως ἠγούμενοι. καὶ τὸ μὲν προταλαιπωρεῖν¹ τῷ δόξαντι καλῶ οὐδεὶς πρόθυμος ἦν, ἄδηλον νομίζων εἰ πρὶν ἐπ' αὐτὸ ἐλθεῖν διαφθαρῆσεται, ὅτι δὲ ἤδη τε ἠδὲ πανταχόθεν τε ἐς αὐτὸ κερδαλέον, τοῦτο καὶ καλὸν καὶ χρήσιμον
 4 κατέστη. θεῶν δὲ φόβος ἢ ἀνθρώπων νόμος οὐδεὶς ἀπεῖργε, τὸ μὲν κρίνοντες ἐν ὁμοίῳ καὶ σέβειν καὶ μὴ ἐκ τοῦ πάντας ὀρᾶν ἐν ἴσῳ ἀπολλυμένους, τῶν δὲ ἀμαρτημάτων οὐδεὶς ἐλπίζων μέχρι τοῦ

¹ With CE, the other MSS. προσταλαιπωρεῖν.

¹ *i.e.* they concealed the fact that they were acting after their own pleasure (the μὴ being induced by the negative idea in ἀπεκρύπτετο).

they buried their dead each one as he could. And many resorted to shameless modes of burial because so many members of their households had already died that they lacked the proper funeral materials. Resorting to other people's pyres, some, anticipating those who had raised them, would put on their own dead and kindle the fire; others would throw the body they were carrying upon one which was already burning and go away.

LIII. In other respects also the plague first introduced into the city a greater lawlessness. For where men hitherto practised concealment, that they were not acting purely after their pleasure,¹ they now showed a more careless daring. They saw how sudden was the change of fortune in the case both of those who were prosperous and suddenly died, and of those who before had nothing but in a moment were in possession of the property of the others. And so they resolved to get out of life the pleasures which could be had speedily and would satisfy their lusts, regarding their bodies and their wealth alike as transitory. And no one was eager to practise self-denial in prospect of what was esteemed honour,² because everyone thought that it was doubtful whether he would live to attain it, but the pleasure of the moment and whatever was in any way conducive to it came to be regarded as at once honourable and expedient. No fear of gods or law of men restrained; for, on the one hand, seeing that all men were perishing alike, they judged that piety and impiety came to the same thing, and, on the other, no one expected that he

² Or, reading *προσταλαιπωρεῖν*, "to take trouble about what was esteemed honour."

THUCYDIDES

δίκην γενέσθαι βιούς ἂν τὴν τιμωρίαν ἀντιδοῦναι, πολὺ δὲ μείζω τὴν ἤδη κατεψηφισμένην σφῶν ἐπικρεμασθῆναι, ἣν πρὶν ἐμπεσεῖν εἰκὸς εἶναι τοῦ βίου τι ἀπολαῦσαι.

LIV. Τοιούτῳ μὲν πάθει οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι περιπεσόντες ἐπιέζοντο, ἀνθρώπων τ' ἔνδον θνησκόντων
 2 καὶ γῆς ἔξω δηουμένης. ἐν δὲ τῷ κακῷ οἷα εἰκὸς ἀνεμνήσθησαν καὶ τοῦδε τοῦ ἔπους, φάσκοντες οἱ πρεσβύτεροι πάλαι ἄδεσθαι “Ἡξει Δωριακὸς πό-
 3 λεμος καὶ λοιμὸς ἅμ' αὐτῷ.” ἐγένετο μὲν οὖν ἔρις τοῖς ἀνθρώποις μὴ λοιμὸν ὠνομάσθαι ἐν τῷ ἔπει ὑπὸ τῶν παλαιῶν, ἀλλὰ λιμόν, ἐνίκησε δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος εἰκότως λοιμὸν εἰρήσθαι· οἱ γὰρ ἄνθρωποι πρὸς ἃ ἔπασχον τὴν μνήμην ἐποιοῦντο. ἦν δέ γε οἷμαί ποτε ἄλλος πόλεμος καταλάβῃ Δω-
 4 ρικὸς τοῦδε ὕστερος καὶ ξυμβῆ γενέσθαι λιμόν, κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς οὕτως ἄσονται. μνήμη δὲ ἐγένετο καὶ τοῦ Λακεδαιμονίων χρηστηρίου τοῖς εἰδόσιν, ὅτε ἐπερωτῶσιν αὐτοῖς τὸν θεὸν εἰ χρὴ πολεμεῖν ἀνεῖλε κατὰ κράτος πολεμοῦσι νίκην ἔσεσθαι, καὶ
 5 αὐτὸς ἔφη ξυλλήψεσθαι. περὶ μὲν οὖν τοῦ χρηστηρίου τὰ γιγνόμενα ἦκαζον ὁμοῖα εἶναι· ἐσβεβληκότων δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ἡ νόσος ἦρξατο εὐθύς. καὶ ἐς μὲν Πελοπόννησον οὐκ ἐσῆλθεν, ὅτι καὶ ἄξιον εἰπεῖν, ἐπενείματο δὲ Ἀθήνας μὲν

¹ cf. I. cxviii. 3.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

μάλιστα, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων χωρίων τὰ πολυανθρωπότατα. ταῦτα μὲν τὰ κατὰ τὴν νόσον γενόμενα.

LV. Οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐπειδὴ ἔτεμον τὸ πεδίου, παρῆλθον ἐς τὴν Πάραλον γῆν καλουμένην μέχρι Λαυρείου, οὗ τὰ ἀργύρεια μέταλλά ἐστιν Ἀθηναίοις. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἔτεμον ταύτην ἢ πρὸς Πελοπόννησον ὄρα, ἔπειτα δὲ τὴν πρὸς
 2 Εὐβοιάν τε καὶ Ἄνδρον τετραμμένην. Περικλῆς δὲ στρατηγὸς ὢν καὶ τότε περὶ μὲν τοῦ μὴ ἐπεξι-
 3 εῖναι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τὴν αὐτὴν γνώμην εἶχεν ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν τῇ προτέρᾳ ἐσβολῇ.

LVI. Ἐτι δ' αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ὄντων, πρὶν ἐς τὴν παραλίαν ἐλθεῖν, ἑκατὸν νεῶν ἐπίπλου τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ παρεσκευάζετο, καὶ ἐπειδὴ
 2 ἐτοῖμα ἦν, ἀνήγετο. ἦγε δ' ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν ὀπλίτας Ἀθηναίων τετρακισχιλίους καὶ ἵππείας τριακο-
 3 σίους ἐν ναυσὶν ἵππαγωγοῖς πρῶτον τότε ἐκ τῶν παλαιῶν νεῶν ποιηθείσαις. ξυνεστρατεύοντο δὲ
 4 καὶ Χῖοι καὶ Λέσβιοι πεντήκοντα ναυσὶν. ὅτε δὲ ἀνήγετο ἡ στρατιὰ αὕτη Ἀθηναίων, Πελοπον-
 5 νησίους κατέλιπον τῆς Ἀττικῆς ὄντας ἐν τῇ παραλίᾳ. ἀφικόμενοι δὲ ἐς Ἐπίδαυρον τῆς Πελο-
 6 ποννήσου ἔτεμον τῆς γῆς τὴν πολλήν, καὶ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν προσβαλόντες ἐς ἐλπίδα μὲν ἦλθον
 7 τοῦ εἰλεῖν, οὐ μὲντοι προυχώρησέ γε. ἀναγαγόμενοι δὲ ἐκ τῆς Ἐπιδαύρου ἔτεμον τὴν τε Τροζη-
 8 νίδα γῆν καὶ Ἀλιάδα καὶ Ἑρμιονίδα· ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα πάντα ἐπιθαλάσσια τῆς Πελοποννήσου.
 9 ἄραντες δὲ ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀφίκοντο ἐς Πρασιάς, τῆς

to Athens the places which had the densest population. So much for the history of the plague.

LV. The Peloponnesians, after ravaging the plain, advanced into the district called Paralus¹ as far as Laurium, where are the silver mines of the Athenians. And first they ravaged that part of this district which looked towards the Peloponnesus, and afterwards the part facing Euboea and Andros. But Pericles, who was general, still held to the same policy as during the earlier invasion, insisting that the Athenians should not take the field against them.

LVI. But before they had left the plain and entered the Paralus, Pericles had begun to equip a fleet of a hundred ships to sail against the Peloponnesus, and when all was ready he put to sea. He took with him on the ships four thousand Athenian hoplites and three hundred cavalry in horse-transports, then employed for the first time, which had been made out of the old galleys. The Chians and Lesbians also took part in the expedition with fifty ships. And when this armament of the Athenians put to sea, the Peloponnesians whom they left in Attica were already in the Paralian district. On reaching Epidaurus in the Peloponnesus the Athenians ravaged most of that land; they also attacked the city, but, though they at first had hopes of taking it, they did not succeed. Then, leaving Epidaurus, they went to sea again, and ravaged the territory of Troezen, Halieis, and Hermione, which are all on the Peloponnesian coast. Sailing next from this region they

¹ The plain referred to was that about Athens, while the Paralian district was the sea-coast, or south-eastern part, terminating in the promontory of Sunium.

THUCYDIDES

Λακωνικῆς πόλισμα ἐπιθαλάσσιον, καὶ τῆς τε γῆς ἔτεμον καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ πόλισμα εἶλον καὶ ἐπόρθησαν. ταῦτα δὲ ποιήσαντες ἐπ' οἴκου ἀνεχώρησαν. τοὺς δὲ Πελοποννησίους οὐκέτι κατέλαβον ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ὄντας, ἀλλ' ἀνακεχωρηκότας.

LVII. "Ὅσον δὲ χρόνον οἱ τε Πελοποννήσιοι ἦσαν ἐν τῇ γῇ τῇ Ἀθηναίων καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐστράτευον ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν, ἡ νόσος ἐν τε τῇ στρατιᾷ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐφθειρε καὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει, ὥστε καὶ ἐλέχθη τοὺς Πελοποννησίους δείσαντας τὸ νόσημα, ὡς ἐπυρθάνοντο τῶν αὐτομόλων ὅτι ἐν τῇ πόλει εἶη καὶ θάπτοντας ἅμα ἡσθάνοντο, 2 θᾶσσον ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἐξελθεῖν. τῇ δὲ ἐσβολῇ ταύτῃ πλεῖστόν τε χρόνον ἐνέμειναν καὶ τὴν γῆν πᾶσαν ἔτεμον· ἡμέρας γὰρ τεσσαράκοντα μάλιστα ἐν τῇ γῇ τῇ Ἀττικῇ ἐγένοντο.

LVIII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους Ἄγνων ὁ Νικίου καὶ Κλεόπομπος ὁ Κλειίου, ξυστράτηγοι ὄντες Περικλέους, λαβόντες τὴν στρατιάν ἡπερ ἐκεῖνος ἐχρήσατο ἐστράτευσαν εὐθὺς ἐπὶ Χαλκιδέας τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης καὶ Ποτεΐδαιαν ἔτι πολιορκουμένην, ἀφικόμενοι δὲ μηχανάς τε τῇ Ποτειδαία προσέ- 2 φερουν καὶ παντὶ τρόπῳ ἐπειρῶντο ἐλεῖν. προυχώρει δὲ αὐτοῖς οὔτε ἡ αἴρεσις τῆς πόλεως οὔτε τᾶλλα τῆς παρασκευῆς ἀξίως· ἐπιγενομένη γὰρ ἡ νόσος ἐνταῦθα δὴ πάνυ ἐπίεσε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, φθείρουσα τὴν στρατιάν, ὥστε καὶ τοὺς προτέρους στρατιώτας νοσῆσαι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπὸ τῆς ξὺν Ἄγνωνι στρατιᾶς ἐν τῷ πρὸ τοῦ

¹ On the expedition against the Peloponnesian coasts, cf. ch. lvi. ² cf. i. lxiv.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

χρόνῳ ὑγιαίνοντας. Φορμίῳν δὲ καὶ οἱ ἑξακόσιοι
 3 καὶ χίλιοι οὐκέτι ἦσαν περὶ Χαλκιδέας. ὁ μὲν
 οὖν Ἄγνων ἀνεχώρησε ταῖς ναυσὶν εἰς τὰς Ἀθή-
 νας, ἀπὸ τετρακισχιλίων ὀπλιτῶν χιλίους καὶ
 πεντήκοντα τῇ νόσῳ ἀπολέσας ἐν τεσσαράκοντα
 μάλιστα ἡμέραις· οἱ δὲ πρότεροι στρατιῶται
 κατὰ χώραν μένοντες ἐπολιόρκουν τὴν Ποτεί-
 δαιαν.

LIX. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν δευτέραν ἐσβολὴν τῶν
 Πελοποννησίων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὡς ἦ τε γῆ αὐτῶν
 ἐτέτμητο τὸ δεύτερον καὶ ἡ νόσος ἐπέκειτο ἅμα
 2 καὶ ὁ πόλεμος, ἠλλοίωοντο τὰς γνώμας, καὶ τὸν
 μὲν Περικλέα ἐν αἰτίᾳ εἶχον ὡς πείσαντα σφᾶς
 πολεμεῖν καὶ δι' ἐκεῖνον ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς περι-
 πεπτωκότες, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ὄρ-
 μηντο ξυγχωρεῖν· καὶ πρέσβεις τινὰς πέμψαντες
 ὡς αὐτοὺς ἄπρακτοι ἐγένοντο. πανταχόθεν τε
 τῇ γνώμῃ ἄποροι καθεστηκότες ἐνέκειντο, τῷ
 3 Περικλεῖ. ὁ δὲ ὄρων αὐτοὺς πρὸς τὰ παρонта
 χαλεπαίνοντας καὶ πάντα ποιούοντας ἄπερ αὐτὸς
 ἠλπίζε, ξύλλογον ποιήσας (ἔτι δ' ἐστρατήγει)
 ἐβούλετο θαρσῦναί τε καὶ ἀπαγαγὼν τὸ ὀργιζό-
 μενον τῆς γνώμης πρὸς τὸ ἠπιώτερον καὶ ἀδε-
 ἔστερον καταστήσαι· παρελθὼν δὲ ἔλεξε τοιάδε.

LX. “ Καὶ προσδεχομένῳ μοι τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς
 ὑμῶν ἔς με γεγένηται (αἰσθάνομαι γὰρ τὰς αἰτίας)
 καὶ ἐκκλησίαν τούτου ἔνεκα ξυνήγαγον, ὅπως
 ὑπομνήσω καὶ μέμψωμαι εἴ τι μὴ ὀρθῶς ἢ ἐμοὶ

from Hagnon's troops. Phormio, however, and his sixteen hundred men, were no longer in Chalcidice.¹ Accordingly Hagnon took his fleet back to Athens, having lost by the plague in about forty days one thousand and fifty out of a total of four thousand hoplites; but the soldiers of the former expedition remained where they were and continued the siege of Potidaea.

LIX. After the second invasion of the Peloponnesians the Athenians underwent a change of feeling, now that their land had been ravaged a second time while the plague and the war combined lay heavily upon them. They blamed Pericles for having persuaded them to go to war and held him responsible for the misfortunes which had befallen them, and were eager to come to an agreement with the Lacedaemonians. They even sent envoys to them, but accomplished nothing. And now, being altogether at their wits' end, they assailed Pericles. And when he saw that they were exasperated by the present situation and were acting exactly as he had himself expected, he called a meeting of the assembly—for he was still general—wishing to reassure them, and by ridding their minds of resentment to bring them to a milder and less timorous mood. So he came forward and spoke as follows:

LX. "I have been expecting these manifestations of your wrath against me, knowing as I do the causes of your anger, and my purpose in calling an assembly was that I might address to you certain reminders, and remonstrate if in any case you are either angry

¹ cf. i. lxiv. 2. Phormio's departure must have occurred before the events described in ch. xxxi. 2, but is nowhere mentioned.

THUCYDIDES

2 χαλεπαίνετε ἢ ταῖς συμφοραῖς εἴκετε. ἐγὼ γὰρ
ἠγοῦμαι πόλιν πλείω ξύμπασαν ὀρθομένην ὠφε-
λεῖν τοὺς ἰδιώτας ἢ καθ' ἕκαστον τῶν πολιτῶν
3 εὐπραγοῦσαν, ἀθρόαν δὲ σφαλλομένην. καλῶς
μὲν γὰρ φερόμενος ἀνὴρ τὸ καθ' ἑαυτὸν διαφθειρο-
μένης τῆς πατρίδος οὐδὲν ἦσσον ξυναπόλλυται,
κακοτυχῶν δὲ ἐν εὐτυχούσῃ πολλῶ μᾶλλον
4 διασώζεται. ὅποτε οὖν πόλις μὲν τὰς ἰδίας
συμφορὰς οἷα τε φέρειν, εἰς δὲ ἕκαστος τὰς ἐκείνης
ἀδύνατος, πῶς οὐ χρὴ πάντα ἀμύνειν αὐτῇ, καὶ
μὴ ὁ νῦν ὑμεῖς δράτε, ταῖς κατ' οἶκον κακο-
πραγίαις ἐκπεπληγμένοι τοῦ κοινοῦ τῆς σωτηρίας
ἀφίεσθε, καὶ ἐμέ τε τὸν παραινέσαντα πολεμεῖν
καὶ ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς οἱ ξυνέγνωτε δι' αἰτίας ἔχετε.
5 καίτοι ἐμοὶ τοιούτῳ ἀνδρὶ ὀργίζεσθε ὅς οὐδενὸς
ἦσσων οἶομαι εἶναι γνῶναί τε τὰ δέοντα καὶ
ἐρμηνεῦσαι ταῦτα, φιλόπολις τε καὶ χρημάτων
6 κρείστων. ὃ τε γὰρ γνοὺς καὶ μὴ σαφῶς διδάξας
ἐν ἴσῳ καὶ εἰ μὴ ἐνεθυμήθη· ὃ τε ἔχων ἀμφότερα,
τῇ δὲ πόλει δύσνους, οὐκ ἂν ὁμοίως τι οἰκείως
φράζοι· προσόντος δὲ καὶ τοῦδε, χρήμασι δὲ
νικωμένου, τὰ ξύμπαντα τούτου ἐνὸς ἂν πωλοῖτο.
7 ὥστ' εἴ μοι καὶ μέσως ἠγούμενοι μᾶλλον ἐτέρων
προσεῖναι αὐτὰ πολεμεῖν ἐπείσθητε, οὐκ ἂν
εἰκότως νῦν τοῦ γε ἀδικεῖν αἰτίαν φεροίμην.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

LXI. “ Καὶ γὰρ οἷς μὲν αἴρεσις γεγένηται
 τᾶλλα εὐτυχοῦσι, πολλὴ ἄνοια πολεμῆσαι· εἰ δ’
 ἀναγκαῖον ἦν ἢ εἴξαντας εὐθύς τοῖς πέλας ὑπα-
 κοῦσαι ἢ κινδυνεύσαντας περιγενέσθαι, ὁ φυγῶν
 2 τὸν κίνδυνον τοῦ ὑποστάντος μεμπτότερος. καὶ
 ἐγὼ μὲν ὁ αὐτός εἰμι καὶ οὐκ ἐξίσταμαι· ὑμεῖς δὲ
 μεταβάλλετε, ἐπειδὴ ξυνέβη ὑμῖν πεισθῆναι μὲν
 ἀκεραίοις, μεταμέλειν δὲ κακουμένοις, καὶ τὸν
 ἐμὸν λόγον ἐν τῷ ὑμετέρῳ ἀσθενεῖ τῆς γνώμης μὴ
 ὀρθὸν φαίνεσθαι, διότι τὸ μὲν λυποῦν ἔχει ἤδη
 τὴν αἴσθησιν ἐκάστῳ, τῆς δὲ ὠφελίας ἄπεστιν
 ἔτι ἢ δῆλωσις ἅπασι, καὶ μεταβολῆς μεγάλης,
 καὶ ταύτης ἐξ ὀλίγου, ἐμπεσοῦσης ταπεινῆ ὑμῶν
 3 ἢ διάνοια ἐγκαρτερεῖν ἂ ἔγνωτε. δουλοῖ γὰρ
 φρόνημα τὸ αἰφνίδιον καὶ ἀπροσδόκητον καὶ τὸ
 πλείστῳ παραλόγῳ συμβαῖνον· ὃ ἡμῖν πρὸς τοῖς
 ἄλλοις οὐχ ἦκιστα καὶ κατὰ τὴν νόσον γεγένηται.
 4 ὅμως δὲ πόλιν μεγάλην οἰκοῦντας καὶ ἐν ἡθεσιν
 ἀντιπάλοις αὐτῇ τεθραμμένους χρεῶν καὶ ξυμ-
 φοραῖς ταῖς μεγίσταις ἐθέλειν ὑφίστασθαι· καὶ
 τὴν ἀξίωσιν μὴ ἀφανίζειν (ἐν ἴσῳ γὰρ οἱ ἄνθρωποι
 δικαιοῦσι τῆς τε ὑπαρχούσης δόξης αἰτιᾶσθαι
 ὅστις μαλακία ἐλλείπει καὶ τῆς μὴ προσηκούσης
 μισεῖν τὸν θρασύτητι ὀρεγόμενον), ἀπαλγήσαντας

¹ Described by Pericles in the Funeral Oration, chs. xxxvii-xlii.

LXI. "For though I admit that going to war is always sheer folly for men who are free to choose, and in general are enjoying good fortune, yet if the necessary choice was either to yield and forthwith submit to their neighbours' dictation, or by accepting the hazard of war to preserve their independence, then those who shrink from the hazard are more blameworthy than those who face it. For my part, I stand where I stood before, and do not recede from my position; but it is you who have changed. For it has happened, now that you are suffering, that you repent of the consent you gave me when you were still unscathed, and in your infirmity of purpose my advice now appears to you wrong.' The reason is that each one of you is already sensible of his hardships, whereas the proof of the advantages is still lacking to all, and now that a great reverse has come upon you without any warning, you are too dejected in mind to persevere in your former resolutions. For the spirit is cowed by that which is sudden and unexpected and happens contrary to all calculation; and this is precisely the experience you have had, not only in other matters, but especially as regards the plague. Nevertheless, seeing that you are citizens of a great city and have been reared amid customs which correspond to her greatness,¹ you should willingly endure even the greatest calamities and not mar your good fame. For as all men claim the right to detest him who through presumption tries to grasp a reputation to which he has no title, so they equally claim a right to censure him who through faintheartedness fails to live up to the reputation he already enjoys. You should, rather, put away your grief for private ills

THUCYDIDES

δὲ τὰ ἴδια τοῦ κοινοῦ τῆς σωτηρίας ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι.

LXII. “Τὸν δὲ πόνον τὸν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον, μὴ γένηταί τε πολὺς καὶ οὐδὲν μᾶλλον περιγενώμεθα, ἀρκείτω μὲν ὑμῖν καὶ ἐκεῖνα ἐν οἷς ἄλλοτε πολλάκις γε δὴ ἀπέδειξα οὐκ ὀρθῶς αὐτὸν ὑποπτευόμενον, δηλώσω δὲ καὶ τόδε, ὃ μοι δοκεῖτε οὔτ’ αὐτοὶ πώποτε ἐνθυμηθῆναι ὑπάρχον ὑμῖν μεγέθους πέρα ἐς τὴν ἀρχὴν οὔτ’ ἐγὼ ἐν τοῖς πρὶν λόγοις· οὐδ’ ἂν νῦν ἐχρησάμην κομπώδεστέραν ἔχοντι τὴν προσποίησιν, εἰ μὴ καταπεπληγμένους
 2 ὑμᾶς παρὰ τὸ εἶκος ἑώρων. οἴεσθε μὲν γὰρ τῶν συμμάχων μόνων ἄρχειν, ἐγὼ δὲ ἀποφαίνω δύο μερῶν τῶν ἐς χρῆσιν φανερῶν, γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης, τοῦ ἑτέρου ὑμᾶς παντὸς κυριωτάτους ὄντας, ἐφ’ ὅσον τε νῦν νέμεσθε καὶ ἦν ἐπὶ πλέον βουλευθῆτε· καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις τῇ ὑπαρχούσῃ παρασκευῇ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ πλέοντας ὑμᾶς οὔτε βασιλεὺς οὔτε ἄλλο οὐδὲν ἔθνος τῶν ἐν τῷ παρόντι κωλύσει.
 3 ὥστε οὐ κατὰ τὴν τῶν οἰκιῶν καὶ τῆς γῆς χρείαν, ὧν μεγάλων νομίζετε ἐστερῆσθαι, αὕτη ἡ δύναμις φαίνεται· οὐδ’ εἶκος χαλεπῶς φέρειν αὐτῶν μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ κηπίον καὶ ἐγκαλλώπισμα πλούτου πρὸς ταύτην νομίσαντας ὀλιγωρῆσαι καὶ γνῶναι ἐλευθερίαν μὲν, ἣν ἀντιλαμβάνομενοι αὐτῆς διασώσωμεν, ῥαδίως ταῦτα ἀναληψομένην, ἄλλων δὲ

¹ cf. ch. xiii and I. cxl-cxliv.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

ὑπακούσασι καὶ τὰ προκεκτημένα¹ φιλεῖν ἔλασ-
 σοῦσθαι, τῶν τε πατέρων μὴ χείρους κατ' ἀμφό-
 τερα φανῆναι, οἱ μετὰ πόνων καὶ οὐ παρ' ἄλλων
 δεξάμενοι κατέσχον τε καὶ προσέτι διασώσαντες
 παρέδοσαν ὑμῖν αὐτά (αἴσχιον δὲ ἔχοντας ἀφαι-
 ρεθῆναι ἢ κτωμένους ἀτυχῆσαι), ἰέναι δὲ τοῖς
 ἐχθροῖς ὁμόσε μὴ φρονήματι μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ
 4 καταφρονήματι, αὔχημα μὲν γὰρ καὶ ἀπὸ ἀμα-
 θίας εὐτυχοῦς καὶ δειλῶ τινι ἐγγίγνεται, κατα-
 φρόνησις δὲ ὅς ἂν καὶ γνώμη πιστεύῃ τῶν ἐναντίων
 5 περιέχειν, ὃ ἡμῖν ὑπάρχει.) καὶ τὴν τόλμαν ἀπὸ
 τῆς ὁμοίας τύχης ἢ ξύνεσις ἐκ τοῦ ὑπέρφρονος
 ἐχυρωτέραν παρέχεται, ἐλπίδι τε ἠσσον πιστεύει,
 ἥς ἐν τῷ ἀπόρῳ ἢ ἰσχύς, γνώμη δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρ-
 χόντων, ἥς βεβαιότερα ἢ πρόνοια.

