THUCYDIDES

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Ζ

1. Ὅ δὲ Γύλιππος καὶ ὁ Πυθηνὸς ἐκ τοῦ Τάραντος, ἔπει ἐπεσκέψασαν τάς ράυς, παρέπλευσαν ἐς Δοκροῖς τοὺς 'Επίζεριους. καὶ πυνθανόμενοι σαφέστερον ἦδη ὅτι οὐ παυτελῶς πω ἀποτετειχισμέναι αἱ Συράκουσαι εἰσιν, ἀλλ' ἔτι οἶδον τε κατὰ τὰς Ἐπιπολὰς στρατιὰ ἀφικομένους ἑσελθεῖν, ἐβουλεύοντο εἶτ' ἐν δεξιᾷ λαβὼντες τὴν Σικελίαν διακινδυνεύσωσιν ἐσπλεύσαι, εἶτ' ἐν ἀριστερᾷ ἐς Ἰμέραν πρῶτον πλεύσαντες καὶ αὐτούς τε ἐκείνους καὶ στρατιὰν ἀλλήν προσλαβώντες, οὐς ἀν πεῖθωσι, κατὰ γῆν ἐλθοὺσιν.

2 καὶ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰμέρας πλεῖν, ἄλλως τε καὶ τῶν Ἀττικῶν τεσσάρων νεῶν οὕτω παρουσῶν ἐν τῷ Ῥηγίῳ, δαὶ ὁ Νικίας ὁμοὶς, πυνθανόμενοι αὐτούς ἐν Δοκροῖς εἶναι, ἀπέστειλεν. φθάσαντες δὲ τὴν φυλακὴν τοῦτην περαιοῦνται διὰ τοῦ πορθμοῦ, καὶ σχόντες Ῥηγίῳ καὶ Μεσσήνῃ ἀφικοῦνται ἐς Ἰμέραν.

3 ἐκεῖ δὲ ὄντες τοὺς τῆς Ἰμεραιοῦσ τεπεσαν ἐξυμπολεμεῖν, καὶ αὐτοὺς τε ἐπεσθαί καὶ τοῖς ἐκ τῶν νεῶν
I. Gylippus and Pythen, after refitting their ships, sailed from Tarentum along the coast to Epizephyrian Locri; and receiving now more positive information that Syracuse was not yet completely invested, but that it was still possible to come with an army and enter it by way of Epipolae, they deliberated whether they should risk sailing into the harbour, keeping Sicily on the right, or, keeping it on the left, should first sail to Himera and then, after having added to their forces the Himeraeans themselves and such others as they might persuade, should proceed overland. They decided to sail to Himera, especially since the four Athenian ships—which Nicias did after all despatch when he learned that the enemy’s ships were at Locri—had not yet arrived at Rhegium. They succeeded in crossing the strait before the arrival of this watch-squadron, and after touching at Rhegium and Messene, arrived at Himera. While there they persuaded the Himeraeans to help them in the war, not only by going on the expedition themselves, but also by furnishing

1 Nicias had paid little attention to the first reports of the approach of Gylippus, thinking that he was on a privateering mission rather than on one of war (vi. civ. 3).
τῶν σφητέρων ναύταις ὅσοι μὴ εἶχον ὀπλα παρασχεῖν (τὰς γὰρ ναῦς ἀνείλκυσαν ἐν Ἰμέρα), καὶ τοὺς Σελινοντίους πέμψαντες ἐκέλευσιν ἀπ᾿ αὐτῶν στρατιὰ ἐς τι χωρίον. πέμψειν δὲ τιν’ αὐτοῖς ὑπέσχοντο στρατιὰν οὐ πολλήν καὶ οἱ Γελώφι καὶ τῶν Σικελῶν τινες, οὗ πολὺ προθυμότερον προσχωρεῖν ἔτοιμοι ἦσαν τοῦ ἄρχωνδου νεωστὶ τεθηκότος, ὅς τῶν ταύτης Σικελῶν βασιλεύων τινῶν καὶ ὃν οὐκ ἄδυνατος τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις φίλος ἦν, καὶ τοῦ Γυλίππου ἐκ
5 Δακεδαίμονος προθύμως δοκοῦντο ἥκειν καὶ ὁ μὲν Γυλίππος ἄναλαβὼν τῶν τε σφητέρων ναυτῶν καὶ ἐπιβατῶν τοὺς ὡπλισμένους ἐπτακσίοις μᾶλιστα, Ίμεραίους δὲ ὅπλας καὶ ψίλους ξυναμφότερους χιλίους καὶ ἰππεὰς ἐκατον καὶ Σελινοντίων τὲ τινας ψίλους καὶ ἰππεὰς καὶ Πελάχων ὀλίγους, Σικελῶν τὲ ἐς χιλίους τοὺς πάντας, ἐχώρει πρὸς τὰς Συρακούσας.

II. Οἱ δὲ ἐκ τῆς Λευκάδος Κορίνθιοι ταῖς τὲ ἄλλαις ναυσίν ὡς εἶχον τάχους ἐβοήθουν καὶ Γογγύλος, εἰς τῶν Κορινθίων ἀρχόντων, μιᾷ νη ὁμολογεῖσθαι πρὸς τὸν εὑρίσκει τό ἄφικεντα ἐς
2 τὰς Συρακούσας, ὀλίγον δὲ πρὸ Γυλίππου καὶ καταλαβὼν αὐτοὺς πρὸ ἀπάλλαγης τοῦ πολέμου μέλλοντας ἐκκλησίσασιν διεκλώσει ταὶ καὶ παρεθάρσει, λέγων ὅτι νηῖς τὲ ἄλλαι ἔτι προσπλέουν καὶ Γυλίππος ὁ Κλεανθίδου
3 Δακεδαιμονίων ἀποστειλαντῶν ἀρχων, καὶ οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι ἐπερρώσκησαν τὲ καὶ τῷ Γυλίππῳ εὐθὺς παντρεταῖς ὡς ἀπαντησόμενοι ἐξῆλθον ἴδῃ γὰρ καὶ ἐγγὺς ὅπτα ἃσθάνουντο
arms for such of the crews of their ships as had none (for their ships they had beached at Himera), and also sent a request to the Selinuntians to meet them at a certain place with all their forces. A small body of troops was also promised them by the Geloans and some of the Sicels, who were now ready to join them with far greater alacrity, both because of the recent death of Archonidas, who, being king of certain Sicel tribes of that region and a man of influence, had been a friend of the Athenians, and also because Gylippus had apparently come from Lacedaemon full of zeal. So Gylippus, taking of his own seamen and of the marines those that were equipped with arms, about seven hundred, of Himeraean hoplites and light-armed troops together one thousand and one hundred cavalry, of the Selinuntians some light-armed troops and cavalry, a few Geloans, and of the Sicels about one thousand in all, advanced against Syracuse.

II. Meanwhile the Corinthians had put to sea from Leucas with the rest of their ships and were bringing aid as fast as they could; indeed, Gongylus, one of the Corinthian commanders, though he had set out last with a single ship, was the first to arrive at Syracuse, being a little ahead of Gylippus. Finding the Syracusans on the point of holding an assembly to discuss the abandonment of the war, he prevented the meeting and encouraged them, saying that not only were still other ships about to arrive, but also Gylippus son of Cleandridas, who had been sent by the Lacedaemonians to assume the command. The Syracusans were encouraged, and at once went out with their whole army to meet Gylippus; for they were informed that he was already near. He, after
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αὐτόν. ὁ δὲ Ἰετᾶς τότε τεῖχος ἐν τῇ παρόδῳ τῶν Σικελίων ἔλων καὶ ξυνταξάμενος ὡς ἐς μάχην

4 ἀφικνεῖται ἐς τὰς Ἐπιτολάς καὶ ἀναβάς κατὰ τὸν Εὐρύηλον, ἦπερ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναίοι τὸ πρῶτον, ἐχώρει μετὰ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐπὶ τὸ τείχισμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων. ἔτυχε δὲ κατὰ τούτο καιροῦ ἑλθὼν ἐν ὃ ἐπτά μὲν ἡ ὠκτὼ σταδίων ἦδη ἐπετετελεστὸ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα διπλῶν τείχος, πλὴν κατὰ βραχὺ τι τὸ πρὸς

5 τὴν θάλασσαν· τοῦτο δὲ ἦτο φύκοδόμοιον. τῷ δὲ ἄλλῳ τοῦ κύκλου πρὸς τὸν Τρώγιλον ἐπὶ τὴν εὐτέραν θάλασσαν λίθοι τε παραβεβλημένοι τῷ πλέων ἦδη ἡμῶν καὶ ἐστὶν ἄ καὶ ἡμέργα, τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐξειργασμένα κατελείπετο. παρὰ τοσοῦτον μὲν Συράκουσαι ἠλθον κινδύνου.

III. Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναίοι αἰφνιδίως τοῦ τε Γυλίππου καὶ τῶν Συρακοσίων σφίσιν ἐπιόντων ἐθορυβήθησαν μὲν τὸ πρῶτον, παρετάξαντο δὲ. ο δὲ θέμενος τὰ ὄπλα ἐγχύσα κήρυκα προσπέμπει αὐτοῖς λέγοντα, εἰ βούλονται ἐξείναι ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας πέντε ἡμερῶν λαβόντες τὰ σφέτερα

2 αὐτῶν, ἑτοῖμοι εἶναι σπένδεσθαι. οἱ δὲ ἐν ὀλυγωρίᾳ τε ἐποιοῦντο καὶ οὐδὲν ἀποκρινάμενοι ἀπέπεμψαν, καὶ μετὰ τούτο αὐτοπαρεσκευάζ

3 ξυνταξάμενος ὡς ἐς μάχην. καὶ ο Γυλίππος ὅρων τοὺς Συρακοσίους παρασιμένους καὶ οὐ βαδίσας ξυντασσομένους, ἐπανήγε τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν μᾶλλον. καὶ ο Νικίας οὖκ ἔπιγη τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἀλλ' ἡσύχαζε πρὸς τῷ

1 Ἰετᾶς, Goeller's correction from Steph. Byz, of uncertain MS. readings.
taking on his way the Sicel fort of Ietae and marshalling his men in readiness for battle, reached Epipolae; and ascending it by way of Euryelus, where the Athenians also had made their ascent at first, he formed a junction with the Syracusans and advanced against the wall of the Athenians. And he happened to have come at the critical moment when the double wall of seven or eight stadia in extent had already been completed by the Athenians down to the Great Harbour, except for a short stretch next to the sea, where they were still building. As for the rest of the encircling line, stones had already been dumped along the greater part of the stretch which ran to Trogilus and the outer sea, and it was left so, some parts half finished, other parts quite finished. So close had Syracuse come to destruction.

III. The Athenians were at first thrown into a tumult by the sudden attack of Gylippus and the Syracusans, but drew up to meet them. But Gylippus halted near them under arms and sent forward a herald to say that if they were willing to quit Sicily within five days, taking what belonged to them, he was ready to make a truce. They, however, treated the messenger with contempt and sent him back without any answer. After this they prepared for battle against one another. But Gylippus, seeing that the Syracusans were in a state of confusion and could not readily get into line, led his troops back into the more open ground. And Nicias did not lead the Athenians against him, but kept

1 cf. vi. xcvi. 2.
2 cf. vi. ciii. 1,
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ἐαυτοῦ τείχει. ὡς δ' ἔγνω ὁ Γύλιππος οὐ προσ-ιόντας αὐτοὺς, ἀπήγαγε τὴν στρατιὰν ἐπὶ τὴν ἅκραν τὴν Τεμενίτην καλουμένην καὶ αὐτοῦ
4 ηὐλίσαντο. τῇ δ' υστεραιά ἄγων τὴν μὲν πλεί-
στην τῆς στρατιᾶς παρέταξε πρὸς τὰ τείχη τῶν'
'Ἀθηναίων, ὅπως μὴ ἐπιβοηθοῖεν ἄλλοσε, μέρος
dε τὸ πέμψας πρὸς τὸ φρούριον τὸ Λάβδαλον
αἰρεῖ, καὶ ὅσους ἔλαβεν ἐὰν αὐτῷ πάντας ἀπ-
ἐκτεινεν ἢν δὲ οὐκ ἐπιφανεῖς τοῖς 'Αθηναῖοις τὸ
5 χωρίον. καὶ τριήρης τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρα ἀλίσκεται
tῶν 'Αθηναίων ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐφορμοῦσα
tῷ λιμένι.

IV. Καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐτείχιζον οἱ Συρακόσιοι
καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι διὰ τῶν 'Επιπολῶν ἀπὸ τῆς
πόλεως ἀρξάμενοι ἄνω πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον τείχος
ἀπλοῦν, ὅπως οἱ 'Αθηναῖοι, εἰ μὴ δύναυτο
2 κωλύσαι, μηκέτι οἰοὶ τε ὅσιν ἀποτείχίσαι. καὶ
οἱ τε 'Αθηναῖοι ἀνεβεβήκεσαν ἢδη ἄνω τὸ ἐπὶ
θαλάσσῃ τείχος ἐπιτελέσαντες, καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος
(ἢ γὰρ τι τοῖς 'Αθηναίοις τοῦ τείχους ἠθενέσ) νυκτὸς ἀναλαβὼν τὴν στρατιὰν ἐπῆει πρὸς αὐτό.

3 οἱ δ' 'Αθηναίοι (ἔτυχον γὰρ ἔξω αὐλικόμενοι) ὡς
هةثοντο, ἀντεπῆσαν. ο δὲ γνῶς κατὰ τάχος
ἀπῆγαγε τοὺς σφετέρους πάλιν. ἐποικοδομώ-
σαντες δὲ αὐτὸ οἱ 'Αθηναῖοι ψηλότερον αὐτοῦ
μὲν ταύτη ἐφύλασσον, τοὺς δὲ ἅλλους ξυμμάχους
κατὰ τὸ ἄλλο τείχισμα ἢδη διέταξαν ἦπερ ἐμελ-
λον ἐκαστοί φρουρεῖν.

4 Τῷ δὲ Νικίᾳ ἐδόκει τὸ Πλημμύριον1 καλούμενον
τείχίσαι. ἐστὶ δὲ ἄκρα ἀντιπέρας τῆς πόλεως,

1 Hude writes Πλημμύριον with C.
quiet near his own wall. When Gylippus saw that they were not coming up, he led his army off the field to the height called Temenites, and they bivouacked there. But on the next day he led out the main body of his army and stationed it opposite the walls of the Athenians, in order to prevent their sending reinforcements to any other point; then, sending a detachment against the fort at Labdalum, he captured it and put to death all whom he took in it; for the place (it should be explained) was not within sight of the Athenians. On the same day, too, an Athenian trireme that was keeping watch at the mouth of the Great Harbour was captured by the Syracusans.

IV. After this the Syracusans and their allies proceeded to build a single wall running upwards from the city across Epipolae at an angle with the Athenian wall, in order that the Athenians, if they could not prevent its completion, might no longer be able to wall them off. By this time the Athenians had finished their wall next to the sea and had come up to the high ground; and Gylippus, since a certain part of the Athenian wall was weak, took his army by night and advanced against this. But the Athenians, who happened to be bivouacking outside the walls, perceived this movement and advanced against him; and he, on observing this, quickly led his men back again. The Athenians accordingly built this part of the wall higher and kept guard there themselves; but their allies they now disposed along the rest of the wall, at the points where they were each to keep guard.

Nicias determined also to fortify the place called Plemmyrium, a headland opposite the city, which
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Δ' ἰππερ προύχουσα τοῦ μεγάλου λιμένος τὸ στόμα στενῶν ποιεῖ, καὶ εἰ τειχισθείη, ρᾴών αὐτῷ ἐφαίνετο ἡ ἐσκομιδὴ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἔσεσθαι: δὴ ἐλάσσονος γὰρ πρὸς τῷ λιμένι τῷ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐφορμήσειν σφᾶς, καὶ οὐχ ὅσπερ νῦν ἐκ μυχοῦ τοῦ λιμένος τὰς ἐπαναγωγὰς ποιήσεσθαι, ἵνα τι ναυτικὸ κινώνται. προσεῖχέ τε ἤδη μᾶλλον τῷ κατὰ θάλασσαν πολέμῳ, ὅρων τὰ ἐκ τῆς γῆς σφίσιν, ἔπειδη Γύλιππος ἤκειν, ὕμελπιστότερα ὅντα. διακομίσας οὖν στρατιὰν καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐξετείχισε τρία φρούρια· καὶ ἐν αὐτοῖς τά τε σκέυη τὰ πλείστα ἐκεῖται καὶ τὰ πλοῖα ἤδη ἐκεί τὰ μεγάλα οἴρμει καὶ αἱ ταχεῖαι νῆσε. ὥστε καὶ τὸν πληρωμάτων οὖχ ἦκιστα τότε πρῶτον κάκωσις ἐγένετο τῷ τε γὰρ ὑδατι σπανίων χρώμειναι καὶ οὖκ ἐγνύθεν, καὶ ἐπὶ φρυγανισμὸν ἀμα ὅποτε ἐξέλθοιεν οἱ ναῦται, ὑπὸ τῶν ἵππεων τῶν Συρακοσίων κρατοῦντων τῆς γῆς διεφθείροντο. τρίτον γὰρ μέρος τῶν ἵππεων τοῖς Συρακοσίοις διὰ τοὺς ἐν τῷ Πλημμυρίῳ, ἵνα μὴ κακουργηθοῦντες ἔξοιευν, ἐπὶ τῇ ἐν τῷ Ὁλυμπιείῳ πολίχνῃ ἐτετάχατο. ἐπινευθαίνετο δὲ καὶ τὰς λυτῆς τῶν Κορινθίων ναῶς προσπλεοῦσας ὁ Νικίας· καὶ πέμπει ἐς φυλακὴν αὐτῶν εἰκοσι ναῦς, αἷς εὗρητο περὶ τε Δοκρίως καὶ Ρήγιον καὶ τὴν προσβολὴν τῆς Σικελίας ναυλογείν αὐτὰς.

V. Ὁ δὲ Γύλιππος ἀμα μὲν ἐτείχισε τὸ διὰ τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν τείχος, τοῖς λίθοις χρώμεινος οὖς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προσπαρεβάλοντο σφίσιν, ἀμα δὲ παρέτασσεν ἐξάγων αἰεὶ πρὸ τοῦ τείχισματος
juts out in front of the Great Harbour and makes its entrance narrow. If this were fortified, it seemed to him that the bringing in of supplies would be an easier matter; for the Athenians could keep watch upon the harbour of the Syracusans at nearer range, and would not, as now, be obliged to put out against the enemy from the inner bay of the Great Harbour, should they show any activity with their fleet. And in general from now on he gave his attention more to naval warfare, seeing that matters on land were less hopeful for themselves, now that Gylippus had come. Accordingly, taking over his ships and some troops he built three forts, in which most of the stores were deposited; and the large boats and the ships of war were now moored there. And it was especially in consequence of this that the condition of the crews then first began to decline. For their water supply was scanty and not near at hand, and at the same time, whenever the sailors went out to fetch firewood they suffered heavily at the hands of the Syracusan horsemen, who overran the country. For the Syracusans had posted a third part of their cavalry at the hamlet near the Olympieum on account of the troops at Plemmyrium, that these might not go out and commit depredations. Meanwhile Nicias, learning that the rest of the Corinthian ships were sailing up, sent twenty vessels to watch for them, with orders to waylay them in the neighbourhood of Loeri, Rhegium, or the approach to Sicily.

V. Gylippus, on the other hand, continued to build the wall across Epipolae, using the stones which the Athenians had previously dumped along the line for their own use, and at the same time he continually
τοὺς Συρακοσίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους· καὶ οἱ
2 Ἀθηναῖοι ἀντιπαρετάσσοντο. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἔδοξε
tὸ Γυλιππῶν καιρὸς εἶναι, ἢρχε τῆς ἐφόδου·
cαὶ ἐν χερσὶ γενομένου ἐμάχοντο μεταξύ τῶν
tειχισμάτων, ἢ τῆς ἱπποῦ τῶν Συρακοσίων
3 ούδεμια χρήσις ἦν. καὶ νικηθέντων τῶν Συρα-
κοσίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων καὶ νεκροὺς ὑπο-
σπόνδους ἀνελομένων καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων τροπαιῶν
στησάντων, ὁ Γυλιππός ἡγιαλέσας τὸ στρα-
τεύμα ɵυκ ἔφη τὸ ἀμάρτημα ἐκείνων, ἀλλ’ ἔαυτοῦ
γενέσθαι: τῆς γὰρ ἱπποῦ καὶ τῶν ἄκοντιστῶν
τήν ὀφελίαν τῇ τάξει, ἑντὸς λίαν τῶν τειχῶν
ποιῆσαι, ἀφελέσθαι· νῦν όμων αὐθις ἐπάξειν.
4 καὶ διανοεῖσθαι οὕτως ἐκέλευεν αὐτοὺς ὡς τῇ
μὲν παρασκευῇ οὐκ ἔλασσον ἐξοντας, τῇ δὲ
γνώμῃ οὐκ ἀνεκτὸν ἐσόμενον, εἰ μὴ ἀξιώσουσι
Πελοποννήσιοι τε ὄντες καὶ Δωρίης Ἰωνῶν καὶ
ησιωτῶν καὶ ἡγιαλύνων ἀνθρώπων κρατήσαντες
ἐξελάσασθαι ἐκ τῆς χώρας.

VI. Καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα, ἐπειδὴ καιρὸς ἦν, αὐθις
ἐπῆγεν αὐτοὺς. ὁ δὲ Νικίας καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
νομίζοντες, καὶ εἰ ἐκεῖνοι μὴ ἐθέλοιεν μάχης
ἀρχειν, ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι σφίσι μὴ περιορῶν
παροικοδομούμενον τὸ τείχος (ἡδὴ γὰρ καὶ ὅσον
οὐ παρεληλύθη τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοῦ τείχους
tελευτῆν ἡ ἐκείνων τείχισις, καὶ εἰ παρέλθοι, ταὐ-
tῶν ἡδὴ ἐποίηει αὐτοῖς νικᾶν τε μαχομένοις διὰ
παντὸς καὶ μηδὲ μάχεσθαι), ἀντεπῆθαν οὖν τοῖς
2 Συρακοσίοις. καὶ ὁ Γυλιππός τοὺς μὲν ὀπλίτας
12
led out the Syracusans and their allies and drew them up before the wall; and the Athenians would always draw up to meet them. But when it seemed to Gylippus that the right moment had come, he commenced the onset; and coming to close quarters they fought between the walls, where the cavalry of the Syracusans was of no use. And when the Syracusans and their allies had been defeated and had taken up their dead under a truce, and the Athenians had set up a trophy, Gylippus called his troops together and said that the mistake was not theirs but his own, for by arranging his line of battle too much between the walls he had deprived them of the benefit of their cavalry and javelin-men. He would therefore now lead them on again, and he urged them to make up their minds to this—that in point of men and equipment they would not be inferior; and as for their spirit, it was not to be endured if they, being Peloponnesians and Dorians, confronting Ionians and islanders and a mixed rabble, were not going to make it a point of honour to conquer them and drive them out of the country.

VI. After this, when there was a favourable opportunity, he led them on again. Now Nicias and the Athenians thought that, even if the Syracusans were unwilling to begin fighting, they themselves could not possibly look idly on while the wall was being built past their own—for already the enemy’s wall had all but passed the end of the Athenians’ wall, and if it once got by, from then on it would be all one to them whether they fought and conquered in every battle or did not fight at all—accordingly they advanced against the Syracusans. And Gylippus, leading forth his hoplites more outside
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€ξω τῶν τειχῶν μᾶλλον ἡ πρότερον προαγαγὼν ξυνέμισεν αὐτοῖς, τοὺς δ’ ἵππεας καὶ τοὺς ἀκοντιστάς ἐκ πλαγίου τάξας τῶν Ἀθηναίων κατὰ τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν, ἣ τῶν τειχῶν ἀμφοτέρων 3 αἱ ἐργασίαι ἐληγον. καὶ προσβαλόντες οἱ ἱππής ἐν τῇ μάχῃ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ κέρα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὅπερ κατ’ αὐτοὺς ἦν, ἔτρεψαν καὶ δι’ αὐτὸ καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα νικήθην ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων

κατηράχθη ἐς τὰ τειχίσματα. καὶ τῇ ἐπιούσῃ νυκτὶ ἐφῆσαν παροικοδομήσαντες καὶ παρελθόντες τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἰκοδομίαν, ὡστε μηκέτι μήτε αὐτοὶ κωλύεσθαι ὑπ’ αὐτῶν, ἐκεῖνοις τε καὶ παντάπασιν ἀπεστερηκέναι, εἰ καὶ κρατοῖεν, μὴ ἀν ἔτι σφᾶς ἀποτείχισαι.

VII. Μετὰ δὲ τούτο αἱ τῶν Κορινθίων νῆς καὶ Ἀμπρακιωτῶν καὶ Λευκαδίων ἔσπευσαν αἱ ὑπόλοιποι δώδεκα, λαβοῦσα τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων φυλακήν (ἡρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Ἐρασινίδης Κορίνθιος), καὶ ξυνετείχισαν τὸ λοιπὸν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις 1

2 τοῦ ἐγκαρσίου τείχους. καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος ἐς τὴν ἄλλην Σικελίαν ἐπὶ στρατιῶν τε φίλετο καὶ ναυτικὴν καὶ πεζικὴν εὐνόμει, καὶ τῶν πόλεων ἀμα προσαξομείωσεν εἰ τις ἡ μη πρόδυμος ἡν ἡ παντα-

3 πασιν ἐτὶ ἀφείστηκεν τοῦ πολέμου. πρόσβεις τε ἄλλοι τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ Κορινθίων ἐς Δακεδαίμονα καὶ Κόρινθον ἀπεστάλησαν, ὡς ἀπεσταλμεῖτα ἐπὶ περαιώθη τρόπῳ ὃ ἔν ἐν ὀλκάσιν ἡ πλοίοις ἐν ἄλλω ὀπωσοῦν προχωρῇ, όσο καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων

4 ἐπιμεταπεμπομένων. οἱ τῶν Συρακοσίων ναυτικοὶ

1 μέχρι, before τοῦ ἐγκαρσίου in MSS., is deleted by Holm.

1 cf. ch. ii. 7; iv. 7; also vi. civ. 1.
the walls than before, closed with the enemy, having his cavalry and javelin-men posted on the flank of the Athenians, in the open space where the work on both walls ended. And in the battle his cavalry attacked the left wing of the Athenians, which was opposed to them, and routed it; and in consequence of this the rest of the army also was beaten by the Syracusans and driven headlong within the fortifications. And the following night they succeeded in building their wall beyond the works of the Athenians and in getting past, so that they themselves were no longer hampered by them, and had altogether deprived the Athenians, even if they should be victorious, of the possibility of ever investing them.

VII. After this the remaining twelve ships of the Corinthians, Ambraciots, and Leucadians, which were under the command of Erasinides, a Corinthian, sailed into the harbour, eluding the watch kept by the Athenians, and helped the Syracusans to build the rest of their cross-wall. And Gylippus went into the other districts of Sicily to collect reinforcements for both his army and his navy, and at the same time to win over any of the cities that were either not zealously supporting the war or still held altogether aloof from it. And another set of envoys representing the Syracusans and the Corinthians were despatched to Lacedaemon and Corinth, in order that further troops might be sent across the sea in whatever way might be available—in merchant-ships, small craft, or in any other way whatever—in view of the fact that the Athenians also were sending home for fresh troops. Moreover, the Syracusans were manning a fleet and practising with
ἐπλήρωνυ καὶ ἀνεπειρώντο ὡς καὶ τούτῳ ἐπι-
χειρήσοντες, καὶ ἐς τὰλλα πολὺ ἐπέρρωντο.

VIII. Ὁ δὲ Νικίας αὐσθὸμενος τούτῳ καὶ ὁρῶν
καθ’ ἡμέραν ἐπιδιδοῦσαν τὴν τε τῶν πολεμίων ἵ
χυν καὶ τὴν σφετέραν ἀπορίαν, ἔπεμπε καὶ ἀυτὸς ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἀγγέλλον πολλάκις μὲν καὶ ἄλλοτε καθ’ ἑκαστα τῶν γιγαντεύων, μᾶλιστα δὲ καὶ τότε, νομίζων ἐν δεινοῖς τε εἶναι καὶ, εἰ μὴ ὡς τάχιστα ἡ σφᾶς μεταπέμψονυ ἢ ἄλλους μὴ ὄλγους ἀποστελοῦσιν, οὐδεμίαν εἶναι σωτηρίαν.

2 φοβοῦμενος δὲ μὴ οἱ περιτόμενοι ἢ κατά τοῦ
λέγειν ἄδυνασίαν ἢ καὶ μνήμης ἐλλιπεῖς γενό-
μενοι ἢ τῷ ὄχλῳ πρὸς χάριν τι λέγοντες οὐ τὰ
ὀντα ἀπαγγείλωσιν, ἐγραφεῖν ἐπιστολήν, νομίζων
οὕτως ἄν μᾶλιστα τὴν αὐτοῦ γνώμην μηδὲν ἐν τῷ
ἀγγέλῳ ἀφανισθείσαν μαθόντας τοὺς Ἀθηναίους

3 Βουλεύσασθαι περὶ τῆς ἀληθείας. καὶ οἱ μὲν
ϕιλοτο φέροντες οὐ ἐπέστειλε τὰ γράμματα καὶ ὁσά ἔδει αὐτοῦς εἰπεῖν· ὁ δὲ τὰ κατὰ τὸ στρατο-
πεῖδον διὰ φυλακῆς μᾶλλον ἡδὴ ἔχων ἡ δὲ ἐκουσίων
κινδύνων ἑπεμέλετο.

IX. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῶ θέρει τελευτῶντι καὶ Ἐυ-
νείων στρατηγὸς Ἀθηναίων μετὰ Περδίκκου στρα-
τεύσας ἔπ’ Ἀμφίπολιν Θραξὶ πολλοῖς τὴν μὲν
πόλιν οὐχ εἰλεῖν, ἐς δὲ τὸν Στρυμόνα περικομίσας
τριήρεις ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐπολιορκεῖ ὀρμώμενος ἐξ
Ἰμεραίου. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἑτελεύτα τοῦτο.

X. Τοῦ δ’ ἐπιγιγμομένου χειμῶνος ήκοντες ὥς τὰς Ἀθήνας οἱ παρὰ τοῦ Νικίου ὅσα τε ἀπὸ γλώσσης εἰρητο αὐτοῖς εἶπον καὶ εἰ τῖς τι ἐπηρώτα

1 With BH, the other MSS. γνώμης.
2 So MSS., Hude writes ὡς, with Stahl.
16
a view to trying their hand at sea also; and in general they were much encouraged.

VIII. Nicias, perceiving this and seeing the enemy's strength and his own perplexities increasing day by day, on his part also sent word to Athens on many occasions, giving detailed reports of what was happening, and especially now, because he thought that they were in a critical situation and that there was no hope of safety unless the Athenians, with all possible speed, should either recall them or send out reinforcements in no small numbers. But fearing that his messengers might not report the actual facts, either through inability to speak or from lapse of memory,¹ or because they wanted to please the crowd, wrote a letter, thinking that in this way the Athenians would best learn his own view, obscured in no way by any fault on the part of the messenger, and could thus deliberate about the true situation. So the messengers whom he sent departed, bearing the letter and the verbal reports which they were to deliver; but as regards the camp, the object of his care was now rather to keep on the defensive than to run voluntary risks.

IX. At the end of the same summer Euetion, an Athenian general, made in concert with Perdiccas an expedition against Amphipolis with a large force of Thracians, and though he failed to take the city, brought some triremes round into the Strymon and blockaded it from the river, using Himeraeum as his base. So the summer ended.

X. The following winter the messengers of Nicias, on reaching Athens, gave the messages which they had been ordered to give by word of mouth, answer-

¹ Or, reading γνώμη, "from want of intelligence."
Ἀπεκρίνοντο καὶ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἀπέδωσαν. ὁ δὲ γραμματεὺς τῆς πόλεως παρελθὼν ἀνέγινο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις δηλοῦσαν τοιάδε.

XI. “Τὰ μὲν πρῶτον πραχθέντα, ὥ Αθηναίοι, ἐν ἄλλαις πολλαῖς ἐπιστολαῖς ἵστε· νῦν δὲ καριῶς οὐχ ἦσον μαθόντας ὑμᾶς ἐν ὧ εἴσημεν 2 Βουλεύσασθαι. κρατησάντων γὰρ ἡμῶν μάχαις ταῖς πλείσται Συρακοσίους ἐφ' οὐς ἐπέμφθημεν καὶ τὰ τείχη οἰκοδομησαμένων ἐν οἶσπερ νῦν ἔσμεν, ἦλθε Γύλιππος Δακεδαιμόνιος στρατιὰν ἔχων ἐκ τε Πελοποννήσου καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ πόλεων ἔστιν ὑν. καὶ μάχη τῇ μὲν πρώτῃ νικᾶται υφ' ἡμῶν, τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ἵππευσί τε πολλοῖς καὶ ἀκουσταῖς βιασθέντες ἀνεχωρῆσαμεν ἐς τὰ 3 τείχη. νῦν οὖν ἡμεῖς μὲν παυσάμενοι τοῦ περιτείχισμοῦ διὰ πλῆθος τῶν ἐναντίων ἡσυχάζομεν (οὐδὲ γὰρ ξυμπάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ δυναίμεθ' ἄν χρήσασθαι ἀπανηλωκώιας τῆς φυλακῆς τῶν τειχῶν μέρος τι τοῦ ὀπλιτικοῦ), οἱ δὲ παροκοδομήκασιν ἡμῖν τείχος ἀπλοῦν, ὡστε μὴ εἴναι ἐπὶ περιτείχισαι αὐτοὺς, ἢν μὴ τὸ παρατείχισμα τοῦτο πολλῆ στρατιὰ ἐπελθὼν ἐλη. Ξυμβεβηκε τε πολιορκεῖν δοκοῦσας ἡμᾶς ἄλλους αὐτοὺς μᾶλλον, ὡσα γε κατὰ γήν, τοῦτο πᾶσχειν οὐδὲ γὰρ τῆς χώρας ἐπὶ πολὺ διὰ τοὺς ἱππεὰς ἑξερχόμεθα.

XII. Πεπόμφασι δὲ καὶ ἐς Πελοπόννησον πρέσβεις ἐπ' ἄλλην στρατιὰν, καὶ ἐς τὰς ἐν Σικελίᾳ πόλεις Γύλιππος οἰχεται, τὰς μὲν καὶ πείσων ξυμπολεμεῖν ὅσαι νῦν ἡσυχάζουσιν, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν ἐπὶ καὶ στρατιὰν πεζῆν καὶ ναυτικοῦ παρασκευῆν,
ing any questions that were asked, and delivered the letter. And the clerk of the city came before the Athenians and read them the letter, which ran as follows:

XI. "What has been done before this, Athenians, you have been informed in many earlier letters; but now it is more than ever the time for you to learn in what condition we are and then to take counsel. When in most of our battles we had beaten the Syracusans, against whom we were sent, and had built the fortifications in which we now are, there came Gylippus, a Lacedaemonian, with an army collected from the Peloponnesus and from some of the cities in Sicily. In the first battle he was defeated by us, but on the next day, under pressure from their numerous cavalry and javelin-men, we drew back within our walls. At the present time, then, we have discontinued our work of circumvallation on account of the superior numbers of the enemy and are keeping quiet; for we cannot use our whole army because the guarding of the walls has absorbed a part of our heavy-armed force. The enemy meanwhile have built a single wall past ours, so that it is no longer possible to invest them, unless one should assault this counter-wall with a large force and take it. So it has turned out that we, who are supposed to be besieging others, are rather ourselves under siege, at least by land; for we cannot even go far into the country because of their cavalry.

XII. "And they have also sent envoys to the Peloponnesus for another army, and Gylippus has gone to the cities of Sicily, to persuade such of them as are now neutral to join them in the war, and to bring from other cities, if he can, still further reinforce-
2 ἢν δύνηται, ἄξων. διανοοῦνται γάρ, ὡς ἐγὼ πυνθάνομαι, τῷ τε πεζῷ ἀμα τῶν τειχῶν ἡμῶν
3 πειρᾶν καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. καὶ
dεινῶν μηδεὶν ὑμῶν δόξη εἶναι ὁτι καὶ κατὰ
θάλασσαν. τὸ γὰρ ναυτικὸν ἡμῶν, ἤπερ κακεῖνοι
πυνθάνονται, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἥκμαζε καὶ τῶν νεῶν
tῇ ἡγρότητι καὶ τῶν πληρωμάτων τῇ σωτηρίᾳ.
νῦν δὲ αἱ τε νῆες διάβροχοι, τοσοῦτον χρόνον ἡδὴν
θαλασσεύουσαι, καὶ τὰ πληρώματα ἑφθαρται.
4 τὰς μὲν ἡμὰρ ναύς οὐκ ἔστιν ἀνελκύσαντας δια-
ψύξαι διὰ τὸ ἀντιπόλους καὶ τῷ πλῆθει καὶ ἐτὶ
πλείους τὰς τῶν πολεμίων οὕσας αἰεὶ προσδοκίαν
5 παρέχειν ὡς ἐπιπλεύσουνται. φανεραὶ δὲ εἰσὶν
ἀναπειρόμεναι, καὶ αἱ ἐπιχειρήσεις ἐπὶ ἐκεῖνοις
καὶ ἀποξηρᾶναι τὰς σφετέρας μᾶλλον ἐξουσίᾳ
οὐ γὰρ ἐφορμοῦσιν ἄλλοις.

XIII. Ἦμων δὲ ἐκ πολλῆς ἄν περιουσίας νεῶν
μόλις τοῦτο ὑπῆρχε καὶ μῆ ἀναγκαζομένους,
ὡςπερ νῦν, πάσας φυλάσσειν. εἰ γὰρ ἀφαιρή-
σομεν τι καὶ βραχύ τῆς τηρήσεως, τὰ ἐπιτήδεια
οὐχ ἔξομεν, παρὰ τὴν ἐκείνων πόλων χαλεπῶς καὶ
2 νῦν ἐσκομιζόμενοι. τὰ δὲ πληρώματα διὰ τοῦτο
ἐφθάρῃ τε ἡμῖν καὶ ἐτὶ νῦν φθείρεται, τῶν ναυτῶν
1 μὲν διὰ φρυγανισμὸν καὶ ἀρπαγὴν καὶ ὑδρείαν
μακρὰν ὑπὸ τῶν ἵππεων ἀπολυμένων. οἱ δὲ
θεράπουτες, ἑπειδὴ εἰς ἀντίπαλα καθεστήκαμεν,
ἀυτομολοῦσι, καὶ οἱ ξένοι οἱ μὲν ἀναγκαστοὶ
ἐσβάντες εὐθὺς κατὰ τὰς πόλεις ἀποχωροῦσιν, οἱ

1 τῶν, after ναυτῶν in MSS., deleted by Poppo.

1 Lit. "dryness," as opposed to a water-logged condition (διάβροχοι).

20
ments for his army and navy. For they plan, as I hear, to make an attempt upon our walls with their land-force and at the same time to try their luck at sea also with their fleet. And let it not seem incredible to any of you that they will try also by sea. For our fleet, as the enemy also have learned, though at first it was in prime condition as regards both the soundness of the ships and the unimpaired condition of the crews, is not so now; the ships are water-logged, from having been at sea for so long a time already, and the crews have wasted away. For it is not possible to draw the ships up on shore and dry them out, because the fleet of the enemy, which is quite a match for us and in number is even superior, keeps us in continual expectation that it will sail against us. They keep practising in plain view; the initiative to make attack lies with them; and they have a better opportunity to dry their ships than we, for they are not blockading others.

XIII. "We, on the contrary, could hardly enjoy this advantage even if we had a great superiority in the number of our ships, and were not compelled, as now, to use them all for guard-duty. For if we relax our vigilance ever so little, we shall not have our supplies, which are even now with difficulty brought past their city and into our camp. And our crews have been and are still being wasted, for the reason that our sailors, forced to go out to a distance for wood and forage and water, are constantly being killed by the cavalry. And now that we have been reduced to equal terms with the enemy, our servants are deserting. Of the mercenaries also, some, who embarked on our ships under compulsion, go home to their cities on the first opportunity; others, who
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δὲ ὑπὸ μεγάλου μισθοῦ τὸ πρῶτον ἐπαρθέντες καὶ ὀλόμενοι χρηματιεῖσθαι μᾶλλον ἡ μαχεῖσθαι, ἐπειδὴ παρὰ γνώμην ναυτικόν τε ὑπὸ καὶ τᾶλλα ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἀνθεστῶτα ὀρῶσιν, οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ αὐτομολίας προφάσει ἀπέρχονται, οἱ δὲ ὡς ἐκαστοὶ δύνανται (πολλὴ δ' ἡ Σικελία), εἰσὶ δ' οἱ καὶ, αὐτοὶ ἐμπορευόμενοι, ἀνδράποδα Ἱπποκρίτα ἀντεμβιβάσαι ὑπὲρ σφῶν πείσαντες τοὺς τριφράχους τὴν ἀκρίβειαν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἀφήμηται.

ΧΙ. Ἐπισταμένοις δ' ὑμῖν γράφω ὅτι βραχεία ἀκμὴ πληρώματος καὶ ὀλίγοι τῶν ναυτῶν οἱ ἐξορμῶντες τε ναῦν καὶ ἐννέχοντες τὴν εἰρήσιαν.

2 τούτων δὲ πάντων ἀπορώτατον τὸ τε μὴ οἷόν τε εἶναι ταῦτα ἐμοὶ κωλύσαι τῷ στρατηγῷ (χαλεπά γὰρ αὐτῷ) καὶ ὑμέτεροι φύσεις ἄρξαι) καὶ ὑπὸ ὅποθεν ἐπιπληρωσόμεθα τὰς ναύς ἔχομεν, δ' τοῖς πολεμίως πολλαχόθεν ὑπάρχει, ἀλλ' ἀνάγκη ἂν ἦν ἐχοντες ἢλθομεν τά τε ὄντα καὶ ἀπαναλισκόμενα γίγνεσθαι: οἴ γὰρ νῦν οὖσαι πόλεις ξύμμαχοι

3 ἀδύνατοι, Νάξος καὶ Κατάνη. εἰ δὲ προσγενήσεται ἐν ἔτι τοῖς πολεμίοις, ὡστε τὰ τρέφοντα ἡμᾶς χωρία τῆς Ἰταλίας, ὀρῶντα ἐν ὧ τε ἐσμέν καὶ ὑμῶν μὴ ἐπιβοηθοῦντων, πρὸς ἐκείνους χωρὶς

1 αὐτοῖ, Hude prefers αὐτοῖ, with most MSS.

1 i.e. as they would profess after they had got within the enemy's lines. Or, "on any occasion for deserting," i.e. whenever the deserters thought themselves unobserved by the Athenians or found themselves in the neighbourhood of the Syracusan troops, πρόθεσις being used not of a pretended, but of a real occasion, as in i. xxviii., xxiii. 5; cxviii. 1.
were in the first place stirred by the prospects of high pay and thought they were going to make money rather than to fight, now that, contrary to their expectation, they see on the enemy's side the fleet and everything else offering resistance, either go over as professed 1 deserters, or get away as best they can—for Sicily is large—and there are also some who, being themselves engaged in traffic, have persuaded the trierarchs to take Hyccarian slaves on board in their stead, and thus have robbed our navy of its perfection of discipline.

XIV. "You to whom I write understand that a crew only keeps at its prime for a short space, 2 and that it is only a few of the sailors who can both set a ship in motion and keep the oar-strokes in time. But of all these difficulties, that which causes me most distress is that I, the general, cannot prevent these abuses—for the temper of you Athenians is hard to control—and that we have no source from which to get recruits for manning our ships, while the enemy has many sources of supply; on the contrary, the resources that we brought with us must suffice for our present needs as well as make up for our constant losses; 3 for the only cities that are now in alliance with us, Naxos and Catana, cannot help us in this. And if but one advantage more shall be gained by the enemy—that the regions of Italy which supply us with food, seeing in what plight we are and that you are not sending reinforcements, should go over to the enemy—the

2 Or, "the really efficient part of a crew is always small."
3 Or, "the men we brought with us must serve for our present force as well as make up for our ever-recurring losses."
σαι, διαπεπολεμήσεται αὐτοῖς ἀμαχεὶ ἐκπολυ-
ορκηθέντων ἕμών ὁ πόλεμος. ¹

"Τούτων ἐγὼ ἴδιω μὲν ἂν εἶχον ὑμῖν ἔτερα
ἐπιστέλλειν, οὐ μὲντοι χρησιμοτερὰ γε, εἰ δὲι
σαφῶς εἰδότας τὰ ἐνθάδε βουλεύσασθαι. καὶ
ἄμα τὰς φύσεις ἐπιστάμενοι ὑμῶν, βουλομένων
μὲν τὰ ἴδιστα ἁκούειν, αἰτιωμένων δὲ ύστερον, ἢν
τι ὑμῖν ἀπ' αὐτῶν μὴ ὁμοίον ἐκβῇ, ἀσφαλέστερον
ηγησάμην τὸ ἀληθὲς δηλώσαι.

XV. Καὶ νῦν ὦς ἐφ᾿ ἂ μὲν ἠλθομεν τὸ πρῶτον
καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν καὶ τῶν ἡγεμόνων ὑμῖν μὴ
μεμπτῶν γεγενημένων, οὔτω τὴν γνώμην ἔχετε:
ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἡ Σικελία τε ἀπασα ἐξυπηρταται καὶ ἐκ
Πελοποννήσου ἀλλὴ στρατιὰ προσδόκιμος αὐτοῖς,
βουλεύσασθε ἴδῃ ὡς τῶν γ' ἐνθάδε μηδὲ τοῖς
παροῦσιν ἀνταρκοῦντων, ἀλλ' ἡ τούτους μετα-
πέμπειν δέον ἡ ἀλλην στρατιὰν μὴ ἐλάσσω ἐπι-
πέμπειν καὶ πεζὴν καὶ ναυτικήν, καὶ χρήματα μὴ
όλιγα, ἔμοι δὲ διὰδοχόν τινα, ὡς ἀδύνατός εἰμι
διὰ νόσου νεφρίτειν παραμένειν. ἄξιον δ' ὑμῶν
ξυγγραμμῆς τυχικάνειν καὶ γὰρ ὅτ' ἐρρώμην πολλὰ
ἐν ἡγεμονίας ὑμᾶς εὑ ἐποίησα. ὁ τι δὲ μέλλετε,
ἄμα τὸ ἢρι εὐθὺς καὶ μὴ ἐς ἀναβολάς πρᾶσσετε,
ὡς τῶν πολεμίων τὰ μὲν ἐν Σικελίᾳ δι' ὁλίγου
ποριουμένων, τὰ δ' ἐκ Πελοποννήσου σχολαίτερον
μὲν, ὅμως δ', ἢν μὴ προσέχητε τὴν γνώμην, τὰ
μὲν λήσουσιν ὑμᾶς, ὤσπερ καὶ πρότερον, τὰ δὲ
φησίστονται."

XVI. Ἡ μὲν τοῦ Νικίου ἐπιστολὴ τοσάῦτα

¹ δ' πόλεμος omitted by Hude, as not read by the
Scholiast.
war will be all over for them without a battle, for we shall be besieged into surrender.

"I could have written you things more pleasant than these, but certainly not more useful, if you are to have full knowledge of the situation here before deciding upon your course; and, besides, knowing as I do your tempers—that you do indeed prefer to hear what is most pleasant, but afterwards find fault if the results are in any respect disappointing—I have thought it safer to reveal the truth.

XV. "And now I beg you to believe that neither your soldiers nor your generals have been blame-worthy so far as concerns the original objects of our expedition; but since all Sicily is united and the enemy expects another army from the Peloponnesus, decide at once upon a course of action, knowing that the troops which are now here are not a match even for the enemy which at present confronts us, but that you must either recall these or send to reinforce it another armament equally large, both army and fleet, and no small amount of money; and you must send a general to relieve me, since I am unable to remain because of a disease of the kidneys. And I submit that I have a claim upon your indulgence, for when I was strong I served you well in many a position of command. But whatever you intend to do, do it promptly at the opening of spring and without postponements, knowing that the enemy will procure fresh resources, some near at hand in Sicily, and others from the Peloponnesus, and that these last, though they will arrive less promptly, nevertheless, if you do not take care, will either elude you as they did before, or else outstrip you."

XVI. Such were the disclosures made by the letter
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κατ' ἑυερίσκοντοι, ἀποκέφαλίσαντες τῶν μὲν Νικιδίων, ὁπείροι ξυνάρχοντες αἴρεθέντες ἀφίκονται, τῶν αὐτῶν ἐκεί δύο προσείλοντο, Μενανδρόν καὶ Εὔθυδημον, ὅπως μὴ μόνος ἐν ἀσθενείᾳ ταλαιπωροῦσι στρατιῶν δὲ ἀλλὰν ἐγκρίσαντο πέμπτεν καὶ ναυτικήν καὶ πεζικήν 'Αθηναίων τε ἐκ καταλόγον καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων. καὶ ξυνάρχοντας αὐτῶ ἐιλοῦτο Δημοσθένη τε τῶν 'Αλκισθένους καὶ 2 Εὐρυμέδουτα τοῦ Θουκλέους, καὶ τῶν μὲν Εὐρυμέδουτα εὐθὺς περὶ ἕλιου τροπὰς τὰς χειμερινὰς ἀποπέμπουσιν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν μετὰ δέκα νεῶν, ἀγοντα εἰκοσι καὶ ἐκατόν τάλαντα ἀργυρίου καὶ ἄμα ἀγγελοῦντα τοῖς ἐκεί ὅτι ἥξει βοήθεια καὶ ἐπιμέλεια αὐτῶν ἔσται.

XVII. Ὅ δὲ Δημοσθένης ὑπομένου παρεσκευάζετο τὸν ἐκπλοῦν ὡς ἄμα τῶ ἱμα τοιοῦτοι πονησόμενοι, στρατιῶν τὲ ἐπαγγέλλων ἐς τοὺς ξυμμάχους καὶ χρήματα αὐτὸθεν καὶ ναῦς καὶ 2 ὀπλίταις ἐτοιμάζοντες. πέμπουσι δὲ καὶ περὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον οἱ 'Αθηναίοι εἰκοσι ναῦς, ὅπως φυλάσσοντες μηδένα ἀπὸ Κορίνθου καὶ τῆς Πελο- 3 πονῆσον ἔς τὴν Σικελίαν περαιοῦσθαι. οἱ γὰρ Κορίνθιοι, ὡς αὐτοὶς οἱ πρόσβασις ἤκουσαν καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελία βελτίων ἔγγελλον, νομίζοντες ὡς ἀκαίρων καὶ τῆς προτέραν πέμψιν τῶν νεῶν πονήσασθαι, πολλῷ μᾶλλον ἐπέρρωντο, καὶ ἐν

1 With H and Valla, the other MSS. omit καὶ ἐκατον.

1 Already mentioned as one of those who signed the treaty of Nicias, 422 B.C.; cf. v. xix. 2; xxiv. 1.
2 Last mentioned in active service in iv. 66-69.
of Nicias. But when the Athenians heard it read, they did not relieve Nicias of his command, but in order that he might not to have to face his difficulties alone while in ill-health, they chose two men who were on the spot, Menander and Euthydemus,¹ to assist him until the arrival of the other two who should be chosen as his colleagues. And they voted to send another armament, both land-force and fleet, to be recruited from the Athenians on the muster-roll and from the allies. And as colleagues for Nicias they elected Demosthenes ² son of Alcisthenes, and Eurymedon ³ son of Thucles. Eurymedon was despatched to Sicily immediately, about the time of the winter solstice, with ten ships; and he took with him one hundred and twenty talents of silver,⁴ and at the same time bore a message to the army in Sicily that reinforcements would come and that care would be taken of them.

XVII. But Demosthenes remained behind and busied himself with preparations for his departure, which he planned to make at the opening of spring, sending to the allies requisitions for troops and getting ready at home money and ships and hoplites. And the Athenians also sent twenty ships round the Peloponnesus, to see that no one should cross over from Corinth and the Peloponnesus to Sicily. For the Corinthians, when the Syracusan envoys arrived and reported that the situation in Sicily was more favourable, felt much greater confidence than before, thinking that their former despatch of the fleet had been well timed, and

³ He had been fined after the unsuccessful expedition to Sicily in 424 B.C.; cf. iv. lxv. 3.
⁴ £24,000; $116,040.
The Athenian squadron, generally twenty triremes, stationed on guard here during the whole war; cf. ii. lxix. 1.; lxxx. 4.

The Archidamian War, or the first decade of the Peloponnesian War.  

Referring to the Thirty Years' Truce; cf. i. cxv. 1.
accordingly not only were they themselves preparing to send hoplites to Sicily in merchant-ships, but also the Lacedaemonians were intending in the same manner to despatch troops from the rest of the Peloponnesus. The Corinthians were also manning twenty-five ships, in order that they might try an engagement with the squadron on watch at Naupactus and that the Athenians at Naupactus might not find it so easy to prevent their merchant-vessels from putting to sea, since they would be busy keeping watch upon the triremes arrayed against them.

XVIII. The Lacedaemonians were also making ready for their invasion of Attica, both in accordance with their previous resolution and because the Syracusans and Corinthians urged it, when they heard of the reinforcements to be sent from the Athenians to Sicily, so that, as they said, these might be wholly prevented by the invasion. And Alcibiades was likewise insistently telling them that they should fortify Deceleia and not relax their efforts in the war. But most important of all was the fact that a degree of confidence had come to the Lacedaemonians, because they believed that the Athenians, once they had on their hands a twofold war—with themselves and with the Siceliots—would be more easily overthrown, and because they regarded the Athenians as having been the first to break the treaty. In the former war they felt that the transgression had been rather on their own part; for the Thebans had entered Plataea in time of truce, and, although it had been stipulated in the former agreements that neither party was to resort to arms if the other were willing to submit the question to arbitration, yet they themselves refused to respond
αὐτοὶ οὕς ὑπῆκον ές δίκαιοι προκαλουμένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων. καὶ διὰ τούτο ἐϊκότως δυστυχεῖν τε ἐνόμιζον καὶ ἐνεθυμοῦντο τήν τε περὶ Πύλου εὖμ-3 φορὰν καὶ εἰ τις ἄλλη αὐτοῖς γένοιτο. ἔπειτα δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναίοι ταῖς τριάκοντα ναυσίν εξ Ἀργούς ὀρμώμενοι Ἐπιδαύρου τε τι καὶ Πρασίων καὶ ἄλλα ἐδήσαν καὶ ἐκ Πύλου ἁμα ἐληστεῦντο, καὶ ὁσίκεις περὶ τοῦ διαφοραί γένοιτο τῶν κατὰ τὰς σπουδὰς ἀμφισβητομένων, ἐς δίκαιος προκαλομένων τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων οὐκ ἦθελον ἐπιτρέπειν, τότε δὴ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι νομίζαντες τὸ παραγόμημα, ὁπερ καὶ σφίσι πρότερον ἡμάρτηστο, ἀυθίς ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τὸ αὐτὸ περιστάνοι, πρόσνυμοι 4 ἔσαν ἐς τὸν πόλεμον. καὶ ἐν τῷ χειμῶν τοῦτο τοῖς οἰκηρόν τε περιήγηταλλον κατὰ τοὺς ἐνυμμάχους καὶ τὰ ἅλλα ἐργαλεῖα ἁτοίμαζον ἐς τὸν ἐπιτείχισμον. καὶ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ἁμα ὡς ὀπο-πέμψατες ἐν ταῖς ὀλκάσιν ἐπικουρίᾳ αὐτοῖς τε ἐπορχζον καὶ τοὺς ἅλλους Πελοποννησίους προσ-ηνάγκαζον. καὶ ὁ χειμόν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ὄγδον καὶ ἐκατόν ἐτῶς τοῦ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῶ̣δε ὡν Θουκυδίδης εξινεγράψεν.

XIX. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγεγραμμένου ἢρος εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου πρῶτα δὴ οἱ Λακεδαιμονίοι καὶ οἱ ἐνυμμαχοὶ ἐς τὴν Ἀττικήν ἐςβαλον ἣγείτο δὲ Ἄγις ὁ Ἀρχιδάμοι, Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τῆς χώρας τὰ περὶ τὸ πεδίον ἐδήσαν, ἐπειτα Δεκέλειαν ἐτείχιζον, κατὰ πόλεις

1 iv. 26-41. 2 cf. vi. ev. 1.
3 March, 413 B.C.
4 Situated almost due north of Athens, at the highest
to the summons when the Athenians invited them to arbitrate. On this account they considered that they deserved their misfortune, having in mind both the disaster at Pylos\(^1\) and any other that had befallen them. But now the Athenians, setting out from Argos with thirty ships,\(^2\) had ravaged a part of Epidaurus and Prasiae and other places, and at the same time were making predatory excursions from Pylos; and as often as differences arose about any of the points of dispute in the treaty and the Lacedaemonians proposed arbitration, they were unwilling to resort to it; at this time, therefore, the Lacedaemonians, considering that the unlawful conduct, of which they had themselves formerly been guilty, had shifted round and now rested upon the Athenians, were zealous for the war. And during this winter they sent out requisitions for iron to their allies, and in general were making ready the tools needed in the fortification of Deceleia. And at the same time they were not only devising on their own part ways and means for sending reinforcements in merchant-ships to the army in Sicily, but were also compelling the rest of the Peloponnesians to do likewise. So the winter ended, and with it the eighteenth year of this war of which Thucydides wrote the history.

XIX. At the very beginning of the next spring,\(^3\) earlier than ever before, the Lacedaemonians and their allies invaded Attica, under the command of Agis son of Archidamus, king of the Lacedaemonians. And at first they ravaged the plain of Attica and then proceeded to fortify Deceleia,\(^4\) point of the pass where the road to Boeotia cuts through the eastern Parnes, the site of the present village of Tatoï.
2 διελόμενοι τὸ ἔργον. ἀπέχει δὲ ἡ Δεκέλεια σταδίους μάλιστα τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλεως εἰκοσι καὶ ἐκατόν, παραπλήσιον δὲ οὐ πολλῷ πλέον καὶ τῆς Βοιωτίας. ἐπὶ δὲ τῶ πεδίῳ καὶ τῆς χώρας τοῖς κρατίστοις ἐς τὸ σαχαργέων ὁχοδομεῖτο τὸ τεῖχος, ἐπιφανεῖς μέχρι τῆς τῶν

3 Ἀθηναίων πόλεως, καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ Πελοποννήσῳ καὶ οἱ ἕμμαχοι ἐτείχιζον· οἳ δὲ ἐν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ ἀπέστελλον περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν χρόνων ταῖς ὀλκάσι τοὺς ὀπλίτας ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, Λακεδαίμονικοι μὲν τῶν τε Εἰλώτων ἐπιλεξάμενοι τοὺς βελτίστους καὶ τῶν νεοδαμώδων, ξυναμφό τέρων ἐξαικοσίους ὀπλίτας καὶ Ἐκκριτον Σαρπινίατην ἄρχοντα, Βοιωτοὶ δὲ τριακοσίους ὀπλίτας, ὅν ἦρχον Ἐνών τε καὶ Νίκων Θηβαιοὶ καὶ

4 Ἡγήσαντος Θεσπιεύς, οὕτωι μὲν οὐν ἐν τοῖς πρώτοι ορμήσαντες ἀπὸ τοῦ Ταυνάρου τῆς Λακωνικῆς ἐς τὸ πέλαγος ἀφείσαν· μετὰ δὲ τούτους Κορίνθιοι οὐ πολλῷ ὑστερον πεντακοσίους ὀπλίτας, τοὺς μὲν ἐξ αὐτῆς Κορίνθου, τοὺς δὲ προσμισθωσάμενοι Ἀρκάδων, ἄρχοντα· Ἀλέξιον Κορίνθιον προστάζοντες ἀπέστειλαν· δὲ καὶ Σικυώνιοι διακοσίους ὀπλίτας ὁμοί τοῖς Κορίνθιοις, ὕπ ήρχε Σαργεύς Σικυώνιος.

5 αἱ δὲ πέντε καὶ εἰκοσι ψής τῶν Κορινθίων αἱ τοῦ χειμῶνος πληρωθεῖσα αὐθόρμους ταῖς ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ εἰκοσι Ἀττικαῖς, ἔσσε τοῦτοι οἱ ὀπλίται ταῖς ὀλκάσιν ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἀπῆραν οὕτε οὐκ εἴκε καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἐπληρώθησαν,

1 οὐ πολλῷ πλέον deleted by Hude.
2 ἐς τὸ σαχαργέων deleted by Hude with Krüger and Stahl.
3 καὶ, before ἄρχοντα in the MSS., deleted by Hude.
apportioning the work to the several allied states. Deceleia is distant from the city of Athens about one hundred and twenty stadia, and about the same distance, or not much more, from Boeotia. The purpose of the fort they were building was to dominate the plain and the most fertile parts of the country, with a view to devastating them, and it was visible as far as the city of Athens. And while the Peloponnesians in Attica and their allies were building this fort, those in the Peloponnesus were at the same time despatching the hoplites in merchant-ships to Sicily, the Lacedaemonians having picked out the best of the Helots and Neodamodes,\(^1\) of both together about six hundred hoplites, with Eccritus the Spartan as commander, and the Boeotians having selected three hundred hoplites, in command of whom were Xenon and Nicon, both Thebans, and Hegesander, a Thespian. Now these set out in the first contingent from Taenarus in Laconia and made for the open sea; and following them, but not long afterwards, the Corinthians sent out five hundred hoplites, some from Corinth itself, others being Arcadians whom they had taken on for hire, appointing in command of them Alexarchus, a Corinthian. The Sicyonians also despatched at the same time as the Corinthians two hundred hoplites under the command of Sargeus, a Sicyonian. Meanwhile the twenty-five Corinthian ships, which had been manned during the winter, lay opposite the twenty Athenian ships at Naupactus, until their hoplites in the merchant-ships had got well on their voyage from the Peloponnesus; it was for this purpose, indeed, that

\(^1\) cf. v. xxxiv. 1. These were clans of new citizens made up of Helots emancipated for service in war.
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ὅπως μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναίοι πρὸς τὰς ὀλκάδας μᾶλλον ἢ πρὸς τὰς τριήμερες τῶν νον ἐξωσίν.

XX. Ἔν δὲ τούτῳ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναίοι ἀμα Δεκελείας τῷ τείχισμῷ καὶ τοῦ ἦρος εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου περὶ τε Πελοπόννησον ναῦς τριάκοντα ἐστειλαν καὶ Χαρικλέα τοῦ Ἀπολλοδόρου ἀρχοντα, ὥς εἰρήτο καὶ ἐς Ἀργος ἀφικομένῳ κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικὸν παρακαλεῖν Ἀργείων ὁπλίτας ἐπὶ τὰς 2 ναῦς, καὶ τοῦ Δημοσθένη ἔς τὴν Σικελίαν, ὅσπερ ἔμελλον, ἀπέστελλον ἐξήκοντα μὲν ναυσὶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ πέντε Χίαις, ὀπλίταις δὲ ἐκ καταλόγου Ἀθηναίων διακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις, καὶ ησιωτῶν ὅσοις ἐκασταχόθεν οὗν τῇ ἡ πλείστοις χρῆσασθαί, καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων τῶν ὑπηκόων, εἰ ποθέν τι εἰχὼν ἐπιτηδείου ἐς τὸν πόλεμον, ξυμπορίσαντες. εἰρήτο δ' αὐτῷ πρῶτον μετὰ τοῦ Χαρικλέους ἀμα περιπλέοντα ἔστρατεύεσθαι 3 περὶ τὴν Δακωνικὴν. καὶ ὁ μὲν Δημοσθένης ἐς τὴν Διόγναν προσπλεύσας τοῦ στρατεύματος τε εἰ τῆς ὑπελέειστον περιέμενε καὶ τὸν Χαρικλέα τοὺς Ἀργείους παραλαβεῖν.

XXI. Ἔν δὲ τῇ Σικελίᾳ ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τούτου τοῦ ἦρος καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος ἤκεν ἐς τᾶς Συρακούσας, ἄγων ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων ὑπὸ ὑπεισε στρατιῶν 2 ὅσην ἐκασταχόθεν πλείστην ἐδύνατο. καὶ ξυγκαλέσας τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἐφὲ χρῆναι πληροῦν ναῦς ὡς δύνανται πλείστας καὶ ναυμαχίας ἀποπειραν λαμβάνειν ἐλπίζειν γὰρ ὧτ' αὐτοῦ τῷ ἔρχον ἄξιον τοῦ κωδύνου ἐς τὸν πόλεμον κατ- 3 εργάσεσθαι. ξυνανέπειθε δὲ καὶ ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης

1 τε, after Ἀργείων in MSS., deleted by Reiske, followed by Hude.
they had been manned in the first place—that the Athenians might not give their attention so much to the merchant-ships as to the triremes.

XX. Meanwhile the Athenians, simultaneously with the fortification of Deceleia and at the very beginning of spring, sent thirty ships round the Peloponnesus under the command of Charicles son of Apollodorus, whose orders were on reaching Argos to summon to the ships Argive hoplites, in accordance with the terms of their alliance. And they also were setting Demosthenes on his way to Sicily, as they had planned to do, with fifty Athenian ships and five Chian, twelve hundred Athenian hoplites from the muster-roll, and as many islanders as it was possible to get into their service from each place; and from their other allies who were subjects they collected whatever these had anywhere that was serviceable for the war. But Demosthenes had received instructions first of all, as he was sailing round, to co-operate with Charicles in his operations on the coast of Laconia. So he sailed to Aegina and waited there for any part of the armament that had been left behind, and also until Charicles should take on board the Argive hoplites.

XXI. In Sicily, during the same spring and at about the same time, Gylippus returned to Syracuse, bringing from each of the cities which he had prevailed upon as large a body of troops as he could secure. And calling together the Syracusans, he told them that they should man as many ships as possible and try their luck in fighting at sea; for he hoped thereby to accomplish something for the furtherance of the war that would be worth the risk. And Hermocrates most of all joined in urging them
οὐχ ἦκιστα ταῖς ναυαὶ μῇ ἀθυμείν ἐπιχειρήσαι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, λέγων οὐδὲ ἐκεῖνος πάτριοι τὴν ἐμπειρίαν οὐδὲ ἀίδιον τῆς θαλάσσης ἔχειν, ἀλλ’ ἣπειρώτας μᾶλλον τῶν Συρακοσίων οὖντας καὶ ἀναγκασθέντας ὑπὸ Μῆδων ναυτικοῦς γενέσθαι. καὶ πρὸς ἄνδρας τολμηροὺς, οἶνος καὶ Ἀθηναίους, τοὺς ἀντιτολμῶντας χαλέπωτάτους αὐτοῖς φαίνεσθαι ὥ γὰρ ἐκεῖνοι τοὺς πέλας, οὐ δυνάμει ἔστιν ὅτε προύχοντες, τῷ δὲ θράσει ἐπιχειροῦντες, καταφοβοῦσι, καὶ σφᾶς ἄν τὸ αὐτὸ ὄμοιος τοῖς ἐναντίοις ὑποσχέν. καὶ Συρακοσίους εὖ εἰδέναι ἐφ’ ὑ τὸ τολμῆσαι ἀπροσδοκῆτως πρὸς τὸ Ἀθηναῖων ναυτικόν ἀντιστήναι πλέον τι, διὰ τὸ τοιοῦτον ἐκπλαγέντων αὐτῶν, περισσομένους ἢ Ἀθηναίους τῇ ἐπιστήμῃ τὴν Συρακοσίων ἀπειρίαν βλάψοντας ἰέναι οὐν ἐς τὴν πείραν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ καὶ μὴ ἀποκνεῦν. καὶ οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι, τοῦ τε Γυλίππου καὶ τοῦ Ἐρμοκράτους καὶ εἰ τοῦ ἄλλου πειθότων, ὄρμηντο τε ἐς τὴν ναυμαχίαν καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐπλήρουν.

XXII. Ὁ δὲ Γυλίππος, ἐπειδὴ παρεσκεύαστο τὸ ναυτικόν, ἁγαγὼν ὑπὸ νῦκτα πᾶσαν τὴν στρατιὰν τὴν πέχθν αὐτῶς μὲν τοῖς ἐν τῷ Πλημμυρίῳ τείχεσι κατὰ γῆν ἐμελλὲ προσβαλεῖν, αἱ δὲ τριήρεις τῶν Συρακοσίων ἁμα καὶ ἀπὸ ξυνθή-ματος πέντε μὲν καὶ τριάκοντα ἐκ τοῦ μεγάλου λιμένος ἐπέπλεον, αἱ δὲ πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ἐκ τοῦ ἐλασσόνου, οὐ ἡν καὶ τὸ νεώριον αὐτοῖς,

1 τοῦ, after ἦκιστα in MSS., deleted by Hude with GM.
2 For ἄν αὐτοῖς of the Vulgate.
not to be faint-hearted about attacking the Athenians with their ships, saying that with the Athenians also their maritime skill was not a legacy from their fathers or a possession for all time, but that on the contrary they were originally more landmen than the Syracusans, and had only taken to the sea when forced to do so by the Persians. He added that those who with daring confront daring men like the Athenians appear most formidable to them; for that quality which enables the Athenians to terrorize their neighbours, to whom they are sometimes not superior in power, though they always attack them with confidence—this very quality the Syracusans would likewise exhibit to their opponents. And he said that he was well aware that the Syracusans, by daring unexpectedly to make a stand against the Athenian fleet, would have an advantage over them, dismayed as they would be on that account, which would more than outweigh the damage which the Athenians might inflict by their skill on the inexperience of the Syracusans. He urged them, therefore, to proceed to the trial of their fleet and not to shrink from it. So the Syracusans, under the persuasions of Gylippus, Hermocrates, and perhaps others, were eager for the sea-fight and began to man the ships.

XXII. When the fleet was ready, Gylippus led out his whole land-force under cover of night, intending in person to make an assault by land upon the forts of Plemmyrium, and at the same time, on a preconcerted signal, thirty-five Syracusan triremes sailed to the attack from the Great Harbour, while forty-five sailed round from the lesser harbour, where their ship-yard was, purposing to form a junction
περιέπλεουν, ἃς ἐν τῶ Πλημμυρίῳ, ὅπως οἱ Ἀθη-ναῖοι ἀμφοτέρωθεν θορυβῶνται. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναίοι διὰ τὰς ἀντιπληρώσασθής ἐξήκοντα ναῦς ταῖς μὲν πέντε καὶ εἰκόσι πρὸς τὰς πέντε καὶ τριάκοστα τῶν Συρακοσίων τὰς ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ λιμένι ἐναυμάχον, ταῖς δὲ ἐπιλοίποις ἀπήγαγον ἐπὶ τὰς ἐκ τοῦ νεωρίου περιπλεύσασας. καὶ εὐθὺς πρὸ τοῦ στόματος τοῦ μεγάλου λιμένος ἐναυμά-χον, καὶ ἀντείχον ἀλλήλοις ἐπὶ πολὺ, οἱ μὲν βιάζασθαι βουλόμενοι τῶν ἐσπλουν, οἱ δὲ κωλύειν.

XXIII. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ὁ Γύλιππος, τῶν ἐν τῷ Πλημμυρίῳ Ἀθηναίων πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν ἐπικαταβάντων καὶ τῆς ναυμαχίας τῆς γνώμην προσεχόντων, φθάνει προσπεσών ἄμα τῇ ἐω αἰφιιδίως τοῖς τείχεσι, καὶ αἱρεῖ τὸ μέγιστον πρῶτόν, ἐπειτα δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐλάσσων δύο, οὐχ ὑπομεινάντων τῶν φυλάκων, ὥς εἶδον τὸ μέγιστον ῥαδίῳς ληφθέν. 2 καὶ ἐκ μὲν τοῦ πρῶτον ἀλόντος χαλέπῳς οἱ ἀνθρωποί, ὅσοι καὶ εἰς τὰ πλοῖα καὶ ὀλκάδα τινὰ κατέφυγον, ἐξεκομίζοντο ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον τῶν γὰρ Συρακοσίων ταῖς ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ λιμένι ναυσὶ κρατοῦσιν τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ ὑπὸ τριήρους μιᾶς καὶ εὔ πλεούσης ἐπεδιώκοντο· ἐπειδὴ δὲ τὰ δύο τείχισμα ἡλικετο, ἐν τούτῳ καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐτύγχανον ἢδη νικώμενοι, καὶ οἱ ἐς αὐτῶν 3 φεύγοντες ράδον παρέπλευσαν. αἱ γὰρ τῶν Συρακοσίων αἱ πρὸ τοῦ στόματος νῆς ναυμα-χοῦσαι βιασάμεναι τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναὺς

1 καὶ before περιέπλεουν, omitted with H and Valla.
with those inside the harbour and simultaneously attack Plemmyrium, so that the Athenians, thus assailed from both directions, might be thrown into confusion. But the Athenians, hastily manning sixty ships to oppose them, with twenty-five engaged the thirty-five Syracusan ships that were in the Great Harbour, and with the rest went to meet the squadron that was sailing round from the ship-yard. And so they at once engaged in battle in front of the mouth of the Great Harbour, and for a long time held out against one another, one side wishing to force the entrance, the other to prevent this.

XXIII. Meanwhile Gylippus, noticing that the Athenians on Plemmyrium had gone down to the sea and were giving their attention to the sea-fight, surprised them by making a sudden attack at day-break upon the forts; and first he captured the largest, and afterwards the two smaller ones also, their garrisons not awaiting the attack when they saw the largest so easily taken. Of the garrison of the fort that was taken first, all that succeeded in escaping to the boats and to a certain merchant ship were rescued and brought to camp, but it was with difficulty; for the Syracusans were at the time having the best of the fight with their ships in the Great Harbour, and a trireme, and that a fast sailer, was sent in pursuit. But when the other two forts were taken, the Syracusans, as it chanced, were by this time losing the fight, and those who fled from these forts had less difficulty in sailing past them. For the Syracusan ships that were fighting in front of the entrance, after they had forced back the Athenian ships, sailed into the harbour in disorder, and falling foul of one another made a present of
οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ ἐσέπλεον καὶ παραχθεῖσαν περὶ ἀλλήλας παρέδοσαν τὴν νίκην τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. ταύτας τε γὰρ ἔτρεψαν καὶ ὦφ' ὅν τὸ πρῶτον ἐνικώντο ἐν τῷ λιμένι. καὶ εἰνδεκα μὲν ναῦς τῶν Συρακοσίων κατέδυσαν καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀπέκτειναν, πλὴν ὅσον ἐκ τριῶν νεῶν, οὐς ἐξωγρήσαν τῶν δὲ σφετέρων τρεῖς νῆς διεφθάρησαν. τὰ δὲ ναυάγια ἀνελκύσαντες τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ τροπαίον ἐν τῷ νησίδῳ στῆσαντες τῷ πρὸ τοῦ Πλημμυρίου, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὸ ἕαυτῶν στρατόπεδον.

XXIV. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι κατὰ μὲν τὴν ναυμαχίαν οὕτως ἐπεπράγεσαν, τὰ δὲ ἐν τῷ Πλημμύριῳ τείχῃ εἶχον καὶ τροπαία ἐστησαν αὐτῶν τρία. καὶ τὸ μὲν ἔτερον τῶν δυνῶν τειχῶν τῶν ὑστερον λιθόθεντοι κατέβαλον, τὰ δὲ δύο ἐπισκευάσαντες

2 ἐφρούρουν. ἀνθρώποι δὲ ἐν τοῖς τειχῶν τῇ ἀλώσει ἀπέθανον καὶ ἐξωγρήθησαν πολλοὶ, καὶ χρήματα πολλὰ τὰ ἐμπαντὰ ἐλάλησον γὰρ ταμιείων χρωμένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοῖς τείχεσι πολλὰ μὲν ἐμπόρον χρήματα καὶ σῖτος ἐνίθυ, πολλὰ δὲ καὶ τῶν τριηρίνων, ἐπεὶ καὶ ἱστία τεσσαράκοντα τριήρων καὶ τὰλλα σκεύη ἐγκατελήφθη καὶ

3 τριήρεις ἀνειλκύσμεναι τρεῖς. μέγιστον δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς πρῶτοι ἐκάκωσε τὸ στράτευμα τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἢ τοῦ Πλημμύριου λήψις. οὐ γὰρ ἔτι οὐδὲ οἱ ἐσπλοὶ ἀσφαλεῖς ἦσαν τῆς ἐπαγωγῆς τῶν ἐπιτηδείων (οἱ γὰρ Συρακόσιοι ναυσίν αὐτὸθι ἐφορμοῦσας ἐκώλυνοι καὶ διὰ μάχης ἦδη ἐγίγνοντο.
their victory to the Athenians, who routed not only this squadron but also the ships by which they were at first being beaten inside the harbour. And they sank eleven of the Syracusan ships, slaying most of the men, except only the crews of three ships, whom they took alive; but of their own ships three were destroyed. And drawing up on shore the wrecks of the Syracusan ships and setting up a trophy on the little island that faces Plemmyrium, they withdrew to their own camp.

XXIV. The Syracusans had fared thus in the sea-fight, but they held possession of the forts on Plemmyrium and set up three trophies for these. One of the two forts last taken they demolished, but the other two they repaired and garrisoned. In the capture of the forts many men were killed or made prisoners, and much property in all was taken; for since the Athenians used the forts as a warehouse, there were in them many wares belonging to merchants as well as food, and also much property belonging to the trierarchs—\(^1\) in fact the sails and other tackle of forty triremes were taken there, as well as three triremes that had been drawn up on shore. But the greatest and most serious blow suffered by the Athenian army was the taking of Plemmyrium; for the work of bringing in provisions through the entrance to the harbour could no longer be carried on with safety (since the Syracusans lying in wait there with ships hindered this, and from now on the convoys could only make their

\(^1\) The trierarchs, appointed yearly from a selected list of well-to-do citizens, received from the state at the beginning of their year of service the bare ship, without rigging or equipment, which each had to provide for himself.
THUCYDIDES

αἱ ἐσκομιδαὶ), ἐς τὰ ἄλλα κατάπληξιν παρέσχε καὶ ἀθυμίαν τῷ στρατεύματι.

XXV. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ναῦς τε ἐκπέμπουσι δόδεκα οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ Ἀγάθαρχον ἐπ᾽ αὐτῶν Συρακόσιον ἀρχοῦτα. καὶ αὐτῶν μία μὲν ἐς Πελοπόννησον ὥχετο, πρέσβεις ἄγουσα, οὔπερ τὰ τε σφέτερα φράσουσι ὅτι ἐν ἐλπίσιν εἰσί καὶ τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον ἔτι μᾶλλον ἐποτρυνοῦσι γέγνεσθαι. αἱ δὲ ἐνδεκα νῆς πρὸς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐπλευσαν, πυνθανόμενοι πλοία τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις.

2 γέμοντα χρημάτων προσπλεῖν. καὶ τῶν τε πλοίων ἐπιτυχοῦσαι τὰ πολλὰ διέφθειραν καὶ ξύλα ναυπηγήσιμα ἐν τῇ Καυλωνιάτιδι κατέκαυσαν, ἢ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐτοίμα ἦν. ἐς τε Δοκροῦς μετὰ ταῦτα ἥλθον, καὶ ὀρμούσών αὐτῶν κατέπλευσε μία τῶν ὀλκάδων τῶν ἀπὸ Πελοπον-

νήσου ἄγουσα Θεσπιῶν ὀπλίταις καὶ ἀναλα-

βόντες αὐτοὺς οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς παρέπλεον ἐπ᾽ οἴκουν. φυλάξαντες δ᾽ αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναίοι ἐκκοσοὶ ναυσὶ πρὸς τοῖς Μεγάροις, μίαν μὲν ναῦν λαμβάνουσιν αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσι, τὰς δὲ ἄλλας οὐκ ἐδυνάθησαν, ἀλλὰ ἀποφέγγουσιν ἐς τὰς Συρακούσας.

4 Ἐγέρνετο δὲ καὶ περὶ τῶν σταυρῶν ἀκροβο-

λισμῶς ἐν τῷ λιμένι, οὗς οἱ Συρακόσιοι πρὸ τῶν πολαίων νεωσόκων κατέπηξαν ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ, ὅπως αὐτοῖς αἱ νῆς ἔντος ὀρμοῖεν καὶ οἱ Ἀθη-

ναῖοι ἐπιπλέοντες μὴ βλάπτοιεν ἐμβάλλοντες.

5 προσαγαγόντες γὰρ ναῦν μυριοφόρον αὐτοῖς ὁ

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entrance by fighting), and in general this event brought consternation and discouragement to the army.

XXV. After this the Syracusans sent out twelve ships under the command of Agatharchus, a Syracusan. One of these headed for the Peloponnesus, having on board some envoys who were to explain the situation in Sicily, that they were full of hope, and to urge the still more vigorous prosecution of the war on the continent of Greece. The other eleven ships sailed to Italy, since they heard that boats laden with supplies for the Athenians were approaching. And falling in with these boats, they destroyed most of them; and they also burned some timber in the territory of Caulonia, which was lying there ready for the Athenians to use in ship-building. After this they went to Locri, and while they were lying there at anchor, one of the merchant-ships that had sailed from the Peloponnesus arrived in port, bringing some Thespian hoplites. Taking these on board their ships, the Syracusans sailed along the coast toward home. But the Athenians, who were watching for them at Megara with twenty ships, captured one ship together with its crew, but they could not take the rest, which escaped to Syracuse.

Skirmishing also occurred in the harbour about the piles which the Syracusans drove down in the sea in front of their old dockyards with the object that the ships might lie moored inside the piles and the Athenians might not sail up and ram their ships. The Athenians brought up against the piles a ship

1 In Thucydides the term is used only of the part of the peninsula south of the river Laüs and Metapontum.
Ἀθηναίοι, πύργους τε ἔξουσιν καὶ παραφράγματα, ἐκ τε τῶν ἀκάτων ὄνευον ἀναδούμενοι τοὺς σταυροὺς καὶ ἀνέκλων καὶ κατακολυμβῶντες ἔξεπριον. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι ἀπὸ τῶν νεωσοίκων ἐβαλλον οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς ὀλκάδος ἀντέβαλλον καὶ τέλος τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν σταυρῶν ἀνείλον οἱ Ἀθηναίοι. χαλεπώτατη δ' ἦν τῇς σταυρώσεως ἣ κρύφιος· ἦσαν γὰρ τῶν σταυρῶν οὐς οὐχ ὑπερέχοντας τῆς θαλάσσης κατέπηξαν, ὡστε δεινῶν ἦν προσπλεῦσαι, μή οὐ προϊόν τις ὥσπερ περὶ ἔρμα περιβάλλῃ τὴν ναῦν. ἀλλὰ καὶ τούτους κολυμβηταὶ δυόμενοι ἔξεπριον μισθοῦ. ὁμοὶ δ' αὖθις οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐσταυρώσαν. πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἀλλὰ πρὸς ἄλληλους, οἷον εἰκὸς τῶν στρατοπέδων ἐγγὺς ὄντων καὶ ἀντιτεταγμένων, ἐμηχανώτω καὶ ἀκροβολισμοῖς καὶ πείραις παινοῖαις ἔχροιτο.

Ἐπερήψαν δὲ καὶ ἐς τὰς πύλεις πρέσβεις οἱ Συρακόσιοι Κορινθίων καὶ Ἀμπρακιώτων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων, ἀγγέλλοντας τὴν τε τοῦ Πλημμυρίου λήψιν καὶ τῆς ναυμαχίας πέρι ὡς οὐ τῇ τῶν πολεμίων ἱσχὺ μᾶλλον ἢ τῇ σφετέρᾳ ταραχῇ ἱσσηθεῖν, τὰ τε ἅλλα δηλώσοντας ὅτι ἐν ἐπισίων εἰσὶ καὶ ἀξιώσοντας ἐμβοηθεῖν ἐπὶ αὐτοὺς καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῷ, ὡς καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων προσδοκίμων ὄντων ἄλλη στρατιῶ καὶ, ἣν φθάσωσιν αὐτοὶ πρῶτον διαφθείραντες τὸ

1 About 250 tons.
of ten thousand talents \(^1\) burden on whose deck were wooden towers and bulwarks; then from small boats they attached ropes to the piles and pulled them up with windlasses or broke them off, or else they dived down and sawed them off. Meanwhile the Syracusans kept hurling missiles at them from the dockyards, and they returned the fire from the merchant-ship; and finally the Athenians destroyed most of the piles. But the most troublesome part of the stockade was that which was out of sight; for there were some of the piles which they had driven down so that they did not project above the surface of the water, and consequently it was dangerous to approach the stockade, for any one if he did not look out might impale his ship as on a sunken rock. But these also were disposed of by divers, who dived down and sawed them off for pay. But nevertheless the Syracusans drove their piles down again. And they contrived many other devices against one another, as might be expected when the two armies were in hostile array so near to each other; and they resorted to skirmishing and to stratagems of every sort.

The Syracusans also sent to the Sicilian cities Corinthian, Ambraciot and Lacedaemonian envoys, to report the capture of Plemmyrium and to explain in regard to the sea-fight that they had been defeated, not so much by the strength of the enemy, as by their own confusion; and in general they were to declare that they were full of hope and to beg the cities to give them aid against the enemy with both ships and land-forces, seeing that the Athenians on their part were expecting another army, and, if the Syracusans could forestall them by de-
παρὸν στράτευμα αὐτῶν, διαπεπολεµησόµενον, καὶ οί µὲν ἐν τῇ Σικελία ταύτα ἐπρασσον.

ΧΧVI. Ὅ ὦ Δηµοσθένης, ἐπεὶ ξυνελέγη αὐτῷ τὸ στράτευμα ὁ ἐδει ἔχοντα ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν βοηθεῖν, ἀρας ἐκ τῆς Λιγύνης καὶ πλεύσας πρὸς τὴν Πελοπόννησον τῷ τε Χαρικλεὶ καὶ ταῖς τριάκοντα ναυσὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ξυµµίσχει, καὶ παραλαβόντες τῶν Ἀργείων ὀπλίτας ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐπλεον ἐς τὴν Λακωνικὴν καὶ πρῶτον µὲν τῆς Ἑπιδαύρου τι τῆς Λυκηρᾶς ἐδήσωσαν, ἐπείτα σχόντες ἐς τὰ καταντικροὺς Κυθήρων τῆς Λακωνικῆς, ἐνθα τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος ἑστι, τῆς τε γῆς ἐστιν ἀ ἐδήσωσαν καὶ ἐτείχισαν ἱσθµώδεις τι χωρίων, ὡµα δὴ οἱ τε Εἰλωτες τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων αὐτὸσε αὐτοµολῶσι καὶ ἁµα λησταὶ ἐξ αὐτῶν, ὡσπερ ἐκ τῆς Πήλου, ἄρπαγὴν ποιῶνται.

καὶ οἱ µὲν Δηµοσθένης εὐθὺς ἐπειδὴ ξυµµακεναβε το χωρίων παρέπλεε ἐπὶ τῆς Κερκύρας, ὅπως καὶ τῶν ἐκείθεν ξυµµᾶχων παραλαβῶν τῶν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν πλοῦν ὅτι τάχιστα ποιῆται ὁ ὦ Ἡλίας περιµεῖνας ἔως το χωρίων ἐξετείχισε καὶ καταλιπών φυλακὴν αὐτῶν ἀπεκοµίζετο καὶ αὐτῶς ύστερον ταῖς τριάκοντα ναυσὶν ἐπὶ οἰκου καὶ οἱ Ἀργείοι ἁµα.

ΧΧVII. Ἀφίκοντο δὲ καὶ τῶν Ἡρακλών τῶν µαχαιροφόρων τοῦ Διάκονος γένους ἐς τὰς Ἀθηναιας πελτασταὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει τοῦτῳ τριάκοσιοι καὶ χίλιοι, οὔσ ἐδει τῷ Δηµοσθένει ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν εὐµπλείν. οἱ δὲ Ἡραναὶ, ὡς ύστερον ἥκον, διευνύντω αὐτῶς πάλιν ὅθεν ἤλθον ἐς Ἐφράκην ἀποπέµπειν. τὸ γὰρ ἔχειν πρὸς τὸν ἐκ τῆς

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stroying the present army before the new one came, the war would be at an end. The forces in Sicily were thus occupied.

XXVI. But as for Demosthenes, when the army was collected with which he was to bring aid to Sicily, he set out from Aegina, and sailing to the Peloponnesus effected a junction with Charicles and the Athenian fleet of thirty ships. Then taking on board some Argive hoplites, they sailed against Laconia, ravaging first a part of Epidaurus Limera; then landing on the coast of Laconia opposite Cythera, where the sanctuary of Apollo is, they ravaged portions of the land and fortified a place shaped like an isthmus, in order that the Helots of the Lacedaemonians might desert thither and that at the same time marauders might make it, as they had made Pylos, a base for their operations. Immediately afterwards, when he had taken part in occupying this place, Demosthenes sailed on toward Corecyra, in order that he might first take aboard some allied troops there, and then make the voyage to Sicily as quickly as possible. As for Charicles, he waited until he had completed the fortification of the place, and then, leaving a garrison there, sailed back home with his thirty ships, as did the Argives also at the same time.

XXVII. During this same summer there arrived at Athens thirteen hundred peltasts of the dirk-bearing Thracians of the tribe of Dii, who were to have sailed to Sicily with Demosthenes. But since they came too late, the Athenians were disposed to send them back to Thrace whence they had come. To keep them for the war that was being carried on

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1 Resuming the narrative at ch. xx. 3.
Δεκελείας πόλεμον αὐτοῦς πολυτελές ἐφαίνετο· δραχμῆν γὰρ τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκαστος ἐλάμβανεν.
3 ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἦ Δεκελεία τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὑπὸ πᾶσης τῆς στρατιάς ἐν τῷ θέρει τούτοις τειχισθείσα, ὑστερον δὲ φρουράς ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων κατὰ διαδοχήν χρόνου ἐπιούσαις τῇ χώρᾳ ἐπιρρεῖτο, πολλὰ ἐβλαπτε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ ἐν τοῖς πρῶτοι χρημάτων τ' ὀλέθρῳ καὶ ἀνθρώπων φθορᾷ ἐκάκωσε τὰ πράγματα. πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ βραχεῖα γυγνόμεναι αἱ ἐσβολαὶ τῶν ἄλλων χρόνων τῆς γῆς ἀπολαύειν οὐκ ἐκώλυνον τότε δὲ ξυνεχῶς ἐπικαθημένων, καὶ ὅτε μὲν καὶ πλεόνων ἐπιούσων, ὅτε δ' ἐξ ἀνάγκης τῆς ἱσης φρουρᾶς καταθεούσης τε τὴν χώραν καὶ ληστείας ποιομένης, βασιλέως τε παρόντος τοῦ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων Ἀχιλλος, ὅσ' οὐκ ἐκ παρέργου τοῦ πόλεμου ἐποιεῖτο, μεγάλα
4 οἱ Ἀθηναίοι ἐβλαπτοῦσι. τῆς τε γὰρ χώρας ἀπάσης ἐστέρημτο καὶ ἀνδραπόδων πλέουν ἢ δύο μυριάδες ἡπτομολικεσαν, καὶ τούτων πολὺ μέρος χειροτέχναι, πρόβατα τε πάντα ἀπολώλει καὶ ὑποξύγαι· ἵπποι τε, ὅσιμέραι ἐξελαυνόντων τῶν ἴππεων, πρός τε τὴν Δεκέλειαν καταδρομᾶς ποιομένων καὶ κατὰ τὴν χώραν φυλασσόντων, οἱ μὲν ἀπεχωλοῦσι ἐν γῇ ἀποκρότω τε καὶ ξυνεχῶς ταλαιπωροῦντες, οἱ δ' ἐτιτρώσκοντο.