LXIII. “Τῆς τε πόλεως ὑμᾶς εἰκὸς τῷ τιμω-
 μένῳ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄρχειν, ὧπερ ἅπαντες ἀγάλλεσθε,
 βοηθεῖν, καὶ μὴ φεύγειν τοὺς πόνους ἢ μηδὲ τὰς
 τιμὰς διώκειν· μηδὲ νομίσαι περὶ ἐνὸς μόνου, δου-
 λείας ἀντ' ἐλευθερίας, ἀγωνίζεσθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ
 ἀρχῆς στερήσεως καὶ κινδύνου ὧν ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ ἀπή-
 2 χθεσθε. ἥς οὐδ' ἐκστῆναι ἔτι ὑμῖν ἔστιν, εἴ τις
 καὶ τόδε ἐν τῷ παρόντι δεδιῶς ἀπραγμοσύνη

¹ So most editors with Gmc₂; all other MSS. προκεκτη-
 μένα except M προσκεκτημένα.

men once submit to others and even what has been won in the past¹ has a way of being lessened. You must therefore show yourselves not inferior in either of these two respects to your fathers, who by their own labours, and not by inheritance, not only acquired but also preserved this empire and, bequeathed it to you (and it is a greater disgrace: to let a possession you have be taken away than it is to attempt to gain one and fail); and you must go to meet your enemies not only with confidence in yourselves, but with contempt for them. For even a coward, if his folly is attended with good luck, may boast, but contempt belongs only to the man who is convinced by his reason that he is superior to his opponents, as is the case with us. And, where fortune is impartial, the result of this feeling of contempt is to render courage more effective through intelligence, that puts its trust not so much in hope, which is strongest in perplexity, as in reason supported by the facts, which gives a surer insight into the future.

LXIII. "You may reasonably be expected, moreover, to support the dignity which the state has attained through empire—a dignity in which you all take pride—and not to avoid its burdens, unless you resign its honours also. Nor must you think that you are fighting for the simple issue of slavery or freedom; on the contrary, loss of empire is also involved and danger from the hatred incurred in your sway. From this empire, however, it is too late for you even to withdraw, if any one at the present crisis, through fear and shrinking from action does indeed

¹ Or, reading τὰ προσεκτημένα, "freedom and all that freedom gives" (= πρὸς τῇ ἐλευθερίᾳ κεκτημένα, as Poppo explains).

THUCYDIDES

ἀνδραγαθίζεται· ὡς¹ τυραννίδα γὰρ ἤδη ἔχετε αὐτήν, ἣν λαβεῖν μὲν ἄδικον δοκεῖ εἶναι, ἀφείναι δὲ ἐπικίνδυνον. τάχιστ' ἄν τε πόλιν οἱ τοιοῦτοι ἑτέρους τε πείσαντες ἀπολέσειαν καὶ εἴ που ἐπὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν αὐτόνομοι οἰκήσειαν· τὸ γὰρ ἄπραγμον οὐ σώζεται μὴ μετὰ τοῦ δραστηρίου τεταγμένον, οὐδὲ ἐν ἀρχούσῃ πόλει συμφέρει, ἀλλ' ἐν ὑπηκόῳ, ἀσφαλῶς δουλεύειν.

LXIV. “ Ὑμεῖς δὲ μήτε ὑπὸ τῶν τοιῶνδε πολιτῶν παράγεσθε μήτε ἐμὲ δι' ὀργῆς ἔχετε, ᾧ καὶ αὐτοὶ ξυνδιέγνωτε πολεμεῖν, εἰ καὶ ἐπελθόντες οἱ ἐναντίοι ἔδρασαν ἄπερ εἰκὸς ἦν μὴ ἐθελησάντων ὑμῶν ὑπακούειν, ἐπιγεγένηταιί τε πέρα ὧν προσεδεχόμεθα ἢ νόσος ἦδε, πρᾶγμα μόνον δὴ τῶν πάντων ἐλπίδος κρεῖσσον γεγενημένον. καὶ δι' αὐτήν οἶδ' ὅτι μέρος τι μᾶλλον ἔτι μισοῦμαι, οὐ δικαίως, εἰ μὴ καὶ ὅταν παρὰ λόγον τι εὖ πράξῃτε ἐμοὶ ἀναθήσετε. φέρειν δὲ χρὴ τά τε δαιμόνια ἀναγκαίως τά τε ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἀνδρείως· ταῦτα γὰρ ἐν ἔθει τῆδε τῇ πόλει πρότερόν τε ἦν νῦν τε μὴ ἐν ὑμῖν κωλυθῆ. γνῶτε δὲ ὄνομα μέγιστον αὐτήν ἔχουσαν ἐν ἅπασιν ἀνθρώποις διὰ τὸ ταῖς συμφοραῖς μὴ εἴκειν, πλείστα δὲ σώματα καὶ πόνους ἀνηλωκέναί πολέμῳ, καὶ δύναμιν μεγίστην δὴ μέχρι τοῦδε κεκτημένην, ἧς ἐς αἰδίον τοῖς ἐπι-

¹ Dobree deletes, followed by Hude.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

γιγνομένοις, ἣν καὶ νῦν ὑπευδῶμέν ποτε (πάντα
 γὰρ πέφυκε καὶ ἔλασσοῦσθαι), μνήμη καταλεί-
 ψεται, Ἑλλήνων τε ὅτι "Ἕλληνες πλείστων δὴ
 ἤρξαμεν καὶ πολέμοις μεγίστοις ἀντέσχομεν πρὸς
 τε ξύμπαντας καὶ καθ' ἑκάστους, πόλιν τε τοῖς
 4 πᾶσιν εὐπορωτάτην καὶ μεγίστην ὠκήσαμεν. καί-
 τοι ταῦτα ὁ μὲν ἀπράγμων μέμψαιτ' ἄν, ὁ δὲ δρᾶν
 τι καὶ αὐτὸς βουλόμενος ζηλώσει· εἰ δέ τις μὴ
 5 κέκτηται, φθονήσει. τὸ δὲ μισεῖσθαι καὶ λυπη-
 ροὺς εἶναι ἐν τῷ παρόντι πᾶσι μὲν ὑπῆρξε δὴ
 ὅσοι ἕτεροι ἑτέρων ἠξίωσαν ἄρχειν· ὅστις δὲ ἐπὶ
 μεγίστοις τὸ ἐπίφθονον λαμβάνει, ὀρθῶς βου-
 λεύεται. μῖσος μὲν γὰρ οὐκ ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντέχει, ἡ
 δὲ παραυτίκα τε λαμπρότης καὶ ἐς τὸ ἔπειτα δόξα
 6 αἰείμνηστος καταλείπεται. ὑμεῖς δὲ ἐς τε τὸ μέλ-
 λον καλὸν προγνόντες ἐς τε τὸ αὐτίκα μὴ αἰσχρὸν
 τῷ ἤδη προθύμῳ ἀμφότερα κτήσασθε, καὶ Λακε-
 δαιμονίοις μήτε ἐπικηρυκεύεσθε μήτε ἔνδηλοι ἔστε
 τοῖς παροῦσι πόνοις βαρυνόμενοι, ὡς οὔτινες πρὸς
 τὰς ξυμφορὰς γνώμη μὲν ἠκιστα λυποῦνται, ἔργῳ
 δὲ μάλιστα ἀντέχουσιν, οὗτοι καὶ πόλεων καὶ
 ἰδιωτῶν κράτιστοί εἰσιν."

LXV. Τοιαῦτα ὁ Περικλῆς λέγων ἐπειρᾶτο
 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τῆς τε ἐς αὐτὸν ὀργῆς παραλύειν
 καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν παρόντων δεινῶν ἀπάγειν τὴν γνώ-
 2 μην. οἱ δὲ δημοσίᾳ μὲν τοῖς λόγοις ἀνεπείθοντο
 καὶ οὔτε πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἔτι ἔπεμπον
 ἐς τε τὸν πόλεμον μᾶλλον ὠρμηντο, ἰδίᾳ δὲ

this greatness, even should we now at last give way a little—for it is the nature of all things to decay as well as to grow—will be left to posterity forever, how that we of all Hellenes held sway over the greatest number of Hellenes, in the greatest wars held out against our foes whether united or single, and inhabited a city that was the richest in all things and the greatest. These things the man who shrinks from action may indeed disparage, but he who, like ourselves, wishes to accomplish something will make them the goal of his endeavour, while every man who does not possess them will be envious. To be hated and obnoxious for the moment has always been the lot of those who have aspired to rule over others; but he who, aiming at the highest ends, accepts the odium, is well advised. For hatred does not last long, but the splendour of the moment and the after-glory are left in everlasting remembrance. Do you, then, providently resolving that yours shall be honour in ages to come and no dishonour in the present, achieve both by prompt and zealous effort. Make no overtures to the Lacedaemonians and do not let them know that you are burdened by your present afflictions; for those who in the face of calamities show least distress of spirit and in action make most vigorous resistance, these are the strongest, whether they be states or individuals.”

LXV. By such words Pericles endeavoured to cure the Athenians of their anger toward him, and to divert their minds from their present ills. And as regards public affairs they were won over by his arguments, sending no further envoys to the Lacedaemonians, and were more zealous for the war; but

THUCYDIDES

τοῖς παθήμασιν ἔλυποῦντο, ὁ μὲν δῆμος ὅτι ἀπ' ἔλασσόνων ὀρμώμενος ἐστέρητο καὶ τούτων, οἱ δὲ δυνατοὶ καλὰ κτήματα κατὰ τὴν χώραν¹ οἰκοδομίαις τε καὶ πολυτελέσι κατασκευαῖς ἀπολωλεκότες, τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, πόλεμον ἀντ' εἰρήνης
 3 ἔχοντες. οὐ μέντοι πρότερόν γε οἱ ξύμπαντες ἐπαύσαντο ἐν ὀργῇ ἔχοντες αὐτὸν πρὶν ἐξημίωσαν
 4 χρήμασιν. ὕστερον δ' αὖθις οὐ πολλῶ, ὅπερ φιλεῖ ὄμιλος ποιεῖν, στρατηγὸν εἴλοντο καὶ πάντα τὰ πράγματα ἐπέτρεψαν, ὧν μὲν περὶ τὰ οἰκεία ἕκαστος ἤλγει ἀμβλύτεροι ἤδη ὄντες, ὧν δὲ ἡ ξύμπασα πόλις προσεδεῖτο πλείστου ἄξιον νομίζοντες εἶναι. ὅσον τε γὰρ χρόνον προύστη τῆς πόλεως ἐν τῇ εἰρήνῃ, μετρίως ἐξηγεῖτο καὶ ἀσφαλῶς διεφύλαξεν αὐτήν, καὶ ἐγένετο ἐπ' ἐκείνου μεγίστη, ἐπειδὴ τε ὁ πόλεμος κατέστη, ὁ δὲ φαίνεται καὶ ἐν τούτῳ προγνοῦς τὴν δύναμιν.
 6 Ἐπεβίω δὲ δύο ἔτη καὶ ἕξ μῆνας· καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἀπέθανεν, ἐπὶ πλέον ἔτι ἐγνώσθη ἡ πρόνοια αὐτοῦ
 7 ἢ ἐς τὸν πόλεμον. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἡσυχάζοντάς τε καὶ τὸ ναυτικὸν θεραπεύοντας καὶ ἀρχὴν μὴ ἐπικτωμένους ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ μηδὲ τῇ πόλει κινδυνεύοντας ἔφη περιέσεσθαι· οἱ δὲ ταῦτά τε πάντα ἐς τοῦναντίον ἔπραξαν καὶ ἄλλα ἔξω τοῦ πολέμου δοκοῦντα εἶναι κατὰ τὰς ἰδίας φιλοτιμίας καὶ ἴδια κέρδη κακῶς ἔς τε σφᾶς αὐτοὺς καὶ τοὺς

¹ Hude inserts ἐν with Madvig.

¹ Eighty talents, according to Diod. xii. xlv.; but according to Plut. *Per.* xxxv. estimates varied from fifteen to fifty.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

ξυμμάχους ἐπολίτευσαν, ἃ κατορθούμενα μὲν τοῖς
 ἰδιώταις τιμὴ καὶ ὠφελία μᾶλλον ἦν, σφαλέντα
 δὲ τῇ πόλει ἐς τὸν πόλεμον βλάβη καθίστατο.
 8 αἴτιον δ' ἦν ὅτι ἐκεῖνος μὲν δυνατὸς ὢν τῷ τε
 ἀξιώματι καὶ τῇ γνώμῃ χρημάτων τε διαφανῶς
 ἀδωρότατος γενόμενος κατεῖχε τὸ πλῆθος ἐλευθέ-
 ρως, καὶ οὐκ ἤγετο μᾶλλον ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἢ αὐτὸς
 ἤγε, διὰ τὸ μὴ κτώμενος ἐξ οὐ προσηκόντων τὴν
 δύναμιν πρὸς ἡδονὴν τι λέγειν, ἀλλ' ἔχων ἐπ'
 9 ἀξιώσει καὶ πρὸς ὀργὴν τι ἀντειπεῖν. ὅποτε γοῦν
 αἴσθιοιτό τι αὐτοῦς παρὰ καιρὸν ὑβρεῖ θαρσοῦν-
 τας, λέγων κατέπλησσε ἐπὶ τὸ φοβεῖσθαι, καὶ
 δεδιότας αὐτὸν ἀλόγως ἀντικαθίστη πάλιν ἐπὶ τὸ
 θαρσεῖν. ἐγίγνετό τε λόγῳ μὲν δημοκρατία,
 10 ἔργῳ δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ πρώτου ἀνδρὸς ἀρχή. οἱ δὲ
 ὕστερον ἴσοι μᾶλλον αὐτοὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ὄντες
 καὶ ὀρεγόμενοι τοῦ πρώτου ἕκαστος γίγνεσθαι
 ἐτράποντο καθ' ἡδονὰς τῷ δήμῳ καὶ τὰ πράγματα
 11 ἐνδιδόναι. ἐξ ὧν ἄλλα τε πολλά, ὡς ἐν μεγάλῃ
 πόλει καὶ ἀρχὴν ἐχούσῃ, ἡμαρτήθη καὶ ὁ ἐς
 Σικελίαν πλοῦς, ὃς οὐ τοσοῦτον γνώμης ἀμάρ-
 τημα ἦν πρὸς οὓς ἐπῆσαν, ὅσον οἱ ἐκπέμψαντες
 οὐ τὰ πρόσφορα τοῖς οἰχομένοις ἐπιγιγνώσκοντες,
 ἀλλὰ κατὰ τὰς ἰδίας διαβολὰς περὶ τῆς τοῦ

¹ The reference is especially to the Sicilian expedition; the pernicious results were seen in the Decelean war.

as to themselves and their allies ; for these policies, so long as they were successful, merely brought honour or profit to individual citizens, but when they failed proved detrimental to the state in the conduct of the war.¹ And the reason for this was that Pericles, who owed his influence to his recognized standing and ability, and had proved himself clearly incorruptible in the highest degree, restrained the multitude while respecting their liberties, and led them rather than was led by them, because he did not resort to flattery, seeking power by dishonest means, but was able on the strength of his high reputation to oppose them and even provoke their wrath. At any rate, whenever he saw them unwarrantably confident and arrogant, his words would cow them into fear ; and, on the other hand, when he saw them unreasonably afraid, he would restore them to confidence again. And so Athens, though in name a democracy, gradually became in fact a government ruled by its foremost citizen. But the successors of Pericles, being more on an equality with one another and yet striving each to be first, were ready to surrender to the people even the conduct of public affairs to suit their whims. And from this, since it happened in a great and imperial state, there resulted many blunders, especially the Sicilian expedition,² which was not so much an error of judgment, when we consider the enemy they went against, as of management ; for those who were responsible for it, instead of taking additional measures for the proper support of the first troops which were sent out, gave themselves over to personal intrigues for the sake of

¹ For the history of this expedition, see Books VI and VII.

THUCYDIDES

12 δήμου προστασίας τά τε ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ ἀμ-
 βλύτερα ἐποίουν καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν πόλιν πρῶτον
 ἐν ἀλλήλοις ἐταράχθησαν. σφαλέντες δὲ ἐν
 Σικελίᾳ ἄλλη τε παρασκευῇ καὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ τῷ
 πλέονι μορίῳ καὶ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ἤδη ἐν στάσει
 ὄντες ὁμῶς δέκα¹ μὲν ἔτη ἀντεῖχον τοῖς τε πρό-
 τερον ὑπάρχουσι πολεμίοις καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ Σικελίας
 μετ' αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν συμμάχων ἔτι τοῖς πλέοσιν
 ἀφεστηκόσι, Κύρῳ τε ὕστερον βασιλέως παιδὶ
 προσγενομένῳ, ὃς παρῆχε χρήματα Πελοπον-
 νησίοις ἐς τὸ ναυτικόν, καὶ οὐ πρότερον ἐνέδοσαν
 ἢ αὐτοὶ ἐν² σφίσιν αὐτοῖς κατὰ τὰς ἰδίας δια-
 13 φορὰς περιπεσόντες ἐσφάλησαν. τοσοῦτον τῷ
 Περικλεῖ ἐπερίσσευσε τότε ἀφ' ὧν αὐτὸς προέγνω
 καὶ πάνυ ἂν ῥαδίως περιγενέσθαι τὴν πόλιν
 Πελοποννησίων αὐτῶν τῷ πολέμῳ.

LXVI. Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι
 τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους ἐστράτευσαν ναυσὶν ἑκατὸν ἐς
 Ζάκυνθον τὴν νῆσον, ἣ κεῖται ἀντιπέρας Ἡλιδος·
 εἰσὶ δὲ Ἀχαιῶν τῶν ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ἀποικοι
 2 καὶ Ἀθηναίοις ξυνεμάχουν. ἐπέπλεον δὲ Λακε-
 δαιμονίων χίλιοι ὀπλίται καὶ Κνημὸς Σπαρτιάτης
 ναύαρχος. ἀποβάντες δὲ ἐς τὴν γῆν ἐδήωσαν τὰ
 πολλά. καὶ ἐπειδὴ οὐ ξυνεχώρουν, ἀπέπλευσαν
 ἐπ' οἴκου.

LXVII. Καὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους τελευτῶντος
 Ἄριστεὺς Κορίνθιος καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων πρέσβεις
 Ἀνήριστος καὶ Νικόλαος καὶ Πρατόδαμος καὶ

¹ MSS. read *τρία*, but Hude follows Haacke in reading *δέκα*. So also van H., Cl., Stahl, F. Mueller, Croiset, Marchant. *ὀκτώ* is preferred by Shilleto, Aem. Mueller.

² Deleted by van Herwerden, followed by Hude.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

Τεγεάτης Τιμαγόρας καὶ Ἀργεῖος ἰδία Πόλλις,
 πορευόμενοι ἐς τὴν Ἀσίαν ὡς βασιλέα, εἴ πως
 πείσειαν αὐτὸν χρήματά τε παρασχεῖν καὶ ξυμ-
 πολεμεῖν, ἀφικνουῦνται ὡς Σιτάλκην πρῶτον τὸν
 Τήρεω ἐς Θράκην, βουλόμενοι πείσαι τε αὐτόν, εἰ
 δύναιντο, μεταστάντα τῆς Ἀθηναίων ξυμμαχίας
 στρατεῦσαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ποτεΐδαιαν, οὗ ἦν στρατεύμα
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων πολιορκουῦν, καί, ἥπερ ὄρμητο, δι'
 ἐκείνου πορευθῆναι πέραν τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου ὡς
 Φαρνάκην τὸν Φαρναβάζου, ὃς αὐτοὺς ἔμελλεν
 2 ὡς βασιλέα ἀναπέμψειν. παρατυχόντες δὲ
 Ἀθηναίων πρέσβεις Λεάρχος Καλλιμάχου καὶ
 Ἀμεινιάδης Φιλήμονος παρὰ τῷ Σιτάλκῃ πεί-
 θουσι τὸν Σάδοκον τὸν γεγεννημένον Ἀθηναῖον,
 Σιτάλκου υἱόν, τοὺς ἄνδρας ἐγχειρίσαι σφίσιν,
 ὅπως μὴ διαβάντες ὡς βασιλέα τὴν ἐκείνου πόλιν
 3 τὸ μέρος βλάβωσιν. ὁ δὲ πεισθεὶς πορευομένους
 αὐτοὺς διὰ τῆς Θράκης ἐπὶ τὸ πλοῖον ᾧ ἔμελλον
 τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον περαιώσειν, πρὶν ἐσβαίνειν
 ξυλλαμβάνει, ἄλλους δὲ ξυμπέμψας μετὰ τοῦ
 Λεάρχου καὶ Ἀμεινιάδου, καὶ ἐκέλευσεν ἐκείνοις
 παραδοῦναι· οἱ δὲ λαβόντες ἐκόμισαν ἐς τὰς
 4 Ἀθήνας. ἀφικομένων δὲ αὐτῶν δείσαντες οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν Ἀριστέα μὴ αὐθις σφᾶς ἔτι πλείω
 κακουργῆ διαφυγῶν, ὅτι καὶ πρὸ τούτων τὰ τῆς
 Ποτειδαίας καὶ τῶν ἐπὶ Θράκης πάντα ἐφαίνετο
 πράξας, ἀκρίτους καὶ βουλομένους ἔστιν ἃ εἰπεῖν
 αὐθημερὸν ἀπέκτειναν πάντας καὶ ἐς φύραγμα

¹ Because Argos was a neutral state ; cf. ch. ix. 2.

² Then satrap of Dascylium ; cf. i. cxix. 1.

³ cf. ch. xxix. 5.

of Tegea and Pollis of Argos, the last acting in a private capacity,¹ set out for Asia to the King's court to see if they might persuade him to furnish money and join in the war. On their way they came first to Sitalces son of Teres in Thrace, their desire being to persuade him, if possible, to forsake the Athenian alliance and send a force to relieve Potidaea, where an Athenian army was conducting the siege; and also, in pursuance of their object, with his help to cross the Hellespont to Pharnaces² son of Pharnabazus, who was to escort them up the country to the King. But two Athenian envoys, Learchus son of Callimachus and Ameiniades son of Philemon, who chanced to be visiting Sitalces, urged Sadocus son of Sitalces, who had been made an Athenian citizen,³ to deliver the men into their hands, that they might not cross over to the King and do such injury as might be to his adopted city.⁴ To this Sadocus agreed, and sending some troops to accompany Learchus and Ameiniades, seized them as they journeyed through Thrace before they embarked on the boat by which they were to cross the Hellespont. They were then, in accordance with his orders, delivered to the Athenian envoys, who took them and brought them to Athens. When they arrived, the Athenians, in fear that Aristeus might escape and do them still more harm, because he had evidently been the prime mover in all the earlier intrigues at Potidaea and along the coast of Thrace, put them all to death on that very day without a trial, though they wished to say something in their own defence, and threw their bodies into a

⁴ Possibly τὴν ἐκείνου πόλιν τὸ μέρος means "a city in a measure his own."

THUCYDIDES

ἔσβαλον, δικαιούντες τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἀμύνεσθαι οἷσπερ καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὑπῆρξαν, τοὺς ἐμπόρους οὓς ἔλαβον Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν συμμάχων ἐν ὀλκάσι περὶ Πελοπόννησον πλείοντας ἀποκτείναντες καὶ ἐς φάραγγας ἐσβαλόντες. πάντα γὰρ δὴ κατ' ἀρχὰς τοῦ πολέμου Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὄσους λάβοιεν ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ ὡς πολεμίους διέφθειρον, καὶ τοὺς μετὰ Ἀθηναίων συμπολεμοῦντας καὶ τοὺς μηδὲ μεθ' ἑτέρων.

LXVIII. Κατὰ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους, τοῦ θέρους τελευτῶντος, καὶ Ἀμπρακιῶται αὐτοί τε καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων πολλοὺς ἀναστήσαντες ἐστράτευσαν ἐπ' Ἄργος τὸ Ἀμφιλοχικὸν καὶ τὴν
 2 ἄλλην Ἀμφιλοχίαν. ἔχθρα δὲ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργείους ἀπὸ τοῦδε αὐτοῖς ἤρξατο πρῶτον γενέσθαι.
 3 Ἄργος τὸ Ἀμφιλοχικὸν καὶ Ἀμφιλοχίαν τὴν ἄλλην ἔκτισε μὲν μετὰ τὰ Τρωικὰ οἵκαδε ἀναχωρήσας καὶ οὐκ ἀρεσκόμενος τῇ ἐν Ἄργει καταστάσει Ἀμφίλοχος ὁ Ἀμφιάρεω ἐν τῷ Ἀμπρακιῶ κώλπῳ, ὁμώνυμον τῇ αὐτοῦ πατρίδι Ἄργος
 4 ὀνομάσας (καὶ ἦν ἡ πόλις αὕτη μεγίστη τῆς Ἀμφιλοχίας καὶ τοὺς δυνατωτάτους εἶχεν οἰκήτορας), ὑπὸ συμφορῶν δὲ πολλαῖς γενεαῖς ὕστερον
 5 πιεζόμενοι Ἀμπρακιώτας ὁμόρους ὄντας τῇ Ἀμφιλοχικῇ ξυνοίκους ἐπηγάγοντο, καὶ ἠλληνίσθησαν τὴν νῦν γλῶσσαν πρῶτον ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀμπρα-

¹ Alcmaeon, the elder brother of Amphilochoi, had slain their mother Eriphyle (cf. ch. cii. 5). The foundation of



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

κιοτῶν ξυνοικησάντων· οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι Ἀμφίλοχοι
 6 βάρβαροί εἰσιν. ἐκβάλλουσιν οὖν τοὺς Ἀργείους
 οἱ Ἀμπρακιῶται χρόνῳ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἴσχουσι τὴν
 7 πόλιν. οἱ δ' Ἀμφίλοχοι γενομένου τούτου διδό-
 ασιν ἑαυτοὺς Ἀκαρνᾶσι, καὶ προσπαρακαλέσαν-
 τες ἀμφοτέρω Ἀθηναίους, οἱ αὐτοῖς Φορμίωνα
 τε στρατηγὸν ἔπεμψαν καὶ ναῦς τριάκοντα,
 ἀφικομένου δὴ τοῦ Φορμίωνος αἰροῦσι κατὰ κρά-
 τος Ἄργος καὶ τοὺς Ἀμπρακιώτας ἠνδραπόδισαν,
 κοινῇ τε ᾤκισαν αὐτὸ Ἀμφίλοχοι καὶ Ἀκαρνᾶνες.
 8 μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἡ ξυμμαχία πρῶτον ἐγένετο Ἀθη-
 9 ναίοις καὶ Ἀκαρνᾶσιν. οἱ δὲ Ἀμπρακιῶται τὴν
 μὲν ἔχθραν ἐς τοὺς Ἀργείους ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνδρα-
 ποδισμοῦ σφῶν αὐτῶν πρῶτον ἐποιήσαντο, ὕστε-
 ρον δὲ ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τήνδε τὴν στρατείαν
 ποιοῦνται ἑαυτῶν τε καὶ Χαόνων καὶ ἄλλων
 τινῶν τῶν πλησιοχώρων βαρβάρων· ἐλθόντες δὲ
 πρὸς τὸ Ἄργος τῆς μὲν χώρας ἐκράτουν, τὴν δὲ
 πόλιν ὡς οὐκ ἐδύναντο ἐλεῖν προσβαλόντες,
 ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου καὶ διελύθησαν κατὰ ἔθνη.
 τοσαῦτα μὲν ἐν τῷ θέρει ἐγένετο.

LXIX. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι ναῦς ἔστειλαν εἴκοσι μὲν περὶ Πελοπόννησον
 καὶ Φορμίωνα στρατηγόν, ὃς ὀρμώμενος ἐκ Ναυ-
 πάκτου φυλακὴν εἶχε μήτ' ἐκπλεῖν ἐκ Κορίνθου
 καὶ τοῦ Κρῖσαίου κόλπου μηδένα μήτ' ἐσπλεῖν,
 ἑτέρας δὲ ἕξ ἐπὶ Καρίας καὶ Λυκίας καὶ Μελή-
 σανδρον στρατηγόν, ὅπως ταῦτά τε ἀργυρολογῶσι
 καὶ τὸ ληστικὸν τῶν Πελοποννησίων μὴ ἐῶσιν
 αὐτόθεν ὀρμώμενον βλάπτειν τὸν πλοῦν τῶν
 ὀλκάδων τῶν ἀπὸ Φασήλιδος καὶ Φοινίκης καὶ

the Ambraciots; but the rest of the Amphilochians are still barbarians. Now, in course of time the Ambraciots expelled the Argives¹ and themselves seized the city. But the Amphilochians, when this happened, placed themselves under the protection of the Acarnanians, and together they called in the Athenians, who sent to them Phormio as general with thirty ships. On the arrival of Phormio they took Argos by storm and reduced the Ambraciots to slavery, and Amphilochians and Acarnanians settled there together. It was after this that the alliance between the Athenians and the Acarnanians was first established. The Ambraciots first conceived their enmity toward the Argives from this enslavement of their own countrymen; and afterwards in the course of the war they made this expedition, which consisted, besides themselves, of Chaonians and some of the other barbarian tribes of the neighbourhood. And when they came to Argos, although they dominated the country, they were unable to take the city by assault; they therefore went home and the several tribes disbanded. Such were the events of the summer.

LXIX. During the ensuing winter the Athenians sent twenty ships round the Peloponnesus under the command of Phormio, who, making Naupactus his base, kept watch there, so that no one might sail either out of Corinth and the Crisaean Gulf or in; and six other ships were sent to Caria and Lycia, under Melesander as general, to collect arrears of tribute in these places and to prevent the Peloponnesian privateers from establishing a base in these regions and molesting the merchantmen sailing from Phaselis and Phoenicia and the mainland in that

2 τῆς ἐκεῖθεν ἠπείρου. ἀναβὰς δὲ στρατιᾷ Ἀθη-
ναίων τε τῶν ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν καὶ τῶν συμμάχων ἐς
τὴν Λυκίαν ὁ Μελήσανδρος ἀποθνήσκει καὶ τῆς
στρατιᾶς μέρος τι διέφθειρε νικηθεὶς μάχῃ.

LXX. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος οἱ Ποτειδεᾶται
ἐπειδὴ οὐκέτι ἐδύναντο πολιορκούμενοι ἀντέχειν,
ἀλλ' αἴ τε ἐσβολαὶ ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν Πελοποννη-
σίων οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἀπανίστασαν τοὺς Ἀθηναί-
ους, ὅ τε σῖτος ἐπελελοίπει, καὶ ἄλλα τε πολλὰ
ἐπεγεγένητο αὐτόθι ἤδη βρώσεως περὶ ἀναγκαίας
καὶ τινες καὶ ἀλλήλων ἐγένευντο, οὕτω δὲ λόγους
προσφέρουσι περὶ συμβάσεως τοῖς στρατηγοῖς
τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοῖς ἐπὶ σφίσι τεταγμένοις,
Ξενοφῶντί τε τῷ Εὐριπίδου καὶ Ἐστιοδώρῳ τῷ
Ἀριστοκλείδου καὶ Φανομάχῳ τῷ Καλλιμάχου.

2 οἱ δὲ προσεδέξαντο, ὀρώντες μὲν τῆς στρατιᾶς
τὴν ταλαιπωρίαν ἐν χωρίῳ χειμερινῷ, ἀνηλω-
κυίας δὲ ἤδη τῆς πόλεως δισχίλια τάλαντα ἐς τὴν
3 πολιορκίαν. ἐπὶ τοῖσδε οὖν ξυνέβησαν, ἐξελθεῖν
αὐτοὺς καὶ παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ τοὺς ἐπικού-
ρους ξὺν ἐνὶ ἱματίῳ, γυναῖκας δὲ ξὺν δυοῖν, καὶ
4 ἀργύριόν τι ῥητὸν ἔχοντας ἐφόδιον. καὶ οἱ μὲν
ὑπόσπονδοι ἐξῆλθον ἔς τε τὴν Χαλκιδικὴν καὶ ἢ
ἕκαστος ἐδύνατο· Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ τοὺς τε στρατη-
γοὺς ἐπητιάσαντο ὅτι ἄνευ αὐτῶν ξυνέβησαν
(ἐνόμιζον γὰρ ἂν κρατῆσαι τῆς πόλεως ἢ ἐβού-
λοντο), καὶ ὕστερον ἐποίκους ἔπεμψαν ἑαυτῶν ἐς
5 τὴν Ποτείδαιαν καὶ κατώκισαν. ταῦτα μὲν ἐν τῷ



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

χειμῶνι ἐγένετο, καὶ δεύτερον¹ ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε ὄν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραψεν.

LXXI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐς μὲν τὴν Ἀττικὴν οὐκ ἐσέβαλον, ἐστράτευσαν δὲ ἐπὶ Πλάταιαν· ἠγεῖτο δὲ Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ Ζευξιδάμου, Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς· καὶ καθίσας τὸν στρατὸν ἔμελλε δηῶσειν τὴν γῆν· οἱ δὲ Πλαταιῆς εὐθύς πρέσβεις πέμψαντες παρ' αὐτὸν ἔλεγον τοιάδε·

- 2 “ Ἀρχίδαμε καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, οὐ δίκαια ποιεῖτε οὐδ' ἄξια οὔτε ὑμῶν οὔτε πατέρων ὧν ἐστε, ἐς γῆν τὴν Πλαταιῶν στρατεύοντες. Πανσανίας γὰρ ὁ Κλεομβρότου, Λακεδαιμόνιος, ἐλευθέρωσας τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἀπὸ τῶν Μήδων μετὰ Ἑλλήνων τῶν ἐθελησάντων ξυνάρασθαι τὸν κίνδυνον τῆς μάχης ἢ παρ' ἡμῖν ἐγένετο, θύσας ἐν τῇ Πλαταιῶν ἀγορᾷ ἱερὰ Διὶ ἐλευθερίῳ καὶ ξυγκαλέσας πάντας τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἀπεδίδου Πλαταιεῦσι γῆν καὶ πόλιν τὴν σφετέραν ἔχοντας αὐτονόμους οἰκεῖν, στρατεῦσαί τε μηδένα ποτὲ ἀδίκως ἐπ' αὐτοὺς μηδ' ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ· εἰ δὲ μή, ἀμύνειν τοὺς παρόντας ξυμμάχους κατὰ δύναμιν.
- 3 τάδε μὲν ἡμῖν πατέρες οἱ ὑμέτεροι ἔδοσαν ἀρετῆς ἔνεκα καὶ προθυμίας τῆς ἐν ἐκείνοις τοῖς κινδύνοις γενομένης, ὑμεῖς δὲ τὰναντία δρᾶτε· μετὰ γὰρ Θηβαίων τῶν ἡμῖν ἐχθίστων ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ τῇ
- 4 ἡμετέρα ἦκετε. μάρτυρας δὲ θεοὺς τοὺς τε ὀρκίους τότε γενομένους ποιούμενοι καὶ τοὺς ὑμέτερους πατρῶους καὶ ἡμετέρους ἐγχωρίους, λέγομεν ὑμῖν γῆν τὴν Πλαταιίδα μὴ ἀδικεῖν μηδὲ

¹ τὸ δεύτερον in the MSS.; τὸ deleted by Poppeo.

happened in the winter, and so ended the second 430
year of this war of which Thucydides wrote the
history.

LXXI. In the ensuing summer the Peloponnesians and their allies did not invade Attica, but made an expedition against Plataea. Their leader was Archidamus son of Zeuxidamus, king of the Lacedaemonians, and when he had encamped his army he was about to ravage the land; but the Plataeans straightway sent envoys to him, who spoke as follows:

“Archidamus and Lacedaemonians, you are acting unjustly, and in a manner unworthy either of yourselves or of the fathers from whom you are sprung, when you invade the territory of the Plataeans. For Pausanias son of Cleombrotus, the Lacedaemonian, when he had freed Hellas from the Persians, together with such of the Hellenes as chose to share the danger of the battle¹ that took place in our territory, offered sacrifice in the market-place of the Plataeans to Zeus Eleutherius, and calling together all the allies restored to the Plataeans their land and city to hold and inhabit in independence, and no one was ever to march against them unjustly or for their enslavement; but in that case the allies then present were to defend them with all their might. These privileges your fathers granted to us on account of the valour and zeal we displayed amid those dangers, but you do the very contrary; for with the Thebans, our bitterest enemies, you are come to enslave us. But calling to witness the gods in whose names we then swore and the gods of your fathers and of our country, we say to you, wrong not the land of Plataea nor violate your oaths, but suffer

¹ The battle of Plataea, 479 B.C.

παραβαίνειν τοὺς ὄρκους, εἴαν δὲ οἰκεῖν αὐτονόμους καθάπερ Πausanίας ἐδικαίωσεν.”

LXXII. Τοσαῦτα εἰπόντων τῶν Πλαταιῶν Ἀρχίδαμος ὑπολαβὼν εἶπεν·

“ Δίκαια λέγετε, ὦ ἄνδρες Πλαταιῆς, ἣν ποιῆτε ὁμοῖα τοῖς λόγοις. καθάπερ γὰρ Πausanίας ὑμῖν παρέδωκεν, αὐτοὶ τε αὐτονομεῖσθε καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ξυνελευθεροῦτε ὅσοι μετασχόντες τῶν τότε κινδύνων ὑμῖν τε ξυνώμοσαν καὶ εἰσὶ νῦν ὑπ’ Ἀθηναίοις, παρασκευὴ δὲ τοσήδε καὶ πόλεμος γεγένηται αὐτῶν ἔνεκα καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐλευθερώσεως. ἥς μάλιστα μὲν μετασχόντες καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐμμείνατε τοῖς ὄρκοις· εἰ δὲ μή, ἅπερ καὶ πρότερον ἤδη προukaλεσάμεθα, ἡσυχίαν ἄγετε νεμόμενοι τὰ ὑμέτερα αὐτῶν, καὶ ἔστε μηδὲ μεθ’ ἐτέρων, δέχεσθε δὲ ἀμφοτέρους φίλους, ἐπὶ πολέμῳ δὲ μηδετέρους. καὶ τάδε ἡμῖν ἀρκέσει.”

2 Ὁ μὲν Ἀρχίδαμος τοσαῦτα εἶπεν· οἱ δὲ Πλαταιῶν πρέσβεις ἀκούσαντες ταῦτα ἐσῆλθον ἐς τὴν πόλιν, καὶ τῷ πλήθει τὰ ῥηθέντα κοινώσαντες ἀπεκρίναντο αὐτῷ¹ ὅτι ἀδύνατα σφίσιν εἶη ποιεῖν ἂν προκαλεῖται ἄνευ Ἀθηναίων (παῖδες γὰρ σφῶν καὶ γυναῖκες παρ’ ἐκείνοις εἶεν), δεδιέναι δὲ καὶ περὶ τῆ πάσης πόλει μὴ κείνων ἀποχωρησάντων Ἀθηναῖοι ἐλθόντες σφίσιν οὐκ ἐπιτρέπωσιν, ἢ Θηβαῖοι, ὡς ἔνορκοι ὄντες κατὰ τὸ ἀμφοτέρους δέχεσθαι, αὐθις σφῶν τὴν πόλιν
3 πειράσωσι καταλαβεῖν. ὁ δὲ θαρσύνων αὐτοὺς πρὸς ταῦτα ἔφη·

“ Ὑμεῖς δὲ πόλιν μὲν καὶ οἰκίας ἡμῖν παράδοτε

¹ Omitted by Hude, with Lex. Vindob.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ γῆς ὄρους ἀποδείξατε καὶ δένδρα ἀριθμῶ τὰ ὑμέτερα καὶ ἄλλο εἴ τι δυνατὸν ἐς ἀριθμὸν ἐλθεῖν· αὐτοὶ δὲ μεταχωρήσατε ὅποι βούλεσθε, ἕως ἂν ὁ πόλεμος ᾗ· ἐπειδὰν δὲ παρέλθῃ, ἀποδώσομεν ὑμῖν ἅ ἂν παραλάβωμεν. μέχρι δὲ τοῦδε ἕξομεν παρακαταθήκην, ἐργαζόμενοι καὶ φορὰν φέροντες ἢ ἂν ὑμῖν μέλλῃ ἱκανὴ ἔσεσθαι.”

LXXIII. Οἱ δ' ἀκούσαντες ἐσῆλθον αὐθις ἐς τὴν πόλιν, καὶ βουλευσάμενοι μετὰ τοῦ πλήθους ἔλεξαν ὅτι βούλονται ἅ προκαλεῖται Ἀθηναίοις κοινῶσαι πρῶτον καί, ἣν πείθωσιν αὐτούς, ποιεῖν ταῦτα· μέχρι δὲ τούτου σπείσασθαι σφίσιν ἐκέλευον καὶ τὴν γῆν μὴ δηοῦν. ὁ δὲ ἡμέρας τε ἐσπείσατο ἐν αἷς εἰκὸς ἦν κομισθῆναι καὶ τὴν γῆν οὐκ ἔτεμνεν. ἐλθόντες δὲ οἱ Πλαταιῆς πρέσβεις ὡς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ βουλευσάμενοι μετ' αὐτῶν πάλιν ἦλθον ἀπαγγέλλοντες τοῖς ἐν τῇ πόλει 3 τοιάδε· “Οὔτ' ἐν τῷ πρὸ τοῦ χρόνῳ, ὧ ἄνδρες Πλαταιῆς, ἀφ' οὗ ξύμμαχοι ἐγενόμεθα, Ἀθηναῖοί φασιν ἐν οὐδενὶ ὑμᾶς προέσθαι ἀδικουμένους οὔτε νῦν περιόψεσθαι, βοηθήσειν δὲ κατὰ δύναμιν. ἐπισκῆπτουσί τε ὑμῖν πρὸς τῶν ὄρκων οὓς οἱ πατέρες ὤμοσαν μηδὲν νεωτερίζειν περὶ τὴν 3 ξυμμαχίαν.”

LXXIV. Τοιαῦτα τῶν πρέσβεων ἀπαγγειλάντων οἱ Πλαταιῆς ἐβουλεύσαντο Ἀθηναίους μὴ προδιδόναι, ἀλλ' ἀνέχεσθαι καὶ γῆν τεμνομένην, εἰ δεῖ, ὀρῶντας καὶ ἄλλο πάσχοντας ὅ τι ἂν

to us, the Lacedaemonians, pointing out to us the boundaries of your land and telling us the number of your trees and whatever else can be numbered; then as for yourselves migrate to whatever place you please, remaining there while the war lasts; but as soon as the war is over we will give back to you whatever we have received; until then we will hold it all in trust, working the land and paying you whatever rent will satisfy you.”

LXXIII. With this answer the Plataean envoys went again into the city, and after they had conferred with the people replied that they wished first to communicate his proposals to the Athenians, and if they could gain their consent would do what he proposed; but meanwhile they requested him to grant them a truce and not to ravage the land. And so he made a truce for the number of days within which their representatives could be expected to go and return, and did not lay waste their land. But the Plataean envoys went to the Athenians and after consulting with them returned with the following message to the people at home: “The Athenians assure you, Plataeans, that as in times past, since you became their allies,¹ they have never on any occasion deserted you when you were being wronged, so now they will not suffer you to be wronged, but will assist you with all their might. They therefore adjure you, by the oaths which your fathers swore, not to break off the alliance.”

LXXIV. When the envoys reported this answer, the Plataeans determined not to betray the Athenians, but to endure even to see their lands laid waste, if need be, and to suffer whatever else might happen;

¹ About 520 B.C. cf. III. lxviii. 5.

THUCYDIDES

ξυμβαίνῃ· ἐξελθεῖν τε μηδένα ἔτι, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τοῦ
 τείχους ἀποκρίνασθαι ὅτι ἀδύνατα σφίσι ποιεῖν
 2 ἐστὶν ἂν Λακεδαιμόνιοι προκαλοῦνται. ὡς δὲ
 ἀπεκρίναντο, ἐντεῦθεν δὴ πρῶτον μὲν ἐς ἐπιμαρ-
 τυρίαν καὶ θεῶν καὶ ἡρώων τῶν ἐγχωρίων Ἄρχι-
 3 δαμος ὁ βασιλεὺς κατέστη λέγων ὧδε· “ Θεοὶ
 ὅσοι γῆν τὴν Πλαταιίδα ἔχετε καὶ ἡρώες, ξυν-
 ἱστορές ἐστε ὅτι οὔτε τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀδίκως, ἐκλιπόν-
 των δὲ τῶνδε προτέρων τὸ ξυνώμοτον, ἐπὶ γῆν
 τήνδε ἤλθομεν, ἐν ἧ οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν εὐξάμενοι
 ὑμῖν Μήδων ἐκράτησαν καὶ παρέσχετε αὐτὴν
 εὐμενῆ ἐναγωνίσασθαι τοῖς Ἕλλησιν, οὔτε νῦν,
 ἢν τι ποιῶμεν, ἀδικήσομεν· προκαλεσάμενοι γὰρ
 πολλὰ καὶ εἰκότα οὐ τυγχάνομεν. ξυγγνώμονες
 δὲ ἔστε τῆς μὲν ἀδικίας κολάζεσθαι τοῖς ὑπάρ-
 χουσι προτέροις, τῆς δὲ τιμωρίας τυγχάνειν τοῖς
 ἐπιφέρουσι νομίμως.”

LXXV. Τοσαῦτα ἐπιθειάσας καθίστη ἐς πόλε-
 μον τὸν στρατόν. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν περιεσταύρω-
 σαν αὐτοὺς τοῖς δένδρεσιν ἃ ἔκοψαν, τοῦ μηδένα
 ἐπεξιέναι, ἔπειτα χῶμα ἔχουν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν,
 ἐλπίζοντες ταχίστην τὴν¹ αἴρεσιν ἔσεσθαι αὐ-
 2 τῶν στρατεύματος τοσοῦτου ἐργαζομένου. ξύλα
 μὲν οὖν τέμνοντες ἐκ τοῦ Κιθαιρῶνος παρωκοδό-
 μουν ἐκατέρωθεν, φορμηδὸν ἀντὶ τοίχων τιθέντες,
 ὅπως μὴ διαχέοιτο ἐπὶ πολὺ τὸ χῶμα. ἐφόρουν

¹ Added by Classen.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

δὲ ὕλην ἐς αὐτὸ καὶ λίθους καὶ γῆν καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο
 3 ἀνύτειν μέλλοι ἐπιβαλλόμενον. ἡμέρας δὲ ἔχουν
 ἑβδομήκοντα καὶ νύκτας ξυνεχῶς, διηρημένοι
 κατ' ἀναπαύλας, ὥστε τοὺς μὲν φέρειν, τοὺς δὲ
 ὕπνον τε καὶ σῖτον αἰρεῖσθαι. Λακεδαιμονίων
 τε οἱ ξεναγοὶ ἐκάστης πόλεως ξυνεφροῦντες¹
 4 ἠνάγκαζον ἐς τὸ ἔργον. οἱ δὲ Πλαταιῆς ὀρώντες
 τὸ χῶμα αἰρόμενον, ξύλινον τεῖχος ξυνθέντες καὶ
 ἐπιστήσαντες τῷ ἑαυτῶν τείχει ἢ προσεχοῦτο,
 ἐσωκοδόμουν ἐς αὐτὸ πλίνθους ἐκ τῶν ἐγγύς οἰ-
 5 κιῶν καθαιροῦντες. ξύνδεσμος δ' ἦν αὐτοῖς τὰ
 ξύλα, τοῦ μὴ ὑψηλὸν γιγνόμενον ἀσθενὲς εἶναι τὸ
 οἰκοδόμημα, καὶ προκαλύμματα εἶχε δέρσεις καὶ
 διφθέρας, ὥστε τοὺς ἐργαζομένους καὶ τὰ ξύλα
 μήτε πυρφόροις οἰστοῖς βάλλεσθαι ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ
 6 τε εἶναι. ἤρετο δὲ τὸ ὕψος τοῦ τείχους μέγα, καὶ
 τὸ χῶμα οὐ σχολαίτερον ἀντανῆει αὐτῷ. καὶ οἱ
 Πλαταιῆς τοιούνδε τι ἐπινοοῦσιν· διελόντες τοῦ
 τείχους ἢ προσέπιπτε τὸ χῶμα ἐσεφόρουν τὴν
 γῆν.

LXXVI. Οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι αἰσθόμενοι ἐν
 ταρσοῖς καλάμου πηλὸν ἐνίλλοντες ἐσέβαλλον ἐς
 τὸ διηρημένον, ὅπως μὴ διαχεόμενον ὥσπερ ἡ γῆ
 2 φοροῖτο. οἱ δὲ ταύτῃ ἀποκληρόμενοι τοῦτο μὲν
 ἐπέσχον, ὑπόνομον δὲ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ὀρύξαντες
 καὶ ξυντεκμηράμενοι ὑπὸ τὸ χῶμα ὑφείλκον αὐθις
 παρὰ σφᾶς τὸν χοῦν· καὶ ἐλάνθανον ἐπὶ πολὺ

¹ With ABEFM and Suid. Hude reads, with CG, οἱ
 ξεναγοὶ καὶ ἐκάστης πόλεως <οἱ> ἐφροῦντες.

brought and threw into the space wood and stones and earth and anything else which when thrown on would serve to build up the mound. And for seventy days and nights continuously they kept on raising the mound, divided into relays, so that while some were carrying others might take sleep and food ; and the Lacedaemonian commanders of auxiliaries together with the officers in charge of the contingents from the several cities kept them at their task. But the Plataeans, seeing the mound rising, put together a framework of wood which they set on top of their own wall at the point where the mound was being constructed, and inside this frame they put bricks which they took from the neighbouring houses. The timbers served to hold the bricks together, preventing the structure from becoming weak as it attained height, and they were protected by coverings of skins and hides, so that the workmen and woodwork might be safe and shielded from incendiary arrows. The wall was mounting to a great height, and the opposing mound was rising with equal speed, when the Plataeans thought of a new expedient. They made an opening in that part of the city wall where the mound came into contact with it, and began to draw the earth in.