XXVIII. "Ἡ τε τῶν ἐπιτηθείων παρακομιδὴ ἐκ τῆς Εὐβοίας, πρῶτον ἐκ τοῦ Ὄρωποῦ κατὰ γῆν

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from Deceleia seemed too expensive, since each received as pay a drachma a day. It should be explained regarding Deceleia that, from the time when it was first fortified during this summer by the entire army and was then regularly occupied for the annoyance of the country by garrisons furnished by the several allied states and succeeding each other at fixed intervals of time, its occupation did much harm to the Athenians, and by destruction of property and wastage of men was one of the chief causes that brought ruin to their cause. For before this summer the enemy's invasions, being of short duration, did not prevent the Athenians from making full use of the land during the rest of the year; but at this time, the occupation being continuous, the enemy sometimes invading the country with a larger force and at others the regular garrison overrunning the country, as it was compelled to do, and carrying off booty, while Agis, the king of the Lacedaemonians, who was present in person, carried on the war in no desultory fashion, the Athenians were suffering great damage. For they were deprived of their whole territory, more than twenty thousand slaves had already deserted, a large proportion of these being artisans, and all their small cattle and beasts of burden were lost; and now that the cavalry were sallying forth every day, making demonstrations against Deceleia and keeping guard throughout the country, some horses were constantly going lame because of the rocky ground and the incessant hardships they had to endure, and some were continually being wounded.

XXVIII. There was this further disadvantage: the bringing in of provisions from Euboea, which had
διὰ τῆς Δεκελείας θάσσων οὖσα, περὶ Σούνιον κατὰ θύλασσαν πολυτελῆς ἐγίγνητο· τῶν δὲ πάντων ὁμοίως ἐπακτῶν ἐδείτο ἡ πόλις, καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ πόλις εἶναι φρούριον κατέστη. πρὸς γὰρ τῇ ἐπάλξει τῆν μὲν ἠμέραν κατὰ διαδοχὴν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι φυλάσσουσιν, τὴν δὲ νύκτα καὶ ξύμπαντες πλὴν τῶν ἱππεῶν, οἱ μὲν ἐφ’ ὅπλοις ποιούμενοι, οἱ δ’ ἐπὶ τοῦ τείχους, καὶ θέρους καὶ χειμῶνος ἐταλαιπωροῦντο. μάλιστα δ’ αὐτούς ἔπιεξεν ὅτι δύο πολέμους ἀμα εἰχοῦν, καὶ ἐς φιλονικίαν καθέστασαν τοιαύτην ἣν πρὶν γενέσθαι ἡπίστησεν ἂν τις ἄκουσας, τὸ γὰρ αὐτοὺς πολιορκουμένους ἐπιτείχισμοῦ ὑπὸ Πελοποννησίων μηδ’ ὃς ἀποστήναι ἐκ Σικελίας, ἀλλὰ ἐκεί Συρακούσας τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ ἀντιπολιορκεῖν, πόλιν οὗτ’ ἐλάσσω αὐτὴν γε καθ’ αὐτήν τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ τὸν παράλογον τοσοῦτον ποιῆσαι τοῖς’ Ἐλλησι τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ τόλμης, ὅσον κατ’ ἄρχα τοῦ πολέμου οἱ μὲν ἐνιαυτόν, οἱ δὲ δύο, οἱ δὲ τρίων γε ἐτῶν οὕτως πλείω χρόνον ἐνόμιζον περιοίσειν αὐτοὺς, εἰ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐσβάλοιεν ἐς τὴν χώραν, ὥστε ἔτει ἐβδόμῳ καὶ δεκάτῳ μετὰ τῆς πρώτης ἐσβολῆς ἢλθον ἐς Σικελίαν, ἢδη τῷ πολέμῳ κατὰ πάντα τετρυχωμένοι, καὶ πόλεμον οὗτ’ ἐλάσσω προσανελοῦντο τοῦ πρότερον ὑπάρχους ἐκ Πελοποννήσου.
formerly been managed more expeditiously by way of Oropus overland through Deceleia, now became expensive, the route being by sea round Sunium. Everything alike which the city needed had to be imported, and Athens ceased to be a city and became a garrisoned fortress. For the Athenians had to keep guard at the battlements, during the day by relays, but at night everybody except the cavalry, some doing duty at the watch-posts, others upon the wall, both summer and winter, and so suffered great hardships. But what weighed most heavily upon them was that they had two wars on their hands at the same time; and yet they had been brought to such a pitch of determination as no one would have credited before it happened, if he had heard of it. That they, who were themselves being besieged by the Peloponnesians by means of a fortress in their country, should not even thus abandon Sicily, but should in turn be there besieging Syracuse in the same manner, a city which taken by itself is not smaller than the city of Athens; and that they should have caused the Hellenic world to make so amazing a miscalculation of their power and daring—inasmuch as at the beginning of the war some thought that they could hold out one year, others two years, others longer but never more than three years, if the Peloponnesians should invade their country—that in the seventeenth year after the first invasion of Attica they should have gone to Sicily, when already war-worn in all respects, and should have undertaken another war no whit less serious than that which was already being waged with the Peloponnesus—this, I say, was incredible. For all these reasons, and because at that time
δι' ἃ καὶ τότε ὑπὸ τε τῆς Δεκελείας πολλὰ βλαστοῦσις καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀναλωμάτων μεγάλων προσπιπτόντων ἀδύνατον ἐγένοντο τοῖς χρήμασι, καὶ τὴν εἰκοστὴν ὑπὸ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον τῶν κατὰ θάλασσαν ἀντὶ τοῦ φόρου τοῖς ὕπηκοοῖς ἐποίησαν, πλεῖον νομίζοντες ἀν σφίσι χρήματα σύτω προσιέναι αἱ μὲν γὰρ δαπάναι οὐχ ὁμοίως καὶ πρὶν, ἀλλὰ πολλῷ μεῖζον καθέστασαι, ὅσῳ καὶ μεῖζῳ ὁ πόλεμος ἦ, αἱ δὲ πρὸσοδοὶ ἀπώλλυτο.

XXIX. Τοὺς οὖν Ὁράκας τοὺς τῷ Δημοσθένει υστερήσαντας, διὰ τὴν παροῦσαν ἀπορίαν τῶν χρημάτων οὐ βουλόμενοι δαπανᾶν, εὔθυς ὀπ-έπεμπον, προστάξαντες κομίσαι αὐτοὺς Διεισδεύει καὶ εἰπόντες ἁμα ἐν τῷ παράπλω (ἐπορεύοντο γὰρ δι’ Ἑυρίπου) καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, ἢν τι δύνηται, ὡς αὐτῶν βλάψαι. ὃ δὲ ἐς τῇ Ταναγραίᾳ ἀπεβίβασεν αὐτοὺς καὶ ἀρπαγήν τινα ἐποιήσατο διὰ τάχους, καὶ ἐκ Χαλκίδος τῆς Ἑυβοΐας ἀφ’ ἑσπέρας διέπλευσε τὸν Ἑυρίπου καὶ ἀποβίβασας ἐς τὴν Βουςτίαν ἦγεν αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ Μυκαλησοῦ. καὶ τὴν μὲν νύκτα λαθὼν πρὸς τῷ Ἑρμαίῳ θυλίζετο (ἀπέχει δὲ τῆς Μυκα-λησοῦ ἐκκαίδεκα μάλιστα σταδίους), ἀμα δὲ τῇ ἡμέρα τῇ πόλει προσέκειτο οὕση οὐ μεγάλη, καὶ αἱρεὶ ἀφυλάκτως τε ἐπιπεσοῦν καὶ ἀπροσδοκητῶς μὴ ἄν ποτὲ τινα σφίσιν ἀπὸ θαλάσσης τοσοῦτον ἐπαναβάντα ἐπιθέσαι, τοῦ τείχους ἕσθεν νὸν καὶ ἔστιν ἢ καὶ πεπτωκότος, τοῦ δὲ βρα-χέος ὕκοδομημένου, καὶ πυλῶν ἁμα διὰ τὴν

1 cf. xxvii. 1.
Deceleia was doing them much injury and the general expenses which were accruing were very great, they became crippled in the matter of money; and it was at this time that they imposed upon their subjects, instead of a tribute, a duty of five per cent on all commodities imported or exported by sea, thinking that in this way they should derive more revenue. For their expenses were not on the same scale as before, but had become far heavier, in proportion as the war had become greater, and their revenues were steadily failing.

XXIX. As for the Thracians,\(^1\) then, who had come too late for Demosthenes, the Athenians immediately sent them back, being unwilling on account of the present shortage of money to incur expense; and they commissioned Dictirephes to conduct them, giving him instructions to use them, as he sailed along the coast (for they would go by way of the Euripus), in doing whatever damage he could to the enemy. So he disembarked them in the territory of Tanagra and made a hasty raid; then he sailed immediately after nightfall from Chalcis in Euboea across the Euripus and landing the Thracians in Boeotian territory led them against Mycalessus. During the night he bivouacked unobserved near the sanctuary of Hermes, about sixteen stadia distant from Mycalessus, but at daybreak assaulted the town, which was not large, and took it; for he fell upon the people off their guard and not expecting that anybody would ever march so far inland from the sea and attack them; furthermore, their wall was weak, and at some points had even fallen down, while elsewhere it had been built low, and at the same time the gates were open because of their
4 ἀδειαν ἀνεφγμένων. ἐσπεσόντες δὲ Θράκες ἐς τὴν Μυκαλησσόν τὰς τε οἰκίας καὶ τὰ ιερὰ ἐπόρθουν, καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐφώνευν φειδόμε- νοι οὐτε πρέσβυτερας οὐτε νεωτέρας ἀλικιὰς, ἀλλὰ πάντας ἐξῆς, ὅτω εὐνύχουει, καὶ παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας κτείνοντες, καὶ προσέτι καὶ ὑπο- ξυγια καὶ ὅσα ἀλλα ἐμψυχα ἴδοιειν. τὸ γὰρ γένος τὸ τὸν Θρακῶν ὀμοῖα τὸς μάλιστα τοῦ βαρ- βαρίκου, ἐν ὧν ἀν θαρσῆνῃ, φοινικότατὸν ἐστιν.

καὶ τὸτε ἄλλη τε ταραχῇ ὡκ ὀλίγῃ καὶ ἱδέα πᾶσα καθειστήκει ὀλέθρου, καὶ ἐπιπεσόντες διδασκαλείω παίδων, ὅπερ μέγιστον ἦν αὐτόθι καὶ ἅρτο ἐτυχου οἱ παῖδες ἐσεληνυθότες, κατέ- κοψαν πάντας· καὶ ἄμμορα τῇ πόλει πάση συνεμιᾶς ήσσων μάλλον ἐτέρας ἀδόκιτός τε ἐπέπεσεν αὐτῇ καὶ δεινῇ.

XXX. Οἱ δὲ Ἡθβαίοι αἰσθόμενοι ἐβοήθουν, καὶ καταλαβόντες προκεχωρηκότας ὕδη τοὺς Θράκας οὐ πολὺ τὴν τε λείαν ἀφείλοντο καὶ αὐτοὺς φοβήσαντες καταδιάκουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν Ἐὔρη- 2 πον, οὐ αὐτοῖς τὰ πλοία ἣ γαγεν ὀρμεῖ. καὶ ἀπο- κτείνουσιν αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ ἐσβάσει τοὺς πλέοστοις, οὐτε ἐπισταμένους νεῖν, τῶν τε ἐν τοῖς πλοίοις, ὡς ἐώρων τὰ ἐν τῇ γῇ, ὀρμισάντων ἐξω τοξ- εύματος τὰ πλοία· ἐπεὶ ἐν γε τῇ ἄλλῃ ἀνα- χωρῆσιν οὐκ ἀτόπως οἱ Θράκες πρὸς τὸ τῶν Ἡθβαίων ἔπικοι, ὅπερ πρῶτον προσέκειτο, πρωκτήσασι τε καὶ ἐζυστρεφόμενοι ἐν ἐπιχωρίῳ τὰξε τὴν φυλακῆν ἐποιοῦντο, καὶ ὅληι αὐτῶν ἐν τούτῳ διεφθάρησαν. μέρος δὲ τι καὶ ἐν τῇ

1 καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν after Ἐὔρ.πον in the MSS., deleted by Badham; Stahl deletes τὸν Ἐὔρ.πον καὶ.
feeling of security. So the Thracians burst into Mycalessus and fell to plundering the houses and the temples and butchering the people, sparing neither old nor young, but killing all whom they met just as they came, even children and women, aye, pack-animals also and whatever other living things they saw. For the Thracian race, like the worst barbarians, is most bloodthirsty whenever it has nothing to fear. And so on this occasion: in addition to the general confusion, which was great, every form of destruction ensued, and in particular they fell upon a boys' school, the largest in the town, which the children had just entered, and cut down all of them. And this was a calamity inferior to none that had ever fallen upon a whole city, and beyond any other unexpected and terrible.

XXX. When the Thebans heard of this event they hastened to the rescue, and overtaking the Thracians before they had advanced far they took away their booty and putting them to flight pursued them to the Euripus, where the boats which had brought them lay at anchor. And most of those who fell were slain by the Thebans during the embarkation, for they could not swim, and the crews of the boats, when they saw what was happening on shore, anchored the boats beyond bowshot; for elsewhere as they were retreating the Thracians made their defence against the Theban cavalry, which was the first to attack them, not unskilfully, dashing out against them and closing up their ranks again after the manner of fighting peculiar to their country, and in this few of them perished. And a certain number

1 Thucydides explains why their chief loss was "during the embarkation."


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τόλει αὐτῇ δὴ ἀρπαγῆν ἐγκαταληφθέν ἀπόλετο, οἱ δὲ ξύμπαντες τῶν Ὀρακῶν πεντήκοντα καὶ διακόσιοι ἀπὸ τριακοσίων καὶ χιλίων ἀπεθανοῦν. 3 διέφθειραν δὲ καὶ τῶν Ἡθβαιῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων οἱ ξυνεβοήθησαν ἐς εἴκοσι μᾶλλον ὅπερας τε καὶ ὀπλίται σφακεύ καὶ Ἡθβαιῶν τῶν Βοιωταρχῶν Σκυρφώνδαν τῶν δὲ Μυκαλησίων μέρος τί ἀπανηλώθη, τὰ μὲν κατὰ τὴν Μυκαλησίαν πάθει χρησάμενοι οὐδενὸς ὡς ἐπὶ μεγέθει τῶν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἔτους ὀλοφυρασθαὶ ἄξιοι τοιαύτα ἦνεβη.

XXXI. Ὅ δὲ Δημοσθένης τότε ἀποπλέων ἐπὶ τῆς Κερκύρας μετὰ τῆν ἐκ τῆς Λακωνικῆς τείχισιν, ὦκάδα ὅρμουσαν ἐν Φειά τῇ Ἡλείᾳ, ἐν ἦν οἱ Κορίνθιοι ὀπλίται ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐμελλον περαιώσθαι, αὐτὴν μὲν διαφθείρει, οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες ἀποφυγόντες ὑστεροῦν λαβόντες ἅλλην 2 ἐπλεον. καὶ μετὰ τούτῳ αὐθικόμενος οἱ Δημοσθένεσις ἐς τὴν Ζάκυνθον καὶ Κεφαλληνίαν ὀπλίτας τε παρέλαβε καὶ ἐκ τῆς Ναυπάκτου τῶν Μεσοπηνίων μετεπέμψατο, καὶ ἐς τὴν ἀντιπέρας ἧπειρον τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας διεβῆ, ἐς Ἀλυζείαν 3 τε καὶ Ἀνακτόριον, ὁ αὐτὸς εἰχον. ὦντι δ' αὐτῷ περὶ ταύτα ὁ Ἐυρυμέδων ἀπαντᾷ ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας ἀποπλέων, ὅς τότε τοῦ χειμῶνος τὰ χρήματα ἄγων τῇ στρατίᾳ ἀπεπέμψθη, καὶ ἀγγέλεις τά τε ἅλλα καὶ ὅτι πῦθοιτο κατὰ πλοῦν ὑδη ὁν τὸ Πλημμύριον ὑπὸ τῶν Συρα-

1 cf. ch. xxvi. 3. 2 The port of Olympia. 3 cf. ch. xvii. 3; xix. 4.

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also were slain in the town itself, being caught there while engaged in plundering. All together there were slain of the Thracians two hundred and fifty out of thirteen hundred. Of the Thebans and the others who took part in the rescue, in all about twenty horsemen and hoplites perished, and among them Scirphondas, one of the Theban Boeotarchs; and of the population of Mycalessus a considerable portion lost their lives. Such was the fate of Mycalessus, which suffered a calamity that, for the size of the city, was not less deplorable than any of the events of this war.

XXXI. At this time Demosthenes had finished building the fort in Laconia and was on his way to Corcyra; at Pheia in Elis he found lying at anchor a merchant-ship in which the Corinthian hoplites were about to be carried across to Sicily, and destroyed it; but the crew and the hoplites, having escaped, afterwards found another vessel, and continued their voyage. After this Demosthenes arrived at Zacynthus and Cephalenia, where he took on board some hoplites and sent to the Messenians of Naupactus for others; he then crossed over to the opposite mainland of Acarnania, to the ports of Alyzeia and Anactorium, which the Athenians held. While he was attending to these matters, he was met by Eurymedon, who was returning from Sicily, whither he had been sent during the preceding winter with the money for the army; and he reported, among other things, that when he was already on his return voyage he had heard of the capture of Plemmyrium by the

4 The scene of his campaign in the summer of 426 B.C. (iii. 94 ff.).

5 cf. ch. xvi. 2.
4 kosίων ἐαλωκός. ἀφικνεῖται δὲ καὶ Κόνων παρ’ αὐτούς, ὅσ ἦρχε Ναυτάκτου, ἀγγέλλων ὅτι αἱ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι νίκες τῶν Κορινθίων αἱ σφίσιν ἀνθρωμοῦσαι οὔτε καταλύουσι τὸν πόλε-μον ναυμαχεῖν τε μέλλουσιν πέμπτει ὁπν ἐκε-λευν αὐτούς ναῦς, ὡς οὐχ ἰκανὰς οὕσας δυσών δεοῦσας εἴκοσι τὰς ἑαυτῶν πρὸς τὰς ἐκείνων πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι ναυμαχεῖν. τῷ μὲν οὖν Κόνωνι δέκα ναῦς ὁ Δημοσθένης καὶ ὁ Εὐρυμέδων τὰς ἀριστα σφίσι πλεύσασι ἀφ’ ἦν αὐτοὶ εἴχον ἡξυμπέμπουσι πρὸς τὰς ἐν τῇ Ναυτάκτῳ αὐτοῖ δὲ τὰ περὶ τῆς στρατιάς τῶν ἕκκλησιν ἦτοιμά-ζοντο, Εὐρυμέδων μὲν ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν πλεύσασι καὶ πεντεκαίδεκά τε ναῦς πληροῦν κελεύσας αὐτοὺς καὶ ὅπλιτας καταλεγόμενος (ἕξυνηρχε γὰρ ἤδη Δημοσθένει ἀποτραπόμενος, ἀσπερ καὶ ἤρεθη), Δημοσθένης δ’ ἐκ τῶν περὶ τὴν Ἀκαρ-νανίαν χωρίων σφενδονίτας τε καὶ ἀκοντιστᾶς Ἑυναγείρων.

XXXII. Οἱ δ’ ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσῶν τότε μετὰ τὴν τοῦ Πλημμύριον ἀλωσιν πρέσβεις οἰχόμενοι ἐς τὰς πόλεις, ἐπειδὴ ἐπεισάν τε καὶ Ἑυναγεί-ραντες ἐμελλον ἀξεῖν τῶν στρατῶν, ὁ Νικίας προπυθόμενος πέμπτε ἐς τῶν Σικελῶν τοὺς τὴν δίοδου ἑχοντας καὶ Ἑυμμάχους, Κεντόριπας τε καὶ Ἀλικναίους καὶ ἄλλους, ὁπως μὴ διαφρή-

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1 τῶν πόλεμων deleted by Hude, following Madvig.
2 ἀφ’ ἦν αὐτοὶ εἶχον deleted by Hude.

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1 Prominent toward the end of the Peloponnesian War and, later, restorer of the walls of Athens.
2 cf. ch. xvii. 4; xix. 5. 3 cf. ch. xxv. 9.
Syracusans. These two were joined by Conon, who was in command at Naupactus and brought word that the twenty-five Corinthian ships which were lying at anchor opposite them did not abandon their hostile attitude, but were intending to fight. He therefore begged them to send him some ships, on the ground that his own eighteen ships were too few to contend against the twenty-five of the enemy. Accordingly Demosthenes and Eurymedon sent with Conon ten ships, the best sailers of all their fleet, to reinforce the ships at Naupactus. They then directed their own attention to the preparations for collecting troops for the expedition, Eurymedon sailing to Corcyra, where he made levies of hoplites and directed the Corcyraeans to man fifteen ships—he was now exercising the joint command with Demosthenes, to which he had been elected, and turned his face again toward Sicily—while Demosthenes gathered slingers and javelin-men from the region of Acarnania.

XXXII. Meanwhile the envoys, who after the capture of Plemmyrium had gone from Syracuse to visit the cities of Sicily, had succeeded in their mission, and having raised a body of troops were about to bring them home, when, Nicias, hearing of this in time, sent word to the Sicels who were allies of the Athenians and controlled the territory through which the troops would have to pass—and these were the Centoripes, Alicyaeans and others—that

4 Sicels, aboriginal inhabitants of Sicily; Siceliots, Hellenic colonists of Sicily.
5 Centoripa was situated on the Symaethus above Catana and about twenty-five miles south-west of Aetna. It is now Centorbi (Holm, Gesch. Sic. i. 68). A town Alicyae in this region is unknown.
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σουσι τοὺς πολεμίους, ἀλλὰ ἐξουσιασμένες κωλύσουσι διελθείν. ἄλλη γὰρ αὐτοῖς οὐδὲ πειράσειν· Ἀκραγαντίνοι γὰρ οὐκ ἐδίδοσαν διὰ τῆς ἑαυτῶν

2 οἴνον. πορευομένων δὲ ἕδη τῶν Σικελιώτων οἱ Σικελοὶ, καθάπερ ἔδει οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐνέδραν τινὰ ποιησάμενοι ἀφυλάκτως τε καὶ ἡξαίφυς ἐπιγενόμενοι διέφθειραν ἐς ὄκτακοσίων μάλιστα καὶ τοὺς πρέσβεις πλὴν ἐνὸς τοῦ Κορινθίου πάντας· οὕτως δὲ τοὺς διαφυγόντας, ἐς πεντακοσίους καὶ χιλίους, ἐκόμισεν ἐς τὰς Συρακοσίας.

XXXIII. Καὶ περὶ τὰς αὐτὰς ἡμέρας καὶ οἱ Καρακίναιοι ἀφικνούνται αὐτοῖς βοηθοῦντες, πεντακόσιοι μὲν ὀπλῖται, τριακόσιοι δὲ ἀκονισταί καὶ τοξόται τριακόσιοι. ἔπεμψαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Γελώοι ναυτικόν τε, ἐς πέντε ναῦς, καὶ ἀκονισταῖς τετρακοσίους καὶ ἵππεας διακοσίους.

2 σχεδοῦν γὰρ τι ἤδη πᾶσα ἡ Σικελία, πλὴν Ἀκραγαντίνων, οὕτως δὲ οὐδὲ μεθ' ἐτέρων ἦσαν, οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μετὰ τῶν Συρακοσίων οἱ πρότεροι περιορώμενοι ξυστάντες ἐβοῦλθον.

3 Καὶ οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι, ὡς αὐτοῖς τὸ ἐν τοῖς Σικελοῖς πάθος ἐγένετο, ἐπέσαρξαν τὸ εὐθέως τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐπιχειρεῖν· οὶ δ' Ἰάμισθήνης καὶ Ἐυρυπέδων, ἑτοίμης ἤδη τῆς στρατιᾶς ὑπὸς ἐκ τε τῆς Κερκύρας καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ἱππείρου, ἐπεραιώθησαν ξυμπάσα τῇ στρατιᾷ τοῦ Ἰόνιου ἐπ' ἄκραν Ἰαπυγίαν· καὶ ὀρμηθέντες αὐτοθεν κατ' ἵσχυσιν ἐς τὰς Χοιράδας νῆσους Ἰαπυγίας, καὶ
they should not allow the enemy to pass, but should get together and prevent their coming through; they would not, he said, attempt it by any other route, since the Agrigentines had refused to give them passage through their territory. And when the Siceliots were already on the march, the Sicels did as the Athenians requested, and setting an ambush and falling suddenly upon the Siceliots while they were off their guard, destroyed about eight hundred of them and all the envoys except one, the Corinthian; and he conducted those who made their escape, about fifteen hundred in number, to Syracuse.

XXXIII. About the same time the Camarinaeans also arrived with reinforcements, consisting of five hundred hoplites, three hundred javelin-men, and three hundred bowmen. The Geloans also sent a squadron of five ships and four hundred javelin-men and two hundred cavalry. For already almost the whole of Sicily—except the Agrigentines, who were neutral, but the rest without exception who had before been watching the course of events—had united with the Syracusans and was giving them aid against the Athenians.

As for the Syracusans, after the disaster that happened to them in the country of the Sicels they put off their project of attacking the Athenians immediately; but Demosthenes and Eurymedon, the army being now ready which they had gathered from Coreya and the mainland, sailed with all their forces across the Ionian Sea to the Iapygian promontory. Proceeding from there, they touched at the Choerades, which are islands of Iapygia, and took

1 cf. vi. lxxxviii. 1, 2.  2 cf. vi. lxvii. 2; vii. i. 4.
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άκοντιστάς τε τινας τῶν Ἰαπύρων πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν τοῦ Μεσσαπίου ἔθνους ἀναβιβάζονται ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς, καὶ τῷ "Ἀρτα, ὅσπερ καὶ τοὺς ἀκοντιστάς δυνάστης ὧν παρέσχετο αὐτοῖς, ἀνανεωσάμενοι τινα παλαιὰν φιλίαν ἀφικνοῦν- ταί ἐς Μεταπόντιον τῆς Ἰταλίας. καὶ τοὺς Μεταπόντιους πείσαντες κατὰ τὸ ἐξανακρικὸν ἀκοντιστάς τε ἐξυμπέμπειν τριακοσίους καὶ τρι- ἴτες δύο καὶ ἀναλαβόντες τάντα παρέπλευσαν ἐς Θουρίαν. καὶ καταλαμβάνουσι νεωτέριαν αὐτοῖς τοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐναντίους ἐκπεπτωκότας. καὶ βουλόμενοι τὴν στρατιὰν αὐτὸθι πᾶσαν ἄθροίσαντες εἰ τις ὑπελέειπτο ἐξετάσαι καὶ τοὺς Θουρίους πείσαι σφίσι ποταμεῖν τε ὡς προδυμότατα καὶ, ἐπειδὴ πρὶν τὸ τοῦτω τύχης εἰσὶ, τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἐχθροὺς καὶ φίλους τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις νομίζειν, περιέμενον ἐν τῇ Θουρίᾳ καὶ ἐπρασσον ταύτα.

XXXIV. Οἱ δὲ Πελοποννησίοι περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν χρόνων τούτων οἱ ἐν ταῖς πεῖται καὶ εἰκοσι ναυσίν, αὐτὲρ τῶν ὀλκάδων ἐνεκα τῆς ἐς Σικελίαν κομιδῆς ἀνθόρμου πρὸς τὰς ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ ναῦς, παρασκευασάμενοι ὅσι ἐπὶ ναυμαχία καὶ προσπληρώσαντες ἐτο ναῦς, ὅστε ὁλίγων ἐλάσσονται κατὰ τῆς Ἀρκαίας ὑπὸ τῆς Ῥυτικῆς. καὶ αὐτοῖς τοῦ χωρίου μηνοειδοὺς ὡντος ἐφ' ὠρμον, ὁ μὲν τεῖς ἐκατέρωθεν προσβεβοθηθέν.
on board their ships some Iapygian javelin-men, one hundred and fifty in number, belonging to the Messapian tribe; and after they had renewed an old alliance of friendship with Artas, who being a chieftain there had furnished them with the javelin-men, they arrived at Metapontum in Italy. There they persuaded the Metapontines to send with them, in accordance with the terms of their alliance, three hundred javelin-men and two triremes, and taking up these they sailed along the coast to Thuria.¹ At Thuria they found that the faction opposed to the Athenians had recently been expelled in a revolution; and as they were desirous, after collecting their whole armament at that place, to hold a review of it, on the chance that anyone had been left behind, and also to persuade the Thurians both to take part with them in the expedition with all zeal and, in view of the Athenians' present good fortune, to regard the same persons foes and friends as the Athenians did, they waited at Thuria and dealt with these matters.

XXXIV. About this same time the Peloponnesians in the twenty-five ships which lay facing the Athenian fleet at Naupactus in order to cover the passage of the merchant-ships to Sicily, having made preparations for a fight and having manned some additional ships, so that theirs were now but a little fewer than the Athenian ships, anchored off Erineus ² in Achaea in the district of Rhypae. The place where they were anchored was crescent-shaped, and the land army, consisting of the

¹ The city, not the country. Steph. Byz. says that the name of the city was written Ὠὐρίς and Ὠὑρίου as well as Ὠὑρίου.
² A small place east of Rhium.
κότες τῶν τε Κορινθίων καὶ τῶν αὐτῶθεν ἐμμάχων ἐπὶ ταῖς ἀνεχοῦσαι ἄκραις παρετέκαστο, οἱ δὲ νῆσε τὸ μεταξὺ εἰχον ἐμφάξασαι ἡρχε 3 δὲ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ Πολυάνθης Κορίνθιος. οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκ τῆς Ναυπάκτου τριάκοντα ναυσὶ καὶ τρισίν (ἡρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Δίφιλος) ἐπέπλευσαν αὐτοῖς. καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἰσούχαζον, ἔπειτα ἀρθέντως αὐτοῖς τοῦ σημείου, ἔπει καιρὸς ἐδόκει εἶναι, ὁρμησαν ἐπὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ ἐναυμάχον. καὶ χρόνον ἀντείχον πολὺν ἄλληλοις. καὶ τῶν μὲν Κορινθίων τρεῖς νῆσε διαφθείρονται, τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων κατέδω μὲν οὐδεμία ἀπλόως, ἔπτα τέτεις ἀπλοὶ ἐγένοντο, ἀντίπρῳ ἐμβαλλόμεναι καὶ ἀναραγεῖσαι τὰς παρεξειρεσίας ύπὸ τῶν Κορινθίων νεῶν ἐπὶ αὐτὸ τοῦτο παχυτέρας τὰς ἐπωτίδας 4 ἐξουσιών. οὐαμαχήσαντες δὲ ἀντίπαλα μὲν καὶ ὡς αὐτοὺς ἐκατέρωσεν ἄξιοιν νικάν, ὅμως δὲ τῶν ναυαγίων κρατησάντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων διὰ τὲ τὴν τοῦ ἄνεμου ἀπωσίν αὐτῶν ἐς τὸ πέλαγος καὶ διὰ τὴν τῶν Κορινθίων οὐκέτι ἐπαναγωγὴν, διεκρίθησαν ἀπ’ ἄλληλοι, καὶ εἰσὶς οὐδεμία ἐγένετο, οὐδὲ ἄνδρες οὐδετέρων ἐάλωσαν’ οἱ μὲν γὰρ Κορίνθιοι καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι πρὸς τὴν γῆν ναυμαχοῦντες ραδίως 1 διεσφοξοῦτο, τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων οὐδεμία κατέδω ναῦς. ἀποπλευσάντων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐς τὴν Ναυπάκτον οἱ Κορίνθιοι εὐθὺς τροπαίον ἐστησαν ὡς νικῶντες, οὐτὶ

1 ῥαδίως with Vat. Hude reads καὶ διεσφοξοῦτο with most MSS.
Corinthians and the allies from the neighbourhood, having come to their support, was drawn up on either side of them on the projecting headlands, while the ships held the intervening space blocking the entrance; and the commander of the fleet was Polyanthes, a Corinthian. Against these the Athenians sailed out from Naupactus with thirty-three ships under the command of Diphilus. At first the Corinthians kept quiet; then the signal was raised, when the moment seemed favourable, and advancing against the Athenians they engaged them. And for a long time they withstood one another. Three ships of the Corinthians were destroyed; of the Athenian ships, none was sunk outright, but some seven were rendered unseaworthy, being struck full in front and having their foreships stove in by the Corinthian galleys, which had their catheads thicker for this very purpose. The fight was undecided, so that either side claimed the victory—although the Athenians got possession of the wrecks because the wind drove these out to sea and the Corinthians no longer advanced against them—and they drew apart from one another. And no pursuit was made, nor were prisoners taken on either side; for the Corinthians and Peloponnesians were fighting near the shore and thus easily saved themselves, and on the side of the Athenians no ship was sunk. But when the Athenians had sailed back to Naupactus, the Corinthians at once set up a trophy in token of victory, because a larger number of the

1 He seems to have brought a reinforcement of fifteen ships and to have superseded Conon (cf. ch. xxxi. 4).
2 Beams projecting on either side of the beak and serving to strengthen it. The anchors hung from them.
ΤΗΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΕΣ

πλείους τῶν ἐμαυτῶν ναὸς ἄπλους ἐποίησαν καὶ νομίσαντες δι' αὐτὸ ὑπέρ ὑπήρκειν, οἱ τῇ Ἀθηναίοι ἕστησαν τροπαίον, εἰ μὴ πολὺ ἐκρατοῦντο, οἱ τῇ Ἄθηναιοι ἐνόμιζον ἕστησαν, εἰ μὴ πολὺ ἐνίκουν.

8 ἀποπλευσάντων δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων καὶ τοῦ πεζοῦ διαλυθέντος οἱ Ἀθηναίοι ἕστησαν τροπαίον καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐν τῇ Ἁγιᾷ ὡς νικήσαντες, ἀπέχον τοῦ Ἐρυμενοῦ, ἐν ὧν οἱ Κορίνθιοι ὕρμον, ὡς εἴκοσι σταδίων. καὶ ἦ μὲν ναυμαχίᾳ οὕτως ἐτελέυτα.

ΤΧΧΧ. Ὅ δὲ Δημοσθένης καὶ Εὐρυμέδων, ἐπειδὴ ἑυστρατεύειν αὐτοῖς οἱ Θεοῦριοι παρεσκευάσθησαν ἐπτακοσίους μὲν ὁπλίταις, τριακοσίους δὲ ἀκοντισταῖς, τὰς μὲν ναὸς παραπλεῖν ἐκέλευσαν ἐπὶ τῆς Κροτωνιάτιδος, αὐτοὶ δὲ τὸν πεζὸν πάντα ἐξετάσαντες πρῶτον ἐπὶ τῷ Συβάρει ποταμῶν ἦγον διὰ τῆς Θεοῦριάδος ὡς· καὶ ὡς ἐγένοντο ἐπὶ τῷ Τλία ποταμῷ καὶ αὐτοῖς οἱ Κροτωνιάται προσπέμψαντες ἐπὶ οὔκ ἀν σφίσει βουλομένοις εἶναι διὰ τῆς γῆς σφῶν τῶν στρατῶν ἕναι, ἐπικαταβάσαντες ἡυλίσαντο πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ τὴν ἐκβολὴν τοῦ Τελίου καὶ αἱ νῆς αὐτοῖς ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ ἀπήμυτων. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ ἀναβιβασάμενοι παρέπλευσαν, ἵσχυσαν πρὸς ταῖς πόλεσι πλῆθυν Λοκρῶν, ἔως ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ Πέτραν τῆς Ῥηγήνης.

ΤΧΧΧ. Οἱ δὲ Συρακοσίοι ἐν τούτῳ πυθανόμενοι αὐτῶν τὸν ἐπιπλοῦν αὕθις ταῖς ναυσὶ ἀποπειράσασί ἐβούλουσαν καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῆ τοῦ πεζοῦ, ἦμπερ ἐπὶ αὐτὸ τούτο, πρὶν ἐλθεῖν

1 cf. ch. xxxiii. 6.
enemy's ships had been disabled by them, and they considered that they had not been beaten for the very reason that made the other side consider themselves not victorious. For the Corinthians regarded themselves as conquerors if they were not decisively beaten, and the Athenians considered themselves defeated if they were not decisively victorious. When, however, the Peloponnnesians had sailed away and their army on land had dispersed, the Athenians also set up a trophy in token of victory, in Achaea at a distance of about twenty stadia from Erineus, where the Corinthians were formerly stationed. And so the sea-fight ended.

XXXV. Demosthenes and Eurymedon, when the Thurians had been induced to join in the campaign with them with seven hundred hoplites and three hundred javelin-men, gave orders that the ships should sail along the coast toward the territory of Croton, while they themselves, after first reviewing all their land forces at the river Sybaris, advanced through the territory of Thuria. And when they came to the river Hylias and the Crotoniates sent word to them that their army could not go through their territory with their consent, they went down and bivouacked near the sea at the mouth of the Hylias; and their ships met them at that point. On the next day they embarked their army and proceeded along the coast, touching at the various cities, with the exception of Locri, until they reached Petra in the territory of Rhegium.

XXXVI. The Syracusans, meanwhile, hearing of their approach, wished to make another trial with their fleet, and also with their land-force, which they had been collecting for the very purpose of striking
THUCYDIDES

2 autōs phthásai bouλómenoi, xunélēgoun. parē-
skeuásantō dē tō te álllo nautikōn ós ek tīs
protēras naumachíaς ti pléon éneidōn schósontes,
kal tās próφrās tōn neōn xuntemόntes ēs élaspoun
steriñwterās époíhshain, kal tās épwtidās épé-
thēsan tāis próφrās pakhēias, kal antwrídās ἦπ'
autōn ὑπέτειναν πρὸς τοὺς τοίχους ós ëpi ëx
πήχεις ἐντός te kai ëxōthein. ðper trópoi kai
oi Korínthioi prōs tās en tī Nauπákτωv naīς

3 épēskεnasaμénoi próφrathēn énauμάχουν. évomíasan
γαρ oi Suriakósioi prōs tās tōn 'Atheñaiōn
naīs oux ómoiōs antineanuphēμένas, ἄλλα
leπptā tà próφrathēn échousas diá tō μή anti-
prōφrois mállon autōs ëk perίπλων tāis
ēμbolais chrēthai, ouk élaspoun schésain, kal
tīn ēn tō megalōu līmēni naumachíān, ouk ēn
pοllōi polllais nausin oušain, prōs ēautōn
ēsesthai antiprōφrois gar tāis ēμbolais chrō-
meinon anarρhīxēn tà provinciaν autōis, stεrīpho
kai pakhēsi prōs koila kal ìsθeνη παιόνtes

4 tōis ēμβόλois. tōis dē 'Atheñaiōis ouk ēsesthai
sphōn ēn stenōxwρiā ouτe perίπλων ouτe diēk-
plōun, ðper tīs tēchnis μάλιστα épistēmoun
autōi γαρ kata tō δυνατόν tō meν ou diōśein
diekplēin,1 tō dē tīn stenōxwρiāν kωλύσειν

1 Deleted by Hude, following Cobet, as probably not read
by the Schol.

1 i.e. did not attack front to front with the prow, but
sailed round (περίπλων) and struck the hostile ship in the
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a blow before the Athenian reinforcements came. They had prepared the fleet generally in such a way as, after the experience of the former sea-fight, seemed likely to offer some advantage, and in particular had shortened the prows of the ships, and had made them stouter by attaching to them thick catheads and stretching underneath stay-beams extending from them to the ships' sides for the length of six cubits both inside and outside the vessel, adopting the same plan as that followed by the Corinthians when they reconstructed their ships at the prows for the battle fought against the Athenian fleet at Naupactus. For the Syracusans thought that, in a contest with the ships of the Athenians which had not been built in the same manner for defence against their own, but were of light structure about the prows, inasmuch as the Athenians did not use prow-to-prow attacks so much as deploying and ramming the sides\(^1\)—they themselves would not be at a disadvantage, and that the fighting in the Great Harbour, where there would be many ships in a narrow space, would be favourable to them; for by employing prow-to-prow attacks they would crush the prows of the enemy's ships, striking as they would with beaks stout and solid against hollow and weak ones. The Athenians, on the other hand, would not find it possible in the narrow space to use either the deploying or the breaking-through manoeuvre, on their skilled use of which they depended most; for they themselves would as far as possible give them no opportunity of using the latter, and the narrow space would prevent side. The διέκπλως was breaking through the line so as to ram the enemy's ship in the flank or astern.
5 ὄστε μὴ περιπλεῖν. τῇ τε πρῶτερον ἀμαθία τῶν κυβερνητῶν δοκούσῃ εἶναι, τῷ ἀντίπρωπον ἐξυγκρούσαι, μάλιστ' ἂν αὐτοὶ χρησασθαί πλειστοῦ γὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ σχῆσειν τὴν γὰρ ἀνάκρουσιν ὅπερ ἐσεθαί τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐξωθουμένοις ἄλλωσι ἢ ἐστὶν γῆν, καὶ ταύτην δὲ ὀλίγον καὶ ἐστὶν ὀλίγον, κατ' αὐτὸ τὸ στρατόπεδον τὸ ἐαυτῶν.

6 τοῦ δ' ἄλλου λιμένος αὐτοῖς κρατήσειν. καὶ ἐξυμφερομένους αὐτούς, ἦν πῃ βιώσονται, ἐστὶν ὀλίγον τε καὶ πάντας ὅς τοῦ αὐτό, προσπίπτοντας ἄλληλοις παράξεσθαι (ὁπερ καὶ ἐβλαπτε μάλιστα τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐν ἀπάσαις ταῖς ναυμαχίαις, οὔκ οὐσις αὐτοῖς ἐστὶν πάντα τὸν λιμένα τῆς ἀνακρούσεως, ὅσπερ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις). περιπλεύσαι δὲ ἐστὶν εὐρυχωρίαιν, σφῶν ἐχόντων τὴν ἐπίπλευσιν ἁπὸ τοῦ πελάγους τε καὶ ἀνακρουσίαν, οὐ δυνῆσθαι αὐτοῖς, ἄλλως τε καὶ τοῦ Πλημμυρίου πολεμίου ταῖς ἐσομένου καὶ τοῦ στόματος οὐ μεγάλον ὄντος τοῦ λιμένος.

XXXVII. Τοιαῦτα οἱ Συρακόσιοι πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἐπιστήμην τε καὶ δύναμιν ἐπινοήσαντες καὶ ἀμα πεθαρμάκοτες μᾶλλον ἦδη ἀπὸ τῆς προτέρας ναυμαχίας ἐπεχείρουν τῷ τε πεζῷ ἄμα καὶ ταῖς ναυσίν. καὶ τὸν μὲν πεζὸν ὀλίγῳ πρῶτον τὸν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Γύλιππος
them from deploying. But on the other hand they themselves would chiefly employ that method of crashing into their opponents prow to prow which had formerly been imputed to the ignorance of their pilots, because they would find it greatly to their advantage to do so; for it would not be possible for the Athenians, if forced out of line, to back water in any other direction than towards the land, and that, too, for only a short distance and to a short stretch of shore—the space in front of their own camp—inasmuch as the Syracusans would command the rest of the harbour. And the enemy, if they were forced to yield at any point, would be driven together into a small space and all to the same point, so that they would fall foul of each other and be thrown into confusion—the very thing that caused the Athenians most damage in all the fighting there, since it was not possible for them, as it was for the Syracusans, to back water to any part of the harbour. The Syracusans saw, moreover, that the Athenians would not be able to sail round into open water, since they themselves would control not only their entrance into the harbour from the sea outside, but also their backing out of the harbour into the sea, especially as Plemmyrium would be hostile to them and the mouth of the harbour was not large.

XXXVII. Such were the devices adopted by the Syracusans as appropriate to their own skill and strength, and at the same time they had now gained greater confidence as the result of the former sea-fight; so they made their preparations to attack simultaneously by land and by sea. And a short time before the fleet left its station Gyllippus led
THUCYDIDES

προεξαγαγών προσήγη μοι την τον 'Αθηναίων, καθ' όσον προς την πόλιν αυτοῦ ἐώρα· καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὄλυμπειοῦ, οἳ τε ὀπλίται ὅσοι ἐκεῖ ἦσαν καὶ οἱ ἰππηκαὶ καὶ ἡ γυμνιτεία τῶν Συρακοσίων, ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα προσήγη μοι τοῦ τείχει· αἱ δὲ νῆσε μετὰ τοῦτο εὐθὺς ἐπεξέπλευν τῶν

3 Συρακοσίων καὶ ξυμμάχων. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ πρῶτον αὐτοὺς οἰμένοι τῷ πεζῷ μόνῳ πειράσειν, ὥροντες δὲ καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐπιφερομένας ἀφίνω, ἑθορυβοῦντο, καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τὰ τείχη καὶ πρὸ τῶν τειχῶν τοῖς προσισόσιν ἀντιπαρετάσσοντο, οἱ δὲ πρὸς τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὄλυμπειοῦ καὶ τῶν ἔξω κατὰ τάχος χωροῦντας ἢπείας τε πολλοὺς καὶ ἀκοντιστάς ἀντεπεξῆσαν, ἀλλοι δὲ τὰς ναῦς ἐπιλήρουν, καὶ ἀμα ἐπὶ τῶν αἰγιαλῶν παρεβοήθουν, καὶ ἐπειδὴ πλήρεις ἦσαν, ἀντανήγουν πέντε καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα ναῦς· καὶ οἱ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἦσαν ὁγδούκοντα μάλιστα. XXXVIII. 

Τῆς δὲ ἡμέρας ἐπὶ πολὺ προσπλέουσες καὶ ἀνακρονόμενοι 1 πειράσαντες ἀλλήλων καὶ οὐδέτεροι δυνάμενοι ἄξιον τι λόγου παραλαβεῖν, εἰ μὴ ναῦν μίαν ἡ δύο τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἱ Συρακοσίοι καταδύσαντες, διεκρῖθησαν· καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἀμα ἀπὸ τῶν τειχῶν ἀπῆλθεν.

2 Τῇ δ' ύστεραία οἱ μὲν Συρακοσίοι ἡσύχαζον, οὐδέν δηλοῦντες ὁποίον τι τὸ μέλλον ποιήσουσιν· οἱ δὲ Νικιάς ἰδὼν αὐτίπαλα τὰ 2 τῆς ναυμαχίας γενόμενα καὶ ἐπτίξων αὐτοὺς αὖθις ἐπιχειρήσειν, τοὺς τε τριμηράχους ἡνάγκαζε ἐπισκευάζειν τὰς ναῦς, εἰ τὸς τι ἐπεπονήκει, καὶ ὀλκάδας προ-

1 καὶ before πειράσαντες in the MSS., deleted by Classen.
2 τὰ τῆς with BH, Hude τῆς.

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out the land-force from the city and brought it up against that part of the Athenians' wall that faced the city; and the troops stationed at the Olympia — all the hoplites that were there and the cavalry and the light-armed forces of the Syracusans— advanced against the wall from the other side; and immediately after this the ships of the Syracusans and their allies sailed out against the Athenian fleet. The Athenians, who at first thought that the enemy would make an attempt with his land-forces only, were thrown into confusion when they saw the ships also suddenly bearing down upon them. Some arrayed themselves upon the walls and in front of them to meet their assailants there; others went out to confront the forces that were rapidly advancing from the Olympia and the country outside, consisting of cavalry in large numbers and javelin-men; and still others began to man the ships or to run down to the beach to give aid. And when the vessels were manned they put out to meet the Syracusans with seventy-five ships; the ships of the Syracusans numbering about eighty. XXXVIII. But after they had skirmished with one another for a great part of the day, advancing and backing away, and neither side was able to win any advantage worth mentioning, except that the Syracusans sank one or two of the Athenian ships, they separated; and the land-force at the same time withdrew from the walls.

On the next day the Syracusans kept quiet, giving no indication of what they would do next. Nicias, on the other hand, seeing that the issue of the sea-fight had been a draw and expecting the enemy to attack again, compelled the trierarchs to repair their ships, in case any had suffered damage,
Thucydides

ὁρμήσε προ τοῦ σφετέρου σταυρώματος, ὁ αὐτοῖς πρὸ τῶν νεῶν ἀντὶ λιμένος κληστοῦ ἐν τῇ

3 θαλάσσῃ ἐπετῆγε. διαλειποῦσας δὲ τὰς ὀλκά-

das ὅσον δύο πλέθρα ἀπ' ἄλληλων κατέστησεν, ὁπως, εἰ τις βιῶσος ναῦς, εἰθ' κατάφευξις

ἀσφαλῆς καὶ πάλιν καθ' ἅσυχίαν ἐκπλους. παρασκευαζόμενοι δὲ ταῦτα ὀλίγη τὴν ἡμέραν
dιετέλεσαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μέχρι νυκτός.

XXXIX. Τῆς δ' ύστεραία οἱ Συρακοσίοι τῆς

μὲν ὀρας πρῶτον, τῇ δὲ ἐπιχειρήσει τῇ αὐτῇ
tοῦ τε πεζοῦ καὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ προσέμισσαν

tοῖς Ὀθηναίοις, καὶ ἀντικαταστάντες ταῖς ναυσὶ

tὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον αὐθίς ἔπὶ πολὺ διήγον τῆς

ήμερας πειρώμενοι ἄλληλων, πρὶν δὴ Ἀρίστων ὁ

Πυρρίχον Κορίνθιος, ἀριστος ὁς κυβερνήτης τῶν

μετὰ Συρακοσίων, πείθει τοὺς σφετέρους τοῦ

ναυτικοῦ ἀρχοντας, πέμψαντας ὡς τοὺς ἐν τῇ

πόλει ἐπιμελομένους κελεύειν ὅτι τάχιστα τὴν

ἀγορὰν τῶν πωλουμένων ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν μετα-

στήσαι κομίσαντας, καὶ ὃσα τις ἔχει ἐδώδμη, πάντας ἐκεῖσε φέροντας ἀναγκάσαι πωλεῖν,

ὅπως αὐτοῦ ἐκβιβάσαντες τοὺς ναύτας ἐνθὺς

παρὰ τὰς ναῦς ἀριστοποιήσωσαι καὶ δι' ὅλην

αὐθίς καὶ αὐθημερὸν ἀπροσδοκήτως τοῖς Ὀθη-

ναίοις ἐπιχειρῶσιν.

XL. Καὶ οἱ μὲν πεισθέντες ἐπεμψαν ἄγγελον,

καὶ ἡ ἀγορὰ παρεσκευάσθη, καὶ οἱ Συρακοσίοι

ἐξαίφνης πρύμναν κρουσάμενοι πάλιν πρὸς τὴν

πόλιν ἐπλευσαν, καὶ εἴθ' ἐκβιβάσαντες αὐτοῦ

2 ἀριστον ἐποιοῦντο. οἱ δ' Ὀθηναίοι νομίσαντες

αὐτοὺς ὡς ἡσυχώνουσι σφὼν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν

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and anchored merchant-ships in front of the Athenian stockade, which had been planted in the sea in front of their ships to serve in place of an enclosed harbour. These merchant-ships he placed at intervals of about two hundred feet from one another, in order that any ships which should be hard pressed might find safe refuge inside and again sail out at leisure. In these preparations the Athenians spent the whole day until nightfall.

XXXIX. On the day following the Syracusans came into conflict with the Athenians at an earlier hour, but using the same offensive as before both by land and by sea. The two fleets faced one another in the same fashion and again spent a great part of the day in skirmishing, until at last Ariston son of Pyrrhichus, a Corinthian, the best pilot of the Syracusan fleet, persuaded the commanders of the Syracusan naval forces to send word to the officers in control in the city and request them to move down to the shore as quickly as possible the market in which goods are offered for sale, forcing all the hucksters to bring there whatever food supplies they had and sell them, in order that the crews might land and at once take dinner close to the ships, and then after a short interval on the same day make a second attack on the Athenians when they were not expecting it.

XL. The Syracusan commanders accordingly, being won over to this plan, sent a messenger, and the market was prepared. Then the Syracusans, suddenly rowing astern, sailed back to the city, where they disembarked and at once made their dinner on the spot. But the Athenians, thinking that the enemy had withdrawn to the city because
THUCYDIDES

ἀνακρούσασθαι, καθ’ ἴσηχίαν ἐκβαίνες τά τε ἅλλα διεπράσσοντο καὶ τά ἁμφὶ τὸ ἄριστον, ὡς τῆς γε ἡμέρας ταύτης οὐκέτι οὐδεμία ἄν ναυμα-

χήσαι. ἔξαιφνης δὲ οἱ Συρακοσίοι πληρώσαντες

τὰς ναῦς ἐπέπλεον αὖθις: οἱ δὲ διὰ πολλού χορύβου καὶ ἁσιτοί οἱ πλείους οὐδεὶς κόσμῳ ἐσβάντες

μόλις ποτὲ ἀντανήγγευτο. καὶ χρόνον μὲν τινὰ ἀπέσχοντο ἄλληλων φυλασσόμενοι: ἐπείτα οὐκ ἐδοκεί τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ὑπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν διαμέλ-

λοντας κόσμῳ ἀναλίσκεσθαι, ἀλλ’ ἐπιχειρεῖν ὅτι τάχιστα, καὶ ἐπιφέρομενοι ἐκ παρακελεύσεως ἐναυμάχουν. οἱ δὲ Συρακοσίοι δεξάμενοι καὶ

ταῖς τε ναυσίν ἀντιπρῶροις χρώμενοι, ὡσπερ διενοθήσαν, τῶν ἐμβόλων τῇ παρασκευῇ ἄνερ-

ρήγνυσαν τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναύς ἐπὶ πολύ τῆς παρεξειρεσίας, καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν καταστρωμάτων αὐτῶν ἀκοντίζοντες μεγάλα ἔβλαπτον τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, πολὺ δ’ ἐτι μείζω οἱ ἐν τοῖς λεπτοῖς πλοίοις περιπλέοντες τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ἐσ

toús ταρσοὺς ὑποπίπτοντες τῶν πολεμίων νεῶν καὶ ἐσ τὰ πλάγια παραπλέοντες καὶ ἐξ αὐτῶν ἔσ τοὺς ναυτάς ἀκοντίζοντες.

XLI. Τέλος δὲ τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ κατὰ κράτος ναυμαχοῦντες οἱ Συρακοσίοι ἐνίκησαν, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναίοι τραπόμενοι διὰ τῶν ὀλκάδων τὴν κατάφευξιν ἐποιοῦντο ἐς τῶν ἔαυτῶν ὤρμον. αἱ δὲ τῶν Συρακοσίων νῆς μέχρι μὲν τῶν ὀλκάδων

1 καὶ deleted by van Herwerden, followed by Hude.

1 Doubtless through the port-holes through which the oars passed.
they believed themselves to be outmatched, disembarked at their leisure and busied themselves with various other duties as well as with their dinner, in the belief that for that day at least there would be no more fighting at sea. But suddenly the Syracusans manned their ships and again sailed against them; whereupon the Athenians, in great confusion and most of them without food, embarked in disorder and at last with much ado got under weigh. For some time they held off from one another, keeping on their guard; but after a while the Athenians thought it unwise, by further delay, to exhaust themselves with fatigue by their own act, and decided to attack as quickly as possible, and accordingly bore down upon the enemy and with a cheer began the fight. The Syracusans received them, and employing their ships in prowtowr attacks, as they had planned to do, with their specially prepared beaks stove in the forward parts of the Athenian vessels for a considerable distance, while the men on the decks hurled their javelins at the Athenians and inflicted great damage upon them. But far greater damage was done by the Syracusans who rowed around in light boats, darted under the oar-banks of the hostile ships, and running up alongside hurled javelins from their boats in among the sailors.1

XLI. Finally, by pursuing this manner of fighting with all their strength, the Syracusans won, and the Athenians took to flight, endeavouring to make their escape through the line of merchant-ships2 into their own place of anchorage. The Syracusan ships pursued them hotly as far as the merchant-

2 cf. ch. xxxviii. 2.
τὸν ἑπεδίωκον ἐπείτα αὐτοὺς αἱ κεραίαι ὑπὲρ τῶν ἔσπλων αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν ὀλκάδων δελφινοφόροι
ἡμεῖς ἐκώλυνοι. δύο δὲ νῆες τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐπαιρόμεναι τῇ νίκῃ προσέμειξαν αὐτῶν ἐγγύς
καὶ διεφθάρησαν, καὶ ἦ ἐτέρα αὐτοῖς ἀνδρᾶσιν ἐάλω. καταδύσαντες δ’ οἱ Συρακόσιοι τῶν Ἀθη-
ναίων ἐπτὰ ναῦς καὶ κατατραυματίζαντες πολ-
λάς, ἀνδρας τε τοὺς μὲν πολλοὺς ξωγρήσαντες,
τοὺς δὲ ἀποκτείναντες ἀπεχώρησαν, καὶ τροπαία
τε ἀμφοτέρων τῶν ναυμαχιῶν ἐστησαν καὶ τὴν
ἐλπίδα ἣδη ἐχύναν εἰχόν ταῖς μὲν ναυαὶ πολὺ
κρείσσους εἶναι, ἐδόκουν δὲ καὶ τὸν πεζὸν χει-
ρώσεθαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν ὡς ἐπιθησόμενοι κατ’
ἀμφότερα παρεσκευάζουσιν αὖθις.

ΧΛ. Εὗ τούτῳ δὲ Δημοσθένης καὶ Εὐρυμέδων
ἔχοντες τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων βοήθειαν παρα-
γίγνονται, ναῦς τε τρεῖς καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα μάλιστα
ξὺν ταῖς ξενικαῖς καὶ ὀπλῖτας περὶ πεντα-
κισχιλίους ἑαυτῶν τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων,
ἀκονισθάς τε βαρβάρους καὶ Ἐλληνας οὐκ
ὁλίγους καὶ σφενδονήτας καὶ τοξότας καὶ τὴν

2 ἂλλην παρασκευὴν ἰκανὴν. καὶ τοῖς μὲν Συρα-
κοσίοις καὶ ξυμμάχοις κατάπληξις ἐν τῷ αὐτίκα
οὐκ ὀλίγη ἐγένετο, εἰ πέρας μηδὲν ἔσται σφίσι τοῦ
ἀπαλλαγήναι τοῦ κυνδύνου, ὀρθώτες οὔτε διὰ
τὴν Δεκέλειαν τείχιζομένην οὐδὲν ἤσον στρατὸν
ἴσον καὶ παραπλήσιον τῷ προτέρῳ ἐπεληλυθότα
τὴν τε τῶν Ἀθηναίων δύναμιν πανταχόσε πολλὴν

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men, but there the dolphin-bearing cranes\(^1\) that were suspended from the merchantmen over the channels between the vessels checked them. Two Syracusan ships, however, elated by their victory, approached too close to the cranes and were destroyed, one of them being captured together with its crew. The Syracusans, having sunk seven of the Athenian ships and damaged many others, and having taken prisoner most of the men upon them and killed the rest, then withdrew and set up a trophy for both the sea-fights. They now cherished the confident belief that they were far superior to the Athenians on the sea, and they thought that they should get the better of the army on land as well. So they, on their part, proceeded to make preparations to attack the enemy again on both elements.

XLII. At this juncture, however, Demosthenes and Eurymedon arrived with the reinforcements from Athens, consisting of about seventy-three ships, including the foreign vessels, and nearly five thousand hoplites, both Athenian and allied, and not a few Barbarian and Hellenic javelin-men, slingers, and bowmen, together with an adequate supply of other equipment. The Syracusans and their allies were seized with no little consternation at the moment, wondering if they were never to have any final deliverance from their peril; for they saw that in spite of the fortification of Deceleia an army equal or nearly equal to the first one had come to reinforce it, and that the power of the Athenians

\(^1\) Projecting beams of a crane supporting heavy metal weights in the shape of dolphins, ready to be dropped upon hostile vessels passing near.
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φαινομένην· τῷ δὲ προτέρῳ στρατεύματι τῶν

3 Ἀθηναίων ὡς ἐκ κακῶν ῥώμη τίς ἐγεγένητο. οἱ δὲ Δημοσθένης ἰδῶν ὡς εἰχε τὰ πρώτα καὶ νομίζας οὐχ οἶν τε εἶναι διατρίβειν οὐδὲ παθεῖν ὅπερ ὁ Νικίας ἐπαθεν (ἀφικόμενος γὰρ τὸ πρῶτον ὁ Νικίας φοβερός, ὡς οὐκ εὐθὺς προσέκειτο ταῖς Συρακούσαις, ἀλλ' ἐν Κατάνη διεσκέιμεν, ὑπερῴθη τε καὶ ἐφθασεν αὐτὸν ἐκ τῆς Πελο-

ποννήσου στρατιὰ ὁ Γύλιππος ἀφικόμενος, ἢν οὐδ' ἀν μετέπεμψαν οἱ Συρακόσιοι, εἰ ἐκεῖνος εὐθὺς ἐπέκειτο· ἰκανοὶ γὰρ αὐτοὶ οἴμενοι εἶναι ἀμα τ' ἀν ἔμαθον ἡσύσσων οἴντες καὶ ἀποτετει-

χισμένου ἃν ἠσαν, ὡστε μηδ' εἰ μετέπεμψαν ἔτι ὁμοίως ἃν αὐτοὺς ὠφελεῖν), ταῦτα οὖν ἀνασκοπῶν ὁ Δημοσθένης καὶ γνωρίωσκων ὅτι καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν τῷ παρόντι τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ μάλιστα δεινότατος ἐστὶ τοῖς ἐναντίοις, ἐβούλετο ὁ τι τάχος ἀποχρῆσασθαι τῇ παρούσῃ τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐκπλήξει. καὶ ὅρῳ τὸ παρατείχισμα τῶν Συρακοσίων, ὃ ἐκώλυσαν περιτείχισαι σφᾶς τους Ἀθηναίους, ἀπλοῦν τε ὃν καὶ, εἰ κρατήσει τις τῶν τε Ἐπιτολῶν τῆς ἀναβάσεως καὶ αὐθεὶς τοῦ ἐν αὐταίς στρατοπέδου, ῥαδίως ἃν αὐτὸ ληθέων (οὐδ' γὰρ ὑπομείναι ἃν σφᾶς οὐδένα), ἥπειρετο ἐπιθέσθαι τῇ πείρᾳ, καὶ ξυντομωτάτην ἤγειτο

1 ταῦτην, after ξυντομωτάτην, inserted by Madvig, followed by Hude.

1 Or, "by a natural rebound after their misfortunes."
was apparently great in all directions. The first Athenian army, on the other hand, had, considering their past misfortunes, recovered a certain confidence. Demosthenes, seeing how matters stood, was of the opinion that it would not do to waste time and thus invite the same experience that Nicias had met with. For Nicias when he first came inspired terror; but as he did not immediately attack Syracuse but spent the winter at Catana, he came to be despised, and Gylippus forestalled him by coming from the Peloponnesus with an army. This force the Syracusans would not even have sent for if he had attacked without delay; for they would have supposed that they could cope with him unaided, and would not, therefore, have discovered that they were too weak until they had been completely walled in, so that, even if they had sent for reinforcements then, these would no longer have availed them to the same extent. Demosthenes, therefore, taking these facts into consideration and realizing that he also at the present time was most formidable to his opponents on the very first day after his arrival, wished at the earliest possible moment to reap the full benefit of their present consternation at his army. Accordingly, seeing that the Syracusan cross-wall, by which they had prevented the Athenians from completing their investment, was a single one, and that, if one should get control of the ascent to Epipolae and after that of the camp upon it, the wall itself could easily be taken—for the enemy would not then stand his ground against them—he was eager to make the attempt. He thought this to be the shortest way to end the war; for he would either
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5 διαπολέμησιν ἢ γὰρ κατορθώσας ἐξειν Συρακούσας ἢ ἀπάξειν τὴν στρατιὰν καὶ οὐ τρίψεσθαι ἄλλως Ἀθηναίους τε τοὺς ἔνστρατευμένους καὶ τὴν ἐξύμπασαν πόλιν.

6 Πρῶτον μὲν οὖν τὴν τε γῆν ἐξελθόντες τῶν Συρακοσίων ἔτεμνον οἱ Ἀθηναίοι περὶ τὸν Ἀναπον καὶ τῷ στρατεύματι ἐπεκράτουν, ὡσπερ τὸ πρῶτον, τῷ τε πεζῷ καὶ ταῖς ναυσίν (οὐδὲ γὰρ καθ’ ἑτέρα οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἀντεπεξῆσαν ὅτι μὴ τοῖς ἰππεύσι καὶ ἀκοντισταῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀλυμπιείου).

XLI Ἔπειτα μηχαναίς ἔδοξε τῷ Δημοσθένει πρὸτερον ἀποπειράσαι τοῦ παρατείχισματος. ὡς δὲ αὐτῷ προσαγαγόντες κατεκαύθησάν τε ὑπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους ἀμυνομένων αἱ μηχαναί καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ στρατιᾷ πολλαχῇ προσβάλλοντες ἀπεκρούοντο, οὐκέτι ἔδοκει διατρίβειν, ἀλλὰ πείσας τὸν τε Νικίαν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ξυνάρχοντας, ὡς ἐπενόει, καὶ τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν ἐποιεῖτο. καὶ ἡμέρας μὲν ἀδύνατα ἔδοκει εἶναι λαθεῖν προσελθόντας τε καὶ ἀναβάντας, παραγγείλας δὲ πέντε ἡμέρων σιτία καὶ τοὺς λιθολόγους καὶ τέκτονας πάντας λαβῶν καὶ ἄλλην παρασκευήν τοξευμάτων τε καὶ ὅσα ἐδεί, ἡν κρατώσι, τειχίζοντας ἑχειν, αὐτὸς μὲν ἀπὸ πρῶτον ὑπνοῦ καὶ Ἐυρυμέδων καὶ Μένανδρου ἀναλαβὼν τὴν πάσαν στρατιὰν ἐξώρει πρὸς τὰς Ἐπιπολάς, Νικίας δὲ ἐν τοῖς τείχεσιν ὑπε- λείπτο. καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐγένοντο πρὸς αὐταῖς

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be successful and take Syracuse, or else would lead his army home and not wear out to no purpose both the Athenians who took part in the expedition and the entire state.

In the first place, then, the Athenians went out and proceeded to ravage the land of the Syracusans in the region of the Anapus river, and at this time, as at first, they had the upper hand with their army both by land and by sea; for on neither element did the Syracusans come out to meet them except with their cavalry and javelin-men from the Olympieum.

XLIII. Afterwards it seemed best to Demosthenes, before going further, to make an attempt with engines upon the cross-wall. But when he brought his engines up they were burned by the enemy, who defended themselves from the wall, and the assaults which he made at many points with the rest of his army were regularly repulsed; it therefore seemed best not to waste more time, and so with the consent of Nicias and his other colleagues he undertook, as he had planned, the attack upon Epipolae. Now it seemed impossible to approach the heights in the daytime and make the ascent without being observed; he accordingly ordered provisions for five days, took with him all the stonemasons and carpenters, and also a supply of arrows, and whatever things they would need while building a wall, in case they should succeed in their undertaking, and after the first watch, accompanied by Eurymedon and Menander, led out the entire army and advanced to Epipolae, leaving Nicias behind in the fortifications. When they had reached Epipolae, taking the route
κατὰ τὸν Εὐρύτηλον, ἦπερ καὶ ἡ προτέρα στρατιὰ
tὸ πρῶτον ἀνέβη, λανθάνουσί τε τοὺς φύλακας
tῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ προσβάντες τὸ τείχισμα ὁ
ἡν αὐτῷ τῶν Συρακοσίων αἰροῦσι καὶ ἀνδρας
tῶν φυλάκων ἀποκτείνουσιν οἱ δὲ πλέονς δια-
φυγόντες εὑρὼς πρὸς τὰ στρατόπεδα, ἄ ἡν ἐπὶ
tῶν Ἐπιπολῶν τρία, ἐν μὲν τῶν Συρακοσίων, ἐν
dὲ τῶν ἄλλων Σικελιώτων, ἐν δὲ τῶν ξυμμάχων,
ἀγγέλλουσι τὴν ἑφοδον καὶ τοῖς ἐξακοσίοις τῶν
Συρακοσίων, οἱ καὶ πρῶτοι κατὰ τούτο τὸ μέρος
5 τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν φύλακες ᾦσαν, ἐφραζόν. οἱ δὲ
ἐβοήθουν τε εὑρὼς, καὶ αὐτοὶ ὁ Δημοσθένης καὶ
οἱ Ἀθηναίοι ἐντυχόντες ἀμυνομένους προθύμως
ἐτρεψαν. καὶ αὐτοὶ μὲν εὐθὺς ἐξώρουν ἐς τὸ
πρόσθεν, ὡς τῇ παρούσῃ ὀρμῇ τοῦ περαίνε-
σθαι ὡς ἐνεκα ἦλθον μὴ βραδεῖς γένωται ἄλλοι
dὲ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης τὸ παρατείχισμα τῶν Συρα-
kοσίων, σὺν ὑπομεινόντων τῶν φυλάκων, ἤρουν τε
καὶ ταῖς ἐπάλξεις ἀπέσυρον. οἱ δὲ Συρακοσίοι
καὶ οἱ ξυμμαχοὶ καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος καὶ οἱ μετ'
αὐτοῦ ἐβοηθοῦσι ἐκ τῶν προτειχισμάτων, καὶ
ἀδοκίτου τοῦ πολιτικοῦ ἐν νυκτί σφίσι γενο-
μένου προσέβαλον τε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐκπεπληγ-
μένοι καὶ βιασθέντες ὑπ' αὐτῶν τὸ πρῶτον
7 ὑπεχώρησαν. προίοντον δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν
ἀταξία μᾶλλον ἦδη ὡς κεκρατηκότων καὶ βουλο-
mένων διὰ παντὸς τοῦ μήπω μεμαχημένου τῶν
ἐναντίων ὡς τάχιστα διελθεῖν, ἵνα μὴ ἀνέντων
σφῶν τῆς ἑφόδου αὐθίς ἐνυπραφώσιν, οἱ Βοιωτοί
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by Euryelus, which had been followed by the former army in the first ascent, they got by the Syracusan guards without being observed, and advancing to the Syracusan fort at that point captured it and killed some of the guards; most of these, however, fled at once to the camps, of which there were three upon Epipolae—one belonging to the Syracusans, one to the other Siceliots, and one to the allies—and brought word of the attack, informing also the six hundred Syracusans who were posted as an advanced guard on that part of Epipolae. These hastened at once to the rescue, but Demosthenes and the Athenians met them and put them to rout despite their vigorous resistance. This body of Athenians then straightway pressed forward, in order that, taking advantage of their present impulse, they might not be too late to accomplish the purpose for which they had come; while another party at the very first proceeded to seize the cross-wall of the Syracusans, where the guards did not wait to receive them, and to lay low the battlements. But the Syracusans and their allies, as well as Gylippus with his own troops, came up from the outworks; yet, since this daring attempt had been made upon them unexpectedly at night, they were still dazed as they attacked the Athenians and were at first forced back by them. But while the Athenians were by now going forward, in some disorder, considering themselves victorious and wishing as quickly as possible to push their way through all the enemy’s forces that had not yet been engaged, in order that they might not rally again when they themselves relaxed their onset, it was the Bocotians who first made a stand against
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πρῶτοι αὐτοῖς ἀντέσχον καὶ προσβάλοντες ἔτρεψαν τε καὶ ἐς φυγὴν κατέστησαν.

XLIV. Καὶ ἐνταύθα ἦδη ἐν πολλῇ ταραχῇ καὶ ἀπορίᾳ ἐγέιγνυτο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἢν οὐδὲ πυθέσθαι ῥᾴδιον ἢν οὐδ’ ἄφ’ ἐτέρων ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἐκαστα ξυνηνέχθη. ἐν μὲν γὰρ ἡμέρα σαφέστερα μὲν, ὀμωσὶ δὲ οὐδὲ ταῦτα οἱ παραγενόμενοι πάντα πλῆν τὸ καθ’ ἐαυτόν ἐκαστος μόλις οἴδεν” ὑπ’ ὑπ’ νυκτο-μαχία, ἢ μόνη δὴ στρατοπέδων μεγάλων ἐν τὸ ὁδε τῷ πολέμῳ ἐγένετο, πῶς ἂν τοῖς σαφῶς τι ἦδει;

2 ἦν μὲν γὰρ σελήνη λαμπρά, ἑώρων δὲ οὕτως ἀλλήλους ὡς ἐν σελήνῃ εἰκὸς τὴν μὲν ὄψιν τοῦ σώματος προορᾶν, τὴν δὲ γνῶσιν τοῦ οἰκεῖου ἀπιστεῖσθαι. ὁπλίται δὲ ἀμφοτέρων οὐκ ὀλίγοι

3 ἐν στενοχωρίᾳ ἀνεστρέφοντο. καὶ τῶν Ἀθη-

ναίων οί μὲν ἦδη ἐνικῶντο, οί δὲ ἐτὶ τῇ πρώτῃ ἐφόδῳ ἄχωσθοι ἐχώρον τοὺς πολὺ δὲ καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου στρατεύματος αὐτοῖς τὸ μὲν ἄρτι ἀνεβεβήκει, τὸ δ’ ἐτὶ προσανήτει, ὡστ’ οὐκ ἡπίσταντο πρὸς ὃ τι χρή χωρῆσαι. ἦδη γὰρ τὰ πρόσθεν τῆς τροπῆς γεγενημένης ἐτετάρακτο πάντα καὶ χαλεπά ἦν

4 ὑπὸ τῆς θολῆς διαγνώσαν. οἱ τε γὰρ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι κρατοῦντες παρεκελεύοντο τε κραυγῇ οὐκ ὄλγῃ χρωμενοί, ἀδύνατον δὲν ἐν νυκτὶ ἅλλῳ τῷ σημῆναι, καὶ ἀμα τοὺς προσφερομένους ἐδέχοντο, οἰ τε Ἀθηναῖοι ἐξήτουν τε σφᾶς αὐτοὺς καὶ πᾶν τὸ ἐξ ἐναντίας, καὶ εἰ φίλιοι εἶν τῶν ἦδη

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them, and by making a charge routed and put them to flight.

XLIV. By this time the Athenians were getting into a state of so great confusion and perplexity that it has not been easy to learn from either side just how the several events occurred. In the daytime things are clearer, of course, yet even so those who are present do not know everything that happens, but each man barely knows what happens near himself; but in a battle by night—the only one that took place in this war between large armies—how could anyone know anything clearly? For though there was a bright moon, they could only see one another, as it is natural to do in moonlight—seeing before them the vision of a person but mistrusting their recognition of their own friends. There were, besides, large numbers of hoplites belonging to both sides moving about in a narrow space. And on the Athenian side, some were already being defeated, while others, still in their first onset, were advancing unchecked; but of the rest of their army a large portion had only just finished the ascent and others were still coming up, so that they did not know which body to join. For the front lines were already all in confusion in consequence of the rout that had taken place, and the two sides were difficult to distinguish by reason of the outcries. The Syracusans and their allies, as they were winning, were cheering one another and indulging in no little shouting—it being impossible in the night to communicate in any other way—while at the same time they held their ground against their assailants; the Athenians were trying to find their own comrades, and regarded as hostile what-
πάλιν φευγόντων, πολέμιον ἐνόμιζον, καὶ τοῖς ἐρωτήμασι τοῦ ξυνθήματος πυκνοῖς χρώμενοι διὰ τὸ μὴ εἶναι ἄλλῳ τῷ γνωρίσαι, σφίσι τε οὔτοις θόρυβον πολὺν παρείχον ἀμα πάντες ἐρωτώντες,
καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις σαφὲς αὐτὸ κατέστησαν· τὸ δ’ ἐκείνων οὐχ ὀμοίως ἡπίσταντο, διὰ τὸ κρατοῦντας αὐτοὺς καὶ μὴ διεσπασμένους ἦσσον ἀγνοεῖσθαι, ὥστε, εἰ μὲν ἑντύχοιεν τις κρείσσους ὄντες τῶν πολεμίων, διέφευγον αὐτοὺς ἀτε ἐκείνων ἐπισταμένων τὸ ξύνθημα, εἰ δ’ αὐτοὶ μὴ ὑπο-
κρίνοντο, διεφθείροντο. μέγιστον δὲ καὶ οὐχ ἡκιστα ἐβλαψε καὶ ὁ παιανισμὸς· ἀπὸ γὰρ ἀμφοτέρων παραπλήσιος οὐν ἀπορίαν παρεῖχεν. ο〚ι〛 τε γὰρ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ οὶ Κερκυραῖοι καὶ ὁς οἱ Δωρίκοι μετ’ Ἀθηναίων ἢν ὅποτε παιανίσειαν, φόβον παρεῖχε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ο〚ι〛 τε πολέμιοι ὁμοίως. ὥστε τέλος ἐξιμπεσόντες αὐτοῖς κατὰ πολλὰ τοῦ στρατοπέδου, ἐπεὶ ἅπαξ ἔταράξθησαν, φίλοι τε φίλοι καὶ πολῖται πολῖτας, οὐ μόνον ἐς φόβον κατέστησαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐς χεῖρας ἀλλή-
λοις ἐλθόντες μόλις ἀπελύσατο. καὶ διωκόμενοι κατὰ τε τῶν κρημνῶν πολλοὶ1 ρίπτοντες ἑαυτοὺς

1 οὶ πολλοὶ MSS., Krüger deletes οἱ.
ever came from the opposite direction, even though it might be a party of friends belonging to the troops already in flight, and as they were constantly calling out the demand for the watchword, the only means they had of distinguishing friend from foe, they not only caused much confusion in their own ranks, everybody making the demand at the same time, but also made their watchword known to the enemy. They had not the same opportunity, however, of learning the enemy's watchword, because the Syracusans, who were winning the day and had not become scattered, had less difficulty in recognizing one another. The result was that if a body of Athenians, even though superior in number, fell in with a party of the enemy, these would make their escape, inasmuch as they knew the Athenian watchword, whereas if they on their part could not give the answer they were put to the sword. But that which put the Athenians at the greatest disadvantage and did them most harm was the singing of the paean; for the song of both armies was very similar and caused perplexity. Whenever, that is, the Argives or the Corecyraeans or any Dorian contingent of the Athenian army would raise the paean, the Athenians were just as much terrified thereby as when the enemy sang. And so finally, when once they had been thrown into confusion, coming into collision with their own comrades in many different parts of the army, friends with friends and citizens with fellow-citizens, they not only became panic-stricken but came to blows with one another and were with difficulty separated. And as they were being pursued by the enemy many hurled themselves down from the bluffs and perished; for the


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άπώλλυντο, στενῆς οὐσίας τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν Ἐπιτολών πάλιν καταβάσεως, καὶ ἐπειδή ἐστὶ ὁ ὁμαλὸν οἱ σωζόμενοι ἀνώθεν καταβαίνει, οἱ μὲν πολλοὶ αὐτῶν καὶ ὁσοὶ ἦσαν τῶν προτέρων στρατιωτῶν ἐμπειρίᾳ μᾶλλον τῆς χώρας ἐστὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον διεφύγαμεν, οἱ δὲ ύστερον ἦκαντες εἰς ὁ δια- μαρτύρεστα τῶν ὀδῶν κατὰ τὴν χώραν ἐπιλαμβάνομεν οὕς, ἐπειδή ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, οἱ ἰππης τῶν Συρακοσίων περιέλυσαντες διεφθειραν.

XLV. Τῇ δ’ ύστεραίᾳ οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι δύο τροπαία ἐστήσαν, ἐπὶ τε ταῖς Ἐπιτολαίσι ἢ ἡ πρόσβασις καὶ κατὰ τὸ χωρίον ἢ οἱ Βοιωτοὶ πρῶτον ἀντέστησαν, οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναίοι τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἐκομίσαντο, ἀπέθανον δὲ οὐκ ὠλίγοι αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὅταν μέντοι ἐτὶ πλεῖον ἡ κατὰ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἐλήφθην οἱ γὰρ κατὰ τῶν κρημνῶν βιασθέντες ἀλλεθαί ψυλλοὶ οἱ μὲν ἀπώλοντο, οἱ δ’ ἐσώθησαν.

XLVI. Μετὰ δὲ τούτῳ οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι ὡς ἐπὶ ἀπροσδόκητο εὐπραγία πάλιν αὖ ἀναρ- ρωσθέντες, ὤσπερ καὶ πρότερον, ἐς μὲν Ἀκράγαντα στάσιάζοντα πέντε καὶ δέκα ραυσί Σικαίον ἀπέ- στειλαν, ὅπως ἐπαγγέλοι ὑπ’ ἀλλην, εἰ δύνατο Πύλιππος δὲ κατὰ τὴν ἀλλην Σικελίαν ὕπεκτο αὐθίς, ἄξον στρατιῶν ἐτί, ὡς ἐν ἐλπίδι δὲν καὶ τὰ τείχη τῶν Ἀθηναίων αἵρεσεν βία, ἐπειδὴ τὰ ἐν ταῖς Ἐπιτολαίσι οὕτω ξυνεβή.

XLVII. Οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ ἐν τούτῳ ἐβουλεύοντο πρὸς τε τὴν γεγενημένην ξυμφορὰν καὶ πρὸς τὴν παροῦσαν ἐν τῷ
way down from Epipolae was narrow; and of those who in their attempt to escape got down to the level ground, the greater part, and especially those who belonged to the first expedition and therefore had a better acquaintance with the country, got through to the camp, but of those who had come later, some missed the roads and wandered about over the country, and these when day came were destroyed by the Syracusan cavalry, which were scouring the fields.

XLV. On the next day the Syracusans set up two trophies on Epipolae, one where the Athenian ascent was made, the other at the place where the Boeotians made the first resistance; and the Athenians recovered their dead under truce. Not a few were killed, both of the Athenians and their allies; the arms taken, however, were out of all proportion to the dead, for while some of those who were forced to leap down the bluffs perished, some escaped.

XLVI. After this the Syracusans, their earlier confidence now being restored as a result of their unexpected good fortune, sent Sicanus with fifteen ships to Agrigentum, which was in a state of revolution, in order that he might if possible win over that city; and Gyippus went out once more by land to the other parts of Sicily to secure additional troops, being in hope that he could even carry the walls of the Athenians by storm, now that the engagement on Epipolae had turned out thus.

XLVII. Meanwhile the Athenian generals were deliberating about the situation in view both of the calamity that had happened and of the utter dis-

1 ἀνευ τῶν ἀσπίδων, in the MSS. after ψιλοὶ, rejected by Pluygers.
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στρατοπέδῳ κατὰ πάντα ἀρρωστίαν, τοῖς τε γὰρ ἐπιχειρήμασιν ἐώρων οὐ κατορθοῦντες καὶ 2 τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀγθομένους τῇ μονῇ. νόσῳ τε γὰρ ἐπείξοντο κατ’ ἀμφότερα, τῆς τε ὤρας τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ταύτης οὐχης ἐν ἡ ἀσθενοῦσιν ἀνθρωποὶ μάλιστα, καὶ τὸ χωρίον ἀμα ἐν ὃ ἐστρατο- πεδεύοντο ἐλώδες καὶ χαλεπὸν ἦν· τά τε ἄλλα 3 ὅτι ἀνελπιστότατα αὐτοῖς ἐφαίνετο. τῷ οὖν Δημοσθένει οὐκ ἔδοκει ἐτε ἔρημαι μένειν, ἀλλ’ ἀπερ καὶ διανοθεῖς ἐς τὰς Ἑπιπολᾶς διε- κυδύνευσεν, ἐπειδὴ ἔσφαλτο, ἐξεῖναι ἐψηφίζετο καὶ μὴ διατρίβειν, ἐως ἐτὶ τὸ πέλαγος οἶον τε περαιοῦσθαι καὶ τοῦ στρατεύματος ταῖς γοῦν 4 ἐπελθοῦσαι ναυσὶ κρατεῖν. καὶ τῇ πόλει ὁφε- λιμώτερον ἐφὶ εἶναι πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ σφῶν ἐπιτείχιζοντας τὸν πόλεμον ποιεῖσθαι ἣ Συρα- κοσίων, οἷς οὐκετὶ ῥάδιον εἶναι χειρώσασθαι· οὐδ’ αὐ ἀλλως χρῆματα πολλὰ δαπανῶντας εἰκὸς εἶναι προσκαθήσθαι.

XLVIII. Καὶ ὁ μὲν Δημοσθένης τοιαῦτα ἐγιγμωσκει· ο ὁ δὲ Νικίας ἐνόμιζε μὲν καὶ αὐτὸς πόνηρα σφῶν τὰ πράγματα εἶναι, τῷ δὲ λόγῳ οὐκ ἐβούλετο αὐτὰ ἀσθενὴ ἀποδεικνύα, οὐδ’ ἐμφανῶς σφῶς ὑπηφίζομένους μετὰ πολλῶν τὴν ἀναχώρησιν τοῖς πολεμίοις καταγγέλτοις γίνε- σθαι λαθεῖν γὰρ ἄν, ὅποτε βουλιωτο, τοῦτο 2 ποιοῦντες πολλῷ ἤσσον. τὸ δὲ τι καὶ τὰ τῶν πολεμίων, ἀφ’ ὧν ἐπὶ πλέον ἢ οἴ ἄλλοι ἕσθάνετο αὐτῶν, ἐλπίδοις τι ἐτε παρεῖχε πονηρότερα τῶν 92
Couragement that now prevailed in the army. They saw that they were not succeeding in their undertaking, and that the soldiers were finding their stay burdensome. For they were distressed by sickness for a double cause, the season of the year being that in which men are most liable to illness, while at the same time the place in which they were encamped was marshy and unhealthy; and the situation in general appeared to them to be utterly hopeless. Demosthenes, therefore, was of the opinion that they should not remain there any longer, but since the plan which had induced him to risk the attack upon Epipolae had failed, his vote was for going away without loss of time, while it was still possible to cross the sea and to have some superiority over the enemy with at any rate the ships of the armament which had come to reinforce them. From the point of view of the State, also, he said, it was more profitable to carry on the war against the enemy who were building a hostile fortress in their own territory than against the Syracusans, whom it was no longer easy to conquer; and furthermore, it was not right that they should continue the siege and spend a great deal of money to no purpose.

XLVIII. Such was the judgment of Demosthenes. Nicias, however, although he also thought that their situation was bad, did not wish expressly to reveal their weakness, or that they should be reported to the enemy as openly voting in full council for the retreat; for, he urged, they would be far less likely, when they should wish to retreat, to do this unobserved. Besides, the affairs of the enemy, from such information as he had beyond the rest, still afforded some hope that they would turn out to be
σφετέρων ἔσεσθαι, ἵνα καρτερῶς προσκαθήμενοι·
χρημάτων γὰρ ἀπορία αὐτοὺς ἐκτρυχώσειν, ἀλλὰς
τε καὶ ἐπὶ πλέον ἡδὴ ταῖς υπαρχοῦσαι ναυσὶν
θαλασσοκρατούντων· καὶ ἦν γὰρ τι καὶ ἐν ταῖς
Συρακούσαις βουλόμενον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰ
πράγματα ἐνδοῦναι, ἐπεκηρυκεῦτο ὡς αὐτὸν καὶ
3 οὐκ εἵα ἀπανίστασθαι. ἢ ἐπιστάμενος τῷ μὲν
ἐργῷ ἔτι ἐπὶ ἀμφότερα ἔχων καὶ διασκοπῶν
ἀνείχε, τῷ δὲ ἐμφάνει τότε λόγῳ οὐκ ἐφη ἡπάξειν
τὴν στρατιάν. εὖ γὰρ εἰδέναι ὅτι Ἀθηναίοι
σφῶν ταῦτα οὐκ ἀποδέξονται ὡστε μὴ αὐτῶν
ψηφισμένων ἀπελθεῖν. καὶ γὰρ οὐ τοὺς αὐτοὺς
ψηφιεῖσθαι τε περὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν καὶ τὰ πράγματα
wünspeρ καὶ αὐτοὶ ὀρθῶντας καὶ οὐκ ἄλλων ἐπιτι-
μήσει ἀκούσαντας γυνώσεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐξ ὧν ἄν τις
εὖ λέγων διὰ θάλλοι, ἐκ τούτων αὐτοὺς πείσεσθαι.
4 τῶν τε παρόντων στρατιωτῶν πολλοὺς καὶ τοὺς
πλείους ἐφή, οἷς οὐν βοῶσιν ὡς ἐν δεινοῖς ὀντες,
ἐκεῖσε ἀφικομένους τάναντια βοήσεσθαι ὡς ὑπὸ
χρημάτων καταπροδότες οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἀπήλθον.
ούκοιν βούλεσθαι αὐτός τε ἐπιστάμενον τὰς
'Αθηναίων φύσεις ἐπὶ αἰσχρὰ τε αἰτία καὶ ἀδίκως
ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων ἀπολέσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν
πολεμίων, εἰ δεῖ, κινδυνεύσας τοῦτο παθεῖν ἰδίᾳ.
5 τὰ τε Συρακοσίων ἐφή ὁμοι ἔτι ἥσσω τῶν

1 The mental thought to be supplied is: "And it would involve them in personal danger if they did, for . . . ."
worse than their own, if they persisted in the siege; for they would wear the enemy out by cutting off his supplies, especially since now with their present fleet they were to a greater extent than before the masters of the sea. And, in fact, there was a party in Syracuse that favoured submitting to the Athenians, and it was secretly sending proposals to him and urging him not to withdraw. Having knowledge of these things, although in reality he still wavered between the two alternatives and kept pondering them, yet in the speech which he openly made at that time he refused to lead the army away. For he knew well, he said, that the Athenians would not approve of the generals withdrawing without any vote of their own to that effect. For those who would vote on their case would not be men who would form their judgments from seeing the facts with their own eyes, as they themselves had seen them, and not from listening to the harsh criticisms of others; on the contrary, whatever calumnies any clever speaker might utter, by these the Athenians would be persuaded. And of the soldiers now present in Sicily, many, he said—aye, the majority—who were now crying out that they were in a desperate plight, as soon as they arrived in Athens would cry out just the reverse, that their generals had been bribed to betray them and withdraw. Accordingly, he at any rate did not wish, knowing as he did the character of the Athenians, to be put to death on a shameful charge and unjustly at the hands of the Athenians, but rather to fight and die, if so he must, his own death at the hands of the foe. And bad as their own situation was, that of the Syracusans, he said, was still worse; for
σφετέρων εἶναι· καὶ χρήμασι γὰρ αὐτοῦς ξενοτροφοῦντας καὶ ἐν περιπολίοις ἀμα ἀναλίσκοντας καὶ ναυτικὸν πολὺ ἔτι ἐνιαυτὸν ᾦδη βόσκοντας τὰ μὲν ἀπορεῖν, τὰ δὲ ἔτι ἀμηχανίσειν· δισχίλια τε γὰρ τάλαντα ἤδη ἀνηλωκέναι καὶ ἔτι πολλὰ προσοφείλειν, ἢν τε καὶ ὁτιοῦ ἐκλήπτωσι τῆς ἑνὸν παρασκευῆς τῷ μὴ διδόναι τροφῆν, φθερεῖσθαι αὐτῶν τὰ πρῶγματα, ἐπικουρικὰ μᾶλλον ἢ δι’ ἀνάγκης ὡσπερ τὰ σφετέρα ὀντα. τρίβειν οὖν ἔφη χρήναι προσκαθημένους καὶ μὴ χρήμασιν, οἷς 1 πολὺ κρείσσους εἰσί, νικηθέντας ἀπείναι.