LXXVI. But the Peloponnesians became aware of this, and threw into the breach clay packed in reed-mats that it might not filter through like the loose earth and be carried away. But the besieged, thwarted in this direction, gave up that plan and dug a mine from the town, and, guessing when they had got beneath the mound, once more began to draw away the earth to their side, this time from underneath ; and for a long time they worked

THUCYDIDES

τοὺς ἔξω, ὥστε ἐπιβάλλοντας ἤσσον ἀνύτειν ὑπα-
 γομένου αὐτοῖς κάτωθεν τοῦ χώματος καὶ ἰζάνον-
 3 τος αἰεὶ ἐπὶ τὸ κενούμενον. δεδιότες δὲ μὴ οὐδ'
 οὕτω δύνωνται ὀλίγοι πρὸς πολλοὺς ἀντέχειν,
 προσεπεξηῦρον τόδε· τὸ μὲν μέγα οἰκοδόμημα
 ἐπαύσαντο ἐργαζόμενοι τὸ κατὰ τὸ χῶμα, ἔνθεν
 δὲ καὶ ἔνθεν αὐτοῦ ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ τοῦ βραχέος
 τείχους ἐκ τοῦ ἐντὸς μηνοειδὲς ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἐσω-
 κοδόμουν, ὅπως, εἰ τὸ μέγα τείχος ἀλίσκοιτο,
 τοῦτ' ἀντέχοι, καὶ δέοι τοὺς ἐναντίους αὐθις πρὸς
 αὐτὸ χοῦν, καὶ προχωροῦντας ἔσω διπλάσιόν τε
 πόνον ἔχειν καὶ ἐν ἀμφιβόλῳ μᾶλλον γίνεσθαι.
 4 ἅμα δὲ τῇ χώσει καὶ μηχανὰς προσῆγον οἱ Πελο-
 ποννήσιοι τῇ πόλει, μίαν μὲν ἢ τοῦ μεγάλου οἰκο-
 δομήματος κατὰ τὸ χῶμα προσαχθεῖσα ἐπὶ μέγα
 τε κατέσεισε καὶ τοὺς Πλαταιᾶς ἐφόβησεν, ἄλλας
 δὲ ἄλλη τοῦ τείχους, ἃς βρόχους τε περιβάλλον-
 τες ἀνέκλων οἱ Πλαταιῆς, καὶ δοκοὺς μεγάλας
 ἀρτήσαντες ἀλύσεσι μακραῖς σιδηραῖς ἀπὸ τῆς
 τομῆς ἐκατέρωθεν ἀπὸ κεραιῶν δύο ἐπικεκλιμένων
 καὶ ὑπερτεινουσῶν ὑπὲρ τοῦ τείχους ἀνελκύσαν-
 τες ἐγκαρσίας, ὅποτε προσπεσεῖσθαί πη μέλλοι ἢ
 μηχανή, ἀφίεσαν τὴν δοκὸν χαλαραῖς ταῖς ἀλύ-
 σεσι καὶ οὐ διὰ χειρὸς ἔχοντες, ἢ δὲ ῥύμη ἐμπί-
 πτουσα ἀπεκαύλιζε τὸ προῦχον τῆς ἐμβολῆς.

LXXVII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι,
 ὡς αἶ τε μηχαναὶ οὐδὲν ὠφέλουν καὶ τῷ χώματι



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

τὸ ἀντιτειχισμα ἐγίγνετο, νομίσαντες ἄπορον εἶ-
ναι ἀπὸ τῶν παρόντων δεινῶν ἐλεῖν τὴν πόλιν
2 πρὸς τὴν περιτείχισιν παρεσκευάζοντο. πρότε-
ρον δὲ πυρὶ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς πειρᾶσαι εἰ δύναιτο
πνεύματος γενομένου ἐπιφλέξαι τὴν πόλιν οὔσαν
οὐ μεγάλην· πᾶσαν γὰρ δὴ ἰδέαν ἐπενόουν, εἴ πως
σφίσιν ἄνευ δαπάνης καὶ πολιορκίας προσαχθείη.
3 φοροῦντες δὲ ὕλης φακέλους παρέβαλον ἀπὸ
τοῦ χώματος ἐς τὸ μεταξὺ πρῶτον τοῦ τείχους
καὶ τῆς προσχώσεως, ταχὺ δὲ πλήρους γενομένου
διὰ πολυχειρίαν ἐπιπαρένησαν καὶ τῆς ἄλλης πό-
λεως ὅσον ἐδύναντο ἀπὸ τοῦ μετεώρου πλείστον
ἐπισχεῖν, ἐμβαλόντες δὲ πῦρ ξὺν θείῳ καὶ πίσση
4 ἤψαν τὴν ὕλην. καὶ ἐγένετο φλόξ τοσαύτη ὅσην
οὔδεις πω ἔς γε ἐκεῖνον τὸν χρόνον χειροποίητον
εἶδεν· ἤδη γὰρ ἐν ὄρεσιν ὕλη τριφθεῖσα ὑπ' ἀνέ-
μων πρὸς αὐτὴν ἀπὸ ταῦτομάτου πῦρ καὶ φλόγα
5 ἀπ' αὐτοῦ ἀνῆκεν. τοῦτο δὲ μέγα τε ἦν καὶ τοὺς
Πλαταιᾶς τᾶλλα διαφυγόντας ἐχαχίστου ἐδέησε
διαφθεῖραι· ἐντὸς γὰρ πολλοῦ χωρίου τῆς πόλεως
οὐκ ἦν πελάσαι, πνεῦμά τε εἰ ἐπεγένετο αὐτῇ
ἐπίφορον, ὅπερ καὶ ἤλπιζον οἱ ἐναντίοι, οὐκ ἂν
6 διέφυγον. νῦν δὲ καὶ τόδε λέγεται συμβῆναι,
ὕδωρ πολὺ καὶ βροντὰς γενομένας σβέσαι τὴν
φλόγα καὶ οὕτως παυσθῆναι τὸν κίνδυνον.

counter-wall was keeping pace with the mound, and concluding that it was impracticable without more formidable means of attack to take the city, began to make preparations for throwing a wall about it. But before doing that they decided to try fire, in the hope that, if a wind should spring up, they might be able to set the city on fire, as it was not large; indeed, there was no expedient they did not consider, that they might if possible reduce the city without the expense of a siege. Accordingly they brought faggots of brushwood and threw them down from the mound, first into the space between the wall and the mound; and then, since the space was soon filled up by the multitude of workers, they heaped faggots also as far into the city as they could reach from the height, and finally threw fire together with sulphur and pitch upon the wood and set it afire. And a conflagration arose greater than any one had ever seen up to that time, kindled, I mean, by the hand of man; for in times past in the mountains when dry branches have been rubbed against each other a forest has caught fire spontaneously therefrom and produced a conflagration. And this fire was not only a great one, but also very nearly destroyed the Plataeans after they had escaped all earlier perils; for in a large part of the city it was not possible to get near the fire, and if on top of that a breeze had sprung up blowing toward the city, which was precisely what the enemy were hoping for, the Plataeans would not have escaped. But as it was, this also is said to have happened—a heavy thunder-shower came on and quenched the flames, and so the danger was checked.

THUCYDIDES

LXXVIII. Οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐπειδὴ καὶ
 τούτου διήμαρτον, μέρος μὲν τι καταλιπόντες τοῦ
 στρατοῦ, τὸ δὲ πλεόν ἀφέντες περιετείχιζον τὴν
 πόλιν κύκλῳ διελόμενοι κατὰ πόλεις τὸ χωρίον·
 τάφρος δὲ ἐντός τε ἦν καὶ ἔξωθεν ἐξ ἧς ἐπλινθεύ-
 2 σαντο. καὶ ἐπειδὴ πᾶν ἐξείργαστο περὶ ἄρκτού-
 ρου ἐπιτολάς, καταλιπόντες φυλακὰς τοῦ ἡμίσεος
 τείχους (τὸ δὲ ἡμισυ Βοιωτοὶ ἐφύλασσον) ἀνεχώ-
 ρησαν τῷ στρατῷ καὶ διελύθησαν κατὰ πόλεις.
 3 Πλαταιῆς δὲ παῖδας μὲν καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ τοὺς
 πρεσβυτάτους τε καὶ πλῆθος τὸ ἀχρεῖον τῶν
 ἀνθρώπων πρότερον ἐκκεκομισμένοι ἦσαν ἐς τὰς
 Ἀθήνας, αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐπολιορκοῦντο ἐγκαταλελειμ-
 μένοι τετρακόσιοι, Ἀθηναίων δὲ ὀγδοήκοντα, γυ-
 4 ναῖκες δὲ δέκα καὶ ἑκατὸν σιτοποιοί. τοσοῦτοι
 ἦσαν οἱ ξύμπαντες ὅτε ἐς τὴν πολιορκίαν καθί-
 σταντο, καὶ ἄλλος οὐδεὶς ἦν ἐν τῷ τείχει οὔτε
 δοῦλος οὔτ' ἐλεύθερος. τοιαύτη μὲν ἡ Πλαταιῶν
 πολιορκία κατεσκευάσθη.

LXXIX. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους καὶ ἅμα τῇ
 τῶν Πλαταιῶν ἐπιστρατεία Ἀθηναῖοι δισχιλίοις
 ὀπλίταις ἑαυτῶν καὶ ἵππεῦσι διακοσίοις ἐπεστρά-
 τευσαν ἐπὶ Χαλκιδέας τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης καὶ
 Βοττιαίους ἀκμάζοντος τοῦ σίτου· ἐστρατήγει δὲ
 2 Ξενοφῶν ὁ Εὐριπίδου τρίτος αὐτός. ἐλθόντες δὲ
 ὑπὸ Σπάρτων τὴν Βοττικὴν τὸν σῖτον διέφθει-
 ραν. ἐδόκει δὲ καὶ προσχωρήσειν ἡ πόλις ὑπὸ



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

τινων ἔνδοθεν πρασόντων· προπεμφάντων δὲ ἐς
 Ὀλυνθον τῶν οὐ ταῦτὰ βουλομένων ὀπλίται τε
 ἦλθον καὶ στρατιὰ ἐς φυλακὴν· ἧς ἐπεξελεύσεως
 ἐκ τῆς Σπартώλου ἐς μάχην καθίστανται οἱ Ἀθη-
 3 ναῖοι ὑπ' αὐτῇ τῇ πόλει. καὶ οἱ μὲν ὀπλίται τῶν
 Χαλκιδέων καὶ ἐπίκουροί τινες μετ' αὐτῶν νικῶν-
 ται ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἀναχωροῦσιν ἐς τὴν
 Σπάρτων, οἱ δὲ ἵππῆς τῶν Χαλκιδέων καὶ φίλοι
 νικῶσι τοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἵππέας καὶ φίλους.
 4 εἶχον δὲ τινὰς οὐ πολλοὺς πελταστὰς ἐκ τῆς
 Κρουσίδος γῆς καλουμένης. ἄρτι δὲ τῆς μάχης
 γεγενημένης ἐπιβοηθοῦσιν ἄλλοι πελτασταὶ ἐκ
 5 τῆς Ὀλύνθου. καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Σπартώλου φίλοι
 ὡς εἶδον, θαρσήσαντες τοῖς τε προσγιγνομένοις
 καὶ ὅτι πρότερον οὐχ ἤσσηντο, ἐπιτίθενται αὐθις
 μετὰ τῶν Χαλκιδέων ἵππέων καὶ τῶν προσβοη-
 θησάντων τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις· καὶ ἀναχωροῦσι πρὸς
 τὰς δύο τάξεις ἃς κατέλιπον παρὰ τοῖς σκευο-
 6 φόροις. καὶ ὅποτε μὲν ἐπίοιεν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐνε-
 δίδοσαν, ἀναχωροῦσι δὲ ἐνέκειντο καὶ ἐσηκόντιζον.
 οἱ τε ἵππῆς τῶν Χαλκιδέων προσιππεύοντες ἢ
 δοκοίη ἐσέβαλλον, καὶ οὐχ ἤκιστα φοβήσαντες
 ἔτρεψαν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ ἐπεδίωξαν ἐπὶ πολὺ.
 7 καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὴν Ποτείδαιαν καταφεύ-
 γουσι, καὶ ὕστερον τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους
 κομισάμενοι ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἀναχωροῦσι τῷ περι-
 ὄντι τοῦ στρατοῦ· ἀπέθανον δὲ αὐτῶν τριάκοντα

negotiating with them; but the opposite faction forestalled this by sending word to Olynthus, and some hoplites and other troops arrived to garrison the place. Now when these made a sally from Spártolus, the Athenians were drawn into a battle with them under the very walls of the city, and although the hoplites of the Chalcidians and some mercenaries with them were defeated by the Athenians and retreated into Spártolus, the cavalry of the Chalcidians and the light-armed troops defeated the Athenian cavalry and light-troops; for the Athenians had a few targeteers from the land called Crousis,¹ and just after the battle was over another force of targeteers came from Olynthus to the help of the garrison. And when the light-armed troops in Spártolus saw them, emboldened by these accessions and because they had not been worsted before, they again, assisted by the Chalcidian cavalry and those who had newly come to their support, attacked the Athenians, who now fell back upon the two companies which they had left with their baggage. And whenever the Athenians advanced, they gave way, but when the Athenians retreated they kept close at their heels, hurling javelins at them. Then the Chalcidian cavalry, riding up, kept charging the Athenians wherever opportunity offered, and throwing them into utter panic routed them and pursued them to a great distance. The Athenians took refuge in Potidaea, and afterwards, having recovered their dead under a truce, returned to Athens with what remained of their army; and they had lost three hundred and thirty

¹ This is evidently a remark in explanation of the presence of light-troops with the Athenians, for there had come from Athens only heavy-armed infantry and cavalry; cf. § 1 above.

THUCYDIDES

καὶ τετρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ πάντες. οἱ δὲ Χαλκιδῆς καὶ Βοττιαῖοι τροπαῖόν τε ἔστησαν καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς τοὺς αὐτῶν ἀνελόμενοι διελύθησαν κατὰ πόλεις.

LXXX. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους, οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον τούτων, Ἀμπρακιῶται καὶ Χαόνες, βουλόμενοι Ἀκαρνανίαν τὴν πᾶσαν καταστρέψασθαι καὶ Ἀθηναίων ἀποστῆσαι, πείθουσι Λακεδαιμονίους ναυτικόν τε παρασκευάσαι ἐκ τῆς ξυμμαχίδος καὶ ὀπλίτας χιλίους πέμψαι ἐπ' Ἀκαρνανίαν, λέγοντες ὅτι, ἦν ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῶ ἅμα μετὰ σφῶν ἔλθωσιν, ἀδυνάτων ὄντων ξυμβοηθεῖν τῶν ἀπὸ θαλάσσης Ἀκαρνάνων ῥαδίως Ἀκαρνανίαν σχόντες καὶ τῆς Ζακύνθου καὶ Κεφαλληνίας κρατήσουσι, καὶ ὁ περίπλους οὐκέτι ἔσοιτο Ἀθηναίοις ὁμοίως περὶ Πελοπόννησον·
 2 ἐλπίδας δ' εἶναι καὶ Ναύπακτον λαβεῖν. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι πεισθέντες Κνημόν μὲν ναύαρχον ἔτι ὄντα καὶ τοὺς ὀπλίτας ἐπὶ ναυσὶν ὀλίγαις εὐθύς πέμπουσι, τῷ δὲ ναυτικῷ περιήγγειλαν παρασκευασαμένῳ ὡς τάχιστα πλεῖν ἐς Λευκάδα.
 3 ἦσαν δὲ Κορίνθιοι ξυμπροθυμούμενοι μάλιστα τοῖς Ἀμπρακιώταις ἀποίκοις οὖσιν. καὶ τὸ μὲν ναυτικὸν ἐκ τε Κορίνθου καὶ Σικυῶνος καὶ τῶν ταύτη χωρίων ἐν παρασκευῇ ἦν, τὸ δ' ἐκ Λευκάδος καὶ Ἀνακτορίου καὶ Ἀμπρακίας πρότερον
 4 ἀφικόμενον ἐν Λευκάδι περιέμενεν. Κνημός δὲ καὶ οἱ ^{μετ} αὐτοῦ χίλιοι ὀπλίται ἐπειδὴ ἐπεραιώθησαν λαθόντες Φορμίωνα, ὃς ἦρχε τῶν εἴκοσι



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

νεῶν τῶν Ἀττικῶν αἰ̄ περὶ Ναύπακτον ἐφρού-
 ρουν, εὐθὺς παρεσκευάζοντο τὴν κατὰ γῆν
 5 στρατείαν. καὶ αὐτῷ παρῆσαν Ἑλλήνων μὲν
 Ἀμπρακιῶται καὶ Ἀνακτόριοι καὶ Λευκάδιοι
 καὶ οὓς αὐτὸς ἔχων ἦλθε χίλιοι Πελοποννησίων,
 βάρβαροι δὲ Χαόνες χίλιοι ἀβασίλευτοι, ὧν
 ἡγοῦντο ἐπετησίῳ προστατεία ἐκ τοῦ ἀρχικοῦ
 γένους Φώτιος καὶ Νικάνωρ. ξυνεστρατεύοντο
 δὲ μετὰ Χαόνων καὶ Θεσπρωτοὶ ἀβασίλευτοι.
 6 Μολοσσούς δὲ ἦγε καὶ Ἀτιντᾶνας Σαβύλινθος
 ἐπίτροπος ὧν Θάρυπος τοῦ βασιλέως ἔτι παιδὸς
 ὄντος, καὶ Παραναίους Ὀροῖδος βασιλεύων.
 Ὀρέσται δὲ χίλιοι, ὧν ἐβασίλευεν Ἀντίοχος,
 μετὰ Παραναίων ξυνεστρατεύοντο Ὀροίδῳ Ἀν-
 7 τίοχου ἐπιτρέψαντος. ἔπεμψε δὲ καὶ Περδίκκας
 κρύφα τῶν Ἀθηναίων χιλίους Μακεδόνων, οἱ
 8 ὕστερον ἦλθον. τούτῳ τῷ στρατῷ ἐπορεύετο
 Κυνῆμος οὐ περιμείνας τὸ ἀπὸ Κορίνθου ναυτικόν,
 καὶ διὰ τῆς Ἀργείας ἰόντες Λιμναίαν, κώμην
 ἀτείχιστον, ἐπόρθησαν. ἀφικνουῦνταί τε ἐπὶ
 Στράτον, πόλιν μεγίστην τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας, νο-
 μίζοντες, εἰ ταύτην πρώτην λάβοιεν, ῥαδίως
 σφίσι τᾶλλα προσχωρήσειν.

LXXXI. Ἀκαρνᾶνες δὲ αἰσθόμενοι κατὰ τε
 γῆν πολλὴν στρατιὰν ἐσβεβληκυῖαν ἔκ τε
 θαλάσσης ναυσὶν ἅμα τοὺς πολεμίους παρεσο-
 μένους, οὔτε ξυνεβοήθουν ἐφύλασσόν τε τὰ αὐτῶν
 ἕκαστοι, παρά τε Φορμίωνα ἔπεμπον κελεύοντες
 ἀμύνειν· ὁ δὲ ἀδύνατος ἔφη εἶναι ναυτικοῦ ἐκ
 Κορίνθου μέλλοντος ἐκπλεῖν Ναύπακτον ἐρήμην
 2 ἀπολιπεῖν. οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμα-

twenty Athenian ships that were on guard off Naupactus,¹ they began at once to prepare for the expedition by land. He had with him, of Hellenic troops, some Ambraciots, Anactorians and Leucadians, and the thousand Peloponnesians whom he himself brought; of barbarians, a thousand Chaonians, who, having no king, were led by Photius and Nicanor of the ruling clan who had the annual presidency. With the Chaonian contingent were also some Thesprotians, who likewise have no king. A force of Molossians and Atintanians were led by Sabylinthus, the guardian of king Tharyps, who was still a boy, and of Paravaeans by their king, Oroedus. With the Paravaeans were a thousand Orestians whose king, Antiochus, had entrusted them to Oroedus. And Perdiccas also sent, without the knowledge of the Athenians, a thousand Macedonians, who arrived too late. With this army Cnemus set out, not waiting for the fleet from Corinth; and as they passed through the territory of Argos² they sacked Limnaea, an unwalled village. Finally they arrived at Stratus, the largest city of Acarnania, thinking that if they could take this first, the other places would readily come over to them.

LXXXI. Now when the Acarnanians perceived that a large army had invaded them by land and that the enemy would soon be at hand with a fleet by sea as well, they did not attempt combined resistance, but guarding severally their own possessions they sent to Phormio urging him to aid them. But he said that he could not leave Naupaetus unprotected, as a hostile fleet was about to sail from Corinth. Meanwhile the Peloponnesians and their

¹ *cf.* ch. lxix. 1. ² Amphilocheian Argos; *cf.* ch. lxviii. 1.

THUCYDIDES

χοι τρία τέλη ποιήσαντες σφῶν αὐτῶν ἐχώρουν
 πρὸς τὴν τῶν Στρατίων πόλιν, ὅπως ἐγγὺς στρα-
 τοπεδευσάμενοι, εἰ μὴ λόγῳ πείθοιεν, ἔργῳ πει-
 3 ρῶντο τοῦ τείχους. καὶ τὸ μέσον μὲν ἔχοντες
 προσῆσαν Χαόνες καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι βάρβαροι, ἐκ
 δεξιᾶς δ' αὐτῶν Λευκάδιοι καὶ Ἀνακτόριοι καὶ
 οἱ μετὰ τούτων, ἐν ἀριστερᾷ δὲ Κυνῆμος καὶ οἱ
 Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ Ἀμπρακιῶται· διεΐχον δὲ
 πολὺ ἀπ' ἀλλήλων καὶ ἔστιν ὅτε οὐδὲ ἐωρῶντο.
 4 καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες τεταγμένοι τε προσῆσαν καὶ
 διὰ φυλακῆς ἔχοντες, ἕως ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο ἐν
 ἐπιτηδείῳ· οἱ δὲ Χαόνες σφίσι τε αὐτοῖς πιστεύ-
 οντες καὶ ἀξιούμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἐκείνη ἡπειρωτῶν
 μαχιμώτατοι εἶναι οὔτε ἐπέσχον τοῦ στρατόπεδου
 καταλαβεῖν, χωρήσαντές τε ῥύμη μετὰ τῶν ἄλ-
 λων βαρβάρων ἐνόμισαν αὐτοβοεῖ ἂν τὴν πόλιν
 5 ἐλεῖν καὶ αὐτῶν τὸ ἔργον γενέσθαι. γνόντες δ'
 αὐτοὺς οἱ Στράτιοι ἔτι προσιόντας καὶ ἡγησά-
 μενοι, μεμονωμένων εἰ κρατήσειαν, οὐκ ἂν ἔτι
 σφίσι τοὺς Ἕλληνας ὁμοίως προσελθεῖν, προλο-
 χίζουσι δὴ τὰ περὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐνέδραις, καὶ ἐπειδὴ
 ἐγγὺς ἦσαν, ἐκ τε τῆς πόλεως ὁμόσε χωρήσαντες
 6 καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἐνεδρῶν προσπίπτουσιν. καὶ ἐς
 φόβον καταστάντων διαφθείρονταί τε πολλοὶ τῶν
 Χαόνων, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι βάρβαροι ὡς εἶδον αὐτοὺς
 ἐνδόντας, οὐκέτι ὑπέμειναν, ἀλλ' ἐς φυγὴν κατέ-
 7 στησαν. τῶν δὲ Ἑλληνικῶν στρατοπέδων οὐδέ-
 τερον ἦσθετο τῆς μάχης, διὰ τὸ πολὺ προελθεῖν
 αὐτοὺς καὶ στρατόπεδον οἰηθῆναι καταληψομέ-



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

8 νους ἐπείγεσθαι. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐνέκειντο φεύγοντες οἱ
 Βάρβαροι, ἀνελάμβανόν τε αὐτοὺς καὶ ξυναγα-
 γόντες τὰ στρατόπεδα ἠσύχαζον αὐτοῦ τὴν ἡμέ-
 ραν, ἐς χεῖρας μὲν οὐκ ἰόντων σφίσι τῶν Στρατίων
 διὰ τὸ μήπω τοὺς ἄλλους Ἄκαρνᾶνας συμβεβοη-
 θηκένας, ἄπωθεν δὲ σφενδονώντων καὶ ἐς ἀπορίαν
 καθιστάντων· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἄνευ ὀπλων κινηθῆναι.
 δοκοῦσι δὲ οἱ Ἄκαρνᾶνες κράτιστοι εἶναι τοῦτο
 ποιεῖν. LXXVII. ἐπειδὴ δὲ νύξ ἐγένετο, ἀνα-
 χωρήσας ὁ Κνήμος τῇ στρατιᾷ κατὰ τάχος ἐπὶ
 τὸν Ἄναπον ποταμόν, ὃς ἀπέχει σταδίους ὀγδοή-
 κοντα Στράτου, τοὺς τε νεκροὺς κομίζεται τῇ
 ὑστεραίᾳ ὑποσπόνδους καὶ Οἰνιαδῶν συμπαρα-
 γενομένων κατὰ φιλίαν ἀναχωρεῖ παρ' αὐτοὺς
 πρὶν τὴν συμβοήθειαν ἐλθεῖν. κακεῖθεν ἐπ'
 οἴκου ἀπῆλθον ἕκαστοι. οἱ δὲ Στράτιοι τροπαῖον
 ἔστησαν τῆς μάχης τῆς πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους.

LXXVIII. Τὸ δ' ἐκ τῆς Κορίνθου καὶ τῶν
 ἄλλων συμμάχων τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Κρισαίου κόλπου
 ναυτικόν, ὃ ἔδει παραγενέσθαι τῷ Κνήμῳ, ὅπως
 μὴ συμβοηθῶσιν οἱ ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ἄνω Ἄκαρνᾶ-
 νες, οὐ παραγίγνεται, ἀλλ' ἠναγκάσθησαν περὶ
 τὰς αὐτὰς ἡμέρας τῇ ἐν Στράτῳ μάχῃ ναυμαχῆ-
 σαι πρὸς Φορμίωνα καὶ τὰς εἴκοσι ναῦς τῶν
 2 Ἀθηναίων αἰ ἐφρούρουν ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ. ὁ γὰρ
 Φορμίων παραπλέοντας αὐτοὺς ἔξω τοῦ κόλπου
 ἐτήρει, βουλόμενος ἐν τῇ εὐρυχωρίᾳ ἐπιθέσθαι.
 3 οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἔπλεον μὲν οὐχ
 ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίᾳ, ἀλλὰ στρατιωτικώτερον παρε-
 σκευασμένοι ἐς τὴν Ἀκαρνανίαν καὶ οὐκ ἂν οἰό-
 μενοι πρὸς ἑπτὰ καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ναῦς τὰς
 σφετέρας τολμῆσαι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἴκοσι ταῖς

pressing on in order to find a camp. But when the barbarians in their flight broke in upon them, they took them in and uniting their two divisions kept quiet there during the day, the Stratians not coming to close quarters with them, because the rest of the Acarnanians had not yet come to their support, but using their slings against them from a distance and distressing them; for it was not possible for them to stir without armour; and indeed the Acarnanians are famous for their excellence in the use of the sling. LXXXII. But when night came on, Cnemus hastily retreated with his army to the river Anapus, which is eighty stadia distant from Stratus, and on the following day took up his dead under a truce; and since the Oeniadae had joined his expedition in token of their friendly feelings, he withdrew to their country before the combined forces of the Acarnanians had arrived, and from there they returned severally to their homes. As for the Stratians, they set up a trophy of their battle with the barbarians.

LXXXIII. Meanwhile the fleet from Corinth and from the other allies on the Crisaean Gulf, which was to have joined Cnemus in order to prevent the Acarnanians on the sea-coast from aiding those in the interior, did not arrive, but was obliged, about the day of the battle at Stratus, to fight with Phormio and the twenty Athenian ships which were on guard at Naupactus. For Phormio was watching them as they sailed along the coast out of the gulf, preferring to attack them in the open water. Now the Corinthians and their allies on their way to Acarnania were not equipped for fighting at sea, but rather for operations on land, and they had no idea that the Athenians with their twenty ships would dare to

THUCYDIDES

ἑαυτῶν ναυμαχίαν ποιήσασθαι· ἐπειδὴ μέντοι
 ἀντιπαραπλέοντάς τε ἑώρων αὐτούς, παρὰ γῆν
 σφῶν κομιζομένων, καὶ ἐκ Πατρῶν τῆς Ἀχαιίας
 πρὸς τὴν ἀντιπέρας ἠπειρον διαβάλλοντες ἐπ’
 Ἀκαρνανίας κατείδον τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἀπὸ τῆς
 Χαλκίδος καὶ τοῦ Εὐήνου ποταμοῦ προσπλέοντας
 σφίσι καὶ οὐκ ἔχαθον νυκτὸς ἀφορμισάμενοι,¹
 οὕτω δὴ ἀναγκάζονται ναυμαχεῖν κατὰ μέσον τὸν
 4 πορθμόν. στρατηγοὶ δὲ ἦσαν μὲν καὶ κατὰ
 πόλεις ἐκάστων οἱ παρεσκευάζοντο, Κορινθίων
 δὲ Μαχάων καὶ Ἰσοκράτης καὶ Ἀγαθαρχίδας.
 5 καὶ οἱ μὲν Πελοποννήσιοι ἐτάξαντο κύκλον τῶν
 νεῶν ὡς μέγιστον οἰοί τ’ ἦσαν μὴ διδόντες διέκ-
 πλουν, τὰς πρῶρας μὲν ἔξω, ἔσω δὲ τὰς πρύ-
 μνας, καὶ τά τε λεπτὰ πλοῖα ἃ ξυνέπλει ἐντὸς
 ποιοῦνται καὶ πέντε ναῦς τὰς ἄριστα πλεούσας,
 ὅπως ἐκπλέοιεν διὰ βραχέος παραγιγνόμεναι, εἴ
 2 πη προσπίπτοιεν οἱ ἐναντίοι.

LXXIV. Οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ μίαν ναῦν
 τεταγμένοι περιέπλεον αὐτοὺς κύκλῳ καὶ ξυνῆ-
 γον ἐς ὀλίγον, ἐν χρῶ αἰεὶ παραπλέοντες καὶ
 δόκησιν παρέχοντες αὐτίκα ἐμβαλεῖν· προεῖρητο
 δ’ αὐτοῖς ὑπὸ Φορμίωνος μὴ ἐπιχειρεῖν πρὶν ἂν
 2 αὐτὸς σημήνη. ἤλπιζε γὰρ αὐτῶν οὐ μενεῖν τὴν

¹ Bloomfield’s correction for ὑφορμισάμενοι of the MSS.

¹ Or, retaining ὑφορμισάμενοι, “they had tried to anchor under cover of night, but had been detected.”



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

τάξιν, ὡσπερ ἐν γῆ πεζήν, ἀλλὰ ξυμπεσεῖσθαι
 πρὸς ἀλλήλας τὰς ναῦς καὶ τὰ πλοῖα ταραχὴν
 παρέξειν, εἴ τ' ἐκπνεύσειεν ἐκ τοῦ κόλπου τὸ
 πνεῦμα, ὅπερ ἀναμένων τε περιέπλει καὶ εἰώθει
 γίνεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν ἕω, οὐδένα χρόνον ἡσυχασειν
 αὐτούς; καὶ τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ἐφ' αὐτῷ τε ἐνόμιζεν
 εἶναι, οπότεν βούληται, τῶν νεῶν ἄμεινον πλεου-
 3 σῶν, καὶ τότε καλλίστην γίνεσθαι. ὡς δὲ τό τε
 πνεῦμα κατήει καὶ αἱ νῆες ἐν ὀλίγῳ ἤδη οὔσαι
 ὑπ' ἀμφοτέρων, τοῦ τε ἀνέμου τῶν τε πλοίων,
 ἅμα προσκειμένων ἐταράσσοντο, καὶ ναῦς τε νηὶ
 προσέπιπτε καὶ τοῖς κοντοῖς διεωθοῦντο, βοῆ τε
 χρώμενοι καὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀντιφυλακῆ τε καὶ
 λαιδορία οὐδὲν κατήκουον οὔτε τῶν παραγγελλο-
 μένων οὔτε τῶν κελευστῶν, καὶ τὰς κώπας ἀδύνα-
 τοι ὄντες ἐν κλύδωνι ἀναφέρειν ἄνθρωποι ἄπειροι
 τοῖς κυβερνήταις ἀπειθεστέρας τὰς ναῦς παρεί-
 χον, τότε δὴ κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον σημαίνειν
 καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προσπεσόντες πρῶτον μὲν κατα-
 δύνουσι τῶν στρατηγίδων νεῶν μίαν, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ
 τὰς ἄλλας ἢ χωρήσειαν διέφθειρον, καὶ κατέστη-
 σαν ἐς ἀλκὴν μὲν μηδένα τρέπεσθαι αὐτῶν ὑπὸ
 τῆς ταραχῆς, φεύγειν δὲ ἐς Πάτρας καὶ Δύμην
 4 τῆς Ἀχαΐας. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι καταδιώξαντες καὶ
 ναῦς δώδεκα λαβόντες τοὺς τε ἄνδρας ἐξ αὐτῶν
 τοὺς πλείστους ἀνελόμενοι ἐς Μολύκρειον ἀπέ-
 πλεον, καὶ τροπαῖον στήσαντες ἐπὶ τῷ Ῥίῳ καὶ
 ναῦν ἀναθέντες τῷ Ποσειδῶνι ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς
 5 Ναύπακτον. παρέπλευσαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Πελοπον-

like infantry on land, but would fall foul of one another, and also be thrown into confusion by the small boats, and then if the breeze for which he was waiting while he sailed round, which usually blew from the gulf towards dawn, should spring up, they would not remain steady for any length of time. As for the attack, he thought that was in his power whenever he chose, since his ships were better sailers, and that then was the most favourable moment for it. So when the wind began to come up, and the ships, already hemmed in a narrow space, were being thrown into confusion both by the violence of the wind and the pressure of the small boats, when ship was dashing against ship and the crews were trying to push them apart with poles, all the while keeping up such shouts and warning cries and abuse of one another that they could not hear either the word of command or the coxswains' calls, and, finally, when the inexperienced rowers, unable to get their oars clear of the water in a heavy sea, were rendering the ships less obedient to the helmsmen, then at this critical moment Phormio gave the signal. Thereupon the Athenians fell upon them; first they sank one of the admirals' ships, and then destroyed the rest as well wherever they came upon them, reducing them to such straits that in their confusion no one turned for defence, but all fled to Patrae and Dyme in Achaia. But the Athenians gave chase, and after they had captured twelve ships and had taken on board most of their crews sailed away to Molycreum; then they set up a trophy on Rhium, dedicated a ship to Poseidon, and returned to Naupaetus. The Peloponnesians also

THUCYDIDES

νήσιοι εὐθὺς ταῖς περιλοίποις τῶν νεῶν ἐκ τῆς Δύμης καὶ Πατρῶν ἐς Κυλλήνην τὸ Ἡλείων ἐπί-
 νειον· καὶ ἀπὸ Λευκάδος Κνῆμος καὶ αἱ ἐκείνων
 νῆες, ἅς ἔδει ταύταις συμμείξαι, ἀφικνοῦνται μετὰ
 τὴν ἐν Στράτῳ μάχην ἐς τὴν Κυλλήνην.

LXXXV. Πέμπουσι δὲ καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι
 τῷ Κνήμῳ συμβούλους ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς Τιμοκράτη
 καὶ Βρασίδαν καὶ Λυκόφρονα, κελεύοντες ἄλλην
 ναυμαχίαν βέλτιον παρασκευάζεσθαι καὶ μὴ ὑπ'
 2 ὀλίγων νεῶν εἶργεσθαι τῆς θαλάσσης. ἐδόκει γὰρ
 αὐτοῖς ἄλλως τε καὶ πρῶτον ναυμαχίας πειρασα-
 μένοις πολὺς ὁ παράλογος εἶναι καὶ οὐ τοσοῦτῳ
 ᾧοντο σφῶν τὸ ναυτικὸν λείπεσθαι, γεγενῆσθαι
 δέ τινα μαλακίαν, οὐκ ἀντιτιθέντες τὴν Ἀθηναίων
 ἐκ πολλοῦ ἐμπειρίαν τῆς σφετέρας δι' ὀλίγου
 3 μελέτης. ὀργῇ οὖν ἀπέστειλλον. οἱ δὲ ἀφικό-
 μενοι μετὰ τοῦ Κνήμου ναῦς τε προσπεριήγγειλαν
 κατὰ πόλεις καὶ τὰς προὔπαρχούσας ἐξηρτύοντο
 4 ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν. πέμπει δὲ καὶ ὁ Φορμίων ἐς
 τὰς Ἀθήνας τὴν τε παρασκευὴν αὐτῶν ἀγγελοῦν-
 τας καὶ περὶ τῆς ναυμαχίας ἣν ἐνίκησαν φράσον-
 τας καὶ κελεύων αὐτῷ ναῦς ὅτι πλείστας διὰ
 τάχους ἀποστεῖλαι, ὡς καθ' ἡμέραν ἐκάστην ἐλ-
 5 πίδος οὔσης αἰεὶ ναυμαχήσειν. οἱ δὲ ἀποπέμ-
 πουσιν εἴκοσι ναῦς αὐτῷ· τῷ δὲ κομίζονται αὐτὰς
 προσεπέστειλαν ἐς Κρήτην πρῶτον ἀφικέσθαι.
 Νικίας γὰρ Κρῆς Γορτύνιος πρόξενος ὧν πείθει



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ Κυδωνίαν πλεῦσαι, φάσκων προσποιήσκειν αὐτὴν οὖσαν πολεμίαν· ἐπήγγε δὲ Πολιχνίταις χαριζόμενος ὁμόροις τῶν Κυδωνιατῶν.
 6 καὶ ὁ μὲν λαβὼν τὰς ναῦς ᾤχετο ἐς Κρήτην καὶ μετὰ τῶν Πολιχνιτῶν ἐδήου τὴν γῆν τῶν Κυδωνιατῶν, καὶ ὑπ' ἀνέμων καὶ ἀπλοίας ἐνδιέτριψεν οὐκ ὀλίγον χρόνον.

LXXXVI. Οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ Κυλλήνῃ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐν τούτῳ, ἐν ᾧ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι περὶ Κρήτην κατείχοντο, παρεσκευασμένοι ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν παρέπλευσαν ἐς Πάνορμον τὸν Ἀχαικόν, οὐπὲρ αὐτοῖς ὁ κατὰ γῆν στρατὸς τῶν Πελοποννησίων προσ-
 2 εβεβοηθήκει. παρέπλευσε δὲ καὶ ὁ Φορμίων ἐπὶ τὸ Ῥίον τὸ Μολυκρικόν καὶ ὠρμίσατο ἔξω αὐτοῦ
 3 ναυσὶν εἴκοσι, αἷσπερ καὶ ἐναυμάχησεν. ἦν δὲ τοῦτο μὲν τὸ Ῥίον φίλιον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, τὸ δ' ἕτερον Ῥίον ἐστὶν ἀντιπέρας τὸ ἐν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ· διέχετον δὲ ἀπ' ἀλλήλων σταδίους μάλιστα ἑπτὰ τῆς θαλάσσης, του δὲ Κρισαίου κόλπου
 4 στόμα τοῦτό ἐστιν· ἐπὶ οὖν τῷ Ῥίῳ τῷ Ἀχαικῷ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἀπέχοντι οὐ πολὺ τοῦ Πανόρμου, ἐν ᾧ αὐτοῖς ὁ πεζὸς ἦν, ὠρμίσαντο καὶ αὐτοὶ ναυσὶν ἑπτὰ καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα,¹ ἐπειδὴ καὶ τοὺς
 5 Ἀθηναίους εἶδον. καὶ ἐπὶ μὲν ἕξ ἢ ἑπτὰ ἡμέρας ἀνθώρμουν ἀλλήλοις μελετῶντές τε καὶ παρασκευαζόμενοι τὴν ναυμαχίαν, γνώμην ἔχοντες οἱ μὲν μὴ ἐκπλεῖν ἔξω τῶν Ῥίων ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν, φοβούμενοι τὸ πρότερον πάθος, οἱ δὲ μὴ ἐσπλεῖν ἐς τὰ στενά, νομίζοντες πρὸς ἐκείνων εἶναι τὴν ἐν
 6 ὀλίγῳ ναυμαχίαν. ἔπειτα ὁ Κνηῆμος καὶ ὁ Βρασίδης καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι τῶν Πελοποννησίων στρατηγοί, βουλόμενοι ἐν τάχει τὴν ναυμαχίαν ποιῆσαι πρὶν

them to sail against Cydonia, a hostile town, promising to bring it over to the Athenians; but he was really asking them to intervene to gratify the people of Polichne, who are neighbours of the Cydonians. So the officer in charge took the ships, went to Crete, and helped the Polichnitans to ravage the lands of the Cydonians, and by reason of winds and stress of weather wasted not a little time.

LXXXVI. Meantime, while the Athenians were detained in Crete, the Peloponnesians at Cyllene, equipped and ready for a battle, sailed along the coast to Panormus in Achaia, where the land-forces of the Peloponnesians had come to their support. And Phormio also sailed along the coast to the Molycrian Rhium and anchored outside with the twenty ships with which he had fought before. This Rhium was friendly to the Athenians, and opposite is the other Rhium, that in the Peloponnesus; and the distance between them is about seven stadia by sea, constituting the mouth of the Crisaean Gulf. Accordingly the Peloponnesians, when they saw the Athenians come to anchor, likewise anchored with seventy-seven ships at the Achaian Rhium, which is not far from Panormus, where their land-forces were. And for six or seven days they lay at anchor opposite one another, practising and preparing for battle, the one side resolved not to sail outside the two Rhia into the open water, fearing a recurrence of their disaster, the other not to sail into the straits, thinking that fighting in a narrow space was in the enemy's favour. At last Cnemus and Brasidas and the other Peloponnesian commanders, wishing to bring on the engagement

THUCYDIDES

τι καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπιβοηθῆσαι, ξυνεκά-
λεσαν τοὺς στρατιώτας πρῶτον, καὶ ὀρῶντες
αὐτῶν τοὺς πολλοὺς διὰ τὴν προτέραν ἦσαν
φοβουμένους καὶ οὐ προθύμους ὄντας παρεκελεύ-
σαντο καὶ ἔλεξαν τοιάδε.

LXXXVII. “ Ἡ μὲν γενομένη ναυμαχία, ᾧ
ἄνδρες Πελοποννήσιοι, εἴ τις ἄρα δι’ αὐτὴν ὑμῶν
φοβεῖται τὴν μέλλουσαν, οὐχὶ δικαίαν ἔχει τέκ-
2 μαρσιν τὸ ἐκφοβῆσαι· τῇ τε γὰρ παρασκευῇ
ἐνδεὴς ἐγένετο ὥσπερ ἴστε· καὶ οὐχὶ ἐς ναυμα-
χίαν μᾶλλον ἢ ἐπὶ στρατείαν ἐπλέομεν· ξυνέβη
δὲ καὶ τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς τύχης οὐκ ὀλίγα ἐναντιωθῆναι,
καὶ πού τι καὶ ἡ ἀπειρία πρῶτον ναυμαχοῦντας
3 ἔσφηλεν. ὥστε οὐ κατὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν κακίαν τὸ
ἦσσᾶσθαι προσεγένετο, οὐδὲ δίκαιον τῆς γνώμης
τὸ μὴ κατὰ κράτος νικηθέν, ἔχον δέ τινα ἐν αὐτῷ
ἀντιλογίαν, τῆς γε ξυμφορᾶς τῷ ἀποβάντι ἀμ-
βλύνεσθαι, νομίσαι δὲ ταῖς μὲν τύχαις ἐνδέχεσθαι
σφάλλεσθαι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, ταῖς δὲ γνώμαις
τοὺς αὐτοὺς αἰεὶ ὀρθῶς¹ ἀνδρείους εἶναι, καὶ μὴ
ἀπειρίαν τοῦ ἀνδρείου παρόντος προβαλλομένους
4 εἰκότως ἂν ἐν τινι κακοὺς γενέσθαι. ὑμῶν δὲ οὐδ’
ἡ ἀπειρία τοσοῦτον λείπεται ὅσον τόλμη πρού-
χετε· τῶνδε δὲ ἡ ἐπιστήμη, ἣν μάλιστα φο-
βεῖσθε, ἀνδρείαν μὲν ἔχουσα καὶ μνήμην ἔξει ἐν
τῷ δεινῷ ἐπιτελεῖν ἃ ἔμαθεν, ἄνευ δὲ εὐψυχίας
οὐδεμία τέχνη πρὸς τοὺς κινδύνους ἰσχύει. φόβος
γὰρ μνήμην ἐκπλήσσει, τέχνη δὲ ἄνευ ἀλκῆς οὐ-

¹ Hude writes ὀρθοὺς and deletes ἀνδρείους (with Badham).



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

5 δὲν ὠφελεῖ. πρὸς μὲν οὖν τὸ ἐμπειρότερον αὐτῶν
 τὸ τολμηρότερον ἀντιτάξασθε, πρὸς δὲ τὸ διὰ
 τὴν ἡσσαν δεδιέναι τὸ ἀπαράσκευοι τότε τυχεῖν.
 6 περιγίγνεται δὲ ἡμῖν πληθὸς τε νεῶν καὶ πρὸς τῇ
 γῆ οἰκείᾳ οὔσῃ ὀπλιτῶν παρόντων ναυμαχεῖν· τὰ
 δὲ πολλὰ τῶν πλεόνων καὶ ἄμεινον παρεσκευασ-
 7 μένων τὸ κράτος ἐστίν. ὥστε οὐδὲ καθ' ἐν εὐρί-
 σκομεν εἰκότως ἂν ἡμᾶς σφαλλομένους· καὶ ὅσα
 ἡμάρτομεν πρότερον, νῦν αὐτὰ ταῦτα προσγενό-
 8 μενα διδασκαλίαν παρέξει. θαρσοῦντες οὖν καὶ
 κυβερνήται καὶ ναῦται τὸ καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἕκαστος
 ἔπεσθε· χώραν μὴ προλείποντες ἢ ἂν τις προσ-
 9 ταχθῇ. τῶν δὲ πρότερον ἡγεμόνων οὐ χεῖρον τὴν
 ἐπιχείρησιν ἡμεῖς παρασκευάσομεν καὶ οὐκ ἐνδῶ-
 σομεν πρόφασιν οὐδενὶ κακῷ γενέσθαι· ἦν δέ τις
 ἄρα καὶ βουληθῇ, κολασθήσεται τῇ πρεπούσῃ
 ζημίᾳ, οἱ δὲ ἀγαθοὶ τιμῆσονται τοῖς προσήκουσιν
 ἄθλοις τῆς ἀρετῆς.”

LXX XVIII. Τοιαῦτα μὲν τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις
 οἱ ἄρχοντες παρεκελεύσαντο. ὁ δὲ Φορμίων
 δεδιὼς καὶ αὐτὸς τὴν τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὀρρωδίαν
 καὶ αἰσθόμενος ὅτι τὸ πλῆθος τῶν νεῶν κατὰ
 σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ξυνιστάμενοι ἐφοβοῦντο, ἐβούλετο
 ξυγκαλέσας θαρσῦναί τε καὶ παραίνεσιν ἐν τῷ
 2 παρόντι ποιήσασθαι. πρότερον μὲν γὰρ αἰεὶ
 αὐτοῖς ἔλεγε καὶ προπαρασκεύαζε τὰς γνώμας ὡς
 οὐδὲν αὐτοῖς πλῆθος νεῶν τοσοῦτον, ἦν ἐπιπλήῃ,
 ὅ τι οὐχ ὑπομενετέον ἐστὶ· καὶ οἱ στρατιῶται ἐκ
 πολλοῦ ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς τὴν ἀξίωσιν ταύτην

intrepidity is of no avail. Therefore, against their greater experience set your greater daring, and against the fear caused by your defeat set the accident of your being at the moment unprepared. You have the advantage, both in number of ships and in fighting close to the land, which is friendly to us, and you are supported by hoplites; and victory is generally on the side of those who are the more numerous and better prepared. There is accordingly not a single reason that we can find why we should fail; and as to our earlier mistakes, the very fact that they were made will teach us a lesson. Be of good courage, then, and let each man, both helmsman and sailor, follow our lead as best he can, not leaving the post to which he may be assigned. We shall prepare for the attack at least as well as your former commanders, and shall give no one an excuse to act like a coward; but if anyone should be inclined that way, he shall be punished with the penalty he deserves, while the brave shall be honoured with rewards such as befit their valour.”

LXXXVIII. With such words the Peloponnesian commanders encouraged their men. But Phormio, being himself also uneasy about the apprehension felt by his troops, and observing that they were gathering in knots amongst themselves in alarm at the superior number of the enemy's ships, wished to call them together in order to hearten them and make an exhortation to suit the present emergency. For in the past he had always told them, by way of bracing their minds, that there was no number of ships, however great, whose attack men such as they could not withstand; and his sailors had long since held among themselves the conviction that they,

THUCYDIDES

εἰλήφεσαν μηδένα ὄχλον Ἀθηναῖοι ὄντες Πελο-
 3 ποννησίων νεῶν ὑποχωρεῖν· τότε δὲ πρὸς τὴν
 παροῦσαν ὄψιν ὀρών αὐτοὺς ἀθυμοῦντας ἐβού-
 λετο ὑπόμνησιν ποιήσασθαι τοῦ θαρσεῖν, καὶ
 ξυγκαλέσας τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἔλεγε τοιάδε.