ΧΛΙΧ. 'Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοσαῦτα λέγων ἵπχυρίζετο, αἰσθόμενος τὰ ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις ἀκριβῶς, καὶ τὴν τῶν χρημάτων ἀπορίαν καὶ ὅτι ἢν αὐτὸθι τὸ 2 βουλόμενον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις γέγνεσθαι τὰ πρῶγματα καὶ ἑπικηρυκευόμενον πρὸς αὐτὸν ὡστε μὴ ἀπανίστασθαι, καὶ ἀμα ταῖς γούν ναυσίν, ἢ 3 πρῶτερον, ἔθαρσε 4 κρατηθεῖς. 5 ο δὲ Δημοσθένης περὶ μὲν τοῦ προσκαθῆσθαι οὐδ’ ὀπωσοῦν ἐνεδέχετο· εἰ δὲ δεῖ μὴ ἀπάγειν τὴν στρατιὰν ἄνεν Ἀθηναίων ψυφίσματος, ἀλλὰ τρίβειν αὐτοῦ, 6 ἔφη χρήναι ἢ ἐς τὴν Θάψον ἀναστάντας τούτο ποιεῖν ἢ ἐς τὴν Κατάνυν, ὦθεν τῷ τε πεζῷ ἐπὶ

1 Conjecture of Coraes for ἡσ of most MSS.
2 τό, with all MSS., except BH ποῦ τό. Linwood conjectures πολὺ for ποῦ, which many editors adopt.
3 Stahl’s correction for η of the MSS.
4 Gertz’s conjecture for θαρσῆσει of most MSS., ἔθαρσες B
5 καὶ before κρατηθεῖς is inserted by Classen, followed by Hude.
6 Krüger’s correction for αὐτῶς of the MSS.
in point of money, since they were supporting a mercenary force and at the same time bearing the expense of patrol guard-posts, and had now for a year been maintaining a large fleet besides, they were already embarrassed, and hereafter would be quite without resources;\(^1\) indeed, they had spent two thousand talents already and were in debt for many talents more, and if they should lose any portion whatsoever of their present force by not being able to pay for its maintenance, their cause would be ruined, since it depended upon mercenary troops and had not, like their own, the backing of necessity.\(^2\) They ought, therefore, he concluded, to stay on and continue the siege, and not go back home beaten by money, in which they had by far the greater resources.

XLIIX. To such effect Nicias spoke with confidence, because he had accurate knowledge of affairs in Syracuse, both of their lack of money and that a party existed there that wished the government to come under the control of the Athenians and was constantly making overtures to him to keep him from withdrawing; and at the same time, though beaten in the field, he had as much confidence as ever in the fleet at any rate. Demosthenes, however, would not consent on any consideration whatever to continue the siege; if they could not lead the army home without a vote of the Athenians, but must stay on in Sicily, he said that they should do this only after removing to Thapsus or to Catana.

\(^1\) Or, "were in some respects already ill-provided, and in still others would be utterly at a loss what to do."

\(^2\) *i.e.* mercenary troops had to be bribed, but the Athenians were compelled to fight.
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πολλά τῆς χώρας ἐπιόντες θρέψονται πορθοῦντες τὰ τῶν πολεμίων καὶ ἐκεῖνους βλάψουσι, ταῖς τε ναυσίν ἐν πελάγει καὶ οὐκ ἐν στενοχωρίᾳ, ἢ πρὸς τῶν πολεμίων μᾶλλον ἔστι, τοὺς ἀγώνας ποιή-
σονται, ἀλλ' ἐν εὐρυχωρίᾳ, ἐν ἣ τά τῆς ἐμπειρίας χρήσιμα σφῶν ἔσται καὶ ἀναχωρήσεις καὶ ἐπίπλους οὐκ ἐκ βραχέως καὶ περιγράπτον
3 ὀρμώμενοι τε καὶ καταργοῦντες ἔξουσιν. τὸ τε ἐξύμπαν εἰπεῖν, οὐδενὶ τρόπῳ οἱ ἐφ᾽ ἀρέσκειν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἔτι μένειν, ἀλλ' ὅτι τάχιστα ἦδη ἔξανο-
στασθαι καὶ μή μέλλειν. καὶ ὁ Ἐυρυμέδων αὐτῷ
tάντα ξυσσηγορεῖν. ἀντιλέγοντος δὲ τοῦ Νικίου οἴκνος τις καὶ μέλλησις ἐνεγένετο καὶ ἀμα υπόνοια μή τι καὶ πλέον εἰδὼς ὁ Νικίας ἰσχυρίζεται. καὶ
οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι τοῦτῷ τῷ τρόπῳ διεμέλλησαν τε καὶ κατὰ χώραν ἐμενον.

L. Ὁ δὲ Γύλλιππος καὶ ὁ Σικανὸς ἐν τούτῳ παρῆσαν ἐς τὰς Συρακούσας, ὁ μὲν Σικανὸς ἀμαρτῶν τοῦ Ἀκράγαντος (ἐν Ἑλλὰ γὰρ ὄντος αὐτῶν ἕτερα ἄπτο τοῖς Συρακοσίοις στάσις φίλια 1 ἐξεπεπτώκει). ὁ δὲ Γύλιππος ἀλλὰ τὰ στρατιῶν πολλὴν ἔχουν ἦλθεν ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας καὶ τοὺς ἑκ
τῆς Πελοποννήσου τοῦ ἥρου ἐν ταῖς ὀλκάσιν ὀπλίτας ἀποσταλέντας, ἀφικομένους ἀπὸ τῆς
2 Διβύης ἐς Σελινοῦντα. ἀπενεχθεῖτε γὰρ ἐς
Διβύην, καὶ δόντων Κυρηναίων τριήρεις δύο καὶ
tοῦ πλοῦ ὄγκοι, καὶ ἐν τῷ παράπληθῳ Ἔνε-

1 Bauer's correction for ἐς φιλία, ἐς φιλία, ἐς φιλίαν, ἐς φιλία (B) of the MSS.

1 cf. ch. xlvi. 2 cf. ch. xix. 3.
From this new base they could overrun with their army large tracts of the country and support themselves by ravaging the enemy’s property, and at the same time do him damage; and as for the fleet, they would thenceforth do their fighting, not in a narrow space, which was more in the enemy’s favour, but in the open sea, where there was plenty of room and the advantages of skill would be on their side, and they would not have to make their retreats and advances setting out from and falling back into a scant and circumscribed base. To sum up his position in a word, he said that he did not at all approve of remaining any longer in the same place, but urged that they should now as quickly as possible move to another place and make no delay. And Eurymedon concurred with him in these views. But since Nicias objected, some hesitation and delay ensued; and at the same time there was a suspicion that it was because of some superior knowledge that he insisted. And so in this way the Athenians delayed to the end and continued to remain where they were.

L. Meanwhile Gylippus and Sicanus¹ had returned to Syracuse. Sicanus had failed to win over Agrigentum, for while he was still at Gela the party at Agrigentum that was friendly to the Syracusans had been driven out; but Gylippus brought with him a large additional force from Sicily as well as the hoplites that had been sent on board the merchant-ships from the Peloponnesus the preceding spring,² and had reached Selinus on their way from Libya. It seems that they had been driven out of their course to Libya, where the Cyrenaeans had given them two triremes and pilots for their voyage; as they sailed along the shore of
σπερίταις πολιορκουμένοις ὑπὸ Λιβύων ξυμμαχήσαντες καὶ νικήσαντες τοὺς Λιβύες, καὶ αὐτὸθέν παραπλεύσαντες ἐς Νέαν πόλιν, Καρχηδονικῶν ἐμπόριον, οἴθεντερ Σικελία ἐλάχιστον δύο ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτὸς πλοῦν ἀπέχει, καὶ ἀπ’ αὐτοῦ περαιώς θέντες ἀφίκοντο ἐς Σελινοῦντα, καὶ οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι εὐθὺς αὐτῶν ἐλθόντων παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς ἐπιθησόμενοι κατ’ ἀμφότερα ἄθις τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῷ οἳ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ ὤρωντες στρατιῶν τε ἄλλην προσγεγειμένην αὐτοῖς, καὶ τὰ ἐαυτῶν ἄμα οὐκ ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον χωροῦντα, ἀλλὰ καθ’ ἡμέραν τοῖς πᾶσι χαλέπωτερον ἱσχοῦντα, μάλιστα δὲ τῇ ἀσθενείᾳ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πιεζόμενα, μετεμέλοντο τε πρὸτερον οὐκ ἀναστάντες, καὶ ὡς αὐτοῖς οὐδὲ ὁ Νικιάς ἐτὶ ὁμοίως ἠμαντίοτο ἄλλ’ ἦ 1 μὴ φανερῶς γε ἄξιῶν ψηφίζεσθαι,2 προεῖπον ὡς ἐδύνατο ἅδηλοτὰ ἐκπλουν ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου πᾶσι καὶ παρεσκευάζονται ὅταν τις σημὴν. καὶ μελλόντων αὐτῶν, ἐπειδὴ ἐτοίμα ἤν, ἀποπλεῖν ἡ σελήνη εἰκλείπει· ἐτύχχανε γὰρ πανσέληνος οὐσα. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναίοι οἳ τε πλείους ἐπισχεῖν ἐκέλευον τοὺς στρατηγοὺς ἐνθύμουν ποιοῦμενοι, καὶ ὁ Νικιάς (ἤν γὰρ τι καὶ ἄγαν θειαμὼ τε καὶ τῷ τοιοῦτῳ προσκείμενος) οὐδ’ ἦν διαβουλεύσασθαι ἐτὶ ἑφη, πρὶν, ὡς οἱ μάντεις ἐξηγοῦντο, τρὶς ὡς ἡμέρας μεῖναι, ὅπως ἄν πρότερον κινηθεῖν. καὶ τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις μελλήσασι διὰ τοῦτο ἡ μονὴ ἐγεγένητο.

1 Hude's correction for ἄλαλο εἶ of the MSS; Vulg. ἄλλα ἦ. 2 μὴ in the MSS. before ψηφίζεσθαι, omitted by Steph.
Libya they had joined forces with the Euesperitae, who were being besieged by the Libyans, and had defeated the latter; and sailing thence along the coast to Neapolis, an emporium of the Carthaginians, from which place the distance to Sicily is shortest—two days and one night—and from there crossing to Sicily, they arrived at Selinus. As soon as these reinforcements arrived, the Syracusans began their preparations to attack the Athenians again on both elements—by sea and by land. The Athenian generals, on the other hand, seeing that the enemy had been reinforced by a fresh army, while their own situation was not only not improving, but on the contrary was daily growing worse in all respects, and especially through the distress caused by the sickness among the troops, repented that they had not moved away before. And since even Nicias no longer opposed as earnestly as before, but only urged that the matter be not openly put to a vote, they sent out word as secretly as possible to all the officers for a departure by sea from the camp, and that they should be ready whenever the signal should be given. But after all was ready and when they were about to make their departure, the moon, which happened then to be at the full, was eclipsed. And most of the Athenians, taking the incident to heart, urged the generals to wait. Nicias also, who was somewhat too much given to divination and the like, refused even to discuss further the question of their removal until they should have waited thrice nine days, as the soothsayers prescribed. Such, then, was the reason why the Athenians delayed and stayed on.

1 August 27, 413 B.C.
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LI. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι καὶ αὐτοὶ τούτῳ πυθόμενοι πολλῷ μᾶλλον ἐγγεγρημένοι ἦσαν μὴ ἀνέναι τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὡς καὶ αὐτῶν κατεγνωκότων ὡς ἤκετε κρεισσόνων εἶναι σφῶν μήτε πεξῷ (οὐ γὰρ ἂν τὸν ἐκπλοῦν ἐπιβουλεύσαι), καὶ ἀμα οὐ βουλόμενοι αὐτοὺς ἄλλοσέ ποι τῆς Σικελίας καθεξομένους χαλεπτοτέρους εἶναι προσ-πολεμεῖν, ἀλλὰ αὐτοῦ ὡς τάχιστα καὶ ἐν ὦ σφῖσι ξυμφέρει ἀναγκάσαι αὐτοὺς ναυμαχεῖν. 2 τὰς όνας ἐπλήρων καὶ ἀνεπιρώτω ημέρας ὅσα αὐτοῖς ἐδόκουν ἰκαναὶ εἶναι. ἐπειδὴ δὲ καρδὸς ἦν, τῇ μὲν προτέρα πρὸς τὰ τείχη τῶν Ἀθηναίων προσέβαλλον, καὶ ἐπεξελθόντος μέρους τινός οὐ πολλοῦ καὶ τῶν ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τῶν ἱππεῶν κατὰ τινὰς πύλας, ἀπολαμβάνουσι τε τῶν ὀπλιτῶν τινας καὶ τρεψάμενοι καταδιώκοντι ὀφθης δὲ στενῆς τῆς ἐσόδου οἱ Ἀθηναίοι ὑποὺς τε ἐβδομήκοντα ἀπολλύοντι καὶ τῶν ὀπλιτῶν οὐ πολλοὺς.

LI. Καὶ ταῦτη μὲν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἀπεχώρησεν ἢ στρατία τῶν Συρακόσιων. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ταῖς τε ναυσὶν ἐκπλέοντι ὑσίας ἐξ καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα, καὶ τῷ πεξῷ ἀμα πρὸς τὰ τείχη ἐξώρουν, ὀδιὸς Ἀθηναίοι ἀντανήγον ναυσίν ἐξ καὶ ὑγδοήκοντα καὶ προσμείζαντες ἐναυμάχουν, καὶ τὸν Εὐρυμέδοντα, ἑχοῦσα τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ βουλόμενον περικλήσασθαι τὰς ναυς τῶν ἑιαντίων καὶ ἐπεξάγουσα τῷ πλώρ πρὸς τὴν γῆν μᾶλλον, νικήσαντες οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ χυμαχοῦ τὸ μέσον πρῶτον τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπολαμβάνουσι κάκείνου εὖ τῷ κοίλῳ καὶ μυχᾷ. 2 Hude omits καὶ with C and brackets μυχᾷ with Bothe.

1 ἐν τῷ κολλᾷ καὶ μυχᾷ, Hude omits καὶ with C and brackets μυχᾷ with Bothe.
LI. The Syracusans on their part, on learning about this, were far more aroused than before and determined not to give the Athenians any respite, seeing that these had now of their own act confessed themselves no longer superior either with their fleet or with their land-force, for otherwise they would not have laid plans for their departure; and at the same time, because they did not want them to settle down somewhere else in Sicily where it would be more difficult to carry on war against them, they were determined to force them to fight a sea-battle as quickly as possible on the spot, in a place that suited themselves. Accordingly they regularly manned their ships and practised for as many days as they thought sufficient. Then, when the favourable moment came, they assaulted on the first day the Athenian walls, and when a small body of hoplites and of horsemen came out against them by certain gates, they cut off a number of the hoplites, and putting them to flight followed in pursuit; and as the entrance to the camp was narrow, the Athenians lost seventy horses and a few of the hoplites.

LII. So on this first day the Syracusan army withdrew; but on the following day they sailed out with their ships, seventy-six in number, and at the same time advanced with their land-force against the walls. The Athenians put out to sea to meet them with eighty-six ships, and closing with them commenced the battle. Eurymedon, who commanded the right wing of the Athenians, wished to surround the ships of the enemy, and had therefore steered his ships out from the line rather too near the shore, when the Syracusans and their allies, after they had defeated the Athenian centre, cut off him also in a recess.
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αὐτὸν τε διαφθείρουσι καὶ τὰς μετ’ αὐτοὺς ναῦς ἐπισπομένας· ἐπείτα δὲ καὶ τὰς πάσας ναῦς ἤδη τῶν Ἀθηναίων κατεδιωκόν τε καὶ ἔξεωθουν ἐς τὴν γῆν.

ΛΙΠ. Ὅς Γύλιππος ὅρων τὰς ναῦς τῶν πολεμόων νικωμένας καὶ ἔξω τῶν σταυρωμάτων καὶ τοῦ ἑαυτῶν στρατοπέδου καταφερομένας, Βουλόμενος διαφθείρειν τοὺς ἐκβαίνοντας καὶ τὰς ναῦς ῥὰν τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἀφέλκειν τῆς γῆς φιλίας οὕσης, παρεβοήθει ἐπὶ τὴν χηλὴν μέρος

2 τι ἔχων τῆς στρατιᾶς. καὶ αὐτοὺς οἱ Τυρσηνοὶ (αὐτοῦ γὰρ ἐφύλασσον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις) ὀρῶντες ἀτάκτως προσφερομένους, ἑπεκβοηθήσαντες καὶ προσπεσόντες τοῖς πρῶτοι τρέποντε καὶ ἐσβάλ- λουσιν ἐς τὴν λίμνην τὴν Δυσιμέλειαν καλου-

3 μένην. ὕστερον δὲ πλείονος ἤδη τοῦ στρατεύματος παρόντος τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ξυμμάχων, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναίοι ἐπιβοηθήσαντες καὶ δείσαντες περὶ ταῖς ναυσίν ἐς μάχην τε κατέστησαν πρὸς αὐτοὺς καὶ νικήσαντες ἐπεδίωξαν καὶ ὀπλίτας τε ὑπὸ τολλοὺς ἀπέκτειναν καὶ τὰς ναῦς τὰς μὲν πολλὰς διέσωσάν τε καὶ ξυνήγαγον κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον, ὡς δὲ δεόντως εἰκοσί οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἔλαβον αὐτοῦν, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας πάντας ἀπέκτειναν.

4 καὶ ἔτι τὰς λοιπὰς ἐμπρῆσαι Βουλόμενοι ὀλκίδα παλαιὰν κληματίδων καὶ δαδὸς νεμίσαντες (ἂν γὰρ ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ὁ ἀνέμος οὐριος) ἀφεῖσαν τὴν ναῦν ¹ πύρ ἐμβαλόντες. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναίοι δείσαντες περὶ ταῖς ναυσίν ἄντερμηχανήσαντο τε σβεστήρια κωλύματα καὶ παύσαντες τὴν φλόγα

¹ τὴν ναῦν deleted by Bothe, followed by Hude.
of the inner bay of the harbour and destroyed both him and the ships that followed him; and after that they set about pursuing the entire Athenian fleet and driving them ashore.

LIII. Now Gylippus, when he saw the ships of the enemy being defeated and driven ashore at a point beyond the stockades and their own camp, wishing to destroy the men as they landed, and also that the Syracusans might more easily tow the ships away from a shore that would be friendly to them, came down to the causeway with part of his army to assist them. The Tyrrenians, however, who were guarding the causeway for the Athenians, saw these troops rushing to the attack in disorder and went out against them, and falling upon the first comers put them to flight and drove them into the marsh called Lysimeleia. But afterwards, when a larger force of the Syracusans and their allies had now arrived, the Athenian troops also went out against them and, fearing for their ships, engaged in battle with the enemy, whom they defeated and pursued, killing a few hoplites; and as for the ships, they saved most of them and assembled them at their camp, but eighteen were captured by the Syracusans and their allies and their crews slain to a man. Against the ships also that remained the Syracusans, wishing to set them afire, turned loose an old merchant-ship which they had filled with faggots and pine-wood, after casting fire into it, the wind being in the direction of the Athenians. And the Athenians, alarmed for their ships, devised in their turn means for hindering and quenching the flames,

1 A quay which ran along by the swamp Lysimeleia toward the Athenian camp.
καὶ τὸ μὴ προσελθεῖν ἐγγὺς τὴν ὅλκάδα τοῦ κινδύνου ἀπηλλάγησαν. ΛΙΔ. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Συρακόσιοι μὲν τῆς τε ναυμαχίας τροπαίον ἐστήσαν καὶ τῆς ἄνω τῆς πρὸς τῷ τείχει ἀπολήγεως τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, οὐδὲν καὶ τούς ἵππους ἐλαβον, Ἀθηναίοι δὲ ἦσ τε οἱ Τυρσηνοὶ τροπῆς ἐποιήσαντο τῶν πεζῶν ἐς τὴν λίμνην καὶ ἦς αὐτοὶ τῷ ἄλλῳ στρατοπέδῳ.

ΛΙΔ. Γεγενημένης δὲ τῆς νίκης τοῖς Συρακοσίους λαμπρᾶς ὑδη καὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ (πρὸτερον μὲν γὰρ ἐφοβοῦντο τὰς μετὰ τοῦ Δημοσθένους ναῦς ἐπελθοῦσας), οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναίοι ἐν παντὶ δὴ ἠθυμίας ἦσαν καὶ ὁ παράλογος αὐτοῖς μέγας ἦν, πολὺ δὲ μείζων ἐτὶ τῆς στρατείας ὁ μετάμελος.2 πόλεσι γὰρ ταύτας μόναις ὑδη ὀμοιοτρόπους ἐπελθόντες, δημοκρατουμέναις τε, ὀτσεπρ καὶ αὐτοῖ, καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ ἵπποις καὶ μεγέθει 1 ἵσχυον-σαις,2 οὐ δυνάμενοι ἐπενεγκεῖν οὔτε ἐκ πολιτεῖαι τι μεταβολῆς τὸ διάφορον αὐτοῖς, ὁ προσήγουντο ἄν, οὔτε ἐκ παρασκευῆς πολλῆς κρείσσονος, σφαλ-λόμενοι δὲ τὰ πλείω, τα踽 τὸ πρὸ αὐτῶν ἥπορον καὶ ἐπειδῆ γε καὶ ταῖς ναυσίν ἐκρατήθησαν, ὁ ὁυκ ἄν φώνα, πολλῷ δὴ μᾶλλον ἔτι.

ΛΙΔ. Οἳ δὲ Συρακόσιοι τὸν τε λιμένα εὐθὺς

1 ναυσὶ καὶ ἵπποις καὶ μεγέθει, so most MSS. except B, which has ναῖς καὶ ἵπποι καὶ μεγέθη ἐχούσαις.
2 ἰσχυούσαις, Duker's correction for ἐχούσαις of the MSS.

1 cf. ch. li. 2.
2 It was the usual policy of Athens to overthrow oligarchies and establish democracies as a means of extending their
and having stopped the fire and prevented the ship from coming near, escaped the danger. LIV. After this the Syracusans set up a trophy, both for the sea-fight and for the cutting off of the hoplites at the wall—the engagement in which they had captured the horses; and the Athenians set up a trophy for the fight in which the Tyrrhenians drove the Syracusan infantry into the marsh, and also for their own victory with the main body of the army.

LV. The victory of the Syracusans having now proved decisive by sea also—for before this they had always been afraid of the new fleet that had come with Demosthenes—the Athenians were in utter despondency. Great had been their miscalculation, and far greater still was their regret at having made the expedition. For of all the cities with which they had gone to war, these alone were at that time similar in character to their own, democratic in constitution like themselves, and strong in ships, cavalry and size. And so, finding themselves unable either to bring about a change in their form of government, and thus introduce among them that element of discord by which they might have brought them over to the Athenian side, or to subdue them by means of a military force that was greatly superior, and having failed in most of their undertakings, they had even before this been at their wits' end, and now that they had suffered defeat even with their fleet, a thing that they could never have anticipated, they were in far greater perplexity still.

LVI. The Syracusans, on the other hand, began empire; but this resource was not open to them in democratic Syracuse.
παρέπλευσαν ἄδεως καὶ τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ διενοοῦντο κλήσειν, ὡς μηκέτι, μηδ' εἰ βούλοιντο, λάθοιεν 2 αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκπλεῦσαντες. οὐ γὰρ περὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ σωθήναι μόνον ἐτὶ τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἐποιοῦντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁποῖς ἐκείνους κωλύουσιν, νομίζοντες, ὥσπερ ἢν, ἀπὸ τῶν παρόντων πολὺ σφῶν καθυπέρτερα τὰ πράγματα εἶναι καὶ, εἰ δύναντο κρατήσαι Ἀθηναίων τε καὶ τῶν ξυμ-μάχων καὶ κατὰ ἡμῶν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν, καλὸν σφίσιν ἐς τοὺς Ἐλλήνας τὸ ἁγώνισμα φαινεῖσθαι τοὺς τε γὰρ ἄλλους Ἐλλήνας εὐθὺς τοὺς μὲν ἐλευ-θεροῦσθαι, τοὺς δὲ φόβου ἀπολύσθαι (οὐ γὰρ ἐτὶ δυνατὴν ἔσεσθαι τὴν ὑπόλοιπον Ἀθηναίων δύναμιν τῶν ύστερον ἐπενεχθησόμενον πόλεμον ἐνεγκεῖν), καὶ αὐτοὶ δόξαντες αὐτῶν αὐτοῖς εἶναι ὕπο τε τῶν ἄλλων ἀνθρώπων καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἐπειτα 3 πολὺ θαναμασθήσθαι. καὶ ἢν δὲ ἄξιος ὁ ἁγών κατὰ τε ταύτα καὶ ὅτι σουχ Ἀθηναίων μόνων περιτύμνωντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πολλῶν ξυμμάχων, καὶ αὐτὸν αὐτοῖς αὐτὸν μόνων, ἀλλὰ καὶ μετὰ τῶν ξυμβοληθησάντων σφίσιν, ἡγεμόνες τε γενόμενοι μετὰ Κορινθίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων, καὶ τὴν σφετέραν πολίν ἐμπαρασχόντες προ-κινδυνεύσαν τε 1 καὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ μέγα μέρος 2 προκόψαντες. ἔθνη γὰρ πλείστα δὴ ἐπὶ μῖν 6 πολίν ταύτην ξυνῆλθε, πλὶν τε δὴ τοῦ ξυμπάντος ὁχλὸν 3 τοῦ ἐν τῶ ἡ τῶ πολέμῳ πρὸς τὴν Ἀθη- ναίων τε πολίν καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων.

1 τε, deleted by Krüger, followed by Hude.
2 μέρος, deleted by Krüger, followed by Hude.
3 Krüger's emendation for λόγον of the MSS.
at once to sail fearlessly about the harbour and determined to close up the entrance to it, in order that the Athenians might no longer be able, even if they wished, to sail out unobserved. For the Syracusans were no longer concerned with merely saving themselves, but also with preventing the Athenians from being saved, thinking, as indeed was the case, that in the present circumstances their own position was much superior, and that if they could defeat the Athenians and their allies both by land and by sea the achievement would appear a glorious one for them in the eyes of the Hellenes. All the other Hellenes, they reflected, would immediately be either liberated from subjection or relieved from fear, since the military forces that would remain to the Athenians would not be strong enough to sustain the war that would afterwards be brought against them; and they themselves, being regarded as the authors of all this, would be greatly admired not only by the world at large but also by posterity. And indeed the struggle was a worthy one, both in these respects and because they were showing themselves superior, not to the Athenians only, but to their numerous allies as well, and that too not standing alone but associated with the friends who had come to their aid, thus taking their place as leaders along with the Corinthians and Laedeaemonians, having also given their own city to bear the brunt of the danger and taken a great step forward in seapower. Indeed, a larger number of nations than ever before had gathered together at this one city, if one except the vast throng of those who in this war rallied to the support of the city of Athens and the city of the Laedeaemonians.
LVII. Τοσοίδε γὰρ ἐκάτεροι ἐπὶ Σικελίαν 1 τε καὶ περὶ Σικελίας, τοῖς μὲν ξυγκητησόμενοι τὴν χώραν ἐλθόντες, τοῖς δὲ ξυνδιασώσοντες, ἐπὶ Συρακούσαις 2 ἐπολέμησαν, οὐ κατὰ δίκην τι μᾶλλον οὐδὲ κατὰ ξυγγένειαν μετ’ ἀλλήλων στάντες, ἀλλ’ ὡς ἐκάστοις τῆς ξυντυχίας ἢ κατὰ 2 τὸ ξυμφέρον ἢ ἀνάγκη ἑσχεν. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν αυτοὶ Ἰωνεῖς ἐπὶ Δωρίας Συρακοσίους ἐκόντες ἤλθον, καὶ αὐτοῖς τὴν αὐτὴν φωνὴν καὶ νομίμως ἐτι χρώμενοι Λήμνιοι καὶ Ἰμβριοὶ καὶ Λευκάδαι, οἱ τότε Λήμνιαν εἶχον, καὶ ἔτι Ἑστίαις οἱ ἐν Ἑυβοίᾳ Ἑστίαιαν οἰκοῦντες, 3 ἀποικοὶ ὁντες, ἢν νεστράτευσαν, τὸν δὲ ἄλλον οἱ μὲν ὑπῆκοι, οἱ δ’ ἀπὸ ξυμμαχίας αὐτόνομοι, εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ οἱ 4 μισθοφόροι ξυνεστράτευον, καὶ τῶν μὲν ὑπηκόων καὶ φόρου ὑποτελῶν Ἐρετρίης καὶ Χαλκιδῆς καὶ Στυρίης καὶ Καρυστίου ἄπε Ἑυβοίας ἤσαν, ἀπὸ δὲ νήσων Κείων καὶ Ἀνδριοῦ καὶ Τήνων, ἐκ δ’ Ἰωνίας Μιλήσιοι καὶ Σάμιοι καὶ Χίοι. τούτων Χίοι οὐχ ὑποτελεῖς ὁντες φόρου, ναῦς δὲ παρέχοντες αὐτόνομοι ξυνείποντο, καὶ τὸ πλείστον Ἰωνεῖς ὁντες οὕτω πάστε καὶ ἄπ.’ Ἀθηναίων πλὴν Καρυστίων (οὕτω δ’ εἰσὶ Δρύσπες), ὑπῆκοι

1 Krüger Σικελία, followed by Hude.
2 Bauer's correction for Συρακούσαι of the MSS.
3 Ἑστίαιαν οἰκοῦντες, deleted by Hude, following Krüger.

1 Or, by adopting Heilmann’s and Boehme’s conjecture ὃς ἐκάστοι τῆς ξυντυχίας . . . εἶχον, “severally choosing their side, not so much from a sense of right or from obligations of kinship, as from the accident of compulsion or their own interest.”

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LVII. For the following nations on either side had entered the war at Syracuse, coming against Sicily or in behalf of Sicily, to aid the Athenians to win the country or the Syracusans to save it; and they chose sides, not so much on the ground of right or even of kinship, but either out of regard for their own advantage or from necessity, according to the circumstances in which they each happened to be placed. The Athenians themselves, as Ionians, went of their own free will against the Syracusans, who were Dorians, and with them went as members of the expedition the Lemnians, the Imbrians, and the Aeginetans, who at this time held Aegina, as also the Hestiaeans who inhabit Hestiaea in Euboea, all these being colonists of the Athenians and having the same language and institutions as they had. Of the rest, some took part in the expedition as subjects, others in consequence of an alliance, although independent, and some were mercenaries. The peoples that were subjects and tributaries were the Eretrians, Chalcidians, Styreans and Carystians from Euboea; from the islands the Cians, Andrians and Tenians; and from Ionia the Milesians, Samians and Chians. Of these last, however, the Chians followed as independent allies, not subject to the payment of tribute but furnishing ships instead. Of the above-mentioned almost all were Ionians and colonists of Athens—except the Carystians, who are Dry-

2 cf. iv. xxviii. 4. The occupation of Lemnos was effected by Miltiades a few years after the battle of Marathon (Herodt. vi. 137-140), that of Imbros probably about the same time; of Aegina in 431 B.C. (II. xxvii. 1); of Hestiaea in 446 B.C. (i. cxiv. 5).

3 cf. vi. lxxxv. 2.
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d' ōntes kai ἀνάγκη ὁμως Ἰωνές τε ἐπὶ Δωρίασ

§. ἦκολούθουν. πρὸς δ' αὐτοῖς Αἰολῆς, Μηθυμναιοὶ

μὲν ναυὶ καὶ οὐ φόρῳ ὑπήκουοι, Τενέδιοι δὲ καὶ

Αἶνοι ὑποτελεῖσ. οὕτω δὲ Αἰολῆς Ἀιολέως

τοῖς κτίσασι Βοιωτοῖς τοῖς 1 μετὰ Συρακοσίων

κατ' ἀνάγκην ἐμάχοντο, Πλαταιῆς δὲ καὶ 2

ἀντικρὺς Βοιωτοῖς Βοιωτῶν μόνοι εἰκότως κατὰ

τὸ ἔχθος. Ρόδιοι δὲ καὶ Κυθήριοι Δωρίης

ἀμφότεροι, οἱ μὲν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀποικοὶ, Κυ-

θήριοι, ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους τοὺς ἀμα Γυλίππῳ

μετὰ Ἀθηναίων ὑπλα ἔφερον, Ρόδιοι δὲ, Ἀργείοι

γένος, Συρακοσίοις μὲν Δωρίεσσι, Γελῶις δὲ

καὶ ἀποίκοις ἑαυτῶν ὑσι, μετὰ Συρακοσίων

7 στρατευομένους, ἡμαγκάζοντο πολεμεῖν. τῶν τε

περὶ Πελοπόννησου νησιωτῶν Κεφαλληνίας μὲν

καὶ Ζακύνθιοι αὐτόνομοι μὲν, κατὰ δὲ τὸ νησιωτι-

κὸν μᾶλλον κατειρχόμενοι, ὃτι θαλάσσης ἐκρά-

τοῦν Ἀθηναίοι, ἐυπερποντο. Κερκυραῖοι δὲ οὐ

μόνον Δωρίης ἀλλὰ καὶ Κορινθιοί σαφῶς ἐπὶ

Κορινθίους τε καὶ Συρακοσίους, τῶν μὲν ἀποικοῖ

όντες, τῶν δὲ ἐνεγενεῖς, ἀνάγκη μὲν ἐκ τοὺν

ἐνπρεποὺς, βουλήσει δὲ κατὰ ἔχθος τὸ Κορινθίων

8 οὔχ ἦσσον εἴποντο. καὶ οἱ Μεσσήνιοι νῦν καλοῦ-

1 τοῖς, Lindau's conjecture confirmed by M.

2 καὶ ἀντικρὺς, Boehme's correction for καταντικρὺ of the MSS.

1 An aboriginal people, dwelling near Mount Oeta; cf. Herodot. viii. 43.

2 cf. III. i. 2: vi. lxxxv. 2.

3 Those who had escaped to Athens at the siege of Plataea (III. xxiv. 3), or those who had settled in Scione (v. xxxii. 1).
opians — and although they followed as subjects and under compulsion, nevertheless they were Ionians going against Dorians. Besides these there were Aeolians: the Methymnaeans, who paid service with ships and not with tribute, and as tributaries the Tenedians and Aenians. These, though Aeolians, were constrained to fight against Aeolians, that is, the Boeotians, their founders, who were on the side of the Syracusans; while the Plataeans were the only outright Boeotians who were opposed to Boeotians—as was natural considering their hatred. And there were the Rhodians and Cytherians, both Dorians; the Cytherians, although colonists of the Lacedaemonians, bore arms with the Athenians against the Lacedaemonians who were with Gylippus, while the Rhodians, Argives by descent, were compelled to make war not only upon the Syracusans, who were Dorians, but also upon the Geloans, their own colonists, who were serving with the Syracusans. Of the inhabitants of the islands off the shores of the Peloponnesus, the Cephallenians and Zacynthians went with the Athenians as independent allies, it is true, but on account of their insular position were under a measure of restraint, because the Athenians were masters of the sea. The Corecyraeans, who were not only Dorians but confessedly Corinthians, were serving against the Corinthians and Syracusans, though colonists of the former and kinsmen of the latter, under the specious pretext indeed of compulsion, but really quite as much from choice, on account of their hatred of the Corinthians. Also the Messenians, as they are now called, who live in

1 cf. vi. iv. 3. 2 cf. ii. vii. 3; vii. xxxi. 2.

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μενοι ἐκ Ναυπάκτου καὶ ἐκ Πύλου τότε ὑπ᾽ Ἀθηναίων ἐχομένης ἐς τὸν πόλεμον παρελήφθησαν. καὶ ἔτι Μεγαρέων φυγάδες οὐ πολλοὶ Μεγαρεύσι Σελινουντίως οὖσι κατὰ ξυμφορὰν ἐμάχοντο. τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἐκούσιος μᾶλλον ἡ στρατεία ἐγίγνετο ἣδη Ἁργεῖοι μὲν οὐ τῆς ξυμμαχίας ἕνεκα μᾶλλον ἡ τῆς Λακεδαιμονίων τε ἐχθρᾶς καὶ τῆς παραυτικὰ ἐκαστοί ἴδιας ὑφελίας Δωρίδας ἐπὶ Δωρίδας μετὰ Ἀθηναίων Ἰώνων ἥκολοῦθον, Μαντινῆς δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι Ἀρκάδων μισθοφόροι, ἐπὶ τοὺς αἰεὶ πολεμίους σφίσιν ἀποδείκτημένους ἕναι εἰωθότες, καὶ τότε τοὺς μετὰ Κορινθίων ἐλθόντας Ἀρκάδας οὐδὲν ἦσσον διὰ κέρδος ἤγονομενοι πολεμίους, Κρήτες δὲ καὶ Αἰτωλοῖ μισθῶ καὶ οὕτω πεισθέντες ἐξενέβη δὲ τοῖς Κρησί τὴν Γέλαν Ῥοδίως ξυγκτισαντας μὴ ἑυν τοῖς ἀποίκοις, ἀλλ᾽ ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀποίκους ἐκόντας μετὰ μισθοῦ ἐλθεῖν. καὶ Ἀκαρνάνων τινὸς ἀμα μὲν κέρδει, τὸ δὲ πλέον Δημοσθένους φιλία καὶ Ἀθηναίων εὐνοίᾳ ξύμαχον ὠντες ἐπεκούρησαν καὶ οἴδε μὲν τῷ Ποινί κόλπῳ ὀριζόμενοι Ἰταλιοτῶν δὲ Θούριοι καὶ Μεταπόντιοι, ἐν τοιαύταις ἀνάγκαις τότε

1 Hude reads ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ ἐκ Ναυπάκτου.

1 Settled by the Athenians at Naupactus since 462 B.C. (I. ciii. 3). Some of them were employed in garrison duty at Pylos in 425 B.C. (IV. xli. 2).
2 IV. lxxiv. 2; VI. 43. 3 VI. iv. 2.
4 Five hundred according to vi. 43.
Naupactus,\(^1\) as well as the Messenians at Pylos, which was now in the possession of the Athenians, were taken along as participants in the war. Furthermore, there were a few exiles from Megara\(^2\) who, because of their misfortune, were fighting against the Selinuntians,\(^3\) who were Megarians. So far as the rest were concerned, their part in the expedition was, as compared with the others, of a more voluntary character. The Argives,\(^4\) on the one hand, were led to take part, not so much by their alliance, as by their hatred of the Lacedaemonians, and out of regard each for his own immediate advantage, associating themselves, Dorians against Dorians, with the Athenians who were Ionians; the Mantinians, on the other hand, and other Arcadians went as mercenaries, for they were accustomed to go against any who at any time were pointed out to them as enemies, and at this time were led by desire of gain to regard as enemies the Arcadians who were with the Corinthians.\(^5\) The Cretans and the Aetolians were also induced by pay; and in the case of the Cretans it so fell out that, although they had assisted the Rhodians in the founding of Gela,\(^6\) they went, not with their colonists, but against them, and of their own free will, for hire. Some of the Acarnanians served, it is true, for gain, but the greater portion were moved by friendship for Demosthenes and goodwill\(^7\) toward the Athenians, whose allies they were, to come to their aid. All these were within the boundary of the Ionian Gulf; but of the Italiots the Thurians and Metapontians took part in the expedition, being reduced at this

\(^1\) cf. ch. xix. 4.  
\(^2\) cf. vi. iv. 3.  
\(^3\) cf. iii. vii. 1, xciv. 2, cv. 3, cvii. 2, exiv. 1.
στασιωτικῶν καιρῶν κατειλημμένων, ξυνεστράτευον καὶ Σικελιωτῶν Νάξιοι καὶ Καταναῖοι, βαρβάρων δὲ Ἑγεσταίοι τε, οἵπερ ἐπηγάγοντο, καὶ Σικελῶν τὸ πλέον, καὶ τῶν ἔξω Σικελίας Τυρσηνῶν τε τινὲς κατὰ διαφορὰν Συρακοσίων καὶ Ἴλιπνες μισθοφόροι. τοσάδε μὲν μετὰ Ἀθηναίων ἔθη ἐστράτευον.

LVIII. Συρακοσίως δὲ ἀντεβούθησαν Καμαριναῖοι μὲν ὀμοροὶ ὄντες καὶ Γελῶι οἰκονύτες μετ’ αὐτούς, ἐπειτα Ἀκραγαντίων ἀνσυχαζόντων ἐν 2 τῷ ἐπ’ ἐκείνα ἱδρυμένοι Σελινούντιοι. καὶ οἶδε μὲν τὴς Σικελίας τὸ πρὸς Αἰβύθην μέρος τετραμμένον νεμόμειοι, Ίμεραιοὶ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ πρὸς τὸν Τυρσηνίκον πόντου μορίου, ἐν ὧ καὶ μόνοι Ἐλληνες οἰκονύτων ὀντοὶ δὲ καὶ έξ αὐτοῦ μόνοι 3 ἐβούθησαν. καὶ Ἐλληνικὰ μὲν ἔθη τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ τοσάδε, Δωρῆς τε καὶ 2 αὐτόνομοι πάντες, ἐνεμάχουν, βαρβάρων δὲ Σικελοὶ μόνοι ὡς μὴ ἀφέστασαν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τῶν δ’ ἔξω Σικελίας Ἐλλήνων Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν ἡγεμόνας Ἐπαρτιάτην παρεχόμενοι, νεοδαμώδεις δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους καὶ Εἴλωτας, 3 Κορίνθιοι δὲ καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῷ μόνοι παραγενόμενοι καὶ Λευκάδιοι καὶ Ἀμπρακιώται κατὰ τὸ ξυνηγένες, ἐκ δὲ

1 κατειλημμένων Reiske’s emendation for κατειλημμένων of the MSS.
2 αὐτόνομοι, of preceding deleted by Bekker.
3 After Εἴλωτας the MSS. give δύναται δὲ τὸ νεοδαμώδες ἐλεύθερον ἢδη εἶναι, “Neodamodes means ‘being now free.’” The words are generally deleted, as not read by the Schol.

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time to such straits by party crises that they could not do otherwise; and of the Siceliots the Naxians and the Catanaeans. Of Barbarians there were the Egestaeans, who had brought the Athenians to Sicily, and the greater part of the Sicels; and of those outside of Sicily a certain number of Tyrrhenians, who had a quarrel with the Syracusans, and some Iapygian mercenaries. So many were the peoples who took part in the struggle on the side of the Athenians.

LVIII. The Syracusans, on the other hand, were aided by the Camarinaeans, who were their next neighbours, and the Geloans, who lived next to the Camarinaeans; then, since the Agrigentines were neutral, by the Selinuntians, who were settled in the country beyond. All these occupied that part of Sicily which faces Libya, but the Himeraeans came from the part which faces the Tyrrhenian Sea, where they were the only Hellenic inhabitants; and they alone from that region came to the aid of the Syracusans. Such were the Hellenic peoples in Sicily, all Dorians and independent, that fought on their side; but of Barbarians, the Sicels alone—those, that is, that had not gone over to the side of the Athenians. Of the Hellenes outside of Sicily there were the Lacedaemonians, who furnished a Spartan as commander-in-chief, but no troops except Neodamodes and Helots; the Corinthians, who alone were at hand with both a fleet and a land-force; the Leucadians and Ambraciots, both induced by the tie

1 cf. VI. lxxvii. 6, ciii. 2.  
2 cf. ch. xxxiii. 4.  
3 cf. VI. lxvii. 2; VII. xxxii. 1.  
4 cf. ch. xxxiii. 2.  
5 cf. VI. vi. 2, lxv. 1, lxvii. 2.  
6 cf. VI. lxii. 2; VII. i. 3.  
7 See on ch. xix. 3

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Syracuse (vi. iii. 2), Leucas (i. xxx. 2) and Ambracia (ii. lxxx. 3) were sister states having Corinth as μητρόπολις.

2 cf. ch. xix. 4.

3 Because since 418 B.C. an oligarchic constitution had been forced upon them (v. lxxxi. 2).
of kinship; from Arcadia mercenaries sent by the Corinthians; the Sicyonians, who served under compulsion; and, from outside the Peloponnesus, the Boeotians. As compared with all these, who came from abroad, the Siceliots themselves supplied a greater number of troops of every kind, inasmuch as the cities they inhabited were large; and in fact the forces they collected comprised hoplites in large numbers, as well as ships, horses, and a miscellaneous horde of vast numbers. And again, in comparison with all the rest, speaking roughly, the Syracusans themselves provided the larger number, both on account of the greatness of their city and because they were in the greatest danger.

LIX. Such were the forces that had been brought together for the assistance of either side, and at this time both had all their contingents at hand, and no further reinforcements came to either.

The Syracusans and their allies, then, naturally conceived the thought that it would be a glorious achievement for them to crown the victory which they had won in the sea-fight by taking the whole vast armament of the Athenians and preventing their escape in either way, either by sea or by land. Accordingly, they began at once to close the entrance to the Great Harbour, which was about eight stadia wide, with triremes ranged broadside and with large and small boats, mooring them at anchor; and they made other preparations in case the Athenians should still venture to fight at sea, and there was nothing small about any of the designs they formed.

LX. But the Athenians, observing the closing of

4 cf. ch. xix. 3.
5 The latter part of the summer of 413 B.C.
The reference is to contingents from peoples who, like the Acarnanians, were not under the Athenian empire but served for pay; cf. ch. lvii. 10.
the harbour and being aware of the general plans of the enemy, thought it desirable to hold a council. So the generals and the taxiarchs came together and took counsel with reference to the difficulties which now confronted them both in other ways, and especially owing to the fact that they no longer had supplies for their immediate needs—for in the expectation that they would sail away they had already sent word to Catana and stopped the bringing in of provisions—and were not likely to have them in the future, unless they should hold the mastery at sea. They determined, therefore, to abandon their upper walls, and cutting off by means of a cross-wall the smallest possible space, close to the ships, that would suffice for the stores and for the sick, to put a garrison in this: they would then take the rest of their land-force and man all their ships, not only those which were fit for service, but also the less seaworthy, putting aboard every available man, and fight the issue out at sea; if they won, they would proceed to Catana, but if not, they would burn their ships, and, forming in line of battle, make their retreat by land, taking whatever route would enable them soonest to reach some friendly place, whether Barbarian or Hellenic. These plans having once been determined upon, they acted accordingly: they descended stealthily from the upper walls and manned all their ships, compelling everyone to embark who, provided he was of military age, seemed to be at all fit for service. So there were manned altogether about one hundred and ten ships; and they put on board a large number of archers and javelin-men, both of the Acarnanians and of the other foreigners, and in general they made such provision
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ἀναγκαίον τε καὶ τοιαύτης διανοίας ἐπορίσαντο.

5 ὁ δὲ Νικίας, ἔπειδὴ τὰ πολλὰ ἐτοιμα ἦν, ὁρῶν καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας τῷ τε παρὰ τὸ εἰώθος πολὺ ταῖς ναυσὶ κρατηθῆναι ἀθυμοῦντας καὶ διὰ τὴν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων σπάνιν ὡς τάχιστα βουλομένους διακινδυνεύειν, ἑγκαλέως ἅπαντας παρεκελεύσατο τε πρῶτον καὶ ἐλέξει τοιάδε.

LI. "Ανδρεὶς στρατιῶται Ἀθηναίων τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων, ὁ μὲν ἄγων ὁ μέλλων ὀμοίως κοινῶς ἄπασιν ἔσται περί τε σωτηρίας καὶ πατρίδος ἐκάστοις ὁ φυλῆς ἢσον ἦ τοῖς πολεμίοις. 1 ἦν γὰρ κρατήσωμεν νῦν ταῖς ναυσὶν, ἔστι τῷ τὴν ὑπάρχονσαν ποι ὀικείαν πόλιν ἐπιδείν.

2 ἄθυμεν δὲ οὐ χρὴ οὐδὲ πόσχειν ὅπερ οἱ ἀπειρο- τατοί τῶν ἀνθρώπων, οἱ τοῖς πρῶτοις ἠγώσιν σφαλέντες ἔπειτα διὰ παντὸς τὴν ἐλπίδα τοῦ 3 φόβου ὀμοίαν ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς ἔχουσιν. ἀλλ' ὅσοι τε Ἀθηναίων πάρεστε, πολλῶν ἡδή πολέμων ἐμπειροὶ ὄντες, καὶ ὅσι τῶν ξυμμάχων, ξυστρα- τευόμενοι αἰεί, μνήσθητε τῶν ἐν τοῖς πολέμιοις παραλόγων, καὶ τὸ τῆς τύχης καὶ μεθ' ἡμῶν ἐλπίσαντες στήναι καὶ ὅσι ἀναμαχούμενοι ἀξίως τούδε τοῦ πλήθους, ὃσον αὐτοὶ ἦμῶν αὐτῶν ἐφοράτε, παρασκευάζεσθε.

LXII. "Α δὲ ἀρωγὰ ἐνείδομεν ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ λιμένος στενάτης πρὸς τὸν μέλλοντα ὄχλον τῶν νεῶν ἐσεθαί καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἐκείνουν ἐπὶ τῶν καταστρωμάτων παρασκεύην, οἷς πρότερον

1 οὐχ ἢσον ἦ τοῖς πολεμίοις, deleted by Stahl, followed by Hude.

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as was possible under the stress of necessity and with the object they had in view. But when almost all their preparations were ready, Nicias, seeing that the soldiers were not only discouraged, because contrary to their wont they had been badly beaten at sea, but that they also, on account of the scarcity of provisions, were anxious to risk a battle as soon as possible, called them all together before giving the order for battle and exhorted them, speaking as follows:

LXI. "Soldiers of Athens and of our allies, the impending contest will concern you all alike—a contest both for salvation and for fatherland for each of you no less than for the enemy; for if we win the present battle with our fleet, it is possible for everyone to live to see his own city, wherever it may be. And we ought not to be discouraged, much less feel as do the rawest recruits, who, when they have been defeated in their first contests, cherish ever afterwards a foreboding, inspired of their fear, that takes on the colour of their disasters. But as many of you here present as are Athenians, and have already had experience in many wars, and you our allies, who always take part in our campaigns, remember the unexpected turns in war, and in hope that fortune may take her stand on our side also, and with the resolve to retrieve your defeat in a manner worthy of this vast multitude of your army that you see before you, make ready for battle.

LXII. "But as regards anything that could be helpful to us, in view of the narrowness of the harbour, in combating such a throng of ships as will fill it and the forces which the enemy has placed on their decks—conditions which injured us before
ἐβλαπτόμεθα, πάντα καὶ ἡμῖν νῦν ἐκ τῶν παρόντων μετὰ τῶν κυβερνητῶν ἐσκεμμένα ἦτοι-μασταὶ. καὶ γὰρ τοξόται πολλοὶ καὶ ἀκοντισταὶ ἐπιβῆσονται καὶ ὄχλος ὁ ναυμαχίαν μὲν ποιούμενοι ἐν πελάγει οὐκ ἂν ἐχρώμεθα διὰ τὸ βλάπτειν ἄν τὸ τῆς ἐπιστήμης τῆς βαρύτητι τῶν νεῶν, ἐν δὲ τῇ ἐνθάδε ἴημακασμένη ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν
3 πεζομαχία πρόσφορα ἐσταί. ἦρηται δὲ ἡμῖν ὅσα χρὴ ἀντιναυπηγείσθαι, καὶ πρὸς τὰς τῶν ἐπωτίδων αὐτοῖς παχύττας, ὅπερ δὴ μάλιστα ἐβλαπτόμεθα, χειρῶν σιδηρῶν ἐπιβολαί, αἱ σχῆσουσι τὴν πάλιν ἀνάκρουσιν τῆς προσπεσούσης νεῶς, ἢν τὰ ἐπὶ τούτοις οἱ ἐπιβάται 4 ὑπονομῶσιν. ἐς τοῦτο γὰρ δὴ ἴημακάσμεθα ὡστε πεζομαχεῖν ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν, καὶ τὸ μῆτε αὐτοὺς ἀνακρούσθαι μῆτ᾽ ἐκείνους ἕαν ὀφέλη- μον φαίνεται, ἀλλώς τε καὶ τῆς γῆς πλῆν ὅσον ἀν ὁ πεζὸς ἡμῶν ἐπέχη πολεμίας οὐσῆς.

1.Ων χρὴ μεμνημένοις διαμάχεσθαι ὅσον ἂν ἐνυήσθε, καὶ μὴ ἐξωθεΐσθαι ἐς αὐτήν, ἀλλὰ ἐμπεσοῦσης νη νεῶς μὴ πρότερον ἀξιόν ἀπο-λύσθαι ἢ τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ πολεμίου καταστρώματος 2 ὀπλίταις ἀπαράξητε. καὶ ταῦτα τοῖς ὀπλίταις ὅχι ἃσσον τῶν ναυτῶν παρακελεῦομαι, ὅσοι τῶν ἀνωθεν μᾶλλον τὸ ἔργον τούτο. ὑπάρχει δὴ ἡμῖν
3 ἐπὶ νῦν γε τὰ πλέον τῷ πεζῷ ἐπικρατεῖν. τοῖς δὲ ναύταις παραίνω καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τόδε καὶ

1 i.e. if they board the hostile ships and fight hand to hand.
BOOK VII. lxii. i—lxiii. 3

—all this has now been made ready by us also, as far as our circumstances permit, after consultation with our pilots. Indeed, many bowmen and javelin-men will go on board, and a multitude such as we should not use if we were making a fight in the open sea, because they would hamper our skill by increasing the weight of our ships, whereas in the land-battle that we are forced to fight here from the decks of our ships they will be of advantage. And we have contrived whatever counter-devices were necessary in the construction of our ships, and especially to combat the thickness of the enemy’s catheads, a device from which we suffered most injury, we have provided grappling-irons, which will prevent the ship that has rammed us from backing off again, if the marines perform the service that will then devolve upon them.¹ For we have been forced to the extremity of having to fight a land-battle on shipboard, and it is manifestly to our interest neither to back water ourselves nor to suffer them to do so, especially since the whole shore, except the small part of it that our land-force holds, is hostile.

LXIII. “Remembering these things, you must fight to the last with all your strength and not allow yourselves to be driven ashore, but when ship collides with ship be resolved never to separate until you have swept into the sea the hoplites on the enemy’s decks. And these things I urge upon the hoplites not less than upon the sailors, inasmuch as such work belongs rather to those on deck; and, besides, we still have the better of the enemy in most points with our land-force. As for the sailors, I exhort them, and at the same time I even implore

¹
δέομαι μὴ ἐκπεπλήχθαί τι ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς ἄγαν, τινὶ τε παρασκευῇ ἀπὸ τῶν καταστρωμάτων βελτίω νῦν ἔχοντας καὶ τὰς ναῦς πλείους, ἐκείνῃ τε τὴν ἱδονὴν ἐνθυμεῖσθαι ὡς ἄξια ἐστὶ διασώσασθαι, οὐ τέως Ἀθηναίοι νομιζόμενοι, καὶ μὴ ὑμῶν 1 τῆς τε φωνῆς τῇ ἐπιστήμῃ καὶ τῶν τρόπων τῇ μνήσει ἑθαυμάζομεθα κατὰ τὴν Ἐκλάδα, καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς ἡμετέρας ὑπὲρ ἐλασσόν κατὰ τὸ ὑφελεῖσθαι, ἐς τε τὸ φοβερὸν τούτων υπήκοοι καὶ τὸ μὴ 2 ἀδικεῖσθαι πολὺ πλεῖον, 3 μετέχετε. ὥστε κοινώνιοι μόνοι ἑλευθέρως ἡμῖν τῆς ἀρχῆς ὑμῶν δικαίως ἀν 4 αὐτῶν νῦν μὴ καταπροδίδοτε, καταφρονήσαντες δὲ Κορινθίων τε, οὐς πολλάκις νεικίζατε, καὶ Σικελιώτων, ὅν οὐδ' ἀντιστήναι οὔδείς ἑως ἥκμαζε τὸ ναυτικὸν ἡμῖν ἥξισεν, ἀμύνασθε αὐτοὺς καὶ δείξατε ὅτι καὶ μετ' ἀσθενείας καὶ ξυμφορῶν ἡ ἡμετέρα ἐπιστήμη κρείσσον ἐστὶν ἐτέρας εὐτυχοῦσις ῥώμης.

ΛXIV. Τούς τε Ἀθηναίους υμῶν πάλιν αὖ καὶ τάδε ὑπομυνήσκω, ὅτι οὐτὲ ναῦς ἐν τοῖς νεωσοῦσι ἀλλὰς ὀμοίας ταῖσθε οὔτε ὀπλιτῶν ἡλικίαν ὑπελέπτετε, εἰ τε ξυμβήσεται τι ἄλλο ἢ τὸ κρατεῖν υμῖν, τοὺς τε ἐνθάδε πολεμίους εὐθὺς ἐπ' ἐκείνα πλευσομένους καὶ τοὺς ἐκεῖ ὑπολοίπους ἡμῶν ἀδυνάτους ἐσομένους τοὺς τε αὐτοὺ καὶ τοὺς ἐπελθόντας ἁμύνασθαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀν

1 With Codex Paris: all the best MSS. ὑμῶν.
2 Hude omits μὴ, which is found only in B of the better MSS.
3 Hude rejects πολὺ πλεῖον, after Krüger.
them, not to be overmuch dismayed by our calamities, since the forces we now have on the decks are better and our ships more numerous; and I would have you—those of you that is who have hitherto been accounted Athenians without being so 1—reflect how well worth preserving is the proud feeling that because of your knowledge of our language and your imitation of our ways you have been admired throughout Hellas, and in point of advantage have had no less a share in our empire than ourselves, while as regards the fear you inspired in our subjects and the freedom from injury you enjoyed you have had a much greater share. Do you, therefore, who alone are partners with us in our empire as free men, be just and do not utterly betray it; but with scorn both for the Corinthians, whom you have frequently beaten, and for the Siceliots, not one of whom, when our navy was at its best, ever presumed even to stand up against us, ward them off, and show that even amid weakness and misfortune your skill is more than a match for the strength and good fortune of your opponents.

LXIV. "As to those of you who are Athenians, I remind you once more that you left behind you in your docks at home no other ships like these nor hoplites of military age, and if the outcome shall be aught else but victory for you, your enemies here will straightway sail yonder, and our fellow-citizens who are left at home will be unable to ward off both the enemies there and the new invaders. Those of

1 Referring to the resident aliens; cf. Schol. τοὺς μετοίκους λέγει.

4 The text is corrupt; most editors bracket ἀν.
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... μὲν Νικίας τοσαῦτα παρακελευσάμενος εὐθὺς ἐκέλευε πληροῦν τὰς ναῦς. τῷ δὲ Γυλίππῳ καὶ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις παρῆν μὲν αἰσθάνεσθαι, ὀρῶσι καὶ αὐτὴν τὴν παρασκευὴν, ὅτι ναυμαχήσουσιν οἳ Ἀθηναῖοι, προηγγέλθη δ᾽ αὐτοῖς καὶ ἡ ἐπιβολὴ τῶν σιδηρῶν χειρῶν, καὶ πρὸς τὰ πάλλα ἔξηρτύσαντο ὡς ἔκαστα καὶ πρὸς 2 τοῦτο τὰς γὰρ πρώρας καὶ τῆς νεώς ἀνώ ἐπὶ πολὺ κατεβύρωσαν, ὅπως ἂν ἀπολισθῶσαν καὶ 3 μὴ ἔχοι ἀντιλαβὴν ἡ χεῖρ ἐπιβαλλομένη. καὶ ἐπεὶ δὴ πάντα ἐτοίμα ἦν, παρεκελεῦσαντο ἐκεῖνοι ὅτε τε στρατηγοὶ καὶ Γύλιππος καὶ ἐλέξαν τοιάδε.

ĽXVI. “Ὅτι μὲν καλὰ τὰ προειργασμένα καὶ ύπερ καλῶν τῶν μελλόντων ὁ ἄγων ἔσται, ὁ Συρακόσιοι καὶ ξύμμαχοι, οἳ τε πολλοὶ δοκεῖτε
you who are here would at once come under the power of the Syracusans—and you yourselves know with what purpose you came against them—and those who are there under the power of the Lacedaemonians. So, therefore, since you are constrained to fight this one battle on behalf of both yourselves and them, be steadfast now, if ever you were, and remember, one and all, that those of you who will now be aboard the ships are for the Athenians both army and navy, and all that is left of the State and the great name of Athens. For her sake, if anyone surpasses another in skill or in courage, he will never find a better occasion for displaying them, at once for his own advantage and for the salvation of us all.”

LXV. After making this exhortation Nicias immediately gave orders to man the ships. Gylippus and the Syracusans, on the other hand, observing the actual preparations which they were making, could easily perceive that the Athenians were going to fight at sea; furthermore, the device of the grappling-irons had already been reported to them, and while they were equipping their ships to meet every other contingency, they also took precautions against this. For they stretched hides over the prows and a considerable portion of the upper works of the ships, in order that when the grapnel was thrown it might slip off and not get hold. And when all was ready, Gylippus and his generals exhorted their men as follows:

LXVI. “That the deeds which have already been achieved are glorious and that the contest will be for glories still to come, you, Syracusans and allies, seem to us most of you to be aware—otherwise you
ημῶν εἰδέναι (οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν οὗτως αὐτῶν προθύμως ἀντελάβεσθε), καὶ εἰ τις μὴ ἔπι ὁσον δεῖ ἡσθηται,

2 σημανοῦμεν. Ἄθηναίους γὰρ ἐσ τὴν χώραν τὴν ἐλθόντας πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ τὴς Σικελίας κατα-

dουλώσει, ἔπειτ', εἰ κατορθώσειαν, καὶ τῆς Πελοποννήσου καὶ τῆς Ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος, καὶ

ἀρχὴν τὴν ἡδη μεγάστην τῶν τε πρὶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν νῦν κεκτημένους, πρῶτοι ἀνθρώπων ὑπο-

στάντες τῷ ναυτικῷ, ὦπερ πάντα κατέσχον, τὰς μὲν νεικήκατε ναυμαχίας, τὴν δ' ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος

3 νῦν μικήσετε. ἀνδρεῖς γὰρ ἐπειδὰν ὁ ἄξιος σε προῦχειν κολονσθώσι, τὸ γ' ὑπόλοιπον αὐτῶν

τῆς δόξης ἀσθενέστερον αὐτὸ ἕαυτοι ἔστιν ἡ εἰ μηδ' φόβησαν τὸ πρῶτον, καὶ τῶ παρ' ἐλπίδα

tοῦ αὐχέματος σφαλλόμενοι καὶ παρὰ ἵσχυν τῆς δυνάμεως ἐνδιδόσιν' ὁ νῦν Ἀθηναῖοι εἰκὸς

πεποιθέναι.

LXVII. Ἡμῶν δὲ τὸ τε υπάρχον πρότερον, ὦπερ καὶ ἀνεπιστήμωνες ἑτὶ ὅντες ἀπετολμήσαμεν,

Βεβαιότερον νῦν, καὶ τῆς δοκήσεως προσηγεγενη-

μένης αὐτῷ κρατίστους εἶναι, εἰ τοὺς κρατίστους

ἐνικήσαμεν, διπλασία ἐκάστον ἡ ἐλπὶς. τὰ δὲ

πολλὰ πρὸς τὰς ἐπιχειρήσεις ἡ μεγίστη ἐλπὶς

2 μεγίστην καὶ τὴν προθυμίαν παρέχεται. τὰ τε

τῆς ἀντιμιμήσεως αὐτῶν τῆς παρασκευῆς ἡμῶν

tῶ μὲν ἠμέτρω τρόπῳ ἐξυνήθη τε ἐστὶ καὶ οὐκ

ἀνάμορφοι πρὸς ἐκάστου 2 αὐτῶν ἐσόμεθα· οἱ δ',

1 τὸ κρατίστους εἶναι MSS., Hude τοῦ, following Krüger; most editors delete τὸ.

2 ἐκάστου, B, most MSS. τὴν ἐκάστην. Hude reads τὴν τέχνην ἐκάστην.

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1 Or "unexpectedly deceived in their self-confidence."
would not have laid your hands to the task so zealously; but if anyone has not perceived this as clearly as he should, we will make it plain. The Athenians came against this country in the first place for the enslavement of Sicily, and after that, if they should be successful, for that of the Peloponnesus also and the rest of Hellas, having already acquired a dominion greater than that of any Hellenes either of the past or of the present time; but you, the first men who ever withstood their fleet, with which they had obtained the mastery everywhere, have already defeated them on the sea and in all probability will defeat them in this present battle. For when men have once suffered abatement just where they claim to be superior, what is left of their self-esteem is weaker than it ever was—than if they had never thought themselves superior at all—and their pride being mortified by the disappointment, they give way out of all proportion to their actual strength. And at the present moment this is what the Athenians have probably suffered.

LXVII. "With us, however, the feeling that before animated us, which led us, even though we were inexperienced, to venture our all, is now more fully confirmed; and since there has been added to it the conviction that we are strongest, because we have defeated the strongest, the hope of each man is doubled. And, generally speaking, the greatest hope inspires in men the greatest zeal for their undertakings. Furthermore, as regards their imitation of our arrangements, whereas these are familiar to us as a part of our manner of fighting and we shall be able to adapt ourselves to meet each one of
For such men would not be able to stand up on deck.
them, yet from their point of view, as soon as they find many hoplites upon their decks, contrary to their established usage, and many javelin-men also, landlubbers so to speak—Aeolians and others—put aboard ships, men who will not even know how to discharge their darts sitting down, will they not inevitably imperil their ships and all be in confusion among themselves, as they move about in a fashion not their own? Even by the superior number of their ships they will not be profited—in case any one among you has become afraid from the fact that he will have to fight against an unequal number; for in a small space a large number of ships will be slower to carry out any action they may plan, but very easily damaged by the devices which we have adopted. But if you seek the absolute truth, learn it from intelligence which we consider certain: it is through the overwhelming character of their misfortunes and because they are compelled by their present difficulties, that they have reached the desperate resolution—trusting more to fortune than to their own preparation—of risking a battle in whatever way they can, in order that they may either force their way out and sail away, or after defeat may make their retreat by land; for they know that in any case they could not fare worse than at present.

LXVIII. “Against a disorderly array like this, therefore, and against the fortune of our bitterest foes that has surrendered itself into our hands, let us give battle with fury; and let us consider that against enemies it is a most lawful act if for the punishment of the aggressor anyone thinks fit to glut his heart’s animosity; and again, that vengeance
ἐχθροὺς ἀμύνασθαι ἐγγενησόμενον ἡμῖν, τὸ ἔχθροι καὶ ἔχθστοι, πάντες ἰστε, οἱ γε ἔπι τὴν ἡμετέραν ἠλθὼν δουλώσόμενοι, ἐν φύσει κατώρθωσαν, ἀνδράσι μὲν ἄν τὰ ἀλήγια προσέθησαν, παισι δὲ καὶ γυναῖξι τὰ ἀπρεπέστατα, πόλει δὲ τῇ πάσῃ τὴν αἰσχίστην ἐπικλησίων. ἀνθ' ὧν μὴ μαλακισθῆναι τινα πρέπει, μηδὲ τὸ ἀκινδύνως ἀπελθέντων αὑτοὺς κέρδος νομίσαι. τούτῳ μὲν γάρ, καὶ ἐὰν κρατήσωσιν, ὁμοίως δράσωσιν τὸ δὲ πραξάντων ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος τῇ βουλής τούσδε τε κολασθῆναι καὶ τῇ πάσῃ Σικελία καρπουμένη καὶ πρὶν ἑλευθερίαν βεβαιοτέραν παραδούναι, καλὸς ὁ ἄγων. καὶ κινδύνων οὕτωι σπανιώτατοι οἱ ἄν ἐλάχιστα ἐκ τοῦ σφαλῆναι βλάπτοντες πλείστα διὰ τὸ εὐτυχῆσαι ὑφελώσιν.

LXIX. Καὶ οἱ μὲν τῶν Συρακοσίων στρατηγοὶ καὶ Γύλιππος τοιαῦτα καὶ αὐτοὶ τοῖς σφετέροις στρατιώταις παρακελευσάμενοι ἀντεπλήρουν τὰς ναῦς εὕθες ἐπειδή καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἔσθάνουσαν.

2 ὁ δὲ Νικίας ὑπὸ τῶν παρόντων ἐκπεπληγμένος καὶ ὅρων οἰός ὁ κίνδυνος καὶ ὡς ἑγγὺς ἦδη, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ὅσον οὖν ἐμελλὼν ἀνάγεσθαι, καὶ νομίσας, ὅπερ πάσχοσιν ἐν τοῖς μεγάλοις ἁγώσι, πάντα τε ἐργῷ ἐτῇ σφίσιν ἐνδεῖ εἶναι καὶ λόγῳ αὐτοῖς οὕπω ἰκανὰ εἰρήσθαι, αὖθις τῶν τριπηράρχων ἐνα ἔκαστον ἀνεκάλει, πατρόθεν τε ἐπονομαζόν καὶ

1 καὶ before το λεγόμενον, omitted by one inferior MS. and Valla, is deleted by most editors.

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on foes will be within our power—and that, as the proverb has it, is of all things the sweetest. And that they are enemies, and the worst of enemies, you all know; since they came against our land to enslave it, and, if they had succeeded in that, would have inflicted upon our men all that is most painful, upon our women and children the worst indignities, and upon the city as a whole the most shameful of appellations. Wherefore it is fitting that no one of us should be soft-hearted, or count it a gain that they should depart without risk to us. For this, even if they win the victory, they will do all the same; whereas if we accomplish, as it is likely we shall, that which we wish—that these men be punished, and that we hand over to Sicily, which enjoyed it before, a liberty still more secure—how glorious the prize! And of all hazards those are rarest which harm least in consequence of failure but benefit most because of success."

LXIX. Gylippus and the Syracusan generals also, after they in their turn had thus exhorted their soldiers, began immediately to man their ships as soon as they saw that the Athenians were doing so. But Nicias, dismayed by the situation that confronted him and realizing the nature of the struggle and how near at hand it was now, since in a moment more they would put to sea, and thinking, as men usually do on the eve of great battles, that everything that had been done on their side was still incomplete, and what had been said by the generals was not yet adequate to the occasion, again called up the trierarchs one by one, addressing them by their father's name, their own name, and that of

1 That of subject or slave.
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αὐτοὶς ὄνομαστὶ καὶ φυλῆν, ἀξίων τὸ τε καθ’ ἕαυτῶν, ὁ ὑπῆρχε λαμπρότητος τι, μὴ προδιδόναι τινὰ καὶ τὰς πατρικὰς ἀρετὰς, ὥν ἐπιφανεῖς ἦσαν οἱ πρόγονοι, μὴ ἀφανίζειν, πατρίδος τε τῆς ἐλευ-
θερωτάτης ὑπομιμήσεως καὶ τῆς ἐν αὐτῇ ἀνε-
πιτακτὸν πᾶσιν ἐσὶ τὴν δίαιταν ἐξουσίας, ἀλλὰ τε λέγων ὅσα ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ ἦδη τοῦ καίρου ὠντες ἀνθρωποί οὐ πρὸς τὸ δοκεῖν τινὶ ἄρχαιολογεῖν φυλαξάμενοι εἴποιετ ἂν, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων παρα-
πλήσια ἐσὶ τε γυναῖκας καὶ παιᾶς καὶ θεοῦς πάτρωνς προφέρομενα, ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ τῇ παρούσῃ

ἐκπλήξει ὕφελμα νομίζοιτε ἐπιβοῶνται. καὶ ὁ μὲν οὐχ ἴκανὰ μᾶλλον ἢ καὶ ἁναγκαῖα νομίσας παρηγνῆσαι, ἀποχωρήσας ἦγε τῶν πεζῶν πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ παρετάξειν ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον ἐδύνατο, ὅπως ὅτι μεγίστη τοῖς ἐν ταῖς ναυσίν ὕφελμα ἐς τὸ θαρσεῖν γίγνετο. ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης καὶ Μένανδρος καὶ Εὐθύδημος (οὗτοι γὰρ ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοῖ ἐπέβησαν) ἀραν-

τες ὑπὸ τῶν ἕαυτῶν στρατοπέδου εὐθὺς ἐπέλεον πρὸς τὸ ζεῦγμα τοῦ λιμένος καὶ τὸν παραλει-
φθέντα διέκπλουν, βουλόμενοι βιώσασθαι ἐς τὸ ἔξω.

LXX. Προεξαγαγόμενοι δὲ οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ναυσὶ παραπλησίας τῶν ἀριθμῶν καὶ πρότερον, κατὰ τὸν ἐκπλοῦν μέρει αὐτῶν ἐφύ-

λασσόν καὶ κατὰ τῶν ἅλλον κύκλῳ λιμένα, ὅπως πανταχόθεν ἀμα προσπίπτοιεν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις,

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1 In this fashion, e.g. Ὑπερὶ Ἀγεώς Αἰγείδη. There were ten Attic tribes at that time.
2 cf. ch. lxx. 2.
their tribe, and admonished them: if anyone had any claim to distinction, he urged him not to prove false to his own reputation; if any had illustrious ancestors, they should not dim the glory of their fathers' deeds of valour; he also reminded them of their fatherland, the freest in the world, and of the uncontrolled liberty in daily life that all possessed in it; and then went on to add whatever else men would be likely to say at so critical a moment, when they do not guard themselves against uttering what might to some seem trite and commonplace—appeals to wives and children and ancestral gods such as are put forward in almost the same words in support of every cause—but in the dismay of the moment, thinking that these sentiments will be useful, shout them at the top of their voices. And when he thought that he had exhorted them, not enough, but as much as the scanty time allowed, he withdrew, and leading the infantry down to the sea drew them up so as to cover as large a space as possible, in order that they might render the greatest possible service in inspiring courage in the men on board the ships. But Demosthenes and Menander and Euthydemus—for these went on board to take command—putting off from the Athenian camp, sailed at once to the barrier of the harbour and the outlet that had been left in it, wishing to force their way to the outer sea.

LXX. But the Syracusans and their allies, who had already put out with about the same number of ships as before, were now on guard at the exit with a squadron of them and also round the rest of the harbour, their purpose being to fall upon the Athenians simultaneously from all directions; and at
καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἄμα αὐτοῖς παρεβοῦθει ἦπερ καὶ αἱ νῆς κατίσχοιεν. ἦρχον δὲ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ τοίς Συρακοσίοις Σικανὸς μὲν καὶ Ἀγάθαρχος, κέρας ἐκάτερος τοῦ παντὸς ἢχων, Πυθήν δὲ καὶ οἱ
2 Κορίνθιοι τὸ μέσον. ἐπειδή δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι1 προσέμισσον τῷ ξεύγματι, τῇ μὲν πρώτῃ ρώμῃ ἐπιπλέοντες ἐκράτουν τῶν τεταγμένων νεῶν πρὸς αὐτό, καὶ ἐπειρόντο λύειν τὰς κλῆσεις· μετὰ δὲ τούτῳ πανταχόθεν σφίσι τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ἠμμάχων ἐπιφερομένων οὐ πρὸς τῷ ξεύγματι ἐτι-
μόνον ἡ ναυμαχία ἄλλα καὶ κατὰ τὸν λιμένα ἐγίγνετο, καὶ ἦν καρτερὰ καὶ οὐδὲν ἐτέρα τῶν
3 προτέρων. πολλῇ μὲν γὰρ ἐκατέρως προθυμία ἀπὸ τῶν ναυτῶν ἐς τὸ ἐπιπλέον ὀπότε κελευσθεὶς ἐγίγνετο, πολλῇ δὲ ἡ ἀντιτέχνησις τῶν κυμωνι-
τῶν καὶ ἀγωνίσμος πρὸς ἀλλήλους· οἱ τε ἐπι-
βάται ἑθεράπευνον, ὅποτε προσπέσοι ναῦς νηί, μὴ λείπεσθαι τὰ ἅπο τοῦ καταστρώματος τῆς ἄλλης τέχνης· πᾶς τέ τις ἐν ὧ προσετέκτακτο αὐτὸς
4 ἐκαστὸς ἦπεργετο πρῶτος φαίνεσθαι. ξυμπεσο-
σῶν δὲ ἐν ὀλίγῳ πολλῶν νεῶν (πλεῖσται γὰρ δὴ αὐταὶ ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ ἐναιμαχθαν· βραχὺ γὰρ ἀπέλιπον ξυναμφότεραι διακόσιαι γενέσθαι), αἱ μὲν ἐμβολαὶ διὰ τὸ μὴ εἶναι τὰς ἀνακρούσεις καὶ
dieκπλους ὀλίγαι ἐγίγνοντο, αἱ δὲ προσβολαί, ὡς τῦχοι ναῦς νηὶ προσπεσοῦσα ἡ διὰ τὸ φεύγειν ἢ
5 ἄλλῃ ἐπιπλέουσα, πυκνότεραι ἦσαν. καὶ ὅσον
μὲν χρόνον προσφέροιτο ναῦς, οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν κατα-

1 of Ἀθηναίοι. with B; Hude reads ἂλλοι Ἄ. with most of the MSS. and Dion. Hal.
the same time their troops on land came up to help them wherever the Athenians' ships put to shore. In command of the Syracusan fleet were Sicanus and Agatharchus, each having a wing of the main fleet, while Pythen and the Corinthians held the centre. Now when the Athenian fleet drew near the barrier they charged and in the first onset had the better of the ships stationed there, and they set about trying to break the chains which fastened the boats together; but afterwards, when the Syracusans and their allies bore down upon them from all directions, the battle no longer raged next to the barrier only, but was becoming general all over the harbour. And it was obstinately fought, beyond any of the battles that had gone before. For on both sides much zeal was shown on the part of the sailors to make the charge whenever the order was given, and on the part of the pilots much pitting of skill against skill and mutual rivalry; and the marines took good care, whenever ship collided with ship, that the service on deck should not fall short of the skill of the rest; and everyone was eager to show himself foremost at the post of duty to which he had himself been assigned. And since many ships had come into conflict in a small space—for never did so many ships fight in so small a space, both sides together falling little short of two hundred—attacks with the beak were few because it was not possible to back water or to break through the line. But chance collisions were more frequent, as ship fell foul of ship in the attempt to flee or in making a charge upon another ship. And as long as a ship was bearing down, the men on the

1 On the manoeuvre διέκπλος, see note on ch. xxxvi. 4.
ΤΗΥΣΥΔΙΔΗΣ

στρωμάτων τοὺς ἄκοντιοις καὶ τοξεύμασι καὶ λίθοις ἀφθόνως ἐπὶ αὐτὴν ἔχρωντο· ἐπειδὴ δὲ προσμείζειαν, οἱ ἐπιβάται ἐς χεῖρας ἱόντες ἐπει-6 ρῶντο ταῖς ἀλλήλων ναυσὶν ἐπιβαίνειν. ξυνε-τυγχανέ τε πολλαχοῦ διὰ τὴν στενοχωρίαν τὰ μὲν ἄλλοις ἐμβεβληκέναι, τὰ δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐμβεβλή-θαι, δύο τε περὶ μίαν καὶ ἐστὶν ἢ καὶ πλείους ναὺς κατ᾽ ἀνάγκην ξυνηρτήσθαι, καὶ τοῖς κυβερνή-ταις τῶν μὲν φυλακην τῶν δ᾽ ἐπιβουλήν, μὴ καθ᾽ ἐν ἐκαστὸν, κατὰ πολλὰ δὲ πανταχόθεν, περιε-στάναι, καὶ τὸν κτύπον μέγαν ἀπὸ πολλῶν νεῶν ξυμπιπτοῦσον ἐκπληξίν τε ἅμα καὶ ἀποστέρησιν τῆς ἀκοῆς δὸν οἱ κελευσταὶ φθέγγωντο παρέχειν. 7 πολλὴ γὰρ δὴ ἡ παρακέλευσι καὶ βοή ἀφ᾽ ἐκ-ατέρων τοῖς κελευσταῖς κατὰ τῇ τέχνῃ καὶ πρὸς τὴν αὐτίκα φιλονικίαν ἐγήγεντο, τοῖς μὲν Ἄθηναιοις βιαζεσθαι τε τὸν ἐκπλουν ἐπιβοῶντες καὶ περὶ τῆς ἐς τὴν πατρίδα σωτηρίας νῦν, εἰ ποτε καὶ αὖθις, προθύμως ἀντιλαβέσθαι, τοῖς δὲ Συρακοσίοις καὶ ξυμμάχους καλὸν εἶναι κωλύσαι τε αὐτοὺς διαφυγεῖν καὶ τὴν οἰκείαν ἐκάστους 8 πατρίδα νικήσαντας ἐπαυξῆσαι. καὶ οἱ στρα-τηγοὶ προσέτι ἐκατέρων, εἰ τινὰ ποι ὅρφεν μὴ κατ᾽ ἀνάγκην πρύμναν κρονὸμενον, ἀνακαλοῦντες ὄνομαστι τὸν τριήμαρχον ἠρώτων, οἱ μὲν Ἄθη- ναιοι, εἰ τὴν πολεμιωτάτην γῆν οἰκειοτέραν ἢ δὴ τῆς οὗ δὲ ὀλίγου πόνου κεκτημένης θαλάσσης 140
decks of the opposing ship used against it javelins and arrows and stones without stint; but when they came to close quarters, the marines fought hand to hand in the attempt of each side to board the ships of the other. And it happened in many places, on account of the narrowness of the space, that while the ships of one side were ramming the enemy they were also being rammed themselves, and that two ships, sometimes even more, had unavoidably got entangled about one; it also devolved upon the pilots to make defence on one side and plan attack on the other, not at one point at a time, but at many points and in every direction; and the great din arising from the collision of many ships not only caused consternation, but also prevented the men from hearing the orders of their boatswains. For there was constant exhortation and shouting on the part of the boatswains on either side, both in carrying out their duties and as the rivalry of the moment inspired them; on the Athenian side they shouted to their men to force the passage out, and, if they would win a safe return to their fatherland, now, if ever hereafter, to set themselves zealously to the task; on the side of the Syracusans and their allies they cried that it would be glorious to prevent the enemy's escape, and, by winning the victory, to exalt the honour each of his own native land. Moreover, the generals on each side, if they saw any ship in any part of the field drawing back when it was not absolutely necessary to do so, would call out the name of the trierarch and demand, the Athenian generals whether they were withdrawing because they considered the land of bitterest foes to be now more their own than the sea which Athens had
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ηγούμενοι ὑποχωροῦσιν, οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι, εἰ οὖς σαφῶς ἰσασι προθυμουμένους 1 παντὶ τρόπῳ διαφυγεῖν, τούτους αὐτοὶ φεύγοντας φεύγουσιν.

LXXI. "Ο τε ἐκ τῆς γῆς πεζὸς ἀμφοτέρων ἱσορρόπου τῆς ναυμαχίας καθεστηκώσας πολὺν τὸν ἄγῶνα καὶ ξύστασιν τῆς γνώμης εἶχε, φιλονικῶν μὲν ὁ αὐτόθεν περὶ τοῦ πλείουν ἤδη καλὸν, δεδιότες δὲ οἱ ἐπελθόντες μὴ τῶν παρόντων ἐπὶ 2 χείρα ράξωσιν. πάντων γὰρ ἡ ἀνακειμένων τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τὰς ναῦς ὁ τε φόβος ἢν ὑπὲρ τοῦ μέλλοντος οὐδὲν ἑικὼς καὶ διὰ τὸ ἀνώμαλον τῆς τάξεως 2 ἀνώμαλον καὶ τὴν ἔποψιν τῆς ναυ-

3 μαχίας ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἲναγκάζοντο ἐχειν. δὴ ὀλίγον γὰρ οὐσίας τῆς θέας καὶ οὐ πάντων ἁμα ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ σκοπούντων, εἰ μὲν τινες ίδοιέν πη τοὺς σφετέρους ἐπικρατοῦντας, ἀνεθάρσιν τε ἀν καὶ πρὸς ἀνάκλησιν θεῶν μὴ στερῆσαι σφᾶς τῆς σωτηρίας ἐτρέποντο· οἱ δ' ἔπι τι ἡσσώμενον βλέψαντες ὀλοφυρμῶν τε ἁμα μετὰ βοῆς ἕχροντο καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν δρωμέων τῆς ὕψεως καὶ τὴν γνώμην μᾶλλον τῶν ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ ἐδουλοῦντο· ἀλλ' ὅτι καὶ πρὸς ἀντίπαλον τι τῆς ναυμαχίας ἀπιδόντες, διὰ τοῦ ἀκρίτως ἁπνεχές τῆς ἀμίλλης καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν αὐτοῖς ἱσα τῇ δοξῇ περιδεός ἄναπονεόντες ἐν

1 'Αθηναίοις, after προθυμομενοῖς, deleted by Duker.
2 ἀνώμαλον τῆς τάξεως, added by Classen.

1 Classen’s emendation of the incoprehensible Vulgate seems to have the support of the Schol. διὰ τὴν ἀνωμαλίαν τῆς χώρας ἄλλου ἄλλως ἐδείχθη την ναυμαχίαν. Bekker’s emendation, δεί αὐτὸν ἀνώμαλον . . . for διὰ τὸ . . . , is confirmed by one MS. (a) and makes good sense if we take αὐτὸ to refer either to the idea that their fear was unparalleled or that the stake was so great: “For since the Athenians had
acquired with no little toil, and the Syracusan, whether, when they knew clearly that the Athenians were eager to escape no matter how, they would themselves flee before men who were in flight.

LXXI. And the armies on the shore on both sides, so long as the fighting at sea was evenly balanced, underwent a mighty conflict and tension of mind, the men of Sicily being ambitious to enhance the glory they had already won, while the invaders were afraid that they might fare even worse than at present. For the Athenians their all was staked upon their fleet, and their fear for the outcome like unto none they had ever felt before; and on account of the different positions which they occupied on the shore they necessarily had different views of the fighting. For since the spectacle they were witnessing was near at hand and not all were looking at the same point at the same time, if one group saw the Athenians prevailing anywhere, they would take heart and fall to invoking the gods not to rob them of their safe return; while those whose eyes fell upon a portion that was being defeated uttered shrieks of lamentation, and by the mere sight of what was going on were more cowed in spirit than the men who were actually fighting. Others, again, whose gaze was fixed on some part of the field where the battle was evenly balanced, on account of the long-drawn uncertainty of the conflict were in a continual state of most distressing suspense, their very bodies swaying, in the extremity of their fear, in accord with their opinion their all staked upon the ships, there was fear for the outcome like to none they had ever felt, and on this account they necessarily had different views of the sea-fight."
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τοῖς χαλεπώτατα διήγον· αἰεὶ γὰρ παρ’ ολίγον

4 ἢ διέφευγον ἢ ἀπώλλυντο. ἂν τε ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ στρατεύματι τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἐως ἀγχώμαλα ἐναυ-

μάχον, πάντα ὅμω ἀκούσαι, ὀλοφυρμός, βοή, νικῶντες, κρατοῦμενοι, ἀλλὰ ὁσ’ ἂν ἐν μεγάλῳ

κινδύνῳ μέγα στρατόπεδον πολυειδῆ ἀναγκάζοιτο

5 φθέγγεσθαι. παραπλήσια δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν

νεῶν αὐτοῖς ἔπασχον, πρὶν γε δὴ οἱ Συρακοσίοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντισχούσης τῆς

ναυμαχίας ἐπέρεψαν τε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ ἐπι-

κείμενοι λαμπρῶς, πολλὴ κραυγὴ καὶ διακε-

6 λευσμὸν χρώμενοι, κατεδίωκον ἐς τὴν γῆν. τότε

dὲ ὁ μὲν ναυτικὸς στρατός, ἄλλοι ἄλλη, ὅσοι μὴ

μετέωροι ἐκλόγωσαν, κατενεχθέντες ἔξεπσον ἐς τὸ

στρατόπεδον· ὁ δὲ πεῖρας οὐκέτι διαφόρως, ἄλλη

ἀπὸ μίας ὀρμὴς οἰκουμήν ΤΕ καὶ στὸνε πάντες,

δυσανασχετούντες τὰ γεγυμόμενα, οἱ μὲν ἑπὶ τὰς

ναῦς παρεβοήθουν, οἱ δὲ πρὸς τὸ λοιπὸν τῶν

tείχους ἐς φυλακῆν ἄλλοι δὲ, καὶ οἱ πλείστοι,

ἡδη περὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς καὶ ὅπῃ σωθήσονται διε-

7 σκόπουν. ἂν τε ἐν τῷ παραυτίκα οὖνδεμιᾶς δὴ

τῶν ξυμπασῶν ἐλάσσων ἐκπλήξι. παραπλήσια

tε ἐπεπόνθεσαν καὶ ἔδρασαν αὐτοὶ ἐν Πύλῳ· δια-

θαρεισῶν γὰρ τῶν νεῶν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίωις

προσπόλλυντο αὐτοῖς καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ νῆσῳ ἄνδρες

diaβεβηκότες, καὶ τότε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἀνέλπι-

1 cf. iv. 14.

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of the battle; for always they were within a hair's breadth of escaping or of perishing. And in the same Athenian army one might hear, so long as the combatants were fighting on equal terms, every kind of cry at the same time—wailing, shouting, "We are winning," "We are beaten," and all the divers kinds of cries that a great army in great danger would be constrained to utter. The men also on board the Athenian ships were affected in a similar way, until at last the Syracusans and their allies, after the fighting had been maintained a long time, routed the Athenians and pressing on triumphantly, with loud cries and exhortations, pursued them to the land. Thereupon as regards the naval force such ships as had not been captured in the deep water were driven to shore, some to one place, some to another, and the men tumbled out of the ships and rushed for the camp; as for the army on land, their emotions were no longer at variance, but with one impulse all broke forth into wailing and groaning, being scarcely able to bear what was happening, and ran along the shore, some to the ships, in order to help their comrades, some to what remained of their wall, in order to guard it; while still others, and these the greater number, were now concerned only about themselves and how they might be saved. And at the moment there reigned a consternation greater than any fear felt before. These men had now suffered a fate not unlike that which they had themselves inflicted upon the Lacedaemonians at Pylos; for when their fleet had been destroyed there, the men who had crossed over to the island were also as good as lost to them. And so at the present time the Athenians could have no hope of
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στον ἢν τὸ κατὰ γῆν σωθήσεσθαι, ἢν μὴ τι παρὰ λόγον γίγνηται.

LXXII. Γενομένης δ’ ἱσχυρᾶς τῆς ναυμαχίας καὶ πολλῶν νεῶν ἁμφότεροι καὶ ἀνθρώπων ἀπολομένων οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐπικρατήσαντες τὰ τε νανάγια καὶ τοὺς νεκρούς ἀνείλοντο καὶ ἀποπλεύσαντες πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τροπαίοις ἑστησαν. οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναῖοι ὑπὸ μεγέθους τῶν παρόντων κακῶν νεκρῶν μὲν πέρι ἡ νανάγιων οὐδὲ ἐπενόουν αἰτῆσαι ἀναίρεσιν, τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς ἐβου- λεύσοντο εὕθυς ἀναχωρεῖν. Δημοσθένης δὲ Νικία προσελθὼν γνώμην ἐποιεῖτο πληρώσανται ἔτι ταῖς λοιπὰς τῶν νεῶν βιώσασθαι, ἡν δύνωνται, ἀμα ἐφ’ τὸν ἐκτόσιον, λέγων ὅτι πλεῖον ἔτι αἱ λοιπαὶ εἰσὶ νῆς χρήσιμαι σφίσιν ἡ τοῖς πολεμίοις ἡσαν γὰρ τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις περίλειποι ὡς ἐξήκοντα, τοῖς δ’ ἐναντίοις ἐλάσσονος ἡ πεντήκοντα. καὶ ἔγκρωσον τοὺς Νικίου τῇ γραμμῇ καὶ βουλομένων πληροῦν αὐτῶν οἱ ναῦται πόλεμον ἔσβαίνειν διὰ τὸ καταπεπλῆθησαί τῇ ἡσσῇ καὶ μὴ ἄν ἔτι οἴσθαι κρατῆσαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν ὡς κατὰ γῆν ἀναχωρῆσοντες ἢδη ξύμπαντες τὴν γνώμην εἴχον.

LXXIII. Ἐρμοκράτης δὲ ὁ Συρακόσιος ὑπονοήσας αὐτῶν τὴν διάλογον καὶ νομίσας δεινον εἶναι εἰ τοσαῦτʼ ἄραμα κατὰ γῆν ἁποχωρήσασα καὶ καθεξομένη ποι τῆς Σικελίας βουλῆσθαι αὐθίς σφίσι τοῖς πόλεμον ποιεῖσθαι, ἐσηγεῖται ἔλθων τοῖς ἐν τελεί οὐσίν ὡς οὗ χρεῶν ἀποχωρήσαι τῆς νυκτὸς αὐτοῦς περιδεῖν, λέγων ταῦτα ἀκαὶ αὐτῷ ἑδόκει, ἀλλὰ ἐξελθόντας ἢδη πάντας

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getting safely away by land unless something quite extraordinary should happen.

LXXII. The battle having been thus stubbornly fought and many men and ships lost on both sides, the Syracusans and their allies were victorious and gathered up their wrecks and their dead and after that sailed home and set up a trophy. The Athenians, however, were so affected by the magnitude of their present ills that they did not even give a thought to wrecks or dead, or ask leave to take them up, but were planning an immediate retreat during the night. But Demosthenes went to Nicias and proposed that they should man once more what remained of their fleet and force their way out, if they could, at daybreak, saying that a larger number of seaworthy ships still were left to them than to the enemy; for there yet remained to the Athenians about sixty, but to their opponents less than fifty. Nicias agreed to this proposal, and the generals desired to man the ships at once; but the sailors refused to embark, because they were utterly dejected by their defeat and felt that it was no longer possible for them to win. So they were now unanimously of the opinion that they must make their retreat by land.

LXXIII. But Hermocrates the Syracusan, suspecting their intention and thinking that it would be a serious matter if so large an army, retreating overland, should settle somewhere in Sicily and be disposed to renew the war upon Syracuse, went to those in authority and explained that they ought not to permit the Athenians to withdraw during the night—giving the reason which led him to this opinion—but that the Syracusans and their allies
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Συρακοσίως καὶ τοὺς ἐχμιμάχους τὰς τε ὀδοὺς ἀποικοδομήσατε καὶ τὰ στενόπορα τῶν χωρίων προφθάσατες φυλάσσετε. οἱ δὲ ἱσινέγησκοι μὲν καὶ αὐτοὶ ὦχ ἡγοῦν ταῦτα ἐκείνου καὶ ἐδόκει ποιητέα εἶναι, τοὺς δὲ ἀνθρώπους ἄρτη ἀσμένους ἀπὸ ναυμαχίας τε μεγάλης ἀναπεσαμένους καὶ ἀμα ἑορτής οὐσίς (ἐτυχε γὰρ αὐτοῖς Ἡρακλεὶ ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν θυσία οὕσα) οὐ δοκεῖν ἀν ῥαδίως ἐθελήσατε ὑπακούσαι ὑπὸ γὰρ τοῦ περι- χαροῦς τῆς νίκης πρὸς πόσιν τετράφθαι τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐν τῇ ἑορτῇ, καὶ πάντα μᾶλλον ἐλπίζειν ἀν σφῶν πείθεθαι αὐτοὺς ἢ ὀπλα λαβόντας ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἐξελθέν. ὡς δὲ τοῖς ἔρχονσι ταῦτα λογιζομένους ἐφαίνετο ἄπορα καὶ οὐκέτι ἐπείθεν αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἐρμοκράτης, αὐτὸς ἐπὶ τούτως τάδε μηχανάται, δεδώ καὶ ἢ Αθηναίοι καθ’ ἴσηχαν προφθάσωσιν ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ διελθόντες τὰ χαλεπώ- τατα τῶν χωρίων πέμπει τῶν ἑταῖρων τινὰς τῶν ἐαυτοῦ μετὰ ἰππεῶν πρὸς τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατόπεδον ἦν κα ξυνεκότατεν οἱ προσελά- σαντες ἐξ ὦς τις ἐμελλεν ἀκουσεῖσθαι καὶ ἀνακαλεσάμενοι τινὰς ὡς ὠντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπιτήδειοι (ἤσαν γὰρ τινες τῷ Νικίᾳ διάγγελοι τῶν ἐνδοθεν) ἐκελευον φράξεις Νικία μὴ ἀπαγείν τῆς νυκτὸς τὸ στράτευμα, ὡς Συρακοσίων τὰς ὀδοὺς φυλασσόντων, ἀλλὰ καθ’ ἴσηχαν τῆς ἡμέρας παρασκευασάμενον ἀποχρωείν. καὶ οἱ μὲν εἰπόντες ἀπῆλθον, καὶ οἱ ἀκουσάντες διήγηε- λαν τοῖς στρατηγοῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων.

1 cf. ch. xlviii. 2.
should immediately march out in full force and build barricades across the roads and forestall the enemy by guarding the narrow passes. Now the officials were as firmly of this opinion as Hermocrates and thought that these steps should be taken, but since the soldiers had as yet hardly had the rest they so eagerly desired after the great battle and, besides, there was a festival—for the Syracusans happened on this day to be offering a sacrifice to Heracles—they believed it would be no easy matter to induce the men to answer the summons; for in their great joy over the victory most of them had taken to drinking at the festival; and "We expect," they said, "that they would obey any orders from us rather than to take up arms and march out." So when it was clear to the officials, considering all these things, that the plan was impracticable, and Hermocrates was no longer making any impression upon them, he himself thereupon devised the following plan: fearing that the Athenians might leave quietly during the night and get through the most difficult places before they could prevent this, he sent certain of his own friends with some horsemen to the Athenian camp when it was growing dark. These rode up close enough to be heard and called upon certain persons by name, as though they were friends of the Athenians—for there were some who regularly reported to Nicias all that went on in Syracuse—and bade them tell Nicias not to lead his army away that night, since the Syracusans were guarding the roads, but to withdraw at his leisure, in the daytime, after having made full preparations. After saying this these men departed, and those who had heard reported it to the Athenian generals.
1. LXXIV. Οἱ δὲ πρὸς τὸ ἁγγελμα ἐπέσχον τὴν νύκτα, νομίσαντες οὐκ ἀπάτην εἶναι. καὶ ἐπειδὴ καὶ ὡς οὐκ εὐθὺς ὥρμησαν, ἐδοξέαν αὐτοῖς καὶ τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἡμέραν περιμεῖναι, ὅπως ξυσκευάσαντο ὡς ἐκ τῶν δυνατῶν οἱ στρατιώται ὅτι χρησιμώτατα, καὶ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα πάντα καταλιπεῖν, ἀναλαβόντες δὲ αὐτὰ ὅσα περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἐς δίαιται 2 ὑπῆρξεν ἐπιτήδεια ἀφορμᾶσθαι. Συρακόσιοι δὲ καὶ Γύλιππος τὸ μὲν πεζὸ προεξελθόντες τὰς τε ὄδοις τὰς κατὰ τὴν χώραν ἦ εἰκὸς ἦν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἴναι ἀπεφάρμωσαν καὶ τῶν ἰείθρων καὶ ποταμῶν τὰς διαβάσεις ἐφύλασσον καὶ ἐς ὑποδοχὴν τοῦ στρατεύματος ὡς κολύσοντες ἦ ἐδόκει ἐτάσσοντο. ταῖς δὲ ναυσὶ προσπλεύσαντες τὰς ναῦς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰγαλοῦ ἀφεῖλκον· ἐνέπρησαν δὲ τινὰς ὀλίγας, ὡσπερ διενοθήσαν, αὐτοὶ οἱ Ἀθηναίοι, τὰς δὲ ἄλλας καθ’ ἴσχυμαν οὐδενὸς κολύνοντος ὡς ἐκάστην ποι ἐκπεπτωκυιάν ἀναδησάμενοι ἐκόμιζον ἐς τὴν πόλιν.

1. LXXV. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο, ἐπειδὴ ἔδοκε τῷ Νικίᾳ καὶ τῷ Δημοσθένει ἱκανὸς παρεσκευάσθαι, καὶ ἡ ἀνάστασις ἴδῃ τοῦ στρατεύματος τρίτη ἡμέρα 2 ἀπὸ τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐγίγνετο. δεινῶν οὖν ἦν οὐ καθ’ ἐν μόνον τῶν πραγμάτων, ὅτι τὰς τε ναῦς ἀπολωλεκότες πᾶσας ἀπεχώρουν καὶ ἀντὶ μεγάλης

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1 i.e., though an immediate departure seemed forced on them by the circumstances.
2 cf. ch. lx. 2.

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LXXIV. So the Athenians, in view of the announcement, in which they saw no trickery, stayed on for that night. And since, even as things were, they had not set out immediately, it seemed to them best to wait during the following day also, in order that the soldiers might pack up what was most useful, as well as they could in the circumstances, and then be off, leaving everything else behind and taking along only such of the supplies on hand as would serve for the sustenance of the body. But the Syracusans and Gylippus went out ahead of them with their infantry and blocked up the roads in the country by which it was likely that the Athenians would travel, set guards at the fords across the streams and rivers, and posted themselves, at such points as seemed favourable, for the reception of the Athenian army, with the intention of opposing its progress. They also sailed up with their ships and began to haul down the Athenian ships from the beach and tow them away; the Athenians themselves had already, it is true, burned some few of their ships, as had been their purpose with the whole fleet, but all the rest the Syracusans, at their leisure and without opposition, taking them one at a time according as they happened to have run aground, lashed to their own ships and brought to the city.

LXXV. After this, when it seemed to Nicias and Demosthenes that adequate preparations had been made, the departure of the army at last took place —on the third day following the sea-fight. And it was terrible, not in one aspect only of their fortunes, in that they were going away after losing all their ships, and, in place of high hopes, with
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ελπίδος καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ ἡ πόλις κινδυνεύοντες, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀπολείψει τοῦ στρατοπέδου ἐννεῖβαινε τῇ τε ὑφει ἐκάστῳ ἠλγεινὰ καὶ τῇ γνώμῃ αἰσθέσθαι. τὸν τε γὰρ νεκρῶν ἀτάφου 3 ὄντων, ὅποτε τις ἵδοι τινὰ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων κείμενον, ἐς λύπην μετὰ φόβου καθίστατο, καὶ οἱ ξόντες καταλειπόμενοι τραυματία τε καὶ ἀσθενεῖς πολὺ τῶν τεθνεῶτων τοῖς ξώσις λυπηρότεροι 4 ἥσαν καὶ τῶν ἀπολωλότων ἀθλιότεροι. πρὸς γὰρ ἀντιβολὰν καὶ ὀλοφυρμὸν τραπόμενοι ἐς ἀπορίαν καθίστασαν, ἄγειν τε σφᾶς ἄξιοιντες καὶ ἕνα ἐκαστὸν ἐπιβοῶμενοι, εἰ τινὰ ποῦ τις ἵδοι ἢ ἐπαίρων ἢ οἰκείων, τῶν τε ἔσκηνων ἡδή ἀπίστων ἕκκρεμαννύμενοι καὶ ἑπακολουθοῦντες ὅσον δύναμιν, εἰ τῷ δὲ προλίποι ἡ ῥώμη καὶ τὸ σῶμα, οὐκ ἄνευ ὀλύγων ἑπιθειασμῶν καὶ σιμωγῆς ἀπολειπόμενοι, ὅστε δάκρυσι πάν τὸ στράτευμα πλησθεῖν καὶ ἀπορία τοιαύτη μὴ ῥαδίως ἄφορ-μᾶσθαι, καίπερ ἐκ πολεμίας τε καὶ μεῖξω ἡ κατὰ δάκρυνα τὰ μὲν πεποιθότας ἡδῆ, τὰ δὲ περὶ τῶν 5 ἐν ἀφανεί δεδιότας μὴ πάθωσιν. κατηφειώ τε τις ἄμα καὶ κατάμεμψις σφῶν αὐτῶν πολλῇ ἦν. οὔτε γὰρ ἀλλο ἢ πόλει ἐκπεπολιορκημένη ἐῳκεσαν ύποφνηοῦσῃ, καὶ ταύτῃ ὡς σμικρᾶ ἐμφάδες γὰρ τοῦ ξύμπαντος ὄχλου οὔκ ἐλάσσον τεσσάρων

1 ξώσι, Classen's suggestion; ὀρφώσι is adopted by Hude.

1 "Faint" is Classen's interpretation of ὀλύγων, as used of the weak, scarcely audible voice of the dying, in their last complaints and appeals to the gods. Cf. Od. xiv. 492, φθεγξάμενος ὀλύγη ὀπί, speaking with faint voice. On the other hand, μέγας is often used of a loud shout. But most editors object to ὀλύγων. Arnold thinks that the negative
danger threatening both themselves and their State, but also in that, on the abandonment of their camp, it fell to the lot of each man to see things that were painful both to sight and mind. The corpses were still unburied, and whenever a man saw one of his own friends lying dead, he was plunged into grief commingled with fear; and the living who were being left behind, wounded or sick, far more than the dead seemed piteous to the living, and were more wretched than those that had perished. For turning to entreaty and lamentation, they drove the men to distraction; begging to be taken along and calling aloud upon each one if they saw anywhere a comrade or a kinsman, clinging to their tent-mates now going away and following after them as long as they were able, and then, when the bodily strength of one or another failed, falling behind, though not without faint\(^1\) appeals to the gods and lamentations; so that the whole army, being filled with grief and in such perplexity, found it hard to depart, even out of a country that was hostile, and though they had endured already sufferings too great for tears and feared for the future what they might still have to suffer. There was also a general feeling of dejection and much self-condemnation. For indeed they looked like nothing else than a city in secret flight after a siege, and that no small city; for in the entire throng no fewer than four myriads

must be repeated, as if we had οὐκ ἦν ὁκ ἀλίγα, and Valla translates, non sine multis obtestationibus ac ploratibus. Various conjectures have been offered as substitutes, e.g. άνηρ (Heilmann), Άνηρ (Poppe), οἰκτρόν (van Herwerden), ἀλήγα (Madvig). Stahl deletes ἀλήγα as arising from a gloss, ἀλολυγα.
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άμα ἐπορεύοντο. καὶ τοῦτον οἱ τε ἄλλοι πάντες ἔφερον ὁ τι τις ἐδύνατο ἐκαστος 1 χρήσιμον, καὶ οἱ ὀπλίται καὶ οἱ ἰππῆς παρὰ τὸ εἰσώθος αὐτοῖς γε καὶ τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν σιτία, 2 οἱ μὲν ἁπορία ἀκολουθῶν, οἱ δὲ ἀπιστίας ἀπηνυτομολήκεσαν γὰρ πάλαι τε καὶ οἱ πλείστοι παραχρήμα. ἔφερον δὲ οὕδε ταῦτα ἰκανιαίοις γὰρ οὐκέτι ἦν ἐν τῶν ἀποστοπέδων. καὶ μὴν ἡ ἄλλη αἰκία καὶ ἡ 3 ἱσομοιρία τῶν κακῶν ἐγκυματό τινα ὀμοσὶς τὸ μετὰ πολλῶν 4 κούψισιν, οὐδὲ δεῖ ραδία ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἢδοξάζεστο, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀπὸ ὅσα λαμπρότητος καὶ αὐχέρματος τοῦ πρώτου ἐς οἷὰν τελευτήν καὶ 7 ταπεινώτητα ἀφίκατο. μέγιστον γὰρ δὴ τὸ διάφορον τοῦτο Ἐλληνικὸν στρατεύματι ἐγένετο, οἷς ἀντὶ μὲν τοῦ ἄλλους δουλωσμένους ἤκειν αὐτοὺς τοῦτο μᾶλλον δεδιότας μὴ πιθανῶς ἐξυγνέβη ἀπίεναι, ἀντὶ δὲ εὐχῆς τε καὶ παιάνων, ἠμῆς δὲν ἐξέπλεον, πάλιν τούτων τοῖς ἐναυτίοις ἐπιφημίσμασιν ἢφορμᾶσθαι, πεζοῖς τε ἀντὶ ναυβατῶν πορευομένους καὶ ὀπλιτικῷ προσέχοντας μᾶλλον ἡ ναυτική. ὀμοὶ δὲ ὑπὸ μεγέθους τοῦ ἐπικρεμαμένου ἐτὶ κινδύνου πάντα ταῦτα αὐτοῖς οἴστα ἐφαινέτο.

LXXVI. Ὁρὸν δὲ ὁ Νικίας τὸ στρατεύμα ἀθυμοῦν καὶ ἐν μεγάλῃ μεταβολῇ ὄν, ἐπιπαριδών ὡς ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἑδόρησε τε καὶ παρεμνθεῖτο, ἤμη τε χρώμενος ἐτὶ μᾶλλον ἐκάστοις καθ’

1 ἐκαστος B, all other MSS. κατὰ τὸ.
2 All MSS. except C read, after σιτία, ὑπὸ τοῖς ὑπολοις, “under their arms.”
3 ἡ ἱσομοιρία, Hude deletes ἡ, with Dobree, and reads ἱσομοιρία with B.

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were on the march together. And of these, the rest all bore whatever each could that was useful, while the hoplites and the horsemen, contrary to their wont, carried their own food, some for want of attendants, others through distrust of them; for there had been desertions all along and in greatest numbers immediately on their defeat. But even so they did not carry enough, for there was no longer food in the camp. Furthermore, the rest of their misery and the equal sharing of their ills—although there was in this very sharing with many some alleviation—did not even so seem easy at the moment, especially when one considered from what splendour and boastfulness at first to what a humiliating end they had now come. For this was indeed the very greatest reversal that had ever happened to an Hellenic armament; for it so fell out that in place of having come to enslave others, they were now going away in fear lest they might rather themselves suffer this, and instead of prayers and psalms, with which they had sailed forth, were now departing for home with imprecations quite the reverse of these; going too as foot-soldiers instead of seamen, and relying upon hoplites rather than a fleet. And yet, by reason of the magnitude of the danger still impending, all these things seemed to them tolerable.

LXXVI. But Nicias, seeing the despondency of the army and the great change it had undergone, passed along the ranks and endeavoured to encourage and cheer the soldiers as well as the circumstances permitted, shouting still louder in his zeal as he came to each contingent, and being

4 τὸ μετὰ πολλὰ, deleted by Hude, as probably not read by the Schol.
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οὖς γέγονειν ὑπὸ προθυμίας καὶ βουλόμενος ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον γεγονίσκων ὥφελεν.

LXXVII. "Ετί καὶ ἐκ τῶν παρόντων, οἳ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ ξύμμαχοι, ἐλπίδα χρή ἔχειν (ἥδη τινές καὶ ἐκ δεινοτέρων ἢ τοιώνδε ἐσώθησαν), μηδὲ καταμέμφεσθαι ὡμᾶς ἁγαν αὐτοὺς μήτε ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς μήτε ταῖς παρὰ τὴν ἁξίαν νῦν κακο-2 παθίαις. καγὼ τοι οὐδενὸς ὡμὼν οὔτε ῥώμη προφέρων (ἄλλη ὀρᾶτε δὴ ὡς διάκειμαι ὑπὸ τῆς νόσου) οὔτε εὐτυχία δοκῶν πον ὑστερός του εἶναι κατά τε τὸν ἱδιον βίον καὶ ἐς τὰ ἄλλα, νῦν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ κινδύνῳ τοῖς φαινοτάτοις αἰωροῦμαι: καίτοι πολλὰ μὲν ἐς θεοὺς νόμιμα δεδιήτημαι, πολλὰ δὲ ἐς ἀνθρώπους δίκαια καὶ ἀνεπίφθονα.

3 ἀνθ' ὧν ἡ μὲν ἐλπίς ὁμοὶς θρασεία τοῦ μέλλοντος, αἰ δὲ ξυμφοραί οὐ καὶ ἁξίαν δὴ φοβοῦσιν. τάχα δὲ ἄν καὶ λαοφήσειν ἱκαία γὰρ τοῖς τε πολεμίοις ἑυτύχηται, καὶ εἰ τῷ θεῶν ἐπίφθονοι ἑστρατεύ-4 σαμεν, ἀποχρώντως ἡδὴ τετιμωρίμεθα. ἤλθον γὰρ πον καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς ἡδὴ ἐφ' ἐτέρους, καὶ ἀνθρώπεια δράσαντες ἀνεκτὰ ἑπαθον. καὶ ἡμᾶς εἰκος νῦν τὰ τε ἅπτο τοῦ θείου ἐλπίζειν ἡπιώτερα ἐξειν (οἵκτον γὰρ ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἁξιότεροι ἦδη ἔσμεν ἡ φθόνον), καὶ ὄροντες ὡμᾶς αὐτοὺς οἴοι ὅπληται ἀμα καὶ ὀσοὶ ἕυντεταγμένοι χωρεῖτε μὴ κατα-πέπληχθε ἁγαν, λογίζεσθε δὲ ὅτι αὐτοὶ τε πόλις

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desirous, by making his voice heard as far as possible, to do some good:

LXXVII. "Even in your present condition, Athenians and allies, you should still have hope—in the past men have been saved from even worse straits than these—and not blame yourselves too much either for your reverses or for your present unmerited miseries. I myself, who have the advantage of none of you in strength of body—nay, you see how I am afflicted by my disease—and who was once thought, perhaps, to be inferior to no one in good fortune as regards both my private life and my career in general, am now involved in the same danger as the meanest among you. And yet my life has been spent in the performance of many a religious duty toward the gods and many a just and blameless action towards men. Wherefore, in spite of all, my hope for the future is still confident, and our calamities do not frighten me as much as they might well have done. Perhaps they may even abate; for our enemies have had good fortune enough, and if we have roused the jealousy of any of the gods by our expedition we have already been punished sufficiently. Others have ere now, we know, gone against their neighbours, and after acting as men will act, have suffered what men can bear. It is therefore reasonable that we also should now hope that the divine dispensations will be more kindly towards us—for we are now more deserving of the gods' pity than of their jealousy—and, furthermore you should, when you look upon yourselves and see what fine hoplites you are and what a multitude you are when marching in battle array, not be too greatly dismayed; nay, remember that
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εὕθυς ἐστε ὅποι ἂν καθέξησθε, καὶ ἄλλη οὐδεμία ἕμας τῶν ἐν Σικελία οὔτ' ἂν ἐπίσωται δέξαιτο ῥαδίως οὔτ' ἂν ἰδρύθέντας ποιον ἐξαναστήσειν. 5 τὴν δὲ πορείαν ὥστ' ἀσφαλῆ καὶ ἐντακτὸν εἶναι αὐτοὶ φυλάξατε, μὴ ἂλλο τι ἡγησάμενος ἔκαστος ἢ ἐν ὃ ἂν ἀναγκασθῆ χωρίον μᾶχεσθαι, τούτῳ καὶ 6 πατρίδα καὶ τείχος κρατήσας ἐξειν. σπουδὴ δὲ ὅμοιώς καὶ νῦκτα καὶ ἡμέραν ἐσται τῆς ὀδοῦ· τὰ γὰρ ἐπιτήδεια βραχέα ἴχομεν, καὶ ἤν αὐτιλαβωμεθά του φιλιών χωρίων τῶν Σικελῶν (οὕτω γὰρ ἡμῖν διὰ τὸ Συρακοσίων δέος ἐτι βέβαιοι εἰσιν), ἣδη νομίζετε ἐν τῷ ἔχυρῳ εἶναι. προπεπεμπται δ' ὡς αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἀπαντᾶν εἰρημένου καὶ 7 σετία ἀμα κομίζειν, τὸ τε ἐξίμπαται γνώτε, ὁ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, ἀναγκαῖον τε ὅν ὡμῖν ἄνδράσιν ἀγαθοῖς ἱγνεσθαι, ὥς μὴ δόντος χωρίου ἐγγὺς ὑπὸ ἂν μαλακισθέντες σωθεῖτε, καὶ ἢν νῦν διαφύγητε τοὺς πολέμους, οὐ τε ἂλλοι τενξύμενοι διαν ἐπιθυμεῖτε ποιον ἐπιδεῖν, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν μεγάλην δύναμιν τῆς πόλεως καίπερ πεπτωκυιᾶν ἐπανορθώσουσεν· ἄνδρες γὰρ πόλις, καὶ οὐ τείχη 8 ὀὔδε νῆσε ἄνδρῶν κεναί." 

LXXVIII. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοιάδε παρακελεύομενος ἄμα ἐπιτε ὁ στρατεύμα καὶ, εἰ τῇ ὀρφῇ διεσπασμένοι καὶ μὴ ἐν τάξιν χωρίων, ξυνάγων καὶ καθιστάς, καὶ ὁ Δημοσθένης οὔδεν ἦσσων τοῖς καθ' ἐαυτὸν τοιαύτα τε καὶ παραπλῆσια λέγων. 2 τὸ δὲ ἐχώρει ἐν διπλαίσιῳ τεταγμένου, πρῶτοι

1 For the sentiment, cf. Alcaeus, frg. 22 ἄνδρες πόλης πόλης ἄρετοι; Soph. O. T. 56; Aesch. Pers. 349; Eur. frg. 825; Plut. Lycurg. 19; Dem. xviii. 299; Dio C. lvi. v. 3; Cie. ad. Att. vii. 11.

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wherever you establish yourselves you are at once a city, and that in all Sicily there is no other city which could either sustain an attack from you or drive you out if you once made a settlement anywhere. And as to the march, you yourselves must see to it that it is safe and orderly, and each one of you must have no other thought than this—that the place, wherever it may be, in which you will be forced to fight, will be, if you conquer, both your country and your fortress. And we must make haste upon our journey both night and day alike, for such supplies as we have are scanty; and if we reach some friendly place in the country of the Sicels—and we can still depend upon them because of their fear of the Syracusans—then only you may consider that you are in security. Directions have been sent ahead to the Sicels that they are to meet us and bring provisions with them. Know the whole truth, fellow-soldiers: you must of necessity be brave men, since there is no place near at hand which you can reach in safety if you are cowards; and if you escape your enemies now, the rest of you will win all that you surely long to see once more, and those who are Athenians will raise up again, however fallen, the great power of their State; for it is men that make a State, not walls nor ships devoid of men.”

LXXVIII. Such were the words of exhortation which Nicias uttered as he passed along the ranks; and if he saw any part of the army straggling or not marching in line, he brought them together and into order; and Demosthenes did likewise, speaking in much the same terms to the soldiers under him. And now the army began the march, arrayed in a
Second day of the retreat.

"Bald" is a term applied to several bare (unwooded) summits in the Appalachian range in the United States.
hollow square, first the division of Nicias leading the way, then that of Demosthenes following. The baggage-carriers and most of the miscellaneous throng were enclosed inside the ranks of the hoplites. When they reached the crossing of the river Anapus, they found some of the Syracusans and their allies drawn up there, and after routing these and securing the passage they went forward; but the Syraeusan cavalry rode alongside and kept attacking them, while their light-armed troops showered javelins upon them. On this day the Athenians advanced about forty stadia and bivouacked at a hill; but on the next day they began the march early and after proceeding about twenty stadia descended into a level place, where they encamped; for they wished to get something to eat from the houses, the place being inhabited, and to get there a supply of water to take with them, since for many stadia ahead in the direction in which they were to go water was not plentiful. Meanwhile the Syracusans had gone ahead and were engaged in making a wall across the pass in front; and this was over a steep hill, with a precipitous ravine on either side, called the Acræan Bald. On the next day the Athenians went forward, and the cavalry and javelin-men of the Syracusans and their allies, being in considerable force, sought to impede their march on either side by hurling javelins and riding alongside. For a long time the Athenians kept up the fight, but at length returned to the camp of the day preceding. And they no longer had provisions as before, for by reason of the enemy's cavalry it was no longer possible to leave the main body.

3 Third day of the retreat.
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LXXIX. Προ ὁ δὲ ἄραντες ἐπορεύοντο αὐθίς, καὶ ἐβιάσαντο πρὸς τὸν λόφον ἑλθεῖν τὸν ἀποτετειχισμένον, καὶ ἦρον πρὸ ἐαυτῶν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀποτετειχισματος τὴν πεζὴν στρατιὰν παρατεταγ—

2 μένην οὐκ ἐπὶ δόλιων ἀσπίδων, στενὸν γὰρ ἦν τὸ χόριον. καὶ προσβαλόντες οἱ Ἀθηναίοι ἐτείχομάχουν καὶ βαλλόμενοι ὑπὸ πολλῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου ἐπάντους ὄντος (δικυνοῦντο γὰρ ῥαὸν οἱ ἄνωθεν) καὶ οὐ δυνάμενοι βιάσασθαι ἀνεχόμουν

3 πάλιν καὶ ἀνεπαύνοτο. ἔτυχον δὲ καὶ βρονταῖ τινες ἁμα γενόμεναι καὶ ὑδωρ, ὦτα τοῦ ἐτους πρὸς μετόπωρον ἠδὲ ὄντος φιλεῖ γίγνεσθαι. ἀφ’ ὄν ὁ Ἀθηναίοι μᾶλλον ἐτι ἠθύμουν καὶ ἐνομίζον ἐπὶ τῶ σφετέρῳ ὀλέθρῳ καὶ ταῦτα πάντα γίγνεσθαι.

4 ἀναπαυμένων δ’ αὐτῶν ὁ Γύλιππος καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι πέμπτους μέρος τι τῆς στρατιᾶς ἀποτειχισμένην ἔκ τοῦ ὑπισθεν αὐτοὺς ἡ προεληλύθεσαν ἀντιπέμψαντες δὲ κάκεινοι σφῶν αὐτῶν τινας

5 διεκόλυσαν. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα πᾶσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ ἀναχωρήσαντες πρὸς τὸ πεδίον μᾶλλον οἱ Ἀθηναίοι νηλίσαντο. τῇ δ’ ύστεραία προχώρουν, καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι προσέβαλλον τε παντὰ ἡ αὐτῶς κύκλῳ καὶ πολλοὺς κατετραυμάτιζον, καὶ εἰ μὲν ἐπίσοιες οἱ Ἀθηναίοι, ὑπεχώρουν, εἰ δ’ ἀναχωροῦν, ἐπεκεῖντο, καὶ μάλιστα τοῖς ὑστάτοις προσπίπτοντες, εἰ πως κατὰ βραχύ τρεψάμενοι πάν τὸ στράτευμα φοβήσειαν. καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ μὲν τοιοῦτῳ τρόπῳ ἀντείχουν οἱ Ἀθηναίοι, ἐπειτα προελθόντες πέντε ἢ ἔξι σταδίους ἀνεπαύνοτο ἐν

1 Fourth day of the retreat.  
2 cf. vi. lxx. 1.  
3 Fifth day of the retreat.
LXXIX. Early the next morning they set out again upon their march, and forced their way through to the hill where a wall had been built across the pass; there they found in front of them the enemy's infantry drawn up behind the wall, not a few shields deep, for the place was narrow. The Athenians attacked and tried to storm the wall; but when they found themselves targets for the missiles of large numbers of the enemy on the hill, which was steep—and of course the men up above them could reach them more easily—and were unable to force their way through, they drew back and rested. It so happened, furthermore, that at this same time there was some thunder and rain, as is apt to be the case toward the fall of the year; and this caused the Athenians to be still more despondent, for they believed that all these things too were conspiring for their destruction. While they were resting, Gylippus and the Syracusans sent a part of their army to build a wall across the line of march in their rear, at a point on the road by which they had come; but the Athenians sent a detachment of their own men and prevented it. After that the Athenians moved their whole army back into the more level country and bivouacked. On the next day they advanced again, and the Syracusans surrounded them and attacked them on every side, wounding many; if the Athenians attacked they retreated, but if they retreated they would charge, falling chiefly upon the rearmost in the hope that by routing them a few at a time they might put the whole army in a panic. Now for a long time, fighting in this fashion, the Athenians resisted, then after they had advanced five or six stadia they
Τῶ πεδίων ἀνεχόρησαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἐς τὸ ἑαυτῶν στρατόπεδον.

LXXX. Τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς τῶ Νικία καὶ Δημοσθένει ἐδόκει, ἐπειδὴ κακῶς σφίσε τὸ στρατεύμα ἐχε τῶν τε ἐπιτηδείων πάντων ἀπορία ἥδη καὶ κατατετραματισμένοι ἦσαν πολλοί ἐν πολλαῖς προσβολαῖς τῶν πολεμίων γεγενημέναι, πυρὰ καυσάντες ὡς πλείστα ἀπάγειν τὴν στρατιὰν, μηκέτι τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδὸν ἢ διενοήθησαν, ἀλλὰ τοῦναν τὴν οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἑτέρουν, πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν· ἦν δὲ ἡ ξύμπασα ὁδὸς αὐτή ὡς ἐπὶ Κατάνης τῶ στρατεύματι, ἀλλὰ κατὰ τὸ ἑτερον μέρος τῆς Σικελίας τὸ πρὸς Καμάριναν καὶ Γέλαιν καὶ τὰς ταύτης πόλεις καὶ Ἑλληνιδᾶς καὶ βαρβάρους. καυσάντες ὡς πυρὰ πολλὰ ἐχώρουν ἐν τῇ νυκτί. καὶ αὐτοῖς, ὡς φιλεῖ καὶ πᾶσι στρατοπέδοις, μάλιστα δὲ τοῖς μεγίστοις, φόβοι καὶ δείματα ἐγγίγμεσθαί, ἀλλος τε καὶ ἐν νυκτὶ τε καὶ διὰ πολεμίας καὶ πολεμίων ὁ πολὺ ἀπεχόντων ιοῦσιν, ἐμπίπτει ταραχῆς καὶ τὸ μὲν Νικίου στράτευμα, ὡςπερ ἡγεῖτο, ξυνέμενε τε καὶ προῦλαβε πολλῷ, τὸ δὲ Δημοσθένους, τὸ ἡμέρας μάλιστα καὶ τὸ πλέον, ἀπεσπάσθη τε καὶ ἀτακτότερον ἐξώρει. ᾧ μὲν τῇ ἑώ ἀφικνοῦνται ὡς πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν, καὶ ἐσβάντες ἀπὸ τὴν ὁδὸν τὴν Ἔλορώνην καλομένην ἐπορεύοντο, ὅπως, ἐπειδὴ γένοιτο ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ τῷ Κακυπάρει, παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν ἔοιεν ἄνω διὰ μεσογείας· ἥλπιζον γὰρ καὶ τοὺς Σικελίους ταύτης οὕς μετέτεμψαν ἀπαντήσεσθαι. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐγένοντο ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ, ἥρων καὶ ἐνταῦθα φυλακὴν

1 ἀπὸ before πολεμίων deleted by Reiske.
2 Hude adopts Dobree's conjecture, ὡςπερ.
rested in the plain; and the Syracusans on their part left them and went back to their own camp.

LXXX. During the night, finding their army in wretched plight, since by now they were in want of all supplies and many had been wounded in many assaults made by the enemy, it was determined by Nicias and Demosthenes to kindle as many fires as possible and then withdraw the army, not now by the route which they had at first planned, but in the opposite direction to that in which the Syracusans were watching for them—that is, towards the sea. (But previously the line of march which I have been describing had not been toward Catana,¹ but toward the other side of Sicily, in the direction of Camarina and Gela and the cities in that region both Hellenic and Barbarian.) So they kindled many fires and then set out during the night. And just as in all armies, and most of all in the largest, terrors and panics are apt to arise, especially at night and when they are marching through a hostile country with the enemy not far away, so confusion fell upon them also. The army of Nicias, as it was in the van,² kept together and got a long distance ahead, but that of Demosthenes, about half or more of the whole, became separated and proceeded in considerable disorder. Nevertheless at dawn they reached the sea, and taking the road called Elorine marched on, intending when they reached the river Caeparys ³ to follow this stream up into the interior of the island; for they hoped that the Sicels, whom they had sent for, would meet them in that region. But when they came to the river, there also they found a Syracusan

¹ i.e. towards the sea. ² cf. ch. lxxviii. 2. ³ Modern Cassibili.
τινα τῶν Ἡρακλείδων ἀποτελείζουσάν τε καὶ ἀποσταυροῦσαν τὸν πόρον. καὶ βιασάμενοι αὕτην διέβησάν τε τὸν ποταμὸν καὶ ἔχωρον αὕθισ 7 πρὸς ἄλλον ποταμὸν, τὸν 'Ερυνέων ταύτη γὰρ οἱ ἡγεμόνες ἐκέλευσον.

LXXXI. Ἐν τούτῳ δ’ οἱ Ἡρακλείδων καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, ὡς ἦ τε ἡμέρα ἐγένετο καὶ ἐγνωσάν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἀπεληλυθότας, ἐν αὐτία τε οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων έκινητα ὄφειναι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ κατὰ τάχος διώκοντες, ἢ οὐ χαλεπῶς ἠσθάνοντο κεχωρηκότας, καταλαμβάνοντο περὶ ἀρίστον ὦραν. καὶ ὅστερ προσέμειζαν τοὺς μετὰ τοῦ Δημοσθένους, ύστεροις τ’ οὔσι καὶ σχολαίτεροι καὶ ἀτακτότεροι χαρωσάν, ὡς τῆς ψυκτος τότε ἐξωτερικάθησαν, εὐθὺς προσπεσόντες ἐμάχοντο, καὶ οἱ ἱππης τῶν Ἡρακλείδων κινούμενο τε μίαν αὐτοῦς δίχα δὴ οὔτας καὶ ἐξυήγγον 3 ὡς ταύτο. τὸ δὲ Νικίου στράτευμα ἀπείχεν εὖν τῷ πρόσθεν καὶ πεντήκοντα στάδιον· θάσσον τε γὰρ οἱ Νικίας ἦγε, νομίζων ὦ τοῦ ὑπομένειν εὖν τῷ τοιοῦτῳ ἐκόντας εἴναι καὶ μάχεσθαι σωτηρίαν, ἀλλὰ τὸ ως τάχιστα ὑποχρεῖν, τοσαῦτα μαχο-μένους ὡς ἄν ἀναγκαζόνται. τὸ δὲ Δημοσθένης ἐπέγχανε τε 1 τὰ πλείω εὖ πόνῳ ἐξουσιστήρῳ ὅπως διὰ τὸ ύστερον ἀναχωροῦντο αὐτὸς πρῶτο ἐπικεῖ-σθαι τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ τότε γιὰς τοὺς Ἡρακλείδων διώκοντας οὐ προχωρῶν μᾶλλον ἢ ἐς μάχην ἐξουσιστήτως, ἐως ἐνδιατρίβων κυκλοῦται τε ύπ’ αὐτῶν καὶ πολλοὺς θαρύβως αὐτὸς τε καὶ οἱ μετ’

1 τε deleted by Dobree, followed by Hude.
guard blocking the way with a wall and a palisade. Forcing their way past them, they crossed the river and advanced again towards another river, the Erineus;¹ for their guides bade them take that route.

LXXXI. Meanwhile, when day came² and the Syracusans and their allies realized that the Athenians had gone away, most of them blamed Gylippus, saying that he purposely had let the Athenians get away; and pursuing them in hot haste, following the road which they could readily see that the enemy had taken, they overtook them about dinner-time. And when they came up with the troops under Demosthenes, which were far in the rear and proceeding in a rather leisurely and disorderly fashion, due to the confusion into which they had fallen the night before, they fell upon them at once and began a battle; and since they were separated from the others the Syracusan cavalry found it easier to surround them and drive them together. The division of Nicias was about fifty stadia ahead; for Nicias marched his men more rapidly, thinking that in the circumstances safety lay, not in standing firm and fighting of their own choice, but in retreating as rapidly as possible, fighting only as they were forced to do so. But it was the fortune of Demosthenes to be for the most part in more continual trouble because, being far in the rear on the retreat, the enemy pressed upon him first, and now also, when he saw the Syracusans in pursuit, he was more taken up with ordering his troops for battle than with pressing forward, and so wasted time until he was surrounded by the enemy and both he and his men

¹ Sixth day of the retreat.
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αὐτοῦν ἡσαν ἀνειληθέντες γὰρ ἐς τι χωρίον ἦν κύκλῳ μὲν τειχίον περιή, ὅδος δὲ ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν, ἐλλάς δὲ οὐκ ὅλης εἰχεν, ἐβάλλοντο περισταδόν. 5 τοιαύταις δὲ προσβολαῖς καὶ οὐ ξυσταδὸν μάχαις οἱ Συρακόσιοι εἰκότως ἐχρώμοι τὸ γὰρ ἀποκυνδυνεύειν πρὸς ἀνθρώπους ἀπονεινήμενος οὖ πρὸς ἐκείνου μᾶλλον ἦν ἐτὶ ἡ πρὸς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἀμα φειδώ τε τις ἐγνυμετο ἐπ' εὐπραγίᾳ ἠδή σαφεῖ μὴ προαναλωθηναὶ τῷ καὶ ἐνόμιζον καὶ ὁς ταύτη τῇ ἰδέᾳ καταδαμασάμενοι λήψεσθαι αὐτοὺς.

LXXXII. Ἐπειδὴ δ' οὖν 2 εἰ ἡμέρας βάλλοντες παιταχόθεν τούς Ἀθηναίους καὶ ξυμμαχοὺς ἑώρων ἡδὲ τεταλαιωρημένους τοῖς τε πρακτασί καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ κακώσει, κήρυγμα ποιοῦνται Πυλίππος καὶ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι πρῶτον μὲν τῶν νυσιωτῶν εἴ τις βούλεται ἐπ' ἐλευθερία ὁς σφάς ἀπείραι καὶ ἀπεχώρησάν τινες πόλεις οὐ πολλαί.

2 ἔπειτα οὖν υπερτερούν καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους ἀπανταὶ τοὺς μετὰ Δημοσθένους ὁμολογία γίγνεται ὡστε ὁπλα τε παραδοῦσαι καὶ μὴ ἀποδαπανῶν μηδένα μήτε βιασὸς μήτε δεσμοίς μήτε τῆς ἀναγκαιοτάτης εἰνείς διαίτης, καὶ παρέδωσαν οἱ πάντες σφάς αὐτοὺς ἐξακισχίλιοι, καὶ τὸ ἀργύριον δ' ἐνθοὺ ἀπαν κατέθεσαν ἐσβάλοντες ἐσπίδας ὑπτίας, καὶ ἐνέπλησαν ἀσπίδας τέσσαρας. καὶ τούτους μὲν εὐθὺς ἀπεκομίζον ἐς τὴν πόλιν. Νικίας δὲ καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ ἄφικνονται τῇ αὐτῇ ἠμέρᾳ ἐπὶ τὸν

1 'Ἀθηναίοι, after μετ' αὐτοῦ, Krüger deletes.
2 Dobree's correction for γοῦν of the MSS.

1 cf. ch. lvii. 4, ὑπῆκοι οὖντες καὶ ἀνάγκη . . . ἱκολούθεν.
were in a state of utter confusion. For huddled together in a plot of ground surrounded by a wall, on either side of which a road passed, there being inside the wall a considerable number of olive trees, they were pelted with missiles from every side. And the Syracusans had good reason to adopt attacks of this kind rather than contests at close quarters; for to risk their lives against men in despair was not now to their advantage, so much as to that of the Athenians. Besides, they considered that success was already assured; therefore everyone spared himself somewhat, not wishing to throw away his life before the end, and they all thought that even as it was, and following this manner of fighting, they would subdue and capture the enemy.

LXXXII. And so when they had assailed the Athenians and their allies with missiles from all sides throughout the day and saw that they were at length worn out by reason of their wounds and general misery, Gylippus and the Syracusans and their allies made proclamation, first, that any of the islanders who so wished might come over to their side on a guarantee of freedom; and some states, but only a few, came over. Afterwards, however, an agreement was made with all the rest of the troops under Demosthenes that if they would surrender their arms no one should suffer death either by violence or by imprisonment or by deprivation of the bare necessities of life. So they all surrendered, six thousand in number; and they gave up all the money they had, casting it into upturned shields; and four of these were filled. These captives the Syracusans immediately took to the city; as for Nicias and his men, they reached the
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ποταμῶν τὸν Ἑρυνεόν, καὶ διαβὰς πρὸς μετέωρον
tι καθίσε τὴν στρατιάν.

LXXXIII. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ κατα-
λαβόντες αὐτὸν ἔλεγον ὅτι οἱ μετὰ Δημοσθένους
παραδεδόκοιευν σφᾶς αὐτούς, λελεύντες κάκεινον
τὸ αὐτὸ δρᾶν· ὃ δὲ ἀπιστῶν σπένδεται ἵππεα
2 πέμψας σκεψόμενον· ὡς δ’ οἰχόμενος ἀπήγγειλε
πάλιν παραδεδωκότας, ἐπικηρυκεύεται Γυλίππω
καὶ Συρακόσιοις εἶναι ἔτοιμος ὑπὲρ Ἀθηναίων
ξυμβῆναι ὁσα ἀνήλωσαν χρήματα Συρακόσιοι ἐς
tὸν πόλεμον, ταῦτα ἀποδόναι, ὡστε τὴν μετ’
αὐτοῦ στρατιάν ἀφεῖναι αὐτοὺς· μέχρι οὗ δ’ ἄν
tὰ χρήματα ἀποδοθῇ, ἀνδρας δῶσειν Ἀθηναίων
ὁμήρους, ἕνα κατὰ τάλαντον. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι
καὶ Γύλιππος οὐ προσεδέχοντο τοὺς λόγους, ἄλλα
προσπεσόντες καὶ περιστάντες πανταχόθεν ἐβαλ-
3 λον καὶ τούτους μέχρι ὅψε. εἰχον δὲ καὶ οὕτωι
πονῆρος σίτου τε καὶ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἄπορία.
4 ὁμοῖος δὲ τῆς νυκτὸς φυλάξαντες τὸ ἱσυχαῖον
ἐμελλὼν πορεύσεσθαι. καὶ ἀναλαμβάνουσι τε τὰ
определ καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι αἰσθάνονται καὶ ἐπιαιώ
5 νίσαν. γρόντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναίοι ὅτι οὐ λανθά-
nουσι, κατέθεντο πάλιν πλήρω τριακόσιων μάλιστα
ἀνδρῶν οὕτωι δὲ διὰ τῶν φυλάκων βιασάμενοι
ἐχώρουν τῆς νυκτὸς ἢ ἐδύναντο.

LXXXIV. Νικίας δ’ ἐπειδὴ ἤμερα ἐγένετο ἡ γε
τὴν στρατιάν· οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι
προσέκειντο τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον πανταχόθεν βάλ-
2 λοντες τε καὶ κατακοντίζοντες. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναίοι

1 Seventh day of the retreat.
2 Eighth day of the retreat.
river Erineus that same day, and after crossing it Nicias encamped his army on a height.

LXXXIII. The next day the Syracusans overtook Nicias and told him that the troops under Demosthenes had surrendered, bidding him do likewise; but Nicias was incredulous, and obtained a truce that he might send a horseman and find out. And when the horseman had gone and brought back word that they had indeed surrendered, Nicias announced by herald to Gylippus and the Syracusans that he was ready to agree, on behalf of the Athenians, to repay to the Syracusans all the money which they had spent upon the war, on condition that they should let his army go; and until the money should be paid, he would give Athenians as hostages, one man for each talent. Gylippus and the Syracusans, however, would not accept these terms, but renewing the attack and surrounding the Athenian army plied these men also with their missiles until evening. And they were in a wretched plight through want of food and of all necessaries. Nevertheless they waited for the quiet time of night and intended then to proceed. But no sooner had they taken up their arms than the Syracusans perceived it and raised the paean. So the Athenians, seeing that their movements were detected, again put down their arms—all except about three hundred men, who forced their way through the guards and proceeded during the night by whatever way they could.

LXXXIV. When day came Nicias led his army forward; but the Syracusans and their allies kept attacking in the same fashion, hurling missiles and striking them down with javelins on all sides. The
The modern Falconara, called also Fiume di Noto.

Thucydides is silent as to the number of the slain. Diodorus (xiii. 19) puts the loss at the river at 18,000 and
Athenians pushed on to the river Assinarus, partly because they thought, hard pressed as they were on all sides by the attack of numerous horsemen and of the miscellaneous troops, that they would be somewhat better off if they crossed the river, and partly by reason of their weariness and desire for water. And when they reached it, they rushed in, no longer preserving order, but everyone eager to be himself the first to cross; and at the same time the pressure of the enemy now made the crossing difficult. For since they were obliged to move in a dense mass, they fell upon and trod one another down, and some perished at once, run through by their own spears, while others became entangled in their trappings and were carried away by the current. The Syracusans stood along the other bank of the river, which was steep, and hurled missiles down upon the Athenians, most of whom were drinking greedily and were all huddled in confusion in the hollow bed of the river. Moreover, the Peloponnesians went down to the water's edge and butchered them, especially those in the river. The water at once became foul, but was drunk all the same, although muddy and dyed with blood, and indeed was fought for by most of them.

LXXXV. At length, when the dead now lay in heaps one upon the other in the river, and the army had perished utterly, part in the river, and part—if any got safely across—at the hands of the cavalry, Nicias surrendered himself to Gylippus, having more confidence in him than in the Syracusans; and he bade him and the Laecedaeonians do with himself the captured at 7000; but it is evident that he includes the army of Demosthenes.
ο τι βούλονται, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους στρατιῶτας παῦσαι·

σθαί φονεύοντας. καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος μετὰ τοῦτο

ζωγρεῖν ἥδη ἐκέλευν· καὶ τοὺς τε λοιποὺς, ὅσους

μὴ ἀπεκρύψαντο (πολλοί δὲ οὕτωι ἐγένοντο), ξυνε-

κόμισαν ξύντας, καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς τριακοσίους, οἳ τὴν

φυλακὴν διεξῆλθον τῆς νυκτὸς, πέμψαντες τοὺς

3 διῳδομένους ξυνέλαβον. τὸ μὲν οὖν ἄθροισθέν

tοῦ στρατεύματος ἐς τὸ κοινὸν οὐ πολὺ ἐγένετο,

tὸ δὲ διακλατεῖν πολὺ, καὶ διεπλήσθη πᾶσα Σικε-

λία αὐτῶν, ἀτε οὐκ ἀπὸ ξυμβάσεως ὥσπερ τῶν

4 μετὰ Δημοσθένους ληφθέντων. μέρος δὲ τι οὐκ

ὀλίγων καὶ ἀπεθανεῖν πλείστος γὰρ δὴ φόνος

οὕτως καὶ οὐδενὸς ἐλάσσον τῶν ἐν τῷ Σικελικῷ

πολέμῳ τούτῳ ἐγένετο. καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις προσ-

βολαῖς ταῖς κατὰ τὴν πορείαν συχναὶς γενομέ-

ναις οὐκ ὀλίγοι ἐπεθυμεσαν. πολλοὶ δὲ ὁμοί

καὶ διέφυγον, οἱ μὲν καὶ παραυτίκα, οἱ δὲ καὶ

δουλεύσαντες καὶ διαδιδάσκοντες ὑστερον τού-

τοις δ᾽ ἦν ἀναχώρησις ἐς Κατάννη.

LXXXVI. Ξυναθροισθέντες δὲ οἱ Συρακόσιοι

καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, τῶν τε αἰχμαλώτων ὅσους ἐδύ-

ναντο πλείστους καὶ τὰ σκύλα ἀναλαβόντες,

2 ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν. καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους

'Ἀθηναίοι καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ὅποισον ἠλαβον

κατεβίβασαν ἐς τὰς Λιθοτομίας, ἀς φαλεστάτην

εἴναι νομίσαντες τήρησιν, Νικιάν δὲ καὶ Δημο-

1 Σικελικῷ deleted by Dobree, followed by Hude.

1 Not more than 1000; for the total number of the captives was about 7000 (ch. lxxvii. 4), and of these 6000 had belonged to the division of Demosthenes (ch. lxxii. 3). But the full magnitude of the catastrophe is seen in the fact

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whatever they pleased, but to stop slaughtering the rest of the soldiers. Whereupon Gylippus at last gave orders to make prisoners; and those of the survivors who had not been secretly appropriated by the Syracusan soldiers—and these were many—were brought in a body to Syracuse alive. They also sent men in pursuit of the three hundred, who had got through the guards the night before, and captured them. Now that part of the army which was collected into the common stock was not large, but that which was secretly taken by the soldiers was large, and all Sicily was filled with them, inasmuch as they had not been taken by capitulation, as had the force under Demosthenes. Besides, no small number had been killed; for the slaughter at the river had been very great—in fact, not inferior to any in this Sicilian war. And in the other frequent encounters which occurred on the march not a few had lost their lives. Notwithstanding all this, many escaped, some at the time, others afterwards, having become slaves and then making their escape; and the refuge for these was Catana.

LXXXVI. When the forces of the Syracusans and their allies had been brought together, they took with them as many of the captives as they could and the booty and returned to the city. All the rest of the prisoners they had taken of the Athenians and their allies they sent down into the stone-quarries, thinking it the safest way to keep them; but Nicias and Demosthenes they put to the sword, though against

that eight days before the final surrender the Athenian army numbered 40,000.
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σθένη ἀκοντος Γυλίππου ἀπέσφαξαν. ὁ γὰρ Γύλιππος καλὸν τὸ ἀγώνισμα ἐνόμιζέν οἱ εἰναι ἐπὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις καὶ τοὺς ἀντιστρατηγοὺς κομίσαι

3 Δακεδαιμονίοις. Ξυνέβαινε δὲ τὸν μὲν πολεμιώτατον αὐτοῖς εἶναι, Δημοσθένη, διὰ τὰ ἐν τῇ νῆσῳ καὶ Πύλῳ, τὸν δὲ διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ ἑπτυθεοτάτον τοὺς γὰρ ἐκ τῆς νῆσου ἀνδρας τῶν Δακεδαιμονίων ὁ Νικίας προθυμίθη, σπουδάς πείσας τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ποιήσασθαι, ὡστε ἀφεθῆναι. ἀνθ’ ὅν οἱ τὲ Δακεδαιμονίοι ἤσαν αὐτῷ προσφιλεῖς κἀκεῖνος οὐχ ἦκιστα 1 διὰ τοῦτο πιστεύσας ἑαυτὸν τῷ Γυλίππῳ παρέδωκεν. ἄλλα τῶν Συρακοσίων πτινές, ὡς ἐλέγετο, οἱ μὲν δείσαντες, ὅτι πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐκκοινολογήματο, μὴ βασανιζόμενος διὰ τὸ τοιοῦτον ταραχὴν σφῖσιν ἐν εὐπραγίᾳ ποιήσῃ, ἄλλοι δὲ, καὶ οὐχ ἦκιστα οἱ Κορινθιοὶ, μὴ χρήματι δὴ πείσας τινάς, ὅτι πλοῦσιος ἦν, ἀποδρᾶ καὶ αὐτὸς σφισί νεώτερον τι ἀπ’ αὐτὸν γένηται, πείσαντες 5 τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἀπέκτειναν αὐτὸν. καὶ ὁ μὲν τοιαύτη ἡ ὅτι ἐγκύντατα τούτων αὐτία ἑτερνύκει, ἦκιστα δὴ ἄξιον ὅν τῶν γε ἐπ’ ἐμοὶ Ἐλλήνων ἐς τότῳ δυστυχίᾳ ἀφικέσθαι διὰ τὴν πᾶσαν ἐς ἀρετὴν νεομισμένην ἐπιτήδευσιν.

LXXXVII. Τοὺς δ’ ἐν ταῖς λιθοτομίαις οἱ Συρακόσιοι χαλεπῶς τοὺς πρῶτοις χρόνους μετεχεῖν

1 διὰ τοῦτο, with B; Hude omits.

1 cf. v. xvi. 1.
the wish of Gylippus. For he thought that it would be a glorious achievement if, in addition to his other successes, he could also bring the generals of the enemy home to the Lacedaemonians. And it so happened that the one, Demosthenes, was regarded by the Lacedaemonians as their bitterest foe, on account of what had taken place on the island of Sphacteria and at Pylos; the other, for the same reason, as a very good friend; for Nicias had eagerly desired¹ that the Lacedaemonian prisoners taken on the island should be released, when he urged the Athenians to make peace. For these reasons the Lacedaemonians were friendly towards him, and it was not least on that account that he trusted in Gylippus and surrendered himself to him. But it was said that some of the Syracusans were afraid, seeing that they had been in communication with him, lest, if he were subjected to torture on that account, he might make trouble for them in the midst of their success; and others, especially the Corinthians, were afraid, lest, as he was wealthy,² he might by means of bribes make his escape and cause them fresh difficulties; they therefore persuaded their allies and put him to death. For this reason, then, or for a reason very near to this, Nicias was put to death—a man who, of all the Hellenes of my time, least deserved to meet with such a calamity, because of his course of life that had been wholly regulated in accordance with virtue.

LXXXVII. The prisoners in the stone-quarries were at first treated harshly by the Syracusans.

² He was worth 100 talents, according to Lysias, xix. 47. His property was chiefly in silver mines. He employed 1000 slaves in the mines at Laurium (Xen., De V'ct. iv. 14).
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ρίσαν. ἐν γὰρ κοίλῳ χωρίῳ οὐτας καὶ ὄλγω
πολλοὺς οὗ τε ἥλιου τὸ πρῶτον καὶ τὸ πυῖγος ἐπὶ
ἐλύπει διὰ τὸ ἀστέγαστον, καὶ αἱ νῦκτες ἐπιγιγνό-
μεναι τούναντίον μετοπωριναί καὶ ψυχραῖ τῇ
2 μεταβολῆ ἐς ἀσθένειαν ἐνεωτέριζον, πάντα τε ποι-
ούντων αὐτῶν διὰ στενοχωρίαν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ καὶ
προσέτι τῶν νεκρῶν ὡμοῦ ἐπὶ ἀλλήλοις ἐνυνε-
νημένων, οὗ ἐκ τε τῶν τραυμάτων καὶ διὰ τὴν
μεταβολὴν καὶ τὸ τοιούτον ἀπέθνησκον, καὶ ὦσμαί
ήσαν οὐκ ἀνεκτοί, καὶ λιμῷ ἀμα καὶ δίψῃ ἐπιέ-
ζοντο (ἐδίδοσαν γὰρ αὐτῶν ἐκάστῳ ἐπὶ ὅκτῳ
μήνας κοτύλην ὕδατος καὶ δύο κοτύλας σίτου),
ἄλλα τε ὦσα εἰκὸς ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ χωρίῳ ἐμπε-
πτωκότας κακοπαθήσαι, οὐδὲν ὦ τι οὐκ ἐπεγένετο
3 αὐτοῖς. καὶ ἡμέρας μὲν ἐβδομήκοντά τινας οὕτω
διητήθησαν ἅθρόων ἐπείτα πλὴν Ἀθηναίων καὶ
eἰ τινὲς Σικελιστῶν ἤ Ἰταλιστῶν ἐπεστράτευσαν,
4 τοὺς ἄλλους ἀπέδοντο. ἐλήφθησαν δὲ οἱ ἕμπαν-
tες, ἀκριβεία μὲν χαλεπῶν ἑξειπεῖν, ὠμοῖς δὲ οὐκ
ἐλώσσουσ εἴπτακισχίλιων.
5 Ἐννέβη τε ἐργον τότο 1 τῶν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον
τῶν μεγίστων γενέσθαι, δοκεῖν δ᾽ ἐμοίγε καὶ ὦν
ἀκοὴ Ἐλληνικῶν ἵσμεν, καὶ τοῖς τε κρατήσαι
λαμπρότατον καὶ τοῖς διαφθαρεῖσι δυστυχέ-
6 στατον κατὰ πάντα γὰρ πάντως νικηθέντες καὶ

1 Ἐλληνικῶν, after τοῦτο, deleted by Krüger.
Crowded as they were in large numbers in a deep and narrow place, at first the sun and the suffocating heat caused them distress, there being no roof; while the nights that followed were, on the contrary, autumnal and cold, so that the sudden change engendered illness. Besides, they were so cramped for space that they had to do everything in the same place; moreover, the dead were heaped together upon one another, some having died from wounds or because of the change in temperature or like causes, so that there was a stench that was intolerable. At the same time they were oppressed by both hunger and thirst—the Syracusans having for eight months given them each only a half-pint of water and a pint of food a day; and of all the other ills which men thrown into such a place would be likely to suffer there was none that did not befall them. Now for some seventy days they lived in this way all together; then all the rest, except the Athenians and any Siceliots and Italiots that had joined the expedition, were sold. The total number of prisoners taken, though it is difficult to speak with accuracy, was nevertheless not fewer than seven thousand.

This event proved to be the greatest of all that had happened in the course of this war, and, as it seems to me, of all Hellenic events of which we have record—for the victors most splendid, for the vanquished most disastrous. For the vanquished, beaten utterly

1 The scantiness of this allowance—only half the amount of food given to slaves—is best seen by a comparison with that which was allowed the Lacedaemonians taken on the island of Sphacteria, namely, “two quarts of barley-meal for each man and a pint of wine” (v. xvi. 1).
οὐδὲν ὀλίγον ἐς ὀνδὲν κακοπαθήσαντες, πανω-λεθρία δή τὸ λεγόμενον καὶ πεζὸς καὶ νῆς καὶ ὀνδὲν ὁ τι οὐκ ἀπώλετο, καὶ ὀλίγοι ἀπὸ πολλῶν ἐπ᾽ οἴκου ἀπενόστησαν. ταῦτα μὲν τὰ περὶ Σικελίαν γενόμενα.

1 According to Plutarch (Nicias, 2), many of the Athenians obtained their freedom, others who had already escaped got food and shelter by repeating verses from Euripides, who
at every point and having suffered no slight ill in any respect—having met, as the saying goes, with utter destruction—land-force and fleet and everything perished, and few out of many came back home.¹ Such was the course of events in Sicily.

was more popular with the Sicilians than any other foreign author. The thanks of these survivors, many of whom on their return expressed their gratitude to him, were doubtless the sweetest praise the poet ever heard.
INTRODUCTION

The article on the life and style of Thucydides, which goes by the name of Marcellinus, contains the following passage:

"Some say that the eighth book is spurious and not the work of Thucydides, while others say that it is his daughter's work, others Xenophon's. To these we say that it is clearly not his daughter's, for it is not in woman's nature to imitate such excellence in art. Besides, if she were so gifted, she would not have taken pains to conceal her identity, nor would she have written the eighth book only, but would have left many other things betraying her own sex. And that it is not Xenophon's work, the style all but cries aloud; for there is a wide interval between the plain and the lofty style. Nor indeed is it the work of Theopompus, as some have maintained; but to some, and especially the more accomplished, it seems to be indeed the work of Thucydides, but unadorned, written in rough outline and full of many matters in summary form, and admitting of embellishment and amplification. Wherefore we say further, that the exposition is rather weak and feeble, inasmuch as he apparently
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composed it while ailing. And when the body is a little sick, the reasoning power also is wont to be rather languid.”¹

The genuineness of Book VIII has been the object of attack in modern as well as in ancient times, but it may now be regarded as an accepted fact. Probably no scholar really doubts it. Ancient writers quote the book just as they do the other seven. The general characteristics are the same as in the other books. “There is,” as Arnold rightly claims, “the same impartiality, the same clear and calm view of political transactions.” And Jowett eloquently says: “The love of truth, the power of thought, the absence of moral approbation or disapprobation, the irony, the perception of character, the moderation of statement, the general excellence

¹ λέγουσι δὲ τινες τὴν ὁδόν ἰστορίαν νοθεύεσθαι καὶ μὴ εἶναι Θουκιδίδου ἀλλ’ οἱ μὲν φασιν εἶναι τῆς θυγατρὸς αὐτοῦ, οἱ δὲ Ξενοφῶντος. πρὸς οὓς λέγουμεν ὅτι τῆς μὲν θυγατρὸς ἃς οὔκ ἔστι ὄλην, οὐ γὰρ γνωστεῖαι ἦν φύσεως τοιαύτην ἀρετὴν τε καὶ τέχνην μιμήσασθαι. ἔπειτα, εἰ τοιαύτη τις ἦν, οὕτως ἔστο, ὅτι αὐτὴν ἑπάθειν, οὕτως ἐν τῇ ὁδόν ἐγγράφε μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ κατέλιπεν ἃν, τὴν οἰκείαν ἐκφαίνουσα φύσιν. ὅτι δὲ οὕτω Ξενοφῶντός ἔστι, ὁ χαρακτήρ μόνον οὐχὶ βοᾷ πολὺ γὰρ τὸ μέσον ἱσχυνον χαρακτῆρος καὶ ύψηλον. οὐ μὴν οὕτω Θεοτόκμπου, καθά τινες ἡξίωσαν τοῖς δὲ καὶ μᾶλλον τοῖς χαριστέροις Θουκιδίδου μὲν εἶναι δοκεῖ, ἀλλὰς δ’ ἀκαλλαπιστος, δι’ ἐκτύπων γεγραμμένη καὶ πολλῶν πλῆρης ἐν κεφαλαίῳ πραγμάτων καλλωπισθῆναι καὶ λαβεῖν ἐκτασιν δυναμένων. ἐνθεν καὶ λέγομεν ὅς ἀσθενέστερον πέφρασται καὶ ὅλην καθότι ἀρρεντίων αὐτὴν φαίνεται συντεθειώς. ἀσθενοῦντος δὲ σώματος βραχῦ τι καὶ ὁ λογισμὸς ἀτονωτέρος εἶναι φιλεῖ.
INTRODUCTION

... 'cry aloud'" for Thucydides. The vigour and terseness of style are as marked as ever. There is, it is true, occasional roughness and inaccuracy of expression to a greater extent than in the other books; but one who may have read criticisms before reading the book itself is sure to be astonished to find comparatively so few traces of the unfinished, either in style or content. The argument against the genuineness on the score of alleged "un-Thucydidean" words, phrases, or constructions falls to the ground on close examination. When the number of ἄπαξ λεγόμενα, of unusual adverbs and of new-coined verbal substantive found in Book VIII is compared with similar forms in the other books, as for example Goodhart has done in his Introduction, the conclusion in favour of genuineness is unavoidable. Even the suggestion that the book was edited and revised by Xenophon rests on no better basis than the fact that his Hellenica is a continuation of it.

The most striking thing about the book is the omission of direct speeches, so marked a feature of all the preceding books (except V). The statement attributed to Cratippus, a contemporary of Thucydides (Dionysius, de Thuc. Ind. p. 847), that speeches were omitted in Book VIII because the author realized that they interfered with the narrative and bored the reader, is so absurd as to be amusing. It has been plausibly argued that the
omission does not necessarily imply either a de-
liberate change of practice on the part of the
historian or even lack of revision. Any view on
these points will doubtless always remain a matter
of private judgment. My own view is that, if the
historian had not been suddenly cut down, either
by assassination at the hands of a robber, as one
tradition has it, or by disease, the book would have
received fuller revision, and the indirect speeches
at several important points would have been turned
into direct discourse.

Professor Goodhart well expresses the feeling of
the reader in turning the pages of Book viii.:

"The war enters upon a new phase after the
defeat of the Sicilian expedition. The scene
changes from Greece to Asia. But there is some-
thing more than a mere change of scene. Athens
herself appears under new conditions, fallen greatly
from her high estate, but appealing more than ever
to our interest and sympathy. We have seen her
before in the full blaze of Periclean splendour. But
perhaps our admiration has been qualified by some
feeling of aloofness. The people of Pallas Athene
seem to dwell upon sunlit heights too far removed
from the darkling ways of humanity. The picture
of their life is like the fabric of a vision, and they
themselves partake of its unreality. But the feeling
vanishes when we see them in the grip of fate.
Pity, akin to love, takes the place of admiration,
and we follow their fortunes with sympathy as keen and active as that which swayed the spectators of the final battle in the great harbour of Syracuse. So it may be that we get nearer to them in the closing scene than we have ever been before."
ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΩΝ Η

1. 'Εσ δὲ τὰς Ἀθηναὶς ἐπειδὴ ἦγγέλθη, ἔπι
πολὺ μὲν ἡπίστουν καὶ τοὺς πάνυ τῶν στρατιω-
tῶν ἐξ αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἔργου διαπεφευγόσι καὶ σαφῶς
ἀγγέλλουσι, μὴ οὔτω γε ἄν πανσυμβι διεφθάρθαι
ἐπειδὴ τε ἐγγρωσαν, χαλεποὶ μὲν ἦσαν τοῖς
ξυμπροθυμηθεῖσι τῶν ρητόρων τῶν ἐκπλουν,
ὡσπερ οὐκ αὐτοὶ ψηφισάμενοι, ὁργίζοντο δὲ καὶ
tοῖς χρησμολόγοις τε καὶ μάντεσι καὶ ὅποσοι τι
τότε αὐτοὺς θεώσαντες ἐπιλπίσαν ὡς λῆψονται

2 Σικελίαν. πᾶντα δὲ πανταχόθεν αὐτοὺς ἐλύπει
τε καὶ περιειστήκει ἐπὶ τῷ γεγενημένῳ φόβῳ
τε καὶ κατάπληξις μεγάλῃ δή. ἂμα μὲν γὰρ
στερόμενοι καὶ ἰδία ἐκαστός καὶ ἡ πόλις ὀπλιτῶν
τε πολλῶν καὶ ὑπέκουλ καὶ ἤλικας οἰαν οὐχ
ἐτέραν ἑώρων ὑπάρχουσαν ἐβαρύνοντο. ἂμα δὲ
ναῦς οὐχ ὅρωντες ἐν τοῖς νεωσόκοις ἱκανὰς οὔδὲ
χρήματα ἐν τῷ κοινῷ οὐδ’ ὑπηρεσίας ταῖς
ναυσὶν ἀνέπληστοι ἦσαν ἐν τῷ παρόντι σωθη-
σεθαί, τοὺς τε ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας πολεμίους
ἐνθὺς σφίσων ἐνόμιζον τῷ ναυτικῷ ἐπὶ τῶν Πει-
ραιά πλευσεῖσθαι, ἀλλως τε καὶ τοσοῦτον κρα-
τῆσαντας, καὶ τοὺς αὐτὸθεν πολεμίους τότε δὴ
καὶ διπλασίως πᾶντα παρεσκευασμένους κατὰ
κράτος Ἱδη καὶ ἐκ Ῥῆς καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης ἐπικεί-
σεθαί, καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους σφῶν μετ’ αὐτῶν

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BOOK VIII

I. When the news reached Athens, even though the actual soldiers who had escaped from the action itself gave a clear report, they for long refused to believe that the armament could have been so utterly destroyed. When, however, they were convinced, they were angry with the orators who had taken part in promoting the expedition—as though they had not voted for it themselves—and they were also enraged at the oracle-mongers and soothsayers and whoever at that time by any practice of divination had led them to hope that they would conquer Sicily. Everything indeed on every side distressed them, and after what had happened they were beset with fear and utmost consternation. For having lost, both each man separately and as a state, many hoplites and horsemen and the flower of the youth, while they saw none like it left them, they were heavy of heart; and again, seeing no ships in the docks in sufficient number nor money in the treasury nor crews for the ships, they were at the moment hopeless of safety. They thought that their enemies in Sicily would sail with their fleet straight for the Peiraeus, especially as they had won so great a victory, and that their foes at home, now doubly prepared in all respects, would attack them at once with all their might both by land and by sea, and that their own allies would revolt and join them.
THUCYDIDES

3 ἀποστάντας. ὁμως δὲ ὡς ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἔδοκει χρῆναι μὴ ἐνδιδόναι, ἀλλὰ παρασκευάζεσθαι καὶ ναυτικὸν, ὥθεν ἂν δύνωνται ξύλα ξυμπορισαμένους καὶ χρῆματα, καὶ τὰ τῶν ξυμμαχῶν ἐς ἀσφάλειαν ποιεῖσθαι, καὶ μάλιστα τὴν Εὐβοίαν, τὸν τε κατὰ τὴν πόλιν τὶ ἐς εὐτέλειαν σωφρονίσαι καὶ ἀρχῇ τινα πρεσβυτέρων ἀνδρῶν ἔλεσθαι, οὕτως περὶ τῶν παρὸντων ὡς ἂν καιρὸς

4 ἤ προβουλεύσουσιν. πάντα τε πρὸς τὸ παραχρήμα περιδεές, ὁπερ φιλεῖ δῆμος ποιεῖν, ἐτοίμοι ἢσαν εὐτακτεῖν. καὶ ὡς ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἐποίουν ταῦτα, καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

Π. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνωμένου χειμῶνος πρὸς τὴν ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας τῶν Ἀθηναίων μεγάλην κακοπραγίαν εὐθὺς οἱ Ὑπαρχόντως σαμίται ἢσαν, οἱ μὲν μηδετέρων ὄντες ξύμμαχοι, ὡς, ἢν τις καὶ μὴ παρακαλῇ σφᾶς, οὐκ ἀποστατέου ἔτι τοῦ πολέμου εἶναι, ἀλλ' ἔθελον ἰτέον ἐπὶ τούς Ἀθηναίους, νομίζοντες καὶ ἐπὶ σφᾶς ἐκαστοι ἔλθειν αὐτοῖς, εἰ τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ κατώρθωσαν, καὶ ἄμα βραχὺν ἔσεθαι τὸν λοιπὸν πόλεμον, οὐ μετασχείν καλὸν εἶναι, οἱ δ' αὖ τῶν Δακεδαμονίων ξύμμαχοι ξυμπροσβυμηθέντες ἐπὶ πλέουν ἢ πρὶν ἀπαλλάθησαι, διὰ τὰ χόρια πολλής ταλαιπωρίας, μάλιστα δὲ οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπήκοοι ἔτοίμοι ἢσαν καὶ παρὰ δύναμιν αὐτῶν ἀφίστασθαι διὰ τὸ ὄργῳν τις κρίνειν τὰ πράγματα καὶ μηδὲ ὑπολείπειν λόγον αὐτοῖς ὡς τὸ γ' ἐπὶ τὸν θέρος οὐκ 192
Nevertheless it was their opinion that, as far as their present circumstances permitted, they should not give up, but should both make ready a fleet, providing timber and money from whatever source they could, and put their relations with their allies, and especially with Euboca, on a safe footing; moreover, that they should reduce the expenses of the city to an economical basis, and should select a board of elderly men who should prepare measures with reference to the present situation as there might be occasion. In the panic of the moment they were ready, as is the way with a democracy, to observe discipline in everything. And as they had determined, so they proceeded to act; and the summer ended.

II. The following winter, in view of the great disaster that had befallen the Athenians in Sicily, there was at once excitement among all the Hellenes. Some, who were allies of neither party, thought that, even if they were not called upon for aid, they should no longer hold aloof from the war, but should go of their own accord against the Athenians; for they believed, one and all, that the Athenians would have come against them if they had succeeded in Sicily; they also believed that the rest of the war would be short and that it would be glorious to have a part in it. The allies of the Lacedaemonians, on the other hand, were more than ever animated by a common eagerness quickly to be relieved of their great hardships. But most of all the subjects of the Athenians were ready, even beyond their power, to revolt from them, because they judged of the situation under the influence of passion and would not even leave them the plea that they would be able to hold
The enmity was due to the establishment of Heracleia. The Trachinians being harassed by their neighbours, the Oetaeans, had appealed to Sparta for aid and...
out through the following summer. The Lacedaemonian state was encouraged by all these things, and especially because their allies in Sicily would in all probability be present to help them with a large force as soon as spring came, since necessity had now compelled them to acquire a navy. Being hopeful, then, in every way, they determined to set their hands to the war wholeheartedly, reckoning that when it should have ended successfully they would thereafter be free from such dangers as would have beset them from the side of the Athenians if these had acquired the resources of Sicily in addition to their own; and that, having overthrown them, they would themselves now hold securely the hegemony of all Hellas.

III. Accordingly Agis their king set out with an army at once during this same winter from Deceleia, and levied money from the allies for the maintenance of the fleet; then turning toward the Malian Gulf, he carried off from the Octaeans, in pursuance of a long-standing enmity, the greater part of their cattle and exacted money from them. Furthermore, he compelled the Achaecans of Phthiotis and the other subjects of the Thessalians in that region—though the Thessalians were unwilling and remonstrated—to give him hostages and money; then he deposited the hostages at Corinth and tried to bring their compatriots into the alliance. The Lacedaemonians, moreover, made requisition upon the states for the building of one hundred ships, fixing the levy for themselves and the Boeotians at twenty-five each, the Spartans had colonized Heracleia to protect them. The colony fell owing to the hostility of the Thessalians and the bad conduct of Spartan governors.
καὶ Δοκρῶς πέντε καὶ δέκα, καὶ Κορινθίος πέντε καὶ δέκα, Ἅρκασι δὲ καὶ Πελληνεῦσι καὶ Σικυωνίος δέκα, Μεγαρεῦσι δὲ καὶ Τροχηνίοις καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίοις καὶ Ἑρμιονεῦσι δέκα· τὰ τε ἄλλα παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς εὐθὺς πρὸς τὸ ἔαρ ἐξομενοὶ τοῦ πολέμου.

IV. Παρεσκευάζοντο δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναίοι, ὡσπερ διενοθήσαν, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ τῇ τε ναυπηγίᾳ, ξῦλα εὐμπορισάμενοι, καὶ Σοῦνιον τείχισαντες, ὥπως αὐτοῖς ἀσφάλεια ταῖς σιταγωγοῖς ναυσίν εἶχον τοῦ περίπλου, καὶ τὸ τε ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ τείχισμα ἐκλιπόντες ὣ ἐνωκοδόμησαν παραπλέοντες ἐς Σικελίαν, καὶ τὰ ἄλλα, εἰ τοῦ τε ἐδόκει ἄχρειον ἀναλίσκεσθαι, ἐυστελλόμενοι ἡς εὐτέλειαν, μάλιστα δὲ τὰ τῶν εὐμμάχων διασκοποῦντες ὡποῖς μὴ σφῶν ἀποστῆσονται.

V. Πρασσόντων δὲ ταῦτα ἀμφοτέρων καὶ ὄντων οὐδὲν ἄλλο ὡσπερ ἄρχομένων ἐν κατασκευῇ τοῦ πολέμου, πρῶτοι Ἐυβοῖς ὡς Ἀχις περὶ ἀποστάσεως τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπρεσβεύσαντο ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ. οὐ δὲ προσδεξάμενοι τοὺς λόγους αὐτῶν μεταπέμπεται ἐκ Λακεδαιμόνος Ἀλκαμένη τὸν Σθενελάδου καὶ Μέλανθον ἄρχοντας ὡς ἐς τὴν Ἐυβοίαν· οἱ δ' ἡλθον ἔχοντες τῶν νεοδαμόδων ὡς τριακοσίων, καὶ 2 παρεσκευάζεν αὐτοῖς τὴν διάβασιν. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ καὶ Λέσβιοι ἡλθον, βουλόμενοι καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀποστῆναι καὶ εὐμπρασσόντων αὐτοῖς τῶν Βουωτῶν ἀναπείθεται Ἀχις ὡστε Ἐυβοίας μὲν

1 cf. vii. xxvi. 2.
2 The clans of new citizens formed of Helots emancipated for service in war. Cf. v. xxxiv. 1; vii. xix. 3.

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for the Phocians and Locrians at fifteen, for the Corinthians at fifteen, for the Arcadians, Pellenians and Sicyonians at ten, and for the Megarians, Troezenians, Epidaurians and Hermionians at ten. And they went on with their other preparations with the expectation of beginning the war promptly with the opening of spring.

IV. During this same winter the Athenians also were making their preparations to build ships, in accordance with their decision, and for this they had collected timber; and they fortified Sunium, in order that there might be protection for their grain-ships as they rounded the promontory. Furthermore, they abandoned the fortress in Laconia¹ which they had built as they sailed along the Peloponnesian coast toward Sicily; and in general, if there seemed to be any useless expenditure anywhere, they re-trenched in order to save money; but above all they kept an eye on their allies, that they might not revolt from them.

V. While both sides were carrying out these measures and busily equipping themselves for the war precisely as if they were just beginning it, first of all the Euboeans in the course of this winter sent envoys to Agis to discuss revolting from Athens. Receiving their proposals, he summoned from Lacedaemon Alcamenes son of Sthenelaïdas and Melanthus to take command in Euboea, and they came with about three hundred neodamodes,² while Agis began arranging for their crossing. But in the meantime the Lesbians also came, they also desiring to revolt; and as the Boeotians assisted them in their negotiations, Agis was persuaded to delay matters so far as the Eubocans were concerned and began arranging
THUCYDIDES

3 The oligarchs, as shown by chs. ix and xiv. Chios had hitherto been noted for its loyalty to Athens.

2 Darius II reigned 423-404.

3 Mentioned as satrap at Sardis in 440 B.C. (i. 115) and
BOOK VIII. v. 2-5

their revolt for the Lesbians, giving them as harmost Alcamenes, who was to have sailed to Euboea; furthermore, the Boeotians promised them ten ships and Agis the same number. These negotiations were carried on without the authority of the Lacedaemonian state; for so long as he was stationed at Deceleia with his own force Agis possessed full power to send troops anywhere he wished as well as to levy them and to exact money. And at that time the allies hearkened to him far more, one might say, than to the Lacedaemonians in Sparta; for he had a force at his own disposal and his appearance anywhere instantly inspired fear. So he was working in the interest of the Lesbians, but the Chians and Erythraeans, who also were ready to revolt, betook themselves, not to Agis, but to Lacedaemon. And with them went an envoy from Tissaphernes, who was military governor of the coast-lands for King Darius son of Artaxerxes. For Tissaphernes was also trying to induce the Peloponnesians to come over to Asia, promising to furnish them maintenance. For the King, as it chanced, had lately demanded of him the tribute from his own province, for which he had fallen into arrears, since he was not able to exact it from the Hellenic cities because of the Athenians. He therefore thought that if he should weaken the Athenians he would be better able to collect his tribute; he also intended at the same time to make the Lacedaemonians allies of the King, and, in accordance with the King's command, either to take alive or to kill Amorges, bastard son of Pissuthnes, who again in 428 (iii. 31). Soon after the latter date he revolted. Tissaphernes was sent to suppress the revolt and, succeeding, became satrap himself.
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τὸν νόθον, ἀφεστώτα περὶ Καρίαν, ὡσπερ αὐτῷ προσέταξε βασιλεὺς, ἢ ζώντα ἀξίων ἢ ἀποκτενεῖν. οἱ μὲν οὖν Χίοι καὶ Τισσαφέρνης κοινῇ κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ ἔπρασσον.

VI. Καλλίγειτος δὲ ὁ Λαοφῶντος, Μεγαρεύς, καὶ Τιμαγόρας ὁ Ἀθηναγόρος, Κυζικηνός, φυγάδες τῆς ἐαυτῶν ἀμφότεροι παρὰ Φαρναβάζῳ τῷ Φαρνάκον κατοικοῦντες, ἀφικνουντα περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν καὶ ρόν ἐς τὴν Λακεδαιμονα πέμψαντος Φαρναβάζου, ὡπῶς ναῦς κομίσειαν ἐς τῶν Ἑλλήσποντον, καὶ αὐτός, εἰ δύνατο, ἀπερ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης προσπυμεῖτο, τὰς τε ἐν τῇ ἐαυτοῦ ἀρχῆ πόλεις ἀποστήσειε τῶν Ἀθηναίων διὰ τῶν φόρων, καὶ ἀφ᾽ ἐαυτοῦ βασιλεῖ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν 2 τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ποιήσειεν. πρασσόντων δὲ ταῦτα χωρὶς ἐκατέρων, τῶν τε ἀπὸ τοῦ Φαρναβάζου καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ Τισσαφέρνους, πολλὴ ἀμιλλα ἐγίγνετο τῶν ἐν τῇ Λακεδαιμονι, ὡπῶς οἱ μὲν ἐς τὴν Ἰωνίαν καὶ Χίον, οἱ δ᾽ ἐς τῶν Ἑλλήσποντον πρῶτερον ναῦς καὶ στρατιὰ πείσουσι 3 πέμπειν. οἱ μέντοι Λακεδαιμονιοὶ τὰ τῶν Χίων καὶ Τισσαφέρνους παρὰ πολὺ προσεδέξαντο μᾶλλον. ξυνεπρασσε γὰρ αὐτοῖς καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης, Ἐνδίω ἐφορεύοντι πατρικὸς ἐς τὰ μάλιστα ξένου ὅν, οἴθεν καὶ τοῦν μακανικὸν ἡ οἰκία αὐτῶν ἕσχεν. Ἐνδίως γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐκα-

κατὰ τὴν ξειάν deleted by Krüger and van Herwerden as gloss to οἴθεν, followed by Hude.
was in revolt in Caria. Accordingly the Chians and Tissaphernes were negotiating in common for the same object.

VI. About the same time Calligeitus son of Laophon, a Megarian, and Timagoras son of Athenagoras, a Cyzicene, both being fugitives from their own countries and living at the court of Pharnabazus¹ son of Pharnaces, came to Lacedaemon. They had been sent by Pharnabazus to bring ships to the Hellespont, in order that he too, just as Tissaphernes was eager to do, might, if possible, cause the cities in his own province to revolt from the Athenians on account of the tribute, and by his own efforts secure for the King the alliance of the Lacedaemonians. As the two sets of envoys, those from Pharnabazus and those from Tissaphernes, were negotiating these matters separately, there was much rivalry among the people of Lacedaemon, one side trying to persuade the people to send ships and troops to Ionia and Chios first, the other to the Hellespont. The Lacedaemonians, however, were by far more inclined to accept the proposals of the Chians and Tissaphernes. For Alcibiades was co-operating with them, being an hereditary friend of the ephor Endius and on the most intimate terms with him. (This was, in fact, the reason why their house had acquired its Laconian name; for Endius was called Endius son of Alcibiades).² But in spite of

¹ Satrap of the territory along the Hellespont.
² The proof that Alcibiades was a Laconian name: it was borne by alternate generations in the family of Endius. Cleinias, Alcibiades' great-grandfather, determined that in his family also the name Alcibiades should alternate with his own name.
4 λείτο. ὃμως δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι πρῶτοι κατάσκοποι ἐς τὴν Χίον πέμψαντες Φρύνιν, ἄνδρα περίοικον, εἰ αἱ τε νῆς αὐτῶν εἰσὶν ὀσασπερ ἔλεγον καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἡ πόλις ἱκανή ἐστι πρὸς τὴν λεγομένην δόξαν, ἀπαγγείλαντος αὐτῶς ὡς εἰ ὁ τὰ ἀθυτὰ ἀλήθη ἅπερ ἦκονν, τοὺς τε Χίους καὶ τοὺς Ἐρυθραίους εὐθὺς εὐμαχοῦν ἐποίησαντο καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ναῦς ἐνηψήφισαντο αὐτῶς πέμπειν, ὡς ἐκεῖ οὐκ ἐλασσον ἢ ἐξήκοντα ἀφ' ὧν οἱ 5 Χίοι ἔλεγον ὑπαρχοῦσον. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον δέκα τούτων αὐτῶς ἔμελλον πέμψειν καὶ Μελαγχρίδαν, ὅς αὐτῶς ναύαρχος ἦν ἐπείτα σεισμοῦ γενομένου ἀντὶ τοῦ Μελαγχρίδου Χαλκίδα έπεμπον καὶ ἀντὶ τῶν δέκα νεῶν πέντε παρεσκευάζοντο ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ, καὶ ὁ χειμῶν ἑτελεύτα, καὶ εὖδις δέον εἰκοστὸν ἥτοι τῷ πολέμῳ ἑτελεύτα τῷ δέ οὖν Θουκυδίδης εὐνέγραψεν.

VII. Τούτῳ δ' ἐπιγιγνόμενον θέρους εὐθὺς ἐπεισοδεύον τῶν Χίων ἀποστεῖλαι τὰς ναῦς καὶ δεδιότων μή οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ πρασσόμενα αἰσθοῦντο (πάντες γὰρ κρύφα αὐτῶν ἐπερεσβεύοντο), ἀποπέμπονσιν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἄνδρας Σπαρτιάτας ἐς Κόρινθον τρεῖς, ὅπως ἀπὸ τῆς ἔτερας θαλάσσης ὡς τάχιστα ἐπὶ τὴν πρὸς Ἀθηνᾶς ὑπερενεγκόντες τὰς ναῦς τὸν ἴσθμον κελεύσσωσι πλέον ἐς Χίον πάσας, καὶ ὡς ὁ Αχις παρεσκευάζειν ἐς τὴν Λέσβον καὶ τὰς ἄλλας. ᾦσαν δὲ αἱ ἐξύμπασαι τῶν εὐμαχικῶν νῆς αὐτὸθει μιᾶς δέονσι τεσσαράκοντα.

VIII. Ὅ μὲν οὖν Καλλιγειτος καὶ Τιμαγόρας ὑπὲρ τοῦ Φαρμαβάζου οὐκ ἐκοινώνω τὸν στόλον ἐς τὴν Χίον, οὐδὲ τὰ χρήματα ἑδίδοσαν ἢ ἠλθὼν 202
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their inclination, the Lacedaemonians first sent Phrynis, one of the Perioeci, to Chios to see whether the Chians had as many ships as they claimed, and whether in other respects the power of the city was equal to the representations made. When he brought back word that what they had heard was true, they at once made the Chians and the Erythraeans allies, and voted to send them forty ships, there being, from what the Chians said, no fewer than sixty already there. And at first they were going to send them ten of these under the command of Melanchridas, who was their admiral; but afterwards, when an earthquake occurred, instead of Melanchridas they sent Chalcideus, and instead of ten ships they made ready five in Laconia. So the winter ended, and with it the nineteenth year of the war of which Thucydides wrote the history.

VII. At the beginning of the following summer, as the Chians pressed them to send the ships, and were afraid that the Athenians might become aware of their negotiations—for all these embassies were kept secret from them—the Lacedaemonians sent to Corinth three Spartans, that they might as quickly as possible haul the ships over the Isthmus from the Corinthian Gulf to the sea on the side toward Athens, and give orders for the whole fleet to sail to Chios—the ships which Agis was getting ready for Lesbos as well as the rest. And the number of ships of the allied contingents at that place was all together thirty-nine.