LXXIX. “Ὁρών ὑμᾶς, ὦ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται,
 πεφοβημένους τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἐναντίων ξυνεκά-
 λεσα, οὐκ ἀξιῶν τὰ μὴ δεινὰ ἐν ὀρρωδία ἔχειν.
 2 οὔτοι γὰρ πρῶτον μὲν διὰ τὸ προνευικῆσθαι καὶ
 μηδ’ αὐτοὶ οἶεσθαι ὁμοῖοι ἡμῖν εἶναι τὸ πλῆθος
 τῶν νεῶν καὶ οὐκ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου παρεσκευάσαντο·
 ἔπειτα ὧ μάλιστα πιστεύοντες προσέρχονται, ὡς
 προσῆκον σφίσιν ἀνδρείοις εἶναι, οὐ δι’ ἄλλο τι
 θαρσοῦσιν ἢ διὰ τὴν ἐν τῷ πεζῷ ἐμπειρίαν τὰ
 πλείω κατορθοῦντες καὶ οἴονται σφίσι καὶ ἐν τῷ
 3 ναυτικῷ ποιήσειν τὸ αὐτό. τὸ δ’ ἐκ τοῦ δικαίου
 ἡμῖν μᾶλλον νῦν περιέσται, εἴπερ καὶ τούτοις ἐν
 ἐκείνῳ ἐπεὶ εὐψυχία γε οὐδὲν προφέρουσι, τῷ δὲ
 ἐκάτεροί τι εἶναι ἐμπειρότεροι θρασύτεροί ἐσμεν·
 4 Λακεδαιμόνιοί τε ἡγούμενοι αὐτῶν διὰ τὴν σφε-
 τέραν δόξαν ἄκοντας προσάγουσι τοὺς πολλοὺς
 ἐς τὸν κίνδυνον· ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἂν ποτε ἐνεχείρησαν
 5 ἡσσηθέντες παρὰ πολὺ αὐθις ναυμαχεῖν. μὴ δὴ
 αὐτῶν τὴν τόλμαν δείσητε. πολὺ δὲ ὑμεῖς ἐκεί-
 νοις πλείω φόβον παρέχετε καὶ πιστότερον κατὰ



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

τε τὸ προενίκηκέναι καὶ ὅτι οὐκ ἂν ἡγούνται μὴ
 μέλλοντάς τι ἄξιον τοῦ παρὰ πολὺ πράξειν ἀνθί-
 6 σταίσθαι ὑμᾶς. ἀντίπαλοι μὲν γὰρ οἱ¹ πλείους,
 ὥσπερ οὗτοι, τῇ δυνάμει τὸ πλεόν πίσυνοι ἢ τῇ
 γνώμῃ ἐπέρχονται· οἱ δὲ ἐκ πολλῶ ὑποδεεστέρων
 καὶ ἅμα οὐκ ἀναγκαζόμενοι, μέγα τι τῆς διανοίας
 τὸ βέβαιον ἔχοντες ἀντιτολμῶσιν. ἃ λογιζόμενοι
 οὗτοι τῷ οὐκ εἰκότι πλεόν πεφόβηνται ἡμᾶς ἢ τῇ
 7 κατὰ λόγον παρασκευῇ. πολλὰ δὲ καὶ στρατό-
 πεδα ἤδη ἔπεσεν ὑπ' ἐλασσόνων τῇ ἀπειρίᾳ, ἔστι
 δὲ ἃ καὶ τῇ ἀτολμίᾳ· ὧν οὐδετέρου ἡμεῖς νῦν
 8 μετέχομεν. τὸν δὲ ἀγῶνα οὐκ ἐν τῷ κόλπῳ ἐκὼν
 εἶναι ποιήσομαι οὐδ' ἐσπλεύσομαι ἐς αὐτόν. ὁρῶ
 γὰρ ὅτι πρὸς πολλὰς ναῦς ἀνεπιστήμονας ὀλίγαις
 ναυσὶν ἐμπείροις καὶ ἄμεινον πλεούσαις ἢ στενο-
 χωρία οὐ συμφέρει. οὔτε γὰρ ἂν ἐπιπλεύσειέ
 τις ὡς χρῆ ἐς ἐμβολὴν μὴ ἔχων τὴν πρόσοψιν
 τῶν πολεμίων ἐκ πολλοῦ, οὔτ' ἂν ἀποχωρήσειεν
 ἐν δέοντι πιεζόμενος· διέκπλοι τε οὐκ εἰσὶν οὐδ'
 ἀναστροφαί, ἅπερ νεῶν ἄμεινον πλεουσῶν ἔργα
 ἐστίν, ἀλλὰ ἀνάγκη ἂν εἴη τὴν ναυμαχίαν πεζο-
 μαχίαν καθίστασθαι, καὶ ἐν τούτῳ αἱ πλείους
 9 νῆες κρείσσους γίγνονται. τούτων μὲν οὖν ἐγὼ

¹ Hude adopts Madvig's conjecture *ἢ* for *οἱ*.

defeated them and because they think that you would not be facing them at all unless you expected to achieve a result commensurate with the very great odds. For most men, when, like our present opponents, they are equal to their foes, rely more upon their strength when they advance to the attack than upon their resolution; whereas those who dare oppose them with greatly inferior numbers, and at the same time without being compelled to do so, must possess in a high degree the quality of unwavering resolution. Taking all these things into consideration, our enemies have come to fear us more on account of what is amazing in our conduct than they would if our preparations were less out of proportion to their own. Furthermore many an army has before now been overthrown by smaller numbers through its own want of experience, and some too through a deficiency of daring, and at this moment we can be charged with neither. As for the contest, I will not risk it in the gulf if I can help it, nor will I sail into the gulf. For I am aware that a confined space is not an advantage to a fleet of a few ships which are better sailers and have experienced crews, when it is opposed to a large number of ships which are badly managed. For one cannot charge properly upon an enemy ship to ram her side, through not having a clear view of her a long way off, nor can one retire at need when hard pressed; and there is no chance for such manoeuvres as breaking through the line or whirling around to ram, though these are precisely the proper tactics of fast sailing ships, but the sea-fight would have to be turned into a land-battle, and in that case it is the larger fleet that wins. For these

ἔξω τὴν πρόνοιαν κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν· ὑμεῖς δὲ
 εὐτακτοὶ παρὰ ταῖς ναυσὶ μένοντες τά τε παραγ-
 γελλόμενα ὀξέως δέχεσθε, ἄλλως τε καὶ δι' ὀλίγου
 τῆς ἐφορμήσεως οὔσης· καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ κόσμον
 καὶ σιγὴν περὶ πλείστου ἡγεῖσθε, ὃ ἔς τε τὰ
 πολλὰ τῶν πολεμικῶν¹ ξυμφέρι καν ναυμαχία
 οὐχ ἡκιστα, ἀμύνεσθέ τε τούσδε ἀξίως τῶν προ-
 10 εἰργασμένων· ὁ δὲ ἀγὼν μέγας ὑμῖν, ἢ καταλῦ-
 σαι Πελοποννησίων τὴν ἐλπίδα τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἢ
 ἐγγυτέρω καταστήσαι Ἀθηναίοις τὸν φόβον
 11 περὶ τῆς θαλάσσης. ἀναμιμνήσκω δ' αὖ ὑμᾶς
 ὅτι νενικήκατε αὐτῶν τοὺς πολλούς· ἡσσημένων
 δὲ ἀνδρῶν οὐκ ἐθέλουσιν αἰ γνῶμαι πρὸς τοὺς
 αὐτοὺς ^{κινδύνους} ὁμοῖαι εἶναι.”

XC. Τοιαῦτα δὲ καὶ ὁ Φορμίων παρεκελεύσατο.
 οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι, ἐπειδὴ αὐτοῖς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
 οὐκ ἐπέπλεον ἐς τὸν κόλπον καὶ τὰ στενά, βουλό-
 μενοι ἄκοντας ἔσω προαγαγεῖν αὐτούς, ἀναγαγό-
 μενοι ἅμα ἔω ἐπλεον, ἐπὶ τεσσάρων ταξάμενοι
 τὰς ναῦς, παρὰ² τὴν ἑαυτῶν γῆν ἔσω ἐπὶ³ τοῦ
 κόλπου δεξιῶ κέρα ἡγουμένῳ, ὥσπερ καὶ ὄρμουν·
 2 ἐπὶ δ' αὐτῷ εἴκοσι ἔταξαν τὰς ἄριστα πλεούσας,
 ὅπως, εἰ ἄρα νομίσας ἐπὶ τὴν Ναύπακτον αὐτοὺς
 πλεῖν ὁ Φορμίων καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπιβοηθῶν ταύτη

¹ Hude reads πολεμίων, with C.

² With CG; the other MSS. and the Schol. ἐπί.

³ Hude deletes ἐπί, after Krüger.

¹ In the first sea-fight the Peloponnesians had forty-seven ships (ch. lxxiii. 3) against Phormio's twenty (ch. lxxiii. 1); in the second battle the Peloponnesians had seventy-seven ships (ch. lxxvi. 4). Since the Peloponnesians lost twelve ships in the first battle (ch. lxxiv. 4), the expression "most of them" is not quite exact here.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

παραπλέοι, μὴ διαφύγοιεν πλείοντες· τὸν ἐπίπλου
 σφῶν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔξω τοῦ ἑαυτῶν κέρως, ἀλλ'
 3 αὐταὶ αἱ νῆες περικλήσειαν. ὁ δέ, ὅπερ ἐκεῖνοι
 προσεδέχοντο, φοβηθεὶς περὶ τῷ χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ
 ὄντι ὡς ἑώρα ἀναγομένους αὐτούς, ἄκων καὶ κατὰ
 σπουδὴν ἐμβιβάσας ἔπλει παρὰ τὴν γῆν· καὶ ὁ
 4 πεζὸς ἅμα τῶν Μεσσηνίων παρεβοήθει. ἰδόντες
 δὲ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι κατὰ μίαν ἐπὶ κέρως παρα-
 πλέοντας καὶ ἤδη ὄντας ἐντὸς τοῦ κόλπου τε
 καὶ πρὸς τῇ γῆ, ὅπερ ἐβούλοντο μάλιστα, ἀπὸ
 σημείου ἐνὸς ἄφνω ἐπιστρέψαντες τὰς ναῦς μετ-
 ωπηδὸν ἔπλεον ὡς εἶχε τάχους ἕκαστος ἐπὶ τοὺς
 Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἤλπιζον πάσας τὰς ναῦς ἀπολή-
 5 ψεσθαι. τῶν δὲ ἕνδεκα μὲν τινες αἴπερ ἠγοῦντο
 ὑπεκφεύγουσι τὸ κέρας τῶν Πελοποννησίων καὶ
 τὴν ἐπιστροφὴν εἰς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν· τὰς δ' ἄλλας
 ἐπικαταλαβόντες ἐξέωσαν τε πρὸς τὴν γῆν ὑπο-
 φευγούσας καὶ διέφθειραν, ἄνδρας τε τῶν Ἀθη-
 6 ναίων ἀπέκτειναν ὅσοι μὴ ἐξένευσαν αὐτῶν. καὶ
 τῶν νεῶν τινὰς ἀναδούμενοι εἴλκον κενάς (μίαν
 δὲ αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν εἶχον ἤδη), τὰς δὲ τινὰς οἱ
 Μεσσήνιοι παραβοηθήσαντες καὶ ἐπεσβαίνοντες
 ξὺν τοῖς ὅπλοις εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ ἐπιβάντες
 ἀπὸ τῶν καταστρωμάτων μαχόμενοι ἀφείλοντο
 ἔλκομένας ἤδη·

XCI. Ταύτῃ μὲν οὖν οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐκρά-
 τουν τε καὶ διέφθειραν τὰς Ἀπτικὰς ναῦς· αἱ δὲ
 εἴκοσι νῆες αὐτῶν αἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ δεξιοῦ κέρως ἐδί-
 ωκον τὰς ἕνδεκα ναῦς τῶν Ἀθηναίων αἴπερ

and should, following the coast, sail in that direction to its aid, the Athenians might not be able to escape their attack by sailing outside their wing, but might be enveloped by these ships. Now he did just what they expected him to do; when he saw them put to sea, fearing for the safety of the place, which was unprotected, he reluctantly and in haste embarked his crews and sailed along the coast, the Messenian army moving along the shore to support him. And when the Peloponnesians saw that they were skirting the coast in single file and were already inside the gulf and close to shore, which was just what they most desired, at one signal they suddenly veered about, bore down with ships in line as fast as each could upon the Athenians, hoping to cut off all their ships. But eleven of these, which were in the lead, got past the Peloponnesian wing, as it swung round, and escaped into the open water; but the rest were overtaken, driven ashore as they attempted to escape, and disabled, and all the Athenians on them who did not succeed in swimming ashore were slain. Some of the ships they made fast to their own and proceeded to tow away empty—though they had already captured one with its crew—but some others, which were already in tow, were taken from them by the Messenians, who came to the rescue, rushed armed as they were into the sea, boarded the ships, and fought from their decks.

XCI. In this quarter, then, the Peloponnesians were victorious and had disabled the Athenian ships; but the twenty ships covering their right wing were pursuing the eleven Athenian ships which had got

THUCYDIDES

ὑπεξέφυγον τὴν ἐπιστροφήν εἰς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν.
 καὶ φθάνουσιν αὐτοὺς πλὴν μιᾶς νεῶς προκατα-
 φυγοῦσαι πρὸς τὴν Ναύπακτον, καὶ σχοῦσαι
 ἀντίπρωροι κατὰ τὸ Ἀπολλώνιον παρεσκευά-
 ζοντο ἀμυνόμενοι, ἦν εἰς τὴν γῆν ἐπὶ σφᾶς
 2 πλέωσιν. οἱ δὲ παραγενόμενοι ὕστερον ἐπαιά-
 νιζόν τε ἅμα πλείοντες ὡς νενικηκότες, καὶ τὴν
 μίαν ναῦν τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὴν ὑπόλοιπον ἐδίωκε
 3 Λευκαδία ναῦς μία πολὺ πρὸ τῶν ἄλλων. ἔτυχε
 δὲ ὄλκας ὀρμοῦσα μετέωρος, περὶ ἣν ἡ Ἀττικὴ
 ναῦς φθάσασα καὶ περιπλεύσασα τῇ Λευκαδίᾳ
 4 διωκούσῃ ἐμβάλλει μέσῃ καὶ καταδύει. τοῖς μὲν
 οὖν Πελοποννησίοις γενομένου τούτου ἀπροσδο-
 κήτου τε καὶ παρὰ λόγον φόβος ἐμπίπτει, καὶ
 ἅμα ἀτάκτως διώκοντες διὰ τὸ κρατεῖν αἱ μὲν
 τινες τῶν νεῶν καθεῖσαι τὰς κώπας ἐπέστησαν
 τοῦ πλοῦ, ἀξύμφορον δρῶντες πρὸς τὴν ἐξ ὀλίγου
 ἀντεξόρμησιν, βουλόμενοι τὰς πλείους περιμεῖναι,
 αἱ δὲ καὶ εἰς βράχεια ἀπειρία χωρίων ὤκειλαν.

XCII. Τοὺς δ' Ἀθηναίους ἰδόντας ταῦτα γιγνό-
 μενα θάρσος τε ἔλαβε καὶ ἀπὸ ἐνὸς κελεύσματος
 ἐμβοήσαντες ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ὤρμησαν. οἱ δὲ διὰ τὰ
 ὑπάρχοντα ἀμαρτήματα καὶ τὴν παροῦσαν ἀτα-
 ξίαν ὀλίγον μὲν χρόνον ὑπέμειναν, ἔπειτα δὲ
 ἐτράποντο εἰς τὸν Πάνορμον, ὅθενπερ ἀνηγάγοντο.
 2 ἐπιδιώκοντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰς τε ἐγγύς οὔσας
 μάλιστα ναῦς ἔλαβον ἐξ καὶ τὰς ἑαυτῶν ἀφεί-
 λοντο ἅς ἐκείνοι πρὸς τῇ γῇ διαφθείραντες τὸ



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

πρῶτον ἀνεδήσαντο· ἄνδρας τε τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτει-
 3 ναν, τινὰς δὲ καὶ ἐζώγρησαν· ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς Λευκα-
 δίας νεώς, ἣ περὶ τὴν ὀλκάδα κατέδου, Τιμοκράτης
 ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος πλέων, ὡς ἡ ναῦς διεφθείρετο,
 ἔσφαξεν ἑαυτόν, καὶ ἐξέπεσεν ἐς τὸν Ναυπακτίων
 4 λιμένα. ἀναχωρήσαντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τροπαῖον
 ἔστησαν ὅθεν ἀναγαγόμενοι ἐκράτησαν, καὶ τοὺς
 νεκροὺς καὶ τὰ ναυάγια ὅσα πρὸς τῇ ἑαυτῶν ἦν
 ἀνείλοντο, καὶ τοῖς ἐναντίοις τὰ ἐκείνων ὑπό-
 5 σπονδα ἀπέδοσαν. ἔστησαν δὲ καὶ Πελοπον-
 νήσιοι τροπαῖον ὡς νενικηκότες τῆς τροπῆς, ἃς
 πρὸς τῇ γῆ διεφθειραν ναῦς· καὶ ἦν περ ἔλαβον
 ναῦν, ἀνέθεσαν ἐπὶ τὸ Ῥίον τὸ Ἀχαϊκὸν παρὰ τὸ
 6 τροπαῖον. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα φοβούμενοι τὴν ἀπὸ
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων βοήθειαν ὑπὸ νύκτα ἐσέπλευσαν
 ἐς τὸν κόλπον τὸν Κρισαῖον καὶ Κόρινθον ἅπαντες
 7 πλὴν Λευκαδίων. καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Κρήτης Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι ταῖς εἴκοσι ναυσίν, αἷς ἔδει πρὸ τῆς ναυ-
 μαχίας τῷ Φορμίωνι παραγενέσθαι, οὐ πολλῶ
 ὕστερον τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως τῶν νεῶν ἀφικνοῦνται
 ἐς τὴν Ναύπακτον. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

XCIII. Πρὶν δὲ διαλύσαι τὸ ἐς Κόρινθόν τε
 καὶ τὸν Κρισαῖον κόλπον ἀναχωρήσαν ναυτικόν,
 ὁ Κνημος καὶ ὁ Βρασίδης καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἄρχοντες
 τῶν Πελοποννησίων ἀρχομένου τοῦ χειμῶνος
 ἐβούλοντο διδαξάντων τῶν Μεγαρέων ἀποπει-
 ρᾶσαι τοῦ Πειραιῶς τοῦ λιμένος τῶν Ἀθηναίων·
 ἦν δὲ ἀφύλακτος καὶ ἄκληστος εἰκότως διὰ τὸ

of the fight near the shore and taken in tow; and of the men they killed some and took others alive. But Timocrates the Lacedaemonian, who was on board the Leucadian ship which was sunk, near the merchantmen, slew himself when he saw that his ship was lost, and his body was washed up in the harbour of Naupaetus. The Athenians now withdrew and set up a trophy at the place¹ from which they had set out and won the victory; and they took up their dead and such of the wrecked ships as were close to their own shore, giving back to the enemy under a truce those which belonged to them. But the Peloponnesians also set up, in token of victory, a trophy for the defeat of the ships which had been disabled near the shore. And the ships which they had taken they dedicated on the Achaean Rhium by the side of the trophy. And after this, fearing the reinforcements expected from Athens,² they sailed under cover of night into the Crisaean Gulf and to Corinth, all except the Leucadians. And not long after their retreat the twenty Athenian ships from Crete,³ which were to have joined Phormio in time for the battle, arrived at Naupactus. And so the summer ended.

XCIII. However, before dispersing the fleet which had retired to Corinth and the Crisaean Gulf, at the beginning of the winter Cnemus and Brasidas and the other Peloponnesian commanders, instigated by the Megarians, wished to make an attempt upon the Peiraeus, the port of Athens; for it was unguarded and unclosed, and quite naturally, since the Athen-

¹ The point is not certain; either near the Molycrian Rhium (ch. lxxxvi. 2), or off the Apollonium (ch. xci. 1).

² cf. ch. lxxxvi. 6.

³ cf. ch. lxxxv. 5.

THUCYDIDES

2 ἐπικρατεῖν πολὺ τῷ ναυτικῷ. ἐδόκει δὲ λαβόντα τῶν ναυτῶν ἕκαστον τὴν κώπην καὶ τὸ ὑπηρέσιον καὶ τὸν τροπωτήρα πεζῇ ἰέναι ἐκ Κορίνθου ἐπὶ τὴν πρὸς Ἀθήνας θάλασσαν, καὶ ἀφικομένους κατὰ τάχος ἐς Μέγαρα καθελκύσαντας ἐκ Νισαίας τοῦ νεωρίου αὐτῶν τεσσαράκοντα ναῦς, αἱ ἔτυχον αὐτόθι οὔσαι, πλεῦσαι εὐθύς ἐπὶ τὸν Πει-
3 ραιᾶ· οὔτε γὰρ ναυτικὸν ἦν προφυλάσσειν ἐν αὐτῷ οὐδὲν οὔτε προσδοκία οὐδεμία μὴ ἂν ποτε οἱ πολέμοι ἐξαπιναίως οὕτως ἐπιπλεύσειαν, ἐπεὶ οὔτ' ἀπὸ τοῦ προφανοῦς τολμῆσαι ἂν, καθ' ἡσυχίαν δ'¹ εἰ διανοοῖντο, μὴ οὐκ ἂν προαισθῆσθαι.
4 ὥς δὲ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἐχώρουν εὐθύς· καὶ ἀφικόμενοι νυκτὸς καὶ καθελκύσαντες ἐκ τῆς Νισαίας τὰς ναῦς ἔπλεον ἐπὶ μὲν τὸν Πειραιᾶ οὐκέτι, ὥσπερ διεννοοῦντο, καταδείσαντες τὸν κίνδυνον (καί τις καὶ ἄνεμος αὐτοὺς λέγεται κωλύσαι), ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς Σαλαμίνας τὸ ἀκρωτήριον τὸ πρὸς Μέγαρα ὄρων· καὶ φρούριον² ἐπ' αὐτοῦ ἦν καὶ νεῶν τριῶν φυλακὴ τοῦ μὴ ἐσπλεῖν Μεγαρεῦσι μηδὲ ἐκπλεῖν μηδέν· τῷ τε φρουρίῳ προσέβαλον καὶ τὰς τριήρεις ἀφείλκυσαν κενάς, τὴν τε ἄλλην Σαλαμίνα ἀπροσδοκῆτοῖς ἐπιπεσόντες ἐπόρθουν.

XCIV. Ἐς δὲ τὰς Ἀθήνας φρυκτοὶ τε ἤρουντο πολέμοι καὶ ἔκπληξις ἐγένετο οὐδεμιᾶς τῶν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἐλάσσων· οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἐν τῷ ἄστει ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ ὤοντο τοὺς πολεμίους ἐσπεπλευκέναι ἤδη, οἱ δ' ἐν τῷ Πειραιεῖ τὴν τε Σαλαμίνα ἠρῆσθαι καὶ παρὰ σφᾶς ὅσον οὐκ ἐσπλεῖν αὐτούς·

¹ So Hude, adopting Madvig's conjecture δ' (for οὐδ') and punctuating after τολμῆσαι ἂν.

² Hude inserts γὰρ after φρούριον, with van Herwerden, and includes in parentheses φρούριον . . . μηδέν.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

ὅπερ ἂν εἰ ἐβουλήθησαν μὴ κατοκνήσαι, ῥαδίως
 2 ἐγένετο· καὶ οὐκ ἂν ἄνεμος ἐκώλυσεν. βοηθή-
 σαντες δὲ ἅμ' ἡμέρα πανδημεὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὸν
 Πειραιᾶ ναῦς τε καθεῖλκον καὶ ἐσβάντες κατὰ
 σπουδὴν καὶ πολλῶ θορύβῳ ταῖς μὲν ναυσὶν ἐπὶ
 τὴν Σαλαμίνα ἔπλεον· τῷ πεζῷ δὲ φυλακὰς τοῦ
 3 Πειραιῶς καθίσταντο. οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι ὡς
 ἠσθάνοντο τὴν βοήθειαν, καταδραμόντες τῆς Σα-
 λαμίνοσ τὰ πολλὰ καὶ ἀνθρώπους καὶ λείαν
 λαβόντες καὶ τὰς τρεῖς ναῦς ἐκ τοῦ Βουδόρου τοῦ
 φρουρίου κατὰ τάχος ἐπὶ τῆς Νισαίας ἀπέπλεον·
 ἔστι γὰρ ὅ τι καὶ αἱ νῆες αὐτοῦσ διὰ χρόνου
 καθελκυσθεῖσαι καὶ οὐδὲν στέγουσαι ἐφόβουν·
 ἀφικόμενοι δὲ ἐς Μέγαρα πάλιν ἐπὶ τῆς Κορίνθου
 4 ἀπεχώρησαν πεζῇ· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκέτι κατα-
 λαβόντες πρὸς τῇ Σαλαμίनि ἀπέπλευσαν καὶ
 αὐτοί· καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο φυλακὴν ἤδη τοῦ Πειραιῶσ
 μᾶλλον τὸ λοιπὸν ἐποιοῦντο λιμένων τε κλήσει
 καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ ἐπιμελείᾳ.

XCV. Ὑπὸ δὲ τοῦσ αὐτοῦσ χρόνουσ, τοῦ χει-
 μῶνοσ τούτου ἀρχομένου, Σιτάλκησ ὁ Τήρεω
 Ὀδρύσησ, Θρακῶν βασιλεύσ, ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ
 Περδίκκαν τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρου, Μακεδονίασ βασι-
 λέα, καὶ ἐπὶ Χαλκιδέασ τοῦσ ἐπὶ Θράκησ, δύο
 ὑπὸσχέσεισ τὴν μὲν βουλόμενοσ ἀναπρᾶξαι, τὴν
 2 δὲ αὐτοῦσ ἀποδοῦναι· ὅ τε γὰρ Περδίκκασ αὐτῷ
 ὑποσχόμενοσ, εἰ Ἀθηναίοισ τε διαλλάξειεν ἑαυτὸν
 κατ' ἀρχὰσ τῷ πολέμῳ πιεζόμενον καὶ Φίλιππον

indeed might easily have happened if the enemy had resolved that there should be no flinching; and no mere wind would have prevented them. But at dawn the Athenians hastened down to the Peiraeus with all their forces, launched ships, and embarking in haste and with much confusion sailed with the fleet to Salamis, setting their land-forces to guard the Peiraeus. The Peloponnesians had already overrun most of Salamis and had taken prisoners and booty and the three ships at the fort of Budorum, when they saw the relief expedition coming, whereupon they sailed in haste toward Nisaea; to some extent too there was apprehension about their own ships, which had not been drawn down into the sea for a long time and were anything but water-tight. On reaching Megara they withdrew on foot to Corinth, and the Athenians, finding them no longer at Salamis, likewise sailed back. After this they kept stricter guard over the Peiraeus, closing up the harbour¹ as well as taking other precautions.

XCV. About the same time, at the beginning of this winter, Sitalces the Odrysian, a son of Teres, king of the Thracians, made an expedition against Perdiccas son of Alexander, king of Macedonia, and against the Chalcidians of Thrace, wishing to exact fulfilment of one promise and to make good another. For when Perdiccas was being hard pressed at the beginning of the war he had made Sitalces a promise on condition that he should reconcile him to the Athenians and should not bring back his brother Philip, who was

¹ *i.e.* by prolonging the walls at the entrance so as to leave only a narrow passage in the centre, which could be closed by a chain.

THUCYDIDES

τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ πολέμιον ὄντα μὴ καταγάγοι ἐπὶ βασιλείᾳ, ἃ ὑπεδέξατο οὐκ ἐπετέλει· τοῖς τε Ἀθηναίοις αὐτὸς ὠμολογῆκει ὅτε τὴν ξυμμαχίαν ἐποιεῖτο τὸν ἐπὶ Θράκης Χαλκιδικὸν πόλεμον καταλύσειν· ἀμφοτέρων οὖν ἔνεκα τὴν ἔφοδον ἐποιεῖτο καὶ τὸν τε Φιλίππου υἱὸν Ἀμύνταν ὡς ἐπὶ βασιλείᾳ τῶν Μακεδόνων ἦγε καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πρέσβεις, οἳ ἔτυχον παρόντες τούτων ἔνεκα καὶ ἡγεμόνα Ἀγνωνα· ἔδει γὰρ καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ναυσί τε καὶ στρατιᾷ ὡς πλείστη ἐπὶ τοὺς Χαλκιδέας παραγενέσθαι.

XCVI. Ἀνίστησιν οὖν ἐκ τῶν Ὀδρυσῶν ὀρμώμενος πρῶτον μὲν τοὺς ἐντὸς τοῦ Αἴμου τε ὄρους καὶ τῆς Ῥοδόπης Θρακίας ὅσων ἦρχε μέχρι θαλάσσης ἐς τὸν Εὐξεινὸν τε πόντον καὶ τὸν Ἑλλησπόντον,¹ ἔπειτα τοὺς ὑπερβάντι Αἴμον Γέτας καὶ ὅσα ἄλλα μέρη ἐντὸς τοῦ Ἰστρου ποταμοῦ πρὸς θάλασσαν μᾶλλον τὴν τοῦ Εὐξείνου πόντου κατώκητο· εἰσὶ δ' οἱ Γέται καὶ οἱ ταύτη ὄμοροί τε τοῖς Σκύθαις καὶ ὀμόσκειοι, πάντες ἵπποτοξόται· παρεκάλει δὲ καὶ τῶν ὀρεινῶν Θρακῶν πολλοὺς τῶν αὐτονόμων καὶ μαχαιροφόρων, οἳ Δῖοι καλοῦνται, τὴν Ῥοδόπην οἳ πλείστοι οἰκοῦντες· καὶ τοὺς μὲν μισθῶ ἔπειθεν, οἳ δ' ἐθελονταὶ ξυνηκολούθουν· ἀνίστη δὲ καὶ Ἀγριᾶ-

¹ ἐς . . . Ἑλλησπόντον deleted by Hude and others as not read by the Schol. (μέχρι θαλάσσης, ἕως τοῦ Εὐξείνου πόντου καὶ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου). Classsen understands the Schol. to support the text reading.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

νας καὶ Λαιαίους καὶ ἄλλα ὅσα ἔθνη Παιονικά,
 ὧν ἦρχε· καὶ ἔσχατοι τῆς ἀρχῆς οὗτοι ἦσαν·
 μέχρι γὰρ Λαιαίων Παιόνων καὶ τοῦ Στρυμόνος
 ποταμοῦ, ὃς ἐκ τοῦ Σκόμβρου ὄρους δι' Ἀγριά-
 νων καὶ Λαιαίων ρεῖ,¹ ὠρίζετο ἢ ἀρχὴ τὰ πρὸς
 4 Παίονας αὐτονόμους ἤδη. τὰ δὲ πρὸς Τριβαλ-
 λούς, καὶ τούτους αὐτονόμους, Τρήρες ὠρίζον
 καὶ Τιλαταῖοι· οἰκοῦσι δ' οὗτοι πρὸς βορέαν τοῦ
 Σκόμβρου ὄρους καὶ παρήκουσι πρὸς ἡλίου δύσιν
 μέχρι τοῦ Ὀσκίου ποταμοῦ. ρεῖ δ' οὗτος ἐκ τοῦ
 ὄρους ὄθενπερ καὶ ὁ Νέστος καὶ ὁ Ἔβρος· ἔστι δὲ
 ἐρῆμον τὸ ὄρος καὶ μέγα, ἐχόμενον τῆς Ῥοδόπης.·

XCVII. Ἐγένετο δὲ ἢ ἀρχὴ ἢ Ὀδρυσῶν μέ-
 γεθος ἐπὶ μὲν θάλασσαν καθήκουσα ἀπὸ Ἀβ-
 δήρων πόλεως ἐς τὸν Εὐξείνου πόντον μέχρι
 Ἰστρου ποταμοῦ· αὕτη περίπλους ἐστὶν ἢ γῆ
 τὰ ξυντομώτατα ἦν αἰεὶ κατὰ πρύμναν ἴσθηται
 τὸ πνεῦμα, νηὶ στρογγύλῃ τεσσάρων ἡμερῶν καὶ
 ἴσων νυκτῶν· ὁδῶ δὲ τὰ ξυντομώτατα ἐξ Ἀβ-
 δήρων ἐς Ἰστρον ἀνὴρ εὐζωνος ἑνδεκαταῖος τελεῖ.
 2 τὰ μὲν πρὸς θάλασσαν τοσαύτη ἦν, ἐς ἠπειρον
 δὲ ἀπὸ Βυζαντίου ἐς Λαιαίους καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν
 Στρυμόνα (ταύτη γὰρ διὰ πλείστου ἀπὸ θα-
 λάσσης ἄνω ἐγίγνετο) ἡμερῶν ἀνδρὶ εὐζώνῳ τριῶν
 3 καὶ δέκα ἀνύσαι. φόρος τε ἐκ πάσης τῆς βαρ-
 βάρου καὶ τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων ὅσωνπερ

¹ οὐ, in the MSS. before ὠρίζετο, deleted by Arnold.

¹ Paeonian tribes that dwelt in the mountain regions bordering on Macedonia, watered by the Upper Strymon and the Axios; most of them were afterwards subject to Macedonia.

Agrianians and Laeaeans, and all the other Paeonian tribes which were under his sway.¹ These peoples were at the outer limits of his empire ; for the bounds of his empire extended, on the side towards the Paeonians, who are independent, as far as the Laeaean Paeonians and the river Strymon,² which flows from mount Scombrus through the country of the Agrianians and the Laeaeans. On the side toward the Triballi, who also are independent, the boundary is formed by the Treres and Tilataeans ; and these dwell to the north of Mount Scombrus and extend toward the west as far as the river Oscius.³ This river has its source in the same mountains as the Nestus⁴ and the Hebrus⁵—a mountain range of great extent and uninhabited that is adjacent to Rhodope.

XCVII. Now the empire of the Odrysians⁶ in respect to its size extended along the sea-coast from the city of Abdera to the Euxine Sea as far as the river Ister. This stretch of coast constitutes a voyage for a merchant-vessel, if the shortest course is taken and the wind keeps steady astern, of four days and as many nights ; but the journey by land from Abdera to the Ister can be accomplished by an active man, taking the shortest route, in eleven days. Such was its extent on its seaboard ; but inland the distance from Byzantium to the Laeaeans and the river Strymon—for this was its inland point farthest distant from the sea—it is possible for an active man to cover in thirteen days. As for the tribute which came in from the barbarian territory and from all the Hellenic cities over which the

² Now Struma.

³ Now Isker.

⁴ Now Masta.

⁵ Now Maritza.

⁶ Coinciding in the main with modern Bulgaria.

THUCYDIDES

ἤρξαν ἐπὶ Σεύθου, ὃς ὕστερον Σιτάλκου βασι-
 λεύσας πλείστον δὴ ἐποίησε τετρακοσίων τα-
 λάντων ἀργυρίου μάλιστα δύναμις, ἃ χρυσοῦς
 καὶ ἄργυρος ἦει· καὶ δῶρα οὐκ ἐλάσσω τούτων
 χρυσοῦ τε καὶ ἀργύρου προσεφέρετο, χωρὶς δὲ
 ὅσα ὑφαντά τε καὶ λεία καὶ ἡ ἄλλη κατασκευή,
 καὶ οὐ μόνον αὐτῷ, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς παραδυνα-
 4 στεύουσί τε καὶ γενναίοις Ὀδρυσῶν. κατεστή-
 σαντο γὰρ τοῦναντίον τῆς Περσῶν βασιλείας
 τὸν νόμον ὄντα μὲν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Θραξὶ
 λαμβάνειν μᾶλλον ἢ διδόναι (καὶ αἴσχιον ἦν
 αἰτηθέντα μὴ δοῦναι ἢ αἰτήσαντα μὴ τυχεῖν),
 ὅμως δὲ κατὰ τὸ δύνασθαι ἐπὶ πλέον αὐτῷ ἐχρή-
 σαντο· οὐ γὰρ ἦν πράξαι οὐδὲν μὴ διδόντα δῶρα.
 5 ὥστε ἐπὶ μέγα ἡ βασιλεία ἦλθεν ἰσχύος. τῶν
 γὰρ ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ ὅσαι μεταξὺ τοῦ Ἰονίου
 κόλπου καὶ τοῦ Εὐξείνου πόντου μεγίστη ἐγένετο
 χρημάτων προσόδῳ καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ εὐδαιμονία,
 ἰσχύι δὲ μάχης καὶ στρατοῦ πλήθει πολὺ δευτέρα
 6 μετὰ τὴν Σκυθῶν. ταύτῃ δὲ ἀδύνατα ἐξισοῦσθαι
 οὐχ ὅτι τὰ ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ, ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ
 ἔθνος ἐν πρὸς ἐν οὐκ ἔστιν ὅ τι δυνατὸν Σκύθαις
 ὁμογνωμονοῦσι πᾶσιν ἀντιστῆναι. οὐ μὲν οὐδ'

¹ Nephew and successor of Sitalces ; cf. ch. ci. 5, 6 ; iv. ci. 5.

² £81,000, \$388,800.

³ Among the Persians the monarch gave rather than re-
 ceived presents : cf. Xen. *Cyrop.* viii. ii. 7, διαμένει ἔτι καὶ νῦν
 τοῖς βασιλεῦσιν ἢ πολυδωρία.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

ἐς τὴν ἄλλην εὐβουλίαν καὶ ξύνεσιν περὶ τῶν παρόντων ἐς τὸν βίον ἄλλοις ὁμοιοῦνται.

XCVIII. Σιτάλκης μὲν οὖν χώρας τοσαύτης βασιλεύων παρεσκευάζετο τὸν στρατόν. καὶ ἐπειδὴ αὐτῷ ἐτοιμα ἦν, ἄρας ἐπορεύετο ἐπὶ τὴν Μακεδονίαν πρῶτον μὲν διὰ τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀρχῆς, ἔπειτα διὰ Κερκίνης ἐρήμου ὄρους, ὃ ἐστὶ μεθόριον Σιντῶν καὶ Παιόνων. ἐπορεύετο δὲ δι' αὐτοῦ τῆ ὁδῷ ἦν πρότερον αὐτὸς ἐποιήσατο τεμῶν τὴν ὕλην, ὅτε ἐπὶ Παίονας ἐστράτευσεν.

2 τὸ δὲ ὄρος ἐξ Ὀδρυσῶν διόντες ἐν δεξιᾷ μὲν εἶχον Παίονας, ἐν ἀριστερᾷ δὲ Σιντούς καὶ Μαιδούς. διελθόντες δὲ αὐτὸ ἀφίκοντο ἐς Δό-

3 βηρον τὴν Παιονικὴν. πορευομένῳ δὲ αὐτῷ ἀπεγίγνετο μὲν οὐδὲν τοῦ στρατοῦ εἰ μὴ τι νόσῳ, προσεγίγνετο δέ. πολλοὶ γὰρ τῶν αὐτονόμων Θρακῶν ἀπαράκλητοι ἐφ' ἀρπαγὴν ἠκολούθουν, ὥστε τὸ πᾶν πλῆθος λέγεται οὐκ ἔλασσον πέντε

4 καὶ δέκα μυριάδων γενέσθαι· καὶ τούτου τὸ μὲν πλεον πεζὸν ἦν, τριτημόριον δὲ μάλιστα ἰππικόν. τοῦ δ' ἰππικοῦ τὸ πλείστον αὐτοὶ Ὀδρύσαι παρείχοντο καὶ μετ' αὐτοὺς Γέται. τοῦ δὲ πεζοῦ οἱ μαχαιροφόροι μαχιμώτατοι μὲν ἦσαν οἱ ἐκ τῆς Ῥοδόπης αὐτόνομοι καταβάντες, ὃ δὲ ἄλλος ὄμιλος ξύμμεικτος πλήθει φοβερώτατος ἠκολούθει.

XCIX. Ξυνηθροίζοντο οὖν ἐν τῇ Δοβήρῳ καὶ παρεσκευάζοντο ὅπως κατὰ κορυφὴν ἐσβαλοῦσιν ἐς τὴν κάτω Μακεδονίαν, ἧς ὁ Περδίκκας ἦρχεν.

reference to wise counsel and intelligence about the things that belong to the enrichment of life the Scythians are not to be compared with other nations.

XCVIII. Such then was the extent of the country over which Sitalces ruled at the time when he was preparing his army. But when everything was ready, he set out for Macedonia, proceeding first through his own territory, then through the desolate range of Cercine, which lies between the Sinti and Paeonians. And he passed over this mountain by the road which he himself had constructed before, when he made an expedition against the Paeonians, cutting a path through the forest. As his army crossed the mountain, leaving the country of the Odrysians, they had the Paeonians on the right and on the left the Sinti and Maedi; and when they came out on the other side they arrived at Doberus in Paeonia. On the march his army suffered no loss, except from sickness, but rather was augmented; for many of the independent Thracians joined the expedition unsummoned, in the hope of plunder, so that the whole number is said to have been not less than a hundred and fifty thousand, the greater part being infantry, about one-third cavalry. Of the cavalry the Odrysians themselves furnished the largest contingent, and next to them the Getae; while of the infantry the sword-wearers, independent tribes that came down from Mount Rhodope, were the best fighters, the rest of the army that followed, a miscellaneous horde, being formidable chiefly on account of its numbers.

XCIX. So Sitalces' army was being mustered at Doberus and preparing to pass over the mountain crest and descend upon lower Macedonia, of which

THUCYDIDES

2 τῶν γὰρ Μακεδόνων εἰσὶ καὶ Λυγκησταὶ καὶ
Ἐλιμιῶται καὶ ἄλλα ἔθνη ἐπάνωθεν, ἃ ξύμμαχα
3 καθ' αὐτά. τὴν δὲ παρὰ θάλασσαν νῦν Μακε-
δονίαν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Περδίκκου πατὴρ καὶ οἱ
πρόγονοι αὐτοῦ Τημενίδαι τὸ ἀρχαῖον ὄντες ἐξ
Ἄργους πρῶτοι ἐκτῆσαντο καὶ ἐβασίλευσαν
ἀναστήσαντες μάχῃ ἐκ μὲν Πιερίας Πίερας, οἱ
ἕστερον ὑπὸ τὸ Πάγγαιον πέραν Στρυμόνος
ᾧκησαν Φάγρητα καὶ ἄλλα χωρία (καὶ ἔτι καὶ
νῦν Πιερικὸς κόλπος καλεῖται ἢ ὑπὸ τῷ Παγγαίῳ
πρὸς θάλασσαν γῆ), ἐκ δὲ τῆς Βοττίας καλουμέ-
νης Βοττιαίους, οἱ νῦν ὄμοροι Χαλκιδέων οἰκοῦ-
4 σιν· τῆς δὲ Παιονίας παρὰ τὸν Ἄξιον ποταμὸν
στενὴν τινα καθήκουσαν ἄνωθεν μέχρι Πέλλης
καὶ θαλάσσης ἐκτῆσαντο, καὶ πέραν Ἀξίου μέχρι
Στρυμόνος τὴν Μυγδονίαν καλουμένην Ἡδῶνας
5 ἐξελάσαντες νέμονται. ἀνέστησαν δὲ καὶ ἐκ τῆς
νῦν Ἐορδίας καλουμένης Ἐορδούς, ὧν οἱ μὲν
πολλοὶ ἐφθάρησαν, βραχὺ δέ τι αὐτῶν περὶ
Φύσκαν κατώκηται, καὶ ἐξ Ἀλμωπίας Ἀλμωπας·
6 ἐκράτησαν δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐθνῶν οἱ Μακεδόνες
οὔτοι ἃ καὶ νῦν ἔτι ἔχουσι, τὸν τε Ἀνθεμοῦντα
καὶ Γρηστωνίαν καὶ Βισαλτίαν καὶ Μακεδόνων
αὐτῶν πολλήν. τὸ δὲ ξύμπαν Μακεδονία καλεῖ-
ται καὶ Περδίκκας Ἀλεξάνδρου βασιλεὺς αὐτῶν
ἦν ὅτε Σιτάλκης ἐπήει.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

C. Καὶ οἱ μὲν Μακεδόνες οὗτοι ἐπιόντος πολ-
 λου ἰσχυροῦ ἀδύνατοι ὄντες ἀμύνεσθαι ἔς τε τὰ
 καρτερὰ καὶ τὰ τεῖχη ὅσα ἦν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ἐσεκο-
 2 μίσθησαν· ἦν δὲ οὐ πολλά, ἀλλὰ ὕστερον Ἀρχέ-
 λαος ὁ Περδίκκου υἱὸς βασιλεὺς γενόμενος τὰ
 νῦν ὄντα ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ᾠκοδόμησε καὶ ὁδοὺς
 εὐθείας ἔτεμε καὶ τὰλλα διεκόσμησε τὰ¹ κατὰ τὸν
 πόλεμον ἵπποις καὶ ὄπλοις καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ παρα-
 σκευῇ κρείσσονι ἢ ξύμπαντες οἱ ἄλλοι βασιλῆς
 3 ὀκτὼ οἱ πρὸ αὐτοῦ γενόμενοι. ὁ δὲ στρατὸς τῶν
 Θρακῶν ἐκ τῆς Δοβήρου ἐσέβαλε πρῶτον μὲν ἐς
 τὴν Φιλίππου πρότερον οὔσαν ἀρχήν, καὶ εἶλεν
 Εἰδομενὴν μὲν κατὰ κράτος, Γορτυνίαν δὲ καὶ
 Ἀταλάντην καὶ ἄλλα ἅττα χωρία ὁμολογίᾳ διὰ
 τὴν Ἀμύντου φιλίαν προσχωροῦντα, τοῦ Φιλίπ-
 που υἱέος, παρόντος· Εὐρωπὸν δὲ ἐπολιόρκησαν
 4 μὲν, εἰλεῖν δὲ οὐκ ἐδύναντο. ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν
 ἄλλην Μακεδονίαν προυχώρει τὴν ἐν ἀριστερᾷ
 Πέλλης καὶ Κύρρου. ἔσω δὲ τούτων ἐς τὴν
 Βοττιαίαν καὶ Πιερίαν οὐκ ἀφίκοντο, ἀλλὰ τὴν
 τε Μυγδονίαν καὶ Γρηστωνίαν καὶ Ἀνθεμοῦντα
 5 ἐδήουν. οἱ δὲ Μακεδόνες πεζῶ μὲν οὐδὲ διανοοῦν-
 το ἀμύνεσθαι, ἵππους δὲ προσμεταπεμψάμενοι
 ἀπὸ τῶν ἄνω ξυμμάχων, ὅπῃ δοκοίη, ὀλίγοι πρὸς
 πολλοὺς ἐσέβαλλον ἐς τὸ στράτευμα τῶν Θρα-
 6 κῶν. καὶ ἦ μὲν προσπέσοιεν, οὐδεὶς ὑπέμενευ
 ἄνδρας ἱππέας τε ἀγαθοὺς καὶ τεθωρακισμένους,
 ὑπὸ δὲ πλήθους περικληθόμενοι αὐτοὺς πολλα-

¹ τέ, in the MSS. after τὰ, deleted by Haacke.

C. The Macedonians of this region, unable to defend themselves against so great an invading army, betook themselves to the strong places and fortresses that were in the country. These were not many; but subsequently Archelaus son of Perdiccas, when he became king,¹ built those that are now in the country, and cut straight roads, and in general organized his country for war by providing cavalry, arms and other equipment beyond anything achieved by all the eight kings who preceded him. But the Thracian army, advancing from Doberus, invaded first the province which before had belonged to Philip, and took Idomene by storm; but Gortynia, Atalanta, and some other places capitulated voluntarily out of friendship for Amyntas son of Philip, who accompanied Sitalces; moreover they laid siege to Europus, but were unable to take it. Next they advanced into the other part of Macedonia, which is to the west of Pella and Cyrhus. Beyond these places, however, into Bottiaea and Pieria, they did not penetrate, but ravaged Mygdonia, Grestonia, and Anthemus. The Macedonians, on the other hand, did not even think of defending themselves with infantry, but calling upon their allies in the interior for additional cavalry, though few against many, they dashed in among the Thracian army wherever they chose. And wherever they charged no one could withstand them, for they were good horsemen and protected by cuirasses; but since they were constantly being hemmed in by superior numbers and found themselves

¹ 413-399 B.C. He was as famous for the splendour and success of his reign as for the crimes by which he obtained the throne.

THUCYDIDES

πλασίῳ τῷ ὀμίλῳ ἐς κίνδυνον καθίστασαν· ὥστε τέλος ἡσυχίαν ἦγον, οὐ νομίζοντες ἱκανοὶ εἶναι πρὸς τὸ πλεόν κινδυνεύειν.

CI. Ὁ δὲ Σιτάλκης πρὸς τε τὸν Περδίκκαν λόγους ἐποιεῖτο ὧν ἔνεκα ἐστράτευσε, καὶ ἐπειδὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐ παρήσαν ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀπιστοῦντες αὐτὸν μὴ ἤξειν (δῶρα δὲ καὶ πρέσβεις ἔπεμψαν αὐτῷ), ἔς τε τοὺς Χαλκιδέας καὶ Βοττιαίους μέρος τι τοῦ στρατοῦ πέμπει, καὶ τειχήρεις ποιήσας ἐδήου τὴν γῆν. καθημένου δ' αὐτοῦ περὶ τοὺς χώρους τούτους οἱ πρὸς νότον οἰκοῦντες Θεσσαλοὶ καὶ Μάγνητες καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ὑπήκοοι Θεσσαλῶν καὶ οἱ μέχρι Θερμοπυλῶν Ἕλληνες ἐφοβήθησαν μὴ καὶ ἐπὶ σφᾶς ὁ στρατὸς χωρήσῃ, καὶ ἐν παρασκευῇ ἦσαν. ἐφοβήθησαν δὲ καὶ οἱ πέραν Στρυμόνος πρὸς βορέαν Θρᾶκες ὅσοι πεδία εἶχον, Παναῖοι καὶ Ὀδόμαντοι καὶ Δρῶοι καὶ Δερσαῖοι· αὐτόνομοι δ' εἰσὶ πάντες. παρέσχε δὲ λόγον καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων πολεμίους Ἕλληνας μὴ ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἀγόμενοι κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικὸν καὶ ἐπὶ σφᾶς χωρήσωσιν. ὁ δὲ τὴν τε Χαλκιδικὴν καὶ Βοττικὴν καὶ Μακεδονίαν ἅμα ἐπέχων ἔφθειρε, καὶ ἐπειδὴ αὐτῷ οὐδὲν ἐπράσσετο ὧν ἔνεκα ἐσέβαλε, καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ σῖτόν τε οὐκ εἶχεν αὐτῷ καὶ ὑπὸ χειμῶνος ἐταλαιπώρει, ἀναπείθεται ὑπὸ Σεύθου τοῦ Σπαραδόκου, ἀδελ-



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

THUCYDIDES

φιδου ὄντος καὶ μέγιστον μεθ' ἑαυτὸν δυναμένου,
 ὥστ' ἐν τάχει ἀπελθεῖν. τὸν δὲ Σεύθην κρύφα
 Περδίκκας ὑποσχόμενος ἀδελφὴν ἑαυτοῦ δώσειν
 6 καὶ χρήματα ἐπ' αὐτῇ προσποιεῖται. καὶ ὁ μὲν
 πεισθεὶς καὶ μείνας τριάκοντα τὰς πάσας ἡμέρας,
 τούτων δὲ ὀκτὼ ἐν Χαλκιδεῦσιν, ἀνεχώρησε τῷ
 στρατῷ κατὰ τάχος ἐπ' οἴκου. Περδίκκας δὲ
 ὕστερον Στρατονίκην τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἀδελφὴν δίδωσι
 Σεύθῃ, ὥσπερ ὑπέσχετο. τὰ μὲν οὖν κατὰ τὴν
 Σιτάλκου στρατείαν οὕτως ἐγένετο.

CII. Οἱ δὲ ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῦ αὐτοῦ
 χειμῶνος, ἐπειδὴ τὸ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ναυ-
 τικὸν διελύθη, Φορμίωνος ἡγουμένου ἐστράτευσαν,
 παραπλεύσαντες ἐπ' Ἀστακοῦ καὶ ἀποβάντες
 ἐς τὴν μεσόγειαν τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας τετρακοσίοις
 μὲν ὀπλίταις Ἀθηναίων τῶν ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν, τε-
 τρακοσίοις δὲ Μεσσηνίων, καὶ ἔκ τε Στράτου καὶ
 Κορόντων καὶ ἄλλων χωρίων ἄνδρας οὐ δοκοῦντας
 βεβαίους εἶναι ἐξήλασαν, καὶ Κύνητα τὸν Θεο-
 λύτου ἐς Κόροντα καταγαγόντες ἀνεχώρησαν
 2 πάλιν ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς. ἐς γὰρ Οἰνιάδας αἰεὶ ποτε
 πολεμίους ὄντας μόνους Ἀκαρνανῶν οὐκ ἐδόκει
 δυνατὸν εἶναι χειμῶνος ὄντος στρατεύειν· ὁ γὰρ
 Ἀχελῷος ποταμὸς ῥέων ἐκ Πίνδου ὄρους διὰ
 Δολοπίας καὶ Ἀγραίων καὶ Ἀμφιλόχων καὶ διὰ
 τοῦ Ἀκαρνανικοῦ πεδίου, ἄνωθεν μὲν παρὰ Στρά-
 του πόλιν, ἐς θάλασσαν δ' ἐξίεις παρ' Οἰνιάδας
 καὶ τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῖς περιλιμνάζων, ἄπορον ποιεῖ

nephew and next to him in power,¹ to go back home at once. Now Seuthes had been secretly won over by Perdiccas, who had promised to give him his sister in marriage and a dowry with her. So Sitalces yielded, and after a stay of only thirty days in all, eight of which had been spent among the Chalcidians, returned home with his army with all speed. And Perdiccas afterwards gave his sister Stratonice to Seuthes as he had promised. Such, then, is the history of the expedition of Sitalces.