VIII. Accordingly, Calligeitus and Timagoras, who were acting on behalf of Pharnabazus, did not join in the expedition to Chios, nor did they give
The Isthmian Games were held in Corinthian territory, and under the presidency of Corinth. They were held every two years, in early spring or summer.
the money—twenty-five talents—which they had brought with them for the despatching of the ships, but intended to sail later with another armament by themselves. Agis, on the other hand, when he saw the Lacedaemonians eager for the expedition to Chios first, did not himself maintain a different view; but when the allies came together at Corinth and deliberated, they decided: in the first place, to sail to Chios with Chalcideus in command, he being in charge of the equipping of the five ships in Laconia; then to proceed to Lesbos with Alcamenes as commander—the one whom Agis was intending to send; and, finally, to go to the Hellespont, Clearchus son of Ramphias having already been assigned to command in this region. Furthermore, they decided to carry across the Isthmus half of the ships at first, and that these were to set sail immediately, in order that the attention of the Athenians might not be directed toward the ships that were setting out more than toward those that were afterwards being carried across the Isthmus. For they proposed to make the voyage from here to Chios openly, despising the impotence of the Athenians, because no considerable fleet of theirs was as yet making its appearance. And in accordance with their decision they at once conveyed twenty-one ships across.

IX. The Corinthians, however, although the others were impatient for the voyage, were not disposed to sail with them until they should have celebrated the Isthmian Games, which were held at that time. And Agis was quite ready to allow them to preserve inviolate the Isthmian truce while he made the expedition an affair of his own. But as
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θίων, ἀλλὰ διατριβῆς ἐγγυνημένης, οἱ Ἀθηναίοι ἥσθοντο τὰ τῶν Χίων μᾶλλον, καὶ πέμψαντες ἕνα τῶν στρατηγῶν Ἀριστοκράτη ἐπητιῶντο αὐτούς, καὶ ἀριστομέρων τῶν Χίων, τὸ πιστὸν ναῦς σφίσι ξυμπέμπειν ἐκέλευον ἐς τὸ ξυμμαχεῖν. Οἱ δὲ ἐπεμψαν ἐπτά. αὐτοῖς δὲ ἐγένετο τῆς ἀποστολῆς τῶν νεῶν οἱ μὲν πολλοὶ τῶν Χίων οὐκ εἰδότες τὰ πρασσόμενα, οἱ δὲ ὅλοι καὶ ξυνείδότες τὸ τε πλῆθος οὐ βουλόμενοι πῶς πολέμου ἐχειν πρὶν τι καὶ ἵσχυρον λάβωσι, καὶ τοὺς Πελοποννησίους οὐκέτι προσδεχόμενοι ἤζειν, ὅτι διείστησον.

Χ. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τὰ Ἰσθμία ἐγέρνετο, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναίοι (ἐπηγγέλθησαν γὰρ) ἐθεώρουν ἐς αὐτά, καὶ κατάδηλα μᾶλλον αὐτοῖς τὰ τῶν Χίων ἐφάνη. καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἀνεχώρησαν, παρεσκευάζοντο εἴθυς ὅπως μὴ λήσοσιν αὐτούς αἱ νῆες ἐκ τῶν Χίων Ἐγχρείων ἀφορμηθεῖσαι. οἱ δὲ μετὰ τὴν ἐορτὴν ἀνήγγειλον μιᾶ καὶ εἰκοσι ναυσὶν ἐς τὴν Χίον, ἀρχονταὶ Ἀλκαμένη ἔχοντες. καὶ αὐτοῖς οἱ Ἀθηναίοι τὸ πρῶτον ἵσαι ναυσὶ προσπλεύσαντες ύπήγγον ἐς τὸ πέλαγος. ως δὲ ἐπὶ πολὺ οὐκ ἐπηκολούθησαν οἱ Πελοποννησίοι ἀλλ' ἀπετράπωσαν, ἐπανεχώρησαν καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναίοι τὰς γὰρ τῶν Χίων ἐπτά ναύς ἐν τῷ ἀριθμῷ μετὰ σφῶν ἔχοντες οὐ πιστὰς εὐνοµίζον, ἀλλ' ύστερον ἄλλας προσπληρώσαντες ἐς ἐπτά καὶ τριάκοντα, παρα-

1 καὶ ξυνείδότες B, the other MSS. omitting καί; Hude inserts οἱ.
2 ἐς is added by Westermann.

1 During the truce, states which were at war with each other were allowed to send contestants and deputies to the 206
the Corinthians did not agree and delay ensued, the Athenians became more aware of the designs of the Chians, and sending Aristocrates, one of their generals, they charged them with the plot, and when they denied it, bade them, as their guarantee of good faith, send some ships along with the Athenian fleet as a contribution to the allied force; and they sent seven. Their reason for sending these ships was that most of the Chians had no knowledge of the negotiations, and the oligarchs, who were in the plot, were not only unwilling as yet to incur the hostility of the populace, before they had acquired any strength, but also because of the delay of the Peloponnesians no longer expected them to come.

X. In the meantime the Isthmian Games were celebrated, and the Athenians, since the truce had been proclaimed,\(^1\) sent deputies to them; and so the designs of the Chians became more manifest to them. And when they returned they immediately made arrangements that the ships should not set sail from Cenchreaië without their knowledge. But the Peloponnesians, after the festival, put to sea for Chios with twenty-one ships under the command of Alcamenes. And the Athenians at first sailed up to them with an equal number of ships, and tried to draw them out into the open sea. But when the Peloponnesians did not follow them very far but turned back, the Athenians also withdrew; for they had the seven Chian ships in the ranks of their fleet and did not consider them trustworthy. But they afterwards manned additional ships, bringing their number up to thirty-seven, and then pursued the common games, these having a safe pass to and from the celebration.
τλέοντας αυτούς καταδιώκουσιν ἐς Πειραιῶν τῆς Κορινθίας. ἔστι δὲ λίμην ἑρήμος καὶ ἔσχατος πρὸς τὰ μεθόρια τῆς Ἐπιδαυρίας. καὶ μίαν μὲν ναύν ἀπολλύσας μετέφερον οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι, τὰς δὲ ἄλλας ἐξυπαγαγόντες ὀρμίζουσιν. καὶ προσβι-
λόντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν ταῖς ναυσὶ καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν ἀποβάντων θόρυβός τε ἐγένετο πολὺς καὶ ἅτακτος, καὶ τῶν τε νεῶν τὰς πλείους κατατραυματίζουσιν ἐν τῇ γῇ οἱ Ἀθη-
ναίοι καὶ τὸν ἄρχοντα Ἀλκαμένη ἀποκτείνουσιν καὶ αὐτῶν τινες ἀπέθανον.

XI. Διακριθέντες δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὰς πολεμίας ναῦς ἐπέταξαν ἐφορμεῖν ἰκανίας, ταῖς δὲ λοιπαῖς ἐς τὶ 1 υησίδιον ὀρμίζουται, ἐν δὲ οὐ πολὺ ἀπ-
έχοντες ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο, καὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθηναίας ἐπὶ
2 βοήθειαν ἔσπερον. παρῆσαν γὰρ καὶ τοῖς Πελο-
πονησίοις τῇ ύστεραια οἱ τῆς Κορινθίων βοη-
θούντες ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς, καὶ οὐ πολλῷ ύστερον καὶ
οἱ ἄλλοι πρόσχωροι. καὶ ὀρῶντες τὴν φυλακῆν
ἐν χωρίῳ ἑρήμῳ ἐπίποιον οὕσαν ἡπόρουν καὶ
ἐπενόησαν μὲν κατακαῦσαι τὰς ναῦς, ἐπειτα δὲ ἐξοξεῖν αὐτοῖς ἀνελκύσαι καὶ τῷ πεζῷ προσκα-
θημένους φυλακῆν ἐχεῖν, ἑως ἀν τις παρατύχῃ
diaφυγὴ ἔπτηθεία. ἔπεμψε δ' αὐτοῖς καὶ Ἄγις
αἰσθόμενος ταῦτα ἄνδρα Σπαρτιάτην Θέρμωνα.
3 τοῖς δὲ Λακεδαιμονίων πρῶτοι μὲν ἡγγέλθη ὅτι
αἱ νήσει ἀνηγμέναι εἰσίν ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ (εἴρητο γὰρ,
ὅταν γένηται τοῦτο, Ἀλκαμένει ὑπὸ τῶν ἐφόρων
ἵππεα πέμψαι), καὶ εὐθὺς τὰς παρὰ σφῶν πέντε

1 τὶ, for τῶ of the MSS., Stahl’s correction.

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enemy as they sailed along the coast, until they put in at Peiraeum in Corinthian territory. This is a deserted port, the last toward the borders of Epidauria. The Peloponnesians lost one ship out at sea, but brought the rest together and cast anchor. And now, when the Athenians attacked them, both by sea with their fleet and on land, having put men ashore, there was great confusion and disorder; and most of the Peloponnesian ships were disabled by the Athenians on the beach and their commander Alcamenes was slain. And some Athenians also were killed.

XI. After drawing off, the Athenians posted a sufficient number of ships to keep watch upon those of the enemy, but with the rest cast anchor at an islet not far distant, on which they proceeded to make their camp; and they also sent to Athens for reinforcements. For the Corinthians had joined the Peloponnesians the day after the battle, bringing reinforcements to their fleet, and not long afterward the peoples of the neighbourhood also came. And the Peloponnesians, seeing the difficulty of guarding the ships in a desert place, were in perplexity; and they even thought of burning the ships, but afterwards determined to draw them up on shore and, settling down there with their land-force, to keep guard over them until some favourable opportunity of escape should offer. And Agis, hearing of their predicament, sent to them Thermon, a Spartan. Now the first news that came to the Lacedaemonians was that the ships had put to sea from the Isthmus—for orders had been given to Alcamenes by the ephors to despatch a horseman as soon as that should happen—and they were planning to send
He was suspected of an intrigue with the wife of Agis (Plutarch, Alcib. 23).
immediately their own five ships under the command of Chalcideus, and Aleibiades with him; afterwards, when they were eager to sail, word came to them about their ships having taken refuge at Peiraeum; and they were so discouraged, because in this their first undertaking in the Ionian war they had failed, that they from that time on ceased planning to send out the ships that were in home waters, but on the contrary even thought of recalling some that had previously gone out to sea.

XII. Now when Aleibiades learned of this, he again urged Endius and the other ephors not to shrink from the expedition, saying that their fleet would have completed the voyage before the Chians could hear of the disaster to their ships, and that he himself, when he reached Ionia, would easily persuade the cities to revolt by telling them of the weakness of the Athenians and the zeal of the Lacedaemonians; for he would be more readily believed than others. And to Endius he said privately that it would be an honour for him, through the agency of Aleibiades, to cause Ionia to revolt and to make the King an ally to the Lacedaemonians, urging him not to let this become the achievement of Agis; for he happened himself to be at variance with Agis.¹ So having persuaded Endius and the other ephors, he put to sea with the five ships in company with Chalcideus the Lacedaemonian, and they made the voyage with all speed.

XIII. About the same time the sixteen Peloponnesian ships, which had served with Gylippus in Sicily throughout the war, were on their way home; and as they were off Leucadia they were intercepted and roughly handled by the twenty-seven Athenian
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καὶ οἴ δὲ Χαλκιδέως καὶ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης πλέοντες ὅσοις τε ἐπιτύχοιεν ξυνελάμβανον τοῦ μὴ ἔξαγγγελτοι γενέσθαι, καὶ προσβαλόντες πρῶτον Κωρύκῳ τῆς ἥπειρος καὶ ἄφεντες ἐνταῦθα αὐτοὺς, αὐτοὶ μὲν προσγυγεῖομενοι τῶν ἐξυμπρασσόντων Ἑλέων τισὶ καὶ κελευόντων καταπλέειν μὴ προεσπόντας ἐς τὴν πόλιν, ἀφικνοῦνται αἰφνίδιοι τοῖς Ἑλέων. καὶ οἱ μὲν πολλοὶ ἐν θαύματι ἦσαν καὶ ἐκπλήξει τοῖς δ' ὀλίγοις παρεσκέυαστο ὡστε βουλὴν 1 τυχεῖν ξυλλεγομένην, καὶ γενομένων λόγων ἀπὸ τέ τοῦ Χαλκιδέως καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδου ὡς ἄλλαι νῆς πολλαὶ προσπέλεουσι καὶ τὰ περὶ τῆς πολιορκίας τῶν ἐν τῷ Πειραιῷ νεῶν οὐ δηλωσάντων, ἀφίστανται Χῖοι καὶ αὐθίς Ἐρυθραῖοι Αθη-3 ναῖοι. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα τρισὶ ναυσὶ πλεύσαντες καὶ Κλαξομενᾶς ἀφιστάσιν, διαβάντες δὲ οἱ Κλας-ξομενῶν εὐθὺς ἐς τὴν ἥπειρον τὴν Πολικήν ἐτεί-χιζον, εἰ τι δέοι σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐκ τῆς νησίδος ἐν ἦ ἀκούσαν πρὸς ἁναχώρησιν. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀφεστῶ-τες ἐν τείχισμῷ τε πάντες ἦσαν καὶ παρασκευῆ πολέμου.

XV. Ἔσ δὲ τὰς Ἀθηναὶ ταχὺ ἀγγελία τῆς Χῖου

1 τε after βουλὴn deleted by Krüger; so also after ἄλλαι below.

1 There were several places called Corycus. This one was the southernmost point of the Erythraean peninsula, about forty miles from Chios. Cf. Livy xxxvii. 12, Coryceum Teiorum promonturium.
ships under the command of Hippocles son of Menippus, who was on the look-out for the ships from Sicily; but all except one escaped the Athenians and sailed into Corinth.

XIV. Meanwhile Chalcideus and Alcibiades as they sailed for Chios seized all whom they encountered, that their coming might not be reported. The first point on the mainland at which they touched was Corycus,¹ where they released their captives; then after a conference with some Chians who were co-operating with them and who urged them to sail to Chios without giving any notice, they arrived at Chios suddenly. Now the people at large were in a state of wonderment and consternation, but the oligarchs had arranged that the council should chance to have just assembled; speeches were accordingly made by Chalcideus and Alcibiades, who announced that many additional ships were on the way, but did not disclose the fact of the blockade of their fleet at Peiraeum, and then the Chians revolted from Athens, and so later on did the Erythraeans. After this three ships were detached from the fleet and brought about the revolt of Clazomenae. And the Clazomenians immediately crossed over to the mainland and fortified Polichne, on the chance that they themselves might have need of it in case they should withdraw from the island ² on which they lived. These peoples, then, being in revolt, were all engaged in fortifying and preparing for war.

XV. News of the revolt of Chios came quickly

² According to Pausanias (vii. iii. 9), the Clazomenians had removed to the island through fear of the Persians.
καὶ νομίσαντες μέγαν ἡδὴ καὶ σαφῆνες μέγαν ἐπὶ τῶν κίνδυνων σφάς περιεστάναι, καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς ξυμμάχους οὐκ ἐθελήσειν τὴς μεγίστης πόλεως μεθεστηκήνας ἰσχὐρεῖν, ἥτα τε χίλια τάλαντα, ὧν διὰ παντὸς τοῦ πολέμου ἐγλύχωτο μὴ ἄψασθαι, εὑρίσκειερ τὰς ἐπικειμένας ζημίας τῷ εἰπόντι ἢ ἐπιψηφίζαντι ὑπὸ τῆς παροῦσης ἐκπληξεῖσθαι καὶ ἐψηφίσαντο κινεῖν καὶ ναῦς πληροῦν μὴ ὀλίγας, τὸν τε ἐν τῷ Πειραιῶ εἴφορμουσών τὰς μὲν ὀκτὼ ἡδῆ πέμπτες, αἱ ἀπολύσαι τὴν φυλακὴν τὰς μετὰ Χαλκιδῶν διότι σαι καὶ οὗ καταλαβοῦσαι ἀνεκχωρήσεσαι (ἥρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Στρομβιχίδης Διοτίμου), ἄλλας δὲ οὐ πολὺ ὑστερον βοηθεῖν δώδεκα μετὰ Θρασυκλέους, ἀπολύσαις καὶ ταῦτας τὴν ἐφόρμησιν. τὰς τε τῶν Χίων ἐπτὰ ναῦς, αἱ αὐτοῖς ξυνεπολιορκοῦν τὰς ἐν τῷ Πειραιῶ, ἀπαγαγόντες τοὺς μὲν δούλους ἔξ ἀυτῶν ἡλευθέρωσαι, τοὺς δὲ ἐλευθέρους κατέδησαι. ἐτέρας δὲ ἄντι πασῶν τῶν ἀπελθοῦσῶν νεῶν ἐς τὴν ἐφόρμησιν τῶν Πελοποιησίων διὰ τάχους πληρώσαντες ἀντεπεμψαν καὶ ἄλλας διενοῦσα τριάκοντα πληροῦν. καὶ πολλή ἦν ἡ προθυμία καὶ ὀλίγων ἐπράσετο οὐδέν ἐς τὴν βοήθειαν τὴν ἐπὶ τὴν Χίον.

XVI. Ἔν δὲ τούτῳ Στρομβιχίδης ταῖς ὀκτὼ

1 τὰς ἐπικειμένας ζημίας deleted by Widmann, followed by Hude.

1 cf. ii. 24. Pericles had set this fund aside in the first year of the war, to be touched only in case a hostile fleet threatened the Peiraeus.
to Athens, and they felt that the danger which encompassed them was by now great and manifest, and that the rest of their allies would not be inclined to keep quiet when the greatest state of all had seceded. And so they took up the question of the fund of a thousand talents, which during the whole war they had jealously refrained from touching, and under the influence of their consternation immediately rescinded the penalties which had been imposed upon any speaker who should propose to touch this money, or any presiding officer who should put such a proposal to a vote, and then voted to use this fund and man a considerable number of ships. They also voted that of the ships which were employed in the blockade at Peiraeum there should be sent at once the eight that, leaving guard-duty, had gone in pursuit of the fleet under Chalcideus, but after failing to overtake it had returned to their post—the commander of these eight being Strombichides son of Diotimus—and that soon afterwards twelve others under Thrasycles should leave the blockade and go to the rescue. As for the seven Chian ships that were assisting them in the blockade of the vessels at Peiraeum, they withdrew them, freeing the slaves aboard them and putting the freemen in fetters. And in place of all the ships that had gone away they speedily manned others and sent them to continue the blockade of the Peloponnesians, and it was their intention to man thirty more. Great indeed was their ardour, and there was nothing trivial in their efforts to send out reinforcements against Chios.

XVI. Meanwhile Strombichides with his eight
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νασίν ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Σάμον, καὶ προσλαβῶν Σαμίαν μίαν ἐπλευσεν ἐς Τέων καὶ ἱσυχίζειν ἣδειν αὐτούς. ἐκ δὲ τῆς Χίου ἐς τὴν Τέων καὶ ὁ Χαλκιδεὺς μετὰ τριῶν καὶ εἰκοσι νεῶν ἐπέπλευ, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἀμα ὁ Κλαξομενίων καὶ Ἔρυθραιον παρῆει.

2 προαισθόμενος δὲ ὁ Στρομβιχίδης προανήγετο, καὶ μετεωρίσθεϊν ἐν τῷ πελάγει ως ἑώρα τὰς ναῦς πολλὰς τὰς ἀπὸ τῆς Χίου, φυγῇ ἐποιεῖτο ἐπὶ τῆς Σάμου· αἱ δὲ ἑδώκουν. τὸν δὲ πεζὸν οἱ Τηνὶ τὸ πρῶτον οὐκ ἔσδεχόμενοι, ως ἐφυγον οἱ Ἀθηναίοι, ἐσηγάγοντο. καὶ ἔπεσχον μὲν οἱ πεζοὶ καὶ ὁ Χαλκιδεὰ ἐκ τῆς διώξεως περιμένοντες· ὅς δὲ ἐχρόνυξε, καθήρουν αὐτοὶ τὸ πεῖχος ὁ ἐνφιδιόμηναν οἱ Ἀθηναίοι τῆς Τηνί πόλεως πρὸς ἥπειρον, ἐφυγαθήρουν δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐπελθόντες οὐ πολλοί, ὃν ἦρχε Στάγης, ὑπαρχος Τισσαφέρουν.

XVII. Χαλκιδεὺς δὲ καὶ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης ὃς κατεδώξαν ἐς Σάμον Στρομβιχίδην, ἐκ μὲν τῶν ἐὰν Πελοποννήσου νεῶν τοὺς ναύτας ὁπλίσαντες ἐν Χίῳ καταλιμπάνουσιν, ἀντιπληρώσαντες δὲ ταῦτας τε ἐκ Χίου καὶ ἄλλας εἰκοσι ἐπλευν ἐς Μίλητον ὡς ἀποστῆσαντες. ἐβούλετο γὰρ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, ὅτι ἐπιτίθεισθι τοῖς προσετῶσι τῶν Μιλήσιων, φθάσαι τὰς τε ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ναύς προσαγεγόμενοι αὐτοὺς καὶ τοῖς Χίοις καὶ ἐαυτῷ καὶ Χαλκιδεῖ καὶ τῷ ἀποστείλαντι Ἐνδώ, ὡσπερ ὑπέσχετο, τὸ ἀγώνισμα προσθεῖναι, ὅτι πλείστας

1 καὶ deleted by Bloomfield, followed by Hude.

1 cf. ch. xii. 2.
ships arrived at Samos; then after taking on an additional Samian ship he sailed to Teos, whose inhabitants he begged to keep quiet. But at this moment Chalcideus bore down upon him, sailing from Chios to Teos with twenty-three ships, and at the same time the land-force of the Clazomenians and Erythraeans was moving along the shore. Strombichides, however, observed the enemy in time and promptly put out to sea, and when he was in the open sea and saw how numerous were the ships from Chios, he made flight toward Samos; and the enemy pursued him. As for the land-force, the Teians would not at first admit them, but when the Athenians fled they brought them into the city. These troops waited for a while, expecting Chalcideus to join them after the pursuit; but when he tarried, they proceeded on their own account to demolish the fort which the Athenians had built on the mainland side of the city of Teos; and in this work they were assisted by a few of the Barbarian troops that had come up, their commander being Stages, a lieutenant of Tissaphernes.

XVII. Chalcideus and Alcibiades, after pursuing Strombichides to Samos, armed the sailors from the Peloponnesian ships and left them at Chios, and replacing the crews of these ships with substitutes from Chios and manning twenty additional ships, they sailed to Miletus, with the intention of causing it to revolt. For Alcibiades wished, since he was a friend of the leading men of Miletus, to win the Milesians over before the arrival of the Peloponnesian ships, and to fulfil his promise to secure for the Chians and himself and Chalcideus and for Endius the author of the expedition the credit of
τῶν πόλεων μετὰ τῆς Χίων δυνάμεως καὶ Χαλκι-
3 δέως ἀποστήσας. λαθόντες οὖν τὸ πλείστον τοῦ
πλοῦ καὶ φθάσαντες οὐ πολὺ τὸν τε Ἀστραψύκλεα, ὃς ἔτυχεν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν
δώδεκα ναυσὶν ἀρτὶ παρῶν καὶ ξυνιδίκων, ἀφι-
στάσι τὴν Μιλητού. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναίοι κατὰ πόδας
μᾶς δεούσαις εἰκοσι ναυσὶν ἐπιπλεύσαντες, ὡς
αὐτούς οὐκ ἔδέχοντο οἱ Μιλησίοι, ἐν Λάδῃ τῇ ἐπι-
4 κειμένη νήσῳ ἐφώρμουν. καὶ ἡ πρὸς βασιλέα
ξυμμαχία Λακεδαιμονίως ἡ πρώτη Μιλησίων
ἐνθὺς ἀποστάτων διὰ Τισσαφέρνου καὶ Χαλκι-
dέως ἐγένετο ἧδε.

XVIII. "Επὶ τοῖς δὲ ξυμμαχίαν ἐποίησαντο
πρὸς βασιλέα καὶ Τισσαφέρνη Λακεδαιμονίωι καὶ
οἱ ξύμμαχοι:

"Οπόσην χώραν καὶ πόλεις βασιλέως ἔχει καὶ
οἱ πατέρες οἱ βασιλέως εἴχου, βασιλέως ἔστω καὶ
ἐκ τούτων τῶν πόλεων ὅπόσα Ἀθηναίοις ἐφοίτα
χρήματα ἡ ἄλλο τι, κωλυόντων κοινῇ βασιλείᾳ
καὶ Λακεδαιμονίωι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ὡς μήτε
χρήματα λαμβάνωσιν Ἀθηναίοι μήτε ἄλλο μηδέν.

2 "Καὶ τὸν πόλεμον τὸν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους κοινῇ
πολεμοῦντων βασιλείᾳ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίωι καὶ οἱ
ξύμμαχοι καὶ κατάλυσιν τοῦ πολέμου τοῦ πρὸς
Ἀθηναίους μὴ ἔξεστο ποιεῖσθαι, ἣν μὴ ἀμφο-
tέροις δοκῇ, βασιλεῖ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίωι καὶ τοῖς
ξύμμαχοις.

3 "Ἡ ν ἰς τίνες ἀφιστῶνται ἀπὸ βασιλέως, πολέ-
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having, in concert with the Chian forces and Chalcideus, brought to revolt the largest possible number of cities. Accordingly they made most of the voyage without being detected, barely anticipated the arrival of Strombichides and Thrasyycles—who by chance had just come from Athens with twelve ships and joined in the pursuit—and induced Miletus to revolt. The Athenians followed at their heels with nineteen ships, and, when the Milesians would not admit them, took up their station at Lade, the island that lies off Miletus. And now, immediately after the revolt of Miletus, the first alliance between the Lacedaemonians and the King was concluded through Tissaphernes and Chalcideus, on the following conditions:

XVIII. The Lacedaemonians and their allies have concluded an alliance with the King and Tissaphernes on the following terms:

“1. Whatsoever territory and cities the King holds or the forefathers of the King held, shall belong to the King; and from these cities whatsoever money or anything else came in for the Athenians shall be stopped by the King and the Lacedaemonians and their allies acting in common, to the end that the Athenians shall receive neither money nor anything else.

“2. And the war against the Athenians shall be waged in common by the King and the Lacedaemonians and their allies; and an end of the war against the Athenians is not to be made except with the consent of both parties, the King as well as the Lacedaemonians and their allies.

“3. If any revolt from the King, they shall be
μοι έστων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, καὶ ἦν τινες ἀφιστώνται ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, πολέμιοι έστων βασιλεῖ κατὰ ταύτα.

XIX. Ἡ μὲν ξυμμαχία αὕτη ἐγένετο. μετὰ δὲ ταύτα οἱ Χιοὶ εὐθὺς δέκα ἑτέρας πληρώσαντες ναῦς ἔπλευσαν ἐς Ἁλεία, βουλομένους περὶ τε τῶν ἐν Μιλήτῳ πυθέσθαι καὶ τὰς πόλεις ἀμα ἀφιστάναι.

2 καὶ ἐλθούσης παρὰ Χαλκείως ἀγγελίας αὐτοῖς ἀποπλεῖν πάλιν,1 ὁτι Ἄμοργης παρέσται κατὰ γῆν στρατιά, ἔπλευσαν ἐς Δίου ἱερὸν καὶ καθορῶσιν ἐκκατέδεκα ναῦς, ἃς ύστερον ἔτη Θρασυκλέους Διο-

3 μέδουν ἔχων ἀπ' Ἀθηναίων προσέπλει. καὶ ὡς εἰδον, ἐφευγον μιᾷ μὲν νηὶ ἐς Ἐφεσον, αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ ἐπὶ τῆς Τέως. καὶ τέσσαρας μὲν κενὰς οἱ Ἀθηναίοι λαμβάνουσιν, τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐς τὴν γῆν φθασάντων·

4 αἱ δὲ ἄλλαι ἐς τὴν Τήνων πόλιν καταφεύγουσιν, καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναίοι ἔπι τῆς Σάμου ἀπέπλευσαν, οἱ δὲ Χιοὶ ταῖς λοιπαῖς ναυσὶν ἀναγαγόμενοι καὶ ὁ πεῖδος μετ' αὐτῶν Λέβεδον ἀπέστησαν καὶ αὖθις Λήρως,2 καὶ μετὰ τούτο ἐκαστοι ἐπὶ οἰκου ἀπεκο-

mίσθησαν, καὶ ὁ πεῖδος καὶ αἱ νῆσε.

XX. Ὡπὸ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους αἱ ἐν τῷ Πειραιῷ εἴκοσι νῆσε τῶν Πελοποννησίων, κατα-

διωχθέναι τότε καὶ ἐφορμοῦμεναι ἵσω ἀριθμῶν ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων, ἐπέκπλον ποιησάμεναι ἀφφιδίων καὶ κρατῆσαι ναυμαχία τέσσαρας τε ναύς λαμβά-

νουσι τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἀποπλεύσασαι ἐς Κεγ-

1 καὶ, before ὅτι, deleted by Poppo (with Valla).
2 With Meisterhans, Att. Ins. 17. 11; MSS. Ἐράς.
enemies to both the Lacedaemonians and their allies, and if any revolt from the Lacedaemonians and their allies, they shall be enemies to the King in like manner."

XIX. Such was the alliance. And immediately after this the Chians manned ten more ships and sailed to Anaea,\(^1\) wishing to learn about the situation in Miletus and at the same time to induce the cities to revolt. But a message came from Chalcideus ordering them to sail back again, since Amorges would soon arrive by land with an army, and so they sailed to the temple of Zeus; there they descried sixteen ships approaching with which Diomedon had left Athens even after the departure of Thrasyycles. When they saw these ships, they fled to Ephesus with one ship, while the rest made for Teos. Four empty ships were captured by the Athenians, their crews having escaped to the land; the other five took refuge at the city of Teos. The Athenians then sailed for Samos; and the Chians, putting out to sea with the rest of their ships and acting in concert with the army on land, induced Lebedos to revolt and then Haerae.\(^2\) After this each contingent returned home, both the army on land and the fleet.

XX. About the same time the twenty Peloponnesian ships at Peiraeum, which had been chased to shore at the time above mentioned\(^3\) and were being blockaded by an equal number of Athenian ships, made a sudden sally, and winning the victory in an engagement captured four of the Athenian ships; they then sailed back to Cenchreiae, where

\(^1\) Ch. x. 3.

\(^2\) A small town of the Teians (Strabo, p. 644).

\(^3\) Ch. x. 3.

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χρείας τὸν ἐς τὴν Χῖον καὶ τὴν Ἰωνίαν πλοῦν αὐθίς παρεσκευάζοντο. καὶ ναύαρχος αὐτοίς ἐκ Δακεδαίμονος Ἀστύνοχος ἐπῆλθεν, ὥσπερ ἐγένετο ἡδὲ πᾶσα ἡ ναύαρχία.

2 Ἀναχωρήσαντος δὲ τοῦ ἐκ τῆς Τέως πεζοῦ καὶ Τισσαφέρνης αὐτός στρατιὰ παραγενόμενος καὶ ἐπικαθέλων τὸ ἐν τῇ Τέως πεζός, εἰ τι ὑπελείφθη, ἀνεχώρησεν. καὶ Διομέδων ἀπελθόντως αὐτοὶ οὐ πολὺ ύστερον δέκα ναυσίν Ἀθηναῖων ἀφικόμενοι ἐσπείσατο Θήσεως ὡστε δέχεσθαι καὶ σφᾶς. καὶ παραπλεύσας ἐπὶ Αίρας καὶ προσβαλών, ὡς οὐκ ἐλάμβανε τὴν πόλιν, ἀπέπλευσεν.

XXI. Ἐγένετο δὲ κατὰ τὸν χρόνον τούτον καὶ ἢ ἐν Σάμῳ ἐπανάστασις ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου τοῖς δυνατοῖς μετὰ Ἀθηναίων, οἳ ἐντυχον ἐν τρισὶ ναυσὶ παρόντες. καὶ ὁ δῆμος ὁ Σαμίων ἐς διακοσίους μὲν τινας τοὺς πάντας τῶν δυνατῶν ἀπέκτεινε, τετρακοσίους δὲ φυγῇ ζημιώσαντες καὶ αὐτοὶ τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν καὶ οἰκίας νειμάμενοι, Ἀθηναίων τε σφίσιν αὐτονομίαν μετὰ ταῦτα ὡς βεβαιός ἦδη ψηφισαμένων, τὰ λοιπὰ διόκουν τὴν πόλιν, καὶ τοῖς γεωμόροις μετεδίδοσαν οὔτε ἄλλου οὖνδενός, οὔτε ἐκδοῦναι οὐδὲ ἀγαγέσθαι παρ᾽ ἑκείνων οὖν ἐς ἑκείνοις οὐδενὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ δήμου ἐξῆν.

XXII. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους οἱ Χῖοι, ὥσπερ ἠρξαντο, οὐδὲν ἀπολείποντες προθυμίας ἀνευ τε Πελοποννησίων πλήθει παρόντες ἀποστήσαν τὰς πόλεις καὶ βουλόμενοι ἀμα ὡς πλείστους

1 ὑπὸ, omitted by Hude with F.
they proceeded again to prepare for the voyage to Chios and Ionia. And Astyochus came to them from Lacedaemon and on him now devolved, as admiral, the command of the entire fleet.

Now when the land-forces withdrew from Teos, Tissaphernes came there in person with an army, demolished whatever was left of the fortification at Teos, and then withdrew. After his departure Diomedon, who arrived a little later with ten Athenian ships, made an agreement with the Teians to receive them also. He then sailed along the coast to Haerae, and after making an assault upon the city without success sailed away.

XXI. There also occurred at this time the uprising at Samos which was made against the nobles by the common people in conjunction with some Athenians, who happened to be present on board three ships. And the common people of Samos slew some two hundred in all of the nobles, and having condemned to exile four hundred others, distributed among themselves their land and houses; and when the Athenians, after these events, granted them autonomy on the ground that they were now assured of their fidelity, they administered the affairs of the city thenceforth; and they neither gave to the landowners any other privilege nor permitted any one of the common people from that time on either to give his daughter in marriage to them or to take a wife from them.

XXII. After this, during the same summer, the Chians showed no abatement of the zeal which they had displayed from the beginning, in approaching the various cities in force, even without the Peloponnesians, and inducing them to revolt; and wishing at
σφίσει ἕνωκινδυνεύειν, στρατεύονται αὐτοὶ τε τρισὶ καὶ δέκα ναυσίν ἐπὶ τὴν Λέσβον, ὡσπερ εἰρήτο ὑπὸ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων δεύτερον ἐπὶ αὐτὴν ἴναι καὶ ἐκεῖθεν ἐπὶ τὸν Ἐλλήσποντον, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἄμα Πελοποινησίων τε τῶν παρόνιων καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν ἕμμαχον παρῆκε ἐπὶ Κλαζομενῶν τε καὶ Κύμης· ἣρχε δ’ αὐτοῦ Εὐάλας Σπαρτιάτης, τῶν δὲ νεῶν

2 Δευτέρας περίοικος. καὶ αἱ μὲν νῆς καταπλεύσασαι Μηθύμνην πρῶτον ἀφιστάσθη, καὶ καταλείπονται τέσσαρες νῆς εἴν αὐτή καὶ αὕθια αἱ λοιπαὶ Μυτιλήνην ἀφιστάσιν.

XXIII. Ἀστύοχος δὲ ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ναύαρχος τέσσαρι ναυσίν, ὡσπερ ὄρμητο, πλέων ἐκ τῶν Κεγχρείων ἄφικνεῖταί ἐς Χίον. καὶ τρίτην ὡκέαν αὐτοῦ ἠκοντος αἱ Ἀττικαὶ νῆς πέντε καὶ έκκοσι ἐπλεούν ἐς Λέσβον, ὄπως ἠρχε Λέων καὶ Διομέδων. Λέων εἰρήν ὑπερεν ἰδένα ναυσί προσετεπούνται ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν. ἀναγαγόμενος δὲ καὶ ὁ Ἀστύοχος τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐς όψι, καὶ προσλαβὼν Χίαν ναῦν μίαν, ἐπλει ἐς τὴν Λέσβον, ὡπώς ὁϕελοῖη, εἰ τι δύναιτο. καὶ ἄφικνεῖταί ἐς τὴν Πύρραν, ἐκείθεν δὲ τῇ ὑπεραία ἐς 'Ερέσων ἐνθα πυθόμεναται ὅτι η Μυτιλήνη ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων

3 αὐτοβοεὶ εάλωκεν· οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναιοὶ ὡσπερ ἐπλεοῦν ἀπροσδόκητοι κατασχόντες ἐς τὸν λιμήν τῶν τε Χίων νεῶν ἐκράτησαν καὶ ἐποβάντες τους ἀντιστάντας μάχη νικήσαντες τὴν πόλιν ἐσχαμ.

4 ὁ πυθμανόμενος ὁ Ἀστύοχος τῶν τε Ἐρέσιῶν καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς Μηθύμνης μετ' Εὔβοιλου Χίων

1 cf. ch. viii. 2.
the same time that as many as possible should share
the danger with them, they made an expedition on
their own account with thirteen ships against Lesbos.
For they had been ordered by the Lacedaemonians
to go against it next, and afterwards to proceed to
the Hellespont. At the same time the land-force,
consisting both of the Peloponnesians who were
present and of the allies from that region, moved
along the shore toward Clazomenae and Cyme,
being under the command of Eualas, a Spartan,
while the fleet was in charge of Deiniadas, one of
the Perioeci. The fleet put in at Methymna and
induced it to revolt first, and four ships were left
there; the rest then effected the revolt of Mytilene.

XXIII. Meanwhile Astyochus, the Lacedaemonian
admiral, sailed with four ships from Cenchreiae, as
he had purposed, and arrived at Chios. And on the
third day after his coming the twenty-five Athenian
ships sailed to Lesbos, being under the command
of Leon and Diomedon; for Leon had arrived after-
wards with a reinforcement of ten ships from Athens.
On the same day, but at a later hour, Astyochus put
to sea, and taking besides his own one Chian ship
sailed to Lesbos, in order to give what aid he could.
On that day he reached Pyrrha, and thence on the
next day Éresus, where he learned that Mytilene
had been taken by the Athenians at the first assault.
For the Athenians, arriving unexpectedly, had
immediately sailed into the harbour and got the
better of the Chian ships; they then landed and
after defeating in battle those that resisted them
took possession of the city. Now when Astyochus
learned of this from the inhabitants of Éresus and
from the Chian ships that came from Methymna
veων, αἱ τότε καταλειφθεῖσαι καὶ, ως ἡ Μυτιλήνη ἔαλω, φεύγουσαι περιέτυχοι αὑτῶ τρεῖς (μία γὰρ ἐὰς ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων), οὐκέτι ἐπὶ τὴν Μυτιλήνην ὄρμησεν, ἀλλὰ τὴν Ἐρέσον ἀποστήσας καὶ ὀπλίσας, καὶ τοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ νεῶν ὀπλίτας πεζῇ παραπέμπει ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀντίσσαν καὶ Μῆθυμναν ἀρχοντα Ἐπεόνικον προστάξας. καὶ αὐτὸς ταῖς τε μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ ναυσί καὶ ταῖς τρισὶ ταῖς Ξίαις παρέπλει, ἐλπίζον ποὺς Μῆθυμναίους θαρσήσειν τε ἱδόντας σφὰς καὶ ἐμμενεῖν ὑπ' ἀποστάσει. ὡς δὲ αὐτῷ τὰ ἐν τῇ Λέσβῳ πάντα ἡμαυτιουτό, ἀπέπλευσε τὸν ἑαυτοῦ στρατὸν ἀναλαβὼν ἐς τὴν Χίον. ἀπεκομίσθη δὲ πάλιν κατὰ πόλεις καὶ ὅ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν πεζῶς, ὡς ἐπὶ τὸν Ἐλλησποντον ἐμέλλησεν ἵναι. καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Κεγχρείᾳ ξυμμαχίδων Πελοποννησίων νεῶν ἀφικνοῦντα αὐτοῖς εἰς μετὰ ταῦτα ἐς τὴν Ἑρέσον. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναίοι τὰ τ' ἐν τῇ Λέσβῳ πάλιν κατεστήσαντο καὶ πλεύσαντες εἰς αὐτὴς Κλαζομενῶν τὴν ἐν τῇ ἱπείρῳ Πολίχνην τειχιζομένην ἐλόντες διεκόμισαν πάλιν αὐτοὺς ἐς τὴν ἐν τῇ νῆσῳ πόλιν πλην τῶν αὐτίων τῆς ἀποστάσεως; οὕτω δὲ ἐς Δαφνοῦντα ἀπῆλθον. καὶ αὕτης Κλαζομενοὺς προσεχώρησαν Ἀθηναίοις.

XXIV. Τού δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους οὗ τ' ἐπὶ Μιλήτῳ Ἀθηναίοι ταῖς εἴκοσι ναυσίν ἐν τῇ Λάδῃ

1 cf. ch. xxii. 2.
2 The text is most probably corrupt. These facts practically all commentators agree upon: Astyochus leaves first, taking with him his own force (τὸν ἑαυτοῦ στρατὸν), i. c. the hoplites whom he had sent against Antissa and Methymna (§ 4). The force here designated must be ὥς πεζῶς Πελοπον-
with Eubulus—the ships which had been left behind on the occasion above mentioned,¹ and now fell in with him in their flight after the capture of Mytilene, being three in number, for one had been captured by the Athenians—he no longer advanced against Mytilene, but instead induced Eresus to revolt, supplied it with arms, and then sent the hoplites on his own ships by land along the coast to Antissa and Methymna, placing Eteonieus in command of them. He himself, meanwhile, took his own and the three Chian ships and sailed along the coast, hoping that the Methymnaeans would be encouraged by the sight of his fleet and would persevere in their revolt. But since everything at Lesbos was going against him, he took his hoplites aboard and sailed back to Chios. And the forces which had been landed from the ships² and were intending to proceed to the Hellespont were conveyed again to their several cities. After this, six of the allied ships from the Peloponnesus that were at Cenchreia joined them at Chios. As for the Athenians, they restored conditions at Lesbos, and sailing from there captured Polichne,³ the Clazomenian settlement on the mainland which was being fortified, and carried all the inhabitants back to the city on the island, except the authors of the revolt; for these had got away to Daphnis. And so Clazomenae again came back to the Athenian alliance.

XXIV. During the same summer the Athenians, who were at Lade with their twenty ships keeping

¹ ἡσίων τε τῶν παρόντων καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν συμμάχων (ch. xxii. 1). But no satisfactory explanation has been given of ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν in this connection.
² cf. ch. xiv. 3.
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έφορμοῦντες ἀπόβασιν ποιησάμενοι ἐς Πάνορμον τής Μιλησίας Χαλκιδέα τε τῶν Λακεδαιμόνιον ἄρχοντα μετ’ ὁλίγων παραβουκῆσαντα ἀποκτείνουσι, καὶ τροπαίων τρίτη ἡμέρα ὑστερον διαπλεύσαντες ἐστησαν, ὅ όι Мιλήσιοι ώς οὔ μετὰ

2 κράτους τής γῆς σταθεὶν ἀνεῖλον καὶ Λέων καὶ Διομέδων ἔχοντες τὰς ἐκ Λέσβου Αθηναίων ναῦς, ἐκ τε Οἰνοουσοῦ τῶν πρὸ Χίου νῆσων καὶ ἐκ Σιδούσσης καὶ ἐκ Πτελεου, ἀ ἐν τῇ Ἔρυθραὶ ἐίχων τείχη, καὶ ἐκ τῆς Λέσβου ὀρμώμενοι τῶν πρῶι τοὺς Χίους πόλεμον ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἐποιοῦντο· εἴχον δ’ ἐπιβάτας τῶν ὀπλιτῶν ἐκ καταλόγου ἀναγκαστοὺς. καὶ ἐν τε Καρδαμύλῃ ἀποβάντες καὶ ἐν Βολίσκῳ τοὺς προσβουθήσατας τῶν Χίων μάχι πικήσαντες καὶ πολλοὺς διαφθείραντες ἀνισότατα ἐποίησαν τὰ ταύτη χωρία, καὶ ἐν Φάναις αὕτες ἄλλῃ μάχῃ ἐνίκησαν καὶ τρίτη ἐν Λευκωίῳ. καὶ μετὰ τούτο οἱ μὲν Χίου ἡδη συκέτε ἐπεζήσαν, οἱ δὲ τὴν χώραν καλὼς κατεσκευασμένη καὶ ἀπαθὴ οὐσαν ἀπὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν μέχρι τότε διεπόρθησαν. Χίου γὰρ μόνοι μετὰ Λακεδαιμόνιοι δόν ἐγὼ ἡσθόμην ἡδαιμονίσαν τε ἁμα καὶ ἐσωφρόνησαν, καὶ ὁσὼ ἐπεδίδου ἡ πόλις αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον, τόσῳ καὶ ἐκοσμοῦντο ἐξυρωτέρον. καὶ οὐδ’ αὐτὴν τὴν ἀπόστασιν, εἰ τούτο δοκοῦσι παρὰ τὸ ἀσφαλέστερον πράξαι, πρότερον ἐτόλμησαν ποιήσασθαι ἡ μετὰ πολλῶν τε καὶ ἀγαθῶν ἀνυμάχων ἐμελλὸν κινδυνεύσει καὶ τοὺς Αθηναίους ἡσθάνοντο οὐδ’ αὐτοὺς ἀντιλέγον-

1 A register kept by the taxiarth of each tribe in which the name of every Athenian was entered at the age of eighteen. The liability for service extended from 18 to 60.

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watch upon Miletus, made a descent at Panormus in Milesian territory and slew Chalcideus, the Lacedaemonian commander, who had come to the rescue with a few men; and two days later they sailed across and set up a trophy, which, however, the Milesians tore down on the ground that the Athenians did not have control of the country when they set it up. And now Leon and Diomedon, with the Athenian ships from Lesbos, began to make war upon the Chians by sea from the Oenusseae islands, which lie off Chios, and from Sidussa and Pteleum, fortresses which they held in Erythraean territory, as well as from Lesbos; and they had on board as marines some hoplites from the muster-roll who had been pressed into the service. And landing at Cardamyle and Boliscus, they defeated in battle those of the Chians who came out to oppose them and slew many, and devastated the settlements in that region; and again at Phanae in another battle they were victorious, and also in a third battle at Leuconium. After this the Chians no longer came out against them, but the Athenians ravaged their country, which was well stocked and had been unharmed from the Persian wars down to that time. For next to the Lacedaemonians the Chians alone, of all the peoples that I have known, have been at once prosperous and prudent, and the greater their city grew the more securely they ordered their government. And even as regards this revolt, if men think that they did not consult their safety in undertaking it, they did not venture to make it until they were sure of incurring the danger in concert with many brave allies and perceived that not even the Athenians themselves, after the Sicilian
τας ἐτὶ μετὰ τὴν Σικελικὴν εὐμφορὰν ὡς οὐ πάνω πόνηρα σφῶν βεβαιῶς τὰ πράγματα εἶν' εἰ δὲ τι ἐν τοῖς ἀνθρωπεῖοι τοῦ βίου παραλόγοις ἐσφάλησαν, μετὰ πολλῶν οίς τὰ αὐτὰ ἔδοξε, τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ταχύ εὐναιρεθήσεθαι, τῆν ἀμαρτίαν εὐνέγνωσαν. εἰργομένοις δ' οὖν αὐτοῖς τῆς θαλάσσης καὶ κατὰ γῆν πορθουμένοις ἐνεχειρήσαν τινὲς πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἀγαγεῖν τὴν πόλιν οὐ αἰσθόμενοι οἱ ἄρχοντες αὐτοὶ μὲν ἤσυχασαν, Ἀστύρχου δὲ ἔξε 'Ερυθρῶν τὸν ναύαρχον μετὰ τεσσάρων νεῶν, αἱ παρῆσαν αὐτῷ, κομίσαντες ἐσκόπουν ὅπως μετριώτατα ἡ ὦμήρων λήψει ἡ ἄλλῳ τῷ τρόπῳ καταπαύσουσι τὴν ἐπιβολήν, καὶ οἱ μὲν ταῦτα ἑπτράσσουν. 

XXV. Ἐκ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους τελευτῶντος χίλιοι ὀπλίται Ἀθηναίων καὶ πεντακόσιοι καὶ χίλιοι Ἀργείων (τοὺς γὰρ πεντακόσιους τῶν Ἀργείων ψίλους ὤντας ὀπλίσαν οἱ Ἀθηναίοι) καὶ χίλιοι τῶν εὐμμάχων ναυσὶ δυοῖν δεύσσαν πεντήκοντα, ὥν ἦσαν καὶ ὀπλισταγωγοί, Φρυγίου καὶ Ὀνομακλέους καὶ Σκιρωνίδου στρατηγοῦντων κατέπλευσαν ἦς Σάμου, καὶ διαβάντες ἐς Μίλητον ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο. Μελήσιοι δὲ ἐξελθόντες αὐτοὶ τε, ὀκτακόσιοι ὀπλίται, καὶ οἱ μετὰ Χαλκιδέως ἐλθόντες Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ Τισσαφέρνους τι ἐπικουρικὸν καὶ αὐτὸς Τίσσαφέρνης παρὼν καὶ ἡ ὑπὸς αὐτοῦ εὐνεβαλον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ εὐμμάχοις. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀργείοι

1 ξενικὸν of the MSS. deleted by Schaefer.
disaster, could any longer deny that their circumstances were beyond a doubt exceedingly bad. And if in the unexpected turns that belong to human life they were somewhat deceived, they made their misjudgment in common with many others who were of the same opinion—that the power of the Athenians would speedily be utterly overthrown. Now, however, that they were shut off from the sea and were being despoiled by land, some of them attempted to bring the city over to the Athenians. Their rulers perceived this, but themselves kept quiet; however, they fetched from Erythrae the Lacedaemonian admiral Astyochus with the four ships which were with him there, and considered what were the mildest measures, either the seizing of hostages or some other plan, by which they could put an end to the plot. They, then, were thus occupied.

XXV. At the end of the same summer there sailed from Athens to Samos one thousand Athenian and fifteen hundred Argive hoplites—for the five hundred of the Argives that were light-armed the Athenians had provided with heavy arms—together with one thousand from the allies. These troops were carried by forty-eight ships, some of which were transports, and were under the command of Phrynichus, Onomacles, and Scironides. From Samos they crossed over to Miletus and encamped there. But the enemy marched out against them—the Milesians themselves, to the number of eight hundred hoplites, the Peloponnesians who had come with Chalcideus, and a body of mercenaries belonging to Tissaphernes, together with Tissaphernes himself, who was present with his cavalry—and attacked the Athenians and their allies. Now the Argives with their wing rushed
Το σφετέρω αυτῶν κέρα προεξάζαντες καὶ καταφρονήσαντες ὡς ἐπ’ Ἰωνᾶς τε καὶ οὐ δεξομένως ἀτακτότερον χωροῦντες, νικῶνται ὑπὸ τῶν Μιλησίων καὶ διαφθείρονται αὐτῶν ὀλίγων ἐλάσσονς τριακοσίων ἀνδρῶν. Ἀθηναίοι δὲ τοὺς τε Πελοποννησίους πρῶτους νικῆσαντες καὶ τοὺς Βαρβάρους καὶ τὸν ἄλλον ὄχλον ὡσάμενοι, τοῖς Μιλησίοις οὐ δύναμέναις, ἀλλ’ ὑποχωρήσαντων αὐτῶν ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν Ἀργείων τροπῆς ἐς τὴν πόλιν, ὡς ἑώρων τὸ ἄλλο σφόν ἡσόμενον, πρὸς αὐτὴν τὴν πόλιν τῶν Μιλησίων κρατοῦντες ἥδη τὰ ὅπλα 5 τίθενται, καὶ ξυνέβη ἐν τῇ μάχῃ ταύτῃ τοὺς Ἰωνᾶς ἀμφοτέρων τῶν Δωριῶν κρατῆσαι τοὺς τε γὰρ κατὰ σφᾶς Πελοποννησίους οἱ Ἀθηναίοι ἐνίκων καὶ τοὺς Ἀργείους οἱ Μιλησίοι. στή- σαντες δὲ τροπαίον τὸν περιτειχισμὸν ἰσθμόδους ὄντος τοῦ χωρίου οἱ Ἀθηναίοι παρεσκευάζοντο, νομίζοντες, εἰ προσαγάγοντο Μιλησίων, ῥαδίως ἀν σφίσι καὶ τάλλα προσχωρῆσαι.

XXVI. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ περὶ δείλην ἡδὴ ὠφίαν ἀγγέλλεται αὐτῶς τὰς ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου καὶ Σικελίας πέντε καὶ πεντήκοντα ναὸς ὡςον οὐ παρεῖναι. τῶν τε γὰρ Σικελιωτῶν, Ἐρμοκράτους τοῦ Συρακοσίου μάλιστα ἐνάγοντο ξυνεπιλα- βέσθαι καὶ τῆς ὑπολοίπου Ἀθηναίων καταλύσεως, εἴκοσι νῆς Συρακοσίων ἦλθον καὶ Σελινούνται δύο, αἩ τὲ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου, ἀς παρεσκευάζοντο, ἐτούμαι ἡδὴ ὄνσαι καὶ Θηριμένει τῷ Λακεδαιμονίῳ ξυναμφότεραι ὡς Ἀστύχων τὸν ναύαρχον προσταχθεῖσαι κομίσαι, κατέπλευσαν ἐς Λέρων. 1

1 Ἀλέρων, Hude reads Ἐλεόν with most MSS. But cf. xxvii. 31.
out ahead of the rest and advanced in some disorder, feeling contempt of the enemy as being Ionians and men who would not await their attack, and so were defeated by the Milesians and not fewer than three hundred of them destroyed. But the Athenians, after defeating the Peloponnesians first and then driving back the barbarians and the miscellaneous crowd—yet without engaging the Milesians, who after their rout of the Argives had withdrawn into the city, when they saw that the rest of their army was being worsted—finally halted, as being already victorious, close to the city itself. And it so happened in this battle that on both sides the Ionians were victorious over the Dorians; for the Athenians defeated the Peloponnesians opposed to themselves, and the Milesians the Argives. But the Athenians, after setting up a trophy, made preparations for shutting off the place, which had the shape of an isthmus, with a wall, thinking that, if they should bring Miletus over to their side, the other places would readily come over also.

XXVI. In the meantime, when it was already approaching dusk, word was brought to them that the fifty-five ships from the Peloponnesus and from Sicily were all but there. For from Sicily, where Hermocrates the Syracusan took the lead in urging the Siceliots to take part in what remained to be done for the complete destruction of the Athenians, there had come twenty Syracusan and two Selinuntian ships, besides those from the Peloponnesus, which they had been equipping and which were at last ready; and both squadrons were put in charge of Therimenes the Lacedaemonian with orders to take them to Astyochus the admiral. They first put in
2 πρῶτον τὴν πρὸ Μιλήτου νῆσου. ἔπειτα ἐκεῖθεν αἰσθόμενοι ἐπὶ Μιλήτῳ ὄντας Ἀθηναίους ἐς τὸν Ἱασικὸν κόλπον πρῶτον πλεύσαντες ἐβοῦλοντο
3 εἰδέναι τὰ περὶ τῆς Μιλήτου. ἐλθόντος δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἵππῳ ἐς Τειχισοῦσαν τῆς Μιλησίας, οὐπερ τοῦ κόλπου πλεύσαντες ἡνίζαντο, πυνθα-

νονται τὰ περὶ τῆς μάχης (παρῆν γὰρ ὁ Ἀλκι-
βιάδης καὶ ἐξυμείχθε οὓς Μιλησίους καὶ Τισσαφέρει), καὶ αὐτοῖς παρῆνει, εἰ μὴ βοῦ-

λονται τὰ τέ Ἠονία καὶ τὰ ἐξυμπαίντα πράγματα διολέσαι, ὡς τάχιστα βοηθεῖν Μιλήτῳ καὶ μὴ περισσεῖν ἀποτελείσθειν.

XXVII. Καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀμα τῇ ἐφ᾽ ἔμελλον βοη-

θήσειν. Φρύνιχος δὲ ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγός, ὡς ἀπό τῆς ἐρέμου ἐπύθετο τὰ τῶν νεῶν σαφῶς,

βουλομένων τῶν ἐνυπαρχόντων ὑπομείνατος δια-

ναυμαχεῖν, οὐκ ἔφη οὔτ' αὐτὸς ποιήσειν τοῦτο οὔτ' ἔκεινος οὗτο ἄλλος οὔδεν ἔσεσθαι ὡς δύναμιν

2 ἐπιτρέψειν. ὅποι γὰρ ἐν ύπτέρῳ, σαφῶς

εἰδότας πρὸς ὄποσας τε ναυσ πολέμιας καὶ ὀσίαις

πρὸς αὐτὰς ταῖς σφετέραις, ἱκανοὺς καὶ καθ' ἡμεῖν παρασκευασμένους ἐσται ἀγωνίζασθαι,

οὐδέποτε τῷ αἰσχρῷ 2 εἶξας ἀλόγως διακινδυνεύ-

3 σειν. οὐ γὰρ αἰσχρόν εἶναι Ἀθηναίους ναυτικῶ

μετὰ καιροῦ ὑποχωρῆσαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ μετὰ ὀσων τρόπον αἰσχροῦ ἐξυμβήσεσθαι ἢν ἡσιθὼσιν,

καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἄν 3 οὐ μόνον τῷ αἰσχρῷ, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ περιπλῆσθειν ἢ μόλις

1 ἔξεστιν, after ὅποι γάρ, deleted by Dobree.
2 ὅπειδει, after αἰσχρῷ, deleted by Krüger.
3 άν, added by Dobree.
to harbour at Leros, the island off Miletus; and from there, on finding that the Athenians were at Miletus, they sailed into the Iasian Gulf, wishing to know the state of affairs at Miletus. And when Alcibiades came by horse to Teichium, a town in Milesian territory on that part of the gulf to which they had sailed and where they had bivouacked, they learned the story of the battle; for Alcibiades had been present and had fought with the Milesians and with Tissaphernes. And he urged them, if they did not wish to ruin matters in Ionia and their whole cause, to aid Miletus as quickly as possible, and not to suffer it to be invested.

XXVII. Accordingly they were proposing to go to its aid at daybreak; but Phrynichus, the Athenian general, when he received from Leros accurate information about the enemy’s fleet, though his colleagues wished to wait and fight a decisive battle, refused either to do this himself or to permit them or anybody else to do it, so far as he had power to prevent it. For in a case where it would be possible to fight at a later time, after leisurely and adequate preparation and possessing full information as to the number of the enemy’s ships they must meet and how many of their own they would have, he would never, he declared, yielding to the consideration of disgrace, hazard a decisive battle unreasonably. It was not disgraceful, he said, for Athenians to give way before a hostile navy upon occasion, but it would be more disgraceful if under any circumstances whatever they should be defeated and have to make terms. The state would incur, not only disgrace, but also the greatest danger; for, after their past misfortunes, it was
éπι ταῖς γεγενημέναις ξυμφοραῖς ἐνδέχεσθαι μετὰ βεβαιοῦ παρασκευῆς καθ’ ἐκουσίαν, ἢ πάνυ γε αἰνίγκη. προτέρα ποι ἐπιχειρεῖν, ἢ πον ὡς ἡ βιαζομένή γε πρὸς αὐθαίρετους κινδύνους ἴναι. 

4 ὡς τάχιστα δέ ἐκέλευε τοὺς τε τραυματίας ἀναλαμ-βόντας καὶ τὸν πεζὸν καὶ τῶν σκευῶν ὡσα ἥλθον ἔχοντες, ἢ δ’ ἐκ τῆς πολέμιας εἰλήφασι καταλιπόντας, ὡπως κούφαι ὡσιν αἱ νῆες. ἀποπλεῖν ἐς Σάμον, κακείθεν ὡδὴ ξυναγαγόντας πάσας τὰς ναῦς τοὺς ἐπίπλους, ἥν ποι καρίδς ἦ, ποιεῖσθαι.

5 ὡς δὲ ἐπεισε, καὶ ἐδρασε τάντας καὶ ἐδοξεν οὐκ ἐν τῷ αὐτίκα μᾶλλον ἢ ύστερον, οὐκ εἰς τούτο μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐς ὡσα ἀλλα Φρύνιχος κατέστη, 

6 οὐκ ἄξινετος εἶναι. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἄφ’ ἐσπέρας εὐθὺς τοῦτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἀτελεῖ τῇ νίκῃ ἀπὸ τῆς Μιλήτου ἀνέστησαν, καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι κατὰ τάχος καὶ πρὸς ὀργήν τῆς ξυμφορᾶς ἀπετέλεσαν ἐκ τῆς Σάμου ἐπ’ οίκου.

XXVIII. Οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι Ἀμα τῇ ἔως ἐκ τῆς Τειχισμοῦσης ἄραντες ἑπικατάγονται, καὶ μείναντες ἡμέραν μίαν τῇ υστεραῖα καὶ τὰς Χίας ναύς προσλαβόντες τὰς μετὰ Χαλκίδεως τὸ πρῶτον ξυγκαταδιωγθείσας ἐξούλυοντες πλεύοντα ἐπὶ τὰ σκεύη, ἢ ἐξειλυόντο, ἐς Τειχισμόν πάλιν.

καὶ ὃς ἥλθον, Τισσαφέρης τῷ πεζῷ παρέλθων πείθει αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ Ἰασον, ἐν ἦ Λμώργης πολέμιος

1 καθ’ ἐκουσίαν, Hude omits with Cod. C, which simplifies the sentence.

2 ὡς, from πον of the MSS., Lindau. πον δή, κτέ., would mean how then could they when there was no pressure go into self-chosen dangers?

1 i.e. when not fully prepared.
scarcely permissible for it when securely prepared of free will, or through absolute necessity, to take the offensive in any direction, much less was it permissible, when there was no pressure, to rush into self-chosen dangers. He urged them, therefore, as speedily as possible to take up their wounded and their forces on land and whatever stores they had brought with them, leaving behind, however, the spoils they had taken from the enemy’s country, in order that the ships might be light, and sail back to Samos; then, making that their base, after bringing all their ships together, they might sally forth for attacks if opportunity should offer anywhere. As he advised, so he also acted; and consequently, though not on the present occasion more than afterwards, nor as regards this decision only, but in general in whatever circumstances he found himself, Phrynichus won the reputation of being a man of sagacity. Thus the Athenians, their victory incomplete, retired from Miletus immediately after nightfall; and the Argives, in all haste and indignant at what had happened, sailed home from Samos.

XXVIII. At daybreak the Peloponnesians weighed anchor from Teicthiussa and put to shore, and then, after waiting one day, took into their fleet on the next day the Chian ships that under the command of Chalideus had been pursued to port. They now wished to sail back to Teicthiussa after the stores which they had put ashore there. On their arrival Tissaphernes, who had come up with his land-forces, persuaded them to sail against Iasus, where Amorges,

\[\text{cf. ch. xvii. 3.}\]
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δων κατείχε, πλεύσαι. καὶ προσβαλόντες τῇ Ἰάσῳ αἰφνίδιοι καὶ οὐ προσδεχομένων ἄλλ' ἢ Ὄλυμπος τὰς ναῦς εἶναι αἰροῦσιν καὶ μάλιστα

3 εὖ τῷ ἐργῷ οἱ Συρακοσιοί ἐπηνέβησαν. καὶ τὸν τε Ἀμόργην ξώντα λαβόντες παραδίδοσιν οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι Τισσαφέρνει ἀπαγαγεῖν, εἰ βούλεται, βασιλεῖ, ωσπερ αὐτῷ προσέταξε, καὶ τὴν Ἰασον διεπόρθησαν καὶ χρήματα πάνυ πολλὰ ἢ στρατιὰ ἐλαβεῖν παλαιοπλούτων γὰρ ἤν τὸ χωρίον. τοὺς τ᾽ ἐπικούρους τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἀμόργην παρὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς κομίσαντες καὶ οὐκ ἀδικήσαντες εὐνέταξαν, ὅτι ἦσαν οἱ πλείστοι ἕκ Πελοποννήσου τὸ τε πόλισμα Τισσαφέρνει παραδόντες καὶ τὰ ἀνδράποδα πάντα, καὶ δοῦλα καὶ ἐλεύθερα, ἦν καθ᾽ ἐκαστὸν στατήρα δαρεικὸν παρ᾽ αὐτῷ εὐνέβησαν λαβεῖν, ἐπειτα ἀνεχώρησαν

5 ἐς τὴν Μίλητον, καὶ Πεδάριτον τε τὸν Δέοντος ἐς τὴν Χίον ἀρχοντα Λακεδαιμονίων πεμψάντων ἀποστέλλουσι πεζῇ μέχρι Ἑρυθρῶν ἔχουσα τὸ παρὰ Ἀμόργην ἐπικουρικόν, καὶ ἐς τὴν Μίλητον αὐτοῦ Φίλιππου καθιστᾶσιν. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

XXIX. Τοῦ δὲ ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμώνος, ἐπειδὴ τὴν Ἰασον κατεστῆσατο ὁ Τισσαφέρνης ἐς φυλακάς, παρῆλθεν ἐς τὴν Μίλητον, καὶ ἡμῶν μὲν τροφήν, ωσπερ ὑπέστη ἐν τῇ Λακεδαίμονι, ἐς δραχμῆν Ὄλυμπος τάσσειν ταῖς ναυσὶ διέδωκε, τοῦ δὲ λοιποῦ χρόνου ἐβούλετο τριῶ-

1 After λαβόντες the MSS. give Πισσούθουν νόθον νίθον, ἀφεστᾶτα δὲ βασίλεια, which van Herwerden deletes. cf. ch. v. 5.

2 ἐς, deleted by Hude, following van Herwerden.
an enemy, was in occupation. So they made a sudden attack upon Iasus and took it, as the inhabitants had no thought but that the ships were Athenian; and in the action the Syracusans won most praise. Amorges was taken alive by the Peloponnesians and delivered over to Tissaphernes to lead home to the King, if he so wished, according to his orders\(^1\); and they sacked Iasus, the army taking very much treasure, for the place was one of ancient wealth. As for the mercenaries who served with Amorges, they took them into their own camp, and without doing them any harm put them into their ranks, because most of them were from the Peloponnesus. The town they delivered to Tissaphernes, together with all the captives, both bond and free, agreeing to accept from him a Daric stater\(^2\) for each one of them. They then withdrew to Miletus. Pedaritus son of Leon, who had been sent by the Lacedaemonians to be governor at Chios, they dispatched by land as far as Erythrae in command of the mercenary force of Amorges, and there in Miletus they appointed Philippus governor. So the summer ended.

XXIX. During the following winter, after he had placed Iasus in charge of a garrison, Tissaphernes came to Miletus, where he distributed to all the ships a month’s pay, as he had promised at Lacedaemon to do, to the amount of an Attic drachma a day for each man; for the future, however, he proposed to give only three obols\(^3\) until he should

\(^1\) cf. ch. v. 5.  
\(^2\) Equivalent to twenty Attic drachmae, about 13s. 4d.; §3 25. It was named after Darius the Great who first coined it.  
\(^3\) *i.e.*, one half of a drachma.
βολον διδόναι, ἡς ἄν βασιλέα ἐπέρηται· ἢν δὲ
2 κελεύῃ, ἐφι δώσειν ἐνεκλή τὴν δραχμὴν. Ἐρμο-
κράτους δὲ ἀντειπότος τοῦ Συρακοσίου στρατη-
γοῦ (ο ὅρα Θηρμένης οὐ ναύαρχος ἦν, ἂλλ' Ἄστυχῳ παραδόθη τὰς ναύς ξυμπλέων, μαλακός ἦν περὶ τοῦ μισθοῦ), ὡμος δὲ παρὰ
πεντε ναύς πλέον ἁνδρὶ ἐκάστῳ ἡ τρεῖς ὥμολοι
ὑμολογήθησαν. ἐς γὰρ πέντε ναύς καὶ πεντή-
κοντα τριάκοντα τάλαντα ἐδίδου τοῦ μηνὸς· καὶ
tοῖς ἄλλοις, ὡσ' πλείους νῆς ἦσαν τούτον τοῦ
ὁρίθμου, κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον τούτον ἐδίδοτο.

XXX. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμώνος τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ
Ἄθηναίοις προσαφιγμέναι γὰρ ἦσαν καὶ οὐκοθέν
ἀλλαὶ νῆς πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ στρατηγοὶ
Χαρὰμος καὶ Στρομβιχίδης καὶ Εὐκτήμων, καὶ
tάς ἀπὸ Χίου καὶ τᾶς ἀλλας πάσας ξυμπλαγόντες
ἐβούλοντο διακληρωσάμενοι ἐπὶ μὲν τῇ Μιλήτῳ
tῷ ναυτικῷ ἐφορμεῖν, πρὸς δὲ τὴν Χίον καὶ
2 ναυτικοὺς καὶ πεξον πέμψαι, καὶ ἐποίησαν
οὕτως. Στρομβιχίδης μὲν γὰρ καὶ Ἄνωμακλῆς
καὶ Εὐκτήμων τριάκοντα ναύς ἔχοντες καὶ τῶν ἐς
Μιλήτων ἐλθόντων χιλίων ὀπλιτῶν μέρος ἄγοντες
ἐν ναυσίν ὀπλιταγωγοῖς ἐπὶ Χίον λαχώντες
ἐπλεον, οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἐν Σάμῳ μένοντες τέσσαροι
καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα ναυσίν ἑθαλασσοκράτουν, καὶ
ἐπίπλους τῇ Μιλήτῳ ἐποιοῦντο.

XXXI. Ὁ δ' Ἄστυχος ὡς τότε ἐν τῇ Χίῳ

1 cf. ch. v. 5.
2 i.e. fifty-five ships got the pay of sixty. Thirty talents
(1,080,000 obols) would be the pay of sixty ships a month at
the rate of three obols a man a day (3 obols × 200 men × 60
ships). This sum being given to fifty-five ships instead of
ask the King; if the King should so order, he would give the full drachma. But when Hermocrates the Syracusan general remonstrated—for Therimenes, not being admiral, but sailing with the fleet only to turn it over to Astyochus, was complaisant about the pay—a sum was agreed upon notwithstanding that was larger by five ships than three obols for each man. For he gave for fifty-five ships thirty talents a month; and to the others, according as there were more ships than this number, pay was given in the same proportion.

XXX. The same winter, when the Athenians in Samos had received from home a reinforcement of thirty-five ships under the command of Charminus, Strombichides and Euctemon, after bringing together their ships which were at Chios and all their other ships, they proposed to blockade Miletus with the fleet and to send a force of ships and infantry against Chios, assigning the commands by lot. And this they did. Strombichides, Onomacles and Euctemon, with thirty ships and a portion of the thousand hoplites that had come to Miletus, whom they took on transports, sailed against Chios according to their lot, while the others, remaining at Samos with seventy-four ships, controlled the sea and made descents upon Miletus.

XXXI. But Astyochus, who chanced to be at sixty, Thucydides calls it παρὰ πέντε ναύς πλέον, more by five ships than the ordinary rate. The payment of three obols per man was calculated on sixty ships instead of fifty-five and the whole divided between the fifty-five crews.

Fifty ships is the original number which came over (ch. xxvi. 1), and for these a definite sum (30 talents) is agreed upon. The "others" were ships that came later, or possibly the Chian ships (ch. xxviii. 1).
ἔτυχε διὰ τὴν προδοσίαν τοὺς ὀμηροὺς καταλεγόμενοι, τούτου μὲν ἐπέσχεν, ἐπειδὴ ἤσθετο τὰς τε μετὰ Θηρίμενως ναύς ἕκοινσας καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν ἔμμαχίαν βελτίων ὄντα, λαβὼν δὲ ναύς τὰς τε Πελοποννησίων δέκα καὶ Χίας δέκα

2 ἀνάγηται, καὶ προσβαλὼν Πτελεώ καὶ οὐ χ ἐλών παρέπλευσεν ἐπὶ Κλαξομενᾶς, καὶ ἐκέλευσεν αὐτῶν τοὺς τὰ Ἀθηναίων φρονοῦντας ἄνοικίζεσθαι ἐς τὸν Δαφνοῦτα καὶ προσχωρεῖν σφίσιν. ἐννεκέλευε δὲ καὶ Τάμως Ἰωνίας ύπαρχος ὄν.

3 ὃς δ' οὖν ἐσήκουν, προσβολὴν ποιησάμενος τῇ πόλει οὐσῇ ἀτείχιστῳ καὶ οὖ δυνάμενος ἐλεῖν, ἀπέπλευσεν ἀνέμων μεγάλων, αὐτῶς μὲν ἐς Φώκαιαν καὶ Κύμην, αἱ δὲ ἀλλαὶ νῆς κατήραν ἐς τὰς ἐπικείμενας ταῖς Κλαξομενᾶς νῆσοις Μαραθοῦσαν καὶ Πηληκαὶ Δρυμοῦσαν. καὶ ὀσα ὑπεξέκειτο αὐτῶθα τῶν Κλαξομενῶν ἠμέρας ἐμμείναντες διὰ τοὺς ἀνέμους ὅκτῳ τὰ μὲν διήρπασαν καὶ ἀνήλωσαν, τὰ δὲ ἐσβαλόμενοι ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς Φώκαιαν καὶ Κύμην ὡς Ἀστυόχου.

XXXII. Ὁ ντός δ' αὐτοῦ ἐνταῦθα Αἰσβίων ἀφικνοῦνται πρέσβεις βουλόμενοι αὖθις ἀποστήμαν καὶ αὐτῶν μὲν πείθοντιν, ὡς δ' οὗ τε Κορίνθιοι καὶ οἳ ἄλλοι ἔμμαχοι ἀπρόθυμοι ἦσαν διὰ τὸ πρότερον σφάλμα, ἀρας ἐπλεί ἐπὶ τῆς Χίου. καὶ χειμασθείσων τῶν νεών ύπτερον

1 cf. ch. xxiv. 6.
2 i.e. the four under himself from Erythrae (ch. xxiv. 6) and the six which had come from Cenchreiae to Chios (ch. xxiii. 5).
3 cf. ch. xxii.

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Chios at this time, engaged in collecting hostages as a precaution against the treachery above mentioned, desisted from this work, when he observed that the ships under the command of Therimenes had come and that the affairs of the Peloponnesian alliance were improved, and taking the ten Peloponnesian ships and ten Chian he put to sea, and after attacking Pteleum without success proceeded along the coast to Clazomenae. There he ordered those who favoured the Athenian cause to remove inland to Daphnus and come over to the Peloponnesian side. In this order Tamos, who was lieutenant-governor of Ionia, also concurred. When the inhabitants of Clazomenae would not obey, he made an assault upon the city, which was unwalled, but being unable to capture it, he took advantage of a strong wind to sail away, he himself going to Phocaea and Cyme, while the rest of the fleet made harbour among the islands which lie off Clazomenae—Marathussa, Pele, and Drymussa. There they remained eight days on account of the winds, and meanwhile either plundered and consumed the property of the Clazomenians that had secretly been stored on the islands or else put it aboard their ships; they then sailed to Phocaea and Cyme to join Astyochus.

XXXII. While Astyochus was still at Phocaea and Cyme, envoys of the Lesbians arrived, proposing to renew their revolt. And in fact Astyochus was persuaded, but as the Corinthians and the other allies were without zeal, in consequence of their former failure, he weighed anchor and sailed for Chios. There his ships, which had been scattered by a storm, arrived at length, some
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2 ἀφικνοῦνται ἄλλαι ἄλλοθεν ἐς τὴν Χίον, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο Πεδάριτος, τότε παριῶν πεζῇ ἐκ τῆς Μιλήτου, γενόμενος ἐν Ἕρυθραῖς διαπεραιοῦται αὐτὸς τε καὶ ή στρατιὰ ἐς Χίον ὑπῆρχον δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ ἐκ τῶν πέντε νεῶν στρατιῶται ὑπὸ Χαλκιδέως ἐς πεπακοσίους ἔδω ὀπλοὺς κατα-

3 λειψθέντες. ἐπαγγελλομένῳ δὲ τινών Λεσβίων τὴν ἀπόστασιν, προσφέρει τῷ τε Πεδάριτῷ καὶ τοῖς Χίοις Ἀστύριος λόγον ὡς χρὴ παραγενο-

μένους ταῖς ναυσί ἀποστῆσαι τὴν Λέσβον. ἡ γὰρ ἕχει τὸς πλέον ἑξεῖν ἡ τοὺς Ἀθη-

ναίους, ἢ τι σφάλλωται, κακῶσειν. οἳ δὲ οὐκ ἐσῆκοι, οὐδὲ ταῖς ναῦς ὁ Πεδάριτος ἐφι τῶν 

Χίων αὐτῷ προῆσειν.

XXXIII. Κάκειος λαβὼν τὰς τῶν Κοριν-

θίων πέντε καὶ ἐκτην Μεγαρίδα καὶ μίαν Ἕρμι-

ονίδα καὶ ᾧ αὐτῶς Λακωνικάς ἤλθεν ἔχων, ἐπλει-

έπι τῆς Μιλήτου πρὸς τὴν ναυαρχίαν, πολλὰ ἀπειλήσας τοῖς Χίοις ἢ μὴν μὴ ἐπιβοηθήσειν, ἢν

2 τι δέσωσιν. καὶ προσβαλῶν Κωρύκω τῆς Ἕρυ-

θραίας ἐνυπλίσατο. οὐ δ᾽ ἀπὸ τῆς Σάμου Ἀθηναίου 

ἐπὶ τὴν Χίον πλέοντες τῇ στρατιᾷ καὶ αὐτῷ ἐκ 

τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα, λόφου διεἰργοῦστο, καθωρμί-

3 σαντο, καὶ ἐλελήθεσαν ἄλληλοισ. ἔλθον της 

παρὰ Πεδάριτῶν ὑπὸ νύκτα ἐπιστολῆς ὡς Ἕρυ-

θραῖῶν ἄνδρες αἰχμαλωτοὶ ἐκ Σάμου ἐπὶ προδοσία 

ἐς Ἕρυθραῖς ἥκουσιν ἀφεμένοι, ἀνάγεται ὁ Ἀστυ-

1 διεἰργοῦστο, for διεἰργοῦστο kal of the MSS., Krüger.

1 cf. ch. xxviii. 5. 2 cf. ch. xvii. 1.
2 Four in number; cf. ch. xxiii. 1.
coming from one quarter and some from another. After this Pedaritus, who at the time mentioned above was moving along the shore from Miletus with a body of infantry, arrived at Erythrae and then crossed over with his army to Chios; and Astyoehus also had ready to his hand soldiers from the five ships, to the number of five hundred, who had been left, together with their arms, by Chalcideus. Since, now, certain Lesbians were renewing their proposals to revolt, Astyoehus suggested to Pedaritus and the Chians that they ought to take their fleet to Lesbos and bring about the revolt of the island; for thus, he urged, they would either increase the number of their allies or, if they met with failure, would injure the Athenians. But they would not listen to the suggestion, and, furthermore, Pedaritus refused to deliver to him the ships of the Chians.

XXXIII. Astyoehus therefore took the five Corinthian ships, a sixth from Megara, one from Hermione, and those which he himself had brought with him from Laconia, and sailed for Miletus in order to take over the office of admiral, with many threats against the Chians, and pledging himself not to aid them if they should have any need of him. Touching at Corycus in the territory of Erythrae, he spent the night there. And the Athenian fleet from Samos, which was on its way to Chios with the troops, also came to anchor there at the other side of the town, a hill intervening, so that neither fleet had seen the other. But Astyoehus received during the night a letter from Pedaritus saying that some Erythraean prisoners that had been set at liberty had arrived at Erythrae from Samos for the purpose of
οχος ευθὺς ἐς τὰς Ἑρμῆρας πάλιν, καὶ παρὰ τοσοῦτον ἑγένετο αὐτῷ μὴ περιπεσεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναῖοι. διαπλεύσας δὲ καὶ ὁ Πεδομῖτος παρ’ αὐτόν καὶ ἀναζητήσαντες τὰ περὶ τῶν δοκοῦντων προδιδόναι, ὡς ἄρρον ἦπαν ἐπὶ σωτηρία τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐκ τῆς Σάμου προφασισθέν, ἀπολύσαντες τῆς αἰτίας ἀπέπλευσαν, ὃ μὲν ἐς τὴν Χίον, ὃ δὲ ἐς τὴν Μίλητον ἐκομίσθη, ὡς περὶ διενοεῖτο.

XXXIV. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ καὶ η ἡ πόλις Ἀθηναίων στρατιὰ ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐκ τοῦ Κωρύκου περιπλέουσα κατ’ Ἀργήνων ἐπιτυγχάνει τρισὶ ναυσὶ τῶν Χίων μακραῖς, καὶ ὡς εἶδον, ἐδίωκον. ἐκεῖ καὶ χειμὼν τε μέγας ἐπιγίγνεται καὶ αἱ μὲν τῶν Χίων μόλις καταφεύγουσιν ἐς τὸν λιμένα, αἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων αἱ μὲν μάλιστα ὀρμήσασαι τρεῖς διαφείρονται καὶ ἐκπίπτουσι πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τῶν Χίων, καὶ ἄνδρες οἱ μὲν ἀλίσκονται οἱ δ’ ἄποθηςκουσίν, αἱ δ’ ἀλλαὶ καταφεύγουσιν ἐς τὸν ὑπὸ τῷ Μίλαιντι λιμένα Φοινικοῦτα καλούμενον. ἐντεῦθεν δ’ ὑστερον ἐς τὴν Λέσβων καθορμισάμενοι παρεσκεύαζοντο ἐς τῶν τεῖχισμῶν.

XXXV. Ἐκ δὲ τῆς Πελοποννήσου τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος Ἰπποκράτης ὁ Δακεδαμόνος ἐκπλεύσας δέκα μὲν Ὀυργίας ναυσίν, ὄν ἤρχετο Δωριένος ὁ Διαγόρος τρίτος αὐτός, μιᾶ δὲ Λακωνική, μιᾶ δὲ Συρακοσία, καταπλεῖ εἰς Κύιδον ή δ’ ἀφεσιτίκει 2 ἡδί ὑπὸ Τισσαφέρνους. καὶ αὐτοὺς οἱ ἐν τῇ Μίλητῳ, ὡς ἤσθεντο, ἐκέλευν ταῖς μὲν ἡμισέαις τῶν νεὼν Κύιδον φυλάσσειν, ταῖς δὲ περὶ Τόρι-

1 ὡς εἶδον, ἐδίωκον, Krüger and Bohme with B; Hude reads ἀπερε εἶδον, ἐπιδίωκον; Stahl and Classen ὁσπερ εἶχον ἰδὼντες ἐδίωκον.
betraying it; he therefore immediately set sail again for Erythrae, and thus narrowly escaped falling in with the Athenians. Pedaritus also crossed over and joined him at Erythrae; and they, having investigated the charges against those who were supposed to be intending to betray the town, when they found that the whole story had been given only to effect the men's escape from Samos, acquitted them and sailed away, Pedaritus to Chios, and Astyochus to Miletus, as he had originally intended.

XXXIV. In the meantime the Athenian armament also left Corycus, and as it was rounding the point of Arginum met with three Chian ships of war; and no sooner did they see them than they made pursuit. Now a great storm came on, and the Chian ships with great difficulty escaped to the harbour; but of the Athenian ships the three that had pursued most hotly were wrecked and cast ashore at the city of Chios, where the men aboard were either taken captive or put to death; the rest of the fleet escaped to the harbour called Phoenicus that lies at the foot of Mt. Mimas. Sailing thence they afterwards came to anchor at Lesbos and began preparing to build their fortifications.¹

XXXV. During the same winter Hippocrates the Lacedaemonian sailed from the Peloponnesus with ten Thurian ships, under the command of Dorieus son of Diagoras and two colleagues, and one Laconian and one Syracusan ship, and put in at Cnidos, which had at length revolted at the instigation of Tissaphernes. And when those in authority at Miletus heard of their coming, they gave orders that one half of the newly arrived ships should guard Cnidos and

¹ At Delphinium (ch. lxxxviii. 2).
πιον οὖσας τὰς ἀπ’ Αιγύπτου ὀλκάδας προσ-

3 βαλλοῦσας ξυλλαμβάνειν ἔστι δὲ τὸ Τριστίουν ἀκρα τῆς Κνίδιας προύχουσα, Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερὸν, πυθόμενοι δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναιοὶ καὶ πλεύσαντες ἐκ τῆς Σάμου λαμβάνουσι τὰς ἐπὶ Τριστίῳ φροντούσας ἐξ ναῦς· οἱ δ’ ἀνδρεῖς ἀποφεύγουσιν ἐξ αὐτῶν, καὶ μέτα τούτο ἐς τὴν Κνίδιον καταπλεύσαντες καὶ προσβαλόντες τῇ πόλει ἀτειχίστῳ οὐσῇ

1 ὄλγου εἶλον. τῇ δ’ ὑστεραία ἀθῆς προσέβαλλον, καὶ ὃς ἀμείωνοι φαρξαμεῖνοι αὐτῶν ὑπὸ νῦκτα καὶ ἐπεσελθόντων αὐτοῖς τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ Τριστίουν ἐκ τῶν νεὼν διαφυγόντων οὐκέθα ὀμοίως ἠβλαπτον, ἀπελθοῦσε καὶ ἐβήσαντες τὴν τῶν Κνιδίων γῆν ἐς τὴν Σάμου ἀπέπλευσαν.

XXXVI. Ὡσπὸ δὲ τῶν αὐτῶν χρόνον Ἀστυχοῦ ἦκοντος ἐς τὴν Μιλησίαν ἐπὶ τὸ ναυτικόν, οἱ Πελο-

2 πονησιοί εὐπόρως ἐτί εἶχον ἀπαντά τὰ κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον. καὶ γὰρ μισθὸς ἐδίδοτο ἄρκοντων, καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῆς Ἰάσου μεγάλα χρήματα διαρ-

πασθέντα ὑπὶ τοῖς στρατιώτασι, οἱ τε Μιλῆσιοι προθύμως τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ἐφερον. πρὸς δὲ τῶν Τισσαφέρνη ἐδόκοιν ὄμως τοῖς Πελοπονησίοις αἱ πρῶται ξυνθῆκαί, αἱ πρὸς Χαλκιδέα γενόμεναι, ἐνδείξει εἶναι καὶ οὐ πρὸς σφῶν μᾶλλον, καὶ ἄλλας ἐπὶ Θηριμένους παρόντος ἐποίουν· καὶ εἰσὶν αἴδε.

XXXVII. Ἔννθηκαί Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων πρὸς βασιλέων Δαρείου καὶ τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς βασιλέως καὶ Τισσαφέρνης σπουδᾶς εἶναι καὶ φιλίαν κατὰ τάδε.
that the other half should cruise around Triopium and seize the merchantmen that touched there on the way from Egypt. Now this Triopium is a headland projecting from the territory of Cnidos and sacred to Apollo. The Athenians, being informed of their intentions, also sailed from Samos and captured the six ships that were on guard at Triopium, though their crews escaped. After this they sailed to Cnidos, and attacking the city, which was without walls, almost captured it. The next day they made a second assault, but as the inhabitants had strengthened their defences during the night and had been reinforced by the men who had escaped from the ships at Triopium, the Athenians could not do so much damage as before, and so they withdrew and, after ravaging the territory of the Cnidians, sailed back to Samos.

XXXVI. At about the same time Astyochus arrived at Miletus to take command of the fleet. The Peloponnesians were still well provided with all that their camp required, for sufficient pay was being given, the large amount of property plundered from Lasus was in the possession of the soldiers, and the Milesians were zealously prosecuting the war. Nevertheless, the Peloponnesians felt that the first compact with Tissaphernes, which had been concluded between him and Chalcideus, was defective and not so much to their interest as to his, and so they drew up another while Therimenes was there. And its terms were as follows:

XXXVII. “Compact of the Lacedaemonians and their allies with King Darius and the King’s sons and Tissaphernes. There shall be a treaty and friendship on the following terms:
2 "Όπόση χόρα καὶ πόλεις βασιλέως εἰσὶ Δαρείου ἢ τοῦ πατρὸς ἥσαν ἢ τῶν προγόνων, ἐπὶ ταῦτας μὴ ἴναι ἐπὶ πολέμῳ μηδὲ κακῷ μηδενὶ μῆτε Λακεδαίμονίους μῆτε τοὺς ξυμμάχους τοὺς Λακεδαίμονίων, μηδὲ φόρους πράσσεσθαι ἐκ τῶν πόλεων τούτων μῆτε Λακεδαίμονίους μῆτε τοὺς ξυμμάχους τοὺς Λακεδαίμονίων μηδὲ Δαρείου βασιλέα μηδὲ ὧν βασιλεὺς ἄρχει ἐπὶ Λακεδαίμονίους μηδὲ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἴναι ἐπὶ πολέμῳ μηδὲ κακῷ μηδενὶ.

3 "Ἡν δὲ τι δέωνται Λακεδαίμονιοι ἢ οἱ ξυμμάχοι βασιλέως, ἢ βασιλεὺς Λακεδαίμονίων ἢ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὥς τι ἄν πείθωσι ἄλληλους, τούτο ποιοῦσι καλῶς ἐχειν.

4 "Τὸν δὲ πόλεμον τὸν πρὸς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους κοινῆ ἀμφότερος πολεμεῖν. ἤς δὲ κατάλυσιν ποιοῦν, κοινῆ ἀμφότερος ποιεῖσθαι. "Ὅπόση δ' ἄν στρατιὰ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ τῇ βασιλέως ἢ μεταπεμψαμένου βασιλέως, τὴν δαπάνην βασιλεά παρέχειν.

5 "Ἡν δὲ τις τῶν πόλεων ὅποσαι ξυνέθεντο βασιλεῖ ἐπὶ τὴν βασιλέως ἢ χώραν, τοὺς ἄλλους κωλύει καὶ ἀμύνειν βασιλεῖ κατὰ τὸ δυνατὸν· καὶ ἢ τις τῶν ἐν τῇ βασιλέως χώρα ἡ ὁσὶς βασιλεὺς ἄρχει ἐπὶ τὴν Λακεδαίμονίων ἢ ἢ τῶν ξυμμάχων, βασιλεὺς κωλυότω καὶ ἀμυνότω κατὰ τὸ δυνατὸν."

XXXVIII. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτας τὰς ξυνθήκας Ἐπιμείνης παράδοσι Ἀστυνόχω τὰς μνήμες ἀπο-2 πλέον ἐν κέλητι ἄφαιρέται. οἳ δ' ἐκ τῆς Δέσβου

1 Hude inserts here βασιλεία καὶ Λακεδαίμονίους, following Kirchhoff.
"1. Whatever territory and cities belong to King Darius or belonged to his father or their ancestors, against these shall neither the Lacedaemonians nor their allies go either for war or to do any harm; nor shall either the Lacedaemonians or their allies exact tribute from these cities. Nor shall King Darius or those over whom the King rules go against the Lacedaemonians or their allies for war or to do any harm.

"2. If the Lacedaemonians or their allies have need of anything from the King or the King from the Lacedaemonians or their allies, whatever they shall persuade one another to do, this shall be right for them to do.

"3. The war against the Athenians and their allies both parties shall wage in common; and if they make peace, both shall make it in common.

"4. Whatever forces shall be in the territory of the King, on the summons of the King, shall be maintained at the expense of the King.

"5. If any of the cities that have entered into this compact with the King shall go against the country of the King, the rest shall strive to prevent this and aid the King to the extent of their power; and if any of those who inhabit the King's territory or any territory over which the King has dominion shall go against the territory of the Lacedaemonians or of their allies, the King shall strive to prevent this and give aid to the extent of his power."

XXXVIII. After making this compact Therimenes turned over the command of the fleet to Astyochus and sailing away in a skiff was never seen again.\(^1\) But

\(^1\) He was doubtless lost at sea. The word is used of unexplained disappearance in iv. lxxx. 4. Cf. also Xen. Hell., i. vi. 38.

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'Αθηναίοι ἦδη διαβεβηκότες ἐς τὴν Χίον τὴν στρατιὰ καὶ κρατοῦσας καὶ γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης Δελφίνιοι ἐπείχησιν, χωρίον ἀλλως τε ἐκ γῆς καρτερὸν καὶ λιμένας ἔχον καὶ τῆς τῶν Χίων 3 πόλεως οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχουν. οἱ δὲ Χῖοι ἐν πολλαῖς ταις πρὶν μάχαις πεπληγμένοι, καὶ ἀλλως ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς οὐ πάνω εὐ διακείμενοι, ἄλλα καὶ τῶν μετὰ Τυδέως τοῦ Ἰωνίου ἦδη ὑπὸ Πεδαρίτου ἔπι ἀντικισμῷ τεθνεώτων καὶ τῆς ἀλλῆς πόλεως καὶ ἀνάγκην ἐς ὀλίγους 1 κατεχομένης ὑπόπτως διακείμενοι ἀλλῆλοις ἡσύχαζον, καὶ οὔτ' αὐτοὶ διὰ ταῦτα οὔτε οἱ μετὰ Πεδαρίτουν ἑπίκουροι 4 ἄξιόμαχοι αὐτοῖς ἐφαίνοντο. ἐς μέντοι τὴν Μήλητον ἐπεμποῦν, κελεύουσας σφίσι τῶν Ἀστύουχων βοηθεῖν· ώς δ' οὖν ἐσήκουσιν, ἐπιστέλλει περὶ αὐτοῦ ἐς τὴν Δακεδαίμονα ο Πεδάριτος ὡς ἀδικοῦντος. 5 καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐν τῇ Χίῳ ἐς τούτο καθειστήκει τοῖς 'Αθηναίοις· αἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς Σάμου νῆς αὐτοῖς ἐπίπλους μὲν ἐποιοῦτο ταῖς ἐν τῇ Μήλῃτῳ, ἐπεὶ δὲ μὴ ἀντανάγουσιν, ἀναχώρουσας πάλιν ἐς τὴν Σάμου ἡσύχαζον.

ΧΧΧΧΙΧ. Ἐκ δὲ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι αἱ τῶν Φαρναβάζῳ Καλλιγείτου 2 τοῦ Μεγαρέως καὶ Τιμαγόρου τοῦ Κυζικοῦ πρασσόντων παρασκευασθείς ὑπὸ Δακεδαιμονίων ἐπτα καὶ εἰκοσὶ νῆς ἄρασιν ἐπελευν ἐπὶ Ἰωνίας περὶ ἡλίου τροπᾶς, καὶ ἄρχων ἐπέπλευε αὐτῶν 2 Ἀντισθένης Σπαρτιάτης. ξυνεπεμψαν δὲ οἱ Δακε-

1 ὀλίγους, for ὀλίγον of the MSS., Dobree’s correction.
2 ὑπό, before Καλλιγείτου, deleted by Poppo.
the Athenians at Lesbos, who had already crossed over with their army to Chios and exercised control over both land and sea, proceeded to fortify Delphinium, a place which in any case was strong on the landward side and also possessed harbours and was not far distant from the city of Chios. As for the Chians, since they had been beaten in many battles already, and, besides, were not on very good terms among themselves—nay, now that Tydeus son of Ion and his adherents had already been put to death on the charge of Atticism by Pedaritus and the rest of the city was by compulsion reduced to the rule of an oligarchy, they were now filled with suspicion of one another—they kept quiet; and it was thought that neither they themselves, for these reasons, nor the auxiliaries under the command of Pedaritus were a match for the enemy. However, they sent to Miletus urging Astyochus to help them; but when he would not hearken, Pedaritus sent a letter about him to Lacedaemon, accusing him of wrong-doing. Such was the condition into which the Athenians found that affairs had got in Chios; and their fleet at Samos made a number of descents upon the Peloponnesian fleet at Miletus; but when the latter did not come out to meet them, they retired again to Samos and kept quiet.

XXXIX. During the same winter the twenty-seven ships that had been equipped by the Lacedaemonians for Pharnabazus, through the influence of Kalligeitus of Megara and Timagoras of Cyzicus, set sail from the Peloponnesus for Ionia about the time of the solstice; and Antisthenes, a Spartan, sailed with the fleet as its commander. And the

1 cf. ch. viii. 1.
δαιμόνιοι καὶ ἐνδέκα ἄνδρας Σπαρτιατῶν ἐμβούλους Ἀστυόχω, ὃν ἐίς ἦν Λίχας ὁ Ἀρκεσίλαος, καὶ εἰρήτο αὐτοῖς ἡ Μίλητον ἀφικομένους τῶν τε ἄλλων ἐμπεμέλεσθαι ἢ μέλλει ἄριστα ἔξειν, καὶ τὰς ναῦς ταύτας ἢ αὐτὰς ἢ πλεῖους ἢ καὶ ἐλάτσους ἐς τὸν Ἔλλησποντον ὡς Φαρνάβαζον, ἢν δοκῇ, ἀποπέμπειν, Κλέαρχον τὸν Ῥαμφίον, ὅς ἐνεπλεῖε, ἄρχοντα προστάξαντας, καὶ Ἀστύ-οχον, ἢν δοκῇ ἡ παύειν τῆς ναυαρχίας, Ἀντισθένη δὲ καθιστάναι πρὸς ὅρα τὰς τοῦ Πεδαρίτου

3 ἐπιστολὰς ὑπώπτευον αὐτόν. πλέουσαι οὖν αἱ νῆσες ἀπὸ Μαλέας πελάγιαι Μήλων προσέβαλον, καὶ περιπυκότες ναυσὶ δέκα Ἀθηναίων τὰς τρεῖς λαμβάνουσι κενᾶς καὶ κατακαίοντοι, μετὰ δὲ τούτῳ δεδίοτε μή αἱ διαφυγόουσαι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ τῆς Μήλης νῆσες, ὅπερ ἐγένετο, μηνύσωσι τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τὸν ἐπίπλουν αὐτῶν, πρὸς τὴν Κρήτην πλεύσαντες καὶ πλείω τὸν πλοῦν διὰ φυλακῆς ποιησάμενοι ἐς τὴν Καῦρον τῆς Ἀσίας κατήραν. ἐντεύθεν δὴ, ὡς ἐν ἄσφαλεὶ ὄντες, ἀγγελιὰν ἐπεμποῦν ἐπὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ Μίλητῳ ναύς τοῦ ξυμπαρακομισθήματος.

XI. Οἱ δὲ Χίοι καὶ Πεδάριτος κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον οὐδέν ἦσσον, καὶ περὶ διαμέλλοντα, τὸν Ἀστυόχον περίποτες ἀγγέλους ἔξουν σφίσι πολιορκομένοις βοηθῆσαι ἀπάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶ καὶ μή περιδεῖιν τὴν μεγίστην τῶν ἐν Ἱωνίᾳ ξυμμαχίδων πόλεων ἐκ τε θαλάσσῃς εἰρηγομένην

καὶ κατὰ ἱερὰς ληστεῖας πορθομένην. οἱ γὰρ

1 τοῖς ἐνδέκα ἄνδράσι, of the MSS., deleted by van Herwerden.

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Lacedaemonians also sent with him eleven Spartans to act as advisors to Astyochus, one of whom was Lichas son of Arcesilaus. Their orders were, on arriving at Miletus, to share with Astyochus the general oversight of affairs in whatever way would be for the best, and also to send this fleet, with either the same number of ships or more or fewer, to Pharnabazus in the Hellespont, should this course seem expedient, appointing as its commander Clearchus, son of Ramphias, who was sailing with them; also, if it should seem best, to depose Astyochus from his office as admiral and put Antisthenes in his stead; for in view of the letter of Pedaritus they were suspicious of him. Accordingly these ships, sailing from Malea across the open sea, touched at Melos, and falling in with ten Athenian ships captured three of them, but without their crews, and burned them. After this, fearing that the Athenian ships that had escaped from Melos might, as actually happened, inform the Athenians at Samos of their approach, they sailed toward Crete, making the voyage longer as a measure of precaution, and put in at Caunus in Asia. From there, feeling that they were now in security, they sent a message to the ships at Miletus with a view to being convoyed along the coast.

XL. At this time the Chians and Pedaritus sent messages to Astyochus, notwithstanding his continuing to hold back, urging him, since they were being blockaded, to come to their aid with all his ships and not to look on and see the largest of the allied cities in Ionia shut off from the sea and devastated by forays on land. For the slaves of

\(^1\) cf. ch. viii. 2.
οίκεται τοῖς Χίοις πολλοὶ οὖντες καὶ μιὰ γε πόλει πλὴν Λακεδαίμονίων πλείστοι γενόμενοι καὶ ἀμα διὰ τὸ πλῆθος χαλεπωτέρως ἐν ταῖς ἄδικαις κολαζόμενοι, ὡς ἡ στρατιά τῶν Ἀθηναίων βεβαιῶς ἔδοξε μετὰ τείχους ἱδρύθαι, εὐθὺς αὐτομολία τε ἐχρήσαντο πολλοὶ πρὸς αὐτοὺς καὶ τὰ πλείστα κακά ἐπιστάμενοι τὴν χώραν οὗτοι ἐδραταν.

3 ἔφασαν οὖν χρὴναι οἱ Χῖοι, ἑως ἔτι ἐλπίς καὶ ἐνυπον κωλύσαι, τειχιζόμενου τοῦ Δελφινίου καὶ ἀτελοῦς ὄντος, καὶ στρατοπέδῳ καὶ ναυσιν ἐρύματος μείζους προσπεριβαλλομένου, βοηθήσαι σφίσιν. ὁ δὲ Ἀστύχοχος καίπερ οὐ διανοούμενος διὰ τὴν τότε ἀπειλὴν, ὡς ἐώρα καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους προθύμους ὄντας, ὁρμητὸ ἐς τὸ βοηθεῖν.

XLI. Ἔν τούτῳ δὲ ἐκ τῆς Καῦνου παραγίγμεται ἀγγελία ὅτι αἱ ἐπτα καὶ εἰκοσὶ νῆσι καὶ οἱ τῶν Λακεδαίμονίων ἐμβολοὶ πάρεισι, καὶ νομίζας πάντα ύστερα εῖναι τὰ ἄλλα πρὸς τὸ νᾶς τε, ὅπως θαλασσοκρατοίεν μᾶλλον, τοσαῦτας ξυμ- παρακομίσαι καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαίμονίους, οἱ ἦκον κατάσκοποι αὐτοῦ, ἀσφαλῶς περαιώθηκαν, εὐθὺς

2 ἀφεῖς τὸ ἐς τὴν Χίον ἐπλεῖ εἰς τὴν Καῦνον. καὶ ἐς Κών τὴν Μεροπίδα ἐν τῷ παράπλω ἀποβᾶς τῆν τε πόλιν ἀτείχιστον οὕσαν καὶ ὑπὸ σεισμοῦ, ὃς αὐτοῖς ἐτυχὲ μέγιστος; γε δὴ ὄν μεμνήμεθα γενόμενοι, ξυμπεπτωκυιῶν ἐκπορθεῖ, τῶν ἀνθρώ-

1 cf. ch. xxxiii. 1.

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the Chians, who were numerous—and indeed the most numerous in any single city except that of the Lacedaemonians—and at the same time, on account of their multitude, were punished more severely for every misdeed, now that the Athenian army seemed, with the advantage of a fortified position, to be firmly established, immediately began to desert to them in large numbers; and these, because of their knowledge of the country, wrought the greatest damage to it. So the Chians said that he ought to come to their aid now, while there was still hope and a possibility of checking the enemy, and while the fortification of Delphinium was still in progress and not yet completed, a stronger line of breastworks being now in process of construction round the camp and ships. And Astyochus, although he had not intended to do so, on account of his threat some time before,1 when he saw that the allies also were eager for the undertaking, was disposed to give the desired aid.

XLI. Meanwhile tidings came from Caunus that the twenty-seven ships and the Lacedaemonian advisers had arrived; whereupon Astyochus, thinking that everything else was of secondary importance compared with convoying so large a reinforcement of the fleet, so that they might be more completely masters of the sea, and with getting the Lacedaemonians, who had come to observe his conduct, safely across, immediately gave up the expedition to Chios and sailed to Caunus. As he proceeded along the coast he landed at Cos Meropis and sacked the town, which was without walls and by reason of an earthquake that had befallen it—the most violent of all within our memory—was now in ruins,
πων ἐς τὰ ὅρη πεφευγότων, καὶ τὴν χώραν κατα-
δρομαῖς λείαν ἐποιεῖτα, πλὴν τῶν ἐλευθέρων.
τούτων δὲ ἀφίει. ἐκ δὲ τῆς Κώ ἁφικόμενος ἐς
τὴν Κυίδον νυκτός ἀναγκάζεται ὑπὸ τῶν Κυίδιων
παρανυνύντων μὴ ἐκβιβάσαι τοὺς ναύτας, ἀλλ'
ὁσπερ εἰχε πλείων εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων
ναῦς εἰκοσὶ, ὡς ἔχων Χαρμίνος, εἰς τὸν Ἐκ Σάμου
στρατηγῶν, ἐφύλασσε ταύτας τὰς ἑπτὰ καὶ εἰκοσὶ
ναῦς ἐκ τῆς Πελοποννήσου προσπλεούσας, ἐφ'
ἀσπερ καὶ ὁ Ἀστύχοχος παρέπλευ. ἐπύθυντο δὲ
οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ ἐκ τῆς Μήλου τὸν ἐπιπλοῦν αὐτῶν,
καὶ ἡ φυλακὴ τὸ Χαρμίνῳ περὶ τὴν Σύμην καὶ
Χάλκην καὶ Ῥόδου καὶ περὶ τὴν Λυκίαν ἥν ἦδη
γὰρ ἱσθάνετο καὶ ἐν τῇ Καύνῳ οὕσας αὐτάς.
ΧΛΠ. Ἐπέπλευς οὖν ὁσπερ εἰχε πρὸς τὴν
Σύμην ὁ Ἀστύχοχος πρὶν ἐκπυστος γενέσθαι, εἰ
πως περιλάβοι που μετεώρους τὰς ναῦς. καὶ
ἀυτῶ υετός τε καὶ τὰ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἐννεύφελα
ὀντα πλάνησιν τῶν νεῶν ἐν τῷ σκότει καὶ παραχὴν
παρέσχεν. καὶ ἄμα τῇ ἐφ, διεσπασμένου τοῦ
ναυτικοῦ, καὶ τοὺς μὲν φαιεροῦ ἤδη ὅντος τοῖς
Ἀθηναίοις, τοῦ εὐωνύμου κέρως, τοῦ δὲ ἄλλου
περὶ τὴν νῆσον ἐτὶ πλανωμένου, ἐπανάγονται
κατὰ τάχος ὁ Χαρμίνῳ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐλάσ-
σοσιν ἤ ταῖς εἰκοσὶ ναυσὶ, νομίζοντες ἁσπερ
ἐφύλασσον ναῦς τὰς ἀπὸ τῆς Καύνου 1 ταύτας
ἐῖναι. καὶ προσπεσόντες εὐθὺς κατεδυσάν τε
τρεῖς καὶ κατετραμμάτισαν ἄλλας, καὶ ἐν τῷ
ἐργφ ἐπεκράτουν, μέχρι οὗ ἐπεφάνην αὐτοῖς
παρὰ δόξαν αἱ πλείους τῶν νεῶν καὶ πανταχόθεν

1 ἀπὸ τῆς Καύνου, deleted by Hude.
the inhabitants having fled to the mountains; and by forays he despoiled the country of everything, except the free population, which he let go. Coming then from Cos to Cnidos by night, he was forced by the importunity of the Cnadians not to permit his sailors to land, but, just as he was, to sail straight against the twenty Athenian ships, with which Charminus, one of the generals from Samos, was on the look-out for the twenty-seven ships that were approaching from the Peloponnesus—the ships which Astyochus was sailing along the coast to meet. For the Athenians at Samos had received word from Melos of their approach, and the outposts of Charminus were on the look-out for them in the neighbourhood of Syme, Chalce, Rhodes and the coast of Lycia; for he was already aware of their being at Caunus.

XLII. Astyochus, therefore, sailed directly to Syme before his arrival was reported, on the chance that he might find the Peloponnesian ships somewhere on the high seas. But rain and the foggy state of the atmosphere caused his ships to lose their way in the darkness and confusion. At daybreak, when his fleet was still scattered and one part of it, the left wing, was already visible to the Athenians, while the rest of it was still wandering round the island, Charminus and the Athenians hastily put to sea against them with fewer than their twenty ships, thinking that these were the ships from Caunus which they were watching for. And falling upon them at once they sank three and damaged others, and in the general action were having the advantage until, to their surprise, the larger body of ships came in sight and they found
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4 ἀπεκλήμεντο. ἔπειτα δὲ ἐς φυγὴν καταστάντες ἐξ μὲν ναῦς ἀπολλύσι, ταῖς δὲ λοιπαῖς καταφεύγουσιν ἐς τὴν Τευτλοῦσσαν νῆσον, ἐντεύθεν δὲ 5 ἐς 'Αλικαρνάσσον. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο οἱ μὲν Πελοποννησίοι ὡς Κνίδον κατάραντες καὶ ἐξομμιγείεσθαι τῶν ἐκ τῆς Καὺνου ἐπτὰ καὶ εἰκοσὶ νεών αὐτοῖς ἐξυπάσαις πλεύσαντες καὶ τροπαίῳ ἐν τῇ Σύμη στήσαντες πάλιν ἐς τὴν Κνίδον καθωρίσαντο.

XLIII. Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ταῖς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου ναυσὶ πάσαις, ὥς ἦσθοντο τὰ τῆς ναυμαχίας, πλεύσαντες ἐς τὴν Σύμην καὶ ἐπὶ μὲν τὸ ἐν τῇ Κνίδῳ ναυτικὸν οὐχ ὀρμήσαντες, οὐδὲ ἐκεῖνοι ἐπὶ ἐκείνους, λαβόντες δὲ τὰ ἐν τῇ Σύμῃ σκεύη τῶν νεών καὶ Δωρύμοις τοῖς ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ προσβαλόντες, ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς τὴν Σάμον.

2 "Ἀπασαι δ' ἦδη οὖσαι ἐν τῇ Κνίδῳ αἰ τῶν Πελοποννησίων νῆσες ἐπέσκευαζοῦντο τε ἐὰν τι ἐδεί, καὶ πρὸς τὸν Τισσαφέρνη (παρεγένετο γὰρ) λόγους ἐποιεῖντο οἱ ἐνδεκα ἄνδρες τῶν Δακεδαμονίων περὶ τε τῶν ἦδη πεπραγμένων, εἰ τι μὴ ἤρεσκεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος πολέμου, ὅτε τρόπῳ ἀριστα καὶ ἐξυμφορώτατα ἀμφιτέρως πολέ- 3 μήσεται. μάλιστα δὲ ὁ Λίχας ἐσκόπει τὰ ποιοῦμενα, καὶ τὰς σπονδὰς οὐδετέρας, οὐτε τὰς Χαλκιδέως οὔτε τὰς Ῥημιέους, ἐφι καλῶς εὐγκεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ δεινὸν εἶναι εἰ χώρας ὁσὶς βασιλεὺς καὶ οἱ πρόγονοι ἤρξαν πρότερον, ταύτης καὶ νῦν ἀξιώσει κρατεῖν (ἐῖδον γὰρ καὶ νῆσους ἀπάσας πάλιν δουλεύειν καὶ Θεσσαλίαν καὶ Λοκρῶς καὶ τὰ μέχρι Βοιωτῶν), καὶ ἀντ' ἐλευ- 260
themselves being hemmed in on all sides. Thereupon they took to flight, losing six ships, but with the rest they fled for refuge to the island of Teutlussa, and thence to Halicarnassus. After this the Peloponnesians put in at Cnidos, where they were joined by the twenty-seven ships from Caunus, whereupon they sailed out with the whole fleet, set up a trophy at Syme, and finally came to anchor again at Cnidos.

XLIII. When the Athenians heard about the sea-fight, they sailed to Syme with all the ships they had at Samos. They did not, however, make an attack upon the fleet at Cnidos, nor the Peloponnesians upon them, but took aboard the naval stores that were at Syme and, after touching at Lorymi on the mainland, sailed back to Samos.

All the Peloponnesian ships were now at Cnidos and were engaged in making the necessary repairs; and as Tissaphernes had arrived, the eleven Laconian advisers were holding conferences with him touching matters that had already been negotiated, if any point in the agreements was unsatisfactory to them, as well as concerning future hostilities, in what way the war might be waged best and most advantageously for both parties. And it was Lichas who examined most closely what was being done, saying that neither of the treaties, neither that of Chalcideus nor that of Therimenes, was wisely framed; nay, he said that it was monstrous that the King should even now claim authority over all the territory which he and his ancestors had formerly ruled—for that would mean that all the islands should again be in slavery, as well as Thessaly, Locri and everything as far as Boeotia—and that
κατὰ τῶν καθότων τούτων ταῖς ἑκείνων ἀισθάμενοι ἐπεμπλευσαν μὲν βουλόμενοι φθάσαι καὶ ἐφάνησαν πελάγιοι, ύστερῃσαντες δὲ οὐ πολλῷ τὸ μὲν παράχρημα ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς Χάλκην, ἐντεύθεν δὲ ἔσε Σάμου, ύστερον δὲ
instead of bringing freedom the Lacedaemonians would place the Persian yoke upon the Hellenes. Accordingly he urged that another and better treaty be concluded; at any rate, the Lacedaemonians would not abide by this, nor did they want his support at all upon such terms. Tissaphernes was offended at this and went away from the conference in a rage without having settled anything.

XLIV. The Lacedaemonians, however, were minded to sail to Rhodes, since overtures were coming to them from the most influential men there; for they hoped that they could bring over to their side an island that was no mean power because of the large number of seamen and soldiers which it could furnish, and at the same time they thought that they would be able by themselves to maintain their fleet, on the basis of the existing alliance, without asking Tissaphernes for money. They therefore sailed at once that same winter from Cnidos, and touching first at Camirus in Rhodian territory with ninety-four ships, they so terrified most of the inhabitants, who knew nothing of the plan that was being negotiated, that they fled, especially since the city had no walls. Afterwards the Lacedaemonians called them together as well as the inhabitants of the two cities Lindus and Ialysus, and persuaded the Rhodians to revolt from the Athenians. So Rhodes came over to the Peloponnesian side. But the Athenians at this juncture, getting notice of their designs, sailed with the fleet they had at Samos, wishing to forestall them, and made their appearance out at sea; but finding that they were a little too late, they sailed back for the moment to Chalce, and thence returned
ἐκ τῆς Χάλκης καὶ ἐκ τῆς Κῶ καὶ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου τοὺς ἐπίπλους ποιούμενοι ἐπὶ τὴν Ῥόδον ἐπολέμουν. οἱ δὲ χρήματα μὲν ἐξελέξαν ἐς δύο καὶ τριάκοντα τάλαντα, οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι, παρὰ τῶν Ῥοδίων, τὰ δ' ἀλλα ἰσύχαζον ἡμέρας ὀγδοίκοντα ἀνελκύσαντες τὰς ναύς.

XLV. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ καὶ ἔτι πρότερον, πρὶν ἐς τὴν Ῥόδον αὐτοὺς ἀναστήναι, τάδε ἐπράσετο. Ἀλκιβιάδης μετὰ τὸν Χαλκιδέως θάνατον καὶ τὴν ἐν Μιλήτῳ μάχην τοῖς Πελοποννήσιοις ὑποπτος ὄν καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀφικομένης ἐπιστολής πρὸς Ἀστύρχων ἐκ Λακεδαιμόνος ὡστε ἅποκτεῖναι (ἢ γὰρ τῷ Ἀγιδὶ ἐχθρὸς καὶ ἄλλως ἀπίστους ἐφαίνετο), πρῶτον μὲν ὑποχωρεῖ δείσας παρὰ Τισσαφέρνη, ἔπειτα ἕκάκου πρὸς αὐτὸν ὅσον ἐδύνατο μάλιστα τῶν Πελοποννήσιῶν τὰ πράγματα, καὶ διδάσκαλος πάντων γιγνόμενος τὴν τε μισθοφορὰν ξυνέτεμεν, αὐτὶ δραχμῆς Ἀττικῆς ὡστε τριῶβολον, καὶ τούτῳ μὴ ξυνεχῶς, δίδοσθαι, λέγειν κελεύων τὸν Τισσαφέρνη πρὸς αὐτοὺς ὡς Ἀθηναίοι ἐκ πλείονος χρόνου ἐπιστῆμον ὄντες τοῦ ναυτικοῦ τριῶβολον τοῖς ἑαυτῶν διδάσκων, οὐ τοσοῦτον πεινά ὅσον ἴνα αὐτῶν μὴ οἱ ναῦται ἐκ περιουσίας ύβρίζοντες, οἱ μὲν τὰ σώματα χείρω ἔχωσι δαπανῶντες ἐς τοιαῦτα ἀφ᾽ ὧν ἡ ἀσθένεια ξυμβαίνει, οἱ δὲ τὰς ναύς ἀπολείπωσιν

1 χρόνον, deleted by Hude, following Krüger’s suggestion.
2 Hude follows Stahl in assuming a lacuna here, καὶ τοὺς ἑως ξυνεχῶς, or words of this purport, being lost.

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to Samos. Afterwards, however, making raids from Chalce and Cos and Samos, they carried on hostilities against Rhodes. The Peloponnesians, on the other hand, levied money from the Rhodians to the amount of thirty-two talents, but otherwise they remained inactive for eighty days, drawing their ships up on shore.

XLV. But in the meantime, and even before the Peloponnesians removed to Rhodes, the following negotiations were going on. After the death of Chalcideus and the battle at Miletus, Alcibiades, finding himself under suspicion with the Peloponnesians, and Astyochus having received a letter from Lacedaemon ordering him to be put to death—for he was a personal enemy of Agis and in general appeared untrustworthy—at first withdrew in alarm to Tissaphernes and then proceeded to damage the Peloponnesian cause with him as much as he possibly could. Becoming his adviser in all matters, he cut down the pay of the troops, so that instead of an Attic drachma only three obols were given, and that not regularly, and he urged Tissaphernes to tell them that the Athenians, who had had experience in naval matters for a longer time, gave only three obols to their men, not so much through lack of money as with the purpose of keeping their sailors from growing insolent by reason of abundance; for some would injure their health by spending their money on things which bring on sickness, while others would desert their ships without leaving

1 £64,000; $305,900.
2 cf. ch. xxix. 1.
3 The part of the sentence that follows would seem to be Thucydides' explanation of the reasons of the Athenians.
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οὔχ ὑπολιπόντες ἐσ ὁμηρείαν τὸν προσοφει-

λομενὸν μυσθὸν καὶ τοὺς τριήμαρχοὺς καὶ τοὺς
στρατηγοὺς τῶν πόλεων ἐδίδασκε δόντα 2 χρή-

ματα αὐτῶν πεῖσαι ὦστε ξυγχωρήσαι ταῦτα

ἐαυτῷ πλὴν τῶν Συρακοσίων τούτων δὲ Ερμο-

κράτης ἤμαντιοντο μόνος ὑπὲρ τοῦ ξύμπαντος

ξυμμαχικοῦ. τὰς τε πόλεις δεομένας χρημάτων

ἀπῆλασεν, αὐτὸς ἀντιλέγον ὑπὲρ τοῦ Τισσαφέρ-

νους ὡς οἱ μὲν Χίοι ἀναισχύντοι εἰεν, πλουσιώ-

τατοι ὄντες τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ἐπικουρία δὲ ὦμος

σωζόμενοι ἄξιονσι καὶ τοῖς σώμασι καὶ τοῖς

χρήμασιν ἄλλους ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκείνων ἠλευθερίας

κινδυνεύειν τὰς δ᾽ ἄλλας πόλεις ἐφὶ ἀδικεῖν, αἰ

ἐς Ἀθηναίοις πρότερον ἡ ἀποστῆσαι ἄνηλουν, εἰ

μὴ καὶ νῦν τοσάτα καὶ ἐτὶ πλείω ὑπὲρ σφῶν

αὐτῶν ἔθελησον ἵσσειν. τὸ τε Τισσαφέρην

ἀπέβαψεν νῦν μὲν, τοῖς ἰδίοις χρήμασι πολεμοῦντα,

εἰκότως φειδόμενον, ἢ τε ποτὲ τροφὴ καταβῇ

παρὰ βασιλέως, ἐντελῇ αὐτοῖς ἀποδώσειν τοὺν

μυσθὸν καὶ τὰς πόλεις τὰ εἰκότα ὠφελήσειν.

XLVI. Παρῆνε δὲ καὶ τῷ Τισσαφέρνη μὴ

ἀγαν ἐπείγεσθαι τὸν πόλεμον διαλύσαι, μηδὲ

βουληθῆναι ἡ κομίσαντα νὰς Φοινίκας ἀσπερ

παρεσκευάζετο ἢ Ἔλλησι πλείοσι μισθὸν πορί-

ζοῦντα τοῖς αὐτοῖς τῆς τε γῆς καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης

tὸ κράτος δοῦναι, ἔχειν δ’ ἀμφοτέρους ἐὰν δίχα

1 So B only, most MSS. ἀπολιπόντες.
2 ὄστε, before δόντα, deleted by Reiske.

1 Or, reading ἀπολείπωσιν ὑπολιπόντες, "desert their ships, leaving behind," etc. The guarantee would be an inducement to the captain to grant leave of absence to the detriment of 266
behind as a guarantee the part of their pay that was still due. He also taught him how by the use of money to persuade the trierarchs and generals to agree with him in these matters—all except the Syracusans, and of them Hermocrates alone opposed him, doing so on behalf of the alliance as a whole. Furthermore, when the several cities asked for money he dismissed them, taking it upon himself to answer on behalf of Tissaphernes that the Chians were shameless people, for though they were the wealthiest of the Hellenes and owed their salvation to outside help, nevertheless they expected others to risk their lives and their money also for the defence of their liberty. And as for the other states, which before they revolted used to lavish money upon the Athenians, he said that they were doing wrong unless they were willing at this time also to contribute as much or even more for their own protection. And he further explained that, though Tissaphernes, now that he was waging war on his own resources, was quite properly frugal, yet if ever supplies should come down from the King he would give the men their full pay and would render to the states all reasonable aid.

XLVI. Alcibiades also urged Tissaphernes not to be too eager to bring the war to an end, nor to take such a course, either by bringing there the Phoenician fleet which he was equipping or by providing pay for a larger number of Hellenes, as would give the command of both the land and the sea to the same people, but to let the dominion be divided between the two sides, so that it would be possible the service. On the smaller pay the sailors would have no balance in the hands of their captains.
Τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ βασιλεῖ ἔξειναι ἐπὶ τοὺς αὐτῶ
2 λυπηροὺς τοὺς ἑτέρους ἐπάγειν. γενομένης δ’ ἂν
καθ’ ἐν τῆς ἐς γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν ἀρχῆς, ἀπορεῖν
ἀν αὐτῶν οἷς τοὺς κρατοῦντας ἄγκαθαιρήσει, ἢν
μὴ αὐτὸς βουλήται μεγάλη δαπάνη καὶ κινδύνῳ
ἀναστάσα ροτε διαγωνίσασθαι. εὐτελέστερα δὲ
tάδ’ εἶναι, βραχεῖ μορίῳ τῆς δαπάνης καὶ ἁμα
μετὰ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀσφαλείας αὐτοῦς περὶ ἑαυτοὺς
3 τοὺς Ἔλληνας κατατρίψαι. ἐπιτηδειοτέρους τε
ἐφῆ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἶναι κοινωνούς αὐτῶ τῆς
ἀρχῆς· ἡσσον ἤὰρ τῶν κατὰ γῆν ἡφίεσθαι
τῶν λόγων τε ἄγκρεφτωταν καὶ τὸ ἔργων ἔχοντας
πολεμεῖν τοὺς μὲν ἤὰρ ἄγκραταδοῦλον ἀν
σφίσι τε αὐτῶι τὸ τῆς θαλάσσης μέρος καὶ
ἐκεῖνῳ ὅσοι ἐν ἡ βασιλείως Ἐλληνες οἰκοῦσι,
tοὺς δὲ τοῦνατίων ἐλευθερώσοντας ἥκειν. καὶ
οὐκ εἰκὸς εἶναι Δακεδαίμονίους ἀπὸ μὲν σφῶν
τῶν Ἐλλήνων ἕλευθεροῖν νῦν τοὺς Ἐλληνας,
ἀπὸ δὲ ἐκεῖνων τῶν βαρβάρων, ἢν μὴ ποτε
4 αὐτοὺς ἔξελωσι, μὴ ἔλευθερώσαι. τρίβειν ὅν
ἐκέλευε πρῶτον ἄμφοτέρους, καὶ ἀποτελόμενον
ὡς μέγιστα ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἑπειτ’ ἡδὴ τοὺς
5 Πελοποννησίους ἀπαλλάξαι ἐκ τῆς χώρας. καὶ

1 καὶ, after ἡφίεσθαι, added by Gertz, followed by Hude.
2 τῶν Ἐλλήνων, bracketed by Hude and most editors, after Valckenaer.
3 τῶν βαρβάρων, deleted by Hude, with B.
4 μὴ, before ἔξελωσι, deleted by Madvig.

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for the King to lead the one party or the other against those that were troublesome to him. But if the dominion of both land and sea were united, the King himself would have no one with whom he could co-operate in destroying the stronger, and would have no alternative but sooner or later to rise up himself and, at great expense and risk, fight a decisive struggle. The cheaper course was this—at a small fraction of the expense and at the same time with security to himself to wear the Hellenes out one upon the other. The more suitable partners, he said, with whom to share the sovereignty were the Athenians; for they were less desirous of possessions on land and both their principles and practice in carrying on war were most consistent with his interests; for whereas the Athenians would co-operate with him in making subject to themselves the department of the sea and to him such of the Hellenes as lived in the King's country, the Lacedaemonians, on the contrary, had come to liberate these. It was not reasonable, he added, to suppose that the Lacedaemonians would now be liberating the Hellenes from men who, like themselves, were Hellenes, and would not liberate them from the Persians who were Barbarians, unless these sooner or later got them out of the way. He therefore urged him, first to wear out both sides, then to curtail the power of the Athenians as much as possible, and finally to get the Peloponnesians out of his country.

1 The word ἀναστάς seems to be used because Alcibiades has in mind the ἐφέδρος or third combatant in the games, who sits by to fight the victor. The policy he urges is that the King should sit by while the Athenians and Lacedaemonians fight and weaken each other, as otherwise he may have to "enter the ring" against a strong opponent.
διενοεῖτο τὸ πλέον οὕτως ὁ Τισσαφέρνης, ὥσα γε ἀπὸ τῶν ποιομενῶν ἤρ1 εἰκάσαι. τῷ γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδη διὰ ταῦτα, ὡς εὖ περὶ τούτων παραινοῦντι, προσθεῖς ἑαυτὸν ἐς πίστιν τὴν τε τροφὴν κακῶς ἐπόριζε τοὺς Πελοποννησίους καὶ ναυμαχεῖν ὅπι ἡ, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰς Φοινίσσας φάσκων ναῦς ἥξειν καὶ ἐκ περιόντως ἀγωνισθαί ἐφθειρεῖ τὰ πράγματα καὶ τὴν ἁκμὴν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ αὐτῶν ἀφεὔλτου γενομένην καὶ πάνυ ἰσχυρὰν, τὰ τε ἀλλὰ κατα-φανέστερον ἢ ὅστε λανθάνειν οὐ προθύμως ἐξεπολύει.

XLVII. Ὅ δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης ταῦτα ἀμα μὲν τῷ Τισσαφέρνει καὶ βασιλεί, ὅπνευρ’ ἐκείνοις, ἀριστα εἶναι νομίζων παρῆνει, ἀμα δὲ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ κάθοδον ἐς τὴν πατρίδα ἐπιθεραπεύων, εἰδὼς, εἰ μὴ διαφθερεῖ αὐτὴν, ὅτι ἔσται ποτὲ αὐτῷ πείσαντι κατελθεῖν: πείσαι δ’ ἄν ἐνόμιζε μάλιστα ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου, εἰ Τισσαφέρνης φαίνοιτο αὐτῷ ἐπιτίθεινος ὅπερ καὶ ἐγένετο.; ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἦθοντο αὐτῶν ἰσχύοντα παρ’ αὐτῷ οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ Ἀθηναῖων στρατιῶται, τὰ μὲν καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδου προσπέμψαντος λόγους ἐς τοὺς δυνατωτάτους αὐτῶν ἄνδρας ὡστε μνησθῆναι περὶ αὐτοῦ ἐς τοὺς βελτίστους τῶν ἀνθρώπων ὅτι ἐπ’ ὀλυγαρχία βούλεται καὶ οὐ πονηρία2 τῇ ἑαυτῶν ἐκβαλούσῃ κατελθῶν καὶ παρασχῶν Τισσαφέρνη φίλον αὐτοῖς ξυμπο-

1 ἤρ, deleted by Krüger, followed by Hude.
2 οἴδε δημοκρατία, in the MSS. after πονηρία, deleted by van Herwerden.
And Tissaphernes was more inclined to this course, so far as it was possible to conjecture from what he was doing. For he consequently gave his support and confidence to Alcibiades, as though he thought his advice in the matter good, and not only furnished wretched maintenance to the Peloponnesians, but also would not allow them to fight at sea; instead, he kept telling them that the Phoenician ships would come and that they would then contend with superabundant strength; and thus he injured their cause and diminished the vigour of their fleet, which had been very strong; and in general it was too evident to escape notice that he was not zealously co-operating in the war.

XLVII. This advice Alcibiades gave to Tissaphernes and the King while he was under their protection, not only because he believed it to be best, but also because he was at the same time working for his own restoration to his fatherland, knowing that, if he did not ruin that prospect, it would some day be possible for him to gain the consent of his countrymen and be restored. And the means by which he thought he could best persuade them was this—to make it appear that Tissaphernes was on intimate terms with him; and that, in fact, is what happened. For the Athenian soldiers at Samos perceived that he had great influence with Tissaphernes, partly because Alcibiades sent word to the most influential men among them to make mention of him to the best people and say that he wished to come home on condition of there being an oligarchy and not the villainous mob-rule that had banished him, and after securing the friendship of Tissaphernes to be a fellow-citizen
λιτεύειν, τὸ δὲ πλέον καὶ ἀπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τριήμαρχοι τῇ Ἀθηναίων καὶ δυνατώτατοι ὤρμηντο ἐς τὸ καταλύσαι τὴν δημοκρατίαν.

XLVIII. Καὶ εὐκαὶρηθεὶς πρῶτερον ἐν τῷ στράτο-πέδῳ τούτῳ καὶ ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἐντεύθειν ὦστερον. τῷ τε Ἀλκιβιάδη διαβάντες τινὲς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου ἐς λόγους ἣλθον, καὶ ὑποτεύνωτος αὐτοῦ Τισ-σαφέρνη μὲν πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ βασιλεὰ φίλον ποιήσειν, εἰ μὴ δημοκρατοῦντο (οὐτῶ γὰρ ἀν πιστεύσαι μᾶλλον βασιλεὰ), πολλὰς ἐλπίδας εἰχον αὐτοὶ τε ἐαυτοῖς οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν πολιτῶν τὰ πράγματα, οὔπερ καὶ ταλαιπωροῦνται μάλιστα, ἐς ἐαυτοὺς περιποίησειν καὶ τῶν πολεμίων ἐπι-κρατήσεως. ὡς τῇ Σάμῳ ἔλθοντες ξυνίστασαν τε τῶν ἀνθρώπων τοὺς ἐπιτηδείους ἐς ξυνωμοσίαν καὶ ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς φανερῶς ἔλεγον ὅτι βασιλεὺς σφισί φίλος ἑσοιτο καὶ χρῆματα παρέξοι Ἀλκι-βιάδον τε κατελθόντος καὶ μὴ δημοκρατουμένων.

καὶ ὁ μὲν ὄχλος, εἰ καὶ τι παραντικὰ ἥχθετο τῶν πρασσομένων, διὰ τὸ εὐποροῦν τῆς ἐλπίδος τοῦ παρὰ βασιλέως μισθοῦ ἡσύχαζεν: οἱ δὲ ξυνι-στάντες τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν, ἐπειδὴ τῷ πλῆθει ἐκοινω-σαν, αὐθίς καὶ σφίσι αὐτοῖς καὶ τοῦ ἔταιρον τῷ πλέον τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐκκόπουν.

καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις ἐφαινετο εὐπορα καὶ πιστά, Φρυνίχῳ δὲ στρατηγῇ ἦτο ὄντες οὐδὲν ἤρεσκεν, ἀλλ' ὁ τε Ἀλκιβιάδης, ὅπερ καὶ ἦν, οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ὀλιγαρχίας ἤ δημοκρατίας δεῖσθαι ἐδοκεῖ ἀυτῷ.
with them; but of still greater moment was the fact that even on their own initiative the Athenian trierarchs at Samos and the most influential men were bent upon overthrowing the democracy.

XLVIII. This movement began first in the camp and from there spread to the city of Athens. Then certain men crossed over from Samos and had a conference with Alcibiades, and when he held out to them that he would first make Tissaphernes a friend and then the King also, if there were not a democracy—for so the King would have more confidence in them—the influential citizens, who are apt to bear the heaviest burdens, had great hopes for themselves personally that they would get the government into their own hands and prevail over the enemy as well. So they went to Samos and set about combining in a conspiracy such men as were suitable, at the same time saying openly to the people that the King would be a friend to them and would furnish money if Alcibiades were restored and they were not ruled by a democracy. The multitude, even if at the moment it was somewhat dissatisfied with the scheme, none the less kept quiet because the prospect of pay from the King seemed easy of attainment; while those who were trying to establish the oligarchy, as soon as they had made their designs known to the people, once more took up the proposals of Alcibiades for consideration among themselves and the majority of the members of the political clubs. And to most of these the proposals appeared practicable and trustworthy; Phrynichus, however, who was still general, did not find them at all satisfactory, but was of opinion that Alcibiades had really no more desire for an oligarchy than for a democracy, and had no other object in
οὐδ’ ἄλλον τι σκοπεῖσθαι ἢ ὅτω τρόπῳ ἐκ τοῦ παρόντος κόσμου τὴν πόλιν μεταστήσας ὑπὸ τῶν ἑταίρων· παρακληθεῖς κάτεισι, σφίσι δὲ περιοπτέον εἶναι τοῦτο μάλιστα ὅπως μὴ στασιάσωσιν· τῷ βασιλεί τε ὅὐκ εὐπορον εϊναι, καὶ Πελοποννησίων ἱδη ὅμοιος ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ ὄντων καὶ πόλεις ἐχόντων ἐν τῇ αὐτοῦ ἱρχῇ ὅνκ ἔλαχίστας, Ἀθηναίοις προσθέμενον, οἷς οὐ πιστευέι, πράγματα ἔχειν, ἐξῶν Πελοποννησίων, ὑφ’ ὅν κακὸν οὐδέν πέπονθε, φίλους ποιήσασθαι. 5 τάς τε ξυμμαχίδας πόλεις, αἰς ὑποσχήσεσθαι δὴ σφᾶς ὀλιγαρχίαν, ὅτι δὴ καὶ αὐτοὶ οὐ δημοκρατήσονται, εὐ εἰδέναι ἐφὴ ὅτι οὐδὲν μᾶλλον σφίσιν οὐθ’ αἱ ἀφεστηκυνίαι προσχρήσονται οὐθ’ αἱ υπάρχουσαι βεβαιώτεραι ἐσονται· οὐ γὰρ βουλήσεσθαι αὐτοῦς μετ’ ὀλιγαρχίας ἡ δημοκρατίας δουλευέων μᾶλλον ἡ μεθ’ ὀποτέρου 6 ἀν τύχωσι τούτων ἐλευθέρως εἶναι· τοὺς τε καλοὺς κἀγαθοὺς ὀνομαζομένους οὐκ ἐλάσσων αὐτοὺς νοµίζειν σφίσι πράγματα παρέξειν τοῦ δῆμου, ποριστὰς ὄντας καὶ ἐσχημάτως τῶν κακῶν τῷ δῆμῳ, ἔξ ὅν τὰ πλεῖον αὐτοὺς ὀφελείσθαι καὶ τὸ μὲν ἔπ’ ἐκείνοις εἰναι καὶ ἀκριτοὶ ἀν καὶ

1. οὐδ’ ἄλλον, Vat., Hude reads ἄλλον with the other MSS.  
2. ἑταίρων, with M, Hude retains ἑτέρων, with most of the MSS.  
3. ὑποσχήσεσθαι, Boehme, for ὑπεσχήσθαι of the MSS.

1. i.e. the aristocrats.  
2. The πορισται at Athens were a board appointed in times
view than in some manner, by bringing about in the state a change from its present order, to secure his own return at the invitation of his party associates. The Athenians, however, in the opinion of Phrynichus, must make it their chief concern to avoid being rent with factions. Neither was it in the interest of the King, he said, now that the Peloponnesians were at home on the sea quite as much as the Athenians and held possession of cities in his empire which were not the smallest, to attach himself to the Athenians, whom he did not trust, and thus involve himself in trouble, when it was possible to make friends of the Peloponnesians, from whom he had suffered no harm. As for the allied cities, to which forsooth they would promise an oligarchical form of government for the reason that they themselves would not be under a democracy, he said that he knew well that neither those which had revolted from the Athenians would be any more likely to come back into the alliance nor would those which still remained allies be more staunch; for they would not want to be slaves with either an oligarchy or a democracy in preference to being free with whichever form they might perchance have such freedom. And as to those who were called "the good and true" men, he said that the allies believed that they would bring them no less trouble than the popular party, being as they were providers and proposers to the people of evil projects from which they themselves got the most benefit. Indeed, so far as it rested with these men, they, the allies, would be put to death not only without trial but by methods of financial difficulty to devise and propose (εσηγεῖοθαι) new sources of revenue.
βιαιότερον ἀποθνήσκειν, τῶν δὲ δήμου σφῶν τε 7 καταφυγῆν εἶναι καὶ έκείνων σωφρονιστὴν. καὶ ταῦτα παρ’ αὐτῶν τῶν ἔργων ἐπισταμένας τὰς πόλεις σαφῶς αὐτὸς εἰδέναι ὅτι οὕτω νομίζονσιν. οὐκον εαυτῷ γε τῶν ἀπὸ Ἀλκιβιάδου καὶ 1 ἐν τῷ παρόντι προσσομένων ἀρέσκειν οὐδέν.

XLIX. Ὅταν δὲ ξυλλειγέντες τῶν ἐν τῇ ξυνωμοσίᾳ, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον αὐτοῖς ἔδοκεί, τά τε παρόντα ἐδέχοντο καὶ ἐς τὰς 'Αθήνας πρέσβεις Πείσανδρον καὶ ἄλλους παρεσκευάζοντο πέμπειν, ὅπως περὶ τε τῆς τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου καθόδου πράσσοιες καὶ τῆς τοῦ ἐκεί δήμου καταλύσεως καὶ τῶν Τισσαφέρων φίλον τοῖς 'Αθηναίοις ποιήσειαν.

I. Γνωσὶ δὲ ὁ Φρύνιχος ὅτι ἐσοίτο περὶ τῆς τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου καθόδου λόγος καὶ ὅτι Ἀθηναίοι ἐνδέχονται αὐτὴν, δεῖσαν πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτοτίωσιν τῶν λεχθέντων ύφ’ αὐτοῦ μή, ἣν κατέλθη, ὥς κωλυτὴν ἡ ὦντα κακῶς δρᾶ, τρέπεται ἐπὶ τοιόνδε τι. πέμπει ὡς τῶν Ἄστυχοι, τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ναύαρχον, ἔτι ὄντα τότε περὶ τὴν Μιλήτον, κρύφα ἔπιστεύεις ὅτι Ἀλκιβιάδης αὐτῶν τὰ πράγματα φθείρει Τισσαφερήν Ἀθηναίοις φίλον ποιῶν, καὶ τάλλα σαφῶς ἐγγράψας. ἕγγραψεν δὲ εἶναι εαυτῶ περὶ ἀνδρὸς πολεμίου καὶ μετὰ τοῦ τῆς πόλεως ἄξιμη- 3 φόρου κακῶν τι βουλεύειν. ὁ δὲ Ἀστυχος τὸν μὲν Ἀλκιβιάδην, ἄλλως τε καὶ οὐκέτι ὡμοίως ἐς χείρας ἦντα, οὕτω διευσεῖτο τιμωρεῖσθαι, ἀνελθὼν δὲ παρ’ αὐτῶν ἐς Μαγνησίαν καὶ παρὰ Τισσα-

1 καὶ, in MSS. before ἐν, bracketed by Hude, following Valla.

1 cf. vi. xcii. 2 for similar excuse.
even more violent, whereas the people were a refuge to themselves and a check upon the oligarchs. This understanding of the matter, he asserted, the allied cities had gained from the facts themselves, and he was quite sure that this was their opinion. Therefore, to himself at least not one of the schemes that were being advocated by Alcibiades at the present time was satisfactory.

XLIX. But the members of the conspiracy who had assembled went on as they had originally determined and accepted the present proposals, and prepared to send Peisander and others as envoys to Athens, that they might negotiate both about the return of Alcibiades and the overthrow of the democracy in that city and might make Tissaphernes a friend to the Athenians.

L. But Phrynichus, knowing that there would be a proposal for the recall of Alcibiades and that the Athenians would accept it, and also fearing, in view of the opposition he had shown in his own speech, that if Alcibiades came back he would do him injury as one who had been in his way, now had recourse to the following device. He sent to Astyochus, the Laedaeomonian admiral, who was at this time still in the neighbourhood of Miletus, secret information by letter that Alcibiades was ruining the Laedaeomonian cause by making Tissaphernes a friend of the Athenians, and also wrote an explicit account of his other doings; he added that it was pardonable in himself to devise evil for an enemy, even though this involved detriment to his state. But Astyochus did not even think of punishing Alcibiades, especially as he no longer came within his reach as formerly, but going up to Magnesia to visit him and
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φέρνη ἄμα λέγει τε αὐτοῖς τὰ ἐπισταλέντα ἐκ τῆς Σάμου καὶ γίγνεται αὐτῶς μηνυτῆς, προσέθηκε τε, ὡς ἐλέγετο, ἐπὶ ἰδίοις κέρδεσι Τισσαφέρνει ἑαυτὸν καὶ περὶ τούτων καὶ περὶ τῶν ἄλλων· δι’ ὅπερ καὶ περὶ τῆς μισθοφορᾶς οὐκ ἐντελῶς οὕσης μαλακωτέρως ἀνθήπτετο. ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης πέμπει εὐθὺς κατὰ Φρυνίχου γράμματα ἐς τὴν Σάμου πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τέλει ὄντας οία δέδρακε, καὶ ἄξιων αὐτὸν ἀποθνῄσκειν. θορυβοῦμενος δὲ ὁ Φρύνιχος καὶ πάνυ, ἐν τῷ μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ ὄν ἐδιὸ τὸ μήνυμα, ἐπιστέλλει αὐθίς πρὸς τὸν Ἀστύχουν, τά τε πρότερα μεμφόμενος ὅτι οὐ καλῶς ἐκρύφθη, καὶ νῦν ὅτι ὅλον τὸ στράτευμα τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐτοίμος εἰ ἐν τῷ τῇ Σάμῳ 1 παρασχεῖν αὐτοῖς διαφθείραι, γράψας καθ’ ἐκαστα, ἀτειχίστου οὕσης Σάμου, ὃ ἂν τρόπῳ αὐτὰ πράξειν, καὶ ὅτι ἀνεπίφθονον οἱ ἢδη εἰπὶ περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς δι’ ἐκείνους κινδυνεύοντι καὶ τούτο καὶ ἄλλο πᾶν δρᾶσαι μᾶλλον ἢ υπὸ τῶν ἔχθετων αὐτὸν διαφθαρῆσαι. ο ὁ δὲ Ἀστύχους μηνύει καὶ ταῦτα τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ.

II. Καὶ ὃς προῆσθετο αὐτὸν ὁ Φρύνιχος ἀδικοῦντα καὶ ὅσον οὐ παροῦσαν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου περὶ τούτων ἐπιστολὴν, αὐτὸς προφθάσας τῷ στρατεύματι ἔξαγγελος γίγνεται ὡς οἱ πολέμου μέλλουσιν, ἀτειχίστου οὕσης τῆς Σάμου καὶ ἀμα τῶν νεῶν οὐ πασῶν ἐνδον ὀρμουσῶν, ἐπιθύμεσθαι τῷ στρατοπέδῳ, καὶ ταῦτα σαφῶς πεπυμμένος εἰπ., καὶ χρῆναι τειχίζειν τε Σάμου ὡς τάχιστα

1 τὸ ἐν τῷ Σάμῳ, bracketed by Hude, following Stahl.

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Tissaphernes he not only told them the contents of the letter he had received from Samos, himself becoming an informer, but also attached himself, as it was said, to Tissaphernes for his own private gain, both in this and in other matters; and it was for this reason that in dealing with the question of the pay, which was not being paid in full, his insistence was rather feeble. Alcibiades immediately wrote a letter against Phrynichus to the authorities at Samos, telling them what he had done and urging that he be put to death. Phrynichus was exceedingly disturbed, since he was in the very greatest danger on account of the information he had given; he accordingly wrote again to Astyochus, reproaching him because his former information had not been concealed, as in honour it should have been, and adding that now he was ready to furnish the Lacedaemonians the opportunity to destroy the whole Athenian army at Samos, stating in detail how he could do this, since Samos was without walls; it was not culpable in himself, he concluded, now that he was in danger of his life through their actions, to do this or anything else rather than perish himself at the hands of his bitterest enemies. But Astyochus gave information of this also to Alcibiades.

LI. And when Phrynichus learned betimes that Astyochus was working to injure him and that a letter from Alcibiades about these matters had all but come, he anticipated it by himself informing the army that the enemy intended, seeing that Samos had no walls and that not all the ships were anchored inside the harbour, to attack the camp; he said that he had certain information of this, and that they ought to fortify Samos as quickly as possible and
καὶ τάλλα ἐν φυλακῇ ἔχειν. ἔστρατήγει δὲ καὶ
2 κύριος ἦν αὐτὸς πράσσων ταῦτα. καὶ οἱ μὲν
tὸν τειχισμὸν τε παρεσκευάζοντο καὶ ἐκ τοῦ τοι-
ούτον, καὶ ὃς μέλλουσα, Σάμος θάσσον ἐτειχίσθη-
αί δὲ παρὰ τοῦ 'Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐπιστολαί οὐ
pολὺ ὑστερον ἢκον ὅτι παραδίδοτα τε τὸ στράτευμα
ὑπὸ Φρυνίχου καὶ οἱ πολέμιοι μέλλουσιν ἐπι-
3 θήσεσθαι. δόξας δὲ ὁ 'Ἀλκιβιάδης οὐ πιστὸς
εἶναι, ἀλλὰ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων προείδώς τῷ
Φρυνίχῳ ὡς ξυνειδότι κατ' ἔχθραν ἀνατιθέναι,
οὐδὲν ἔβλαψεν αὐτῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ξυνεμαρτύρησε
μᾶλλον ταῦτα 1 ἐξαγγείλας.

LII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο 'Ἀλκιβιάδης μὲν Τισσα-
φέρη παρεσκευάζε καὶ ἀνέπειθεν ὅπως φίλος
ἐσταὶ τοῖς 'Ἀθηναίοις, δεδιότα μὲν τοὺς Πελο-
πονησίους, ὅτι πλείστι ναυσὶ τῶν 'Ἀθηναίων
παρῆσαν, βουλόμενον δὲ ὁμος, εἰ δύνατό πῶς,
πεισθήναι,2 ἀλλὰς τε καὶ ἐπειδῆ τὴν ἐν τῇ Κνίδῳ
diaforαν περὶ τῶν Θηριμένους σπονδῶν ἱσθετο
τῶν Πελοπονησίων (ἡδη γὰρ κατὰ τοῦτο τὸν
καίρον ἐν τῇ Ῥόδῳ ὃντων αὐτῷ ἐγεγένητο), ἐν ἡ
τὸν τοῦ 'Ἀλκιβιάδου λόγον πρότερον εἰρημένον
περὶ τοῦ ἐλευθεροῦν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους τὰς
ἀπάσας πόλεις ἐπιλήθησαν ὁ Δίχας, οὐ φάσκων
ἀνεκτὸν εἶναι ξυγκείσθαι κρατεῖν βασιλεὰ τῶν
πόλεων, ὅν ποτε καὶ πρότερον ἢ αὐτὸς ἢ οἱ πατέρες
 iov. καὶ ὁ μὲν δὴ 'Ἀλκιβιάδης, ἀτε περὶ μεγά-

1 Heilmann's correction for ταῦτα of the MSS.
2 πεισθήναι, Hulse reads πιστευθήναι with CG.
BOOK VIII. LI. I–LII. 1 keep a watch upon everything. Now he was general, and was within his powers in acting thus on his own authority. So they set about preparing the fortifications, and in consequence of this Samos, which in any case would soon have been ready, was more quickly fortified. Not long afterward came the letter from Alcibiades, saying that the army was being betrayed by Phrynichus and that the enemy would soon attack. But since Alcibiades was not regarded as a trustworthy man, but was believed, as he knew beforehand the plans of the enemy, to be actuated by personal enmity in attributing to Phrynichus a guilty knowledge of them, the accusation did Phrynichus no harm, but rather confirmed his statement by giving the same information.

LII. After this Alcibiades continued to work on Tissaphernes and to urge him to be a friend to the Athenians. Now though Tissaphernes was afraid of the Peloponnesians, because they were there with a larger fleet than the Athenians, nevertheless he wanted to follow this advice if in any way he could do so, especially now that he had become aware of the disagreement that had arisen at Cnidos among the Peloponnesians\(^1\) about the treaty of Therimenes—for by this time the Peloponnesians were at Rhodes, so that the dispute had already taken place—in the course of which disagreement Lichas had verified the statement made before by Alcibiades, that it was the Lacedaemonian policy to liberate all the cities, declaring that it was intolerable to agree that the King should be master of all the cities over which he himself or his fathers had ever before held sway. Alcibiades, then, as one that contended for

\(^1\) cf. ch. xliii. 3.
The priestly clan which provided the hierophants of the Eleusinian Mysteries and the interpreters of laws touching impiety.

2 The other great priestly house, who actually slew the
a great prize, was assiduously paying court to Tissaphernes.

LIII. Meanwhile the envoys that had been sent from Samos with Peisander arrived at Athens and made a statement before a meeting of the people, offering a summary of many arguments but urging with special emphasis that it was possible for them, by recalling Alcibiades and adopting a different form of democratic government, both to have the King as their ally and to prevail over the Peloponnesians. But as to the democracy, many others spoke against the scheme, and at the same time the enemies of Alcibiades loudly protested that it would be an outrage if, after defying the laws, he should be restored; the Eumolpidae also and the Ceryces bore witness against him on the score of the mysteries, for whose violation he had been banished, and protested in the name of the gods against bringing him back. Whereupon Peisander came forward and in the face of much protest and abuse took each one of the objectors aside and asked him what hope he had of the salvation of the state, now that the Peloponnesians had no fewer ships than they confronting them at sea and a larger number of allied cities, with the King and Tissaphernes furnishing the enemy with money, while they themselves no longer had money, unless someone should persuade the King to change over to the Athenian side. And when, in answer to this question, they all admitted there was no other hope, he thereupon told them plainly: "Well, this cannot be attained by us unless we form a wiser government and put the offices to a greater victims; they are generally mentioned in association with the Eumolpidae.
THUCYDIDES

μᾶλλον τὰς ἀρχὰς ποιήσουμεν, ὃνα πιστεύῃ ἡμῖν Βασιλεὺς, καὶ μὴ περὶ πολιτείας τὸ πλέον βουλεύσουμεν ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἡ περὶ σωτηρίας (ὔστερον γὰρ ἔξεσται ἡμῖν καὶ μεταθέσθαι, ἣν μὴ τὶ ἀρέσκῃ), Ἂλκιβιάδην τε κατάξουμεν, ὃς μόνος τῶν νῦν οἶός τε τοῦτο κατεργάσασθαι.

LIV. Ὅ δέ δὴμος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀκούων χαλεπῶς ἐφερε τὸ περὶ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας: σαφῶς δὲ διδασκόμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ Πεισάνδρου μὴ εἶναι ἄλλην σωτηρίαν, δείσας καὶ ἀμα ἐπελπίζων ὡς καὶ 2 μεταβαλεῖται, ἐνέδωκεν. καὶ ἐψηφίσαντο πλεύσαντα τὸν Πεισάνδρον καὶ δέκα ἄνδρας μετ’ αὐτοῦ πρᾶσσειν ὅπη αὐτοῖς δοκοιή ἁριστά ἐξειν τά τε 3 πρὸς τὸν Τισσαφέρνη καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην. ἀμα τε διαβαλόντος καὶ Φρύνιχον τοῦ Πεισάνδρου παρέλυσαν τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ τὸν ἔνναρχοντα Σκιρωνίδην, ἀντέπεμψαν δὲ στρατηγοὺς ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς Διομέδουντα καὶ Λέοντα. τὸν δὲ Φρύνιχον ὁ Πεισάνδρος φάσκων Ἰασον προδοῦναι καὶ Ἀμόγηγον διέβαλεν, οὐ νομίζων ἐπιτιθεῖν εἶναι τοῖς πρὸς 4 τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην πρασσομένοις. καὶ ὁ μὲν Πεισάνδρος τὰς τέ ἔνναρχοντας, αὕτη ἐντύχαξαν πρότερον ἐν τῇ πόλει οὐσαὶ ἐπὶ δίκαις καὶ ἀρχαῖς, ἀπάσας ἐπελθὼν καὶ παρακελευσάμενος ὅπως ἕνεπραφέντες καὶ κοινὴ βουλευσάμενοι καταλύσουσι τὸν δήμον, καὶ τάλλα παρασκευάσας ἐπὶ τοῖς παρόντων ὡστε μηκέτι διαμέλλεσθαι, αὐτὸς μετὰ τῶν δέκα ἄνδρῶν τὸν πλοῦν ὡς τοῦ Τισσαφέρνη ποιεῖται.

1 τὰς ἀρχὰς ποιήσουμεν, omitted by Hude with C.
2 βουλευσάμεν, B; Hude adopts βουλευσάμεν of C, and begins the parenthesis at καὶ.

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extent into the hands of a few, in order that the
King may trust us, and unless in our deliberations
we take less heed at present about the form of our
government than about our salvation (for afterwards
it will be possible for us to make a change if there
is anything we do not like), and recall Alcibiades,
who is the only man in the world to-day who is able
to bring this result to pass."

LIV. The assembly was at first displeased when
they heard the proposal concerning an oligarchy;
but when they had been plainly shown by Peisander
that there was no other salvation, through fear and
at the same time because they expected to make
a change later, they yielded. So they voted that
Peisander and ten others should sail and conduct
the negotiations with Tissaphernes and Alcibiades
in whatever way might seem best to them. At the
same time, when Peisander brought a false accusa-
tion against Phrynichus, they deposed him and his
colleague Scironides from command and sent in their
stead Diomedon and Leon to take charge of the
fleet. For Peisander alleged that Phrynichus had
betrayed Iasus and Amorges, and slandered him,
because he did not believe him to be friendly to the
negotiations with Alcibiades. And Peisander also
visited all the clubs which chanced previously to
exist in the city for the control of courts and officials
and exhorted them to unite, and by taking common
counsel to overthrow the democracy. Then, after
he had made whatever other arrangements the
circumstances demanded, so that there might be
no further delay, he himself and the ten other men
made their voyage to Tissaphernes.

3 επελεπίζων, Hude ελπίζων with CG.
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LV. Ὁ δὲ Λέων καὶ ὁ Διομέδων ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμώνι ἀφιγμένοι ἦδη ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναῦς ἐπίπλουν τῇ Ρόδῳ ἐποιήσαντο. καὶ τὰς μὲν ναῦς καταλαμβάνουσιν ἀνειλκυσμένας τῶν Πελοποννησίων, ἐς δὲ τὴν γῆν ἀπόβασιν τινα ποιησάμενοι καὶ τοὺς προσβοηθήσαντας Ῥοδίων νικήσαντες μάχῃ ἀπεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν Χάλκην, καὶ τὸν πόλεμον ἐντεῦθεν μᾶλλον ἦ ἕκ τῆς Κῶ ἐποιοῦντο· εὐφυλακτότερα γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐγήνετο, εἴ ποι ἀπαίροι τὸ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ναυτικόν.

2 Ἡλθε δὲ ἔς τὴν Ῥόδον καὶ Ξενοφαντίδας Λάκων παρὰ Πεδαρίτου ἐκ Χίου, λέγων ὅτι τὸ τεῖχος τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἦδη ἐπιτετέλεσται καὶ, εἶ μὴ βοηθήσουσι πᾶσις ταῖς ναυσίν, ἀπολεῖται τὰ ἐν Χίῳ πράγματα. οἱ δὲ διευσυντό βοηθήσειν.

3 ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ὁ Πεδάριτος αὐτὸς τε καὶ τὸ περὶ αὐτῶν ἐπικουρικὸν ἔχων καὶ τοὺς Χίους πανστρατιᾶ προσβαλὼν τῶν Ἀθηναίων τῷ περὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐρύματι αἰρεῖ τε τι αὐτοῦ καὶ νεῶν τινων ἀνειλκυσμένων ἐκράτησεν. ἐπεκβοηθήσαντο δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τρεψαμένων τοὺς Χίους πρῶτος νικᾶται καὶ τὸ ἄλλο τὸ περὶ τῶν Πεδαρίτων, καὶ αὐτῶς ἀποθνῄσκει καὶ τῶν Χίων πολλοὶ καὶ ὅπλα ἑλήφθη πολλά.

LVI. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οἱ μὲν Χίοι ἔκ τε γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης ἐτὶ μᾶλλον ἥ πρότερον ἐπολιορκοῦντο καὶ ὁ λιμὸς αὐτῶθι ἤν μέγας· οἳ δὲ περὶ τὸν Πεισανδροῦ Ἀθηναίων πρέσβεις ἀφικόμενοι ώς τὸν Τισσαφέρνη λόγους ποιοῦνται περὶ τῆς ὁμολογίας.

1 With M.
LV. In the same winter Leon and Diomedon, who had by now reached the Athenian fleet, made an advance upon Rhodes. They found the ships of the Peloponnesians hauled up on the shore, and having effected a landing and having defeated in battle the Rhodians who rallied to the defence, they retired to Chalce and continued to carry on the war from there rather than from Cos; for it was easier for them to keep watch there in case the Peloponnesian fleet should put to sea in any direction.

Meanwhile Xenophantidas, a Laconian, had come to Rhodes from Pedaritus at Chios, bringing word that the Athenian fortification was now completed and that, unless they came to their aid with all their ships, the Peloponnesian cause at Chios would be lost. And they intended to go to their aid; but meanwhile Pedaritus himself, together with the mercenaries under his command and the Chians in full force, attacked that part of the Athenian fortification which protected the ships, capturing a portion of it and getting possession of some ships that had been hauled up on shore. But when the Athenians had come out to the rescue and turned the Chians to flight at the outset, the mercenary force that was with Pedaritus was also defeated, and he himself and many of the Chians were killed and arms were captured in great quantity.

LVI. After this the Chians were besieged by both land and sea more closely than ever and there was a great famine in the place. Meanwhile the Athenian envoys led by Peisander had reached Tissaphernes and were holding conferences regard-

1 cf. ch. xxxviii. 2; xl. 3.
2 cf. ch. xxviii. 5; xxxviii. 3.
2 Ἄλκιβιάδης δὲ (οὐ γὰρ αὐτῷ πάνυ τὰ ἀπὸ Τισσαφέριους βέβαια ἤν, φοβουμένου τοὺς Πελοποννησίους μᾶλλον καὶ ἕτες βουλομένου, καθάπερ καὶ ὑπ’ ἐκείνου ἐδιδάσκετο, τρίβειν ἀμφιτέρους) τρέπεται ἐπὶ τοιῶν δειδὸς ὡς τὸν Τισσαφέρνη ὡς μέγιστα αἰτοῦντα παρὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων μὴ 3 ἐμβῆναι. δοκεῖ δὲ μοι καὶ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης τὸ αὐτὸ βουληθῆναι, αὐτὸς μὲν διὰ τὸ δεός, ὁ δὲ Ἄλκιβιάδης, ἐπειδὴ ἐώρα ἐκείνον καὶ ὡς οὐ ἐμβησείόντα, δοκεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐβούλετο μὴ ἄδυναις εἶναι πεῖσαι, ἀλλ’ ὡς πεπεισμένως Τισσαφέρνης καὶ βουλομένως προσχωρῆσαι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μὴ ἰκανὰ διδόναι. ἤτει γὰρ τοσάττα ὑπερβαίλλων ὁ Ἅλκιβιάς, λέγων αὐτὸς ὑπὲρ παρόντος τοῦ Τισσαφέρνους, ὡς τὸ 1 τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ περ ἐπὶ πολὺ ὁ τι αὐτοῦ ἐμβησείμενων, ὡς αἰτιῶν γενέσθαι ἦν, ποὺν τῇ γὰρ πᾶσαν ἡξίου διδοῦσαι καὶ αὐθίς νήσους τε τὰς ἐπικεμένας καὶ ἄλλα, οἷς οὐκ ἔναντιομένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων τέλος ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμηρίᾳ ἱεροῦ, δεῖσα τὴν πάνυ φωραθῇ ἄδυνατος ὡς, ναὸς ἡξίου εἶναι βασιλεία πολείσθαι καὶ παραπλεῖν τὴν ἑαυτῶν γῆν 5 ὁποία ἄν καὶ ὅσαις ἄν βούληται. ἐνταῦθα δὴ οὖκέτι τι, ἀλλ’ 2 ἀπορα νομίσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναίοι καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἁλκιβιάδου ἐξηπατήσθαι, δι’ ὀργῆς ἀπελθόντες κομίζονται ἐς τὴν Σάμον.

1 With B, the other MSS. omit τὸ.
2 οὐκέτι τι, ἀλλ’, Hude omits τι with C and adopts ἡ after ἀλλ’ with Lindau.

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ing the agreement. But Alcibiades (for his relations with Tissaphernes were not altogether firm, he being now more afraid of the Peloponnesians and still wishing to follow the policy inculcated by Alcibiades and wear out both parties) now had recourse to this device—that Tissaphernes should make as great demands as possible upon the Athenians and in this way come to no agreement with them. And Tissaphernes also, as it seems to me, wished the same thing, fear being the motive in his case; but Alcibiades, as soon as he saw that even on his own terms he did not want to reach an agreement, wished it to appear to the Athenians, not that he was unable to persuade him, but that the Athenians, after Tissaphernes had been persuaded and in spite of his wishing to come to terms, were not conceding enough. For Alcibiades made such excessive demands, speaking himself on behalf of Tissaphernes and in his presence, that although for a long time the Athenians yielded whatever he demanded, the blame for the failure must nevertheless fall upon them; for he insisted that all Ionia should be given up, after that the adjacent islands, and so on. When the Athenians did not oppose these demands, finally, at the third conference, fearing that his utter lack of influence would be openly exposed, he insisted that the King be permitted to build ships and sail along the Athenian coasts wherever he wished and with as many ships as he pleased. At that point the Athenians yielded no further, but believing that there was no way out of the matter and that they had been deceived by Alcibiades, departed in anger and made their way back to Samos.
THUCYDIDES

LVII. Τισσαφέρνης δὲ εὐθὺς μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι παρέρχεται ἐς τὴν Καύνον, βουλόμενος τοὺς Πελοποννησίους πάλιν τε κομί- σαι ἐς τὴν Μίλητον καὶ Ἐυνθήκας ἔτο άλλας ποιησάμενος, ἃς ἂν δύνηται, τροφῆν τε παρέχειν καὶ μή παντάπασιν ἐκπεπολεμώσθαι, δεδώς μή, ἦν ἀπορώσι πολλαῖς ναυσὶ τῆς τροφῆς, ἢ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἀναγκασθέντες ναυμαχεῖν ἡσσηθῶσιν ἢ κενωθείσων τῶν νεών ἀνευ ἑαυτοῦ γένηται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἃ βούλονται ἐτε δὲ ἐφοβεῖτο μάλιστα μή τῆς τροφῆς ξητῆσε πορθήσωσι τὴν

2 ήπειρον. πάντων οὖν τούτων λογισμῷ καὶ προ- νοίᾳ, ὃσπερ ἐβούλετο ἐπανισοῦν τοὺς Ἐλληνας πρὸς ἄλληλους, μεταπεμψάμενοι οὖν τοὺς Πελο- ποννησίους τροφήν τε αὐτοῖς δίδωσι καὶ σπουδᾶς τρίτας τάσσει σπένδεται.

LVIII. "Τρίτῳ καὶ δεκάτῳ ἔτει Δαρείου βασι- λεύοντος, ἐφορεύοντος δὲ Ἀλεξιππίδα ἐν Λακε- δαιμονί, Ἐυνθήκας ἐγένοντο ἐν Μαιάνδρου πεδίῳ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν ἦσσηθῶσιν πρὸς Τισ- σαφέρνη καὶ Ἰεραμένη καὶ τοὺς Φαρνάκου παῖδας περὶ τῶν βασιλέως πραγμάτων καὶ Λακεδαι- μονίων καὶ τῶν ἦσσηθῶσιν.

2 "Χώραν τὴν βασιλέως, δόσῃ τῆς Ἀσίας ἐστὶ, βασιλέως εἶναι" καὶ περὶ τῆς χώρας τῆς ἑαυτοῦ βουλευέτω βασιλεὺς ὅπως βουλεύει.

3 "Λακεδαιμονίως δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἦσσηθῶσιν μή ἰέναι ἐπὶ χώραν τὴν βασιλέως ἐπὶ κακῷ μηδενί, μηδὲ βασιλέα ἐπὶ τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων μηδὲ τῶν ἦσσηθῶσιν ἐπὶ κακῷ μηδενί. ἦν δὲ τής Λακε-
LVII. Immediately after this, in the course of the same winter, Tissaphernes proceeded to Caunus, wishing to bring the Peloponnesians back to Miletus, and after concluding with them such other agreements as he found practicable, to supply them with maintenance, and not be in a state of complete hostility; for he was afraid that, if they should be in difficulty about the maintenance of a large fleet, they might either be forced to fight the Athenians and suffer defeat, or that, their ships being emptied of men by desertion, the Athenians might get what they wanted without his help; and he was afraid, furthermore and chiefly, that in searching for supplies they might ravage the mainland. Taking all these possibilities into consideration, therefore, and as a precaution against them, and acting consistently with his policy to reduce the Hellenes to an equality with each other, he sent for the Peloponnesians and gave them supplies, and concluded with them a third treaty to the following effect:

LVIII. “In the thirteenth year of the reign of Darius, while Alexippidas was ephor at Lacedaemon, an agreement was made in the plain of the Maeander by the Lacedaemonians and their allies with Tissaphernes, Hieramenes, and the sons of Pharnaces respecting the King's affairs and those of the Lacedaemonians and their allies.

1. “The King's country, as much of it as is in Asia, shall be the King's; and concerning his own country the King shall determine as he pleases.

2. “The Lacedaemonians and their allies shall not go against the country of the King to do any harm, nor the King against that of the Lacedaemonians or their allies to do any harm. If any of
δαμονίων ἡ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐπὶ κακῶ ἦς ἐπὶ τὴν βασιλέως χώραν, Λακεδαιμονίως καὶ τοὺς ξυμ-
μάχους κωλύειν καὶ ἥν τις ἐκ τῆς βασιλείως ἦς ἐπὶ κακῶ ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίως ἡ τοὺς ξυμ-
mάχους, βασιλεὺς κωλύετο.
5 "Τροφήν δὲ ταῖς ναυσὶ ταῖς νῦν παρούσαις Τισ-
sαφέρη παρέχειν κατὰ τὰ ξυγκείμενα μέχρι ἂν αἱ
νῆς αἱ βασιλέως ἐλθωσίν. Λακεδαιμονίως δὲ καὶ
tοὺς ξυμμάχους, ἐπὶν αἱ βασιλέως νῆς ἀφίκων-
tαι, τὰς ἐαυτῶν ναῦς, ἦν βούλωνται, τρέφειν ἑφ' ἐαυτοῖς εἶναι. ἦν δὲ παρὰ Τισσαφέρυνος
λαμβάνειν ἐθέλωσι τὴν τροφήν, Τισσαφέρη
παρέχειν, Λακεδαιμονίως δὲ καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους
tελευτώντος τοῦ πολέμου τὰ χρήματα Τισσα-
φέρνει ἀποδοῦναι ὀπόσα ἂν λάβωσίν.
6 "Ἐπὶν δὲ αἱ βασιλέως νῆς ἀφίκωνται, αἱ τε
Λακεδαιμονίων νῆς καὶ αἱ τῶν ξυμμάχων καὶ
αἱ βασιλέως κοινὴ τὸν πόλεμον πολεμοῦντων
καθ' ὁ τι ἂν Τισσαφέρνει δοκῆ καὶ Λακεδαι-
μονίως καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις. ἦν δὲ καταλύειν
βούλωνται πρὸς Ἀθηναίους, ἐν ὁμοίῳ κατα-
λύεσθαι."

LIX. Αἱ μὲν σπουδαὶ αὐταὶ ἐγένοντο καὶ
μετὰ ταῦτα παρεσκευάζειτο Τισσαφέρης τὰς τε
Φοινίσσας ναύς ἄξων, ὡσπερ εἰρήτω, καὶ τὰλλα
ὁπαντὶ ὑπέσχετο, καὶ ἐβουλέτο παρασκευαζό-
μενος ὑπὸν δῆλος εἶναι.

LX. Βοιωτοὶ δὲ τελευτῶντος ἤδη τοῦ χειμῶνος
Ὤρωπῶν εἶδον προδοσία Ἀθηναίων ἐμφρουρουν-
tων. Ξυνέπραξαν δὲ Ἐρετριῶν τε ἄνδρες καὶ
αὐτῶν Ὄρωπίων ἐπιβουλεύοντες ἀπόστασιν τῆς
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the Lacedaemonians or their allies shall go with harmful intent against the country of the King, the Lacedaemonians and their allies shall prevent it; and if any from the King’s country shall go with harmful intent against the Lacedaemonians or their allies, the King shall prevent it.

3. “Maintenance for the ships now present shall be provided by Tissaphernes according to the compact until the King’s ships shall come; and the Lacedaemonians and their allies, after the King’s ships arrive, shall be at liberty to maintain their own ships if they so wish. If, however, they desire to receive maintenance from Tissaphernes, he shall furnish it; but the Lacedaemonians and their allies, when the war ends, shall pay back to Tissaphernes whatever money they have received.

4. “And when the ships of the King arrive, the ships of the Lacedaemonians and their allies and those of the King shall wage war in common, according as it may seem best to Tissaphernes and to the Lacedaemonians and their allies. And if they wish to end the war with the Athenians, it shall be ended on the same footing for both.”

LIX. Such was the treaty they made. After this Tissaphernes set about preparing to bring the Phœnician ships, as had been agreed, and to carry out all the other things he had promised; and he wished it to be evident that at all events he was making preparations.

LX. When the winter was now ending the Boeotians took Oropus, where the Athenians had a garrison, by treachery. And they had the cooperation of some men of Eretria and of Oropus itself who were plotting for the revolt of Euboea.
Εὐβοιας· ἐπὶ γὰρ τῇ Ἐρετρίᾳ τὸ χωρίον ὄν ἀδύνατα ἦν Ἀθηναίων ἐχόντων μὴ οὐ μεγάλα βλάπτειν καὶ Ἐρέτριαν καὶ τὴν Ἀλλην Εὐβοιαν.

2 ἔχοντες οὖν ἥδη τὸν Ὡρωπῶν ἀφικνοῦνται ἐς Ρόδου οἱ Ἐρέτριης, ἐπικαλούμενοι ἐς τὴν Εὐβοιαν τοὺς Πελοποννησίους. οἱ δὲ πρὸς τὴν τῆς Χίου κακομενής βοήθειαν μᾶλλον ὁμοίωτο, καὶ άραντες πάσαις ταῖς ναυσίν ἐκ τῆς Ρόδου ἐπλευν. 3 καὶ γενόμενοι περὶ τὸ Τριώτιον καθορῶσι τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναῦς πελαγίας ἀπὸ τῆς Χάλκης πλεούσας· καὶ ώς οὐδέτεροι ἀλλήλοις ἐπέπλεον, ἀφικνοῦνται οἱ μὲν ἐς τὴν Σάμον, οἱ δὲ ἐς τὴν Μίλητον καὶ ἑώρων συκέτι ἀνευ ναυμαχίας οἷόν τε εἶναι ἐς τὴν Χίον βοιήθησαι. καὶ ὁ χειμῶν ἐτελεύτα ὄντος, καὶ εἰκοστόν ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τὸδε ὑπὸ Θουκυδίδης ξυνηγράφετε.

LXI. Τοῦ δ’ ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους ἀμα τῷ ἤρῃ εὐθὺς ἀρχομένῳ Δερκυλίδας τε, ἀνὴρ Σπαρτιάτης, στρατιών ἔχων οὐ πολλὴν παρεπέμψθη πεξῆ ἐφ’ Ἑλλησπόντου Ἀβυδον ἀποστήσων (εἰσὶ δὲ Μιλησίων ἄποικοι), καὶ οἱ Χίοι, ἐν ὁσῳ αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἀστυχος ἦπορεὶ ὁπως βοηθήσοι ναυμαχίας πιεζόμενοι τῇ πολιορκίᾳ ἤμακάσθησαν.

2 ἐτυχοῦν δὲ ἐτὶ ἐν Ὡρόδῳ ὄντος Ἀστυχοῦ ἐκ τῆς Μιλησίου Λέοντα τε, ἀνδρα Σπαρτιάτην, ὡς Ἀντισθενεῖς ἐπιβάτης ἔυνεκήλθε, κεκομισμένοι μετὰ τὸν Πεδαρίτουθανατον αρχοντα καὶ ναῦς δῶδεκα, αὐτ ἐτυχον φύλακες Μιλησίου οὕσαι, ὄν ἰσαν Θουριαν πέντε καὶ Συρακόσιαι τεσσαρες καὶ μία Ἀναίτις καὶ μία Μιλησία καὶ Λέοντος

1 τοῦτον, before κεκομισμένοι, omitted by Hude, with G. 294
For since the place is opposite Eretria, it was impossible, while the Athenians held it, that it should not injure greatly both Eretria and Euboea in general. Now, therefore, that they had Oropus in their possession, the Eretrians came to Rhodes and invited the Peloponnesians to Euboea. They, however, were more intent upon relieving Chios, which was in distress; so they put off from Rhodes and sailed with all their ships. When they had arrived in the neighbourhood of Triopium they saw the Athenian fleet on the high seas as they were sailing from Chalce;\(^1\) as neither fleet, however, advanced to attack the other, the Athenians arrived at Samos, and the Peloponnesians at Miletus, when they saw that it was no longer possible to bring succour to Chios without a fight. So this winter ended, and with it the twentieth year of this war of which Thucydides wrote the history.

LXI. During the following summer season, at the very opening of spring, Dercylidas, a Spartan, was sent overland with no small army to the Hellespont to effect the revolt of Abydus, a Milesian colony; and the Chians, while Astyochus was still at a loss as to how he should bring relief to them, were so hard pressed by the siege that they were compelled to risk a fight at sea. Now it so happened that while Astyochus was still at Rhodes they had brought from Miletus as commander, after the death of Pendaritus, a Spartan named Leon, who had come out with Antisthenes as a marine, and also twelve ships which chanced to be on guard at Miletus, of which five were Thurian, four Syracusan, one Anaean, one Milesian, and one Leon's own. After, there-

\(^1\) cf. ch. lv. 1.
3 μία. ἐπεξελθόντων δὲ τῶν Χίων πανδημεῖ καὶ καταλαβόντων τι ἔρυμνὸν χωρίον καὶ τῶν νεῶν αὐτοῖς ἄμα ἔξι καὶ τριάκοντα ἐπὶ τάς τῶν Ἀθηναίων δύο καὶ τριάκοντα ἀναγαργομένων ἐναντιμάχησαν καὶ καρτερᾶς γενομένης ναυμαχίας οὐκ ἔλασσον ἔχοντες ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ οἱ Χίοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι (ἤδη γὰρ καὶ ὦτε ἦν) ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν.

Ι. Λ. ΙΙ. Μετὰ δὲ τούτῳ εὐθὺς τοῦ Δερκυλίδου πεζη ἐκ τῆς Μιλήτου παρελθόντος, Ἀβυδὸς ἐν τῷ Ἐλλησπόντῳ ἀφίσταται πρὸς Δερκυλίδαν καὶ Φαρνάβαζον, καὶ Λάμψακος δυοῖν ἡμέραν ἕστερον. Στρομβιχίδης δὲ ἐκ τῆς Χίου πυθόμενος κατὰ τάχος βοηθήσας ναυσίν Ἀθηναίων τέσσαρι καὶ εἰκοσι, ὡς καὶ στρατιώτιδες ἦσαν ὁπλίται ἄγουσαι, ἐπεξελθόντων τῶν Λαμψάκην μάχη κρατήσας καὶ αὐτοβοεί Λάμψακοι ἀτείχιστον οὕσαν ἐλών, καὶ σκεύη μὲν καὶ ἀνδράποδα ἀρπαγῆν ποιησάμενος, τοὺς δὲ ἐλευθέρους πάλιν κατοικίσας, ἐπ’ Ἀβυδὸν ἤλθεν.

2 καὶ ὅπε συνεχόμενοι οὔτε προσβάλοντες ἐδύνατο ἔλειν, ἐς τὸ ἀντιπέρα τῆς Ἀβυδοῦ ἀποπλεύσας Σηστὸν πόλιν τῆς Χερσονήσου, ἢν ποτε 1 Μήδοι εἴχον, καθίστατο φρούριον καὶ φυλακήν τοῦ Παντοῦ Ἐλλησπόντου.

Ι. Λ. ΙΙΙ. Εν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ Χίοι τε θαλασσοκράτορες μᾶλλον ἐγένοντο καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ καὶ ὁ Ἀστυνόχος πυθόμενος τὰ περὶ τὴν ναυμαχίαν καὶ τὸν Στρομβιχίδην καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἀπελη-νυθότα ἐθάρρησαν. καὶ παραπλεύσας δυοῖν νεῶν Ἀστυνόχος ἐς Χίον κομίζει αὐτοθεν τὰς

1 ποτε, with B; Hude reads τότε with the other MSS.
fore, the Chians had sailed forth in full force and seized a strong position, and their ships at the same time to the number of thirty-six had put to sea against the thirty-two of the Athenians, they came to battle. It proved to be a stubborn fight, and the Chians and their allies did not have the worst of it in the action, but since it was by this time late they withdrew to the city.

LXII. Immediately after this, when Dercylidas had completed his march overland from Miletus, Abydus on the Hellespont revolted to Dercylidas and Pharnabazus, as did Lampsacus also two days afterwards. But Strombichides, learning of this, came from Chios with all speed to the rescue with twenty-four Athenian ships, of which some were transports and carried hoplites; and having defeated in battle the Lampsacenes who came out against him and taken at the first assault the city of Lampsacus, which was without walls, he made booty of goods and slaves but restored the free men to their homes, and then went against Abydus. And when its inhabitants would not yield and he was unable to take the city by assault, he sailed back to the coast opposite Abydus and made Sestus, a city of the Chersonese which the Persians once held, a fortress and watch-station for the control of the whole Hellespont.

LXIII. In the meantime not only had the Chians strengthened their command of the sea, but Astyochus also and the Peloponnesians at Miletus, learning the result of the sea-fight and about the departure of Strombichides and his fleet, took courage. So Astyochus sailed along the coast to Chios with two ships, took on the ships which were there, and with
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ναῦς, καὶ ξυμπάσαις ἠδὴ ἐπίπλουν ποιεῖται ἐπὶ τὴν Σάμου. καὶ ὡς αὐτῷ διὰ τὸ ἄλληλοις ὑπόπτως ἔχειν οὐκ ἀντανήγγευτο, ἀπέπλευσε πάλιν ἐς τὴν Μίλητον.

3 Τῶν γὰρ τούτων τὸν χρόνον καὶ ἐτὶ προτέρων ἢ ἐν ταῖς Ἀθηναῖαις δημοκρατίᾳ κατελύετο. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ οἱ περὶ τὸν Πεἰσανδρον πρέσβεις παρὰ τοῦ Τισσαφέρνους ἐς τὴν Σάμου ἦλθον, τὰ τε ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ στρατεύματι ἐτὶ βεβαιότερον κατέλαβον, καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν Σαμίων προτρέψαντο τοὺς δυνατούς ὡστε πειράσθαι μετὰ σφῶν ὀλυγαρχηθῆναι, καὶ πόρον ἑπαναστάντας αὐτοὺς ἄλληλοις ἵνα μὴ ὀλυγαρχῆναι. καὶ ἐν σφύσιν αὐτοῖς ἀμα οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τῶν Ἀθηναίων κοινολογούμενοι ἐσκέφασαν Ἀλκιβίαδην μὲν, ἐπειδὴ πολὺ βούλεται, εἶν (καὶ γὰρ οὐκ ἐπιτηδειον αὐτῶν εἶναι ἐς ὀλυγαρχίαν ἔλθειν), αὐτοὺς δὲ ἐπὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν, ὥς ἤδη καὶ κινδυνεύοντας, ὡς ὁτι τρόπω μὴ ἀνεθησαί τὰ πράγματα, καὶ τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ἀμα ἀντέχειν, καὶ ἐσφέρειν αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων οἴκων προθύμως χρήσαται καὶ ἢν τι ἄλλο δὲ, ὡς οὐκέτι ἄλλοις ἢ σφύσιν αὐτοῖς παλαιπωροῦντας.

 LXIV. Παρακαλευσάμενοι οὐν τοιαῦτα τὸν μὲν Πεἰσανδρον εὐθὺς τότε καὶ τῶν πρέσβεων τοὺς ἰμίσεις ἀπέστελλον ἐπὶ οἴκου πράξεσθαι τάκει, καὶ εἴρητο αὐτοῖς τῶν ὑπηκόων πόλεων αἰς ἄν 2 ἵσχωσιν ὀλυγαρχίαν καθιστάναι: τοὺς δὲ ἰμίςεις ἐς ταλλα τὰ ὑπηκοόν χωρία ἄλλους ἄλλη

1 cf. ch. xlviii. 1.
what was now the entire fleet advanced against Samos; but when the Athenians, because their two factions entertained suspicions of one another, would not come out to meet him, he sailed back again to Miletus.

For it was about this time, or somewhat earlier, that the democracy at Athens was being overthrown. When the envoys led by Peisander had come to Samos from Tissaphernes, they had got matters in the army itself still more firmly under their control and had instigated the influential men among the Samians also to attempt in concert with them to establish an oligarchy, although the Samians had risen in revolt against their own countrymen in order to avoid being governed by an oligarchy. At the same time the Athenians at Samos, after conferring among themselves, had determined, since Alcibiades would not agree with them, to let him alone—for he was not a suitable person, they thought, to come into an oligarchy—but by themselves, as being already actually in peril, to see to it that the movement should not be abandoned, and at the same time to hold out so far as the war was concerned; they had also resolved zealously to contribute from their own private resources either money or whatever else should be necessary, feeling that from now on the burdens they would bear would be for no others than themselves.¹

LXIV. Having thus encouraged one another, they at once proceeded to send Peisander and half of the envoys home in order to arrange matters there, but also with instructions to establish oligarchies in any of the subject cities at which they should stop; the other half they sent to the rest of the subject
διέπεμπον καὶ Διειτρέφη, ὅποτα περί Χίου, ἡρημε
νον δὲ ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Ὁράκης ἀρχεῖν, ἀπέστελλον ἐπὶ
tὴν ἀρχήν. καὶ ἀφικόμενος ἐς τὴν Θάσου τὸν
3 δήμου κατέλυσεν. καὶ ἀπελθόντος αὐτοῦ οἱ
Θάσιοι δευτέρω μηνὶ μάλιστα τὴν πόλιν ἐτεί
χιζον, ὥς τῆς μὲν μετ᾽ Ἀθηναίων ἀριστο-
κρατίας οὔδεν ἐτὶ προσδέομενοι, τὴν δὲ ἀπὸ
Λακεδαιμονίων ἔλευθερίαν ὁσιμέραι 1 προσδεχόμε-
νοι. καὶ γὰρ καὶ φυγῇ αὐτῶν ἔξω ἦν ὑπὸ τῶν
Ἀθηναίων παρὰ τοῖς Πελοπονησίοις, καὶ αὐτὴ
μετὰ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπιτηδείων κατὰ κράτος
ἐπρασσε ναῦς τε κομίσαι καὶ τὴν Θάσου ἀπο-
στῆσαι. ξυνέβη ὦν αὐτοῖς μάλιστα ἀ ἐβού-
λοντο, τὴν πόλιν τε ἀκινδύνους ὀρθοῦσθαι καὶ τὸν
5 ἐναντιωσόμενον δήμου καταλεύσθαι. περὶ μὲν
οὖν τὴν Θάσου τάναντια τοῖς τὴν ὀλγαρχίαν
καθιστάσι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐγένετο, δοκεῖν δὲ μοι
καὶ ἐν ἀλλοις πολλοῖς τῶν ὑπηκόων· σωφρο-
σύνην γὰρ λαβοῦσαι αἱ πόλεις καὶ ἀδειαν τῶν
πρασοσμένων ἑχωρήσαν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀντικρυς ἔλευ-
θερίαν, τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπούλου εὐνο-
μίας 2 οὐ προτιμήσαντες.

LXV. Οἱ δὲ ἁμφί τὸν Πεισανδρὸν παρα-
πλεόντες τε, ὅσπερ ἐδεδοκτο, τοὺς δήμους ἐν ταῖς
πόλεσι κατέλυντο, καὶ ἄμα ἐστὶν ἂφεὶ ὄν χωρίων
καὶ ὀπλίτας ἔχοντες σφόσιν αὐτοῖς ἐξεμμάχους
2 ἡλθον ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας. καὶ καταλαμβάνουσι τὰ
πλείστα τοῖς ἐταίροις προειργασμένα. καὶ γὰρ
Ἀνδροκλέα τε τινα τοῦ δήμου μάλιστα προ-

1 ὁσιμέραι, B; Hude reads ὁσαι ἡμέραι with C.
2 The reading of Dion. Hal. and the Schol. for τὴν ὑπούλου αὐτονομίαν of most MSS.
countries, some to one and some to another; and Dieitrephes, who was in the neighbourhood of Chios but had been elected to have command on the coast of Thrace, they sent to his post. When he reached Thasos he abolished the democracy there. About two months, however, after his departure the Thasians fortified their city, feeling that they no longer had any need of an aristocracy attached to Athens and daily looking for freedom to be given them by the Lacdaemonians. For there were Thasian fugitives, who had been expelled by the Athenians, now present with the Peloponnesians, and these, in concert with their friends in the city, were working with might and main to bring ships and effect the revolt of Thasos. They found, therefore, that the things they most desired had happened—the city had been brought to order and the democracy that would have opposed them had been abolished. In Thasos, then, the result was the opposite of what the Athenians who were establishing the oligarchy there desired, and it was the same, as it seems to me, in many others of the subject states; for the cities, having acquired sobriety of spirit and immunity in carrying out their designs, aimed at downright freedom, caring nothing for the hollow sham of law and order offered by the Athenians.

LXV. Peisander, then, and his companions proceeded along the coast abolishing the democracies in the cities, as had been determined upon, and came to Athens, bringing with them from some places hoplites as supporters. There they found that most of the business had already been accomplished by their associates. For some of the younger men had combined and secretly put to death a certain
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εστῶτα ξυστάντες τινές τῶν νεωτέρων κρύφα ἀποκτείνονσιν, ὡσπερ καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην οὐχ ἦκιστα ἐξῆλασε, καὶ αὐτῶν καὶ ἀμφότερα, τῆς τε δημαγωγίας ἕνεκα καὶ οἴόμενοι τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδη ὡς κατιόντες καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρνη φίλον ποιήσοντι χαριεῖσθαι, μᾶλλον τι διεφθείραν· καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς ἀνεπιτηδείους τὸν αὐτῷ τρόπῳ κρύφα

3 ἀνήλωσαν. λόγος τε ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ προείρηματο αὐτοίς ὡς οὔτε μισθοφορητέον εἰς ἄλλους ἢ τοὺς στρατευομένους, οὔτε μεθεκτέον τῶν πραγμάτων πλείσιν ἢ πεντακισχίλιοις, καὶ τοῦτοις οἱ ἄν μᾶλλον τοῖς τε χρήμασι καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν ὀφελεῖν οἷοί τε άσιν.

LXVI. Ἡν δὲ τοῦτο ἐνπρετέσ πρὸς τοὺς πλείονες, ἐπεὶ ἔσειν γε τὴν πόλιν οὔπερ καὶ μεθίστασαν ἐμελλον. δήμος μέντοι ὁμοί ἐτι καὶ βουλή ἢ ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμοι χυνελέγετο· ἐβούλευον δὲ οὔδεν ὃ τι μὴ τοῖς χυνεστώσι δοκοῖ, ἄλλα καὶ οἱ λέγοντες ἐκ τοῦτοις ἢσαν καὶ τὰ

2 ρηθησόμενα πρότερον αὐτοῖς προύσκεπτο. αὐτελέγε τε οὔδεὶς ἐτι τῶν ἄλλων, δεδῶς καὶ ὁ ὁρῶν πολὺ τὸ χυνεστηκός· εἰ δὲ τις καὶ ἄντείποι, εὐθὺς ἐκ τρόπου τινὸς ἐπιτηδείου ἐτεθνήκει, καὶ τῶν δρασάντων οὔτε ζήτησις οὔτε εἰ ὑπο-

1 μεθιστασαν, B and Valla, Hude μεθιστάναι with other MSS.
2 καί. Hude reads δεδώς ὁρῶν with C, the other MSS. have δεδώς καὶ ὁρῶν.

1 cf. vi. lxxxix. 5. Androcles, according to Plutarch (Alcib. 19), was the demagogue who produced slaves and metics as witnesses to prove Alcibiades guilty of mutilating the Hermae

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Androcles, the most prominent leader of the popular party, the man who had done most to bring about the banishment of Alcibiades. And him they destroyed for two reasons—on account of his being a popular leader, and somewhat the more because they thought it would gratify Alcibiades, who was likely to be recalled and to make Tissaphernes a friend; and some others that were inconvenient they secretly made away with in the same manner. Moreover, a proposal had already been openly made by them that no others ought to receive pay except those who were serving in the war, and that not more than five thousand should share in the government, and they only so far as they were especially competent to serve the state with both property and person.

LXVI. Now this was only a specious pretext intended for the masses, for the very same men who were endeavouring to change the government were going to have control of the state. The people, however, and the council chosen by the bean were none the less still convened; but they discussed nothing that was not approved by the conspirators; nay, not only were the speakers from this party, but what should be said had been previously considered by them. And no one of the others any longer spoke against them, through fear and because it was seen that the conspiracy was widespread; and if any one did oppose, at once in some convenient way he was a dead man. And no search was made for those who did the deed, nor if they were suspected was and profaning the Mysteries (Thuc. vi. xxviii. 1). See also Andocides, Myst. 27.

This definition distinguishes the popular council, or θη βουλη η έξ Αρελον πάγου,
πτεύοντο δικαίωσις ἐγιγνετο, ἀλλ’ ἰσυχίαν εἶχεν ὁ δήμος καὶ κατάπληξιν τοιαύτην ὅστε κέρδος ὁ μὴ πίσχων τι βίαιον, εἰ καὶ σιγή, ἐνόμιζεν.

3 καὶ τὸ ξυνεστηκός πολὺ πλέον ἤγοιμενοι εἶναι ἢ ἐτυγχανεν διὶ ἰσοδῶντο ταῖς γυνώαις, καὶ ἐξευρεῖν αὐτό, ἅδυνατοι ὄντες διὰ τὸ μέγεθός τῆς πόλεως καὶ τῆς ἀλλήλων ἀγνωσίαν, οὐκ εἴχον.

4 κατὰ δὲ ταυτὸ τούτῳ καὶ προσολοφύρασθαι τινὶ ἀγανακτήσαντα, ὅστε ἀμύνασθαι ἐπιβουλεύ- σαντα, ἅδυνατον ἦν ἢ γὰρ ἀγνώτα ἄν ἔρευν ὁ ἐρεὶ ἤγοιριμον ἄπιστον. ἀλλήλοις γὰρ ἄπαντες ὑπόπτως προσῆκαν οἱ τοῦ δήμου, ὡς μετέχοντα τινὰ τῶν γυνομένων. ἐνῆσαν γὰρ καὶ οὗς οὐκ ἀν ποτὲ τις φέτο εἰς ὀλγαρχίαν τραπέσθαι, καὶ τὸ ἄπιστον οὕτω μέγιστον πρὸς τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐποίησαν καὶ πλεῖστα ἐς τὴν τῶν ὀλεγών ἁσφά- λειαν ὑφέλησαν, βέβαιον τὴν ἄπιστιάν τῷ δήμῳ πρὸς ἑαυτῶν καταστήσαντες.

LXVII. Ἐν τούτῳ οὖν τῷ καταφύ οἱ περὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον ἔλθοντες εὐθὺς τῶν λοιπῶν εἶχοντο. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τὸν δήμον χυλλέξαντες εἴπον γυνώμην δέκα ἄνδρας ἐλέσθαι χυνγραφέας αὐτο- κράτορας, τούτους δὲ χυγγράφαντας γυνώμην ἐσενεγκείν ἐς τὸν δήμον ἢ ἡμέραν ῥήτῃ καθ’ ὁ

2 τῷ ἄριστῃ δὴ πόλις οἰκήσεται. ἔπειτα ἐπειδὴ ἡ ἡμέρα ἐφήκ, χυνέκλησαν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἐς τὸν

1 αὐτῷ, C, the other MSS. αὐτῷ.

1 Or, “so as to defend himself against one who was plotting against him.”

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any legal prosecution held; on the contrary, the populace kept quiet and were in such consternation that he who did not suffer any violence, even though he never said a word, counted that a gain. Imagining the conspiracy to be much more widespread than it actually was, they were cowed in mind, and owing to the size of the city and their lack of knowledge of one another they were unable to find out the facts. For the same reason it was also impossible for any man that was offended to pour out his grievances to another and thus plot to avenge himself, for he would discover any person to whom he might speak to be either a stranger or, if an acquaintance, faithless. For all the members of the popular party approached each other with suspicion, as though every one had a hand in what was going on. And, indeed, there were among them men whom one would never have expected to change over and favour an oligarchy; and it was these who caused the greatest distrust among the masses and rendered the most valuable service toward the few in securing their safety by confirming in the populace this distrust of their own people.

LXVII. It was at this crisis that Peisander and his colleagues arrived and immediately applied themselves to the work that still remained to be done. First they called the popular assembly together and proposed a resolution that ten men should be chosen as commissioners, with full powers, for the drafting of laws, and that these men, after drafting such laws, should bring before the assembly on an appointed day a proposal embodying provisions for the best administration of the state. In the second place, when the day came they convened the
The ms. of Thucydides, regarded as the great safeguard of the Attic constitution, was provided for annulling an illegal decree or law, and also for punishing the proposer. The latter could be held personally responsible only for a year from the time of the proposal of a decree or the enactment of a law; after a year the decree or law could be attacked and annulled by the same process as that against the proposer. Whoever brought a γραφή παρανόμων bound himself by oath to prosecute the case: after the oath was taken a decree or law was suspended if already enacted, and a προβούλευμα could not be brought before the assembly until the suit had been tried and settled. The proposer, if the court decided against
assembly at Colonus, which is a precinct sacred to Poseidon lying at a distance of about ten stadia outside the city, and the commissioners brought in no other measure except the bare proposal that any Athenian should be permitted with impunity to offer any motion he pleased; and if anyone should move to indict the speaker for making an illegal proposal, or should in any other manner seek to do him harm, they imposed severe penalties upon him. After that, the proposal was at length offered without concealment that no one should any longer hold office under the constitution as at present established or receive a salary, and that they should choose five men as presidents, and these should choose one hundred, and each of the hundred three others in addition to himself; then these, being four hundred, should enter the senate-chamber and govern as they should judge best, being clothed with full powers, and they should convene the Five Thousand whenever it seemed to them advisable.

LXVII. It was Peisander who proposed this resolution and in other respects assisted most zealously, to all appearances, in overthrowing the democracy. The man, however, who devised the method by which the whole matter was brought to this issue and who had for the longest time devoted himself to the problem was Antiphon, a man inferior him, was punished by death or fine. See Schoemann, *Gr. Alter.*, i, 497 ff. (2nd ed.).

2 *cf.* ch. lxv. 3. There had been talk of limiting the franchise to 5000, and it was resolved at this same assembly to appoint 100 men to draw up a list of the 5000 (Aristot. 'Aθ. πολ., ch. xxix. *ad fin.*). But the list was never published. See ch. xcii. 11 and 'Aθ. πολ. ch. xxxii. For the somewhat divergent account of Aristotle, see Aristot. 'Aθ. πολ. xxix.—xxxii.

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ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναίων τῶν καθ’ ἑαυτὸν ἀρετῆ τε οὐδενὸς ὑστέρος καὶ κράτιστος ἐνθυμήθηνα γενόμενος καὶ ἰ ἤλον εἰπεῖν, καὶ ἐς μὲν δῆμον οὐ παριῶν οὐδ’ ἐς ἄλλον ἄγωνα ἐκούσιος οὐδένα, ἀλλ’ ὑπόπτως τῷ πλῆθει διὰ δόξαν δεινοτήτοις διακεῖμενος, τοὺς μέντοι ἄγωνιζομένους καὶ ἐν δικαστηρίῳ καὶ ἐν δήμῳ πλείστα εἰς ἀνὴρ, ὡστὶς ἔμμεθυλεύσατο τι, δυνάμενος ὥφελεν. καὶ αὐτὸς τε, ἔπειδὴ τὰ τῶν τετρακοσίων ἐν υστέρῳ μεταπεσόντα ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου ἐκακοῦτο, ἀριστα φαίνεται τῶν μέχρι ἐμοῦ ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν τούτων, αἰσθαεῖς ὡς ἐνγκατε- στησε, θανάτου δίκην ἀπολογισάμενος. παρ- ἐσχε δὲ καὶ Φρύνιχος ἑαυτὸν πάντων διαφερόντως προδυνότατον ἐς τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν, δεδιώκος τῶν Ἀλκιβιάδην καὶ ἐπιστάμενος εἰδότα αὐτῶν ὅσα ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ πρὸς τὸν Ἀστύρχοι ἔπραξε, νομίζων ὅτι ἄν ποτε αὐτῶν κατὰ τὸ εἰκός ὑπ’ ὀλιγαρχίας κατελθέων πολὺ τε πρὸς τὰ δεινά, ἔπειδηπερ ὑπέστη, φερεγγυώτατος ἐφάνη. καὶ Θηραμένης ὁ τοῦ Ἀγριώνος ἐν τοῖς ἐνγκαταλύοντι τῶν δήμων πρώτος ἦν, ἀνὴρ οὕτω εἰπεῖν οὕτε γνώναι ἀδύνατος. ὥστε ἀπ’ ἀνδρῶν πολλῶν καὶ ἕμνετον πραξθέν τὸ ἐργον οὐκ ἂπεικότως καὶ περ μέγα ὅν προσβαλ- 1 ἀλλ’, deleted by Hude, after Gertz.
2 τε, Hude adopts γε, after Goeller.
3 ἔπειδη τὰ τῶν τετρακοσίων ἐν υστέρῳ μεταπεσόντα ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου ἐκακοῦτο, the Vulgate with C and the Schol. Most of the best MSS. give ἔπειδη μετέστη ἡ δημοκρατία καὶ ἐς ἄγωνας κατέστη μετὰ τῶν τετρακοσίων κ.τ.λ.
1 Antiphon, of Rhamnus, was the earliest of the ten orators of the ‘canon,’ and the first λογογράφος. Thucydides was said to have been a pupil of his, but the tradition is of doubtful authority, e.g. a second-hand remark of Pseudo-308
to none of the Athenians of his own day in force of character and one who had proved himself most able both to formulate a plan and to set forth his conclusions in speech; and although he did not come before the assembly or willingly take part in any public contest, but was under suspicion with the people on account of his reputation for cleverness, yet he was the one man most able to help any who were involved in contests, either in court or before the assembly, in case they sought his advice. And in his own case, when at a later time the acts of the Four Hundred had been reversed and were being severely dealt with by the popular assembly, and he was under charge of having assisted in setting up that government, he manifestly made the ablest plea for his life of all men up to my time in defending these very acts. 1 Phrynichus also showed himself beyond all others most zealous for the oligarchy, through fear of Alcibiades and the certainty that Alcibiades was aware of all the intrigues 2 he had carried on at Samos with Astyochus; for he thought that in all probability Alcibiades would never be recalled by an oligarchical government; and when face to face with dangers, after he had once set to work, he proved himself a man who could quite be depended upon. Theramenes also, the son of Hagnon, was foremost among those who attempted to overthrow the democracy, being a man of no small capacity either in speech or in judgment. Consequently, conducted as it was by many able men, the plot not unnaturally succeeded, even

Plutarch (Vit. X. Orat.). Fifteen orations are extant under his name. See Jebb, Attic Orators, i. i.

1 cf. chs. i. and li.

2 cf. chs. i. and li.
ρησεν: χαλεπόν γὰρ ἂν τὸν Ἀθηναίων δήμον ἔτει ἐκατοστῶ μάλιστα ἐπειδή οἱ τύραννοι κατελύθησαν ἑλευθερίας παύσαι, καὶ οὐ μόνον μὴ ύπήκοον ὄντα, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπὲρ ἦμισυ τοῦ χρόνου τούτου αὐτῶν ἀλλων ἀρχειν εἰσωθότα.

LXIX. Ἐπειδή δὲ ἡ ἐκκλησία οὐδενὸς ἀντειπόντος ἀμα 1 κυρώσασα ταῦτα διελύθη, τοὺς τετρακόσιοις τρόπῳ τοῦδε ύστερον ἡδὴ ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον ἐσῆγαγον. ἦσαν δ’ Ἀθηναῖοι πάντες αἱ, οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τείχει οἱ δ’ ἐν τάξει, τῶν ἐν 2 Δεκελεία πολεμίων ἔνεκα ἐφ’ ὀπλοῖς. τῇ οὖν ἠμέρα ἐκείνῃ τοὺς μὲν μὴ ξυνειδότας εἰσαν, ὡσπερ εἰώθεσαν, ἀπελθεῖν, τοῖς δ’ ἐν τῇ ἐμμοσίᾳ εἰρήτου ἢσυχὴ μὴ ἐπ’ αὐτοῖς τοῖς ὀπλοῖς ἀλλ’ ἀπωθεΐν περιμένειν, καὶ ἦν τις ἐνίστηται τοῖς ποιουμένοις, λαβόντας τὰ ὀπλα μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν.

3 ἦσαν δὲ καὶ Ἀνδριοὶ καὶ Τήνιοι καὶ Καρυστίων τριακόσιοι καὶ Λιγυρητῶν τῶν ἐποίκων, οὐς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπεμψαν οἰκήσουσας, ἐπ’ αὐτὸ τούτο ἥκοντες ἐν τοῖς ἐαυτῶν ὀπλοῖς, οῖς ταύτα προ- 4 εἰρήτο. τούτων δὲ διατεταγμένων ὀφτός ἐλθόντες οἱ τετρακόσιοι μετὰ ἐξεφίδιον ἀφαινοῦ ἐκατός, καὶ οἱ ἑικοσὶ καὶ ἐκατόν μετ’ αὐτῶν νεανίσκοι, 2 οἷς ἐχρῶντο εἴ τι ποὺ δεότι χειρουργεῖν, ἐπέστησαν τοῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ κυίμον βουλευταῖς ὀὕσιν ἐν τῷ

1 Wilamowitz’s correction for ἀλλὰ of the MSS. ἀλλὰ will construe, but there is no real opposition here.
2 With BC; ἔλληνες νεανίσκοι, AEF.

1 Really 99 years: from 510 to 411.
though it was an arduous task; for it was difficult, after the lapse of almost one hundred years since the tyrants had been overthrown, to deprive of their liberty the Athenian people, who had been, not only not subject to anyone else, but for more than half of that period had themselves been accustomed to rule over others.

LXIX. When the assembly had been dissolved, with no opposition from anyone and immediately after sanctioning these measures, the leaders of the oligarchy then introduced the Four Hundred into the senate-chamber in the following manner: all the Athenians were at all times under arms, as a precaution against the enemy at Deceleia, some on the walls and some in the ranks. On that day, then, they let those who were not privy to their design go away as usual, but those who were in the conspiracy had been quietly told to remain, not close by their arms, but at some distance from them, and if anybody tried to oppose what was going on, to take their arms and permit no interference. And there were at hand some Andrians and Tenians and three hundred Carystians and some of their colonists from Aegina, whither they had been sent by the Athenians to inhabit the island, who had come for this very purpose in their own armour, and to these the same order had already been given. When these forces had been thus disposed, the Four Hundred, each carrying a concealed dagger and accompanied by the one hundred and twenty young men whom they made use of wherever there was any need of their handiwork, broke in upon the regular senators who were in the senate-chamber,

2 In 431 B.C.; cf. ii. 27.
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βουλευτηρίῳ, καὶ εἶπον αὐτοῖς ἐξεῖναι λαβοῦσι τὸν μισθὸν. ἐφερον δὲ αὐτοῖς τοῦ ύπολοίπου χρόνου παιτὸς αὐτοὶ καὶ ἐξεοῦσιν ἕδισοσαν.

LXX. Ὡς δὲ τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἦ τε βουλὴ οὔδὲν ἀντειπούσα ὑπεξήλθε καὶ οἱ ἀλλοι πολῖται οὔδὲν ἐνεωτέριζον ἀλλ' ἦσύχαζον, οἱ τετρακόσιοι ἔσελθόντες εἰς τὸ βουλευτήριον τότε μὲν πρυτάνεις τις σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀπεκλήρωσαν, καὶ ὡσ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς, εὐχαίς καὶ θυσίαις καθιστάμενοι ἐς τὴν ἄρχην ἐχρήσαντο, ὑστερον δὲ πολὺ μεταλλάξαντες τῆς τοῦ δήμου διοικήσεως, πλὴν τοὺς ἑυγον-τας οὐ κατήγορον τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἕνεκα, τὰ δὲ ἀλλὰ ἐνεμον κατὰ κράτος τὴν πόλιν. καὶ ἀνδρῶς τε τινὰς ἀκέκτειναν οὐ πολλοὺς, οἱ ἐδόκουν ἐπι-τήδειοι εἰναι ὑπεξαιρεθῆναι, καὶ ἀλλοις ἐδήσαν, τοὺς δὲ καὶ μετέστησαν πρὸς τε 'Ἄγιν τὸν Ἀκακεαμονίων Βασιλέα οὕτα ἐν τῇ Δεκελείᾳ ἐπεκερκυκέντο, λέγοντες διαλλαγῆναι βούλεσθαι καὶ εἰκὸς εἰναι αὐτῶν σφίσι καὶ οὐκέτι τῷ ἀπίστῳ δήμῳ μᾶλλον ἄγνωρεῖν.

LXXI. Ὡς δὲ νομίζοντες οὕτω τὸν δήμον τὴν παλαιὰν ἐλευθερίαν παραδώσειν, εἰ τε στρατιὰς πολλὴν ἔδοι Σφῶν, οὐκ ἦν ἦσύχαζεν, οὔδὲ ἐν τῷ παρώντι πάνω τι πιστεύων µὴ οὐκέτι

1 The MSS. have οἶ δὲ τετρακόσιοι, Haacke deletes δέ.
2 τὴν πόλιν οὐχ ἦσυχάζειν, in the MSS. after νομίζον, deleted by Dobree, who also changes οὐδ' to οὔτ'.

1 A drachma each day; see Bockh, *Pub. Econ. Ath.*, i. 327. For that day they took their pay from the regular official; for the rest of the month the 400 paid it to them.
2 They were proceeding in the constitutional way. In the regular Βουλή, the ten tribes took in turn the πρωτανεία or executive control of public affairs for one-tenth of the year.
and told them to get their pay and go out; and they themselves brought them their pay for all the remainder of their term, and as they went out gave it to them.

LXX. When in this manner the senate had quietly withdrawn without making any opposition, and the citizens at large raised no disturbance but kept quiet, the Four Hundred entered the senate-chamber and for the present chose by lot prytanes from their own number, and with respect to the gods observed all the usual rites of prayers and sacrifices as they assumed office. Afterwards, however, they departed widely from the democratic manner of administration—except that they did not recall the exiles, because of Alcibiades—and in general governed the city in a high-handed way. A certain number of men, though not many, they put to death, for they thought it convenient to have them out of their way, while others they imprisoned, and also removed others from the city. Moreover, they made overtures to Agis, king of the Lacedaemonians, who was at Deceleia, saying that they wished to make peace and that it was only reasonable that he should be more ready to come to terms with them, having no longer to deal with the faithless democracy.

LXXI. But Agis, thinking that the people would not in this way immediately surrender their ancient liberties, and that if they saw a large army of Lacedaemonians they would not remain quiet, and also not being quite sure at present that the Athenians were no longer in a state of disturbance, did not (about thirty-five days). The prytanes would have been now forty in number instead of fifty as usual, as the new council consisted of forty from each tribe (Aristot. Ἀθ. πολ., ch. xxxi.).
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tarássesthai autóús, tois méν ἀπὸ τῶν τετράκοσίων ἐλθούσιν οὐδέν ἔμβατικόν ἀπεκρίνατο, προσμεταπεμψάμενος δὲ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου στρατιάν πολλὴν οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον καὶ αὐτὸς τῇ ἐκ τῆς Δεκελείας φρούρᾳ μετὰ τῶν ἐλθόντων κατέβη πρὸς αὐτὰ τὰ τείχη τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἐκπίσας ἢ ταραχθέντας αὐτοὺς μάλλον ἄν χειρωθήναι σφίσιν ἢ βούλονται, ἢ καὶ αὐτοβοεῖ ἂν διὰ τὸν ἐνδοθέν τε καὶ ἐξωθεῖν κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς γενησόμενον θόρυβον τῶν γοῦν μακρῶν τείχῶν διὰ τὴν κατ’ αὐτὰ ἐρη-2 μάν λήψεως οὐκ ἄν ἀμαρτεῖν. ὡς δὲ προσέμειξε τε ἐγγύς καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ μὲν ἐνδοθέν οὐδ’ ὀπωστιόν εἰκίνησαν, τοὺς δὲ ἰππέας ἐκπέμψαντες καὶ μέρος τι τῶν ὀπλιτῶν καὶ ψιλῶν καὶ τοξοτῶν ἀνδρῶν τε κατέβαλον αὐτῶν διὰ τὸ ἐγγὺς προσελ-θείν καὶ ὀπλῶν τινῶν καὶ νεκρῶν ἐκράτησαν, οὗτο δὴ γνοὺς ἀπήγαγε πάλιν τὴν στρατιάν. 3 καὶ αὐτὸς μὲν καὶ οἱ μετ’ αὐτοῦ κατὰ χώραν ἐν τῇ Δεκελεία ἐμευνοῦν, τοὺς δ’ ἐπελθόντας ὀλίγας τινὰς ἡμέρας ἐν τῇ γῇ μείναντας ἀπέτεμψεν ἐπ’ οικούν. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο παρά τε τῶν Ἀγίων ἐπρε-σβεύοντο οἱ τετρακόσιοι οὐδὲν ἦσσον, κάκεινον μάλλον ἢ ἄρ προσδεχομένου καὶ παρανοῦντος ἐκπέμποντι καὶ ἐς τὴν Δακεδαίμονα περὶ ξυμ-βάσεως πρέσβεις, βουλόμενοι διαλλαγῆναι.

LXXII. Πέμποντι δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Σάμον δέκα ἄνδρας, παραμυθησόμενος τὸ στρατόπεδον καὶ διδάξοντας ὡς οὐκ ἐπὶ βλάβη τῆς πόλεως καὶ τῶν πολιτῶν ἡ ὀλιγαρχία κατέστη, ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ 314
make a conciliatory response to those who had come as envoys from the Four Hundred. He sent instead for a large additional force from the Peloponnesus, and not long afterwards himself took the garrison at Deceleia together with the new arrivals and came down to the very walls of Athens, hoping either that the Athenians, being now in confusion, would more readily submit on terms pleasing to the Lacedaemonians, or else that, in consequence of the turmoil that would in all probability prevail both inside and outside the city, he would not fail at the first assault to capture the long walls at any rate owing to the absence of troops to defend them. But when he came close and the Athenians made no move whatever from within the walls, but sending out the cavalry and a portion of the hoplites, light-armed troops and bowmen, shot down some of his men in consequence of their approaching too near and got possession of a number of arms and dead bodies, he at length recognized his mistake and led back his army. He himself, then, and his own troops remained at their post in Deceleia, but the reinforcements that had come he sent back home after they had remained a few days in Attica. After this the Four Hundred, notwithstanding their earlier experience, kept sending envoys to Agis, and as he now received them more readily and advised them to do so, they sent envoys also to Lacedaemon to negotiate an agreement, since they were now desirous of making peace.

LXXII. They also sent ten men to Samos to reassure the army there and to explain that the oligarchy had been set up, not for the injury of the city or the citizens, but for the salvation of the
οι πράσσοντες· καίτοι ού πώποτε 'Αθηναίοις διά τὰς στρατείας καὶ τὴν ὑπεροχίαν ἄσχολιαν ἐς αὐτῶν πράγμα οὔτω μέγα ἐλθεῖν βουλεύσοντας,
2 ἐν ὦ πεντακισχίλιοι ξυνέθειν. καὶ τάλλα ἐπιστείλαντες τα πρέποντα εἰπέναι ἀπέπεμψαν αὐτοὺς εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν αὐτῶν κατάστασιν, δείσαντες μή, ὅπερ ἐγένετο, ναυτικὸς ὄχλος οὔτε αὐτὸς μένειν ἐν τῷ ὀλιγαρχικῷ κόσμῳ ἑθέλῃ, σφας τε μὴ ἑκείθεν ἀρξαμένου τοῦ κακοῦ μεταστήσωσιν.

LXXIII. Ἐγερεῖ πρὸ τῇ Σάμῳ ἐνεωτερίζετο ἢδη τὰ περὶ τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν, καὶ ξυνέβη τοιάδε γενέσθαι ὑπ’ αὐτῶν τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον ὅπερ ὦ τετρακόσιοι ξυνίσταντο. οἱ γὰρ τότε τῶν Σαμίων ἐπαναστάντες τοῖς δυνατοῖς καὶ οὔτε δήμος, μεταβάλλομενοι αὐθεῖς καὶ πεισθέντες ὑπὸ τοῦ Πεισάνδρου, ὅπερ ἦλθε, καὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ ξυνεστῶτων 'Αθηναίων, ἐγένοντό τε ἐς τριακοσίους ξυνωμόται καὶ ἐμελλόν τοῖς ἀλλοις ὡς δήμῳ ὡμί 3 ἐπιθήσεσθαι. καὶ 'Ὑπέρβολον τέ τινα τῶν 'Αθηναίων, μοχθηρὸν ἀνθρωπον, ὠστρακισμένου οὖ διὰ δυνάμεως καὶ ἄξιωματος φόβου ἀλλὰ διὰ πονηρίαν καὶ αἰσχύνην τῆς πόλεως, ἀποκτείνουσι μετὰ Χαρμίου τε, ἐνός τῶν στρατηγῶν, καὶ τίνων τῶν παρὰ σφίσιν 'Αθηναίων, πίστιν διδόντες αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἀλλὰ μετ’ αὐτῶν τοιαύτα ξυνέπραξαν,

1 cf. ch. xxii.  2 cf. ch. lxiii. 3.
3 Probably in 418 B.C. He was the constant butt of the jokes of Aristophanes. See also Plutarch, Nicias 11; Aristides 7; Alcibiades 13.
4 cf. ch. xxx. 1; xli. 3; xlii. 2.

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whole Athenian cause; and also to explain that there were five thousand, not four hundred only, who were participating in the government, although, because of their military expeditions and their activities abroad, the Athenians had never yet come to consult upon any matter so important that five thousand had assembled. So after giving them these and other instructions as to the proper explanations to offer, they sent them off immediately after their own assumption of office, fearing lest—as actually happened—a crowd of sailors might of itself not be willing to abide by the oligarchical form of government, and so, the mischief having once begun at Samos, bring about their own overthrow.

LXXIII. For in Samos a reaction had already set in against the oligarchical movement, and the following events took place at about the very time when the Four Hundred were organizing. Those of the Samians who at the earlier time\(^1\) rose up against the aristocrats and were of the popular party changed sides again, being persuaded both by Peisander, on his arrival,\(^2\) and by his Athenian accomplices at Samos, and became conspirators; they were fully three hundred in number, and were intending to attack the others, as being of the democratic party. And Hyperbolus, one of the Athenians, a depraved fellow who had been ostracized,\(^3\) not through any fear of his power and consequence, but because he was a villain and a disgrace to the city, they put to death, herein acting in concert with Charsinus,\(^4\) one of the generals, and a group of the Athenians at Samos, thus giving them a pledge of good faith. And in other like deeds they co-operated with them
4 τοῖς τε πλείοσιν ὁρμηντο ἐπιτίθεσθαι, οἴ δὲ αἰσθόμενοι τὸν τε στρατηγὸν Δέοντι καὶ Διομέδοντι (οὗτοι γὰρ οὐχ ἐκόντες διὰ τὸ τιμᾶσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου ἐφερον τὴν ὀλυμπρίαν) τὸ μέλλον σημαίνουσι καὶ Ὑθρασβούλῳ καὶ Ὑθρασύλλῳ, τῷ μὲν τριηραρχοῦντι, τῷ δὲ ὀπλητεύοντι, καὶ ἄλλοις οἱ ἐδόκουν αἰεὶ μάλιστα ἐναντιοῦσθαι τοῖς ξυνεστῶσι, καὶ οὐκ ἦξιον περιουδεῖν αὐτοὺς σφᾶς τε διαφθαρέντας καὶ Σάμῳν Ἀθηναίοις ἀλλοτριω-θεῖσαν, δὲ ἦν μόνην ἡ ἀρχὴ αὐτοῖς ἐς τοῦτο ξυνε-μεινε. οἱ δὲ ἀκούσαντες τῶν τε στρατιωτῶν ἕνα ἔκαστον μετήσαν μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν, καὶ οὐχ ἦκιστα τοὺς Παράλους, ἀνδρας Ἀθηναίους τε καὶ ἐλευθε-ρους πάντας ἐν τῇ νη πλέοντας ¹ καὶ αἰεὶ δὴ ποτε ὀλυμπρία καὶ μὴ παροῦσθη ἐπικειμένοις· ὃ τε Δέον καὶ ὃ Διομέδων αὐτοῖς νᾶ τινα, ὅπότε ποι πλέειεν, κατέλειπον φύλακας. ὡστε ἐπειδὴ αὐτοῖς ἐπετίθεντο οἱ τριακόσιοι, βοηθη-σάντων πάντων τούτων, μάλιστα δὲ τῶν Παρά- λων, περιεγένοντο οἱ τῶν Σαμίων πλείονες. καὶ τριάκοντα μὲν τινας τοὺς αἰτιωτάτους ² ἀπέκτει-ναν τῶν τριακόσιων, τρεῖς δὲ φυγῇ ἐξημίωσαν τοῖς δ ἄλλοις οὐ μησισκακοῦντες δημοκρατούμενοι τὸ λοιπὸν ξυνεπολίτευον.

LXXIV. Τὴν δὲ Πάραλον ναὸν καὶ Χαίρεαν ἐπ’ αὐτῆς τὸν Ἀρχεστράτου, ἀνδρὰ Ἀθηναίον, γενόμενον ἐς τὴν μετάστασιν πρόθυμον, ἀποπέμ-

¹ εν τῇ νη πλέοντας, apparently not read by Schol.; deleted by Velsen, followed by Hude.
² αἰτιωτάτους, in the MSS. before φυγῇ, transposed by van Herwerden

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and were eager to attack the populace. But the people, becoming aware of their design, disclosed it to Leon and Diomedon, two of the generals—for these submitted to the oligarchy unwillingly, because they held their office by the choice of the popular party—and also to Thrasybulus and Thrasyllus, the former of whom was a trierarch and the latter a hoplite, as well as to others who were reputed to be always foremost in opposition to the conspirators; and they begged these not to look on and see them destroyed and Samos alienated from the Athenians, the island to which alone it was due that the empire had held together up to this point. These men, on hearing their plea, went to the soldiers one by one and besought them not to permit this thing, and especially to the men of the Paralus, those who sailed on the Paralus being Athenians and free men one and all and always opposed to an oligarchy even before it came; and Leon and Diomedon, whenever they sailed to any other place, used to leave the Samians some ships as a guard. Consequently, when the three hundred attacked them, all these, and especially the crew of the Paralus, joined in the defence, so that the popular party in Samos prevailed. And they put to death of the three hundred some thirty who were chiefly responsible for the plot, and three they punished with banishment; as for the rest, they declared an amnesty, and enjoying a democratic government lived together henceforth as fellow-citizens.

LXXIV. The ship Paralus, having on board Chae- reas son of Archestratus, an Athenian, who had zealously worked for the change in government,

1 For this state ship, see note at III. xxxiii. 1.
ποισίν οί τε Σάμιοι καὶ οἱ στρατιώται κατὰ τάχος ἐσ τὰς Ἀθηναίας ἀπαγγέλοντα τὰ γεγονημένα· οὐ γὰρ ἦδεσάν πω τοὺς τετρακοσίους ἄρχουσιν. καὶ καταπλευσάντων αὐτῶν εἰθέως τῶν μὲν Παριλέων τινάς οἱ τετρακόσιοι ὁδῃ τρεῖς ἐδήσαν, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους ἀδελφέμενοι τὴν ναῦν καὶ μετεκβάζοντες ἔσε ἄλλην στρατιῶτιν ναῦν ἔταξαν.

3 φρουρεῖν περὶ Εὔβοιαν, ὦ δὲ Χαρέας εὐθὺς διαλαθῶν πῶς, ὡς εἰδε τὰ παρόντα, πάλιν ἐσ τὴν Σάμου ἐλθὼν ἀγγέλλει τοῖς στρατιῶταις ἐπὶ τὸ μεῖζον πάντα δεινώσας τὰ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, ὡς πληγαῖς τε πάντας ζημιούσι καὶ ἀντειπεῖν ἔστιν οὐδὲν πρὸς τοὺς ἔχοντας τὴν πολιτείαν, καὶ ὅτι αὐτῶν καὶ γυναῖκες καὶ παιδείς υβρίζονται, καὶ διανοοῦνται, ὁπόσοι ἐν Σάμῳ στρατεύονται μὴ ὄντες τῆς σφετέρας γυνώμης, τούτων πάντων τοὺς προσήκοντας λαβόντες εὐρέως, ὅτα, ἡ μὴ ὑπακούσωσιν, τεθυκωσιν· καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ ἐπικαταψευδόμενοι ἔλεγεν.

LXXV. Οἱ δὲ ἀκούοντες ἐπὶ τοὺς τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν μάλιστα ποιήσαντας καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς μετασχόντας τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὁμήρους βάλλειν ἔπειτα μὲντοι ὑπὸ τῶν διὰ μέσου κωλυθέντες καὶ διαχθέντες, μὴ τῶν πολεμιῶν ἀντιπρόφυτος ἐγγύς ἐφορμούντων ἀπολέσωσι πάς τὰ πράγματα, ἔπαυσαι. μετὰ δὲ τούτῳ λαμπρῷς ἡδης ἐς ὕμμακραίαν βουλόμενοι μεταστῆσαι πάντα ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ ὁ τε ᾿Ορασύβουλος ὁ τοῦ Δύκου καὶ ᾿Ορᾶσυλλος ὁ τοῦ γὰρ μάλιστα προειστήκεσαν.
was sent by the Samians and the Athenian soldiers with all speed to Athens to announce what had been done; for they did not yet know that the Four Hundred were in power. As soon as they came to port the Four Hundred at once threw some two or three of the crew into prison, and depriving the rest of their ship and transferring them to another vessel, a troop-ship, they assigned them to guard duty in the neighbourhood of Euboea. But Chaercas, on seeing the present state of affairs, immediately managed in some way to get off unobserved and returned to Samos, where he gave the soldiers an account of the situation in Athens, going beyond the facts in making them worse than they were. He said that they were scourging everybody by way of punishment, that it was not permitted to say a word against those who controlled the government, that the wives and children of citizens were being insulted, and that the oligarchy intended to seize and keep in confinement the relatives of all the men serving in the army at Samos who were not of their way of thinking, in order that, if they did not submit to their authority, these might be put to death; and he added many other false statements.

LXXV. On hearing these things the soldiers at first rushed upon those who had been the chief promoters of the oligarchy, and such of the others as had had a hand in it, to stone them; afterwards, however, when restrained by those who took a neutral position and admonished by them not to ruin their cause when the enemy's ships were lying so near in hostile array, they desisted. After this, Thrasybulus son of Lyens and Thrasyllus, who had been the chief leaders in the revolution, being now
ΤΗΣ ΜΕΤΑΒΟΛΗΣ) ὄρκωσαν πάντας τοὺς στρατιώτας τοὺς μεγίστους ὄρκους, καὶ αὐτοῖς τοὺς ἑκ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας μάλιστα, ἤ μὴν δημοκρατίσεσθαί τε καὶ ὀμονοήσειν, καὶ τὸν πρὸς Πελοποννησίους πόλεμον προθύμως διοίσειν, καὶ τοῖς τετρακοσίοις πολέμιοι τε ἐσεθαί καὶ οὐδὲν ἐπι-

3 κηρυκεύσεσθαι. ξυνόμυνσαν δὲ καὶ Σαμίων πάντες τὸν αὐτὸν ὄρκον οἱ ἐν τῇ ἡλικίᾳ, καὶ τὰ πράγματα πάντα καὶ τὰ ἀποβησόμενα ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων ξυνεκοινώσαντο οἱ στρατιῶται τοῖς Σαμίοις, νομίζοντες οὔτε ἐκεῖνοι ἀποστροφὴν σωτηρίας οὔτε σφίσιν εἶναι, άλλα εάν τε οἱ τετρακοσίοι κρατήσωσιν εάν τε οἱ ἔκ Μιλήτου πολέμιοι, διαφθαρῆσεσθαι.

LXXVI. Ἕς φιλονικίαν τε καθέστασαν τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον οἱ μὲν τὴν πόλιν ἀναγκαίοντες δημοκρατεῖσθαι, οἱ δὲ τὸ στρατόπεδον ὀλιγαρχεῖσθαι. ἐποίησαν δὲ καὶ ἐκκλησίαν εὐθὺς οἱ στρατιῶται, ἐν ἣ τοὺς μὲν προτέρους στρατηγοὺς καὶ εἰ τινὰ τῶν τριημάρχων ὑπώπτευον, ἔπαυσαν, ἄλλους δὲ ἀνθείλοντο καὶ τριημάρχους καὶ στρατηγοὺς, ὦν Ὁρασύβουλος τε καὶ Ὁρᾶσυλλος ὑπῆρχον. καὶ παραινέσεις ἄλλας τε ἐποιοῦντο ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἀνιστάμενοι, καὶ χρόνος καὶ ἀδιάβροι ὅτι ἡ πόλις αὐτῶν ἀφεστήκεν τοὺς γὰρ ἐλάσσωσαν ἀπὸ σφῶν τῶν πλείων καὶ ἐστὶν πάντα πορισμώτερον μεθεστάναι. ἐχόντων γὰρ σφῶν τὸ πᾶν ναυτικὸν τάς τε ἄλλας πόλεις ὧν

1 i.e. Athens.
openly in favour of changing the government at Samos to a democracy, bound all the soldiers by the most solemn oaths, and particularly those who were of the oligarchical faction, that they would in very truth maintain a democracy and live in harmony, would zealously prosecute the war with the Peloponnesians, and would be foes to the Four Hundred and would make to them no overtures for peace. The same oath was also taken by all the Samians who were of military age, and in all they did and in whatever might result from the risks they ran the soldiers made common cause with the Samians, being convinced that neither for these nor for themselves was there any haven of safety, but that, should either the Four Hundred prevail or the enemy stationed at Miletus, they were doomed to utter destruction.

LXXVI. So during this period they had come to a state of bitter contention in Samos, the one party attempting to compel the city to accept a democracy, the other to impose an oligarchy upon the army. But the soldiers immediately held an assembly, in which they deposed their former generals and such of the trierarchs as they suspected, and chose others in their stead, among whom were Thrasybulus and Thrasyllus. Moreover, they rose in their places and made various recommendations for their own guidance, in particular urging that there was no need to be discouraged because the city had revolted from them; for it was the minority who had abandoned them, who were the majority, and also were in every way better provided with resources. For since they themselves possessed the entire fleet, they would compel the other cities under Athenian
ΤΗΚΥΔΙΔΗΣ

ἀρχοῦσιν ἀναγκάσειν τὰ χρήματα ὁμοίως διδόναι καὶ εἰ ἐκεῖθεν ὁμοώντο (πόλιν τε γαρ σφίσιν ὑπάρχειν Σάμον οὐκ ἄσθενή, ἀλλ' ἢ παρ' ἐλάχιστον δὴ ἦλθε τὸ Αθηναίων κράτος τῆς θαλάσσης, ὅτε ἐπολέμησεν, ἀφελέσθαι, τοὺς τε πολεμίους ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χωρίου ἀμυνεῖσθαι1 οὖπερ καὶ πρῶτου), καὶ δυνατότεροι εἶναι σφεῖς ἔχοντες τὰς ναῦς πορίζεσθαι τὰ ἐπιτίθεια τῶν 5 ἐν τῇ πόλει. καὶ δι' ἑαυτοὺς τε ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ προκαθημένους καὶ πρῶτουν αὐτοὺς κρατεῖν τοῦ ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἔσπλου, καὶ2 ὅτι νῦν ἐς τοιοῦτο καταστήσονται μὴ βουλόμενοι σφίσι πάλιν τὴν πολιτείαν ἀποδοῦναι, ὡστε αὐτοὶ καὶ δυνατότεροι εἶναι εἰργεῖν εἰκαίνους τῆς θαλάσσης ἡ ὑπ' ἐκείνων έγρευσθαι. Βραχύ τέ τι εἶναι καὶ οὐδενὸς ἄξιον, ω3 πρὸς τὸ περιγίγνεσθαι τῶν πολεμίων ἡ πόλις σφίσι χρήσιμος ἢ νῦ, καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπολωλεκέναι, οἳ γε μήτε ἄργυριον ἐτί εἰχον πέμπτεν, ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ ἐπορίζοντο οἱ στρατιώται, μήτε βούλευμα χρηστῶν, οὔπερ ἐνέκα πόλις στρατοπέδων κρατεῖ, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τούτοις τοὺς μὲν ἡμαρτηκέναι τοὺς πατρίους νόμους καταλύσαντας, αὐτοὶ δὲ σφόζειν καὶ ἐκείνους πειράσεσθαι προσαναγκάζειν. ὡστε οὔδε τούτους, οὔπερ ἂν βουλευοίεν τι χρηστῶν, παρὰ σφίσι χείρους εἶναι.

1 ἀμυνεῖσθαι, with B; Hude reads ἀμύνεσθαι with the rest of the MSS.
2 καὶ ὅτι νῦν ἐς τοιοῦτο καταστήσονται, Hude inserts ὅτι, because καταστήσονται in the midst of infinitives is intolerable. Stahl assumes, with Haase, a lacuna after καὶ νῦν.
3 Ἔ, with most MSS.; Hude reads δ with CG.

1 In 440 B.C. (i. exv.).
sway to make their regular contributions precisely as if their headquarters were at Athens. And they had, in Samos, a state that was not weak; on the contrary, it had come within a very little of wresting from Athens the control of the sea when it waged war with her;¹ and as for the enemy, they would defend themselves against them from the same strong base as before. Furthermore, they were better able, since they possessed the fleet, to provide themselves with supplies than were the people of Athens. Indeed it was because they themselves had been stationed at Samos as an advanced guard that the Athenians at home had even before this commanded the entrance to the Peiraeus; and now, they added, the others would be brought to such a strait, in case they should not consent to give them back their constitution, that they themselves would actually be better able to exclude them from the sea than the others to exclude them. Trifling and indeed insignificant was the help which the city was able to give them in overcoming the enemy, and they had lost nothing, seeing that the people at home were able neither to send them money any longer—the soldiers now providing it for themselves—nor to give them good counsel, which is the object for which a state exercises control over armies in the field. Nay, even in this respect² the other party had erred in abolishing the laws of their fathers, whereas they themselves were trying to preserve them and would endeavour to compel the oligarchs also to do so. Thus the men in the army who could give good counsel were at least as good as those

¹ i.e. in giving them good counsel (ἐν τῷ βουλευμα χρηστῶν παρέχειν).

² i.e. in giving them good counsel (ἐν τῷ βουλευμα χρηστῶν παρέχειν).
7 'Αλκιβιάδην τε, ἦν αὐτῷ ἄδειαν τε καὶ κάθοδον ποιήσωσιν, ἄσμενον τὴν παρὰ βασιλέως ξυμμαχίαν παρέξειν. τὸ τε μέγιστον, ἦν ἄπαντων σφάλλωνται, εἶναι αὐτοῖς τοσοῦτον ἔχουσι ναυτικῶν πολλὰς τὰς ἀποχωρήσεις ἐν αἷς καὶ πόλεις καὶ ἑνώ εὑρήσουσιν.

LXXVII. Τοιαῦτα ἐν ἀλλήλοις ἐκκλησιάσαντες καὶ παραθαρσύναντες σφάς αὐτοὺς καὶ τὰ τοῦ πολέμου παρεσκευάζοντο οὐδὲν ἦσσον. οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων πεμψάντες ἐς τὴν Σάμον ὡς ταῦτα ἐν τῇ Δήλῳ ἔδη ὄντες ἔσθανοντο, ἑσύχαζον.

LXXVIII. Ἄπο δὲ τῶν χρόνων τούτων καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ἐν τῷ ναυτικῷ στρατιωταὶ κατὰ σφάς αὐτοὺς διεβόων ὡς ὑπὸ τε Ἀστυνόχου καὶ Τισσαφέρνους φθείρεται τὰ πρῶγματα, τοῦ μὲν οὐκ ἐθέλοντος οὔτε πρότερον ναυμαχεῖν, ἔως ἐτι αὐτοῖ τε ἔρρωντο μᾶλλον καὶ τὸ ναυτικὸν τῶν 'Αθηναίων ὅλων ἦν, οὔτε νῦν, ὅτε στασιάζειν τε λέγονταί καὶ αἱ νῆς αὐτῶν οὐδέποτε ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ εἰσιν, ἀλλὰ τὰς παρὰ Τισσαφέρνους Φοινίσσας ναύς μένοντες, ἀλλως ὅνωμα καὶ οὐκ ἔργον, κινδυνεύειν διατριβήναι τὸν δ' αὖ Τισσαφέρνη τὰς τοῦ ναύς ταύτας οὐ κομίζειν, καὶ τροφὴν ὅτι οὐ ξυνεχῶς οὐδὲ ἐντελῆ διδοὺς κακοὶ τὸ ναυτικὸν. οὐκοῦν ἐφασαν χρῆναι μέλλειν ἐτι, ἀλλὰ διαναιμαχεῖν. καὶ μάλιστα οἱ Συρακοσίοι ἐνήγγον.

1 οἱ δέκα πρεσβευταὶ, after Σάμον, deleted by van Herwerden.
in the city. Alcibiades, furthermore, if they would merely secure for him immunity from punishment and restoration from exile, would gladly procure for them the alliance of the King. Finally, and most important of all, if they should wholly fail to attain their ends, so long as they possessed so large a fleet there were many places of refuge where they could find both cities and territory.

LXXVII. Having thus deliberated together in public assembly and encouraged one another, they went on with their preparations for war no less than before. And the envoys who had been sent to Samos by the Four Hundred, learning how matters stood after they had already reached Delos, remained there inactive.

LXXVIII. About this time the Peloponnesian soldiers in the fleet at Miletus were clamouing among themselves, saying that their cause was being ruined by Astyochus and Tissaphernes; by the former because he was unwilling to fight, either before this while they themselves were still the stronger and the Athenian fleet was small, or now when the enemy were said to be rent with factions and their ships had not yet been brought together; nay, they kept waiting for the Phoenician ships which Tissaphernes was to furnish—a mere pretence and not a fact—and thus ran the risk of being worn out by delay; as for Tissaphernes, on the other hand, he was not only not producing these ships, but he was even doing harm to the fleet by not giving it maintenance regularly or in full. Therefore, they said, they ought to wait no longer but should fight to an issue. In all this it was the Syracusans who were most insistent.
THUCYDIDES

LXXIX. Αἰσθόμενοι δὲ οἱ ξύμμαχοι καὶ ὁ Ἀστύρχος τὸν θροῦν, καὶ δόξαν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ ξυνόδου ὡστε διαναμαχεῖν, ἑπεδῆ καὶ ἐσηγ-γέλλετο αὐτοῖς ἡ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ παραχή, ἀραντες ταῖς ναυσὶ πάσαις οὕσαις δώδεκα καὶ ἕκατον καὶ τοὺς Μιλησίους πεξῇ κελεύσαντες ἐπὶ τῆς Μυκάλης παριέναι ἐπλέουν ὡς πρὸς τὴν Μυκάλην.

2 οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναίοι ταῖς ἐκ Σάμου ναυσὶ δύο καὶ ὀγδοίκοντα, αὖ ἔτυχον ἐν Γλαύκῃ τῆς Μυκάλης ὀρμοῦσαι (διέχει δὲ ὅλων ταύτη ἡ Σάμος τῆς ἡπείρου πρὸς τὴν Μυκάλην), ὡς εἴδου τὰς τῶν Πελοποννησίων ναυς ἐπιπλεούσας, ὑπεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν Σάμου, οὐ νομίζαντες τῷ πλήθει διακινδυν-3

νεύσατο περὶ τοῦ παντὸς ἰκανοὶ εἶναι. καὶ ἀμα (προήσθοντο γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐκ τῆς Μιλητοῦ ναυ-μαχησείοντας) προσεδέχοντο καὶ τὸν Στρομβι-χίδην ἐκ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου σφίσι ταῖς ἐκ τῆς Χίου ναυσίν ἐπὶ Ἀβύδου ἀφικομέναις προσβοι-θῆσιν. προσπέπεμπτο γὰρ αὐτῷ ἄγγελος, καὶ οἱ μὲν οὕτως ἐπὶ τῆς Σάμου ἀπεχώρησαν, οἱ δὲ Πελοποννησίοι καταπλεῦσαντες ἐπὶ τῆς Μυκάλης ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο καὶ τῶν Μιλησίων καὶ τῶν

5 πλησιοχώρων ὁ πεξός. καὶ τῇ ύστεραῖα μελ-λόντων αὐτῶν ἐπιπλεῖν τῇ Σάμῳ ἀγγέλλεται ὁ Στρομβιχίδης ταῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου ναυσίν ἀφιγμένος· καὶ εὐθὺς ἀπέπλεουν πάλιν ἐπὶ τῆς

6 Μιλητοῦ. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναίοι προσγεγομένων σφίσι τῶν νεῶν ἐπίπλουν αὐτοὶ ποιοῦνται τῇ Μιλητῷ ναυσίν ὁκτὼ καὶ ἕκατον, βουλόμενοι διαναν-

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LXXIX. Astyochus and the allies were aware of their murmuring, and it was determined after a council to fight a decisive battle; so when the disturbance at Samos was also reported to them, they put to sea with their entire fleet, one hundred and twelve in all, and bidding the Milesians proceed by land towards Mycale they sailed in the direction of Mycale themselves. But the Athenians, with the eighty-two ships whose base was at Samos and which happened then to be lying at Glauce on the promontory of Mycale—where Samos is only a short distance from the mainland, in the direction of Mycale—when they saw the Peloponnesian ships sailing against them, retreated to Samos, not thinking themselves strong enough in point of numbers to hazard their all on a battle. Besides, they had learned beforehand from Miletus that the enemy desired to fight, and they were expecting Strombichides to come to their aid from the Hellespont with the ships from Chios that had gone to Abydus; for a messenger had previously been sent to him. So they retired to Samos; but the Peloponnesians sailed on to Mycale and encamped there, together with the Milesians and the troops of the neighbouring peoples that constituted the army on land. The next day, when they were about to advance against Samos, word was brought to them that Strombichides had arrived with the ships from the Hellespont; so they sailed back at once to Miletus. The Athenians, on the other hand, on receiving these reinforcements, themselves made an advance upon Miletus with one hundred and eight ships, wishing to come to a decisive battle; but when

1 cf. ch. lxii. 2.
μαχήσατι καὶ ὃς οὐδεὶς αὐτοῖς ἀντανήγετο, ἀπέπλευσαν πάλιν ἐς τὴν Σάμον.

LXXX. Ἔν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει μετὰ τούτῳ εὐθύς οἱ Πελοποννησιοί, ἔπειδὴ ἄθροιας ταῖς ναυσὶν οὐκ ἔξισμαχοι νομίσαντες εἰναι οὐκ ἀντανήγοντο, ἀπορίσαντες ὅποθεν τοσαύταις ναυσὶ χρήματα ἔξουσιν, ἀλλοις τε καὶ Τισσαφέρνους κακῶς διδόντος, ἀποστέλλουσιν ὡς τὸν Φαρμάβαζον, ὡς περι καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἐκ τῆς Πελοποννήσου προσετάχθη, Κλέαρχον τὸν Ῥαμφίον ἔχοντα ναῦς 2 τεσσαράκοντα. ἐπεκαλεῖτό τε γὰρ αὐτοὺς ὁ Φαρμάβαζος καὶ προφήτην ἐτοίμος ἦν παρέχειν, καὶ ἀμα καὶ τὸ Βυζάντιον ἐπεκτρικεύετο αὐτοῖς 3 ἀποστήμαι. καὶ αἱ τεσσαράκοντα τῶν Πελοποννησίων αὐτοῖς νῆς ἀπαρασαί ἐς τὸ πέλαγος, ὅπως λάθοιεν ἐν τῷ πλῆ τοὺς ΠΛΗΝΑΙΟΥΣ, χειμασθεῖσαι, αἴ μὲν1 Δῆλον λαβόμεναι αἱ πλείους μετὰ Κλεάρχου καὶ ύπερον πάλιν ἐλθοῦσαι ἐς Μίλητον (Κλέαρχος δὲ κατὰ γῆν αὐθίς ἐς τὸν Ἐλλησπόντου κομισθεῖς ἤρχεται), αἴ δὲ μετὰ Ἐλείου τοῦ Μεγαρέως στρατηγοῦ δέκα ἐς τὸν Ἐλλησπόντου διασωθεῖσαι Βυζάντιον ἀφιστάσιν. 4 καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα οἱ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου πέμπουσιν αἰσθομένου νεῶν βοήθειαι καὶ φυλακὴν ἐς τὸν Ἐλλησπόντου, καὶ τις καὶ ναυμαχία βραχεία γίγνεται πρὸ τοῦ Βυζάντιον ναυσὶν ὀκτὼ πρὸς ὀκτὼ.

LXXXI. Οἱ δὲ προεστῶτες ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ καὶ

1 kal, before αἱ μὲν, deleted by Stahl.

1 cf. ch. viii. 2; xxxix. 2.
nobody came out against them they sailed back again to Samos.

LXXX. During the same summer, immediately after this, when the Peloponnesians, though their whole fleet had come together, failed to come out to meet the enemy, thinking themselves unequal to the contest, they were perplexed, not knowing from what source they should get money to maintain so many ships, especially since Tissaphernes provided it wretchedly; so they sent Clearchus son of Rhamphias with forty ships to Pharnabazus, according to the orders with which he had originally set out from the Peloponnesus.\(^1\) For Pharnabazus was inviting them to come to him and was ready to furnish maintenance; moreover at the same time overtures were made to them for the revolt of Byzantium. So these forty Peloponnesian ships put out into the open sea, in order that they might escape detection by the Athenians as they made the voyage. Meeting with a storm, the greater number, under Clearchus, took refuge at Delos and afterwards came back to Miletus\(^2\) (though Clearchus afterwards went by land to the Hellespont and assumed command); the rest, to the number of ten, got safely into the Hellespont with their commander, Helixus of Megara, and effected the revolt of Byzantium. Afterwards, when the Athenians at Samos heard of this, they sent some ships to the Hellespont as a reinforcement and guard, and an insignificant sea-fight occurred off Byzantium, eight ships opposing eight.

LXXXI. Now among those who held control at

\(^{2}\) The finite verb is omitted; either there is anacoluthon or the text is corrupt.
μάλιστα Θρασύβουλος, αιεί γε τῆς αυτοῦ γνώμης ἐχόμενος, ἐπειδή μετέστησε τὰ πράγματα, ὡστε κατάγειν Ἀλκιβιάδην, καὶ τέλος ἀπ' ἐκκλησίας ἐπείσε τὸ πλήθος τῶν στρατιωτῶν, καὶ ψηφίσαμένων αὐτῶν Ἀλκιβιάδη κάθοδον καὶ ἅδειαν πλεύσας ὡς τὸν Τισσαφέρη κατῆγεν ἐς τὴν Σάμον τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην, νομίζων μονὴν σωτηρίαν, εἰ Τισσαφέρην αὐτοῖς μεταστήσεως ἀπὸ

2 Πελοποννησίων. γενομένης δὲ ἐκκλησίας, τὴν τε ἱδίαν ξυμφορᾶν τῆς φυγῆς ἡ ἐπηρεάσατο καὶ ἀνωλοφύρατο ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, καὶ περὶ τῶν πολιτικῶν πολλὰ εἰπὼν ἐς ἐλπίδας τε αὐτοὺς οὐ σμικρὰς τῶν μελλόντων καθίστη καὶ ὑπερβάλλων ἐμεγάλυνε τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν παρά τῷ Τισσαφέρνει, ὡς οἶ τε οἶκοι τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν ἐχοντες φοβοῦντο αὐτῶν καὶ μᾶλλον αἱ ξυνωμοσίαι διαλυθεῖν, καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τιμιώτερον τε αὐτῶν ἄγοιεν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐπὶ πλέον θαρσοῦεν, οὐ τε πολέμιοι τῷ Τισσαφέρνει ὡς μάλιστα διαβάλλοιτο καὶ τῶν ὑπαρχουσῶν ἐλπίδων ἐκπίπτοιεν. ὑπισχεῖτο δ' οὖν ταῦτα μέγιστα ἐπικομπῶν ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, ὃς Τισσαφέρνης αὐτῷ ὑπεδέξατο ἡ μὴν, ἕως ἂν τι τῶν ἑαυτοῦ λείπηται, ἢν Ἀθηναίων πιστεύσῃ, μὴ ἀπορήσειν αὐτοὺς τροφῆς, οὐδ' ἢν δὲ τελευτῶντα τὴν ἑαυτοῦ στρωμῆν ἐξαργυρώσαι, τὰς τε ἐν Ἀσπένδῳ ἡδῇ οὕσας Φοινίκων ναῦς κομιεῖν Ἀθηναίοις καὶ οὐ Πελοποννησίοις.

1 τῆς φυγῆς, with Vat.; Hude brackets, after van Herwerden.

1 Those elected leaders in ch. lxxvi.
Samos,^1 Thrasybulus, after he had effected the revolution, always held very strongly to the same opinion, that they should recall Alcibiades, and finally in a meeting of the assembly he won the majority of the soldiers to his view. And when these had passed a resolution recalling Alcibiades and granting him immunity, he sailed across to Tissaphernes and brought Alcibiades back to Samos, thinking that their only salvation was to convert Tissaphernes from the Peloponnesian side to their own. Accordingly, an assembly was held, in which Alcibiades complained with much lamentation of his personal misfortune in being exiled; he also spoke at length on matters of state, inspiring in them no slight hopes regarding the future, and went on to magnify to excess his own influence with Tissaphernes. His object was that those who were in control of the oligarchy at home should fear him and that the political clubs which conspired against him should more surely be broken up; also that the army at Samos should hold him in greater honour and feel a greater degree of confidence themselves; and finally that the enemy should be filled with all possible suspicions of Tissaphernes and so deprived of their present hopes. Accordingly, Alcibiades in a spirit of boasting went on and made these great promises: that Tissaphernes had solemnly pledged to him that, if he could but trust the Athenians, so long as he had anything left of his own they should not lack subsistence, no, not even if in the end he had to sell his own bed; and that he would bring the Phoenician ships, which were already at Aspendus, and deliver them to the Athenians and not to the Peloponnesians; but, he had added, he could
πιστεύσαι δ' ἂν μόνως Ἀθηναίοις, εἰ σώς αὐτὸς κατελθὼν αὐτῷ ἀναδέξαιτο.

LXXXI. Οἱ δὲ ἰκονομοται ταῦτα τε καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ στρατηγὸν τε αὐτῷ εὐθὺς εὐλογοῦσαν μετὰ τῶν προτέρων καὶ τὰ πράγματα πάντα ἀνετίθεσαν, τὴν τε παρανύκτικη ἐλπίδα ἐκαστος τῆς τε σωτηρίας καὶ τῆς τῶν τετρακοσίων τιμωρίας συνενός ἂν ἡλλάξαντο, καὶ ἑτοίμου ἤδη ἦσαν τοὺς τε παρόντας πολεμίους ἐκ τῶν λεχθέντων καταφρονεῖν καὶ πλείν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ. οὐ δὲ τὸ μὲν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλεῖν τοὺς ἐγγυντέρω πολεμίους ὑπολιπόντας καὶ πάνυ διεκόλυσε πολλῶν ἐπειγομένων, τὰ δὲ τοὺς πολέμους πρῶτον ἐφῆ, ἐπειδὴ καὶ στρατηγὸς ὑρητο, πλεύσας ὡς Τισσαφέρη πράξειν. καὶ ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς ἐκκλησίας εὐθὺς ὧχετο, ἦν δὴ δοκῆ πάντα μετ' ἐκείνου κοινοῦσθαι, καὶ ἀμα Βουλόμενος αὐτῷ τιμίωτερός τε εἶναι καὶ ἐνδείκνυσθαι ὅτι καὶ στρατηγὸς ἤδη ὑρηται καὶ εὖ καὶ κακῶς ὁδὸς τε ἐστὶν αὐτῶν ποιεῖν. ξυνέβαινε δὲ τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ τῷ μὲν Τισσαφέρεις τοὺς Ἀθηναίους φοβεῖν, ἐκείνους δὲ τῶν Τισσαφέρη.

LXXXIII. Οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ πυνθανόμενοι τὴν Ἀλκιβιάδου κάθοδον, καὶ πρῶτος τῷ Τισσαφέρεις ἀπίστοντες, πολλῷ δὴ

1 dia τὸ αὐτίκα, after ἦσαν: MSS. vary between dia and κατά. As an expression of time κατὰ τὸ αὐτίκα is not found, and dia τὸ αὐτίκα in this sense is impossible. The simplest remedy is, with Classen, to omit the phrase as a gloss on παρανύκτικα above. Hude reads dia τὸ <τοὺς> αὐτίκα τὸτε παρόντας . . .

2 toûs te, C reads τότε, all other MSS. τοὺς τε.
place confidence in the Athenians only on condition that he, Alcibiades, should be restored in safety and become surety to him.

LXXIII. As they heard these and many other promises, they not only elected Alcibiades general without delay, to act with the generals already in office, but also entrusted to him all their affairs; and there was not a man of them that would have exchanged for anything his present hopes both of his own safety and of having revenge upon the Four Hundred, and they were ready at that moment both to despise their present enemies on the strength of the words they had heard and to sail to the attack of Peiraeus. But Alcibiades roundly objected to their leaving behind them their nearer enemies and sailing against the Peiraeus, though many insisted upon that course; his first business, he said, since he had been elected general, would be to sail to Tissaphernes and arrange with him the conduct of the war. So after this assembly he at once went away to Tissaphernes, in order that he might be thought to be in communication with him about everything; at the same time he wished to be held in greater honour by him and to show him that he had now been elected general and was therefore in a position to do him either good or evil. And thus it fell out that Alcibiades was merely using Tissaphernes to frighten the Athenians and the Athenians to frighten Tissaphernes.

LXXXIII. When the Peloponnesians at Miletus heard of the recall of Alcibiades, although they were before this distrustful of Tissaphernes, they

3 καὶ πλείων, so B, the other MSS. πλείων τε, Hude omits both καὶ and τε.
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2 μᾶλλον ἐτὶ διεβέβλητο. ξυνηνέχθη γὰρ αὐτοῖς, κατὰ τὸν ἐπὶ τὴν Μιλητοῦ τῶν 'Αθηναίων ἐπέπλουν ὡς οὐκ ἦθέλησαν αὐταναγαγόντες ναυμαχῆσαι, πολλῷ ἐς τὴν μισθοδοσίαν τὸν Τισσαφέρνη ἀρρωστότερον γενόμενον καὶ ἐς τὸ μισεῖσθαι ὑπ' αὐτῶν πρότερον ἐτὶ τούτων διὰ τὸν 'Αλκι-

3 βιάδην ἐπιδεδωκέναι. καὶ ξυνιστάμενοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους οἰάπερ καὶ πρότερον οἱ στρατιῶται ἀνελογίζοντο καὶ τινὲς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ἄξιων λόγου ἀνθρώπων καὶ οὐ μόνον τὸ στρατιωτικόν, ἡς οὔτε μισθῶν ἐντελῆ πώποτε λάβοιεν τὸ τῇ διδόμενον βραχυ καὶ οὐδὲ τούτῳ ξυνεχῶς καὶ εἰ μή τις ἡ διαναμαχῆση ἡ ἀπαλλάξεται ὅθεν τροφὴν ἔξει, ἀπολείψειν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους τὰς ναῦς. πάντων τε 'Αστύοχον εἶναι αὖτιν, ἐπιφέροντα ὁργὰς Τισσαφέρνει διὰ ἓδια κέρδη.

LXXXIV. Ὁντὼν δ' αὐτῶν ἐν τοιούτῳ ἀναλογισμῷ ξυνηνέχθη καὶ τούσδε τις θόρυβος

2 περὶ τὸν 'Αστύοχον. τῶν γὰρ Συρακοσίων καὶ Ἰουρίων ὅσῳ μᾶλιστα καὶ ἐλεύθεροι ἢν τὸ πλήθος οἱ ναῦται, τοσοῦτο καὶ θρασύτατα προσπεσόντες τὸν μισθὸν ἀπῆτουν. ὁ δὲ αὐθαδέστερον τε τι ἀπεκρίνατο καὶ ἤπείλησε καὶ τῷ γε Δωριὲ ἤξυναγορεύοντι τοῖς ἐαυτοῦ ναῦταις καὶ ἐπανήρατο

3 τὴν βακτηρίαν. τὸ δὲ πλήθος τῶν στρατιωτῶν

1 κατὰ, Duker's correction for καὶ of the MSS.
2 καὶ οὐ μόνον τὸ στρατιωτικόν, deleted by Krüger, as pleonastic, followed by Hude.
3 ἐλεύθεροι, so most MSS. Hude reads ἐλεύθερον with C, and brackets of ναῦται.
were now filled with a still greater suspicion of him. For they had had this experience of him, that after they had refused to go out against the Athenians and fight when these made their advance against Miletus, Tissaphernes became far more slack in the matter of giving them their pay and thus intensified the hatred in which even before these events he was held by them on account of Alcibiades. So the soldiers would gather in groups, as had been their wont—and not the soldiery only, but also some of the others, who were men of consideration—and would cast up their accounts with one another, proving that they had never yet received their pay in full, but that what was given was short and even that not paid regularly; and they declared that unless they were either to have a decisive battle or get away to some place where they could get subsistence the crews would desert the ships; and for all this, they held, Astyochus was to blame, because he bore with Tissaphernes' whims for the sake of his private gain.

LXXXIV. While they were thus reckoning up their grievances the following disturbance occurred in connection with Astyochus. It seems that the Syracusan and Thurian sailors, in proportion as the majority of them were allowed most freedom, were to that degree also the most bold and importunate in demanding their pay from him. But he answered them somewhat haughtily and made threats; and against Dorieus, who was supporting the plea of his own seamen, he even raised his stick. When the mass of the troops saw this, in sailor fashion they

1 Which he carried according to the custom of Spartan generals.
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ως εἴδον, οἶα δὴ ναῦται, ὤρμησαν ἐγκραγόντες ἐπὶ τὸν Άστύοχον ὡστε βάλλειν· ὦ δὲ προϊδὼν καταφεύγει ἐπὶ βωμὸν τινα. οὐ μὲντοι ἐβλήθη 4

γε, ἀλλὰ διελύθησαν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων. ἔλαβον δὲ καὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ ἐνφοικοδομημένον τοῦ Τισσαφέρνου φρούριον οἱ Μιλησίοι, λάθρα ἐπιπεσόντες,

καὶ τοὺς ἐνώτας φύλακας αὐτοῦ ἐκβάλλουσιν. ξυνεδόκει δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμάχοις ταῦτα, 5

καὶ οὖν ἤκιστα τοῖς Συρακοσίοις. ὁ μὲντοι Δίχας οὔτε ἱρέσκετο αὐτοῖς, ἐφὶ τε χρήμα τις Τισσαφέρνει καὶ δουλεύειν Μιλησίους καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τὰ μέτρια καὶ ἐπιθεραπεύειν, ἔως ἀν τὸν πόλεμον εὗ θῶνται.

οἱ δὲ Μιλησίοι ὑργίζοντο τε αὐτῷ καὶ διὰ ταῦτα καὶ δὴ ἄλλα τοιοῦτοτα, καὶ νόσῳ ύστερον ἀποθανόντα αὐτὸν οὐκ εἴσανθαθαίναι οὐ ἐβούλοντο οἱ παρόντες τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων.

LXXXV. Κατὰ δὴ τοιαύτην διαφορὰν ὅντων αὐτῶν τῶν πραγμάτων πρὸς τε τῶν Άστύοχον καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρην Μίνδαρος διάδοχος τῆς Ἀστυόχου ναυαρχίας ἐκ Λακεδαιμονίους ἐπῆλθε καὶ παραλαμβάνει τὴν ἀρχήν· ὁ δὲ Ἀστύοχος 2 ἀπέπλευ. ξυνεπεμψε δὲ καὶ Τισσαφέρης αὐτῶν πρεσβευτὴν τῶν παρ’ ἑαυτοῦ, Γαυλίτην ὅνομα, Κάρα δήγλωσσον, κατηγορήσεσαν τῶν τε Μιλησίων περὶ τοῦ φρουρίου καὶ περὶ αὐτοῦ ἀμα ἀπολογησόμενον, εἰδὼς τοὺς τε Μιλησίους πορευομένους ἐπὶ καταβοῆ τῇ αὐτοῦ μάλιστα καὶ τὸν Ἐρμοκράτη μετ’ αὐτῶν, ὅπε ἐμελλε τὸν Τισσαφέρην ἀποφαίνειν φθείροντα τῶν Πελοποννησίων τὰ πράγματα μετὰ Ἀλκιβιάδου καὶ ἐπαμφοτερί-
cried out in rage and rushed at Astyochus with the intention of stoning him; he, however, saw this in time and took refuge at an altar. But he was not actually stoned, and they were separated. The Milesians, furthermore, took the fort of Tissaphernes that had been built in Miletus, falling upon it unawares, and drove out the garrison that was in it. These doings were approved by the allies in general, and especially by the Syracusans. Lichas, however, was not pleased with them and said that the Milesians and other inhabitants of the King's country ought even to slave for Tissaphernes in a reasonable way and to court his favour until they should bring the war to a successful conclusion. But the Milesians were angry with him for these and similar sayings; and when he afterwards fell sick and died they did not suffer him to be buried where the Lacedaemonians who were present wished to lay him.

LXXXV. While the relations between the soldiers and Astyochus and Tissaphernes were in such discord, Mindarus came from Lacedaemon to succeed Astyochus as admiral and took over the command; and Astyochus sailed home. But Tissaphernes sent with him as envoy one of his retinue, Gaulites, a bilingual Carian, to lay accusation against the Milesians for taking his fort and at the same time to make a defence of himself, since he knew that the Milesians were on their way to Sparta chiefly to denounce him, and that with them went Hermocrates, who was intending to show that Tissaphernes, together with Alcibiades, was ruining the cause of the Peloponnnesians and pursuing a two-faced policy.

1 Who had been so firm before in his demands (ch. xlili. 3) and his protests (ch. liti.).
3 ΄ξοντα. ἔχθρα δὲ πρὸς αὐτῶν ἦν αὐτῶ ἀιεί ποτε περὶ τοῦ μισθοῦ τῆς ἀποδόσεως· καὶ τὰ τελευταία φυγόντος ἐκ Συρακούσῶν τοῦ Ἐρμοκράτους καὶ ἐτέρων ἴκοντων ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐς τὴν Μίλητον στρατηγῶν, Ποτάμιδος καὶ Μύσκωνος καὶ Δημάρχου, ἐνέκειτο ὁ Τισσαφέρης φυγάδε ὑντὶ ἓδη τῷ Ἐρμοκράτει πολλοὶ ἔτι μᾶλλον καὶ κατηγορεῖ ἄλλα τε καὶ ὡς χρήματα ποτε αἰτήσας ἕαυτόν καὶ ὑπὸ τυχῶν τὴν ἔχθραν
4 οἱ πρόθοιτο. οἱ μὲν ὁν Ἀστύνοχος καὶ οἱ Μιλησίοι καὶ ὁ Ἐρμοκράτης ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς τὴν Λακεδαιμονίαν· ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης διεβεβήκει πάλιν ἓδη παρὰ τοῦ Τισσαφέρους ἐς τὴν Σάμον.

LXXXVI. Καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Δῆλου ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων 1 οὐς τότε ἐπεμφανοὶ παραμυθησομένους καὶ ἀναδιάξοντος τοὺς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ, ἀφικνοῦντα παρόντος τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου, καὶ ἐκκλησίας γενομέ- 
2 νὴς λέγειν ἐπεχείρουν. οἱ δὲ στρατιώται τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οὐκ ἦθελον ἀκούειν, ἀλλ' ἀποκτείνειν ἐβόων τοὺς τὸν δῆμον καταλύοντας· ἐπείτα
3 μέντοι μόλις ἵσυχασαντες ἰκουσαν. οἱ δ' ἀπηγ- 
γελλον ὡς οὔτε ἐπὶ διαφθορὰ τῆς πόλεως ἢ μετά- 
στασις γένοιτο, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ σωτηρία, οὔθ' ἵνα τοῖς
πολεμίοις παραδοθῆ (ἐξεῖναι γάρ, ὅτε ἐσεβαλον
ἡδη σφῶν ἀρχόντων, τοῦτο ποιῆσαι), τῶν τε
πεντακισχιλίων ὦτι πάντες ἐν τῷ μέρει μεθέ-

1 πρεσβευταί, after τῶν τετρακοσίων, deleted by van Herwerden. cf. ch. lxxvii., note.

1 cf. ch. lxxv. 3. 2 cf. Xen. Hell. i. i. 27 ff. 3 cf. ch. lxxii. 1.

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Tissaphernes had always been at enmity with Hermocrates in connection with the payment of the wages; and more recently, when Hermocrates had been banished from Syracuse and another set of generals had come to Miletus to take command of the Syracusan fleet—and they were Potamis, Myscon and Demarchus—Tissaphernes set upon Hermocrates, now that he was an exile, much more violently than ever, charging against him, among other things, that he had once asked him for money, and because he did not obtain it had shown him enmity. Astyochus, then, together with the Milesians and Hermocrates, sailed away to Lacedaemon; Alcibiades, on the other hand, had already left Tissaphernes and crossed over again to Samos.

LXXXVI. And the envoys who had been sent by the Four Hundred, at the time above mentioned, to appease the soldiers at Samos and explain matters, now arrived from Delos when Alcibiades was already there; and at a meeting of the assembly they attempted to speak. But the soldiers were at first unwilling to hear them, and with shouts threatened to kill the subverters of the democracy; afterwards, however, when with difficulty they had quieted down, they heard them. The envoys announced that the revolution had been made, not for the destruction of the state, but for its preservation, not in order that Athens might be betrayed to the enemy (for that could have been done at the time of the Lacedaemonian invasion, when the revolutionists were already in power); they stated, moreover, that all the Five Thousand would participate in the government in their turn; furthermore,
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εονσιν, οἳ τε οἰκείοι αὐτῶν οὖθ' υβρίζονται, ὡσπερ Χαιρέας διαβάλλων ἀπῆγγελλεν, οὕτε κακὸν ἔχοσιν οὖδέν, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τοῖς σφετέροις αὐτῶν ἐκαστοί κατὰ χόραν μένουσιν. ἀλλὰ τε πολλὰ εἰπόντων οὖδέν μᾶλλον ἐσίκκουν, ἀλλ' ἐχαλέπαινοι καὶ γνώμας ἄλλοι ἄλλας ἐλεγον, μύλιστα δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιὰ πλείων. καὶ δοκεῖ Ἀλκιβιάδης πρώτος τὸτε καὶ οὖδεν ἐλασσον τὴν πόλιν ὀφελῆσαι, ώρμημένων γὰρ τῶν ἐν Σάμῳ Ἀθηναίων πλείων ἐπὶ σφᾶς αὐτούς, ἐν οὗ σαφέστατ' ἂν Ἰωνίαν καὶ Ἐλλήσποντον εὐθὺς εἴχον οἱ πολέμοι, κωλυτῆς γενέσθαι. καὶ ἐν τῷ τότε ἄλλος μὲν οὐδ' ἄν εἰς ἴκανον ἐγένετο κατασχεῖν τὸν ὀχλον, ἐκεῖνος δὲ τοῦ τ' ἐπὶ πλου ἐπαυσε καὶ τοὺς ἰδία τοῖς πρέπεσιν ὀργιζομένους λοιποὺς ἀπέτρεπεν. αὐτὸς δὲ ἀποκρινόμενος αὐτοῖς ἀπέπεμπεν, ὅτι τοὺς μὲν πεντακισχίλιους οὐ κωλύει ἄρχειν, τοὺς μεντοὺς τετρακοσίους ἐκέλευεν ἀπαλλάσσειν αὐτούς καὶ καθιστάται τὴν βουλήν ὡσπερ καὶ πρῶτον, τοὺς πεντακοσίους· εἰ δὲ εἰς εὐτέλειαν τις εὐντέληται, ὡστε τοὺς στρατευομένους μᾶλλον ἔχειν τροφῆν, πάνω ἐπαυσεν. καὶ τάλλα ἐκέλευεν ἀντέχειν καὶ μηδὲν ἐνδιδόναι τοῖς πολέμοις· προς μὲν γὰρ σφᾶς αὐτούς σφοζομένης τῆς πόλεως πολλήν ἐπίδα εἶναι καὶ εὐμβήηαι, εἰ δὲ ἀπαξ τὸ ἔτερον σφαλησεν, ἢ τὸ ἐν Σάμῳ ἡ 'κεῖνο, οὖδὲ ότῳ διαλλαγήσεται τις ἐτὶ ἔσεσθαι.

8 Παρῆσαν δὲ καὶ Ἀργείων πρέσβεις, ἐπαγγελ- 1 δοκεῖ, Classen's correction for δοκεῖ of the MSS. 2 πρῶτος, many editors accept πρῶτον of B.
their relatives were neither being insulted, as Chaereas was slanderously saying, nor suffering any ill, but remained in their homes, each in possession of his own property. But though they said all this and more, the soldiers were none the more inclined to give heed to them, but were angry, and one after another offered various suggestions, but particularly that they should sail against the Peiraeus. And Alcibiades seems then in an eminent degree, and more than anyone else, to have benefited the state; for when the Athenians at Samos were bent upon sailing against their own people—and if they had the enemy would most certainly have been masters of Ionia and the Hellespont—it was he who prevented it. And in that critical moment no other man would have been able to restrain the crowd, but he stopped them from sailing, and reproaching those who were on their own private account angry at the envoys, he caused them to desist. And he sent the envoys away with this answer from himself: he did not object to the Five Thousand ruling, but bade them depose the Four Hundred and set up the senate as it had been before—the body of Five Hundred; and if there had been any curtailment with a view to economy, so that the soldiers in the field might have better maintenance, he quite approved of that. As for the rest, he bade them not yield a step to the enemy; for so long as the city was saved there was great hope of a reconciliation among themselves, but if once one party or the other should go to the ground, whether the one at Samos or that at Athens, there would be no one left to be reconciled with.

Envoys from the Argives also came to Samos with
λόμενοι τῷ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τῶν Ἀθηναίων δήμῳ ὡστε βοηθεῖν· ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης ἔπαινεσας αὐτοὺς καὶ εἰπὼν, ὅταν τις καλῆ, παρεῖναι, ἀφίκοντο δὲ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι μετὰ τῶν Παράλων, οἱ τότε ἐτάχθησαν ἐν τῇ στρατιώτιδι νη ὑπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων περιπλείν Εὐβοιαν καὶ ἀγεῖν 1 Ἀθηναίων ἐς Λακεδαίμονα ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων πρέσβεις 2 Λαισπόδιν καὶ Ἀριστοφῶντα καὶ Μελησίαν οἱ ἐπειδὴ ἐγένοντο πλέοντες κατ᾽ Ἀργος, τοὺς μὲν πρέσβεις ξυλλαβόντες τοὺς Ἀργεῖους παρεδόσαν ὡς τῶν οὐχ ἥκιστα καταλυσάντων τῶν δήμων ὅντας, αὐτὸι δὲ οὐκέτι ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἀφίκοντο, ἄλλοι ἁγιοντες ἐκ τοῦ Ἀργοὺς ἐς τὴν Σάμον τοὺς πρέσβεις ἀφικνοῦνται ἢπερ εἰκον τριήσει.

LXXXVII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους Τισσαφέρνης, κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τούτων ἐν ὧ μάλιστα διὰ ταῦτα καὶ τὴν Ἀλκιβιάδου κάθοδον ἤχθοντο αὐτῷ οἱ Πελοποννησίοι ὡς φανερῶς ἤδη ἀπτικίζοντι, βουλόμενοι, ὡς ἐδοκεὶ δή, ἀπολύεσθαι πρὸς αὐτούς ταῦτα διαβολάς, παρεσκευάζετο πορεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὰς Φοινίσσας ναῦς ἔς Ἀσπενδον, καὶ τὸν Δίχαν ξυμπορεύεσθαι ἐκέλευν· τῇ δὲ στρατιᾷ προστάξειν ἐφή Τάμων ἐαυτοῦ ύπαρχον, ὡστε τροφὴν ἐν ὃσφ ἄν αὐτὸς ἀπῆ ἰδοναι λέγεται δὲ οὐ κατὰ ταῦτα, οὐδὲ ῥάδιον εἰδέναι τῖνι γνώμῃ παρὴλθεν ἐς τὴν

1 ἀγεῖν, Portus' correction for ἁγιοντες of the MSS.
offers of assistance to the Athenian democracy there; but Alcibiades dismissed them with words of commendation, telling them to come when summoned. Now the Argives had come with the crew of the Paralus, who at the time above mentioned\(^1\) had been sent out in the troop-ship with instructions to cruise round Euboia and to convey to Lacedaemon the three Athenian envoys from the Four Hundred, Laespodias, Aristophon and Melesias. But when they had got as far as Argos on their voyage, the crew had seized the envoys and delivered them to the Argives, on the ground that they were among those who had been chiefly instrumental in overthrowing the democracy. They themselves, however, did not go back to Athens thereafter, but came from Argos to Samos, bringing with them the envoys in their trireme.

LXXXVII. During the same summer, at the very moment when, for various other reasons and especially because of the recall of Alcibiades, the Peloponnesians were vexed with Tissaphernes, feeling that he was now openly favouring the Athenians, he, wishing, as it seemed, to clear himself in their eyes of these calumnies, prepared to go to Aspendus after the Phoenician ships, and bade Lichas accompany him; but as regards the army he would appoint Tamos in his place, so as to ensure supplies during his own absence. But the story is told in different ways, and it is not easy to be certain what motive he had for going to Aspendus,

\(^1\) cf. ch. lxxiv. 2.

\(^2\) πευτοις, before πεθεσεις, M—other MSS. πέμπουσι—generally deleted by editors.
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"Ασπευδον καὶ παρελθῶν οὐκ ἱγαγε τὰς ναῦς. 3 ὅτι μὲν γὰρ αἱ Φοίνικες νῆς ἐπτὰ καὶ τεσσαρά-
κοντα καὶ ἐκατόν μέχρι 'Ασπευδον ἀφίκοντο 
σαφές ἐστίν. δὲ ὁ τι δὲ οὐκ ἦλθον πολλαχῇ 
εἰκαζέται. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἴνα διατρίβη ἀπελθῶν, 
ὡσπερ καὶ διενοθῇ, τὰ τῶν Πελοποννησίων 
(τροφὴν γοῦν οὐδὲν βέλτιον, ἀλλὰ καὶ χεῖρον ὁ 
Τάμως, ὁ προσετάχθη, παρεῖχεν), οἱ δὲ ἵνα τοὺς 
Φοίνικας προαγάγων ἐς τὴν "Ασπευδον ἐκχρη-
ματίσατο ἀφεῖς (καὶ γὰρ ὡς αὐτοῖς οὐδὲν ἐμελλε 
χρῆσεσθαι), ἀλλοι δὲ ὡς καταβοῦσ ἔνεκα τῆς 
ἐς Δακεδαίμονα, τοῦ λέγεσθαι ὡς οὐκ ἂδικεῖ, 
ἀλλὰ καὶ σαφῶς οἴχεται ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς ἀληθῶς πε-
4 πληρωμένας. ἔμοι μέντοι δοκεῖ σαφέστατον εἶναι 
τριβής ἔνεκα καὶ ἀνοκοχῆς τῶν Ἕλληνικῶν τὸ 
ναυτικὸν οὐκ ἀγαγείν, φθοράς μὲν, ἐν οὕτω 
παρήγια ἐκεῖσε καὶ διέμελλεν, ἀνισώσεως δὲ, 
ὅπως μηδετέρους προσθέμειοι ἰσχυροτέρους 
ποιήσῃ, ἔπει, εἰ γε ἐβουλήθη, διαπολεμήσαι ἂν 1 
ἐπιφανεῖς 2 δήποτε οὐκ ἐνδοιαστῶς: κομίσας γὰρ 
ἀν Δακεδαιμονίων τὴν νίκην κατὰ τὸ εἰκός 
ἐδωκεν, οἳ γε καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἀντιπάλως 
μᾶλλον ἡ ὑποδεσπότερως τῷ ναυτικῷ ἀνθώρμουν. 
5 καταφωρᾶ δὲ μάλιστα καὶ ἴν νεῖπε πρόφασιν οὐ

1 ἕν, added by Dobree.
2 ἐπιφανείς, Reiske's conjecture for ἐπιφανείς of MSS.

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and why, after going, he did not bring back the ships. For that the Phoenician ships, one hundred and forty-seven in number, came as far as Aspendus is certain; but the reason why they did not finish the journey is variously conjectured. Some say that his purpose was to accomplish by his absence what he actually designed—to exhaust by delay the resources of the Peloponnesians (at any rate supplies were furnished no better, but even worse than before, by Tamos, to whom this duty had been assigned); others say that it was with the idea of bringing the Phoenician ships as far as Aspendus and then exacting money from them for their discharge (for in any case he was not intending to make any use of them); and still others say that it was because he was being denounced at Lacedaemon, and wanted the report to go out that he was not acting wrongly but, as everybody could see, had gone for the ships and these were really manned for service. To me, however, it seems perfectly clear that it was with the purpose of wearing out the resources of the Hellenes and keeping matters in suspense that he did not bring the fleet—of exhausting them while he was making the journey to Aspendus and delaying there, and also of equalizing them, that he might make neither side stronger by joining it. For if he had indeed wished it, he could, it seems plain, by appearing on the scene have brought the war to a definite conclusion; for by bringing his fleet he would in all probability have given the victory to the Lacedaemonians, who, in fact, even as it was were confronting the Athenians with a fleet that fully matched theirs and was not inferior to it. But that which convicted him most
Referring, not only to the Four Hundred, but especially to the rest of the citizens who, in ch. lxix. 2, are designated as οἱ ἐν τῇ ξυνωμοσίᾳ.
clearly was the excuse he gave for not bringing the ships, when he said that they were not so many as the King had ordered to be collected; but he, on the contrary, would surely have won all the more gratitude in such a case, by saving a great deal of the King's money and obtaining the same results with smaller outlay. At any rate, whatever his intentions, Tissaphernes went to Aspendus and conferred with the Phoenicians; and the Peloponnesians by his orders sent Philippus, a Lacedaemonian, with two triremes to bring the ships back.

LXXXVIII. But Alcibiades, when he learned that Tissaphernes as well was on his way to Aspendus, sailed thither himself with thirteen ships, promising the army at Samos a sure and great benefit; for he would either secure the ships himself for the Athenians, or else at any rate prevent their joining the Peloponnesians. It is likely that he had long been aware of the purpose of Tissaphernes—that he had no intention of bringing the ships—and wished to prejudice him as much as possible in the eyes of the Peloponnesians on the score of his friendship for himself and the Athenians, that so he might be under greater compulsion to join the Athenian side. So he put to sea, laying his course eastward, straight toward Phaselis and Caunus.

LXXXIX. When the envoys sent by the Four Hundred arrived at Athens on their return from Samos and reported what Alcibiades had said—urging them to hold out and make no concessions to the enemy, and saying that he had great hopes both of reconciling the army to the people at home and of prevailing over the Peloponnesians—most of those who shared in the oligarchy,¹ who were even

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λοὺς τῶν μετεχόντων τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας καὶ ἤδεως ἀν ἀπαλλαγέντας πη ἁσφαλῶς τοῦ πράγματος 2 πολλῷ δὴ μᾶλλον ἔπερρωσαν. καὶ εὐνίσταντό τε ἡδὴ καὶ τὰ πράγματα διεμέρφουντο, ἔχοντες ἡγεμόνας τῶν πάνω 1 τῶν ἐν τῇ ὀλιγαρχίᾳ καὶ ἐν ἀρχαῖς ἄντων, οἶνον Θηραμένη τε τῶν Ἀγνωσις καὶ Ἄριστοκράτη τῶν Σκελίου καὶ Ἀλλοὺς, οἱ μετέσχον μὲν ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις 2 τῶν πράγματων, φοβούμενοι δὲ, ὡς ἐφασαν, τὸ τε ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ στράτευμα καὶ τῶν Ἀλκιβιάδην σπουδὴ πάνυ, 3 τοὺς τε ἐς τὴν Λακεδαιμόνα πρεσβευομένους 4 μὴ τι ἄνευ τῶν πλείων κακῶν δράσωσι τὴν πόλιν, οὕτω ἀπαλλαξεῖειν 5 τοῦ ἄγαν ἐς ὅλης καὶ μὴ ὁνόματι χρῆναι ἀποδεικνύναι καὶ τὴν πολιτείαν ἰσαίτέραν 3 καθιστάναι. ἦν δὲ τοῦτο μὲν σχῆμα πολιτικὸν τοῦ λόγου αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἴδιας δὲ φιλοτυμίας οἱ πολλοὶ αὐτῶν τῷ τοιοῦτῳ προσέκειντο, ἐν ὁπερ καὶ μάλιστα ὀλιγαρχία ἑκ δημοκρατίας γενομένη ἀπόλλυται. πάντες γὰρ αὐθήμερον ἄξιον σου ὁπως ἱσοί, ἀλλὰ καὶ πολὺ πρῶτος αὐτὸς ἐκάστος εἶναι· ἐκ δὲ δημοκρατίας αἱρέσεως γνωμομένης ῥᾶν τὰ ἀποβαίνοντα ὡς ὁκ ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων

1 στρατηγῶν, after τῶν πάνω, deleted by Classen. For τῶν πάνω cf. ch. i. 1.
2 ἐν τοῖσ πρῶτοι, Bekker’s correction; ἐν τοῖσ πρῶτοι B, ἐν πρῶτοι, the other MSS.
3 σπουδὴ πάνω, Hude omits with CM and Schol.
4 πρεσβευομένους, CM and Schol., πρεσβευομένους ἐπέμπων, ABEFG and Thom. Mag. It is possible to construe the latter reading by changing ὁς to τούς, with Goeller.
5 οὕτω ἀπαλλαξεῖειν for οὐ τὸ ἀπαλλαξεῖειν of the MSS. οὕτωi
before this in distress, and would have been glad to be safely rid of the business in any way, were far more encouraged. And they were already beginning to form groups and criticize the state of affairs, having as their leaders some of the very men who were members of the oligarchy and held office, such as Theramenes son of Hagnon, Aristocrates son of Scelias, and others. These had been among the foremost of those who had taken an active part in the revolution, but being afraid in real earnest, as they said, of the army at Samos and of Alcibiades, as well as of those who were sending envoys to Lacedaemon, who they thought might, by acting without the sanction of the greater number, work some harm to the city, they did not indeed openly profess that they wanted to avoid reducing the government to an extreme oligarchy, but maintained that they ought to appoint the Five Thousand in fact and not merely in name, and to establish the government on the basis of a greater equality. Now this phrase of theirs was a mere political catchword, and in their personal ambitions most of them eagerly pursued the sort of methods by which an oligarchy formed out of a democracy is most sure to come to ruin; for all demand forthwith, not equality, but each that he shall be quite the first himself; whereas under a democracy an election is held and every man acquiesces more readily in the result because he feels that those to whom he owes

\[\text{is Stahl's correction,}\ \delta\pi\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\varepsilon\varepsilon\ieta\nu,\ \text{Abresch's (cf. Schol.}\ \delta\pi\alpha\lambda\alpha\kappa\tau\iota\kappa\omega\varsigma \varepsilon\chi\nu\omega\sigma\iota). \text{ Some verb like}\ \varepsilon\lambda\varepsilon\gamma\omicron\upsilon\nu\ is\ dropped\ out\ or\ is\ understood.}\]
The majority.

2 i.e. in an oligarchy all are of the same class, and the promotion of one is a slight upon the rest; but in a democracy the defeated candidate may claim that the electors were ignorant or prejudiced, that he was not beaten on his merits, and so pass the matter over.

3 cf. chs. xlviii., 1. 4 cf. chs. xlix., liii. 5 cf. ch. lxviii. 1.
his defeat are not his equals. But what most evidently encouraged these men was the fact that Alcibiades' position at Samos was so strong, and their opinion that the power of the oligarchy would not last long. Each one, therefore, strove to become the foremost leader of the people himself.

XC. But those of the Four Hundred who were most opposed to such a course—the leading spirits like Phrynichus, who had been general at Samos and had then quarrelled with Alcibiades, and Aristarchus, a man who had been conspicuously and for the longest time opposed to the democracy, and Peisander, Antiphon, and other men of the greatest influence—before this time, that is, as soon as they were established in power and then when the army at Samos had revolted from them in favour of a democratic form of government, had been sending ambassadors of their own to Laecedaeon and making earnest efforts to come to an understanding, and had also been constructing their fort in the place called Eetioneia; and now far more than ever, when their ambassadors returned from Samos, did they bestir themselves, seeing that not only the majority of the people but also men of their own party who had before been esteemed trustworthy were changing their views. So they despatched Antiphon, Phrynichus, and ten others in all haste, since they were alarmed by the situation both at home and at Samos, enjoining upon them to effect a reconciliation with the Laecedaeonians on any terms that would be at all tolerable. And they set to work with greater zeal than ever building their fort at Eetioneia. And the purpose of

6 cf. ch. lxxi. 3; lxxxvi. 9. 7 See map at end.
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tοῦ τείχους ἢ γυνώμη αὐτῆ, ὃς ἐφι Θηραμένης καὶ οἱ μετ’ αὐτοῦ, όνώ ἢν τοὺς ἐν Σάμῳ, ἦν βία ἐπιπλέωσι, μὴ δέξωται ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ, ἀλλ’ ἢν τοὺς πολεμίους μᾶλλον, ὅταν βοῦλωται, καὶ ναυὴ καὶ πεζῷ δέξωται. χηλή γὰρ ἐστὶν τοῦ Πειραιῶς ἡ Ἡπείρωνεα, καὶ παρ’ αὐτὴν εὐθὺς ὁ ἐσπλους ἐστίν. ἐτείχιζετο οὖν οὐτῳ ξύν τῷ πρὸτερον πρὸς ἥπειρον ὑπάρχοντι τείχει, ὡστε καθεξομένων ἐς αὐτῷ ἀνθρώπων οὐλίγων ἀρχειν τοῦ ἐσπλου.1 ἐς αὐτὸν γὰρ τὸν ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τοῦ λιμένος στενοῦ ὄντος τὸν ἐτερον πὺρχον ἐτελεύτα τὸ τε παλαιὸν τὸ πρὸς ἥπειρον καὶ τὸ καινὸν τὸ 5 ἐντὸς τείχος τειχιζόμενον πρὸς θάλασσαν. διωκοῦμισαν δὲ καὶ στοιχώσαν, ἢπερ ἣν μεγίστη καὶ ἐγγύτατα2 τοῦτον εὐθὺς ἐχομένη ἐν τῷ Πειραιεῖ, καὶ ἥρχον αὐτῷ αὐτῆς, ἐς ἣν καὶ τὸν σίτον ἰγκαζον πάντας τὸν υπάρχοντα τε καὶ τὸν ἐπεσπλεόντα ἐξαιρεῖσθαι καὶ ἐντεύθεν προαιροῦντας πωλεῖν.

ΧΣΙ. Ταῦτ’ οὖν ἐκ πλέονός τε ὁ Θηραμένης διεθρόει καὶ ἐπειδὴ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Δακεδαίμονος πρέσβεις οὔδὲν πράξαντες ἀνεχώρησαν τοῖς ξύμπασι ξυμβατικοῖς, φάσκον κινδυνεύσει τὸ τείχος τούτο 2 καὶ τὴν πόλιν διαφθείρα. ἀμα γὰρ καὶ ἐκ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἐτύγχανον Εὐβοῖον ἐπικαλομένων κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τοῦτον δύο καὶ τεσσαράκοντα νῆς, ὅπως καὶ ἐκ Τάραντος καὶ ἐκ Δοκρῶν Ἰταλιώτιδες καὶ Σικελικαὶ τινες, ὁρμοῦσα ἦδη ἐπὶ Λά τῆς Δακωνικῆς καὶ παρα-

1 τοῦ ἐσπλου, BM ; Hude follows Classen in changing to τοῦ τε ἐσπλου καὶ ἐκπλου.
2 ἐγγύτατα, bracketed by Hude following van Herwerden.

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this fort was, as Theramenes and his adherents said, not that they might prevent the Samian fleet from entering the Peiraeus in case they should attempt to force their way in, but rather that they might admit the enemy whenever they wished with both his army and fleet. For Eetioncia is a mole extending out from the Peiraeus, and immediately beside it is the entrance to the harbour. It was therefore being connected by a wall with the wall which already existed somewhat inland, and in such a way that if only a few men were stationed inside it would control the entrance; for both the old wall running inland and the new inner wall that was being built facing the sea came to an end in the second of the two towers, the one that lay exactly at the mouth of the harbour, which was narrow. They also cut off with a wall inside the harbour a portico which was very large and immediately adjoined this inland wall; and this they controlled themselves, and compelled everybody to deposit in it the corn that was already on hand as well as to discharge there that which came in by sea, and to take it from there if they wished to sell it.

XCI. Now Theramenes had been freely talking about these proceedings for some time, and after the ambassadors came back from Lacedaemon without having accomplished anything toward an agreement for the people as a whole, he kept saying that this fort would in all probability bring ruin upon the city. For at this very time it so happened that, on the invitation of the Euboeans, ships from the Peloponnesus to the number of forty-two, among which were Italian vessels from Tarentum and Locri and some from Sicily, were already lying off Las in
σκευαζόμεναι τὸν ἐς τὴν Ἑυβοιαν πλοῦν (ἥρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Ὑγησανδρίδας Ὑγησάνδρου Σπαρτιάτης): ὡς ἐφι Θηραμένης οὐκ Ἑυβοία μᾶλλον ἦ τοῖς τείχιζοσι τὴν Ἡπείρων προσπλεῖν, καὶ εἰ μὴ τις ἱδῇ φυλάζεται, λήσειν διαφθαρέντας.

3 ἦν δὲ τι καὶ τοιοῦτον ἀπὸ τῶν τὴν κατηγορίαν ἔχοντων, καὶ οὐ πάνυ διαβολὴ μόνον τοῦ λόγου. ἐκεῖνοι γὰρ μάλιστα μὲν ἑβοῦλοντο ἐλιγμαχούμενοι ἄρχειν καὶ τῶν εὐμμάχων, εἰ δὲ μὴ, τὰς γε νὰ ὅτι καὶ τὰ τείχη ἔχοντες αὐτονομείσθαι, ἐξειργάμενοι δὲ καὶ τούτου μὴ οὖν ὑπὸ δὴμον γε αὐτὸς γενομένον αὐτοὶ πρὸ τῶν ἄλλων μάλιστα διαφθαρῆναι, ἄλλα καὶ τοὺς πολέμιον ἑσαγαγόμενοι ἀνεν τείχῶν καὶ νεῶν εὐμβήναι καὶ ὀπωσοῦν τὰ τῆς πόλεως ἔχειν, εἰ τοῖς γε σώμασι σφῶν ἀδεια ἔσται.

Χ' Π. Δι’ ὅπερ καὶ τὸ τείχος τοῦτο, καὶ πυλίδας ἔχον καὶ ἐσόδους καὶ ἐπεσαρωγάς τῶν πολεμίων, ἐτείχιζον τε προθύμως καὶ φθίναι 2 ἑβοῦλοντο ἑξεργασάμενοι. πρότερον μὲν οὖν κατ᾽ ὁλίγοις τε καὶ κρύφα μᾶλλον τὰ λεγόμενα ἦν ἑπειδὴ δὲ ὁ Φρύνιχος ἤκον ἐκ τῆς ἐς Λακεδαιμονία προσβείας πληγείς ὑπ᾽ ἀνδρὸς τῶν περὶ πόλων τινῶς ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾶ πληθοῦση καὶ οὐ πολὺ ἀπὸ τοῦ βουλευτηρίου ἀπελθὼν ἀπέθανε παραχρῆμα, καὶ ὁ μὲν πατάξας διέφυγεν, ὁ δὲ εὐνεργός, Ἀργείων ἀνδρωπος, ηράδεις καὶ βασανιζόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων οὐδενὸς

1 καὶ, omitted by Hude with C.
Laconia and preparing for their passage to Euboea, under the command of Hegesandridas son of Hegesander, a Spartan; and Theramenes declared that these were on their way, not to Euboea, but to Eetioneia to help the men who were fortifying it, adding that unless they immediately took precautions their cause would be lost before they knew it. And in fact there was something of the kind afoot on the part of those whom he thus accused, and what he said was not altogether mere calumny. For the persons in question wished above all, preserving their oligarchy, to rule both Athens and the allies, but, failing in that, to keep their ships at least and their fortifications and be independent; and if they were debarred from this course also, at any rate not to be themselves the first to meet with destruction at the hands of the restored democracy, but actually to bring in the enemy and, giving up walls and ships, make any sort of terms as to the fate of the city, if only they might have immunity for their own persons.

XCI. It was with this object in view that they were now diligently building this fort, which was furnished with posterns and entrances and ways for letting the enemy in, and they wished to have it finished in time. Now hitherto the talk had been confined to small groups and indulged in with some attempt at secrecy; but finally Phrynichus, after his return from his mission to Lacedaemon, was stabbed in full market as the result of a plot by a man of the frontier-patrol, and before he had gone far from the senate-chamber suddenly died. The assassin escaped, while his accomplice, an Argive fellow, was seized and put to the torture by the Four Hundred, but
Δίσημα τοῦ κελεύσαντος εἶπεν οὖν ἄλλο τι ὅτι εἰδείη πολλοὺς ἀνθρώπους καὶ ἐς τοῦ περιπολάρχου καὶ ἀλλοσ εἰς τὸν κατατεθυμημένον ἀπ' αὐτοῦ νεωτέρου καὶ ὁ Θηραμένης ὑδὴ θρασύτερον καὶ Ἀριστοκράτης καὶ ὁ σοι ἄλλοι τῶν τετρακοσίων αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ἔξωθεν ἢσαν ὀμογνώμονες ἢσαν ἐπὶ τὰ πράγματα.

3 ἀμα γὰρ καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Λᾶς ἀι νῆς ὑδὴ περιπεπλευκὺία καὶ ὀρμισάμεναι ἐς τὴν Ἑπίδαιαρον τὴν Αἰγίναν κατεδεδραμήκεσαν καὶ οὐκ ἐφή ὁ Θηραμένης εἰκὸς εἶναι ἐπ' Ἔυοβοιαν πλεούσας αὐτῶς ἢ Αἰγίναν κατακολπίσαι καὶ πάλιν ἐν Ἑπίδαιᾳρῷ ὀρμεῖν, εἰ μὴ παρακληθεῖσαι ἠκοιεν ἐφ' οἴσπερ καὶ αὐτῶς αἰεὶ κατηγορεῖν οὐκέτι οὗν ἰὼν τε εἶναι ἦσυχαζειν. τέλος δὲ πολλῶν καὶ στασιωτικῶν λόγων καὶ ὑποψεῖων προσευμόμενον καὶ ἐργῷ ὑδὴ ἠπτοῦτο τῶν πραγμάτων οἱ γὰρ ἐν τῷ Πειραιεῖ τὸ τῆς Ἔπειδονείας τεῖχος ὀπλίται οἰκodonóμουτες, ἐν οἷς καὶ Ἀριστοκράτης ἢν ταξιαρχῶν καὶ τὴν ἐαυτοῦ φυλῆν ἱχών, ἐνηλκαμβάνουσιν Ἀλεξικλέα, στρατηγῶν ὅντα ἐκ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας καὶ μᾶλιστα πρὸς τοὺς ἔταρφους τετραμένους, καὶ ἐς οἰκίαις ἄγαγόντες ἐἵρξαν.

4 ἐννεπέλαβοντο δὲ ἀμα αὐτοῖς καὶ ἄλλοι καὶ Ἑρμῶν τῶν περιπόλων τις, τῶν Μουνιχίασι τεταγμένων ἀρχῶν τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, τῶν ὀπλίτων τὸ στίφος ταῦτα ἐβούλετο. ως δὲ ἐσηγγέλθη τοῖς τετρακοσίοις (ἐτυχον δὲ ἐν τῷ Βουλευτηρίῳ

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did not reveal the name of anyone who instigated the deed nor anything else, except that he knew many who were wont to come together in the house of the commander of the frontier-patrol and at other houses. So now at length, when no signal action had been taken in consequence of this, Theramenes and Aristocrates and all the rest of the Four Hundred and those outside that body who were of the same way of thinking, went to work more boldly. For at this same time the Peloponnesian ships had already sailed round from Las, and after taking station at Epidaurus had overrun Aegina; and Theramenes said it was not likely, if their destination were Euboea, that they would have run up the gulf as far as Aegina and then put in to Epidaurus to anchor, unless they had come on invitation for the purposes which he himself had always been denouncing; it was therefore impossible, he concluded, to keep quiet any longer. Finally, when there had been many other seditious speeches and insinuations, they at last took hold of the situation in earnest. The hoplites in the Peiraeus who were engaged in building the fort at Eetioneia—one of their number being Aristocrates, a taxiarch who commanded the contingent of his own tribe—arrested Alexicles, who was a general of the oligarchical faction and very favourably inclined toward the members of the political clubs, took him into a house and confined him there. Among those who took part with them in this exploit was Hermon, one of the frontier-patrol and commander of the detachment stationed at Munichia; and, most important of all, the mass of the hoplites were in sympathy with all this. But when the act was announced to the Four Hundred,
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ξυγκαθήμενοι), εὖθυς πλὴν¹ ὀσοὶς μὴ βουλομένοις ταύτα ἦν, ἐτοίμου ἦσαν ἐς τὰ ὀπλα ἴηναι καὶ τῷ Ḫηραμένει καὶ τοῖς μετ’ αὐτῶν ἦπείλουν, ὁ δὲ ἀπολογοῦμενος ἑτοίμος ἤφη ἐναι ξυναφαιρησόμενος ἴηναι ἀδη, καὶ παραλαβὼν ἑνα τῶν στρατηγῶν ὅστις ἦν αὐτῷ ὀμογνώμων ἔχωρει ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ· ἐβοήθει δὲ καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ τῶν ἵππεων νεανίσκων. ἦν δὲ θόρυβος πολὺς καὶ ἐκπληκτικός· οἱ τε γὰρ ἐν τῷ ἄστει ἀδη φῶντο τὸν τε Πειραιᾶ κατελήφθαι καὶ τὸν ἄνευλημμένον ἀδηνάναι, οἱ τε ἐν τῷ Πειραιᾶ τούς ἐκ τού ἄστεως ὅσον ὑπόπω ἐπὶ σφαὶς παρεἶναι.

8 μόλις δὲ τῶν τε πρεσβυτέρων διακωλύοντων τοὺς ἐν τῷ ἄστει διαθέοντας καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ ὀπλα φερομένους καὶ Ἡσυκυνίδου τοῦ Ψαρσάλου τοῦ προξένου τῆς πόλεως παρόντος καὶ προθύμως ἐμποδῶν τε ἐκάστοις γιγνομένου καὶ ἐπιβουμένου μὴ ἐφεδρευόντων ἐγγὺς τῶν πολεμίων ἀπολέσαι τὴν πατρίδα, ἴπποσάντα τε καὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀπε-σχοντο. καὶ ο μὲν Ἡσαρμενή ἔλθων ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ (ἡν δὲ καὶ αὐτῶς στρατηγός), ὅσον ἀπὸ βοῖς ἔνεκα, ὥργησε τοῖς ὀπλίταις· οἱ δὲ Ἁρίσταρχος καὶ οἱ ἐναντίοι τῷ πληθεὶ ἐχαλέπαινον.

9 οἱ δὲ ὀπλίται ὁμόσε τε ἔχωρον τοὺς πλείστους τῷ ἐργῷ καὶ ὦν μετεμελοῦντο, καὶ τοῖς Ἡσαρμενή ἦρωτον εἰ δοκεῖ αὐτῶ ἐπ’ ἀγαθῷ τὸ τεῖχος οἰκοδομεῖσθαι, καὶ εἰ ἀμεινοῦ εἰναι καθαιρεθέν, οἱ δὲ, εἰπερ καὶ ἐκεῖνοις δοκεῖ καθαιρεῖν, καὶ

¹ πλὴν, deleted by Hude, following Haase.

¹ i.e. the present conduct of the Four Hundred.
who happened to be in session in the senate-chamber, immediately all except those who disapproved of this state of things were ready to rush to arms and began to threaten Theramenes and his followers. But he, justifying himself, said that he was ready to go immediately and assist in the rescue of Alexicles. So he took one of the generals who was in accord with him and proceeded to the Peiraeus; and Aristarchus and some young men of the Knights also went to the rescue. There ensued a tumult that was widespread and alarming; for the people in the city thought that the Peiraeus had been taken and that the man under arrest had been put to death, while the people in the Peiraeus thought that the men of the city were all but upon them. But owing to the efforts of the older men to stop those in the city who were running hither and thither and flying to their arms and also of Thucydides, the Athenian proxenus at Pharsalus, who was then in Athens and zealously threw himself in everybody’s way and loudly called upon them not to ruin the state when the enemy was near at hand awaiting his turn, the people were with difficulty quieted and refrained from attacking one another. As for Theramenes, he went to the Peiraeus (he was himself one of the generals) and, so far as shouting was concerned, showed anger at the hoplites; but Aristarchus and those who were opposed to the populace were really displeased. Most of the hoplites, however, grappled with the task in hand and showed no change of purpose, and they asked Theramenes whether he thought that the fort was being built with any good end in view, and whether it were not better demolished. He answered that if it seemed good to them
ἐαυτῷ ἔφη ξυνδοκεῖν. καὶ ἐντεῦθεν εὕθυς ἀναβάντες οἱ τῇ ὀπλίται καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν ἐκ τῶν Πειραιῶν ἀνθρώπων κατέσκασσον τὸ τείχισμα.

aggio ἃς πρὸς τὸν ὄχλον ἡ παράκλησις ὡς χρή, ὡς τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους βούλεται ἀρχεῖν ἀντὶ τῶν τετρακόσιων, ἵνα ἐπὶ τὸ ἔργον. ἐπεκρύπτοντο γὰρ ὥμως ἐτὶ τῶν πεντακισχιλίων τῷ ὀνόματι, µὴ ἀντικρὺς δῆμον ὡς τοὺς βούλεται ἀρχεῖν ὁνομάζειν, φοβοῦμενοι µὴ τῷ ὄντι ὤσι καὶ πρὸς τινὰ εἰσῶν τίς τι ἀγνοίᾳ σφαλὴ. καὶ οἱ τετρακόσιοι διὰ τούτο ὅσκα ἠθελοῦν τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους οὕτε εἴναι οὐτὲ µή ὄντας δήλους εἶναι, τὸ μὲν καταστῆσαι μετόχοις τοσοῦτοι ἀντικρὺς 1 δῆμον ἤγομενοι, τὸ δὲ αὐτὸν ἀφανὲς φόβον ἐς ἀλλήλους παρέξειν.

XCIII. Τῇ δὲ ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ µὲν τετρακόσιοι ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον ὥμως καὶ τεθορυμένοι ξυνελέγουσιν ἵνα ὁπλίται τὸν τῆς Ἀλεξικλέα ὧν ξυνέλαβον ἀφέντες καὶ τὸ τείχισμα καθελόντες, εἰς τὸ πρὸς τῇ Μουνιχίᾳ Διονυσιακὸν θέατρον ἔλθοντες καὶ θέμενοι τὰ ὀπλα ἔξεκλησίασάν τε καὶ δόξαν αὐτοῖς εὕθυς ἔχωρον εἰς τὸ ἀστυ καὶ ἑθνῳν αὐτήν ἐν τῇ Ἀνακλῶ τὰ ὀπλα. ἑλθοντες δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακόσιων τινὲς ἡρμηνεύον πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἀνήρ ἁιδρὶ διελέγοντο τε καὶ ἐπείθουν οὗς ἱδοεν ἀνθρώπους ἐπιεικεῖς αὐτούς

1 ἀν after ἀντικρὺς, deleted by Hude, following Krüger.

1 i. e. that the man to whom he suggested a democratic revolution might himself be one of the Five Thousand.

2 The precinct of the Dioscuri, to whom the title of ἀνακτὴς was applied.
to demolish it, so it seemed to him also. Thereupon
the hoplites and many of the people of Peiraeus at
once mounted the fortification and began to tear it
down. And the exhortation addressed to the crowd
was, "Whoever wants the Five Thousand to rule in
place of the Four Hundred, let him set to work." For
in spite of everything they were still concealing
their purpose under the name of the "Five Thou-
sand," so as not to say outright, "Whoever wants
the people to rule"; for they were afraid that the
Five Thousand did in reality exist and that one man
in speaking to another might without knowing it
get into trouble. And in fact this was the reason
why the Four Hundred did not wish either that
the Five Thousand should actually exist or that it
should become known that they did not exist—
because they thought, on the one hand, that to
make so many men partners in the government was
outright democracy, and, on the other hand, that
the uncertainty would inspire fear in each against
his neighbour.

XCIII. On the next day the Four Hundred,
though much disturbed, assembled nevertheless in
the senate-chamber. But the hoplites in the
Peiraeus, after they had released Alexicles, whom
they had arrested, and demolished the fortification,
went to the theatre of Dionysus in Munichia, and
grounding arms held a meeting of the assembly;
then, a vote to that effect having been passed, they
proceeded straightway to the city and again halted
in the Anacium. But certain men came to them
from the Four Hundred, who had been chosen as
their delegates, and talked with them, man with
man, and tried to persuade any that they saw were
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te ἑσυχάζειν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους παρακατέχειν, λέγοντες τοὺς τε πεντακισχιλίους ἀποφανεῖν, καὶ ἐκ τούτων ἐν μέρει ἂν τοῖς πεντακισχιλίοις ἐσοχῇ τοὺς τετρακοσίους ἔσεσθαι, τέως δὲ τὴν πόλιν μηδενὶ τρόπῳ διαφθείρειν μηδὲ ἐσ τοὺς 3 πολεμίους ἄνωσαι. τὸ δὲ πάν πλῆθος τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, ἀπὸ πολλῶν καὶ πρὸς πολλῶν λόγων γιγνομένων, ἠπιώτερον ἦν ἢ πρῶτον, καὶ ἐφοβεῖτο μάλιστα περὶ τοῦ παντὸς πολιτικοῦ. ἐνεχωρῆσάν τε ὡστε ἥπεραν ῥητῶν ἐκκλησίαιαν ποιῆσαι εἰν τοῦ Διονύσου περί ὀμονοίας.

XCIV. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐπῆλθεν ἢ ἐν Διονύσου ἐκκλησία καὶ ὅσον οὐ ἐνειλεγμένοι ἦσαν, ἀγγέλλονται αἱ δύο καὶ τεσσαράκοντα νῆες καὶ οἱ Ἑγησανδρίδας ἀπὸ τῶν Μεγάρων τὴν Σαλαμίνα παραπλέουν καὶ πᾶς τις τῶν ὀπλιτῶν αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι τὸ πάλαι λεγόμενον ὑπὸ Ῥηραμένους καὶ τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ, ὡς ἐς τὸ τείχισμα ἐπλευναί αἱ νῆες, καὶ χρησίμοις ἔδοκει κατα- 2 πεπτωκέναι. οὐ δὲ Ἑγησανδρίδας τάχα μὲν τι καὶ ἀπὸ τις εὐγειμενοῦ λόγου περὶ τῇ Ῥη- ἐνωμενοῦ καὶ ταῦτῃ ἀνεστρέφετο, εἰκὸς δὲ αὐτοῦ καὶ πρὸς τὸν παρόντα στασιασμὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, δι' ἐλπίδος ὡς κἂν ἐς δέον παραγένοιτο, ταῦτη 3 ἰνεχεῖν. οἱ δ' ὀν 'Αθηναῖοι, ὡς ἐγγέλθη αὐτοῖς,
reasonable both to keep quiet themselves and to help to keep the rest in restraint, saying that they would publish the names of the Five Thousand, and that from these should be constituted in turn the Four Hundred in whatever way should seem best to the Five Thousand; meanwhile, they urged, they should by all means not ruin the city or drive it into the arms of the enemy. Finally, the whole body of hoplites, as speeches were made by many and to many, was more calm than before, and was now alarmed chiefly about the general safety of the state. So they came to an agreement to hold, on an appointed day, a meeting of the assembly in the precinct of Dionysus and consider the question of concord.

XCIV. When the time had come for the meeting of the assembly in the precinct of Dionysus and they had all but gathered there, it was announced that Hegesandridas with his forty-two ships had left Megara and was sailing along the coast of Salamis; and the hoplites to a man believed that this was precisely the move that had long since been predicted by Theramenes and his party¹ and that the ships were coming in to occupy the fort; and they felt that its demolition had served a useful purpose. Now it may well be that Hegesandridas was acting in accordance with some prearranged understanding when he hovered about Epidaurus and that neighbourhood, but it is probable that in tarrying there he also had regard to the dissension prevailing among the Athenians, and was hopeful that possibly he might arrive in the very nick of time. However this may be, when his movements were reported to the Athenians they immediately advanced at a run
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eνθὺς δρόμῳ ἐς τὸν Πειραιὰ πανδημεί ἐχώρουν, ὡς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου μείζονος 1 ἀπὸ τῶν πολέμων οὐχ ἐκαὶ ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὸ λιμένι ὤντος. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἔς τὰς παρούσας ναῦς ἐσέβαινον, οἱ δὲ ἀλλὰ καθεῖλκον, οἱ δὲ τινες ἐπὶ τὰ τείχη καὶ τὸ στόμα τοῦ λιμένος παρέβοϊθον.

ΧΣV. Αἳ δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων νῆς παραπλεῦσασαι καὶ περιβαλλόντας Σούνιον ὅρμηζονται μεταξὺ Θορκοῦ τε καὶ Πρασιῶν, ὦστερον δὲ 2 ἀφικνοῦνται ἐς Ορωπόπον. Ἀθηναίοι δὲ κατὰ τάχος καὶ ἀξυνηροτήτοις πληρώμασιν ἀναγκασθέντες χρησάσθαι, οὐαὶ πόλεως τε στασιαζούσης καὶ περὶ τοῦ μεγίστου ἐν τάχει βουλόμενοι βοηθῆσαι (Ἐὐβοια γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἀποκεκλημένης τῆς Ἀττικῆς πάντα ἴν), πέμπουσι Θυμοχώρῃ στρατηγοῦ καὶ ναῦς ἐς Ἐρέτριαν. ὃν ἀφικομένων ἔστων ταῖς πρῶτοι ἐν Εὔβοιᾳ ὅπτας ἐς καὶ τριάκοντα ἐγένοτο. καὶ εὔθυς ναυμαχεῖν ἑνεγκάζοντο· ο γὰρ Ἡεθσανδρίδας ἁριστοποιησάμενος ἐκ τοῦ Ὀρωποῦ ἀνήγαγε τὰς ναῦς, διέχει δὲ μάλιστα ὁ Ὀρωπὸς τῆς τῶν Ἐρετρίων πόλεως θαλάσσης μέτρον ἐξήκοντα σταδίους. ὡς οὖν ἔπεπλειε, εὔθυς ἐπληήρουν καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναίοι τὰς ναῦς, οἰόμενοι σφίσι παρὰ ταῖς ναυσὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐδιονίζοντο οἱ δὲ ἔτυχον οὐκ ἐκ τῆς ἄγορᾶς ἁριστοῦ ἐπιστιχίζομενοι (οὐδὲν γὰρ ἐπωλεῖτο ἀπὸ προνοίας τῶν 'Ερετριῶν), ἀλλ' ἐκ τῶν ἐπ᾽ ἐσχάτα τοῦ ἀστεως οἰκίων, ήπώς σχολὴ πληρουμένων φθάσειαν οἱ

1 ἴ., after μείζονος, deleted by Hude, following the Scholiast.

1 i.e. through the occupation of Deceleia by the enemy; cf. vii. 27, 28.
with all their forces to the Peiraeus, thinking that a new war, launched by the enemy and more serious than their own domestic feud, was not far away, nay, was actually at their port. Some went aboard the ships that were lying ready, others began launching additional ships, while others still hastened to the defence of the walls and the entrance of the harbour.

XCV. But the Peloponnesians' ships, after sailing along the coast and doubling Sunium, came to anchor between Thoricus and Prasiae, but afterwards went on to Oropus. And the Athenians, in all haste and making use of unpractised crews under stress of necessity, inasmuch as the city was in a state of sedition and they were eager with the least delay to rally to the defence of their chief possession—for Euboea now meant everything to them, since they were debarred from Attica—and some ships to Eretria. When they arrived and were joined by those already at Euboea the fleet numbered thirty-six ships. And they were forced to fight immediately; for Hegesander had no sooner break- fasted than he led out his ships from Oropus, and Oropus is only about sixty stadia distant from the city of Eretria by sea. When, therefore, he began his advance, the Athenians on their part began at once to man their ships, supposing that the crews were beside their vessels. But they chanced to be providing themselves with food for their breakfast, not in the market-place—for by design on the part of the Eretrians nothing was being offered for sale there—but from the houses in the furthest parts of the town; and this had been so arranged in order that while they were manning at their leisure the enemy
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πολέμιοι προσπεσόντες καὶ ἐξαναγκάσειαν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οὕτως ὅπως τύχοιεν ἀνάγεσθαι. σημεῖον δὲ αὐτῶς ἐσ τὸν Ὡρωπὸν ἐκ τῆς Ἑρε-5 τίας, ὡπότε χρῆ ἀνάγεσθαι, ἱρθη. διὰ τοιαύτης δὴ παρασκευῆς οἱ Ἀθηναίοι ἀναγαργόμενοι καὶ ναυμαχήσαντες ὑπὲρ τοῦ λιμένος τῶν Ἑρετρίων ὄλγον μὲν τινὰ χρόνον ὄμως καὶ ἀντέσχον, ἐπείτα ἐς φυγὴν τραπόμενοι καταδιώκονται ἐς 6 τὴν γῆν. καὶ ὄσοι μὲν αὐτῶν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τῶν Ἑρετρίων ὡς φιλίαι καταφεύγουσι, χαλεπώ-τατα ἐπραξαν φονευόμενοι ὑπ’ αὐτῶν. οἱ δὲ ἐς τὸ ἐπιτείχισμα τὸ ἐν τῇ Ἑρετρίᾳ, ὃ εἶχον αὐτοὶ, περιηγήσονται καὶ ὃσαι ἐς Χαλκίδα ἀφικνοῦνται 7 τῶν νεῶν. λαβόντες δὲ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι δῦν καὶ εἰκοσὶ ναῦς τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἀνδρας τοὺς μὲν ἀποκτείναντες τοὺς δὲ ἐνοχῆσαντες τροπαίον ἔστησαν. καὶ ὑστερον οὐ πολλῷ Ἑὔβοιαν τε, ἀπασαν ἀποστήσαντες πλῆθ᾽ Ὡρεοῦ (ταύτην δὲ αὐτῶν Ἀθηναίοι εἶχον), καὶ τὰλλα τὰ περὶ αὐτὴν καθίστατο.

XCVI. Τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις ὡς ἦλθε τὰ περὶ τὴν Ἑὔβοιαν γεγενημένα, ἐκπληξὶς μεγίστη δὴ τῶν πρὶν παρέστη. οὔτε γὰρ ἦν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ξυμφορά, καίπερ μεγάλη τότε δόξασα εἶναι, οὔτε ἄλλο οὐδέν 2 πω οὕτως ἐφόβησεν. ὅπου γὰρ στρατοπέδου τε τοῦ ἐν Σάμῳ ἀφεστηκότος, ἄλλων τε νεῶν οὐκ οὗσῶν οὐδὲ τῶν ἐσβηστομένων, αὐτῶν τε στασιά-ξόντων καὶ ἄδηλον δὲ ὑπὸ τε σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐφυρράξουσι, τοσαύτη ἡ ξυμφορά ἐπεγεγένητο, ἐν 368
might surprise them by their attack and force them to put to sea in haphazard fashion. Besides, a signal had been hoisted at Eretria to apprise the Peloponnesian fleet at Oropus when to put to sea. So the Athenians put to sea under such disadvantage as regards preparation and engaged in battle off the harbour of Eretria; for some little time, however, they nevertheless did hold their own, but afterwards turned to flight and were pursued to shore. And such of them as took refuge in the city of Eretria, assuming that it was friendly, suffered a most cruel fate, being butchered by the inhabitants; but those who escaped to the fort in Eretrian territory which the Athenians themselves held were saved, as also all the ships that reached Chalcis. The Peloponnesians, having captured twenty-two Athenian ships and having either slain or taken prisoner their crews, set up a trophy. And not long afterwards they succeeded in persuading all Euboea to revolt except Oreus, which the Athenians themselves held, and proceeded to set in order the general affairs of the island.

XCVI. When the report of what had happened in Euboea reached Athens, there was greater consternation than ever before. For neither the disaster in Sicily, great though it seemed at the time, nor any other event had ever yet so frightened them. At a time when their army at Samos was in revolt, when there were no more ships to be had nor men to man them, when they were in a state of sedition at home and there was no telling when a conflict might break out among themselves, when, to crown all, a disaster had now come upon them of this magnitude, in which they had lost both their fleet
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ἡ ναῦς τε καὶ τὸ μέγιστον Εὔβοιαν ἀπολωλέκεσαι,
ἐξ ἡς πλεῦρ η τῆς Ἀττικῆς ὥφελοντο, πῶς οὖκ
εἰκότως ήθύμοιν; μάλιστα δ’ αὐτοὺς καὶ δι’
ἐγγυτάτου ἐθορύβει, εἰ οἱ πολέμιοι τολμήσουσι
νευκηκότες εὐθὺ ¹ σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἐρήμοιν
ὸντα νεών πλεὶν· καὶ ὅσον οὐκ ἦδη ἐνόμιζον αὐτοὺς
παρεῖναι. ὁπερ ἂν, εἰ τολμηρότεροι ἦσαν, ῥαδίως
ἀν ἐποίησαν, καὶ ἡ διέστησαν ἂν ἐτὶ μᾶλλον τὴν
πόλιν ἐφορμοῦντες ἡ, εἰ ἐπολιόρκουν μένοντες, ²
καὶ τὰς ἀπ’S Ἰωνίας ναὺς ἴνα γκασαν ἂν καὶ περ
πολεμίας οὕσας τῇ ὀλιγαρχίᾳ τοῖς σφετέριοι
οἰκείοις καὶ τῇ ἔμπροσθή πόλει βοηθήσαι καὶ ἐν
τούτῳ Ἑλλησποντός τε ἂν ἦν αὐτοῖς καὶ Ἰωνία
καὶ αἱ νήσοι καὶ τὰ méχρι Εὔβοιας καὶ ὅσ εἴπειν
5 ἡ Ἀθηναίων ἀρχῇ πάσα. ἀλλ’ οὐκ ἐν τούτῳ
μόνῳ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Ἀθηναίοις πάντων δὴ
ἐμφαρώτατοι προσπολεμήσαι ἐγένοντο, ἀλλὰ
cαὶ ἐν ἄλλοις πολλοῖς. διάφοροι γὰρ πλεῖστον
ὀντες τῶν τρόπων, οἱ μὲν ὄξεις οἱ δὲ βραδεῖς, καὶ
οἱ μὲν ἐπιχειρηταὶ οἱ δὲ ἄτολμοι, ἄλλως τε καὶ
ναυτικὴ ἀρχῇ πλεῖστα ὥφελον. ἐδειξαν δὲ οἱ
Συμακύσιοι μάλιστα γὰρ ὦμοιότροποι γενόμενοι
ἄριστα καὶ προσπολεμήσαν.

XCVII. Ἐπὶ δ’ οὖν τοῖς ἱγγελμένοις οἱ Ἀθη-
ναίοι ναύς τε εἰκοσὶ ὀμοῖς ἐπλήρουν καὶ ἐκκλησίαν
ξυνέλεγον, μίαν μὲν εὐθὺς τότε πρῶτον ἐς τὴν

¹ εὐθὺ, Lobeck’s conjecture for εὐθὺς of the MSS.
² Hude reads with C, against the rest of the MSS., καὶ
diέστησαν ἂν ἐτὶ μᾶλλον τὴν πόλιν, εἰ ἐπολιόρκουν μένοντες k.τ.λ.

¹ cf. vii. 1v. 2, where the same reason for the success of the
Syracusans is given.

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and, worst of all, Euboea, from which they derived more benefit than from Attica—had they not every reason to be despondent? But what alarmed them most and touched them most nearly was the possibility that the enemy, now victorious, might dare to make straight for Athens and attack the Peiraeus, which was now without ships to defend it; and they believed that they were all but there already. And indeed, if they had been more bold, the enemy could readily have done this very thing, and they would either, by setting up a blockade, have caused the city to be still more torn by factions, or else, if they had remained and laid siege to it, would have compelled the fleet in Ionia, though hostile to the oligarchy, to come to the rescue of their own relatives and of the city as a whole; and thereby the Hellespont would have been theirs, and Ionia, and the islands, and everything as far as Euboea—indeed almost the whole empire of the Athenians. But it was not on this occasion only that the Lacedaemonians proved the most convenient people in the world for the Athenians to make war upon, but on many others also. For being widely different in character—the one people being quick, the other slow; the one adventurous, the other timorous—it was especially in the case of a naval power that they were most helpful. And the Syracusans proved this; for it was because they were most similar in character to the Athenians that they made war upon them most successfully.

XCVII. However this may be, after the announcement of their defeat the Athenians, in spite of their difficulties, manned twenty ships, and also called meetings of the assembly—one immediately, which
Πύκνα καλουμένην, οὕτε καὶ ἄλλοτε εἰώθεσαν, ἐν ἕπερ καὶ τοὺς τετρακοσίους καταπαύσαντες τοῖς πεντακισχιλίοις ἐψηφίσαντο τὰ πράγματα παραδοῦναι· εἶναι δὲ αὐτῶν ὀπόσοι καὶ ὅπλα παρέχονται καὶ μισθὸν μηδένα φέρειν μηδεμίας

2 ἀρχῆς, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἐπάρατον ἐποιήσαντο. ἐγένοντο δὲ καὶ ἄλλαι ύστερον πυκναὶ ἐκκλησίαι, ἀφ’ ὅν καὶ νυμφείας καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἐψηφίσαντο ἐς τὴν πολιτείαν. καὶ οὕν ἦκιστα δὴ τὸν πρῶτον χρόνον ἐπὶ γε ἐμοὶ Ἀθηναίοι διάφορονται εἰς πολιτεύσαντες· μετρία γὰρ ἦ τε ἐς τοὺς ὅλους καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς ἔγκρασις ἐγένετο, καὶ ἕκ πονηρῶν τῶν πραγμάτων γενόμενων τούτῳ πρῶτον ἀνήγεγκε τὴν πόλιν. ἐψηφίσαντο δὲ καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδην καὶ ἄλλους μετ’ αὐτοῦ κατέναι, καὶ παρὰ τε ἐκεῖνον καὶ παρὰ τὸ ἐν Σάμῳ στρατόπεδον πέμψαντες διεκαλευνόταν ἀνθίπτεσθαι τῶν πραγμάτων.

XCVIII. Ἕν δὲ τῇ μεταβολῇ ταύτῃ εὔθυς οἱ μὲν περὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον καὶ Ἀλεξικλέα καὶ ὅσοι ἦσαν τῆς ὅλους μάλιστα, ὑπεξέρχονται ἐς τὴν Δεκέλειαν. Ἀρίσταρχος δὲ αὐτῶν μόνος (ἐτυχε γὰρ καὶ στρατηγῶν) λαβὼν κατὰ τάχος τοξώτας τινὰς τοὺς βαρβαρωτάτους ἔχομεν πρὸς τὴν Οἰνόνην. ἦν δὲ Ἀθηναίων ἐν μεθορίοις τῆς Βοιω-

1 πυκναί, for this reading of the MSS. Hude adopts ἐν πυκνί, the conjecture of van Herwerden and Wecklein.

2 i. e. this was the first recognition of the Pnyx as once more the true seat of the assembly. The last assembly which had formally met had been held at Colonus (ch. ixvii. 2); one appointed, but not held, was to have met at the theatre of Dionysus (ch. xciii. 3).
was called to meet on that occasion for the first time in the place called Pnyx, where at other times also they had been wont to meet. At this meeting they deposed the Four Hundred, voted to deliver the management of affairs to the Five Thousand (and all who could furnish themselves with a hoplite's outfit were to belong to this number), and decided that no one was to receive pay for any office, the offender to be accounted accursed. Other meetings also were held later, at frequent intervals, as a result of which they appointed supervisors of the laws and voted the other measures pertaining to their form of government. And during the first period the Athenians appear to have enjoyed the best government they ever had, at least in my time; for there was a moderate blending of the few and the many, and this it was that first caused the state to recover from the wretched plight into which it had fallen. And they also voted to recall Aleibidas and others with him; and sending envoys both to him and to the army at Samos, they urged them to take a hand in their affairs.

XCVIII. At this change the party of Peisander and Alexicles and all the leading supporters of the oligarchy at once secretly left the city and went to Deceleia; but Aristarchus, alone of these, since he chanced to be a general, hastily took some bowmen of the most barbarous sort and proceeded to Oenoe. It was an Athenian fortress on the borders of Boeotia,

2 The νουθέται were a committee of jurors (ἡλιασται) to whom ambiguities and contradictions in the laws, as well as proposed changes in them, were referred by the Senate.

3 The τοξόται in question are the police or city-guard of slaves, mostly drawn from Scythia (hence βάρβαρος). See Boeckh, Ḍεσιν. i. 276–278.
tíaς τείχος, ἐπολιόρκουν ὁ' αὐτὸ διὰ ξυμφοράν σφίσιν ἐκ τῆς Οἰνόης γενομένην ἀνδρῶν ἐκ Δεκελείας ἀναχωροῦντων διαφθορᾶς οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐθελοντῆδον, προσπαρακαλέσαντες τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς.

3 κοινολογησάμενος οὖν αὐτοῖς ὁ' Ἀρίσταρχος ἀπατᾷ τοὺς ἐν τῇ Οἰνόῃ, λέγων ὅς καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει τάλλα ξυμβεβήκασι Δακεδαιμονίοις, κακείνους δὲ Βοιωτοὺς τὸ χωρίον παραδοῦναι· ἐπὶ τούτοις γὰρ ξυμβεβάσθαι. οἱ δὲ πιστεύσαντες ὡς ἀνδρὶ στρατηγῷ καὶ οὐκ εἰδότες οὐδὲν διὰ τὸ πολιορκεῖσθαι, ὑπόστουνδοι ἐξέρχονται. τούτῳ μὲν τῷ τρόπῳ Οἰνόην τε ληφθεῖσαν Βοιωτοὶ κατέλαβον καὶ ἦ ἐν ταῖς Ἀθηναῖς ὀλγαρχία καὶ στάσις ἐσπαύσατο.

ΧΣΙΧ. Ἄπο δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τοῦ θέρους τούτου καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ Πελοποννήσιοι, ὡς τροφὴν τε οὐδεὶς ἐδίδου τῶν ὕπο Τισσαφέρνους τότε ὅτε ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀσπενδοῦν παρήει 2 προσταχθέντων, καὶ αἱ Φωκίνσαι νῆς οὐδὲ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης πω ἢκον, ὁ τε Φίλιππος ὁ ξυμπεμφθεὶς αὐτῷ ἐπεστάλκει Μινδάρῳ τῷ ναυάρχῳ καὶ ἄλλοις, Ἰπποκράτης, ἀνὴρ Σωρτιάτης καὶ ὁν ἐν Φασάμιδι, ὅτι οὐτε αἱ νῆς παρέσωσαν πάντα τε ἅδικοίνυτο ὕπο Τισσαφέρνους, Φαρνᾶβαζός τε ἐπικαλεῖτο αὐτοὺς καὶ ἦν πρόθυμος κοιμᾶς τὰς

1 ληφθεῖσαν, with MSS.. Hude emends to λαήθείσαν.

2 ὅτε ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀσπενδοῦν παρῆε, deleted by Hude as not read by the Scholiast.

1 The general purport; there is no verb in the text for the subject οἱ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ Πελοποννήσιοι. After the long parenthesis the subject is resumed in οὕτω δὴ ὁ Μινδάρος, "In these circumstances, then, Mindarus."
and the Corinthians, having called to their aid the Boeotians, were besieging it on their own account, because of a misfortune they had suffered at the hands of the garrison at Oenoe when they lost some men as they were returning from Deceleia. So Aristarchus, after first making his plans known to the besiegers, deceived the garrison at Oenoe by telling them that their partisans in the city had made terms with the Lacedaemonians, and that, among other things, this garrison must surrender the place to the Boeotians; for the agreement had been made on these conditions. The garrison trusted him because he was a general, being in complete ignorance because they were in a state of siege, and evacuated the fort under a truce. In this manner Oenoe was taken and occupied by the Boeotians, and thus the oligarchy at Athens and the struggle between the factions came to an end.

XCIX. During this summer, about the same time as these events, the situation of the Peloponnesians in Miletus was as follows: None of the officers appointed by Tissaphernes at the time when he went to Aspendus would give them maintenance, and neither the Phoenician ships nor Tissaphernes himself had yet come; Philippus, who had been sent with him, and also another person, a Spartan named Hippocrates who was at Phaselis, had written letters to Mindarus, the admiral, saying that the ships would never come and that they were being wronged in all things by Tissaphernes; moreover, Pharnabazus was inviting them to come and was eager, when he should have got the assistance of the Peloponnesian fleet, to do just what Tissaphernes

\[2 \text{ cf. ch. lxxxvii. 6.}\]
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ναύς καὶ αὐτὸς τὰς λοιπὰς ἔτι πόλεις τῆς ἐαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς ἀποστήσαι τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὦσπερ καὶ ὁ Τισσαφέρης, ἐπίτειχον πλέουν τι σχῆσειν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, οὕτω δή ὁ Μίνδαρος πολλῷ κόσμῳ καὶ ἀπὸ παραγγέλματος αἰφνιδίου, ὅπως λάθοι τοὺς ἐν Σάμῳ, ἀρας ἀπὸ τῆς Μιλήτου ναυσὶ τρισὶ καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα ἐπλευε ἐπὶ τὸν Ἐλλησποντον (πρότερον δὲ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει τόδε ἐκκαίδεκα ἐς αὐτῶν νῆς ἐπέπλευσαν, αἰ καὶ τῆς Χερσονήσου τι μέρος κατέδραμον): χειμασθεὶς δὲ ἀνέμῳ καὶ ἀναγκασθεὶς καταίρει ἐς τὴν Ἰκαρον, καὶ μείνας ἐν αὐτῇ ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας πέντε ἦ ἡ ἠμέρας ἀφικνεῖται ἐς τὴν Χίον.

C. Ὅ δὲ Ὁράσυλλος ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, ἐπειδὴ ἐπύθετο αὐτοῦ ἐκ τῆς Μιλήτου ἀπηρκότα, ἐπλευ καὶ αὐτὸς ναυσίν εὐθὺς πέντε καὶ πεντήκοντα, ἐπειγόμενος μὴ φθάσῃ ἐς τὸν Ἐλλησπόντον ἑσπερίας. αἰσθόμενος δὲ ὅτι ἐν τῇ Χίῳ εἰρ καὶ νομίζας αὐτὸν καθέξειν αὐτοῦ, σκοποῦσι μὲν κατεστήσατο καὶ ἐν τῇ Λέσβῳ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀντιπέρας ἡπείρῳ, εἰ ἄρα ποι κινοῦτο αἱ νῆς, ὅπως μὴ ἀλθοῦν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐς τὴν Μῆθυμναν παραπλέυσας ἀλφίτα τε καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἐπίτηδεια παρασκευάζειν ἐκείλευν ὡς, ἢν πλείων χρόνος ἐγγίζηται, ἐκ τῆς Λέσβου τοὺς ἐπὶπλους τῇ Χίῳ ποιησόμενος.

3 ἀμα δὲ ("Ερέσος γὰρ τῆς Λέσβου ἀφειστήκει) ἐβούλετο ἐπὶ αὐτήν πλέυσας, εἰ δύνατο, ἐξελεῖν. Μῆθυμναίων γὰρ οὐχ οἱ ἄδυνατοτατοι φυγάδες, διακομιστατε ἐκ τῆς Κύμης προσεταίριστους ὀπλίτας ὡς πεντήκοντα καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου

1 ἐγγίζηται, Krüger's correction for γάγηται of the MSS.
was to have done and to cause the rest of the cities
within his province to revolt from the Athenians,
hoping to gain some advantage thereby. In these
circumstances, then, Mindarus put off from Miletus,
in good order and, giving his fleet the command
without previous notice that his move might not
become known to the Athenians at Samos, he sailed
for the Hellespont with seventy-three ships; for
earlier in this same summer sixteen ships had sailed
thither and had overrun a portion of the Chersonesus.
Mindarus, however, was caught by a storm and
forced to make harbour at Icarus; there he remained
five or six days by reason of bad weather and then
went on to Chios.

C. When Thrasyllus heard that Mindarus had put
to sea from Miletus, he also sailed at once from Samos
with fifty-five ships, making all haste that the enemy
might not enter the Hellespont before him. But
learning that Mindarus was at Chios and believing
that he could keep him there, he posted scouts both
at Lesbos and on the mainland opposite, in order
that, if the enemy's ships should make a move in
any direction, he should have knowledge of it; as
for himself, he sailed along the coast to Methymna,
and gave orders to prepare barley-meal and general
provisions, with the idea that, if a considerable time
elapsed, he would use Lesbos as a base for attacks
upon Chios. At the same time, since Eresus in
Lesbos had revolted, he wished to sail against it
and take it if possible. For some exiles who had
been driven out of Methymna, and those the most
influential citizens, had brought over from Cyme
about fifty hoplites that had been taken into their
clubs, had hired still others from the mainland, and
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μισθωσιμενοι, ξύμπασιν ώς τρικοσίοις, Ἀναξάρχου Ἡθαιοῦ κατὰ τὸ ξυνηγερὲς ἡγουμένου, προσέβαλον πρώτῃ Μηθύμνῃ καὶ ἀποκρούσθεντες τῆς πειρᾶς διὰ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Μυτιλήνης Ἀθηναίων φρουροὺς προελθόντας, αὐθινὲς ἔξω μάγχα ἀπωσθέντες καὶ διὰ τοῦ ὀροὺς κομισθέντες ἀφιστάσθη τὴν

4 Ἐρεσον. πλεύσας οὖν ὁ Ὑρσουλλος ἐπʼ αὐτὴν πάσαις ταῖς ταντὶ διενοεῖτο προσβολὴν ποιεῖσθαι. προαφιγμένος δὲ αὐτὸσε ἢν καὶ ὁ Ἡρασύβουλος πέντε ναυσίν ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, ὡς ἡγγέλθη αὐτοῖς

5 ἡ τῶν φυγάδων αὐτὴ διάβασις: ὑστερίσας δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν Ἐρεσον ἐλβύνῳ ἐφώρμει. ποσεγένοντο δὲ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Ἐλλησπόντου τινὲς δύο νῆες ἐπʼ οἴκου ἀνακομιζόμεναι καὶ Μηθυμναιαὶ 1 πέντε. 2 καὶ αἱ πάσαι νῆες παρῆσαν ἐπτὰ καὶ ἐξήκοντα, ἀφ᾽ ὧν τῷ στρατεύματι παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς κατὰ κράτος μηχαναῖς τε καὶ παντὶ τρόπῳ, ἢν δύνονται, αἱρήσοντες τὴν Ἐρεσον.

Cl. ὁ δὲ Μίνδαρος ἐν τούτῳ καὶ αἱ ἐκ τῆς Χιόν τῶν Πελοποννησίων νῆες, ἐπιστιτισάμεναι δυοῖν ἡμέραιν καὶ λαβόντες παρὰ τῶν Χιῶν τρεῖς τεσσαρακοστὰς ἔκαστος, Χίας, τῇ τρίτῃ διὰ ταχέων ἀπαίρουσιν ἐκ τῆς Χίου οὖ 3 πελάγιαι, ἵνα μὴ περιτύχωσι ταῖς ἐν τῇ Ἐρέσῳ ναυσίν, ἀλλὰ ἐν ἀριστερᾷ τὴν Λέσβου ἔχοντες ἔπλεον ἐπὶ τὴν

2 ὑπειροῦ. καὶ προσβαλόντες τῆς Φωκαίδος ἐς τὸν

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1 aι μηθυμναιαι B. 2 πέντε, added by Dobree. 3 οὐ, added by Haacke.

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1 cf. ch. ν. 2, where the Boeotians support the Lesbians in their application to Agis for assistance; also iii. 2, where the Boeotians are said to be kinsmen of the Mytilenaeans.

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now with these troops, about three hundred in all, commanded by Anaxarchus a Theban on the strength of kinship,\(^1\) had made an attack upon Methymna first; and when they had been foiled in this attempt by the timely arrival of the Athenian garrison in Mytilene, and had been again repulsed in a battle fought outside the walls, they had made their way over the mountain and had brought about the revolt of Eresus. Thrasyllus therefore now sailed thither with all his fleet, intending to assault the town. Thrasybulus also had already arrived there from Samos with five ships, after word had been brought to him of the crossing of the exiles; but being too late to save Eresus, he had merely anchored there on his arrival. The Athenian fleet was likewise reinforced by two vessels that were returning home from the Hellespont and by five\(^2\) Methymnaean ships, so that there were present in all sixty-five ships. It was with the troops from these ships that they were preparing to take Eresus by assault, with the aid of engines or in any way they could.

Cl. Meanwhile Mindarus and the Peloponnesian ships at Chios, having spent only two days in provisioning and having received from the Chians three Chian tesseracosts\(^3\) for each man, on the third day set sail in all haste from Chios, avoiding the open sea that they might not fall in with the Athenian fleet at Eresus, but keeping Lesbos on their left, and making for the mainland. They first touched at the harbour of Cartereia in the territory of

\(^1\) Or, reading αἱ Μνημοναίαι, with B, "(all) the Methymnaean ships."

\(^2\) Literally "fortieths" of some local coin, possibly the golden stater; about 4d.; 8 cents.
ἐν Καρτερείοις λιμένα καὶ ἀριστοποιησάμενοι, παραπλεύσαντες τὴν Κυμαίαν δειπνοποιοῦνται ἐν Ἀργινούσσαις ἡπείρου ἐν τῷ ἀντι-πέρας τῆς Μυτιλήνης. εἰπεύθεν δὲ ἐτὶ πολλῆς νυκτὸς παραπλεύσαντες καὶ άφικόμενοι τῆς ἡπεί-ρου ἐς Ἀρματοῦντα καταντικοῦ Μηθύμνης, ἀρι-στοποιησάμενοι διὰ ταχέων παραπλεύσαντες Δεκτὸν καὶ Δάρισαν καὶ Ἀμαξίτον καὶ τὰ ταύτα χωρία ἀφικνοῦνται ἐς Ἡρίτειον ἡδή τοῦ Ἐλλη-σπόντου, πρὸτερον μέσων νυκτὸν. εἰσὶ δ' αἱ τῶν νεῶν καὶ ἐς Σύγγειον κατήραν καὶ ἀλλόσε τῶν ταύτη χωρίων.

CII. Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναίοι ἐν τῇ Σηστῷ δυνῶν δεού-σαις εἰκοσι ψαυσὶν ὄντες, ὡς αὐτοῖς οἳ τε φρυ-κτωροί ἐσήμαινον καὶ ἱσθάνοντο τὰ πυρὰ ἐξαίφνης πολλὰ ἐν τῇ πολεμίᾳ φανέντα, ἐγνωσαν ὅτι ἐσ-πλέουσιν οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι. καὶ τῆς αὐτῆς ταύτης νυκτὸς ὡς εἰχον τάχους ὑπομείξαντες τῇ Χερσο-νήσῳ, παρέπλευον ἐπ' Ἐλαιοῦντος, βουλόμενοι ἐκπλεύσαι ἐς τὴν εὑρυχωρίαν τὰς τῶν πολεμίων 2 ναῦς. καὶ τὰς μὲν ἐν Ἄβυδῳ ἐκκαίδεκα ναῦς ἐλαθον, προειρημένης φυλακῆς τῶ φίλων ἐπίπλω, ὅπως αὐτῶν ἀνακός ἐξουσίω, ἢν ἐκπλέωσιν τὰς

1 καὶ, added by Gertz after Ἀργινούσσαις, is adopted by Hude.
2 Krüger deletes τῆς ἡπείρου.
3 τὰς τῶν πολεμίων ναῦς, deleted by Hude, following Dobree.

1 If τῆς ἡπείρου is genuine, there must have been a town Arginussae on the mainland opposite the islands of that name. The Schol. on Ar. Frags. 33 mentions a town Arginussa. Deleting τῆς ἡπείρου, as Krüger suggests, we should have, “at the Arginussae, opposite Mytilene.” With Hude's
Phocaea, where they dined, and then, sailing along the Cymaean coast, supped at Arginussae on the mainland opposite Mytilene. Thence they proceeded long before dawn along the coast until they came to Harmatus, on the mainland opposite Methymna; there they breakfasted in haste and then sailed along the coast past Lectum, Larisa, Hamaxitus and the other places in that region, arriving at Rhoeteum before midnight. Some of the ships even made harbour at Sigeium and other places in that neighbourhood.

CII. But the Athenians who were at Sestus with eighteen ships, when their signallers gave them notice and they observed the sudden blaze of numerous fires on the hostile shore, realized that the Peloponnesians were entering the straits. So that same night, making what speed they could and keeping close to the shore of the Chersonesus, they sailed toward Elaeus, wishing to get by the enemy’s ships and out into the open water. And they did elude the sixteen ships at Abydos, although these had been cautioned by a friendly boat that sailed up to be on the alert in case the Athenians should try to leave the straits; but the ships commanded

text (adding *kal*) the meaning would be that they supped, some at the islands, others on the mainland.

2 *cf.* ch. xcix. (end).

3 The passage was so understood by the Scholiast (τῷ φιλίῳ ἐπίπλῳ ὑπὸ τοῦ φιλίου ἐπίπλου, τοῦτο μετὰ τοῦ στόλου τοῦ μετὰ Μινδάρου). But commentators find the construction harsh and unexampled in Thucydides with προειρήσθαι. Tucker explains: “They escaped the notice of the ships at Abydos, who had given warning to their approaching friends (Mindarus) to keep a watch for them in case of their trying to sail out.” So also Goodhart.
δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Μινδάρου ἀμα τῇ ἔω κατιδόντες ¹ τὴν
dιώξειν εὐθὺς ποιουμένας ² οὐ φθάνουσι πάσαις,³
ἀλλὰ αἱ μὲν πλείους ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰμβροῦ καὶ Λήμνου
dιέφυγον, τέσσαρες δὲ τῶν νεῶν αἱ ύσταται πλεῖ-
ουσαι καταλαμβάνονται περὶ τῶν Ἔλαιωντα.
καὶ μίαν μὲν ἐποκείλασαν κατὰ τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ
Πρωτειλάου αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσι λαμβάνουσι, δύο δὲ
ἐτέρας ἀνεν τῶν ἀνδρῶν· τὴν δὲ μίαν πρὸς τῇ
Ἰμβρῷ κευὴν κατακαίουσιν.

ΚΙΠ. Μετὰ δὲ τούτῳ ταῖς τε ἐξ Ἀβύδου
ξυμμεγείσαις καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις, ξυμπάσαις ἐξ καὶ
ὀγδοίκοντα, πολιορκήσαντες Ἔλαιωντα ταύτην
τὴν ἱμέραν, ὡς οὐ προσεχώρει, ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς
Ἀβύδου.

2 Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναίοι ψευσθέντες τῶν σκοπῶν καὶ
οὐκ ἂν οἴμομενοι σφάς λαθείν τῶν παράπλοιο
τῶν πολεμιῶν νεῶν, ἀλλὰ καθ’ ἡσυχίαν τει-
χομαχώντες, ὡς ἱσθοῦτο, εὐθὺς ἀπολυπόντες τὴν
Ερέσου κατὰ τάχος ἔβοηθουν ἐς τὸν Ἐλλη-
σποντοῦ καὶ δύο τε ναῦς τῶν Πελοποννησίων
ἀνροῦσιν, αἱ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος τότε θρασύτερον
ἐν τῇ διώξει ἀπάρασι περιέπεσον αὐτοῖς, καὶ
ἡμέρᾳ ὑστερον ἀφικόμενοι ὀρμίζονται ἐς τὸν Ἐλαι-
οῦντα καὶ ταῖς ἐκ τῆς Ἰμβροῦ ὅσαι κατέφυγον
κομίζονται καὶ ἐς τὴν ναυμαχίαν πέντε ἡμέρας
παρεσκευάζοντα.

ΚΙΒ. Μετὰ δὲ τούτῳ ἐναυμάχουν τρόπῳ τοιῶδε,
οἱ Ἀθηναίοι παρέπλευον ἐπὶ κέρως ταξάμενοι παρ’
αὐτὴν τὴν γῆν ἐπὶ τῆς Σηστοῦ, οἱ δὲ Πελοπον-

¹ κατιδόντες, Hude reads κατιδόντος, with Gertz.
² ποιουμένας, Classen's correction for ποιούμενοι of the
MSS.; Hude ποιουμένου with Krüger.

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by Mindarus, which they descried at dawn—and these immediately gave chase—they could not outstrip with their entire fleet, but though most of their ships made good their escape to Imbros and Lemnos, four of them that brought up the rear were overtaken near Elaeus. One of these, which was stranded at the sanctuary of Protesilaus, was captured with all on board, and two others without their crews; the fourth, which had been deserted by its crew, the enemy burned close to Imbros.

CIII. After this Mindarus took all his ships, including those which had been at Abydus and were now united with his fleet, eighty-six vessels in all, and for that day invested Elaeus; but when it would not yield they all sailed back to Abydus.

The Athenians at Eresus, on the other hand, misled by their scouts and never imagining that the enemy could sail past them unobserved, were assaulting the walls at their leisure; but when they learned the truth they abandoned Eresus at once and hastened with all speed to the defence of the Hellespont. And they captured two of the Peloponnesian ships, which fell in with them at that moment, having put out into the open sea too boldly in their pursuit. A day later they reached Elaeus and cast anchor; then they brought thither the ships at Imbros that had taken refuge there and spent the next five days preparing for the battle.

CIV. When that time had elapsed they began the battle in the following manner. The Athenians, arrayed in single column, were sailing close in to shore in the direction of Sestus, when the Peloponnesian ships, which fell in with them at that moment, having put out into the open sea too boldly in their pursuit. A day later they reached Elaeus and cast anchor; then they brought thither the ships at Imbros that had taken refuge there and spent the next five days preparing for the battle.

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νησιοι αισθόμενοι ἐκ τῆς Ἀβύδου ἀντανήγγον καὶ
2 αὐτοὶ. καὶ ὡς ἐγνωσαν ναυμαχήσοντες, παρε-
τεινον τὸ κέρας οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι παρὰ τὴν Χερσό-
νησον, ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ Ἰδάκου μέχρι Ἀρριανῶν,
νῆς ἐξ καὶ ἐβδομῆκοντα, οἷς ὁ Ἡλίαν ἐνοῦντο, ἵ
κοντα. κέρας δὲ τοῖς μὲν Πελοποννησίοις εἰχον
τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν Συρακόσιοι, τὸ δὲ ἔτερον αὐτὸς
Μίνδαρος καὶ τῶν νεῶν αἰ ἀριστα πλέουσαι,
Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ τοῦ μὲν ἀριστερῶν Θράσυλλος, ὁ δὲ
Θρασύβουλος τὸ δεξιὸν: οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι στρατηγοὶ
4 ὡς ἐκαστοὶ διεσάζαντο. ἐπειγομένων δὲ τῶν Πελο-
πονησίων πρότερον τε ἐξυμμείζαν, καὶ κατὰ μὲν
τὸ δεξιὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπερσχόντες αὐτοὶ τῷ
ἐυνούμῳ ἀποκλήσαι τοῦ ἐξω αὐτοὺς ἐκπλουν, εἶ
δύναστο, κατὰ δὲ τὸ μέσον ἐξώσαι πρὸς τὴν γῆν
οὐχ ἔκας οὕς, οἱ Ἀθηναίοι ἡμόντες, ἡ μὲν
ἐβούλοντο ἀποφάρξασθαι αὐτοὺς οἱ ἐναντίοι,
5 ἀντεπεξῆγαν καὶ περιεγέρνοντο τῷ πλῷ. τὸ δὲ
ἐυόνυμον αὐτοῖς ὑπερεβεβλήκει ἢδη τὴν ἄκραν ἡ
Κυνὸς σῆμα καλεῖται. τῷ δὲ μέσῳ, τοιούτῳ
ἐυμβαίνοντο, ἀσθενέσταται καὶ διεστραμμέναι ταῖς
ναυσὶ καθίσταντο, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐλάσσορας χρώ-
μενοι τὸ πλῆθος καὶ τοῦ χωρίου τοῦ περὶ τὸ Κυνὸς
σῆμα ὄξειάν καὶ γωνιῶδε τὴν περιβολὴν ἐχοῦστο,
ὥστε τὰ ἐν τῷ ἐπ᾽ ἐκεῖνα αὐτοῦ γυμνόμενα μὴ
κάτοπτα εἶναι.

CV. Προσπεσόντες οὖν οἱ Πελοποννησίοι κατὰ
τὸ μέσον ἐξέωσαν τε ἐς τὸ ἔρημον τὰς ναῦς τῶν
Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν ἐπεξέβησαν, τῷ ἔργῳ
2 πολὺ περισχόντες. ἀμύναι δὲ τῷ μέσῳ οὐθ᾽ οἱ
περὶ τὸν Θρασύβουλον ἀπὸ τοῦ δεξιοῦ ὑπὸ πλῆ-
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ponnesians, observing their movements from Abydus, went out to meet them. When they both realised that a battle was imminent, the Athenians, with seventy-six ships, extended their line parallel with the shore of the Chersonesus, from Idacus to Arrhiana, while the Peloponnesians, with eighty-six ships, extended theirs from Abydus to Dardanus. The right wing of the Peloponnesians was held by the Syracusans, the other by Mindarus himself, who had there his fastest ships; on the Athenian side, Thrasyllus had the left wing and Thrasybulus the right, the other generals being stationed at intervals throughout the line. The Peloponnesians were eager to strike the first blow, and by outflanking the Athenian right with their own left wing to cut them off from the exit to the straits, if possible, meanwhile in the centre driving them to the shore, which was not far distant. The Athenians perceived their intention, and at the point where their opponents wished to bar their way they proceeded to extend their line to prevent it, and were succeeding in this manoeuvre; indeed, their left had already passed the headland called Cynossema. But in the centre, as the result of this movement, their line of ships became weak and straggling; and especially since the number of their ships was smaller and the turn of the coast at Cynossema is sharp and angular, so that what was happening on the other side of it was not visible.

CV. Accordingly the Peloponnesians, falling upon their centre, drove the Athenian ships ashore and landed to follow up their victory, having had a decided advantage in the action. To assist their centre was in the power neither of Thrasybulus and
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θους τῶν ἐπικειμένων νεῶν ἐδύναντο οὕθ' οἱ περὶ τὸν Ὁράσυλλον ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐωνύμου (ἀφαιές τε γὰρ ἦν διὰ τὴν ἀκραν τὸ Κυνὸς σῆμα 1 καὶ ἀμα ὁ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οὐκ ἔλασσον ἐπιτεταγμένοι εἰργον αὐτοὺς), πρὶν οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι διὰ τὸ κρατήσαντες ἀδεῶς ἄλλοι ἄλλην ναῦν διώκειν 2 ἤρξαντο μέρει τινὶ σφῶν ἀτακτότεροι

3 γενέσθαι. γυνότες δὲ οἱ περὶ τὸν Ὁρασύβουλον, τὰς ἐπὶ σφίσι ναῦς ἐπεχούσας, παυσάμενοι τῆς ἐπεξαγωγῆς ἥδη τού κέρως καὶ ἐπαναστρέψαντες εὐθὺς, ἦμύναντο τε καὶ τρέπουσι, καὶ τὰς κατὰ τὸ νικήσαν τῶν Πελοποννήσιων μέρος ὑπολαβώντες πεπλανημένας ἐκοπτόν τε καὶ ἐς φόβουν τὰς πλείους ἅμαχει καθίστασαν. οἱ τε Συρακόσιοι ἑτύχανον καὶ αὐτοὶ ἥδη τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ὁράσυλλον ἐνδεδωκότες καὶ μᾶλλον ἐς φυγὴν ὀρμήσαντες, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐώρων.

CVI. Γεγεινημένης δὲ τῆς τροπῆς καὶ καταφυγόντων τῶν Πελοποννησίων πρὸς τὸν Πύδιον 3 μάλιστα ποταμὸν τὸ πρώτον, ὕστερον δὲ ἐς Ἀθηναίοι, ναῦς μὲν ὅλιγας ἐλαβον οἱ Ἁθηναίοι (στενὸς γὰρ δῶν ὁ Ἑλλησποντος βραχείας τὰς ἀποφυγὰς τοῖς ἐναντίοις παρεῖχε), τὴν μέντοι νίκην ταύτης τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐπικαιροτάτην δὴ

2 ἐσχον. φοβοῦμειν γὰρ τέως τὸ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ναυτικόν διὰ τε τὰ κατὰ βραχὺ σφάλματα καὶ ἀπὶ τὴν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ἐξομφοῦν, ἀπηλλάγησαν

1 τὸ Κυνὸς σῆμα, deleted by van Herwerden, followed by Hude.
2 διώκοντες, Vulgate, though a majority of the better MSS. have διώκοντες.
3 So C, Μείδιον ΑΒΕΦ.

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his men on the right, by reason of the multitude of the ships that were pressing hard upon them, nor of the followers of Thrasyllus on the left; for that part of the field was concealed from him by the headland of Cynossema, and at the same time the Syracusans and the rest who were arrayed against him, being not inferior in number, hemmed him in. But finally the Peloponnesians, pursuing fearlessly in the flush of victory, some chasing one vessel, some another, began to fall into disorder in a part of their own line. The Athenians under Thrasybulus, realizing this, now ceased extending their flank, and immediately facing about began to fight the ships that were bearing down upon them, and put them to rout; then intercepting the ships in the victorious part of the Peloponnesian line that had strayed out of line, they smote them and drove most of them into headlong flight without resistance. It so chanced that the Syracusans on their part had already given ground to Thrasyllus and his division, and they took to flight still more when they saw the rest fleeing.

CVI. After the rout was thus effected, the Peloponnesians fled for refuge for the most part to the river Pydias at first, but afterwards to Abydus. The Athenians took only a few ships—for the Hellespont is narrow and afforded their opponents places of refuge near at hand—yet the victory which they won in this battle was indeed most opportune. Hitherto they had been afraid of the Peloponnesian fleet, on account not only of the gradual losses they had suffered, but especially of their disaster in Sicily; but now they ceased either to reproach

1 cf. ch. xlii. 4; xcv. 7; cii. 2.
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tου σφάς τε αυτούς καταμέμφεσθαι καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ἐπὶ ἄξιοις τοῦ ἔτε τὰ ναυτικὰ νομίζειν.
3 ναῦς μέντοι τῶν ἐναντίων λαμβάνουσι Χίας μὲν ὁκτὼ, Κορινθίας δὲ πέντε, Ἀμπρακιώτιδας δὲ δύο καὶ Βοιωτίας δύο, Λευκάδων δὲ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Συρακοσίων καὶ Πελληνέων μίαν ἐκάστων· αυτοὶ δὲ πέντε καὶ δέκα ναῦς ἀπολύσαν, στήσαντες δὲ τροπαίον ἐπὶ τῇ ἄκρᾳ οὗ τὸ Κυνὸς σῆμα καὶ τὰ ναυάγια προσαγαγόμενοι καὶ νεκροὺς τοὺς ἐναντίους ὑποσπόνδους ἀποδόντες ἀπέστειλαν καὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθηνᾶς τριήρη ἄγγελον
5 τῆς νίκης. οἱ δὲ ἀφικομένης τῆς νεώς καὶ ἀνέλπιστον τὴν εὐτυχίαν ἀκούσαντες ἐπὶ τε ταῖς περὶ τὴν Ἐὐβοιαν ἁρτὶ ἐξημφοραῖ καὶ κατὰ τὴν στάσιν ἐγεγενημένας πολὺ ἐπερρώσθησαν καὶ ἐνόμισαν σφόσιν ἐπὶ δυνᾶτα εἶναι τὰ πράγματα, ἣν προθύμοις ἀντιλαμβάνονται, περιγενέσθαι.

CVII. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν ναυμαχίαν ἡμέρα τετάρτη ὑπὸ σπουδῆς ἐπισκευάσαντες τὰς ναῦς οἱ ἐν Σηστῷ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπέπλευσαν ἐπὶ Κύζικον ἀφεσθηκὼς καὶ κατιδόντες κατὰ Ἀρτάγην καὶ Πρίαπον τὰς ἀπὸ τοῦ Βυζαντίου ὀκτὼ ναῦς ὀρμούσας, ἐπιπλέουσαντες καὶ μάχη κρατῆσαντες τοὺς ἐν τῇ γῇ ἔλαβον τὰς ναύς. ἀφικόμενοι δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Κύζικον ἀπείχοστον ὅσον προσηγά-2 γοντο πάλιν καὶ χρήματα ἀνέπραξαν. ἐπιπλέουσαν δὲ ἐν τούτῳ καὶ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐκ τῆς Ἀβύδου ἐπὶ τὸν Ἐλαιοῦντα καὶ τῶν σφέτερον νεῶν τῶν αἴχμαλωτῶν ὃσα ἦσαν ύγεῖς ἐκομίσαντο (τὰς δὲ ἄλλας Ἐλαιοῦσιοι κατέκαυσαν), καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἐὐβοιαν ἀπέπεμψαν Ἰπποκράτη καὶ Ἐπικλέα κομίσαντος τὰς ἐκείθεν ναῦς.

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themselves or to consider their enemy any longer of any account in naval matters. However, they did capture of the enemy's fleet eight Chian ships, five Corinthian, two Ambracian, two Boeotian, and one each belonging to the Leucadians, Lacedaemonians, Syracusans, and Pellenians; and they lost fifteen themselves. So they set up a trophy on the headland where the Cynossema stands, brought in the wreckage, restored to the enemy their dead under a truce, and sent a trireme to Athens to announce their victory. When the ship arrived and the Athenians heard the news of the good fortune that was beyond their hopes, coming as it did on the heels of the disasters that had recently befallen them in Euboea and in the course of their factional dissensions, they were greatly encouraged, and believed that their cause might still prevail if they should zealously lay their hands to the work.

CVII. On the fourth day after the battle, after they had hastily refitted their ships, the Athenians at Sestos sailed against Cyzicus, which had revolted; and desiring the eight ships from Byzantium lying at anchor off Harpagium and Priapus, they sailed against them, defeated in battle the forces which on shore aided them, and captured the ships. Then going on to Cyzicus, they brought it back into the Athenian alliance, since it had no walls, and levied upon it a fine of money. Meanwhile the Peloponnesians on their part left Abydus and sailed to Elaeus, where they recovered such of their captured ships as were sound—the Elaensians had burned the rest—and sent Hippocrates and Epicles to Euboea to fetch the ships that were there.

1 cf. ch. lxxx. 4.
CVIII. Κατέπλευσε δὲ ύπο τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τούτους καὶ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης ταῖς τρισὶ καὶ δέκα
ναυσίν ἀπὸ τῆς Καύνου καὶ Φασιλίδος ἐς τὴν
Σάμου, ἀγγέλλων ὅτι τὰς τε Φοινίκας ναῦς
ἀποτρέψειε Πελοποννησίας ὡςτε μὴ ἐλθεῖν, καὶ
tὸν Τισσαφέρνη ὄτι φίλων πεποιήκοι μᾶλλον

2 'Αθηναίοις ἡ πρότερον, καὶ πληρώσας ναῦς
ἐννέα πρὸς αῖς εἴηεν Ἀλκιαρνασσάς τε πολλὰ
χρήματα εξεπράξε καὶ Κῶν ἐτείχσεν. ταῦτα δὲ
πράξας ἀρχοντα ἐν τῇ Κῶ καταστήσας πρὸς τὸ
μετόπωρον ἥδη ἐς τὴν Σάμου κατέπλευσεν.

3 Καὶ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσπενδου, ὡς
ἐπύθετο τὰς τῶν Πελοποννησίων ναῦς ἐκ τῆς
Μιλήτου ἐς τὸν Ἐλλησπόντου πεπλευκίας,

4 ἀναζεύξας ἠλαινεν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰωνίας. ἀντων δὲ
tῶν Πελοποννησίων ἐν τῷ Ἐλλησπόντῳ, Ἀρτ-
ἀνδριο (εἰς ἐς Ἀιόλῆς) παρακομισάμενοι ἐκ τῆς
Ἀβύδου πεζῆ διὰ τῆς Ἰδῆς τοῦ ὅρους ὄπλιτας
ἐσηγάγοντο ἐς τὴν πόλιν, ὑπὸ Ἀρσάκου τοῦ
Πέρσου, Τισσαφέρνους ὑπάρχο, ἀδικούμενοι,
 resizeMode="contain" style="display: block; text-align: center;" src="https://example.com/longimage.jpg"

οὔπερ καὶ Δηλίους τοὺς Ἀτραμύττειον κατοική-
σαντας, ὅτε ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων Δῆλον καθάρσεως
ἐνεκα ἀνέστησαν, ἔχεραν προσποιησάμενος ἀδη-
λον καὶ ἐπαγγέλαια στρατείαν αὐτῶν τοῖς
βελτίστοις, ἐξαγαγόν ὡς ἑπὶ φιλία καὶ ἐξαμαχία,
τηρῆς ἀριστοποιουμένους καὶ περιστήσας τοὺς

5 έαυτοῦ κατηκόντεσεν. φοβούμενοι οὖν αὐτῶν διὰ
tοῦτο τὸ ἐχαργον μὴ ποτε καὶ περὶ σφᾶς τι παρα-

νομήση, καὶ ἠλλα ἐπιβάλλοντοσ αὐτῶν ἄντε χέρεων

1 ἀρχοντα, Β, Hude ἀρχοντα with most MSS.
2 ἠλλα, Hude reads ἀμα with Poppo-Stahl.
CVIII. At about this same time Alcibiades sailed back to Samos with the thirteen ships\(^1\) from Caunus and Phaselis, reporting that he had prevented the coming of the Phoenician ships to join the Peloponnesians and that he had made Tissaphernes more friendly to the Athenians than before. He then manned nine ships in addition to those he had, and exacted much money of the Halicarnassians, and also fortified Cos. Having done these things and appointed a governor at Cos, when it was already nearing autumn he returned to Samos.

As for Tissaphernes, on hearing that the Peloponnesian fleet had sailed from Miletus to the Hellespont, he broke up his camp at Aspendus and set out for Ionia. For while the Peloponnesians were in the Hellespont, the Antandrians, who are Aeolians, had brought some hoplites from Abydus overland by way of Mount Ida and introduced them into their city, since they were being unjustly treated by Arsaces the Persian, lieutenant of Tissaphernes. Now this was the man who, when the Delians settled at Atramytteium,\(^2\) at the time when they were removed from Delos by the Athenians for the purpose of purifying that island, professing a quarrel which he did not openly declare and proffering opportunity of military service to their leading men, had led them out on an expedition on a pretence of friendship and alliance, and then, waiting until they were at their midday meal, had surrounded them with his own troops and shot them down. The Antandrians, therefore, fearing that on account of this act of his he might some day commit some outrage upon them also, and because, furthermore, he was imposing upon them

\(^1\) cf. ch. lxxviii. 1.\(^2\) cf. v. 1.
οὐκ ἑδύναντο, ἐκβάλλουσι τοὺς φρουροὺς αὐτοῦ ἐκ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως.

CIX. Ὁ δὲ Τισσαφέρνης αἰσθόμενος καὶ τοῦτο τῶν Πελοποννησίων τὸ ἔργον καὶ οὐ μόνον τὰ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ καὶ Κυίδῳ (καὶ ἑνταῦθα γὰρ αὐτοῦ ἐξεπεπτώκεσαν οἱ φρουροὶ), διαβεβλῆσθαι τε νομίσας αὐτοῖς σφόδρα καὶ δείσας μὴ καὶ ἄλλο τι ἐτὶ βλάπτωσι, καὶ ἀμα ἄχθομενος εἰ Φαρναβάζος ἐξ ἑλάσσονος χρόνου καὶ δαπάνης δεξαμενος αὐτοὺς κατορθώσει τι μᾶλλον τῶν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, πορεύεσθαι διενοεῖτο πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου, ὥπως μέμψηται τε τῶν περὶ τὴν Ἀντανδρὸν γεγενημένων καὶ τὰς διαβολὰς καὶ περὶ τῶν Φοινικῶν νεῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὡς εὐπρεπέστατα ἀπολογήσηται. καὶ ἄφικόμενος πρῶτον ἐς Ἐφεσον θυσίαν ἐποιήσατο τῇ Ἀρτέμιδι.
burdens which they were not able to bear, had driven his garrison out of their acropolis.

CIX. When Tissaphernes heard of this further act on the part of the Peloponnesians, in addition to what they had done at Miletus¹ and Cnidos,²—for there also his garrisons had been expelled—thinking that he had got into exceeding disrepute with them and fearing that they might do him some further mischief still, and at the same time because he was vexed that Pharnabazus should accept their services, and in less time and at less expense than himself be more successful in coping with the Athenians—for all these reasons he determined to go to the Hellespont and see the Peloponnesians, that he might complain of what had been done at Antandros and might also defend himself as plausibly as he could against the slanderous charges they made against him in connection with the Phoenician ships and other matters. And so he came first to Ephesus and offered sacrifice to Artemis.

¹ cf. ch. lxxxiv. 4. ² cf. ch. xxxv. 1.
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