CII. During the same winter the Athenians in Naupaetus, after the Peloponnesian fleet had been disbanded, made an expedition under the command of Phormio. They first skirted the coast in the direction of Astacus, and then, disembarking, invaded the interior of Acarnania with four hundred Athenian hoplites from the ships and four hundred Messenian. And after they had expelled from Stratus, Coronta, and other places such men as were regarded as disloyal, and had restored Cynes son of Theolytus to Coronta, they returned again to their ships. For it seemed impracticable in winter to make a campaign against Oeniadae, whose inhabitants alone of the Acarnanians were always hostile; for the river Achelous, which rises in Mount Pindus and flows through the country of the Dolopians, Agraeans, and Amphiloichians and then through the Acarnanian plain, passes by the city of Stratus high up the stream, but by Oeniadae empties into the sea, where it surrounds the city with marshes, thus rendering military operations there impossible in

¹ Sadocus, Sitalces' own son, who had been received into Athenian citizenship (ch. xxix. 5; lxxvii. 2), must have died before this time. The nephew Seuthes succeeded to the throne in 424 B.C. (IV. ci. 4).

THUCYDIDES

3 ὑπὸ τοῦ ὕδατος ἐν χειμῶνι στρατεύειν. κεῖνται
 δὲ καὶ τῶν νήσων τῶν Ἐχινάδων αἱ πολλαὶ
 καταντικρὺ Οἰνιαδῶν τοῦ Ἀχελῷου τῶν ἐκβολῶν
 οὐδὲν ἀπέχουσαι, ὥστε μέγας ὢν ὁ ποταμὸς
 προσχοῖ αἰεὶ καὶ εἰσὶ τῶν νήσων αἰ ἠπεύρονται,
 ἐλπὶς δὲ καὶ πάσας οὐκ ἐν πολλῷ τινι ἂν χρόνῳ
 4 τοῦτο παθεῖν· τό τε γὰρ ρεῦμά ἐστι μέγα καὶ
 πολὺ καὶ θολερόν, αἷ τε νῆσοι πυκναί, καὶ ἀλλή-
 λαις τῆς προσχώσεως τὸ μὴ σκεδάννυσθαι¹ ξύν-
 δεσμοὶ γίνονται, παραλλάξ καὶ οὐ κατὰ στοῖχον
 κείμεναι, οὐδ' ἔχουσαι εὐθείας διόδους τοῦ ὕδατος
 5 ἐς τὸ πέλαγος. ἐρήμοι δ' εἰσὶ καὶ οὐ μεγάλαι.
 λέγεται δὲ καὶ Ἀλκμέωνι τῷ Ἀμφιάρεω, ὅτε δὴ
 ἀλᾶσθαι αὐτὸν μετὰ τὸν φόνον τῆς μητρός, τὸν
 Ἀπόλλω ταύτην τὴν γῆν χρῆσαι οἰκεῖν, ὑπει-
 πόντα οὐκ εἶναι λύσιν τῶν δειμάτων πρὶν ἂν
 εὐρῶν ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ χώρᾳ κατοικίσηται ἥτις ὅτε
 ἔκτεινε τὴν μητέρα μήπω ὑπὸ ἡλίου ἑωρᾶτο μηδὲ
 6 γῆ ἦν, ὡς τῆς γε ἄλλης αὐτῷ μεμιασμένης. ὁ δ'
 ἀπορῶν, ὡς φασὶ, μόλις κατενόησε τὴν πρόσχω-
 σιν ταύτην τοῦ Ἀχελῷου, καὶ ἐδόκει αὐτῷ ἱκανῆ
 ἂν κεχῶσθαι δίαιτα τῷ σώματι ἀφ' οὐπερ κτείνας
 τὴν μητέρα οὐκ ὀλίγον χρόνον ἐπλανᾶτο. καὶ
 κατοικισθεὶς ἐς τοὺς περὶ Οἰνιάδας τόπους ἐδυνά-
 στευσέ τε καὶ ἀπὸ Ἀκαρνᾶνος παιδὸς ἑαυτοῦ τῆς
 χώρας τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν ἐγκατέλιπεν. τὰ μὲν οὖν
 περὶ Ἀλκμέωνα τοιαῦτα λεγόμενα παρελάβομεν.

¹ Hude brackets τὸ μὴ σκεδάννυσθαι, following Stahl.



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

THUCYDIDES

CIII. Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ ὁ Φορμίων ἄραντες ἐκ τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας καὶ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς τὴν Ναύπακτον ἅμα ἤρι κατέπλευσαν ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, τοὺς τε ἐλευθέρους τῶν αἰχμαλώτων ἐκ τῶν ναυμαχιῶν ἄγοντες, οἱ ἄνῆρ ἄντ' ἀνδρὸς ἐλύθησαν, καὶ τὰς ναυς ἅς εἶλον. καὶ χειμῶν ἐτελεύτα οὗτος, καὶ τρίτον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε ὃν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραψεν.

BOOK II. CIII. 1-2

CIII. The Athenians and Phormio set out from Acarnania and arrived at Naupaetus, and later, at the beginning of spring, sailed back to Athens, bringing with them the captured ships and also the prisoners of free birth whom they had taken in the sea-fights. These were exchanged man for man. And this winter ended, concluding the third year of this war of which Thucydides wrote the history.

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY
RICHARD CLAY AND COMPANY, LTD.,
BUNGAY, SUFFOLK



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS

Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page

SAVE \$3,999,994

Did you know we sell
paperback books too?

To buy our entire catalog
in paperback would cost
over \$4,000,000

Access it all now for
\$8.99/month

*Fair usage policy applies

Continue

- CICERO : LETTERS TO HIS FRIENDS. W. Glynn Williams. 3 Vols. (Vols. I. and II. *3rd Imp.*, Vol. III. *2nd Imp. revised.*)
- CICERO : PHILIPPICS. W. C. A. Ker. (*3rd Imp. revised.*)
- CICERO : PRO ARCHIA, POST REDITUM, DE DOMO, DE HARUSPICUM RESPONSIS, PRO PLANCIO. N. H. Watts. (*4th Imp.*)
- CICERO : PRO CAECINA, PRO LEGE MANILIA, PRO CLUENTIO, PRO RABIRIO. H. Grose Hodge. (*3rd Imp.*)
- CICERO : PRO MILONE, IN PISONEM, PRO SCAURO, PRO FONTEIO, PRO RABIRIO POSTUMO, PRO MARCELLO, PRO LIGARIO, PRO REGE DEIOTARO. N. H. Watts. (*2nd Imp.*)
- CICERO : PRO QUINCTIO, PRO ROSCIO AMERINO, PRO ROSCIO COMOEDO, CONTRA RULLUM. J. H. Freese. (*3rd Imp.*)
- CICERO : TUSCULAN DISPUTATIONS. J. E. King. (*4th Imp.*)
- CICERO : VERRINE ORATIONS. L. H. G. Greenwood. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *3rd Imp.*, Vol. II. *2nd Imp.*)
- CLAUDIAN. M. Platnauer. 2 Vols. (*2nd Imp.*)
- COLUMELLA : DE RE RUSTICA, DE ARBORIBUS. H. B. Ash, E. S. Forster and E. Heffner. 3 Vols. (Vol. I. *2nd Imp.*)
- CURTIUS, Q. : HISTORY OF ALEXANDER. J. C. Rolfe. 2 Vols. (*2nd Imp.*)
- FLORUS. E. S. Forster and CORNELIUS NEPOS. J. C. Rolfe. (*2nd Imp.*)
- FRONTINUS : STRATAGEMS and AQUEDUCTS. C. E. Bennett and M. B. McElwain. (Vol. I. *3rd Imp.*, Vol. II. *2nd Imp.*)
- FRONTO : CORRESPONDENCE. C. R. Haines. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *3rd Imp.*, Vol. II. *2nd Imp.*)
- GELLIUS. J. C. Rolfe. 3 Vols. (Vol. I. *3rd Imp.*, Vols. II. and III. *2nd Imp.*)
- HORACE : ODES and EPODES. C. E. Bennett. (*14th Imp. revised.*)
- HORACE : SATIRES, EPISTLES, ARS POETICA. H. R. Fairclough. (*9th Imp. revised.*)
- JEROME : SELECTED LETTERS. F. A. Wright. (*2nd Imp.*)
- JUVENAL and PERSIUS. G. G. Ramsay. (*7th Imp.*)
- LIVY. B. O. Foster, F. G. Moore, Evan T. Sage, and A. C. Schlesinger. 14 Vols. Vols. I.-XIII. (Vol. I. *4th Imp.*, Vols. II., III., V., and IX. *3rd Imp.*; Vols. IV., VI.-VIII. X.-XII. *2nd Imp. revised.*)
- LUCAN. J. D. Duff. (*3rd Imp.*)
- LUCRETIVS. W. H. D. Rouse. (*7th Imp. revised.*)
- MARTIAL. W. C. A. Ker. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *5th Imp.*, Vol. II. *4th Imp. revised.*)
- MINOR LATIN POETS : from PUBLILIUS SYRUS to RUTILIUS NAMATIANS, including GRATIUS, CALPURNIUS SICULUS, NEMESIANUS, AVIANUS, and others with "Aetna" and the "Phoenix." J. Wight Duff and Arnold M. Duff. (*3rd Imp.*)
- OVID : THE ART OF LOVE AND OTHER POEMS. J. H. Mozley. (*3rd Imp.*)
- OVID : FASTI. Sir James G. Frazer. (*2nd Imp.*)
- OVID : HEROIDES and AMORES. Grant Showerman. (*5th Imp.*)
- OVID : METAMORPHOSES. F. J. Miller. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *10th Imp.*, Vol. II. *8th Imp.*)

- OVID : TRISTIA and EX PONTO. A. L. Wheeler. (3rd Imp.)
- PERSIUS. Cf. JUVENAL.
- PETRONIUS. M. Heseltine; SENECA APOCOLOCYNTOSIS.
W. H. D. Rouse. (9th Imp. revised.)
- PLAUTUS. Paul Nixon. 5 Vols. (Vol. I. 6th Imp., II. 5th Imp.,
III. 3rd Imp., IV. and V. 2nd Imp.)
- PLINY : LETTERS. Melmoth's Translation revised by W. M. L.
Hutchinson. 2 Vols. (6th Imp.)
- PLINY : NATURAL HISTORY. H. Rackham and W. H. S. Jones.
10 Vols. Vols. I.-V. and IX. H. Rackham. Vols. VI. and VII.
W. H. S. Jones. (Vols. I.-III. 3rd Imp., Vol. IV. 2nd Imp.)
- PROPERTIUS. H. E. Butler. (6th Imp.)
- PRUDENTIUS. H. J. Thomson. 2 Vols.
- QUINTILIAN. H. E. Butler. 4 Vols. (3rd Imp.)
- REMAINS OF OLD LATIN. E. H. Warmington. 4 Vols. Vol. I.
(ENNIUS AND CAECILIUS.) Vol. II. (LIVIUS, NAEVIUS,
PACUVIUS, ACCIUS.) Vol. III. (LUCILIUS and LAWS OF XII
TABLES.) Vol. IV. (2nd Imp.) (ARCHAIC INSCRIPTIONS.)
- SALLUST. J. C. Rolfe. (4th Imp. revised.)
- SCRIPTORES HISTORIAE AUGUSTAE. D. Magie. 3 Vols. (Vol. I.
3rd Imp. revised, Vols. II. and III. 2nd Imp.)
- SENECA : APOCOLOCYNTOSIS. Cf. PETRONIUS.
- SENECA : EPISTULAE MORALES. R. M. Gummere. 3 Vols.
(Vol. I. 4th Imp., Vols. II. and III. 2nd Imp.)
- SENECA : MORAL ESSAYS. J. W. Basore. 3 Vols. (Vol. II.
3rd Imp., Vols. I. and III. 2nd Imp. revised.)
- SENECA : TRAGEDIES. F. J. Miller. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. 4th Imp.,
Vol. II. 3rd Imp. revised.)
- SIDONIUS : POEMS AND LETTERS. W. B. Anderson. 2 Vols.
(Vol. I. 2nd Imp.)
- SILIUS ITALICUS. J. D. Duff. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. 2nd Imp.,
Vol. II. 3rd Imp.)
- STATIUS. J. H. Mozley. 2 Vols. (2nd Imp.)
- SUETONIUS. J. C. Rolfe. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. 7th Imp., Vol. II.
6th Imp. revised.)
- TACITUS : DIALOGUS. Sir Wm. Peterson. AGRICOLA and
GERMANIA. Maurice Hutton. (6th Imp.)
- TACITUS : HISTORIES AND ANNALS. C. H. Moore and J. Jack-
son. 4 Vols. (Vols. I. and II. 4th Imp., Vols. III. and IV
3rd Imp.)
- TERENCE. John Sargeant. 2 Vols. (7th Imp.)
- TERTULLIAN : APOLOGIA and DE SPECTACULIS. T. R. Glover.
MINUCIUS FELIX. G. H. Rendall. (2nd Imp.)
- VALERIUS FLACCUS. J. H. Mozley. (2nd Imp. revised.)
- VARRO : DE LINGUA LATINA. R. G. Kent. 2 Vols. (2nd Imp.
revised.)
- VELLEIUS PATERCULUS and RES GESTAE DIVI AUGUSTI. F. W.
Shipley. (2nd Imp.)
- VIRGIL. H. R. Fairclough. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. 19th Imp., Vol. II.
14th Imp. revised.)
- VITRUVIUS : DE ARCHITECTURA. F. Granger. 2 Vols. (Vol. I.
3rd Imp., Vol. II. 2nd Imp.)

Greek Authors

- ACHILLES TATIUS. S. Gaselee. (2nd Imp.)
- AENEAS TACTICUS, ASCLEPIODOTUS and ONASANDER. The Illinois Greek Club. (2nd Imp.)
- AESCHINES. C. D. Adams. (2nd Imp.)
- AESCHYLUS. H. Weir Smyth. 2 Vols. (6th Imp.)
- ALCIPHON, AELIAN, PHILOSTRATUS LETTERS. A. R. Benner and F. H. Fobes.
- ANDOCIDES, ANTIPHON. Cf. MINOR ATTIC ORATORS.
- APOLLODORUS. Sir James G. Frazer. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. 3rd Imp., Vol. II. 2nd Imp.)
- APOLLONIUS RHODIUS. R. C. Seaton. (5th Imp.)
- THE APOSTOLIC FATHERS. Kirsopp Lake. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. 8th Imp., Vol. II. 6th Imp.)
- APPIAN: ROMAN HISTORY. Horace White. 4 Vols. (Vol. I. 4th Imp., Vols. II. and IV. 3rd Imp., Vol. III. 2nd Imp.)
- ARATUS. Cf. CALLIMACHUS.
- ARISTOPHANES. Benjamin Bickley Rogers. 3 Vols. Verse trans. (5th Imp.)
- ARISTOTLE: ART OF RHETORIC. J. H. Freese. (3rd Imp.)
- ARISTOTLE: ATHENIAN CONSTITUTION, EUDEMIAN ETHICS VICES AND VIRTUES. H. Rackham. (3rd Imp.)
- ARISTOTLE: GENERATION OF ANIMALS. A. L. Peck. (2nd Imp.)
- ARISTOTLE: METAPHYSICS. H. Tredennick. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. 4th Imp., II. 3rd Imp.)
- ARISTOTLE: METEOROLOGICA. H. D. P. Lee.
- ARISTOTLE: MINOR WORKS. W. S. Hett. On Colours, On Things Heard, On Physiognomies, On Plants, On Marvellous Things Heard, Mechanical Problems, On Indivisible Lines. On Situations and Names of Winds, On Melissus, Xenophanes and Gorgias. (2nd Imp.)
- ARISTOTLE: NICOMACHEAN ETHICS. H. Rackham. (6th Imp revised.)
- ARISTOTLE: OECONOMICA and MAGNA MORALIA. G. C. Armstrong; (with Metaphysics, Vol. II.). (3rd Imp.)
- ARISTOTLE: ON THE HEAVENS. W. K. C. Guthrie. (3rd Imp revised.)
- ARISTOTLE: On Sophistical Refutations, On Coming to be and Passing Away, On the Cosmos. E. S. Forster and D. J. Furley.
- ARISTOTLE: ON THE SOUL, PARVA NATURALIA, ON BREATH. W. S. Hett. (2nd Imp. revised.)
- ARISTOTLE: ORGANON. CATEGORIES: On Interpretation, Prior Analytics. H. P. Cooke and H. Tredennick. (3rd Imp.)
- ARISTOTLE: PARTS OF ANIMALS. A. L. Peck; MOTION AND PROGRESSION OF ANIMALS. E. S. Forster. (3rd Imp. revised.)
- ARISTOTLE: PHYSICS. Rev P. Wicksteed and F. M. Cornford 2 Vols. (Vol. I. 2nd Imp., Vol. II. 3rd Imp.)
- ARISTOTLE: POETICS and LONGINUS. W. Hamilton Fyfe; DEMETRIUS ON STYLE. W. Rhys Roberts. (5th Imp. revised.)
- ARISTOTLE: POLITICS. H. Rackham. (4th Imp. revised.)
- ARISTOTLE: PROBLEMS. W. S. Hett. 2 Vols. (2nd Imp. revised.)



THIS PAGE IS LOCKED TO FREE MEMBERS
Purchase full membership to immediately unlock this page



Never be without a book!

Forgotten Books Full Membership gives universal access to 797,885 books from our apps and website, across all your devices: tablet, phone, e-reader, laptop and desktop computer

A library in your pocket for \$8.99/month

Continue

*Fair usage policy applies

- HERODOTUS. A. D. Godley. 4 Vols. (Vols. I.-III. *4th Imp.*, Vol. IV. *3rd Imp.*)
- HESIOD AND THE HOMERIC HYMNS. H. G. Evelyn White. (*7th Imp. revised and enlarged.*)
- HIPPOCRATES and the FRAGMENTS OF HERACLEITUS. W. H. S. Jones and E. T. Withington. 4 Vols. (*3rd Imp.*)
- HOMER: ILIAD. A. T. Murray. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *7th Imp.*, Vol. II. *6th Imp.*)
- HOMER: ODYSSEY. A. T. Murray. 2 Vols. (*8th Imp.*)
- ISAEUS. E. W. Forster. (*3rd Imp.*)
- ISOCRATES. George Norlin and LaRue Van Hook. 3 Vols. (*2nd Imp.*)
- ST. JOHN DAMASCENE: BARLAAM AND IOASAPH. Rev. G. R. Woodward and Harold Mattingly. (*3rd Imp. revised.*)
- JOSEPHUS. H. St. J. Thackeray and Ralph Marcus. 9 Vols. Vols. I.-VII. (Vol. V. *3rd Imp.*, Vols. I.-IV., VI. and VII. *2nd Imp.*)
- JULIAN. Wilmer Cave Wright. 3 Vols. (Vols. I. and II. *3rd Imp.*, Vol. III. *2nd Imp.*)
- LUCIAN. A. M. Harmon. 8 Vols. Vols. I.-V. (Vols. I. and II. *4th Imp.*, Vol. III. *3rd Imp.*, Vols. IV. and V. *2nd Imp.*)
- LYCOPHRON. Cf. CALLIMACHUS.
- LYRA GRAECA. J. M. Edmonds. 3 Vols. (Vol. I. *4th Imp.*, Vol. II. *revised and enlarged*, and III. *3rd Imp.*)
- LYSIAS. W. R. M. Lamb. (*2nd Imp.*)
- MANETHO. W. G. Waddell: PTOLEMY: TETRABIBLOS. F. E. Robbins. (*3rd Imp.*)
- MARCUS AURELIUS. C. R. Haines. (*4th Imp. revised.*)
- MENANDER. F. G. Allinson. (*3rd Imp. revised.*)
- MINOR ATTIC ORATORS (ANTIPHON, ANDOCIDES, LYCURGUS, DEMADES, DINARCHUS, HYPEREIDES). K. J. Maidment and J. O. Burrt. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *2nd Imp.*)
- NONNOS: DIONYSIACA. W. H. D. Rouse. 3 Vols. (*2nd Imp.*)
- OPPIAN, COLLUTHUS, TRYPHIODORUS. A. W. Mair. (*2nd Imp.*)
- PAPYRI. NON-LITERARY SELECTIONS. A. S. Hunt and C. C. Edgar. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *2nd Imp.*) LITERARY SELECTIONS. Vol. I. (Poetry). D. L. Page. (*3rd Imp.*)
- PARTHENIUS. Cf. DAPHNIS AND CHLOE.
- PAUSANIAS: DESCRIPTION OF GREECE. W. H. S. Jones. 5 Vols. and Companion Vol. arranged by R. E. Wycherley. (Vols. I. and III. *3rd Imp.*, Vols. II., IV. and V. *2nd Imp.*)
- PHILO. 10 Vols. Vols. I.-V.; F. H. Colson and Rev. G. H. Whitaker. Vols. VI.-IX.; F. H. Colson. (Vols. II.-III. V.-IX. *2nd Imp.*, Vols. I. and IV., *3rd Imp.*)
- PHILO: two supplementary Vols. (*Translation only.*) Ralph Marcus.
- PHILOSTRATUS: THE LIFE OF APOLLONIUS OF TYANA. F. C. Conybeare. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *4th Imp.*, Vol. II. *3rd Imp.*).
- PHILOSTRATUS: IMAGINES; CALLISTRATUS: DESCRIPTIONS. A. Fairbanks.
- PHILOSTRATUS and EUNAPIUS: LIVES OF THE SOPHISTS. Wilmer Cave Wright. (*2nd Imp.*)

- PINDAR. Sir J. E. Sandys. (*7th Imp. revised.*)
- PLATO: CHARMIDES, ALCIBIADES, HIPPARCHUS, THE LOVERS, THEAGES, MINOS and EPINOMIS. W. R. M. Lamb. (*2nd Imp.*)
- PLATO: CRATYLUS, PARMENIDES, GREATER HIPPIAS, LESSER HIPPIAS. H. N. Fowler. (*4th Imp.*)
- PLATO: EUTHYPHRO, APOLOGY, CRITO, PHAEDO, PHAEDRUS. H. N. Fowler. (*11th Imp.*)
- PLATO: LACHES, PROTAGORAS, MENO, EUTHYDEMUS. W. R. M. Lamb. (*3rd Imp. revised.*)
- PLATO: LAWS. Rev. R. G. Bury. 2 Vols. (*3rd Imp.*)
- PLATO: LYSIS, SYMPOSIUM, GORGLAS. W. R. M. Lamb. (*5th Imp. revised.*)
- PLATO: REPUBLIC. Paul Shorey. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *5th Imp.*, Vol. II. *4th Imp.*)
- PLATO: STATESMAN, PHILEBUS. H. N. Fowler; ION. W. R. M. Lamb. (*4th Imp.*)
- PLATO: THEAETETUS and SOPHIST. H. N. Fowler. (*4th Imp.*)
- PLATO: TIMAEUS, CRITIAS, CLITOPHO, MENEXENUS, EPISTULAE. Rev. R. G. Bury. (*3rd Imp.*)
- PLUTARCH: MORALIA. 14 Vols. Vols. I.-V. F. C. Babbitt; Vol. VI. W. C. Helmbold; Vol. X. H. N. Fowler. (Vols. I.-VI. and X. *2nd Imp.*)
- PLUTARCH: THE PARALLEL LIVES. B. Perrin. 11 Vols. (Vols. I., II., VI., VII., and XI. *3rd Imp.* Vols. III.-V. and VIII.-X. *2nd Imp.*)
- POLYBIUS. W. R. Paton. 6 Vols. (*2nd Imp.*)
- PROCOPIUS: HISTORY OF THE WARS. H. B. Dewing. 7 Vols. (Vol. I. *3rd Imp.*, Vols. II.-VII. *2nd Imp.*)
- PTOLEMY: TETRABIBLOS. Cf. MANETHO.
- QUINTUS SMYRNAEUS. A. S. Way. Verse trans. (*3rd Imp.*)
- SEXTUS EMPIRICUS. Rev. R. G. Bury. 4 Vols. (Vol. I. *3rd Imp.*, Vols. II. and III. *2nd Imp.*)
- SOPHOCLES. F. Storr. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *10th Imp.* Vol. II. *6th Imp.*) Verse trans.
- STRABO: GEOGRAPHY. Horace L. Jones. 8 Vols. (Vols. I., V., and VIII. *3rd Imp.*, Vols. II., III., IV., VI., and VII. *2nd Imp.*)
- THEOPHRASTUS: CHARACTERS. J. M. Edmonds. HERODES, etc. A. D. Knox. (*3rd Imp.*)
- THEOPHRASTUS: ENQUIRY INTO PLANTS. Sir Arthur Hort, Bart. 2 Vols. (*2nd Imp.*)
- THUCYDIDES. C. F. Smith. 4 Vols. (Vol. I. *5th Imp.*, Vols. II., III., and IV. *3rd Imp. revised.*)
- TRYPHIODORUS. Cf. OPPIAN.
- XENOPHON: CYROPAEDIA. Walter Miller. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *4th Imp.*, Vol. II. *3rd Imp.*)
- XENOPHON: HELLENICA, ANABASIS, APOLOGY, and SYMPOSIUM. C. L. Brownson and O. J. Todd. 3 Vols. (Vols. I. and III. *3rd Imp.*, Vol. II. *4th Imp.*)
- XENOPHON: MEMORABILIA and OECONOMICUS. E. C. Marchant. (*3rd Imp.*)
- XENOPHON: SCRIPTA MINORA. E. C. Marchant. (*3rd Imp.*)

IN PREPARATION

Greek Authors

AELIAN : ON THE NATURE OF ANIMALS. A. F. Scholfield.
ARISTOTLE : HISTORY OF ANIMALS. A. L. Peck.
CALLIMACHUS : FRAGMENTS. C. A. Trypanis.
PLOTINUS : A. H. Armstrong.

Latin Authors

ST. AUGUSTINE : CITY OF GOD.
CICERO : PRO SESTIO, IN VATINIUM. J. H. Freese and R. Gardner.
CICERO : PRO CAELIO, DE PROVINCIIIS CONSULARIBUS, PRO
BALBO. J. H. Freese and R. Gardner.
PHAEDRUS. Ben E. Perry.

DESCRIPTIVE PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION

London
Cambridge, Mass.

WILLIAM HEINEMANN LT.,
HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS.