PLUTARCH'S LIVES

V
PLUTARCH'S LIVES
WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
BERNADOTTE PERRIN
IN ELEVEN VOLUMES
V
AGESILAUS AND POMPEY
PELOPIDAS AND MARCELLUS
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As in the preceding volumes of this series, agreement between the Sintenis (Teubner, 1873–1875) and Bekker (Tauchnitz, 1855–1857) editions of the Parallel Lives has been taken as the basis for the text. Any preference of one to the other, and any departure from both, have been indicated. An abridged account of the manuscripts of Plutarch may be found in the Introduction to the first volume. Of the Lives presented in this volume, the Agesilaüs and Pompey are contained in the Codex Sangermanensis (S8) and the Codex Seitenstettensis (S), and in a few instances weight has been given to readings from the Codex Matritensis (M3), on the authority of the collations of Charles Graux, as published in Bursians Jahresbericht (1884). No attempt has been made, naturally, to furnish either a diplomatic text or a full critical apparatus. For these, the reader must still be referred to the major edition of Sintenis (Leipzig, 1839–1846, 4 voll., 8vo). The reading which follows the colon in the critical notes is that of the Teubner Sintenis, and also, unless vi
PREFATORY NOTE

otherwise stated in the note, of the Tauchnitz Bekker.

All the standard translations of the Lives have been carefully compared and utilized, including that of the Pompey by Professor Long.

B. PERRIN.

New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.
March, 1917.
ORDER OF THE PARALLEL LIVES IN THIS EDITION IN THE CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCE OF THE GREEK LIVES.

**Volume I.**
(1) Theseus and Romulus. Comparison.
(2) Lycurgus and Numa. Comparison.
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**Volume II.**
(4) Themistocles and Camillus.
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THE TRADITIONAL ORDER OF THE PARALLEL LIVES.

(1) Theseus and Romulus.
(2) Lycurgus and Numa.
(3) Solon and Publicola.
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(20) Demosthenes and Cicero.
(21) Demetrius and Antony.
(22) Dion and Brutus.
(23) Artaxerxes.
(24) Aratus.
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ΑΓΗΣΙΛΑΟΣ

I. Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ Ζευξίδάμου βασιλεύσας ἐπι-θανὸς Λακεδαιμονίων, κατέλιπεν ύπον ἐκ γυναικὸς εὐδοκίμου, Λαμπιδοῦς, Ἀγιο-, καὶ πολὺ νεῶτερον ἐξ Εὐπωλίας τῆς Μελισσιπίδα θυγατρός, Ἀγη-σίλαον. ἔπει δὲ τῆς βασιλείας Ἀγιο ἀριστο-κούσης κατὰ τῶν νόμων ἱδιότης ἐδόκει βιοτεύσειν ὁ Ἀγησίλαος, ἦχθη τὴν λεγομένην ἀγωγήν ἐν Λακεδαιμονίῳ, σκληρὰν μὲν οὖσαν τῇ διαίτῃ καὶ πολύπονον, παιδεύοντον δὲ τοὺς νέους ἀρχεθαί.

2 διὸ καὶ φασιν ὑπὸ τοῦ Σιμωνίδου τῆς Σπάρτης προσηγορεῦσθαι "δαμασίμβροτον," ὡς μάλιστα διὰ τῶν ἑθῶν τοὺς πολίτας τοῖς νόμοις πειθημένους καὶ χειροίθεις ποιοῦσαν, ὡσπερ ὑπ’ αὐτοὺς εὐθὺς ἐξ ἀρχῆς δαμαζομένους. ταύτης ἀφήσων ὁ νόμος τῆς ἀνάγκης τοὺς ἐπὶ βασιλείᾳ τρεφομένους 3 παίδας. Ἀγησιλάω δὲ καὶ τοῦτο ὑπήρξεν ἱδιον, ἐλθεῖν ἐπὶ τὸ ἀρχεῖν μὴ ἀπαίδευσθαι τοῦ ἀρχε-θαί. διὸ καὶ πολὺ τῶν βασιλεῶν ἐναρμοστό-τατον αὐτὸν τοῖς ὑπηκόοις παρέσχε, τῷ φύσει ἡγεμονικῷ καὶ βασιλικῷ προσκήπτησάμενος ἀπὸ τῆς ἀγωγῆς τὸ δημοτικὸ καὶ φιλάνθρωπον.

Π. Ἐν δὲ ταῖς καλουμέναις ἀγέλαις τῶν συν-τρεφομένων παίδων Λύσανδρον ἐσχεν ἐραστήν,

1 τοῦ ἀρχέσθαι with Ma and Cobet: ἀρχέσθαι.
AGESILAUS

I. Archidamus, the son of Zeuxidamas, after an illustrious reign over the Lacedaemonians, left behind him a son, Agis, by Lampido, a woman of honourable family; and a much younger son, Agesilaüs, by Eupolia, the daughter of Melesippidas. The kingdom belonged to Agis by law, and it was thought that Agesilaüs would pass his life in a private station. He was therefore given the so-called “agoge,” or course of public training in Sparta, which, although austere in its mode of life and full of hardships, educated the youth to obedience. For this reason it was, we are told, that Simonides gave Sparta the epithet of “man-subduing,” since more than in any other state her customs made her citizens obedient to the laws and tractable, like horses that are broken in while yet they are colts. From this compulsory training the law exempts the heirs-apparent to the throne. But Agesilaüs was singular in this also, that he had been educated to obey before he came to command. For this reason he was much more in harmony with his subjects than any of the kings; to the commanding and kingly traits which were his by nature there had been added by his public training those of popularity and kindliness.

II. While he was among the so-called “bands” of boys who were reared together, he had as his
εκπλαγέντα μάλιστα τῷ κοσμῷ τῆς φύσεως αὐτοῦ. φιλονεικότατος γὰρ ών καὶ θυμοειδές· στατος ἐν τοῖς νέοις καὶ πάντα πρωτεύειν βουλόμενος, καὶ τὸ σφοδρὸν ἔχων καὶ ῥαγδαῖον ἁμαχον καὶ δυσεκβίαστον, εὐπειθεία πάλιν αὐ καὶ πράοτητι τοιοῦτος ἦν οίος φόβῳ μηδὲν, αἰσχῦν δὲ πάντα ποιεῖν τὰ προστατόμενα, καὶ τοῖς ψόγοις ἀλγύνεσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ τοὺς πόνους βαρύνεσθαι·

2 τὴν δὲ τοῦ σκέλους πήρωσιν ἢ τε ὀρα τοῦ σωματος ἀνθούντος ἐπέκρυπτε, καὶ τὸ ῥαδίως φέρειν καὶ ἱλαρός τὸ τοιοῦτο, παίζοντα καὶ σκώπτοντα πρῶτον ἐαυτόν, οὐ μικρὸν ἦν ἐπανόρθωμα τοῦ πάθους, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν φιλοτιμίαν ἐκδηλοτέραν ἐποίει, πρὸς μηδένα πόνον μηδὲ πράξειν ἀπαγορεύοντος αὐτοῦ διὰ τὴν χωλότητα. τῆς δὲ μορφῆς εἰκόνα μὲν οὐκ ἔχομεν (αὐτὸς γὰρ οὐκ ἠθέλησεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀποθνήσκων ἀπείπε “μήτε πλαστὰν μήτε μιμηλάν” τινα ποιήσασθαι τοῦ σώματος εἰκόνα), λέγεται δὲ μικρὸς τε γενέσθαι καὶ τὴν ὄψιν εὐκαταφρόνητος· ἢ δὲ ἱλαρότης καὶ τὸ εὕθυμον ἐν ἄπαντι καιρῷ καὶ παγυώνεις, ἀχθειόν δὲ καὶ πραχὺ μηδέποτε μήτε φωνῇ μήτε ὀψεὶ, τῶν καλῶν καὶ ὀφαίοιν ἑρασμιώτερον αὐτὸν ἀχρι γῆρως παρεῖχεν. ὥσ δὲ Θεόφραστος ἵστορεί, τὸν Ἀρχίδαμον ἐξημώσαν οἱ ἐφοροὶ γῆμαντα γυναίκα μικράν. “Οὐ γὰρ βασιλεῖς,” ἐφασαν, 597 “ἀμμιν, ἀλλὰ βασιλείδια γεννάσει.”

III. Βασιλεύοντος δὲ Ἄγιον ἤκεν Ἁλκιβιάδης ἐκ Σικελίας φυγάς εἰς Λακεδαιμονα· καὶ χρῶνον οὐπω πολὺν ἐν τῇ πόλει διάγων, αἰτίαν ἐσχή τῇ
lover Lysander,\textsuperscript{1} who was smitten particularly with his native decorum. For although he was contentious and high-spirited beyond his fellows, wishing to be first in all things, and having a vehemence and fury which none could contend with or overwhelm, on the other hand he had such a readiness to obey and such gentleness, that he did whatever was enjoined upon him, not at all from a sense of fear, but always from a sense of honour, and was more distressed by censure than he was oppressed by hardships. As for his deformity, the beauty of his person in its youthful prime covered this from sight, while the ease and gaiety with which he bore such a misfortune, being first to jest and joke about himself, went far towards rectifying it. Indeed, his lameness brought his ambition into clearer light, since it led him to decline no hardship and no enterprise whatever. We have no likeness of him (for he himself would not consent to one, and even when he lay dying forbade the making of "either statue or picture" of his person), but he is said to have been a little man of unimposing presence. And yet his gaiety and good spirits in every crisis, and his raillery, which was never offensive or harsh either in word or look, made him more lovable, down to his old age, than the young and beautiful. But according to Theophrastus, Archidamus was fined by the ephors for marrying a little woman, "For she will bear us," they said, "not kings, but kinglets."

III. It was during the reign of Agis that Alcibiades came from Sicily as an exile to Sparta, and he had not been long in the city when he incurred the charge of illicit intercourse with Timæa,

\textsuperscript{1} Cf. \textit{Lycurgus}, xvii. 1; \textit{Lysander}, xxii. 3.
γυναίκι τοῦ βασιλέως, Τιμαία, συνείναι. καὶ τὸ γεννηθὲν ἐξ αὐτῆς παιδάριον ὅνκ ἐφή γυνώσκειν ὁ Ἄγιος, ἀλλ' ἐξ Ἀλκιβιάδου γεγονέναι. τοῦτο δὲ οὐ πάντως δυσκόλως τὴν Τιμαίαν ἐνεγκείν θύει Δοῦρες, ἀλλὰ καὶ ψιθυρίζουσαν ὦκκοι πρὸς τὰς εἰλικτίδας Ἀλκιβιάδην τὸ παιδίον, οὐ Δεστυχίδην, καλεῖν καὶ μέντοι καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην αὐτὸν οὐ πρὸς ὦβριν τῇ Τιμαίᾳ φἀναι πλησιάζειν, ἀλλὰ φιλοτιμοῦμεν βασιλεύεσθαι Σπαρτιάτας ὑπὸ τῶν ἐξ ἕαυτοῦ γεγονότων. διὰ ταῦτα μὲν τὴς Δακεδαίμονος Ἀλκιβιάδης ὑπεξήλθε, φοβηθεὶς τῶν Ἄγιον· ὅ δὲ παῖς τὸν μὲν ἄλλον χρόνον ὑποττότης ἦν τῷ Ἄγιοι, καὶ ἡγησίον τιμὴν ὦκκ εἶχε παρ' αὐτῷ, νοσοῦντι δὲ προσπεσών καὶ δακρύων ἐπείσεν υἱὸν ἀποφήμαι πολλῶν ἐαυτόν.

3 Οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τελευτήσαντος τοῦ Ἄγιοδος ὁ Λύσαινδρος, ἣδη κατανειναμαχηκὼς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ μέγατον ἐν Σπάρτῃ δυνάμενος, τὸν Ἀγησίλαον ἐπὶ τὴν βασιλείαν προῆγεν, ὡς οὐ προσηκούσαν διὰ τὸ νόθῳ τῷ Δεστυχίδῃ. πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν, διὰ τὴν ἁρετὴν 1 τοῦ Ἀγησίλαον καὶ τὸ συντετράβαθαι καὶ μετεσχηκέναι τῆς ἀγωγῆς, ἐφιλοτιμόνυτο καὶ συνέπραττον αὐτῷ προβάμως. ὁ δὲ Διοπείθης ἀνήρ χρησμολόγος ἐν Σπάρτῃ, μαντεῖοι τε παλαιῶν ὑπόπλεως καὶ δοκῶν περὶ τὰ θεῖα σοφὸς εἶναι καὶ περιττὸς.

4 οὕτως οὖκ ἐφὶ θεμιτῶν εἶναι χωλῶν γενέσθαι τῆς Δακεδαίμονος βασιλεία, καὶ χρησμὸν ἐν τῇ δίκῃ τοιοῦτον ἀνεγίνωσκε·

Φράζεο δὴ, Σπάρτη, καίπερ μεγάλαυχος ἐοῦσα, μὴ σέθεν ἄρτιποδὸς βλάστῃ χολὴ βασιλεία·

1 διὰ τὴν ἁρετὴν Coraës and Bekker, after Bryan: τὴν ἁρετὴν.
the wife of the king. The child, too, that was born of her, Agis refused to recognize as his own, declaring that Alcibiades was its father. Duris says that Timaea was not very much disturbed at this, but in whispers to her Helot maids at home actually called the child Alcibiades, not Leotychides: moreover, that Alcibiades himself also declared that he had not approached Timaea out of wanton passion, but because he was ambitious to have the Spartans reigned over by his descendants. On this account Alcibiades withdrew from Sparta, being in fear of Agis; and the boy was always an object of suspicion to Agis, and was not honoured by him as legitimate. But when the king lay sick, the supplications and tears of Leotychides prevailed upon him to declare him his son in the presence of many witnesses.

Notwithstanding this, after the death of Agis, Lysander, who by this time had subdued the Athenians at sea and was a man of the greatest influence in Sparta, tried to advance Agesilaüs to the throne, on the plea that Leotychides was a bastard and had no claim upon it. Many of the other citizens also, owing to the excellence of Agesilaüs and the fact that he had been reared with them under the common restraints of the public training, warmly espoused the plan of Lysander and co-operated with him. But there was a diviner in Sparta, named Diopeithes, who was well supplied with ancient prophecies, and was thought to be eminently wise in religious matters. This man declared it contrary to the will of Heaven that a lame man should be king of Sparta, and cited at the trial of the case the following oracle:

"Bethink thee now, O Sparta, though thou art very glorious, lest from thee, sound of foot, there

1 Cf. Alcibiades, xxiii. 7 f. 2 In 398 B.C.
δηρὸν γὰρ νοῦσοι σε κατασχῆσουσιν ἀελπτοὶ
φθισιβρότοι τε ἐπὶ κύμα κυλωνόμενον πολέ-
μοιο.

5 πρὸς ταῦτα Δύσανδρος ἐλεγεν ὡς, εἰ πάνυ φο-
βοῦντο τὸν χρησμὸν οἱ Σπαρτιάται, φυλακτέον
ἀυτοῖς εἰς τὸν Λεωτυχίδην· οὐ γὰρ εἰ προσ-
πταίσας τις τὸν πόδα βασιλεύοι, τῷ θεῷ δια-
φέρειν, ἄλλ' εἰ μὴ γνήσιος οὖν μηδὲ Ἡρακλείδης,
τούτῳ τὴν χωλὴν εἶναι βασιλείαν. ὁ δὲ Ἀγη-
σίλαος ἐφι καὶ τὸν Ποσειδῶ καταμαρτυρεῖν τοῦ
Λεωτυχίδου τὴν νοθείαν, ἐκβαλόντα σεισμῷ τοῦ
θαλάμου τὸν Ἀγιν. ἀπ' ἐκείνου δὲ πλέον ἢ δέκα
μηρῶν διελθόντων γενέσθαι τὸν Λεωτυχίδην.

IV. Οὕτω δὲ καὶ διὰ ταῦτα βασιλεύσ ἄπο-
δειχθεὶς ὁ Ἀγησίλαος εὐθὺς εἶχε καὶ τὰ χρή-
ματα τοῦ Ἀμαδ. ὡς νόθον ἀπελάσας τὸν Λεω-
τυχίδην. ὧδ' δὲ τοὺς ἀπὸ μητρὸς οἰκείους
ἐπιεικεῖς μὲν ὄντας, ἵσχυρῶς δὲ πενομένους, ἀπέ-
νειμεν αὐτοῖς τὰ ἰμίσεα τῶν χρημάτων, εὖνοιαν
ἐαυτῷ καὶ δόξαν ἀντὶ φθόνοι καὶ δυσμενείας
ἐπὶ τῇ κληρονομίᾳ κατασκευαζόμενος. ὁ δὲ
φήσειν ὁ Ἐνοφῶν, ὅτι πάντα τῇ πατρίδι πειθό-
μενος ἵσχυε πλείστον, ὡστε ποιεῖν ὁ βούλοιτο,
2 τοιούτων ἔστι. τῶν ἐφόρων ἢ πάντῃ καὶ τῶν
γερόντων τὸ μέγιστον ἐν τῇ πολιτείᾳ κράτος,
ὅν οἰ μὲν ἐναιντὸν ἄρχουσι μόνον, οἱ δὲ χέρωντες
diā βίου ταῦτην ἔχουσι τὴν τιμὴν, ἐπὶ τῶ μὴ
πάντα τοῖς βασιλεύσιν ἐξεῖναι συνταχθέντες,
AGESILAUS, iii. 4–iv. 2

spring a maimed royalty; for long will unexpected toils oppress thee, and onward-rolling billows of man-destroying war."

To this Lysander answered that, in case the Spartans stood in great fear of the oracle, they must be on their guard against Leotychides; for it mattered not to the god that one who halted in his gait should be king, but if one who was not lawfully begotten, nor even a descendant of Heracles, should be king, this was what the god meant by the "maimed royalty." And Agesilaiis declared that Poseidon also had borne witness to the bastardy of Leotychides, for he had cast Agis forth from his bedchamber by an earthquake, and after this more than ten months elapsed before Leotychides was born.¹

IV. In this way, and for these reasons, Agesilaiis was appointed king, and straightway enjoyed possession of the estates of Agis as well as his throne, after expelling Leotychides as a bastard. But seeing that his kinsmen on his mother's side, though worthy folk, were excessively poor, he distributed among them the half of his estates, thereby making his inheritance yield him good-will and reputation instead of envy and hatred. As for Xenophon's statement² that by obeying his country in everything he won very great power, so that he did what he pleased, the case is as follows. At that time the ephors and the senators had the greatest power in the state, of whom the former hold office for a year only, while the senators enjoy their dignity for life, their offices having been instituted to restrain the power of the kings, as I have said in my Life of

¹ Cf. Alcibiades, xxiii. 8; Lysander, xxii. 3ff.; Xenophon, Hellenica, iii. 3, 2. ² Xenophon's Agesilaiis, vi. 4.
PLUTARCH'S LIVES

ψ ς ἐν τοῖς περὶ Δυκούργου γέγραπται. διὸ καὶ πατρικὴν τινα πρὸς αὐτοῦς ἀπὸ τοῦ παλαιοῦ διεστέλουν εὐθὺς οἱ βασιλεῖς φιλονεικίαν καὶ δια-
3 φορὰν παραλαμβάνοντες. ὦ δὲ Ἀγησίλαος ἐπὶ τὴν ἐναντίαν ὅδὸν ἦλθε, καὶ τὸ πολεμεῖν καὶ τὸ προσκρούειν αὐτοῖς ἐσας ἐθεράπευε, πάσης μὲν ἀπ’ ἑκείνων πράξεως ἀρχόμενος, εἰ δὲ κλη-
θεῖς, θάττον ἡ βάδην ἐπειγόμενος, ὁσάκις δὲ τύχοι καθήμενος ἐν τῷ βασιλικῷ θόκῳ καὶ χρη-
ματίζων, ἐπιοῦσί τοῖς ἐφόροις ὑπεξανίστατο, τῶν δ’ εἰς τὴν γερουσίαν αἱ καταταττομένων ἐκάστω
598 4 χλαίναν ἐπεμπτε καὶ βοῦν ἀριστεῖον. ἐκ δὲ τούτων τιμῶν δοκῶν καὶ μεγαλύνειν τὸ ἄξιομα τῆς ἑκείνων ἀρχῆς, ἐλάνθανεν αὐξῶν τὴν ἐαυ-
τοῦ δύναμιν καὶ τῇ βασιλείᾳ προστιθέμενος μέγεθος ἐκ τῆς πρὸς αὐτοῦ εὔνοιας συγχωροῦ-
μενον.

V. Ἐν δὲ ταῖς πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους πολίτας ὀµιλίαις ἐχθρὸς ἢν ἀµεµπτότερος ἡ φίλος. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ ἐχθροὺς ἀδίκως οὐκ ἐβλαπτε, τοῖς δὲ φίλοις καὶ τὰ µὴ δίκαια συνέπραττε. καὶ τοὺς µὲν ἐχθροὺς ἦσαχυντο µῆ τιµῶν κατορθούντας, τοὺς δὲ φίλους οὐκ ἐδύνατο ψέγευν ἀµαρτάνου-
τας, ἀλλὰ καὶ βοηθῶν ἡγάλλετο καὶ συνεξα-
μαρτάνων αὐτοῖς: οὐδὲν γὰρ ὤτε τῶν φιλικῶν
2 ὑπουργηµάτων αἰσχρὸν εἶναι. τοῖς δ’ αὐ δια-
φόροις πταίσασι πρῶτος συναχθόµενος καὶ δη-
θεῖςι συµπράττων προθύµως ἐδηµαγωγεῖ καὶ προσήγετο πάντας. ὄρωντες οὖν οἱ ἐφοροὶ ταῦτα καὶ φοβούµενοι τὴν δύναµιν ἐξηµίσαν αὐτοῦ, αἰτίαν ὑπειπόντες ὅτι τοὺς κοινοὺς πολίτας ἰδίους
κτάται.
Lycurgus. Therefore from the outset, and from generation to generation, the kings were traditionally at feud and variance with them. But Agesilaüs took the opposite course. Instead of colliding and fighting with them, he courted their favour, winning their support before setting out on any undertaking; and whenever he was invited to meet them, hastening to them on the run. If ever the ephors visited him when he was seated in his royal chair and administering justice, he rose in their honour; and as men were from time to time made members of the senate, he would send each one a cloak and an ox as a mark of honour. Consequently, while he was thought to be honouring and exalting the dignity of their office, he was unawares increasing his own influence and adding to the power of the king a greatness which was conceded out of good-will towards him.

V. In his dealings with the rest of the citizens he was less blame-worthy as an enemy than as a friend; for he would not injure his enemies without just cause, but joined his friends even in their unjust practices. And whereas he was ashamed not to honour his enemies when they did well, he could not bring himself to censure his friends when they did amiss, but actually prided himself on aiding them and sharing in their misdeeds. For he thought no aid disgraceful that was given to a friend. But if, on the other hand, his adversaries stumbled and fell, he was first to sympathize with them and give them zealous aid if they desired it, and so won the hearts and the allegiance of all. The ephors, accordingly, seeing this, and fearing his power, laid a fine upon him, alleging as a reason that he made the citizens his own, who should be the common property of the state.

1 Chapters v. 6 f.; vii. 1 f.
Καθάπερ γὰρ οἱ φυσικοὶ τὸ νεῖκος ὀδυνται καὶ τὴν ἕρω, εἰ τῶν ὁλων ἔξαρεθένη, στῆναι μὲν ἄν τὰ οὐράνια, παύσασθαι δὲ πάντων τὴν γένεσιν καὶ κῶψιν ὑπὸ τῆς πρὸς πάντα πάντων ἀρμονίας, οὕτως ἑοικεν ὁ Δακωνικὸς νομοθέτης ὑπέκκαυμα τῆς ἀρετῆς ἐμβαλεῖν εἰς τὴν πολιτείαν τὸ φιλότιμον καὶ φιλόνεικον, ἀεὶ τινα τοῖς ἁγαθοῖς διαφοράν καὶ ἀμιλλὰν εἶναι πρὸς ἄλλη- λους βουλόμενος, τὴν δὲ ἄνθυπεικοῦσαν τὸ ἀνελέγκτῳ χάριν ἄργην καὶ ἀναγώνιστον οὕσαν οὐκ ὀρθῶς ὀμόνοιαν λέγεσθαι. τούτῳ δὲ ἀμέλει συνεφορακέναι καὶ τὸν "Ομηρον ὀδυνταί τινες" οὐ γὰρ ἄν τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα ποιῆσαι χαίροντα τοῦ Ὀδυσσέως καὶ τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως εἰς λοιδορίαν προσαχθέντων "ἐκπάγλους ἐπέεσσιν," εἰ μὴ μέγα τοῖς κοινοῖς ἁγαθὸν ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι τὸν πρὸς ἄλλη- λους ἔλικον καὶ τὴν διαφορὰν τῶν ἀριστῶν. ταύτα μὲν οὖν οὐκ ἂν οὕτως τις ἀπλῶς συγχωρήσειν. αἱ γὰρ ὑπερβολαὶ τῶν φιλονεικίων χαλε- παὶ ταῖς πόλεσι καὶ μεγάλους κυνήγουσι ἔχουσιν.

VI. Τοῦ δὲ Ἀγνίσιλαον τὴν βασιλείαν νεωστὶ παρειληφότοις, ἀπηγγειλλὼν τῖνες ἐξ Ἀσίας ἤκου- τες ὡς ὁ Περσῶν βασιλεὺς παρασκευάζοντο μεγάλῳ στόλῳ Δακεδαιμονίους ἐκβαλεῖν τῆς βαλάσσης. οὗ δὲ Λύσανδρος ἐπιθυμῶν αὕθις εἰς Ἀσίαν ἀποσταλήναι καὶ βοηθῆσαι τοῖς φίλοις, οὕς αὐτὸς μὲν ἄρχοντας καὶ κυρίους τῶν πόλεων ἀπέλυτε, κακῶς δὲ χρόμενοι καὶ βιαίως τοῖς πράγμασιν ἐξέπιπτον ὑπὸ τῶν πολι- τῶν καὶ ἀπέθνησαν, ἀνέπεες τὸν Ἀγνίσιλαον ἐπιθέσθαι τῇ στρατείᾳ καὶ προπολεμῆσαι τῆς

1 πάντων Coraës and Bekker have πάντως (utterly), an early, anonymous correction.
Natural philosophers are of the opinion that, if strife and discord should be banished from the universe, the heavenly bodies would stand still, and all generation and motion would cease in consequence of the general harmony. And so the Spartan lawgiver seems to have introduced the spirit of ambition and contention into his civil polity as an incentive to virtue, desiring that good citizens should always be somewhat at variance and in conflict with one another, and deeming that complaisance which weakly yields without debate, which knows no effort and no struggle, to be wrongly called concord. And some think that Homer also was clearly of this mind; for he would not have represented Agamemnon as pleased when Odysseus and Achilles were carried away into abuse of one another with "frightful words," if he had not thought the general interests likely to profit by the mutual rivalry and quarrelling of the chieftains. This principle, however, must not be accepted without some reservations; for excessive rivalries are injurious to states, and productive of great perils.

VI. Agesilaüs had but recently come to the throne, when tidings were brought from Asia that the Persian king was preparing a great armament with which to drive the Lacedaemonians from the sea. Now, Lysander was eager to be sent again into Asia, and to aid his friends there. These he had left governors and masters of the cities, but owing to their unjust and violent conduct of affairs, they were being driven out by the citizens, and even put to death. He therefore persuaded Agesilaüs to undertake the expedition and make war in behalf of

1 Odyssey, viii. 75 ff.
'Ελλάδος, ἀπωτάτω διαβάντα καὶ φθάσαντα τὴν 2 τοῦ βαρβάρου παρασκευήν. ἡμα δὲ τοῖς ἐν Ἀσίᾳ φίλοις ἐπέστελλε πέμπτειν εἰς Λακεδαιμονα καὶ στρατηγὸν Ἀγγείλαον αἴτεσθαι. παρελεθὼν ὑπὸ εἰς τὸ πλήθος Ἀγγείλαος ἀνεδέξατο τὸν πόλεμον, ἐλ δοῦν αὐτῷ τριάκοντα μὲν ἡγεμόνας καὶ συμβούλους Σπάρτιάτας, νεοδαμώδεις δὲ λογάδας δισχίλιας, τὴν δὲ συμμαχίην εἰς 3 ἐξακισχιλίους δύναμιν. συμπράττοντος δὲ τοῦ Λυσάνδρου πάντα προθύμωσ᾽ ἡψηφίαντο, καὶ τὸν Ἀγγείλαον ἐξέπεμπον εὔθὺς ἕχοντα τοὺς τριάκοντα Σπάρτιάτας, ὅν τὸ Λυσάνδρος ἦν πρῶτος, ὅν δὲ ἡ τὴν ἑαυτῷ δόξαν καὶ δύναμιν μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ δὲ τὴν Ἀγγείλαον φιλίαν, ὃ μεῖζον ἐδόκει τῇ βασιλείᾳ ἀγαθὸν διαπετράχθαι τὴν στρατηγίαν ἐκείνην.

4 Ἀθροιζομένης δὲ τῆς δυνάμεως εἰς Γεραιστόν, αὐτὸς εἰς Αὐλίδα κατελθὼν μετὰ τῶν φίλων καὶ νυκτερεύσας ἔδοξε κατὰ τοὺς ὑπὸν εὐπεῖν τινα πρὸς αὐτὸν· "Ω βασιλεῦ Λακεδαιμωνίων, 599 ὃτι μὲν οὐδεις τῆς Ελλάδος ὁμοῦ συμπίσης ἀπεδείχθη στρατηγὸς ἢ πρῶτον Ἀγαμέμνον καὶ σὺ νῦν μετ᾽ ἐκεῖνον, εὐνοεῖς δὴποθεῖν ἐπεὶ δὲ τῶν μὲν αὐτῶν ἄρχεις ἐκεῖνῳ, τοῖς δὲ αὐτοῖσ πολεμεῖς, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν αὐτῶν τόπων όρμας ἐπὶ τὸν πόλεμον, εἰκός ἐστι καὶ θύσαι σε τῇ θεῷ θυσίαν ὄν ἐκεῖνος ἐν- 5 ταῦθα θύσας ἐξέπλευσεν." ἀμα δὲ πῶς ὑπῆλθε τῶν Ἀγγείλαον ὁ τῆς κόρης σφαγιασμός, ἧν ὁ πατὴρ ἐσφαξε πεισθεὶς τοῖσ μάντεσιν. οὐ μὴν

1 ἐξέπεμπον εὔθυς MSS.: ἐξέπεμπον after Reiske.
2 πρῶτος S: εὐθὺς πρῶτος.
AGESILAUS, vi. 1-5

Hellas, proceeding to the farthest point across the sea, and thus anticipating the preparations of the Barbarian. At the same time he wrote to his friends in Asia urging them to send messengers to Sparta and demand Agesilaüs as their commander. Accordingly, Agesilaüs went before the assembly of the people and agreed to undertake the war if they would grant him thirty Spartans as captains and counsellors, a select corps of two thousand enfranchised Helots, and a force of allies amounting to six thousand. They readily voted everything, owing to the co-operation of Lysander, and sent Agesilaüs forth at once with the thirty Spartans. Of these Lysander was first and foremost, not only because of his own reputation and influence, but also because of the friendship of Agesilaüs, in whose eyes his procuring him this command was a greater boon than his raising him to the throne.

While his forces were assembling at Geraestus, Agesilaüs himself went to Aulis with his friends and spent the night. As he slept, he thought a voice came to him, saying: "King of the Lacedaemonians, thou art surely aware that no one has ever been appointed general of all Hellas together except Agamemnon, in former times, and now thyself, after him. And since thou commandest the same hosts that he did, and wagest war on the same foes, and settest out for the war from the same place, it is meet that thou shouldst sacrifice also to the goddess the sacrifice which he made there before he set sail." Almost at once Agesilaiüs remembered the sacrifice of his own daughter which Agamemnon had there made in obedience to the soothsayers. He was not disturbed,

1 In the spring of 396 B.C.
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diētārāξεν αὐτῶν, ἀλλ’ ἀναστὰς καὶ διηγησάμενος τοῖς φίλοις τὰ φανέντα τὴν μὲν θεον ἐφή τιμήσειν οἶς εἰκός ἔστι χαίρειν θεον οὖσαν, οὐ μιμήσεσθαι δὲ τὴν ἀπάθειαν" τὸν τὸτε στρατηγοῦ. καὶ καταστέψας ἔλαφον ἔκελευσεν ἀπάρξασθαι τὸν ἕαυτον μάντιν, οὐχ ὡσπερ εἰώθει τούτο 6 ποιεῖν ὁ ὑπὸ τῶν Βοιωτῶν τεταγμένος. ἀκούσαντες οὖν οἱ Βοιωτάρχαι πρὸς ὅργην κινηθέντες ἔπεμψαν ὑπηρέτας, ἀπαγορεύσαντες τῷ Ἀγησιλάῳ μὴ θύειν παρὰ τοὺς νόμους καὶ τὰ πάτρια Βοιωτῶν. οἱ δὲ καὶ ταύτα ἀπῆγγειλαν καὶ τὰ μηρία διέρριψαν ἀπὸ τοῦ βωμοῦ. χαλεπῶς οὖν ἔχον ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ἀπέπλει, τοῖς τε Θηβαίοις διωργισμένοις καὶ γεγονοῦσι δύσελπις διὰ τὸν οἰνών, ὡς ἀτελῶς αὐτῷ τῶν πράξεων γεννησωμένων καὶ τῆς στρατείας ἐπὶ τὸ προσήκουν οὐκ ἀφιξομένης. VII. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἦκεν εἰς Ἐφεσον, εὕθευς ἀξίωμα μέγα καὶ δύναμις ἦν ἐπαρχῆς καὶ βαρεία περὶ τὸν Λύσανδρον, ὁχλοὺ φοιτῶντος ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας ἐκάστοτε καὶ πάνω παρακολουθοῦντων καὶ θεραπευόντων ἐκεῖνον, ὡς ὅνομα μὲν καὶ σχῆμα τῆς στρατηγίας τὸν Ἀγησίλαον ἔχοντα,2 διὰ τὸν νόμον, ἐρημὸ δὲ κύριον ὡτα3 ἀπαντῶν καὶ δυνάμενον καὶ πράπτοντα πάντα τὸν Λύσανδρον. 2 οὐδεὶς γὰρ δεινότερος οὐδὲ φοβερότερος ἐκεῖνου τῶν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἀποσταλέων ἐγένετο στρατηγῶν, οὐδὲ μείζονα τοὺς φίλους ἀνήρ ἄλλος εὐεργέτησεν οὐδὲ κακὰ τηλικαῦτα τοὺς ἔχθρους ἐποίησεν. ὃν ἔτι προσφάτων ὄντων οἱ ἀνθρώποι

1 ἀπάθειαν S and Amyot: ἀμαθίαν (stupidity).
2 ἔχοντα Coraës, after Reiske: ὡτα.
3 κύριον ὡτα Reiske: κύριοι.
however, but after rising up and imparting his vision to his friends, declared that he would honour the goddess with a sacrifice in which she could fitly take pleasure, being a goddess, and would not imitate the cruel insensibility of his predecessor. So he caused a hind to be wreathed with chaplets, and ordered his own seer to perform the sacrifice, instead of the one customarily appointed to this office by the Boeotians. Accordingly, when the Boeotian magistrates heard of this, they were moved to anger, and sent their officers, forbidding Agesilaüs to sacrifice contrary to the laws and customs of the Boeotians. These officers not only delivered their message, but also snatched the thigh-pieces of the victim from the altar. Agesilaüs therefore sailed away in great distress of mind; he was not only highly incensed at the Thebans, but also full of ill-boding on account of the omen. He was convinced that his undertakings would be incomplete, and that his expedition would have no fitting issue.

VII. As soon as he came to Ephesus, the great dignity and influence which Lysander enjoyed were burdensome and grievous to him. The doors of Lysander were always beset with a throng, and all followed in his train and paid him court, as though Agesilaüs had the command in name and outward appearance, to comply with the law, while in fact Lysander was master of all, had all power, and did everything. In fact, none of the generals sent out to Asia ever had more power or inspired more fear than he; none other conferred greater favours on his friends, or inflicted such great injuries upon his enemies. All this was still fresh in men's minds, and

1 Cf. Xenophon, Hell. iii. 4, 3 f.
2 Cf. Xenophon, Hell. iii. 4, 7.
μνημονεύοντες, ἀλλαὶ δὲ τῶν μὲν Ἀγησίλαος ἀφελὴ καὶ λιτῶν ἐν ταῖς ὁμολογίαις καὶ δημοσικοῦ ὀρῶντες, ἐκείνῳ δὲ τὴν αὐτὴν ὁμοίως σφοδρότητα καὶ τραχύτητα καὶ βραχυλογίαν παροῦσαν, ὑπέτιπτον αὐτῷ παντάπασι καὶ μόνῳ προσεῖχον.

3 ἐκ δὲ τούτου πρῶτον μὲν οἱ λοιποὶ Σπαρτιάται χαλεπῶς ἐμφεροῦν ὑπηρέται Λυσάνδρου μᾶλλον ἢ σύμβουλοι βασιλέως ὀντες· ἔπειτα δὲ αὐτὸς ὁ Ἀγησίλαος, εἰ καὶ μὴ φθονεῖ νῦν μηδὲ ἤχθε τοῖς τιμωμένοις, ἀλλὰ φιλότιμος ὅου σφῶδρα καὶ φιλόνειkos, ἐφοβεῖτο μή, κἂν ἐνέγκωσί τι λαμπρὸν αἶ πράξεις, τοῦτο Λυσάνδρου γένηται διὰ τὴν δόξαν. οὕτως οὖν ἔποιει.

4 Πρῶτον ἀντέκρουε ταῖς συμβουλίαις αὐτοῦ, καὶ πρὸς ἀς ἐκείνους ἐσπουδάκει μάλιστα πράξεις ἑών χαίρειν καὶ παραμελῶν, ἐτερα πρὸ ἐκείνων ἐπραττεν· ἔπειτα τῶν ἑντυγχανόντων καὶ δεο-μένων οὓς αὐχθοιτο Λυσάνδρῳ μάλιστα πεποιθότας, ἀπράκτοις ἀπέπεμπε· καὶ περὶ τὰς κρίσεις ὁμοίως οἷς ἐκείνους ἐπηρεάζοι, τούτους ἱδεῖ πλεὸν ἑχοντας ἀπελθεῖν, καὶ τοῦτοντιον οὓς φανερὸς γέοιπτο προθυμοῦμενος ὀφελεῖν, χαλεπὸν ἢ μή

5 καὶ ξημιωθῆναι. γινομένων δὲ τούτων οὐ κατὰ τύχην, ἀλλὰ οἶνον ἐκ παρασκευῆς καὶ ὁμαλῶς, αἰσθόμενος τὴν αἰτίαν ἡ Λύσανδρος οὐκ ἀπε-κρύπτετο πρὸς τοὺς φίλους, ἀλλ' ἐλεγεν ὡς δ' αὐτὸν ἀτιμάζοιτο, καὶ παρεκάλει θεραπεύειν ἴωντας τὸν βασιλέα καὶ τοὺς μᾶλλον αὐτοῦ δυναμένους.

VIII. Ὡς οὖν ταῦτα πράττειν καὶ λέγειν ἐδόκει φθόνον ἐκείνῳ μηχανώμενος, ἔτι μᾶλλον αὐτοῦ καθάψασθαι βουλόμενος Ἀγησίλαος ἀπέ-
besides, when they saw the simple, plain, and familiar manners of Agesilaüs, while Lysander retained the same vehemence and harshness, and the same brevity of speech as before, they yielded to the latter's influence altogether, and attached themselves to him alone. As a consequence of this, in the first place, the rest of the Spartans were displeased to find themselves assistants of Lysander rather than counsellors of the king; and, in the second place, Agesilaüs himself, though he was not an envious man, nor displeased that others should be honoured, but exceedingly ambitious and high-spirited, began to fear that any brilliant success which he might achieve in his undertakings would be attributed to Lysander, owing to popular opinion. He went to work, therefore, in this way.

To begin with, he resisted the counsels of Lysander, and whatever enterprises were most earnestly favoured by him, these he ignored and neglected, and did other things in their stead; again, of those who came to solicit favours from him, he sent away empty-handed all who put their chief confidence in Lysander; and in judicial cases likewise, all those against whom Lysander inveighed were sure to come off victorious, while, on the contrary, those whom he was manifestly eager to help had hard work even to escape being fined. These things happened, not casually, but as if of set purpose, and uniformly. At last Lysander perceived the reason, and did not hide it from his friends, but told them it was on his account that they were slighted, and advised them to go and pay their court to the king, and to those more influential with him than himself.

VIII. Accordingly, since his words and acts seemed contrived to bring odium upon the king, Agesilaüs, wishing to despite him still more,

IX. Ἐπεὶ δὲ Τισαφέρης ἐν ἀρχῇ μὲν φοβη-

1 Νὴ Δ᾽' Cobet, comparing Xenophon, Hell. iii. 4, 9: Ἡδεῖν (I know how to humble).
appointed him his carver of meats, and once
said, we are told, in the hearing of many: “Now
then, let these suppliants go off to my carver of
meats and pay their court to him.” Lysander, then,
deply pained, said to him: “I see, Agesilaüs, that
thou knowest very well how to humble thy friends.”
“Yes indeed,” said the king, “those who wish to be
more powerful than I am.” Then Lysander said:
“Well, perhaps these words of thine are fairer than
my deeds. Give me, however, some post and place
where I shall be of service to thee, without vexing
thee.”

Upon this he was sent to the Hellespont,
and brought over to Agesilaüs from the country of
Pharnabazus, Spithridates, a Persian, with much
money and two hundred horsemen. He did not,
however, lay aside his wrath, but continued his
resentment, and from this time on planned how he
might wrest the kingdom from the two royal families,
and make all Spartans once more eligible to it. And
it was thought that he would have brought about a
great disturbance in consequence of this quarrel, had
not death overtaken him on his expedition into
Boeotia. Thus ambitious natures in a common-
wealth, if they do not observe due bounds, work
greater harm than good. For even though Lysander
was troublesome, as he was, in gratifying his am-
bition unseasonably, still, Agesilaüs must surely have
known another and more blameless way of correcting
a man of high repute and ambition when he erred.
As it was, it seems to have been due to the same
passion that the one would not recognize the au-
thority of his superior, nor the other endure the
being ignored by his friend and comrade.

IX. At first Tisaphernes was afraid of Agesilaüs,

1 Cf. Lysander, xxiii. 9. 2 Cf. Lysander, xxiv.—xxviii.
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θεὶς τὸν Ἀγησίλαον ἐποιήσατο σπουδᾶς, ὡς τὰς πόλεις αὐτῷ τὰς Ἑλληνίδας ἀφῆσοντος αὐτο-νόμους βασιλέως, ὡστερον δὲ πεισθεὶς ἔχειν δύναμιν ἴκανὴν ἕξηνεγκε τὸν πόλεμον, ἄσμενος ὁ

2 Ἀγησίλαος ἐδέξατο. προσδοκία γὰρ ἦν μεγάλη τῆς στρατείας καὶ δεινὸν ἤγεῖτο τοὺς μὲν σὺν Ἐνδοφώντι μυρίους ἦκειν ἐπὶ θάλατταν, ὡσάκις ἐβουλήθησαν αὐτοὶ τοσαντάκις βασιλέα νεικη-κότας, αὐτοῦ δὲ Δακεδαιμονίων ἀρχοντὸς ἡγου-μένων γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης μηδὲν ἔργον ἄξιον μνήμης φανῆαι πρὸς τοὺς Ἑλληνας. εὐθὺς

οὖν ἀμυνόμενος ἄπατὴ δικαία τὴν Τισαφέρνους ἐπιορκίαν, ἐπέδειξεν ὡς ἐπὶ Καρῖαν προαξεῖ, ἐκεῖ δὲ τὴν δύναμιν τοῦ βαρβάρου συναθροί-

3 σαντος ἁρασ εἰς Φρυγίαν ἐνέβαλε. καὶ πόλεις μὲν εἰλὲ συχνὰς καὶ χρημάτων ἀφθόνων ἐκναρίευσεν, ἐπιδεικνύμενος τοῖς φίλοις ὅτι τὸ μὲν σπεισάμενον ἄδικεὶν τῶν θεῶν ἔστι καταφρονεῖν,

ἐν δὲ τῷ παραλογίζεσθαι τοὺς πολεμίους οὐ μόνον τὸ δίκαιον, ἀλλὰ καὶ δόξα πολλὴ καὶ τὸ μεθ᾽ ἴδινής κερδαίνειν ἔνεστι. τοῖς δὲ ἢππεύςιν ἐλαττωθεῖς καὶ τῶν ἱερῶν ἠλόβων φανετῶν,

ἀναχωρήσας εἰς Ἐφεσον ἢππικοῦν συνῆγε, τοῖς εὐπόροις προειπών, εἰ μὴ βούλοιται στρατεύεσθαι, παρασχεῖν ἑκαστον ἢππον ἀνθ᾽ ἐαυτὸν καὶ ἀνδρα. 4

πολλοὶ δὲ ἦσαν οὕτω, καὶ συνέβαινε τῷ Ἀγησι-λάῳ ταχὺ πολλοὺς καὶ πολεμικοὺς ἔχειν ἢππεῖς ἀντὶ δειλῶν ὁπλιτῶν. ἐμισθοῦντο γὰρ οἱ μὴ 

βουλόμενοι στρατεύεσθαι τοὺς βουλομένους στρα-
and made a treaty in which he promised him to make the Greek cities free and independent of the King. Afterwards, however, when he was convinced that he had a sufficient force, he declared war, and Agesilaüs gladly accepted it. For he had great expectations from his expedition, and he thought it would be a disgraceful thing if, whereas Xenophon and his Ten Thousand had penetrated to the sea, and vanquished the King just as often as they themselves desired, he, in command of the Lace-daemonians, who had the supremacy on sea and land, should perform no deed worthy of remembrance in the eyes of the Hellenes. At once, then, requiting the perjury of Tisaphernes with a righteous deception, he gave out word that he was going to lead his troops against Caria; but when the Barbarian had assembled his forces there, he set out and made an incursion into Phrygia. He captured many cities and made himself master of boundless treasure, thus shewing plainly to his friends that the violation of a treaty is contempt for the gods, but that in outwitting one's enemies there is not only justice, but also great glory, and profit mixed with pleasure. However, since he was inferior in cavalry and his sacrifices were unpropitious, he retired to Ephesus and began to get together a force of horsemen, commanding the well-to-do, in case they did not wish to perform military service themselves, to furnish instead every man a horse and rider. There were many who chose this course, and so it came to pass that Agesilaüs quickly had a large force of warlike horsemen instead of worthless men-at-arms.\footnote{Cf. Xenophon, \textit{Hell.} iii. 4, 15.} For those who did not wish to do military service hired those who did, and those who did not
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teúesbhai, oi dê ìí òouolómenoi ïppeúein toûs òouolómenous ïppeúeiv.1 kai gàp tôn 'Aghamémuovn poûhíai kâdôs òti thîleian ïpîovn ãágina laðwv kakôn àndra kai plouósiou àpílllaçê tôs strea-
teiôs. ètei dê keleúçantos autû tôs aîxhmalô-
tous àpopoûontes èpiprasokon oî lafíropôlai, kai tôs mèn èstèhtos ësan ònètai pòlloiw, tôw dê swmâtwv leukôw kai àpalaòw pantâpasi diâ tás
skiatrafías ìyìmoumënovn katenélwv òs àkhrí-
stûn kai ìhdenòs âzînov, ìpistâs ò 'Aghisïlásos,
"Oûtoi mèn," ètein, "òis màxhese, tàûta dê
ùpèr òw màxhese."  
X. Kairôu dê òntos aûthis èmbaleûn eîs tô
pôleûmâv proêîpein eîs Lûdîan àpàxein, oûkèti
fèvudómenos èntaûtha tôn Tiséafêrhûn: àllì èkeînos
ëautôn èxêtâpítse, diâ tôthè èmprosthein àpàtìn
ápistôn tô 'Aghisîlâw, kai òwv ìgôn autûñn
àphèthai tôs Kariás nómiçovn òúthì ìuísçpov
2 polû tôù ìpîikô leipômeñov. ètei dê, òw proêî-
peîn, ò 'Aghisîlâos ìkèven eîs tô perî Sàrdeis pèdîon,
hûagakèzêto kàtâ spoudhòn èkeîthen àù bòthèõn ò
Tiséafêrhûs: kai tô ìpîpò díexèlaûnovn dîèfheîre
pòllouûn tôw àpàktwos tô pèdîon pòrôûntwv.
ënuòshas óùn ò 'Aghisîlâos òti tôis pôleûmìois
òúpò páresti tô pèzov, autû dê tôs ìnvûmews
3 òûðên àpêstîn, èsthnûse diàgnûfísashtai. kai tôis
mèn ìppeûsîn ìanamízaxs òs pêltastîkûnov, ìlàûnovn
ekèlèusen òs tûxîsta kai prôsbálllein tôis
ènîntîon, autûs dê èvuths tôûs òpîlîas èptîrhe.
ìenouvìs dê trôpîhôs tôw bârbâîrôn èpâkolouðh-

1 émîsboûnto . . . ìppeûeîn bracketed by Sîntenis2 and Cobet. The sentence is wanting in Aîrophicy. Lacon. 12 (Morals, p. 209 b).
wish to serve as horsemen hired those who did. Indeed, Agesilaus thought Agamemnon had done well in accepting a good mare and freeing a cowardly rich man from military service. And once when, by his orders, his prisoners of war were stripped of their clothing and offered for sale by the vendors of booty, their clothing found many purchasers, but their naked bodies, which were utterly white and delicate, owing to their effeminate habits, were ridiculed as useless and worthless. Then Agesilaus, noticing, said: "These are the men with whom you fight, and these the things for which you fight."

X. When the season again favoured an incursion into the enemy's country, Agesilaus gave out that he would march into Lydia, and this time he was not trying to deceive Tisaphernes. That satrap, however, utterly deluded himself, in that he disbelieved Agesilaus because of his former trick, and thought that now, at any rate, the king would attack Caria, although it was ill-suited for cavalry, and he was far inferior in that arm of the service. But Agesilaus, as he had given out that he would do, marched into the plain of Sardis, and then Tisaphernes was forced to hasten thither from Caria with aid and relief; and riding through the plain with his cavalry, he cut off many straggling plunderers there. Agesilaus, accordingly, reflecting that the enemy's infantry had not yet come up, while his own forces were complete, made haste to give battle. He mingled his light-armed infantry with his horsemen, and ordered them to charge at full speed and assault the enemy, while he himself at once led up his men-at-arms. The Barbarians were put to flight, and the Greeks,

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1 *Iliad*, xxiii. 296 ff.
2 In the spring of 395 B.C.; cf. Xenophon, *Hell.* iii. 4, 16 ff.
σαιτές οἱ Ἑλληνες ἔλαβον τὸ στρατόπεδον καὶ πόλλοις ἀνείλοι. ἐκ ταύτης τῆς μάχης οὐ μόνον ὑπήρξεν αὐτοὶς ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν ἀδεῶς τὴν βασιλείας χώραν, ἀλλὰ καὶ δίκην ἐπιδείξαν Τισαφέρνην διδόντα, μοχθηρὸν ἀνδρὰ καὶ τῷ γένει τῶν Ἐλλήνων ἀπεχθέστατον. ἔπεμψε γὰρ εὐθέως ὁ βασιλεὺς Τιθραύστην ἐπ’ αὐτὸν, ὅς ἐκεῖνος μὲν τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀπέτεμε, τὸν δὲ Ἀγησίλαον ἡξίου διαλυσάμενον ἀποπλεῖν οἰκάδε, καὶ χρήματα διδοὺς αὐτῷ προσέπεμψεν. ὁ δὲ τῆς μὲν εἰρήνης ἔφη τὴν πόλιν εἶναι κυρίαιν, αὐτός δὲ πλουτίζων τοὺς στρατιώτας ἦδεσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ πλουτῶν αὐτῶς: καὶ ἄλλως γε μέντοι νομίζειν Ἑλληνας καλὸν οὐ δῶρα λαμβάνειν, ἀλλὰ λάφυρα παρὰ τῶν πολεμίων. ὁμως δὲ τὸ Τιθραύστης χαρίζεσθαι βουλόμενος, οὗτοι τοῦ κοινὸν ἐχθρὸν Ἑλλήνων ἐτετυμώρητο Τισαφέρνην, ἀπηγαγεῖν εἰς Φρυγίαν τὸ στρατευμα, λαβὼν ἑφόδιον παρ’ αὐτὸν τριάκοντα τάλαντα.

Καὶ καθ’ ὅδον δὲν σκυτάλην δέχεται παρὰ τῶν οἰκοι τελῶν κελεύονσαν αὐτὸν ἄρχειν ἁμα καὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ. τοῦτο μόνον πάντων ὑπήρξεν Ἀγησίλαῳ. καὶ μέγαστος μὲν ἡν ὁμολογούμενως καὶ τοῦ τότε ἔντων ἐπιφανέστατος, ὃς εἰρηκὴ πον καὶ Θεόπομπος, εαυτὸ γε μὴν ἐδίδου δι’ ἀρέ.

την φρονεῖτι μείζων ἡ διὰ τὴν ἤγεμονιάν. τότε δὲ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ καταστήσας ἄρχοντα Πείσανδροι ἀμαρτεῖν ἐδοξεῖ, ὅτι πρεσβυτέρων καὶ φρονιμωτέρων παρόντων οὐ σκεψάμενος τὸ τῆς πατρίδος, ἀλλὰ τὴν οἰκείστητα τιμῶν καὶ τῇ γυναικὶ χαριζόμενος, ἢς ἀδελφὸς ἢν ὁ Πείσανδρος, ἐκεῖνος παρέδωκε τὴν ναυαρχίαν.
AGESILAUS, x. 3–6

following close upon them, took their camp and slew many of them. As a result of this battle, the Greeks could not only harry the country of the King without fear, but had the satisfaction of seeing due punishment inflicted upon Tisaphernes, an abominable man, and most hateful to the Greek race. For the King at once sent Tithraustes after him, who cut off his head, and asked Agesilaüs to make terms and sail back home, offering him money at the hands of envoys. But Agesilaüs answered that it was for his city to make peace, and that for his own part, he took more pleasure in enriching his soldiers than in getting rich himself; moreover, the Greeks, he said, thought it honourable to take, not gifts, but spoils, from their enemies. Nevertheless, desiring to gratify Tithraustes, because he had punished Tisaphernes, that common enemy of the Greeks, he led his army back into Phrygia, taking thirty talents from the viceroy to cover the expenses of the march.

On the road he received a dispatch-roll from the magistrates at home, which bade him assume control of the navy as well as of the army.¹ This was an honour which no one ever received but Agesilaüs. And he was confessedly the greatest and most illustrious man of his time, as Theopompus also has somewhere said, although he prided himself more on his virtues than on his high command. But in putting Peisander in charge of the navy at this time, he was thought to have made a mistake; for there were older and more competent men to be had, and yet he gave the admiralty to him, not out of regard for the public good, but in recognition of the claims of relationship and to gratify his wife, who was a sister of Peisander.

¹ Cf. Xenophon, Hell. iii. 4, 27 ff.
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XI. Αὐτὸς δὲ τὸν στρατὸν καταστήσας εἰς τὴν ὑπὸ Φαρμαβάζῳ τεταμένην χώραν οὐ μόνον ἐν αἰθέρων διήγε πᾶσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ χρήματα συνήγε πολλά· καὶ προελθὼν ἀχρί Παφλαγονίας προσγήγαγετο τὸν Βασίλεα τῶν Παφλαγόνων, Κότυν, ἐπιθυμήσαντα τῆς φιλίας αὐτοῦ δὲ ἀρετὴν καὶ 2 πίστιν. ὁ δὲ Σπιθριδάτης, ὡς ἀποστὰς τοῦ Φαρμαβάζου τὸ πρῶτον ἠλθε πρὸς τὸν Ἀγησί- λαον, ἀεὶ συναπεδήμει καὶ συνεστράτευεν αὐτῷ, κάλλιστον νιόν μὲν ἔχων, Μεγαβάτην, οὐ παιδὸς ὄντος ἦρα σφοδρῶς Ἀγησίλαος, καλὴν δὲ καὶ θυγατέρα παρθένον ἐν ἥλκια γάμῳ. ταύτην 3 ἔπεισε γῆμαι τὸν Κότυν ὁ Ἀγησίλαος· καὶ λαβὼν παρ' αὐτοῦ χιλίων ἱππεῖς καὶ δισχιλίων πελτα- στὰς αὕθις ἀνεχώρησεν εἰς Φρυγίαν, καὶ κακῶς ἐποίει τὴν Φαρμαβάζου χώραν οὐχ ὑπομένοντος οὐδὲ πιστεύοντος τοῖς ἐρύμασιν, ἀλλὰ ἔχων αἰεὶ τὰ πλεῖστα σὺν ἐαυτῷ τῶν τιμῶν καὶ ἀγαπητῶν ἑξεχόρει καὶ ὑπέφευγεν ἄλλοτε ἀλλαχόσε τῆς χώρας μεθιδρυόμενος, μέχρι οὐ παραφυλάξας αὐτὸν ὁ Σπιθριδάτης καὶ παραλαβὼν Ἡριππίδαν τὸν Σπαρτιάτην ἔλαβε τὸ στρατόπεδον καὶ τῶν 4 χρημάτων ἀπάντων ἐκράτησεν. ἔνθα δὴ πικρὸς ὃν ὁ Ἡριππίδας ἐξεταστής τῶν κλαπέντων, καὶ τοὺς ἑαυτῶς ἀναγκάζων ἀποτίθεσθαι, καὶ πάντα ἐφορῶν καὶ διερευνώμενος, παρώξυνε τὸν Σπιθριδάτην, ὡστε ἀπελθεῖν εὐθὺς εἰς Σάρδεις μετὰ τῶν Παφλαγόνων.

Τοῦτο λέγεται τῷ Ἀγησίλαῷ γενέσθαι πάντων 602

28
XI. As for himself, he stationed his army in the province of Pharnabazus,\(^1\) where he not only lived in universal plenty, but also accumulated much money. He also advanced to the confines of Paphlagonia and brought Cotys, the king of the Paphlagonians, into alliance with him, for his virtues, and the confidence which he inspired, inclined the king to desire his friendship. Spithridates also, from the time when he abandoned Pharnabazus and came to Agesilaüs, always accompanied him in his journeys and expeditions. Spithridates had a son, a very beautiful boy, named Megabates, of whom Agesilaüs was ardently enamoured, and a beautiful daughter also, a maiden of marriageable age. This daughter Agesilaüs persuaded Cotys to marry, and then receiving from him a thousand horsemen and two thousand targeteers, he retired again into Phrygia, and harassed the country of Pharnabazus, who did not stand his ground nor trust in his defences, but always kept most of his valued and precious things with him, and withdrew or fled from one part of the country to another, having no abiding place. At last Spithridates, who had narrowly watched him, in conjunction with Herippidas the Spartan,\(^2\) seized his camp and made himself master of all his treasures. Here, however, Herippidas, who had too sharp an eye to the booty that was stolen, and forced the Barbarians to restore it, watching over and enquiring into everything, exasperated Spithridates, so that he marched off at once to Sardis with the Paphlagonians.

This is said to have annoyed Agesilaüs beyond all

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\(^1\) In the fall of 395 B.C.; cf. Xenophon, *Hell.* iv. 1, 1 ff.

\(^2\) The leader of the second company of thirty Spartan counsellors sent out in the spring of 395 B.C. Cf. Xenophon, *Hell.* iii. 4, 20.
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αναρότατον. ἦχθετο μὲν γὰρ ἀνδρα γενναῖον ἀποβεβληκός τὸν Σπιθριδάτην καὶ σὺν αὐτῷ δύναμιν οὐκ ὀλίγην, ἦσχυνε δὲ τῇ διαβολῇ τῆς μικρολογίας καὶ ἀνελευθερίας, ἢς οὐ μόνον αὐτὸν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν πατρίδα καθαρεύουσαν ἢε παρέ-

5 χεῖν ἐφιλοτιμεῖτο. χωρὶς δὲ τῶν ἐμφανῶν τοῦ-
tων ἐκνίζεν αὐτὸν οὐ μετρίως ὁ τοῦ παιδὸς ἔρως ἐνεσταγμένος, εἰ καὶ πάνιν παρόντος αὐτοῦ τῷ φιλονείκῳ χρώμενος ἐπειράτο νεανικὸς ἀπο-
μάχεσθαι πρὸς τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν. καὶ ποτε τοῦ Μεγαβάτου προσιόντος ὡς ἀστασμένου καὶ

6 φιλήσοντος ἐξεκλίνεν. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐκεῖνος αἰσχυν-
θείς ἐπαύσατο καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἀπώθεν ἢδη προση-
γόρευεν, ἄχθομενος αὐτί πάλιν καὶ μεταμελόμενος τῇ φυγῇ τοῦ φιλήματος, ὁ Ἀγησίλαος προσε-
pοιεῖτο θαυμάζειν ὁ τι δὴ παθὼν αὐτὸν ὁ Μεγα-
βάτης ἀπὸ στόματος οὐ φιλοφρονοῖτο. "Σὺ γὰρ
αὔτιον," οἱ συνήθεις ἔφασαν, "οὐχ ὑποστάς,
ἀλλὰ τρέσας τὸ φίλημα τοῦ καλοῦ καὶ φοβηθείς:
ἐπεὶ καὶ νῦν ἂν ἔλθοι σοι πεισθείς ἐκείνου ἐντὸς
φιλήματος: ἀλλ' ὅπως αὕτης οὐκ ἀποδείκνεσες."

7 χρόνου οὖν τινα πρὸς ἐαυτὸ γενόμενος ὁ Ἀγη-
sίλαος καὶ διασιωπῆσας, "Οὐδὲν," ἐφι, "ἐδειν'1
πείθειν ύμᾶς ἐκεῖνον: ἐγὼ γὰρ μοι δοκοὶ τίνα
τὰν μάχαν τὰν περὶ τοῦ φιλάματος ἄδικον ἂν
μᾶχεσθαι πάλιν ἢ πάντα ὡσα τεθέαμαι χρυσία
μοι γενέσθαι." τοιοῦτον μὲν ἢν τοῦ Μεγαβάτου
παρόντος, ἀπελθόντος γε μὴν ὄντω περικαδὸς
ἔσχεν ως χαλεπῶν εἴπειν εἰ πάλιν αὖ μεταβαλο-
μένου καὶ φανέντος ἐνεκαρτέρησε μὴ φιληθῆναι.

1 δειν' Reiske's correction of the δειν of the MSS., adopted
by both Sintenis and Bekker; Stephanus read δει (there is
no need).

30
else. For he was pained at the loss of a gallant man in Spithridates, and with him of a considerable force, and was ashamed to labour under the charge of pettiness and illiberality, from which he was always ambitious to keep not only himself, but also his country, pure and free. And apart from these manifest reasons, he was irritated beyond measure by his love for the boy, which was now instilled into his heart, although when the boy was present he would summon all his resolution and strive mightily to battle against his desires. Indeed, when Megabates once came up and offered to embrace and kiss him, he declined his caresses. The boy was mortified at this, and desisted, and afterwards kept his distance when addressing him, whereupon Agesilaüs, distressed now and repentant for having avoided his kiss, pretended to wonder what ailed Megabates that he did not greet him with a kiss. "It is thy fault," the king's companions said; "thou didst not accept, but didst decline the fair one's kiss in fear and trembling; yet even now he might be persuaded to come within range of thy lips; but see that thou dost not again play the coward." Then, after some time spent in silent reflection, Agesilaüs said: "There is no harm in your persuading him; for I think I would more gladly fight that battle of the kiss over again than possess all the gold I have ever seen." Of such a mind was he while Megabates was with him, though when the boy was gone, he was so on fire with love for him that it were hard to say whether, had the boy come back into his presence, he would have had the strength to refuse his kisses.¹

¹ Cf. Xenophon's Agesilaüs, v. 4-7.
ΧΙΙ. Μετά ταύτα Φαρνάβαζος εἷς λόγους αὐτῶ συνελθείν ἤθελησεν, καὶ συνήγει ἀμφοτέρους ὅν ἔχων ὁ Κυζικήνος Ἀπολλοφάνης. πρότερος δὲ μετὰ τῶν φίλων ὁ 'Αγησίλαος ἐλθὼν εἰς τὸ χωρίον, ὑπὸ σκία ῥυπὸ σῶς ὀυσῆς βαθείας καταβαλὼν ἐαυτόν, ἐνταῦθα περιέμεν τὸν Φαρνάβαζον. ὁ δὲ ὡς ἐπήλθεν, ὑποβεβλημένων αὐτῶ κωδίων τε μαλακῶν καὶ ποικίλων δαπίδων, αἰδε- σθεὶς τὸν 'Αγησίλαον οὐτῶ κατακείμενον κατε- κλίνη καὶ αὐτός, ὡς ἔτυχεν, ἐπὶ τῆς πόας χαμάξῃ, καίπερ ἐσθῆτα θαυμαστὴν λεπτότητι καὶ βαφαίς ἐνδεδυκῶς. ἀσπασάμενοι δὲ ἀλλήλους ὁ μὲν Φαρνάβαζος οὐκ ἦπορει λόγων δικαίων, ἀτέ ἡ πολλὰ καὶ μεγάλα Λακεδαιμονίοις χρήσιμος γεγονὼς ἐν τῷ πρὸς 'Αθηναίοις πολέμῳ, νῦν δὲ πορθοῦμεν ὑπ' αὐτῶν ὁ δὲ Ἀγησίλαος, ὅρων τοὺς σὺν αὐτῶ Σπαρτιάτας ὑπ’ αἰσχύνης κύπτον- τας εἰς τὴν γῆν καὶ διαποροῦντας (αὐδικούμενον γὰρ ἐνθύμησαν τὸν Φαρνάβαζον), "Ἡμεῖς," εἶπεν, "ὁ Φαρνάβαζε, καὶ φίλοι ὄντες πρότερον βασι- λεῶς ἐχρώμεθα τοῖς ἐκείνου πράγμασι φιλικῶς καὶ νῦν πολέμιοι γεγονότες πολεμικῶς. ἐν οὖν καὶ σὲ τῶν βασιλεῶν κτημάτων ὀρῶντες εἶναι βουλόμενοι, ἐκότως διὰ σοῦ βλάπτομεν ἐκεῖνον. ἂφ’ ἢς δ’ ἄν ἡμέρας σεαυτὸν ἄξιόσης Ἑλληνῶν φίλον καὶ σύμμαχον μᾶλλον ὡς δούλον λέγεσθαι βασιλέως, ταὐτὴν νόμιμη τὴν φάλαγγα καὶ τὰ ὀπλα καὶ τὰς ραῦς καὶ πάντας ἡμᾶς τῶν σῶν κτημάτων φύλακας εἶναι καὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας, ἢς ἀνεύ καλὸν αὐθρόποις οὐδὲν οὐδὲ ξηλωτὸν ἔστων.”

ΕΚ ΤΟΥΤΟΥ ΛΕΓΕΙ ΠΡΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΝ Ο ΦΑΡΝΑΒΑΖΟΣ ΗΝ ΑΞΕ ΔΙΑΝΟΙΑΝ. "ΕΓΕΙ ΗΜΑΡ," ΕΙΠΕΝ, "ΕΑΝ ΜΕΝ ΑΛΛΟΝ ΕΚΠΕΜΨΗ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΩΝ, ΕΣΟΜΑΙ
XII. After this, Pharnabazus desired to have a conference with him, and Apollophonae of Cyzicus, who was a guest-friend of both, brought the two together. Agesilaüs, with his friends, came first to the appointed place, and throwing himself down in a shady place where the grass was deep, there awaited Pharnabazus. And when Pharnabazus came, although soft cushions and brocaded rugs had been spread for him, he was ashamed to see Agesilaüs reclining as he was, and threw himself down likewise, without further ceremony, on the grassy ground, although he was clad in raiment of wonderful delicacy and dyes. After mutual salutations, Pharnabazus had plenty of just complaints to make, since, although he had rendered the Lacedaemonians many great services in their war against the Athenians, his territory was now being ravaged by them. But Agesilaüs, seeing the Spartans with him bowed to the earth with shame and at a loss for words (for they saw that Pharnabazus was a wronged man), said: "We, O Pharnabazus, during our former friendship with the King, treated what belongs to him in a friendly way, and now that we have become his enemies, we treat it in a hostile way. Accordingly, seeing that thou also desirèst to be one of the King's chattels, we naturally injure him through thee. But from the day when thou shalt deem thyself worthy to be called a friend and ally of the Greeks instead of a slave of the King, consider this army, these arms and ships, and all of us, to be guardians of thy possessions and of thy liberty, without which nothing in the world is honourable or even worthy to be desired." Upon this, Pharnabazus declared to him his purposes. "As for me, indeed," he said, "if the King shall send out another general in my stead, I will be on
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μεθ' ύμῶν, ἔιν δ' ἐμοὶ παραδῷ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν, οὐδὲν ἐλλειψον προθυμίας ἀμυνόμενος ὑμᾶς καὶ κακῶς ποιῶν ὑπὲρ ἐκείνου." ταῦτα δ' ἀκούσας ὁ Ἀγγησίλαος ἦσθη, καὶ τῆς δεξιάς αὐτοῦ λαβό-
μενος καὶ συνεξαναστάς, "Εἰθε, εἶπεν, "ὦ Φαρνάβαξε, τοιοῦτος ὃν φίλος ἦμιν γένοιο μᾶλλον ἡ πολέμιος."

XIII. Ἀπίοντος δὲ τοῦ Φαρναβάζου μετὰ τῶν φίλων, ὁ υἱὸς ὑπολειφθεὶς προσέδραμε τῷ Ἀγγησίλαῷ καὶ μειδιών εἶπεν: "Ἐγώ σε ξένου, ὃ Ἀγγησί-
λαος καὶ ἡσθεῖς τῇ τε ὤψει καὶ τῇ φιλοφροσύνῃ τοῦ παιδός, ἐπεσκόπει τοὺς παρόντας, εἰ τις ἔχοι τι τοιοῦτον οἶον ἀντιδοῦναι καλῷ καὶ γενιαῖρ

2 δώρου. ἱδὼν δὲ ὑπον Ἰδαίου ἡ γραφέως κεκοσμημένου φαλάροις, ταχὺ ταῦτα περιστάσας τῷ μειρακίῳ δίδωσι. καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν οὐκ ἐπαύετο μεμνημένος, ἀλλὰ καὶ χρόνῳ περιώντι τὸν οίκον ἀποστεριθέετο αὐτοῦ καὶ φυγόντος ὑπὸ τῶν ἁδελφῶν εἰς Πελοποννησοῦν, ἵππωδός ἐπεμελεῖτο.

3 καὶ τι καὶ τῶν ἔρωτικῶν αὐτῷ συνέπραξε. ἡμᾶ-
σθη γὰρ ἀθλητοῦ παιδός εξ Ἀθηνῶν ἐπεὶ δὲ μέγας ὁν καὶ σκληρός Ὁλυμπίασιν ἐκινδύνευσεν ἐκκριθήμαι, καταφεύγει πρὸς τὸν Ἀγγησίλαον ὁ Πέρσης δέομενος ύπὲρ τοῦ παιδός: ὁ δὲ καὶ τούτῳ βουλόμενος αὐτῷ χαρίζεσθαι, μάλα μόλις διεπράξατο σὺν πολλῇ πραγματείᾳ.

Τάλλα μὲν γὰρ ἦν ἀκριβῆς καὶ νόμιμος, ἐν

1 Ἰδαίου with S and Xenophon (Hell. iv. 1, 39): Ἰδαίου.
your side; but if he entrusts me with the command, I will spare no efforts to punish and injure you in his behalf." On hearing this, Agesilaüs was delighted, and said, as he seized his hand and rose up with him, "O Pharnabazus, I would that such a man as thou might be our friend rather than our enemy." ¹

XIII. As Pharnabazus and his friends were going away, his son, who was left behind, ran up to Agesilaüs and said with a smile: "I make thee my guest-friend, Agesilaüs," and offered him a javelin which he held in his hand. Agesilaüs accepted it, and being delighted with the fair looks and kindly bearing of the boy, looked round upon his companions to see if any one of them had anything that would do for a return-gift to a fair and gallant friend; and seeing that the horse of Idaeus, his secretary, had a decorated head-gear, he quickly took this off and gave it to the youth. Nor afterwards did he cease to remember him, but when, as time went on, the youth was robbed of his home by his brothers and driven into exile in Peloponnesus, he paid him much attention. He even gave him some assistance in his love affairs. For the Persian was enamoured of an Athenian boy, an athlete, who, owing to his stature and strength, was in danger of being ruled out of the lists at Olympia. He therefore had recourse to Agesilaüs with entreaties to help the boy, and Agesilaüs, wishing to gratify him in this matter also, with very great difficulty and with much trouble effected his desires.²

Indeed, although in other matters he was exact and

¹ Cf. Xenophon, Hell. iv. 1, 28-38, where Agesilaüs adds a promise to respect, in future, the property of Pharnabazus, even in case of war.
² Cf. Xenophon, Hell. iv. 1, 39 f.
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dὲ τοῖς φιλικοῖς πρόφασιν ἐνώμιξεν εἶναι τὸ λίαν 4 δίκαιον. φέρεται γοῦν ἐπιστόλιον αὐτοῦ πρὸς Ἰδρεία τον Ἀρά τοιοῦτο. “Νικίας εἰ μὲν μὴ ἁδικεῖ, ἄφες· εἰ δὲ ἁδικεῖ, ἡμῶν ἄφες· πάντως δὲ ἄφες.” ἐν μὲν οὖν τοῖς πλείστοις τοιούτος ὑπὲρ τῶν φίλων ὁ Ἀγγείλαος· ἔστι δὲ ὅποι πρὸς τὸ συμφέρον ἔχρητο τῷ καίρῳ μᾶλλον, ὡς ἐδήλωσεν, ἀναξιγής αὐτῷ θορυβωδεστέρας γενομένης, ἀσθενοῦτα καταλιπὼν τὸν ἐρώμενον. ἐκείνου γὰρ δεομένου καὶ καλοῦντος αὐτὸν ἀπίόντα, μεταστραφεῖς εἶπεν ὡς χαλεπὸν ἐλεεῖν ἀμα καὶ φρονεῖν. τούτῳ μὲν Ἰερώνυμος ὁ φιλόσοφος ἱστορηκεν.

ΧΙ. Ἡδὴ δὲ περιώντος ἐνιαυτοῦ δευτέρου τῇ στρατηγίᾳ πολὺς ἄνω λόγος ἐχώρει τοῦ Ἀγγείλαος, καὶ δόξα θαυμαστὴ κατείχε τῆς τε σωφροσύνης αὐτοῦ καὶ εὐτελείας καὶ μετριότητος. ἐσκίνησιν μὲν γὰρ ἀποδημῶν καθ’ αὐτὸν ἐν τοῖς ἀγωνισμοῖς ἱεροῖς, ἢ μὴ πολλοὶ καθορώσαν ἄνθρωποι πράττοντας ἡμᾶς, τούτων τοὺς θεοὺς ποιούμενοι ἐπότταις καὶ μάρτυρας· ἐν δὲ χιλιάσι στρατιωτῶν τοσαύτας οὐ πάντως ἄν τις εἴδε 2 φαυλοτέραν στιβάδα τῆς Ἀγγείλαος. πρὸς τὲ θάλπος οὗτω καὶ ψύχος εἰχεν ὅσπερ μόνος ἄλλως χρῆσθαι ταῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ κεκραμέναις ὁραις περικόροις. ἦδιστον δὲ θέαμα τοῖς κατοικοῦσι τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἑλληστὶ ἦσαν οἱ πάλαι βαρεῖς καὶ ἀφόρητοι καὶ διαρρέοντες ὑπὸ πλούτου καὶ τριφῆς ὑπαρχοί καὶ στρατηγοὶ δεδιότες καὶ θεραπεύοντες
AGESILAUS, xiii. 3-xiv. 2

law-abiding, in matters of friendship he thought that rigid justice was a mere pretext. At any rate, there is in circulation a letter of his to Hidrieus the Carian, which runs as follows: "As for Nicias, if he is innocent, acquit him; if he is guilty, acquit him for my sake; but in any case acquit him." Such, then, was Agesilaüs in most cases where the interests of his friends were concerned; but sometimes he used a critical situation rather for his own advantage. Of this he gave an instance when, as he was decamping in some haste and confusion, he left his favourite behind him sick. The sick one besought him loudly as he was departing, but he merely turned and said that it was hard to be compassionate and at the same time prudent. This story is related by Hieronymus the philosopher.

XIV. Agesilaüs had now been nearly two years in the field, and much was said about him in the interior parts of Asia, and a wonderful opinion of his self-restraint, of his simplicity of life, and of his moderation, everywhere prevailed. For when he made a journey, he would take up his quarters in the most sacred precincts by himself,¹ thus making the gods overseers and witnesses of those acts which few men are permitted to see us perform; and among so many thousands of soldiers, one could hardly find a meaner couch than that of Agesilaüs; while to heat and cold he was as indifferent as if nature had given him alone the power to adapt himself to the seasons as God has tempered them. And it was most pleasing to the Greeks who dwelt in Asia to see the Persian viceroys and generals, who had long been insufferably cruel, and had revelled in wealth and luxury, now fearful and obsequious before a man who went about

¹ Cf. Xenophon's Agesilaüs, v. 7.
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άνθρωπον ἐν τρίβων περιόντα λιτῶ, καὶ πρὸς ἐν ῥήμα βραχὺ καὶ Δακωικῶν ἁρμόζοντες ἑαυτοὺς καὶ μετασχηματίζοντες, ὡστε πολλοῖς ἐπήει τὰ τοῦ Τίμοθεου λέγειν,

'Αρης τύραννος' χρύσον δὲ "Ελλας οὗ δέδοικε.

ΧV. Κινουμένης δὲ τῆς Ἄσιάς καὶ πολλαχοῦ πρῶς ἀπόστασιν ὑπεικούσης, ἁρμοσάμενος τὰς αὐτόθι πόλεις, καὶ ταῖς πολιτείαις δίχα φόνον καὶ φυγής ἁνθρώπων ἀποδοὺς τὸν προσήκοντα κόσμον, ἐγνώκει πρόσω χωρεῖν, καὶ τὸν πόλεμον διάρας ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς θαλάττης, περὶ τοῦ σώματος βασιλεῖ καὶ τῆς ἐν 'Εκβατάνοις καὶ Σουσίων εὐδαιμονίας διαμάχεσθαι, καὶ περισπᾶσαι πρῶτον αὐτοῦ τὴν σχολὴν, ὡς μὴ καθέξοιτο τοὺς πολέμους βραβεύσων τοῖς Ἑλλησ ι 2 καὶ διαφθείρων τοὺς δημαγωγοὺς. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ἀφικνεῖται πρὸς αὐτὸν Ἐπικυδίδας ὁ Σπαρτιώτης, ἀπαγγέλλων ὅτι πολὺς περιέστηκε τὴν Σπάρτην πόλεμος Ἑλληνικός, καὶ καλοῦσιν ἐκεῖνον οἱ ἐφοροὶ καὶ κελεύουσι τοῖς οἴκοι βοηθεῖν.

'Ω βάρβαρ' ἐξευρόντες 'Ἑλληνες κακὰ·

τί γὰρ ἂν τις ἄλλο τῶν φθόνον ἐκείνων προσείποι καὶ τὴν τότε σύστασιν καὶ σύνταξιν ἐφ' ἑαυτοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων; οἱ τῆς τύχης ἄνω φερομένης ἐπελάβοντο, καὶ τὰ ὀπλα πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους βλέποντα καὶ τὸν πόλεμον ἱδὴ τῆς Ἑλλάδος 604 3 ἐξωκισμένοις αἰθίς εἰς ἑαυτοὺς ἐτρεφαν. οὐ γὰρ ἔγωγε συμφέρομαι τῷ Κορινθίῳ Δημαράτῳ μεγάλῃ ἥδονης ἀπολελείφθαι φήσαντι τοὺς μὴ θεασάμενος "Ἑλληνας Ἄλεξανδρον ἐν τῷ Δαρείου θρόνῳ καθήμενον, ἀλλ' εἰκότως ἂν οἴμαι δακρύ-
in a paltry cloak, and at one brief and laconic speech from him conforming themselves to his ways and changing their dress and mien, insomuch that many were moved to cite the words of Timotheus:—

“Ares is Lord; of gold Greece hath no fear.”¹

XV. Asia being now unsettled and in many quarters inclining to revolt, Agesilaüs set the cities there in order, and restored to their governments, without killing or banishing any one, the proper form. Then he determined to go farther afield, to transfer the war from the Greek sea, to fight for the person of the King and the wealth of Ecbatana and Susa, and above all things to rob that monarch of the power to sit at leisure on his throne, playing the umpire for the Greeks in their wars, and corrupting their popular leaders. But at this point Epicydidas the Spartan came to him with tidings that Sparta was involved in a great war with other Greeks, and that the ephors called upon him and ordered him to come to the aid of his countrymen.

“O barbarous ills devised by Greeks!”²

How else can one speak of that jealousy which now leagued and arrayed the Greeks against one another? They laid violent hands on Fortune in her lofty flight, and turned the weapons which threatened the Barbarians, and War, which had at last been banished from Greece, back again upon themselves. I certainly cannot agree with Demaratus the Corinthian, who said that those Greeks had missed a great pleasure who did not behold Alexander seated on the throne of Dareius, nay, I think that such might well have

² Euripides, Troades, 766 (Kirchhoff).
Megalopolis, in Arcadia, 331 B.C., Agis fell fighting, and the Spartan rebellion at once collapsed. Alexander
shed tears when they reflected that this triumph was left for Alexander and Macedonians by those who now squandered the lives of Greek generals on the fields of Leuctra, Coroneia, and Corinth, and in Arcadia.

Agesilaüs, however, never performed a nobler or a greater deed than in returning home as he now did, nor was there ever a fairer example of righteous obedience to authority. For Hannibal, though he was already in an evil plight and on the point of being driven out of Italy, could with the greatest difficulty bring himself to obey his summons to the war at home; and Alexander actually went so far as to jest when he heard of Antipater's battle with Agis,¹ saying: "It would seem, my men, that while we were conquering Dareius here, there has been a battle of mice there in Arcadia." Why, then, should we not call Sparta happy in the honour paid to her by Agesilaüs, and in his deference to her laws? No sooner had the dispatch-roll come to him than he renounced and abandoned the great good fortune and power already in his grasp, and the great hopes which beckoned him on, and at once sailed off, "with task all unfulfilled," ² leaving behind a great yearning for him among his allies, and giving the strongest confutation to the saying of Erasistratus the son of Phaeax, who declared that the Lacedaemonians were better men in public life, but the Athenians in private. For while approving himself a most excellent king and general, he shewed himself a still better and more agreeable friend and companion to those who enjoyed his intimacy. Persian coins were stamped with the figure of an archer, and Agesilaüs had not the slightest thought of returning home to help Antipater.

¹ Iliad, iv. 175.

2 Iliad, iv. 175.
τοξότην ἐχοντος, ἀναζευγνύων ἔφη μυρίους τοξόταις ὑπὸ βασιλέως εξελαύνεσθαι τής Ἀσίας·
τοσοῦτων γὰρ εἰς Ἀθήνας καὶ Θήβας κομισθέντων καὶ διαδοθέντων τοῖς δημαρχοῖς, ἐξεπολε-
μώθησαν οἱ δήμοι πρὸς τοὺς Σπαρτιάτας.

Χ.Δ. Οὖς δὲ διαβάς τὸν Ἐλλησποντον ἐβά-
dιές διὰ τῆς Θράκης, ἐδεήθη μὲν ουδενὸς τῶν
βαρβάρων, πέμπτων δὲ πρὸς ἐκαῖστος ἐπυνθάνετο
πότερον ὡς φίλιαν ἢ ὡς πολεμίαν διαπορεύηται
tὴν χώραν. οἱ μὲν οὖν ἄλλοι πάντες φιλικῶς
ἐδέχοντο καὶ παρέπεμπον, ὡς ἐκαστὸς δυνάμεως
εἰχεν, οἱ δὲ καλούμενοι Τράκλεις, οἶς καὶ Ἑράκης
ἐδωκεν, ὡς λέγεται, δόρα, τῆς διόδου μισθὸν
ήτου τὸν Ἀγησίλαον ἐκατὸν ἀργυρίου τάλαντα
2 καὶ τοσάντας γυναῖκας. ὁ δὲ κατειρωνευσάμενος
αὐτοὺς καὶ φίλας: “Τί οὖν οὐκ εὐθὺς ἥλθον
ληψόμενοι;” προῆγε, καὶ συμβαλὼν αὐτοῖς παρα-
tεταγμένοις ἔτρέψατο καὶ διέφθειρε πολλοὺς. τὸ
δ’ αὐτὸ καὶ τὸ βασιλεῖ τῶν Μακεδόνων ἐρώτημα
προσέπεμψε· φίλαντος δὲ βουλεύσεσθαι, “Βου-
λεύσθω τοῖς ἐκεῖνοις,” εἶπεν, “ἡμεῖς δὲ δὴ
πορεύομεθα.” Θαυμᾶσας οὖν τὴν τόλμαν αὐτοῦ
καὶ δείσας ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐκέλευσεν ὡς φίλον προά-
3 γεν. τὸν δὲ Θεσσαλῶν τοῖς πολεμίους συμμα-
χοῦσιν ἐπορθεὶ τὴν χώραν. εἰς δὲ Δαρίσσαν
ἐπεμψε Ἐνοκλέα καὶ Σκύθην περὶ φιλίας· συλ-
lηφθέντων δὲ τούτων καὶ παραφυλασσόμενων
οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι βαρέως φέρουτε ωστὸ δεῖν τὸν
Ἀγησίλαον περιστρατοπεδεύσαντα πολιορκεὶν

1 According to Xenophon (Hell. iii. 5, 1 ff.), Persian money
was distributed in Thebes, Corinth, and Argos. “The
Athenians, though they took no share of the gold, were none
the less eager for war.”
said, as he was breaking camp, that the King was driving him out of Asia with ten thousand "archers"; for so much money had been sent to Athens and Thebes and distributed among the popular leaders there, and as a consequence those peoples made war upon the Spartans.

XVI. And when he had crossed the Hellespont and was marching through Thrace, he made no requests of any of the Barbarians, but sent envoys to each people asking whether he should traverse their country as a friend or as a foe. All the rest, accordingly, received him as a friend and assisted him on his way, as they were severally able; but the people called Trallians, to whom even Xerxes gave gifts, as we are told, demanded of Agesilaiûs as a price for his passage a hundred talents of silver and as many women. But he answered them with scorn, asking why, then, they did not come at once to get their price; and marched forward, and finding them drawn up for battle, engaged them, routed them, and slew many of them. He sent his usual enquiry forward to the king of the Macedonians also, who answered that he would deliberate upon it. "Let him deliberate, then," said Agesilaiûs, "but we will march on." In amazement therefore at his boldness, and in fear, the Macedonian king gave orders to let him pass as a friend. Since the Thessalians were in alliance with his enemies, he ravaged their country. But to the city of Larissa he sent Xenocles and Scythès, hoping to secure its friendship. His ambassadors, however, were arrested and kept in close custody, whereupon the rest of his command were indignant, and thought that Agesilaiûs ought to

2 Agesilaiûs followed "the very route taken by the Great King when he invaded Hellas" (Xenophon, Hell. iv. 2, 8).
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τὴν Δάρισσαν, ὁ δὲ φήσας οὐκ ἀν ἐθελήσαι Ἐσσαλίαν ὅλην ἀβεβείν ἀπολέσας τῶν ἀνδρῶν τῶν ἔτερον, ὑποσπόνδους αὐτοὺς ἀπέλαβε. καὶ τοῦτ' ἵσως ἐπ' Ἀγγειλάφω θαυμαστὸν οὐκ ἦν, ὅς πυθόμενος μάχην μεγάλην γεγονέναι περὶ Κόρινθον, καὶ ἀνδρας τῶν πάνυ ἐνδόξων ὡς ἐν μᾶλιστα αἰφνίδιον ἀπολογέναι, καὶ Ἀρεπατῶν μὲν ὁλίγους παντάπασι τεθηκέναι, παμπόλλους δὲ τῶν πολεμίων, οὐκ ὥθη περιχαρῆς οὐδὲ ἐπηρμένος, ἀλλὰ καὶ πάνιν βαρὺ στενάξας, "Φεῦ τῆς Ἐλλάδος," ἐφί, "τοσοῦτοι ἀνδρας ἀπολογω- λευκίας ὑφ’ αὐτῆς, ὥσοι ξὼντες εὐάνατο νικᾶν ὁμοὶ σύμπαντας τοὺς βαρβάρους μαχόμενοι." τῶν δὲ Φαρσαλίων προσκειμένων αὐτῷ καὶ κακούντων τὸ στράτευμα, πεντακοσίως ἰππεύσιν ἐμβαλείν κελεύσας σὺν αὐτῷ καὶ τρενάμενος ἐστησε τρό- παιον ὑπὸ τῷ Ναρθάκῳ. καὶ τὴν νίκην ὑπερη- γάπησεν ἐκείνην, ὅτι συνησάμενος ἰππικόν αὐτὸς δὲ ἐαυτὸν τούτῳ μόνῳ τοὺς μέγιστον ἐφ’ ἰππικῇ φρονοῦντας ἐκράτησεν.

XVII. Ἐνταύθα Διφρίδας οἴκοθεν ἐφορός ὅπως ἀπηνηπήσεν αὐτῷ κελεύων εὐθὺς ἐμβαλείν εἰς τὴν Βοιωτίαν. οὐ δὲ, καὶ περ ὑπὸ μεῖζονος παρασκευῆς ὑστερον τούτῳ ποιήσαι διανοούμενος, οὐδὲν ἔστω δεῖν ἀπεθείνει τῶς ἀρχουσιν, ἀλλὰ τοῖς τε μεθ’ ἑαυτοῦ προεῖπεν ἐγγὺς εἴναι τὴν ἡμέραν ἐφ’ ἥν ἐς Ἀσίας ἤκουσι, καὶ δύο μόρας μετεπέμψατο τῶν 2 περὶ Κόρινθον στρατευομένων. οῖ δὲ ἐν τῇ πόλει Λακεδαιμονίων τιμῶντες αὐτὸν ἐκήρυξαν τῶν νέων ἀπογράφεσθαι τὸν βουλόμενον τῷ βασιλεῖ

1 ἀνδρας . . . καὶ rejected by Sintenis and Bekker, and questioned by Coraës, after Schaefer; the words are wanting in Apophth. Lacon. 45 (Morals, p. 211 e).
encamp about Larissa and lay siege to it. But he declared that the capture of all Thessaly would not compensate him for the loss of either one of his men, and made terms with the enemy in order to get them back. And perhaps we need not wonder at such conduct in Agesilaiis, since when he learned that a great battle had been fought near Corinth,¹ and that men of the highest repute had suddenly been taken off, and that although few Spartans altogether had been killed, the loss of their enemies was very heavy, he was not seen to be rejoiced or elated, but fetched a deep groan and said: "Alas for Hellas, which has by her own hands destroyed so many brave men! Had they lived, they could have conquered in battle all the Barbarians in the world." However, when the Pharsalians annoyed him and harassed his army, he ordered five hundred horsemen which he led in person to attack them, routed them, and set up a trophy at the foot of mount Narthacium. This victory gave him special pleasure, because with horsemen of his own mustering and training, and with no other force, he had conquered those whose chief pride was placed in their cavalry.²

XVII. Here Diphridas, an ephor from Sparta, met him, with orders to invade Boeotia immediately. Therefore, although he was purposing to do this later with a larger armament, he thought it did not behoove him to disobey the magistrates, but said to those who were with him that the day was near for which they had come from Asia. He also sent for two divisions of the army at Corinth. Then the Lacedaemonians at home, wishing to do him honour, made proclamation that any young man who wished

¹ 394 B.C. Cf. Xenophon, Hell. iv. 2, 18—3, 1 f.
² Cf. Xenophon, Hell. iv. 3, 9.
The soldiers of Agesilaüs were consequently victorious in a skirmish with the enemy, according to Xenophon (Hell. iv. 3, 14).
might enlist in aid of the king. All enlisted eagerly, and the magistrates chose out the most mature and vigorous of them to the number of fifty, and sent them off.

Agesilaüs now marched through the pass of Thermopylae, traversed Phocis, which was friendly to Sparta, entered Boeotia, and encamped near Chaeroneia. Here a partial eclipse of the sun occurred, and at the same time news came to him of the death of Peisander, who was defeated in a naval battle off Cnidus by Pharnabazus and Conon. Agesilaüs was naturally much distressed at these tidings, both because of the man thus lost, and of the city which had lost him; but nevertheless, that his soldiers might not be visited with dejection and fear as they were going into battle, he ordered the messengers from the sea to reverse their tidings and say that the Spartans were victorious in the naval battle. He himself also came forth publicly with a garland on his head, offered sacrifices for glad tidings, and sent portions of the sacrificial victims to his friends.

XVIII. After advancing as far as Coroneia and coming within sight of the enemy, he drew up his army in battle array, giving the left wing to the Orchomenians, while he himself led forward the right. On the other side, the Thebans held the right wing themselves, and the Argives the left. Xenophon says that this battle was unlike any ever fought, and he was present himself and fought on the side of Agesilaüs, having crossed over with him from Asia. The first impact, it is true, did not meet with much resistance, nor was it long contested, but the

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3 Hellenica, iv. 3, 16.
4 Cf. Xenophon's Anabasis, v. 3, 6.
ταχὺ τοὺς Ὄρχομενίους ἐπέτρεψαν καὶ τοὺς Ἀργείους ὃ Ἀγνήσιλαος ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀκουόσαντες ἀμφότεροι τὰ εὐόνυμα πιέζεσθαι καὶ φεύγειν ἀνέστρεψαν, ἐνταῦθα τῆς νίκης ἀκινδύνου παρούσης, εἰ τῆς κατὰ στόμα μάχης ύφέσθαι τοῖς Θηβαίοις ἠθέλησε καὶ παλέων ἐπόμενοι παραλλάξαντες, ὡπὸ θυμοῦ καὶ φιλονεικίας ἐναντίος ἔχωρει τοῖς ἀνδράσιν, ὠσασθαι κατὰ κράτος

3 βουλόμενοι. οἱ δὲ οὐκ ἦπτον ἐρρωμένως ἐδέξαντο, καὶ μάχη γίνεται δι᾽ ὅλου μὲν ἴσχυρὰ τοῦ ὀπταεύματος, ἴσχυροτάτη δὲ κατ᾽ ἐκείνου αὐτοῦ ἐν τοῖς πεντῆκοντα τεταγμένον, ὡν εἰς κατὲν ἔοικεν ἡ φιλοτιμία τῷ βασιλεῖ γενέσθαι καὶ σωτηρίους. ἀγονιζόμενοι γὰρ ἐκθύμως καὶ προκινδυνεύοντες ἀτρωτόν μὲν αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἐδυνήθησαν φυλάξαι, πολλὰς δὲ διὰ τῶν ὀπλῶν δεξάμενον εἰς τὸ σῶμα πληγὰς δύρασε καὶ ξέφεσε μόλις ἀνήρ-πασαν ἔστα, καὶ συμφράξαντες πρὸ αὐτοῦ

4 πολλοὺς μὲν ἀνήροις, πολλοὶ δὲ ἐπιπτοῦν. ὡς δὲ μέγα ἔργον ἦν ὠσασθαι προτροπίδην τοὺς Θηβαίους, ἡναγκάσησαν ὁπερ ἐξ ἄρχης οὐκ ἐβουλοῦντο ποιῆσαι. διέστησαν γὰρ αὐτοῖς τὴν φάλαγγα καὶ διέσχον, εἶτα ἀτακτότερον ἕδη πορευομένους, ὡς διεξέπεσον, ἀκολουθοῦντες καὶ παραθέοντες ἐκ πλαγίων ἔπαιον. οὐ μὴν ἐτρέψατο γε, ἀλλ᾿ ἀπεχώρησαν οἱ Θηβαίοι πρὸς τὸν Ἑλικώνα, μέγα τῇ μάχῃ φρονοῦντες, ὡς ἀντίτητοι καθ᾿ αὐτοῦς γεγονότες.
Thebans speedily routed the Orchomenians, as Agesilaüs did the Argives. Both parties, however, on hearing that their left wings were overwhelmed and in flight, turned back. Then, although the victory might have been his without peril if he had been willing to refrain from attacking the Thebans in front and to smite them in the rear after they had passed by, Agesilaüs was carried away by passion and the ardour of battle and advanced directly upon them, wishing to bear them down by sheer force. But they received him with a vigour that matched his own, and a battle ensued which was fierce at all points in the line, but fiercest where the king himself stood surrounded by his fifty volunteers, whose opportune and emulous valour seems to have saved his life. For they fought with the utmost fury and exposed their lives in his behalf, and though they were not able to keep him from being wounded, but many blows of spears and swords pierced his armour and reached his person, they did succeed in dragging him off alive, and standing in close array in front of him, they slew many foes, while many of their own number fell. But since it proved too hard a task to break the Theban front, they were forced to do what at the outset they were loth to do. They opened their ranks and let the enemy pass through, and then, when these had got clear, and were already marching in looser array, the Spartans followed on the run and smote them on the flanks. They could not, however, put them to rout, but the Thebans withdrew to Mount Helicon, greatly elated over the battle, in which, as they reasoned, their own contingent had been undefeated.

1 Cf. chapter xvii. 2. They are not mentioned by Xenophon.
2 From the slopes of which they had advanced to the battle.
In 447 B.C.; cf. the Pericles, xviii. 2 f.

1 In 447 B.C.; cf. the Pericles, xviii. 2 f.

2 Cf. the Nicia, vi. 5.
XIX. But Agesilaüs, although he was weakened by many wounds, would not retire to his tent until he had first been carried to his troops and seen that the dead were collected within the encampment. Moreover, he ordered that all of the enemy who had taken refuge in the sanctuary should be dismissed. For the temple of Athena Itonia was near at hand, and a trophy stood in front of it, which the Boeotians had long ago erected, when, under the command of Sparto, they had defeated the Athenians there and slain Tolmides their general. Early next morning, Agesilaüs, wishing to try the Thebans and see whether they would give him battle, ordered his soldiers to wreath their heads and his pipers to play their pipes, while a trophy was set up and adorned in token of their victory. And when the enemy sent to him and asked permission to take up their dead, he made a truce with them, and having thus assured to himself the victory, proceeded to Delphi, where the Pythian games were in progress. There he celebrated the customary procession in honour of the god, and offered up the tenth of the spoils which he had brought from Asia, amounting to a hundred talents.

Then he went back home, where his life and conduct brought him at once the affection and admiration of his fellow-citizens. For, unlike most of their generals, he came back from foreign parts unchanged and unaffected by alien customs; he showed no dislike towards home fashions, nor was he restive under them, but honoured and loved what he found there just as much as those did who had never crossed the Eurotas; he made no change in his

3 Leaving the army in command of Gylis the polemarch (Xenophon, *Hell.* iv. 3, 21).
5 ἡλλαξεν, οὐ λουτρόν, οὐ θεραπεῖαν γυναικὸς, οὐχ ὀπλῶν κόσμον, οὐκ οίκιας κατασκευήν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰς θύρας ἀφῆκεν οὐτως σοῦσα σφόδρα παλαιάς, ὡς δοκεῖν εἶναι, ταῦτας ἐκεῖνας ὡς ἐπέθηκεν Ἀριστόδημος. καὶ τὸ κάνναθρον φήσιν ὁ Ἑνο-φῶν οὐδέν τι σεμνότερον εἶναι τῆς ἐκείνου θυγατρὸς ἢ τῶν ἄλλων. κάνναθρα δὲ καλοῦσιν εἴδωλα γρυπῶν ξύλων καὶ τραγελάφων ἐν οἷς κοιμῶντοι τὰς παῖδας ἐν ταῖς πομπαῖς. ὁ μὲν οὖν Ἑνοφῶν ὄνομα τῆς Ἀγκησίλαοι θυγατρὸς οὐ γέγραφε, καὶ ὁ Δικαίαρχος ἐπηγανάκτησεν ὥς μὴ τὴν τῆς Ἀγκη- λάοι θυγατέρα μὴτε τὴν Ἑπαμινώδου μητέρα γυνωσκότων ἡμῶν ἡμεῖς δὲ εὐρομεν ἐν ταῖς Λακωνικαῖς ἀναγραφαῖς ὁμομαζομένην γυναῖκα μὲν Ἀγκησίλαον Κλέοραν, θυγατέρας δὲ Ἐντωλλίαν καὶ Πρόαγγαν. 1 ἔστι δὲ καὶ λόγχην ἰδεῖν αὐτοῦ κειμένην ἄχρι νῦν ἐν Λακεδαιμονι, μηδὲν τῶν ἄλλων διαφέρουσαν.

XX. Οὐ μὴν ἄλλα ἀρόν ἐνίους τῶν πολιτῶν ἀπὸ ἰπποτροφίας δοκοῦντας εἶναι τινας καὶ μέγα 2 φρονοῦντας, ἐπεισε τὴν ἀδελφὴν Κυνίσκαν ἀρμα καθείσαν Ὄλυμπιασιν ἀγωνίσασθαι, βουλόμενος ενδείξασθαι τοῖς Ἐλλησιν ως οὐδεμιᾶς ἔστιν ἀρετῆς, ἀλλὰ πλουτὸν καὶ δαπάνης ἡ νίκη.

2 Ἑνοφῶνα δὲ τῶν σοφῶν μὲν ἔαυτοῦ σπουδαζόμενον ἐκέλευε τοὺς παιδας ἐν Λακε- δαίμονι τρέφειν μεταπεμψάμενον, ως μαθησο- μένους τῶν μαθημάτων τὸ κύλλιστον, ἀρχεσθαι καὶ ἄρχειν. τοῦ δὲ Λυσάνδρου τετελευτηκότος εὐρών ἐταιρείαν πολλὴν συνεστῶσαι, ἢν ἐκείνος

1 Πρόαγγαν a reading mentioned by Stephanus, and now found in S: Προλύταν.
2 μέγα Cobet, van Herwerden, with Fa: μεγάλα.
table, or his baths, or the attendance on his wife, or the decoration of his armour, or the furniture of his house, nay, he actually let its doors remain although they were very old,—one might say they were the very doors which Aristodemus\(^1\) had set up. His daughter's "kannathron," as Xenophon\(^1\) tells us, was no more elaborate than that of any other maid ("kannahra" is the name they give to the wooden figures of griffins or goat-stags in which their young girls are carried at the sacred processions).\(^2\) Xenophon, it is true, has not recorded the name of the daughter of Agesilaüs, and Dicaearchus expressed great indignation that neither her name nor that of the mother of Epaminondas was known to us; but we have found in the Lacedaemonian records that the wife of Agesilaüs was named Cleora, and his daughters Eupolia and Proauga. And one can see his spear also, which is still preserved at Sparta, and which is not at all different from that of other men.

XX. However, on seeing that some of the citizens esteemed themselves highly and were greatly lifted up because they bred racing horses, he persuaded his sister Cynisca to enter a chariot in the contests at Olympia, wishing to shew the Greeks that the victory there was not a mark of any great excellence, but simply of wealth and lavish outlay. Also, having Xenophon the philosopher in his following, and making much of him, he ordered him to send for his sons and rear them at Sparta, that they might learn that fairest of all lessons, how to obey and how to command. Again, finding after Lysander's death that a large society was in existence, which that

\(^1\) The great-great-grandson of Heracles; cf. Xenophon, Agesilaüs, viii. 7.

\(^2\) These figures of animals were on wheels, and served as carriages (cf. Athenaeus, p. 139 f.).
εὐθὺς ἐπανελθὼν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσίας συνέστησεν ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀγησίλαον, ὃρμησαν αὐτὸν ἐξελέγχειν οἷος

3 ἢν ξῶν πολίτης· καὶ λόγον ἀναγνώσεις ἐν βιβλίῳ ἀπολελειμμένον, ὃν ἐγραψε μὲν Κλέων ὁ Ἀλικαρνασσεύς, ἐμέλλε δὲ λέγειν ἀναλαβὼν ὁ Λύσανδρος ἐν τῷ δήμῳ περὶ πραγμάτων καυσῶν καὶ μεταστάσεως τοῦ πολιτείματος, ἤθέλησεν εἰς μέσον ἐξενεγκεῖν. ἔπει δὲ τις τῶν γερόντων τὸν λόγον ἀναγνώσας καὶ φοβηθεὶς τῆν δεινότητα συνεβούλευσε μὴ τὸν Λύσανδρον ἀνορύττειν, ἀλλὰ τὸν λόγον μᾶλλον αὐτῷ συνικατορύττειν, ἔπεισθη καὶ καθησύχαζε. τοὺς δὲ ὑπεναντιομένους αὐτῶν φανερῶς μὲν ὦν ἐβλαπτε, διαπραττόμενος δὲ πέμπεσθαι τίνας ἀεὶ στρατηγοὺς καὶ ἀρχοντας ἐξ αὐτῶν, ἐπεδείκνυε γενομένους ἐν ταῖς ἔξουσίαις πονηροὺς καὶ πλεονέκτας, εἶτα κρινομένους πάλιν αὐ βοηθῶν καὶ συναγωνιζόμενος, οἰκείους ἐκ διαφόρων ἐποιεῖτο καὶ μεθίστη πρὸς αὐτὸν, ὡστε μηθένα ἀντίπαλον εἶναι.

4 Ὁ γὰρ ἐτέρος βασιλεὺς Ἀγησίπολις, ἀτε δὴ πατρὸς μὲν ὅν φυγάδος, ἡλικία δὲ παντάπασι μειράκιον, φύσει δὲ πρᾶος καὶ κόσμιος, οὐ πολλὰ τῶν πολιτικῶν ἔπραττεν. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦτον ἐποιεῖτο χειροῆθη. συσσιτοῦοι γὰρ οἱ βασιλεῖς εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ φοιτῶντες φιδίτιον, ὅταν ἐπιδημῶσιν. εἰδὼς οὖν ἐνοχον ὄντα τοῖς ἐρωτικοῖς τὸν Ἀγησίπολιν, ὡσπερ ἢν αὐτός, ἀεὶ τινος

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1 Cf. the Lysander, chapter xxx.
commander, immediately after returning from Asia, had formed against him, Agesilaüs set out to prove what manner of citizen Lysander had been while alive. So, after reading a speech which Lysander had left behind him in book form,—a speech which Cleon of Halicarnassus had composed, but which Lysander had intended to adopt and pronounce before the people in advocacy of a revolution and change in the form of government,—Agesilaüs wished to publish it. But one of the senators, who had read the speech and feared its ability and power, advised the king not to dig Lysander up again, but rather to bury the speech with him, to which advice Agesilaüs listened and held his peace. And as for those who were in opposition to him, he would do them no open injury, but would exert himself to send some of them away from time to time as generals and commanders, and would shew them up if they proved base and grasping in their exercise of authority; then, contrariwise, when they were brought to trial, he would come to their aid and exert himself in their behalf, and so would make them friends instead of enemies, and bring them over to his side, so that no one was left to oppose him.

For Agesipolis, the other king, since he was the son of an exile, in years a mere stripling, and by nature gentle and quiet, took little part in affairs of state. And yet he too was brought under the sway of Agesilaüs. For the Spartan kings eat together in the same "phiditium," or public mess, whenever they are at home. Accordingly, knowing that Agesipolis was prone to love affairs, just as he was himself,

2 Pausanias, who was impeached in 395 B.C., went into voluntary exile, and was condemned to death.

3 Cf. the Lycurgus, xii. 1 f.
The lacuna after this name may be filled from the words κατὰ θάλασσαν τὰς ναῦς καὶ τὰ νεάρια ήρηκε, in Xenophon, Hell. iv. 4, 19.

1 Chapters xvii. 1; xviii. 4.
AGESILAUS, xx. 6–xxi. 3

Agesilaüs would always introduce some discourse about the boys who were of an age to love. He would even lead the young king’s fancy toward the object of his own affections, and share with him in wooing and loving, these Spartan loves having nothing shameful in them, but being attended rather with great modesty, high ambition, and an ardent desire for excellence, as I have written in my life of Lycurgus.¹

XXI. Having thus obtained very great influence in the city, he effected the appointment of Teleutias, his half-brother on his mother’s side, as admiral. Then he led an army to Corinth, and himself, by land, captured the long walls, while Teleutias, with his fleet, seized the enemy’s ships and dockyards. Then coming suddenly upon the Argives,² who at that time held Corinth, and were celebrating the Isthmian games, he drove them away just as they had sacrificed to the god, and made them abandon all their equipment for the festival. At this, the exiles from Corinth who were in his army begged him to hold the games. This, however, he would not do, but remained at hand while they held the games from beginning to end, and afforded them security. Afterwards, when he had departed, the Isthmian games were held afresh by the Argives, and some contestants won their victories a second time, while some were entered in the lists as victors in the first contests, but as vanquished in the second. In this matter Agesilaüs declared that the Argives had brought down upon themselves the charge of great cowardice, since they regarded the conduct of the

² Plutarch confuses the expedition of 393 B.C. (Xenophon, Hell, iv. 4. 19) with that of 390 B.C. (Xenophon, Hell, iv. 5, 1 ff.).
PLUTARCH'S LIVES

ἀγωνοθεσίαν ἤγομενοι μάχεσθαι περὶ αὐτῆς οὐκ ἔτολμησαν. αὐτὸς δὲ πρὸς ταῦτα πάντα μετρίως ὁπετό δεῖν ἔχειν, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ὦκοι χοροῦς καὶ ἀγώνας ἐπεκόσμει καὶ συμπαρῆν ἤει φιλοτιμίας καὶ σπουδῆς μεστὸς οὐ καὶ οὐτε παῖδων οὐτε παρθένων ἀμίλλης ἀπολειπόμενος, ἄ δε τοὺς ἄλλους ἐώρα θαυμάζοντας ἐδόκει μηδὲ γνώσκειν.


XXII. Διατρίβοντος δὲ περὶ τὴν Κορινθίων αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸ Ἡραῖον εἰληφότος καὶ τὰ αἰχμά- λωτα τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀγοντας καὶ φέροντας ἐπιβλέποντος, ἀφίκοντο πρέσβεις ἐκ Θηβῶν περὶ 58
games as so great and august a privilege, and yet had not the courage to fight for it. He himself thought that moderation ought to be observed in all these matters, and sought to improve the local choirs and games. These he always attended, full of ambitious ardour, and was absent from no contest in which either boys or girls competed. Those things, however, for which he saw the rest of the world filled with admiration, he appeared not even to recognize. Once upon a time Callipides the tragic actor, who had a name and fame among the Greeks and was eagerly courted by all, first met him and addressed him, then pompously thrust himself into his company of attendants, showing plainly that he expected the king to make him some friendly overtures, and finally said: "Dost thou not recognize me, O King?" The king fixed his eyes upon him and said: "Yea, art thou not Callipides the buffoon?" For this is how the Lacedaemonians describe actors. And again, when he was invited to hear the man who imitated the nightingale, he declined, saying: "I have heard the bird herself." Again, Mencrates the physician, who, for his success in certain desperate cases, had received the surname of Zeus, and had the bad taste to employ the appellation, actually dared to write the king a letter beginning thus: "Mencrates Zeus, to King Agesilaüs, greeting." To this Agesilaüs replied: "King Agesilaüs, to Mencrates, health and sanity."

XXII. While he was lingering in the territory of Corinth, he seized the Heraeum, and as he was watching his soldiers carry off the prisoners and booty, messengers came from Thebes to treat for

1 Cf. the Lycurgus, xx. 5.
2 The refugees in the Heraeum came out and surrendered of their own accord (Xenophon, Hell. iv. 5, 5).
фιλίαις. ο ἐπὶ μισῶν μὲν ἄεὶ τὴν πόλιν, οἰόμενος δὲ τότε καὶ συμφέρειν ἐνυβρίσαι, προσεποιεῖτο μήτε ὅραν αὐτοῦς μήτε ἀκούειν ἐντυγχανόντων.
2 ἔπαθε δὲ πράγμα νεμεσητόν· οὕτω γὰρ ἀπηλλαγμένων τῶν Ἑβαίων ἢκὼν τινὲς ἀπαγγέλλοντες αὐτῷ τὴν μόραν ὑπὸ Ἰφικράτους κατακεκόφθαι. καὶ πάθος τούτῳ μέγα διὰ πολλοῦ χρόνου συνέπεσεν αὐτοῖς· πολλοὺς γὰρ ἄνδρας ἀγαθοὺς ἀπέβαλον κρατηθέντας ὑπὸ τε πελταστῶν ὀπλίτας καὶ μισθοφόρων Δακεδαιμονίους.
3 Ἀνεπήδησε μὲν οὖν εὐθὺς ὁ Ἀγασίλαος ὡς 60 βοηθήσων ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐγὼν διαπεπραγμένοις, αὐθίς εἰς τὸ Ἡραῖον ἤκε, καὶ τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς τότε προσελθεῖν κελεύσας, ἔχρημάτιζεν. ὡς δὲ ἀνθυβρίζοντες ἐκεῖνοι τῆς μὲν εἰρήνης οὔκ ἐμέμνητο, παρεθήκαν δὲ ἦξίουν εἰς Κόρινθον, ὅργισθεις ὁ Ἀγασίλαος εἶπεν· "Εἴγε βούλεσθε τοὺς φίλους ὑμῶν ἰδεῖν μέγα φρονοῦντας ἐφ' οἷς ἐντυχοῦσιν,
4 αὐριον ἀσφαλῶς ὑμῖν τούτῳ ὑπάρξει." καὶ παραλαβόν αὐτοὺς τῇ ύπτεραίᾳ τὴν τε χώραν τῶν Κορινθίων ἐκόπτε καὶ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν αὐτὴν προσήλθεν. οὕτω δὲ τοὺς Κορινθίους ἐξελέγχας ἀμύνεσθαι μὴ τολμῶντας, ἀφῆκε τὴν προσβείαν. αὐτὸς δὲ τοὺς περιλειμμένους ἄνδρας ἐκ τῆς μόρας ἀναλαβὼν ἀπῆγεν εἰς Δακεδαιμονα, πρὸ ἠμέρας ποιοῦμενος τὰς ἀναξεύξεις καὶ πάλιν σκοταίους τὰς καταλύσεις, ὅπως οἱ μισοῦντες καὶ βασκαίνοντες τῶν Ἀρκάδων μὴ ἐπιχαίρωσιν.
peace. But he had always hated that city, and thinking this an advantageous time also for insulting it, pretended neither to see nor hear its ambassadors when they presented themselves. But his pride soon had a fall; for the Thebans had not yet departed when messengers came to him with tidings that the Spartan division had been cut to pieces by Iphicrates. This was the greatest disaster that had happened to the Spartans in a long time; for they lost many brave men, and those men were overwhelmed by targeteers and mercenaries, though they were men-at-arms and Lacedaemonians.

At once, then, Agesilaüs sprang up to go to their assistance, but when he learned that it was all over with them, he came back again to the Heraeum, and ordering the Boeotians then to come before him, gave them an audience. But they returned his insolence by making no mention of peace, but simply asking safe conduct into Corinth. Agesilaüs was wroth at this, and said: "If you wish to see your friends when they are elated at their successes, you can do so to-morrow in all safety." And taking them along with him on the next day, he ravaged the territory of the Corinthians, and advanced to the very gates of the city. After he had thus proved that the Corinthians did not dare to resist him, he dismissed the embassy. Then he himself, picking up the survivors of the division that had been cut to pieces, led them back to Sparta, always breaking camp before it was day, and pitching the next camp after it was dark, in order that the hateful and malicious Arcadians might not exult over them.

1 At Lechaeum, the port of Corinth on the Corinthian gulf, in 390 B.C. (Xenophon, Hell. iv. 5, 11-18).
2 He had marched till he was "well within the plateau of Lechaeum" (Xenophon, Hell. iv. 5, 8).
5 Ἐκ τούτου χαριζόμενος τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς διέβαινεν εἰς Ἀκαρνανίαν στρατιά μετ' αὐτῶν, καὶ πολλὴν μὲν ἡλίαστο λείαν, μάχη δὲ τοὺς Ἀκαρνάνας ἐνίκησε. δεομένῳ δὲ τῶν Ἀχαίων ὡς τὸν χειμῶνα παραμείνας ἀφέληται τὸν στόρον τῶν πολεμίων, τοῦναντίον ἐφ' οὐνίσχειν μᾶλλον γὰρ φοβηθῆσεθαί τὸν πόλεμον αὐτούς, ἐὰν ἐσπαρμένην τὴν γῆν εἰς ὧρας ἔχωσιν' ὁ καὶ συνέβη. παραγγελλομένης γὰρ αὐτὸς ἐπ' αὐτοὺς στρατείας διηλάγησαν τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς.

XXIII. Ἐπεὶ δὲ Κόνων καὶ Φαρνάβαζος τῷ βασιλεῶς ναυτικῷ θαλασσικοῦς ἐπόρθουν τὰ παράλια τῆς Δακονικῆς, ἑπειξίσθη δὲ καὶ τὸ ἀστὺ τῶν Ἀθηναίων Φαρναβάζου χρήματα δόντος, ἔδοξε τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις εἰρήνην ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς βασιλέα· καὶ πέμπτον Ἀνταλκίδαν πρὸς Τιρίβαζον, αἰσχύσας καὶ παρανομώτατα τοὺς τὴν Ἀσίαν κατοικοῦντας "Ελληνας, ύπὲρ δὲν ἐπολέ-μησεν Ἀγησίλαος, βασιλεῖ παραδιδότης. οἴδεν ἥκιστα συνεβῇ τῇς κακοδοξίας ταύτης Ἀγησιλάῳ μετασχεῖν. ὁ γὰρ Ἀνταλκίδας ἔχθρος ἦν αὐτῷ, καὶ τὴν εἰρήνην ἐξ ἄπαντος ἔπραττεν ὡς τὸν πόλεμον τῶν Ἀγησίλαον αὔξοντος καὶ ποιοῦντος ἐνδοξότατον καὶ μέγιστον. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ πρὸς τῶν εἰσόντα τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους μιᾶς ἔχειν ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ἀπεκρίνετο μᾶλλον τοὺς Μύδους

3 λακωνίζειν. τοῖς δὲ μὴ βουλομένοις δέχεσθαι τὴν εἰρήνην ἀπειλῶν καὶ καταγγέλλων πόλεμον ἡνάγκασεν ἐμμένειν ἄπαντας οἷς ὁ Πέρσης ἔδικαις, μᾶλιστα διὰ τοὺς Θηβαίους, ὅπως

1 In 390-389 B.C. (Xenophon, Hell. iv. 6, 3—7, 1).
2 In 393 B.C. (Xenophon, Hell. iv. 8, 10).
3 The Great King's satrap in Western Asia.
After this, to gratify the Achaeans, he crossed over with them on an expedition into Acarnania, where he drove away much booty and conquered the Acarnanians in battle. But when the Achaeans asked him to spend the winter there in order to prevent the enemy from sowing their fields, he said he would do the opposite of this; for the enemy would dread the war more if their land was sown when summer came. And this proved true; for when a second expedition against them was announced, they came to terms with the Achaeans.

XXIII. When Conon and Pharnabazus with the Great King's fleet were masters of the sea and were ravaging the coasts of Laconia, and after the walls of Athens had been rebuilt with the money which Pharnabazus furnished, the Lacedaemonians decided to make peace with the king of Persia. To that end, they sent Antalcidas to Tiribazus, and in the most shameful and lawless fashion handed over to the King the Greeks resident in Asia, in whose behalf Agesilaüs had waged war. Agesilaüs, therefore, could have had no part at all in this infamy. For Antalcidas was his enemy, and put forth all his efforts to make the peace because he saw that the war enhanced to the utmost the reputation and power of Agesilaüs. Notwithstanding this, to one who remarked that the Lacedaemonians were favouring the Medes, Agesilaüs replied that the Medes were the rather favouring the Lacedaemonians. Moreover, by threatening with war the Greeks who were unwilling to accept the peace, he forced them all to abide by the terms which the Persian dictated, more especially on account of the Thebans, his object being to make

4 The peace of Antalcidas was ratified by all the Greek states except Thebes in 387 B.C. (Xenophon, _Hell._ v. 1, 29 ff.).
αὐτόνομον τὴν Βοιωτίαν ἄφεντες ἀσθενέστεροι γένωνται. δήλου δὲ τούτο τοῖς ύστερον ἐποίησεν. ἐπεὶ γὰρ Φοιβίδας ἔργον εἰργάσατο δεινῶν ἐν σπονδαῖς καὶ εἰρήνη τὴν Καδμείαν καταλαβὼν, καὶ πάντες μὲν ἡγανάκτον εἰς Ἑλληνες, χαλεπῶς δὲ ἐφερον οἱ Σπαρτιάται, καὶ μάλιστα οἱ διαφερόμενοι τῷ Ἀγησιλάῳ μετ’ ὀργῆς ἐπυνθάνοντο τοῦ Φοιβίδου τίνος ταύτα κελεύσαντος ἐπραξεν, εἰς ἐκείνου τὴν ύπόνοιαν τρέποντες, οὐκ ὄκνησε τῷ Φοιβίδα βοήθων λέγειν ἀναφανδόν ὅτι δεῖ τὴν πράξιν αὐτὴν, εἰ τι χρήσιμον ἔχει, σκοπεῖν· τὰ γὰρ συμφέροντα τῇ Δακεδαίμονι καλῶς ἔχειν 5 αὐτοματίζεσθαι, κἀν μηδὲς κελεύσῃ. καίτοι τῷ λόγῳ παινάχου τὴν δικαίοσύνην ἀπέφασεν πρωτεύειν τῶν ἄρετῶν ἀνδρείας μὲν γὰρ οὐδὲν ὀφελός εἶναι, μὴ παρούσης δικαίοσύνης, εἰ δὲ δικαιοματίτης γένοιτο, μηδὲν ἀνδρείας δεῖσθαι. πρὸς δὲ τοὺς λέγοντας ὅτι ταύτα δοκεῖ τῷ μεγάλῳ βασιλεί, "Τί δ’ ἐκείνος ἔμοι," εἶπε, "μείζων, εἰ μὴ καὶ δικαιότερος;" ὀρθῶς καὶ καλῶς οἰόμενος δεῖν τῷ δικαίῳ καθάπερ μέτρῳ βασιλικῷ μετρεῖ- 6 σθαί τὴν ὑπεροχὴν τοῦ μείζονος. ἦν δὲ τῆς εἰρήνης γενομένης ἐπεμψεν αὐτῷ περὶ ἔσεις καὶ φίλιας ἐπιστολὴν ὁ βασιλεὺς, οὐκ ἔλαβεν, εἰπὼν ἐξαρκείν τὴν κοινὴν φιλίαν, καὶ μηδὲν ἰδίας δεήσεσθαι μενούσης ἐκείνης. ὁ γὰρ τοῖς ἐργοῖς οὐκέτι ταύτην διαφυλάττων τὴν δοξαν, ἀλλὰ τῇ φιλοτιμίᾳ καὶ τῇ φιλονεικίᾳ πολλαχοῦ συνεκ- 7 φερόμενοι, καὶ μάλιστα τῇ πρὸς Θηβαίους, οὐ μόνον ἔσωσε τὸν Φοιβίδαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν πόλιν
AGESILAUS, xxiii. 3-7

them weaker by leaving Bocotia independent of Thebes. This he made clear by his subsequent behaviour. For when Phoebidas committed the foul deed of seizing the Cadmeia in a time of perfect peace, and all the Greeks were indignant and the Spartans displeased at the act, and when especially those who were at variance with Agesilaüs angrily asked Phoebidas by whose command he had done this thing, thereby turning suspicion upon Agesilaüs, he did not scruple to come to the help of Phoebidas, and to say openly that they must consider whether the act itself was serviceable or not; for that which was advantageous to Sparta might well be done independently, even if no one ordered it. And yet in his discourse he was always declaring that justice was the first of the virtues; for valour was of no use unless justice attended it, and if all men should be just, there would be no need of valour. And to those who said, "This is the pleasure of the Great King," he would say, "How is he greater than I unless he is also more just?", rightly and nobly thinking that justice must be the royal measure wherewith relative greatness is measured. And when, after the peace was concluded, the Great King sent him a letter proposing guest-friendship, he would not accept it, saying that the public friendship was enough, and that while that lasted there would be no need of a private one. Yet in his acts he no longer observed these opinions, but was often carried away by ambition and contentiousness, and particularly in his treatment of the Thebans. For he not only rescued Phoebidas from punishment, but

1 The citadel of Thebes. It was seized by Phoebidas in 383 B.C. (Xenophon, Hell. v. 2, 26 ff.).
ἐπεισεν εἰς αὐτὴν ἀναδέξασθαι τὸ ἁδίκημα καὶ
cατέχειν τὴν Καδμείαν δι’ ἑαυτῆς, τῶν δὲ πραγ-
μάτων καὶ τῆς πολιτείας Ἀρχίαν καὶ Δεοντίδαν ἀποδείξει κυρίους, δι’ ὅν ὁ Φοιβίδας εἰς ἴλθε καὶ
cατέλαβε τὴν ἀκρόπολιν.

XXIV. Ἡν μὲν οὖν εὐθὺς ἐκ τούτων ὑπόνοια
Φοιβίδου μὲν ἔργον εἶναι, Βούλευμα δὲ Ἀγγει-
λάον τὸ πεπραγμένον· αἱ δὲ ὑστερον πρᾶξεις
ὁμολογουμένην ἐποίησαν τὴν αὐτίαν. ὡς γὰρ
ἐξέβαλον οἱ Θηβαῖοι τὴν φρουρᾶν καὶ τὴν πόλιν
ἡλευθέρωσαν, ἐγκαλῶν αὐτοῖς ὅτι τὸν Ἀρχίαν
καὶ τὸν Δεοντίδαν ἀπεκτόνεσαν, ἔργο μὲν τυ-
ράννους, λόγῳ δὲ πολεμάρχους ὄντας, ἐξήνεγκε
2 πόλεμον πρὸς αὐτούς. καὶ Κλέομβροτος ἢδη
βασιλεύων Ἀγγεισόλδος τεθηκότος, εἰς Βοιω-
tίαν ἐπέμφθη μετὰ δυνάμεως· ὁ γὰρ Ἀγγείλαος,
ὡς ἔτη τεσσαράκοντα γεγονός ἀφ’ ἡβῆς καὶ
στρατείας ἔχων ἀφεσιν ὑπὸ τῶν νόμων, ἐφυγε τὴν
στρατηγίαν ἕκείνην, αἰσχυνόμενος εἰ Φλεσίωις
ὁλίγον ἐμπροσθεν ὑπὲρ φυγάδων πεπολεμηκός,
αὕτης ὁφθησται Θηβαῖους κακῶς ποιῶν διὰ τοὺς
tυράννους.

3 Ἡν δὲ τις Λάκων Σφοδρίας ἐκ τῆς ὑπεναντίας
στάσεως τῷ Ἀγγειλέῳ τεταγμένοις ἐν Θεσπίαις
ἀρμοτῆς, οὐκ ἄτολμος μὲν οὐδ’ ἀφιλότιμος ἀνήρ,
ἀἱ δ’ ἐλπίδων μᾶλλον ἡ φρενῶν ἀγαθῶν μεστὸς.
οὕτως ἐπιθυμῶν ὀνόματος μεγάλου, καὶ τὸν Φοι-
βίδαν νομίζων ἐνδόξου γεγονέναι καὶ περιβοῦτον
ἀπὸ τοῦ περὶ Θῆβας τολμήματος, ἐπείσθη πολὺ
cάλλιον εἶναι καὶ λαμπρότερον εἰ τὸν Πειραιᾶ
καταλάβοι δι’ ἑαυτοῦ καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀφε-

1 στρατηγίαν with Stephanus, Coraës, and S: στρατηλατον.
actually persuaded Sparta to assume responsibility for his iniquity and occupy the Cadmeia on its own account, besides putting the administration of Thebes into the hands of Archias and Leontidas, by whose aid Phoebidas had entered and seized the acropolis.

XXIV. Of course this gave rise at once to a suspicion that while Phoebidas had done the deed, Agesilaüs had counselled it; and his subsequent acts brought the charge into general belief. For when the Thebans expelled the Spartan garrison and liberated their city,¹ he charged them with the murder of Archias and Leontidas, who were really tyrants, though polemarchs in name, and levied war upon them. And Cleombrotus, who was king now that Agesipolis was dead, was sent into Boeotia with an army; for Agesilaüs, who had now borne arms for forty years, and was therefore exempt by law from military service, declined this command. He was ashamed, after having recently made war upon the Phliasians in behalf of their exiles,² to be seen now harrying the Thebans in the interests of their tyrants.³

Now, there was a certain Lacedaemonian named Sphodrias, of the party opposed to Agesilaüs, who had been appointed harmost at Thespiae. He lacked neither boldness nor ambition, but always abounded in hopes rather than in good judgement. This man, coveting a great name, and considering that Phoebidas had made himself famous far and near by his bold deed at Thebes, was persuaded that it would be a far more honourable and brilliant exploit for him to seize the Peiraeus on his own account and rob the

¹ In 379 B.C., with the help of the Athenians (Xenophon, Hell. v. 4, 2-12). Cf. the Pelopidas, ix.-xiii.
² In 380-379 B.C. (Xenophon, Hell. v. 3, 13-25).
³ Cf. Xenophon, Hell. v. 4, 13.
λοιπον την θάλασσαν, εκ γῆς ἀπροσδοκήτως 
4 ἐπελθὼν. λέγονσι δὲ τούτῳ μηχανήμα γενέσθαι 
tῶν περὶ Πελοπίδαν καὶ Μέλωνα βουσταρχῶν.
ὑπέπεμψαν γὰρ ἀνθρώπους λακωνίζειν προσ-
ποιομένους, οὗ τῶν Σφοδρίαν ἔπαινοντες καὶ 
μεγαλύνοντες ὡς ἔργον τηλικούτου μόνων ἄξιον,
ἐπήραν καὶ παρὼρμησαν ἀνελεσθαι πράξεων ἄδικον 
μὲν ὀμοίως ἐκεῖνὴ καὶ παράνομον, τόλμης δὲ καὶ 
5 τύχης ἐνδεῖ γενομένην. ἥμερα γὰρ αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ 
Θριασίῳ πεδίῳ κατέλαβε καὶ κατέλαμψεν ἐλ-
πίσαντα νυκτὸς προσμίζειν τῷ Πειραιεί· καὶ φῶς 
ἂν ἱερῶν τινῶν 'Ελευσινόθεν ἱδονάς λέγουσι 
φρίξαι καὶ περίφόβους γενέσθαι τοὺς στρατιώτας.
αὐτὸς δὲ τοῦ θράσους ἐξέπεσεν, ὡς οὐκέτι λαθεῖν 
ἡν, καὶ τινα βραχείαν ἀρπαγήν θέμενος αἰσχρός 
6 ἄνεχώρησε καὶ ἀδόξως εἰς τὰς Θεσπιᾶς. εκ δὲ 
tούτου κατήγοροι μὲν ἐπέμφθησαν εἰς Σπάρτην ἐξ 
'Αθηνῶν, εὑρον δὲ κατηγορίας 1 μηδὲν ἔπι τῶν 
Σφοδρίαν δεομένους τοὺς ἀρχοντας, ἀλλὰ θανάτον 
κρίνων αὐτῶν προειρηκότας, ἦν ἐκεῖνος ὑπομένειν 
ἀπέγνω, φοβούμενος τὴν ὀργήν τῶν πολιτῶν 
αἰσχυνομένων τοὺς 'Αθηναίους καὶ βουλομένων 
συναδείκνυαι δοκεῖν, ἢν μὴ συναδικεῖν δοκῶσιν.

XXV. Εἴχεν οὖν νῦν ὁ Σφοδρίας Κλεώνυμος, 
οὐ παιδὸς ὄντος ἔτι καὶ καλοῦ τὴν ὅψιν Ἀρχι-
δαμος ὁ Ἀγησιλάου τοῦ βασιλέως νῦς ἤρα. καὶ 
tοτε συνηγονεῖα μὲν ὡς εἰκὸς αὐτῷ 2 κινδυνεύοντι

1 κατηγορίας with S: κατηγόρων.
2 ὡς εἰκὸς αὐτῷ with S; other MSS. ὡς εἰκὸς ἢν: αὐτῷ.
Athenians of access to the sea, attacking them unexpectedly by land. It is said, too, that the scheme was devised by Pelopidas and Melo, chief magistrates at Thebes. They privily sent men to him who pretended to be Spartan sympathizers, and they, by praising and exalting Sphodrias as the only man worthy to undertake so great a task, urged and incited him into an act which was no less lawless and unjust than the seizure of the Cadmeia, though it was essayed without courage or good fortune. For full daylight overtook him while he was yet in the Thriasian plain, although he had hoped to attack the Peiraeus by night. It is said also that his soldiers saw a light streaming from certain sanctuaries at Eleusis, and were filled with shuddering fear. Their commander himself lost all his courage, since concealment was no longer possible, and after ravaging the country a little, retired disgracefully and ingloriously to Thespiae. Hereupon men were sent from Athens to Sparta to denounce Sphodrias. They found, however, that the magistrates there had no need of their denunciation, but had already indicted Sphodrias on a capital charge. This charge he determined not to meet, fearing the wrath of his countrymen, who were ashamed in the presence of the Athenians, and wished to be thought wronged with them, that they might not be thought wrong-doers with Sphodrias.

XXV. Now Sphodrias had a son, Cleonymus, who was still a boy and fair to look upon, and of whom Archidamus, the son of King Agesilæus, was enamoured. In this crisis Archidamus naturally sympathized with his favourite because of the peril in

1 Their object was to embroil Athens and Sparta (Xenophon, *Hell.* v. 4, 20-24).
περὶ τοῦ πατρός, συμπράττειν δὲ φανερῶς καὶ
βοηθεῖν οὐκ εἰχεν· ἂν γὰρ ὁ Σφοδρίας ἐκ τῶν
2 διαφόρων τοῦ Ἀγρισιλίου. τοῦ δὲ Κλεωνύμου
προσελθόντος αὐτῷ καὶ μετὰ δεήσεως καὶ δακρύων
ἐνυπότος, ὅπως τὸν Ἀγρισιλαοῦ εὔνουν παρά-
σχη, μάλιστα γὰρ ἐκεῖνον αὐτῶς φοβερὸν εἶναι,
τρεῖς μὲν ἣ τέσσαρας ἡμέρας αἰδούμενος τὸν
πατέρα καὶ δεδιώς σιωπῆ παρηκολούθειν τέλος
δὲ τῆς κρίσεως ἐγγὺς οὕτος ἑτολμησεν εἰπεῖν
πρὸς τὸν Ἀγρισιλαοῦ ὧτι Κλεωνύμος αὐτοῦ
3 δεήθειν περὶ τοῦ πατρός. ο δὲ Ἀγρισιλαοῦ εἰδὼς
ἐρώντα τὸν Ἀρχίδαμον οὐκ ἐπανσεὶ· ἂν γὰρ ὁ
Κλεωνύμος εὔθυς ἐκ παίδων ἐπίδοξος, εἰ τις καὶ
ἀλλος, ἀνήρ ἐσεσθαι σπουδαῖος. οὐ μὴν ἐνέδωκε
τι τότε χρῆστον ἢ φιλάνθρωπον ἐπιτίσαι δεομένῳ
τῷ παιδί, σκέψεθαι δὲ φήσας ὅ τι καλῶς ἐξοι
4 καὶ πρεπόντως, ἀπῆλθεν. αἰδούμενος οὖν ὁ
Ἀρχίδαμος ἐξέλειτε τὸ προσέμεθαι τῷ Κλεωνύμῳ,
καὶ περί εἰσώθως πολλάκις τοῦτο τῆς ἡμέρας ποιεῖν
πρότερον. ἐκ δὲ τοῦτον κάκεινοι τὰ κατὰ τὸν
Σφοδρίαν μᾶλλον ἀπέγνωσαν, ἀρχὴ οὐ τῶν
Ἀγρισιλαοῦ φίλων Ἐτυμοκλής ἐν τινὶ κοινολογίᾳ
πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἀπεγύμνωσε τὴν γνώμην τοῦ Ἀγρισι-
λαοῦ· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἔργων ὡς ἐνι μάλιστα ψέγεϊ
αὐτὸν, ἀλλος γε μὴν ἄνδρα τὸν Σφοδρίαν ἠγαθὸν
ἡγεῖταί καὶ τὴν πόλιν ὀρῶν τοιοῦτων στρα-
5 τιστῶν δεομένῃ. τοῖς τούτοις γὰρ ὁ Ἀγρισιλάος
ἐκάστοτε τοὺς λόγους ἑποιεῖτο περὶ τῆς δίκης, τῶν
παιδί χαρίζεσθαι βουλόμενος, ὡστε καὶ τῶν
Κλεωνύμου εὐθὺς αἰσθάνεσθαι τὴν σπουδήν τοῦ
Ἀρχιδάμου καὶ τῶν φίλος τοὺς τοῦ Σφοδρίου
θαρροῦτος ἥς βοηθεῖν. ἂν δὲ καὶ φιλότεκνος
ὁ Ἀγρισιλάος διαφερόντως καὶ περὶ ἐκείνου τὸ
which his father stood, but he was unable to aid and assist him openly, since Sphodrias was one of the opponents of Agesilaüs. But when Cleonymus came to him in tears and begged him to mollify Agesilaüs, from whom he and his father had most to fear, for three or four days he was restrained by awe and fear from saying anything to Agesilaüs as he followed him about; but finally, when the trial was near at hand, he plucked up courage to tell him that Cleonymus had begged him to intercede for his father. Now Agesilaüs, although he knew of the love of Archidamus, had not put a stop to it, since Cleonymus, from his early boyhood, had given special promise of becoming an earnest and worthy man. At this time, however, he did not permit his son to expect any advantage or kindness in answer to his prayer; he merely said, as he went away, that he would consider what was the honourable and fitting course in the matter. Archidamus was therefore mortified, and ceased to visit Cleonymus, although before this he had done so many times a day. As a consequence, the friends of Sphodrias also were more in despair of his case, until Etymocles, one of the friends of Agesilaüs, conferred with them and disclosed the mind of the king, namely, that he blamed to the utmost what Sphodrias had done, but yet thought him a brave man, and saw that the city needed just such soldiers. For this was the way in which Agesilaüs always spoke about the trial, in his desire to gratify his son, so that Cleonymus was at once aware of the zealous efforts of Archidamus in his behalf, and the friends of Sphodrias had courage at last to come to his help. It is a fact also that Agesilaüs was excessively fond of his children, and a story is told of his joining in their childish play. Once,
τῆς παιδιᾶς λέγουσιν, ὅτι μικροῖς τοῖς παιδίοις οὖσι κάλαμον περιβεβηκὼς ὤσπερ ἔππον οὐκοι συνέπαιξεν, ὡφθεὶς δὲ ὑπὸ τίνος τῶν φίλων παρεκάλει μηδενὶ φράσαι, πρὶν ἂν καὶ αὐτὸς πατὴρ παῖδων γένηται.

XXVI. Ἀπολυθέντος δὲ τοῦ Σφοδρίου, καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὡς ἔπυθοντο, πρὸς πόλεμον τραπομένων, σφόδρα κακῶς ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ἤκουσε, δι᾽ ἐπιθυμίαν ἀτοπὸν καὶ παιδαρώδη δοκῶν ἐμποδῶν γεγονόναι κρίσει δικαία, καὶ τὴν πόλιν παραίτιον ἀπειργάσθαι παρανομημάτων τηλικοὺς ἐν τοῖς Ἐλληναῖς. ἔπει δὲ τὸν Κλεόμβροτον οὐχ ἐφόρα πρόθυμον ὄντα πολεμεῖν τοῖς Θηβαίοις, οὕτω δὴ χαϊρεὶ τὸν νόμον ἐώς ἢ πρόσθεν ἔχρητο περὶ τῆς στρατείας, αὐτὸς εἰς Βοιωτίαν ἐνέβαλεν ἡδὴ καὶ κακῶς ἐποίει τοὺς Θηβαίους καὶ πάλιν ἀντέπασχεν, ὡςτε καὶ τρωθέντος αὐτοῦ ποτε τὸν Ἀνταλκίδαυ εἰπεῖν ὡς ἡ καλὰ τὰ διδασκάλια παρὰ Θηβαίων ἀπολαμβάνεις, μὴ βουλομένους μηδὲ ἐπισταμένους μάχεσθαι διδάξας. τῷ γὰρ ὄντι Θηβαίως αὐτοῦς ἑαυτῶν πολεμικωτάτους τότε γενέσθαι φασὶ, ταῖς πολλαῖς στρατείαις τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπὶ αὐτοὺς ὦσπερ ἐγχυμνασμένους. διὸ καὶ Λυκούργος ὁ παλαῖς ἐν ταῖς καλουμέναις τρισὶ βῆτραις ἀπείπε μὴ πολλάκις ἐπὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς στρατεύειν, ὅπως μὴ πολεμεῖν μανθάνωσιν.

Ἡν δὲ καὶ τοῖς συμμάχοις τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων

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when they were very small, he bestrode a stick, and
was playing horse with them in the house, and when
he was spied doing this by one of his friends, he
entreated him not to tell any one, until he himself
should be a father of children.

XXVI. But after Sphodrias was acquitted, and the
Athenians, on learning of it, were inclined to go to war,
Agesilaüs was very harshly criticized. It was thought
that, to gratify an absurd and childish desire, he had
opposed the course of justice in a trial, and made the
city accessory to great crimes against the Greeks.
Besides, when he saw that his colleague Cleombrotus
was little inclined to make war upon the Thebans,
he waived the exemption by law which he had
formerly claimed in the matter of the expedition,
and presently led an incursion into Boeotia himself,
where he inflicted damage upon the Thebans, and in
his turn met with reverses, so that one day when he
was wounded, Antalcidas said to him: "Indeed, this
is a fine tuition-fee which thou art getting from the
Thebans, for teaching them how to fight when they
did not wish to do it, and did not even know how."
For the Thebans are said to have been really more war-
like at this time than ever before, owing to the many
expeditions which the Lacedaemonians made against
them, by which they were virtually schooled in arms.
And Lycurgus of old, in one of his three so-called
"rhetras," forbade his people to make frequent
expeditions against the same foes, in order that those
foes might not learn how to make war.

Moreover, the allies of the Lacedaemonians were

1 Cf. Xenophon, Hell. v. 4, 24-34.
2 According to Xenophon (Hell. v. 4, 35), he was asked to
do so by the Lacedaemonians, who preferred him to Cleom-
brotus as a leader. This was in 379 B.C.
3 Cf. the Lycurgus, xiii. 6.
PLUTARCH'S LIVES

4 Ὅθεβαιος ἀπολέσαι ξητῶν. οὐδὲν οὖν ἔλεγον ἑδρεύων ψηφισθεὶς δὲν ὡς κακὸς καὶ ἔκαστον ἑναυτῶν, ὁλίγους τοσοῦτοι σωμακολουθοῦντες. ἔνθα δὲ δὴ λέγεται τὸν 'Ἄγγιστανον, ἔξελεγξαι βουλόμενον αὐτῶι τὸ πλῆθος, τόδε μηχανήσα-

5 δαμοιόις ἔφε έαυτῶν. εἶτα ἐκήρυττε τοὺς κερα-

XXVII. Ἔν δὲ Μεγάροις, ὅπε τὸν στρατιῶν ἀπῆγαγεν ἐκ Θηβῶν, ἀναβαίνοντος αὐτοῦ πρὸς τὸ ἀρχείον εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, σπάσμα καὶ πόνον ἱσχυρὸν ἔλαβε τὸ ὑγείᾳ σκέλος· ἐκ δὲ τούτου διογκωθεῖσα μεστὸν αἴματος ἑδοξέ γεγονέναι, καὶ

2 φλεγμονὴν ὑπερβάλλουσαν παρεῖχεν. ἔματροῦ δὲ τῶν Συφακοῦσίου τὴν ὑπὸ τὸν σφυρῖ φλέβα σχάσαντος, οἱ μὲν ἀληθοῦς ἔληξαν, αἴματος δὲ πολλοῦ φερομένου καὶ ρέοντος ἀνεπισκέπτως λιποψυχία πολλή καὶ κόμινος ὁδις ἀπ' αὐτῆς περιέστη τὸν Ἀγγιστανον. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τὸτε γε τὴν φορὰν τοῦ αἴματος ἐπαύσει καὶ κομισθεῖς εἰς

1 Cf. the Lycurgus, xxiv. 2.

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offended at Agesilaüs, because, as they said, it was not upon any public ground of complaint, but by reason of some passionate resentment of his own, that he sought to destroy the Thebans. Accordingly, they said they had no wish to be dragged hither and thither to destruction every year, they themselves so many, and the Lacedaemonians, with whom they followed, so few. It was at this time, we are told, that Agesilaüs, wishing to refute their argument from numbers, devised the following scheme. He ordered all the allies to sit down by themselves promiscuously, and the Lacedaemonians apart by themselves. Then his herald called upon the potters to stand up first, and after them the smiths, next, the carpenters in their turn, and the builders, and so on through all the handicrafts. In response, almost all the allies rose up, but not a man of the Lacedaemonians; for they were forbidden to learn or practise a manual art. Then Agesilaüs said with a laugh: “You see, O men, how many more soldiers than you we are sending out.”

XXVII. But in Megara, when he was leading his army back from Thebes, as he was going up to the senate-house in the acropolis, he was seized with a cramp and violent pain in his sound leg, which then swelled up, appeared to be congested, and showed signs of excessive inflammation. As soon as a certain Syracusan physician had opened a vein below the ankle, the pains relaxed, but much blood flowed and could not be checked, so that Agesilaüs was very faint from its loss, and in dire peril of his life. At last, however, the flow of blood was stopped, and Agesilaüs was carried to Sparta, where he remained

2 From a second incursion into Boeotia, made in 377 B.C. (Xenophon, Hell. v. 4, 47-55; 58).
Λακεδαίμονα πολύν χρόνον ἔσχεν ἀρρώστως καὶ πρὸς τὰς στρατείας ἄδυνάτως.

3 Ἔν δὲ τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ πολλὰ συνέβη πταῖσμα τοῖς Σπαρτιάσις καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. ὃν ἦν τὸ περὶ Τεγύρας μέγιστον, ὅπου πρῶτον ἐκ παρατάξεως κρατηθέντες ὑπὸ Θηβαίων ἤττήθησαν. ἔδοξεν οὖν πᾶσι θέσαι πρὸς πάντας εἰρήνην καὶ συνῆλθον ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος πρέσβεις εἰς Λακεδαίμονα ποιησόμενοι τὰς διαλύσεις. ὅν εἰς ἦν Ἐπαμεινόνδας, ἀνήρ ἐνδοξος ἐπὶ παιδεία καὶ φιλοσοφία, στρατηγίας δὲ πείραν ὑπὲρ δεδωκός.

4 οὕτως ὁρῶν τοὺς ἄλλους ἀπαντας ὑποκατακλινομένους τῷ Ἀγησίλάῳ, μόνος ἐχρήσατο φρονήματι παρρησίαν ἔχουτi, καὶ διεξήλθε λόγον, οὐχ ὑπὲρ Θηβαίων, ἀλλὰ ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ὅμώς κοινῶν, τὸν μὲν πόλεμον ἀποδικύνον χύοντα τὴν Σπάρτην ἐξ ὧν ἀπαντεῖ οἱ λοιποί κακῶς πάσχουσιν, τὴν δὲ εἰρήνην ἰσότητι καὶ τῷ δικαίῳ κτάσθαι κελεύων· ὑπὸ γὰρ αὐτῆς διαμενένιν, ἴσων ἀπαντῶν γενομένων.

XXVIII. Ὁρῶν οὖν ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ὑπερθυών ἀγαμένους καὶ προσέχοντας αὐτῷ τοὺς Ἐλληνας, ἠρώτησεν εἰ νομίζει δίκαιον εἶναι καὶ ἰσόν αὐτονομείσθαι τὴν Βοιωτίαν. ἀντερωτήσατος δὲ τοῦ Ἐπαμεινόνδου ταχὺ καὶ τεθαρρικότος εἰ κάκεινος οὔτει δίκαιον ἀυτονομείσθαι τὴν Λακωνικήν, ἀναπηδήσας ὁ Ἀγησίλαος μετ’ ὀργῆς ἐκέλευσε λέγειν σαφῶς αὐτὸν εἰ τὴν Βοιωτίαν ἀφιή-2 σιν αὐτόνομον. τὸ δὲ αὐτὸ τούτο πάλιν τοῦ Ἐπαμεινόνδου φήσατος, εἰ τὴν Λακωνικὴν ἀφιή-

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This battle, fought in 375 B.C., is not mentioned by Xenophon, but is described by Plutarch in the Pelopidas.
for a long time in a weak condition and unable to take the field.

During this time the Spartans met with many reverses both by land and sea, the greatest of which was at Tegyra, where for the first time they were overpowered by the Thebans in a pitched battle.¹ There was, accordingly, a general sentiment in favour of a general peace, and ambassadors from all Hellas came together at Sparta to settle its terms.² One of these ambassadors was Epaminondas, a man of repute for culture and philosophy, although he had not yet given proof of capacity as a general. This man, seeing the rest all cringing before Agesilaüs, alone had the courage of his convictions, and made a speech, not in behalf of Thebes, his native city, but of all Greece in common, declaring that war made Sparta great at the expense of the sufferings of all the other states, and urging that peace be made on terms of equality and justice, for it would endure only when all parties to it were made equal.

XXVIII. Agesilaüs, accordingly, seeing that the Greeks all listened to Epaminondas with the greatest attention and admiration, asked him whether he considered it justice and equality that the cities of Boeotia should be independent of Thebes. Then when Epaminondas promptly and boldly asked him in reply whether he too thought it justice for the cities of Laconia to be independent of Sparta, Agesilaüs sprang from his seat and wrathfully bade him say plainly whether he intended to make the cities of Boeotia independent. And when Epaminondas answered again in the same way by asking whether

¹ In 371 B.C. (Xenophon, Hell. vi. 3, 3–20).
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σὺν αὐτόνομον, οὖτω τραχέως ἔσχεν ὁ Ἀγησίλαος καὶ τὴν πρόφασιν ἠγάπησεν ὡς εὐθὺς ἐξαλείψαι τὸ τῶν Ἡθβαίων ὀνόμα τῆς εἰρήνης καὶ προειπεῖν πόλεμον αὐτοῖς· τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους Ἔλληνας διαλαγέντας ἔκελευσεν ἀπιέσαι, τὰ μὲν ἀκεστὰ τῆς εἰρήνης, τὰ δὲ ἀνήκεστα τοῦ πόλεμου ποιοῦντας. ἔργον γὰρ ἦν πάσας ἐκκαθάραι καὶ διαλύσαι τὰς ἀμφιλογίας.

3 "Ετυχε δὲ κατ᾽ ἐκείνου τὸν χρόνον ἐν Φωκείσιν ὁ Κλεόμβροτος μετὰ δυνάμεως. εὐθὺς ὁν ἐπεμπότι ἐφοροὶ κελεύουτες αὐτὸν ἐπὶ Θηβαίοις ἀγεῖν τὸ στράτευμα· καὶ τοὺς συμμάχους περιπέμπουτες ἱθροίζον, ἀπροθύμουσι μὲν ὄντας καὶ βαρυφομένους τὸν πόλεμον, οὐπο ὁθαρροῦντας ἀντιλέγειν οὐδὲ ἀπειθεῖν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις. πολλῶν δὲ σημείων μοχθηρῶν γενομένων, ὡς ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἑπαμεινώνδου γέγραπται, καὶ Προδόθου τοῦ Λάκωνος ἐναντιουμένου τρός τὴν στρατείαν, οὐκ ἀνήκεν ὁ Ἀγησίλαος, ἀλλ᾽ ἐξέπραξε τὸν πόλεμον, ἐλπίζων αὐτοῖς μὲν τῆς Ἐλλάδος ὀλης ὑπαρχούσης, ἐκσπόνδων δὲ τῶν Θηβαίων γενομένων, καιρὸν εἶναι δίκην λαβεῖν.

4 παρ᾽ αὐτῶν. δὴ οὖν δὲ τὸ σὺν ὀργῇ μᾶλλον ἡ λογισμὸν γενέσθαι τὴν στρατείαν ἐκείνην ὁ καιρός. τῇ γὰρ τετράδι ἐπὶ δέκα τοῖς Σκιροφριώνοις μηνὸς ἐποιήσαυτος τὰς σπονδὰς ἐν Λακεδαιμονίοις, τῇ δὲ πέμπτῃ τοῦ Ἐκατομβαιῶν ἡττῆθησαν ἐν Λεύκτροις ἥμερων εἴκοσι διαγευμένων. ἀπέθανον δὲ χίλιοι Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Κλεόμβροτος ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν οἱ κράτιστοι

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1 According to Xenophon (loc. cit.), who makes no mention of Epaminondas, the Thebans had signed as Thebans, but on
he intended to make the cities of Laconia independent, Agesilaüs became violent and was glad of
the pretext for at once erasing the name of the Thebans from the treaty of peace and declaring war
upon them. The rest of the Greeks, however, he ordered to depart, now that they were reconciled
with each other, leaving differences which could be healed to the terms of peace, and those which could
not, to war, since it was a hard task to settle and remove all their disputes.

At this time Cleombrotus was in Phocis with an
army. The ephors therefore immediately sent him
orders to lead his forces against Thebes. They also
sent round a summons for an assembly of their
allies, who were without zeal for the war and thought
it a great burden, but were not yet bold enough to
oppose or disobey the Lacedaemonians. And although
many baleful signs appeared, as I have written in my
Life of Epaminondas, and though Prothoïüs the
Laconian made opposition to the expedition, Agesilaüs
would not give in, but brought the war to pass. He
thought that since all Hellas was on their side, and the
Thebans had been excluded from the treaty, it was
a favourable time for the Spartans to take vengeance
on them. But the time chosen for it proves that
this expedition was made from anger more than from
careful calculation. For the treaty of peace was
made at Lacedaemon on the fourteenth of the month
Scirophorion, and on the fifth of Hecatombaeon the
Lacedaemonians were defeated at Leuctra,—an inter-
val of twenty days. In that battle a thousand Lace-
daemonians fell, besides Cleombrotus the king, and

the next day wished to substitute Boeotians for Thebans.
This Agesilaüs refused to permit. It would have recognized
the supremacy of Thebes in Boeotia.  

^ Not extant.
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6 τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν. ἐν οἷς καὶ Κλεόνυμον φασὶ τῶν Σφοδρίου τὸν καλὸν τρὶς πεσόντα πρὸ τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ τοσαυτάκις ἐξαναστάντα καὶ μαχο- μενον τοῖς Θηβαίοις ἀποθανεῖν.

XXIX. Συμβάντος δὲ τοῖς τε Λακεδαιμονίωις πταίσματος ἀπροσδοκήτου καὶ τοῖς Θηβαίοις παρὰ δόξαν εὐπυχήματος οἶον οὐ γέγονεν ἄλλοις "Ελλησι πρὸς Ἐλλήνας ἀγωνισμένοις, οὐδὲν ἂν τις ἦπτον ἐξῆλωσε τῆς ἀρετῆς καὶ ἤγασθη τῇ ἡ

2 ὡτημένην πόλιν ἢ τῇ την νικώσαν. οὐ μὲν γὰρ Ἐξονόφοι φησί τῶν ἄγαθῶν ἄνδρῶν ἔχειν τι καὶ τὰς ἐν οἷς καὶ παίδια φωνάς καὶ διατριβάς ἀξιομημόνευτοι, ὀρθῶς λέγων: ἐστὶ δὲ οὐχ ἦπ- τον, ἀλλὰ καὶ μᾶλλον ἄξιον κατανοεῖν καὶ θεα- σθαι τῶν ἄγαθῶν ἃ παρὰ τὰς τύχας πράττουσι καὶ λέγουσι διεναχημονοῦντες. ἔτυχε μὲν γὰρ ἡ πόλις ἔορτὴν ἄγουσα καὶ ξένων οὐσα μεστὴν γυμνοπαιδίαι γὰρ ἰσαν ἀγωνιζομένων χορῶν ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ παρῆσαν δ' ἀπὸ Δεύκτρων οἱ τῆν

3 συμφοράν ἀπαγγέλλοντες. οἱ δὲ ἔφοροι, καίπερ εὐθὺς οὖντος καταφανοῦς ὅτι διεφθαρται τὰ πράγματα καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀπολωλέκασιν, οὕτε χορὸν ἔξελθείν εἰσασαν οὕτε τὸ σχῆμα τῆς ἔορτῆς μετα- βαλέιν τὴν πόλιν, ἀλλὰ κατ' οἰκίαν τῶν τεθνεώ- των τοῖς προσήκουσι τὰ ὀνόματα πέμψαντες, αὐτοὶ τοῖς περὶ τὴν θέαν καὶ τὸν ἄγωνα τῶν χορῶν

4 ἔπραττον. ἀμα δὲ ἡμέρα φανερῶν ἦδη γεγονότων πάσι τῶν τε σωζομένων καὶ τῶν τεθνεώτων, οἱ μὲν τῶν τεθνεώτων πατέρες καὶ κηδεσταὶ καὶ οἰκεῖοι καταβαίνοντες εἰς ἀγορὰν ἀλλήλους ἐδε- ξιοῦντο λιπαροὶ τὰ πρόσωπα, φρονίματος μεστοὶ καὶ γῆθους, οἱ δὲ τῶν σωζομένων, ὠσπερ ἐπὶ

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around him the mightiest of the Spartans. Among these, they say, was Cleonymus, the beautiful son of Sphodrias; who was thrice struck down in front of his king, as many times rose again to his feet, and died there, fighting the Thebans.

XXIX. Now that the Lacedaemonians had met with an unexpected reverse, and the Thebans with an unlooked-for success surpassing that of any other Hellenes at strife with Hellenes, the high conduct of the defeated city was no less to be envied and admired than that of the victorious city. Xenophon says 2 that in the case of noble men, there is much that is worth recording even in what they say and do at their wine and in their sports, and he is right; and it is no less, but even more, worth while to observe carefully the decorum with which noble men speak and act in the midst of adversity. The city was holding a festival and was full of strangers; for the "gymnopaediae" were in progress and choirs of boys were competing with one another in the theatre; then came the messengers of calamity from Leuctra. But the ephors, although it was at once apparent that their cause was ruined and their supremacy lost, would not allow a choral performance to be omitted, nor the fashion of the festival to be changed by the city, but after sending the names of the slain warriors to the homes of their kindred, they themselves conducted the spectacle and the choral contests to a close. On the next morning also, now that everyone knew who had survived the battle and who had been slain, the fathers and kindred and friends of the slain went down into the market-place and greeted one another with bright faces, full of pride and exultation; while the friends of the survivors, as if

1 Cf. chapter xxv. 1.  2 Symposium, i. 1.
πένθει, μετὰ τῶν γυναικῶν οὐκοι διέτριβον, εἰ δὲ τις ὑπὰνάγκης προέλθοι, καὶ σχῆματι καὶ φωνῇ καὶ βλέμματι ταπεινῶς ἐφαίνετο καὶ συνεσταλ-μένος. ἔτι δὲ μᾶλλον τῶν γυναικῶν ἱδεῖν ἦν καὶ πυθέσθαι τὴν μὲν ξύωντα προσδεχομένην νῦν ἀπὸ τῆς μάχης κατηφῆ καὶ σιωπηλῆν, τὰς δὲ τῶν πεπτωκέναι λεγομένων ἐν τε τοῖς ἱεροῖς εὐθὺς ἀναστρεφομένας, καὶ πρὸς ἅλλης ἰλαρῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως βαδιζούσας.

XXX. Οὐ μὴν ἄλλα τοὺς πολλοῖς, ὡς ἀφι-σταντο μὲν οἱ σύμμαχοι, προσεδοκάτο δὲ νεικη-κῶς Ἑπαμεινῶνδας καὶ μεγαλοφρονῶν ἐμβαλέν εἰς Πελοπόννησον, εἴνοια τῶν χρησμῶν ἐνέπεσε τὸτε, πρὸς τὴν χωλότητα τοῦ Ἀγησιλάου, καὶ δυσθυμίᾳ πολλῇ καὶ πτοία πρὸς τὸ θείον, ὡς διὰ τοῦτο πραττοῦσις κακῶς τῆς πόλεως, ὅτι τὸν ἀρτίποδα τῆς βασιλείας ἐκβαλόντες εἴλοντο χωλὸν καὶ πεπηρωμένοιν ὁ παῦτος μᾶλλον αὐ-τοὺς ἑδίδαςκε φράζεσθαι καὶ φυλάττεσθαι τὸ 2 δαιμόνιον. διὰ δὲ τὴν ἄλλην δύναμιν αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀρετὴν καὶ δόξαν οὐ μόνον ἐχρῶντο βασιλεῖ καὶ στρατηγῷ τῶν κατὰ πόλεμον, ἄλλα καὶ τῶν πολιτικῶν ἀποριῶν λατρῶ καὶ διαίτητη, τοῖς ἐν τῇ μάχῃ καταδειλάσασιν, οὕς αὐτοὶ πρέσαντας ὁνομάξουσιν, ὁκνούντες τὰς ἐκ τῶν νόμων ἀτιμίας προσώπες, πολλοῖς οὕσι καὶ δυνατοῖς, φοβοῦ-3 μενοι νεωτερισμὸν ἀπ' αὐτῶν. οὐ γὰρ μόνον ἀρχής ἀπειρογενταί πάσης, ἄλλα καὶ δοῦναι τῶν τούτων γυναικα καὶ λαβεῖν ἀδοξον ἐστι· παῖει δὲ ὁ βουλόμενος αὐτοὺς τῶν ἐνυγχανόντων. οἱ 82
in mourning, tarried at home with the women, and if one of them was obliged to appear in public, his garb and speech and looks betokened his humiliation and abasement. And a still greater difference was to be seen (or heard about) in the women; she who expected her son back from the battle alive was dejected and silent, but the mothers of those reported to have fallen immediately frequented the temples, and visited one another with an air of gladness and pride.

XXX. The greater number, however, when their allies were falling away from them and it was expected that Epaminondas, in all the pride of a conqueror, would invade Peloponnesus, fell to thinking of the oracles, in view of the lameness of Agesilais, and were full of dejection and consternation in respect to the divine powers, believing that their city was in an evil plight because they had dethroned the sound-footed king and chosen instead a lame and halting one,—the very thing which the deity was trying to teach them carefully to avoid. And yet otherwise he had such power and valour and fame that they not only continued to employ him as king and general in matters pertaining to war, but also as physician and arbiter in their civil perplexities. For instance, upon those who had shewn cowardice in the battle, whom they themselves call "tresantes," or run-aways, they hesitated to inflict the disabilities required by the laws, since the men were numerous and powerful, for fear that they might stir up a revolution. For such men are not only debared from every office, but intermarriage with any of them is a disgrace, and any one who meets them may strike them if he pleases. Moreover, they are

1 Cf. Xenophon, Hell. vi. 4, 16. 2 Cf. chapter iii. 4 f.
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δὲ καρτεροῦσι περιώντες αὐχμηροί καὶ ταπεινοὶ, τρίβων τὰ προσεραμμένους χρώματος βαπτοῦ φοροῦσι καὶ ξυρῶνται μέρος τῆς ύπήνης, μέρος δὲ τρέφουσι. δεινὸν οὖν ἦν τοιούτους ἐν τῇ πόλει περιορᾶν πολλοὺς οὐκ ὀλίγων δεομένη στρατιωτῶν καὶ νομοθέτην αἰροῦνται τὸν Ἀγησίλαον. οἱ δὲ μήτε προσθεῖς τι μήτε ἀφελῶν μήτε μεταγράψας εἰσήλθεν εἰς τὸ πλῆθος τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ φήσας ὅτι τοὺς νόμους δεὶ σήμερον ἑὰν καθεύδειν, ἐκ δὲ τῆς σήμερον ἡμέρας κυρίως εἶναι πρὸς τὸ λοιπὸν, ἀμα τοὺς τε νόμους τῇ πόλει καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας ἐπιτίμους ἐφύλαξε. βουλόμενος δὲ τὴν παρούσαν ἀθυμίαν καὶ κατήφειαν ἀφελείν τῶν νέων ἐνεβαλεν εἰς Ἀρκαδίαν, καὶ μάχην μὲν ἰσχυρῶς ἐφυλάξατο συνάψαι τοὺς ἐναντίοις, ἐλὼν δὲ πολίχνην τινὰ τῶν Μαντινέων καὶ τὴν χώραν ἐπιδραμών, ἐλαφροτέραν ἐποίησε ταῖς ἐλπίδας καὶ ἤδιοι τὴν πόλιν, ὡς οὐ παντάπασιν ἄπεγνωσμένην.

XXXI. Ἡκ δὲ τούτον παρῆν εἰς τὴν Λακωνικὴν ὁ Ἑσπαμεινῶνδας μετὰ τῶν συμμάχων, οὐκ ἐλάττωσαν ἔχων τετρακισμύριων ὀπλιτῶν, πολλοί δὲ καὶ ψιλοί καὶ ἀνοπλοὶ πρὸς ἀρπαγῆν συνηκολουθοῦν, ὡστε μυριάδας ἐπτὰ τοῦ σύμπαντος ὀχλον συνεισβαλεῖν εἰς τὴν Λακωνικὴν. 2 ἡν μὲν ὅτι χρόνους οὐκ ἐλάττων ἔτοι ἐξακοσίων ἀφ' οὗ κατωκοῦν τὴν Λακεδαίμονα Δωριείς· ἐν δὲ τούτῳ παντὶ τότε πρῶτον ὤφθησαν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ πολέμιοι, πρότερον δὲ οὐδεὶς ἐτόλμησεν ἦλλα ἀδημοτῶν καὶ ἀθικτον οὕσαν ἐμβαλόντες ἐπιρ- πόλουν καὶ διήρπαζον ἅχρι τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τῆς πόλεως, μηδενὸς ἐπεξιόντως. ὁ γὰρ Ἀγησίλαος
obliged to go about unkempt and squalid, wearing cloaks that are patched with dyed stuffs, half of their beards shaven, and half left to grow. It was a serious matter, therefore, to allow many such men in the city, when she lacked not a few soldiers. So they chose Agesilaüs as a law-giver for the occasion. And he, without adding to or subtracting from or changing the laws in any way, came into the assembly of the Lacedaemonians and said that the laws must be allowed to sleep for that day, but from that day on must be in sovereign force. By this means he at once saved the laws for the city and the men from infamy. Then, wishing to remove the discouragement and dejection which prevailed among the young men, he made an incursion into Arcadia, and though he studiously avoided joining battle with the enemy, he took a small town of the Mantineans and overran their territory, and thus lightened and gladdened the expectations of his city, which felt that its case was not wholly desperate.

XXXI. After this, Epaminondas entered Laconia with his allies, having no fewer than forty thousand men-at-arms. Many light armed and unarmèd troops also followed him for the sake of plunder, so that a horde of seventy thousand, all told, made this incursion into Laconia. For a period of no less than six hundred years the Dorians had been living in Lacedaemon, and this was the first time in all that period that enemies had been seen in the country; before this, none had ventured there. But now they burst into an unravaged and inviolate land, and burned and plundered as far as the river and the city, and no one came out against them. For Agesilaüs

1 In 370 B.C. (Xenophon, Hell. vi. 5, 10-21).
2 In the same year, after Agesilaüs had returned and disbanded his forces.
οὔκ εἶνα πρὸς τοσοῦτον, ὃς φησὶ Θεόπομπος, "ῥεῦμα καὶ κλύδωνα πολέμου" μαχεσθαί τοὺς Δακεδαιμονίους, ἀλλὰ τῆς πόλεως τὰ μέσα καὶ κυριώτατα τοὺς ὀπλίτας περιεσπειραμένος ἐκαρτερεῖ τὰς ἀπειλὰς καὶ τὰς μεγαλαυχίας τῶν Ὀηβαίων, προκαλομένων ἐκεῖνων ὑνομαστὶ καὶ διαμάχεσθαι περὶ τῆς χώρας κελευόντων, ὃς τῶν 4 κακῶν αὐτίος ἐστιν ἐκκαύσας τὸν πόλεμον. ὦνχ ἤτον δὲ τούτων ἐλύσων τὸν Ἀγησίλαον οἱ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν θόρυβοι καὶ κρανγαί καὶ διαδρομαὶ τῶν τε πρεσβυτέρων δυσανασχετοῦντων τὰ γινόμενα καὶ τῶν γυγαικῶν οὐ δυναμένων ἡσυχάζειν, ἀλλὰ παντάπασιν ἐκφρόνων οὐσῶν πρὸς τε τὴν 5 κρανήν καὶ τὸ πῦρ τῶν πολέμων. ἦνια δὲ καὶ τὸ τῆς δόξης αὐτὸν, ὅτι τὴν πόλιν μεγίστην παραλαβὼν καὶ δυνατοτάτην, ἐώρα συνεσταλμένον αὐτής τὸ ἁξίωμα καὶ τὸ αὐχήμα κεκολουμένον, ὥς καὶ αὐτὸς ἐχρήσατο πολλάκις, εἰπὼν ὧτι γυνὴ Λάκαια καπινὸν οὐχ ἐώρακε πολέμιον. λέγεται δὲ καὶ Ἀνταλκίδας, Ἀθηναίον τινὸς ἀμφισβητοῦντος ὑπὲρ ἀνδρείας πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ εἰπόντος, "Ἡμεῖς μέντοι πολλάκις ὑμᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ Κηφισοῦ ἐδώξαμεν," ὑποτυχεῖν. "Ἀλλ' ἣμεῖς 6 γε οὐδέποτε ὑμᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἕυρωτα." παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὸν Ἀργείου ὑπεκρίνατο τῶν ἀσημοτέρων τις Σπαρτιατῶν ὁ μὲν γὰρ εἴπε: "Πολλοὶ ὑμῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀργολίδι κεῖνται," ὃ δὲ ἀπήντησεν "Τμῶν δὲ γε οὐδεὶς ἐν τῇ Λακωνίκῃ." XXXII. Τότε μέντοι τὸν Ἀνταλκίδαν φασίν ἐφοροῦν ὄντα τοὺς παῖδας εἰς Κύθνηρα ὑπεκθέσθαι, περίφοβον γεγόμενον. ὃ δὲ Ἀγησίλαος, ἐπι-
would not suffer the Lacedaemonians to fight against such a "billowy torrent of war," to use the words of Theopompus, but surrounded the central and most commanding parts of the city with his men-at-arms, while he endured the boastful threats of the Thebans, who called upon him by name and bade him come out and fight for his country, since he had caused her misfortunes by lighting up the flames of war. But this was not the worst. Agesilaüs was still more harassed by the tumults and shrieks and running about throughout the city, where the elder men were enraged at the state of affairs, and the women were unable to keep quiet, but were utterly beside themselves when they heard the shouts and saw the fires of the enemy.¹ He was also distressed at the thought of what his fame would be, because he had taken command of the city when she was greatest and most powerful, and now saw her reputation lowered, and her proud boast made empty, which boast he himself also had often made, saying that no Spartan woman had ever seen the smoke of an enemy's fires. It is said also that Antalcidas, when an Athenian was disputing with him over the valour of the two peoples and said, "Yet we have often driven you away from the Cephisus," replied: "But we have never driven you away from the Eurotas." And a similar retort was made by a Spartan of lesser note to the Argive who said, "Many of you lie buried in the lands of Argos"; the Spartan answered: "But not a man of you in the lands of Laconia."

XXXII. Now, however, they say that Antalcidas, who was an ephor, secretly sent his children away to Cythera, so full of fear was he. But Agesilaüs, when

¹ "The women could not endure even the sight of the smoke, since they had never set eyes upon an enemy" (Xenophon, Hell. vi. 5, 28).
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χειρούντων διαβαίνειν τὸν ποταμὸν τῶν πολεμίων καὶ βιάζεσθαι πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, ἐκλειπὼν τὰ λοιπὰ
2 παρετάξατο πρὸ τῶν μέσων καὶ ψυχῆς. ἔρρυῃ δὲ πλείστους ἑαυτὸι καὶ μέγιστος τότε ὁ Ἐυρώτας, χιόνων γενομένων, καὶ τὸ ῥέμα μᾶλλον ὑπὸ ψυχρότητος ἡ τραχύτητος ἐγένετο σκληρὸν καὶ χαλεπὸν τοῖς Ἑθβαίοις. πορευόμενοι δὲ πρῶτον τῆς φάλαγγος τὸν Ἐπαμεινώνδαν ἐδείκνυσαν τινὲς τῷ Ἀγησίλαῷ κάκεινος, ὡς λέγεται, πολίων χρόνον εμβλέψας αὐτῷ καὶ συμπαραπέμψας τὴν ὀψίν ὑπὲρ ἡ τοσοῦτον μόνον εἰπεν. “Ω τοῦ
3 μεγαλοπράγμονος ἀνθρώπου.” ἐπεὶ δὲ φιλοτιμούμενοι ὁ Ἐπαμεινώνδας ἐν τῇ πόλει μάχην συνάψας καὶ στήσας τρόπαιον ὅθε ἵσχυσεν εξαγαγεῖν ὑπὲρ προκαλέσασθαι τὸν Ἀγησίλαον, ἐκεῖνος μὲν ἀναζεύξας πάλιν ἐπόρθη ὑπὸ τὴν χώραν, ἐν δὲ Λακεδαίμονι τῶν πάλαι τινὲς ὑπούργον καὶ πονηρῶν ὡς διακόσιοι συστραφέντες κατέλαβοντο τῷ Ἰσσώριον, οὕ τῷ τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος ἱερῶν ἔστιν, 614
4 εὐερκῇ καὶ δυσεκβιάστον τόπων. ἐφ’ οὗς βουλομένων εὐθὺς ἀδείσθαι τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, φοβηθεῖς τῶν νεωτέρων ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ἐκέλευσε τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους ἴσχυρόν ἄγειν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐν ἱματίῳ καὶ μεθ’ ἐνὸς οἰκέτου προσήξει, βρών ἄλλως ἀκεκούειν τοῦ προστάγματος αὐτοῦς· οὐ γὰρ ἐνταῦθα κελεύσαι συνελθεῖν ὑπὲρ πάντας, ἀλλὰ τοὺς μὲν ἐκεῖ (δεῖξας ἐτερον τόπον), τοὺς δὲ
5 ἀλλαχώσει τῆς πόλεως. οἱ δὲ ἄκουσαντες ἄσθησαν οἰόμενοι λανθάνειν, καὶ διαστάντες ἐπὶ τοὺς τόπους οὐς ἐκεῖνος ἐκέλευσεν ἀπεχώρον. ὁ δὲ τῷ μὲν Ἰσσώριον εὐθὺς μεταπεμψάμενος ἑτέρους κατέσχε, τοὺς δὲ συστάντων ἔκεινων περὶ
the enemy tried to cross the Eurotas and force their way to the city, abandoned the rest of it and drew up his forces in front of its central and lofty precincts. Now, the Eurotas at this time was flowing at its fullest and deepest, since snows had fallen, and its current, even more from its coldness than its violence, was very troublesome to the Thebans. As Epaminondas was fording it at the head of his phalanx, certain ones pointed him out to Agesilaüs, and he, we are told, after fixing his gaze upon him and watching him for a long time, said but these words: "O adventurous man!" Epaminondas was ambitious to join battle in the city and set up a trophy of victory there, but since he could neither force nor tempt Agesilaüs out of his positions, he withdrew and began to ravage the country. Meanwhile, about two hundred of the Lacedaemonians who had long been disaffected and mutinous banded together and seized the Issorium, where the temple of Artemis stands, a well-walled and inaccessible spot. The Lacedaemonians wished to make a dash upon them at once, but Agesilaüs, fearing their insurrection, ordered the rest to keep quiet, while he himself, wearing his cloak and attended by a single servant, went towards them, crying out that they had misunderstood his orders; for he had not commanded them to assemble in that place, nor in a body, but some yonder (pointing to another spot), and some in another part of the city. They were delighted to hear this, supposing that their design was undiscovered, and, breaking up, went off to the places which he ordered them to occupy. Then Agesilaüs at once summoned other troops and took possession of the Issorium, after which he arrested about fifteen of the conspirators who had been gathered there,
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πεντεκαίδεκά τινας συλλαβών υπότος ἀπέκτεινεν.

6 ἀλλ' ἔδε μείζων ἐμηνύθη συνωμοσία καὶ σύνοδος ἄνδρῶν. Σπαρτιάτων ἐπὶ πράγμασι νεωτέροις εἰς οἰκίαν κρύφα συνερχομένων, οἷς καὶ κρίνειν ἀπορον ἢν ἐν ταραχῇ τοσαύτῃ καὶ περιορῶν ἐπιβουλεύοντας. ἀπέκτεινεν οὖν καὶ τούτους μετὰ τῶν ἐφόρων βουλευσάμενος ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ἀκρίτους, οὐδενός δίχα δίκης τεθανατωμένου.

7 πρῶτον Σπαρτιάτων, ἐπεὶ δὲ πολλοὶ τῶν συντεταγμένων ἐις τὰ ὅπλα περιοίκων καὶ εἰλῶτων ἀπεδιδρασκόν τις τῆς πόλεως πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ τοῦτο πλείστην ἀθυμίαν παρείχεν, ἐδίδαξε τοὺς ὑπηρέτας περὶ ὀρθῶν ἐπιφοιτών ταῖς στιβάσι καὶ τὰ ὅπλα τῶν ἀποκεχωρηκτῶν λαμβάνειν καὶ ἀποκρύπτειν, ὅπως ἀγνοήται τὸ πλῆθος.

8 Ἀναχωρήσας δὲ τοὺς Θηβαίους ἐκ τῆς Δακωνικῆς ὤς μὲν ἀλλοί λέγουσι χειμώνων γενομένων καὶ τῶν Ἀρκάδων ἁρξαμένων ἀπείναι καὶ διαρρεῖν ἀτάκτως, οἱ δὲ πρεῖς μήνας ἐρμημενηκότας ὀλοὺς καὶ τὰ πλείστα τῆς χώρας διαπεπορθηκότας Θεόπομπος δὲ φησιν, ἢδη τῶν Βοιωταρχῶν ἐγνωκότων ἀπαίρειν, ἀφικέσθαι πρὸς αὐτοὺς Φρίξου, ἄνδρα Σπαρτιάτης, παρὰ Ἀγησίλαον ἀδέκα τάλαντα κομίζοντα τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως μισθῶν, ὥστε τὰ πάλαι δεδογμένα πράττουσιν αὐτοῖς ἐφόδιον παρὰ τῶν πολεμίων προσπεριγενέσθαι.

XXXIII. Τούτῳ μὲν οὖν οὐκ οἶδα ὅπως ἠγινόησαν οἱ ἄλλοι, μόνος δὲ Θεόπομπος ἦσθετο. τούτῳ δὲ σωθήμει τὴν Σπάρτην τότε πάντες αἰτίων ὀμολογοῦσι γενέσθαι τὸν Ἀγησίλαον, ὅτι τῶν

1 συντεταγμένων with Sp: τεταγμένων.
and put them to death in the night. He was also informed of another and a larger conspiracy of Spartans, who met secretly in a house and there plotted revolution. It was impracticable either to bring these men to trial in a time of so much confusion, or to overlook their plots. Accordingly, Agesilaus conferred with the ephors, and then put these men also to death without process of law, although no Spartan had ever before met with such a death. At this time, also, many of the provincials and Helots who had been enrolled in the army ran away from the city and joined the enemy, and this caused very deep discouragement. Agesilaus therefore instructed his servants to go every morning before it was light to the barracks and take the arms of the deserters and hide them, that their numbers might not be known.

As for the reason why the Thebans withdrew from Laconia, most writers say that it was because winter storms came on and the Arcadians began to melt away and disband; others, because they had remained there three entire months and thoroughly ravaged most of the country; ¹ but Theopompus says that when the Theban chief magistrates had already determined to take their army back, Phrixus, a Spartan, came to them, bringing ten talents from Agesilaus to pay for their withdrawal, so that they were only doing what they had long ago decided to do, and had their expenses paid by their enemies besides.

XXXIII. This story may be true, although I know not how all other writers could be ignorant of it, while Theopompus alone heard it; but, at any rate, all agree that the salvation of Sparta at this time was

¹ All three reasons are given by Xenophon (Hell. vi. 5. 50).
2 οὐ μέντοι τὴν ἡγεμονίαν καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐδωκαὶ τῆς πόλεως ἀναλαβεῖν ἐκ τοῦ πρῶτον, ἀλλ' ὥσπερ σωμάτων ὕψειν, ξανθέν ἀκριβεία καὶ κατηγορικῆς ἐκχορήγησιν διαίτη παρὰ πᾶντα τῶν χρόνων, ἀμαρτία μία καὶ ῥοπή τὴν πάσαν ἐκλίνειν εὐτυχίαν τῆς πόλεως· οὐκ ἄλογως. πρὸς γὰρ εἰρήνην καὶ ἁρετὴν καὶ ὁμονοιαν ἁρίστα συντεταγμένω πολιτεύματι προσαγαγόντες ἀρχὰς καὶ δυναστείας βιαίοις, ὥς οὐδενὸς ἥγειτο δεισθαί πόλιν εὐδαιμόνως βιωσόμενην ὁ Λυκοῦργος, ἐσφαλμαν.

3 Αὐτὸς μὲν οὖν ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ἦδη πρὸς τὰς στρατείας ἀπεφυγε διὰ τὸ γῆρας, Ἀρχιδάμος δὲ ὁ νῦν αὐτός, τὴν ἐκ Σικελίας ἦκουσαν παρὰ τοῦ τυραννοῦ βοήθειαν ἔχων, ἐνίκησεν Ἀρκάδας τὴν λεγομένην ἄδακρν μάχην· οúdeis γὰρ ἔπεσε τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ, συχνῶς δὲ τῶν ἐναντίων ἀνέιλεν. αὐτὴ μάλιστα τὴν ἀσθένειαν ἥλεγχεν ἡ νίκη τῆς πόλεως. πρότερον μὲν γὰρ οὕτω σύνθεσις ἠγούντο καὶ προσήκουν ἔργον αὐτοῖς εἴναι τοῖς νικῶν τοὺς πολεμίους, ὡστε μήτε θύειν τοῖς θεοῖς πλὴν ἀλεξτρούνα μυκητήριον ἐν τῇ πόλει, μήτε μεγαληγοτεῖν τοὺς ἀγωνισμένους, μήτε ὑπερχαίρειν τοὺς πολυθανομένους, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς ἐν Μαντινεία μάχης γενόμενης, ἢν Θουκυδίδης γέγραφε, τῷ πρῶτῳ φράσαντι τὴν νίκην οἱ ἄρχοντες ἐκ φιδιτίου κρέας ἑπεμψαν εὐαγγέλιον, ἀλλοὶ δὲ οὔδεν τότε δὲ τῆς μάχης ἀγγελθείς καὶ τοῦ Ἀρχιδάμου προσ-

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1 Dionysius the Elder.
2 In 368 B.C. (Xenophon, Hell. vii. 1, 28-32).
due to Agesilaüs, because he renounced his inherent passions of contentiousness and ambition, and adopted a policy of safety. He could not, however, restore the power and reputation of his city after its fall, for it was like a human body that is sound, indeed, but has followed all the while too strict and severe a regimen; a single error turned the scale and brought down the entire prosperity of the city. Nor was this strange. For to a civil polity best arranged for peace and virtue and unanimity they had attached empires and sovereignties won by force, not one of which Lycurgus thought needful for a city that was to live in happiness; and therefore they fell.

Agesilaüs himself now declined military service on account of his years, but Archidamus his son, with assistance which came from the tyrant of Sicily, conquered the Arcadians in the so-called "tearless battle," where not one of his own men fell, and he slew great numbers of the enemy. This victory, more than anything else, showed the weakness of the city. For up to this time they were wont to think the conquest of their enemies so customary and natural a thing for them to achieve, that no sacrifice for victory was offered in the city to the gods, beyond that of a cock, neither did the winners of the contest exult, nor those who heard of their victory show great joy. Nay, even after the battle at Mantinea, which Thucydides has described, the one who first announced the victory had no other reward for his glad tidings than a piece of meat sent by the magistrates from the public mess. But now, at the news of the Arcadian victory and at the approach of

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3 In 418 B.C., when the Lacedaemonians defeated an allied force of Mantineans, Argives, and Athenians (Thucydides, v. 64-75).
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XXXIV. Οικιζομένης δὲ Μεσσήνης ὑπὸ τῶν περὶ τὸν Ἐπαμεινώνδαν, καὶ τῶν ἀρχαίων πολιτῶν πανταχόθεν εἰς αὐτὴν συμπορευμένων, διαμάχεσθαι μὲν οὐκ ἔτολμοι οὐδὲ κωλύειν ἐδυναντο, χαλεπῶς δὲ καὶ βαρέως πρὸς τὸν Ἀγησίλαος εἰχον, ὅτι χώραν οὐτε πλῆθει τῆς Δακωνίκης ἐλάττονα καὶ προτεύουσαν ἀρετὴ τῆς Ἕλληνικῆς ἔχοντες καὶ καρπούμενοι χρόνον τοσοῦτον ἐπὶ 2 τῆς ἐκείνου βασιλείας ἀπολωλέκασι. διὸ καὶ προτεινομένην ὑπὸ τῶν Ἐθβαίων τὴν εἰρήνην ὁ Ἀγησίλαος οὐκ ἔδεξατο. μὴ βουλόμενος δὲ τῷ λόγῳ προέσθαι τοῖς ἔργοι κρατοῦσι τὴν χώραν, ἀλλὰ φιλονεικῶν, ἐκείνην μὲν οὐκ ἀπέλαβε, μικρὸν δὲ τὴν Σπάρτὴν προσαπέβαλε κατάστρατην τηγηθεῖς. ἐπεὶ γὰρ οἱ Μαντίνεις αὐθίνη ἀπέστησαν τῶν Ἐθβαίων καὶ μετεπέμπουσι τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, αἰσθόμενος οἱ Ἐπαμεινώνδας τὸν Ἀγησίλαον ἔξεστρατευμένουν μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ προσίωνα, λαθῶν τοὺς Μαντίνεις ἀνέζευξε νυκτὸς ἐκ Τεγέας ἄγων ἐπ' αὐτὴν τὴν Λακεδαιμονία τὸ στράτευμα, καὶ μικρὸν ἔδεισε παραλ-
Archidamus, no one could restrain himself, but first his father went to meet him, weeping for joy, and after him the chief magistrates, while the elderly men and the women went down in a throng to the river, lifting their hands to heaven and blessing the gods, as if Sparta had wiped away her unmerited disgraces and now saw the light shine bright again as of old; for before this, we are told, her men could not so much as look their wives in the face, out of shame at their disasters.

XXXIV. But when Messene was built by Epaminondas, and its former citizens flocked into it from all quarters,¹ the Spartans had not the courage to contest the issue nor the ability to hinder it, but cherished the deepest resentment against Agesilaüs, because a country which was not of less extent than their own, which stood first among Hellenic lands for its fertility, the possession and fruits of which they had enjoyed for so long a time, had been lost by them during his reign. For this reason, too, Agesilaüs would not accept the peace which was proffered by the Thebans. He was not willing to give up to them formally the country which was actually in their power, and persisted in his opposition. As a consequence, he not only did not recover Messenia, but almost lost Sparta besides, after being outgeneralled. For when the Mantineans changed their allegiance,² revolted from Thebes, and called in the Lacedaemonians to help them, Epaminondas, learning that Agesilaüs had marched out from Sparta with his forces and was approaching, set out by night from Tegea, without the knowledge of the Mantineans, and led his army against Sparta itself. He passed by Agesilaüs, and came

¹ In 369 B.C. ² In 362 B.C.
LAEZAS TON 'AGHOSILAOV EPHMION EKAIWHA KATA-
LAVEIN TIN TOLIN. OVTINN ODE THESEPLOWS, OIS
KALLEISTHENIS FHSIWN, OIS ODE ENEOFON, KRIPTOS
TINOS, EKAGGEIANTOS TON 'AGHOSILAROF, TACHU PRO-
PERPSHAI ISTEAI TOIS EV TIN TOLAI FRIJIONTA, MET
OY POLU KAI AUTOIS PARHLEBEN EIS TIN SPARSH.
DOLGOW DE YSTERON OI THEBAIOI DIABAIWON TON
EUPROTON KAI PROSEFALLOV TIN TOLAI, AMIKA ERSO-
MEINOS TON 'AGHOSILAOV KAI PARI HLAIAI EJAMU-
NOTOS. OY GAYR, OIS PROTERON, ASFALIAEN EIPRA
TON KAIROV ONTA KAI FYLAKHIS, ALLA MALLON
APONOIAS KAI TOLMHIS, OIS TON ALLON XRONON
OUDEPOTE PISETEUSAS OUDHE KHRASHIMEVOS, TotE MOUNOS
APEOSATO TON KINIDUNON, EK TON XEIROH TON 'EPA-
MEINOWN TIN TOLIN EKARMASAS, KAI STHSHAS
TROPAION, KAI TOIS PAISI KAI TAIS YNHAIYIN EPI-
DEIES TAC KALLISTA TROFEIA TIN PATRID TOUS
LAKEDAIMONIOUS APODIDONTAS, EV DE PROTOPIS TON
'ARXIDAMON AUGHVZOMENON UPERHFWOS TIN TEG
RIMH TIS YXHIS KAI TIS KOUFOHTI TON SWMATOS,
DZHEWS EPI TIS THLIOVNEA TIS MAKHIS DIADGENTA
DEA TON STEWOPON KAI PANTACHOU MET' DOLYON
ANTEREIDONTA TOIS POLEMIOS. 'ISIDAN DE DOKO,
TON FOIBIDOUN VIN, OY TOIS POLITAI SWMON, ALLA
KAI TOIS POLEMIOS THEAMA FAINHMA KAIOW1 KAI
AGASTON. HIN MENV GAYR EKPREPSIS TIO EIDOS KAI
TO MEGETHOS TON SWMATOS, WRAK DE EV Y TON EID-
STON ANTHOYHIN ANTHROPOI PARIONTES EIS ANDHSH
EK PAIDON EIXE, YNHIMOS DE KAI OPLOW TON SWKIPI-
96
1 KAIOW WITH AMYOT AND S: KALON (NOBLE).
within a little of suddenly seizing the city in a defenceless state. But Euthynus, a Thespian, as Callisthenes says, or, according to Xenophon, a certain Cretan, brought word to Agesilaüs, who quickly sent on a horseman to warn the people in Sparta, and not long after he himself also entered the city. Soon after his arrival the Thebans were crossing the Eurotas and attacking the city, while Agesilaüs defended it right vigorously and in a manner not to be expected of his years. For he did not think, as on a former occasion, that the crisis demanded safe and cautious measures, but rather deeds of desperate daring. In these he had never put confidence before, nor had he employed them, but then it was only by their aid that he repelled the danger, snatching the city out of the grasp of Epaminondas, erecting a trophy of victory, and showing their wives and children that the Lacedaemonians were making the fairest of all returns to their country for its rearing of them. Archidamus, too, fought among the foremost, conspicuous for his impetuous courage and for his agility, running swiftly through the narrow streets to the endangered points in the battle, and everywhere pressing hard upon the enemy with his few followers. But I think that Isidas, the son of Phoebidas, must have been a strange and marvellous sight, not only to his fellow-citizens, but also to his enemies. He was of conspicuous beauty and stature, and at an age when the human flower has the greatest charm, as the boy merges into the man. Naked as he was, without either defensive

1 "Like a nest of young birds utterly bereft of its natural defenders" (Xenophon, Hell. vii. 5, 10).
2 Loc. cit. Cf. also Diodorus, xv, 82, 6.
3 Cf. Xenophon, Hell. vii. 5, 12-14.
προστυχόντα καὶ καταβάλλων. ἔτρωθῃ δὲ ὑπ' οὐδενὸς, εἰτε θεοῦ δὲ ἀρετὴν φυλάττοντος αὐτὸν, εἰτε μειζὸν τι καὶ κρείττον ἀνθρώπου φανεῖς τοῖς ἐναντίοις. ἐπὶ τούτῳ δὲ λέγεται τοὺς ἐφόρους στεφανώσαντας αὐτὸν εἰτὰ χιλίων δραχμῶν ἐπι- βαλεῖν ξημίαν, ὅτι χωρὶς ὀπλῶν διακινδυνεύειν ἐτόλμησεν.

XXXV. Ὅπλας δὲ ὑπεροῦ ἡμέραις περὶ τὴν Μαντίνειαν ἐμαχέσαντο, καὶ τὸν Ἐπαμεινώνδαν ἦδη κρατοῦντα τῶν πρῶτων, ἐτὶ δὲ ἐγκείμενον καὶ κατασπεύδοντα τὴν διώξιν, Ἀντικράτης Λάκων ὑποστάς ἐπαισε δόρατι μὲν, ὡς Διοσκουρίδης ἱστόρηκε, Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ Μαχαιρίωνας ἐτὶ νῦν τοὺς ἀπογόνους τοῖ Ἀντικράτους καλοῦ- σιν, ὡς μαχαίρα πατὰξαντος. οὕτω γὰρ ἐθαυμασαν καὶ ὑπερηγάτησαν αὐτὸν φόβῳ τοῦ Ἐπαμεινώνδου ζῴντος, ὡστε τιμὰς μὲν ἐκείνῳ καὶ δωρεὰς ψηφίσασθαι, γένει δ' ἀτέλειαν, ἢν ἐτὶ καὶ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἔχει Καλλικράτης, εἰς τῶν Ἀντικράτους ἀπογόνων.

Μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην καὶ τὸν θάνατον τοῦ Ἐπαμεινώνδου γενομένης εἰρήνης τοῖς Ἕλλησι πρὸς αὐτοὺς, ἀπῆλαυνον οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀγησίλαον τοῦ ὄρκου τοὺς Μεσσηνίους, ὡς πόλιν οὐκ ἔχουσαν τας. ἐπεὶ δὲ οἱ λοιποὶ πάντες ἐδέχοντο καὶ τοὺς

1 τὸν θάνατον with S: θάνατον.
armour or clothing,—for he had just anointed his body with oil,—he took a spear in one hand, and a sword in the other, leaped forth from his house, and after pushing his way through the midst of the combatants, ranged up and down among the enemy, smiting and laying low all who encountered him. And no man gave him a wound, whether it was that a god shielded him on account of his valour, or that the enemy thought him taller and mightier than a mere man could be. For this exploit it is said that the ephors put a garland on his head, and then fined him a thousand drachmas, because he had dared to hazard his life in battle without armour.

XXXV. A few days afterwards a battle was fought near Mantinea, in which Epaminondas had already routed the van of the Lacedaemonians, and was still eagerly pressing on in pursuit of them,1 when Anticrates, a Spartan, faced him and smote him with a spear, as Dioscorides tells the story; but the Lacedaemonians to this day call the descendants of Anticrates "machaeriones," or swordsmen, because he used a sword for the blow. For the Lacedaemonians were filled with such admiring love for him because of the fear in which they held Epaminondas while living, that they voted honours and gifts to Anticrates himself, and to his posterity exemption from taxes, an immunity which in my own day also is enjoyed by Callicrates, one of the descendants of Anticrates.

After the battle and the death of Epaminondas, when the Greeks concluded peace among themselves, Agesilaüs and his partisans tried to exclude the Messenians from the oath of ratification, on the ground that they had no city. And when all the rest admitted the Messenians and accepted their

1 Cf. Xenophon, Hell. vii. 5, 22–24.
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ορκους ἐλάμβανον παρ' αυτῶν, ἅπεστησαν οἱ Δακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ μόνοις αὐτοῖς πόλεμος ἦν ἐπίξουσιν ἀναλήψεσθαι τὴν Μεσσηνίαν. Βίαιος οὖν ἔδοκει καὶ ἁτενής καὶ πολέμων ἀπληστος ὁ Ἀγησίλαος εἶναι, τὰς μὲν κοινὰς διαλύσεις πάντα τρόπον ὕπορύπτων καὶ ἀναβάλλων, πάλιν δὲ ὑπὸ χρημάτων ἀπορίας ἀναγκαζόμενος ἐνοχ- λεῖν τοῖς κατὰ πόλιν φίλοις καὶ δανείζεσθαι καὶ 4 συνερεανίζεσθαι, δεόν ἀπηλλάχθαι κακῶν εἰς τὸν περιήκοντο τῷ καυρῷ, καὶ μὴ τὴν ἁπάσαν ἀρχὴν τοσαύτην γενομένην ἁφεικότα καὶ πόλεις καὶ γῆν καὶ θάλατταν, ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐν Μεσσήνῃ κτημάτων καὶ προσόδων σφαδαίειν.

XXXVI. "Ετὸς δὲ μᾶλλον ἡδόξησε Τάχω τῷ Ἀλυπτίῳ στρατηγὸν ἐπιδούσας ἑαυτόν. οὐ γὰρ ἤξιον ἀνδρα τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀριστον κεκριμένον καὶ δόξης ἐμπεπληκτότα τὴν οἰκουμένην, ἀπο- στάτῃ Βασιλέως, ἀνθρώπῳ βαρβάρῳ, χρήσαι τὸ σῶμα καὶ τοῦνομα καὶ τὴν δόξαν ὑποδόσθαι χρη- μάτων, ἔργα μισθοφόρον καὶ Ἐλευθερῶν διαπρατ- 2 τόμενον. κεῖ γὰρ ὑπὲρ ὑγιόηκοντα γεγονός ἡτη καὶ πᾶν ὑπὸ τραυμάτων τὸ σῶμα κατακεκομ- μένος ἐκείνην ἀυδίς ἀνεδέξατο τὴν καλὴν καὶ περίβλεπτον ἤγερον ὑπὲρ τῆς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔλευθερίας, οὐ πάμπαν ἄμερπον εἶναι τὴν φιλο- τιμίαν τοῦ γὰρ καλοῦ καιροῦ οἰκεῖον εἶναι καὶ ὠραν, μᾶλλον δὲ ὅλως τὰ καλὰ τῶν ἀἰσχρῶν τῷ 3 μετρίῳ διαφέρειν. οὐ μὴν ἐφρόντιζε τούτων οὗ

1 Cf. Diodorus, xv. 89, 1 f.
oaths, the Lacedaemonians held aloof from the peace, and they alone remained at war in the hope of recovering Messenia. Agesilaüs was therefore deemed a headstrong and stubborn man, and insatiable of war, since he did all in his power to undermine and postpone the general peace, and again since his lack of resources compelled him to lay burdens on his friends in the city and to take loans and contributions from them. And yet it was his duty to put an end to their evils, now that opportunity offered, and not, after having lost Sparta's whole empire, vast as it was, with its cities and its supremacy on land and sea, then to carry on a petty struggle for the goods and revenues of Messene.

XXXVI. He lost still more reputation by offering to take a command under Tachos the Egyptian. For it was thought unworthy that a man who had been judged noblest and best in Hellas, and who had filled the world with his fame, should furnish a rebel against the Great King, a mere Barbarian, with his person, his name, and his fame, and take money for him, rendering the service of a hired captain of mercenaries. For even if, now that he was past eighty years of age and his whole body was disfigured with wounds, he had taken up again his noble and conspicuous leadership in behalf of the freedom of the Hellenes, his ambition would not have been altogether blameless, as men thought. For honourable action has its fitting time and season; nay, rather, it is the observance of due bounds that constitutes an utter difference between honourable and base actions. Agesilaüs, however, paid no heed

1 Xenophon (Agesilaüs, ii. 28–31) has Agesilaüs take this step in order to punish the Great King and liberate again the Greeks of Asia.
'Αγησίλαος, ούδε φέτο παρ' ἀξίαν εἶναι λειτουργῆμα δημόσιον οὐδὲν, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον ἀνάξιον ἕαυτοῦ τὸ ξύν ἄπρακτον ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ καθήσθαι περιμένοντα τῶν θάνατον. ὅθεν ἄθροίσας µισθοφόρους ἀφ' ὄν τὰ ἄρχωσ αὐτῷ χρημάτων ἐπεμψε, καὶ πλοῦτα πληρώσας, ἀνήκοθ', τριάκοντα συμβούλους ἔχων μεθ' ἕαυτοῦ Σπαρτιάτας, ὡς προτέρου.

4 Ἔπει δὲ κατέπλευσεν εἰς τὴν Αἰγυπτοῦ, εὔθυς οἱ πρῶτοι τῶν βασιλικῶν ἡγεμόνων καὶ διοικητῶν ἐβάδιζον ἐπὶ ναῦν θεραπεύοντες αὐτοῖς. ἦν δὲ καὶ τῶν άλλων Αἰγυπτίων σπουδῇ τε μεγάλῃ καὶ προσδοκία διὰ τούτομα καὶ τὴν δόξαν τοῦ 'Αγησίλαον, καὶ συνετρόχαζον ἄπαντες ἐπὶ τὴν θέαν. ὥσ δὲ ἑώρων λαμπρότητα μὲν καὶ κατασκεύην οὐδεμίαν, ἄθρωπον δὲ πρεσβύτην κατακείμενον ἐν τινὶ πόα παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν, εὔτελὴ καὶ µικρὸν τὸ σῶμα, τραχύ καὶ φάυλον ἰμάτιον ἀµπεχόµενον, σκωπτείν αὐτοῖς καὶ γελοτοποιεῖν ἐπέχει, καὶ λέγειν ὅτι τοῦτο ἦν τὸ µυθολογού¬

5 µεν οὐδένειν ὁρος, εἰτὰ µὲν ἀποσκευαίν. ἔτι δὲ μᾶλλον αὐτοῦ τὴν ἀτοπίαν ἐθαίµασαν, ὅτε ξενίων προσκομισθέντων καὶ προσαχθέντων ἄλευρα μὲν καὶ µόσχους καὶ χήνας ἔλαβε, τραγήµατα δὲ καὶ πέµµατα καὶ µῦρα διωθεῖτο, καὶ βιαζόµενον λαβεῖν καὶ λιπαροῦντων ἐκέλευσε τοῖς εἴλωσι διδόναι κοµίζοντας. τῇ µέντοι στεφανωτρίδι βύβλῳ φησίν αὐτοῦ ἡσθέντα Θεόφραστος διὰ 617 τὴν λιτότητα καὶ καθαριότητα τῶν στεφάνων αἰτήσασθαι καὶ λαβεῖν, ὅτε ἀπέπλει, παρά τοῦ βασιλέως.

1 ἄθροίσας with Coraës and S: ἡθροίσε.
to these considerations, nor did he think any public service beneath his dignity; it was more unworthy of him, in his opinion, to live an idle life in the city, and to sit down and wait for death. Therefore he collected mercenaries with the money which Tachos sent him, embarked them on transports, and put to sea, accompanied by thirty Spartan counsellors, as formerly.¹

As soon as he landed in Egypt,² the chief captains and governors of the king came down to meet him and pay him honour. There was great eagerness and expectation on the part of the other Egyptians also, owing to the name and fame of Agesilaus, and all ran together to behold him. But when they saw no brilliant array whatever, but an old man lying in some grass by the sea, his body small and contemptible, covered with a cloak that was coarse and mean, they were moved to laughter and jesting, saying that here was an illustration of the fable, "a mountain is in travail, and then a mouse is born."³ They were still more surprised, too, at his eccentricity. When all manner of hospitable gifts were brought to him, he accepted the flour, the calves, and the geese, but rejected the sweetmeats, the pastries, and the perfumes, and when he was urged and besought to take them, ordered them to be carried and given to his Helots. He was pleased, however, as Theophrastus tells us, with the papyrus used in chaplets, because the chaplets were so neat and simple, and when he left Egypt, asked and received some from the king.

¹ Cf. chapter vi. 2. ² 361 B.C. ³ In Athenaeus, p. 616 d, it is Tachos himself who makes this jest upon Agesilaus, who replies in anger: "Some day you will think me a lion."
XXXVII. Τότε δὲ συμμίξας τῷ Τάχῳ παρα-
σκευαζομένῳ πρὸς τὴν στρατείαν, οὐχ, ὡσπερ
ηλπιζέ, ἀπάσης στρατηγὸς ἀπεδείχθη τῆς δυνά-
μεως, ἀλλὰ τῶν μισθοφόρων μόνων, τὸν δὲ ναυ-
τικοῦ Χαβρίας ὁ 'Αθηναῖος ἡγεμὼν δὲ συμπάν-2
των αὐτῶς ἦν ὁ Τάχως, καὶ τούτο πρῶτον
ήμασε τὸν 'Αγησίλαον ἑπείτα τὴν ἄλλην ἅλα-
ζονείαν καὶ κενοφροσύνην τοῦ Ἀγιντίου βαρυνό-
μενος ἡγαγκάζετο φέρειν καὶ συνεξέπλευσεν ἐπὶ
tοὺς Φοινικάς αὐτῶ, παρὰ τὴν αἰξίαν τὴν ἐαυτοῦ
cαὶ τὴν φύσιν ὑπείκων καὶ καρτερῶν, ἄχρι οὐ
καίρον ἐλαβε.
3 Νεκτάναβις γὰρ ἀνεψιός δὴ τοῦ Τάχω καὶ
μέρος ἔχων υφ' ἐαυτῷ τῆς δυνάμεως ἀπέστη· καὶ
βασιλεύς ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀγιντίων ἀναγορευθεὶς διε-
pέμπτο πρὸς τὸν Ἀγησίλαον ἄξιών αὐτῶ βοη-
θεῖν· τὰ δ' αὐτὰ καὶ τὸν Χαβρίαν παρεκάλει,
μεγάλας ὑπισχυόμενοι ἀμφοτέρους ὀφρεῖας. αἰ-
σθομένου δὲ ταῦτα τοῦ Τάχῳ καὶ τραπεμένου
πρὸς δέχεσθαι αὐτῶν, ὁ μὲν Χαβρίας ἐπειράτο καὶ
tὸν Ἀγησίλαον ἐν τῇ φιλίᾳ τοῦ Τάχῳ πείθων
καὶ παραμυθούμενος κατέχει, ὁ δὲ Ἀγησίλαος
εἶπεν ὅτι "Ṣοι μὲν, ὁ Χαβρία, κατὰ σεαυτὸν
ἀφυγμένω χρήσθαι τοῖς ἐαυτοῦ λογισμοῖς ἐξεστιν,
ἐγὼ δὲ ὑπὸ τῆς πατρίδος ἑδόθην Ἀγιντίοις
στρατηγὸς. οὐκ οὖν ἄν ἐχοί μοι καλὸς οἷς
ἐπέμφθην σύμμαχος πολεμεῖν, ἐὰν μὴ πάλιν ἡ
5 πατρίς κελεύσῃ." ταῦτα δὲ εἰπὼν ἐπεμψεν εἰς
Σπάρτῃν ἄνδρας, οἳ τοῦ μὲν Τάχῳ κατηγορήσειν,
ἐπαινεσθαί δὲ τὸν Νεκτάναβιν ἐμέλλον. ἐπεμ-
ψαν δὲ καὶ ἐκείνοι δεόμενοι τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων,
ὁ μὲν ὡς πάλαι σύμμαχος γεγονὼς καὶ φίλος,
XXXVII. But now, on joining Tachos, who was making preparations for his expedition, he was not, as he expected, appointed commander of all the forces, but only of the mercenaries, while Chabrias the Athenian had charge of the fleet, and Tachos himself was commander-in-chief. This was the first thing that vexed Agesilaüs; then, though he was indignant at the vain pretensions of the king in other matters, he was compelled to endure them. He even sailed with him against the Phoenicians, forcing himself into a subservience which was beneath his dignity and contrary to his nature, until he found his opportunity.

For Nectanabis, who was a cousin of Tachos and had a part of the forces under his command, revolted from him, and having been proclaimed king by the Egyptians, sent to Agesilaüs asking for his aid and assistance. He made the same appeal to Chabrias also, promising large gifts to both. When Tachos learned of this and resorted to entreaties for their allegiance, Chabrias tried to persuade and encourage Agesilaüs to continue with him in the friendship of Tachos. But Agesilaüs said: "You, Chabrias, who came here on your own account, can decide your own case; but I was given by my country to the Egyptians as a general. It would therefore be dishonourable for me to make war on those to whom I was sent as an ally, unless my country gives me a new command to do so." After these words, he sent men to Sparta who were to denounce Tachos, and commend Nectanabis. Tachos and Nectanabis also sent and besought the support of the Lacedaemonians, the former on the ground that he had long been their ally and friend, the latter on the plea that he would

¹ Cf. Diodorus, xv. 92, 2 f.
ο δὲ ὡς εὖνοι καὶ προθυμότερος περὶ τὴν πολιν ἐσώμενος. ἀκούσαντες οὖν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοῖς μὲν Αἰγυπτίοις ἀπεκρίναντο φανερῶς Ἀγησίλαῷ περὶ τούτων μελήσειν, ἐκείνῳ δὲ ἐπέστειλαν ὅραν κελεύοντες ὅπως πράξει τὸ τῇ Σπάρτῃ συμφέρον. Οὐτὼ δή λαβὼν τοὺς μισθοφόρους ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ἀπὸ τοῦ Τάχω μετέστη πρὸς τὸν Νεκτάναβιν, ἀτόμου καὶ ἀλλοκότου πράγματος παρακάμπτει τῷ συμφέροντι τῆς πατρίδος χρησάμενος· ἐπεὶ ταύτης γε τῆς προφάσεως ἀφαιρεθεῖσθαι τὸ δικαιότατον άνομα τῆς πράξεως ἢ πρόδοσία. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ τὴν πρώτην τοῦ καλοῦ μερίδα τῷ τῆς πατρίδος συμφέροντι διδόντες οὔτε μανθάνουσι οὔτε ἐπιστανται δίκαιον ἄλλο πλὴν ὁ τῇν Σπάρτῃν αὖξειν νομίζουσιν.

XXXVIII. Ο μὲν οὖν Τάχως ἐρημωθείς τῶν μισθοφόρων ἐφυγεν, ἐκ δὲ Μένητος ἔτερος ἐπανήσταται τῷ Νεκτανάβιδι βασιλεὺς ἀναγορευθεὶς· καὶ συναγαγὼν δέκα μυριάδας ἀνθρώπων ἐπήει. θαρσύνοντος δὲ τοῦ Νεκτανάβιδος τοῦ Ἀγησίλαου, καὶ λέγοντος ὅτι πολλοὶ μὲν εἰσίν οἱ πολέμοι, μυγάδες δὲ καὶ βάναυσοι καὶ δι᾽ ἀπειρίαν 2 εὐκαταφρόνητοι, "Καὶ μήν οὐ τὸ πλῆθος αὐτῶν," ὁ Ἀγησίλαος εἶπεν, "ἀλλὰ τὴν ἀπειρίαν φοβοῦμαι καὶ τὴν ἀμαθίαν ὃς δυσεξαπάτητον. αἱ γὰρ ἀπάται τὸ παράδοξον ἐπάγουσι τοῖς πρὸς ἁμαμνὰν ὑπονοοῦσι καὶ προσδοκῶσι τρεπομένοις, ὁ δὲ μὴ προσδοκῶν μηδὲ ὑπονοοῦν μηδὲν οὐ διδωσι τῷ

1 Xenophon, who can see no fault in Agesilaüs, says (Agesilaüs, ii. 31): "Accordingly, he chose between the two
be well disposed to their city and more eager to promote her interests. The Lacedaemonians, accordingly, after hearing the messengers, made public answer to the Egyptians that Agesilaüs would attend to these matters; but to Agesilaüs they wrote privately bidding him see to it that the interests of Sparta should not suffer. So Agesilaüs took his mercenaries and went over from Tachos to Nectanabis, making the interests of his country serve as a veil for a strange and unnatural proceeding, since when this pretext was removed, the most fitting name for his act was treachery. But the Lacedaemonians assign the chief place in their ideas of honour to the interests of their country, and neither learn nor understand any other justice than that which they think will enhance the glory of Sparta.

XXXVIII. Tachos, accordingly, thus deserted by his mercenaries, took to flight. But in Mendes another rival rose up against Nectanabis and was proclaimed king, and after collecting a hundred thousand men advanced against him. Then Nectanabis sought to encourage Agesilaüs by saying that although the enemy were numerous, they were a mixed rabble of artisans whose inexperience in war made them contemptible. "Indeed," said Agesilaüs, "it is not their numbers that I fear, but the inexperience and ignorance of which you speak, which it is hard to overcome by stratagems. For stratagems array unexpected difficulties against men who try to defend themselves against them, if they suspect and await them; but he who does not await nor even suspect any stratagem gives no hold to the opponent that one who seemed to be the truer partisan of Hellas, and with him marched against the enemy of Hellas and conquered him in battle."
παραλογιζομένως λαβήν, οὐσπερ οὖδὲ τὸ παλαίοντι ῥοπὴν ο μή κινούμενος." ἐκ τούτων καὶ ὁ
3 Μενδήσιος ἐπεμπε πείρων τὸν Ἀγησίλαον. ἔδεισεν οὖν ὁ Νεκτάναβις, καὶ κελεύοντος αὐτοῦ διαμάχεσθαι τὴν ταχύτητι καὶ μὴ χρόνῳ πολεμεῖν πρὸς ἄνθρωποις ἀπείρους ἄγονοις, πολυχειρίᾳ δὲ περιελθεῖν καὶ περιταφρέσαι καὶ φθάσαι πολλὰ καὶ προλαβεῖν δυναμένους, ἔτι μᾶλλον ἐν ὑποψίᾳ καὶ φόβῳ γενόμενος πρὸς αὐτῶν ἀπε-χώρησεν εἰς πόλιν ἐνερκῇ καὶ μέγαν ἔχουσαν περίβολον. ὁ δὲ Ἀγησίλαος ἤγανάκτει μὲν ἀπιστούμενος καὶ βαρέως ἔφερεν, αἰσχυνόμενος δὲ καὶ πάλιν μεταστήνας πρὸς τὸν ἔτερον καὶ τελέως ἀπελθεῖν ἀπρακτός, ἦκολούθησε καὶ συνιστάθηκε εἰς τὸ τεῖχος.
XXXIX. Ἐπελθόντων δὲ τῶν πολεμίων καὶ περιταφρεύοντοι τὴν πόλιν, αὕτις αὐτὶς τὴν πολιορκίαν ὁ Αἰγύπτιος ἐβούλετο μάχεσθαι καὶ τοὺς Ἑλλήνας μᾶλλα συμπροθυμομένους ἐχεῖν ὅπως ἦν ἐν τῷ χαρῷ σῖτος. ὁ δὲ Ἀγησίλαος οὐκ ἔδω, ἀλλὰ κωλύων ἦκονεν μὲν ἔτι μᾶλλον κακῶς ἢ πρότερον ὕπο τῶν Αἰγυπτίων καὶ προδό- της ἀπεκαλεῖτο τοῦ βασιλέως, ἔφερε δὲ πράτερον ἥδη τὰς διαβολὰς καὶ προσείχε τῷ καιρῷ τῶν στρατηγιματος.
2 Ἡν δὲ τοιώδες. τάφρον ἐξωθεὶν ἦγον οἱ πολέμιοι περὶ τὸ τεῖχος βαθείαν ὡς παντάποιν ἀποκλείστοντες αὐτοὺς. ὡς οὖν ἐγγὺς ἦσαν αἱ τελευταὶ τοῦ ὀργύματος ἀπαντῶντος αὐτῷ καὶ περιύνοντες ἐν κύκλῳ τὴν πόλιν, ἐσπέραν ἀναμείνας γενέσθαι καὶ κελεύσας ἐξοπλίζεσθαι τοὺς Ἑλλήνας ἐλεγεν ἐλθὼν πρὸς τὸν Αἰγύπτιον. "Ὁ
who is trying to outwit him, just as, in a wrestling bout, he who does not stir gives no advantage to his antagonist.” After this, the Mendesian also sent and tried to win over Agesilaüs. Nectanabis was therefore alarmed, and when Agesilaüs urged him to fight the issue out as speedily as possible, and not to wage a war of delays against men who were inexperienced in fighting, but were numerous enough to surround him and hedge him in and anticipate and get the start of him in many ways, he grew still more suspicious and fearful of him, and retired into a city which was well fortified and had a large compass. Agesilaüs was incensed at this lack of confidence, and full of indignation, but since he was ashamed to change sides again and finally go back home without accomplishing any thing, he accompanied Nectanabis and entered the city with him.

XXXIX. But when the enemy came up and began to surround the city with a trench, then the Egyptian changed his mind, grew fearful of the siege, and wished to give battle, for which the Greeks also were very eager, since there were no provisions in the place. Agesilaüs, however, would not permit it, but opposed it, and was therefore malignéd by the Egyptians even more bitterly than before, and called a betrayer of the king. But he bore their calumnies more patiently now, and sought to find the fitting moment for his stratagem.

This was as follows. The enemy were digging a deep trench outside around the city, in order to shut its occupants up completely. Accordingly, when the trench had been carried almost around the city, and its ends were near one another, after waiting for evening to come and ordering the Greeks to arm themselves, Agesilaüs went to the Egyptian and said:
μὲν τῆς σωτηρίας, ὃ νεανία, καιρὸς οὔτος ἔστιν, ὁν ἐγὼ διαφθείρα τοὺς ὀφοῦμενος οὐκ ἐφφαξον πρὶν 3 ἐλθεῖν. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡμῖν οἱ πολέμιοι τὴν ἀσφάλειαν αὐτοὶ διὰ τῶν χειρῶν παρεσκευάσασι, τοσαύτην ὄρυξάμενοι τάφρον, ὃς τὸ μὲν ἐξειργασμένον ἐκεῖνος ἐμποδόσα ἔστι τοῦ πλῆθους, τὸ δὲ διὰλείπον ἡμῖν δίδωσι ἵσον καὶ δικαίω μέτρῳ διαμάχεσθαι πρὸς αὐτούς, φέρε νῦν, προθυμθεῖς ἄνηρ ἀγαθὸς γενέσθαι καὶ μεθ' ἡμῶν ἐπιστόμενος δρόμῳ σῶξε 4 σεαυτὸν ἀμα καὶ τὴν στρατιάν. ἡμᾶς γὰρ οἱ μὲν κατὰ στόμα τῶν πολεμίων οὐχ ὑπομενοῦσιν, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι διὰ τὴν τάφρον οὐ βλάψουσιν." ἐθαύμασεν οὖν ὁ Νεκτάναβις τοῦ Ἀγησίλαος τὴν δεινότητα, καὶ διὸς ἐαυτὸν εἰς μέσα τὰ τῶν Ἐλλήνων ὀπλα καὶ προσπέσών ἔτρεψατο ῥαδίως τοὺς ἀντιστάν- τας. ὡς δὲ ἀπαξ ἔλαβε πειθόμενον αὐτῷ τὸν Νεκτάναβιν ὁ Ἀγησίλαος, αὕτις ἔπηγε τὸ αὐτὸ στρατήγημα καθιστό πάλαισμα τοῖς πολεμίοις. 5 τὰ μὲν γὰρ υποφεύγων καὶ υπάγων, τὰ δὲ ἀντι- ρεχοχωρών, ἐμβάλλει τὸ πλῆθος αὐτῶν εἰς τόπῳ ἔχοντα διώρυχα βαθειῶν ἐξ ἐκατέρας πλευρᾶς παραρρέουσαν, ὅν τὸ μέσον ἐμφράζας καὶ κατα- λαβὼν τῷ μετώπῳ τῆς φίλαγγος ἐξίσωσε πρὸς τοὺς μαχομένους τῶν πολεμίων τὸ πλῆθος, οὐκ ἔχοντας περιδρομήν καὶ κύκλωσιν. θεῖν οὖν πολὺς χρόνον ἀντιστάντες ἔτραποντο καὶ πολλοί μὲν ἀνηρέθησαν, οἱ δὲ φεύγοντες ἐσκεδάσθησαν καὶ διερρύσαν.

XI. Ἐκ δὲ τοῦτον καλὸς μὲν εἶχε τὰ πράγ- ματα καὶ βεβαίως τῷ Διγυττῷ πρὸς ἄσφαλειαν ἀγαπῶν δὲ καὶ φιλοφρονούμενος ἐδείτο μείναι καὶ συνδιαχειμάσαι μετ' αὐτοῦ τὸν Ἀγησίλαον. ὁ δὲ ὁρμητὸ πρὸς τὸν οἶκον πόλεμον, εἰδὼς χρημάτων

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"Now is the time, young man, for us to save ourselves, and I would not speak of it until it came, for fear of vitiating it. The enemy have now worked out our safety with their own hands. They have dug their trench so far that the part which is finished hinders them from attacking us in great numbers, and the space between the ends gives us room to fight them on fair and equal terms. Come, then, be eager to shew yourself a brave man; follow with us as we charge, and save yourself and your army too. For the enemy in our front will not withstand us, and the rest will not harm us because of the trench." Nectanabis, then, was filled with admiration for the sagacity of Agesilaüs, and putting himself in the centre of the Greek array, charged forwards and easily routed his opponents. And now that Agesilaüs had won back the confidence of Nectanabis, he brought the same stratagem to bear again upon the enemy, like a trick in wrestling. By sometimes pretending to retreat and fly, and sometimes attacking them on the flanks, he drove their whole multitude into a tract which had a deep canal full of water on either side. The space between these he occupied and stopped up with the head of his column, and so made his numbers equal to those of the enemy who could fight with him, since they were unable to surround and enclose him. Therefore after a short resistance they were routed; many were slain, and the fugitives were dispersed and melted away.¹

XL. After this, the Egyptian succeeded in establishing himself firmly and securely in power, and showed his friendliness and affection by begging Agesilaüs to remain and spend the winter with him. But Agesilaüs was eager to return to the war at

¹ The account of this Egyptian campaign in Diodorus, xv. 93, differs in many details.
δεομένην τὴν πόλιν καὶ ξενοτροφοῦσαν. προΰ-
πεμψεν οὖν αὐτὸν ἐντίμως καὶ μεγαλοπρεπῶς,
アルバム τε λαβόντα τιμᾶς καὶ δωρεὰς καὶ πρὸς τὸν
πόλεμον ἀργυρίου διακόσια καὶ τριάκοντα τά-
2 λαντα. χειμώνως δὲ ὄντος ἦδη τῆς γῆς ἔχωμενος
tαῖς ναυσὶ καὶ παρὰ τὴν Λιβύην εἰς χωρίον
ἐρημον κομισθεῖς, ὁ καλοῦσι Μενελάον λιμένα,
θυσίκει, βιώσας μὲν ὕδωρκοκτα καὶ τέσσαρα
ἐτη, βασιλεύσας δὲ τῆς Σπάρτης ἐνὶ τῶν τεσ-
σαράκοντα πλέον, καὶ τοῦτον ὑπὲρ τριάκοντα
πάντων μέγιστος καὶ δυνατώτατος γενόμενος καὶ
σχέδον όλης τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἡγεμὼν καὶ βασιλεύς
νομισθεῖς ἀχρὶ τῆς ἐν Λευκτροις μάχης.
3 Ἡθοὺς δὲ ὄντος Δακωνικοῦ τῶν μὲν ἄλλων ἐπὶ
ξένης ἀποθανόντων αὐτὸν τὰ σώματα κηδεύειν
καὶ ἀπολέίπειν, τὰ δὲ τῶν βασιλέων οἶκα δὲ κομί-
ζειν, οἱ παρόντες Σπαρτιάται κηρὸν ἐπιτήξαντες
τῷ νεκρῷ, μέλιτος οὐ παρόντος, ἀπήγαγον εἰς Δακε-
δαίμονα. τὴν δὲ βασιλείαν Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ νῖος
αὐτοῦ παρέλαβε, καὶ διέμεινε τῷ γένει μέχρις
Ἀγίδος, ὃν ἐπιχειροῦντα τὴν πάτριον ἀναλα-
βείν πολιτείαν ἀπέκτεινε Δεσδήμαος πέμπτον ἀπ'
AGESILAUS, XL. 1–3

home, knowing that his city needed money and was hiring mercenaries. He was therefore dismissed with great honour and ceremony, taking with him, besides other honours and gifts, two hundred and thirty talents of silver for the war at home. But since it was now winter, he kept close to shore with his ships, and was borne along the coast of Libya to an uninhabited spot called the Harbour of Menelaüs. Here he died, at the age of eighty-four years. He had been king of Sparta forty-one years, and for more than thirty of these he was the greatest and most influential of all Hellenes, having been looked upon as leader and king of almost all Hellas, down to the battle of Leuctra.

It was Spartan custom, when men of ordinary rank died in a foreign country, to give their bodies funeral rites and burial there, but to carry the bodies of their kings home. So the Spartans who were with Agesilaüs enclosed his dead body in melted wax, since they had no honey, and carried it back to Lacedaemon. The kingdom devolved upon Archidamus his son, and remained in his family down to Agis, who was slain by Leonidas for attempting to restore the ancient constitution, being the fifth in descent from Agesilaüs.

1 In 240 B.C. See the Agis, chapters xix., xx.
ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΣ

1. Πρὸς Πομπηίον ἔοικε τοῦτο παθεῖν ὁ Ῥωμαῖος δῆμος εὐθὺς ἐξ ἀρχῆς, ὡσπερ ὁ Λισχύλου Προμηθεὺς πρὸς τὸν Ἑρακλέα σωθεῖς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ λέγων:

'Εχθροῦ πατρός μοι τοῦτο φίλτατον τέκνον.

οὔτε γὰρ μῆσος οὔτως ἵσχυρὸν καὶ ἄγριον ἐπε- δείξαντο Ῥωμαίοι πρὸς ἑτέρον στρατηγὸν ὡς τὸν Πομπηίου πατέρα Στράβονα, ζῶντος μὲν αὐτοῦ φοβοῦμενοι τὴν ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις δύναμιν (ὑν γὰρ 2 ἀνὴρ πολεμικῶτατος), ἔπει δὲ ἀπέθανε κεραυ- νωθεῖς, ἐκκομιζόμενοι τὸ σῶμα κατασπάσαντες ἀπὸ τοῦ λέγους καὶ καθυβρίσαντες, οὔτε μὴν εὐνοιαν αὖ πάλιν σφοδροτέραν ἡ θάσσον ἀρξαμέ- νην ἢ μᾶλλον εὐτυχοὺτι συνακμάσασαν ἡ πταί- σαντι παραμείνασαν βεβαιότερον ἄλλος ἔσχε

3 Ῥωμαῖων ἢ Πομπηίος. αἰτία δὲ τοῦ μὲν μῆσους ἐκεῖνο μία, χρημάτων ἄπληστος ἐπιθυμία, τοῦτο δὲ πολλαὶ τοῦ ἀγαπᾶσθαι, σωφροσύνη περὶ δίαιταν, ἄσκησις ἐν ὅπλοις, πιθανότης λόγου, πίστις ἦδους, εὐαρμοστία πρὸς ἐντεῦξιν, ὡς μη-

1 A fragment of the Prometheus Loosed (Nauck, Trag. Graec. Frag.* p. 68). Prometheus was fastened to a cliff in
POMPEY

I. Towards Pompey the Roman people must have had, from the very beginning, the feeling which the Prometheus of Aeschylus has towards Heracles, when, having been saved by him, he says:—

"I hate the sire, but dearly love this child of his."

For never have the Romans manifested so strong and fierce a hatred towards a general as they did towards Strabo, the father of Pompey; while he lived, indeed, they feared his talent as a soldier, for he was a very warlike man, but when he was killed by a thunderbolt,^2 and his body was on its way to the funeral pyre, they dragged it from its bier and heaped insults upon it. On the other hand, no Roman ever enjoyed a heartier goodwill on the part of his countrymen, or one which began sooner, or reached a greater height in his prosperity, or remained more constant in his adversity, than Pompey did. And whereas there was one sole reason for the hatred felt towards Strabo, namely, his insatiable desire for money, there were many reasons for the love bestowed on Pompey; his modest and temperate way of living, his training in the arts of war, his persuasive speech, his trustworthy character, and his tact in meeting people, so that no man asked a Scythia by Zeus, whose eagle preyed upon the prisoner. Heracles slew the eagle and released the sufferer.

^2 In 87 B.C.
δεινός ἀλυπότερον δεηθήναι μηδὲ ἤδιον ὑπουργῆσαι δεομένω. προσήν γὰρ αὐτοῦ ταῖς χάρισι καὶ τὸ ἀνεπαχθὲς διδόντος καὶ τὸ σεμνὸν λαμβάνοντος.

11. Ἐν ἀρχῇ δὲ καὶ τὴν ὤψιν ἐσχεν οὐ μετρίως συνδημαγωγοῦσαν καὶ προεντυχίωσαν αὐτοῦ τῆς φωνῆς. τὸ γὰρ ἐρασμὸν ἄξιωματικὸν ἢν φιλανθρώπος, καὶ ἐν τῷ νεαρῷ καὶ ἄνθροπτί εἰδέθηεν εὐθὺς ἢ ἀκμὴ τὸ γεραρόν καὶ τὸ βασιλικὸν τοῦ ἱδίου. ἦν δὲ τις καὶ ἀναστολὴ τῆς κόμης ἀτρέμα καὶ τῶν περὶ τὰ ὀμματα ρυθμῶν υγρότης τοῦ προσώπου, ποιοῦσα μᾶλλον λεγομένην ἢ φαινομένην ὁμοιότητα πρὸς τὰς Ἀλέξανδρον τοῦ βασιλέως εἰκόνας. ἦ καὶ τούνομα πολλῶν ἐν ἀρχῇ συνεπιφερόντων οὐκ ἐφευγεν ὁ Πομπῆιος, ὡστε καὶ χλευάζοντας αὐτὸν ἐνίους ἡδη καλεῖν Ἀλέξανδρον. διὸ καὶ Δεύκιος Φίλιππος, ἀνήρ ύπατικῶς, συνηγορῶν αὐτῷ, μηδὲν ἐφ' ἐνεῖ ποιεῖν παράλογον εἰ Φίλιππος ὦν φιλαλέξαιδρός ἔστιν.

Φλώραν δὲ τὴν ἑταίραν ἐφασαν ἡδη πρεσβυτέραν οὕσαν ἐπιεικῶς ἂεὶ μονομενευν τῇ γενομένῃς αὐτή πρὸς Πομπηίου ὀμηλίας, λέγουσαν ως οὐκ ἦν ἔκεινο συναναπαυσαμενήν 3 ἀδήκτως ἀπελθεῖν. πρὸς δὲ τοῦτος διηγεῖσθαι τὴν Φλώραν ἐπιθυμήσατι τίνα τῶν Πομπηίου συνήθων αὐτῆς Γεμίνιον, καὶ πράγματα πολλὰ παρέχειν πειρόντα: αὐτῆς δὲ φαμένης οὐκ ἄν ἐθελήσαι διὰ Πομπηίου, ἔκεινο τῶν Γεμίνιον διαλέγεσθαι τὸν οὗν Πομπηίου ἐπιτρέψαι μὲν τῷ Γεμίνῳ, μικρτί δὲ αὐτῶν ἀψαθαι τὸ παράπαν μηδὲ ἐντυχεῖν αὐτῇ, καίπερ ἐραν δοκοῦντα.
favour with less offence, or bestowed one with a better mien. For, in addition to his other graces, he had the art of giving without arrogance, and of receiving without loss of dignity.

II. At the outset, too, he had a countenance which helped him in no small degree to win the favour of the people, and which pleaded for him before he spoke. For even his boyish loveliness had a gentle dignity about it, and in the prime and flower of his youthful beauty there was at once manifest the majesty and kingliness of his nature. His hair was inclined to lift itself slightly from his forehead, and this, with a graceful contour of face about the eyes, produced a resemblance, more talked about than actually apparent, to the portrait statues of King Alexander. Wherefore, since many also applied the name to him in his earlier years, Pompey did not decline it, so that presently some called him Alexander in derision. Hence, too, Lucius Philippus, a man of consular rank, when pleading in his behalf, said that he was doing nothing strange if, being Philip, he loved Alexander.

We are told that Flora the courtesan, when she was now quite old, always took delight in telling about her former intimacy with Pompey, saying that she never left his embraces without bearing the marks of his teeth. Furthermore, Flora would tell how Geminius, one of Pompey's companions, fell in love with her and annoyed her greatly by his attentions; and when she declared that she could not consent to his wishes because of Pompey, Geminius laid the matter before Pompey. Pompey, accordingly, turned her over to Geminius, but never afterwards had any thing at all to do with her himself, although he was thought to be enamoured of her; and she
PLUTARCH'S LIVES

tούτο δὲ αὐτὴν οὖχ ἑταρικὸς ἐνεγκείν, ἀλλὰ πολὺν ὑπὸ λύπης καὶ πόθου χρόνον νοσῆσαι. 4 καίτοι τὴν Φλώραν οὖτω λέγουσιν ἀνθῆσαι καὶ γενέσθαι περιβόητον ὡστε Κεκίλιον Μέτελλον ἀνδριάσι καὶ γραφαῖς κοσμοῦντα τῶν νεὼν τῶν Διωσκούρων, κακείνης εἰκόνα γραψάμενον ἀναθείναι διὰ τὸ κάλλος. Πομπήιος δὲ καὶ τῇ 620 Δημητρίου τοῦ ἀπελευθέρου γυναικὶ, πλείστον ἱσχύσαντος παρ' αὐτῷ καὶ τετρακισχίλιων ταλαντῶν ἀπολιπόντος οὐσίαν, ἐχρῆτο παρὰ τὸν αὐτοῦ τρόπον οὖν ἐπιεικὸς οὐδὲ ἐλευθερίως, φοβηθεῖς τὴν εὔμορφιαν αὐτῆς ἄμαχον τινα καὶ περιβόητον οὖσαν, ὡς μὴ φανεῖ κεκρατημένος. 5 οὖτω δὲ πάνω πόρρωθεν εὐλαβής ὄν πρὸς τὰ τοιαῦτα καὶ πεθυλαγμένος, ὅμως οὐ διέφυγε τῶν ἐχθρῶν τὸν ἐπὶ τοῦτο ψόγον, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ ταῖς γαμεταῖς ἐσυκοφαντεῖτο πολλὰ τῶν κοινῶν παριδεῖν καὶ προέσθαι χαριζόμενος ἐκεῖναι.

Τῆς δὲ περὶ τὴν διαίταν εὐκολίας καὶ λιτοτητὸς καὶ ἀπομυμότενυμα λέγεται τουσῶν. 6 ιατρὸς αὐτῷ νοσοῦντι καὶ κακῶς ἔχοντι πρὸς τὰ σιτία κίχλην προσέταξε λαβείν. ὡς δὲ ξητοῦντες οὖν εὐρον ὄνιον (ὅν γὰρ παρ' ὀραν), ἐφ' ἐς τις εὐφθησεθαί παρὰ Λευκόλλω δι' ἔτους πρεφομένας, "Εἰτα," εἶπεν, "εἰ μὴ Λεύκολλος ἐτρύφα, Πομπήιος οὖν ἄν ἐξῆσε;" καὶ χαίρειν ἑάσας τὸν ιατρὸν ἐλαβέ τι τῶν εὐπορίστων. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ύστερον.

Τ.Τ. Ἔτη δὲ μειράκιοι ὄν παντάπασι καὶ τῷ πατρὶ συστατευόμενος ἀντιτεταγμένῳ πρὸς Κίν.
herself did not take this treatment as a mere courtesan would, but was sick for a long time with grief and longing. And yet Flora is said to have flowered into such beauty, and to have been so famous for it, that when Caecilius Metellus was decorating the temple of Castor and Pollux with paintings and statues, he gave her portrait also a place among his dedications. Moreover, Pompey also treated the wife of Demetrius his freedman (who had the greatest influence with him and left an estate of four thousand talents) with a lack of courtesy and generosity unusual in him, fearing lest men should think him conquered by her beauty, which was irresistible and far-famed. But though he was so extremely cautious in such matters and on his guard, still he could not escape the censures of his enemies on this head, but was accused of illicit relations with married women, to gratify whom, it was said, he neglected and betrayed many public interests.

As regards his simplicity and indifference in matters pertaining to the table, a story is told as follows. Once when he was sick and loathed his food, a physician prescribed a thrush for him. But when, on enquiry, his servants could not find one for sale (for it was past the season for them), and someone said they could be found at Lucullus's, where they were kept the year round, "What then," said he, "if Lucullus were not luxurious must Pompey have died?" and paying no regard to the physician he took something that could easily be procured.¹ This, however, was at a later time.

III. While he was still quite a stripling and was on a campaign with his father, who was arrayed against

¹ Cf. the Lucullus, xl. 2.
Ἀν, Δευκίδων τινα Τερέντιου ἐξελεύσατο καὶ σύσκεψιν. οὗτος ὑπὸ Κῖννα πεισθεὶς χρήσατο αὐτὸς μὲν ἐμέλλει Πομπηίων ἀποκτεῖναι, ἔτεροι δὲ τὴν σκηνὴν ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ στρατηγοῦ. μηνύσεως δὲ τῷ Πομπηίῳ περὶ δείπνου ὅτι προσπεσεύσῃ, οὐδὲν διαταραχθεὶς, ἀλλὰ καὶ πιὸν προβρομμέρον καὶ φιλοφρονησάμενος τὸν Τερέντιον, ἀμα τῷ τραπέζῃ πρὸς ἀνάπαυσιν ὕπεκρεν τῆς σκηνῆς ἔλαβε, καὶ τῷ πατρὶ φουρὰν περιστήσας ἠσύχασεν. ὁ δὲ Τερέντιος, ὡς ἐνόμιζε καιρὸν εἶναι, σπασάμενος τῷ ξίφος ἀνέστη καὶ τῇ στιβάδι τοῦ Πομπηίου προσελθὼν ὡς κατακείμενον πολ.-

3 λας ἐνεφόρει πληγαὶ τοῖς στρώμασιν. ἐκ δὲ τούτου γίνεται μέγα κίνημα μίσει τοῦ στρατηγοῦ, καὶ πρὸς ἀπόστασιν ὀρμῇ τῶν στρατιωτῶν, τὰς τε σκηνὰς ἀναστῶσι καὶ τὰ ὁπλὰ λαμβανόντων. ὁ μὲν οὖν στρατηγὸς οὐ προῆ γε δεδίω τὸν θόρυβον, ὁ δὲ Πομπηίος ἐν μέσοις ἀναστρεφόμενος καὶ δακρύων ἱκέτευε, τέλος δὲ ὑπάλλας ἑαυτὸν ἐπὶ στόμα πρὸ τῆς πύλης τοῦ χάρακος ἐμπόδων ἑκεῖτο κλαίων καὶ πατεῖν κελεύων τοὺς ἐξίοντας, ὥστε ἑκαστον ἀναχωρεῖν ὑπ' αἰδῶς καὶ πάντας οὕτω πλὴν ὀκτακοσίων μεταβαλέσθαι καὶ διαλ- λαγῆναι πρὸς τῶν στρατηγῶν.

IV. Ὅμως δὲ τῷ τελευτῆσαι τῶν Στράβωνα, δίκην κλοπῆς ἐσχεν ὑπὲρ αὐτὸς δημοσίων χρημάτων ὁ Πομπηίος. καὶ τὰ μὲν πλεῖστα φωράσας ἔνα τῶν ἀπελευθέρων ὁ Πομπηίος νεοσφισμένον Ἀλέξανδρου, ἀπέδειξε τοῖς ἀρχούσιν, αὐτὸς δὲ λίγα θηρατικά καὶ βιβλία τῶν ὐ Ὄσκλων ἱηθέντων ἐχειν κατηγορεῖτο. ταῦτα δὲ ἔλαβε μὲν παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐλόντος τῷ Ὅσκλων, ἀπόω-
Cinna,\(^1\) he had a certain Lucius Terentius as tentmate and companion. This man was bribed by Cinna, and was himself to kill Pompey, while others were to set fire to the tent of the commander. But Pompey got information of the plot while he was at supper. He was not at all disturbed, but after drinking more freely even than usual and treating Terentius with kindness, as soon as he retired to rest stole out of the tent unperceived, set a guard about his father, and quietly awaited the event. Terentius, when he thought the proper time was come, arose, and approaching the couch of Pompey with drawn sword, stabbed the bed-clothing many times, supposing him to be lying there. After this there was a great commotion, owing to the hatred felt towards the general, and a rush to revolt on the part of the soldiers, who tore down their tents and seized their arms. The general did not venture forth for fear of the tumult, but Pompey went up and down among the soldiers beseeching them with tears, and finally threw himself on his face in front of the gate of the camp and lay there in the way, weeping and bidding those who were going out to trample on him. As a consequence, everyone drew back out of shame, and all except eight hundred changed their minds and were reconciled to their general.

IV. As soon as Strabo was dead, Pompey, as his heir, was put on trial for theft of public property. And although Pompey discovered that most of the thefts were committed by Alexander, one of his father's freedmen, and proved it to the magistrates, still he himself was accused of having in his possession hunting nets and books from the booty of Asculum. Now, he did receive these things from his father

\(^1\) In 87 B.C.
λεσε δὲ τῶν Κίννα δορυφόρων, ὅτε κατῆλθεν, ὡσαμένων εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ καὶ διαρπασάν-των. ἐγένοντο δὲ τῆς δίκης αὐτῷ προσαγώνες οὐκ ὁλίγοι πρὸς τὸν κατηγοροῦν. ἐν οἷς ὄξυς ἀμα καὶ παρ' ἡλικίαιν εὐσταθῆς φαινόμενος δόξαν ἐσχε μεγάλην καὶ χάρων, ὡστε Ἀντίστιον στρατηγοῦντα τὴν δίκην ἐκείνην ἐράσθην τὸν Πομπηίου καὶ γυναικα διδόναι τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θυγατέρα καὶ περὶ τούτον τοὺς φίλους
3 διαλέγεσθαι. δεξαμένου δὲ Πομπηίου καὶ γενομένων ἐν αὐτοῖς ἀπορρίτων ὁμολογῶν, ὡμοὶ οὐκ ἔλαβε τοὺς πολλοὺς τὸ πράγμα διὰ τὴν τοῦ Ἀντίστιον σπουδήν. τέλος δὲ τὴν γνώμην ἀναγερέσαντος αὐτοῦ τῶν δικαστῶν ἀπολύουσαν, ὡσπερ έκ παραγγέλματος ὁ δήμος ἐπεφώνησε τούτο δὴ τὸ τοῖς γαμοῦσιν ἐπιφωνοῦμενον ἐξ ἑδοὺς ταλαιου, Ταλασίω.

4 Τὸ δὲ ἐθος ἀρχὴν λαβεῖν φασὶ τοιαύτην. ὅτε τὰς θυγατέρας τῶν Σαβίνων ἐπὶ θέαν ἄγωνος εἰς Ὁρμην παραγενομένας οἱ πρωτεύοντες ἁρετῆ Ὁρμαιῶν ἠρπάζον ἑαυτοῖς γυναικὰς, ἀδοξοὶ τινες πελάται καὶ βοτῆρες ἀράμενοι κόρην καλὴν καὶ μεγάλην ἐκόμιζον. ὅπως οὖν μὴ προστυχὼν τις ἀφέληται τῶν κρειστῶν, ἐβὼν θέουσε ἀμα Ταλασίω (τῶν δὲ χαριέντων καὶ γυροῦμων τις ἢν ὁ Ταλάσιος), ὡστε τοῖς ἀκούσαντας τούνομα κροτεῖν καὶ βοῶν ὁλον συνηδομένους καὶ συνεπ-
5 αινοῦντας. έκ τούτου φασὶ (καὶ γὰρ εὐτυχῆς ὁ γάμος ἀπέβη τῷ Ταλασίῳ) ταῦτιν τὴν ἐπιφώ
when he took Asculum, but he lost them when Cinna's guards, on that general's return to Rome, broke into his house and ransacked it. He had many preliminary bouts in the case with his accuser, and since in these he showed an acumen and poise beyond his years, he won great reputation and favour, insomuch that Antistius, the praetor and judge in the case, took a great liking to him and offered him his own daughter in marriage, and conferred with his friends about the matter. Pompey accepted the offer and a secret agreement was made between them, but nevertheless the people got wind of the matter, owing to the pains which Antistius took to favour Pompey. And finally, when Antistius pronounced the verdict of the judges in acquittal, the people, as if upon a signal given, broke out in the ancient and customary marriage acclamation, "Talasio."

The origin of the custom is said to have been this. At the time when the daughters of the Sabines, who had come to Rome to see a spectacle of games, were haled away by the most distinguished Romans to be their wives, certain hirelings and herdsmen of the meaner sort seized a fair and stately maiden and were carrying her off. In order, therefore, that no one of their betters, on meeting them, might rob them of their prize, they shouted with one voice as they ran, "For Talasius," Talasius being a well-known and popular personage. Consequently, those who heard the name clapped their hands and shouted it themselves, as if rejoicing with the others and approving what they did. From this circumstance, they say,—and indeed the marriage proved a happy one for Talasius,—this acclamation is used in mirth-

1 In 89 B.C.
νησίν μετὰ παιδιῶσς γενέσθαι τοῖς γαμοῦσιν. οὔτως ο λόγος πιθανώτατος ἠστὶ τῶν περὶ τοῦ Ταλασίου λεγομένων. ὀλίγαις δ’ οὖν ύστερον ἡμέραις ὁ Πομπήιος ἔγραψε τὴν Ἀντιστίαν.

V. Ἐπεὶ δὲ πρὸς Κίνναν ἕως τὸ στρατὸπεδὸν πορευθεὶς ἐξ αἰτίας τυός καὶ διαβολὴς ἔδεισε καὶ ταχὺ λαθῶν ἑκοπόδων ἐποίησεν ἣντον, οὐκ ὄντος ἐμφανοῦς αὐτοῦ θρόνος διήλθεν ἐν τῷ στρατὸπεδῷ καὶ λόγος ὡς ἀνηρήκοι τὸν νεανίσκον ὁ Κίννας· ἐκ δὲ τούτων οἱ πάλαι βαρνύσμενοι καὶ μισοῦντες ὤρμησαν ἐπ’ αὐτόν. ὁ δὲ φεύγων καὶ καταλαμβάνομεν ὑπὸ τινὸς τῶν λοχαγῶν γυμνῷ τῷ ξίφει διόκκοντος προσέπεσε τοὺς γνώσας καὶ τὴν 2 σφραγίδα προύτεινε πολύτιμων οὕτων. ὁ δὲ καὶ μᾶλα ύβριστικῶς εἰπὼν, "Ἀλλʼ οὐκ ἐγγύην ἔρχομαι σφραγούμενοι, ἀλλὰ ἀνόσιον καὶ παράνομον τιμωρησόμενος τύραννον," ἀπέκτεινεν αὐτὸν. οὔτω δὲ τοῦ Κίννα τελευτήσαντος ἐδέξατο μὲν τὰ πράγματα καὶ συνεῖχε Κάρβων ἐμπληκτότερος ἐκείνον τύραννος, ἐπήρει δὲ Σύλλας τοῖς πλείστοις ποθεινός, ὑπὸ τῶν παρόντων κακῶν οὔδε δεσπότου μεταβολήν μικρὸν ἡγουμένου ἅγαθόν. εἰς τούτῳ προῆγαγον αἰ συμφοραί τὴν πόλιν, ὡς δουλείαν ἐπιεικεστέραν ξητεῖν ἀπογρώσει τῆς ἐλευθερίας.

VI. Τότε οὖν ὁ Πομπήιος ἐν τῇ Πικηνίδῃ τῆς Ἰταλίας διέτριβεν, ἔχων μὲν αὐτόθι καὶ χορία, τὸ δὲ πλέον ταῖς πόλεσιν ἡδόμενος οἰκεῖως καὶ φυλικῶς πατρόθεν ἔχουσας πρὸς αὐτῶν. ὡρῶν δὲ τοὺς ἐπιφανεστάτους καὶ βελτίστους τῶν πολιτῶν ἀπολειποῦσας τὰ οἰκεῖα καὶ πανταχόθεν εἰς τὸ Σύλλα στρατὸπεδὸν ὄσπερ εἰς λιμένα κατα-
ful greeting of the newly wedded. This is the most credible of the stories told about Talasius. But be it true or not, a few days afterwards Pompey married Antistia.

V. Then he betook himself to Cinna's camp, but because of some calumnious accusation grew fearful and quickly withdrew unnoticed. On his disappearance, there went a rumour through the camp which said that Cinna had slain the young man, and in consequence of this those who had long hated Cinna and felt oppressed by him made an onslaught upon him. Cinna, as he fled, having been seized by one of the centurions who pursued him with drawn sword, clasped him by the knees and held out his seal-ring, which was of great price. But the centurion, with great insolence, said: "Indeed, I am not come to seal a surety, but to punish a lawless and wicked tyrant," and slew him. When Cinna had come to such an end, Carbo, a tyrant more capricious than he, received and exercised the chief authority. But Sulla was approaching, to the great delight of most men, who were led by their present evils to think even a change of masters no slight good. To such a pass had her calamities brought the city that, in despair of freedom, she sought a more tolerable servitude.

VI. At this time, then, Pompey was tarrying in the Italian province of Picenum, partly because he had estates there, but more because he had a liking for its cities, which were dutifully and kindly disposed towards him as his father's son. And when he saw the best and most prominent citizens forsaking their homes and hastening from all quarters to the camp of Sulla as to a haven of refuge, he

1 Cf. the Romulus, chapter xv.  
2 In 84 B.C.
θέοντας, αὐτὸς οὐκ ἤξιωσεν ἀποδρᾶς οὐδὲ ἀσώμβολος οὐδὲ χρήζων βοηθειας, ἀλλὰ ὑπάρξας τινὸς χάριτος ἐνδοξῶς καὶ μετὰ δυνάμεως ἔλθειν πρὸς αὐτὸν. ὅθεν ἐκίνηε τοὺς Πικηνοὺς ἀποστειρώμενοι. οἱ δὲ ὑπῆκοιον αὐτῷ προθυμῶς καὶ τοῖς παρὰ Κάρβωνος ἤκουσιν οὐ προσεῖχον. Οὐνδέοι δέ τινος εἰπόντος ὅτι δημαγωγὸς αὐτοῖς ἐκ παιδαγωγεῖον παραπετήδηκεν ὁ Πομπηίος, οὕτως ἤγανάκτησαν ὡστε εὐθὺς ἀνελείων προσπεσόντες τοῦ Οὐνδείου.

3 'Εκ τούτου Πομπηίος ἔτη μὲν τρία καὶ εἰκοσιγεγονὼς, υπ' οὐδενὸς δὲ ἄνθρωπων ἀποδεδειγμένος στρατηγός, αὐτὸς ἐαυτῷ δοὺς τὸ ἄρχειν, ἐν Αὐξίμῳ, πόλει μεγάλῃ, βῆμα θείς ἐν ἀγορᾷ, καὶ τοὺς πρωτεύοντας αὐτῶν ἀδελφοὺς δύο Ὄνυντιδίους ὑπὲρ Κάρβωνος ἀντιπράττοντας διατάγματι μεταστήναι τῆς πόλεως κελεύσας, στρατιώτας κατέλεγε, καὶ λοχαγοὺς καὶ ταξιάρχους κατὰ κόσμον ἀποδείξας εἰκάστοις τὰς κύκλῳ πόλεις ἐπηεὶ τὸ αὐτὸ ποιῶν, ἐξαισθαμένων δὲ καὶ ὑποχωροῦντον ὅσοι τὰ Κάρβωνος ἐφρόνουν, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἀσμένως ἐπιδιδόντων αὐτοὺς, οὕτω κατανεῖμας ἐν ὁλίγῳ χρόνῳ τρία τάγματα τέλεια, καὶ τροφὴν πορίσας καὶ σκευασώντος καὶ ἀμάξας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην πᾶσαν παρασκευήν, ἤγε πρὸς Σύλλαν, οὐκ ἐπειγόμενοι οὐδὲ τὸ λάθειν ἀγαπῶν, ἀλλὰ διατρήσων καθ' ὄδον ἐν τῷ κακῶς ποιεῖν τοὺς πολέμιον, καὶ πάν ὅσον ἐπηεὶ τῆς Ἐταλίας πειρόμενος ἀφιστάναι τοῦ Κάρβωνος.

4 Β. Ἀνέστησαν οὖν ἐπ' αὐτὸν τρεῖς ἁμα στρατηγοί πολέμιοι, Καρίνας καὶ Κλαύλιος καὶ Βροῦτος, οὐκ ἐναντίοι πάντες οὐδὲ ὀμόθεν, ἀλλὰ
himself would not deign to go to him as a fugitive, nor empty-handed, nor with requests for help, but only after conferring some favour first, in a way that would gain him honour, and with an armed force. Wherefore he tried to rouse up the people of Picenum and made test of their allegiance. They readily listened to him and paid no heed to the emissaries of Carbo. Indeed, when a certain Vedius remarked that Pompey had run away from pedagogues to be a demagogue among them, they were so incensed that they fell upon Vedius at once and killed him.

After this, Pompey, who was only twenty-three years old, and who had not been appointed general by anybody whomsoever, conferred the command upon himself, and setting up a tribunal in the market-place of Auximum, a large city, issued an edict ordering the chief men there, two brothers named Ventidius, who were acting against him in Carbo's interest, to leave the city. Then he proceeded to levy soldiers, and after appointing centurions and commanders for them all in due form, made a circuit of the other cities, doing the same thing. All the partisans of Carbo withdrew and gave place to him, and the rest gladly offered their services to him, so that in a short time he had mustered three complete legions, and provided them with food, baggage-waggons, carriages, and other needful equipment. Then he led his forces towards Sulla, not in haste, nor even with a desire to escape observation, but tarrying on the march as he harried the enemy, and endeavouring to detach from Carbo's interest all that part of Italy through which he passed.

VII. There came up against him, accordingly, three hostile generals at once, Carinas, Cloelius, and Brutus, not all in front of him, nor from any one

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1 All belonging to the Marian party.
PLUTARCH'S LIVES

κύκλω τρισὶ στρατοπέδοις περιχωροῦντες ὡς ἀναρπασόμενοι. ὃ δὲ οὐκ ἐδείσεν, ἀλλὰ πᾶσαν εἰς ταύτῳ τὴν δύναμιν συναγαγὼν ὀρμησεν ἐὰν τὸ τοῦ Βρούτου στράτευμα, τοὺς ἵππεῖς, ἐν οἷς 2 ἦν αὐτὸς, προτάξας. ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ παρὰ τῶν πολεμίων ἀντεξίππευσαν οἱ Κέλτοι, τὸν πρῶτον αὐτῶν καὶ ῥωμαλεώτατον φθάνει πάσας ἕκ χειρῶς δόρατι καὶ καταβαλὼν. οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι τραπόμενοι καὶ τὸ πέζον συνετάραξαν, ὡστε φυγὴν γενέσθαι πάντων. ἐκ δὲ τούτου στασιάσαντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ πρὸς ἅλλησθος ἄνεχόρησαν, ὡς ἐκαστος ἑτυχε, Πομπηῖος δὲ προσεχώρουν αἱ πόλεις, ὡς διὰ φόβου ἐσκεδασμένων τῶν πολε-3 μῶν. αὖθις δὲ Σκηπίωνος ἐπιώντος αὐτῷ τοῦ ὑπάτου, πρὶν ἐν ἐμβολαῖς ύσσων γενέσθαι τάς φάλαγγας, οἱ Σκηπίωνος ἀσπασάμενοι τοὺς Πομ-πηῖομενετεβάλοντο, Σκηπίων δὲ ἐφυγε. τέλος δὲ Κάρβωνος αὐτοῦ περὶ τὸν Ἄρσιν ποταμὸν ἐπι-πέων συχνὰς ἵλας ἐφέντος, εὐρώσως ὑποστάς καὶ τρεψάμενος εἰς χαλεπὰ καὶ ἄφιππα χωρία πάντας ἐμβιάλλει διόκων: οἱ δὲ τὴν σωτηρίαν ἀνέλπιστον ὀρόντες ἐνεχείρισαν αὐτοὺς μετὰ τῶν ὁπλῶν καὶ τῶν ὑππών.

VIII. Οὕτω δὲ ταῦτα Σύλλας ἐπέτυστο, πρὸς δὲ τὰς πρώτας ἀργελίας καὶ φήμας ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ δεδοικὼς ἐν τοσούτοις καὶ τηλικοῦτοις ἀναστρεφομένου στρατηγοῖς πολεμίως, ἐδίωκε βοηθήσων. γνωσὶ δὲ ὁ Πομπηῖος ἐγγὺς ὄντα προσέαξε τοῖς ἥγεμόνισιν ἐξοπλίζειν καὶ διακοσ-

1 τὸν πρῶτον αὐτῶν with CMS and Coraës: τὸν πρῶτον

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direction, but encompassing him round with three armies, in order to annihilate him. Pompey, however, was not alarmed, but collected all his forces into one body and hastened to attack one of the hostile armies, that of Brutus, putting his cavalry, among whom he himself rode, in the van. And when from the enemy's side also the Celtic horsemen rode out against him, he promptly closed with the foremost and sturdiest of them, smote him with his spear, and brought him down. Then the rest turned and fled and threw their infantry also into confusion, so that there was a general rout. After this the opposing generals fell out with one another and retired, as each best could, and the cities came over to Pompey's side, arguing that fear had scattered his enemies. Next, Scipio the consul came up against him, but before the lines of battle were within reach of each other's javelins, Scipio's soldiers saluted Pompey's and came over to their side, and Scipio took to flight. Finally, when Carbo himself sent many troops of cavalry against him by the river Arsis, he met their onset vigorously, routed them, and in his pursuit forced them all upon difficult ground impracticable for horse; there, seeing no hope of escape, they surrendered themselves to him, with their armour and horses.

VIII. Sulla had not yet learned of these results, but at the first tidings and reports about Pompey had feared for his safety, thus engaged with so many and such able generals of the enemy, and was hastening to his assistance. But when Pompey learned that he was near, he ordered his officers to have the forces

1 Plutarch seems to have transferred this exploit from Sulla to Pompey. See the Sulla, xxviii. 1-3, and cf. Appian, Bell. Civ. i. 85.
μεῖν τὴν δύναμιν, ὡς καλλίστη τῷ αὐτοκράτορι καὶ λαμπροστάτη φανεὶν μεγάλας γὰρ ἦλπιζε
2 παρ' αὐτοῦ τιμᾶς, ἔτυχε δὲ μειξὸνων. ὡς γὰρ
εἰδεν αὐτὸν ὁ Ζῦλλας προσιόντα καὶ τὴν στρα
tιών παρεστῶσαν ἐνανδρίᾳ τε θαυμαστὴν καὶ διὰ
τὰς κατορθώσεις ἐπηρεμένην καὶ ἱλαράν, ἀποπη-
dήσας τοῦ ἵππου καὶ προσαγορευθεῖς, ὡς εἰκός,
αὐτοκράτωρ ἀντιπροσηγορευσεν αὐτοκράτορα τῶν
Πομπηίων, οὐδενὸς ἄν προσδοκήσαντος ἀνδρὶ νέῳ
καὶ μηδέποτε βουλὴς μετέχοντι κοινώσασθαι τοὐ
νομα τούτῳ Ζῦλλαν, περὶ οὐ Σκηπτίωσι καὶ
3 Μαρίων ἐπολέμει. καὶ τὰλλα δὲ ἦν ὀμολο-
γοῦντα ταῖς πρώταις φιλοφροσύναις, ὑπεξαι-
σταμένου τε προσίόντε τῷ Πομπηίῳ καὶ τῆς
κεφαλῆς ἀπάγοντος τὸ ἱμάτιον, ἃ πρὸς ἄλλον οὐ
ῥᾴδως ἔωρατο ποιῶν, καίπερ ὁντων πολλῶν καὶ
ἀγαθῶν περὶ αὐτῶν.
4 Οὐ μὴν ἐκουφίσθη γε τούτοις ὁ Πομπηίος,
ἄλλ' εὑθὺς εἰς τὴν Κελτικὴν υπ' αὐτοῦ πεμπό-
μενος, ἢν ἔχον ὁ Μέτελλος ἐδόκει μηδὲν ἄξιον
πράττειν τῆς παρασκευῆς, οὐ καλῶς ἔφη ἔχειν
πρεσβύτερον καὶ προὔχοντα δόξη στρατηγίας
ἀφαίρεσθαι, βουλομένῳ μέντοι τῷ Μετέλλῳ καὶ
κελεύοντι συμπολεμεῖν καὶ βοηθεῖν ἐτοιμὸς εἶναι.
5 δεξαμένου δὲ τοῦ Μετέλλου καὶ γράψαντος ἢκειν,
ἐμβαλὼν εἰς τὴν Κελτικήν αὐτὸς τε καθ' ἑαυτόν
ἐργά θαυμαστὰ διεπράττετο, καὶ τοῦ Μετέλλου
τὸ μάχιμον καὶ θαρσαλέον ἦδη σβενύμενον ὕπο
γήρως αὐθις ἐξερρήτιζε καὶ συνεξεθέρμανεν,
ὡσπερ ὁ ἰέων καὶ πεπυρωμένος χαλκὸς τῷ πεπη-
γότι καὶ ψυχρῷ περιχυθεῖς λεγεται τοῦ πυρὸς
6 μᾶλλον ἀνυγραίνειν καὶ συνανατήκειν. ἄλλα
fully armed and in complete array, that they might present a very fine and brilliant appearance to the imperator; for he expected great honours from him, and he received even greater. For when Sulla saw him advancing with an admirable army of young and vigorous soldiers elated and in high spirits because of their successes, he alighted from off his horse, and after being saluted, as was his due, with the title of Imperator, he saluted Pompey in return as Imperator. And yet no one could have expected that a young man, and one who was not yet a senator, would receive from Sulla this title, to win which Sulla was at war with such men as Scipio and Marius. And the rest of his behaviour to Pompey was consonant with his first tokens of friendliness; he would rise to his feet when Pompey approached, and uncover his head before him, things which he was rarely seen to do for any one else, although there were many about him who were of high rank.

Pompey, however, was not made vain by these things, but when Sulla would have sent him forthwith into Gaul, where, as it was thought, Metellus was doing nothing worthy of the armament at his disposal, he said it was not right for him to take the command away from a man of great reputation who was his senior, but that if Metellus wished and bade him do so, he was ready to assist him in carrying on the war. And when Metellus accepted the proposal and wrote him to come, he hurried into Gaul, and not only performed wonderful exploits himself, but also fanned into fresh heat and flame the bold and warlike spirit of Metellus which old age was now quenching, just as molten and glowing bronze, when poured round that which is cold and rigid, is said to soften it more than fire does, and to melt it also.
γάρ, ὅσπερ ἀθλητοῦ πρωτεύσαντος ἐν ἀνδράσι καὶ τοὺς πανταχοῦ καθελόντος ἐνδόξως ἀγώνας εἰς οὐδένα λόγον τὰς παιδικὰς τίθενται νίκας οὐδ' ἀναγράφουσιν, οὕτως ὡς ἐπράξε τότε πράξεις ὁ Πομπήιος, αὐτὰς καθ' ἔαυτὰς ὑπερφνεῖς οὕσας, πλήθει δὲ καὶ μεγέθει τῶν ὑστέρων ἀγώνων καὶ πολέμων κατακεχωσμένας, ἐδεδείν κινεῖν, μὴ περὶ τὰ πρώτα πολλῆς διατριβῆς γενομένης τῶν μεγίστων καὶ μάλιστα δηλούντων τὸ ἡθος ἔργων καὶ παθημάτων τοῦ ἀνδρός ἀπολειφθώμεν.

IX. Ἐπεὶ τούντων ἐκράτησε τής Ἰταλίας ὁ 623 Σύλλας καὶ δικτάτωρ ἀνηγορεύθη, τοὺς μὲν ἀλλοὺς ἤγεμόνας καὶ στρατηγοὺς ἴμμείβετο πλουσίους ποιῶν καὶ προάγων ἐπὶ ἀρχὰς καὶ χαριζόμενος ἀφθόνως καὶ προθύμως διὸ ἐκαστὸς ἐδεῖτο, Πομπήιοι δὲ θαυμάζον δὲ ἄρετὴν καὶ μέγα νομίζων ὅθελος εἶναι τοὺς ἐαυτοῦ πράγμασιν, ἐσπούδασεν ἀμόδως γε πως οἰκείοτητι προστηθέσθαι. 2 συμβουλομένης δὲ τῆς γυναικὸς αὐτοῦ τῆς Μετέλλης, πείθουσι τὸν Πομπήιον ἀπαλλαγέντα τῆς Ἁπτιστίας λαβέιν γυναῖκα τὴν Σύλλα πρόγονον Αἰμιλίαν, ἐκ Μετέλλης καὶ Σκαύρου γεγενημένην, ἀνδρὶ δὲ συνοικοῦσαν ἣδη καὶ κύουσαν τότε.

'Ἡν οὖν τυραννικὰ τὰ τοῦ γάμου καὶ τοῖς Σύλλα καιροῖς μᾶλλον ἢ τοῖς Πομπηίοιν τρόποις πρέποντα, τῆς μὲν Αἰμιλίας ἀγομένης ἠγκύμονος 3 παρ' ἐτέρου πρὸς αὐτὸν, ἐξελαυνομένης δὲ τῆς
However, just as athletes who have won the primacy among men and borne away glorious prizes everywhere, make no account of their boyish victories and even leave them unrecorded, so it is with the deeds which Pompey performed at this time; they were extraordinary in themselves, but were buried away by the multitude and magnitude of his later wars and contests, and I am afraid to revive them, lest by lingering too long upon his first essays, I should leave myself no room for those achievements and experiences of the man which were greatest, and most illustrative of his character.

IX. So then, when Sulla had made himself master of Italy and had been proclaimed dictator, he sought to reward the rest of his officers and generals by making them rich and advancing them to office and gratifying without reserve or stint their several requests; but since he admired Pompey for his high qualities and thought him a great help in his administration of affairs, he was anxious to attach him to himself by some sort of a marriage alliance. His wife Metella shared his wishes, and together they persuaded Pompey to divorce Antistia and marry Aemilia, the step-daughter of Sulla, whom Metella had borne to Scaurus, and who was living with a husband already and was with child by him at this time.¹

This marriage was therefore characteristic of a tyranny, and befitted the needs of Sulla rather than the nature and habits of Pompey, Aemilia being given to him in marriage when she was with child by another man, and Antistia being driven away from

¹ Cf. the Sulla, xxxiii. 3. This was in 82 B.C. With a similar purpose Sulla tried to make Julius Caesar part with his wife, but Caesar refused (cf. Plutarch's Caesar, i. 1).
Ἀντίστιας ἀτίμως καὶ ὀικτρῶς, ἄτε δὴ καὶ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐναγχὸς ἑστερημένης διὰ τὸν ἄνδρα· κατεσφάγη γὰρ ὁ Ἀντίστιος ἐν τῷ Βούλευτηρίῳ δοκῶν τὰ Σύλλα φρονεῖν διὰ Πομπήίου· ἦ δὲ μήτηρ αὐτῆς ἐπιδοῦσα ταύτα προῆκατο τῶν βίων ἐκουσίως, ὡστε καὶ τούτο τὸ πάθος ἣ περὶ τῶν γάμων ἐκεῖνων τραγωδία προσγενέσθαι καὶ νὴ Δίᾳ τὸ τὴν Λίμιλιαν εὐθὺς διαφθαρήναι παρὰ τῷ Πομπήίῳ τίκτουσαν.

Χ. Ἐκ τούτου Σικελίαν ἡγγέλλετο Περσέννας αὐτῷ κρατύνεσθαι καὶ τὸις περιούσιοι ἐτεῖ τῆς ἐναντίας στάσεως ὁμοτήριοι παρέχειν τὴν νῆσον, αἰσχρομένου καὶ Κάρβωνος αὐτόθι ναυτικῷ καὶ Δομετίου Λιβύης προσπεπτοκότος, ἄλλων τε πολλῶν ἐπέκειναι μεγάλων ὀθομμένων φυγάδων, ὡσι τὰς προγραφὰς ἐφθησαν ἀποδράντες. ἐπὶ τούτους Πομπήίος ἀπεστάλη μετὰ πολλῆς δυνάμεως. καὶ Περσέννας μὲν εὐθὺς αὐτῷ Σικελίας ἔξεστιν, τὰς δὲ πόλεις ἀνελάμβανε τετραχωμένας καὶ φιλανθρώπως πάσαις ἐχρῆτο πλῆθ Μαμερτίων τῶν ἐν Μεσσήνῃ. παραιτούμενος γὰρ αὐτοῦ τὸ βῆμα καὶ τὴν δικαιοδοσίαν ὡς νόμῳ παλαιῷ Πρωμαίῳ ἀπειρημένα, "Οὐ παύσεσθε," εἶπεν, "ἡμῖν ὑπεξωσμένους ἔφη νόμους ἁναγινώσκον·

3 τες;" ἐδόξε δὲ καὶ ταῖς Κάρβωνος οὐκ ἀνθρωπίνως ἐνυβρίσατο συμφοραῖς· εἰ γὰρ ἦν ἀναγκαῖον αὐτοῦ, ὡσπερ ἢν ἱσως, ἀνελεῖν, εὐθὺς ἐδει λαβόντα, καὶ τοῦ κελεύσαντος ἄν ἦν τὸ ἔργον.
POMPEY, ix. 3–x. 3

him in dishonour, and in piteous plight too, since she had lately been deprived of her father because of her husband (for Antistius had been killed in the senate-house because he was thought to be a partisan of Sulla for Pompey's sake), and her mother, on beholding these indignities, had taken her own life. This calamity was added to the tragedy of that second marriage, and it was not the only one, indeed, since Aemilia had scarcely entered Pompey's house before she succumbed to the pains of childbirth.

X. After this, word was brought to Sulla that Perpenna was making himself master of Sicily and furnishing a refuge in that island for the survivors of the opposite faction, that Carbo was hovering in those waters with a fleet, that Domitius had forced an entry into Africa, and that many other exiled men of note were thronging to those parts, all, in fact, who had succeeded in escaping his proscriptions. Against these men Pompey was sent with a large force. Perpenna at once abandoned Sicily to him, and he recovered the cities there. They had been harshly used by Perpenna, but Pompey treated them all with kindness except the Mamertines in Messana. These declined his tribunal and jurisdiction on the plea that they were forbidden by an ancient law of the Romans, at which Pompey said: "Cease quoting laws to us that have swords girt about us!" Moreover, he was thought to have treated Carbo in his misfortunes with an unnatural insolence. For if it was necessary, as perhaps it was, to put the man to death, this ought to have been done as soon as he was seized, and the deed would have been his who

1 Earlier in the same year, 82 B.C., by order of the younger Marius, one of the consuls (Appian, Bell. Civ. i. 88).
2 The Marian party.
ο δὲ δέσμιον προαγαγὼν ἀνδρὰ Ῥωμαίον τρὶς ὑπατεύσαντα καὶ πρὸ τοῦ βήματος στήσας καθεξόμενος αὐτὸς ἀνέκρινεν, ἀχθομένων καὶ βαρυνομένων τῶν παρόντων εἶτα ἐκέλευσεν ἀπαγαγόντας ἀνελεῖν. ἀπαχθέντα μὲν τοῖς φασίν αὐτῶν, ώς εἶδεν ἐλκομένου ἢδη τὸ ξίφος, δεῖσθαι τόπου αὐτῷ καὶ χρόνου βραχύν, ώς ὑπὸ κοιλίας ἐνοχλουμένῳ, παρασχεῖν. Γάϊος δὲ Ὁσπιος ὁ Καίσαρος ἑταίρος ἀπανθρώπως φησὶ καὶ Κοῦντο Οὐαλλέριῳ χρήσασθαι τὸν Πομπήιον. ἐπιστάμενον γὰρ ὃς ἔστι φιλολόγος ἀνήρ καὶ φιλολογῆς ἐν ὅλιγος ὁ Οὐαλλέριος, ὃς ἡχῆ πρὸς αὐτόν, ἐπιστασάμενον καὶ συμπεριπατήσαντα καὶ πυθόμενον δὲν ἔχρηζε καὶ μαθόντα, προστάξει τοῖς ὑπηρέταις εὐθὺς ἀνελεῖν ἀπαγαγόντας.

5 Ἐλλ᾽ Ὁσπιος μὲν, ὅταν περὶ τῶν Καίσαρος πολεμίων ἢ φίλων διαλέγηται, σφόδρα δεὶ πιστεύειν μετὰ εὐλαβείας Πομπήιος δὲ τοὺς μὲν ἐν δόξῃ μάλιστα τῶν Σύλλαι πολεμίων καὶ φανερῶς ἀλησκομένους ἀναγκαίως ἐκόλαξε, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ὅσους ἔξην περιεώρα λαυθάνοντας,

6 εὐίοις δὲ καὶ συνεξέπεμπτε. τὴν δ᾽ Ἰμεραίοι πόλιν ἐγγωκότος αὐτοῦ κολάζειν γενομένην μετὰ τῶν πολεμίων, Σθένης ὁ δημαγωγὸς αἰτησάμενος λόγον οὐκ ἔφη δίκαια ποιήσειν τὸν Πομπήιον, ἐὰν τὸν αἰτίον ἄφεις ἀπολέσῃ τοὺς μηδὲν ἀδικοῦντας. ἐρωμένου δὲ ἔκειν τίνα λέγει τὸν αἰτίον, ἐαυτὸν ὁ Σθένης ἐφη, τοὺς μὲν φίλους πείσαντα τῶν πολιτῶν, τοὺς δ᾽ ἐχθροὺς βιασῶ-
ordered it. But as it was, Pompey caused a Roman who had thrice been consul to be brought in fetters and set before the tribunal where he himself was sitting, and examined him closely there, to the distress and vexation of the audience. Then he ordered him to be led away and put to death. They say, moreover, that after Carbo had been led away to execution, when he saw the sword already drawn, he begged that a short respite and a convenient place might be afforded him, since his bowels distressed him. Furthermore, Caius Oppius, the friend of Caesar, says that Pompey treated Quintus Valerius also with unnatural cruelty. For, understanding that Valerius was a man of rare scholarship and learning, when he was brought to him, Oppius says, Pompey took him aside, walked up and down with him, asked and learned what he wished from him, and then ordered his attendants to lead him away and put him to death at once.

But when Oppius discourses about the enemies or friends of Caesar, one must be very cautious about believing him. Pompey was compelled to punish those enemies of Sulla who were most eminent, and whose capture was notorious; but as to the rest, he suffered as many as possible to escape detection, and even helped to send some out of the country. Again, when he had made up his mind to chastise the city of Himera because it had sided with the enemy, Sthenis, the popular leader there, requested audience of him, and told him that he would commit an injustice if he should let the real culprit go and destroy those who had done no wrong. And when Pompey asked him whom he meant by the real culprit, Sthenis said he meant himself, since he had persuaded his friends among the citizens, and forced
7 μενον. ἂγασθεὶς οὖν τὴν παρρησίαν καὶ τὸ φρόνημα τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ὁ Πομπήιος ἀφῆκε τῆς αἰτίας πρῶτον ἐκεῖνον, εἴτε τοὺς ἄλλους ἀπαντας. ἀκούων δὲ τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐν ταῖς ὁδοιπορίαις ἀτακτεῖν, σφραγίδα ταῖς μαχαίραις αὐτῶν ἐπέβαλεν, ἤν οἱ μὴ φυλάξας ἐκολοζέτο.

XI. Ταῦτα πράττον ἐν Σικελία καὶ πολιτευόμενος ἐδέξατο δόγμα συγκλήτου καὶ γράμματα Σύλλα κελεύοντα εἰς Διβύνην πλεῖν καὶ πολεμεῖν Δομετίῳ κατὰ κράτος, ἦθελοκότι πολλαπλασίαν δύναμιν ἣς ἔχων Μάριος οὐ πῦλαι διεπέρασεν ἐκ Διβύνης εἰς Ἰταλίαν καὶ συνέχει τὰ Ῥωμαίων πράγματα, τύραννος ἐκ φυγάδος καταστάς.

2 ὁξέως οὖν ἀπαντα παρασκευασάμενος ὁ Πομπήιος Σικελίας μὲν ἄρχοντα Μέμμιον κατέλιπε τὸν ἀνδρα τῆς ἀδελφῆς, αὐτὸς δὲ ἀνήγετο ναυσὶ μὲν μακραῖς ἐκατον εἴκοσι, φορτηγοῖς δὲ σῖτον καὶ βέλη καὶ χρήματα καὶ μηχανᾶς κομιζούσαις ὀκτακοσίαις. κατασχόντι δὲ αὐτῷ ταῖς μὲν εἰς Ἰτύκην ναυσὶ, ταῖς δὲ εἰς Καρχηδόνα, τῶν πολεμίων ἀποστάντες ἐπτακισχίλιοι προσεχώρησαν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἤγεν ἥξι ἐντελῆ τάγματα.

3 Συμβῆναι δὲ αὐτῷ πράγμα γελοίον ἰστοροῦσι. στρατιώται γὰρ τινες, ὡς ἔοικε, θησαυρῷ περιπεσόντες ἐλαβοῦν συχνὰ χρήματα. τοῦ δὲ πράγματος γενομένου φανεροῦ δόξα τοῖς ἄλλοις παρέστη πάσι χρημάτων μεστον εἶναι τὸν τόπον ἐν ταῖς ποτε τύχαις τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἀποτεθειμένων. οὐδὲν οὖν ὁ Πομπήιος εἰχε χρῆσθαι τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐπὶ πολλὰς ἡμέρας θησαυροὺς ξητοῦσιν, ἀλλὰ περίῆε γελῶν καὶ θεώμενοι ὁμοῦ μυριάδας τοσαύτας ὀρυσσούσας καὶ στρεφοῦσας

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his enemies, into their course. Pompey, then, admiring the man's frank speech and noble spirit, pardoned him first, and then all the rest. And again, on hearing that his soldiers were disorderly in their journeys, he put a seal upon their swords, and whosoever broke the seal was punished.

XI. While he was thus engaged in settling the affairs of Sicily, he received a decree of the senate and a letter from Sulla ordering him to sail to Africa and wage war with all his might against Domitius. For Domitius had assembled there a much larger force than that with which Marius, no long time ago,\(^1\) had crossed from Africa into Italy and confounded the Roman state, making himself tyrant instead of exile. Accordingly, after making all his preparations with great speed, Pompey left Memmius, his sister's husband, as governor of Sicily, while he himself put out to sea with a hundred and twenty galleys, and eight hundred transports conveying provisions, ammunition, money, and engines of war. No sooner had he landed with part of his ships at Utica,\(^2\) and with part at Carthage, than seven thousand of the enemy deserted and came over to him; and his own army contained six complete legions.

Here, we are told, a ludicrous thing happened to him. Some soldiers, it would seem, stumbled upon a treasure and got considerable amounts of money. When the matter became public, the rest of the army all fancied that the place was full of money which the Carthaginians had hidden away in some time of calamity. Accordingly, Pompey could do nothing with his soldiers for many days because they were hunting treasures, but he went about laughing at the spectacle of so many myriads of men digging and stirring up

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\(^1\) In 87 B.C. \(^2\) In 81 B.C.
τὸ πεδίον, ἐὼς ἀπειπότητες ἐκέλευον αὐτοὺς ἁγεῖν ὅτι Βούλεται τὸν Πομπήιον, ὡς δίκην ἴκανήν τὴν ἀβελτερίας δεδωκότας.

ΧΠ. Ἀντιτεταγμένου δὲ τοῦ Δομέτιον καὶ χαράδραν τινὰ προβεβλημένου χαλεπὴν περάσαι καὶ τραχεῖαν, ὄμβροσ ἀμα πνεύματι πολὺς ἐωθεν ἀρξάμενος κατεῖχεν, ὡστε ἀπογρῶντα τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης μαχέσασθαι τὸν Δομέτιον ἀναξυγην παραγγεῖλαι. Πομπήιος δὲ τούτων αὐτῶν ποιούμενος τὸν καιρὸν ἀζεῖς ἐπάρε καὶ διέβαινε τὴν 2 χαράδραν. οἷ δὲ ἀτάκτως καὶ θορυβούμενοι καὶ οὐ πάντες οὔδε ὀμαλῶς υψίσταντο, καὶ τὸ πνεῦμα περιῆγεν τὴν ζήλην αὐτῶς προσβάλλον ἐναντίων. οὐ μὴν ἄλλα καὶ τοὺς Ὁρμαίον ὁ χείμων ἐτάραξεν οὐ καθορῶντας ἀλλήλους ἀκριβῶς, αὐτὸς τε Πομπήιος ἐκινδύνευσεν ἀγνοθεὶς ἀποθανεῖν, ἐρωτῶντι στρατιώτη τὸ σύνθημα βραδίον ἀποκρινάμενος.

3 Ὀσάμενοι δὲ πολλῷ φόνῳ τοὺς πολεμίους (λέγονται γὰρ ἀπὸ διαμυρίων τρισχίλιοι διαφυγεῖν) αὐτοκράτορα τὸν Πομπήιον ἑστάσαντο. φήσαντο δὲ ἐκείνου μὴ δέχεσθαι τὴν τιμήν ἐὼς ὄρθον ἐστηκε τὸ στρατόπεδο τῶν πολεμίων, εἰ δὲ αὐτὸν ἀξιοῦσι ταύτης τῆς προσηγορίας, ἐκεῖνο χρὴνα πρότερον καταβιλεῖν, ὀρμήσαν εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τῶν χάρακας καὶ Πομπήιος ἄνευ κράυνος ἤγων· 4 ξέτο δεδοικὸς τὸ πρῶτον πάθος. ἀλλικεῖται δὴ τὸ στρατόπεδο καὶ ἀποθυήσκει Δομέτιος. τῶν δὲ πόλεων αἱ μὲν εὐθὺς ὑπήκουν, αἱ δὲ κατὰ κράτος ἐλήφθησαν. εἶλε δὲ καὶ τῶν βασιλέων.
the ground. At last they grew weary of the search and bade Pompey lead them where he pleased, assuring him that they had been sufficiently punished for their folly.

XII. Domitius now drew up his army against Pompey, with a ravine in front of him which was rough and difficult to cross; but a violent storm of wind and rain began in the morning and continued to rage, so that he gave up the idea of fighting that day and ordered a retreat. But Pompey, taking advantage of this opportunity, advanced swiftly to the attack, and crossed the ravine. The enemy met his attack in a disorderly and tumultuous fashion, not all of them indeed, nor with any uniformity; besides, the wind veered round and drove the rain into their faces. However, the Romans also were troubled by the storm, since they could not see one another clearly, and Pompey himself narrowly escaped death by not being recognized, when a soldier demanded the countersign from him and he gave it rather slowly.

Nevertheless, they routed the enemy with great slaughter (it is said that out of twenty thousand only three thousand escaped), and hailed Pompey as Imperator. And when he said he would not accept the honour as long as the camp of the enemy was intact, but that if they thought him worthy of the appellation, they must first destroy that, his soldiers immediately made an assault upon the ramparts; and Pompey fought without his helmet, for fear of a peril like the one he had just escaped. The camp was soon taken, and Domitius was slain. Then some of the cities submitted at once to Pompey, and others were taken by storm. King Iarbas also, the con-
Χ. Αρφαν τών συμμαχήσαντα Δομετίω, τήν δὲ βασιλείαν Ἰάμψα παρέδωκε. χρώμειν δὲ τῇ τύχῃ καὶ τῇ ρύμῃ τοῦ στρατεύματος εἰς τὴν Νομαδικήν ἐνέβαλε καὶ πολλῶν ὄδων ἦμερῶν
5 ἐλάσσας καὶ πάντων κρατήσας οὐς ἐνέτυχε, καὶ τὸ πρὸς Ὁμαίων δέος ἦτη τῶν βαρβάρων ἐξερρυμένος αὐθις ἱσχυρὸν καὶ φοβερὸν ἐγκατα-
πτήσας, οὐδὲ τὰ θηρία δεῖν ἐφή τὰ τὴν Λιβύην κατοικοῦντα τῆς τῶν Ὁμαίων ἀπειρα ῥόμης καὶ τόλμης ἀπολείπειν. οθὲν ἐν θύρας λεόντων καὶ ἐλεφάντων ἡμέρας διέτριψεν οὐ πολλάς ταῖς δὲ πάσαις, οὐς φασί, τεσσαράκοντα τοὺς πολεμίους συνείλε καὶ Λιβύην ἐχειρώσατο καὶ διήτησε τὰ τῶν βασιλέων, ἔτος ἄγων ἐκείνο τέταρτον καὶ εἰκοστόν.

Χ. Πανελθόντι δὲ εἰς Ἰτύκην αὐτῷ γράμ-
ματα κομίζεται Σύλλα προστάττων αἱτεῖαι μὲν τὴν ἄλλην στρατιῶν, αὐτὸν δὲ μεθ’ ἐνὸς τάγματος περιμένειν αὐτόθι τὸν διαδεξόμενου στρατηγὸν. ἐπὶ τούτοις αδήλως μὲν αὐτὸς ἠχθετο καὶ βαρέως ἑφερεν, ἐμφανῶς δὲ ὁ στρατὸς ἑγανάκτευ καὶ δεινήσατο τοῦ Πομπήιου προ-
εθείν, τὸν τε Σύλλαν κακῶς ἐλεγον, κακεῖνου οὐκ ἐφασαν προήσθαι χωρίς αὐτῶν, οὐδὲ εἰσὶν
2 πιστεύειν τῷ τυράννῳ. τὸ μὲν οὖν πρῶτον ὁ Πομπήιος ἐπειράτο πραύνειν καὶ παργορείειν αὐτοὺς· ὅς δ’ οὐκ ἐπείδη, καταβας ἀπὸ τοῦ βήματος ἐπὶ τὴν σκηνὴν ἀπῆε δεδακρυμένος. οὐ δὲ συλλαβόντες αὐτὸν αὐθις ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος κατέστησαν καὶ πολὺ μέρος τῆς ἡμέρας αὐτὴ-
λώθη, τῶν μὲν μένειν καὶ ἄρχειν κελευόντων, τού δὲ πείθεσθαι δεομένου καὶ μὴ στασιάζειν, ἀχρι

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federate of Domitius, was captured, and his kingdom given to Hiempsal. Taking advantage of the good fortune and momentum of his army, Pompey now invaded Numidia. He marched through the country for many days, conquered all who came in his way, and made potent and terrible again the Barbarians' fear of the Romans, which had reached a low ebb. Nay, he declared that even the wild beasts in African lairs must not be left without experience of the courage and strength of the Romans, and therefore spent a few days in hunting lions and elephants. It took him only forty days all told, they say, to bring his enemies to naught, get Africa into his power, and adjust the relations of its kings, though he was but twenty-four years of age.

XIII. On his return to Utica, a letter from Sulla was brought to him, in which he was commanded to send home the rest of his army, but to remain there himself with one legion, awaiting the arrival of the general who was to succeed him. Pompey himself gave no sign of the deep distress which these orders caused him, but his soldiers made their indignation manifest. When Pompey asked them to go home before him, they began to revile Sulla, declared they would not forsake their general, and insisted that he should not trust the tyrant. At first, then, Pompey tried what words could do to appease and mollify them; but when he was unable to persuade them, he came down from his tribunal and withdrew to his tent in tears. Then his soldiers seized him and set him again upon his tribunal, and a great part of the day was consumed in this way, they urging him to remain and keep his command, and he begging them to obey and not to raise a sedition. At last, when their clamours and entreaties increased, he swore
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οὗ προσλιπαροῦντων καὶ καταβοῖντων ὁμοσεὶ ἀναρήσειν ἕαυτὸν εἰ βιάζοιτο, καὶ μόλις οὕτως ἐπαύσαντο.

3 Τῷ δὲ Σύλλα πρώτῃ μὲν ἦλθεν ἀγγελία τὸν Πομπήιον ἀφεστάναι, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς φίλους εἶπεν ὡς ἄρα πεπρομένου ἦν αὐτῷ γενομένω γέροντες παῖδων ἀγώνας ἀγωνίζεσθαι, διὰ τὸ καὶ Μάριον αὐτῷ νέον ὅντα κομιδὴ πλείστα πράγματα παρασκεύα καὶ εἰς τοὺς ἑσχάτους περιστήσαι κινδύνους, πυθόμενος δὲ ταλήθη, καὶ πάντας ἀνθρώπους αἰσθανόμενος δέχεσθαι καὶ παραπέμπειν τὸν Πομπήιον ὁρμημένους μετ' εὐνοιάς, ἐσπευδεν ὑπερβαλέσθαι καὶ προελθὼν ἀπήντησεν αὐτῷ, καὶ δεξιωσάμενος ὡς ἐνήν προθυμότατα μεγάλη φωνὴ Μάγγνον ἱσπάσατο, καὶ τοὺς παρόντας

5 οὗτος ἔκελευσε προσαγορεύσαι. σημαίνει δὲ τὸν μέγαν ὁ Μάγγνος. έτεροι δὲ φασίν ἐν Λιβύν πρώτον ἀναφόνημα τούτῳ τῷ στρατῷ παισὶ γενέσθαι, κράτος δὲ λαβεῖν καὶ δύναμιν ὑπὸ Σύλλα βεβαιωθέν. αὐτὸς μὲντοι πάντων ὑστατος καὶ μετὰ πολὺν χρόνον εἰς Ἰβηρίαν ἀνθύπατος ἐκπεμφθεὶς ἐπὶ Σερτώριον ἥρατο γράφειν ἕαυτὸν ἐν ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς καὶ τοῖς διατάγμασι Μάγγνον Πομπήιον ὑμκέτι γὰρ ἦν ἐπίφθουνον τούνομα σύνθες γενόμενον.

6 "Ωθεν εἰκότως ἀγασθείη καὶ θαυμάσειν ἄν τις τοὺς πάλαι Ῥωμαίοις, οἱ ταῖς τοιαύταις ἐπικλησέστι καὶ προσωπυμιάινας οὗ τὰς πολεμικὰς ἥμείβουντο καὶ στρατιωτικὰς καταρθώσεις μόνοιν, ἢλλὰ καὶ τὰς πολιτικὰς πράξεις καὶ ἀρετὰς

7 ἕκοισμονν. δύο γοῦν Μαξίμου, ὅπερ ἐστὶ μεγίστους, ἀνηγόρευσεν ὁ δήμος. Οὐαλλέριον μὲν ἐπὶ τῷ διαλλάξας στασιάζουσαν αὐτῷ τὴν σύν.
POMPEY, xiii. 2-7

with an oath that he would kill himself if they used force with him, and even then they would hardly stop.

Sulla's first tidings of the affair were that Pompey was in revolt, and he told his friends that it was evidently his fate, now that he was an old man, to have his contests with boys. This he said because Marius also, who was quite a young man, had given him very great trouble and involved him in the most extreme perils. But when he learned the truth, and perceived that everybody was sallying forth to welcome Pompey and accompany him home with marks of goodwill, he was eager to outdo them. So he went out and met him, and after giving him the warmest welcome, saluted him in a loud voice as "Magnus," or The Great, and ordered those who were by to give him this surname. Others, however, say that this title was first given him in Africa by the whole army, but received authority and weight when thus confirmed by Sulla. Pompey himself, however, was last of all to use it, and it was only after a long time, when he was sent as pro-consul to Spain against Sertorius, that he began to subscribe himself in his letters and ordinances "Pompeius Magnus"; for the name had become familiar and was no longer invidious.

And herein we may fittingly respect and admire the ancient Romans; they did not bestow such titles and surnames as a reward for successes in war and military command alone, but also adorned with them the high qualities and achievements of their statesmen. At any rate, in two such cases the people bestowed the title of "Maximus," which signifies the Greatest: upon Valerius, for reconciling them with the senate when it was at variance with them;¹ and

¹ After the famous secession of the plebs, in 494 B.C.
κλητον, Φάβιον δε 'Ρούλλον, ὅτι πλουσίους τινάς ἐξ ἀπελευθέρων γεγονότας καὶ καταλελεγμένους εἰς τὴν σύγκλητον ἐξέβαλεν.

ΧΙ. 'Εκ τούτου θρίαμβον ᾑτει Πομπηίος, ἀντέλεγε δὲ 'Ολλασ. ὑπάτῳ γὰρ ἡ στρατηγὸς μόνον, ἀλλ' ὃς δὲ οὐδεὶς δίδωσιν ὁ νόμος. διὸ καὶ Σκηπίων ὁ πρῶτος ἀπὸ μειξόνων καὶ κρειττόνων ἀγώνων ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ Καρχηδονίων κρατήσας οὐκ ἴτησε θρίαμβον ὕπατος γὰρ οὐκ ἢν οὐδὲ στρα-
2 τηγός. εἶ δὲ Πομπηίος οὕτω πάνω γενειῶν εἰσελά θριαμβεύων εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ὃς βουλής διὰ τὴν ἴδιαν οὐ μέτεστι, παντάπασιν ἐπίθετον ἔσεσθαι καὶ τὴν ἀρχήν ἑαυτῶ καὶ τὴν τιμὴν ἑκείνω. ταῦτα πρὸς Πομπηίου ὁ 'Ολλασ ἐλεγεν, ὡς οὐκ ἑώσων, ἀλλὰ ἑστησόμενος αὐτῷ καὶ κωλύσων τὸ φιλόνεικον ἀπειθοῦτος.

3 Ὅ δὲ Πομπηίος οὐχ ὑπέπτητηξεν, ἀλλ' ἐνυσσεῖ ἐκέλευσε τὸν Ὀλλαν ὅτι τὸν ἴλλον ἀνατέλλοντα πλείονες ἡ δυνόμενον προσκυνοῦσιν, ὡς αὐτῷ μὲν αὐξανομένης, μειουμένης δὲ καὶ μαραυομένης ἑκείνῳ τῆς δυνάμεως. ταῦτα ὁ Ὀλλας οὐκ ἀκριβῶς ἔξακουσας, ὅρων δὲ τοὺς ἀκούσαντας ὅποιο τοῦ προσώπου καὶ τοῦ σχῆματος ἐν θαύματι ποιομένους, ἱρετο τί τὸ λεχθὲν εἰη. πυθόμενος δὲ καὶ καταπλαγεὶς τοῦ Πομπηίου τὴν τόλμαν
4 ἀνεβοίησε δὲς ἑφεξῆς, "Θριαμβευσάτω," πολλῶν δὲ δυσχεραινόντων καὶ ἀγανακτοῦντων, ἔτι μᾶλ-
λοι αὐτοῦ, ὡς φασὶ, βουλόμενοι ἀνιαν ὁ Πομ-
πήιος, ἐπιχείρησεν ἐλεφάντων ἄρματι τεττάρων ἐπιβάς εἰσελαύνειν· ἦγαγε γὰρ ἐκ Λιβύης τῶν

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upon Fabius Rullus, because he expelled from the senate certain descendants of freedmen who had been enrolled in it on account of their wealth.

XIV. After this, Pompey asked for a triumph, but Sulla opposed his request. The law, he said, permitted only a consul or a praetor to celebrate a triumph, but no one else. Therefore the first Scipio, after conquering the Carthaginians in Spain in far greater conflicts, did not ask for a triumph; for he was not consul, nor even praetor. And if Pompey, who had scarcely grown a beard as yet, and who was too young to be a senator, should ride into the city in a triumph, it would not only make Sulla's government altogether odious, but also Pompey's honour. This was what Sulla said to Pompey, declaring that he would not allow his request, but would oppose him and thwart his ambition if he refused to listen to him.

Pompey, however, was not cowed, but bade Sulla reflect that more worshipped the rising than the setting sun, intimating that his own power was on the increase, while that of Sulla was on the wane and fading away. Sulla did not hear the words distinctly, but seeing, from their looks and gestures, that those who did hear them were amazed, he asked what it was that had been said. When he learned what it was, he was astounded at the boldness of Pompey, and cried out twice in succession: "Let him triumph!" Further, when many showed displeasure and indignation at his project, Pompey, we are told, was all the more desirous of annoying them, and tried to ride into the city on a chariot drawn by four elephants; for he had brought many

1 Cf. the *Fabius Maximus*, i. 2. It was in the capacity of censor, 304 B.C., that Rullus thus purified the senate.
PHILOSTORCHUS-LIVES

βασιλικῶν συχνοὺς αἰχμαλώτους· ἄλλα τῆς πύλης
στενωτέρας οὐσίας ἀπέστη καὶ μετῆλθεν ἐπὶ τοὺς
5 ἱπποὺς. ἐπεὶ δὲ οἱ στρατιώται μὴ τυχόντες
ηλίκων προσδόκησαν ἐνοχλεῖν ἐβούλοντο καὶ
θορυβεῖν, οὐδὲν ἔφη φροντίζειν, ἄλλα μᾶλλον
ἀφίσευεν τὸν θρίαμβον ἡ κολακεύσειν ἐκείνους.
ότε δὴ καὶ Σερούλιος, ἀνὴρ ἐπιφανὴς καὶ μάλιστα
πρὸς τὸν θρίαμβον ἐνστάς τοῦ Πομπηίου, νῦν
ἔφη τὸν Πομπηίου ὀρὰ καὶ μέγαν ἀληθῶς καὶ
6 ἄξιον τοῦ θριάμβου. δὴ λοιπὸν δ’ ἐστίν ὦτι καὶ
βουλῆς ἀν ἐθελήσας τότε ῥαδίως ἔτυχεν. ἄλλ’
οὖν ἐσπούδασεν, ὡς λέγομαι, τὸ ἐνδοξὸν ἐκ τοῦ
παραδόξου θηρώμενος. οὐ γὰρ ἦν θαυμαστὸν εἰ
πρὸ ἡλικίας ἐβούλευε Πομπῆιος, ἀλλ’ ύπερλαμ-
προν ὦτι μηδέπω βουλεύων ἐθριάμβευε. τοῦτο
δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ πρὸς εὐνοιαν ὕπήρχε τῶν πολλῶν
οὗ μικρῶν ἔχαρις γὰρ ὁ δὴμος αὐτῷ μετὰ θριαμ-
βοῦ ἐν τοῖς ἱππικοῖς ἐξεταζόμενος.

XV. Σύλλας δὲ ἡμιάτῳ μὲν ὁρῶν εἰς ὅσον
δοξῆς πρόεισι καὶ δυνάμεως, αἰσχυνόμενος δὲ
κωλύειν ἡσυχίαν ἢγε: πλὴν, ὦτε θία καὶ ἀκοντος
αὐτοῦ Λέπιδον εἰς ὑπατείαν κατέστησε, συναρχ-
αιρετίας καὶ τὸν δὴμον εὐνοία τῇ πρὸς ἑαυτὸν
ἐκείνῳ σπουδάζοντα παρασχόν, θεασάμενος αὐτὸν
ἀπίόντα μετὰ πλήθος δὲ ἀγορᾶς ὁ Σύλλας,
2 "Ὅρῳ σε," εἶπεν, "ὡ νεανία, χαίροντα τῇ νίκῃ:
πῶς γὰρ οὐχὶ γενναία ταύτα καὶ καλά, Κάτλου
τοῦ πάντων ἅριστου Λέπιδον τὸν πάντων κά-
from Africa which he had captured from its kings. But the gate of the city was too narrow, and he therefore gave up the attempt and changed over to his horses. Moreover, when his soldiers, who had not got as much as they expected, were inclined to raise a tumult and impede the triumph, he said he did not care at all, but would rather give up his triumph than truckle to them. Then Servilius, a man of distinction, and one who had been most opposed to Pompey's triumph, said he now saw that Pompey was really great, and worthy of the honour. And it is clear that he might also have been easily made a senator at that time, had he wished it; but he was not eager for this, as they say, since he was in the chase for reputation of a surprising sort. And indeed it would have been nothing wonderful for Pompey to be a senator before he was of age for it; but it was a dazzling honour for him to celebrate a triumph before he was a senator. And this contributed not a little to win him the favour of the multitude; for the people were delighted to have him still classed among the knights after a triumph.

XV. Sulla, however, was annoyed at seeing to what a height of reputation and power Pompey was advancing, but being ashamed to obstruct his career, he kept quiet. Only, when in spite of him and against his wishes Pompey made Lepidus consul,1 by canvassing for him and making the people zealously support him through their goodwill towards himself, seeing Pompey going off through the forum with a throng, Sulla said: "I see, young man, that you rejoice in your victory; and surely it was a generous and noble thing for Lepidus, the worst of men, to be proclaimed consul by a larger vote than Catulus, the

1 In 79 B.C.
PLUTARCH'S LIVES

κιστον ἀποδειχθήναι πρότερον ὑπατον, σοῦ τὸν δήμου ὑπὸ τω παρασκεκυάσαντος; ὥρα μέντοι σοι μὴ καθεύδειν, ἀλλα προσέχειν τοῖς πράγμασιν ἵσχυρότερον γὰρ τὸν ἀνταγωνιστὴν σεαυτῷ κατεσκέυασκας.”

1 ἔδηλωσε δὲ μάλιστα Σῦλλας ὅτι πρὸς Πομπήιον οὐκ εὐμενῶς εἶχε ταῖς διαθήκαις 3 ἂς ἐγραφεῖν. ἔτερος γὰρ φίλοις δωρεάς ἀπολιπὼν, καὶ τοῦ παιδὸς ἀποδείξας ἐπιτρόπους, τὸν Πομπήιον ὅλως παρῆλθεν. ἤνεγκε μέντοι τούτῳ μετρίως πάνυ καὶ πολιτικῶς ἐκείνος, ὡστε Λέπιδος τινων ἄλλων ἐνισταμένων μὴ ταφῆναι τὸν νεκρὸν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ, μηδὲ δημοσίᾳ τὴν ἐκφοράν γενέσθαι, βοηθῆσαι καὶ παρασχεῖν δόξαν ἀμα ταῖς ταφαῖς καὶ ἀσφάλειαν.

XVI. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ταχὺ τοῦ Σῦλλα τελευτήσαντος εἰς φῶς παρήηε τὰ μαντεύματα, καὶ Λέπιδος εἰσποιῶν ἐαυτὸν ἐἰς τὴν ἐκείνου δύναμιν ὥς κύκλῳ περιεῖν ὡπῆ ἐμῆ σχήματος, ἀλλὰ εὐθὺς ἐν τοῖς ὅτποις ἦν, τὰ πάλαι νοσοῦντα καὶ διαφυγόντα τὸν Σῦλλαν ὑπολείμματα τῶν στάσεων αὐτής ἀνακινῶν καὶ περιβαλλόμενος, ὃ δὲ συνάρχων αὐτοῦ Κάτλος, ὃ τὸ καθαρὸν καὶ ὑγιαῖον μάλιστα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου προσέχειν, ἦν μὲν ἐν ἀξιώματι σωφροσύνης καὶ δικαιοσύνης 2 μέγιστος τῶν τότε ἤρωμαῖν, ἐδόκει δὲ πολιτικῆς ἤγεμονίας μᾶλλον ἢ στρατιωτικῆς οἰκεῖος εἶναι, τῶν πραγμάτων αὐτῶν ποθοῦντων τὸν Πομπήιον οὐ διεμέλλησεν ὁπη τρόπηται, προσέθεις δὲ τοῖς ἀρίστοις ἐσάντων ἀπεδείχθη στρατεύματος ἤγεμόνων ἐπὶ τὸν Λέπιδον ἤδη πολλὰ τῆς Ἰταλίας κεκινηκότα καὶ τὴν ἐντὸς Ἀλπεων Γαλατίαν κατέχοντα διὰ Βρούτου στρατεύματι.

1 κατεσκέυασκας with Bekker and S: παρεσκεύασκας.
best of men, because you influenced the people to take this course. Now, however, it is time for you to be wide awake and watchful of your interests; you have made your adversary stronger than yourself.” But Sulla showed most clearly that he was not well-disposed to Pompey by the will which he wrote. For whereas he bequeathed gifts to other friends, and made some of them guardians of his son, he omitted all mention of Pompey. And yet Pompey bore this with great composure, and loyal, in so much that when Lepidus and sundry others tried to prevent the body of Sulla from being buried in the Campus Martius, or even from receiving public burial honours, he came to the rescue, and gave to the interment alike honour and security.¹

XVI. Soon after the death of Sulla,² his prophecies were fulfilled, and Lepidus tried to assume Sulla’s powers. He took no circuitous route and used no pretence, but appeared at once in arms, stirring up anew and gathering about himself the remnants of faction, long enfeebled, which had escaped the hand of Sulla. His colleague, Catulus, to whom the incorrupt and sounder element in the senate and people attached themselves, was the greatest Roman of the time in the estimate set upon his wisdom and justice, but was thought better adapted for political than military leadership. The situation itself, therefore demanded Pompey, who was not long in deciding what course to take. He took the side of the nobility, and was appointed commander of an army against Lepidus, who had already stirred up a large part of Italy and was employing Brutus to hold Cisalpine Gaul with an army.

¹ Cf. the Sulla, chapter xxxviii.
² 78 B.C.
3. Τῶν μὲν οὖν ἄλλων ἐκράτησε ῥαδίως ἐπελθὼν 627 ὁ Πομπηίος· ἐν δὲ Μουτίνη τῆς Γαλατίας ἀντεκάθητο τῷ Βρούτῳ συχνὸν χρόνον· ἐν οἷς Λέπιδος ἐπὶ τὴν Ῥώμην ῥυεὶς καὶ προσκαθήμενος ἐξωθεὶν ύπατείαν ἦτε δευτέραν, ὁχλὸν πολλῶν δεδιττομενος τοὺς ἐνδον. ἔλυσε δὲ τὸν φόβον ἐπιστολὴ παρὰ Πομπηίου κοιμοθείσα κατωρθωκότος ἀνεν μάχης τὸν πόλεμον. ο ὁ γὰρ Βρούτος, εἰτε παραδοὺς τὴν δύναμιν αὐτὸς, εἰτε προδοθεὶς μεταβαλομένης ἐκείνης, ἐνεχείρισε τῷ Πομπηίῳ τὸ σῶμα, καὶ λαβὼν ἑπεῖς προσπομοιώς ἀπεχώρησεν εἰς πολέμιον τι τῶν περὶ τῶν Πάδον, ὅτιν ἐμθ' ἤμεραν μίαν, ἐπιπέμψαντος αὐτῷ τοῦ Πομ-5 πηίου Γεμιώνιον, ἀνηρέθη καὶ πολλὴν ἐσχεν ἀπὸ τοῦτον Πομπηίος αἰτίαν. γεγραφὼς γὰρ ἐυθὺς ἐν ἀρχῇ τῆς μεταβολῆς πρὸς τὴν σύγκλητον ὡς ἐκὼν αὐτῷ πρόσθοιτο Βρούτος, ἐτέρας αὐθίς ἐπεμψεν ἐπιστολάς ἀνηρημένου τοῦ ἀνθρώπου κατηγορούσας. τοῦτον Βρούτος ἦν νῦς ὁ Καίσαρα σὺν Κασσίῳ κτείνας, ἀνὴρ ὀμοίως τῷ πατρὶ μήτε πολεμίσας μήτε ἀποθανόν, ὡς ἐν τοῖς περὶ 6 ἐκείνου γέγραπται. Λέπιδος μὲν οὖν ἐυθὺς ἐκπεσὼν τῆς Ἔλλας ἀπεπέρασεν εἰς Σαρδώνα· κακεὶ νοσήσας ἐπελεύσθησε δι' ἀθυμίαν, οὐ τῶν πραγμάτων, ὡς φασίν, ἀλλὰ γραμματίῳ περιπεσὼν εὼς οὐ μοιχείαν τινὰ τῆς γυναικὸς ἐφώρασε.

XVII. Λεπίδων δὲ οὔδεν ὁμοίος στρατηγὸς Ἰβηρίαν κατέχων Σερτόριος ἐπηρεάτο Ῥωμαίοις φοβερός, ὡσπερ ἐπ' ἐσχατον1 νόσημα τῶν ἐμφυλιῶν πολέμων εἰς τοῦτο τῶν ἄνδρα συνερρυκτῶν, πολλοὺς μὲν ἣδη τῶν ἐλαττώνων στρα-

1 ἐπ' ἐσχατον Stephanus, Coraës, and S : ἐσχατον.
Other opponents against whom Pompey came were easily mastered by him, but at Mutina, in Gaul, he lay a long while besieging Brutus. Meanwhile, Lepidus had made a hasty rush upon Rome, and sitting down before it, was demanding a second consulship, and terrifying the citizens with a vast throng of followers. But their fear was dissipated by a letter brought from Pompey, announcing that he had brought the war to a close without a battle. For Brutus, whether he himself betrayed his army, or whether his army changed sides and betrayed him, put himself in the hands of Pompey, and receiving an escort of horsemen, retired to a little town upon the Po. Here, after a single day had passed, he was slain by Geminius, who was sent by Pompey to do the deed. And Pompey was much blamed for this. For as soon as the army of Brutus changed sides, he wrote to the senate that Brutus had surrendered to him of his own accord; then he sent another letter denouncing the man after he had been put to death. The Brutus who, with Cassius, killed Caesar, was a son of this Brutus, a man who was like his father neither in his wars nor in his death, as is written in his Life. As for Lepidus, moreover, as soon as he was expelled from Italy, he made his way over to Sardinia. There he fell sick and died of despondency, which was due, as we are told, not to the loss of his cause, but to his coming accidentally upon a writing from which he discovered that his wife was an adulteress.

XVII. But a general quite unlike Lepidus, namely Sertorius, was in possession of Spain, and was threatening the Romans like a formidable cloud. As if for a final disease of the state, the civil wars had poured all their venom into this man. He had
Λόγος της ἀνηργηκότας, Μετέλλων δὲ Πίω τότε συμ-2 πεπλεγμένων, ἀνδρὶ λαμπρῷ μὲν καὶ πολεμικῷ, δοκοῦντι δὲ ἀργότερον ὑπὸ γῆρας ἐπέσθαι τοῖς καρποῖς τοῦ πολέμου, καὶ ἀπολείπεσθαι τῶν πραγμάτων ἀρπαζομένων ἐξύτητι καὶ τάχει, τοῦ Σερτώριον παραβόλως καὶ ληστρικώτερον αὐτῷ προσφερομένου, καὶ ταράττοντος ἐνέδρας καὶ περιδρομαίς ἀνδρὰ νομίμων ἀθλητὴν ἁγώνων καὶ 3 δυνάμεως στασίμου καὶ βαρείας ἡγεμόνα. πρὸς ταῦτα Πομπηίου ἔχων τὴν στρατιάν ὑφ' ἐαυτῷ διεπράττετο Μετέλλων πεμφθῆναι βοηθός· καὶ Κάτλου κελεύοντος οὗ διέλυεν, ἀλλ' ἐν τοῖς ὑπλοῖς ἢν περὶ τὴν πόλιν, ἄει τινὰς ποιούμενος προφάσεις, ἐως ἐδωκαν αὐτῷ τὴν ἁρχὴν Λευκίου 4 Φιλίππου γνώμην εἰπόντος. ὅτε καὶ φασιν ἐν συγκλίτῳ πυθομένου τινὸς καὶ θαναμάζοντος εἰ Πομπηίου ἀνθύπατον οἴεται δεῖν ἐκπεμφθῆναι Φιλίππος: "Ὅκι ἔγωγε," φάναι τὸν Φιλίππον, "ἀλλ' ἀνθ' ὑπάτων," ὅσε χρηστόρους τοὺς τότε ὑπατεύοντας οὐδενὸς ἀξίους ὄντας.

ΧVIII. Ἔστει δὲ τῆς Ἰβηρίας ἀψάμενος ὁ Πομπηίος, οἷα φιλεῖ πρὸς νέον δόξαν ἠγεμόνος, ἑτέρους ταῖς ἐλπίσιν ἐποίησε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους καὶ τὰ μὴ πάνω βεβαιῶς τῷ Σερτώριῳ συνεστῶτα τῶν ἑθνῶν ἐκεῖνοι καὶ μετεβάλλετο, λόγους ὑπερηφάνους ὁ Σερτώριος κατὰ τὸν Πομπηίου διέσπειρε, καὶ σκόπτον ἐλεγε νύρθικος αὖν αὐτῷ δεήσαι καὶ σκύτους ἐπὶ τὸν παιδὰ τούτων, εἰ μὴ τῆν γραῦν ἐκείην ἐφοβεῖτο, λέγων τὸν Μέτελ-2 λον. ἔργῳ μέντοι φυλαττόμενος σφόδρα καὶ
already slain many of the inferior commanders, and was now engaged with Metellus Pius, an illustrious man and a good soldier, but, as men thought, too slow by reason of his years in following up the opportunities of war, and outdistanced when events swept along at high speed. For Sertorius attacked him recklessly and in robber fashion, and by his ambuscades and flanking movements confounded a man who was practised in regular contests only, and commanded immobile and heavy-armed troops.\(^1\) Pompey, therefore, who kept his army under his command, tried to get himself sent out to reinforce Metellus, and although Catulus ordered him to disband his soldiers, he would not do so, but remained under arms near the city, ever making some excuse or other, until the senate gave him the command, on motion of Lucius Philippus. On this occasion, too, they say that a certain senator asked with amazement if Philippus thought it necessary to send Pompey out as pro-consul. "No indeed!" said Philippus, "but as pro-consuls," implying that both the consuls of that year were good for nothing.

XVIII. When Pompey arrived in Spain,\(^2\) the reputation of a new commander produced the usual results; he transformed the men of Metellus with fresh hopes, and those nations which were not very firmly leagued with Sertorius began to be restless and change sides. Thereupon Sertorius disseminated haughty speeches against Pompey, and scoffingly said he should have needed but a cane and whip for this boy, were he not in fear of that old woman, meaning Metellus.\(^3\) In fact, however, he kept very close watch on Pompey, and was afraid of him, and

\(^1\) Cf. the Sertorius, xii. 5.  
\(^2\) In 76 B.C.  
\(^3\) Cf. the Sertorius, xix. 6.
δεδομένως τοῦ Πομπήίου ἀσφαλέστερον ἐστρατηγεῖ. καὶ γὰρ ὁ Μέτελλος, ὁπερ οὐκ ἂν τις φήσῃ, διετέρυππο τῷ βίῳ κομιδῆ πρὸς τὰς ἱδονὰς ἐνδεδωκός, καὶ μεγάλη τις εἰς ὅγκον καὶ πολυτέλειαν ἐξαίφνης ἐγεγόνει μεταβολή περὶ αὐτόν, ὡστε τῷ Πομπήίῳ καὶ τοῦτο θαυμαστὴν εὐνοιαν ἀμα δόξη φέρειν, ἐπιτείνουτι τὴν εὐτέλειαν τῆς διαίτης οὐ πολλῆς ἐπιτηδεύσεως δεομένην φύσει γὰρ ἦν σῶφρων καὶ τεταγμένος ἐν ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις.

3 Τού δὲ πολέμου πολλὰς ἱδέας ἔχοντος, ἦν ἵστε μᾶλιστα τοῦ Πομπήίου ἡ Δαύρωνος ἄλωσις ὑπὸ Σερτώριον. κυκλοῦσθαι γὰρ αὐτὸν οἴσθεις καὶ τι μεγαληγορίσας, αὐτὸς ἐξαίφνης ἀνεφάνη περιεχόμενος κύκλῳ καὶ διὰ τούτο κινεῖσθαι δεδιῶς ἐπειδὲ καταπιμπραμένη τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῦ παρόντος. Ἐρέννιον δὲ καὶ Περπέννιον, ἄνδρας ἱγεμονικοὺς τῶν πρὸς Σερτώριον καταπεφευγότων καὶ στρατηγοῦντων ἐκεῖνοι, νικήσας περὶ Οὐαλεντίαν ὑπὲρ μυρίων ἀπέκτεινεν.

XIX. Ἡ Ἐσπαρθεις δὲ τῆς πράξει καὶ μέγα φρονῶν ἐπ' αὐτῶν ἔσπευδε Σερτώριον, ὡς μὴ μετάσχοι τῆς νίκης Μέτελλος. περὶ δὲ Σούκρων ποταμῷ τῆς ἡμέρας ἤδη τελευτώσης συνεβαλον τὰς δυνάμεις, δεδιότες ἔπελθεῖν τὸν Μέτελλον, 2 ὁ μὲν ὡς μόνος, ὁ δὲ ὡς μόνος διαγωνίσατο. τὸ μὲν οὖν τέλος ἀμφίδοξον ἐσχεν ὁ ἄγων ἑκατέρου γὰρ θάτερον κέρας ἐνίκησε· τῶν δὲ στρατηγῶν πλέον ἦνἐγκατο Σερτώριος· ἐτρέψατο γὰρ τὸ
therefore conducted his campaign with more caution. For Metellus, contrary to all expectation, had become luxurious in his way of living and had given himself up completely to his pleasures; in fact, there had been all at once a great change in him towards pomp and extravagance,¹ so that this circumstance also brought Pompey an astonishing goodwill, and enhanced his reputation, since he always maintained that simplicity in his habits which cost him no great effort; for he was naturally temperate and orderly in his desires.

The war had many phases, but what most vexed Pompey was the capture of Lauron by Sertorius. For when he supposed that his enemy was surrounded, and had made some boasts about it, all of a sudden it turned out that he was himself completely enveloped. He was therefore afraid to stir, and had to look on while the city was burned before his eyes.² However, near Valentia he conquered Herennius and Perpenna, men of military experience among the refugees with Sertorius, and generals under him, and slew more than ten thousand of their men.

XIX. Elated by this achievement and full of pride, he made all haste to attack Sertorius himself, that Metellus might not share in the victory. By the river Suero, though it was now late in the day, they joined battle, both fearing the arrival of Metellus; the one wished to fight alone, the other wished to have only one antagonist. Well, then, the struggle had a doubtful issue, for one wing on each side was victorious; but of the generals, Sertorius bore away the more honour, for he put to

¹ Cf. the Sertorius, xiii. 1 f.
² Cf. the Sertorius, chapter xviii.
καθ’ αὐτὸν ἐκεῖνος ἀντιταχθεῖς. Πομπηίω δὲ ἀνήρ μέγας ἱππότη πεζὸς ἐφόρμησε· συμπεσόντων δ’ εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ καὶ γενομένων ἐν λαβαίς ἀπέ-σκηψαν αἱ πληγαὶ τῶν ξιφῶν εἰς τὰς χεῖρας ἀμφοῦν, οὐχ ὁμοίως· ἔτρωθη μὲν γὰρ ὁ Πομπηίως μόνον, ἐκεῖνω δὲ ἀπέκοψε τὴν χεῖρα. πλειόνων δὲ συνδραμόντων ἐπ’ αὐτὸν, ἦδη τῆς τροπῆς γε-γενημένης, ἀνελπίστως διέφυγε, προέμενος τῶν ἱππον τοῖς πολεμίως φάλαρα χρυσά καὶ κόσμου ἄξιον πολλοῦ περικείμενον. ταῦτα γὰρ διανεμό-μενοι καὶ περὶ τούτων μαχόμενοι πρὸς ἅλληλους ἀπελείφθησαν. ἄμα δὲ ἡμέρα παρετάξαντο μὲν ἀμφότεροι πάλιν ἐκβεβαιούμενοι τὸ νίκημα, Με-τέλλου δὲ προσιόντος ἀνεχώρησεν ὁ Σερτώριος σκεδασθέντι τῷ στρατῷ. τοιαύτα γὰρ ᾦσαν αἱ διαλύσεις καὶ πάλιν συνδρομαὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ὡστε πολλάκις μόνον πλανᾶσθαι τὸν Σερτώριον, πολλάκις δὲ αὐθίνες ἐπιέναι μυριάσι πεντεκαίδεκα στρατιῶς, ὡσπερ χειμάρρους ἐξαίφυησι πιμπλά-μενον.

5 Ὅ δ’ ὦν Πομπηίως, ἐπεὶ μετὰ τὴν μάχην ἀπήντα τῷ Μετέλλῳ καὶ πλησίον ἅλληλων ᾦσαν, ἐκέλευσεν ὑφεῖνα τὰς ράβδους, θεραπεύων ως προὔχοντα τιμῆ τὸν Μετέλλον. ὁ δὲ καὶ τούτῳ διεκώλυσε καὶ τάλλα χρηστὸς ἦν ἀνήρ περὶ αὐτῶν, οὐδὲν ως ὑπατικῷ καὶ πρεσβυτέρῳ νέμων ἑαυτῷ πλέον, ἀλλ’ ἦ τὸ σύνθημα κοινῆ στρατοπεδευόντων εἰς ἅπαντας ἐξεσέμπετο παρὰ Μετέλλου· τὰ πολλὰ δὲ χωρὶς ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο.

6 διέκοπτε γὰρ αὐτοῖς καὶ διϊστὴ ποικίλος ών ὁ
flight the enemy in front of his position. But Pompey, who was on horseback, was attacked by a tall man who fought on foot; when they came to close quarters and were at grips, the strokes of their swords fell upon each other's hands, but not with like result, for Pompey was merely wounded, whereas he lopped off the hand of his opponent. Then, when more foes rushed upon him together, his troops being now routed, he made his escape, contrary to all expectation, by abandoning to the enemy his horse, which had golden head-gear and ornamented trappings of great value. They fought with one another over the division of these spoils, and so were left behind in the pursuit. At break of day, however, both generals drew up their forces again to make the victory assured, but on the approach of Metellus, Sertorius retired and his army dispersed. His men were accustomed to scatter in this way, and then to come together again, so that often Sertorius wandered about alone, and often took the field again with an army of a hundred and fifty thousand men, like a winter torrent suddenly swollen.

Pompey, then, when he went to meet Metellus after the battle and they were near each other, ordered his lictors to lower their fasces, out of deference to Metellus as his superior in rank. But Metellus would not allow this, and in all other ways was considerate of him, not assuming any superiority as a man of consular rank and the elder, except that when they shared the same camp the watchword was given out to all from the tent of Metellus; but for the most part they encamped apart. For their versatile enemy used to cut off their communications

1 Cf. the Sertorius, xix. 4.
πολέμιος καὶ δεινὸς ἐν βραχεὶ πολλαχοῦ περι-
φανῇ γαί καὶ μεταγαγεῖν ἀπ᾽ ἄλλων εἰς ἄλλους
ἀγώνας. τέλος δὲ περικόπτων μὲν ἀγοράς, λη
ξόμενος δὲ τὴν χώραν, ἐπικρατῶν δὲ τῆς θαλάσ-
σης, ἐξέβαλεν ἀμφοτέρους τῆς ύφ᾽ ἐαυτῶν 'Ιβη-
ρίας, ἀναγκασθέντας εἰς ἄλλοτρίας καταφυγεῖν
ἐπαρχίας ἀπορία τῶν ἐπιτηδείων.

XX. Πομπήιος δὲ τὰ πλείστα τῶν ἰδίων
ἐξανηλωκὼς καὶ κατακεχρημένος εἰς τὸν πόλεμον,
ήτει χρήματα τὴν σύγκλητον, ὡς ἀφιξόμενος εἰς
'Ἰταλίαν μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως εἰ μὴ πέμπτοιεν.
ὑπατεύων δὲ Λεύκολλος τότε καὶ Πομπήιῳ μὲν
ὄν διάφορος, μνῷ μενος δ' ἐαυτῷ τὸν Μιθριδατικὸν
πόλεμον, ἐσπενσεν ἀποσταλήματα τὰ χρήματα,
φοβούμενος αὐτίαν Πομπήίῳ παρασχεῖν δειμένῳ
Σερτώριον ἀφεῖναι καὶ πρὸς Μιθριδάτην τραπέ-
σθαι, λαμπρὸν μὲν εἰς δόξαν, εὕμεταχείριστον δὲ

2 φαινόμενον ἀνταγωνιστήν. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ θυμήσκει
Σερτώριος ὑπὸ τῶν φίλων δολοφονηθεῖς· ὡς Περ-
πέννας ὁ κορυφαίοτατος ἐπεχείρησεν εκείνῳ τὰ
αὐτὰ ποιεῖν, ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν μὲν ὀρμώμενοι δυνά-
μεν καὶ παρασκευῶν, τὸν δὲ χρώμενον αὐταῖς
ὁμοίως οὐκ ἔχουν λογισμὸν. εὐθὺς οὖν ὁ Πομ-
πήιος ἐπεξελθὼν καὶ ῥεμβόμενον ἐν τοῖς πράγ-
μασι τὸν Περπένναν καταμαθῶν, δέλεαρ αὐτῷ
δέκα σπέίρας ύφήκεν, εἰς τὸ πεδίον διασπαρήμαται

3 κελεύσας. τραπομένου δὲ πρὸς ταύτας εκεῖνον
καὶ διωκοντος, ἀθροὺς ἐπιφανεῖς καὶ συνάψας
μάχην ἐκράτησε πάντων. καὶ διεφθάρησαν οἱ

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and separate them, and showed great skill in appearing in many places within a short time, and in drawing them from one contest into another. And finally, by cutting off their supplies, plundering the country, and getting control of the sea, he drove both of them out of that part of Spain which was under him, and forced them to take refuge in other provinces for lack of provisions.¹

XX. When Pompey had exhausted most of his private resources and spent them on the war, he asked money of the senate, threatening to come back to Italy with his army if they did not send it. Lucullus was consul at this time, and was not on good terms with Pompey, but since he was soliciting the conduct of the Mithridatic war for himself, made great efforts to have the money sent,² for fear of furthering Pompey's desire to let Sertorius go, and march against Mithridates, an antagonist whose subjection, as it was thought, would bring great glory and involve little difficulty. But in the meantime Sertorius was treacherously killed by his friends,³ and Perpenna, the ringleader among them, attempted to carry on his work. He had indeed the same forces and equipment, but lacked equal judgement in the use of them. Accordingly, Pompey took the field against him at once, and perceiving that he had no fixed plan of campaign, sent out ten cohorts as a decoy for him, giving them orders to scatter at random over the plain. Perpenna attacked these cohorts, and was engaged in their pursuit, when Pompey appeared in force, joined battle, and won a complete victory. Most of Perpenna's officers

¹ Cf. the Sertorius, chapter xxi.
² Cf. the Lucullus, v. 2 f.
³ In 72 B.C., two years after Lucullus had set out against Mithridates.
πλείστοι τῶν ἤγεμόνων ἐν τῇ μάχῃ τὸν δὲ Περ-πένναν ἀρχέν τα πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀπέκτεινεν, οὔτε ἀχάριστος οὐδ’ ἀμυνόμων γενόμενος τῶν περὶ Σικελίαν, ὥς ἐγκαλοῦσιν ἐνιοῦ, μεγάλη δὲ διανοία καὶ σωτηρίῳ τῶν ὅλων γνώμη χρησάμενος. ὁ γὰρ Περπέννας τῶν Σερτωρίου γραμμάτων γε-γοιόν κύριος ἐδείκνυεν ἐπιστολὰς τῶν ἐν Ρώμῃ δυνατώτατον ἀνδρῶν, οὐ τὰ παρόντα κινήσαι βουλόμεναι πράγματα καὶ μεταστῆσαι τὴν πολι-τείαν ἐκάλουν τῶν Σερτώριου εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν. φοβηθεὶς οὖν ὁ Πομπήιος ταύτα, μὴ μείζονας ἀναστήσῃ τῶν πεπαυμένων πολέμων, τὸν τε Περ-πένναν ἀνέιλε καὶ τὰς ἐπιστολὰς οὐδ’ ἀναγνώρικατέκαινεν.

XXI. Ἐκ δὲ τούτου παραμείνας χρόνων ὅσον τὰς μεγίστας κατασβέσαι ταραχὰς καὶ τὰ φλεγμαίνοντα μάλιστα καταστήσαι καὶ διαλύσαι τῶν πραγμάτων, ἀπῆγεν εἰς Ἰταλίαν τῶν στρα-τῶν, ἀκμᾶζοντι τῷ δουλικῷ πολέμῳ κατὰ τύχην φερόμενοι. διὸ καὶ Κράσσος ὁ στρατηγὸς ἦπειξε παραβόλως τὴν μάχην, καὶ κατευτύχησε, δισχί-2 λίους τριακοσίους ἐπὶ μυρίοις κτείνας. οὐ μὴν ἄλλα καὶ τούτῳ τὸν Πομπήιον εἰσποιοῦσης ἀμώς γε πως τῷ κατορθώματι τῆς τύχης, πεντα-κισχίλιοι φεύγοντες ἐκ τῆς μάχης ἐνέπεσον εἰς αὐτόν, οὕς ἀπαντας διαφθείρας, ἔγγαφε πρὸς τὴν σύγκλητον ὑποφθάσας ὡς Κράσσος μὲν ἐκ παρα-τάξεως νεικηκε τοὺς μονομάχους, αὐτὸς δὲ τῶν πόλεμον ἐκ μίζων παντάπασιν ἀνήρηκε. καὶ

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perished in the battle, but Perpenna himself was brought before Pompey, who ordered him to be put to death. In this he did not show ingratitude, nor that he was unmindful of what had happened in Sicily, as some allege against him, but exercised great forethought and salutary judgement for the commonwealth. For Perpenna, who had come into possession of the papers of Sertorius, offered to produce letters from the chief men at Rome, who had desired to subvert the existing order and change the form of government, and had therefore invited Sertorius into Italy. Pompey, therefore, fearing that this might stir up greater wars than those now ended, put Perpenna to death and burned the letters without even reading them.

XXI. After this, he remained in Spain long enough to quell the greatest disorders and compose and settle such affairs as were in the most inflammatory state; then he led his army back to Italy, where, as chance would have it, he found the servile war at its height. For this reason, too, Crassus, who had the command in that war, precipitated the battle at great hazard, and was successful, killing twelve thousand three hundred of the enemy. Even in this success, however, fortune somehow or other included Pompey, since five thousand fugitives from the battle fell in his way, all of whom he slew, and then stole a march on Crassus by writing to the senate that Crassus had conquered the gladiators in a pitched battle, but that he himself had extirpated the war entirely.\footnote{Cf. chapter x. 2, where there is nothing to imply that Perpenna put Pompey under obligations to him, except that he made no resistance.}

\footnote{Cf. the Crassus, xi. 7.}
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taúta bouloμéνoi hín di' eûnoiav ákroás-thai kai légev tois 'Rwmaíos. 'Iβηρίαν de kai Σερτώριov oude paíξwv an tis eîpev étérou kai mî Pompēîou to páv érgon eînai.

3 'En tosaútη dè tímē kai prosødɔkia toû ândròs òmws évên kai ὑποψία tis kai déos, òs ou pró-

4 ódòn oi fôbro taúta poioudwtes. eîpe dè kai taútēn ânêile tîn úpónoiav ô Pompēîios proeipòw

5 tois pollois, òper õn õlēthēs. ou gar õstiv 

XXII. Ψηφισθέντος ouin autò deuterou thriμ-

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And it was agreeable to the Romans to hear this said and to repeat it, so kindly did they feel towards him; while as for Spain and Sertorius, there was no one who would have said, even in jest, that the entire work of their subjugation was performed by any one else than Pompey.

Nevertheless, mingled with the great honour shown the man and the great expectations cherished of him, there was also considerable suspicion and fear; men said he would not disband his army, but would make his way by force of arms and absolute power straight to the polity of Sulla. Wherefore those who ran out and greeted him on his way, out of their goodwill, were no more numerous than those who did it out of fear. But Pompey soon removed this suspicion also by declaring that he would disband his army after his triumph. Then there remained but one accusation for envious tongues to make, namely, that he devoted himself more to the people than to the senate, and had determined to restore the authority of the tribunate, which Sulla had overthrown, and to court the favour of the many; which was true. For there was nothing on which the Roman people had more frantically set their affections, or for which they had a greater yearning, than to behold that office again. Pompey therefore regarded it as a great good fortune that he had the opportunity for this political measure, since he could have found no other favour with which to repay the goodwill of his fellow-citizens, if another had anticipated him in this.

XXII. Accordingly, a second triumph was decreed him,\(^1\) and the consulship. It was not on this account, however, that men thought him admirable

\(^1\) In 71 B.C.
καὶ μέγας, ἀλλ' ἐκείνῳ τεκμήριον ἐποιεύτο τῆς λαμπρότητος, ὅτι Κράσσος, ἀνήρ τῶν τότε πολιτευμένων πλουσιώτατος καὶ δεινότατος εἶπεῖν καὶ μέγιστος, αὐτόν τε Πομπήιον ύπερφρονῶν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἄπαντας, οὐκ ἐθάρρησεν ὑπατείαν μετείναι πρότερον ἢ Πομπήιον δειηθῆναι. 2 καὶ μέντοι Πομπήιος ἡγάπησε, πάλαι δεόμενος χρείας τινὸς ὑπάρξαι καὶ φιλανθρωπίας πρὸς αὐτὸν ὡστε καὶ δεξιοῦσθαι προθύμως καὶ παρακαλεῖν τὸν δήμον, ἑπαγγελλόμενος χάριν ἔξειν οὐκ ἐλάττονα τοῦ συνάρχοντος ἢ τῆς ἀρχῆς. 3 οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' ἀποδειχθέντες ὑπατοὶ διεφέροντο πάντα καὶ προσέκρουσιν ἀλλήλοις καὶ ἐν μὲν τῇ θουλῇ μᾶλλον ἐσχένε τὸν Κράσσοσ, ἐν δὲ τῷ δήμῳ μέγα τὸ Πομπήιον κράτος ἦν. καὶ γὰρ ἀπέδωκε τὴν δημαρχίαν αὐτῷ, καὶ τὰς δίκας περιείθεν αὖθις εἰς τοὺς ἱππέας νόμους μεταφερομένας. ἦδιστον δὲ θέαμα τῷ δήμῳ παρέσχεν αὐτὸς ἐαυτῷ τὴν στρατείαν παρατούμενος. 4 Ὑπὸς γὰρ ἐστὶ Ρωμαίων τοῖς ἑπεδοῦν, ὅταν στρατεύσωνται τῶν νόμιμων χρόνων, ἀγείν εἰς ἀγοράν τῶν ὑπτὸν ἐπὶ τοὺς δύο ἀνδρὰς ὅσοι τιμητὰς καλοῦσι, καὶ καταριθμησάμενος τῶν στρατηγῶν καὶ αὐτοκρατόρων ἐκαστοῦ ύφ' οἱς ἐστρατεύσαντο, καὶ δούντας εὐθύνας τῆς στρατείας ἀφίεσθαι, νέμεται δὲ καὶ τιμή καὶ ἅτιμα προσήκουσα τοῖς βίοις ἐκάστων. 5 Τότε δὴ προεκάθηντο μὲν οἱ τιμηταὶ Γέλλιος καὶ Δέντλος ἐν κόσμῳ, καὶ πάροδος ἦν τῶν

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and great, nay, they considered this circumstance a proof of his splendid distinction, that Crassus, the richest statesman of his time, the ablest speaker, and the greatest man, who looked down on Pompey himself and everybody else, had not the courage to sue for the consulship until he had asked the support of Pompey. Pompey, moreover, was delighted, since he had long wanted an opportunity of doing him some service and kindness, and therefore granted his request readily and solicited the people in his behalf, announcing that he should be no less grateful to them for such a colleague than for the consulship. Notwithstanding, after they had been elected consuls, they differed on all points, and were constantly in collision. In the senate, Crassus had more weight; but among the people the power of Pompey was great. For he gave them back their tribunate, and suffered the courts of justice to be transferred again to the knights by law. But the most agreeable of all spectacles was that which he afforded the people when he appeared in person and solicited his discharge from military service.

It is customary for a Roman knight, when he has served for the time fixed by law, to lead his horse into the forum before the two men who are called censors, and after enumerating all the generals and imperators under whom he has served, and rendering an account of his service in the field, to receive his discharge. Honours and penalties are also awarded, according to the career of each.

At this time, then, the censors Gellius and Lentulus were sitting in state, and the knights were

1 Cf. the Crassus, xii. 1 f.
2 By a law passed in the time of Sulla, only senators were eligible as judges.
ίππεων ἔξεταιξόμενων, ὄφθη δὲ Πομπηίου ἀνωθεν ἐπ᾽ ἀγορὰν κατερχόμενος, τὰ μὲν ἄλλα παράσημα τῆς ἀρχῆς ἔχων, αὐτὸς δὲ διὰ χειρὸς ἂγων τὸν ἱππον. ὥς ὁ ἐγγύς ἦν καὶ καταφανὴς ἐγεγόνει, κελεύσας διασχείν τοὺς ῥαβδοφόρους τῷ βήματι προσήγαγε τὸν ἵππον. ἦν δὲ τῷ δήμῳ θάυμα καὶ σιωπὴ πάσα, τοὺς τε ἀρχοῦτας αἰδῶς ἀμα καὶ χαρά πρὸς τὴν ὠψιν ἔσχεν. εἶτα ὁ μὲν πρεσβύτερος ἡρώτησε: "Πυθέανομαι σου, ὁ Πομπηίς Μάγνη, εἰ πάσας ἐστράτευσαι τὰς κατὰ νόμον στρατείας;" Πομπηίος δὲ μεγάλῃ φωνῇ, "Πάσας," εἶπεν, "ἐστράτευμαι, καὶ πᾶσας ὅπ' ἐμαυτῷ αὐτοκράτορι." τούτῳ ἀκούσας ὁ δῆμος ἐξέκραγε, καὶ κατασχεῖν οὐκέτι τὴν βοήν ὑπὸ χαρᾶς ἦν, ἀλλ' ἀναστάντες οἱ τιμητὶ προσέπμ- πον αὐτὸν οἶκαδε, χαριζόμενοι τοῖς πολίταις ἐπομένους καὶ κροτοῦσιν.

XXIII. Ἡδὴ δὲ τῆς ἀρχῆς περαινομένης τῷ Πομπηίῳ, τῆς δὲ πρὸς Κράσσων αὐξομένης δια-
φορᾶς, Γαίος τῆς Λύρῆλιος, ἄξιωμα μὲν ἰππικὸν ἔχων, βίω δὲ ἀπράγμων κεχρημένος, ἐκκλησίας ὁπὸς ἀναβὰς ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα καὶ προσελθὼν ἔφη κατὰ τοὺς ὑπ' αὐτῷ τοῦ Δία φανὴρα, κελεύ-
οντα τοῖς υπάτοις φράσας μὴ πρότερον ἀποθέσθαι τὴν ἀρχὴν ἢ φίλους ἀλλήλοις γενέσθαι. ῥηθέν-
των δὲ τούτων ὁ μὲν Πομπηίος ἔσχελαι ἱγενές ἐστὼς, ὁ δὲ Κράσσος ἀρξάμενος δεξιοῦσθαι καὶ προσαγορεῖν αὐτὸν, "Οὐδέν," εἶπεν, "οἵμαι ποιεῖν ἄγεννες οὐδὲ τατεινῶν, ὃ πολίται, Πομ-
πηίῳ πρότερος ἐνδιδοὺς, ὃν ύμεῖς μήπω μὲν γενειῶντα Μέγαν ἤξιόστατε καλεῖν, μήπω δὲ μετέχουτι βουλῆς ἐψηφίσασθε δύο θριάμβους." ἐκ τούτου διαλλαγέστες ἀπέδεικτο τὴν ἀρχὴν.

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passing in review before them, when Pompey was seen coming down the descent into the forum, otherwise marked by the insignia of his office, but leading his horse with his own hand. When he was near and could be plainly seen, he ordered his lictors to make way for him, and led his horse up to the tribunal. The people were astonished and kept perfect silence, and the magistrates were awed and delighted at the sight. Then the senior censor put the question: "Pompeius Magnus, I ask thee whether thou hast performed all the military services required by law?" Then Pompey said with a loud voice: "I have performed them all, and all under myself as imperator." On hearing this, the people gave a loud shout, and it was no longer possible to check their cries of joy, but the censors rose up and accompanied Pompey to his home, thus gratifying the citizens, who followed with applause.

XXIII. When Pompey's term of office was now about to expire, and his differences with Crassus were increasing, a certain Caius Aurelius, who, though belonging to the equestrian order, had never meddled in public affairs, ascended the rostra at an assembly of the people, and came forward to say that Jupiter had appeared to him in his sleep, bidding him tell the consuls not to lay down their office before they had become friends. After these words had been said, Pompey stood motionless, but Crassus took the initiative, clasped his hand and greeted him, and then said: "I think I do nothing ignoble or mean, my fellow-citizens, in yielding first to Pompey, whom you were pleased to call Magnus when he was still beardless, and to whom you decreed two triumphs before he was a senator." Upon this, they were reconciled, and afterwards laid down their office.  

1 Cf. the Crassus, xii. 3 f.
3 Καὶ Κράσσος μὲν ὄντερ εὖ ἄρχης εἴλετο τρόπου τοῦ βίου διεφύλαττε, Πομπήιος δὲ τὰς τε πολλὰς ἀνευότεροι συνηγορίας καὶ τὴν ἀγορὰν κατὰ μικρὸν ἀπέλειπτε καὶ προῆλε σπανίως εἰς τὸ δημόσιον, ἀεί δὲ μετὰ πλήθους. οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἐτι ράδιον οὐχλον χωρὶς ἐντυχεὶν οὐδ’ ἵδειν αὐτόν, ἀλλ’ ἦδιστος ὁμοί πολλοίς καὶ θρόσοις ἐφαίνετο, σεμνότητα περιβαλλόμενος ἐκ τοῦτον τῇ ὁψεὶ καὶ ὄγκον, ταῖς δὲ τῶν πολλῶν ἐντεύξεσι καὶ συνηθείαις ἄθικτον οἶμομενος δειν ὁ ἱείωμα διατηρεῖν. ὁ γὰρ ἐν ίματίῳ βίος ἐπισφαλῆς ἐστὶ πρὸς ἀδοξίαν τοῖς ἐκ τῶν ὀπλῶν μεγάλοις καὶ πρὸς ἱσότητα δημοτικὴν ἁσυμμέτρους: αὐτοῖ μὲν γὰρ καὶ ἐν ταύθα πρωτεύειν, ὡς ἐκεῖ, δικαιούσι, τοῖς δὲ ἐκεῖ φερομένοις ἐλαττῶν ἐνταύθα γοῦν μὴ πλέον ἔχειν οὐκ ἀνεκτὸν ἐστί. διὸ τὸν ἐν στρατοπέδοις καὶ θριάμβους λαμπρὸν, ὅταν ἐν ἀγορᾷ λάβουσιν, ὑπὸ χεῖρα ποιοῦνται καὶ καταβάλλουσι, τῷ δὲ ἀπολεγομένῳ καὶ ὑποχωροῦντι τὴν ἐκεί τιμὴν καὶ δύναμιν ἀνεπιθέθονος φυλάττουσιν, ἐδήλωσε δὲ αὐτὰ τὰ πράγματα μετ’ ὀλίγον χρόνον.

XXIV. Ἡ γὰρ πειρατικὴ δύναμις ὀρμήθη μὲν ἐκ Κιλικίας τὸ πρῶτον, ἄρχην παράβολον λαβοῦσα καὶ λαυθάνουσαν, φρόνημα δὲ καὶ τόλμων ἔσχεν ἐν τῷ Μιθριδατικῷ πολέμῳ, χρὴσασα ταῖς 2 βασιλικαῖς ὑπηρεσίαις ἐαυτῆς. εἶτα Ῥωμαίων 631 ἐν τοῖς ἐμφυλίοις πολέμωι περὶ θύρας τῆς Ῥώμης συμπεσότων, ἔρημος οὕσα φουράς ἡ θάλασσα κατὰ μικρὸν αὐτοὺς ἐφείλκετο καὶ προήγεν,
Now, Crassus continued the manner of life which he had chosen at the outset; but Pompey ceased his frequent appearances as an advocate, gradually forsook the forum, rarely shewed himself in public, and when he did, it was always with a retinue of followers. In fact, it was no longer easy to meet him or even to see him without a throng around him, but he took the greatest pleasure in making his appearance attended by large crowds, encompassing his presence thus with majesty and pomp, and thinking that he must keep his dignity free from contact and familiar association with the multitude. For life in the robes of peace has a dangerous tendency to diminish the reputation of those whom war has made great and ill suited for democratic equality. Such men claim that precedence in the city also which they have in the field, while those who achieve less distinction in the field feel it to be intolerable if in the city at any rate they have no advantage. Therefore when the people find a man active in the forum who has shone in camps and triumphs, they depress and humiliate him, but when he renounces and withdraws from such activity, they leave his military reputation and power untouched by their envy. How true this is, events themselves soon showed.

XXIV. The power of the pirates had its seat in Cilicia at first, and at the outset it was venturesome and elusive; but it took on confidence and boldness during the Mithridatic war,¹ because it lent itself to the king's service. Then, while the Romans were embroiled in civil wars at the gates of Rome, the sea was left unguarded, and gradually drew and enticed them on until they no longer attacked navi-

¹ 88-85, 83-81, 74 B.C.
PLUTARCH'S LIVES

συκέτι τοῖς πλέουσι μόνον ἐπιτιθεμένους, ἀλλὰ καὶ νήσους καὶ πόλεις παραλίους ἐκκόπτοντας. ἦδη δὲ καὶ χρήμασι δυνατοὶ καὶ γένεσι λαμπροὶ καὶ τὸ 1 φονεῖν ἄξιομενοι διαφέρειν ἄνδρες ἐνέβαινοι εἰς τὰ ληστρικὰ καὶ μετείχον, ὡς καὶ δόξαι τινὰ καὶ φιλοτιμίαν τοῦ ἔργου φέροντος.

3 ἢν δὲ καὶ ναύσταθμα πολλαχόθι πειρατικὰ καὶ φρυκτώρια τετείχισμένα, καὶ στόλοι προσέπιπτον οὖ πληρωμάτων μόνον ἐνανδρίας οὔδε τέχναις κυβερνητῶν οὔδε τάχεις νεῶν καὶ κουφώτησιν ἐξησκημένοι πρὸς τὸ οίκειον ἔργον, ἀλλὰ τοῦ φοβεροῦ μᾶλλον αὐτῶν τὸ ἐπίθυμον ἐλύπει καὶ ύπερήφανον, συνύλιοι χρυσαῖς καὶ παραπετάσμα- σιν ἀλουργοῖς καὶ πλάταις ἐπαργύροις, ὡσπερ ἐντρυφῶντων τῷ κακουργεῖν καὶ καλλωπιζομένων.

4 αὐτοὶ δὲ καὶ ἰσαμοί καὶ μέθαι παρὰ πᾶσαν ἀκτῆν καὶ σωμάτων ἡγεμονικῶν ἄρταγαί καὶ πόλεων αἰχμαλώτων ἀπολυτρώσεις ὀνείδος ἠσαν τῆς Ῥωμαίοι ἡγεμονίας. ἐγένοντο δὲ οὖν αἱ μὲν ληστρίδες ἀφῆ ὑπὲρ χιλιάς, ἀι δὲ ἠλοῦσαν πόλεις

5 ὑπ' αὐτῶν τετρακόσιαι. τῶν δὲ ἀσύλων καὶ ἀβάτων πρότερον ἑρῶν ἐξέκοψαν ἐπιόντες τὸ Κλάριον, τὸ Δεδυμαίον, τὸ Σαμοθράκιον, τὸν Ἠρμώνῃ τῆς Χθονίας νεῶν καὶ τὸν Ἠπιδαύρῳ τοῦ Ἀσκληπιοῦ καὶ τὸν Ἰσθμοὶ καὶ Ταυνάρῳ καὶ Καλαύρια τὸν Ποσειδώνος, τὸν Ἀπόλλωνος τὸν Ἀκτίῳ καὶ Λευκάδι, τῆς Ἡρᾶς τὸν Ἰν Σάμω, τὸν Ἀργεί, τὸν Ἔπι Δακινῶ. ξένας δὲ θυσίας ἐθυνον αὐτοὶ τᾶς ἐν Ὁλόμπῳ, καὶ τελετάς τινας ἀπορρήτους ἐτέλουν, ὡς ἦ τοῦ Μίθρου καὶ μέχρι δεύρῳ διασώζεται καταδείχθεισα πρῶτον ὑπ' ἔκεινων.

1 τὸ Sintenis, with SεΑ; Bekker, with inferior MSS., τφ.
gators only, but also laid waste islands and maritime cities. And presently men whose wealth gave them power, and those whose lineage was illustrious, and those who laid claim to superior intelligence, began to embark on piratical craft and share their enterprises, feeling that the occupation brought them a certain reputation and distinction. There were also fortified roadsteads and signal-stations for piratical craft in many places, and fleets put in here which were not merely furnished for their peculiar work with sturdy crews, skilful pilots, and light and speedy ships; nay, more annoying than the fear which they inspired was the odious extravagance of their equipment, with their gilded sails, and purple awnings, and silvered oars, as if they rioted in their iniquity and plumed themselves upon it. Their flutes and stringed instruments and drinking bouts along every coast, their seizures of persons in high command, and their ransomings of captured cities, were a disgrace to the Roman supremacy. For, you see, the ships of the pirates numbered more than a thousand, and the cities captured by them four hundred. Besides, they attacked and plundered places of refuge and sanctuaries hitherto inviolate, such as those of Claros, Didyma, and Samothrace; the temple of Chthonian Earth at Hermione; that of Asclepius in Epidaurus; those of Poseidon at the Isthmus, at Taenarum, and at Calauria; those of Apollo at Actium and Leucas; and those of Hera at Samos, at Argos, and at Lacinium. They also offered strange sacrifices of their own at Olympus,¹ and celebrated there certain secret rites, among which those of Mithras continue to the present time, having been first instituted by them.

¹ A town in southern Asia Minor, one of the strongholds of the pirates.
6 Πλείστα δὲ Ρωμαίοις ἐνυβρίσαντες, ἔτι καὶ
tὰς ὀδοὺς αὐτῶν ἀναβαίνοντες ἀπὸ θαλάσσης
ἐληξοντο καὶ τὰς ἔγχυς ἐπαύλεις ἐξέκοπτον.
ηρπασαν δὲ ποτε καὶ στρατηγοὺς δύο Σεξτίλιον
καὶ Βελλίνου ἐν ταῖς περιπορφύροις, καὶ τοὺς
ὑπηρέτας ἁμα καὶ ραβδοφόρους ὄχοντο σὺν
αὐτοῖς ἐκείνοις ἔχοντες. ἢλω δὲ καὶ θυγα-
tηρ Ἀντωνίου, θριαμβικοῦ ἄνδρός, εἰς ἀγρόν
βαδίζουσα, καὶ πολλῶν χρημάτων ἀπελυτρώθη.
7 ἐκεῖνο δὲ ἦν ύβριστικώτατον. ὅποτε γάρ τις
ἐαλωκὸς ἀναβοήσει Ρωμαῖος εἴναι καὶ τοῦνομα
φράσειν, ἐκπεπλήχθαι προσποιούμενοι καὶ δεδε-
ναι τοὺς τε μηροὺς ἐπαίνοντο καὶ προσέπιπτον
αὐτῷ, συγγνώμην ἔχειν ἀντιβολοῦντες· ὁ δὲ
ἐπείθετο ταπεινοὺς ὤρῳ καὶ δεομένους. ἐκ τού-
τον δὲ οἱ μὲν ὑπέδουν τοῖς καλκίοις αὐτῶν, οἱ δὲ
τῇβενον περιέβαλλον, ὡς δὴ μὴ πάλιν ἀγνοθείη.
8 πολὺν δὲ χρόνον οὕτω κατειρωνευσάμενοι καὶ
ἀπολαύσαντες τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, τέλος ἐν μέσῳ πε-
λάγει κλίμακα προσβαλόντες ἐκέλευον ἐκβαίνειν
καὶ ἀπείναι χαίροντα, τὸν δὲ μὴ βουλόμενον
ἀδοῦντες αὐτῷ κατέδουν.
XXV. Ἐπενείματο δὲ ἦ δύναμις αὕτη πᾶσαν
ὄμοι τῇ τὴν καθ’ ἡμᾶς θάλασσαν, ὡστε ἄπλουν
καὶ ἄβατον ἐμπορία πάση γενέσθαι. τούτο δὴ
μάλιστα Ρωμαίους ἐπέστρεψε, θλιβομένους τῇ
ἀγορᾷ καὶ σπάνιν μεγάλην προσδοκώντας, ἐκ-
pέμψαε Πομπηίου ἀφαιρησόμενον τῶν πειρατῶν
2 τῆς θάλασσαν. ἐγραψε δὲ Γαβίνιος, εἰς τῶν
Πομπηίου συνήθων, νόμον οὐ γαναρχίαν, ἀντικρύς
δὲ μοναρχίαν αὐτῷ διδόντα καὶ δύναμιν ἐπὶ
πάντας ἀνθρώπους ἀνυπεύθυνον. ἐδύδον γὰρ
POMPEY, xxiv. 6–xxv. 2

But they heaped most insults upon the Romans, even going up from the sea along their roads and plundering there, and sacking the neighbouring villas. Once, too, they seized two praetors, Sextilius and Bellinus, in their purple-edged robes, and carried them away, together with their attendants and lictors. They also captured a daughter of Antonius, a man who had celebrated a triumph, as she was going into the country, and exacted a large ransom for her. But their crowning insolence was this. Whenever a captive cried out that he was a Roman and gave his name, they would pretend to be frightened out of their senses, and would smite their thighs, and fall down before him entreat ing him to pardon them; and he would be convinced of their sincerity, seeing them so humbly suppliant. Then some would put Roman boots on his feet, and others would throw a toga round him, in order, forsooth, that there might be no mistake about him again. And after thus mocking the man for a long time and getting their fill of amusement from him, at last they would let down a ladder in mid ocean and bid him disembark and go on his way rejoicing; and if he did not wish to go, they would push him overboard themselves and drown him.

XXV. This power extended its operations over the whole of our Mediterranean Sea, making it un navigable and closed to all commerce. This was what most of all inclined the Romans, who were hard put to it to get provisions and expected a great scarcity, to send out Pompey with a commission to take the sea away from the pirates. Gabinius, one of Pompey’s intimates, drew up a law which gave him, not an admiralty, but an out-and-out monarchy and irresponsible power over all men. For the law
ἄρχειν ὁ νόμος αὐτῷ τῆς ἑυτὸς Ἡρακλείων στηλῶν θαλάσσης, ἢπείρου δὲ πάσης ἐπὶ στα-δίους τετρακοσίους ἀπὸ θαλάσσης. τούτῳ δὲ οὐ πάνυ πολλὰ χωρὶα τῆς ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων οἰκουμένης τὸ μέτρον ἐξέφυγεν, ἀλλὰ τὰ μέγιστα τῶν ἔθνων καὶ τῶν βασιλέων οἱ δυνατώτατοι περιελαμβά-νοντο. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ἐλέσθαι πεντεκαίδεκα 632 πρεσβευτὰς αὐτὸν ἐκ βουλῆς ἐπὶ τὰς κατὰ μέρος ἱγεμονίας, χρήματα δὲ λαμβάνειν ἐκ τῶν ταμείων καὶ παρὰ τῶν τελωνῶν ὁσα βούλοιτο καὶ ναῦς διακοσίας, κύριον ὅντα πλήθους καὶ καταλόγου στρατίας καὶ πληρωμάτων ἑρετικῶν.

'Αναγγεισθέντων δὲ τούτων ὁ μὲν δήμος ὑπερ-φυῶς ἐδέξατο, τῆς δὲ συγκλήτου τοῖς μεγίστοις καὶ δυνατώτατοι ἐδοξῆ ἑμείς ὑπὸ φθόνου, φόβου δὲ ἄξιον εἶναι τὸ τῆς ἐξουσίας ἀπερίληπτον καὶ ἀόριστον. ὅθεν ἐνίσταντο τὸ νόμῳ, πλὴν Καί-σαρος. οὕτως δὲ συνηγόρει τῷ νόμῳ, Πομπηίου μὲν ἐλάχιστα φροντίζων, ὑποδνόμενος δὲ τὸν δήμον ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἑαυτῷ καὶ κτώμενος. οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι τοῦ Πομπηίου σφοδρῶς καθίπτοντο, καὶ τῶν μὲν ὑπάτων ἀτερος, εἰπὼν πρὸς αὐτὸν ὅτι Ῥω-μύλου ζηλῶν οὐ φεύγεται ταῦτον ἔκεινη τέλος, ἐκινδύνευεν ὑπὸ τοῦ πλῆθους διαφθαρῆναι.

5 Κάτων δὲ κατὰ τοῦ νόμου προσελθόντος, πολλὴν μὲν αἰδούμενος ὁ δήμος ἰσχύουν παρεῖχεν, ἐπεὶ δὲ πολλὰ μετὰ τιμῆς ἀνεπιφθόνως ὑπὲρ τοῦ Πομπηίου διέλθων συνεβούλευεν φεύγεσθαι καὶ μὴ προβάλλειν τοιούτων ἄνδρα κινδύνοις ἐπαλ-
gave him dominion over the sea this side of the pillars of Hercules, and over all the mainland to the distance of four hundred furlongs from the sea. These limits included almost all places in the Roman world, and the greatest nations and most powerful kings were comprised within them. Besides this, he was empowered to choose fifteen legates from the senate for the several principalities, and to take from the public treasuries and the tax-collectors as much money as he wished, and to have two hundred ships, with full power over the number and levying of soldiers and oarsmen.

When these provisions of the law were read in the assembly, the people received them with excessive pleasure, but the chief and most influential men of the senate thought that such unlimited and absolute power, while it was beyond the reach of envy, was yet a thing to be feared. Therefore they all opposed the law, with the exception of Caesar; he advocated the law, not because he cared in the least for Pompey, but because from the outset he sought to ingratiate himself with the people and win their support. The rest vehemently attacked Pompey. And when one of the consuls told him that if he emulated Romulus he would not escape the fate of Romulus, he was near being torn in pieces by the multitude. Moreover, when Catulus came forward to speak against the law the people had regard enough for him to be quiet for some time; but after he had spoken at length in Pompey’s praise and without any disparagement of him, and then counselled the people to spare such a man and

\[1\] In 67 B.C., Pompey being then thirty-nine years old.
\[2\] That is, he would be mysteriously put out of the way. Cf. the *Romulus*, chapter xxvii.

XXVI. Τότε μὲν οὖν διελύθησαν ἢ δὲ ἡμέρα τῆς Ψήφου ἐποίσειν ἐμέλλουν, ὑπεξῆλθεν ὁ Πομπῆιος εἰς ἀγρόν. ἀκούσας δὲ κεκυρώσθαι τὸν νόμον εἰσῆλθε νῦκτωρ εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ὡς ἐπιφθόνου τῆς πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀπαντήσεως καὶ συνδρομῆς ἐσομενής. ἀμα δὲ ἡμέρα προελθὼν ἔθυσε καὶ γενομένης ἐκκλησίας αὐτῷ, διεπράξατο προσλαβείν ἐτέρα πολλὰ τοῖς ἐψηφισμένοις ἡδὴ, ἡμέρα δὲ διπλασιάσας τὴν παρασκευὴν. πεντακόσιαι μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν νῆσις ἐπιθρόωθησαν, ὀπλιτῶν δὲ μυριάδες δύοκα καὶ πεντακισχίλιοι ἵππεῖς ἠθροίσθησαν. ἡγεμονικοὶ δὲ καὶ στρατηγικοὶ κατελέγησαν ἀπὸ βουλῆς ἄνδρες εἰκοσιτέσσαρες ὑπ' αὐτῶν, δύο δὲ ταμίαι παρῆσαν. αἱ δὲ τιμαὶ τῶν ὁμίων εὐθὺς πεσοῦσαι λόγον

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not expose him to successive wars and perils, asking, “Whom else will you have if you lose him?” all with one accord replied, “Thyself.” Catulus, accordingly, since he could not persuade them, retired; but when Roscius came forward to speak, no one would listen to him. He therefore made signs with his fingers that they should not choose Pompey alone to this command, but give him a colleague. At this, we are told, the people were incensed and gave forth such a shout that a raven flying over the forum was stunned by it and fell down into the throng. From this it appears that such falling of birds is not due to a rupture and division of the air wherein a great vacuum is produced, but that they are struck by the blow of the voice, which raises a surge and billow in the air when it is borne aloft loud and strong.

XXVI. For the time being, then, the assembly was dissolved; but when the day came for the vote upon the law, Pompey withdrew privately into the country. On hearing, however, that the law had been passed, he entered the city by night, feeling that he was sure to awaken envy if the people thronged to meet him. But when day came, he appeared in public and offered sacrifice, and at an assembly held for him he managed to get many other things besides those already voted, and almost doubled his armament. For five hundred ships were manned for him, and a hundred and twenty thousand men-at-arms and five thousand horsemen were raised. Twenty-four men who had held command or served as praetors were chosen from the senate by him, and he had two quaestors. And since the prices of provisions immediately fell, the people
δομένω τῷ δήμῳ παρεῖχον, ὡς αὐτὸ τοῦνομα τοῦ Πομπηίου λέλυκε τοῦ πόλεμου.

3 Οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ διελὼν τὰ πελάγη καὶ τὸ διά-
στημα τῆς ἐντὸς θαλάσσης εἰς μέρη τρισκαίδεκα,
καὶ νεῶν ἀριθμὸν ἐφ᾿ ἐκάστῳ καὶ ἄρχοντα τάξας,
ἀμα πανταχοῦ τῇ δυνάμει σκεδασθείσῃ τὰ μὲν
ἐμπίπτοντα τῶν πειρατικῶν ἄθροι περιλαμβάνον
εὐθὺς ἐξεθηράτο καὶ κατῆγεν οἱ δὲ φθάσαντες
dιαλυθήματι καὶ διεκπεσόντες ὠστερ εἰς σμῆνος
ἐδύνοντο πανταχόθεν καταφερόμενοι τὴν Κιλικίαν,
ἐφ᾿ οὓς αὐτὸς ἐστέλλετο ναῦς ἕχων ἐξήκοντα τὰς
ἀρίστας. οὐ μὴν πρότερον ἐπ᾿ ἐκείνους ἐξε-
πλευσεν ἡ παντάπασι καθήμα τῶν αὐτῶθι
ληστηρίων τὸ Τυρρηνικὸν πέλαγος, τὸ Λιβυκὸν,
tὸ περὶ Σαρδώνα καὶ Κύρνου καὶ Σικελίαν,
ἡμέραις τεσσαράκοντα ταῖς πάσαις, αὐτῶ τε
χρώμενοι ἀτρύτω καὶ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς προθύμοις.

XXVII. Ἔν δὲ Ἦρωμη τοῦ ὑπάτου Πείσωνος
όργῃ καὶ φθόνῳ λυμαινομένου τὴν παρασκευὴν
καὶ διαλύοντος τὰ πληρώματα, τὸ μὲν ναυτικὸν
eἰς Βρεντέσιον περιεπεμψεν, αὐτὸς δὲ διὰ Τυρ-
ρηνίας εἰς Ἦρωμην ἀνέβαινε. αἰσθόμενοι δὲ
πάντες ἐξεχύθησαν εἰς τὴν ὀδὸν, ὡσπερ οὐ πρὸ
2 ἡμερῶν ὀλίγων ἐκπέμψαντες αὐτῶν. ἐποίει δὲ
τὴν χαρὰν τὸ παρ᾿ ἐλπίδα τῆς μεταβολῆς τάχος,
ὑπερβάλλουσαν ἀφθονίαν τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἑχούσης.
ὡς ὁ Πείσων ἐκκυθήθη ὡς τὴν ὑπατείαν ἀφαι-
ρεθήμην, Γαβίνιοι νόμον ἐχοντος ἦδη συγγεγραμ-
μένον. ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦτο διεκόλυσεν ὁ Πομπηίος,
kai ἀλλὰ χρηματίσας ἐπιεικῶς καὶ διαπραξά-
were moved to say in their joy that the very name of Pompey had put an end to the war.

However, he divided the waters and the adjacent coasts of the Mediterranean Sea into thirteen districts, and assigned to each a certain number of ships with a commander, and with his forces thus scattered in all quarters he encompassed whole fleets of piratical ships that fell in his way, and straightway hunted them down and brought them into port; others succeeded in dispersing and escaping, and sought their hive, as it were, hurrying from all quarters into Cilicia. Against these Pompey intended to proceed in person with his sixty best ships. He did not, however, sail against them until he had entirely cleared of their pirates the Tyrrhenian Sea, the Libyan Sea, and the sea about Sardinia, Corsica, and Sicily, in forty days all told. This was owing to his own tireless energy and the zeal of his lieutenants.

XXVII. But the consul Piso at Rome, out of wrath and envy, was interfering with Pompey's equipment and discharging his crews; Pompey therefore sent his fleet round to Brundisium, while he himself went up by way of Tuscany to Rome. On learning of this, the citizens all streamed out into the road, just as if they had not escorted him forth only a few days before. What caused their joy was the unhoped for rapidity of the change, the market being now filled to overflowing with provisions. As a consequence Piso came near being deprived of his consulship, and Gabinius had the requisite law already written out. But Pompey prevented this, as well as other hostile acts, and after arranging everything else in a reasonable manner and getting

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1 Cf. chapter xxv. 2.
μενος δ'ν εδειτο, καταβας ε'ις Βρεντέσιον ε'ξε-3 πλευσεν, ἐπειγόμενος δε τ'δ καιρ'δ και παρα-πλέων τας πόλεις υπ'στουδήσ, ομος ου παρῆλθε τ'ας Αθήνας, ἀναβας δε και θύσας τοῖς θεοῖς και προσαγορεύσας τ'δν δήμον ευθ'νας ἀπιδ'ν ανεγί-νωσκεν εις αυτον ἐπιγεγραμμένα μονόστιχα, το μεν εντὸς τ'ης πύλης:

'Εφ' οἐσον δ'ν ἄνθρωπος οἰδας, ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον εἰ θεός:

τὸ δ' ἐκτὸς:

Προσεδοκώμεν, προσεκυνούμεν, εἶδομεν, προ-πέμπομεν.

4 ἐπει δὲ τ'ὸν συνεστώτων ἐτί και πλανωμένων εξω πειρατηριῶν ἐνίοις δεχθείσιν ἐπιεικῶς ἐχρήσατο και παραλαβὼν τ'α πλοία και τ'α σώματα κακὸν οὐδὲν ἐποίησεν, ἐπ' ἐλπίδος χρηστῆς οἱ λοιποὶ γενόμενοι τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους διήφευγον ἡγεμόνας, Πομπηίῳ δὲ φέροντες ἐαυτοὺς μετὰ τέκνων και γυναικῶν ἐνεχείριζον. ὃ δὲ πάντων ἐφείδετο, και μάλιστα διὰ τούτων τοὺς ἐτί λανθάνοντας εξιχνεύον και λαμβάνων ἐκόλαζεν ὡς αὐτοὺς ἐαυτοὺς ἀνίκεστα συνειδότας.

XXVIII. Οἱ δὲ πλεῖστοι και δυνατώτατοι γενεάς μὲν αὐτῶν και χρήματα και τὸν ἀχρηστὸν ὄχλον ἐν φρουρίοις καὶ πολίσμασι καρτεροῖς περὶ τὸν Ταύρον ἐχὼν ἀποκείμενα, τὰς δὲ ναὸς πληρώσαντες αὐτοὶ περὶ τὸ Κορακήσιον τῆς Κελικίας ἐπιπλέοντα τὸν Πομπηίον ἐδέξαντο· καὶ μάχης γενομένης νικηθέντες ἐπολιορκοῦντο. τέλος δὲ πέμψαντες ἰκετηρίας παρέδωκαν ἐαυτοὺς καὶ πόλεις καὶ νήσους δν ἐπεκράτουν ἐντειχί-184
what he wanted, went down to Brundisium and set sail. But though his immediate business was urgent and he sailed past other cities in his haste, still, he could not pass Athens by, but went up into the city, sacrificed to the gods, and addressed the people. Just as he was leaving the city, he read two inscriptions, each of a single verse, addressed to him, one inside the gate:

"As thou knowest thou art mortal, in so far thou art a god;"

and the other outside:

"We awaited, we saluted, we have seen, and now conduct thee forth."

Some of the pirate bands that were still roving at large begged for mercy, and since he treated them humanely, and after seizing their ships and persons did them no further harm, the rest became hopeful of mercy too, and made their escape from the other commanders, betook themselves to Pompey with their wives and children, and surrendered to him. All these he spared, and it was chiefly by their aid that he tracked down, seized, and punished those who were still lurking in concealment because conscious of unpardonable crimes.

XXVIII. But the most numerous and powerful had bestowed their families and treasures and useless folk in forts and strong citadels near the Taurus mountains, while they themselves manned their ships and awaited Pompey’s attack near the promontory of Coracesium in Cilicia; here they were defeated in a battle and then besieged. At last, however, they sent suppliant messages and surrendered themselves, together with the cities and islands of which they were in control; these they
The text is written in Greek and then translated into Latin. The text is about Plutarch's Lives and includes references to historical figures and events.

1 καὶ πολλοῦς Coraës and Bekker, with S: τοὺς πολλοὺς after Stephanus (most of them being, etc.).
2 ἐς supplied, after Emperius; Bekker has ὅπον καὶ θηρία, after Coraës.
had fortified, making them hard to get at and difficult to take by storm. The war was therefore brought to an end and all piracy driven from the sea in less than three months, and besides many other ships, Pompey received in surrender ninety which had brazen beaks. The men themselves, who were more than twenty thousand in number, he did not once think of putting to death; and yet to let them go and suffer them to disperse or band together again, poor, warlike, and numerous as they were, he thought was not well. Reflecting, therefore, that by nature man neither is nor becomes a wild or an unsocial creature, but is transformed by the unnatural practice of vice, whereas he may be softened by new customs and a change of place and life; also that even wild beasts put off their fierce and savage ways when they partake of a gentler mode of life, he determined to transfer the men from the sea to land, and let them have a taste of gentle life by being accustomed to dwell in cities and to till the ground. Some of them, therefore, were received and incorporated into the small and half-deserted cities of Cilicia, which acquired additional territory; and after restoring the city of Soli, which had lately been devastated by Tigranes, the king of Armenia, Pompey settled many there. To most of them, however, he gave as a residence Dyme in Achaea, which was then bereft of men and had much good land.

XXIX. Well, then, his maligners found fault with these measures, and even his best friends were not pleased with his treatment of Metellus in Crete.
Μέτελλος, οικείος δὲν ἐκείνου τοῦ συνάρξαντος ἐν Ἱβηρίᾳ τῷ Πομπηίῳ, στρατηγὸς εἰς Κρήτην ἐπέμφθη πρότερον ἢ τὸν Πομπηίου αἱρεθῆναι. δευτέρα γὰρ τις ἢν αὐτῇ τῶν πειρατηρίων πηγὴ μετὰ τὴν ἐν Κιλικίᾳ καὶ πολλοὺς ἐγκαταλαβὼν

2 ὁ Μέτελλος ἐξῆρει καὶ διέφθειρεν. οἱ δὲ περίοντες ἔτι καὶ πολιορκούμενοι πέμψαντες ἱκτηρίαν ἐπεκαλοῦντο τὸν Πομπηίου εἰς τὴν νῆσον, ὡς τῆς ἐκείνου μέρος οὐσαν ἀρχὴ καὶ πανταχόθεν ἐμπίπτουσαν εἰς τὸ μέτρον τὸ ἀπὸ θαλάσσης. οἱ δὲ δεξίμενοι ἐγραφε τῷ Μετέλλῳ κωλὺν τῶν πόλεμον. ἐγραφε δὲ καὶ ταῖς πόλεσι μὴ προσέχειν Μετέλλῳ, καὶ στρατηγοῦν ἐπεμψε τῶν ύψ.

3 ἔαυτὸν ἀρχόντων ἦνα Λεύκιον Ὁκταούιοι, ὃς συνεισέλθων εἰς τὰ τείχη τοῖς πολιορκούμενοι καὶ μαχόμενος μετ’ αὐτῶν, οὐ μόνον ἐπαχθῇ καὶ βαρῦν, ἀλλὰ καὶ καταγέλαστον ἔτοιει τὸν Πομπηίου, ἀνθρώποις ἀνοσίαις καὶ ἀθέοις τοῦνομα κιχράντα καὶ περιάπτοντα τὴν αὐτοῦ δόξαν ὡσπερ ἄλεξιφάρμακον ὑπὸ φθόνον καὶ φιλοτιμίας

4 τῆς πρὸς τὸν Μέτελλον. οὔδὲ γὰρ τὸν Ἀχιλλέα ποιεῖν ἀνδρὸς ἑργον, ἀλλὰ μειρακίον παντάπασιν ἐμπλήκτων καὶ σεσοβημένου πρὸς δόξαν, ἀναγεύοντα τοῖς ἄλλοις καὶ διακωλύοντα βάλλειν Ἑκτορά,"

Μὴ τις κύδος ἄροιτο βαλὼν, ὁ δὲ δεύτερος ἐλθοῦν.

5 Πομπηίοι δὲ καὶ σῶξειν ὑπερμαχοῦντα τῶν κοινῶν πολεμίων ἐπὶ τῷ τὸν θρίαμβον ἀφελέσθαι στρατηγοῦ πολλά πεπονηκότος. οὐ μὴν ἐνέδω-

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Metellus, a kinsman of the Metellus who was a colleague of Pompey in Spain, had been sent as general to Crete before Pompey was chosen to his command; for Crete was a kind of second source for pirates, next to Cilicia. Metellus hemmed in many of them and was killing and destroying them. But those who still survived and were besieged sent suppliant messages to Pompey and invited him into the island, alleging that it was a part of his government, and that all parts of it were within the limit to be measured from the sea. Pompey accepted the invitation and wrote to Metellus putting a stop to his war. He also wrote the cities not to pay any attention to Metellus, and sent them one of his own officers as general, namely, Lucius Octavius, who entered the strongholds of the besieged pirates and fought on their side, thus making Pompey not only odious and oppressive, but actually ridiculous, since he lent his name to godless miscreants, and threw around them the mantle of his reputation to serve like a charm against evil, through envy and jealousy of Metellus. For not even Achilles played the part of a man, men said, but that of a youth wholly crazed and frantic in his quest of glory, when he made a sign to the rest which prevented them from smiting Hector,

"Lest some one else win honour by the blow, and he come only second";  

whereas Pompey actually fought in behalf of the common enemy and saved their lives, that he might rob of his triumph a general who had toiled hard to win it. Metellus, however, would not give in,

1 Cf. chapter xxv. 2.  2 Iliad, xxii. 207.
κεν ὁ Μέτελλος, ἀλλὰ τούς τε πειρατὰς ἐξελὼν ἐτιμωρήσατο, καὶ τὸν Ὀκταούιον ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ καθυβρίσας καὶ λοιδορήσας ἀφῆκεν.

XXX. Ἀπαγγελθέντος δὲ εἰς Ἱρώμην πέρας ἔχειν τὸν πειρατικὸν πόλεμον καὶ σχολὴν ἀγοντα τὸν Πομπηίον ἑπέρχεσθαι τὰς πόλεις, γράφει νόμον εἰς τῶν δημάρχων Μάλλιον, ὡσπερ Λεύκολλος ἄρχει χώρας καὶ δυνάμεως, Πομπηίου παραλαβόντα πᾶσαν, προσλαβόντα δὲ καὶ Βιθυνίαν, ἢν ἔχει Γλαβρίων, πολεμεῖν Μιθριδάτη καὶ Τιγράνη τοῖς βασιλεύσιν, ἔχοντα καὶ τὴν ναυτικὴν δύναμιν καὶ τὸ κράτος τῆς θαλάσσης ἐφ' ὅς ἔλαβεν ἐξ ἀρχῆς. τούτῳ δ' ἢν ἐφ' ἐνι συλλήβδην γενέσθαι τὴν Ἱρωμαίων ἡγεμονίαν· ὅν γὰρ ἐδόκει μόνων ἐπαρχιῶν μὴ ἐφικνεῖσθαι τῷ προτέρῳ νόμῳ, Φρυγίας, Λυκαονίας, Ἑλλάδας, Καππαδοκίας, Κιλικίας, τῆς ἀνω Κολχίδος, Ἀρμενίας, αὐτά προσετίθεντο μετὰ στρατοπέδων καὶ δυνάμεων αἰς Λεύκολλος κατεπολέμησεν 3 Μιθριδάτη καὶ Τιγράνην. ἀλλὰ Λευκόλλου μὲν ἀποστεροῦμένου τὴν δόξαν ὅν κατειργάσατο καὶ θριάμβου μᾶλλον ἦ πολέμου διεισδύχῃς λαμβάνοντο, ἦττων λόγος ἢν τοῖς ἀριστοκρατικοῖς, καί περ οἰομένοις ἄδικα καὶ ἄχαριστα πᾶσχειν τὸν ἄνδρα, τὴν δὲ δύναμιν τοῦ Πομπηίου βαρέως φέροντες ὡς τυραννίδα καθιστάμενην, ἵδια παρεκάλουν καὶ παρεθάρρυνον αὐτοῖς ἐπιλαβέσθαι τοῦ νόμου καὶ μὴ προέσθαι τὴν ἐλευθερίαν.
but captured the pirates and punished them, and then sent Octavius away after insulting and abusing him before the army.

XXX. When word was brought to Rome that the war against the pirates was at an end, and that Pompey, now at leisure, was visiting the cities, Manlius, one of the popular tribunes, proposed a law giving Pompey all the country and forces which Lucullus commanded, with the addition, too, of Bithynia, which Glabrio had, and the commission to wage war upon Mithridates and Tigranes, the kings, retaining also his naval force and his dominion over the sea as he had originally received them. But this meant the placing of the Roman supremacy entirely in the hands of one man; for the only provinces which were held to be excluded from his sway by the former law, namely, Phrygia, Lycaonia, Galatia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Upper Colchis, and Armenia, these were now added to it, together with the military forces which Lucullus had used in his conquest of Mithridates and Tigranes. But though Lucullus was thus robbed of the glory of his achievements, and was receiving a successor who would enjoy his triumph rather than prosecute the war, this was of less concern to the aristocratic party, although they did think that the man was unjustly and thanklessly treated; they were, however, displeased at the power given to Pompey, which they regarded as establishing a tyranny, and privately exhorted and encouraged one another to attack the law, and not to surrender their freedom. But when

1 More correctly, Manilius. The Manilian law was passed in 66 B.C. Cf. the oration of Cicero Pro Lege Manilia.
2 Glabrio, consul in 67 B.C., had been sent out to supersede Lucullus.
3 Cf. the Lucullus, xxxv. 7.
PLUTARCH'S LIVES

4 ἐνστάντος δὲ τοῦ καιροῦ, τὸν δήμον φοβηθέντες ἐξέλιπον καὶ κατεσιώπησαν οἱ λοιποὶ, Κάτλος δὲ τοῦ νόμου πολλὰ κατηγορήσας καὶ τοῦ δημάρχου, μηδένα δὲ πείθων, ἐκέλευε τὴν βουλὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ βήματος κεκραγὼς πολλάκις ὄρος ζητεῖν, ὡσπερ οἱ πρόγονοι, καὶ κρημνῶν, ὡς πον κατα-

5 φυγοῦσα διασώσει τὴν ἐλευθερίαν. ἐκυρώθη δ' ὅπι πόμος, ὡς λέγουσι, πάσαις ταῖς φυλαῖς, καὶ κύριος ἀποδέδεικτο μὴ παρὼν ὁ Πομπήιος ἀπάντων σχέδου ὡς ὁ Σύλλας ὅπλος καὶ πολέμῳ τῆς πόλεως κρατήσας. αὐτὸς δὲ δεξάμενος τὰ γράμματα καὶ πυθόμενος τὰ δεδομένα, τῶν φίλων παρόντων καὶ συνηθοδεύουν, τὰς ὀφρῶς λέγεται συναγαγεῖν καὶ τὸν μηρὸν πατάξαι καὶ εἰπεῖν ὡς ἂν Βαρυνόμενος ἦδη καὶ δυσχεραῖν τὸ ἄρ-

6 χειν. "Φεῦ τῶν ἀνηρύτων ἄθλουν, ὡς ἁρα κρεῖττον ἦν ἕνα τῶν ἀδόξων γενέσθαι, εἰ μηδέποτε παῦσομαι στρατευόμενος μηδὲ τὸν φθόνον τούτον ἐκδύς ἐν ἀγρῷ διαστήσομαι μετὰ τῆς γυναικὸς." 635 ἐφ' οἷς λεγομένωις οὐδ' οἱ πάνυ συνήθεις ἔθερον αὐτοῦ τὴν εἰρωνείαν, γυνώσκοντες ὅτι τῆς ἐμφύτου φιλοτιμίας καὶ φιλαρχίας ὑπέκκαμα τὴν πρὸς Δευκόλλου ἔχων διαφορὰν μειζόνως ἔχαρεν.

XXXI. Ἀμέλει δὲ καὶ τὰ ἔργα ταχέως αὐτῶν ἀπεκάλυπτε. πανταχοῦ γὰρ ἐκτιθεὶς διαγράμματα τοὺς στρατιῶτας ἀνεκάλεῖτο καὶ μετεπέμπτετο τοὺς ὑπηκόους δυνάστας καὶ βασιλέως ὡς ἐαυτῶν. ἐπιών τε τὴν χώραν οὐδέν ἀκίνητον εἰς τῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ Δευκόλλου γεγονότων, ἀλλὰ καὶ
the time came, their hearts failed them through fear of the people, and all held their peace except Catulus; he denounced the law at great length and the tribune who proposed it, and when none of the people would listen to him, he called out in loud tones from the rostra urging the senate again and again to seek out a mountain, as their forefathers had done,1 or a lofty rock, whither they might fly for refuge and preserve their freedom. But still the law was passed by all the tribes, as we are told, and Pompey, in his absence, was proclaimed master of almost all the powers which Sulla had exercised after subduing the city in armed warfare. Pompey himself, however, on receiving his letters and learning what had been decreed, while his friends surrounded him with their congratulations, frowned, we are told, smote his thigh, and said, in the tone of one who was already oppressed and burdened with command: "Alas for my endless tasks! How much better it were to be an unknown man, if I am never to cease from military service, and cannot lay aside this load of envy and spend my time in the country with my wife!" As he said this, even his intimate friends could not abide his dissimulation; they knew that his enmity towards Lucullus gave fuel to his innate ambition and love of power, and made him all the more delighted.

XXXI. And certainly his actions soon unmasked him. For he sent out edicts in all directions calling the soldiers to his standard, and summoned the subject potentates and kings into his presence. Moreover, as he traversed the country, he left nothing undisturbed that Lucullus had done, but

1 In reference to the secession of the plebs to Mons Sacer. See the Coriolanus, chapter vi.
κολάσεις ἀνήκε πολλοῖς καὶ δωρεάς ἀφείλετο καὶ πάντα ὅλως ἔπραττεν ἔπιδείξαι τὸν ἄνδρα φιλονεικῶν τοῖς θαυμάζονσιν οὐδενός ὄντα κύριον.

2 Ἐγκαλοῦντος δὲ ἐκείνου διὰ τῶν φίλων, ἐδοξε συνελθεῖν εἰς ταύτῳ καὶ συνῆλθον περὶ τὴν Γαλατίαν. οἷα δὲ μεγίστων στρατηγῶν καὶ μέγιστα καταρθωκότων δάφναις ἀνεστεμένας ἔχοντες ὠμοῦ καὶ τὰς ράβδους οἱ ὑπηρέται ἀπήντων ἀλλὰ Λεύκολλος μὲν ἐκ τῶν χλοερῶν καὶ κατασκέψις προσήηει. Πομπηίους δὲ πόλλην ἀδενδρον καὶ κατεψυχημένην ἔτυχε διεληλυθώς.

3 ἰδόντες οὖν οἱ τοῦ Λευκόλλου ραβδοφόροι τοῦ Πομπηίου τὰς δάφνιας ἀθαλλεῖς καὶ μεμαραμμένας παντάπασιν, ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων προσφάτων οὐσῶν μεταδιόντες ἐπεκόσμησαν καὶ κατέστησαν τὰς ἐκείνους ράβδους. ὁ σημεῖον ἐδοξευ εἶναι τοῦ τά Λευκόλλου νικηθῆρα καὶ τὴν δόξαν οἰσόμενον ἔρχεσθαι Πομπηίου. ἢν δὲ Λεύκολλος μὲν ἐν ὑπατείας τε τάξει καὶ καθ' ἡλικίαν προσβύτερος, τὸ δὲ τοῦ Πομπηίου μεῖζον ἀξίωμα τοῖς δυναθριμβοῖς, οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τὴν πρώτην ἐντευξίν ὡς ἐνὶ μάλιστα πολιτικὸς καὶ φιλοφρόνως ἐπουργήσατο, μεγαλύνοντες ἀλλήλων τὰ ἔργα καὶ συνηδομένοι τοῖς κατορθώμασιν ἐν δὲ τοῖς λόγοις πρὸς οὐδὲν ἐπιεικὲς οὐδὲ μέτριων συμβάντες, ἀλλὰ καὶ λοιδορήσαντες, ὁ μὲν εἰς φιλαργυρίαν τὸν Λεύκολλον, ὁ δὲ εἰς φιλαρχίαν ἔκεινον, ὑπὸ τῶν φίλων μόλις διελύθησαν.

4 Καὶ Λεύκολλος μὲν ἐν Γαλατίᾳ διέγραψε χώρας τῆς αἰχμαλωτοῦ καὶ δωρεᾶς ἀλλὰς οἷς ἐβούλετο, Πομπηίους δὲ μικρὸν ἀπωτέρω στρατοπεδεύσας ἐκώλυς προσέχειν αὐτῷ, καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας

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remitted punishments in many cases, and took away rewards, and did everything, in a word, with an eager desire to shew the admirers of that general that he was wholly without power. Lucullus ex-postulated through his friends, and it was decided that they should have a meeting; they met, therefore, in Galatia. And since both were very great and very successful generals, their lictors had their rods alike wreathed with laurel when they met; but Lucullus was advancing from green and shady regions, while Pompey chanced to have made a long march through a parched and treeless country. Accordingly, when the lictors of Lucullus saw that Pompey's laurels were withered and altogether faded, they took some of their own, which were fresh, and with them wreathed and decorated his rods. This was held to be a sign that Pompey was coming to rob Lucullus of the fruits of his victories and of his glory. Now, Lucullus had been consul before Pompey, and was older than he; but Pompey's two triumphs gave him a greater dignity. At first, however, their interview was conducted with all possible civility and friendliness, each magnifying the other's exploits and congratulating him on his successes; but in the conferences which followed they could come to no fair or reasonable agreement, nay, they actually abused each other, Pompey charging Lucullus with love of money, and Lucullus charging Pompey with love of power, and they were with difficulty separated by their friends.

Furthermore, Lucullus, remaining in Galatia, assigned parts of the conquered territory and made other gifts to whom he pleased; while Pompey, encamped at a little distance from him, tried to prevent any attention to his commands, and took away all
Διασύρω τά ἄργα ἐμφανώς ἐλεγε τραγῳδίαις καὶ σκιαγραφίαις πεπολεμηκέναι βασιλικαῖς τὸν Λευκόλλον, αὐτῷ δὲ πρὸς ἀληθινῷ καὶ σεσωφρονισμένῳ τὸν Πομπήιον ἐφι μαχούμενον βαδίζειν, εἰδισμένον ἄλλοτροῖς νεκροῖς, ὡσπερ ὅρμων ἄργων, ἑπικατάρειν καὶ λείψανα πολέμουν.

καὶ ὅπως ἔμβαλεῖν μηχανησάμενοι.

Σερτορίῳ, Λεπίδῳ, τοῖς Σπαρτακείοις, τὰ μὲν Κράσσου, τὰ δὲ Μετέλλου, τὰ δὲ Κάτλου κατωρθωκότος. ὅθεν οὐ θαυμάζειν εἰ τῶν Ἀρμενικῶν καὶ Ποντικῶν πολέμων ὑποβάλλεται τὴν δόξαν, ἀνθρώπος ἐαυτὸν εἰς δραπετικὸν θρίαμβον ἀμώς γέ πως ἐμβαλεῖν μηχανησάμενοι.

Ἐκ τούτου Λευκόλλος μὲν ἀπίρη, Πομπήιος δὲ τῷ στόλῳ παντὶ τὴν μεταξὺ Φοινίκης καὶ Βοςτόρου θάλασσαν ἐπὶ φρουρὰ διαλαβῶν, αὐτὸς ἐβάδιζεν ἐπὶ Μιθριδάτην. Ἐχοντα τρισμυρίους πεζοὺς ἐν φάλαγγι καὶ δισχλίους 2 ἵππεις, μάχεσθαι δὲ μὴ θαρροῦντα. καὶ πρὸτον μὲν αὐτοῦ καρτερὸν ὅρος καὶ δύσμαχον, ἐν ὦ στρατοπεδεύων ἔτυχεν, ὡς ἀνυδρὸν ἐκλειπόντος, αὐτὸ τούτῳ κατασχῶν ὁ Πομπήιος, καὶ τῇ φύσει τῶν βλαστανώντων καὶ ταῖς συγκλινίαις τῶν τόπων τεκμαίρομενος ἔχειν πηγὰς τὸ χωρίον.
his soldiers from him, except sixteen hundred, whose mutinous spirit made them, as he thought, useless to himself and hostile to Lucullus. Besides this, he would belittle the achievements of Lucullus, declaring that he had waged war against mimic and shadowy kings only, while to himself there was now left the struggle against a real military force, and one disciplined by defeat, since Mithridates had now betaken himself to shields, swords, and horses. To this Lucullus retorted that Pompey was going forth to fight an image and shadow of war, following his custom of alighting, like a lazy carrion-bird, on bodies that others had killed, and tearing to pieces the scattered remnants of wars. For it was in this way that he had appropriated to himself the victories over Sertorius, Lepidus, and the followers of Spartacus, although they had actually been won by Metellus, Catulus, and Crassus. Therefore it was no wonder that he was trying to usurp the glory of the Pontic and Armenian wars, a man who had contrived to thrust himself in some way or other into the honour of a triumph for defeating runaway slaves.

XXXII. After this, Lucullus withdrew from those parts, and Pompey, having distributed his whole fleet so as to guard the sea between Phoenicia and the Bosporus, himself marched against Mithridates, who had a fighting force of thirty thousand foot and two thousand horse, but did not dare to offer battle. To begin with, the king was strongly encamped on a mountain which was difficult of assault, but abandoned it, supposing that it had no water. Pompey took possession of this very mountain, and judging by the nature of the vegetation and by the channels in the slopes that the place had springs, ordered his men to

1 Cf. the Lucullus, xvi. 1-4.  
2 Cf. chapter xxi. 2.
εκέλευσεν, εκβαλείν πανταχοῦ χρόνον, καὶ μετ' αὐτῶν ἦν εὐθὺς ὑδατος ἀφθόνου τὸ στρατόπεδον, ὡστε θαυμάζειν εἰ τῷ παντὶ χρόνῳ τούτῳ Μιθρι-
3 δάτης ἤγγυσεν. ἔπειτα περιστρατοπεδεύσας 636 περιετείχιζεν αὐτῶν. ὁ δὲ πέντε καὶ τεσσαρά-
κοντα πολιορκηθεὶς ἡμέρας ἐλαθεν ἀποδράς μετὰ τῆς ἐρρωμενεστάτης δυνάμεως, κτείνας τοὺς ἀχρή-
στους καὶ νοσοῦντας. εἰτα μέντοι περὶ τὸν Ἔμφρατην καταλαβόν αὐτῶν ο Πομπήιος παρε-
στρατοπεδεύσε καὶ δεδιώς μὴ φθάσῃ περάσας τὸν Ἔμφρατην, ἐκ μέσων νυκτῶν ἐπήγγεν ὀπλι-
σμένην τὴν στρατιάν. καθ' ὁν χρόνον λέγεται τὸν Μιθριδάτην ὄψιν ἐν ὑπνοις ἰδεῖν τὰ μέλ-
λοντα προδηλοῦσαν. ἐδόκει γὰρ οὐρὰ πνεύματι πλέων τὸ Ποντικὸν πέλαγος ἣδη Βόσπορον καθορὰν καὶ φιλοφρονεῖσθαι τοὺς συμπλέοντας, ὡς ἐν τις ἐπὶ σωτηρία σαφεῖ καὶ βεβαιῶ χαίρων,
ἀφιε ὁ ἀναφανὴν πάντων ἔρημος ἐπὶ λεπτὸν ναυαγίου διαφερόμενος. ἐν τοιούτοις δὲ αὐτῶν ὄντα πάθεσι καὶ φάσμασιν ἐπιστάντες ἀνέστη-
5 σαν ὁι φίλων, φράζοντες ἐπιέναι Πομπήιον. ὡς οὖν ἐξ ἀνάγκης μαχητῶν ὑπὲρ τοῦ χάρακος, καὶ
προσαγαγόντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἐσταῖν, αἰσθόμενοι δὲ τὴν παρασκευὴν αὐτῶν ο Πομ-
πήιος ὥσπερ κατὰ σκότος εἰς κώδυνον ἐλθεῖν, καὶ κύκλῳ μονὸν ἄρτο δεῖν περελαύνειν, ὡσις
μὴ φεύγοιεν, ἡμέρας δὲ κρέττος ὄντας ἐπιχει-
ρεῖν. οἱ δὲ προσβύτατοι τῶν ταξιαρχῶν δεό-
μενοι καὶ παρακαλοῦντες ἐξώρμησαν αὐτῶν· οὐδὲ
γὰρ σκότος ἦν παντάπασι, ἀλλὰ ἦ ἑκείνη
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sink wells everywhere. At once, then, his camp was abundantly supplied with water, and men wondered that in all the time of his encampment there Mithridates had been ignorant of this possibility. Next, he invested the king's camp and walled him in. But after enduring a siege of forty-five days, Mithridates succeeded in stealing off with his most effective troops; the sick and unserviceable he killed. Then, however, Pompey overtook him near the Euphrates river, and encamped close by; and fearing lest the king should get the advantage of him by crossing the Euphrates, he put his army in battle array and led it against him at midnight. At this time Mithridates is said to have seen a vision in his sleep, revealing what should come to pass. He dreamed that he was sailing the Pontic Sea with a fair wind, and was already in sight of the Bosporus, and was greeting pleasantly his fellow-voyagers, as a man would do in his joy over a manifest and sure deliverance; but suddenly he saw himself bereft of all his companions and tossed about on a small piece of wreckage. As he dreamed of such distress, his friends came to his couch and roused him with the news that Pompey was advancing to the attack. He was therefore compelled to give battle in defence of his camp, and his generals led out their troops and put them in array. But when Pompey perceived their preparations to meet him, he hesitated to hazard matters in the dark, and thought it necessary merely to surround them, in order to prevent their escape, and then to attack them when it was day, since they were superior in numbers. But his oldest officers, by their entreaties and exhortations, prevailed upon him to attack at once; for it was not wholly dark, but the moon, which was setting, made it still possible
καταφερομένη παρείχεν ἑτί τῶν σωμάτων ἰκανὴ ἔποψιν. καὶ τούτο μάλιστα τοὺς βασιλικοὺς
6 ἐσφήλεν. ἐπήσαν μὲν γὰρ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι κατὰ νότου τὴν σελήνην ἔχοντες· πεπιεσμένου δὲ περὶ
tὰς δύσεις τοῦ φωτός, αἱ σκιαὶ πολὺ τῶν σωμά-
tων ἐμπροσθεν προϊόυσα τοῖς πολεμίως ἐπέ-
βαλλον, οὐ δυναμένοις τὸ διάστημα συνιδεῖν ἀκριβῶς· ἀλλ' ὡς ἐν χερσὶν ἤδη γεγονότων
tοὺς ύσσοὺς ἀφέντες μάτην οὐδενὸς ἐφίκοντο.
7 τούτο συνιδόντες οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι μετὰ κραυγῆς ἐπέ-
δραμον, καὶ μηκέτι μένειν τολμῶντας, ἀλλ' ἐκπε-
πληγμένους καὶ φεύγοντας ἐκτεινον, ὡστε πολὺ
pλείους μυρίων ἀποθανεῖν, ἀλώναι δὲ τὸ στρα-
tότευον.

Αὐτὸς δὲ Μιθριδάτης ἐν ἀρχῇ μὲν ὀκτακοσίων
ἰππεύσι διέκοψε καὶ διεξήλασε τοὺς Ῥωμαίους,
tαχὺ δὲ τῶν ἄλλων σκεδασθέντων ἀπελείφθη
8 μετὰ τριῶν. ἐν οἷς ἦν Ῥήγαρτεία παλλακίς, ἀεὶ μὲν ἀνδρόδης τις ὁσα καὶ παράτολμος·
Ῥηγάρτην γοῦν αὐτὴν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐκάλει· τότε
dὲ ἀνδρὸς ἔχουσα Πέρσου στολὴν καὶ ἱππον ὄψε
tῷ σώματι πρὸς τὰ μῆκη τῶν δρόμων ἀπηγο-
ρευσεν ὄψε θεραπεύουσα τοῦ βασιλέως τὸ σῶμα
καὶ τῷ ἱππον ἐξέκαμεν, ἀχρί ήκου εἰς χωρίον
Σίνωρα χρημάτων καὶ κειμηλίων βασιλικῶν
9 μεστόν. ἐξ οὐ λαβὼν ὁ Μιθριδάτης ἐσθήτας
πολυτελεῖς διένειμε τοῖς συνδεδραμηκὸσι πρὸς
αὐτῶν ἐκ τῆς φυγῆς. ἔδωκε δὲ καὶ τῶν φίλων
ἐκάστῳ φορεῖν βανάσσιμον φάρμακον, ὡπως άκον
μηδεῖς ὑποχείριος γένοιτο τοῖς πολεμίοις. ἐν-
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to distinguish persons clearly enough; indeed, it was this circumstance that brought most harm to the king's troops. For the Romans came to the attack with the moon at their backs, and since her light was close to the horizon, the shadows made by their bodies were thrown far in advance and fell upon the enemy, who were thus unable to estimate correctly the distance between themselves and their foes, but supposing that they were already at close quarters, they hurled their javelins to no purpose and hit nobody. The Romans, seeing this, charged upon them with loud cries, and when the enemy no longer ventured to stand their ground, but fled in panic fear, they cut them down, so that many more than ten thousand of them were slain, and their camp was captured.

Mithridates himself, however, at the outset, cut and charged his way through the Romans with eight hundred horsemen; but the rest were soon dispersed and he was left with three companions. One of these was Hypsicrateia, a concubine, who always displayed a right manly spirit and extravagant daring (for which reason the king was wont to call her Hypsicrates), and at this time, mounted and accoutred like a Persian, she was neither exhausted by the long journeys, nor did she weary of caring for the king's person and for his horse, until they came to a place called Sinora, which was full of the king's money and treasures. Thence Mithridates took costly raiment and distributed it to those who had flocked to him in his flight. He also gave each of his friends a deadly poison to carry with them, that no one of them might fall into the hands of the enemy against his will. From thence he set out
τεύθεν ὁρμητὸ μὲν ἐπ’ Ἀρμενίας πρὸς Τιγράνην, ἐκεῖνου δὲ ἀπαγορεύοντος καὶ τάλαντα ἐκατὸν ἐπικηρύξαντος αὐτῷ, παραμειψάμενος τὰς πηγὰς τοῦ Εὐφράτου διὰ τῆς Κολχίδος ἐφευγε.

XXXIII. Πομπήίος δὲ εἰς Ἀρμενίαν ἐνέβαλε τοῦ νέου Τιγράνου καλούντος αὐτὸν ἤδη γὰρ ἀφειστήκει τοῦ πατρὸς, καὶ συνήγαγε τῷ Πομπηίῳ περὶ τὸν Ἀράχην ποταμόν, δός ἀνίσχει μὲν ἐκ τῶν αὐτῶν τῷ Εὐφράτῃ τόπων, ἀποτρεπόμενος δὲ πρὸς τὰς ἀνατολὰς εἰς τὸ κάστρον ἐμβάλλει.

2 πέλαγος. οὗτοι μὲν οὖν προήγοι ἀμα τὰς πόλεις παραλαμβάνοντες: ο ὀ δὲ βασιλεὺς Τιγράνης ἐναγχάς μὲν ὑπὸ Δευκόλλου συντετριμένος, ἤμερον δὲ τινὰ τῷ τρόπῳ καὶ πρᾶσον πυθόμενος εἶναι τοῖς Πομπηίῳ, ἐδέξατο μὲν εἰς τὰ βασίλεια φρουρᾶν, ἀναλαβὼν δὲ τοὺς φίλους καὶ συγγενεῖς αὐτὸς.

3 ἐπορεύετο παραδώσων ἐαυτόν. ὡς δὲ ἦλθεν ὑποτής ἐπὶ τὸν χάρακα, ῥαβδοῦχοι δύο τοῦ Πομπηίου προσελθόντες ἐκέλευσαν ἀποβήμαι τοῦ ὕπτου καὶ πεζὸν ἐλθεῖν. οὐδείνα γὰρ ἀνθρώπων ἐφ' ὑπτου καθεξόμενον ἐν Ἄρμαϊκῳ στρατοπέδῳ πώποτε ὁφθήμαι. καὶ ταῦτα οὖν ὁ Τιγράνης ἐπείθετο καὶ τὸ ξίφος αὐτοῦ ἀπολυσάμενοι παρεδίδουν καὶ τέλος, ὡς πρὸς αὐτὸν ἥλθε τὸν Πομπηίου, ἀφελόμενος τὴν κίταριν ὄρμησε πρὸ τῶν ποδῶν θέειν, καὶ καταβαλὼν ἑαυτὸν, αἰσχυστα δὴ πάντων, προσπεσεῖν αὐτοῦ τοῖς γόναισιν.

4 ἀλλ’ ὁ Πομπηίος ἐφθη τῆς δεξιᾶς αὐτοῦ λαβόμενος προσαγαγεῖσθαι καὶ πλησίον ἱδρυσάμενος ἑαυτοῦ, τόν δὲ νῦν ἐπὶ θάτερα, τῶν μὲν ἄλλων ἐφησε δεῖν αἰτιᾶσθαι Δευκόλλου, ὑπ’ ἐκεῖνον γὰρ ἀφηρῆσθαι Συρίαν, Φοινίκην, Κιλικίαν, Γαλατίαν, Σωφηνήν, ἃ δὲ ἄχρι ἑαυτοῦ διατετήρηκεν,
towards Armenia on his way to Tigranes; but that monarch forbade his coming and proclaimed a reward of a hundred talents for his person; he therefore passed by the sources of the Euphrates and continued his flight through Colchis.

XXXIII. Pompey then invaded Armenia on the invitation of young Tigranes, who was now in revolt from his father, and who met Pompey near the river Araxes, which takes its rise in the same regions as the Euphrates, but turns towards the east and empties into the Caspian Sea. These two, then, marched forward together, receiving the submission of the cities as they passed; King Tigranes, however, who had recently been crushed by Lucullus, but now learned that Pompey was rather mild and gentle in his disposition, received a Roman garrison into his palace, and taking with him his friends and kindred, set out of his own accord to surrender himself. When he rode up to the Roman camp, two of Pompey's lictors came to him and bade him dismount from his horse and go on foot; for no man mounted on horseback had ever been seen in a Roman camp. Tigranes, accordingly, not only obeyed them in this, but also unloosed his sword and gave it to them; and finally, when he came into the presence of Pompey himself, he took off his royal tiara and made as if to lay it at his feet, and what was most humiliating of all, would have thrown himself down and clasped his knees in supplication. But before he could do this, Pompey caught him by the hand and drew him forward, and after giving him a seat near himself, and putting his son on the other side, told him that he must lay the rest of his losses to Lucullus, who had robbed him of Syria, Phoenicia, Cilicia, Galatia, and Sophene; but that
εξειν ἐκτίσαντα ποιήν ἐξαισχύλια τάλαντα ᾿Ῥωμαίοις τῆς ἀδικίας, Σωφηνής δὲ βασιλεύσειν 5 τὸν υἱὸν. ἐπὶ τούτοις ὁ μὲν Τιγράνης ἡγάπησε, καὶ τῶν ᾿Ῥωμαίων ἀσπασαμένων αὐτὸν βασιλεά περιχαρῆς γενόμενος ἐπηγγείλατο στρατιώτη μὲν ἧμιμναίον ἀργυρίου δώσειν, ἐκατοντάρχη δὲ μνᾶς δέκα, χιλιάρχῳ δὲ τάλαντον: ὁ δὲ υἱὸς ἐδυσφόρει, καὶ κληθεῖς ἐπὶ δείπνου οὐκ ἔφη Πομπήιον δεί- σθαι τοιαύτᾳ τιμῶντος· καὶ γὰρ αὐτὸς ἄλλον εὐρήσειν ᾿Ῥωμαίων. ἐκ τούτου δεθεῖς εἰς τὸν 6 θράμβου εὑριστητο. καὶ μετ’ οὐ πολὺν χρόνον ἐπεμψε Φραάτης ὁ Πάρθος ἀπαιτῶν μὲν τὸν νεανίσκον, ὡς αὐτοῦ γαμβρόν, ἀξίων δὲ τῶν ἡγε- μονίων ὁρὸ χρῆσθαι τῷ Εὐφράτῃ. Πομπήιος δὲ ἀπεκρίνατο τὸν μὲν Τιγράνην τῷ πατρὶ μᾶλλον ἢ τῷ πειθεῖσθαι προσήκειν, ὁρὸ δὲ χρῆσεσθαι τῷ δικαίῳ.

XXXIV. Καταλιπὼν δὲ φρουρὸν ᾿Αρμενίας ᾿Αφράνιον αὐτὸς ἐβάδιζε διὰ τῶν περιοικοῦντῶν τῶν Καύκασον ἐθνῶν ἀναγκαίως ἐπὶ Μιθριδάτην. μέ- γιστα δὲ αὐτῶν ἐστὶν ἐθνη ᾿Αλβανοὶ καὶ ᾿Ιβηρεσ, ᾿Ιβηρεσ μὲν ἐπὶ τὰ Μοσχικὰ ὅρη καὶ τὸν Πόντον καθῆκοντες, ᾿Αλβανοὶ δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν ἑω καὶ τὴν 2 Κασπίαν κεκλιμένοι θάλασσαν. οὕτωι πρῶτοι μὲν αὐτὸν ἄκουσαι Πομπηίου δίοδον ἐδοσαν χειμῶνος δὲ τὴν στρατιάν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ καταλαβόντος καὶ τῆς Κρονικῆς ἐορτῆς τοῖς ᾿Ῥωμαίοις καθηκούσης,

1 ἐθνη bracketed by Sintenis.
what he had kept up to the present time he should continue to hold if he paid six thousand talents to the Romans as a penalty for his wrongdoings; and that his son should be king of Sophene. With these terms Tigranes was well pleased, and when the Romans hailed him as King, he was overjoyed, and promised to give each soldier half a mina of silver, to each centurion ten minas, and to each tribune a talent. But his son was dissatisfied, and when he was invited to supper, said that he was not dependent on Pompey for such honours, for he himself could find another Roman to bestow them. Upon this, he was put in chains and reserved for the triumph. Not long after this, Phraates the Parthian sent a demand for the young man, on the plea that he was his son-in-law, and a proposition that the Euphrates be adopted as a boundary between his empire and that of the Romans. Pompey replied that as for Tigranes, he belonged to his father more than to his father-in-law; and as for a boundary, the just one would be adopted.

Then leaving Afranius in charge of Armenia, Pompey himself proceeded against Mithridates, and of necessity passed through the peoples dwelling about the Caucasus mountains. The greatest of these peoples are the Albanians and the Iberians, of whom the Iberians extend to the Moschian mountains and the Euxine Sea, while the Albanians lie to the eastward as far as the Caspian Sea. These latter at first granted Pompey's request for a free passage; but when winter had overtaken his army in their country and it was occupied in celebrating the Roman festival of the Saturnalia, they mustered no less than forty

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1 In 65 B.C.
PLUTARCH'S LIVES

genómevoi tetraikismurión ouk élátton ou epexeírheisan autóí, diaβánte tov Kúrnov potamón, ὃς ἐκ tôn Ἰβηρικῶν ὀρὼν ἀνιστάμενος kai déchómeno kai τὴν Ἀράξην ἀπ' Ἀρμενίας ἔξησε δῶ-3 δέκα στόμασιν εἰς τὸ Κάσπιον. οἱ δὲ οὐ φασὶν τούτῳ συμφέρεσθαι τὸν Ἀράξην, ἀλλὰ καθ’ ἑαυτόν, ἐγγύς δὲ ποιεῖσθαι τὴν ἐκβολὴν εἰς ταῦτό πέλαγος. Πομπήιος δὲ, καίπερ ἐνστήναι δυνάμενος πρὸς τὴν διάβασιν τοῖς πολεμίοις, περείδε διαβάντας καθ’ ἱσυχίαν εἶτα ἐπαγαγόν ἐτρέ-4 ψατο καὶ διεφθείρε παμπληθείς. τὸ δὲ βασίλει δειηδέντι καὶ πέμψαντι πρέσβεις ἀφεῖς τὴν ἄδικιαν καὶ σπεισάμενος, ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἰβηράς ἐβάδιζε, πλήθει μὲν οὐκ ἐλάττωνας, μαχιμοτέρους δὲ τῶν ἐτέρων οὔτας, ἱσχυρὸς δὲ βουλομένους τῷ Μιθρι-δάτῃ χαρίζεσθαι καὶ διωθείσθαι τὸν Πομπήιον. 5 οὐτε γὰρ Μῆδοις οὐτε Πέρσαις ὑπῆκουσαν Ἰβηράς, διεφύγον δὲ καὶ τὴν Μακεδόνων ἀρχήν, Ἀλεξάνδρου διὰ ταχέων ἑκ τῆς Ἀσκανίας ἀπαραντος. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ τούτους μάχη μεγάλη τρεψάμενος ὁ Πομπήιος, ὥστε ἀποθανεῖν μὲν ἐνακισχίους, ἀλῶναι δὲ πλείους μυρίων, εἰς τὴν Κολχικὴν ἐνέβαλε· καὶ πρὸς τὸν Φάσιν αὐτῷ Σερούλιος ὑπήντησε, τὰς ναῦς ἔχων αἰς ἐφρούρει τὸν Πόντον.

XXXV. Ἡ μὲν οὖν Μιθριδάτου δἰωξὶς ἐνδεδυκότος εἰς τὰ περὶ Βόσπορον ἔθνη καὶ τὴν Μαιώτιν ἀπορίας εἶχε μεγάλας. Ἀλβανοὶ δὲ αὐθις ἀφε-στώτες αὐτῷ προσηγγέλθησαν. πρὸς οὖς ὑπ’ ὁργῆς καὶ φιλονεκίας ἐπιστρέψας τὸν τε Κύρνου μόλις καὶ παραβόλους πάλιν διεπέρασεν ἐπὶ πολὺ σταυροῖς ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἀποκεχαρα-
thousand men and made an attack upon it. To
do this, they crossed the river Cyrnus, which rises
in the Iberian mountains, and receiving the Araxes
as it issues from Armenia, empties itself by twelve
mouths into the Caspian. Others say that the
Araxes makes no junction with this stream, but
takes a course of its own, and empties itself close
by into the same sea. Although Pompey could
have opposed the enemy's passage of the river,
he suffered them to cross undisturbed; then he at-
tacked them, routed them, and slew great numbers
of them. When, however, their king sent envoys
and begged for mercy, Pompey condoned his wrong-
doing and made a treaty with him; then he marched
against the Iberians, who were not less numerous
than the others and more warlike, and had a strong
desire to gratify Mithridates by repulsing Pompey.
For the Iberians had not been subject either to the
Medes or the Persians, and they escaped the
Macedonian dominion also, since Alexander departed
from Hyrcania in haste. Notwithstanding, Pompey
routed this people also in a great battle, in which
nine thousand of them were slain and more than
ten thousand taken prisoners; then he invaded
Colchis, where, at the river Phasis, Servilius met
him, at the head of the fleet with which he was
guarding the Euxine.

XXXV. Now, the pursuit of Mithridates, who had
thrown himself among the peoples about the Bos-
porus and the Maeotic Sea, was attended with great
difficulties; besides, word was brought to Pompey
that the Albanians had again revolted. Turning back
against these in resentment and wrath, he crossed
the Cyrnus again with great difficulty and hazard,
since the Barbarians had fenced off its banks with
κωμένον, καὶ μακράς αὐτῶν ἐκδεχομένης ἀνύδρου καὶ ἄργαλεας ὀδοῦ, μυρίοις ἁσκοῦς ὕδατος ἐμπλησάμενος ἦλαυνεν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ κατέλαβε πρὸς Ἀβαντὶ ποταμῷ παρατεταγμένους ἐξακισμυρίους πεζοὺς καὶ δισχιλίους ἱππεῖς ἐπὶ μυρίους, ὡπλισμένους δὲ φαύλως καὶ δέρμασι θηρίων τοὺς πολλοὺς. ἢγεῖτο δὲ αὐτῶν βασιλέως ἀδελφὸς οἴνομα Κώσις. οὐτος ἐν χερσὶ τῆς μάχης γενομένης ἐπὶ τὸν Πομπήιον ὀρμῆσας αὐτῶν ἐβαλεν ἐπὶ τὴν τοῦ θώρακος ἐπιπτυκήν ἀκοπτίσματι, Πομπήιος δὲ ἐκείνου ἐκ χειρὸς διελάσας ἀνέιλεν.

Ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ μάχῃ λέγονται καὶ Ἀμαζόνες συναγωνίσασθαι τοῖς βαρβάροις, ἀπὸ τῶν περὶ τὸν Θερμόδοντα ποταμὸν ὅρον καταβάσαι. μετὰ γὰρ τὴν μάχην σκυλεύοντες οἱ Ῥωμαιοὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους πέλτας Ἀμαζονικαῖς καὶ κοθόρνοις ἐνετύχανοι, σῶμα δὲ οὐδὲν ὤφθη γυναικεῖον.

νέμονται δὲ τοῦ Καυκάσου τὰ καθήκοντα πρὸς τὴν Ἄρκαν θάλασσαν, οὐχ ὀμοροῦσαι τοῖς Ἀλβανοῖς, ἀλλὰ Γέλαι καὶ Λῆγες οἰκοῦσι διὰ μέσου καὶ τούτως ἐτοὺς ἐκάστοι δύο μῆνας εἰς ταῦτο φοιτῶσαι περὶ τὸν Θερμόδοντα ποταμὸν ὀμιλοῦσιν, εἰτα καθ’ αὐτῶν ἀπαλλαγέοις βιοτεύοντοι.

ΤΩΝ ΩΡΜΗΣΑΣ δὲ μετὰ τὴν μάχην ὁ Πομπῆιος ἐλαύνειν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἄρκαν καὶ Κασπίαν θάλασσαν, ὑπὸ πλήθους ἐρπτῶν θανασίμων ἀπετράπῃ τριῶν ὄδον ἥμερον ἀποσχὼν, εἰς δὲ τὴν μικρὰν Ἀρμενίαν ἀνεξώρησε. καὶ τῷ μὲν Ἐλυμαίων καὶ Μήδων βασιλεῖ πέμψασι πρόσβεις ἀντέγραψε φιλικῶς, τὸν δὲ Πάρθον, εἰς τὴν Γορδυνὴν ἐμβεβληκότα καὶ περικόπτοντα τοὺς
long stretches of palisades; then, since he must make a long march through a waterless and difficult country, he ordered ten thousand skins to be filled with water, and with this provision advanced upon the enemy. He found them drawn up on the river Abas, sixty thousand foot and twelve thousand horse, but wretchedly armed, and clad for the most part in the skins of wild beasts. They were led by a brother of the king, named Cosis, who, as soon as the fighting was at close quarters, rushed upon Pompey himself and smote him with a javelin on the fold of his breastplate; but Pompey ran him through the body and killed him.

In this battle it is said that there were also Amazons fighting on the side of the Barbarians, and that they came down from the mountains about the river Thermodon. For when the Romans were despoiling the Barbarians after the battle, they came upon Amazonian shields and buskins; but no body of a woman was seen. The Amazons inhabit the parts of the Caucasus mountains that reach down to the Hyrcanian Sea, and they do not border on the Albani, but Gelae and Leges dwell between. With these peoples, who meet them by the river Thermodon, they consort for two months every year; then they go away and live by themselves.

XXXVI. After the battle, Pompey set out to march to the Hyrcanian and Caspian Sea, but was turned back by a multitude of deadly reptiles when he was only three days march distant, and withdrew into Lesser Armenia. Here the kings of the Elymaeans and the Medes sent ambassadors to him, and he wrote them a friendly answer; but against the Parthian king, who had burst into Gordyene and was plundering the subjects of Tigranes, he sent
υπὸ Τιγράνη, πέμψας μετὰ 'Αφρανίου δύναμιν ἐξῆλασε διωχθέντα μέχρι τῆς Ἀρβηλίτιδος.
Οσαί δὲ τῶν Μιθριδάτου παλλακίδων ἀνήχθησαν, οὐδεμίαν ἔγινα, πάσας δὲ τοὺς γονεύσι καὶ οἰκείοις ἀνέπεμπεν. ἦσαν γὰρ αἱ πολλαὶ θυγατέρες καὶ γυναίκες στρατηγῶν καὶ δυναστῶν.
3 Στρατονίκη δὲ, ἢ μέγιστον εἶχεν ἀξίωμα καὶ τὸ πολυχρυσότατον τῶν φρουρίων ἐφύλαττεν, ἦν μὲν, ὡς ἐδίκε, ψάλτον τινὸς οὐχ εὐτυχοὺς τᾶλλα, πρεσβυτὸν δὲ θυγάτηρ, οὗτο δὲ εὐθὺς εἶλε παρὰ πότον ψῆλασα τὸν Μιθριδάτην, ὥστε ἐκείνην μὲν ἔχων ἀνεπαύνετο, τὸν δὲ πρεσβύτην ἀπέπεμψε δυσφοροῦντα τῷ μηδὲ προσρήσεως τυχεῖν ἐπι-εικοῦς. ὡς μὲντοι περὶ ὁρθῶν ἐγερθένες εἶδεν ἔνδον ἐκπομάτων μὲν ἁγιαντω καὶ χρυσῶν τρα-πέζας, ἀχλον δὲ θεραπείας πολὺν, εὑροῦχος δὲ καὶ παιδάς ἰμάτια τῶν πολυτελῶν προσφέροντας αὐτῷ, καὶ πρὸ τῆς θύρας ἵππον ἑστῶτα κεκοσμη-μένου ὡσπερ οἱ τῶν φίλων τοῦ βασιλέως, χλευ-ασμόν εἶναι τὸ χρύμα καὶ παιδιάν ἠγούμενος
4 ὁρμήσει φεύγειν διὰ θυρῶν. τῶν δὲ θεραπόντων ἀντιλαμβανομένων, καὶ λεγόντων ὅτι πλουσίου τεθυγκότος ἐναγχος οἶκον αὐτῷ μέγαν ὁ βασιλεύς δεδωρηται, καὶ ταῦτα μικρὰ τινὲς ἀπαρχαὶ καὶ δείγματα τῶν ἄλλων χρημάτων καὶ κτημάτων εἰσίν, οὕτω πιστεύσας μόλις καὶ τὴν πορ-φύραν ἀναλαβὼν καὶ ἀναπηδήσας ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον ἔλαυνε διὰ τῆς πόλεως βοῶν. "Εμὰ ταῦτα
5 πώτα ἐστὶ." πρὸς δὲ τοὺς καταγελώντας οὐ τοῦτο ἔλεγεν εἶναι θαυμαστὸν, ἀλλ' ὅτι μὴ λίθοις βάλλει τοὺς ἀπαντώντας ύφ' ἡδονῆς μαυρόμενος. ταῦτης μὲν ἦν καὶ γενεάς καὶ αἴματος ἡ Στρατο-
an armed force under Afranius, which drove him out of the country and pursued him as far as the district of Arbela.

Of all the concubines of Mithridates that were brought to Pompey, he used not one, but restored them all to their parents and kindred; for most of them were daughters and wives of generals and princes. But Stratonice, who was held in highest esteem by the king and had the custody of the richest of his fortresses, was, it would seem, the daughter of a humble harpist, an old man, and poor besides; but she made such a swift conquest of Mithridates as she once played for him at his wine, that he took her with him to his bed, but sent the old man away in great displeasure at not getting so much as a kindly greeting. In the morning, however, when the old man rose and saw in his house tables loaded with gold and silver beakers, a large retinue of servants, and eunuchs and pages bringing costly garments to him, and a horse standing before his door caparisoned like those of the king's friends, he thought the thing a mockery and a joke, and tried to run out of doors. But the servants laid hold of him and told him that the king had bestowed on him the large estate of a rich man who had recently died, and that these things were only small fore-tastes and specimens of the goods and chattels still remaining. In this way he was with difficulty persuaded, and putting on his purple robes and leaping upon his horse, he rode through the city, crying: "All this is mine." To those who laughed at him he said that what he was doing was no wonder; the wonder was that he did not throw stones at those who met him, for he was mad with joy. Of such a stock and lineage was Stratonice. But she
νίκη. τῷ δὲ Πομπηίῳ καὶ τῷ χωρίον παρεδίδον τούτο καὶ δώρα πολλὰ προσήνεγκεν, ὧν ἐκείνος ὡμα κόσμον ἱεροὶς καὶ λαμπρότητα τῷ θριάμβῳ παρέδειξεν ἐφαίνετο λαβῶν μόνα, τὰ λοιπὰ τὴν Στρατονίκην ἐκέλευε κεκτήσαί χαί-7 ρουσαν. ὡμοὶς δὲ καὶ τοῦ βασιλέως τῶν Ἱβηρῶν κλίνην τε καὶ τράπεζαν καὶ θρόνου, ἀπαντα χρυσᾶ, πέμψαντος αὐτῶ καὶ δεηθέντος λαβεῖν, καὶ ταῦτα τοῖς ταμίαις παρέδωκεν εἰς τὸ δημόσιον.

XXXVII. Ἐν δὲ τῷ Καίσαρι φρουρίῳ καὶ γράμμασιν ἀπορρήτους ὁ Πομπηίος ἐνέτυχε τοῦ Μιθρι-δάτου, καὶ διήλθεν ὡς ἀγδώς αὐτὰ πολλὴν ἐχοντα τοῦ ἤθους κατανόησιν. ὕπομνήματα γὰρ ἤσαν, ἐξ ὧν ἐφωρώθη φαρμάκοις ἄλλους τε πολλοὺς καὶ τὸν ιὸν Ἀριαράθην ἀνηρηκός καὶ τὸν Σαρδιανὸν Ἀλκαιον, ὅτι παρευδικόσθησαν αὐτῶν 2 ὑπούς ἀγωνιστὰς ἐλαύνων. ἦσαν δὲ ἀναγεγραμμέναι καὶ κρίσεις ἐνυπνίων, ὡς τὰ μὲν αὐτὸς ἐωράκει, τὰ δὲ ἐννεα τῶν γυναικῶν, ἑπιστολαὶ τε Μονίμης πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀκόλαστοι καὶ πάλιν ἐκείνου πρὸς αὐτὴν. Θεοφάνης δὲ καὶ Ρουτιλίον λόγον εὑρεθῆναι φησὶ παροξυντικῶν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀναίρεσιν 3 τῶν ἐν Ἀσίᾳ Ῥωμαίων. ὁ καλὸς εἰκάζοσιν οἱ πλείστοι κακοήθεια τοῦ Θεοφάνους εἶναι, τάχα μὲν οὐδὲν αὐτῷ τὸν Ῥουτίλιον ἐοικότα μισοῦντος, εἰκὸς δὲ καὶ διὰ Πομπηίου, οὐ τὸν πατέρα παμπόνηρον ἀπέδειξεν ὁ Ῥουτίλιος ἐν ταῖς ἱστορίαις.

XXXVIII. Ἐντεύθεν εἰς Ἀμινὸν ἐλθὼν ὁ Πομπηίος πάθος νεμεσιστὸν ὑπὸ φιλοτιμίας ἐπαθεῖ. πολλὰ γὰρ τῶν Λεύκολλων ἐπικερτο-μῆσας, ὅτι τοῦ πολεμίου ξόντος ἔγραφε διατάξεις 212
surrendered this stronghold to Pompey, and brought him many gifts, of which he accepted only those which were likely to adorn the temples at Rome and add splendour to his triumph; the rest he bade Stratonice keep and welcome. In like manner, too, when the king of the Iberians sent him a couch, a table, and a throne, all of gold, and begged him to accept them, he delivered these also to the quaestors, for the public treasury.

XXXVII. In the fortress of Caenum Pompey found also private documents belonging to Mithridates, and read them with no little satisfaction, since they shed much light upon the king's character. For there were memoranda among them from which it was discovered that, besides many others, he had poisoned to death his son Ariarathes, and also Alcaeus of Sardis, because he had surpassed him in driving race-horses. Among the writings were also interpretations of dreams, some of which he himself had dreamed, and others, some of his wives. There were also letters from Monime to him, of a lascivious nature, and answering letters from him to her. Moreover, Theophanes says there was found here an address of Rutilius, which incited the king to the massacre of the Romans in Asia. But most people rightly conjecture that this was a malicious invention on the part of Theophanes, perhaps because he hated Rutilius, who was wholly unlike himself, but probably also to please Pompey, whose father had been represented as an utter wretch by Rutilius in his histories.

XXXVIII. From Caenum Pompey went to Amisus, where his ambition led him into obnoxious courses. For whereas he had roundly abused Lucullus because, while his enemy was still alive, he would
καὶ δωρεὰς ἐνεμε καὶ τιμᾶς, ἀ συνηρημένου πολέμου καὶ πέρας ἔχοντος εἰώθασι ποιεῖν οἱ νεικηκότες, αὐτὸς ἐν Βοσπόρῳ Μιθριδάτου κρατοῦντος καὶ συνειλοχότος ἄξιόμαχον δύναμιν, ὡς δὴ

2 συντετελεσμένων ἀπάντων, ἐπραπτε ταυτά, διακοσμῶν τὰς ἑπαρχίας καὶ διανέμων δωρεάς, πολλῶν μὲν ἡγεμόνων καὶ δυναστῶν, βασιλέων δὲ δώδεκα βαρβάρων ἄφιγμένων πρὸς αὐτὸν. ὦθεν ουδὲ ἤξιος σε τὸν Πάρθον ἀντιγράφων, ὡσπερ οἱ λοιποὶ, βασιλέα βασιλέων προσαγορεύσαι, τοῖς ἄλλοις χαριζόμενοι, αὐτὸν δὲ τις ἔρως καὶ ζήλος εἴχε Συρίαν ἀναλαβεῖν καὶ διὰ τῆς Ἄρα-βίας ἐπὶ τὴν ἐρυθρὰν ἐλάσαι θάλασσαν, ὡς τὸ περιόριτε τὴν οἰκουμένην πανταχόθεν Ὀμεανῷ

3 προσμίξεις νικῶν, καὶ γὰρ ἐν Λιβύῃ πρῶτος ἄχρι τῆς ἐκτὸς θαλάσσης κρατῶν προῆλθε, καὶ τὴν ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ πάλιν ἀρχὴν ὀρίσατο Ὀμεανῷ τῷ Ἀτλαντικῷ πελάγει, καὶ τρίτον ἐναγχος Ἀλβανοῦς διώκων ὀλίγον ἐδέσσει ἐμβαλεῖν εἰς τὴν Ἰρκανίαν θάλασσαν. ὡς οὖν συνάψων τῇ ἐρυθρᾷ τῇ περίοδον τῆς στρατείας ἀνίστατο, καὶ γὰρ ἄλλως τὸν Μιθριδάτην ἔσω ὑπεθήρατον ὄντα τοῖς ὁπλοῖς καὶ φεύγοντα χαλεπώτερον ἢ μαχόμενον.

XXXIX. Διὸ τούτῳ μὲν εἰπὼν ἰδχυρότερον ἐαυτοῦ πολέμου τὸν λιμὸν ἀπολείψειν, ἐπέστησε φυλακᾶς τῶν νεῶν ἐπὶ τοὺς πλέοντας εἰς Βόσπο- ρον ἐμπόρους· καὶ θάνατος ἦν ἡ ζημία τοῖς ἀλισκομένοις. ἀναλαβὼν δὲ τῆς στρατιᾶς τὴν
issue edicts and distribute gifts and honours,—things which victors are wont to do only when a war has been brought to an end and finished,—yet he himself, while Mithridates was supreme in Bosporus and had collected a formidable force, just as though the whole struggle was ended, took the same course, regulating the provinces and distributing gifts; for many leaders and princes and twelve barbarian kings had come to him. Wherefore, to gratify these other kings, he would not deign, in answering a letter from the king of Parthia, to address him as King of Kings, which was his usual title. Moreover, a great and eager passion possessed him to recover Syria, and march through Arabia to the Red Sea,\(^1\) in order that he might bring his victorious career into touch with the Ocean which surrounds the world on all sides; for in Africa he had been the first to carry his conquests as far as the Outer Sea, and again in Spain he had made the Atlantic Ocean the boundary of the Roman dominion, and thirdly, in his recent pursuit of the Albani, he had narrowly missed reaching the Hyrcanian Sea. In order, therefore, that he might connect the circuit of his military expeditions with the Red Sea, he put his army in motion. And, besides, he saw that it was difficult to hunt Mithridates down with an armed force, and that he was harder to deal with when he fled than when he gave battle.

XXXIX. Wherefore, remarking that he would leave behind him for this fugitive a mightier enemy than himself, to wit, famine, he stationed ships to keep guard against the merchants sailing to Bosporus; and death was the penalty for such as were caught. Then taking the great mass of his army.

\(^1\) i.e. the Persian Gulf.
πληθὺν συχνὴν προῆγε· καὶ τῶν μετὰ Ἰριαρίου πρὸς Μιθριδάτην ἀτυχῶς ἀγωνισμένων καὶ πεσόντων ἐντυχὼν ἀτάφοις ἦτο τοῖς νεκροῖς, ἔθαψε λαμπρῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως ἀπαντάς, δὲ δοκεὶ παραλειφθέννυ ὑπὲρ ἥκιστα Λευκόλλω μίσους
2 αὐτίνιν γενέσθαι. χειρωσάμενος δὲ δὲ Ἀφρανίον τοὺς περὶ Ἀμανὸν Ἀραβᾶς καὶ καταβᾶσι αὐτῶς εἰς Συρίαν, ταῦτην μὲν ὡς οὔκ ἔχουσαν γυναῖκος βασιλείας ἐπαρχίαν ἀπέφηνε καὶ κτήμα τοῦ δήμου Ῥωμαίων, τὴν δὲ Ἰουδαίαν κατεστρέψατο, καὶ συνέλαβεν Ἀριστόβουλον τῶν βασιλέων. πόλεις δὲ ταῦς μὲν ἐκτίζε, ταῦς δὲ ἰδελευθέρου κολάζων τοὺς ἐν αὐταῖς τυράννους.
3 τὴν δὲ πλείστην διατριβὴν ἐν τῷ δικαίειν ἐποιεῖτο, πόλεων καὶ βασιλεών ἀμφισβητήματα διαίτων, ἐφ' ἂν δὲ αὐτῶς οὐκ ἔξικνεῖτο, πέμπον τοὺς φίλους, ὡσπερ Ἀρμενίως καὶ Πάρθους περὶ ἂς διεφέροντο χώρας τὴν κρίσιν ποιησάμενοι ἐπ' αὐτῶ τρεῖς ἀπέστειλε κριτὰς καὶ διαλλακτάς.
4 μέγα μὲν γὰρ ἦν οἴνομα τῆς δυνάμεως, οὐκ ἐλαττον δὲ τῆς ἀρετῆς καὶ πραότητος. ὦ καὶ τὰ πλείστα τῶν περὶ αὐτῶν ἀμαρτήματα φίλων καὶ συνήθων ἀπέκρυπτε, κωλύειν μὲν ἡ κολάζειν τοὺς ποιη- ρευμένους οὐ πεφυκός, αὐτὸν δὲ παρέχων τοῖς ἐντυγχάνουσι τοιούτων ὡστε καὶ ταῖς ἐκείνων πλεονεξίας καὶ βαρύτητας εὐκόλως ὑπομένειν.

ΧΛ. Ὅ δὲ μέγιστον δυνάμενος παρ' αὐτῶ Νημήτριος ἦν ἀπελεύθερος, οὐκ ἄφρων εἰς τάλλα νεανίς, ἄγαν δὲ τῇ τύχῃ χρώμενος· περὶ οὐ καὶ τοιώδε τι λέγεται. Κάτων ὁ φιλόσοφος ἐτί μὲν

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he set out on his march, and when he came upon the still unburied bodies of those who, led by Triarius, had fallen in an unsuccessful combat with Mithridates, he gave them all an honourable and splendid burial. The neglect of this is thought to have been the chief reason why Lucullus was hated by his soldiers. After his legate Afranius had subdued for him the Arabians about Amanus, he himself went down into Syria, and since this country had no legitimate kings, he declared it to be a province and possession of the Roman people; he also subdued Judaea, and made a prisoner of Aristobulus the king. Some cities he built up, others he set free, chastising their tyrants. But most of his time he spent in judicial business, settling the disputes of cities and kings, and for those to which he himself could not attend, sending his friends. Thus when the Armenians and Parthians referred to him the decision of a territorial quarrel, he sent them three arbiters and judges. For great was the name of his power, and not less that of his virtue and clemency. This enabled him to hide away most of the transgressions of his friends and intimates, since he was not fitted by nature to restrain or chastise evil doers; but he was so helpful himself to those who had dealings with him that they were content to endure the rapacity and severity of his friends.

XL. The one who had most influence with him was Demetrius, a freedman, a young man of some intelligence otherwise, but who abused his good fortune. The following story is told about him. Cato the philosopher, when he was still a young man,

1 Three years earlier. Cf. the Lucullus, xxxv. 1.
2 In the spring of 64 B.C.
PLUTARCH'S LIVES

Δυν νέος, ήδη δὲ μεγάλην ἔχων δόξαν καὶ μέγα φρονίμων, ἀνέβαινεν εἰς Ἀρτιόχειαν, οὐκ οὖν αὐτόθι Πομπηίου, Βουλόμενος ἱστορῆσαι τὴν 2 πόλιν. αὐτὸς μὲν οὖν, ὥσπερ ἀεὶ, πεζὸς ἐβάδιζεν, οἷς δὲ φίλοι συνώδευον ἔποιες χρώμενοι. κατιδὼν δὲ πρὸ τῆς πύλης ὕχλων ἀνδρῶν ἐν ἔσθησι λευκαίς καὶ παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ἐνήθεν μὲν τοὺς ἐφύβων, ἐνθεὶ δὲ τοὺς παύδας διακεκριμένους, ἐδυσχέραινεν οἴομενος εἰς τιμήν τινα καὶ θεραπείαν ἑαυτοῦ μηδὲν δεομένου ταῦτα γίνεσθαι. 3 τοὺς μέντοι φίλους ἐκέλευσε καταβῆναι καὶ πορεύεσθαι μετ' αὐτῶν γενομένοις δὲ πλησίον ὁ πάντα διακοσμῶν ἑκεῖνα καὶ καθιστὰς ἔχων στέφανον καὶ ῥάβδουν ἀπήντησε, πυθαγόρευος παρ' αὐτῶν ποὺ Δημήτριον ἀπολεοίπασι καὶ πότε ἀφίξεται. τοὺς μὲν οὖν φίλους τοῦ Κάτωνος γέλως ἐλαβεν, ὁ δὲ Κάτων εἰπὼν, "Ὁ τῆς ἄθλιας πόλεως," παρῆλθεν, οὐδὲν ἐτερον ἀποκρινάμενος.

4 Οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις τούτοις τὸν Δημήτριον ἦττον ἐπίθυμοι ἐποίειν αὐτὸς ὁ Πομπηίος ἐντρυφῶμενος ὅπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ μὴ δυσκολῶν. λέγεται γὰρ, ὅτι πολλάκις ἐν ταῖς ὑποδοχαῖς τοῦ Πομπηίου προσμένοιτος καὶ δεχόμενοι τοὺς ἄλλους ἐκεῖνος ἥδη κατέκειτο σοβαρός, ἔχων δ' ὅτων κατὰ τῆς κεφαλῆς τὸ ἱμάτιον.

5 οὖπω δὲ εἰς Ἰταλίαν ἐπανεληλυθός ἐκέκτητο τῆς Ρώμης τὰ ἠδίκα προάστεια καὶ τῶν ἱβηνητρίων τὰ κάλλιστα, καὶ κιῆτο πολυτέλεις ἦσαν ὄνομαξόμενοι Δημήτριοι καὶ τοῦ Πομπηίου αὐτὸς ἄχρι τοῦ τρίτου θριάμβου μετρίως καὶ ἄφελῶς ὄκησεν. ὕστερον δὲ Ἡρωμάιοις τούτο δὴ τὸ καλὸν
POMPEY, xl. 1-5

but had already great reputation and lofty purposes, went up to Antioch,\(^1\) at a time when Pompey was not there, wishing to inspect the city. Cato himself, the story goes, marched on foot, as always, but the friends who journeyed with him were on horseback. When he beheld before the gate of the city a throng of men in white raiment, and drawn up along the road the youths on one side, and the boys on the other, he was vexed, supposing this to be done out of deference and honour to himself, who desired nothing of the kind. However, he ordered his friends to dismount and walk with him; but when they drew near, the master of all these ceremonies met them, with a wreath on his head and a wand in his hand, and asked them where they had left Demetrius, and when he would come. The friends of Cato, accordingly, burst out laughing, but Cato said, "O the wretched city!" and passed on without any further answer.

However, Pompey himself made this Demetrius less odious to the rest by enduring his caprices without vexation. For instance, it is said that many times at his entertainments, when Pompey was awaiting and receiving his other guests, that fellow would be already reclining at table in great state, with the hood of his toga drawn down behind his ears.\(^2\) Before his return to Italy, he had purchased the pleasantest suburbs of Rome and the most beautiful places of entertainment, and very costly gardens were called "Demetrian" after him; and yet Pompey himself, up to the time of his third triumph, had a simple and modest house. After that, it is true, when he was erecting the famous and beautiful

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1 Cf. Cato the Younger, chapter xiii.
2 A mark of slovenliness.
PLUTARCH’S LIVES

καὶ περιβόητον ἀνιστὰς θεάτρον, ὡσπερ ἑφόλκιον τι, παρετεκτήματο λαμπροτέραν οἰκίαιν ἐκεῖνης, ἀνεπίθεθον δὲ καὶ ταύτην, ὡστε τὸν γενόμενον δεσπότην αὐτῆς μετὰ Πομπῆίου εἰσελθόντα θαυμάζειν καὶ πνυθάνεσθαι τοὺς Πομπῆίους Μάγνος ἑδείπνει. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν οὕτω λέγεται.

ΧΙ. Τοῦ δὲ βασιλέως τῶν περὶ τὴν Πέτραν Ἀράβων πρότερον μὲν ἐν οὐδεὶς λόγῳ τὰ Ῥωμαίων τιθεμένου, τότε δὲ δείσαντος ἵσχυρῶς καὶ γράψαντος ὅτι πάντα πιθεσθαι καὶ ποιεῖν ἔγγοκεν, ἐκβεβαιώσασθαι Βουλόμενοι αὐτοῦ τὴν διάνοιαν ἡ Πομπῆίος ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ τὴν Πέτραν οὐ πάντα τι τῶν πολλοῖς ἀμεμπτον στρατεύαν.

2 ἀπόδρασιν γὰρ ἥγοντο τῆς Μιθριδάτου διώξεως εἶναι, καὶ πρὸς ἑκεῖνον ἤξιόν τρέπεσθαι τὸν ἀρχαίον ἀνταγωνιστὴν, αὐθίς ἀναξιωτυροῦντα καὶ παρασκευαζόμενον, ὡς ἀπηγγέλλετο, διὰ Σκυθῶν καὶ Παιώνων στρατὸν ἐλαύνειν ἐπὶ τὴν Ῥωμαίαν. ὁ δὲ Ῥάοις οἰόμενοι αὐτοῦ καταλύσειν τὴν δύναμιν πολέμουσαν ἢ τὸ σῶμα λήψεσθαι φεῦγοντο, οὐκ ἔβουλετο τρίβεσθαι μάτην περὶ τὴν διώξιν, ἐτέρας δὲ τοῦ πολέμου παρενθήκας ἐποιείτω καὶ τοῦτον ἐίλλεν.

3 Ἡ δὲ τύχη τῆς ἁπορίαν ἐλυσεν. οὐκέτι γὰρ αὐτοῦ τῆς Πέτρας πολλὴν ὅδων ἀπέχοντος, ἡδί καὶ τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκεῖνης βεβλημένου χάρακα καὶ γυμνάζοντος ἑαυτὸν ὑπ' όπι παρὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον, γραμματηφόροι προσήλαυνοι ἐκ Πόντου κομίζουσε εὐσαγγέλια. ὅτι δὲ εὐθὺς εἰσι ταῖς αἰχμαῖς τῶν δοράτων δάφναις γὰρ ἀναστέφωσαν, τούτους ἴδοντες οἱ στρατιώται συνετρόχαζον πρὸς 641 τὸν Πομπῆίον. ὁ δὲ πρῶτον μὲν ἔβουλετο τὰ
theatre which bears his name, he built close by it, like a small boat towed behind a ship, a more splendid house than the one he had before. But even this was not large enough to excite envy, so that when he who succeeded Pompey as its owner entered it, he was amazed, and inquired where Pompey the Great used to sup. At any rate, so the story runs.

XLI. The king of the Arabians about Petra had hitherto made no account of the Roman power, but now he was thoroughly alarmed and wrote that he had determined to obey and perform all commands. Pompey, therefore, wishing to confirm him in his purpose, marched towards Petra, an expedition which was not a little censured by most of his followers. For they thought it an evasion of the pursuit of Mithridates, and demanded that he should rather turn against that inveterate enemy, who was again kindling the flames of war and preparing, as it was reported, to march an army through Scythia and Paeonia against Italy. Pompey, however, thinking it easier to crush the king's forces when he made war than to seize his person when he was in flight, was not willing to wear out his own strength in a vain pursuit, and therefore sought other employment in the interval of the war and thus protracted the time.

But fortune resolved the difficulty. For when he was come within a short distance of Petra, and had already pitched his camp for that day and was exercising himself on horseback near by, dispatch-bearers rode up from Pontus bringing good tidings. Such messengers are known at once by the tips of their spears, which are wreathed with laurel. As soon as the soldiers saw these couriers they ran in throngs to Pompey. At first he was disposed to finish his
γυμνάσια συντελεῖν, βρώντων δὲ καὶ δεομένων καταπηδήσας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱπποῦ καὶ λαβὼν τὰ γράμματα προῆι. βήματος δὲ οὐκ ὅτος οὐδὲ τοῦ στρατιωτικοῦ γενέσθαι φθάσαντος (δ' οἰκοῦσιν αὐτοῦ τῇ γῆς ἔκτομας βαθείας λαμβάνοντες καὶ κατ' ἀλλήλων συντιθέντες), ὑπὸ τῆς τότε σπούδης καὶ προδυμίας τὰ σάγματα τῶν ὑπονομέων συμ-5 φορήσαντες ὕψος ¹ εξήραν. ἐπὶ τούτῳ προβας ὁ Πομπήιος ἄτηγγειλεν αὐτοῖς ὅτι Μιθριδάτης τέθηκε στασιάζαντος Φαρνάκου τοῦ νικοῦ δια-χρησάμενος αὐτῶν, τὰ δὲ ἐκεῖ πάντα πράγματα Φαρνάκης κατεκληρώσατο, καὶ ἔαντῷ καὶ Ρω-μαιοὶ γέγραφε ποιούμενοι.

ΧΛ. Ἐκ τούτου τὸ μὲν στράτευμα τῇ χαρᾷ χρώμευον, ὡς εἰκός, ἐν θυσίαις καὶ συννοσίαις διήγειν, ὡς ἐν τῷ Μιθριδάτον σώματι μυρίων τεθυνήκωτον πολέμων. Πομπήιος δὲ ταῖς πρά-ξεσιν αὐτοῦ καὶ ταῖς στρατεύσεις κεφαλὴν ἐπιτε-θεικὼς οὐ πάνυ βαδίως οὖτω προσδοκηθείσαν, 2 εὐθὺς ἀνέζευξεν ἐκ τῆς 'Αραβίας' καὶ ταχὺ τὰς ἐν μέσῳ διεξελθὼν ἐπαρχίας εἰς Ἀμισὸν ἀφίκετο, καὶ κατέλαβε πολλὰ μὲν δώρα παρὰ Φαρνάκου κεκομιμένα, πολλὰ δὲ σώματα τῶν βασιλικῶν, αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν Μιθριδάτον νεκρὸν οὐ πάνυ γνώ-ριμον ἀπὸ τοῦ προσώπου (τὸν γὰρ ἐγκέφαλον ἔλαθεν ἐκτίθειν τοὺς θεραπεύοντας). ἀλλὰ ταῖς οὐλαίς ἐπενεγκυνσκόν οἱ δεομένοι τοῦ θεάματος.

3 οὐ γὰρ αὐτὸς Πομπήιος ἰδεῖν ὑπέμεινεν, ἀλλ' ἀφοσιωσάμενος τὸ νεμεστὸν εἰς Σιμώπην ἀπέ-πεμψε. τῆς δ' ἐσθήτος, ἢν ἔφορες, καὶ τῶν ὅπλων τὸ μέγεθος καὶ τὴν λαμπρότητα ἔθαυμασέ· καίτοι

¹ ὕψος Coraës and Bekker have eis ὕψος, after Solanus.
exercise, but at their shouts and entreaties he dismounted from his horse, took the dispatches, and led the way into camp. There was no regular tribunal, nor had there been time to erect the military substitute, which the soldiers make with their own hands by digging up large clods of earth and heaping them one upon another; but in the eager haste of the moment they piled up the pack-saddles of the beasts of burden and made an eminence of them. Pompey ascended this and announced to his soldiers that Mithridates was dead, having made away with himself because his son Pharnaces had revolted from him, and that Pharnaces had come into possession of all the power there, acting, as he wrote, in behalf of himself and the Romans.¹

XLII. Upon this the army, filled with joy, as was natural, gave itself up to sacrifices and entertainments, feeling that in the person of Mithridates ten thousand enemies had died. Then Pompey, having brought his achievements and expeditions to such an unexpectedly easy completion, straightway withdrew from Arabia, and passing rapidly through the intervening provinces, came to Amisus. Here he found many gifts that had been brought from Pharnaces, and many dead bodies of the royal family, and the corpse of Mithridates himself, which was not easy to recognize by the face (for the embalmers had neglected to remove the brain), but those who cared to see the body recognized it by the scars. Pompey himself could not bring himself to look upon the body, but to propitiate the divine jealousy sent it away to Sinope. He was amazed at the size and splendour of the arms and raiment which Mithridates used to wear; although the sword-belt, which

¹ This was in 63 B.C.
τὸν μὲν ξιφιστήρα πεποιημένον ἀπὸ τετρακοσίων
tαλάντων Πόπλιος κλέψας ἔπωλησεν Ἀριαράθη, 
τὴν δὲ κίταριν Γ้างιος ὁ τοῦ Μιθριδάτου σύντροφος 
ἐδωκε κρύφα δεθεότε Φαύστω τῷ Σύλλα παιδί, 
θαυμαστῆς οὖναν ἐργασίας. ὁ τότε τὸν Πομ-
πήϊον διέλαβε, Φαρνάκης δὲ γνως ύστερον ἐτι-
μωρήσατο τοὺς υφελομένους.

4 Διοικήσας δὲ τὰ ἐκεῖ καὶ καταστησάμενος
οὗτος ἤδη παιηγυρικῶτερον ἐχρήτῳ τῇ πορείᾳ,
καὶ γὰρ εἰς Μιτυλήνην ἀφικόμενος τὴν τε πόλιν
ἡλευθέρωσε διὰ Θεοφάνη, καὶ τὸν ἀγώνα τὸν
πάτριον ἐθεάσατο τῶν ποιητῶν, ὑπόθεσιν μίαν
ἐχοντα τὰς ἐκείνου πράξεις. ἤσθεὶς δὲ τῷ θεά-
τρῳ περιεγράψατο τὸ εἰδὸς αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸν τύπον,
ὡς ὁμοίου ἀπεργασόμενος τὸ ἐν 'Ῥώμῃ, μεῖζον δὲ

5 καὶ σεμνότερον. ἐν δὲ 'Ῥόδῳ γενόμενοι πάντων
μὲν ἤκροάσατο τῶν σοφιστῶν, καὶ δωρεὰν ἐκάστῳ
τάλαντον ἐδωκε. Ποσειδώνιος δὲ καὶ τὴν ἀκρο-
ασίαν ἀνέγραψεν ὃν ἔσχεν ἐπ' αὐτοῦ πρὸς Ἐρ-
μαγόραν τὸν ῥήτορα περὶ τῆς καθόλου ξητήσεως
ἀντιπαξίμενος. ἐν δὲ Αἰθήναις τὰ μὲν πρὸς τοὺς

6 φιλοσόφους ὁμοία τοῦ Πομπήίου· τῇ πόλει δὲ
ἐπίδους εἰς ἐπισκευὴν πεντήκοντα τάλαντα λαμ-
πρότατος ἀνθρώπων ἠλπίζειν ἐπιβήσεσθαι τῆς
'Ἰταλίας καὶ ποθῶν ὀφθήσεσθαι τοῖς οὐκοὶ ποθοῦ-
σιν. ὁ δ' ἄρα πρὸς τὰ λαμπρὰ καὶ μεγάλα τῶν
ἀπὸ τῆς τύχης ἀγαθῶν ἀεὶ τινα κεραυνύναι κακοῦ
μοίραν ἐπιμελές ἐστι δαιμονίω, τοῦτο ὑποκούρει
πάλαι παρασκευάζον αὐτὸν λυπηροτέραν τὴν

7 ἐπάνωδον. ἐξύβρισε γὰρ ἡ Μουκία παρὰ τὴν
cost four hundred talents, was stolen by Publius and sold to Ariarathes, and the tiara was secretly given by Caius, the foster brother of Mithridates, to Faustus the son of Sulla, at his request; it was a piece of wonderful workmanship. All this escaped the knowledge of Pompey at the time, but Pharnaces afterwards learned of it and punished the thieves.

After arranging and settling affairs in those parts, Pompey proceeded on his journey, and now with greater pomp and ceremony. For instance, when he came to Mitylene, he gave the city its freedom, for the sake of Theophaes, and witnessed the traditional contest of the poets there, who now took as their sole theme his own exploits. And being pleased with the theatre, he had sketches and plans of it made for him, that he might build one like it in Rome, only larger and more splendid. And when he was in Rhodes, he heard all the sophists there, and made each of them a present of a talent. Poseidonius has actually described the discourse which he held before him, against Hermagoras the rhetorician, on Investigation in General. At Athens, too, he not only treated the philosophers with like munificence, but also gave fifty talents to the city towards its restoration. He therefore hoped to set foot in Italy with a reputation more brilliant than that of any other man, and that his family would be as eager to see him as he was to see them. But that divine agency which always takes pains to mingle with the great and splendid gifts of fortune a certain portion of evil, had long been secretly at work preparing to make his return a very bitter one. For Mucia his wife

1 Cf. chapter xl. 5. The theatre was opened in 55 B.C., and accommodated 40,000 persons.
Αποδημίαν αυτού. καὶ πόρρω μὲν ὁ Πομπήιος κατεφρόνη τοῦ λόγου. πλησίον δὲ Ἰταλίας γενόμενος καὶ σχολίζοντι τῷ λόγισμῷ μᾶλλον, ὡς ἐσκε, τῆς αἰτίας ἁψάμενος, ἐπεμψεν αὐτῇ τὴν ἀφεσιν, ὡστε τότε γράψας οὖθεν ὡστε ἀφῆκεν ἐξειπών. ἐν δὲ ἐπιστολαῖς Κικέρωνος ἡ αἰτία γέγραπται.

XLI. Λόγοι δὲ παντοδαποὶ περὶ τοῦ Πομπήίου προκατέπτυσσον εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην, καὶ θόρυβος ἦν πολύς, ὡς ευθὺς ἀξοντος ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν τὸ 642 στράτευμα καὶ μοναρχίας βεβαίας ἐσομένης. Κράσσος δὲ τοὺς παίδας καὶ τὰ χρήματα λαβὼν ὑπεξῆλθεν, εἰτε δεῖσας ἀληθῶς, εἰτε μᾶλλον, ὡς ἔδοκεν, πίστιν ἀπολείπων τῇ διαβολῇ καὶ τὸν 2 φθόνον ποιῶν τραχύτερον. εὐθὺς οὖν ἐπιβίας Ἰταλίας ὁ Πομπήιος καὶ συναγαγὼν εἰς ἐκκλησίαν τοὺς στρατιώτας καὶ τὰ πρέποντα διαλεχθεῖσας καὶ φιλοφρονησάμενος, ἐκέλευσε διαλύσσαι κατὰ πόλιν ἐκάστους καὶ πρέπεσθαι πρὸς τὰ οἰκεῖα, μεμημένους αὕτης ἐπὶ τὸν θρίαμβον αὐτῶ συνελθεῖν. οὕτω δὲ τῆς στρατιάς σκεδασθείσης καὶ πυθανομένων ἀπόν-3 τῶν πράγμα συνεβηθα θαυμαστῶν. ὁρῶσαι γὰρ αἱ πόλεις Πομπήίου Μάγνων ἄνοπλοι καὶ μετ' ὅλιγων τῶν συνήθων ὡστερ ἐξ ἀλλης ἀποδημίας διαπορευόμενοι, ἐκχεόμεναι δὲ εὐνοοι καὶ προ-πέμπουσαι μετὰ μείζονος δυνάμεως συγκατήργον εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην, εἰ τι κινεῖν διενείτο καὶ νεατερί-
had played the wanton during his absence. While Pompey was far away, he had treated the report of it with contempt; but when he was nearer Italy and, as it would seem, had examined the charge more at his leisure, he sent her a bill of divorce, although he neither wrote at that time, nor afterwards declared, the grounds on which he put her away; but the reason is stated in Cicero's letters.¹

XLIII. All sorts of stories about Pompey kept travelling to Rome before him, and there was much commotion there, where it was thought that he would straightway lead his army against the city, and that a monarchy would be securely established. Crassus took his children and his money and secretly withdrew, whether it was that he was really afraid, or rather, as seemed likely, because he wished to give credibility to the calumny and make the envious hatred of Pompey more severe. Pompey, accordingly, as soon as he set foot in Italy,² held an assembly of his soldiers, and after he had said what fitted the occasion, and had expressed his gratitude and affection for them, he bade them disperse to their several cities and seek their homes, remembering to come together again for the celebration of his triumph. When the army had been thus disbanded and all the world had learned about it, a wonderful thing happened. When the cities saw Pompey the Great journeying along unarmed and with only a few intimate friends, as though returning from an ordinary sojourn abroad, the people streamed forth to show their good will, and escorting him on his way with a larger force, brought him with them back to Rome, where, had he purposed any revolutionary

¹ Not in any which are extant. In a letter to Atticus (i. 12, 3) Cicero says that Pompey's divorce of Mucia was heartily approved.  
² In 62 B.C.
ζειν τότε, μηδέν εκείνου δεόμενον τοῦ στρατεύματος.

XLIV. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ὁ νόμος οὖκ εἶχα πρὸ τοῦ θριάμβου παρελθεῖν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ἐπεμψεν ἀξίων εἰς τὴν βουλήν ἀναβαλέσθαι τὰς τῶν ὑπάτων ἀρχαιρεσίας, καὶ δούναι ταύτην αὐτῷ τὴν χάριν ὅπως παρῶν Πείσων συναρχαίρησις. 

2 σιάσῃ. Κάτωνος δὲ πρὸς τὴν ἀξίωσιν εὐστάντος οὐκ ἔτυχε τοῦ βουλεύματος. θαυμάσας δὲ τὴν παρρησίαν αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸν τόνον ὁ μόνος ἔχριτο φανερῶς ὑπέρ τῶν δικαίων, ἐπεθύμησεν ἀμῶς γε πως κτῆσασθαι τὸν ἄνδρα· καὶ δυεὶς οὐσῶν ἀδελφοῖς τῷ Κάτωνι τὴν μὲν αὐτὸς ἐβοῦλετο λαβεῖν

3 γυναῖκα, τὴν δὲ τῷ παιδὶ συνοικίσαι. τοῦ δὲ Κάτωνος ὑπιδομένου τὴν πείραν, ὡς διαφθοράν οὖσαν αὐτοῦ τρόπον τινὰ δεκαζομένου διὰ τῆς οἰκείοτητος, ᾧ τῇ ἀδελφῇ καὶ ἡ γυνὴ χαλεπῶς ἔφερον εἰ Πομπηίου Μάγνου ἀποτρίψεται κυδεστήν. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ βουλόμενος ὑπατον ἀποδεῖξαι Πομπηίου Αφράνων ἀργύριον εἰς τὰς φυλὰς ἀνήλισκεν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ, καὶ τούτῳ κατίσχετε εἰς τοὺς

changes at that time, he had no need of the army that he had disbanded.

XLIV. Now, since the law did not permit a commander to enter the city before his triumph, Pompey sent a request to the senate that they should put off the consular elections, asking them to grant him this favour in order that he might personally assist Piso in his candidacy. But Cato opposed the request, and Pompey did not get what he wished. However, Pompey admired Cato's boldness of speech and the firmness which he alone publicly displayed in defence of law and justice, and therefore set his heart on winning him over in some way or other; and since Cato had two nieces, Pompey wished to take one of them to wife himself, and to marry the other to his son. But Cato saw through the design, which he thought aimed at corrupting him and in a manner bribing him by means of marriage alliance, although his sister and his wife were displeased that he should reject Pompey the Great as a family connection. In the meantime, however, wishing to have Afranius made consul, Pompey spent money lavishly on his behalf among the tribes, and the people went down to Pompey's gardens to get it. As a consequence, the matter became notorious and Pompey was in ill repute; the office of consul was highest of all, and he himself had therefore received it as a reward for his successes, and yet he was making this office a thing to be bought by those who were unable to win it by merit. "In these reproaches, however," said Cato to the women, "we must have taken our share, if we had become allied to Pompey." And when they heard this, they agreed that his estimate of the fit and proper was better than theirs.¹

¹ Cf. Cato the Younger, xxx. 1-5.
XLV. Τοῦ δὲ θριάμβου τῷ μεγέθει, καίτερ εἰς ἡμέρας δύο μερισθέντος, ὁ χρόνος οὐκ ἐξήρκεσεν, ἀλλὰ τῶν παρεσκευασμένων πολλὰ τῆς θέας ἐξέπεσεν, ἔτερας ἀποχρώντα πομπῆς ἅξιον καὶ κόσμος εἶναι. γράμμασι δὲ προηγούμενως ἐδη-2 λοῦτο τὰ γένη καθ’ ὅν ἐθριάμβευεν. ἦν δὲ τάδε: Πόντος, Ἀρμενία, Καππαδοκία, Παφλαγονία, Μηδία, Κολχίς, Ἰβηρία, Ἀλβανία, Συρία, Κιλικία, Μесοποταμία, τὰ περὶ Φοινίκην καὶ Παλαιστίνην, ᾿Ιουδαία, ᾿Αραβία; τὸ πειρατικὸν ἀπαν ἐν γῇ καὶ θαλάσσῃ καταπεπολεμημένον. ἐν δὲ τούτων φρούρια μὲν ἡλικία πολὺ ἐλάτ-τονα, πόλεις δὲ οὐ πολὺ τῶν ἐνακοσίων ἀποδέ-ουσαι, πειρατικαὶ δὲ νῆσοι ὀκτακόσιαι, κατοικίαι 3 δὲ πόλεων μᾶς δέουσαι τετταρίκοντα. πρὸς δὲ τούτων ἔφραξε διὰ τῶν γραμμάτων ὁτι πεντακισ-χίλιαι μὲν μυριάδες ἕκ τῶν τελῶν ὑπήρχον, ἕκ δὲ ὅν αὐτὸς προσεκτήσατο τῇ πόλει μυριάδας ὀκτακισχιλίας πεντακοσίας λαμβάνουσιν, ἀνα-φέρεται δὲ εἰς τὸ δημόσιον ταμειοῦν ἐν ἐνομίσματι καὶ κατασκευαῖς ἄργυρίου καὶ χρυσίου δισμύρια τάλαντα, πάρεξ τῶν εἰς τοὺς στρατιώτας δεδο-μένων, ὅν ὁ τούλιχστον αἱρών κατὰ λόγον 4 δραχμᾶς εἰκῆ ἥπερ χιλίας πεντακοσίας. αἰχμά-λωτοι δὲ ἐπομπεύθησαν, ἀνευ τῶν ἄρχηπερατῶν, νῦν Τιγράνου τοῦ Ἀρμενίου μετὰ γυναικῶς καὶ θυγατρός, αὐτοῦ τε Τιγράνου τοῦ βασιλέως γυνὴ ᾿Ιωσίμη, καὶ βασιλεὺς ᾿Ιουδαίων Ἀριστόβουλος, Μιθριδάτου δὲ ἀδελφῆ καὶ πέντε τέκνα, καὶ Σκυθίδες γυναῖκες, ᾿Αλβανῶν δὲ καὶ ᾿Ιβηρῶν 643 ὀμηροὶ καὶ τοῦ Κομμαγηνῶν βασιλέως, καὶ τρό-παια πάμπολλα καὶ ταῖς μάχαις ἰσάριθμα
XLV. His triumph had such a magnitude that, although it was distributed over two days, still the time would not suffice, but much of what had been prepared could not find a place in the spectacle, enough to dignify and adorn another triumphal procession. Inscriptions borne in advance of the procession indicated the nations over which he triumphed. These were: Pontus, Armenia, Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, Media, Colchis, Iberia, Albania, Syria, Cilicia, Mesopotamia, Phoenicia and Palestine, Judaea, Arabia, and all the power of the pirates by sea and land which had been overthrown. Among these peoples no less than a thousand strongholds had been captured, according to the inscriptions, and cities not much under nine hundred in number, besides eight hundred piratical ships, while thirty-nine cities had been founded. In addition to all this the inscriptions set forth that whereas the public revenues from taxes had been fifty million drachmas, they were receiving from the additions which Pompey had made to the city's power eighty-five million, and that he was bringing into the public treasury in coined money and vessels of gold and silver twenty thousand talents, apart from the money which had been given to his soldiers, of whom the one whose share was the smallest had received fifteen hundred drachmas. The captives led in triumph, besides the chief pirates, were the son of Tigranes the Armenian with his wife and daughter, Zosime, a wife of King Tigranes himself, Aristobulus, king of the Jews, a sister and five children of Mithridates, Scythian women, and hostages given by the Iberians, by the Albanians, and by the king of Commagene; there were also very many trophies, equal in number to all the battles in which Pompey
πάσαις ἃς ἢ αὐτὸς ἢ διὰ τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐνίκησε. 5 μεγίστου δὲ ύπήρχε πρὸς δόξαι καὶ μηδενὶ τῶν πώποτε 'Ῥωμαίων γεγονός, ὅτι τὸν τρίτον θρί- αμβον ἀπὸ τῆς τρίτης ἠπείρου κατήγαγεν. ἐπεὶ τρίς γε καὶ πρότερον ἦσαν ἔτεροι τεθριαμβευκότες· ἐκεῖνος δὲ τὸν μὲν πρῶτον ἐκ Λιβύης, τὸν δὲ δεύ- τερον ἐξ Εὐρώπης, τούτων δὲ τὸν τελευταίον ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσίας εἰσαγαγών τρόπον τυχ ἡν ὁικομε- νὴν ἐδόκει τοῖς τρισὶν υπῆχθαι θριάμβοις.

XLVI. Ἡλεκία δὲ τότε ἦν, ὡς μὲν οἱ κατὰ πάντα τῷ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ παραβάλλοντες αὐτὸν καὶ προσβιβάζοντες ἠξιούσι, νεώτερος τῶν τριά- κοντα καὶ τεττάρων ἔτων, ἀληθεία δὲ τοῖς τετταράκοντα προσῆγεν, ὡς ὅνητο γ' ἀν ἐνταῦθα τοῦ βίου παυσάμενος, ἄχρι οὗ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου τύχην ἐσχεν· ὁ δὲ ἐπέκεινα χρόνος αὐτῷ τὰς μὲν εὐτυχίας ἤνεγκεν ἐπιφθόνους, ἀνισχέτους δὲ τὰς 2 δυστυχίας. ἦν γὰρ ἐκ προσηκόντων αὐτὸς ἐκτί- σατο δύναμιν ἐν τῇ πόλει, ταύτῃ χρόμενος ύπὲρ ἄλλων οὐ δικαίως, ὡςον ἐκεῖνοι ἰσχύος προσε- τίθει τῆς ἑαυτοῦ δόξης ἀφαιρῶν, ἐλαθε ρώμη καὶ μηγεθεί τῆς αὐτοῦ δυνάμεως καταλυθεῖς. καὶ καθάπερ τὰ καρτερώτατα μέρη καὶ χωρία τῶν πόλεων, ὅταν δέξηται πολεμίους, ἐκεῖνοι προστίθησι την αὐτῶν ἰσχύν, οὕτως διὰ τῆς Πομπηίου δυνάμεως Καίσαρ ἐξαρθεῖς ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν, ὃ κατὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἰσχύσε, τούτων ἀνέ- τρεψε καὶ κατέβαλεν. ἐπράξθη δὲ οὕτως.

3 Δεύκολλον, ὡς ἐπανήλθεν ἐξ Ἀσίας ὑπὸ Πομ
had been victorious either in person or in the persons of his lieutenants. But that which most enhanced his glory and had never been the lot of any Roman before, was that he celebrated his third triumph over the third continent. For others before him had celebrated three triumphs; but he celebrated his first over Libya, his second over Europe, and this his last over Asia, so that he seemed in a way to have included the whole world in his three triumphs.

XLVI. His age at this time, as those insist who compare him in all points to Alexander and force the parallel, was less than thirty-four years, though in fact he was nearly forty. How happy would it have been for him if he had ended his life at this point, up to which he enjoyed the good fortune of Alexander! For succeeding time brought him only success that made him odious, and failure that was irreparable. That political power which he had won by his own legitimate efforts, this he used in the interests of others illegally, thus weakening his own reputation in proportion as he strengthened them, so that before he was aware of it he was ruined by the very vigour and magnitude of his own power. And just as the strongest parts of a city’s defences, when they are captured by an enemy, impart to him their own inherent strength, so it was by Pompey's power and influence that Caesar was raised up against the city, and Caesar overthrew and cast down the very man by whose aid he had waxed strong against the rest. And this was the way it came about.

When Lucullus came back from Asia, where he

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1 In 61 B.C., when this triumph was celebrated, Pompey was in his forty-sixth year.
πηλον περιβρισμένος, αὐτίκα τε λαμπρῶς ἡ 
σύγκλητος ἐδέξατο, καὶ μᾶλλον ἔτι Πομπηίου 
παραγενομένου κολούουσα τὴν δόξαν ἧγειρεν ἐπὶ 
τὴν πολιτείαν. οὗ δὲ τάλλα μὲν ἀμβλύς ἦν ἡ 
δη καὶ κατέψυκτο τὸ πρακτικόν, ἣδονῇ σχολής καὶ 
ταῖς περὶ τὸν πλούτον διατριβαῖς ἐαυτὸν ἐνδεδώ-
κώς, ἐπὶ δὲ Πομπηίου εὐθὺς ἀίξας καὶ λαβόμενος 
ἐντὸν ἄυτον περὶ τε τῶν διατάξεων ἂς ἐλυσεν 
ἐκράτει, καὶ πλέον εἶχεν ἐν τῇ βουλῇ συναγωγι-
4 ξομένου Κάτωνος. ἐκπίπτων δὲ καὶ περιωθούμενος 
ὁ Πομπηίος ἤναγκάζετο δημαρχοῦσι προσφεύγειν 
καὶ προσαρτᾶσθαι μειρακίοις· διὸν οὐ βδελυρώτατος 
καὶ θρασύτατος Κλώδιος ἀναλαβὼν αὐτὸν ὑπέρ-
ριψε τῷ δήμῳ, καὶ παρ’ ἀξίαν κυλινδούμενον ἐν 
ἄγορᾷ ἔχων καὶ περιφέρων ἔχριτο τῶν πρὸς χάριν 
ὀχλοι καὶ κολακείαι γραφομένων καὶ λεγομένων 
5 βεβαιωτῇ, καὶ προσέτα μισθῶν ἦτε, ὥστερ οὐ 
κατασχύνων, ἀλλὰ εὐεργετῶν, διὸν ὑστερον ἠλάβη 
παρὰ Πομπηίου, προέστατι Κικέρωνα, φίλων ὤντα 
καὶ πλείστα δὴ πεπολιτευμένον ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ. 
κινδυνεύοντι γὰρ αὐτῶ καὶ δειμένῳ βοηθείας 
οὐδὲ εἰς ὤψιν προῆλθεν, ἀλλὰ τοῖς ἴκουσιν 
ἀποκλείσας τὴν αὔλειον ἐτέραις θύραις ὥχετο 
ἀπιῶν. Κικέρων δὲ φοβηθεῖς τὴν κρίσιν ὑπεξ-
ήλθε τῆς Ἄρώμης.

1 Cf. chapter xxxi. 1.
had been outrageously treated by Pompey, the senate at once gave him a splendid reception, and after Pompey’s arrival, wishing to obstruct that leader’s reputation, it urged Lucullus all the more to take part in public life. In other matters Lucullus was already dulled and chilled past all efficiency, having given himself over to the pleasures of ease and the enjoyment of his wealth; but he sprang at once upon Pompey and by a vigorous attack won a victory over him in the matter of those ordinances of his own which Pompey had annulled, and carried the day in the senate with the support of Cato. Thus worsted and hard pressed, Pompey was forced to fly for refuge to popular tribunes and attach himself to young adventurers. Among these the boldest and vilest was Clodius, who took him up and threw him down under the feet of the people, and keeping him ignobly rolled about in the dust of the forum, and dragging him to and fro there, he used him for the confirmation of what was said and proposed to gratify and flatter the people. He even went so far as to ask a reward for his services from Pompey, as if he were helping him instead of disgracing him, and this reward he subsequently got in the betrayal of Cicero, who was Pompey’s friend and had done him more political favours than any one else. For when Cicero was in danger of condemnation and begged his aid, Pompey would not even see him, but shut his front door upon those who came in Cicero’s behalf, and slipped away by another. Cicero, therefore, fearing the result of his trial, withdrew secretly from Rome.

2 Having been impeached for illegally putting Lentulus and Cethegus to death, he went into voluntary exile in 58 B.C. See the Cicero, chapters xxx. and xxxi.
XLVII. Τότε δὲ Καίσαρ ἐλθὼν ἀπὸ στρατείας ἤψατο πολιτεύματος δ’ πλείστην μὲν αὐτῷ χάριν ἐν τῷ παρόντι καὶ δύναμιν εἰσαύθις ἤγεικε, μέγιστα δὲ Πομπήιον ἐβλαψε καὶ τὴν πόλιν. ὑπατείαν μὲν γὰρ μετήει πρώτην ὁρῶν δὲ ὦτι Κράσσου πρὸς Πομπήιον διαφερομένου θατέρῳ προσθέμενος ἐχθρῷ χρῆσεται τῷ ἐτέρῳ, τρέπεται πρὸς διαλλαγὰς ἀμφοῖν, πράγμα καλὸν μὲν ἄλλος καὶ πολιτικὸν, αἰτία δὲ φαύλη καὶ μετὰ 2 δευνότητος ὑπ’ ἐκείνου συντεθὲν ἐπιβούλως. ὡ γὰρ ὀσπερ ἐν σκάφει τὰς ἀποκλίσεις ἐπανυσώσα τῆς πόλεως ἱσχὺς εἰς ἐν συνελθοῦσα καὶ γενομένη μία τὴν πάντα πράγματα καταστασιάσασαν καὶ καταβαλοῦσαν ἀνανταγώνιστον ῥοπὴν ἐποίησεν. ὦ γοῦν Κάτων τοὺς λέγοντας ὑπὸ τῆς ὑστερον γενομένης πρὸς Καίσαρα Πομπήιος διαφορὰς ἀνατραπῆναι τὴν πόλιν ἁμαρτάνειν ἔλεγεν αἰτίων. 3 μένους τὸ τελευταῖον οὐ γὰρ τὴν στάσιν οὐδὲ τὴν ἐχθρῶν, ἄλλα τὴν σύστασιν καὶ τὴν ὁμόνοιαν αὐτῶν τῇ πόλει κακῶν πρὸτον γενέσθαι καὶ μέγιστον. ἦρεθι μὲν γὰρ ὑπατος Καίσαρ· εὐθὺς δὲ θεραπεύων τῶν ἀπορον καὶ πένητα κατοικίας πόλεως καὶ νομᾶς ἄγρων ἐγραφεν, ἐκβαινὼν τὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀξίωμα καὶ τρόπον τινὰ δημαρχίαν 4 τὴν ὑπατείαν καθιστάς. ἐραντιουμένου δὲ τῶν συνάρχοντος αὐτῶ Βύβλου, καὶ Κάτωνος ἐρρω- μενέστατα τῷ Βύβλω παρεσκευασμένου βοήθειν, προσαγῶν ο ὁ Καίσαρ ἐπὶ τοῦ βῆματος Πομπήιον ἐμφανῆ καὶ προσαγορεύσας ἤρώτησεν εἰ τοὺς

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XLVII. At this time Caesar had returned from his province and had inaugurated a policy which brought him the greatest favour for the present and power for the future, but proved most injurious to Pompey and the city. He was a candidate for his first consulship, and seeing that, while Crassus and Pompey were at variance, if he attached himself to the one he would make an enemy of the other, he sought to reconcile them with one another, —a thing which was honourable in itself and conducive to the public good, but he undertook it for an unworthy reason and with all the cleverness of an intriguer. For those opposing forces which, as in a vessel, prevented the city from rocking to and fro, were united into one, thereby giving to faction an irresistible momentum that overpowered and overthrew everything. At all events, Cato, when men said that the state had been overturned by the quarrel which afterwards arose between Caesar and Pompey, declared that they wrongly laid the blame on what had merely happened last; for it was not their discord nor yet their enmity, but their concord and harmony which was the first and greatest evil to befall the city. Caesar was, indeed, chosen consul; but he at once paid his court to the indigent and pauper classes by proposing measures for the founding of cities and the distribution of lands, thereby lowering the dignity of his office and making the consulate a kind of tribunate. And when he was opposed by his colleague Bibulus, and Cato stood ready to support Bibulus with all his might, Caesar brought Pompey on the rostra before the people, and asked him in so many words

1 He returned from Spain in 60 B.C. See the Caesar, chapters xiii. and xiv.
νόμους ἐπαινοής τοῦ δὲ συμφήσαντος, "Οὐκοῦν," εἶπεν, "ἀν τις τοὺς νόμους βιαίζηται, εἰς τὸν 5 δήμον ἀφίξῃ βοηθῶν;" "Πάνυ μὲν οὖν," ἐφη ὁ Πομπήιος, "ἀφίξομαι, πρὸς τοὺς ἀπειλοῦντας τὰ ἐξίφη μετὰ ἔξιφος καὶ θυρεόν κομίζων." τούτῳ Πομπήιος οὐδὲν οὔτε εἰπεῖν οὔτε ποιῆσαι μέχρι τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης φορτικώτερον ἐδοξεῖν, ὡστε καὶ τοὺς φίλους ἀπολογείσθαι φάσκοντας ἐκ-
φυγεῖν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ καρπῷ τὸ ρῆμα. τοῖς μέντοι μετὰ ταύτα πραττομένους φανερὸς ἦν ἢδη παντά-
πασιν ἐαυτὸν τῷ Καίσαρι χρίσασθαι παραδεδω-
6 κώς. Ἰουλίαν γὰρ τὴν Καίσαρος θυγατέρα, 
Καίπεριοι καθωμολογημένην καὶ γαμεῖσθαι μέλ-
λουσαν ὀλύγων ἡμερῶν, οὕδενός ἂν προσδοκή-
σαντος ἐγνημε Πομπήιος, μείλυγμα Καίπεριοι τῆς 
ὄργῆς τὴν ἐαυτοῦ θυγατέρα κατανέεσαν, Φαῦστῳ 
τῷ παιδὶ Σύλλα πρότερον ἐγγεγυμνήσθην. αὐτὸς 
δὲ Καίσαρ ἐγνημε Καλπουρνιάν τὴν Πείσωνος. 
XLVIII. �'.$

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whether he approved the proposed laws: and when Pompey said he did, "Then," said Caesar, "in case any resistance should be made to the laws, will you come to the aid of the people?" "Yes, indeed," said Pompey, "I will come, bringing, against those who threaten swords, both sword and buckler." Never up to that day had Pompey said or done anything more vulgar and arrogant, as it was thought, so that even his friends apologized for him and said the words must have escaped him on the spur of the moment. However, by his subsequent acts he made it clear that he had now wholly given himself up to do Caesar's bidding. For to everybody's surprise he married Julia, the daughter of Caesar, although she was betrothed to Caepio and was going to be married to him within a few days; and to appease the wrath of Caepio, Pompey promised him his own daughter in marriage, although she was already engaged to Faustus the son of Sulla. Caesar himself married Calpurnia, the daughter of Piso.

XLVIII. After this, Pompey filled the city with soldiers and carried everything with a high hand. As Bibulus the eonsul was going down into the forum with Lueullus and Cato, the crowd fell upon him and broke the fasces of his lictors, and somebody threw a basket of ordure all over the head of Bibulus himself, and two of the tribunes who were escorting him were wounded. When they had thus cleared the forum of their opponents, they passed the law concerning the distribution of lands; and the people, caught by this bait, became tame at once in their hands, and ready to support any project, not meddling at all, but silently voting for what was proposed to them. Accordingly, Pompey got those enactments of his ratified which Lueullus contested;
δὲν Λεύκολλος ἦριξε, Καίσαρι δὲ τὴν ἐντὸς "Ἀλ-
πεων καὶ τὴν ἑκτὸς ἔχειν Γαλατίαν καὶ Ἰλλυρίους
εἰς πενταετίαν καὶ τέσσαρα τάγματα τέλεια
στρατιωτῶν, ὑπάτους δὲ εἰς τὸ μέλλον εἶναι
Πείσωνα τῶν Καίσαρος πενθερὸν καὶ Γαβρίων,
ἀνδρὰ τῶν Πομπηίου κολάκων ὑπερφυέστατον.

4 Πραττομένων δὲ τούτων Βύβλος μὲν εἰς τὴν
οἰκίαν κατακλεισάμενος ὀκτὼ μηνῶν οὐ προῆλθεν
ὑπατεύων, ἀλλ’ ἐξέπεμπε διαγράμματα βλασφη-
μίας ἀμφοῖν ἔχοντα καὶ κατηγορίας, Κάτων δὲ
ὡσπερ ἐπίτυνοι καὶ φοιβόληπτος ἐν τῇ βουλῇ
τὰ μέλλοντα τῇ πόλει καὶ τὸν Πομπηίῳ προη-
γόρευε, Λεύκολλος δὲ ἀπειπῶν ἰσυχίαν ἣνεν ὡς
οὐκέτι πρὸς πολιτείαν ὥραιος· ὅτε δὴ καὶ Πομ-
πηίος ἐφη, γέροντι τὸ τρυφῶν ὑψώτερον εἶναι

5 τοῦ πολιτεύσθαι. ταχὺ μέντοι καὶ αὐτὸς ἐμά-
λάσσετο τῷ τῆς κόρης ἔρωτι καὶ προσέχειν
ἐκείνῃ τὰ πολλὰ καὶ συνδιημέρευεν ἐν ἀγροῖς
καὶ κήποις, ἣμέλει δὲ τῶν κατ’ ἀγορὰν πραττο-
μένων, ὡστε καὶ Κλώδιον αὐτοῦ καταφρονήσας
δημαρχοῦντα τότε καὶ θρασυτάτων ἄφασθαι

6 πραγμάτων. ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἐξέβαλε Κικέρωνα, καὶ
Κάτωνα προφάσει στρατηγίας εἰς Κύπρον ἀπέ
πεμψε, Καίσαρος εἰς Γαλατίαν ἐξεληλακότος,
αὐτῶ δὲ προσέχοντα τὸν δῆμον ἑώρα πάντα
πραίττοντι καὶ πολιτευομένῳ πρὸς χάριν, εὐθὺς
ἐπεχείρει τῶν Πομπηίου διατάξεων ἐνίας ἀναιρεῖν,
καὶ Τιγράνην τὸν αἰχμάλωτον ἀφαρπάσας εἰς
σὺν αὐτῶ, καὶ τὸς φίλοις δίκας ἐπῆγε, πείραν

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Caesar received the two Gauls and Illyricum for five years, together with four complete legions; and it was decided that the consuls for the ensuing year should be Piso, the father-in-law of Caesar, and Gabinius, who was the most extravagant of Pompey's flatterers.

While this was going on, Bibulus shut himself up in his house and for the eight months remaining of his consulship did not appear in public, but issued edicts which were full of accusations and slanders against Pompey and Caesar; Cato, as though inspired and possessed by a spirit of prophecy, foretold in the senate what the future would bring to the city and to Pompey; while Lucullus renounced the struggle and led a life of ease, on the plea that he was past the age for political affairs; whereat Pompey remarked that for an old man luxurious living was more unseasonable than political activity. However, Pompey himself also soon gave way weakly to his passion for his young wife, devoted himself for the most part to her, spent his time with her in villas and gardens, and neglected what was going on in the forum, so that even Clodius, who was then a tribune of the people, despised him and engaged in most daring measures. For after he had driven Cicero into banishment, and sent Cato off to Cyprus under pretence of giving him military command, and Caesar was gone off to Gaul, and when he saw that the people were devoted to him because all his political measures were undertaken to please them, he straightway attempted to repeal some of the arrangements which Pompey had made; he took away his prisoner, Tigranes, and kept him about his own person; and he prosecuted some of his friends,

1 58 B.C.
ἐν ἐκείνοις τῆς Πομπηίου λαμβάνων δυνάμεως.

7 τέλος δὲ, προελθόντος αὐτοῦ πρὸς τινα δίκην, ἔχων ύφ᾽ αὐτῷ πλήθος ἁνθρώπων ἁσελγείας καὶ ὀλυγωρίας μεστὸν αὐτὸς μὲν εἰς ἐπιφανῆ τόπον καταστάσει ἐρωτήματα τοιαῦτα προῆβαλλε: "Τίς ἐστιν αὐτοκράτωρ ἀκόλαστος; τίς ἄνὴρ ἄνδρα ξητεῖ; τίς ἐνὶ δακτύλῳ κνᾶται τὴν κεφαλήν;" οἱ δὲ, ὡσπερ χόρος εἰς ἀμοιβαῖα συγκεκριμένος, ἐκείνου τῇ τὴν θήβηνυ παρασείων ἐφ᾽ ἐκάστῳ μέγα βοῶντες ἀπεκρίναντο: "Πομπῆιος.

XLIX. Ἡνία μὲν οὖν καὶ ταῦτα Πομπῆίου ἀνήθη τοῦ κακῶς ἄκουειν οὖντα καὶ μάχης τοιαύτης ἀπειρον ἤχθετο δὲ μᾶλλον αἰσθανόμενος τὴν 

βουλήν ἐπιχαίρουσαν αὐτῷ προπηλακιζομένῳ καὶ

2 διδόντι δίκην τῆς Κικέρωνος προδοσίας. ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ πληγάς ἐν ἁγορᾷ μέχρι τραυμάτων συνέβη γενέσθαι, καὶ Κλωδίου τις οὐκέτης παραδυνόμενος ἐν ὁχλῷ διὰ τῶν περιεστώτων πρὸς τὸν Πομπῆιον ἥλεγχθη ξίφος ἔχειν, ταῦτα ποιούμενος πρόφασιν, ἄλλωσ δὲ τοῦ Κλωδίου τὴν ἁσέλγειαν καὶ τὰς ἐκασφημίας δεδιώς, οὐκέτι προῆλθεν εἰς ἁγορᾶν ὅσον ἐκεῖνος ἠχεῖ χρώμων, ἄλλ' οἷκουρὼν διετέλει καὶ σκεπτόμενος μετὰ τῶν φίλων ὅπως ἄν ἔξα- 

κέσαιτο τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τῶν ἀρίστων τῆς πρὸς 

3 αὐτοῦ ὄργην. Κουλλέων μὲν οὖν κελεύοντο τῇν Ἰουλίαν ἀφεῖναι καὶ μεταβαλέσθαι πρὸς τὴν σύγκλητον ἀπὸ τῆς Καίσαρος φιλίας οὐ προσ- 

έσχε, τοῖς δὲ Κικέρωνα καταγαγεῖν ἡξιοῦσι, ἀνδρὰ καὶ Κλωδίω τολμεῖστατον καὶ τῇ βουλῇ προσφιλέστατον, ἐπείσθη καὶ προαγαγὼν τῶν

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making a test of the power of Pompey by his proceedings against them. And finally, when Pompey appeared at a public trial, Clodius, having at his beck and call a rabble of the lowest and most arrogant rustics, stationed himself in a conspicuous place and put to them such questions as these: "Who is a licentious imperator?" "What man seeks for a man?" "Who scratches his head with one finger?" And they, like a chorus trained in responsive song, as he shook his toga, would answer each question by shouting out "Pompey."

XLIX. Of course this also was annoying to Pompey, who was not accustomed to vilification and was inexperienced in this sort of warfare; but he was more distressed when he perceived that the senate was delighted to see him insulted and paying a penalty for his betrayal of Cicero. When, however, it had come to blows and even wounds in the forum, and a servant of Clodius, stealing along through the crowd of bystanders towards Pompey, was found to have a sword in his hand, Pompey made this his excuse, although he was also afraid of the insolent abuse of Clodius, and came no more into the forum as long as Clodius was tribune, but kept himself continually at home, where he was ever debating with his friends how he might appease the anger of the senate and the nobility against him. To Culleo, however, who urged him to divorce Julia and exchange the friendship of Caesar for that of the senate, he would not listen, but he yielded to the arguments of those who thought he ought to bring Cicero back, who was the greatest enemy of Clodius and most beloved in the senate, and he escorted

1 The trial of Milo, in 56 B.C. Cf. Dio Cassius, xxxix. 19.
In 57 B.C. the law made Pompey Praefectus Annonae for five years.

1

2
Cicero's brother, who was a petitioner for his return, with a large force into the forum, where, though some were wounded and some killed, he nevertheless got the better of Clodius. And when Cicero returned to the city by virtue of the law then passed, he immediately reconciled Pompey to the senate, and by his advocacy of the corn law he in a manner once more made Pompey master of all the land and sea in Roman possession. For under his direction were placed harbours, trading-places, distributions of crops,—in a word, navigation and agriculture. Clodius alleged that the law had not been proposed on account of the scarcity of grain, but the scarcity of grain had arisen in order that the law might be proposed, a law whereby the power of Pompey, which was withering away, as it were, in consequence of his failing spirits, might be rekindled again and recovered in a new office. But others declare that this was a device of the consul Spinther, whose aim was to confine Pompey in a higher office, in order that he himself might be sent out to aid King Ptolemy. However, Canidius, as tribune of the people, brought in a law providing that Pompey, without an army, and with two lictors only, should go out as a meditator between the king and the people of Alexandria. Pompey was thought to regard the law with no disfavour, but the senate rejected it, on the plausible pretence that it feared for his safety. Besides, writings were to be found scattered about the forum and near the senate-house, stating that it was Ptolemy's wish to have Pompey given to him as a commander instead of Spinther. And Timagenes actually says that Ptolemy left home

3 Ptolemy had taken refuge from his dissatisfied subjects in Rome, and wished to be restored. Cf. Dio Cassius, xxxix. 12-17. He is referred to again in chapter lxxvi. 5.
πλούσις ἀνάγκης ἀπελθεῖν φήσι, καὶ καταλιπεῖν Ἀγαμπτοῦν ὕπο Θεοφάνους πεισθέντα πράττοντος Πομπηίων χρηματισμοῦς καὶ στρατηγίας καινῆς ὑπόθεσιν. ἀλλὰ τούτῳ μὲν οἷς οὕτως ἡ Θεοφάνους μοχθηρίᾳ πιθανῶν ὡς ἀπιστοῦν ἡ Πομπηίου ποιεῖ φύσις, οὐκ ἔχουσα κακόθενες οὐδέ ἀνελεύθερον οὕτω τὸ φιλότιμον.

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2 "Πλεῖν ἀνάγκη, ζην οὐκ ἀνάγκη," τοιαύτῃ δὲ τὸλμη καὶ προθυμία χρώμενος μετὰ τύχης ἀγαθῆς εὐνέπλησε σίτου τὰ ἐμπόρια καὶ πλοίων τὴν θάλασσαν, ὡστε καὶ τοῖς ἐκτὸς ἀνθρώποις ἐπαρκέσαι τὴν περιοικίαν ἑκείνης τῆς παρασκευῆς, καὶ γενέσθαι καθάπερ ἐκ πηγῆς ἀφθονον ἀπορροήν εἰς πάντας.

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2 αὐτὸς μὲν γὰρ ὡς σῶμα τὴν στρατιωτικὴν δύναμιν περικείμενος, οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῖς Βαρβάροις, ἀλλ' ὡσπερ ἐν θῆραις καὶ κυνηγεσίοις τοῖς πρὸς ἐκεῖνους ἀγώσι γυμνάζων, διεπόνει, καὶ κατεσκεύαζεν ἁμαχόν καὶ φοβεράν, χρυσὸν δὲ καὶ ἀργυρὸν καὶ
without sufficient reason and under no necessity, and that his abandonment of Egypt was owing to the persuasions of Theophanes, who was aiming to give Pompey profitable occupation in the holding of a new command. But this is not made credible by the baseness of Theophanes as much as it is made incredible by the nature of Pompey, in which ambition was not of such a mean and base order.

L. Having thus been set over the administration and management of the grain trade, Pompey sent out his agents and friends in various directions, while he himself sailed to Sicily, Sardinia and Africa, and collected grain. When he was about to set sail with it, there was a violent storm at sea, and the ship-captains hesitated to put out; but he led the way on board and ordered them to weigh anchor, crying with a loud voice: "To sail is necessary; to live is not." By this exercise of zeal and courage attended by good fortune, he filled the sea with ships and the markets with grain, so that the excess of what he had provided sufficed also for foreign peoples, and there was an abundant overflow, as from a spring, for all.

LI. Meanwhile, his Gallic wars raised Caesar to greatness; and though he was thought to be very far removed from Rome, and to be occupied with Belgae, Suevi, and Britanni, he secretly and cleverly contrived to thwart Pompey's designs in the heart of the city and in the most important matters. For he himself, with his military force clothing him as the body does the soul, was carefully training it, not against the Barbarians merely, nay, he used its combats with these only to give it exercise, as if in hunting and the chase,—and was making it invincible and terrible; but all the while he was
PLUTARCH'S LIVES

tάλλα λάφυρα καὶ τὸν ἄλλον πλοῦτον τὸν ἐκ πολέμων τοσούτων περιγυμνομένον εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἀποστέλλων, καὶ διαπειρῶν ταῖς δωροδοκίαις καὶ συγχρημάτων ἀγορανύμοις καὶ στρατηγοῖς καὶ ὑπάτοις καὶ γυναιξίν αὐτῶν, ὁκειοῦτο πολλοῦς·

3 ὃστε ὑπερβαλόντος αὐτοῦ τὰς "Ἀλπεῖς καὶ δια-
χειμάζοντος ἐν Λούκῃ, τῶν μὲν ἄλλων ἄνδρῶν καὶ γυναικῶν ἀμιλλωμένων καὶ φερομένων πολὺ πλήθος γενέσθαι, συγκλητικοὺς δὲ διακοσίους, ἐν οἷς καὶ Πομπήίος ἦν καὶ Κράσσος, ἀνθυπάτων δὲ καὶ στρατηγῶν ἐκατόν εἴκοσι ῥάβδους ἔπτι
taῖς Καῖσαρος θύραις ὀφθήματι. τοὺς μὲν οὖν ἄλ-
λους ἀπαντας ἐμπλήσας ἐλπίδων καὶ χρημάτων ἀπέστελλε, Κράσσῳ δὲ καὶ Πομπήίῳ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐγένοντο συνθήκαι, μετιέναι μὲν ὑπατείας ἐκεῖ-
νους καὶ Καῖσαρα συλλαμβάνειν αὐτοῖς, πέμπον-
τα τῶν στρατιωτῶν συχνοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν ψήφον, ἐπάν δὲ αἱρεθῶσι τάχιστα, πράττειν μὲν ἐαυτοῖς ἐπαρ-
χιῶν καὶ στρατοπέδων ἡγεμονίας, Καῖσαρι δὲ τὰς
5 σοῦσας βεβαιοῦν εἰς ἄλλην πενταετίαν. ἐπὶ τού-
τοις ἐξενεχθεῖσιν εἰς τοὺς πολλοὺς χαλεπῶς ἐφερον οἱ πρῶτοι· καὶ Μαρκελλίνος ἐν τῷ δῆμῳ καταστὰς ἀμφότερον ἔναντίων ἡρωτησεν εἰ μεταίσιν ὑπατείαν. καὶ τῶν πολλῶν ἀποκρινασθαι κελ-
eυόντων, πρῶτος Πομπήίος εἶπεν ὡς τάχα μὲν ἂν μετέλθου, τάχα δὲ οὐκ ἂν μετέλθου. Κράσσος δὲ πολιτικώτερον ὄντω γὰρ ἐφθ πρᾶξειν ὁποτέρως
6 ἂν οὐσίαι τῷ κοινῷ συνοίσειν. ἐπιφυσιομένου δὲ
POMPEY, li. 2-6

sending back to Rome gold and silver and the other spoils and the rest of the wealth which came to him in abundance from his numerous wars, and by tempting people with his bribes, and contributing to the expenses of aediles, praetors, consuls, and their wives, he was winning many to his side. Therefore when he crossed the Alps and spent the winter in Luca, a great crowd of ordinary men and women gathered there in eager haste to see him, while two hundred men of senatorial rank, among whom were Pompey and Crassus, and a hundred and twenty fasces of proconsuls and praetors were seen at Caesar’s door. Accordingly, he filled all the rest with hopes and loaded them with money, and sent them away; but between himself, Pompey, and Crassus the following compact was made: these two were to stand for the consulship, and Caesar was to assist their candidacy by sending large numbers of his soldiers home to vote for them; as soon as they were elected, they were to secure for themselves commands of provinces and armies, and to confirm Caesar’s present provinces to him for another term of five years. When all this was publicly known, it gave displeasure to the chief men of the state, and Marcellinus rose in the assembly and asked Pompey and Crassus to their faces whether they were going to be candidates for the consulship. As the majority of the people bade them answer, Pompey did so first, and said that perhaps he would be a candidate, and perhaps he would not; but Crassus gave a more politic answer, for he said he would take whichever course he thought would be for the advantage of the common wealth. And when Marcellinus persisted in his

1 This was in 56 b.c. Cf. the Cesar, chapter xxi.
2 Cf. the Crassus, xv. 1 f.
Πομπηίος Μαρκελλίνου καὶ σφοδρῶς λέγειν δοκούντος, ὁ Πομπηίος ἐφὶ πάντων ἀδικώτατον εἶναι τὸν Μαρκελλίνον, διὶ χάριν οὐκ ἔχει λόγιος μὲν ἐξ ἀφώνου δι' αὐτῶν, ἐμετικὸς δὲ ἐκ πεινατικοῦ γενόμενος.

Ι.Π. Οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τῶν ἀλλων ἀποστάντων τοῦ παραγγέλλειν ὑπατείαν, Δεύκιον Δομέτιον Κάτων ἐπείσε καὶ παρεθάρρυνε μὴ ἀπειπεῖν· οὐ γὰρ ὑπὲρ ἀρχῆς, ἀλλὰ ὑπὲρ ἐλευθερίας εἶναι τὸν ἀγώνα πρὸς τοὺς τυράννους. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Πομπηίου φοβηθέντες τὸν τόν τοῦ Κάτωνος, μὴ τὴν ΒΟΥΛΗΝ ἔχων ἀπασαν ἀποσπάσῃ καὶ μεταβάλῃ τοῦ δήμου τὸ ὑγιαίνει, οὐκ εἰςασαν εἰς ἀγορὰν κατελθεῖν τὸν Δομέτιον, ἀλλὰ ἐπιπέμψαντες ἐνόπλους ἀνδρας ἀπεκτείναν μὲν τὸν προηγούμενον λυχνισφόρον, ἐπέταντο δὲ τοὺς ἀλλους· ἔσχατος δὲ Κάτων ἀνεχωρήση, τρωθεὶς τὸν δεξιόν πῆχυν ἀμυνόμενος πρὸ τοῦ Δομέτιον.

Τοιαύτη δὲ ὁδὸ παρελθόντες ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν οὔδὲ τάλλα κοσμιώτερον ἐπράττον. ἀλλὰ πρῶτον μὲν τὸν Κάτωνα τοῦ δήμου στρατηγὸν αἴρουμεν καὶ τὴν ψήφου ἐπιφέροντος, Πομπηίος ἔλυσε τὴν ἐκκλησίαν οἰωνοὺς αἰτίωμενος, αὕτη δὲ Κάτωνος Βατίνου ἀνηγόρευσαν, ἀργυρῷ τὰς 3 φυλὰς διαφθείρατες. ἐπειτα νόμους διὰ Τρεβωνίου δημαρχοῦντος εἰσεφερὼν, Καίσαρι μὲν, ὡσπερ ὠμολόγητο, δευτέραν ἐπιμετροῦντας πενταετίαν, Κράσσῳ δὲ Συρίαν καὶ τὴν ἐπὶ Πάρθους στρατείαν διδόντας, αὐτῷ δὲ Πομπηίῳ Λιβύην ἀπασαν καὶ Ἰβηριαν ἐκατέραν καὶ τέσσαρα τάγματα στρατιωτῶν, διὸ ἐπέχρησε δύο Καίσαρι 4 δεισθέντι πρὸς τὸν ἐν Γαλατίᾳ πόλεμον. ἀλλὰ Κράσσῳ μὲν ἑξῆλθεν εἰς τὴν ἐπαρχίαν ἀπαλ-
attack upon Pompey and was thought to be making a strong speech, Pompey remarked that Marcellinus was of all men most unjust, since he was not grateful to him for making him eloquent instead of speechless, and full to vomiting instead of famished.

LIII. However, though all the rest declined to be candidates for the consulship, Cato encouraged and persuaded Lucius Domitius not to desist, for the struggle with the tyrants, he said, was not for office, but for liberty. But Pompey and his partisans, seeing the firmness of Cato, and fearing lest, having all the senate with him, he should draw away and pervert the sound minded among the people, would not suffer Domitius to go down into the forum, but sent armed men and slew the link-bearer who was leading his company, and put the rest to flight; Cato was the last to retire, after being wounded in the right arm while he was fighting to defend Domitius.

By such a path they made their way into the office they sought, nor even then did they behave more decently. But first of all, while the people were casting their votes for the election of Cato to the praetorship, Pompey dissolved the assembly, alleging an inauspicious omen, and after corrupting the tribes with money, they proclaimed Vatinius praetor instead of Cato. Then, by means of Trebonius, a tribune, they introduced laws which, according to the agreement, continued his provinces to Caesar for a second term of five years, gave Crassus Syria and the expedition against the Parthians, and to Pompey himself the whole of Africa, both Spain, and four legions; of these he lent two to Caesar, at his request, for the war in Gaul. But although Crassus went out to his province at the expiration of
λαγείς τῆς ὑπατείας, Πομπηίος δὲ τὸ θέατρον ἀναδείξας ἀγώνας ἤγε χρυσικοῦς καὶ μουσικοὺς ἐπὶ τῇ καθιερώσει, καὶ θηρῶν ἁμίλλας ἐν ὀσὶς πεντακόσιοι λέοντες ἀνηρέθησαν, ἐπὶ πᾶσι δὲ τὴν ἐλεφαντομαχίαν, ἐκπληκτικῶτατον θέαμα, παρέσχεν.

Λ.Π. 'Επὶ τούτως δὲ θαυμαστωθείς καὶ ἀγαπηθείς, αὐθίς οὐκ ἐλάττωνα φθόνον ἐσχεν, ὅτι πρεσβευταίς φίλοις παραδόσω τὰ στρατεύματα καὶ τὰς ἑπαρχίας, αὐτὸς ἐν τοῖς περὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἧβητηρίους, μετίων ἀλλοτε ἄλλαχόσε, μετὰ τῆς γυναικὸς διήγεν, εἴπε ἔρων αὐθίς, εἴπε ἔρωσαν οὐχ ὑπομένων ἀπολλεπνεῖν καὶ γὰρ καὶ τοῦτο
2 λέγεται. καὶ περιβούητον ἢν τῆς κόρης τὸ φίλανδρον, οὐ καθ' ὤραν ποθοῦσης τὸν Πομπηίον, ἀλλ' αὐτῶν ἐοικεν ἢ τε σωφροσύνη τοῦ ἀνδρός εἶναι μόνην γυνόσκοντος τὴν γεγαμημένην, ἢ τε σεμνότης οὐκ ἄκρατον, ἀλλ' εὐχαριστ ἔχουσα τὴν ὁμιλίαν καὶ μάλιστα γυναικὸν ἀγωγὸν, εἴ δεὶ μηδὲ Φλώραν ἀλὸναι τὴν ἔταιραν ψευδομαρτυριῶν. ἐν δ' οὖν ἀγορανομικοῖς ἀρχαιρεσίοις εἰς χειρὰς τινων ἐλθόντων καὶ φονευθέντων περὶ αὐτῶν οὐκ ὡλίγων ἀναπληθείς αἰματός ἁλαξῆ τὰ ἵμάτια. πολλοῦ δὲ θορύβου καὶ δρόμου προς τὴν οἰκίαν γενομένων τῶν κομιζόντων τὰ ἱμάτια θεραπότων, ἔτυχε μὲν ἡ κόρη κύουσα, θεασαμένη δὲ καθημαγμένη τὴν τῆβενην ἐξέλιπτε καὶ μόλις ἀνήρεγκεν, ἐκ δὲ τῆς παραχῆς ἐκείνης καὶ τοῦ 4 πάθους ἀπήμιβλωσεν. οὗθεν οὐδὲ οἱ μάλιστα μεμφόμενοι τὴν πρὸς Καίσαρα Πομπηίου φίλιαν ήτιῶντο τὸν ἐρωτα τῆς γυναικὸς. αὐθίς μέντοι κυήσασα καὶ τεκούσα θῆλυ παϊδίων ἐκ τῶν

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his consulship, Pompey opened his theatre and held gymnastic and musical contests at its dedication, and furnished combats of wild beasts in which five hundred lions were killed, and above all, an elephant fight, a most terrifying spectacle.

LIII. All this won him admiration and affection; but on the other hand he incurred a corresponding displeasure, because he handed over his provinces and his armies to legates who were his friends, while he himself spent his time with his wife among the pleasure-places of Italy, going from one to another, either because he loved her, or because she loved him so that he could not bear to leave her; for this reason too is given. Indeed, the fondness of the young woman for her husband was notorious, although the mature age of Pompey did not invite such devotion. The reason for it, however, seems to have lain in the chaste restraint of her husband, who knew only his wedded wife, and in the dignity of his manners, which were not severe, but full of grace, and especially attractive to women, as even Flora the courtesan may be allowed to testify. It once happened that at an election of aediles people came to blows, and many were killed in the vicinity of Pompey and he was covered with their blood, so that he changed his garments. His servants carried these garments to his house with much confusion and haste, and his young wife, who chanced to be with child, at sight of the blood-stained toga, fainted away and with difficulty regained her senses, and in consequence of the shock and her sufferings, miscarried. Thus it came to pass that even those who found most fault with Pompey's friendship for Caesar could not blame him for the love he bore his wife. However, she conceived again and gave birth to a

1 In 54 B.C.
οὐδὲν ἐπεξήγησε, καὶ τὸ παιδίον οὐ πολλὰς ἴμέρας ἐπεξήγησε. παρεσκευασμένου δὲ τοῦ Πομπηίου τὸ σῶμα θάπτειν ἐν Ἀλβανῷ, βιαισάμενος ὁ δῆμος εἰς τὸ Ἀρειον πεδίον κατήνευσεν, ἀικτιῶ τῆς κόρης μᾶλλον ἡ Πομπηία καὶ Καίσαρι
5 χαριζόμενος. αὐτῶν δὲ ἐκεῖνων μεῖζον ἐδόκει μέρος ἀπόντι Καίσαρι νέμειν ὁ δῆμος ἡ Πομπηία παρόντι τῆς τιμῆς. εὐθὺς γὰρ ἐκύμαινεν ἡ πόλις, καὶ πάντα τὰ πράγματα σαλών εἶχε καὶ λόγους διαστατικοὺς, ὡς ἡ πρὸτερον παρακαλύπτουσα μᾶλλον ἡ κατεύρησα τῶν ἀνδρῶν τὴν φιλαρχίαν
6 οἰκείοτης ἀνηρρηταί. μετ' οὐ πολὺ δὲ καὶ Κράσσους ἐν Πάρθοις ἀπολωλὼς ἡγγέλλετο· καὶ τοῦτο κῶλυμα ὡν μέγα τοῦ συμπεσεῖν τὸν ἐμφύλιον πόλεμον ἑκατοδῶν ἐγεγόνει· δεδιότες γὰρ ἐκεῖνον ἀμφότεροι τοῖς πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἁμῶς γε πώς ἐνέμενον δικαίος. ἐπεί δὲ ἀνείλεν ἡ τύχη τοῦ ἑφεδρον τοῦ ἀγώνος, εὐθὺς ἦν εἰπεῖν τὸ κωμικόν, ὥς

άτερος πρὸς τὸν ἑτερον ὕπαλείφεται τῷ χειρε θ' ὑποκοινίζεται.

7 οὕτως ἡ τύχη μικρὸν ἐστὶ πρὸς τὴν φύσιν. οὐ γὰρ ἀποπίμπλησιν αὐτῆς τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν, ὅποιν τοσοῦτον βάθος ἡγεμονίας καὶ μέγεθος εὐρυχωρίας δυνῶ ἀνδρῶν οὐκ ἐπέσχεν, ἀλλ' ἄκουοντες καὶ ἀναγινώσκοντες ὅτι "τριχθὰ δὲ πάντα δέδασται" τοῖς θεοῖς, "ἐκαστος δ' ἐμμορε τιμῆς,"

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female child, but died from the pains of travail, and
the child survived her only a few days. Pompey
made preparations to bury her body at his Alban
villa, but the people took it by force and carried it
down to the Campus Martius for burial, more out of
pity for the young woman than as a favour to
Pompey and Caesar. But of these two, it was thought
that the people gave a larger share of the honour
to Caesar, who was absent, than to Pompey, who
was present. For the city became at once a tossing
sea, and everywhere surging tumult and discordant
speeches prevailed, since the marriage alliance which
had hitherto veiled rather than restrained the am-
bition of the two men was now at an end. After a
short time, too, tidings came that Crassus had lost
his life in Parthia, and so what had been a great
hindrance to the breaking out of civil war was re-
moved; for through fear of him both Pompey and
Caesar had somehow or other continued to treat
one another fairly. But when fortune had removed
the third champion who waited to compete with the
victor in their struggle, at once the comic poet’s
words were apt, and

"each wrestler against the other
Anoints himself with oil and smears his hands
with dust." 1

So slight a thing is fortune when compared with
human nature; for she cannot satisfy its desires,
since all that extent of empire and magnitude of
wide-stretching domain could not suffice for two
men. They had heard and read that the gods 2
"divided the universe into three parts, and each
got his share of power," and yet they did not think

2 Zeus, Poseidon, and Pluto; Iliad, xv. 189.
εαυτοίς οὐκ ἐνόμιζον ἀρκεῖν δυσὶν οὐσὶ τῇ Ῥω-

μαίων ἀρχῆν.

LIV. Καίτοι Πομπήιος εἶπε ποτε δημηγορῶν

ὅτι πᾶσαν ἀρχήν λάβοι πρότερον ἢ προσεδόκησε

καὶ κατάθοιτο θάττων ἢ προσεδοκίθη. καὶ νῦν

Δία μαρτυροῦσας εἰχεν ἀεὶ τὰς διαλύσεις τῶν

στρατοπέδων. τότε δὲ τὸν Καίσαρα δοκῶν οὐ

προῆσεθαι τὴν δύναμιν ἐξήτει ταῖς πολιτικαῖς

ἀρχαῖς ἄχυρος εἶναι πρὸς αὐτοῖν, ἄλλο δὲ οὔθεν

ἐνεωτέριζεν, οὔδε ἔβούλετο δοκεῖν ἀπιστεῖν, ἀλλ' 2

ὑπερορῶν μᾶλλον καὶ καταφρονεῖν. ἔπει δὲ τὰς

ἀρχὰς οὐ κατὰ γνώμην ἐῷρα βραβευομένας,

dεκαζομένων τῶν πολιτῶν, ἀναρχίαν ἐν τῇ πόλει

περιείδε γενομένην καὶ λόγος εὐθὺς ἔχωρει πολὺς

ὑπὲρ δικτάτορος. ὃν πρῶτος ἐις μέσον ἐξενεγκεὶν

ἐτόλμησε Δουκίλλιος ὁ δήμαρχος, τῶν δήμων

παρανών ἐλέσθαι δικτάτορα Πομπήιον. ἐπι-

λαβομένου δὲ Κάτωνος οὐτος μὲν ἐκινδύνευσε

τὴν δημαρχίαν ἀποβαλεῖν, ὑπὲρ δὲ Πομπήιον

πολλοὶ τῶν φίλων ἀπελογοῦντο παριόντες ὡς ὅπε

δεομένου τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐκείνης οὐδὲ βουλομένου.

3 Κάτωνος δὲ Πομπήιον ἐπαινεσάντω καὶ προ-

τρεψαμένου τῆς εὐκοσμίας ἐπιμεληθῆναι, τότε

μὲν αἰδέσθεις ἐπεμελήθη, καὶ κατεστάθησαν

ὑπατοὶ Δομέτιος καὶ Μεσσάλας, ὕστερον δὲ πάλιν

ἀναρχίας γινομένης καὶ πλειώνων ῥήθη τῶν περὶ

tοῦ δικτάτορος λόγων ἐγειρόντων ἵπταμότερον,

φοβηθέντες οἱ περὶ Κάτωνα μὴ βιασθῶσιν,

ἐγνωσαν ἀρχὴν τίνα τῷ Πομπήιῳ προέμενοι

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the Roman dominion enough for themselves, who were but two.

LIV. Still, Pompey once said in addressing the people that he had received every office earlier than he had expected, and had laid it down more quickly than others had expected. And in truth his disbanding of his armies was a perpetual witness to the truth of his words. But at this time he thought that Caesar was not going to dismiss his forces, and therefore sought to make himself strong against him by means of magistracies in the city. Beyond this, however, he attempted no revolutionary changes, nor did he wish to be thought to distrust Caesar, but rather to neglect and despise him. But when he saw that the magistracies were not bestowed according to his wishes, because the citizens were bribed, he suffered an anarchy to arise in the city; and forthwith there was prevalent much talk in favour of a dictator, which Lucilius the popular tribune first ventured to make public, when he advised the people to elect Pompey dictator. But Cato attacked him, and Lucilius came near losing his tribunate, and many of Pompey's friends came forward in defence of him, declaring that he neither asked nor desired that office. And when Cato applauded Pompey and urged him to devote himself to the cause of law and order, for the time being he did so, out of shame, and Domitius and Messala were installed in the consulship; but afterwards an anarchy arose again, and more people now agitated the question of a dictatorship more boldly. Therefore Cato and his party, fearing lest they should be overborne, determined to allow Pompey a certain

1 That is, no consuls were elected.
2 In 53 B.C., seven months after the regular time.
νόμιμον ἀποτρέψαι τῆς ἀκράτου καὶ τυραννικῆς

4 ἐκείνης. καὶ Βύσβος ἑχθρὸς δόν Πομπήιον πρῶτος ἀπεφήματο γνώμην ἐν συγκλήτῳ Πομπῆιον μόνον ἐλέσθαι ὑπατον. ἢ γὰρ ἀπαλλαγήσεσθαι τῆς παρούσης τῆς πόλεως ἀκοσμίας, ἢ δουλεύσειν τῷ κρατίστῳ. φανέντος δὲ παραδόξου τοῦ λόγου διὰ τὸν εἰσόντα, Κάτων ἀναστὰς καὶ παρασχὼν δόκησιν ὡς ἀντιλέξοι, γενομένης σιωπῆς εἰπε τὴν προκειμένην γνώμην αὐτὸς μὲν ὁ μὴν ἐνεγκειν, εἰσενεγκειμένη δὲ υφ’ ἔτερου πείθεσθαι κελεύειν, πάσαν μὲν ἀρχὴν μᾶλλον αἱρούμενος ἀναρχίας, Πομπῆιον δὲ μηδένα βέλτιον ἀρξεῖν

5 ἐν παραχαῖς τηλικαύταις νομίζον. δεξαμένης δὲ τῆς Βουλῆς, καὶ ψηφισμένης ὡς ὑπατος ἀναθεὶς ὁ Πομπῆιος ἀρχή μόνος, εἰ δὲ αὐτὸς συνάρχοντος δεηθεῖ, μὴ θάπτων δυοίν μηνοὶν δοκιμίαν ἐλοῖτο, κατασταθεῖς οὕτως καὶ ἀποδειχθεῖς διὰ Σουλπικίου μεσοβασιλέως ὑπατος ἵππαξέτῳ φιλοφρόνος τὸν Κάτωνα, πολλῆν ὀμολογών χάριν ἔχειν καὶ παρακαλῶν γίνεσθαι

6 σύμβουλον ἰδίᾳ τῆς ἀρχῆς. Κάτων δὲ χάριν μὲν ἔχειν αὐτῷ τὸν Πομπῆιον οὐκ ἦξίον. δὲ ἔκεινον γὰρ ὁμίλημεν οὐκ ἔστειν, διὰ δὲ τὴν πόλιν ἐσεθαι δὲ σύμβουλος ἰδίᾳ παρακαλούμενος, ἔαν δὲ μὴ παρακαλῆται, δημοσίᾳ φράσειν τὸ φαινόμενον. τοιοῦτος μὲν οὗν Κάτων ἐν πᾶσι.
legalized office, and so to divert him from the unmixed tyranny of a dictatorship. Consequently, Bibulus, who was an enemy of Pompey, was first to propose in the senate that Pompey be chosen sole consul; for thus, he said, the city would either be set free from the prevailing disorder, or would become the slave of its strongest man. The proposal seemed strange, considering the man who made it; but Cato rose, leading everybody to think that he was going to speak against it, and when silence was made, said that he himself would not have introduced the proposed measure, but that since it had been introduced by another, he urged its adoption, because he preferred any government whatever to no government at all, and thought that no one would govern better than Pompey in a time of such disorder. The senate accepted the measure, and decreed that Pompey, if elected consul, should govern alone, but that if he himself desired a colleague, he might choose whom he thought fit after two months had fully expired. Having in this way been made consul and so declared by Sulpicius, the Interrex, Pompey addressed himself in a friendly manner to Cato, acknowledging that he was much indebted to him, and inviting him to give advice in a private capacity on the conduct of the government. But Cato would not admit that Pompey was indebted to him, declaring that none of his words had been spoken in the interests of Pompey, but in the interests of the city; and that he would give him advice in a private capacity if he were invited, and in case he should not be invited, would publicly make known his opinion. Such, indeed, was Cato in everything.

2 One who held supreme power in the absence of regularly elected consuls.
LV. Πομπήιος δὲ παρελθὼν εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἐγγίζει Κορυνηλίαν θυγατέρα Μετέλλου Σκητίωνος, ὅποι παρθένων, ἀλλὰ χήραν ἀπολελειμμένην νεωστὶ Ποπλίου τοῦ Κράσσου παιδός, ὃς συνώκησεν ἐκ παρθενίας, ἐν Πάρθοις τεθνηκότος. ἔνθιν δὲ τῇ κόρῃ πολλὰ φίλτρα δίχα τῶν ἀφ’ ὀρασ. καὶ γὰρ περὶ γράμματα καλῶς ἦσκητο καὶ περὶ λύραν καὶ γεωμετρίαν, καὶ λόγων φιλοσόφων εἶθιστο

2 χρησίμως ἀκούειν. καὶ προσῆν τούτοις ἰθὸς ἀηδίας καὶ περιεργίας καθαροῦ, ἃ δὴ νέας προστρίβεται γυναιξί τὰ τοιαῦτα μαθήματα. πατὴρ δὲ καὶ γένους ἔνεκα καὶ δόξης ἀμεμπτός. ἀλλ’ ὁμως τοῦ γάμου τοῖς μὲν οὐκ ἤρεσκε τὸ μὴ καθ’ ἡλικίαν νῦφ γὰρ αὐτοῦ συνοικεῖν ὄραν εἴχεν ἦ

3 Κορυνηλία μᾶλλον οἳ δὲ κομψότεροι τὸ τῆς πόλεως ἡγούντο παρεωρακέναι τὸν Πομπήιον ἐν τύχαις οὕσης, ὅν ἐκεῖνον ἰατρὸν ἠρήται καὶ μόνῳ παραδέδωκεν αὐτὴν ὁ δὲ στεφανοῦται καὶ θύει γάμους, αὐτὴν τὴν ὑπατείαν ὀφείλων ἡγεῖσθαι συμφοράν, οὐκ ἂν οὕτω παρανόμως δοθέοισαν 649

4 εὐφυχούσης τῆς πατρίδος. ἐπεῖ δὲ ταῖς δίκαιας τῶν δωροδοκίων καὶ δεκασμῶν ἐπιστάσας, καὶ νόμους γράφας καθ’ οὓς αἱ κρίσεις ἐγίνοντο, τὰ μὲν ἄλλα σεμνῶς ἐβράβευε καὶ καθαρῶς, ἀσφιλαίαν ἀμα καὶ κόσμων καὶ ἡσυχίαν αὐτοῦ προσκαθημένου μεθ’ ὀπλῶν τοῖς δικαστηρίοις παρέχων, Σκητίωνος δὲ τοῦ πενθεροῦ κρινομένου, μεταπεμψάμενος οἴκαδε τούς ἐξήκοντα καὶ τριακοσίους δικαστὰς ἐνέτυχε βοηθεῖν, ὁ δὲ κατήγορος ἀπέστη τῆς δίκης ἴδων τὸν Σκητίωνα προσπεμπόμενον 260
LV. Pompey now entered the city, and married Cornelia, a daughter of Metellus Scipio. She was not a virgin, but had lately been left a widow by Publius, the son of Crassus, whose virgin bride she had been before his death in Parthia. The young woman had many charms apart from her youthful beauty. She was well versed in literature, in playing the lyre, and in geometry, and had been accustomed to listen to philosophical discourses with profit. In addition to this, she had a nature which was free from that unpleasant officiousness which such accomplishments are apt to impart to young women; and her father's lineage and reputation were above reproach. Nevertheless, the marriage was displeasing to some on account of the disparity in years; for Cornelia's youth made her a fitter match for a son of Pompey. Those, too, who were more critical, considered that Pompey was neglectful of the unhappy condition of the city, which had chosen him as her physician and put herself in his sole charge; whereas he was deck ing himself with garlands and celebrating nuptials, though he ought to have regarded his very consulship as a calamity, since it would not have been given him in such an illegal manner had his country been prosperous. Moreover, although he presided over the suits for corruption and bribery, and introduced laws for the conduct of the trials, and in all other cases acted as arbiter with dignity and fairness, making the court-rooms safe, orderly, and quiet by his presence there with an armed force, still, when Scipio, his father-in-law, was put on trial, he summoned the three hundred and sixty jurors to his house and solicited their support, and the prosecutor abandoned the case when he saw Scipio conducted from the
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 ἐξ ἀγορᾶς ύπὸ τῶν δικαστῶν, πάλιν οὖν ἦκονε 5 κακῶς, ἐτι δὲ μᾶλλον ὅτι λύσας νόμῳ τοὺς γνωμένους περὶ τῶν κρινομένων ἑπαίνους, αὐτὸς εἰσῆλθε Πλάγκον ἑπαίνεσθαιμενος. καὶ Κάτων (ἔτυχε γὰρ κρίνων) ἐπισχόμενος τὰ ὅτα ταῖς χερσίν οὐκ ἐφ’ καλῶς ἔχειν αὐτὸ παρὰ τὸν νόμον ἄκοινει τῶν ἑπαίνων. οθεν ὁ μὲν Κάτων ἀπεβλήθη πρὸ τὸν φέρειν τὴν ψήφου, εἶλω δὲ ταῖς ἄλλαις ὁ Πλάγκος σὺν αἰσχύνῃ τοῦ Πομπηίου. καὶ γὰρ ὀλίγαις ύστερον ἡμέραις Ῥηάος, ἀνήρ ὑπατικός, δίκην φεύγων καὶ παραβυλάξας τὸν Πομπηίου ἐπὶ δεῖπνου ἀπίοντα λελουμένον, ἴκετεν τῶν γονάτων λαβόμενον. ὁ δὲ παρήλθεν ύπεροπτικὸς εἰπὼν διαφθείρειν τὸ δεῖπνον αὐτὸν, ἀλλο δὲ μηδὲν περαίνειν. οὔτως οὖν ἁνίσσος εἶναι 7 δοκῶν αἵτις εἴχε. τὰ δ’ ἄλλα καλῶς ἀπαντα κατέστησεν εἰς τάξιν, καὶ προσείλετο συνάρχοντα τὸν πενθερόν εἰς τοὺς ὑπολοίπους πέντε μῆνας. ἐψηφίσθη δὲ αὐτῷ τὰς ἑπαρχίας ἐχειν εἰς ἅλλην τετραετίαν, καὶ χίλια τάλαντα λαμβάνειν καθ’ ἐκαστὸν ἐνιαυτὸν, ἀφ’ ὧν θρέψει καὶ διοικήσει τὸ στρατιωτικὸν.

I.VI. Οἱ δὲ Καίσαρος φίλοι ταῦτην ἀρχὴν λαβόντες ἡξίουν τινὰ γενέσθαι καὶ Καίσαρος λόγου, ἀγωνιζομένου τοσοῦτος ἀγώνας ὑπὲρ τῆς ἢγεμονίας: ἡ γὰρ ὑπατείας ἡξίων εἰναι τυχεῖν ἐτέρας, ἡ προσλαβεῖν τῇ στρατείᾳ χρόνον, ἐν ὦ τῶν πεπουμένων οὐκ ἄλλος ἐπελθὼν ἀφαίρησεν τὴν δύσαν, ἀλλ’ αὐτὸς ἄρξει καὶ τιμήσεται 2 καθ’ ἥσυχιαν ὁ κατεργασάμενος. οὕσης δὲ περὶ
forum by the jurors. Once more, therefore, Pompey was in ill repute, and this was still further increased because, although he had put a stop by law to encomiums on persons under trial, he himself came into court to pronounce an encomium on Plancus. Cato, who happened to be one of the jurors, clapped his hands to his ears and said it was not right for him, contrary to the law, to listen to encomiums. Cato was therefore set aside before he could cast his vote, but Plancus was convicted by the other votes, to the disgrace of Pompey. For, a few days afterwards, Hypsaecus, a man of consular dignity, who was under prosecution, lay in wait for Pompey as he was returning from his bath for supper, clasped his knees, and supplicated his favour; but Pompey passed along contemptuously, telling him that, except for spoiling his supper, he was accomplishing nothing. In this way he got the reputation of being partial, and was blamed for it. Everything else, however, he succeeded in bringing into good order, and chose his father-in-law as his colleague for the remaining five months of the year. It was also decreed that he should retain his provinces for another four years, and receive a thousand talents yearly, out of which he was to feed and maintain his soldiers.

LVI. But the friends of Caesar took occasion from this to demand that some consideration be shewn for Caesar also, who was waging so many contests in behalf of the Roman supremacy; they said he deserved either another consulship, or the prolongation of his command, so that no one else might succeed to his labours and rob him of the glory of them, but that the one who had performed them might himself continue in power and enjoy his honours undisturbed. A debate arose on these matters, during
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toúτων ἀμήλλης, ὡς δὴ παραίτομενος ύπερ τοῦ Καίσαρος ἐπ' εὐνοίᾳ τὸν φθόνον ὁ Πομπήιος ἔφη 
γράμματα Καίσαρος ἐξειν βουλομένου λαβεῖν 
διάδοχον καὶ παύσασθαι τῆς στρατείας; ὑπατείας 
μέντοι καὶ μὴ παρόντες καλῶς ἔχειν αἰτῆσιν 

3 ὑπερτείναι. πρὸς ταῦτα ένισταμένων τῶν περὶ 
Κάτων καὶ κελεύοντων ἰδιώτην γενόμενον καὶ 
τὰ ὅπλα καταθέμενον εὐρίσκεσθαι τι παρὰ τῶν 
pολιτῶν ἀγαθῶν, οὐκ ἐξερίσασι, ἀλλ' οἴον ἠπήθη 
ὁ Πομπήιος ὑποπτος ἦν μᾶλλον ὄν ἐφρόνει περὶ 
Καίσαρος. ἔπεμψε δὲ καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις ἀπαιτῶν 
ἂς ἔχρησεν αὐτῷ, τὰ Παρθικὰ ποιούμενος πρό-
φασιν. ὁ δὲ, καῖπερ εἰδὼς ἐφ' ὅις ἀπητείτο τοὺς 
στρατιώτας, ἀπέπεμψε καλῶς δωρησάμενος.

LVII. Ἐκ τούτου δὲ Πομπήιος ἐν Νεαπόλει 
νοσήσας ἐπισφαλῶς ἀνέρρωσε, Πραξιγόρου δὲ 
πείσαντος τοὺς Νεαπολίτας ἔθυσαν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ 
σωτηρία. μιμουμένων δὲ τούτων τῶν προσοικών 
καὶ τοῦ πράγματος ὑπὸ περιούντος τὴν 'Ἰταλίαν 
πᾶσαν, καὶ μικρὰ καὶ μεγάλη πόλις ἐφ' ἡμέρας 

2 πολλὰς εὐφραταζε. τοὺς δὲ ἀπαιτῶντας πανταχό-
θεν υδείς ἔχωρει τόπος, ἀλλὰ ὀδοὶ τε κατεπί-
πλαντο καὶ κόμαι καὶ λιμένες εὔχομενεν καὶ 
θυόντων. πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ στεφανοφοροῦντες ύπὸ 
λαμπάδων ἐδέχοντο καὶ παρέπεμπον ἀνθοβολού-
μενον, ὡστε τὴν κομίδην αὐτοῦ καὶ πορείαν 

3 θέαμα κάλλιστον εἶναι καὶ λαμπρότατον. οὐ-
δενὸς μέντοι τούτο λέγεται τῶν ἀπεργασαμένων
which Pompey, giving the impression that it was goodwill towards Caesar that led him to deprecate the odium in which Caesar stood, said he had letters from Caesar wherein he expressed a wish to have a successor and be relieved of his command; he thought it right, however, that he should be permitted to stand for the consulship even in his absence. Opposition to this was made by Cato and his party, who urged that Caesar must lay down his arms and become a private citizen before he could obtain any favour from his fellow-citizens; and since Pompey made no contention, but as it were accepted defeat, there was more suspicion about his sentiments towards Caesar. He also sent and asked back the troops which he had lent him,¹ making the Parthian war his pretext for doing so. And although Caesar knew the real reasons for asking back the soldiers, he sent them home with generous gifts.

LVII. After this Pompey had a dangerous illness at Naples,² but recovered from it, and on the advice of Praxagoras the Neapolitans offered sacrifices of thanksgiving for his preservation. Their example was followed by the neighbouring peoples, and so the thing made its way throughout all Italy, and every city, small and great, held festival for many days. No place could contain those who came to greet him from all quarters, but roads and villages and ports were filled with sacrificing and feasting throngs. Many also with garlands on their heads and lighted torches in their hands welcomed and escorted him on his way, pelting him with flowers, so that his progress and return to Rome was a most beautiful and splendid sight. And yet this is said to have done more than anything else to bring about

¹ Cf. chapter lii. 3. ² In 50 B.C.
τον πόλεμον αιτίων ἐλαττών γενέσθαι. φρονήμα
gὰρ εἰσῆλθεν ὑπεραίρον ἁμα τῷ μεγέθει τῆς
χαρὰς τούς ἀπὸ τῶν πραγμάτων λογισμοῦ· καὶ
tὴν εἰς ἄσφαλές ἢ εἰ τὰ εὐτυχήματα καὶ τὰς
πράξεις αυτοῦ θεμένην εὐλάβειαν πρόεμενος εἰς
ἀκρατον ἐξέπεσε θράσος καὶ πειρηφόνησιν τῆς
Καίσαρος δυνάμεως, ὡς οὕτε ὀπλῶν ἐπ' αὐτῶν
οὕτε τινὸς ἐργοδοὺς πραγματείας δεηθόμενος,
ἄλλα πολὺ ὧδον καθαίρησων ἡ πρότερον ἡπξησε
τὸν ἀνδρα. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις Ἄπτιος ἀφίκετο
κομίζων ἐκ Γαλατίας ἦν ἔχρησε Πομπήιος
Καίσαρι στρατιάν καὶ πολλὰ μὲν ἐξεφλαύριζε
τὰς ἐκεῖ πράξεις καὶ λόγους ἐξέφερε βλασφήμους
περὶ Καίσαρος, αὐτὸν δὲ Πομπήιον ἀπείρως ἔχειν
ἐλεγε τῆς αὐτοῦ δυνάμεως καὶ δόξης, ἐέτεροι
ὀπλοὶ πρὸς Καίσαρα φραγνύμενοι, δυν αὐτοῖς
κατεργάσεται τοῖς ἐκείνου στρατεύμασιν, ὡτι
πρῶτον ὄφθη· τοσοῦτον καὶ μίσους πρὸς Καίσαρα
καὶ πόθου πρὸς Πομπήιον ἐνυπάρχειν αὐτοῖς.

5 οὕτω δ' οὖν ὁ Πομπήιος ἐπῆρθη, καὶ τοιαύτης
καὶ τοσαύτης οἰκογορίας διὰ τὸ θαρρεῖν ἐγένετο
μεστος ὡστε καὶ τῶν δεδίοτων τῶν πόλεμο
κατεγέλα, καὶ τοὺς λέγοντας ἀν ἐλαύνῃ Καίσαρ
ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν, οὐχ ὀραν δυνάμεις αὐς αὐτοῦ ἀμνοὐνται, μειδίων τῷ προσώπῳ καὶ διακεχυμένον
ἀμελεῖν ἐκέλευσεν "Οποιον γὰρ ἀν," ἐφη, "τῆς
Ἰταλίας ἐγὼ κρούσῳ τῷ πολι τὴν γῆν, ἀναδύ-
σονται καὶ πεξικαὶ καὶ ἱππικαὶ δυνάμεις."

LVIII. Ἡδὴ δὲ καὶ Καίσαρ ἐπεφύτευτο τοῖς
πράγμασιν ἐφρωμενέστεροι, αὐτὸς μὲν οὐκέτι
μακρὰν τῆς Ἰταλίας ὑπαίρον, εἰς δὲ τὴν πόλιν
ἀεὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀποστέλλων ἀρχαιρεσια-
the war. For while the public rejoicing was so great, a spirit of arrogance came upon Pompey, which went beyond the calculations based upon facts, and, throwing to the winds that caution which had thus far always given security to his successful achievements, he indulged himself in unlimited confidence and contempt for Caesar's power, feeling that he would need neither an armed force to oppose him nor any irksome labour of preparation, but that he would pull him down much more easily than he had raised him up. Besides this, Appius came, bringing from Gaul the troops which Pompey had lent Caesar. He said much to belittle Caesar's achievements there, and gave out scandalous stories about Caesar. He also said that Pompey knew not his own power and reputation if he surrounded himself with other troops against Caesar, for he could put down Caesar with Caesar's own soldiers as soon as he appeared on the scene, so great was their hatred of Caesar and their warm affection for Pompey. In this way, then, Pompey was elated, and his confidence filled him with so great a contempt for his adversary that he mocked at those who were afraid of the war; and when some said that if Caesar should march upon the city, they did not see any forces with which to defend it from him, with a smiling countenance and calm mien he bade them be in no concern; "For," said he, "in whatever part of Italy I stamp upon the ground, there will spring up armies of foot and horse."

LVIII. And now, too, Caesar devoted himself to public affairs with greater vigour. He no longer kept himself far away from Italy, was always sending his soldiers back to the city to take part in the elections, and by means of his money was
σοντας, χρήματι δε πολλοὺς ὑποκουρῶν καὶ
dιαφθείρων ἀρχοντας· ὅν καὶ Παῦλος ἦν ὁ
ὑπατος ἐπὶ χίλιοι καὶ πεντακοσίων ταλάντων
μεταβαλόμενος, καὶ Κουρίων ὁ δήμαρχος ἄμηχα-
νων πλήθει δανείων ἐλευθερωθεὶς ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ, καὶ
Μάρκος Ἀντώνιος διὰ φιλίαν Κουρίωνος ὄν
2 ὁφελείτο μετέχων. ἐλέχθη μὲν ὅτι τῶν ἀφιγμένων τις ἀπὸ Καίσαρος ταξιαρχῶν ἐστῶς
παρὰ τὸ βουλευτήριον, καὶ πυθόμενος ὡς οὐ
δίδωσιν ἡ βουλὴ Καίσαρι χρόνον τῆς ἀρχῆς,
εἰπεν ἐπικρούων τῇ χειρὶ τὸ ξίφος, "Ἄλλα τούτο
dώσει· καὶ τὰ πραττόμενα καὶ τὰ παρασκευα-
ζόμενα ταύτην εἰχε τὴν διάνοιαν.
3 Αἱ μέντοι Κουρίωνος ἀξιώσεις καὶ παρακλή-
σεις ὑπὲρ Καίσαρος ἐφαίνοντο δημοτικῶτεραι.
δυεῖν γὰρ ἥξιον θάτερον, ἡ καὶ Πομπηίου ἀπαι-
tεῖν ἡ μηδὲ Καίσαρος ἀφαιρεῖσθαι τὸ στρατιω-
tικὸν· ἡ γὰρ ἴδιωτας γενομένους ἐπὶ τοῖς δικαίοις
ἡ μένοντας ἀντιπάλους ἐφ’ οἷς ἔχουσιν ἀτρεμή-
σεις· ὁ δὲ τῶν ἔτερον ἀσθενῆ ποιῶν ἦν φοβεῖται
4 δύναμιν διπλασιάζει. πρὸς ταῦτα Μαρκέλλου
τοῦ ὑπάτου λιχτὴν ἀποκαλοῦντος τὸν Καίσαρα,
καὶ ψηφίζονται πολέμιον κελεύοντος εἰ μὴ κατα-
θήσεται τὰ ὁπλα, Κουρίων ὁμως ἵσχυε μετὰ
Ἀντωνίου καὶ Πείσωνος ἐξελέγξαι τὴν σύγκλητον.
ἐκέλευσε γὰρ μεταστήναι τοὺς Καίσαρα μόνων
tὰ ὁπλα καταθέσθαι κελεύοντας, Πομπηίου δὲ
5 ἀρχεῖν· καὶ μετέστησαν οἱ πλείους. αὕτης δὲ
μεταστήναι κελεύσαντος ὥσοις ἄμφοτέρους ἄρε-
secretly working upon many of the magistrates and corrupting them. Among these was Paulus the consul, who was won over by a bribe of fifteen hundred talents; and Curio the popular tribune, whom Caesar set free from innumerable debts; and Mark Antony, whose friendship for Curio had involved him in Curio's obligations. It was said, indeed, that one of Caesar's centurions who had come back to Rome and was standing near the senate-house, when he heard that the senate would not give Caesar a prolongation of his term of office, struck his hand upon his sword and said: “But this will give it.” And Caesar's intrigues and preparations had this purpose.

And yet the requests and demands which Curio made in behalf of Caesar seemed to be very popular in their character. For he demanded one of two things: either that Pompey also should be required to give up his soldiery, or else that Caesar's should not be taken away from him; for whether they became private persons on just and equal terms, or remained a match for each other with their present forces, they would make no disturbance; but he who weakened one of them doubled the power of which he stood in fear. To this Marcellus the consul replied by calling Caesar a robber, and urging that he be voted a public enemy unless he should lay down his arms; nevertheless, Curio, aided by Antony and Piso, prevailed so far as to have the opinion of the senate taken. He therefore moved that those should withdraw to one side who wished that Caesar only should lay down his arms and that Pompey should remain in command; and the majority withdrew. But when he moved again that all those should withdraw who wished both to lay down their
σκεῖ τὰ ὁπλα καταθέσθαι καὶ μηδέτερον ἀρχεῖν, Πομπηίον μὲν εἰκοσι καὶ δύο μόνον, Κουριῶν δὲ πάντες οἱ λοιποὶ προσέθεντο. κάκεινος μὲν ὡς νευκήκως λαμπρὸς ὑπὸ χαρᾶς εἰς τὸν δήμον ἐξῆλατο, κρότῳ καὶ βολαῖς στεφάνως καὶ ἀνθῶν δεξιοῦμενον αὐτῶν. ἐν δὲ τῇ Βουλῇ Πομπήιος οὐ παρῆν οἱ γὰρ ἄρχοντες στρατοπέδων εἰς τὴν 6 πόλιν οὐκ εἰσίασι. Μάρκελλος δὲ ἀναστὰς οὐκ ἐφη λόγων ἀκροάσεσθαι καθήμενος, ἀλλ' ὅρων ὑπερφαίνομενα τῶν Ἀλπεων ἡδὴ δέκα τάγματα βαδίζειν, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐκπέμψει τῶν ἀντιταξίμενον αὐτῶς ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος.

LIX. Ἐκ τούτων τὰς ἐσθήτας ὡς ἐπὶ πένθει μετεβάλοιτο. Μάρκελλος δὲ πρὸς Πομπηίον δι' ἀγορᾶς ἐβαδίζε τῆς Βουλῆς ἐπομένης, καὶ κατα- στὰς ἐναντίος, "Κελεύω σε," εἶπεν, "ὁ Πομπήιος, 651 βοηθεῖν τῇ πατρίδι καὶ χρῆσθαι ταῖς παρε- σκευασμέναις δυνάμεις καὶ καταλέγειν ἐτέρας." τὰ δ' αὐτὰ ταῦτα καὶ Λέντλος ἔλεγε, τῶν ἀποδε- 2 δευγμένων εἰς τὸ μέλλον ὑπάτων ἀτερος. ἀρξα- μένου δὲ τοῦ Πομπηίου καταλέγειν οἱ μὲν οὐν υπῆκονοι, ὑλίγοι δὲ γλίσαρχοι καὶ ἀπροθύμως συνήσαν, οἱ δὲ πλείους διαλύσεις ἐβώοι. καὶ γὰρ ἀνέγνω τινὰ Καίσαρος ἐπιστολὴν Ἀντωνίους ἐν τῷ δήμῳ, βιασάμενος τὴν Βουλὴν, ἔχονταν ἐπαγωγῶς ὀχλον προκλήσεις. ἡξίου γὰρ ἀμ- φοτέρους ἐκβάντας τῶν ἐπαρχῶν καὶ τὰς στρα- τιωτικὰς δυνάμεις ἀφέντας ἐπὶ τῷ δήμῳ γενέσθαι 3 καὶ τῶν πεπραγμένων εὐθύνας ὑποσχεῖν. οἱ δὲ περὶ Λέντλον ὑπατεύοντες ἡδὴ Βουλῆν οὐ συνή- γον ἀρτι δὲ ἐκ Κιλικίας ἀφεγμένος Κικέρων ἐπραττε διαλλαγάς, ὅπως Καίσαρ, ἔξελθων

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arms and neither to remain in command, only twenty-two favoured Pompey, while all the rest sided with Curio. Curio, therefore, felt that he had won the day, and with a joyful countenance rushed before the people, who clapped their hands in welcome and pelted him with garlands and flowers. Pompey was not present in the senate, since commanders of armies cannot enter the city; Marcellus, however, rose and declared that he would not sit there listening to speeches, but since he saw ten legions already looming up in their march over the Alps, he himself also would send forth a man who would oppose them in defence of his country.

LIX. Upon this, the city went into mourning, as in the presence of a public calamity; and Marcellus, followed by the senate, marched through the forum to meet Pompey, and standing before him said: "I bid thee, Pompey, to defend thy country, to employ the forces now in readiness, and to levy others." Lentulus also said the same, being one of the consuls elected for the coming year. But when Pompey began to levy recruits, some refused to obey the summons, and a few came together reluctantly and without zest, but the greater part cried out for a settlement of the controversy. For Antony, in defiance of the senate, had read before the people a letter of Caesar containing propositions which were attractive to the multitude. He asked, namely, that both Pompey and he should give up their provinces, disband their armies, put themselves in the hands of the people, and render an account of what they had done. But Lentulus, who was by this time consul, would not call the senate together; Cicero, however, who was just returned from Cilicia, tried to effect a settlement of the dispute on these terms, namely,
Γαλατίας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην στρατιὰν ἅφεις πᾶσαι, ἐπὶ διὸν τάγμασι καὶ τῷ Ἰλλυρικῷ τὴν δευτέραν ὑπατείαν περιμένῃ. Πομπηίου δὲ δυσκολαι- νυντος ἐπείσθησαν οἱ Καίσαρος φίλοι θάτερον ἅφειναι. Λέντλου δὲ ἀντικρούσαντος καὶ Κάτωνος αὖθις ἀμαρτάνειν τὸν Πομπηίου ἐξαπατώμενον βοῶντος ὑπὲρον αἱ διαλύσεις πέρας.

I.X. Ἔν τούτῳ δὲ ἀπαγγέλλεται Καίσαρ Ἀρί- μινον, πόλιν μεγάλην τῆς Ἰταλίας, κατειληφὼς καὶ βαδίζων ἀντικρυς ἐπὶ τὴν Ῥώμην μετὰ πάσης τῆς δυνάμεως. τούτῳ δὲ ἦν φεῦδος. ἐβάδιζε γὰρ ὁ πλείονας ἑχων ἱππέων τριακοσίων καὶ πεντα- κισχιλίων ὀπλιτῶν τὴν δὲ ἄλλην δύναμιν ἐπέ- κεινα τῶν Ἀλπέων οὖσαν οὐ περιέμενεν, ἐμπεσείν ἄφινω τεταραγμένους καὶ μὴ προσδοκῶσι βουλό- μενος μᾶλλον ἢ χρόνον δοὺς ἐκ παρασκευῆς μάχε- 2 σθαί. καὶ γὰρ ἔπι τὸν Ῥουβίκωνα ποταμὸν ἐλθὼν, δὴ ἀφόριζεν αὐτῷ τὴν δεδομένην ἐπαρχίαν, ἔστη σιωπῆ καὶ διεμέλλησεν, αὐτὸς ἄρα πρὸς ἑαυτὸν συλλογιζόμενος τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ τολμή- ματος. εἶτα, ὥσπερ οἱ πρὸς βάθος ἀφιέντες ἀχανεῖς ἀπὸ κρημνοῦ τινός ἑαυτούς, μόσις τῷ λογισμῷ καὶ παρακαλυψάμενος πρὸς τὸ δείνον, καὶ τοσοῦτον μόνον Ἐλληνιστὶ πρὸς τοὺς παρόν- τας ἐκβοήσας, "Ἀνερρίφθω κύβος," διεβίβαζε τὸν στρατόν.

3 Ὑσ δὲ πρῶτον ἡ φήμη προσέπεσε καὶ κατέσχε τὴν Ῥώμην μετὰ ἐκπλήξεως θόρυβος καὶ φόβος οἰος οὔπω πρότερον, εὐθὺς μὲν ἡ Βουλὴ φερομένη πρὸς τὸν Πομπηίου συνέτρεχε καὶ παρῆσαν αἱ.
that Caesar should renounce Gaul and dismiss the rest of his forces, but should retain two legions and Illyricum, and wait for his second consulship. And when Pompey was dissatisfied with this, the friends of Caesar conceded that he should dismiss one of the two legions; but since Lentulus still opposed, and Cato cried out that Pompey was blundering again in allowing himself to be deceived, the settlement came to naught.

LX. And now word was brought that Caesar had seized Ariminum, a large city of Italy, and was marching directly upon Rome with all his forces. But this was false. For he was marching with no more than three hundred horsemen and five thousand men-at-arms; the rest of his forces were beyond the Alps, and he did not wait for them, since he wished to fall upon his enemies suddenly, when they were in confusion and did not expect him, rather than to give them time and fight them after they were prepared. And so, when he was come to the river Rubicon, which was the boundary of the province allotted to him, he stood in silence and delayed to cross, reasoning with himself, of course, upon the magnitude of his adventure. Then, like one who casts himself from a precipice into a yawning abyss, he closed the eyes of reason and put a veil between them and his peril, and calling out in Greek to the bystanders these words only, "Let the die be cast," he set his army across.

As soon as the report of this came flying to Rome and the city was filled with tumult, consternation, and a fear that was beyond compare, the senate at once went in a body and in all haste to Pompey, and

1 In January, 49 B.C. See the Caesar, chapter xxxii.
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ἀρχαί, πυθομένου δὲ τοῦ Τύλλου περὶ στρατιάς καὶ δυνάμεως καὶ τοῦ Πομπηίου μετὰ τινος μελ-
λήσεως ἀθαρσῶς εἰπόντος ὅτι τοὺς παρὰ Καίσαρος

ηκοντας ἐτοίμους ἔχει, νομίζει δὲ καὶ τοὺς κατει-

λεγμένους πρότερον ἐν τάχει συνάξειν τρισμυρίους

ὁμας, ὁ μὲν Τύλλος ἀναβοησάς, "Ἐξηπάτηκας

ἡμᾶς, ὁ Πομπηῖε," συνεβούλευσεν ὡς Καίσαρα

πρέσβεις ἀποστέλλειν, Φαώνιος δὲ τις, ἄνηρ τάλ-

λα μὲν οὖ πονηρός, αὐθαδεία δὲ καὶ ὕβρει πολ-

λάκις τὴν Κάτωνος οἴμενος ἀπομιμεῖσθαι παρ-

ρησίαν, ἐκέλευε τὸν Πομπηίου τῷ ποδὶ τύπτειν

τὴν γῆν, ὅς ὑπισχύετο δυνάμεις ἀνακαλούμενοι.

ὁ δὲ ταύτην μὲν ἤμενεκε τὴν ἀκαρίαν πράος· τοῦ
dὲ Κάτωνος ὑπομιμνήσκοντος ὃν ἐν ἀρχῇ περὶ

Καίσαρος αὐτῷ προεῖπεν, ἀπεκρίωτα μαντικώ-

tera μὲν εἶναι τὰ Κάτωνι λεχθέντα, φιλικώτερα
dὲ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ πεπράξθαι.

.XI. Κάτων δὲ συνεβούλευεν αἱρεῖσθαι στρα-

τηγὸν αὐτοκράτορα Πομπηίου, ἐπειπὼν ὅτι τῶν

αὐτῶν ἔστι καὶ ποιεῖν τὰ μεγάλα κακὰ καὶ παῦειν.

οὕτως μὲν οὖν εὖθὺς ἔξηλθεν εἰς Σικελίαν (ἔλαχε
gὰρ αὐτὴν τῶν ἐπαρχιῶν) καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐκαστὸς
eἰς ὅς ἐκληρώθη, τῆς δ' Ἰταλίας σχεδὸν ὅλης

2 ἀνισταμένης ἀπορίαν εἶχε τὸ γινόμενον. οἱ μὲν
gὰρ ἐξωθεὶς φερόμενοι φυγῇ πανταχόθεν εἰς τὴν

Ῥώμην ἐνέπιπτον, οἱ δὲ τὴν Ῥώμην οἰκούντες

ἔξεπιπτον αὐτοὶ καὶ ἀπέλειπον τὴν πόλιν, ἐν 652

χειμῶν καὶ ταράχῳ τοσοῦτο τὸ μὲν χρῆσιμον

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the magistrates came too. And when Tullus asked Pompey about an army and a military force, and Pompey, after some delay, said timidly that he had in readiness the soldiers who had come from Caesar, and thought that he could speedily assemble also those who had been previously levied, thirty thousand in number, Tullus cried aloud, "Thou hast deceived us, Pompey!" and advised sending envoys to Caesar; and a certain Favonius, a man otherwise of no bad character, but who often thought that his insolent presumption was an imitation of Cato's boldness of speech, ordered Pompey to stamp upon the ground and call up the forces which he used to promise. But Pompey bore this ill-timed raillery with meekness; and when Cato reminded him of what he had said to him at the outset about Caesar, he replied that what Cato had said was more prophetic, but what he himself had done was more friendly.

LXI. Cato now advised that Pompey should be elected general with unlimited powers, adding that the very men who caused great mischief must also put an end to it. Then he set out at once for Sicily, the province which had fallen to his lot, and the other senators likewise departed for the provinces which had severally been allotted to them. But since nearly all Italy was in commotion, the course of things was perplexing. For those who dwelt outside the city came rushing in hurried flight from all quarters into Rome, and those who dwelt in Rome were rushing out of it and abandoning the city, where, in such tempestuous confusion, the better element

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1 In Appian, Bell. Civ. ii. 37, Pompey replies: "You will have them if you follow me, and do not think it a terrible thing to leave Rome, and Italy too, if it should be necessary."
όσθενες ἔχουσαν, τὸ δὲ ἀπείθες ἵσχυρὸν καὶ δυσ-
μεταχειριστοῦ τοὺς ἁρχοῦσιν. οὐ γὰρ ἦν παῦσαι
τὸν φόβον, οὐδὲ εἰσέ τις χρήσθαι τοῖς ἐαυτοῦ
λογίσμοις Πομπηίου, ἀλλ’ ὧ τις ἐνετύχανε πά-
θει, φοβηθεὶς ἢ λυπηθεὶς ἢ διαπορίσας, τοῦτῳ
3 φέρον ἐκεῖνῳ ἄνεπιμπλή καὶ τάναντία τῆς αὐ-
τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκράτει βουλεύματα, καὶ πυθέσθαι
περὶ τῶν πολεμίων οὗτος ἦν ἄληθες αὐτῷ διὰ τὸ
πολλοὺς ἀπαγγέλλειν ὁ τι τύχοιεν, εἰτὰ ἀπισ-
τούντι χαλεπαίνειν. οὕτω δὴ ψηφισάμενος ταρα-
χὴν ὥραν καὶ κελεύσας ἀπαντᾷ ἐπεσθαὶ αὐτῷ
τοὺς ἀπὸ βούλης, καὶ προειπὼν ὅτι Καίσαρος
ηγήσεται τῶν ἀπολειφθέντα, περὶ δεῖλην ὑψίαν
4 ἀπέλιπε τὴν πόλιν. οἱ δὲ ὑπατοὶ μηδὲ θύσαντες
ἂ νομίζεται πρὸ πολέμου ἐφιγον. ἢν δὲ καὶ παρ’
αὐτὰ τὰ δεινὰ ξηλωτός ἄνηρ τῆς πρὸς αὐτὸν
εὐνοίας τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ὅτι πολλῶν τὴν στρατη-
γίαν μεμφομένων οὗτος ἦν ὁ μισῶν τὸν στρατη-
γὸν, ἀλλὰ πλείονας ἀν τις εὔρε τῶν διὰ τὴν
ἐλευθερίαν φευγόντων τοὺς ἀπολιπεῖν Πομπηίου
μὴ δυναμένους.

Ι.Χ.Π. Ὀλίγαις δὲ ὑστερον ἡμέρας Καίσαρ
εἰσελάσας καὶ κατασχὼν τὴν Ὁρώμην τοῖς μὲν
ἄλλοις ἐπιεικῶς ἐνέτυχε καὶ κατεπράων, τῶν δὲ
δημάρχων ἐνὶ Μετέλλῳ κωλύοντι χρήματα λαβεῖν
αὐτὸν ἐκ τοῦ ταμείου θάνατον ἢπείλησε, καὶ
προσέθηκε τῇ ἀπειλῇ τραχύτερον λόγον. ἐφ’ ὡρ
ἂς τοῦτο φήσαι χαλεπῶν ἦν αὐτῷ μᾶλλον ἢ
was weak, and the insubordinate element strong and hard for the magistrates to manage. For it was impossible to check the reigning fear, nor would any one suffer Pompey to follow the dictates of his own judgement, but whatever feeling each one had, whether fear, or distress, or perplexity, he promptly infected Pompey's mind with this. Therefore opposite counsels prevailed in the same day, and it was impossible for Pompey to get any true information about the enemy, since many reported to him whatever they happened to hear, and then were vexed if he did not believe them. Under these circumstances he issued an edict in which he recognized a state of civil war, ordered all the senators to follow him, declared that he would regard as a partisan of Caesar any one who remained behind, and late in the evening left the city. The consuls also fled, without even making the sacrifices customary before a war. But even amid the actual terrors of the hour Pompey was a man to be envied for the universal good will felt towards him, because, though many blamed his generalship, there was no one who hated the general. Indeed, one would have found that those who fled the city for the sake of liberty were not so numerous as those who did so because they were unable to forsake Pompey.

LXII. A few days after this, Caesar entered and took possession of Rome. He treated everybody with kindness and calmed their fears, except that when Metellus, one of the tribunes, attempted to prevent him from taking money out of the public treasury, he threatened to kill him, and added to the threat a still harsher speech, namely, that it was easier for him to execute it than to utter it.\(^1\) Having

\(^1\) Cf. the *Caesar* xxxv. 4.
2 πράξαι. τρεψάμενος δὲ τὸν Μέτελλον οὖτω, καὶ λαβὼν ὅν ἐχρηζεν, ἔδωκε Πομπηίον, ἐκβαλεῖν σπεύδων ἐκ τῆς Ἱταλίας πρὶν ἁφικέσθαι τὴν ἕξ Ἰβηρίας αὐτῷ δύναμιν. οὗ δὲ τὸ Βρεντέσιον κατασχὼν καὶ πλοίων εὐπορήσας τοὺς μὲν ὑπάτους εὐθὺς ἐμβιβάσας καὶ μετ' αὐτῶν σπείρας τριήμοιτα προεξέπεμψε εἰς Δυρράχιον, Σκη- πίωνα δὲ τὸν πενθερόν καὶ Γναῖον τὸν ὑδὸν εἰς Συρίαν ἀπεστείλει ναυτικόν κατασκευάσοντας.

3 αὐτὸς δὲ φραξάμενος τὰς πύλας καὶ τοῖς τείχεσι τοὺς ἐλαφροτάτους στρατιώτας ἐπιστήσας, τοὺς δὲ Βρεντεσίνους ἀτρεμεῖν κατ' οἷκιαν κελεύσας, ὀλην ἕντος τὴν πόλιν ἀνέσκαψε καὶ διετάφρευε, καὶ σκολόπων ἐνέπλησε τοὺς στενωποὺς πλήν δυείν, δι' ὅν ἐπὶ θάλατταν αὐτὸς κατῆλθεν.

4 ἡμέρα δὲ τρίτη τὸν μὲν ἄλλον ὄχλον ἐν ταῖς υαυσίν εἰχεν ἤδη καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἐμβεβηκότα, τοῖς δὲ τὰ τείχη φυλάττοσιν ἐξαίφνης σημεῖον ἄρας καὶ καταδραμόντας ἄξεως ἀναλαβὼν ἀπεπέρασεν. οὗ δὲ Καῖσαρ, ὡς εἰδεν ἐκλελειμμένα τὰ τείχη, τὴν φυγήν αἰσθόμενος μικροῦ μὲν ἐδέχετο διώκους τοὺς σταυροῖς καὶ τοῖς ὀρύγμασι περιπετής γενέσθαι, τῶν δὲ Βρεντεσίνων φρασάντων φυλαττόμενοι τὴν πόλιν καὶ κύκλῳ περιβόων ἀνηγμένους εὑρε πάντας πλήν δυείν πλοίων στρατιώτας των ὀλοθρεύει ἐχόμενοι.

I.XIII. Οἱ μὲν οὖν ἄλλοι τοῦ Πομπηίου τὸν ἀπόπλουν ἐν τοῖς ἀρίστοις τίθενται στρατηγήμασιν, αὐτὸς δὲ Καῖσαρ ἔθαυμαζεν ὅτι καὶ πόλιν
thus driven away Metellus, he took what he wanted, and then set out in pursuit of Pompey, being anxious to drive him out of Italy before his forces came back from Spain. But Pompey, having taken possession of Brundisium, where he found plenty of transports, immediately embarked the consuls, and with them thirty cohorts of soldiers, and sent them before him to Dyrrachium; Scipio his father-in-law, however, and Gnaeus his son, he sent to Syria to raise a fleet. He himself, after barricading the gates and manning the walls with his lightest-armed soldiers, ordered the Brundisians to remain quietly in their houses, and then dug up all the ground inside the city into trenches, and filled the streets with sunken stakes,¹ all except two, by which he himself finally went down to the sea. Then on the third day, when he had already embarked the rest of his host at his leisure, he suddenly raised a signal for those who were still guarding the walls to run swiftly down to the sea, took them on board, and set them across to Dyrrachium. Caesar, however, when he saw the walls deserted, perceived that Pompey had fled, and in his pursuit of him came near getting entangled in the ditches and stakes; but since the Brundisians told him about them, he avoided the city,² and making a circuit round it, found that all the transports had put out to sea except two, which had only a few soldiers aboard.

LXIII. Other people, now, count this sailing away of Pompey among his best stratagems, but Caesar himself was astonished that when he was in

¹ Ditches were dug across the streets, sharpened stakes planted in the ditches, and the whole work lightly covered so as to look undisturbed. Cf Caesar, Bell. Civ. I. xxvii.

² He had besieged it for nine days, and had also begun to close up the harbour (Caesar, Bell. Civ. I. xxv.-xxvii.).
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ζχων ὀχυρὰν καὶ προσδοκῶν τὰς ἑξ Ἰβηρίας
dυνάμεις καὶ θαλασσοκρατῶν ἐξέλυσε καὶ προή-
kατο τὴν Ἰταλίαν. αἰτιᾶται καὶ Κικέρων ὅτι
tὴν Θεμιστοκλέους ἐμπίστευτο στρατηγίαν μᾶλλον
η τὴν Περικλέους, τῶν πραγμάτων τούτων

2 ὁμοίων ὄντων, οὐκ ἐκείνοις. ἐδήλωσε δὲ Καίσαρ
ἐργῷ σφόδρα φοβούμενος τὸν χρόνον. ἐλὼν γὰρ
Νομέριον Πομπηίου φίλου ἀπέστειλεν εἰς Βρετ-
tέσιον ἐπὶ τοὺς ἱσοὺς ἄξιον διαλαγήματι. Νο-
μέριος δὲ Πομπηίῳ συνεξέπλευσεν. ἐντεῦθεν ὁ
μὲν ἐν ἡμέραις ἑξήκοντα κύριοι γεγονός ἀναι-
μοτί τῆς Ἰταλίας ὁλης ἐβούλετο μὲν εὐθὺς
Πομπηίον διώκειν, πλοῖον δὲ μὴ παρόπτων
ἀποστρέψας εἰς Ἰβηρίαν ἤλαυνε, τὰς ἐκεῖ δυνά-
μεις προσαγαγόθει βουλόμενος.

LXIV. Ἔν δὲ τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ μεγάλη συνέστη
Πομπηίῳ δύναμις, ἡ μὲν ναυτικὴ καὶ παντελῶς
ἀνανταγώνιστος, ᾦσαν γὰρ αἱ μάχαι πεντα-
kόσια, λιβυρνίδων δὲ καὶ κατασκόπων ὑπερ-
βάλλων ἀριθμῶς), ἱππεῖς δὲ, Ἡρωαίων καὶ
Ἰταλῶν τὸ ἄνθθον, ἐπτακισχίλιοι, γένεσι καὶ
πλούτῳ καὶ φρονήμασι διαφέροντες· τὴν δὲ πεζῶν
σύμμετον οὐσάν καὶ μελέτης δεσμοῖν ἐγύμναξαν
ἐν Βεροίᾳ καθήμενος οὐκ ἄργος, ἀλλ' ὀστερ
ἀκμαίζοντι χρώμενος αὐτῷ πρὸς τὰ γυμνάσια.

2 μεγάλη γὰρ ἦν ῥοπὴ πρὸς τὸ θαρρεῖν τοῖς ὁρᾶσι
Πομπηίον Μάγνον ἐξήκοντα μὲν ἐτη δευέν λεί-
pοντα γεγενημένον, ἐν δὲ τοῖς ὀπλοῖς ἀμιλλωμένον
πεζῶν, εἶτα ἵπποτὴν αὖθις ἐλκόμενον τὸ ἄμβος
ἀπραγμόνοις θέουν τῷ ἰππῷ καὶ κατακλείοντα
πάλιν εὐχερῶς, ἐν δὲ τοῖς ἀκοντισμοῖς οὐ μόνον

1 ἐν ἡμέραις Bekker, after Emperius: ἡμέραις.

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possession of a strong city and expected his forces from Spain and was master of the sea, he gave up and abandoned Italy. Cicero also blames him\(^1\) for imitating the generalship of Themistocles rather than that of Pericles, although he was situated like Pericles, and not like Themistocles. Moreover, Caesar had shown by what he did that he greatly feared a protraction of the war. For after capturing Numerius, a friend of Pompey, he sent him to Brundisium with a request for a reconciliation on equal terms. But Numerius sailed away with Pompey. Then Caesar, who in sixty days had become master of all Italy without bloodshed, wished to pursue Pompey at once, but since he had no transports, he turned back and marched into Spain, desiring to win over to himself the forces there.

LXIV. In the meantime a great force was gathered by Pompey. His navy was simply irresistible, since he had five hundred ships of war, while the number of his light galleys and fast cruisers was immense; his cavalry numbered seven thousand, the flower of Rome and Italy, preëminent in lineage, wealth, and courage; and his infantry, which was a mixed multitude and in need of training, he exercised at Beroea, not sitting idly by, but taking part in their exercises himself, as if he had been in the flower of his age. And indeed it was a great incentive to confidence when they saw Pompey the Great, who was now sixty years of age less two, but who nevertheless competed in full armour as a foot-soldier, and then again, as a horseman, drew his sword without trouble while his horse was at a gallop and put it back in its sheath with ease; while in hurling the javelin he not only displayed accuracy,

\(^1\) *Epist. ad Att.* vii. 11.
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ἀκρίβειαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ρώμην ἐπιδεικνύμενον εἰς μῆκος, ὁ πολλοὶ τῶν νέων οὐχ ὑπερέβαλλον.

3 ἐπεφοίτων δὲ καὶ βασιλεῖς ἔθινον καὶ δυνάσται, καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ Ἡρώμης Ἡγεμονικῶν ἁριθμὸς ἦν ἐντελῶς βουλῆς περὶ αὐτῶν. ἦλθε δὲ καὶ Λαβιενός ἀπολιπτῶν Καίσαρα φίλος ἱεροῦ καὶ συνεστρατευμένος ἐν Γαλατίᾳ, καὶ Βρούτος, νῦν ὁ Βρούτος τοῦ περὶ Γαλατίαν σφαγέντος, ἀνήρ μεγαλόφρων καὶ µηδέποτε Πομπηίου προσεπτῶν µηδὲ ἁσπασάμενος πρῶτον ὡς φονεά τοῦ πατρός, τότε δὲ ὡς ἐλευθεροῦντι τὴν Ἡρώμην ὑπέταξεν εαυτῶν. Κικέρων δὲ, καὶ περ ἄλλα γεγραφῶς καὶ Βεσουλευμένοις, ὄµως κατηδέσθη µὴ γενέσθαι τοῦ προκινδυνεύοντος ἁριθμοῦ τῆς πατρίδος. ἦλθε δὲ καὶ Τίδιος Σέστιος, ἐσχατόγηρως ἀνὴρ θάτερον πεπηρωμένος σκέλος, εἰς Μακεδονίαν ὁν τῶν ἄλλων γελῶντων καὶ χλευαζόντων, ὁ Πομπηίος ίδὼν ἐξαισθητή καὶ προσέδραμε, µέγα νοµίζων µαρτύριον εἶναι καὶ τοὺς παρῆλθίαυ καὶ παρὰ δύναµιν αἰρουµένους τὸν µετ’ αὐτοῦ κίνδυνον ἀντὶ τῆς ἀσφαλείας.

LXV. Ἐπεὶ δὲ βουλῆς γενοµένης καὶ γνώµην Κάτωνος εἰπόντος ἐψηφίσαντο µηδένα Ἡρωμίων ἄνευ παρατάξεως ἀναίρειν µηδὲ διαρπάζειν πόλιν ὑπήκοον Ἡρωμίως, ἔτι µᾶλλον ἡ Πομπηίου µερίς ἡγαπήθη καὶ γὰρ οἷς µηδὲν ἦν πράγμα τοῦ πολέµου πόρρῳ κατοικοῦσιν ὡς δὲ ἀσθενείαν ἀµελουµένους, τῷ γε βουλεύσαταν συγκατετιθέντο καὶ τῷ λόγῳ συνεµάχουν ὑπὲρ τῶν δικαίων,

1 Λαβιενός with Coraës and Bekker: Λαβευν.
but also vigour in the length of his cast, which many of the young men could not surpass. There kept coming to him also kings of nations and potentates, and of the leading men from Rome there were enough about him to form a full senate. Labienus also came, having deserted Caesar, though he had been his friend and had served under him in Gaul; and Brutus, a son of the Brutus who had been put to death by Pompey in Gaul, a man of lofty spirit, who had never spoken to Pompey nor even saluted him before, because he held him to be the murderer of his father, but now he put himself under his command, believing him to be a deliverer of Rome. Cicero, too, although he had advocated other measures in his writings and his speeches in the senate, nevertheless was ashamed not to be of the number of those who risked all for their country. There came also Tidius Sextius, a man of extreme old age and lame of one leg, into Macedonia. The rest laughed and jeered at him, but when Pompey saw him, he rose and ran to meet him, counting it a great testimony that men past the years and past the power of service should choose danger with him in preference to their safety.

LXV. When their senate convened and a decree was passed, on motion of Cato, that no Roman should be killed except on a field of battle, and that no city subject to Rome should be plundered, the party of Pompey was held in still greater favour. For those even who took no part in the war, either because they dwelt too far away, or were too weak to be regarded, attached themselves to it in their wishes at least, and, as far as their words went, fought with it in behalf of the right, considering

1 Cf. chapter xvi. 3 f.; Brutus, iv. 1 f.
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ηγούμενοι θεοίς εἶναι καὶ ἀνθρώποις ἔχθρον ἢ μὴ καθ’ Ἧδου ἐστὶ νικᾶν Πομπήιον.

2 Οὗ μήν ἀλλὰ καὶ Καίσαρ εὐγνώμονα παρείχεν ἑαυτὸν ἐν τῷ κρατείν, ὅσι καὶ τὰς ἐν Ἰβηρία τοῦ Πομπήιου δυνάμεις ἑλὼν καὶ καταπολεμήσας ἀφῆκε τοὺς στρατηγοὺς, τοῖς δὲ στρατιώταις ἔχρητο, καὶ πάλιν ὑπερβαλὼν τὰς Ἀλπεῖς καὶ διαδραμὼν τὴν Ἰταλίαν εἰς Βρεττᾶσιον ἦκεν ἐν

3 τροπαῖς ὡδῇ τοῦ χειμῶνος ὄντος· καὶ διαπεράσας τὸ πέλαγος αὐτὸς μὲν εἰς Ἁρρίκον παρενέβαλεν, Οὐώβολλιον ¹ δὲ τὸν Πομπήιον φίλον αἰχμάλωτον ἔχων σὺν ἑαυτῷ πρὸς Πομπήιον ἀνέστειλε, προκαλούμενος εἰς ἐν συνελθόντας ἀμφοτέρους ἡμέρα τρίτη πάντα διαλύσαι τὰ στρατεύματα καὶ γενομένους φίλους καὶ ὀμόσαντας ἐπανελθεῖν

4 εἰς Ἰταλίαν. ταῦτα Πομπήιος ἀθικὸς ἐνέδραν ἤγειτο· καὶ καταβὰς ὁξέως ἐπὶ θάλατταν κατέλαβε χωρία καὶ τῶπους ἔδρας τε τοῖς πεζοῖς στρατοπέδοις ὑπεράλκειας ἔχουτα, καὶ ναύλοχα καὶ κατάρσεις ἐπιφόρους τοὺς ἐπιφοιτώσι διὰ θαλάττης, ὅστε πάντα πυρῶν ἄνεμον Πομπηίως σίτον ἢ στρατιάν ἢ χρήματα κομίζοντα, Καίσαρα δὲ δυσχερέαις κατὰ γῆν ὁμοῦ καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν

5 περιεχόμενοι εἷς ἀνάγκης φιλομαχεῖν, καὶ προσβάλλοντα τοῖς ἑρύμασι καὶ προκαλούμενον ἐκάστοτε τὰ μὲν πλείστα νικᾶν καὶ κρατεῖν τοῖς ἀκροβολισμοῖς, ἀπαξ δὲ μικροῦ συντριβήναι καὶ τὴν στρατιὰν ἀποβαλεῖν, τοῦ Πομπηίου λαμπρῶς ἀγωνισαμένου μέχρι τροπῆς ἀπάντων καὶ φόνου δισχείλιον, βιῶσασθαι δὲ καὶ συνεισπεσεῖν μὴ δυνηθέντος ἢ φοβηθέντος, ὅστε εἴπειν Καίσαρα

¹ Οὐώβολλιον after Caesar, Bell. Civ. iii. 10: Ἐν οὐβιοιο.
him a foe to gods and men who did not wish Pompey to be victorious.

However, it is also true that Caesar showed himself merciful as a conqueror; after defeating and capturing the forces of Pompey in Spain, he sent away their commanders, and took the soldiers into his service.\(^1\) Then he re-crossed the Alps, marched rapidly through Italy, and came to Brundisium shortly after the winter solstice.\(^2\) Crossing the sea there, he himself put in at Oricum, but he dispatched Vibullius, the friend of Pompey, who was his prisoner of war, to Pompey, with a proposition that they should hold a conference, disband all their armies within three days, and after renewing their friendship under oath, return to Italy. This Pompey thought to be another snare, and marching swiftly down to the sea, he took possession of the posts, regions, and sites which offered strong positions for land forces, as well as of the naval stations and landing-places which were favourable for those who came by sea, so that every wind that blew brought Pompey grain, or troops, or money; while Caesar, on the other hand, reduced to straits by sea and land, was forced to seek a battle, attacking Pompey’s defences and challenging him to come out all the while. In these skirmishes Caesar was for the most part victorious and carried the day; but once he narrowly escaped being utterly crushed and losing his army, for Pompey made a brilliant fight and at last routed Caesar’s whole force and killed two thousand of them. He did not, however, force his way into their camp with the fugitives, either because he could not, or because he feared to do so, and this led Caesar to say to his friends: “To-day

\(^2\) Of 49 B.C.

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πρὸς τοὺς φίλους ὑμτὶ Σήμερον ἄν ἡ νίκη παρὰ
tοῖς πολεμίοις ἦν, εἰ τὸν νικῶντα εἶχον.

LXVI. Ἡ Ἐπὶ τούτῳ μέγα φρονήσαντες οἱ Πομπηίου
dὲ τοῖς μὲν ἔξω βασιλεύσι καὶ στρατηγοῖς καὶ
πόλεσιν ὡς νεικηκώς ἔγραφε, τὸν δὲ τῆς μάχης
κύνδυνον ὀφρόδει, τῷ χρόνῳ καὶ ταῖς ἀπορίαις
καταπολεμήσειν νομίζων ἄνδρας ἀμικχούσι μὲν ἐν
tοῖς ὑπλοῖς καὶ συνειδησίμενους νικάν μετ’ ἀλλή-
λων πολλῶν ἢδη χρόνον, πρὸς δὲ τὴν ἀλλήν
στρατεύαν καὶ πλάνας καὶ μεταβάσεις καὶ τάφρων
ὁρύξει καὶ τεῖχον οἰκοδομίας ἀπαγορεύοντας
ὕπο γῆρως, καὶ διὰ τούτο ταῖς χερσὶν ἐμφύναι
τάχιστα καὶ συμπλακῆναι σπεύδοντας. οὐ μὴν
ἀλλὰ πρότερον ἀμῶς ἦν πως παρήγγει πείθων τοὺς
περὶ αὐτὸν ἀπρεμεῖν ὁ Πομπηίος· ἐπεὶ δὲ μετὰ
τὴν μάχην ὁ Καίσαρ ὑπὸ τῶν ἀποριῶν ἀναστὰς
ἐβαδίζε δι’ Ἀθαμάνων εἰς Θεσσαλίαν, οὐκέτι
3 καθεκὸν ἦν τὸ φρόνημα τῶν ἄνδρων, ἀλλὰ
φεύγειν Καίσαρα βοῶτες οἱ μὲν ἀκολούθειν καὶ
διώκειν ἐκέλευνο, οἱ δὲ διαβαίνειν εἰς Ἰταλίαν,
οἱ δὲ θεράπουσας εἰς Ρώμην καὶ φίλους ἐπεμποῦν
οἰκίας προκαταληψιμένους ἐγγύς ἀγορᾶς ὡς αὐ-
tίκα μετίσοντες ἀρχαίς. ἐθέλονται δὲ πολλοὶ πρὸς
Κορυνῆλιαν ἐπέλευν εἰς Λέσβου εἰςἀγγελιζόμενον
πέρας ἔχειν τὸν πόλεμον· ἐκεῖ γὰρ αὐτὴν ὑπεξέ-
πεμψεν ὁ Πομπηίος.
4 Ἀθροισθείσης δὲ βουλῆς Ἀφράνιος μὲν ἀπε-
φαίνετο γνώμην ἔχεσθαι τῆς Ἰταλίας, ταύτην γὰρ
εἶναι τοῦ πολέμου τὸ μέγιστον ἄθλον, προστι-
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victory would have been with the enemy if they had had a victor in command."

LXVI. At this success the followers of Pompey were so elated that they were eager to have the issue decided by a battle. Pompey, however, although he wrote to distant kings and generals and cities in the tone of a victor, feared the risk of such a battle, thinking that by imposing delays and distresses upon them he would finally subdue men who were invincible in arms and had been accustomed to conquer together now for a long time, but who for the other duties of a campaign, such as long marches, changes of position, the digging of trenches, and the building of walls, were incapacitated by old age, and therefore eager to come to close quarters and fight hand to hand without delay. Notwithstanding their over-confidence, Pompey had hitherto somehow or other succeeded in inducing his followers to keep quiet; but when after the battle Caesar was compelled by his lack of supplies to break camp and march through Athamania into Thessaly, their spirits could no longer be restrained, but, crying out that Caesar was in flight, some of them were for following in pursuit of him, others for crossing over into Italy, and others were sending their attendants and friends to Rome in order to pre-occupy houses near the forum, purposing at once to become candidates for office. Many, too, of their own accord sailed to Cornelia in Lesbos with the glad tidings that the war was at an end; for Pompey had sent her there for safety.

A senate having been assembled, Afranius gave it as his opinion that they should make sure of Italy, for Italy was the greatest prize of the war, and
θέναι δὲ τοὺς κρατοῦσιν εὐθὺς Σικελίαν, Σαρδόνα, Κύρνου, Ἰβηρίαν, Γαλατίαν ἀπασαν ἢς τε δὴ πλεῖστος ὁ λόγος Πομπηίων πατρίδος ὄρεγον σς χεῖρας ἐγγύθεν, οὐ καλῶς ἔχειν περιορὰν προπηλακιζομένην καὶ δουλεύονσαν οἰκέταις καὶ κόλαξι 5 τυράννων. αὐτὸς δὲ Πομπηίιος οὔτε πρὸς δόξαν ἢγεῖτο καλὸν αὐτῷ δευτέραν φυγήν φεύγειν Καῖσαρα καὶ διώκεσθαι, τῆς τύχης διώκειν δι-δούσης, οὔτε ὅσιον ἐγκαταλιπεῖν Σκηπώνα καὶ τοὺς περὶ τὴν Ἐλλάδα καὶ Θεταλίαν ἄνδρας ὑπατικοὺς, εὐθὺς ὑπὸ Καῖσαρι γενησομένους μετὰ χρημάτων καὶ δυνάμεων μεγάλων, τῆς δὲ Ἦρωμης μάλιστα κήδεσθαι τὸν ἀπωτάτω πολεμοῦντα περὶ αὐτῆς, ὅπως ἀπαθὴς κακῶν οὐσα καὶ ἀνηκοος περιμένῃ τὸν κρατοῦντα.

LXVII. Ταῦτα ψηφισάμενος ἐδίωκε Καῖσαρα, μάχης μὲν ἐγνωκὼς ἀπέχεσθαι, πολιορκεῖν δὲ καὶ τρίβειν ταῖς ἀπορίαις ἐγγύθευν ἐπακολουθῶν, καὶ γὰρ ἄλλως ταῦτα συμφέρειν ἢγεῖτο, καὶ λόγος τις εἰς αὐτὸν ἤκεν ἐν τοῖς ἱππευσὶ φερομενος, ὡς χρή τάχιστα τρεψαμένους Καῖσαρα 2 συγκαταλύειν κάκεινον αὐτόν. ἔνιοι δὲ φασὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ Κάτωνι μηδὲν ἄξιον σπουδῆς χρησάθαι Πομπηίων, ἀλλὰ καὶ πορευόμενον ἐπὶ Καῖσαρα πρὸς θαλάσση καταλιπεὶν ἐπὶ τῆς ἀποσκευῆς, φοβηθέντα μὴ Καῖσαρος ἀναιρεθέντος ἀναγκάσῃ κάκεινον εὐθὺς ἀποδέσθαι τὴν ἀρχὴν. οὔτω δὲ παρακολούθων ἀτρέμα τοῖς πολεμόις ἐν αὐτίαις ἢν καὶ καταβοήσεσιν ὡς οὐ Καῖσαρα καταστρατηγῶν, ἀλλὰ τὴν πατρίδα καὶ 288
would at once put also into the hands of her masters Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Spain, and all Gaul; and since his native land, which was of the greatest concern to Pompey, stretched out suppliant hands to him close by, it was not right to allow her to be enslaved and insulted by servants and flatterers of tyrants. Pompey himself, however, thought it neither well for his own reputation to run away a second time from Caesar and to be pursued by him, when fortune made him the pursuer, nor right before Heaven to abandon Scipio and the men of consular rank in Thessaly and Hellas, who would at once come into the power of Caesar together with their moneys and large forces; but that he cared most for Rome who fought for her at the farthest remove, in order that she might neither suffer nor hear about any evil, but quietly await her master.

LXVI. Having decided the matter in this way, Pompey set out in pursuit of Caesar, determined to avoid a battle, but to keep him under siege and harass him with lack of supplies by following close upon him. He had reasons for thinking this the best course, and besides, a saying current among the cavalry reached his ears, to the effect that as soon as they had routed Caesar they must put down Pompey himself also. And some say this was also the reason why Pompey called upon Cato for no service of any importance, but even when marching against Caesar left him at the coast in charge of the baggage, fearing lest, if Caesar should be taken off, he himself also might be forced by Cato to lay down his command at once. While he was thus quietly following the enemy he was loudly denounced, and charges were rife that he was directing his campaign, not against Caesar, but against his country and the
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τὴν βουλὴν, ὡς διὰ παντὸς ἄρχη καὶ μηδέποτε παύσηται τοῖς ἄξιοις τῆς οἰκουμένης ἄρχειν.

3 χρώμενος ὑπηρέταις καὶ δορυφόροις. Δομετίος δὲ αὐτὸν Ἀλεξάβαρβος Ἀγαμέμνονα καλῶν καὶ
βασιλέα βασιλέων ἐπίθεον ἐποίει. καὶ Φαώ-
νιος οὐχ ἤττον ἤν ἄνδης τῶν παρρησιαζομένων
ἀκαίρως ἐν τῷ σκόπτειν, "Ἀνθρωποί," βοῶν,
"οὐδὲ τῆτες ἔσται τῶν ἐν Τουσκλάνῳ σύκων
μεταλαβέν;" Δεύκιος δὲ Ἀφράνιος ὁ τὰς ἐν
Ἰβηρία δυνάμεις ἀποβαλὼν ἐν αἷτια προδοσίας
γεγονόν, τότε τὸν Πομπηίον ὅρον φυγομαχ-
οῦτα, θαυμάζειν ἐλέγει τοὺς κατηγοροῦντας αὐτοῦ,
πῶς πρὸς τὸν ἐμπορὸν τῶν ἐπαρχῶν οὐ μάχονται
προελθόντες.

4 Γαύτα καὶ τὰ τοιαύτα πολλὰ λέγοντες ἀνδρὰ
δόξης ἔττονα καὶ τῆς πρὸς τοὺς φίλους αἰδοὺς
tῶν Πομπῆίου ἐξεβιάσαντο καὶ συνεπεσπάσαντο
τὰς ἑαυτῶν ἐλπίδας καὶ ὁρμαῖς ἐπακολουθήσαι,
προέμενον τοὺς ἀρίστους λογισμούς, ὅπερ οὐδὲ
πλοίου κυβερνήτη, μήτιγε 1 τοσοῦτων ἔθνων καὶ
dυνάμεων ἀυτοκράτορι στρατηγὸς παθεῖν ἢν προσ-

5 ἴκουν. ο ὅ τῶν μὲν ἰατρῶν τοὺς μηδέποτε
χαριζομένους ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις ἐπήμεσεν, αὐτὸς δὲ
tὸ νοσοῦντι τῆς στρατιᾶς ἐνέδωκε, δεῖσας ἐπὶ
σωτηρία λυπηρὸς γενέσθαι. τῶς γὰρ ἄν τις
φήσειν ὑγιαίνει εἴκος τοὺς ἀνδρας, ὥς οἱ
μὲν ὑπατείας ἤδη καὶ στρατηγίας ἐν τῷ στρατο-
pέδῳ περινοστοῦντες ἐμνώντο, Σπινθῆρι δὲ καὶ
Δομετίω καὶ Σκηπίωνι περὶ τῆς Καίσαρος ἀρχ-
ἱερωσύνης ἔριδες ἦσαν καὶ φιλονεικίαι καὶ

6 δεξιώσεις; ὡσπερ αὐτὸς Τιγράνου τοῦ Ἄρμενιον

1 μήτιγε Bekker reads μήτογε, with C.
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senate, in order that he might always be in office and never cease to have for his attendants and guards men who claimed to rule the world. Domitius Ahenobarbus, too, by calling him Agamemnon, and King of Kings, made him odious. And Favonius was no less displeasing to him than those who used a bolder speech, when he bawled out his untimely jest: "O men, this year, also, shall we eat no figs of Tusculum?" And Lucius Afranius, who lay under a charge of treachery for having lost his forces in Spain, on seeing Pompey now avoiding a battle with Caesar, said he was astonished that his accusers did not go forth and fight this trafficker in provinces.

With these and many similar speeches they forced Pompey from his settled purpose,—a man who was a slave to fame and loath to disappoint his friends,—and dragged him into following after their own hopes and impulses, abandoning his best laid plans, a thing which even in the master of a ship, to say nothing of a general in sole command of so many nations and armies, would have been unbecoming. Pompey himself approved of those physicians who never gratify the morbid desires of their patients, and yet he yielded to the diseased passion of his followers, for fear of offending if he tried to heal and save them. For how can one say that those men were sound and well, some of whom were already going about among the soldiers and canvassing for consulships and praetorships, while Spinther, Domitius, and Scipio were quarrelling, scheming, and conspiring over the pontificate of Caesar, just as though Tigranes the Armenian were encamped over against

1 He was accused of taking a bribe from Caesar for the surrender of the Spains (see the Caesar, xli. 2).

2 Since 63 B.C., Caesar had been pontifex maximus. Cf. Bell. Civ. iii. 83.
LXVIII. Ἀλλ' ὅμως ἐγκείμενοι καὶ θορυβοῦντες, ἐπει κατέβησαν εἰς τὸ Φαρσάλιον πεδίον, ἡμῶν κατάβας Βουλὴν προθείναι τὸν Πομπήιον, εἰς Ἡ Λαβινῆς ὁ τῶν ἱππεῶν ἀρχων πρῶτος ἀναστάς ὁμοσε μὴ ἀναχωρήσειν εἰς τὴς μάχης, εἰ μὴ τρέψατο τοὺς πολεμίους· τὰ δὲ 2 αὐτὰ καὶ πάντες ὄρμυσαν. τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς ἔδοξε κατὰ τοὺς ὑπνοι Πομπήιος εἰς τὸ θέατρον εἰσίνεντο αὐτοῦ κροτεῖν τὸν δήμον, αὐτὸς δὲ κοσμεῖν ἑρῶν Ἀφροδίτης νικηφόρον πολλοὶς λαφύροις, καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐθάρρει, τὰ δὲ ὑπέθραττεν αὐτοῦ ἡ ὄψις, δεδοικότα μὴ τῷ γένει τῷ Καίσαρος εἰς Ἀφροδίτην ἀνήκοντι δόξα καὶ λαμπρότης ἀπ' αὐτοῦ γέννηται· καὶ πανικοί τινες θόρυβοι 3 διάττοντες ἐξανέστησαν αὐτόν. ἐωθινὴς δὲ φυλακῆς υπὲρ τοῦ Καίσαρος στρατοπέδου πολλὴν ἡσυχίαν ἄγοντος ἐξελαμψε μέγα φῶς, ἐκ δὲ τούτου λαμπὸς ἀρθείσα φλογοειδῆς ἐπὶ τὸ 1 Πομπηίου κατέσκηψε· καὶ τούτο ἰδεῖν φησὶ Καίσαρ αὐτὸς ἐπὶ τάς φυλακᾶς. ἀμα δὲ ἡμέρα μέλλοντος αὐτοῦ πρὸς Σκοτοῦσαν ἀναξεγυνεῖν καὶ τὰς σκηνὰς τῶν στρατιωτῶν καθαιροῦντων καὶ προπερπόντων ὑποξύγια καὶ θεράποντας, ἦκον οἱ σκοποὶ φράζοντες ὤπλα πολλὰ καθορῶν ἐν τῷ

1 ἐπὶ τὸ Coraës and Bekker, after Reiske: ἐπὶ.
them, or the king of the Nabataeans, and not that Caesar, and that army, who had taken by storm a thousand cities, subdued more than three hundred nations, and fought unvanquished with Germans and Gauls in more battles than one could number, taking a hundred times ten thousand prisoners, and slaying as many, after routing them on the battle-field.

LXVIII. But notwithstanding, by their importunities and agitations, after they had gone down into the plain of Pharsalia, they forced Pompey to hold a council of war, where Labienus, the commander of the cavalry, rose first and took an oath that he would not come back from the battle unless he routed the enemy; then all likewise swore the same oath. That night Pompey dreamed that as he entered his theatre the people clapped their hands, and that he decorated a temple of Venus Victrix with many spoils. On some accounts he was encouraged, but on others depressed, by the dream; he feared lest the race of Caesar, which went back to Venus, was to receive glory and splendour through him; and certain panic tumults which went rushing through the camp roused him from sleep. Furthermore, during the morning watch a great light shone out above the camp of Caesar, which was perfectly quiet, and a flaming torch rose from it and darted down upon the camp of Pompey; Caesar himself says he saw this as he was visiting the watches. At break of day, Caesar was about to decamp and move to Scotussa, and his soldiers were taking down their tents and sending on ahead the beasts of burden and servants, when the scouts came in with a report that they saw many shields moving to and fro in the

1 Cf. the Caesar, xliii. 3. It is not mentioned in the Commentaries.
χάρακτον πολεμίων διαφερόμενα, καὶ κίνησιν εἶναι καὶ θόρυβον ἀνδρῶν ἐπὶ μάχην ἔξηγεν. 4 μετὰ δὲ τούτους ἔτεροι παρῆσαν εἰς τάξιν ἤδη καθίστασθαι τοὺς πρώτους λέγοντες. ὁ μὲν οὖν Καῖσαρ εἰπὼν τὴν προσδοκομένην ἦκειν ἡμέραν, ἐν ἡ πρὸς ἀνδρας, οὐ πρὸς λιμὸν οὐδὲ πενίαι μαχοῦνται, κατὰ τάξιος πρὸ τῆς σκηνῆς ἐκέλευσε προθείναι τὸν φοινικοῦν χιτώνα: τοῦτο γὰρ μάχης Ἁρμαίωις ἐστὶ σύμβολον. οἱ δὲ στρατιώται θεασάμενοι μετὰ βοής καὶ χαρᾶς τας σκηνὰς ἀφέντες ἐφέροντο πρὸς τὰ ὀπλα. καὶ τῶν ταξιαρχῶν ἀγωντῶν εἰς ἣν ἔδει τάξιν, ἐκαστος, ὡσπερ χόρος, ἀνευ θορύβου μεμελετημένως εἰς τάξιν 1 καὶ πρῶς καθίστατο. 5 ΛXIX. Πομπηίος δὲ τὸ μὲν δεξίων αὐτὸς ἔχων ἔμελλεν ἀνθίστασθαι πρὸς Ἀντώνιου, ἐν δὲ τῷ μέσῳ Ἀκηπίωνα τὸν πενθέρον ἀντέταξε Καλβίνω Λευκίῳ, τὸ δὲ εὐώνυμον εἰχε μὲν Λεύκιος Δομέ- 2 τίος, ἐρρώσθη δὲ τῷ πλήθει τῶν ἱππεῶν. ἐνταῦθα γὰρ ὀλίγου δειν ἀπαντεῖ ἐρρύσαν ὡς Καῖσαρ μισόμενοι καὶ τὸ δεκατον τάγμα διακόψαντες, οὐ πλείστος ἢν ὁ λόγος ως μαχιμοτάτου, καὶ Καῖσαρ ἐν ἔκειν ταττόμενος εἰώθει μάχεσθαι, κατευθῶν δὲ πεφραγμένον ἅπως τοσαύτης τῶν πολεμίων τὸ εὐώνυμον, καὶ φοβηθεὶς τὴν λαμπρότητα τοῦ ὁπλισμοῦ, μετεπέμψατο σπειρας ἐξ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπτυγμάτων καὶ κατέστησεν ὁπίσθεν 3 τοῦ δεκάτου, κελεύσας ἱσυχαία ἄγειν ἄδηλους τοῖς πολεμίως ὑπαίτας· ὅταν δὲ προσελάυσαν οἱ ἱππεῖς, διὰ τῶν προμάχων ἐκδραμόντας μὴ προε- σθαί τοὺς ύσσούς, ὡσπερ εἰώθασιν οἱ κράτιστοι

1 eis taξιν bracketed by Bekker.
enemy's camp, and that there was a noisy movement there of men coming out to battle. After these, others came announcing that the foremost ranks were already forming in battle array. Caesar, therefore, after saying that the expected day had come, on which they would fight against men, and not against want and hunger, quickly ordered the purple tunic to be hung up in front of his tent, that being the Roman signal for battle. His soldiers, on seeing this, left their tents with shouts of joy, and hurried to arms. And when their officers led them to the proper place, each man, as if in a chorus, not tumultuously, but with the quiet ease which training gives, fell into line.

LXIX. Pompey himself, with the right wing, intended to oppose Antony; in the centre he stationed Scipio, his father-in-law, over against Lucius Calvinus; his left wing was commanded by Lucius Domitius, and was supported by the main body of the cavalry.¹ For almost all the horsemen had crowded to this point, in order to overpower Caesar and cut to pieces the tenth legion; for this was generally said to fight better than any other, and in its ranks Caesar usually stood when he fought a battle. But Caesar, observing that the left wing of the enemy was enclosed by such a large body of horsemen, and alarmed at their brilliant array, sent for six cohorts from his reserves and stationed them behind the tenth legion, with orders to keep quiet and out of the enemy's sight; but whenever the cavalry charged, they were to run out through the front ranks, and were not to hurl their javelins, as

¹ Both Plutarch (not only here, but also in his Caesar, xliv. 1 f.) and Appian (Bell. Civ. ii. 76) differ in their accounts of the order of battle from that which Caesar himself gives (Bell. Civ. iii. 88 f.).
οισυχίας τόν καίρόν εν τάξει προσμένοντας, τῆς δ' υφ' αύτής στρατιάς τό πλείστον οὐκ ἀπερρεύθη, ἀλλ' κυμαίνων ἀπειρία καὶ θορυβούμενον, ἔδεισε μὴ διασπασθῆ παντάπασιν εἰς ἀρχῇ τῆς μάχης, καὶ παράγγελμα τοῖς προτεταγμένοις ἑδωκεν ἐστῶτας εἰς προβολῆ καὶ μένοντας ἄραρτως δε-χεσθαι τοὺς πολέμιους. ὁ δὲ Καῖσαρ αἰτιᾶται τὸ στρατήγημα τούτο· τῶν τε γὰρ πληγῆς τῶν ἐξ ἐπιδρομῆς τόνον ἀμανρῶσαι, καὶ τὴν μάλιστα τοὺς πόλλους ἐν τῷ συμφέρεσθαι τοῖς πολέμιοις πληροῦσαν ἐνθουσιασμοῦ καὶ φορᾶς ἀντεξόρμη-σιν, ἀμα κραυγὴ καὶ δρόμω τῶν θυμῶν αὐξουσαν, ἀφελόντα πῆξαί καὶ καταψύξαι τοὺς ἄνδρας. ἦσαν δὲ οἱ μὲν μετὰ Καῖσαρὸς δισχίλιοι πρὸς δισμυρίους, οἱ δὲ μετὰ Πομπηίου βραχεῖ πλείονες ἡ διπλάσιοι τούτων.

LXX. Ἡδη δὲ συνθήματος διδομένου παρὰ ἀμφισβέτον καὶ τῆς σάλπιγγος ἀρχομένης ἐγκε-
the best soldiers usually did in their eagerness to draw their swords, but to strike upwards with them and wound the faces and eyes of the enemy; for these blooming and handsome war-dancers (he said) would not stand their ground for fear of having their youthful beauty marred, nor would they face the steel when it was right at their eyes. Caesar, then, was thus engaged.

But Pompey, who was surveying on horseback the battle array, when he saw that his antagonists were standing quietly in their ranks and awaiting the moment of attack, while the greater part of his own army was not at rest, but tossing about in waves of tumult, owing to its inexperience, was afraid that his array would be completely broken up at the beginning of the battle, and therefore ordered his front ranks to stand with their spears advanced, to remain fixed in their places, and so to receive the enemy's onset. Now, Caesar finds fault with these tactics; he says that Pompey thereby robbed the blows of his weapons of that impetus which a rapid charge would have given them; and as for that rushing counter-charge, which more than any thing else fills most soldiers with impetuous enthusiasm as they close with their enemies, and combines with their shouts and running to increase their courage, Pompey deprived his men of this, and so rooted them to the spot where they stood, and chilled their spirits. And yet Caesar's forces numbered twenty-two thousand, while those of Pompey were a little more than twice as many.

LXX. And now at last the signal was given on both sides and the trumpet began to call to the

1 Bell. Civ. iii. 92. Appian (Bell. Civ. ii. 79) says Caesar does this in his letters.
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λεύσθαι πρὸς τὴν σύστασιν, τὸν μὲν πολλῶν ἐκαστος ἐσκόπει τὸ καθ’ αὐτόν, ὕληνοι δὲ Ἡρω-
μαίων οἱ βέλτιστοι καὶ τινὲς Ἐλλήνων παρόντες ἔξω τῆς μάχης, ὡς ἐγγὺς ἤν τὸ δεινὸν, ἐλογίζοντο
τὴν πλεονεξίαν καὶ φιλονεικίαν, ὅποιον φέρουσά
2 τὴν ἠγαμοῖαν ἐξεθηκεν, ὅπλα γὰρ συγγενεικὰ
καὶ τάξεις ἀδελφαὶ καὶ κοινὰ σημεῖα καὶ μιᾶς
πόλεως εὐανδρία τοσαύτη καὶ δύναμις αὐτῆ πρὸς
ἐαυτὴν συνετῖπτευ, ἐπιδεικνυμένη τὴν ἀνθρω-
πίνην φύσιν, ὡς ἐν πάθει γενομένη τυφλὸν ἑστὶ
καὶ μαινώδες. ἦν μὲν γὰρ ἤδη καθ’ ἑσυχίαν
χρύζουσιν ἄρχειν καὶ ἀπολαύειν τῶν κατεργασ-
μένων τὸ πλεῖστον καὶ κράτιστον ἄρετῆ γῆς καὶ
θαλάσσης ὑπήκουν, ἦν δ’ ἐπὶ τροπαίων καὶ θριαμ-
βῶν ἐρωτι βουλομένους χαρίζεσθαι καὶ διηγῶντας
ἐμπίπλασθαι Παρθικῶν πολέμων ἡ Γερμανικῶν.
3 πολὺ δὲ καὶ Σκυθία λειπόμενον ἔργον καὶ Ἰνδοί,
καὶ πρόφασις οὐκ ἀδοξος ἐπὶ ταῦτα τῆς πλεον-
εξίας ὁμορώσαι τὰ βαρβαρικά. τῖς δ’ ἂν ἡ
Σκυθιῶν ὕππος ἤ τοξεύματα Πάρθων ἢ πλοῦτος
Ἰνδῶν ἐπέσαχε μυριάδας ἐπτᾶ Ῥωμαίων ἐν ὁπλοῖς
ἐπερχομένας Πομπηίου καὶ Καίσαρος ἠγομένων,
ὅλα ὄνομα πολὺ πρότερον ἠκουσαν ἡ τῶ Ῥωμαίων;
οὕτως ἀμικτα καὶ ποικίλα καὶ θηριώδη φύλα
4 νικῶντες ἐπτήλθον. τότε δὲ ἀλλήλους μαχούμενοι
συνήσαν, οὐδὲ τὴν δόξαν αὐτῶν, δι’ ἧν τῆς
πατρίδος ἡφείδον, οἰκτείραντες, ἀχρι τῆς ἡμέρας
ἐκείνης ἀνικήτων προσαγορευμένων. ἦ μὲν γὰρ
γενομένη συγγένεια καὶ τὰ Ἰουλίας φίλτρα καὶ
γάμος ἐκείνος εὐθὺς ἦν ἀπατηλὰ καὶ ὑποττα
κοινωνίας ἐπὶ χρεία συνυσταμένης ὅμηρευματα,
φιλίας δ’ ἀληθινῆς οὐ μετέσχεν.

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conflict, and of that great host every man sought to do his part; but a few Romans, the noblest, and some Greeks, men who were present without taking part in the battle, now that the dreadful crisis was near, began to reflect upon the pass to which contentiousness and greed had brought the sovereign Roman state. For with kindred arms, fraternal ranks, and common standards, the strong manhood and might of a single city in such numbers was turning its own hand against itself, showing how blind and frenzied a thing human nature is when passion reigns. For had they now been willing quietly to govern and enjoy what they had conquered, the greatest and best part of earth and sea was subject to them, and if they still desired to gratify their thirst for trophies and triumphs, they might have had their fill of wars with Parthians or Germans. Besides, a great task still remained in the subjugation of Scythia and India, and here their greed would have had no inglorious excuse in the civilization of barbarous peoples. And what Scythian horse or Parthian archery or Indian wealth could have checked seventy thousand Romans coming up in arms under the leadership of Pompey and Caesar, whose names those nations had heard of long before that of Rome, so remote and various and savage were the peoples which they had attacked and conquered. But now they were about to join battle with one another, nor were they moved even by a compassion for their own glory to spare their country, men who up to that day had been called invincible! For the family alliance which had been made between them, and the charms of Julia, and her marriage, were now seen to have been from the first suspicious and deceptive pledges of a partnership based on self-interest; there was no real friendship in it.
LXXI. 'Ως δ' οὖν τὸ Φαρσάλιον πεδίον ἀνδρῶν καὶ ἵππων καὶ ὄπλων ἀνεπέλπηστο καὶ μάχης ἦρθη παρ' ἀμφοτέρων σημεία, πρῶτος ἐκ τῆς Καίσαρος φάλαγγος ἑξέδραμε Γάιος Κρασσιάνος, ἀνδρῶν ἐκατόν εἶκοσι λοχαγῶν, μεγάλην ἀποδί-2 δοὺς υπόσχεσιν Καίσαρι. πρῶτον γὰρ αὐτῶν ἑξίων τοῦ χάρακος εἰδε, καὶ προσαγρεύσας ἠρέτο πῶς φρονοίη περὶ τῆς μάχης. ο ὁ δὲ τὴν δεξιὰν προτείνας ἀνεβόησε. "Νικήσεις λαμπρῶς, ὦ Καίσαρ; ἐμὲ δὲ ἢ ξόντα τίμερον ἢ νεκρὸν ἐπαινέ-σεις." τούτων τῶν λόγων μεμνημένος ἑξάρμυσε καὶ συνεπεσπάσατο πολλοὺς καὶ προσέβαλε 3 κατὰ μέσους τοὺς πολεμίους. γενομένου δὲ τοῦ ἀγώνος εὐθὺς ἐν ξίφεσι καὶ πολλῶν φονευομένων, βιαζόμενον πρόσω καὶ διακόπτοντα τοὺς πρῶτος ὑποστάς τις ὅθει διὰ τοῦ στόματος τὸ ξίφος, ὅστε τὴν αἰχμὴν περάσασαν ἀνασχεῖν κατὰ τὸ ἴνιον.

Πεσόντος δὲ τοῦ Κρασσιανοῦ, κατὰ τούτο μὲν ἢν ἱσόρροπος ἢ μάχη, τὸ δὲ δεξίων ὁ Πομπήιος οὐ ταχέως ἐπήγειν, ἀλλὰ παπταίνων ἐπὶ θάτερα καὶ 4 τὸ τῶν ἵππων ἀναμένων ἔργον ἐνδιέτριβεν. ἢδη δὲ ἐκεῖνοι τοὺς οὐλαμοὺς ἄνὴγον ὡς κυκλωσόμενοι τὸν Καίσαρα, καὶ τοὺς προτεταγμένους ἵππεῖς ὀλίγους ὄντας ἐμβαλοῦντες εἰς τὴν φάλαγγα. Καίσαρος δὲ σημείον ἀραντος, οἱ μὲν ἵππεῖς ἐξανεχώρησαν, αἱ δὲ ἐπιτεταγμέναι σπείραι πρὸς τὴν κύκλωσιν ἐκδραμοῦσαι, τρισχίλιοι ἀνδρες,

1 The name is Crassinus in Caesar’s own story of the battle (Bell. Civ. iii. 91).
LXXI. So then, when the Pharsalian plain was filled with men and horses and arms and the signals for battle had been lifted on both sides, the first to rush out from Caesar's lines was Caius Crassianus, a centurion in command of one hundred and twenty men, who was thus redeeming a great promise made to Caesar. For he had been the first man whom Caesar saw as he issued from the camp, and addressing him, he had asked him what he thought about the battle. The centurion stretched forth his right hand and cried with a loud voice: "Thou wilt win a splendid victory, O Caesar; and I shall have thy praise to-day, whether I live or die." Mindful now of these words of his, he rushed forward, carrying many along with him, and threw himself into the midst of the enemy. The combatants at once took to their swords and many were slain, and as the centurion was forcing his way along and cutting down the men in the front ranks, one of them confronted him and drove his sword in at his mouth with such force that its point went through to the nape of his neck.  

After Crassianus had fallen, the battle was evenly contested at this point; Pompey, however, did not lead up his right wing swiftly, but kept looking anxiously towards the other parts of the field, and awaited the action of his cavalry on the left, thus losing time. These at last deployed their squadrons with a view to envelop Caesar, and to hurl back upon their supporting lines the horsemen whom he had stationed in front, only a few in number. But Caesar gave a signal, his cavalry retired, and the cohorts drawn up to oppose the enveloping movement ran out, three thousand men, and confronted

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2 Cf. Caesar, op. cit. iii. 99, where Caesar gives Crastinus that high praise for which he was willing to die.
τόλμησαν μάην πάσης άπειροι, τοιαύτην δέ μὴ προσδοκήσαντες μηδὲ προμαθόντες, ούκ ἐτόλμουν ούδε ἡμεῖς χοντο τὰς πληγὰς ἐν ὄμμασι καὶ στόμασιν οὐσίας, ἀλλὰ ὑποστρεφόμενοι καὶ προϊσχόμενοι τῶν ὦσεων τὰς χειρὰς ἀκλεώς ἐτράποντο. φευγόντων δὲ τούτων ἀμελήσαντες οἱ Καίσαρος ἔχορον ἐπὶ τοὺς πεζούς, ἡ μάλιστα τῶν ἱππέων τὸ κέρας ἐψιλομένων περιδρομήν ἔδιδον καὶ κύκλωσιν.

6 ἀμα δὲ τούτων ἐκ πλαγίου προσπεσόντων καὶ κατὰ στόμα τοῦ δεκάτου προσμίξαντος οὐχ ὑπέμειναν οὐδὲ συνετήσαν, ὁρῶμεν ἐν ὧ κυκλώσεσθαι τοὺς πολεμίους ἥλπιζον αὐτοὺς τούτο πάσχοντας.

LXXII. Τραπομένων δὲ τούτων, ὡς κατεῖδε τὸν κοινοτρόν ὁ Πομπήιος καὶ τὸ περὶ τοὺς ἱππέας πάθος εἶκασεν, ὄ μὲν ἐχρήσατο λογισμὸς χαλεπὸν εἰπεῖν, μάλιστα δὲ ὁμοίος παράφρων καὶ παραπλήγη τὴν διάνοιαν, καὶ μηδὲ ὁτι Μάγνος ἔστι Πομπήιος ἐγνωσάτι, μηδένα προσειπὼν ἀπῆλε βάδην εἰς τὸν χάρακα, πάνυ τοῖς ἑπεσι πρέπων ἐκείνους:

2 Ζεῦς δέ πατὴρ Λεύκηθ' ύψιζων ἐν φόβου ὄρσε στῇ δὲ ταφών, ὁπιθεὶς δὲ σάκος βάλεν ἐπταβαίειον,

τρέσσε δὲ παπτήνας ἐφ' ὀμίλου.

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their enemies, and standing close by the horses, as they had been directed, they thrust their javelins upwards, aiming at the faces of the riders. These, since they were without experience in every kind of fighting, and did not expect or even know anything about such a kind as this, had neither courage nor endurance to meet the blows which were aimed at their mouths and eyes, but wheeling about and putting their hands before their faces, they ingloriously took to flight. Then Caesar's soldiers, suffering these to make their escape, advanced upon the enemy's infantry, attacking at just that point where the wing, left unprotected by the flight of the cavalry, could be surrounded and enclosed. And since this body attacked them on the flank, while at the same time the tenth legion fell upon their front, the enemy did not stand their ground nor even hold together, for they saw that while they were expecting to surround the enemy, they were themselves being surrounded.

LXXII. After his infantry was thus routed, and when, from the cloud of dust which he saw, Pompey conjectured the fate of his cavalry, what thoughts passed through his mind it were difficult to say; but he was most like a man bereft of sense and crazed, who had utterly forgotten that he was Pompey the Great, and without a word to any one, he walked slowly off to his camp, exemplifying those verses of Homer¹:

But Zeus the father, throned on high, in Ajax stirred up fear;
He stood confounded, and behind him cast his shield of seven ox-hides,
And trembled as he peered around upon the throng.

¹ *Iliad*, xi. 544 ff., where Telamonian Ajax retires before Hector and his Trojans.
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τοιούτος εἰς τὴν σκηνὴν παρελθὼν ἀφθονγος καθήστο, μέχρι οὐ τοῖς φεύγονσι πολλοὶ διώκοντες συνεισέπιπτον· τοτε δὲ φωνὴν μίαν ἀφεὶς ταύτην, "Οὐκοῦν καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν παρεμβολήν;" ἀλλο δὲ μηδὲν εἰπών, ἀναστὰς καὶ λαβὼν ἐσθήτα τῇ παρούσῃ τιύχῃ πρέπουσαν ὑπεξήλθεν. ἔφυγε δὲ καὶ τὰ λουτά τάγματα, καὶ φῶς ἐν τῷ στρατόπεδῳ πολὺς ἐγένετο σκηνοφυλάκων καὶ θεραπόντων· στρατιώτας δὲ μόνους ἔξακισχίλους πεσεῖν φησιν 'Ασίνιος Πολλίων, ἡμαχημένου ἐκείνῃ τῇ μάχῃ μετὰ Καίσαρος.

4 Λιροῦντες δὲ τὸ στρατόπεδον ἔθεωντο τὴν ἀνοιαν καὶ κουφότητα τῶν πολεμίων. πᾶσα γὰρ σκηνή μυρσίναις κατέστεπτο καὶ στρωμαίας ἀνθιναις ἰσκητο καὶ τραπέζαις ἐκπομβὼν μεσταῖς καὶ κρατήρες οἴνου προοίκεντα, καὶ παρασκευὴ καὶ κόσμος ἤ τεθυκότων καὶ παυνηγυριζότων μᾶλλον ἢ πρὸς μάχην ἕξοπλιτομένων. οὕτω ταῖς ἐπίσι διεθθαρμένοι καὶ γέμουσε ἀνοίητον θράσοις ἐπὶ τὸν πόλεμον ἐχώρουν.

LXXIII. Πομπήιος δὲ μικρὸν ἔξω τοῦ χώρακος προελθὼν τὸν μὲν ἵππουν ἀφήκεν, ὅλων δὲ κομμὸ ἐπὶ αὐτὸν ὄντων, ὡς οὐδεὶς ἐδώκει, ἀπίει καθ' ἴσχίαν, ἐν διαλογισμοῖς δὲν οἶνος εἰκός λαμβάνειν ἀνθρωπον ἐτή τέτταρα καὶ τριάκοντα νικῶν καὶ κρατεῖν ἀπάντων εἰθισμένον, ἦττης δὲ καὶ φυγῆς τότε πρῶτον ἐν γῆρα λαμβάνοντα πείραν, ἐνοσουμένου δὲ εἶ ὅσον ἀγόνων καὶ πολέμων ἡμιμένην ἀποβαλῶν ὅρα μιᾶ δόξαν καὶ δύναμιν, πρὸ δὲ μικροῦ τοσοῦτος ὀπλοῖς καὶ ἵπποις καὶ

1 ὅ Reiske's correction of ὅ in the MSS., which Sintenius and Bekker delete.
In such a state of mind he went to his tent and sat down speechless, until many pursuers burst into the camp with the fugitives; then he merely ejaculated: "What! even to my quarters?" and without another word rose up, took clothing suitable to his present fortune, and made his escape. The rest of his legions also fled, and there was a great slaughter in the camp of tent-guards and servants; but only six thousand soldiers fell, according to Asinius Pollio, who fought in that battle on the side of Caesar.

When Caesar's troops captured the camp, they beheld the vanity and folly of the enemy. For every tent was wreathed with myrtle boughs and decked out with flowered couches and tables loaded with beakers; bowls of wine also were laid out, and preparation and adornment were those of men who had sacrificed and were holding festival rather than of men who were arming themselves for battle. With such infatuated hopes and such a store of foolish confidence did they go forth to war.

LXXIII. But Pompey, when he had gone a little distance from the camp, gave his horse the rein, and with only a few followers, since no one pursued him, went quietly away, indulging in such reflections as a man would naturally make who for four and thirty years had been accustomed to conquer and get the mastery in everything, and who now for the first time, in his old age, got experience of defeat and flight; he thought how in a single hour he had lost the power and glory gained in so many wars and conflicts, he who a little while ago was guarded by

1 Caesar says that fifteen thousand of Pompey's soldiers fell, and twenty-four thousand surrendered. His own losses he puts at two hundred soldiers and thirty centurions (Bell Civ. iii. 99).
2 Cf. Caesar, op. cit. iii. 96.
στόλοις δορυφορούμενος ἀπέρχεται μικρὸς οὕτως γεγονὼς καὶ συνεσταλμένος ὡστε λαυθάειν ἐπὶ τούτων τοὺς πολεμίους. παραμειψάμενος δὲ Λάρισσαν, ὡς ἡλθεν ἐπὶ τὰ Τέμπη, καταβαλὼν ἐαυτὸν ἐπὶ στόμα δεδιψήκώς ἔπιε τοῦ ποταμοῦ, καὶ πάλιν ἀναστὰς ἐβάδιζε διὰ τῶν Τεμπῶν, ἀρχι
3 οὖ κατήλθεν ἐπὶ θάλατταν. ἐκεῖ δὲ τῆς νυκτὸς τὸ λοιπὸν ἀναπαυσάμενος ἐν καλυβίῳ τινὶ σαγγέων, καὶ περὶ τῶν ὀρθρὸν ἐπιβὰς ποταμίου πλοίου, καὶ τῶν ἐπομενῶν τοὺς ἐλευθέρους ἀναλαβὼν, τοὺς δὲ θεράποντας ἐπιέναι πρὸς Καίσαρα κελεύσας καὶ μὴ εἶδεν, παρὰ γὰρ κομιζόμενος εἰδεν εὑμεγέθη φορτηγὸν ἀνάγεσθαι μέλλουσαν, ἦς ἔνανκληρεί Ῥωμαίος ἀνὴρ οὐ πάνω Πομπηίου συνήθης, χινώσκων δὲ τὴν ὁψίν αὐτοῦ. Πετίκιος ἐπεκαλείτα.
4 τούτῳ συνεβεβήκει τῆς παροχημένης νυκτὸς ἰδεῶν κατὰ τοὺς ὑπίους Πομπηίου, οἷς δὲ ἐωράκει πολλάκις, ἄλλα ταπεινῶν καὶ κατηφῆ, προσδιαλεγόμενον αὐτῷ, καὶ ταῦτα τοῖς συμπλέουσιν ἐτύγχανε διηγούμενος, ὡς δὴ φιλεῖ περὶ πραγμάτων τηλικούτων λόγον ἦχειν ἀνθρώπους σχολὴν
5 ἀγοντας. ἐξαίφνης δὲ τις τῶν ναυτῶν ἔφρασε κατιδών ὁπί πλοῖον ποτάμιον ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἔρεσσεται καὶ κατασείωσε τινες ἄνθρωποι τὰ ἱμάτια καὶ τὰς χείρας ὁρέγονσι πρὸς αὐτοὺς. ἐπιστήμας οὖν ὁ Πετίκιος εὔθυς ἔγνω τὸν Πομπηίου, οἷον ὁναρ εἶδε· καὶ πληξάμενος τὴν κεφαλὴν ἐκέλευσε τοὺς ναύτας τὸ ἐφόλκιον παραβάλειν, καὶ τὴν δεξιὰν ἐξέτεινε καὶ προσεκάλει τὸν Πομπηίου, ἥδη συμφρονῶν τὸ σχῆμα τὴν τύχην καὶ μετα-
6 βολὴν τοῦ ἀνδρός. οὗθεν οὕτε παράκλησιν ἀναμείνας οὕτε λόγον, ἀλλ' ἀναλαβὼν ὅσον ἐκέλευσε μετ' αὐτοῦ (Δέντουλοι δὲ ἦσαν ἀμφοτεροί καὶ 306
such an array of infantry and horse, but was now going away so insignificant and humbled as to escape the notice of the enemies who were in search of him. After passing by Larissa, he came to the Vale of Tempe, and there, being thirsty, he threw himself down on his face and drank of the river; then, rising up again, he went on his way through Tempe, and at last came down to the sea. There he rested for the remainder of the night in a fisherman's hut. At early dawn he went aboard a river-boat, taking with him such of his followers as were freemen, but bidding his servants to go back to Caesar and to have no fear. Then he coasted along until he saw a merchant-ship of goodly size about to put to sea, the master of which was a Roman who, though not intimately acquainted with Pompey, nevertheless knew him by sight; his name was Peticius. This man, as it happened, had dreamed the night before that Pompey, not as he had often seen him, but humble and downcast, was addressing him. He was just telling this dream to his shipmates, as men who are at leisure are wont to make much of such matters, when suddenly one of the sailors told him that he saw a river-boat rowing out from the shore, and some men in it waving their garments and stretching out their hands towards them. Peticius, accordingly, turned his attention in that direction, and at once recognised Pompey, as he had seen him in his dream; then, smiting his head, he ordered the sailors to bring the little boat alongside, and stretching out his hand, hailed Pompey, already comprehending from his garb the change of fortune which the man had suffered. Wherefore, without waiting for argument or entreaty, he took Pompey on board, and also all whom Pompei wished to have with him (these were the two Lenfuli
Φαώνιος) ἀνήχθη· καὶ μικρὸν ύστερον ἴδοντες ἀπὸ γῆς ἀμιλλώμενον Δηήσαρον τὸν βασιλέα προσαναλαμβάνουσιν. ἔπει δὲ καιρὸς ἢν δεῖπνον καὶ παρεσκεύασεν ὁ ναύκληρος ἐκ τῶν παρόντων, ἵδου ὁ Φαώνιος οἰκετῶν ἀπορία τῶν Πομπήιον ἀρχόμενον αὐτὸν ύπολύειν προσέδραμε καὶ ὑπὲ-7 λυσε καὶ συνήλευσε. καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἐκ τούτου περιέπων καὶ θεραπεύων ὅσα δεσπότας δούλοι, μέχρι νύσσως ποδῶν καὶ δείπνον παρασκευῆς, διετέλεσεν, ὡστε τὴν ἐλευθερίωτητα τῆς ὑπουργίας ἐκεῖνης θεασάμενον ἀν τίνα καὶ τὸ ἀφελές καὶ ἀπλαστὸν εἶπεῖν:

Φεύ τοῖσι γενναίοισιν ὡς ἅπαν καλὸν.

I.XXIV. Οὕτω δὲ παραπλεύσας ἐπ' Ἀμφι-πόλεως ἐκείθεν εἰς Μιτυλήνην ἔπεραεῖτο, βουλό-μενος τὴν Κορυνλίαν ἀναλαβεῖν καὶ τὸν νῦν. ἔπει δὲ προσέσχε τῇ νήσῳ κατ' αὔγιαλόν, ἔπεμ-ψεν εἰς πόλιν ἀγγέλον, οὗθ' ὡς ἡ Κορυνλία προσ-εδώκα τοῖσ πρὸς χαρίν ἀπαγγελλομένους καὶ γραφομένους, ἐξπίζοντα τοῦ πολέμου κεκρεμένου περὶ Δυρράχιον ἐτί λοιπὸν ἔργον εἶναι Πομπηίῳ 2 τὴν Καίσαρος δίωξεν. ἐν τούτοις οὕσαν αὐτὴν καταλαβὼν ὁ ἀγγέλος ἀσπάσασθαι μὲν οὐχ ὑπέ-μεινε, τὰ δὲ πλείστα καὶ μέγιστα τῶν κακῶν τοῖς δάκρυσι μᾶλλον ἢ τῇ φωνῇ φράσας σπεύδειν ἐκέλευσεν, εἰ βούλεται πως Πομπηίον ἰδεῖν ἐπὶ νέως μιᾶς καὶ ἀλλοτρίας. ἡ δὲ ἀκούσασα προ-ήκατο μὲν αὐτὴν χαμάξε καὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἐκφρων καὶ ἀναυδὸς ἐκείτο, μόλις δὲ πῶς ἔμφρων.
and Favonius), and set sail; and shortly after, seeing Deiotarus the king hurrying out from shore, they took him on board also. Now, when it was time for supper and the master of the ship had made such provision for them as he could, Favonius, seeing that Pompey, for lack of servants, was beginning to take off his own shoes, ran to him and took off his shoes for him, and helped him to anoint himself. And from that time on he continued to give Pompey such ministry and service as slaves give their masters, even down to the washing of his feet and the preparation of his meals, so that any one who beheld the courtesy and the unfeigned simplicity of that service might have exclaimed:

"Ah, yes! to generous souls how noble every task!" ¹

LXXIV. And so, after coasting along towards Amphipolis, he crossed over to Mitylene, desiring to take on board Cornelia and his son. And when he had reached the shore of the island, he sent a messenger to the city, not such a one as Cornelia was expecting in view of the joyful messages and letters she had received, for she was hoping that the war was ended at Dyrrachium, and that the only task left for Pompey was the pursuit of Caesar. The messenger, finding her in this mood, could not bring himself to salute her, but indicated to her the most and greatest of her misfortunes by his tears rather than by his speech, and merely bade her hasten if she had any wish to see Pompey with one ship only, and that not his own. When she heard this, she cast herself upon the ground and lay there a long time bereft of sense and speech. At last,

γενομένη καὶ συννοήσασα τὸν καιρὸν οὐκ οὖντα
θρήνοι καὶ δακρύων, ἐξέδραμε διὰ τῆς πόλεως
ἐπὶ θάλατταν. ἀπαντήσαντος δὲ τοῦ Πομπήιον
καὶ δεξαμένου ταῖς ἀγκάλαις αὐτὴν ὑπερεπο-
μένην καὶ περιπέτευσαν, "Ὅρω σε," εἶπεν,
"ἀνέρ, οὐ τῆς σῆς τύχης ἔργον, ἀλλὰ τῆς ἐμῆς,
prowereümenón eni skáfei ton pro ton Kor-
νηλίας γάμων πεντακοσίας ναυσὶ ταύτην περι-
πλεύσαντα τὴν θάλασσαν, τί μ’ ἠλθες ἱδεῖν καὶ
οὐκ ἀπέλιπες τῷ βαρεί δαίμον τὴν καὶ σὲ δυστυ-
χίας ἀναπλήσασαν τοσαύτης; ὡς εὐτυχῆς μὲν ἄν
ήμην γυνὴ πρὸ τοῦ Πόπλιον ἐν Πάρθοις ἀκούσαι
ton paráthénion Andréa keiménon apothanóusas, só-
φρων δὲ καὶ μετ’ ἑκείνοιν, ὡσπερ ἀρμίσσα, τὸν
ἐμαυτῆς προεμένη βίων ἐσωζόμην δ’ ἀρα καὶ
Πομπηίῳ Μάγνῳ συμφορὰ γενέσθαι.”
LXXV. Ταῦτα εἶπειν τὴν Κορνηλίαν λέγουσι,
ton de Pompēiōn ἀποκρίνασθαι: "Μίαν ἄρα,
Κορνηλία, τύχην ἥδεις τὴν ἀμείωνα, ἢ καὶ σὲ
ἰσως ἐξηπάτησεν, ὅτι μοι χρόνον πλείον τοῦ
συνήθους παρέμεινεν. ἀλλὰ καὶ ταῦτα δεῖ φέ-
ρεν γενομένους ἀνθρώπους, καὶ τῆς τύχης ἔτι
πειρατέον. οὐ γὰρ ἀνέλπιστον ἐκ τούτων ἀνα-
λαβεῖν ἑκείνα τὸν ἐξ ἑκείνων ἐν τούτως γενό-
μενον.”
2 Ἡ μὲν οὖν γυνὴ μετεπέμπτευ χρήματα καὶ
θεράποντας ἐκ πόλεως τῶν δὲ Μιτυληναίων
ton Pompēiōn ἀστυσαμένων καὶ παρακαλοῦντων
εἰσέλθειν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, οὐκ ἠθέλησεν, ἀλλὰ
κακείνως ἐκέλευσε τῷ κρατούντι πείθεσθαι καὶ
θαρρεῖν εὐγνώμονα γὰρ εἶναι Καίσαρα καὶ
3 χρηστὸν. αὐτὸς δὲ πρὸς Κράτιππον τραπόμενος
ton philosofon (katebhe γὰρ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως
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however, and with difficulty, she regained her senses, and perceiving that the occasion was not one for tears and lamentations, she ran out through the city to the sea. Pompey met her and caught her in his arms as she tottered and was falling. "I see thee," she cried, "husband, not by thy fortune, but by mine, reduced to one small vessel, thou who before thy marriage with Cornelia didst sail this sea with five hundred ships. Why hast thou come to see me, and why didst thou not leave to her cruel destiny one who has infected thee also with an evil fortune so great? What a happy woman I had been if I had died before hearing that Publius, whose virgin bride I was, was slain among the Parthians! And how wise if, even after his death, as I essayed to do, I had put an end to my own life! But I was spared, it seems, to bring ruin also upon Pompey the Great."

LXXV. So spake Cornelia, as we are told, and Pompey answered, saying: "It is true, Cornelia, thou hast known but one fortune to be mine, the better one, and this has perhaps deceived thee too, as well as me, in that it remained with me longer than is customary. But this reverse also we must bear, since we are mortals, and we must still put fortune to the test. For I can have some hope of rising again from this low estate to my former high estate, since I fell from that to this."

His wife, accordingly, sent for her goods and servants from the city; and though the Mitylenaeans gave Pompey a welcome and invited him to enter their city, he would not consent to do so, but bade them also to submit to the conqueror, and to be of good heart, for Caesar was humane and merciful. He himself, however, turning to Cratippus the philosopher, who had come down from the city to
οψόμενος αὐτῶν), ἐμέμψατο καὶ συνδιηπόρησε βραχέα περὶ τῆς προνοίας, ὑποκατακλινομένου τοῦ Κρατίππου καὶ παράγοντος αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τὰς ἀμει-
νονας ἐλπίδας, ὅπως μὴ λυπηρὸς μηδὲ ἀκαιρος ἀντιλέγων εἰς. ἐπεὶ τὸ μὲν ἐρέσθαι τὸν Πομ-
πηίου ἦν ὑπὲρ τῆς προνοίας, τὸν δὲ ἀποφαίνεσθαι ὅτι τοὺς πράγμασιν ἦδη μοναρχίας ἔδει διὰ τὴν κακοπολιτείαν· ἐρέσθαι δὲ· "Πῶς, ὦ Πομπῆιε, καὶ τίνι τεκμηρίῳ πεισθῶμεν ὅτι βέλτιον ἂν σὺ τῇ τύχῃ Καίσαρος ἐχρήσῳ κρατήσας;" ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν ἑατέον ἀσπερ ἔχει, τὰ τῶν θεῶν.

LXXVI. Ἄναλαβὼν δὲ τὴν γυναῖκα καὶ τοὺς φίλους ἐκομίζετο, προσίσχων ὁρμοις ἀναγκαίοις ὕδωρ ἢ ἄγοραν ἔχουσιν. εἰς δὲ πόλιν εἰσῆλθε πρῶτην Ἀττάλειαν τῆς Παμφυλίας. ἐνταῦθα δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ τριήρεις τινὲς ἀπήρτησαν ἐκ Κιλικίας καὶ στρατιῶται συνελέγοντο καὶ τῶν συγκλητι-
κῶν πάλιν ἐξήκοντα περὶ αὐτῶν ἦσαν. ἀκούων δὲ καὶ τὸ ναυτικὸν ἐτὶ συνεστάναι, καὶ Κάτωνα πολλοὺς στρατιῶτας ἀνείληφότα περαιοῦν εἰς Διβύνην, ὡδύρετο πρὸς τοὺς φίλους, καταμεμφὸ-
μενος ἐαυτὸν ἐκβιασθέντα τῷ πεζῷ συμβαλεῖν, τῇ δὲ κρείττοιν ἄδηρτῶς δυνάμει πρὸς μηδὲν ἀποχρήσασθαι μηδὲ περιορίσαι τὸ ναυτικὸν, ὅπου κατὰ γῆν σφαλεῖς εὐθὺς ἂν εἶχεν ἀντίπαλον ἐκ θαλάττης παρεστῶσαν ἄλκην καὶ δύναμιν 3 τοσαῦτην. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἀμάρτημα Πομπηίου μεῖζον οὐδὲ δεινότερον στρατηγήματα Καίσαρος ἢ τὸ τὴν

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see him, complained and argued briefly with him about Providence, Cratippus yielding somewhat to his reasoning and trying to lead him on to better hopes, that he might not give him pain by arguing against him at such a time. For when Pompey raised questions about Providence, Cratippus might have answered that the state now required a monarchy because it was so badly administered; and he might have asked Pompey: "How, O Pompey, and by what evidence, can we be persuaded that thou wouldst have made a better use of fortune than Caesar, hadst thou got the mastery?" But this matter of the divine ordering of events must be left without further discussion.¹

LXXVI. After taking on board his wife and his friends, Pompey went on his way, putting in at harbours only when he was compelled to get food or water there. The first city that he entered was Attaleia in Pamphylia; there some triremes from Cilicia met him, soldiers were assembled for him, and he was surrounded again by senators, sixty of them. On hearing, too, that his fleet still held together, and that Cato had taken many soldiers aboard and was crossing the sea to Africa, he lamented to his friends, blaming himself for having been forced to do battle with his land forces, while he made no use of his navy, which was indisputably superior, and had not even stationed it at a point where, if defeated on land, he might have had this powerful force close at hand by sea to make him a match for his enemy. And, in truth, Pompey made no greater mistake, and Caesar showed no abler generalship,

¹ Sintenis² follows Amyot in including this last sentence with the words supposed to be spoken by Cratippus: "But these matters must be left to the will of the gods."

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His father was Ptolemy Auletes, mentioned in chapter xlix. 5. He had been restored to his throne in 55 B.C. through Pompey's influence. The son, Ptolemy Dionysius,
than in removing the battle so far from naval assistance. However, since he was compelled to decide and act as best he could under the circumstances, he sent messengers round to the cities; to some also he sailed about in person, asking for money and manning ships. But fearing the quickness and speed of his enemy, who might come upon him and seize him before he was prepared, he began to look about for a temporary refuge and retreat. Accordingly, as he deliberated with his followers, there appeared to be no province to which they could safely fly, and as for the kingdoms, he himself expressed the opinion that the Parthian was best able for the present to receive and protect them in their weak condition, and later on to strengthen them and send them forth with a large force; of the rest, some turned their thoughts to Africa and Juba. But Theophanes the Lesbian thought it a crazy thing for Pompey to decide against Egypt, which was only three days' sail away, and Ptolemy, who was a mere youth, and indebted to Pompey for friendship and kindness shown his father, and put himself in the power of Parthians, a most treacherous race; to refuse to take the second place under a Roman who had been connected with him by marriage, and to be second to none other, nay, to refuse even to make trial of that Roman's moderation, but instead to make Arsaces his lord and master, a thing which even Crassus could not be made to do while he lived; and to carry a young wife, of the family of Scipio, among Barbarians who measure their power by their insolence and licentiousness, where, even if she suffer no harm, but now fifteen years of age, had been left joint ruler of Egypt with his sister, Cleopatra.
deinôn èstw èpì tois poûsai dunameôus xeno-
meûs. touto mönon, ws fasiw, upértæphe tês èpì
tôn Èvfrâtnh òdou Pompêiuon eî ðì tis ètì Pomp-
peiôn loxtsmôs, allâ ouçi daîmow ëkeînyn ùph-
geîto tîh òdôn.

LXXVII. 'Ôs ð' ouî ènîka fêugew eîs tên
Aûgûptôn, ànaxheîs àptô Kûprou ÒeleukídÎ trî-
ûreî metà tîs xynaiîkôs (tôn ð' álloû oî mön èn
makraîs ômôwos xauûsîn, oî ðê èn òlêkásîw âma
sumparêplew), tô mên pélagos âdieprâsen an-
falwos, pûthômenos ðê tôn Ptolemaîwv òn Òe-
louïwîn kathîswâi metà sttratias, pôlêmôûnta
prôs tên adelfîhîn, èkeîi kâtêsçhe, prôptêmysâs tôn
2 fhrásonta tê basileî kai deßômeîn. o mên
ouî Ptolemaîwv ònî kömûdî néos; o ðê pànta
diêpvo tâ pràgmata Pòtheiôn ëthroiçe boulûn
tôn dunameîtawv èdûnànto ðê mègistroû ouû
ëkeînûs èbouûleto' kai âlegew ëkèleusen ònî èxei
xwomhî ëkastos. ònî ouî deinôn prê Pompêiou
Máignon boulèuesvai Pòtheiôn tôû eûnuçhon kai
Thêodôtou tôû Xîon, èpî mištho rhotokîwv lógyw
dídáskalon anêllhêmêwv, kai tôû Aûgûptiou
'AÇÃOlÎwv korûfaiotatôi gàr ësaw èn kateunai-
staîs kai tîðhmîs tôîs álloûs ouû ouîc sumbouloi.
3 kai toioûtou dikasthriôn ëùphoû Pompêiotôs èpî
âgûroû prôsw tîs xwôras âpôsalleûwv perie-
mevewn, òn Kâisarì swtēriàs xarár ouû ònî àgíon
ôfeîleiw.

Tôn mên ouî álloû tosoûtoû aî xwômai dië-
sthsw ouôsou oî mên âpêlaûnîn ëkèleusou, oî ðê
4 kalêiv kai dikêsthaî tôn ãndra: Thêodôtou ðê
devôthta lôgyou kai rhotoreian êpideikunûmenos
POMPEY, lxxvi. 6-lxxvii. 4

is only thought to have suffered harm, her fate is a terrible one, since she has come into the power of those who are able to do her harm. This consideration alone, as we are told, diverted Pompey from journeying to the Euphrates, if indeed it was longer any calculation of Pompey's, and not rather an evil genius, that was guiding him on this last journey.

LXXVII. So when it was decided that he should fly to Egypt, he set sail from Cyprus on a Seleucian trireme with his wife (of the rest, some sailed along with him in ships of war like his own, and others in merchant vessels), and crossed the sea in safety; but on learning that Ptolemy was posted at Pelusium with an army, making war upon his sister, he put in there, and sent on a messenger to announce his arrival to the king and to ask his aid. Now, Ptolemy was quite young; but Potheinus, who managed all his affairs, assembled a council of the most influential men (and those were most influential whom he wished to be so), and bade each one give his opinion. It was certainly a dreadful thing that the fate of Pompey the Great was to be decided by Potheinus the eunuch, and Theodotus of Chios, who was a hired teacher of rhetoric, and Achillas the Egyptian; for these were the chief counsellors of the king among the chamberlains and tutors also gathered there. And it was such a tribunal's verdict which Pompey, tossing at anchor some distance off the shore, was waiting for, a man who would not deign to be under obligations to Caesar for his life.

The opinions of the other counsellors were so far divergent that some advised to drive Pompey away, and others to invite him in and receive him. But Theodotus, making a display of his powerful speech
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οὐδέτερον ἀπέφηνεν ἁσφαλές, ἀλλὰ δεξαμένους μὲν ἔξειν Καίσαρα πολέμοιν καὶ δεσπότην Πομπηίου, ἀπωσαμένους δὲ καὶ Πομπηίῳ τῆς ἐκβολῆς ύπαιτίους ἐσεσθαι καὶ Καίσαρι τῆς διώξεως· κράτιστον οὖν εἶναι μεταπεμψαμένους ἀνελεῖν τὸν ἄνδρα· καὶ γὰρ ἐκείνῳ χαριεῖσθαι καὶ τούτων οὐ φοβῆσεσθαι. προσεπείπε δὲ διαμειδίασας, ὡς φασίν, ὃτι νεκρὸς οὐ δάκνει.

LXXVIII. Ταύτα κυρώσαντες ἐπ' Ἀχιλλᾶ ποιοῦνται τὴν πράξιν. ὁ δὲ Σεπτίμων τών πάλαι γεγονότα Πομπηίου ταξιαρχον παραλβών, καὶ Σάλβιον ἔτερον ἐκατοντάρχην καὶ τρεῖς ἡ τέτταρας ὑπηρέτας, ἀνήχθη πρὸς τὴν Πομπηίου ναῦν. ἐτυχον δὲ πάντες εἰς αὐτὴν οἱ δοκιμώτατοι τῶν συμπλεόντων ἐμβεβηκότες, ὡπως εἰδεῖν τὸ 2 πραττόμενον. ὡς οὖν εἰδόν οὐ βασιλικὴν οὐδὲ λαμπρῶς οὐδὲ ταῖς Θεοφάνοις ἐλπίσιν ὁμοίων ὑποδοχήν, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ μίας ἀλίαδος προσπλέοντας ὀλίγους ἀνθρώπους, ὑπείδοντο τὴν ὀλιγωρίαν καὶ τῷ Πομπηίῳ παρήμουν εἰς πέλαγος ἀνακρούσθαι τὴν ναῦν, ἐως ἐξω βέλους εἰσὶν. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ πελαξοῦσας τῆς ἀλίαδος φθάσας ὁ Σεπτίμως ἔξανεστὶ καὶ Ὀμμαῖστὶ τὸν Πομπηίου αὐτοκρά-3 τορα προσήγορεσεν. ὁ δὲ Ἀχιλλᾶς ἀσπασάμενος αὐτὸν Ἐλληνιστὶ παρεκάλει μετελθεῖν εἰς τὴν ἀλίαδα· τέναγος γὰρ εἶναι πολὺ, καὶ βάθος οὐκ ἔχειν πλούμον τριήρει τὴν θάλατταν ὑπόψαμ-μον οὖσαν. ἀμα δὲ καὶ ναῦς τινα ἐωρώντο τῶν βασιλικῶν πληροῦμεναι, καὶ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν ὅπλῖται κατείχον, ὡςτ' ἄφυκτα καὶ μεταβαλλομένους ἐφαί-318
and rhetorical art, set forth that neither course was safe for them, but that if they received Pompey, they would have Caesar for an enemy and Pompey for a master; while if they rejected him, Pompey would blame them for casting him off, and Caesar for making him continue his pursuit; the best course, therefore, was to send for the man and put him to death, for by so doing they would gratify Caesar and have nothing to fear from Pompey. To this he smilingly added, we are told, "A dead man does not bite."

LXXVIII. Having determined upon this plan, they entrusted the execution of it to Achillas. So he took with him a certain Septimius, who had once been a tribune of Pompey's, and Salvius besides, a centurion, with three or four servants, and put out towards the ship of Pompey. Now, all the most distinguished of Pompey's fellow-voyagers had come aboard of her to see what was going on. Accordingly, when they saw a reception that was not royal, nor splendid, nor in accordance with the hopes of Theophanes, but a few men sailing up in a single fishing-boat, they viewed this lack of respect with suspicion, and advised Pompey to have his ship rowed back into the open sea, while they were beyond reach of missiles. But meanwhile the boat drew near, and first Septimius rose up and addressed Pompey in the Roman tongue as Imperator. Then Achillas saluted him in Greek, and invited him to come aboard the boat, telling him that the shallows were extensive, and that the sea, which had a sandy bottom, was not deep enough to float a trireme. At the same time some of the royal ships were seen to be taking their crews aboard, and men-at-arms were occupying the shore, so that there seemed to be no
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νετο, καὶ προσήν τὸ διδόναι τοῖς φονεύσι τήν

4 ἀπιστίαν αὐτὴν τῆς ἄδικίας ἀπολογίαν. ἀσπασά-

μενος οὖν τὴν Κορνηλίαν προαποθρημοῦσαν αὐτὸν τὸ τέλος, καὶ δύο ἐκατοντάρχας προεμβῆναι κε-

λεύσας καὶ τῶν ἀπελευθέρων ἐνα Φιλίππον καὶ

θεράποντα Σκύθην ὅνομα, δεξιουμένων αὐτὸν ἤδη τῶν περὶ τῶν Ἀχιλλάν ἐκ τῆς ἀλιάδος, μετα-

στραφείς πρὸς τὴν γυναίκα καὶ τῶν υἱῶν ἐπεὶ

Σοφοκλέους ιαμβεία:

"Οστις δὲ πρὸς τύραννον ἐμπορεύεται,

κεῖνον 'στι δούλος, κἂν ἐλεύθερος μόλη.

LXXIX. Ταῦτα δ' ἔσχατα πρὸς τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ

φθεγξάμενος ἐνέβη καὶ συχνῶ διαστήματος ὄντος ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ἀπὸ τῆς τριήρους, ὡς οὐδὲς παρὰ τῶν

συμπλεόντων ἐγίνετο λόγος φιλάνθρωπος πρὸς αὐτὸν, ἀποβλέψας εἰς τὸν Σεπτίμιον, "Οὐ δὴ ποῦ σε," ἐίπεν, "ἀγὼ γεγονότα συστρατιώτην

2 ἐμὸν ἀμφίγρωο;" κάκεινος ἐπένευσε τῇ κεφαλῇ

μόνου, οὐδὲν προσεπὶ ὡφιλοφρονθείς. πολ-

λής οὖν πάλιν οὐσίας συωτῆς ὁ Πομπήιος ἔχων ἐν βιβλίῳ μικρῷ γεγραμμένον ὑπ' αὐτοῦ λόγον Ἑλληνικὸν, ὁ παρεσκεύαστο χρῆσθαι πρὸς τὸν

3 Πτολεμαῖον, ἀνεγίνωσκεν. ὡς δὲ τῇ γῇ προσ-

επέλαξεν, ἦ μὲν Κορνηλία μετὰ τῶν φίλων ἐκ τῆς

τριήρους περιπαθής οὖσα τὸ μέλλον ἀπεσκοπεῖτο,

καὶ θαρρεῖν ἢρχετο πολλοὺς ὀρόσα πρὸς τὴν

ἀπόβασιν τῶν βασιλικῶν οἶον ἐπὶ τιμῆ καὶ δεξιώ-

σει συνερχομένους. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τῶν Πομπηίων

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escape even if they changed their minds; and besides, this very lack of confidence might give the murderers an excuse for their crime. Accordingly, after embracing Cornelia, who was bewailing his approaching death, he ordered two centurions to go into the boat before him, besides Philip, one of his freedmen, and a servant named Scythes, and while Achillas was already stretching out his hand to him from the boat, turned towards his wife and son and repeated the verses of Sophocles:—

Whatever man unto a tyrant takes his way,
His slave he is, even though a freeman when he goes.¹

LXXIX. After these last words to his friends, he went into the boat. And since it was a long distance from the trireme to the land, and none of his companions in the boat had any friendly word for him, turning his eyes upon Septimius he said: “Surely I am not mistaken, and you are an old comrade of mine!” Septimius nodded merely, without saying anything to him or showing any friendliness. So then, as there was profound silence again, Pompey took a little roll containing a speech written by him in Greek, which he had prepared for his use in addressing Ptolemy, and began to read in it. Then, as they drew near the shore, Cornelia, together with his friends, stood on the trireme watching with great anxiety for the outcome, and began to take heart when she saw many of the king’s people assembling at the landing as if to give him an honourable welcome. But at this point,

¹ Nauck, Trag. Graec. Frag.² p. 316. The recitation of these verses is a feature common also to the accounts of the tragedy in Appian (Bell. Civ. ii. 84) and Dio Cassius (xlii. 4).
τῆς τοῦ Φιλίππου λαμβανόμενον χειρός, ὅπως ῥάνου ἔξανασταίη, Σεπτίμως ὁπίσθεν τὸ ἔξοχος διελαύνει πρότος, ἐιτὰ Σάλβιος μετ᾽ ἐκείνων, εἰτὰ

4 Ἀχιλλᾶς ἐσπάσαντο τὰς μαχαίρας. ὦ δὲ ταῖς χερσίν ἀμφοτέραις τὴν τῆβεννον ἐφελκυσάμενος κατὰ τὸν προσώπον, μηδὲν εἰπὼν ἁνάξιον ἐαυτοῦ μηδὲ ποιῆσας, ἀλλὰ στενάξας μόνον, ἐνεκαρτέρησε ταῖς πληγαῖς, ἐξήκοντα μὲν ἐνὸς δέοντα βεβιωκῶς ἔτη, μιὰ δ᾽ ύστερον ὑμέρα τῆς γενεθλίου τελευτήσας τῶν βιῶν.

LXXX. Οἱ δ᾽ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ὡς ἑθεάσαντο τῶν φόνου, οἰμώγημι ἐξάκουστον ἄχρι τῆς γῆς ἐκχέαντες ἐφυγον, ἀράμενοι τὰς ἀγκυρὰς κατὰ τάχος. καὶ πνεύμα λαμπρὸν ἐβοήθει πελαγίοις ὑπεκθέουσιν, ὡστε βουλομένους διώκειν ἀποτραπέσθαι τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους. τοὺ ἀπὸ Πομπηίου τὴν μὲν κεφαλὴν ἀποτέμνουσι, τὸ δὲ ἄλλο σῶμα γυμνὸν ἐκβαλόντες ἀπὸ τῆς ἀλιάδος τοῖς δεομένοις ταὐτὸς τοῦ θεάματος ἀπέλιπον. παρέμεινε δὲ αὐτῷ Φιλίππος, ἔως ἐγένοντο μεστοὶ τῆς ὑψωσὶν ἐίται περιλούσας τῇ θαλάσσῃ τὸ σῶμα καὶ χιτωνίῳ τινὶ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ περιστεῖλασ, ἄλλο δὲ ὠδείν ἔχων, ἀλλὰ περισκοπῶν τὸν αὐγιαλὸν ἐθυμεῖ μικρὰς ἀλλάδος λείψαια, παλαιὰ μὲν, ἀρκοῦντα δὲ νεκρὸ γυμνὸ καὶ ὠδεὶ ὄλῳ τυρκαίαν ἀναγκαίαν παρα-

2 σχεῖν. ταῦτα συγκομίζοντο αὐτῷ καὶ συντεθέντος ἐπιστᾶσας ἀνὴρ Ῥωμαῖος ἄδη γέρων, τὰς δὲ πρώτας στρατεύσες ἐτὶ νέος Πομπηίῳ συνεστρατευμένος, "Τίς ὦν, ὦ ἁνθρωπε, ἔφη, "θάπτει διανοῤῥ Μάγνων Πομπήιον;" ἐκείνων δὲ φήσαντο ὡς ἀπελεύθερος, "Ἀλλ' οὐ μόνῳ σοι, ἔφη, "τοῦτο τὸ καλὸν ὑπάρξει καὶ δὲ ὡσπέρ εὐρήματος

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while Pompey was clasping the hand of Philip that he might rise to his feet more easily, Septimius, from behind, ran him through the body with his sword, then Salvius next, and then Achillas, drew their daggers and stabbed him. And Pompey, drawing his toga down over his face with both hands, without an act or a word that was unworthy of himself, but with a groan merely, submitted to their blows, being sixty years of age less one, and ending his life only one day after his birth-day.

LXXX. When the people on the ships beheld the murder, they uttered a wailing cry that could be heard as far as the shore, and weighing anchor quickly, took to flight. And a strong wind came to their aid as they ran out to sea, so that the Egyptians, though desirous of pursuing, turned back. But they cut off Pompey's head, and threw the rest of his body unclothed out of the boat, and left it for those who craved so pitiful a sight. Philip, however, stayed by the body, until such had taken their fill of gazing: then he washed it in sea-water, wrapped it in a tunic of his own, and since he had no other supply, sought along the coast until he found the remnants of a small fishing-boat, old stuff, indeed, but sufficient to furnish a funeral pyre that would answer for an unclothed corpse, and that too not entire. As he was gathering the wood and building the pyre, there came up a Roman who was now an old man, but who in his youth had served his first campaigns with Pompey, and said: "Who art thou, my man, that thinkest to give burial rites to Pompey the Great?" And when Philip said that he was his freedman, the man said: "But thou shalt not have this honour all to thyself; let me too share in a pious privilege thus

1 Ibi ab Achilla et Septimio interficitur (Caesar, Bell. Civ. iii. 104).
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evσεβούσ& δέξαι κοινωνόν, ὡς μὴ κατὰ πάντα μέμψωμαι τὴν ἀποξένωσιν, ἀντὶ πολλῶν ἀνισαργῶν τούτο γοῦν εὑρίσκων, ἀψασθαί καὶ περιστείλαι ταῖς ἐμαίσι χερσὶ τοῦ μέγιστον αὐτοκράτορα Ἡρω-κοίνων." οὐτώ μὲν ἐκηδεύετο Πομπήιος. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ Δεύκιος Δέντλος οὐκ εἶδος τὰ πεπραγμένα, πλέον ἀπὸ Κύπρου καὶ παρὰ γην κομιζόμενος, ὡς εἰδε νεκρῶν πυρῶν καὶ παρεστώτα τὸν Φίλιππον, οὐτώ καθορόμενος: "Τής ἀρα," ἔφη, "τὸ πεπραμένον ἐνταῦθα τελέσας ἀναπέπανται;", καὶ μικρῶν διαλυτῶν καὶ στενάξας, "Τάχα δὲ," εἴπε, "σύ, Πομπήιε Μάγνε." καὶ μετὰ μικρῶν ἀποβας καὶ συλληψθείς ἀπέθανε.

5 Τοῦτο Πομπήιου τέλος. οὐ πολλῷ δὲ ὑστεροῦ Καίσαρ ἔλθων εἰς Ἀἰγυπτον ἀγούς τοσοῦτον καταπεπλησμένην τὸν μὲν προσφεροῦτα τὴν κεφαλήν ὡς παλαμναῖον ἀπεστράφη, τὴν δὲ σφραγίδα τοῦ Πομπήίου δεξίμενος ἔδάκρυσεν. ἦν δὲ γάλυφη λέων ξιφήρης. Ἀχιλλᾶν δὲ καὶ Ποθεινὸν ἐπέσφαξεν. αὐτὸς δὲ ὁ βασιλεὺς μάχη λειψθεὶς περὶ τὸν ποταμὸν ἡμαίσθη. Θεοδοτόν δὲ τὸν σοφιστὴν ἢ μὲν ἐκ Καίσαρος δίκη παρῆθεφυγὸν γὰρ Ἀἰγυπτον ἐπιλανᾶτο ταπεινὰ πράττων καὶ μισοῦμενος. Βροῦτος δὲ Μάρκος, ὅτε Καίσαρα κτείνας ἐκράτησεν, ἐξευρὼν αὐτὸν ἐν 'Ασίᾳ καὶ πᾶσαν αἰκίαν αἰκισάμενοι ἀπέκτεινον. τὰ δὲ λείψανα τοῦ Πομπήίου Κορνηλία δεξαμένη κομιθεόντα, περὶ τὸν 'Αλβανὸν ἔθηκεν.
offered, that I may not altogether regret my sojourn in a foreign land, if in requital for many hardships I find this happiness at least, to touch with my hands and array for burial the greatest of Roman emperors.” Such were the obsequies of Pompey. And on the following day Lucius Lentulus, as he came sailing from Cyprus and coasted along the shore not knowing what had happened, saw a funeral pyre and Philip standing beside it, and before he had been seen himself exclaimed: “Who, pray, rests here at the end of his allotted days?” Then, after a slight pause and with a groan he said: “But perhaps it is thou, Pompey the Great!” And after a little he went ashore, was seized, and put to death.

This was the end of Pompey. But not long afterwards Caesar came to Egypt, and found it filled with this great deed of abomination. From the man who brought him Pompey’s head he turned away with loathing, as from an assassin; and on receiving Pompey’s seal-ring, he burst into tears; the device was a lion holding a sword in his paws. But Achillas and Potheinus he put to death. The king himself, moreover, was defeated in battle along the river, and disappeared. Theodotus the sophist, however, escaped the vengeance of Caesar; for he fled out of Egypt and wandered about in wretchedness and hated of all men. But Marcus Brutus, after he had slain Caesar and come into power, discovered him in Asia, and put him to death with every possible torture. The remains of Pompey were taken to Cornelia, who gave them burial at his Alban villa.
ΑΡΗΣΙΛΑΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΥ ΣΥΓΚΡΙΣΙΣ

I. Ἐκκειμένων οὖν τῶν βίων ἐπιδράμωμεν τῷ λόγῳ ταχέως τὰ ποιοῦντα τὰς διαφορὰς, παρ' ἄλληλα συνάγοντες. Ἐστὶ δὲ ταύτα: πρῶτον, ὅτι Πομπηίος ἐκ τοῦ δικαιοτάτου τρόπου παρῆλθεν εἰς δύναμιν καὶ δόξαν, αὐτὸς ορμηθεὶς ἀφ' εαυτοῦ καὶ πολλὰ καὶ μεγάλα Σύλλα τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀπὸ τῶν τυράννων ἔλευθεροῦντι συγκατεργασάμενος,

2 Ἀγησίλαος δὲ τὴν βασιλείαν ἐδοξεὶ λαβεῖν οὕτε τὰ πρὸς θεοὺς ἀμεμπτος οὕτε τὰ πρὸς ἀνθρώπους, κρίνας νοθείας Λεωτυχίδην, ὅν γενέσθαι 1 ἀπέδειξεν ὁ ἀδελφὸς γυνήσιον, τὸν δὲ χρησμὸ κατεργασάμενος τὸν περὶ τῆς χωλότητος. δεύτερον, ὅτι Πομπηίος Σύλλαν καὶ ξόωντα τιμῶν διετέλεσε καὶ τεθνηκότος ἐκήδευσε βιασάμενος Λέπιδον τὸ σῶμα, καὶ τῷ παιδὶ Φαύστῳ τὴν αὐτοῦ θυγατέρα συνφύσει, Ἀγησίλαος δὲ Λύσανδρον ἐκ τῆς τυχούσης προφάσεως ὑπεξέρριψε καὶ καθυ-

3 Βρισε. καίτοι Σύλλας μὲν οὐκ ἐλαττῶνων ἔτυχεν ἢ Πομπηίῳ παρέσχεν, Ἀγησίλαος δὲ Λύσανδρος καὶ τῆς Ἱπάρτης βασιλεία καὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος στρατηγικὸν ἐποίησε. τρίτον δὲ, αἱ περὶ τὰ πολιτικὰ τῶν δικαίων παραβάσεις Πομπηίῳ μὲν δὲ οἰκειότητι ἐγένοντο· τὰ γὰρ πλείστα Καῖσαρι καὶ Σκηνίων συνεξήμαρτε κηδεσταῖς οὔσιν.

4 Ἀγησίλαος δὲ Σφοδρίαν μὲν ἔφι οἷς Ἀθηναίοις ἠδίκησεν ἀποθανεῖν ὡφείλοντα τῷ τοῦ παιδὸς ἔρωτι χαριζόμενος ἐξήρπασε, Φοιβίδα δὲ Ἡθβαίους

1 αὐτοῦ bracketed by Sintenis².
COMPARISON OF AGESILAUS AND POMPEY

I. Now that their lives lie spread before us, let us briefly run over the points in which the two men differed, and bring these together side by side. They are as follows. In the first place, it was in the justest manner that Pompey came to fame and power, setting out on his career independently, and rendering many great services to Sulla when Sulla was freeing Italy from her tyrants; Agesilaüs, on the contrary, appeared to get his kingdom by sinning against both gods and men, since he brought Leotychides under condemnation for bastardy, although his brother had recognised him as his legitimate son, and made light of the oracle concerning his lameness. In the second place, Pompey not only continued to hold Sulla in honour while he lived, but also after his death gave his body funeral obsequies in despite of Lepidus, and bestowed upon his son Faustus his own daughter in marriage; whereas Agesilaüs cast out Lysander on the merest pretext, and heaped insult upon him. And yet Sulla got no less from Pompey than he gave him, while in the case of Agesilaüs, it was Lysander who made him king of Sparta and general of all Greece. And, thirdly, Pompey's transgressions of right and justice in his political life were due to his family connections, for he joined in most of the wrongdoings of Caesar and Scipio because they were his relations by marriage; but Agesilaüs snatched Sphodrias from the death which hung over him for wronging the Athenians, merely to gratify the love of his son, and when Phoebidas treacherously broke the peace with Thebes, he
παρασπονδήσαντι δήλος ἦν δι' αὐτὸ τὸ ἀδίκημα προθύμως βοηθῶν. καθόλου δὲ ὅσα 'Ῥωμαίους δι' αἰῶν Πομπήιος ἢ ἁγνοιαν αἰτίαν ἐσχε βλάψαι, ταύτα θυμῷ καὶ φιλονεικία Δακεδαιμονίους 'Αγησίλαος ἐβλαψε τὸν Βοιώτιον ἐκκαύσας πόλεμον.

Π. Ἔδε καὶ τύχη τινὰ τῶν ἁνδρῶν ἐκατέρου τοῖς σφάλμασι προσοιστέου, ἀνέλπιστος μὲν ἡ Πομπηίου 'Ῥωμαίους, 'Αγησίλαος δὲ Δακεδαιμονίους ἀκούντας καὶ προειδότας οὐκ εἶλασε φυλάξασθαι τὴν χωλὴν βασιλείαν. καὶ γὰρ εἰ μυριάκις ἡλέγχθη Δευτυχίδης ἀλλότριος εἶναι καὶ νόθος, οὐκ ἂν ἡπόρησαν Εὐρυπωτίδαι γυνὴιον καὶ ἀρτιόποδα τῇ Σπάρτῃ βασιλέα παρασχεῖν, εἴ μὴ δὲ 'Αγησίλαον ἐπεσκότησε τῷ χρησμῷ Λύσανδρος.

2 Ὅλον μέντοι τῇ περὶ τῶν τρειάντων ἀπορία προσήγαγεν ὁ 'Αγησίλαος ἦρα μετὰ τὴν ἐν Δεύκτρος ἀτυχίαν, κελεύσας τοὺς νόμους ἐκεῖνην τὴν ἡμέραν καθεύδειν, οὐ γέγονεν ἄλλο σόφισμα πολιτικόν, οὐδὲ ἔχομεν τι τοῦ Πομπηίου παραπλήσιον, ἀλλὰ τούναντίον οὐδέ οἷς αὐτῶς ἐτίθει νόμοις ὑπὸ δεῖν ἐμένειν, τὸ δύνασθαι μέγα τὸς φίλοις ἐνδεικνύμενος. ὁ δὲ εἰς ἀνάγκην καταστὰς τοῦ λύσαι τοὺς νόμους ἐπὶ τῷ σώσαι τοὺς πολιτας, ἔξευρε τρόπον ὃ μήτε ἐκεῖνους βλάψουσι μήτε ὅπως οὐ βλάψωσι λυθήσονται. τίθεμαι δὲ
evidently made the crime itself a reason for zealously supporting him. In a word, whatever harm Pompey was accused of bringing upon the Romans out of deference to his friends or through ignorance, Agesilaüs brought as much upon the Lacedaemonians out of obstinacy and resentment when he kindled the Boeotian war.

II. Moreover, if we must assign to any ill-fortune of the two men the disasters which overtook them, that of Pompey could not have been anticipated by the Romans; but Agesilaüs would not permit the Lacedaemonians to guard against the "lame sovereignty," although they had heard and knew beforehand about it. For even if Leotychides had been ten thousand times convicted of being bastard and alien, the family of the Eurypontidae could easily have furnished Sparta with a king who was of legitimate birth and sound of limb, had not Lysander darkened the meaning of the oracle in the interests of Agesilaüs.

On the other hand, when we consider the remedy which Agesilaüs applied to the perplexity of the state in dealing with those who had played the coward, after the disaster at Leuctra, when he urged that the laws should slumber for that day, there was never another political device like it, nor can we find anything in Pompey's career to compare with it; on the contrary, he did not even think it incumbent upon him to abide by the laws which he himself had made, if he might only display the greatness of his power to his friends. But Agesilaüs, when he confronted the necessity of abrogating the laws in order to save his fellow-citizens, devised a way by which the citizens should not be harmed by the laws, nor the laws be abrogated to avoid such
κάκενο το ἀμμητον ἔργον εἰς πολιτικὴν ἀρετὴν τοῦ Ἀγησιλάου, τὸ δεξάμενον τὴν σκυτάλην ἀπολιπεῖν τὰς ἐν Ἀσίᾳ πράξεις. ου γὰρ, ως Πομπήιος, ἀφ’ ὄν ἐαυτῶν ἐποίει μέγαν ὅφελε τὸ κοινὸν, ἀλλὰ τὸ τῆς πατρίδος σκοπῶν τηλικαύτην ἀφῆκε δύναμιν καὶ δόξαν ἤλκην οὐδεὶς πρότερον οὐδὲ ύστερον πλῆν Ἀλέξανδρος ἔσχεν.

III. Ἄπ’ ἀλλὰς τοῖσιν ἀρχὴς, ἐν ταῖς στρατηγικαῖς καὶ τοῖσ πολεμικοῖς, ἀριθμῷ μὲν τροπαίων καὶ μεγέθει δυνάμεως ἄς ἐπηγάγετο Πομπήιος, καὶ πλήθει παρατάξεως ἄς εὑκησεν, οὐδὲ ἀν ὁ Ἐνοφών μοι δοκεῖ παραβαλεῖν τὰς Ἀγησιλάου νίκας, ἦ διὰ τὰλλα καλὰ καθάπερ γέρας ἐξαίρεσθαν δέδοται καὶ γράφειν ὁ βουλοῦτο καὶ λέγειν περὶ τοῦ ἀνδρός. οἴμαι δὲ καὶ τῇ πρὸς τοὺς πολεμιοὺς ἐπιεικείᾳ διαφέρειν τὸν ἄνδρα τοῦ ἀνδρός. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἀνδραποδίσαθαι Θήβας καὶ Μέσσην ἐξοικίσασθαι βουλόμενος, ἦν μὲν ὀμόκληρον τῆς πατρίδος, ἦν δὲ μητρόπολιν τοῦ γένους, παρ’ οὐδὲν ἢλθε τὴν Σπάρτην ἀποβαλεῖν, ἀπέβαλε δὲ τὴν ἤγερονιαν: ὁ δὲ καὶ τῶν πειρατῶν τοῖς μεταβαλομένοις πόλεις ἐδώκε, καὶ Τγράμην τὸν Ἀρμενίων βασιλέα γενόμενον ἐφ᾽ ἐαυτῷ θριαμβεύσα τύμμαχον ἐποίησατο, φήσας ἦμερας μιᾶς αἰῶνα προτιμῶν.

3 Εἰ μέντοι τοῖς μεγίστοις καὶ κυριωτάτοις εἰς τὰ ὅπλα πράγμασί καὶ λογισμοῖς προστίθεται πρωτεῖον ἀρετῆς ἀνδρός ἤγερον, οὐ μικρὸν ἀ
harm. Further, I attribute also to political virtue in Agesilaüs that inimitable act of his in abandoning his career in Asia on receipt of the dispatch-roll. For he did not, like Pompey, help the commonwealth only as he made himself great, but with an eye to the welfare of his country he renounced such great fame and power as no man won before or since his day, except Alexander.

III. And now from another point of view, that of their campaigns and achievements in war, the trophies of Pompey were so many, the forces led by him so vast, and the pitched battles in which he was victorious so innumerable, that not even Xenophon, I think, would compare the victories of Agesilaüs, although that historian, by reason of his other excellent qualities, is specially privileged, as it were, to say and write whatever he pleases about the man. I think also that in merciful behaviour towards their enemies the two men were different. For Agesilaüs was so bent on enslaving Thebes and depopulating Messenia, Thebes the mother-city of his royal line, and Messenia a sister colony to his country,¹ that he nearly lost Sparta, and did lose her supremacy in Greece; whereas Pompey gave cities to such of the pirates as changed their mode of life, and when it was in his power to lead Tigranes the king of Armenia in his triumphal procession, made him an ally instead, saying that he thought more of future time than of a single day.

If, however, it is the greatest and most far-reaching decisions and acts in war that are to determine preëminence in the virtues of leadership, then the

¹ Thebes was the birth-place of Heracles, from whom the Spartan kings were supposed to be descended; and Messenia, like Sparta, was settled by the Heracleidae.
Λάκων τὸν 'Ρωμαίον ἀπολέλοιπεν. πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ οὗ προήκατο τὴν πόλιν οὐδ' ἐξέλιπεν ἐπτὰ μυριάσι στρατοῦ τῶν πολεμίων ἐμβαλόντων, ὀλέγους ἔχων ὀπλίτας καὶ προεικηκμένους ἐν

4 Λεύκτροις. Πομπήιος δὲ, πεντακισχίλιοι μόνοις καὶ τριακοσίοις μίαν Καῖσαρος πόλιν Ἰταλικὴν καταλαβόντος, ἐξέπεσε τῆς Ἦρωμης ὑπὸ δέους, ἢ τοσοῦτοις εἶξας ἀγεννῶς ἢ πλείωνας ψευδῶς εἰκάσας καὶ συσκευασάμενος τὰ τέκνα καὶ τὴν γυναῖκα αὐτοῦ, τὰς δὲ τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν ἐρήμους ἀπολιπτὼν ἐφυγε, δειόν ἢ κρατεῖν μαχόμενον ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος ἢ δέχεσθαι διαλύσεις παρὰ τοῦ κρείττονος. ἦν γὰρ πολίτης καὶ

5 οἰκεῖος, ὥν δὲ ὁ στρατηγίας χρόνον ἐπιμετρῆσαι καὶ ὑπατείας ψηφίσασθαι δεινὸν ἕγετο, τοῦτο παρέσχε λαβόντι τὴν πόλιν εἰπεῖν πρὸς Μέτελλον ὅτι κάκεινον αἰχμάλωτον αὐτοῦ οὐμίζει καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἀπαντάς.

IV. "Ὁ τούν ἐργον ἐστὶν ἀγαθοῦ στρατηγοῦ μάλιστα, κρείττονα μὲν οὗτα βιάσασθαι τοὺς πολεμίους μάχεσθαι, λειπόμενον δὲ δυνάμει μὴ βιασθῆναι, τούτῳ ποιῶν Ἀχιμήλαος ἀεὶ διεφύλαξεν ἑαυτὸν ἀνίκητον. Πομπήιοι δὲ Καῖσαρ, οὐ μὲν ἦν ἑλάττων, διεφυγε μὴ βλαβήσθω, καθὸ δὲ κρείττων ἦν, ἢμάγκασεν ἀγωνισάμενον τῷ πεζῷ περὶ πάντων σφαλῆναι, καὶ κύριος εὐθὺς ἦν χρημάτων καὶ ἀγορᾶς καὶ θαλάττης, ὡς ὁν διετέ-2 πρακτο ἀν ἀνευ μάχης ἐκείνοις προσόντων. τὸ δ' ὑπὲρ τούτων ἀπολόγημα μέγιστον ἐστὶν ἐγκλῆμα

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AGESILAUS AND POMPEY, iii. 3-iv. 2

Lacedaemonian leaves the Roman far behind. For, in the first place, he did not desert nor abandon his city, though the enemy attacked it with an army of seventy thousand men, while he had only a few men-at-arms, and these had recently been vanquished at Leuctra; but Pompey, after Caesar had occupied a single city of Italy with only fifty-three hundred men, hurried away from Rome in a panic, either yielding ignobly to so few, or conjecturing falsely that there were more; and after conveying away with him his own wife and children, he left those of the other citizens defenceless and took to flight, when he ought either to have conquered in a battle for his country, or to have accepted terms from his conqueror, who was a fellow-citizen and a relation by marriage. But as it was, to the man for whom he thought it a terrible thing to prolong a term of military command or vote a consulship, to this man he gave the power of capturing the city and saying to Metellus that he considered him and all the rest of the citizens as his prisoners of war.

IV. Furthermore, the chief task of a good general is to force his enemies to give battle when he is superior to them, but not to be forced himself to do this when his forces are inferior, and by so doing Agesilaüs always kept himself unconquered; whereas in Pompey's case, Caesar escaped injury at his hands when he was inferior to him, and forced him to stake the whole issue on a battle with his land forces, wherein Caesar was superior, thus defeating him and becoming at once master of treasures, provisions, and the sea,—advantages which would have brought his ruin without a battle had they remained in his enemy's control. And that which is urged as an excuse for this failure is really a very severe
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στρατηγοῦ τηλικοῦτον. νεόν μὲν γὰρ ἂρχοντα θορύβως καὶ καταβοήσειν εἰς μαλακίαν καὶ δει-
λίαν ἐπιταραχθέντα τῶν ἀσφαλεστάτων ἐκπεσεῖν

3 ἂρχόμενον δὲ ὑπ’ οὐδενὸς ἐγγρωσαν, πάσας δὲ

4 οὐ γὰρ ἑκεῖνό γε στάδιον αὐτοῖς καὶ θέατρον

5 ὃς οὖν ἐλάττωνας μὲν ἐν Σπάρτῃ θορύβους ὑπε-

αὐτοκράτορα στρατευσάμενον ἀριστα τὰς στρατ-

τις ἀν ἀνάσχοιτο τοῖς Φασσίου σκόμμασι καὶ Δομετίου, καὶ ἕνα μὴ Ἀγαμέμνων λέγηται,

καὶ ἔλαχιστον ἐκβιασθέντα τὸν περὶ τῆς ἣγεμο-

νίας καὶ ἐλευθερίας ἀναρρήψει κίνδυνον; ὅς εἰ

μόνον ἐσκόπει τὸ παρ’ ἡμέραν ἄδοξον, ὀφειλεῖ

ἀντιστὰς ἐν ἀρχῇ διαγωνίσασθαι περὶ τῆς ἤρω-


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accusation against a general like him. For that a youthful commander should be frightened by tumults and outcries into cowardly weakness and abandon his safest plans, is natural and pardonable; but that Pompey the Great, whose camp the Romans called their country, and his tent their senate, while they gave the name of traitors and rebels to the consuls and praetors and other magistrates at Rome,—that he who was known to be under no one's command, but to have served all his campaigns most successfully as imperator, should be almost forced by the scoffs of Favonius and Domitius, and by the fear of being called Agamemnon, to put to the hazard the supremacy and freedom of Rome, who could tolerate this? If he had regard only for the immediate infamy involved, then he ought to have made a stand at the first and to have fought to its finish the fight for Rome, instead of calling the flight which he then made a Themistoclean stratagem and afterwards counting it a disgraceful thing to delay before fighting in Thessaly. For surely Heaven had not appointed that Pharsalian plain to be the stadium and theatre of their struggle for the supremacy, nor was he summoned by voice of herald to go down thither and do battle or leave to another the victor's wreath; nay, there were many plains, ten thousand cities, and a whole earth which his great resources by sea afforded him had he wished to imitate Maximus, or Marius, or Lucullus, or Agesilaüs himself, who withstood no less tumults in Sparta when its citizens wished to fight with the Thebans in defence of their land, and in Egypt endured many calumnies and accusations and suspicions on the part of the king when he urged him to keep quiet; but he followed his own best counsels as he wished, and
6 ός ἐβούλετο λογισμοῖς, οὐ μόνον Αἰγυπτίους ἀκούτας ἔσωσεν, οὐδὲ τῇ Ἱν αὐτοῦ τοσοῦτος σεισμὸς μόνος ὅρθην ἀδιεφύλαξεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τρόπαιον ἔστησε κατὰ Θηβαίων ἐν τῇ πόλει, τὸ νικῆσαι παρασχῶν αὐθίς ἐκ τοῦ τότε μὴ προαπολέσθαι βιασμένους. ὅθεν Ἀγησίλαος μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν βιασθέντων ὑστεροῦ ἐπηνεῖτο σωθέντων, Πομπήίος δὲ διὰ ἀλλοὺς ἁμαρτῶν, αὐτοὺς οἰς ἐπεί-7 σθὰ κατηγόρους εἶχε. καίτοι φασί τινες ὡς ὑπὸ τοῦ πενθεροῦ Σκηπτίωνος ἔξηπαθήθη· τὰ γὰρ πλείστα τῶν χρημάτων ὃν ἐκόμιζεν εὖ Ἀσίας βουλόμενοι αὐτὸν νοσφίσασθαι καὶ ἀποκρύψαντα κατεπείξαι τῇ μάχῃ, ὡς οὐκέτι χρημάτων ὄντων. ὁ κἂν ἀληθὲς ἦν, παθεῖν οὐκ ἀφείλεν ὁ στρατηγός, οὐδὲ βαδίως οὔτω παραλογισθεὶς ἀποκινδυνεύσαι περὶ τῶν μεγίστων. εὐ μὲν οὖν τούτως οὔτως ἐκάτερον ἀποδεικνύμεν.

V. Εἰς Αἰγυπτόν δὲ ο μὲν εὖ ἅναγκης ἐπλευσε φεύγων, ὁ δὲ οὔτε καλὸς οὔτε ἁναγκαῖως ἐπὶ χρήμασιν, ὅπως ἔχῃ τοῖς Ἐλλησι πολεμεῖν ἀφ' ὄν τοῖς βαρβάροις ἐστράτηγῃσεν. εἶτα ἄ διὰ Πομπήίον Αἰγυπτίως ἐγκαλοῦμεν, ταῦτα Αἰγύ-πτιοι κατηγοροῦσιν Ἀγησιλάον. ο μὲν γὰρ ἡδικήθη πιστεύσας, ὁ δὲ πιστευθεὶς ἐγκατέλιπε καὶ μετέστη πρὸς τοὺς πολεμοῦντας οἰς ἐπλευσε συμμαχήσων.
not only saved the Egyptians against their wills, and by his sole efforts ever kept Sparta upright in the midst of so great a convulsion, but actually set up a trophy in the city for a victory over the Thebans, which victory he put his countrymen in the way of winning later, by keeping them then from the destruction into which they would have forced their way. Wherefore Agesilaüs was afterwards commended by those whom he had forced to take the path of safety, while Pompey, whom others had led into error, found accusers in the very ones to whom he had yielded. And yet some say that he was deceived by his father-in-law Scipio, who wished to appropriate to his own uses the greater part of the treasure which he had brought from Asia, and therefore hid it away, and then hastened on the battle, on the plea that there was no longer any money. But even if this were true, a general ought not to suffer himself to be so easily deceived, nor afterwards to put his greatest interests at hazard. In these matters, then, such is the way in which we regard each of the men.

V. And as to their voyages to Egypt, one went thither of necessity and in flight; the other for no honourable reason, nor of necessity, but for money, that what he got for serving the Barbarians as commander might enable him to make war upon the Greeks. Then again, as to the charges which we bring against the Egyptians for their treatment of Pompey, these the Egyptians lay at the door of Agesilaüs for his treatment of them. For Pompey trusted them and was wronged by them; while Agesilaüs was trusted by them and yet forsook them and went over to the enemies of those whom he had sailed to assist.
ΠΕΛΟΠΙΔΑΣ

1. Κάτων ο πρεσβύτερος πρός τινας ἐπαινοῦν-
tας ἀνθρωπον ἀλογίστως παράβολον καὶ τολ-
μηρὸν ἐν τοῖς πολεμικοῖς διαφέρειν ἐφι τὸ πολλοῦ-
tια τὴν ἀρετὴν ἄξιαν καὶ τὸ μὴ πολλοῦ ἄξιον τὸ
ζην νομίζειν ὁρθῶς ἀποφαίνομενοι. ὁ γοῦν παρ
Ἀντιγόνῳ στρατευόμενος ἱταμός, φαίλος δὲ τὴν
έξιν καὶ τὸ σῶμα διεφθορώς, ἐρομένου τοῦ βασι-
λέως τὴν αἰτίαν τῆς ὡχρότητος ὁμολόγησέ τινα
2 νόσου τῶν ἀπορρήτων ἐπεὶ δὲ φιλοτιμηθεῖς ὁ
βασιλεὺς προσέταξε τοῖς ἱατροῖς, ἐὰν τὶς ἤ βοή-
θεια, μηδὲν ἐκλιπεῖν τῆς ἀκρας ἐπιμελείας, οὕτω
θεραπευθεῖς ὁ γενναῖος ἐκεῖνος οὐκέτι ἦν φιλοκίν-
δυνος οὐδὲ ῥαγδαίος ἐν τοῖς ἀγώσιν, ὡστε καὶ τὸν
Ἀντιγόνον ἐγκαλεῖν καὶ θαυμάζειν τὴν μετα-
βολήν. οὐ μὴν ο ἀνθρωπος ἀπεκρύψατο τὸ
αἰτίον, ἀλλ' εἶπεν "Ω βασιλεῦ, σὺ μὲ πεποίη-
κας ἀτολμότερον, ἀπαλλάξας ἐκεῖνον τῶν κακῶν
3 δι' ἃ τοῦ ξῆν ὀλιγώρουν." πρὸς τοῦτο δὲ φαί-
νεται καὶ Συβαρίτης ἄνὴρ εἶπεῖν περὶ τῶν Σπαρ-
tιατῶν ὡς οὐ μέγα ποιοῦν θανατώντες ἐν τοῖς
πολέμοις ὑπὲρ τοῦ τοσοῦτος πόνους καὶ τοιαύτην
ἀποφυγεῖν διὰταν. ἀλλὰ Συβαρίταις μὲν ἐκ-
tετηκόσιν ὑπὸ τρυφῆς καὶ μαλακίας διὰ τὴν πρὸς
τὸ καλὸν ὀρμὴν καὶ φιλοτιμίαν εἰκότως εφαίνοντο
μισεῖν τὸν βίον οἱ μὴ φοβοῦμενοι τὸν θάνατον,
4 Λακεδαιμονίοις δὲ καὶ ζῆν ἠδέως καὶ θυήσειν
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1. Cato the Elder, when certain persons praised a man who was inconsiderately rash and daring in war, told them there was a difference between a man's setting a high value on valour and his setting a low value on life; and his remark was just. At any rate, there was a soldier of Antigonus who was venturesome, but had miserable health and an impaired body. When the king asked him the reason for his pallor, the man admitted that it was a secret disease, whereupon the king took compassion on him and ordered his physicians, if there was any help for him, to employ their utmost skill and care. Thus the man was cured; but then the good fellow ceased to court danger and was no longer a furious fighter, so that even Antigonus rebuked him and expressed his wonder at the change. The man, however, made no secret of the reason, but said: "O King, it is thou who hast made me less daring, by freeing me from those ills which made me set little value on life." On these grounds, too, as it would seem, a man of Sybaris said it was no great thing for the Spartans to seek death in the wars in order to escape so many hardships and such a wretched life as theirs. But to the Sybarites, who were dissolved in effeminate luxury, men whom ambition and an eager quest of honour led to have no fear of death naturally seemed to hate life; whereas the virtues of the Lacedaemonians gave them
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άμφότερα ἀρετὴ παρεῖχεν, ὡς δηλοῖ τὸ ἐπική-
δειον, οἴδε γὰρ φησιν ἐθανοῦν

οὐ τὸ ἔτη θέμενοι καλὸν οὐδὲ τὸ θυήσκειν,
Αλλὰ τὸ ταύτα καλῶς ἀμφότερ' ἐκτελέσαι.

οὔτε γὰρ φυγὴ θανάτου μεμπτών, ἂν ὅρεγηταί τις
τοῦ βίου μὴ αἰσχρῶς, οὔτε ὑπομονὴ καλὸν, εἰ
5 μετ' ὀλγωρίας γίνοιτο τοῦ ἔτη. οἶδεν Ὁμήρος
μὲν ἂεὶ τοὺς θαρραλεστάτους καὶ μαχιμωτάτους
ἀνδρας εὖ καὶ καλῶς ὀπλισμένους ἐξαίρει πρὸς
τοὺς ἀγώνας, οἵ δὲ τῶν Ἐλλήνων νομοθέται τὸν
ῥήσασιν κολάζουσιν, οὐ τὸν ἔτη οὔδὲ λόγχην
προέμενον, διδάσκοντες ὅτι τοῦ μὴ παθεῖν κακὸς
πρότερον ἢ τοῦ ποιῆσαι τοὺς πολεμίους ἐκάστῳ
μέλειν προσήκει, μάλιστα δὲ ἀρχοντὶ πόλεως ἢ
στρατεύματος.

Π. Εἰ γὰρ, ὡς Ἰφικράτης διήρει, χερσὶ μὲν
ἐόικασιν οἵ ψιλοὶ, τοσὶ δὲ τὸ ἱππικόν, αὐτὴ δὲ ἡ
φίλαρξ στέρνω καὶ θώρακι, κεφαλὴ δὲ ὁ στρατη-
γός, οὐχ αὐτοῦ δόξειν ἂν ἀποκεινυνεύων παρα-
μελεῖν καὶ θρασυφόμενος, ἀλλ' ἀπάντων, οἷς ἡ
σωτηρία γίνεται δι' αὐτοῦ καὶ τοὐαντίον. ὅθεν
ὁ Καλλικράτιδας, καίπερ ὄν τάλλα μέγας, οὐκ
εὖ πρὸς τὸν μάντιν εἴπε: δεομένου γὰρ αὐτοῦ
φυλάττεσθαι θάνατον, ὡς τῶν ἱερῶν προδηλοῦν-
των, ἔφη μὴ παρ' ἑνα εἰσὶ τάν Σπω̱μταν. μαχο-
μενος γὰρ εἰς ἓν καὶ πλέον καὶ στρατευόμενος ὁ
Καλλικράτιδας, στρατηγὸν δὲ τὴν ἀπάντων εἴχε
συλλαβῆν ἐν αὐτῷ δύναμι, ὥστε οὐκ ἓν εἷς ὁ
tοσαύτα συναιπώλυτο. βέλτιον δὲ Ἀντίγονος ὁ

1 Οἱ θάνον οὐ τὸ ζῆν κτλ., attributed to Simonides (Bergk, Poet. Lyr. Graec. iii. 4 p. 516).
happiness alike in living or dying, as the following elegy testifies: These, it says, died,

"not deeming either life or death honourable in themselves,
But only the accomplishment of them both with honour."

For neither is a man to be blamed for shunning death, if he does not cling to life disgracefully, nor to be praised for boldly meeting death, if he does this with contempt of life. For this reason Homer always brings his boldest and most valiant heroes into battle well armed and equipped; and the Greek lawgivers punish him who casts away his shield, not him who throws down his sword or spear, thus teaching that his own defence from harm, rather than the infliction of harm upon the enemy, should be every man's first care, and particularly if he governs a city or commands an army.

II. For if, as Iphicrates analyzed the matter, the light-armed troops are like the hands, the cavalry like the feet, the line of men-at-arms itself like chest and breastplate, and the general like the head, then he, in taking undue risks and being over bold, would seem to neglect not himself, but all, inasmuch as their safety depends on him, and their destruction too. Therefore Callieratidas, although otherwise he was a great man, did not make a good answer to the seer who begged him to be careful, since the sacrificial omens foretold his death; "Sparta," said he, "does not depend upon one man." For when fighting, or sailing, or marching under orders, Callieratidas was "one man"; but as general, he comprised in himself the strength and power of all, so that he was not "one man," when such numbers perished with him. Better was the speech of old Antigonus
γέρων, ὅτε ναυμαχεῖν περὶ Ἀνδρόν ἔμελλεν, εἰ-πόντος τινὸς ὡς πολὺ πλεῖος αἱ τῶν πολεμίων νῆσε εἰεῖν, "Ἐμὲ δὲ αὐτὸν," ἔφη, "πρὸς πόσας ἀντιστήσεις;" μέγα τὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς, ὡσπερ ἐστίν, ἀξίωμα ποιῶν μετὰ ἐμπειρίας καὶ ἄρετῆς ταπτο-μενου, ἢς πρῶτον ἐργὸν ἔστι σῶξειν τὸν ἀπαντα
3 τάλλα σώζοντα. διὸ καλῶς ὁ Τιμόθεος, ἐπιδει-κυμένου ποτὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τοῦ Χάριτος ὠτει-λάς τινας ἐν τῷ σώματι καὶ τῆν ἀσπίδα λόγχη διακεκομμένην, "῾Εγὼ δὲ," εἶπεν, "ὡς λιαν ἥσχυνθη ὅτι μονο πολιορκοῦντος Σάμου ἐγγὺς ἔπεσε βέλος, ὡς μειρακιωδέστερον ἐμαυτῷ χρώμενος ὑ κατὰ στρατηγὸν καὶ ὅμοιον δυνάμεως τοσαύτης." ὅποιον μὲν γὰρ εἰς τὰ ὅλα μεγάλην φέρει ῥοπὴν ὁ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ κινδύνους, ἐνιαύθα καὶ χειρὶ καὶ σώματι χρηστείν ἀφεθέω, χαίρειν φράσαντα τοῖς λέγοντιν ὡς χρή τὸν ἀγαθὸν στρατηγὸν μᾶλιστα μὲν ὑπὸ γήρως, εἰ δὲ μή, γέροντα θυσίκειν ὅποιο δὲ μικρὸν τὸ περιγυ-μενον ἐκ τοῦ κατορθῶματος, τὸ δὲ πᾶν συναπόλ-λυταν σφαλέντος, οὐδεὶς ἀπατεῖ στρατιώτον πράξειν κινδύνω πραττομένην στρατηγοῦ.
4 Ταῦτα δὲ μοι παρέστη προαναφωνῆσαι γρά-φοντι τὸν Πελοπίδου βίον καὶ τὸν Μαρκέλλου, μεγάλων ἀνδρῶν παραλόγως πεσόντων, καὶ γὰρ χειρὶ χρήσθαι μαχιμῶτατοι γενόμενοι, καὶ στρα-τηγίας ἐπιφανεστάταις κοσμήσαντες ἀμφότεροι τὰς πατρίδας, ἔτι δὲ τῶν βαρυτάτων ἀνταγω-στῶν ὁ μὲν Ἀννίβαν αἱμπτητον ὑπά πρῶτος, ὡς λέγεται, τρεψάμενος, ὁ δὲ γῆς καὶ ἀθλάττης ἄρχον- τας Λακεδαιμονίους ἐκ παρατάξεως νικήσας, ἥφει-δησαν ἑαυτῶν, σὺν οὐδενὶ λογισμῷ προείμενοι τὸν βίον ὁπινικα μᾶλιστα τοιούτων καιρὸς ἢν ἀνδρῶν
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as he was about to fight a sea-fight off Andros, and someone told him that the enemy’s ships were far more numerous than his: “But what of myself,” said he, “how many ships wilt thou count me?” implying that the worth of the commander is a great thing, as it is in fact, when allied with experience and valour, and his first duty is to save the one who saves everything else. Therefore Timotheus was right, when Chares was once showing the Athenians some wounds he had received, and his shield pierced by a spear, in saying: “But I, how greatly ashamed I was, at the siege of Samos, because a bolt fell near me; I thought I was behaving more like an impetuous youth than like a general in command of so large a force.” For where the whole issue is greatly furthered by the general’s exposing himself to danger, there he must employ hand and body unsparingly, ignoring those who say that a good general should die, if not of old age, at least in old age; but where the advantage to be derived from his success is small, and the whole cause perishes with him if he fails, no one demands that a general should risk his life in fighting like a common soldier.

Such is the preface I have thought fit to make for the Lives of Pelopidas and Marcellus, great men who rashly fell in battle. For both were most valiant fighters, did honour to their countries in most illustrious campaigns, and what is more, had the most formidable adversaries, one being the first, as we are told, to rout Hannibal, who was before invincible, the other conquering in a pitched battle the Lacedaemonians, who were supreme on land and sea; and yet they were careless of their own lives, and recklessly threw them away at times when it was most important that such men should live and hold
σωζομένων καὶ ἂρχόντων. διόπερ ἡμεῖς ἑπόμενοι
tαις ὀμοιότητι παραλλήλους ἀνεγράψαμεν αυτῶν
tοὺς βίους.

III. Πελοπίδα τῷ Ἰππόκλου γένος μὲν ἦν εὐ-
dόκιμον ἐν Θηβαίᾳ ὡσπερ Ἐπαμεινώνδα, τραφεῖς
dὲ ἐν οὐσίᾳ μεγάλη καὶ παραλαβῶν ἐτὶ νέος λαμ-
πρόν οἰκον ὄρμησε τῶν δεσμέων τοῖς ἄξιοις βοη-
θεῖν, ὡς κύριος ἀληθῶς φαίνοιτο χρημάτων γεγο-
νός, ἀλλὰ μὴ δοῦλος. τῶν γὰρ πολλῶν, ὡς Ἀριστοτέλης φησίν, οἱ μὲν οὐ χρώναι τῷ πλού-
tῳ διὰ μικρολογίαν, οἱ δὲ παραχρονται δι' ἀσω-
tιαν, καὶ δουλευόντως οὖν μὲν αἱ ταῖς ἡδοναῖς,

2 ἐκείνοι δὲ ταῖς ἀσχολίαις, διατελοῦσιν. οἱ μὲν
οὖν ἄλλοι τῷ Πελοπίδᾳ χάριν ἔχοντες ἐχρώντο
τῇ πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐλευθεροτητί καὶ φιλανθρωπίᾳ,
μόνον δὲ τῶν φίλων τὸν Ἐπαμεινώνδαν οὐκ ἔπειθε
τοῦ πλούτου μεταλαμβάνειν αὐτὸς μὲντοι μετ-
eἰχε τῆς ἐκείνου πενίας, ἐσθῆτος ἄφελεια καὶ
τραπέζης λιτότητι καὶ τῷ πρὸς τοὺς πόνους ἀόκυρο

3 καὶ κατὰ στρατείας ἄδολω καλλωπιζόμενος, ὡσ-
περ ὁ Εὐριπίδοιον Κατανεύσ, ὁ “βίος μὲν ἦν πολὺς,
ήκειτα δὲ δι’ ὁλβον γαύρος ἦν,” αἰσχυνόμενος εἰ
φανεῖται πλεῖοσι χρώμενος εἰς τὸ σῶμα τοῦ τὰ
ἐλάχιστα κεκνημένον Θηβαίων. Ἐπαμεινώνδας
μὲν οὖν συνήθη καὶ πατρῷαν οὕσαν αὐτῷ τὴν
πενίαν ἐτὶ μᾶλλον εὔξωνοι καὶ κουφον ἐποίησε
φιλοσοφῶν καὶ μονότροπον βίον ἀπ’ ἄρχεις ἐλό-

4 μενος: Πελοπίδα δὲ ἦν μὲν γάμος λαμπρός, ἐγέ-
nυντο δὲ καὶ παῖδες, ἀλλ’ οὐδέν ἦττον ἄμελῶν τοῦ
χρηματίζεσθαι καὶ σχολάζων τῇ πόλει τῶν ἀπαν-
tα χρώνων ἠλάττωσε τὴν οὐσίαν, τῶν δὲ φίλων
νουθετοῦσιν καὶ λεγόντων ὡς ἀναγκαῖον πρά—
command. These are the resemblances between them which have led me to write their lives in parallel.

III. Pelopidas the son of Hippoclus was of a highly honourable family in Thebes, as was Epaminondas, and having been reared in affluence, and having inherited in youth a splendid estate, he devoted himself to the assistance of worthy men who needed it, that he might be seen to be really master of his wealth, and not its slave. For most wealthy men, as Aristotle says,\(^1\) either make no use of their wealth through avarice, or abuse it through prodigality, and so they are forever slaves, these to their pleasures, those to their business. The rest, accordingly, thankfully profited by the kindness and liberality of Pelopidas towards them; but Epaminondas was the only one of his friends whom he could not persuade to share his wealth. Pelopidas, however, shared the poverty of this friend, and gloried in modest attire, meagre diet, readiness to undergo hardships, and straightforward service as a soldier. Like the Capaneus of Euripides, he "had abundant wealth, but riches did not make him arrogant at all,"\(^2\) and he was ashamed to let men think that he spent more upon his person than the poorest Theban. Now Epaminondas, whose poverty was hereditary and familiar, made it still more light and easy by philosophy, and by electing at the outset to lead a single life; Pelopidas, on the contrary, made a brilliant marriage, and had children too, but nevertheless he neglected his private interests to devote his whole time to the state, and so lessened his substance. And when his friends admonished him and told him that the possession of money, which

\(^1\) Fragment 56 (Rose); cf. Morals, p. 527 a.
\(^2\) Supplices, 863 f. (Kirchhoff, ἡκιστά δ’ ὠλβε).
γματος ὀλιγωρεὶ, τοῦ χρήματα ἔχειν, "Ἀναγκαῖον, νῦν Δία, Νικοδήμῳ τούτῳ," ἔφη, δείξας τινὰ χωλὸν καὶ τυφλὸν.

IV. Ἡςαν δὲ καὶ πρὸς πᾶσαν ἀρετὴν πεφυκότες ὁμοίως, πλὴν ὅτι τῷ γυμνᾶζοντα μᾶλλον ἐχαίρε Πελοπίδας, τῷ δὲ μανθάνειν Ἐπαμεινώνδας, καὶ τὰς διατριβὰς ἐν τῷ σχολαζεῖν ὁ μὲν περὶ παλαιόστρας καὶ κυνηγέσια, ο δὲ ἀκούων τι καὶ φιλοσοφῶν ἐποιεῖτο. πολλῶν δὲ καὶ καλῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἀμφοτέρως πρὸς δόξαν, οὐδὲν οί νοῦν ἔχοντες ἡγοῦντα τηλικοῦτον ἡλίκον τὴν διὰ τοσοῦτον ἀγώνων καὶ στρατηγιῶν καὶ πολιτείων ἀνεξέλεγκτον εὔνους καὶ φιλίαν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς μέχρι τέλους ἐμμείνασαν. εἰ γὰρ τις ἀποβλέψας τὴν Ἀριστείδου καὶ Θεμιστοκλέους καὶ Κίμωνος καὶ Περικλέους καὶ Νικίου καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδου πολιτείαν, ὅσον γέγονε μεστὴ διαφορῶν καὶ φθόνων καὶ ἐπιλοτυπῶν πρὸς ἄλληλος, σκέψατο πάλιν τὴν Πελοπίδου πρὸς Ἐπαμεινώνδαν εὐμένειαν καὶ τιμὴν, τούτους ἄν ὀρθῶς καὶ δικαίως προσαγορεύσει συνάρχοντας καὶ συστρατήγους ἦ ἐκεῖνος, οἱ μᾶλλον ἄλληλοιν ἦ τῶν πολεμίων ἀγωνιζόμενοι 3 περιείναι διετέλεσαν, αὐτία δὲ ἀληθινὴ μὲν ἢν ἢ ἀρετή, δι' ἣν οὐ δόξαν, οὐ πλοῦτον ἀπὸ τῶν πράξεων μετίοντες, οἷς ὁ χαλεπὸς καὶ δύσερις ἐμφύσει φθόνος, ἀλλ' ἐρωτα θείου ἀπ' ἀρχῆς ἐρασθένες ἄμφοτεροι τοῦ τὴν πατρίδα λαμπροτάτην καὶ μεγίστην ἐφ' ἐαυτῶν ἰδεῖν γενομένην, ὥσπερ ἴδιοις ἐπὶ τοῦτο τοῖς αὐτῶν ἐχρῶντο κατορθώμασιν.

4 Οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' οἷς γε πολλοὶ νομίζουσι αὐτοῖς τὴν σφοδρὰν φιλίαν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν Μαντινείᾳ γενέσθαι

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PELOPIDAS, iii. 4-iv. 4

he scorned, was a necessary thing, "Yes indeed," he said, "necessary for this Nicodemus here," pointing to a man who was lame and blind.

IV. They were also fitted by nature for the pursuit of every excellence, and in like measure, except that Pelopidas delighted more in exercising the body, Epaminondas in storing the mind, so that the one devoted his leisure hours to bodily exercise and hunting, the other to lectures and philosophy. Both had many claims upon the world's esteem, but wise men consider none of these so great as the unquestioned good will and friendship which subsisted between them from first to last through all their struggles and campaigns and civil services. For if one regards the political careers of Themistocles and Aristides, or of Cimon and Pericles, or of Nicias and Aleibiades, which were so full of mutual dissensions, envyings, and jealousies, and then turns his eyes upon the honour and kindly favour which Pelopidas showed Epaminondas, he will rightly and justly call these men colleagues in government and command rather than those, who ever strove to get the better of one another rather than of the enemy. And the true reason for the superiority of the Thebans was their virtue, which led them not to aim in their actions at glory or wealth, which are naturally attended by bitter envying and strife; on the contrary, they were both filled from the beginning with a divine desire to see their country become most powerful and glorious in their day and by their efforts, and to this end they treated one another's successes as their own.

However, most people think that their ardent friendship dated from the campaign at Mantineia,¹

¹ In 418 B.C., when Athens gave assistance to Argos, Elis, and Mantineia against Sparta. See the Alcibiades, xv. 1.

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ΠΛΥΤΑΡΧΗΣ ΛΙΒΕΣ

στρατειας, ήν συνεστρατεύσαντο Λακεδαιμονίων, ἐτί φίλοις καὶ συμμάχοις οὖν, πεμβαίνοις ἐκ Ῥήβων βοήθειας. τεταγμένοι γὰρ ἐν τοῖς ὁπλίταις μετ’ ἄλληλοι καὶ μαχόμενοι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀρκάδας, ὡς ἐνέδωκε τὸ κατ’ αὐτούς κέρας τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τροπῇ τῶν πολλῶν ἐγενότει, συνασπί-5 σαντες ἡμίναντο τοὺς ἐπιφερομένους. καὶ Πελο-πίδας μὲν ἐπτὰ τραύματα λαβὼν ἐναντία πολλοὶς ἐπικατερρύη νεκροῖς ὅμοι φίλοις καὶ πολέμοις, Ἑπαμεινῶνδας δὲ, καίπερ ἄβιωτως ἔχειν αὐτὸν ἤγομένοις, ὑπὲρ τοῦ σώματος καὶ τῶν ὀπλῶν ἐστὶ προελθὼν καὶ διεκινδύνευσε πρὸς πολλοὺς μόνος, ἐγνωκῶς ἀποθανεῖν μᾶλλον ἡ Πελοπίδαν ἀπολυπεῖν κείμενον. ἦδη δὲ καὶ τοῦτον κακῶς ἔχοντος, καὶ λόγχῃ μὲν εἰς τὸ στῆθος, ξίφει δὲ εἰς τὸν βραχίωνα τετρωμένου, προσεβοήθησεν ἀπὸ θατέρου κέρως Ἀγησίπολις ο βασιλεὺς τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν, καὶ περιποίησεν ἀνελπίστως αὐ-τοὺς ἀμφότεροι.

V. Μετὰ δὲ ταύτα τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν λόγῳ μὲν ὡς φίλοις καὶ συμμάχοις προσφερομένων τοῖς Θηβαίοις, ἔργῳ δὲ τὸ φρόνημα τῆς πόλεως καὶ τήν δύναμιν υφορμένων, καὶ μάλιστα τὴν Ἰσμηνίου καὶ Ἀνθροκλείδου μισοῦντων ἐταρείαν, ἦς μετει-χεν ὁ Πελοπίδας, φιλελεύθερων ἀμα καὶ ἰημοτι-2 κῆν εἶναι δοκοῦσαν, Ἀρχίας καὶ Λεονῖνας καὶ Φιλιππος, ἄνδρες ὀλιγαρχικοὶ καὶ πλοῦσιοι καὶ μέτριοιν οὐδὲν φρονοῦντες, ἀναπείθουσι Φιλιβίδαν τὸν Δάκωνα μετὰ στρατιᾶς διαπορεύμουν ἐξαί-φυς καταλαβεῖν τὴν Καδμείαν καὶ τοὺς ὑπεινα-τιουμένους αὐτοῖς ἐκβαλόντα πρὸς τὸ Λακεδαιμο-μονίων ὑπήκουν ἁρμόσασθαι δι’ ὀλίγων τὴν πολι-3 τείαν. πεισθέντος δ’ ἐκείνων καὶ μὴ προσδοκόωσι

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PELOPIDAS, iv. 4–v. 3

where they fought on the side of the Lacedaemonians, who were still their friends and allies, and who received assistance from Thebes. For they stood side by side among the men-at-arms and fought against the Arcadians, and when the Lacedaemonian wing to which they belonged gave way and was routed for the most part, they locked their shields together and repelled their assailants. Pelopidas, after receiving seven wounds in front, sank down upon a great heap of friends and enemies who lay dead together; but Epaminondas, although he thought him lifeless, stood forth to defend his body and his arms, and fought desperately, single handed against many, determined to die rather than leave Pelopidas lying there. And now he too was in a sorry plight, having been wounded in the breast with a spear and in the arm with a sword, when Agesipolis the Spartan king came to his aid from the other wing, and when all hope was lost, saved them both.

V. After this the Spartans ostensibly treated the Thebans as friends and allies, but they really looked with suspicion on the ambitious spirit and the power of the city, and above all they hated the party of Ismenias and Androcleides, to which Pelopidas belonged, and which was thought to be friendly to freedom and a popular form of government. Therefore Archias, Leontidas, and Philip, men of the oligarchical faction who were rich and immoderately ambitious, sought to persuade Phoebidas the Spartan, as he was marching past with an army, to take the Cadmeia by surprise, expel from the city the party opposed to them, and bring the government into subserviency to the Lacedaemonians by putting it in the hands of a few men. Phoebidas yielded to their
τοῖς ὘ηθαῖοις ἐπιθεμένου Θεσμοφορίων ὄντων, καὶ τῆς ἁκρας κυριεύσαντος, Ἰσμηνίας μὲν συναρ-
πασθεῖς καὶ κομισθεῖς εἰς Λακεδαίμονα μετ' οὗ
πολὺν χρόνον ἀνηρέθη, Πελοπίδας δὲ καὶ Φερε-
νικός καὶ Ἀνδροκλείδας μετὰ συχνῶν ἄλλων φεύ-
γοντες ἔζεκηρύχθησαν, Ἕπαμεινώνδας δὲ κατὰ
χώραν ἐμείνε τῷ καταφρονηθῆναι διὰ μὲν φιλο-
σοφίαν ὡς ἀπράγμων, διὰ δὲ πενίαν ὡς ἀδύνατος.

VI. Ἡπεὶ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Φοιβίδαι μὲν ἀφεί-
λοντο τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ δέκα δραχμῶν μυριάσιν
ἐξημώσαν, τὴν δὲ Καδμείαν οὐδὲν ἤττον φρονα-
κατέσχον, οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι πάντες Ἑλληνες ἑθαύμα-
ζον τὴν ἀτοπίαν, εἰ τὸν μὲν πράξαντα κολάξουσι,
τὴν δὲ πράξιν δοκιμάζουσι, τοῖς δὲ Θηβαίοις τὴν
πάτριον ἀποβεβληκόσι πολιτείαν καὶ καταδιδο-
λομένοις ὑπὸ τῶν περὶ Ἀρχίαν καὶ Λεοντίδαν
οὐδὲ ἐλπίζασι περίτην ἀπαλλαγὴν τινα τῆς τυραν-
2 νίδος, ἡν ἕωρον τῇ Σπάρται-τῶν δορυφορομένην
ηγεμονία καὶ καταλυθήσαι μὴ δυναμένην, εἰ μὴ
τις ἀρὰ παύσεις κάκεινους γῆς καὶ θαλάττης
ἀρχοντας. οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' οἱ περὶ Λεοντίδαν πυνθα-
νόμενοι τοὺς φυγάδας Ἀθήνησι διατρίβειν τῷ τε
πληθεὶς προσφιλεῖς ὄντας καὶ τιμὴν ἐχοντας ὑπὸ
tῶν καλῶν καὶ ἀγαθῶν, ἐπεθυμείουν αὐτοῖς κρύ-
φα καὶ πέμψαντες ἀνθρώπους ἀγνώτας Ἀνδρο-
κλείδαν μὲν ἀποκτινώνουσι δόλων, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων
3 διαμαρτάνουσιν. ἤκε δὲ καὶ παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίων
γράμματα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις προστάσσοντα μὴ δέ-
χεσθαι μηδὲ παρακινεῖν, ἀλλ' ἐξελαύνειν τοὺς
φυγάδας ὡς κοινοὺς πολεμίους ὑπὸ τῶν συμμάχων
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PELOPIDAS, v. 3-vi. 3

persuasions, made his attack upon the Thebans when they did not expect it, since it was the festival of the Thesmophoria, and got possession of the citadel.\footnote{In the winter of 382 B.C. Cf. the \textit{Agisilaiûs}, xxiii. 3-7.} Then Ismenias was arrested, carried to Sparta, and after a little while put to death; while Pelopidas, Pherenicus, Androcleides and many others took to flight and were proclaimed outlaws. Epaminondas, however, was suffered to remain in the city, because his philosophy made him to be looked down upon as a recluse, and his poverty as impotent.

VI. But when the Lacedaemonians deprived Phoebidas of his command and fined him a hundred thousand drachmas, and yet held the Cadmeia with a garrison notwithstanding, all the rest of the Greeks were amazed at their inconsistency, since they punished the wrong-doer, but approved his deed. And as for the Thebans, they had lost their ancestral form of government and were enslaved by Archias and Leontidas, nor had they hopes of any deliverance from this tyranny, which they saw was guarded by the dominant military power of the Spartans and could not be pulled down unless those Spartans should somehow be deposed from their command of land and sea. Nevertheless, Leontidas and his associates, learning that the fugitive Thebans were living at Athens, where they were not only in favour with the common people but also honoured by the nobility, secretly plotted against their lives, and sending men who were unknown, they treacherously killed Androcleides, but failed in their designs upon the rest. There came also letters from the Lacedaemonians charging the Athenians not to harbour or encourage the exiles, but to expel them as men
4 ἀποδεδειγμένους. οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἀθηναίοι, πρὸς τὸν πάτριον αὐτοῖς καὶ σύμφωνον εἶναι τὸ φιλάνθρω- 
πον, ἀμείβομενοι τοὺς Θηβαίους μάλιστα συναι- 
tίους γενομένους τῷ δήμῳ τοῦ κατελθεῖν, καὶ 
ψηφισμένους, ἐώς τίς Ἀθηναίων ἐπὶ τοὺς τυράν- 
nους ὅπλα διὰ τῆς Βοιωτίας κομίζῃ, μηδένα Βοιω- 
tῶν ἀκούειν μηδὲ ὃραν, οὐδὲν ἡδίκησαν τοὺς 
Θηβαίους.

VII. Ὅ δὲ Πελοπίδας, καὶ πρὸς ἐν τοῖς νεωτά- 
tοις ὄν, ἰδίᾳ τε καθ’ ἐκαστὸν ἐξώρμα τῶν φυγά- 
dων, καὶ πρὸς τὸ πλῆθος ἐποιήσατο λόγους, ὡς 
οὕτε καλῶν οὕτε ὅσιον εἰ ἐν 1 δουλεύουσαν τὴν 
pατρίδα καὶ φρουρομένην πεποράν, αὐτοὺς δὲ 
mόνον τὸ σωζεῖ θανατοὺς ἕκκρε- 
μασθαν τῶν Ἀθηναῖς ψηφισμάτων καὶ θερα- 
pενεύειν ὑποπεπτωκότας ἢ ἐν τοῖς λέγειν δυναμένου 
2 καὶ πεῖθεν τῶν ὄχλοι, ἀλλὰ κινδυνεύτεν ὑπὲρ 
tῶν μεγίστων, παράδειγμα θεμένους τὴν Ὀρασυ- 
βούλου τόλμαν καὶ ἀρετήν, ἵνα, ὡς ἐκεῖνος ἐκ 
Θῆβων πρὸτερον ὀρμηθείς κατέλυσα τοὺς ἐν Ἀθη- 
nαις τυράννους, οὕτως αὐτοὶ πάλιν εἴ Ἐθηναῖον 
προελθόντες ἐλευθερώσωσι τὰς Θῆβας. ὡς οὖν 
ἐπείσε ταῦτα λέγων, πέμποσιν εἰς Θῆβας κρύφα 
pρὸς τοὺς ὑπολειμμένους τῶν φίλων τὰ δεδογ- 
3 μένα φράζοντες. οἱ δὲ συνεπήνουν καὶ Χάρων 
μέν, ὀσπερ ἤν ἐπιφανέστατος, ὡμολόγησε τὴν 
oικίαν παρέξειν, Φιλίδας δὲ διεπράζατο τῶν 
περὶ Ἀρχιᾶν καὶ Φιλίππου γραμματεὺς γενέσθαι 
pολεμαρχοῦντων. Ἐπαμεινώνδας δὲ τοὺς νέους 

1 εἰν Coraces and Bekker, with most MSS.: εἶναι with Α.

1 In 403 B.C., when Thrasybulus set out from Thebes on 
his campaign against the Thirty Tyrants at Athens (Xeno-
phon, Hell. ii. 4, 2).
declared common enemies by the allied cities. The Athenians, however, not only yielding to their traditional and natural instincts of humanity, but also making a grateful return for the kindness of the Thebans, who had been most ready to aid them in restoring their democracy,\(^1\) and had passed a decree that if any Athenians marched through Boeotia against the tyrants in Athens, no Boeotian should see or hear them, did no harm to the Thebans in their city.

VII. But Pelopidas, although he was one of the youngest of the exiles, kept inciting each man of them privately, and when they met together pleaded before them that it was neither right nor honourable for them to suffer their native city to be garrisoned and enslaved, and, content with mere life and safety, to hang upon the decrees of the Athenians, and to be always cringing and paying court to such orators as could persuade the people; nay, they must risk their lives for the highest good, and take Thrasybulus and his bold valour for their example, in order that, as he once sallied forth from Thebes\(^1\) and overthrew the tyrants in Athens, so they in their turn might go forth from Athens and liberate Thebes. When, therefore, they had been persuaded by his appeals, they sent secretly to the friends they had left in Thebes, and told them what they purposed. These approved their plan; and Charon, a man of the highest distinction, agreed to put his house at their disposal, while Phillidas contrived to have himself appointed secretary to Archias and Philip, the polemarchs. Epaminondas,\(^2\) too, had long since filled

\(^2\) There is no mention either of Epaminondas or Pelopidas in Xenophon's account of these matters (*Hell. v. 4, 1-12*), and his story differs in many details from that of Plutarch.
πάλαι φρονήματος ἦν ἐμπεπληκτὸς· ἐκέλευε γὰρ ἐν τοῖς γυμνασίοις ἐπιλαμβάνεσθαι τῶν Δακεδαι-
μονῶν καὶ παλαίειν, εἶτα ὅρων ἐπὶ τῷ κρατεῖν καὶ περιεῖναι γαυρουμένος ἐπέπληττεν, ὡς αἰσχύνεσθαι μᾶλλον αὐτοῖς προσήκον, εἰ δουλεύ-
ουσι δὲ ἀνανδριὰν ἦν τοσοῦτον ταῖς ῥώμαις διαφέροσθιν.

VIII. Ἡμέρας δὲ πρὸς τὴν πρᾶξιν ὀρισθείσης, ἔδοξε τοῖς ψυγάσι τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους συναγαγόντα
Φερένικον ἐν τῷ Θριασίῳ περιμενεῖν, διόγους δὲ τῶν νεωτάτων παραβάλεσθαι προεισέλθειν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ἕαν δὲ τι πάθωσιν ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ὅπως
μήτε παῖδες αὐτῶν μήτε γονεῖς ἐνδεεῖς ἑσονται τῶν ἀναγκαῖων. ὑφίσταται δὲ τὴν πρᾶξιν Πελο-
πίδας πρῶτος, εἴτε Μέλων καὶ Δαμοκλείδας καὶ
Θεόπομπος, ἄνδρες οίκων τε πρώτων καὶ πρὸς
ἄλληλους τα ἄλλα μὲν φιλικῶς καὶ πιστῶς, ὕπερ
δὲ δόξης καὶ ἄνδρειας ἀεὶ φιλονεικώς ἐχοντες.
γενόμενοι δὲ οἱ σύμπαντες δῶδεκα, καὶ τους ἀπο-
λειπομένους ἀσπασάμενοι, καὶ προπέμψαντες
ἀγγελον τῷ Χάρωνι, προήγουν ἐν χλαμυδίοις,
σκύλων τὰ τῇθρητικάς καὶ στάλικας ἐχοντες, ὡς
μὴ δὲ εἰς ὑποπτεύοι τῶν ἐντυγχανόντων καθ᾽ ὀδὸν,
ἀλλ᾽ ἀλύσατε ἄλλως πλανᾶσθαι καὶ κυνηγεῖν
dοκοίειν.

3 'Επεὶ δὲ ὁ πεμφθεὶς παρ᾽ αὐτῶν ἄγγελος ἦκε
πρὸς τὸν Χάρωνα καὶ καθ᾽ ὀδὸν ὄντας ἐφραζεν,
αὐτὸς μὲν ὁ Χάρων οὐδὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ δεινοῦ πλησια-
ζοντος ἔτρεψε τι τῆς γῆς ὑμής, ἀλλ᾽ ἀνὴρ ἄγαθὸς
ἡμ καὶ παρεῖχε τὴν οἰκίαν, Ἰπποσθενίδας δὲ τις,
οὐ πονηρὸς μὲν, ἀλλὰ καὶ φιλόπατρις καὶ τοῖς
ψυγάσιν εὐνοὺς ἀνθρωπος, ἐνδεής δὲ τόλμης
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PELOPIDAS, vii. 3–viii. 3

the minds of the Theban youth with high thoughts; for he kept urging them in the gymnastic schools to try the Lacedaemonians in wrestling, and when he saw them elated with victory and mastery, he would chide them, telling them they ought rather to be ashamed, since their cowardice made them the slaves of the men whom they so far surpassed in bodily powers.

VIII. A day for the enterprise having been fixed, the exiles decided that Pherenicus, with the rest of the party under his command, should remain in the Thriasian plain, while a few of the youngest took the risk of going forward into the city; and if anything happened to these at the hands of their enemies, the rest should all see to it that neither their children nor their parents came to any want. Pelopidas was first to undertake the enterprise, then Melon, Damocleides, and Theopompus, men of foremost families, and of mutual fidelity and friendship, although in the race for heroic achievement and glory they were constant rivals. When their number had reached twelve, they bade farewell to those who stayed behind, sent a messenger before them to Charon, and set out in short cloaks, taking hunting dogs and nets with them, that anyone who met them on the road might not suspect their purpose, but take them for hunters beating about the country.

When their messenger came to Charon and told him they were on the way, Charon himself did not change his mind at all even though the hour of peril drew nigh, but was a man of his word and prepared his house to receive them; a certain Hipposthenidas, however, not a bad man, nay, both patriotic and well disposed towards the exiles, but lacking in that

1 In the winter of 379 B.C.
τοσαύτης ὅσης ὦ τε καίρος ὃξυς ὄν αἳ τε ὑποκεί-

μέναι πράξεις ἀπήτουν, ὡσπερ ἱλιγγάςασ πρὸς
tὸ μέγεθος τοῦ ἀγώνος ἐν χρεσὶ γενομένου, καὶ

μόλις ποτὲ τῷ λογισμῷ συμμετοιχίσας ὅτι τρόπων
tινὰ τὴν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων σαλεύσουσιν ἀρχὴν
cαὶ τῇς ἐκείθεν δυνάμεως ὑποβάλλονται κατά-

λυσιν, πιστεύσαντες ἀπόροις καὶ φυγαδικαῖς
ἐλπίσιν, ἀπελθὼν οἴκαδε σιωπῆ πέμπει τινὰ τῶν
φίλων πρὸς Μέλωνα καὶ Πελοπίδαυ; ἀναβαλέσθαι
κελεύων ἐν τῷ παρόντι καὶ περιπέμενει βελτίων
καιρὸν αὐθις ἀπαλαγέντας εἰς Ἀθῆνας. Χλίδων
ἤν ὅνομα τῷ πεμβάζοντι καὶ κατὰ σπουδὴν οἰκάδε
πρὸς αὐτὸν τραπόμενος καὶ τὸν ἔππον ἐξαγαγὼν

ἤτει τῶν χαλινῶν, ἀπορουμένης δὲ τῆς γυναικὸς
ὡς ὢν εἰκὲ δούναι, καὶ χρῆσαί τινι τῶν συνήθων
λεγοῦσης, λοιδορία τὸ πρῶτον ἦσαν, εἰτὰ δυσφη-

μίαι, τῆς γυναικὸς ἐπαρωμένης αὐτῇ τε κακὰς
όδους ἐκείνω καὶ τοῖς πέμπουσιν, ὡστε καὶ τὸν
Χλίδωνα πολὺ τῆς ἡμέρας ἀναλώσαντα πρὸς
tουτοῖς δὲ ὄργην, ἀμα δὲ καὶ τὸ συμβεβηκός
οἰωνισάμενον, ἀφεῖναι τὴν ὄδον ὅλῳ καὶ πρὸς
ἀλλο τι τραπέζαθαι. παρὰ τοσοῦτον μὲν ἢλθον
αἱ μέγισται καὶ κάλλισται τῶν πράξεων εὐθὺς ἐν
ἀρχῇ διαφύγειν τὸν καιρόν.

IX. Οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Πελοπίδαν ἐσθήτας γεωρ-

γῶν μεταλαβόντες καὶ διελόντες αὐτοὺς ἄλλοι
κατ᾽ ἄλλα μέρη τῆς πόλεως παρεσήλθον ἐν

ἡμέρας οὕσης. ἢν δὲ τι πνεῦμα καὶ νηφέτος
ἀρχομένου τρέπεσθαι τοῦ ἀέρος, καὶ μᾶλλον
ἐλαθον καταπεφυγότων ἢδη διὰ τὸν χειμώνα τῶν
πλείστων εἰς τὰς οἰκίας. οἰς δὲ ἢν ἐπιμελεῖς τὰ
πραττόμενα γυνώσκειν, ἀνελάμβανον τοὺς προσ-
erχομένους καὶ καθίστων εὐθὺς εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν

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degree of boldness which the sharp crisis and the projected enterprise demanded, was made dizzy, so to speak, by the magnitude of the struggle now so close at hand, and at last comprehended that, in undertaking to overthrow the armed force in the city, they were in a manner trying to shake the empire of the Lace-daemonians, and had placed their reliance on the hopes of men in exile and without resources. He therefore went quietly home, and sent one of his friends to Melon and Pelopidas, urging them to postpone the enterprise for the present, go back to Athens, and await a more favourable opportunity. Chlidon was the name of this messenger, and going to his own home in haste, he brought out his horse and asked for the bridle. His wife, however, was embarrassed because she could not give it to him, and said she had lent it to a neighbour. Words of abuse were followed by imprecations, and his wife prayed that the journey might prove fatal both to him and to those that sent him. Chlidon, therefore, after spending a great part of the day in this angry squabble, and after making up his mind, too, that what had happened was ominous, gave up his journey entirely and turned his thoughts to something else. So near can the greatest and fairest enterprises come, at the very outset, to missing their opportunity.

IX. But Pelopidas and his companions, after putting on the dress of peasants, and separating, entered the city at different points while it was yet day. There was some wind and snow as the weather began to change, and they were the more unobserved because most people had already taken refuge from the storm in their houses. Those, however, whose business it was to know what was going on, received the visitors as they came, and brought
PLUTARCH'S LIVES

toû Xάρωνος· ἐγένοιτο δὲ σὺν τοῖς φυγάσι πεντήκοντα δυοῦν δέοιτε.

2 Ὁτα δὲ περὶ τοὺς τυράννους οὕτως εἶχε. Φιλλίδας ὁ γραμματεὺς συνέπραττε μέν, ὡσπερ εἰρήται, πάντα καὶ συνήδει τοῖς φυγάσιν, εἰς δὲ τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκείνην ἐκ παλαιοῦ κατηγγελκώς τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἄρχιαν πότον τινὰ καὶ συνουσίαν καὶ γύναια τῶν ὑπάνδρων, ἐπραττεν ὅτι μάλιστα ταῖς ἡδοναῖς ἐκλευμένους καὶ κατοίκους μεταχειρίσασθαι παρέξειν τοῖς ἐπιτιθεμένοις. οὐπω δὲ πάνυ πόρρω μέθης οὕσιν αὐτοῖς προσέπεσε τις ὅπιοι θεοῦ μέν, ἀβέβαιος δὲ καὶ πολλὴν ἀσάφειαν ἔχουσα περὶ τῶν φυγάδων μὴν χρύσης ἂν ἐν τῇ πόλει κρυπτομένων. τοῦ δὲ Φιλλίδου παραφέροντος τὸν λόγον, ὅμως Ἀρχίας ἐπεμψε τινὰ τῶν ὑπηρετῶν πρὸς τὸν Χάρωνα, προστάσσων εὐθὺς ἥκειν αὐτοῦ. ἢν δὲ ἐσπέρα, καὶ συνεταττον ἐνδον αὐτοὺς οἱ περὶ τὸν Πελοπίδαν, ἡδὴ τεθωρακίσμενοι καὶ τὰς μαχαίρας ἀνειληφότες. ἔξαιφνης δὲ κοππομένης τῆς θύρας προσδραμών τις, καὶ πυθόμενος τοῦ ὑπηρέτου Χάρωνα μετείναι παρὰ τῶν πολεμάρχων φάσκοντος, ἀπήγγειλεν εἰσόω τεθορυβημένος, καὶ πᾶσιν εὐθὺς παρέστη τὴν τε πρᾶξιν ἐκμελημύσθαι καὶ σφαῖς ἀπαντας ἀπολωλέναι, μηδὲ δράσαντας τι τῆς ἀρετῆς ἄξιον. οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' ἐδοξεῖν ὑπακοῦσα τὸν Χάρωνα καὶ παρασχεῖν ἑαυτὸν δεῖν ἀνυπόπτως τοῖς ἄρχουσιν, ἀλλὰς μὲν ἀνδρόδη καὶ βαρὺν ὅντα τῷ θαρρείν παρὰ τὰ δεινὰ, τότε δὲ δι' ἐκείνους ἐκπεπληγμένου καὶ περιπαθοῦντα, μὴ τις ὑποψία προ-
PELOPIDAS, ix. 1-5

them at once to the house of Charon; and there were, counting the exiles, forty-eight of them.

With the tyrants, matters stood as follows. Phil-lidas, their secretary, as I have said, was privy to the plans of the exiles and was co-operating fully with them, and some time before had proposed for that day that Archias and his friends should have a drinking-bout, at which a few married women should join them, his scheme being that when they were full of wine and completely relaxed in their pleasures, he would deliver them into the hands of their assailants. But before the party were very deep in their cups; some information was suddenly brought them, not false, indeed, but uncertain and very vague, that the exiles were concealed in the city. Although Phillidas tried to change the subject, Archias nevertheless sent one of his attendants to Charon, commanding him to come to him at once. It was evening, and Pelopidas and his companions in Charon’s house were getting themselves ready for action, having already put on their breastplates and taken up their swords. Then there was a sudden knocking at the door. Someone ran to it, learned from the attendant that he was come from the polemarchs with a summons for Charon, and brought the news inside, much perturbed. All were at once convinced that their enterprise had been revealed, and that they themselves were all lost, before they had even done anything worthy of their valour. However, they decided that Charon must obey the summons and present himself boldly before the magistrates. Charon was generally an intrepid man and of a stern courage in the face of danger, but in this case he was much concerned and fright-ened on account of his friends, and feared that some
δοσίας ἐπ' αὐτῶν ἔλθῃ τοσοῦτων ἀμα καὶ τοιούτων πολιτῶν ἀπολομένων. ὡς οὖν ἐμελλεν ἀπίε-
ναι, παραλαβὼν ἐκ τῆς γνυαικωνίτιδος τῶν νύων, ἔτι μὲν ὄντα παίδα, κάλλει δὲ καὶ ρώμη σώματος
πρωτεύοντα τῶν καθ' ἡλικίαιν, ἐνεχείριζε τοῖς
περὶ Πελοπίδαν, εἰ τινα δόλον καὶ προδοσίαν
αὐτοῦ καταγμοῖεν, ὡς πολεμίω χρήσθαι κελεύων
6 ἑκείνῳ καὶ μή φείδεσθαι. πολλοῖς μὲν οὖν αὐτῶν
dάκρυν πρὸς τὸ πάθος καὶ τὸ φρόνημα τοῦ Χά-
ρωνος ἐξέπεσε, πάντες δὲ ἡγανάκτον καὶ δειλὸν
οὕτως εἶναι των δοκεῖ καὶ διεφθαρμένον ὑπὸ τοῦ
παρόντος, ὡστε ὑπονοεῖν ἑκεῖνον ἡ ὅλως αἰτία-
θαι καὶ τῶν νύων ἐδέοντο μὴ καταμνηνύειν αὐ-
tοῖς, ἀλλὰ ἐκποδῶν θέσθαι τοῦ μέλλοντος, ὅπως
αὐτὸς γε τῇ πόλει καὶ τοῖς φίλοις τιμωρῶς ὑπο-
τρέφοιτο περισσοθεὶς καὶ διαφυγών τοὺς τυράν-
7 νους. οἱ δὲ Χάρων τὸν μὲν νύων ἀπαλλάξειν οὐκ
ἀφη: ποιον γὰρ αὐτῶ βιον ὅρα ἡ τίνα σωτηρίαν
καλλίονα τῆς ὁμοῦ μετὰ πατρὸς καὶ φίλων τοσοῦ-
tων ἀνυβρίστον τελευτής; ἐπευξάμενοι δὲ τοῖς
θεοῖς καὶ πάντας ἀσπασάμενοι καὶ παραθάρρυς
ἀπήκει προσέχων ἑαυτῷ καὶ ρυθμίζων σχήματι
προσώπου καὶ τῶν φωνῆς ἀνομοιότατος οἷς
ἐπραττεν φανῆναι.

Χ. Γενομένου δ' ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις αὐτοῦ, προ-
ήλθεν ὁ Ἀρχίας, καὶ Φιλιδάς, καὶ εἶπεν: "Ὡ
Χάρων, τινας ἀκίκοα παρεληλυθότας ἐν τῇ πόλει
κρύπτεσθαι, καὶ συμπράττειν αὐτοῖς ἐνίους τῶν
πολιτῶν." καὶ ὁ Χάρων διαταραχθεῖς τὸ πρώ-
tον, ἔτα ἐρωτήσας τίνες εἰσὶν οἱ παρεληλυθότες
cαὶ τίνες οἱ κρύπτοντες αὐτούς, ὡς οὐδὲν ἑώρα

1 Φιλιδάς with the MSS.: Φίλιππος, Bryan's correction
suspicion of treachery would fall upon him if so many and such excellent citizens now lost their lives. Accordingly, as he was about to depart, he brought his son from the women's apartments, a mere boy as yet, but in beauty and bodily strength surpassing those of his years, and put him in the hands of Pelopidas, telling him that if he found any guile or treachery in the father, he must treat the son as an enemy and show him no mercy. Many were moved to tears by the noble concern which Charon showed, and all were indignant that he should think any one of them so demoralized by the present peril and so mean-spirited as to suspect him or blame him in the least. They also begged him not to involve his son with them, but to put him out of harm's way, that he might escape the tyrants and live to become an avenger of his city and his friends. Charon, however, refused to take his son away, asking if any kind of life or any safety could be more honourable for him than a decorous death with his father and all these friends. Then he addressed the gods in prayer, and after embracing and encouraging them all, went his way, striving so to compose his countenance and modulate his voice as not to betray what he was really doing.

X. When he reached the door of the house, Archias came out to him, with Phillidas, and said: "Charon, I have heard that certain men have come and hid themselves in the city, and that some of the citizens are in collusion with them." Charon was disturbed at first, but on asking who the men were that had come and who were concealing them, he saw that Archias could give no clear account of the
σαφὲς εἶπεῖν ἐχοῦτα τῶν 'Αρχίαν, ὑπονήσας ἀπ’ οὗδένος τῶν ἐπισταμένων γεγονέναι τὴν μὴνυσίν, "Ὅρατε τοῖςν," ἐφη, "μὴ κενὸς τις ὑμᾶς διαταρατὴ λόγος. οὐ μὴν ἄλλα σκέψομαι· δεῖ γὰρ ἵσως μηδενὸς καταφρονεῖν." ταῦτα καὶ Φιλλίδας παρὼν ἐπήνει, καὶ τὸν Ἀρχίαν ἀπαγαγὼν αὖθις εἰς ἀκρατον πολὺν κατέβαλε, καὶ ταῖς περὶ τῶν γνωακῶν ἐξπίσι διεπαιδεύγοιε τῶν πότων. ὡς δ’ ἐπανήλθεν ὁ Χάρων οὐκαδὲ καὶ διεσκευασμένους τοὺς ἄνδρας εὗρεν οὐχ ὡς ἂν τινα νίκην ἡ σωτηρίαν ἐξπίστων, ἀλλὰ ὡς ἀποθανυμένους λαμπρῶς καὶ μετὰ φόνου πολλοῦ τῶν πολεμίων, τὸ μὲν ἀληθὲς αὐτοῖς ἐφραζε τοῖς περὶ τὸν Πελοπίδαν, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐφευσατο λόγους τινὰς τοῦ Ἀρχίου περὶ πραγμάτων ἐτέρων πλασάμενος.

3 "Ετι δὲ τοῦ πρώτου παραφρομένου δεύτερον ἐπήγεεν ἢ τύχη χειμῶνα τοῖς ἄνδράσιν. ἢκε γὰρ τις ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν παρὰ Ἀρχίον τοῦ ἱεροφάντον πρὸς Ἀρχίαν τοῦ ὁμώνυμον, ἔενον οὕτα καὶ φίλον, ἐπιστολὴν κομίζων οὐ κενὴν ἔχουσαν οὐδὲ πε- πλασμένην ὑπόνοιαν, ἀλλὰ σαφῶς ἐκαστα περὶ τῶν πρασσομένων φάσκουσαν, ὡς ὑστερον ἐπεγνώσθη. τότε δὲ μεθύνοντι τῷ Ἀρχίᾳ προσ- αχθεὶς ὁ γραμματοφόρος καὶ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἐπίδουσ, "Ὅ ταύτην," ἐφη, "πέμψας ἐκέλευσεν εὐθὺς ἀναγινώσκει περὶ σπουδαίων γὰρ των γεγράφθαι." καὶ ὁ Ἀρχίας μεδιάσας, "Οὐκοῦν εἰς αὐριον," ἐφη, "τὰ σπουδαία." καὶ τὴν ἐπι- στολὴν δεξάμενος ὑπὸ τὸ προσκεφάλαιον ὑπέθη- κεν, αὑτὸς δὲ πάλιν τῷ Φιλλίδᾳ περὶ ὧν ἐτύχχανον διαλεγόμενοι προσεἰχεν. ὁ μὲν οὖν λόγος οὕτος
matter, and conjectured that his information had not come from any of those who were privy to the plot. He therefore said: "Do not, then, suffer any empty rumour to disturb you. However, I will look into the matter; for perhaps no story should be ignored." Phillidas, too, who stood by, approved of this, and after leading Archias back, got him to drink hard, and tried to protract the revel with hopes of a visit from the women. But Charon, when he got back home, and found the men there disposed, not to expect safety or victory at all, but to die gloriously after a great slaughter of their enemies, told the truth only to Pelopidas himself, while for the rest he concocted a false tale that Archias had talked with him about other matters.  

Before this first storm had yet blown over, fortune brought a second down upon the men. For there came a messenger from Athens, from Archias the hierophant to his namesake Archias, who was his guest-friend, bearing a letter which contained no empty nor false suspicion, but stated clearly all the details of the scheme that was on foot, as was subsequently learned. At the time, however, Archias was drunk, and the bearer of the letter was brought to him and put it into his hands, saying: "The sender of this bade thee read it at once; for it is on serious business." Then Archias answered with a smile: "Serious business for the morrow"; and when he had received the letter he put it under his pillow, and resumed his casual conversation with Phillidas.

1 According to Plutarch's lengthy version of this affair in his Discourse concerning the Daemon of Socrates (chapter 29, Morals, p. 595 f.), Charon hid the truth from no one.
ἐν παροιμίας τάξει περιφερόμενος μέχρι νῦν διασώζεται παρὰ τοῖς Ἐλλησι.

XI. Τής δὲ πράξεως δοκούσης ἔχειν ἡδὴ τὸν οἰκεῖον καίρον, ἐξώρμων δίχα διελώτες αὐτούς, οἱ μὲν περὶ Πελοπίδαν καὶ Δαμοκλείδαν ἐπὶ τὸν Λεοντίδαν καὶ τὸν Ἐπαίθην ἐγγὺς ἄλληλοιν οἰκούντας, Χάρων δὲ καὶ Μέλων ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀρχίαν καὶ Φίλιππον, ἐσθήτας ἐπενδεδυμένοι γυναικεῖας τοῖς θώραξι, καὶ δασεῖς στεφάνους ἐλάτης τε καὶ πεύκης περικείμενοι κατασκιάζοντας τὰ πρῶτα.

2 ωπα. διὸ καὶ ταῖς θύραις τοῦ συμποσίου τὸ πρῶτον ἐπιστάντες, κρότων ἐποίησαν καὶ θόρυβον οἰομένων ὡς πάλαι προσεδόκων γυναῖκας ἤκειν. ἐπεὶ δὲ περιβλέψαντες ἐν κύκλῳ τὸ συμπόσιον καὶ τῶν κατακεκλιμένων ἐκαστον ἀκριβῶς καταμαθόντες ἐσπάσαντο τὰς μαχαίρας, καὶ φερόμενοι διὰ τῶν τραπεζῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀρχίαν καὶ Φίλιππον ἐφάνησαν οὕτερ ἦσαν, ὀλίγους μὲν ὁ Φιλλίδας τῶν κατακεκλιμένων ἐπεισεν ἡσυχίαν ἀγείν, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους ἀμύνεσθαι μετὰ τῶν πολεμάρχων ἐπιχειρούντας καὶ συνεξαισταμένους διὰ τὴν μέθην οὐ πάνιν χαλεπῶς ἀπέκτειναν.

Τοῖς δὲ περὶ τὸν Πελοπίδαν ἔργωδεστερον ἀπῆλθα τὸ πράγμα καὶ γὰρ ἐπὶ νήφοντα καὶ δενὸν ἀνδρὰ τὸν Λεοντίδαν ἔχορον, καὶ κεκλεισμένην τὴν οἰκίαν εὗρον ἡδὴ καθεύδοντος, καὶ πολὺν χρόνον κόπτουσιν αὐτοῖς ὑπῆκονεν οὐδεῖς.

3 μόλις δὲ ποτε τοῦ θεράποντος αἰσθομένου προϊόντος ἐνδοθεν καὶ τὸν μοχλὸν ἀφαιροῦντος, ἀμα τῷ πρῶτον ἐνδούναι καὶ χαλάσαι τὰς θύρας ἐμπεσόντες ἀθροίς καὶ τῶν οἰκέτην ἀνατρέψαντες ἐπὶ τῶν θώλαμον ὀρμησαν. ὁ δὲ Λεοντίδας αὐτῷ τεκμαιρόμενος τῷ κτύπῳ καὶ δρόμῳ τὸ γιγνό-
PELOPIDAS, x. 4–xi. 4

Wherefore these words of his are a current proverb to this day among the Greeks.

XI. Now that the fitting time for their undertaking seemed to have come, they sallied forth in two bands; one, under the lead of Pelopidas and Damocleidas, against Leontidas and Hypates, who lived near together; the other against Archias and Philip, under Charon and Melon, who had put on women's apparel over their breastplates, and wore thick garlands of pine and fir which shaded their faces. For this reason, when they stood at the door of the banquet-room, at first the company shouted and clapped their hands, supposing that the women whom they had long been expecting were come. But then, after surveying the banquet and carefully marking each of the reclining guests, the visitors drew their swords, and rushing through the midst of the tables at Archias and Philip, revealed who they were. A few of the guests were persuaded by Philidas to remain quiet, but the rest, who, with the polemarchs, offered resistance and tried to defend themselves, were dispatched without any trouble, since they were drunk.

Pelopidas and his party, however, were confronted with a harder task; for Leontidas, against whom they were going, was a sober and formidable man, and they found his house closed, since he had already gone to bed. For a long time no one answered their knocking, but at last the attendant heard them and came out and drew back the bolt. As soon as the door yielded and gave way, they rushed in together, overturned the servant, and hastened towards the bed-chamber. But Leontidas, conjecturing what was happening by the very noise and trampling, rose from
5 μενον, ἐσπᾶσατο μὲν τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον ἑξαναστις, ἔλαθε δὲ αὐτῶν καταβαλεῖν τὰ λύχνα καὶ διὰ σκότους αὐτοὺς ἐαυτοῖς περιπετείας ποιήσατο τοὺς ἄνδρας. ἐν δὲ φωτὶ πολλῷ καθορώμενος, ὕπηντα πρὸς τὰς θύρας αὐτοῖς τὸν θαλάμου, καὶ τὸν πρῶτον εἰσίοντα Κηφισόδωρον πατάξας κατέβαλε. πεσόντος δὲ τούτου δευτέρῳ συνεπλέκετο τῷ Πελοπίδα: καὶ τὴν μάχην χαλεπὴν ἔποιει καὶ δύσεργον ἡ στενότης τῶν θυρῶν καὶ κείμενος.

6 ἐμποδῶν ἦδη νεκρὸς ὁ Κηφισόδωρος. ἔκρατησε δ’ οὖν ὁ Πελοπίδας, καὶ κατεργασάμενος τὸν Δεοντίδαν ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀρτάνθην εὐθὺς ἐχώρει μετὰ τῶν συν αὐτῷ. καὶ παρεισέπεσον μὲν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν ὁμοίως, αἰσθόμενον δὲ ταχέως καὶ καταφυγόντα πρὸς τοὺς γείτονας, ἐκ ποδῶν διώξαντες εἶλον καὶ διέφθειραν.

XII. Διαπραξάμενοι δὲ ταῦτα καὶ τοῖς περὶ Μέλωνα συμβαλόντες ἐπεμψαν μὲν εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐπὶ τοὺς ὑπολειμένους ἐκεῖ τῶν φυγάδων, ἐκάλουν δὲ τοὺς πολίτας ἐπὶ τὴν ἔλευθερίαν, καὶ τοὺς προσιόντας ὡπλιζόν, ἀφαιροῦντες ἀπὸ τῶν στοιῶν τὰ περικείμενα σκύλα, καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν οἰκίαν ἐργαστηρία δορυξόν καὶ μαχαίρων ἀναρρηγήνωσι. ἦκον δὲ βοηθοῦντες αὐτοῖς μετὰ τῶν ὀπλῶν οἱ περὶ Ἐπαμεινώδεις τοις ἰδίοις οὐκ ὀλίγους τῶν νεῶν καὶ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων τοῖς βελτίστους. ἢ δὲ πώλις ἤδη μὲν ἀνεπτύχοις πᾶσα, καὶ πολὺς θόρυβος ἦν καὶ φῶτα περὶ τὰς οἰκίας καὶ διαδρομαί πρὸς ἀλλήλους, οὕτω δὲ συνειστήκει τὸ πλήθος, ἀλλὰ ἐκπεπληγμένοι πρὸς τὰ γινόμενα καὶ σαφές

2 ροποῦν ἀναρρηγήνωσι. ἦκον δὲ βοηθοῦντες αὐτοῖς μετὰ τῶν ὀπλῶν οἱ περὶ Ἐπαμεινώδεις καὶ Γοργίδαις, συνειλοχότες οὐκ ὀλίγους τῶν νεῶν καὶ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων τοῖς βελτίστους. ἢ δὲ πώλις ἤδη μὲν ἀνεπτύχοις πᾶσα, καὶ πολὺς θόρυβος ἦν καὶ φῶτα περὶ τὰς οἰκίας καὶ διαδρομαί πρὸς ἀλλήλους, οὕτω δὲ συνειστήκει τὸ πλήθος, ἀλλὰ ἐκπεπληγμένοι πρὸς τὰ γινόμενα καὶ σαφές

3 οὐδὲν εἰδότες ἦμέραν περιέμενον. ὡδὲν ἀμαρτεὶν οἱ τῶν Δακεδαμινῶν ἀρχοντες ἐδοξαν εὐθὺς οὐκ ἐπι—
bed and drew his dagger, but he forgot to overthrow the lamps and make the men fall foul of one another in the darkness. On the contrary, exposed to view by an abundance of light, he went to meet them at the door of his chamber, and struck down the first one that entered, Cephisodorus. When this assailant had fallen, he engaged Pelopidas next; and their conflict was rendered troublesome and difficult by the narrowness of the door and by Cephisodorus, whose body, now dead, lay in their way. But at last Pelopidas prevailed, and after dispatching Leontidas, he and his followers went at once to attack Hypates. They broke into his house as they had done into the other, but he promptly perceived their design and fled for refuge to his neighbours. Thither they closely followed him, and caught him, and slew him.

XII. These things accomplished, they joined Melon’s party, and sent into Attica for the exiles they had left there. They also summoned the citizens to fight for their freedom, and armed those who came, taking from the porticos the spoils suspended there, and breaking open the neighbouring workshops of spear-makers and sword-makers. Epaminondas and Gorgidas also came to their aid with an armed following, composed of many young men and the best of the older men. And now the city was all in a flutter of excitement, there was much noise, the houses had lights in them, and there was running to and fro. The people, however, did not yet assemble; they were terrified at what was going on, and had no clear knowledge of it, and were waiting for day. Wherefore the Spartan commanders were thought to have made a mistake in not attacking and engaging

1 Cf. chapter viii 1.
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dramónêtes ōûde syμβαλόντες, αὐτή μὲν ἡ φρουρά
περὶ χιλίους πεντακοσίους ὄντες, ἐκ δὲ τῆς πόλεως
πρὸς αὐτούς πολλῶν συντρεχόντων, ἀλλὰ τὴν
βοήν καὶ τὰ πυρὰ καὶ τὸν ὄχλον χωροῦντα
πανταχόθεν πολὺν φοβηθέντες ἠσύχαζον, αὐτὴν
tὴν Καδμείαν κατέχοντες. ἀμα δὲ ἡμέρα παρά-
ῆσαν μὲν ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς οἱ φυγάδες ὁπλισμένοι,
συνήθρουστο δὲ εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ὁ δῆμος.
eἰσήγον δὲ τοὺς περὶ Πελοπίδαν Ἐπαμεινώνδας
καὶ Γοργίδας ὑπὸ τῶν ἵππων περιεχομένους
στέμματα προτεινόντων καὶ παρακαλοῦντων τοὺς
πολίτας τῇ πατρίδι καὶ τοὺς θεοῖς βοηθεῖν. ἡ δ’
ἐκκλησία ὄρθι πρὸς τὴν ὁψιν μετὰ κρότου καὶ
βοής ἐξανέστη, δεχομένων τοὺς ἀνδρας ὡς
ἐνεργέτας καὶ σωτῆρας.

XIII. Ἔκ δὲ τούτου βοωτάρχης αἱρεθεὶς μετά
Μέλωνος καὶ Χάρωνος οἱ Πελοπίδας εὐθὺς ἀπε-
tείχιζε τὴν ἀκρόπολιν καὶ προσβολὰς ἐποιεῖτο
πανταχόθεν, ἔξελεῖν σπουδαίων τοὺς Λακεδαιμο-
nίων καὶ τὴν Καδμείαν ἐλευθερώσαι πρὶν ἐκ

2 Σπάρτῆς στρατὸν ἐπελθεῖν. καὶ παρὰ τοσοῦτον
ἐφθασεν ἀφεῖς ὑποστόνδους τοὺς ἀνδρας ὅσον
ἐν Μεγάροις οὖσιν αὐτοῖς ἀπαντῆσαι Κλεόμ-
βροτον ἐπὶ τὰς Θῆβας ἐλαύνοντα μετὰ μεγάλης
dυνάμεως. οἱ δὲ Σπάρτιάται, τρίῳν ἁρμοστῶν
γενομένων ἐν Θῆβαις, Ἰρίπιδαν μὲν καὶ Ἀρ-
κισσον ἀπεκτείναν κρίναντες, ἐκ δὲ τρίτοις Ὀυσα-
νορίδας χρήμασι πολλοῖς ξημιωθεὶς αὐτὸν ἐκ τῆς
Πελοποννήσου μετέστησε.

3 Ταύτην τὴν πράξιν ἄρεταίς μὲν ἀνδρῶν καὶ
κυιδύνοις καὶ ἀγωσὶ παραπλησίαν τῇ Θρασυ-

1 χωροῦντα Coraës' correction of the MSS. ἀναχωροῦντα,
adopted by Bekker.

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at once, since their garrison numbered about fifteen hundred men, and many ran to join them out of the city; but the shouting, the fires, and the great throngs in motion everywhere, terrified them, and they kept quiet, holding the citadel itself in their possession. At break of day the exiles came in from Attica under arms, and a general assembly of the people was convened. Then Epaminondas and Gorgidas brought before it Pelopidas and his companions, surrounded by the priests, holding forth garlands, and calling upon the citizens to come to the aid of their country and their gods. And the assembly, at the sight, rose to its feet with shouts and clapping of hands, and welcomed the men as deliverers and benefactors.

XIII. After this, having been elected boeotarch, or governor of Boeotia, together with Melon and Charon, Pelopidas at once blockaded the acropolis and assaulted it on every side, being anxious to drive out the Lacedaemonians and free the Cadmeia before an army came up from Sparta. And he succeeded by so narrow a margin that, when the men had surrendered conditionally and had been allowed to depart, they got no further than Megara before they were met by Cleombrotus marching against Thebes with a great force. Of the three men who had been harmosts, or governors, in Thebes, the Spartans condemned and executed Herippidas and Arcissus, and the third, Lysanoridas, was heavily fined and forsook the Peloponnesus.

This exploit, so like that of Thrasybulus in the valour, the perils, and the struggles of its heroes,
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βούλου γενομένην, καὶ βραβευθέσαν ὁμοίως ὑπὸ τῆς τύχης, ἀδελφὴν ἐκείνης προσηγόρευοι οἱ Ἕλληνες. οὐ γὰρ ἔστι ραδίως ἐπέτυχαν εἰπεῖν οἱ πλειόνων ἐλάττους καὶ δυνατωτέρων ἐρημώτεροι τόλμη καὶ δεινότητι κρατήσαντες αὐτοὺς μειώνων ἀγαθῶν ταῖς πατρίσι κατεστησαν. ἐνδοξοτέραν δὲ ταῦτην ἐποίησεν ἡ μεταβολὴ τῶν πραγμάτων. οὐ γὰρ καταλύσας τὸ τῆς Σπάρτης ἀξίωμα καὶ παύσας ἀρχοῦτας αὐτοὺς γῆς τε καὶ θαλάττης πόλεμος ἐξ ἐκείνης ἐγένετο τῆς νυκτός, ἐν ἣ Πελοπίδας οὐ φρούριον, οὐ τείχος, οὐκ ἀκρόπολιν καταλαβὼν, ἀλλ’ εἰς οἰκίαν δωδέκατος κατελθὼν, εἰ δὲι μεταφορὰ τὸ ἀληθὲς εἰπεῖν, ἐλυσε καὶ διέκοψε τοὺς δεσμοὺς τῆς Λακεδαιμονίων ἡγεμονίας, ἀλῦτος καὶ ἀρρήκτος εἶναι δοκοῦντας.

ΧΙ. 'Επεὶ τοίνυν στρατῷ μεγάλῳ Λακεδαιμονίων εἰς τὴν Βοιωτίαν ἐμβαλόντων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι περίφοβοι γενόμενοι τὴν τε συμμαχίαν ἀπείπαντο τοὺς Ἡθβαίους καὶ τῶν βουωτιαξόντων εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον παραγαγόντες τοὺς μὲν ἀπεκτειναν, τοὺς δ’ ἐφυγάδευσαν, τοὺς δὲ χρήματιν ἐξημίωσαν, ἐδόκει δὲ κακῶς ἔχειν τὰ τῶν Ἡθβαίων πρώγματα μηδενὸς αὐτοὺς βοηθοῦντος, ἐτυχε μὲν ὁ Πελοπίδας μετὰ Γοργίδον βουωταρχῶν, ἐπιβουλεύσατες δὲ συγκρούσατε πάλιν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους τοιοῦδε τι μηχανώντας.

2 Σφοδρίας, ἀνὴρ Σπαρτιάτης, εὐδοκίμος μὲν ἐν τοῖς πολέμικοις καὶ λαμπρός, ὑπόκουφος δὲ τὴν γνώμην καὶ κενῶν ἐπίθεσιν καὶ φιλοτιμίαν ἀνοίγτων μεστός, ἀπελείφθη περὶ Θεσπίας μετὰ δυνάμεως τοὺς ἀφισταμένους τῶν Ἡθβαίων δέχεσθαι καὶ βοηθεῖν. πρὸς τούτον ὑποπέμπτουσιν οἱ περὶ τὸν Πελοπίδαν ὑδά έμπορόν τινα τῶν φίλων,
and, like that, crowned with success by fortune, the Greeks were wont to call a sister to it. For it is not easy to mention other cases where men so few in number and so destitute have overcome enemies so much more numerous and powerful by the exercise of courage and sagacity, and have thereby become the authors of so great blessings for their countries. And yet the subsequent change in the political situation made this exploit the more glorious. For the war which broke down the pretensions of Sparta and put an end to her supremacy by land and sea, began from that night, in which Pelopidas, not by surprising any fort or castle or citadel, but by coming back into a private house with eleven others, loosed and broke in pieces, if the truth may be expressed in a metaphor, the fetters of the Lacedaemonian supremacy, which were thought indissoluble and not to be broken.

XIV. The Lacedaemonians now invaded Boeotia with a large army, and the Athenians, having become fearful, renounced their alliance with the Thebans, and prosecuting those in their city who favoured the Boeotian cause, put some of them to death, banished others, and others still they fined, so that the Thebans seemed to be in a desperate case with none to aid them. But Pelopidas and Gorgias, who were boeotarchs, plotted to embroil the Athenians again with the Lacedaemonians, and devised the following scheme. Sphodrias, a Spartan, who had a splendid reputation as a soldier, but was rather weak in judgement and full of vain hopes and senseless ambition, had been left at Thespiae with an armed force to receive and succour the renegade Thebans. To this man Pelopidas and Gorgidas privately sent one of their friends who was a merchant, with money,
χρηματα κομίζοντα καὶ λόγους, οὗ τῶν χρημάτων μάλλον ἀνέπεισαν αὐτόν ὡς χρη πραγμάτων ἄφασθαι μεγάλων καὶ τῶν Πειραιᾶ καταλαβέων, ἀπροσδόκητον ἐπιστεόντα μὴ φυλαττομένοι τοῖς
3 'Αθηναίοις. Λακεδαιμονίοις τε γὰρ οὖδὲν οὔτως ἔσεθαί κεχαρισμένον ὡς λαβεῖν τὰς 'Αθήνας, Θηβαίοις τε χαλεπῶς ἔχοντας αὐτοὺς καὶ προ- δότας νομίζοντας οὔκ ἐπιβοηθήσειν. τέλος δὲ συμπεισθείς ο Σφοδρίας καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀναλαβῶν, νυκτὸς εἰς τὴν 'Αττικὴν ἐνέβαλε. καὶ μέχρι μὲν Ἔλευσίνοις προῆλθεν, ἐκεῖ δὲ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀποδεικσάντων φανερὸς γενόμενος, καὶ συνταράξας οὐ φαίλον οὐδὲ ῥέδιον τοῖς Σπαρτιάταις πόλεμον, ἀνεχόρησεν εἰς Θεσσαλία.

ΧV. Ἐκ τούτου πάλιν προθυμότατα 'Αθηναίοι τοῖς Θηβαίοις συνεμάχουν, καὶ τῆς θαλάττης ἀντελαμβάνοντο, καὶ περιφέροντες εἴδοξοντο καὶ προσήγοντο τοὺς ἀποστατικοὺς τῶν Ἕλληνων ἔχοντας. οὐ δὲ Θηβαίοι καὶ αὐτοὺς ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ συμπλεκόμενοι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐκά- στοτε, καὶ μαχόμενοι μάχας αὐτὰς μὲν οὐ μεγά- λας, μεγάλην δὲ τὴν μελέτην ἔχοντας καὶ τὴν
2 ἀσκησιν, ἐξερρητίζοντο τοῖς θυμοῖς καὶ διεπο- νοῦντο τοῖς σώμασιν, ἐμπειρίαν ἀμα τῇ συνθησεῖα καὶ φρόνημα προσλαμβάνοντες ἐκ τῶν ἀγώνων. διὸ καὶ φασιν Ἀνταλκίδαν τὸν Σπαρτιάτην, ὡς Ἀγνῆλαος ἐπανῆλθεν ἐκ Βοιωτίας τετρωμένοις, εἰπεῖν πρὸς αὐτὸν "Ἡ καλὰ διδασκαλία παρὰ Θηβαίων ἀπολαμβάνεις, μὴ βουλομένους αὐτοὺς
3 πολεμεῖν καὶ μάχεσθαι διδάξας." ἦν δὲ ὁς
and, what proved more persuasive than money with Sphodrias, this advice. He ought to put his hand to a large enterprise and seize the Piraeus, attacking it unexpectedly when the Athenians were off their guard; for nothing would gratify the Lacedaemonians so much as the capture of Athens, and the Thebans, who were now angry with the Athenians and held them to be traitors, would give them no aid. Sphodrias was finally persuaded, and taking his soldiers, invaded Attica by night. He advanced as far as Eleusis, but there the hearts of his soldiers failed them and his design was exposed, and after having thus stirred up a serious and difficult war against the Spartans, he withdrew to Thespiae.¹

XV. After this, the Athenians with the greatest eagerness renewed their alliance with the Thebans, and began hostile operations against Sparta by sea, sailing about and inviting and receiving the allegiance of those Greeks who were inclined to revolt. The Thebans, too, by always engaging singly in Boeotia with the Lacedaemonians, and by fighting battles which, though not important in themselves, nevertheless afforded them much practice and training, had their spirits roused and their bodies thoroughly inured to hardships, and gained experience and courage from their constant struggles. For this reason Antalcidas the Spartan, we are told, when Agesilaüs came back from Boeotia with a wound, said to him: "Indeed, this is a fine tuition-fee which thou art getting from the Thebans, for teaching them how to war and fight when they did not wish to do it."² But, to tell the truth, it was not

¹ The attempt of Sphodrias on the Piraeus is more fully described in the A gesilaüs, xxiv. 3–6.
² Cf. the A gesilaüs, xxvi. 2.

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άληθῶς διδάσκαλος οὖν Ἀγησίλαος, ἀλλ’ οἱ σὺν καιρῷ καὶ μετὰ λογισμοῦ τοὺς Θηβαίους ὤσπερ σκύλακας ἐμπείρως προσβιέλλοντες τοῖς πολεμίοις, εἶτα γενσαμένους νίκης καὶ φρονήματος ἀσφαλῶς ἀπάγοντες· ὄν μεγίστην δόξαν εἶχεν ὁ Πελοπίδας. ἀφ’ ἓς γὰρ εἰλοῦτο πρῶτον ἁγεμόνα τῶν ὅπλων, οὖν ἐπαύσαντο καὶ ἐκατόν ἐμαυτὸν ἄρχοντα χειροτονοῦντες, ἀλλ’ ἦ τὸν ἵερον λόχον ἄγων ἢ τὰ πλείστα βουωταρχῶν ἀρχι τῆς τελευτής ἐπραττεν.

4 Ἠγέσυντο μὲν οὖν καὶ περὶ Πλαταιᾶς καὶ Ἡσσαίας ἦτταὶ καὶ φυγαὶ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, ὅπου καὶ Φοιβίδας ὁ τῆν Καδμείαν καταλαβὼν ἀπέθανε, πολλοὺς δὲ καὶ πρὸς Τανάγρα τρέψιμον τῶν ἐκατικόν καὶ Πανδοῖδαν τὸν ἁμοστὴν ἀνείλεν. ἀλλ’ οὔτοι μὲν οἱ ἄγωνες ὤσπερ τοὺς κρατοῦντας εἰς φρόνημα καὶ θάρσος προῆγον, οὕτως τῶν ἡσσαμένων οὐ παντάπασιν ἐδούλουντο

5 τὴν γνώμην οὖ γὰρ ἐκ παρατάξεως ἦσαν οὐδὲ μάχης ἐμφανὴς κατάστασιν ἐχούσης καὶ νόμιμον, ἐκδορμάς δὲ προσκαίρους τιθέμενοι, καὶ φυγας ἢ διώξεις ἐπιχειροῦντες αὐτοῖς καὶ συμπλεκόμενοι κατώρθουν.

XVI. Ὅ δὲ περὶ Τεγύρας τρόπον τινὰ τοῦ Δευκτρικοῦ προαίγων γενόμενοι μέγαν ἢρε δόξῃ τοῦ Πελοπίδαν, οὔτε πρὸς κατόρθωμα τοῖς συστρατήγοις ἀμφισβήτησιν οὔτε τῆς ἧττης πρόφασιν τοῖς πολεμίοις ἀπολείπων. τῇ γὰρ Ὀρχομενίων πόλει τὰ Σπαρτιατῶν ἐλομένη καὶ δύο δεδηγμένη μόρας αὐτῶν ὑπὲρ ἀσφαλείας ἑπεβουλευε μὲν

2 ἰδεὶ καὶ παρεφύλαττε καιρῶν, ὡς δὲ ἤκουσε τοῖς φρουροῖς εἰς τὴν Δοκρίδα γεγενήσθαι στρατεύειν

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Agesilaus who was their teacher, but those leaders of theirs who, at the right time and place, gave the Thebans, like young dogs in training, experience in attacking their enemies, and then, when they had got a taste of victory and its ardours, brought them safely off; and of these leaders Pelopidas was in greatest esteem. For after his countrymen had once chosen him their leader in arms, there was not a single year when they did not elect him to office, but either as leader of the sacred band, or, for the most part, as boeotarch, he continued active until his death.

Well, then, at Plataea the Lacedaemonians were defeated and put to flight, and at Thespiae, where, too, Phoebidas, who had seized the Cadmeia, was slain; and at Tanagra a large body of them was routed and Panthoidias the harmost was killed. But these combats, though they gave ardour and boldness to the victors, did not altogether break the spirits of the vanquished; for they were not pitched battles, nor was the fighting in open and regular array, but it was by making well-timed sallies, and by either retreating before the enemy or by pursuing and coming to close quarters with them that the Thebans won their successes.

XVI. But the conflict at Tegyra, which was a sort of prelude to that at Lenatra, raised high the reputation of Pelopidas; for it afforded his fellow commanders no rival claim in its success, and his enemies no excuse for their defeat. Against the city of Orchomenus, which had chosen the side of the Spartans and received two divisions of them for its protection, he was ever laying plans and watching his opportunity, and when he heard that its garrison had made an expedition into Locris, he hoped to find
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ελπίσας ἐρημον αἰρῆσειν τὸν Ὀρχομενὸν ἐστρατευσεν, ἔχων μεθ’ ἑαυτοῦ τὸν ἱερὸν λόχον καὶ τῶν ἰππεών οὐ πολλοὺς. ἐπεὶ δὲ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν προσαγαγὼν εὐρεν ἤκουσαν ἐκ Σπάρτης διαδοχὴν τῆς φρουρᾶς, ἀπῆγεν ὁπίσω τὸ στράτευμα πάλιν διὰ Τεγυρὼν, ἦ μόνη βάσιμον ἦν κύκλῳ παρὰ 3 τὴν ὑπώρειαν· τὴν γὰρ διὰ μέσον πᾶσαν ὁ Μέλας ποταμὸς εὐθὺς ἐκ πηγῶν εἰς ἐλη πλωτὰ καὶ λίμνας διασπειρόμενος ἀπορον ἐποίει.

Μικρὸν δὲ ὑπὸ τὰ ἑλη νεῶς ἐστιν Ἀπόλλωνος Τεγυραίον καὶ μαυτεῖον ἐκλελειμμένον οὐ πάνυ πολὺν χρόνον, ἀλλ’ ἀχρὶ τῶν Μηδικῶν ἥκμαξε, τὴν προφητείαν Ἐχεκράτους ἐχοντος. ἐνταῦθα μυθολογοῦσι τὸν θεὸν γενέσθαι καὶ τὸ μὲν πλησίον ὅρος Δήλος καλεῖται, καὶ πρὸς αὐτὸ κατα- 4 λήγουσιν αί τοῦ Μέλανος διαχύσεις, ὅπισώ δὲ τοῦ ναοῦ δῦν ρήγωνται πηγαὶ γλυκύτητι καὶ πλῆθει καὶ ψυχρότητι θαυμαστοῦ νάματος, ὅλ τὸ μὲν Φοῖνικα, τὸ δὲ Ἑλαιάν ἀχρὶ νῦν ὀνομά- ξομεν, οὐ φυτῶν μεταξῷ δυνεῖν, ἀλλὰ θείῳ τῆς θεοῦ λοχευθείσης. καὶ γὰρ τὸ Πτῶφον ἐγγύς, οἴθεν αὐτὴν ἀναπτοθῆκναι προφανέντος ἕξαιφνης κάπρον λέγουσι, καὶ τὰ περὶ Πύθωνα καὶ Τιτυνὸν ὀσάυτως οί τόποι τῇ γενέσει τοῦ θεοῦ συνοικεῖ- 5 οὕς. τὰ γὰρ πλεῖστα παραλείπω τῶν τεκμηρίων· οὐ γὰρ εὗ τοῖς ἐκ μεταβολῆς ἀθανάτοις γενομένοις γεννητοῖς ὁ πάτριος λόγος τὸν θεοῦ τούτου ἀπολείπει δᾳμοσίως, ὡσπερ Ἡρακλέα καὶ
the city without defenders, and marched against it, having with him the sacred band and a few horsemen. But when, on approaching the city, he found that its garrison had been replaced with other troops from Sparta, he led his army back again through the district of Tegyra, that being the only way by which he could make a circuit along the foot of the mountains. For all the intervening plain was made impassable by the river Melas, which no sooner begins to flow than it spreads itself out into navigable marshes and lakes.

A little below the marshes stands the temple of Apollo Tegyraeus, with an oracle which had not been long abandoned, but was flourishing down to the Persian wars, when Echecrates was prophet-priest. Here, according to the story, the god was born; and the neighbouring mountain is called Delos, and at its base the river Melas ceases to be spread out, and behind the temple two springs burst forth with a wonderful flow of sweet, copious, and cool water. One of these we call Palm, the other Olive, to the present day, for it was not between two trees,¹ but between two fountains, that the goddess Leto was delivered of her children. Moreover, the Ptooum² is near, from which, it is said, a boar suddenly came forth and frightened the goddess, and in like manner the stories of the Python³ and of Tityus³ are associated with the birth of Apollo in this locality. Most of the proofs, however, I shall pass over; for my native tradition removes this god from among those deities who were changed from mortals into im-

¹ As in the Delian story of the birth of Apollo and Artemis.
² A mountain at the south-eastern side of Lake Copais, on which was a celebrated sanctuary of Apollo.
³ A dragon and a giant, who were slain by Apollo and Artemis.
Διόνυσον, ἐκ μεταβολῆς ἀρετῆ τὸ θυντὸν καὶ παθητὸν ἀποβαλόντας, ἀλλὰ τῶν αἰδίων καὶ ἀγεννήτων εἰς ἐστίν, εἰ δεῖ τοὺς ὑπὸ τῶν φρονιμωτῶν καὶ παλαιοτάτων λεγομένων τεκμαίρεσθαι περὶ τῶν τηλικοῦτων.

ΧVII. Εἰς δ᾽ οὖν Τεγύρας οἱ Θηβαῖοι κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ἐκ τῆς Ὀρχομενίας ἀπιόντες καὶ οἱ Λακεδαίμονοι συνέπιπτον, ἐξ ἐναντίας αὐτοῖς ἐκ τῆς Λοκρίδος ἀναζευγνύτες. ὡς δὲ πρῶτον ὀφθησαν τὰ στενὰ διεκβάλλοντες, καὶ τις εἰπε τῷ Πελοπίδα προσδραμών. "Ἔμπεπτώκαμεν εἰς τοὺς πολεμίους," "Τῇ μᾶλλον," εἶπεν,

2 "ἡ εἰς ἡμᾶς ἔκεινον," καὶ τὴν μὲν ἔππον εὐθέως πᾶσαν ἐκέλευσε παρελαύνειν ἄπ' οὐράς ὡς προεμβαλόσαν, αὐτὸς δὲ τοὺς ὑπλίτας τριακοσίους ὄντας εἰς ὁλίγον συνήγαγεν, ἐλπίζων καθ' ὅ προσβάλοι μάλιστα διακόψειν ὑπερβάλλοντας πλῆθει τοὺς πολεμίους. ἦσαν δὲ δύο μόραι Λακεδαιμονίων, τὴν δὲ μόραν Ἐφορος μὲν ἄνδρας εἶναι πεντακοσίους φησί, Καλλισθένης δ' ἐπτακοσίους, ἀλλοὶ δὲ τινὲς ἐνακοσίους, ὃν Πολύβιος

3 ἔστι. καὶ θαρροῦντες οἱ πολέμαρχοι τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν Γοργολέων καὶ Θεόπομπος ὀρμησάν ἐπὶ τοὺς Θεβαίους, γενομένης δὲ πως μάλιστα τῆς ἑφόδου κατ' αὐτοὺς τοὺς ἀρχοντας ἀπ' ἀμφότερων μετὰ θυμόν καὶ βίας, πρῶτον μὲν οἱ πολέμαρχοι τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τῷ Πελοπίδα συρράξαντες

4 ἔπεσον ἐπειτὰ τῶν περὶ ἐκείνους παιομένων καὶ ἀποθυμακόντων ἀπαν εἰς φόβουν κατέστη τὸ στράτευμα, καὶ διέσχε μὲν ἐπὶ ἀμφότερα τοῖς Θηβαίοις, ὡς διεκπεσεῖν εἰς τοὺς προσοβεθεὶς καὶ διεκδύναι βουλομένους, ἔπει δὲ τὴν δεδομένην ὁ Πελοπίδας ἥγειτο πρὸς τοὺς συνεστῶτας καὶ 380
mortals, like Heracles and Dionysus, whose virtues enabled them to cast off mortality and suffering; but he is one of those deities who are unbegotten and eternal, if we may judge by what the most ancient and wisest men have said on such matters.

XVII. So, then, as the Thebans entered the district of Tegyra on their way back from Orchomenus, the Lacedaemonians also entered it at the same time, returning in the opposite direction from Locris, and met them. As soon as they were seen marching through the narrow pass, some one ran up to Pelopidas and said: "We have fallen into our enemies’ hands!" "Why any more," said he, "than they into ours?" Then he at once ordered all his horsemen to ride up from the rear in order to charge, while he himself put his men-at-arms, three hundred in number, into close array, expecting that wherever they charged he would be most likely to cut his way through the enemy, who outnumbered him. Now, there were two divisions of the Lacedaemonians, the division consisting of five hundred men, according to Ephorus, of seven hundred, according to Callisthenes, of nine hundred, according to certain other writers, among whom is Polybius. Confident of victory, the polemarchs of the Spartans, Gorgoleon and Theopompus, advanced against the Thebans. The onset being made on both sides particularly where the commanders themselves stood, in the first place, the Lacedaemonian polemarchs clashed with Pelopidas and fell; then, when those about them were being wounded and slain, their whole army was seized with fear and opened up a lane for the Thebans, imagining that they wished to force their way through to the opposite side and get away. But Pelopidas used the path thus opened to lead his men against those of
διεξήγει φονεύων, ούτω πάντες προτροπάδην ἐφευγον. ἐγένετο δὲ οὐκ ἐπὶ πολίν τόπον ἡ διώξις· ἐφοβοῦντο γὰρ ἐγγὺς οὔντας οἱ Ὁμήραι τοὺς Ὀρχομενίους καὶ τὴν διάδοχην τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων. ὃσον δὲ νικήσαι κατὰ κράτος καὶ διεξέλθειν διὰ παντὸς ἀσωμένου τοῦ στρατευματος, ἐξεβιάσαντο· καὶ στήσαντες τρόπαιον καὶ νεκροὺς σκυλεύσαντες ἄνεχώρησαν ἐπ᾽ οἴκου μέγα φρονύμητε. ἐν γὰρ τοσοῦτοι, ὡς έοικε, πολέμοις Ἐλληνικοῖς καὶ βαρβαροῖς πρότερον οὐδέποτε Λακεδαιμόνιοι πλείονες οὔντες ὑπ᾽ ἐλαττώνων ἐκρατήθησαν, ἀλλὰ οὐδὲ ἑσο πρὸς ἑσος ἑκ παρατάξεως συμβαλόντες. ὃθεν ἦσαν ἀνυπόστατοι τὰ φρονύματα, καὶ τῇ δάξῃ καταπλητόμενοι τοὺς ἀντιταττομένους, οὐδὲ αὐτοὺς ἄξιοντας ἀπ᾽ ἑσος δυνάμεως τὸ ἴσον φέρεσθαι Ἐπαρτιάταις, εἰς χεῖρας συνεστησαν. ἐκείνη δὲ ἡ μάχη πρώτη καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐδίδαξεν Ἔλληνας ὡς οὐχ ὁ Εὐρώτας οὐδ᾽ ὁ μεταξύ Ἁββύκας καὶ Κνακίων τόπος ἀνδρας ἐκφερει μαχητὰς καὶ πολεμικοὺς, ἀλλὰ παρ᾽ οἷς ἄν αὐσχύνεσθαι τὰ αἰσχρὰ καὶ τολμᾶν ἐπὶ τοῖς καλοῖς ἔθελοντες ἐγγένονται νέοι καὶ τοὺς ψόγους τῶν κινδύνων μᾶλλον φεύγοντες, οὔτοι φοβερῶτατοι τοῖς ἐναντίοις εἰσὶ.

XVIII. Τὸν δ᾽ ἱερὸν λόχου, ὡς φασὶ, συνετάζατο Γοργίδας πρώτος ἐξ ἄνδρῶν ἐπιλέκτων τριακοσίων, οἱ ἡ πόλεις ἀσκησιν καὶ διάιταν ἐν τῇ Καδμείᾳ στρατοπεδευομένοις παρέιχε, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ὁ εκ πόλεως λόχοι ἐκαλοῦντο· τὰς γὰρ ἀκροπόλεις ἐπιεικῶς οἱ τότε πόλεις ὅνωμαζον. ἐνιοὶ δὲ φασιν ἐξ ἐραστῶν καὶ ἐρωμένων γενέσθαι τὸ σύστημα τούτο. καὶ Παμμένους ἀπομνημο-382
the enemy who still held together, and slew them as he went along, so that finally all turned and fled. The pursuit, however, was carried but a little way, for the Thebans feared the Orchomenians, who were near, and the relief force from Sparta. They had succeeded, however, in conquering their enemy outright and forcing their way victoriously through his whole army; so they erected a trophy, spoiled the dead, and retired homewards in high spirits. For in all their wars with Greeks and Barbarians, as it would seem, never before had Lacedaemonians in superior numbers been overpowered by an inferior force, nor, indeed, in a pitched battle where the forces were evenly matched. Hence they were of an irresistible courage, and when they came to close quarters their very reputation sufficed to terrify their opponents, who also, on their part, thought themselves no match for Spartans with an equal force. But this battle first taught the other Greeks also that it was not the Eurotas, nor the region between Babyce and Cnacio,\textsuperscript{1} which alone produced warlike fighting men, but that wheresoever young men are prone to be ashamed of baseness and courageous in a noble cause, shunning disgrace more than danger, these are most formidable to their foes.

XVIII. The sacred band, we are told, was first formed by Gorgidas, of three hundred chosen men, to whom the city furnished exercise and maintenance, and who encamped in the Cadmeia; for which reason, too, they were called the city band; for citadels in those days were properly called cities. But some say that this band was composed of lovers and beloved. And a pleasantry of Pammenes is cited, in which

\textsuperscript{1} Probably names of small tributaries of the Eurotas near Sparta. Cf. the Lycurgus, vi. 1-3.
νεύται τι μετὰ παιδιάς εἰρημένον· οὐ γὰρ ἔφη τακτικόν εἶναι τὸν Ὁμήρου Νέστορα κελεύοντα κατὰ φῦλα καὶ φρήτρας συλλοχίζεσθαι τοὺς Ἐλλήνας.

'Ως φρήτρη φρήτρηφιν ἂρήγη, φῦλα δὲ φῦλοις,
δέον ἑραστὴν παρ' ἐρώμενον τάττειν. φυλέτας μὲν γὰρ φυλετῶν καὶ φράτορας φρατόρων οὐ πολὺν λόγου ἔχειν ἐν τοῖς δεινοῖς, τὸ δ' ἕξ ἐρωτικὴς φιλίας συνηρμοσμένον στίφος ἀδιάλυτον εἶναι καὶ ἄρρηκτον, ὅταν οἱ μὲν ἀγαπῶντες τοὺς ἐρωμένους, οἱ δὲ αἰσχυνόμενοι τοὺς ἑρώντας
3 ἐμμένωσι τοῖς δεινοῖς ύπέρ ἀλλήλων. καὶ τούτο θαυμαστὸν οὐκ ἔστιν, εἴπε δή καὶ μὴ παρόντα αἰδοῦντα μᾶλλον ἐτέρων παρόντων, ὥσ ἐκεῖνος ὁ τοῦ πολεμίου κείμενον αὐτὸν ἐπισφάττειν μέλλοντος δεόμενος καὶ ἀντιβολῶν διὰ τοῦ στέρνον διεῖναι τὸ ξίφος. "Οπως," ἔφη, "μὴ μὲ νεκρὸν ὁ ἐρώμενος ὅρῶν κατὰ νῶτον τετρωμένων
4 αἰσχυνθῇ." λέγεται δὲ καὶ τὸν Ἰόλεων τοῦ Ἡρακλέους ἐρώμενον οὕτα κοινωνεῖν τῶν ἅθλων καὶ παραστίγειν. Ἀριστοτέλης δὲ καὶ καθ' αὐτὸν ἔτι φησίν ἔτι τοῦ τάφου τοῦ Ἰόλεω τὰς καταπιστώσεις ποιεῖσθαι τοὺς ἐρωμένους καὶ τοὺς ἑραστὰς. εἰκὸς οὖν καὶ τὸν λόχον ἱερὸν προσαγορεύεσθαι, καθότι καὶ Πλάτων ἔνθεοι φίλον
5 τὸν ἑραστὴν προσεῖπε. λέγεται δὲ διαμένειν μέχρι τῆς ἐν Χαῖρωνείᾳ μάχης ἀἵττητον· ὡς δὲ μετὰ τὴν μάχην ἐφορῶν τοὺς νεκροὺς ὁ Φιλιππος.
PELOPIDAS, xviii. 2–5

he said that Homer's Nestor was no tactician when he urged the Greeks to form in companies by clans and tribes,

"That clan might give assistance unto clan, and tribes to tribes,"¹

since he should have stationed lover by beloved. For tribesmen and clansmen make little account of tribesmen and clansmen in times of danger; whereas, a band that is held together by the friendship between lovers is indissoluble and not to be broken, since the lovers are ashamed to play the coward before their beloved, and the beloved before their lovers, and both stand firm in danger to protect each other. Nor is this a wonder, since men have more regard for their lovers even when absent than for others who are present, as was true of him who, when his enemy was about to slay him where he lay, earnestly besought him to run his sword through his breast, "in order," as he said, "that my beloved may not have to blush at sight of my body with a wound in the back." It is related, too, that Iolaüs, who shared the labours of Heracles and fought by his side, was beloved of him. And Aristotle says² that even down to his day the tomb of Iolaüs was a place where lovers and beloved plighted mutual faith. It was natural, then, that the band should also be called sacred, because even Plato calls the lover a friend "inspired of God."³ It is said, moreover, that the band was never beaten, until the battle of Chaeroneia;⁴ and when, after the battle, Philip was surveying the dead, and stopped at the

³ Symposium, p. 179 a.
⁴ 338 B.C.
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ἐστὶ κατὰ τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον ἐν ὧδε συνετύγχανε
κείσθαι τοὺς τριακοσίους, ἐναντίους ἀπηντηκότας
ταῖς σαρίσαις ἄπαντας ἐν τοῖς ὀπλοῖς καὶ μετ
ἀλλήλων ἀναμεμωγμένους, θαυμάσαντας καὶ πυθό-
μενον ὡς ὁ τῶν ἑραστῶν καὶ τῶν ἐρωμένων ὦτος
εἰς λόγος, δακρύσας καὶ εἰπεῖν: "Απόλοιπτο
κακῶς οἱ τούτους τι ποιεῖν ἡ πάσχειν αἰσχρῶν
ὑποθωνοῦτες."

XIX. "Ολως δὲ τῆς περὶ τοὺς ἑραστὰς συνη-
θείας οὐχ, ὡσπερ οἱ ποιηταί λέγουσιν, Θηβαῖοις
τὸ Δαιὸν πάθος ἄρχην παρέσχεν, ἀλλ’ οἱ νομο-
θέται τὸ φύσει θυμοειδὲς αὐτῶν καὶ ἀκρατῶν
ἀνίεναι καὶ ἀνυγραίνειν εὐθὺς ἐκ παίδων βουλό-
μενοι, πολὺν μὲν ἀνεμίζαντο καὶ σπουδὴ καὶ
παιδιὰ πάση τῶν αὐλῶν, εἰς τιμὴν καὶ προεδρίαν
ἀγοντες, λαμπρὸν δὲ τὸν ἔρωτα ταῖς παλαιστραῖς
ἐνεθρέψατο, συγκεραυνύτες τὰ ἥθη τῶν νέων.

2 ὁρθῶς δὲ πρὸς τοῦτο καὶ τὴν Εἰρεῖνος καὶ Ἀρείας καὶ
Ἀρρενίνης ἤγισ NSMutableArray ἤγισσαν τῇ πόλει
συναρκείσαν, ὡς, ὅπου τὸ μαχητικὸν καὶ πολε-
μικὸν μάλιστα τῷ μετέχοντι πείθονς καὶ χαρίτων
ὁμιλεῖ καὶ σύνεστιν, εἰς τὴν ἐμμελεστάτην καὶ
κοσμιωτάτην πολιτείαν δι’ ἀρμονίας καθιστα-
μένον ἀπάντων.

3 Τὸν οὖν ἱερὸν λόχον τούτου οὐκ Γοργίδας
διαμένει εἰς τὰ πρότα ζυγά καὶ παρ’ ὅλην τήν
φάλαιγα τῶν ὀπλιτῶν προβαλλόμενος ἐπίδημον
οὐκ ἐποίησε τὴν ἀρετὴν τῶν ἀνδρῶν, οὐδ’ ἔχρητο
τὴ δυνάμει πρὸς κοινῷ ἔργῳν, ἀτε δὴ διακελυ-
μένη καὶ πρὸς πολὺ μεμιγμένη τὸ φαινόμενον,
ὡς ἔξελαμψεν αὐτῶν ἡ ἀρετή
περὶ Τεγύρας, καθαρῶς καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν ἀγωνιστι-
μένων, οὐκ ἔτι διείλεν οὔδὲ διέσπασεν, ἀλλ’
PELOPIDAS, xviii. 5–xix. 3

place where the three hundred were lying, all where they had faced the long spears of his phalanx, with their armour, and mingled one with another; he was amazed, and on learning that this was the band of lovers and beloved, burst into tears and said: "Perish miserably they who think that these men did or suffered aught disgraceful."

XIX. Speaking generally, however, it was not the passion of Laius that, as the poets say, first made this form of love customary among the Thebans; but their law-givers, wishing to relax and mollify their strong and impetuous natures in earliest boyhood, gave the flute great prominence both in their work and in their play, bringing this instrument into pre-eminence and honour, and reared them to give love a conspicuous place in the life of the palaestra, thus tempering the dispositions of the young men. And with this in view, they did well to give the goddess who was said to have been born of Ares and Aphrodite a home in their city; for they felt that, where the force and courage of the warrior are most closely associated and united with the age which possesses grace and persuasiveness, there all the activities of civil life are brought by Harmony into the most perfect consonance and order.

Gorgidas, then, by distributing this sacred band among the front ranks of the whole phalanx of men-at-arms, made the high excellence of the men inconspicuous, and did not direct their strength upon a common object, since it was dissipated and blended with that of a large body of inferior troops; but Pelopidas, after their valour had shone out at Tegyra, where they fought by themselves and about his own person, never afterwards divided or scattered them,

1 Laius was enamoured of Chrysippus, a young son of Pelops (Apollodorus, iii. 5, 5, 10).
"σπερ σώματι χρώμενος ὁλῷ προεκινδύνευε 

toῖς μεγίστοις ἀγώσιν. ὁσπερ γὰρ οἱ ἵπποι 
θάσσου ὑπὸ τοῖς ἀρμασιν ἢ καθ' αὐτοὺς ἐλαυνο-

μενοι θέουσιν, οὐχ ὅτι μᾶλλον ἐμπιπτοντες 
ἐκβιάζονται τὸν ἀέρα τῷ πληθεὶ ῥηγυμένοιν, ἀλλ' 
ὅτι συνεκκαίει τὸν θυμὸν ἢ μετ' ἀλλήλων ἄμιλλα 
καὶ τὸ φιλόνεικον, οὕτως ἔστο τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ξῆλον 
ἀλλήλοις καλὸν ἐργῶν ἐνιέντας ὀφελμωτάτους 
eἰς κοινὸν ἐργον εἰναι καὶ προθυμοτάτους.

XX. Ἐπεὶ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι πᾶσι τοῖς Ἑλλη-

σιν εἰρήνην συνθέμενοι πρὸς μόνους Θηβαίους 
ἐξήνεγκαν τὸν πόλεμον, ἐνεβεβλήκει δὲ Κλεόμ-

βροτος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἄγων ὀπλίτας μυρίους, ἵππεῖς 
δὲ χιλίους, ὁ δὲ κίνδυνος οὐ περὶ ὅν πρὸτερον 
ἡν Θηβαίοις, ἀλλ' ἀντικρὺς ἀπειλὴ καὶ καταγ-

γελία διοικισμοῦ, καὶ φόβος οῖος οὐπώ ἡν Ὁἰω-

τίαν κατειχεν, ἐξιὼν μὲν ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας ὁ Πελο-

πίδας, καὶ τῆς γυναῖκος ἐν τῷ προπέμπειν 
δακρυοῦσης καὶ παρακαλοῦσης σῶξειν ἑαυτῶν,

"Ταῦτα," εἶπεν, "ὁ γὰρ, τοῖς ἱδίωταις χρὴ 
παραίνειν, τοῖς δὲ ἄρχουσιν ὅπως τοὺς ἄλλους 
τῶξωσιν": ἔλθων δὲ εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον καὶ τοὺς 
βοιωτάρχας καταλαβὼν οὐχ ὀμογνωμονοῦντας, 
πρῶτος Ἐπαμεινώνδα προσέβετο γυνώμην ψηφι-

ζομένῳ διὰ μάχης ἴεναι τοῖς πολέμιοις, βοιω-

τάρχης μὲν οὐκ ἀποδειγμένοις, ἄρχων δὲ τοῦ 
ἱεροῦ λόχου, καὶ πιστευόμενοι, ὡς ἦν δίκαιον 
ἀνδρα τηλικαύτα δεδωκότα τῇ πατρίδι σύμβολα 
eἰς τὴν ἐλευθερίαν.

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but, treating them as a unit, put them into the forefront of the greatest conflicts. For just as horses run faster when yoked to a chariot than when men ride them singly, not because they cleave the air with more impetus owing to their united weight, but because their mutual rivalry and ambition inflame their spirits; so he thought that brave men were most ardent and serviceable in a common cause when they inspired one another with a zeal for high achievement.

XX. But now the Lacedaemonians made peace with all the other Greeks and directed the war against the Thebans alone;¹ Cleombrotus their king invaded Boeotia with a force of two thousand men-at-arms and a thousand horse; a new peril confronted the Thebans, since they were openly threatened with downright dispersion; and an unprecedented fear reigned in Boeotia. It was at this time that Pelopidas, on leaving his house, when his wife followed him on his way in tears and begging him not to lose his life, said: “This advice, my wife, should be given to private men; but men in authority should be told not to lose the lives of others.” And when he reached the camp and found that the boeotarchs were not in accord, he was first to side with Epaminondas in voting to give the enemy battle. Now Pelopidas, although he had not been appointed boeotarch, was captain of the sacred band, and highly trusted, as it was right that a man should be who had given his country such tokens of his devotion to freedom.

¹ In 371 B.C.
3 Ὅσον ἔδεδοκτο διακινδυνεύειν καὶ περὶ τὰ Λεὐκτρα τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἀντεστρατοπέδευον, ὡς εἶδε κατὰ τοὺς ὑπονοοῦν ὁ Πελοπίδας ἐν μίλα διαταράξασαν αὐτὸν. ἔστι γὰρ ἐν τῷ Λευκτρικῷ πεδίῳ τὰ σήματα τῶν τῶν Ἐκέδασον ἀργατέρων, ὥς Λευκτρίδας καλοῦσι διὰ τὸν τόπον· ἐκεί γὰρ αὐταῖς ὑπὸ ξένων Ἐπαρτιατῶν βιασθείσαι συνέ-έβη ταφῆναι. γενομένης δὲ χαλεπῆς οὕτω καὶ παρανόμου πράξεως, ὃ μὲν πατήρ, ὡς οὐκ ἔτυχεν ἐν Λακεδαιμονίᾳ δίκης, ἀράς κατὰ τῶν Ἐπαρτια-τῶν ἀρασάμενος ἔσφαξεν ἑαυτὸν ἐπὶ τοῖς τάφοις τῶν παρθένων, χρησιμοὶ δὲ καὶ λόγια τοῖς Ἐπα-ρτιάταις αἰεὶ προσφαίρουν εὐλαβεῖσθαι καὶ φυλατ-τεθαι τῷ Λευκτρικῷ μήμα, μὴ πάνω τῶν πολλῶν συμέντων, ἀλλὰ ἀμφιγνωσόντων τὸν τό-πον, ἐπεὶ καὶ τῆς Λακωνικῆς πολίχνιον πρὸς τῇ θαλάσσῃ Λευκτρον ὀνομαζέτατι, καὶ πρὸς Μεγάλην πόλιν τῆς Ἀρκαδίας τόπος ἐστὶν ὀμόνυμος, τὸ μὲν οὖν πάθος τούτῳ πολὺ τῶν Λευκτρικῶν ἢν παλαιότερον.

XXI. Ὅ δὲ Πελοπίδας ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ κατακοιμηθεῖσι ἔδοξε τάς τε παίδας ὃραν περὶ τῶν μνήματα θριμυκέστατα καὶ καταρρομένας τοῖς Ἐπαρτιάταις, τὸν τὸν Ἐκέδασον κελεύουσα ταῖς κύραις σφαγήσας παρθένους ξανθῆν, εἴ βούλιο τῶν πολεμίων ἑπικρατήσῃ. δεινοὶ δὲ καὶ πα-ραπόμοι τοῦ προστάματος αὐτὸ φανέντος ἐξ-αναστάς ἐκοινοῦτο τοῖς τε μάντεσι καὶ τοῖς ἀρ-χούσιν. ὃν οἷς μὲν οὖν εἴων παραμέλειν οἴδ’ ἀπεθέθειν, τῶν μὲν παλαιῶν προφέροντες Μενοικέα τὸν Κρέοντος καὶ Μακαρίων τὴν Ἡρακλέους, τῶν δὲ ὕστερον Φερεκύδην τε τῶν σοφῶν ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἀναρρεθέντα καὶ τὴν δορὰν αὐτοῦ
Accordingly, it was decided to risk a battle, and at Leuctra they encamped over against the Lacedaemonians. Here Pelopidas had a dream which greatly disturbed him. Now, in the plain of Leuctra are the tombs of the daughters of Scedasus, who are called from the place Leuctridae, for they had been buried there, after having been ravished by Spartan strangers. At the commission of such a grievous and lawless act, their father, since he could get no justice at Sparta, heaped curses upon the Spartans, and then slew himself upon the tombs of the maidens; and ever after, prophecies and oracles kept warning the Spartans to be on watchful guard against the Leuctrian wrath. Most of them, however, did not fully understand the matter, but were in doubt about the place, since in Laconia there is a little town near the sea which is called Leuctra, and near Megalopolis in Arcadia there is a place of the same name. This calamity, of course, occurred long before the battle of Leuctra.

XXI. After Pelopidas had lain down to sleep in the camp, he thought he saw these maidens weeping at their tombs, as they invoked curses upon the Spartans, and Scedasus bidding him sacrifice to his daughters a virgin with auburn hair, if he wished to win the victory over his enemies. The injunction seemed a lawless and dreadful one to him, but he rose up and made it known to the seers and the commanders. Some of these would not hear of the injunction being neglected or disobeyed, adducing as examples of such sacrifice among the ancients, Menoeceus, son of Creon, Macaria, daughter of Heracles; and, in later times, Pherecydes the wise man, who was put to death by the Lacedaemonians,

1 The damsels, in shame, took their own lives. Cf. Pausanias, ix. 13, 3.
κατὰ τὰ λόγιαν ὑπὸ τῶν βασιλέων φρονομενῆν, 
Δεωνίδαν τε τῷ περίσσῳ τρόπον τινά προσθυσά-
3 μεν ἑαυτὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος, ἐτι δὲ τοὺς ὑπὸ 
Θεμιστοκλέους σφαγιασθέντας ὡμηστῇ Διονύσῳ 
ἐπὶ τῆς ἐν Σαλαμῖν ναυμαχίας ἐκείνους γὰρ 
ἐπιμαρτυρῆσαι τὰ κατορθώματα τοῦτο δέ, ὡς 
Ἀγησίλαον ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν Ἀγαμέμνονοι τόπων 
ἐπὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς στρατευόμενοι πολεμίους ἤτησε 
μὲν ἡ θεώς τὴν θυγατέρα σφάγιον καὶ ταύτην 
eἰδε τὴν ὁψίν ἐν Αὐλίδι κοιμώμενος, ὁ δὲ ὦκ 
ἐδωκεν, ἀλλ᾿ ἀπομαθακωθεὶς κατέλυσε τὴν 
4 στρατείαν ἄδοξον καὶ ἀτελῆ γενομένην. οἱ δὲ 
τούτων ἀπηγόρευσιν, ὡς οὐδενὶ τῶν κρειττῶν 
καὶ ὑπέρ ἡμᾶς ἀρεστὴν οὐσαν οὕτω βάρβαρον 
καὶ παράνομον θυσίαν οὐ γὰρ τοὺς Τυφώνας 
ἐκείνους οὐδὲ τοὺς Γίγαντας ἄρχειν, ἀλλὰ τῶν 
πάντων πατέρα θεῶν καὶ ἀνθρώπων δαίμονας 
δὲ χαίροντας ἀνθρώπων αἵματι καὶ φόνῳ πι-
στευέων μὲν ἵσως ἐστὶν ἀβέλτερον, ὄντων δὲ τοι-
ούτων ἀμελητέον ὡς ἀδυνάτων ἀσθενεία γὰρ καὶ 
μοχθηρία ψυχῆς ἐμφύσεθαι καὶ παραμένειν τὰς 
ἀτόπους καὶ χαλεπὰς ἐπιθυμίας.

ΧΧΙΙ. Ἐν τοιούτοις οὖν διαλόγοι τῶν πρώτων 
ὄντων, καὶ μάλιστα τοῦ Πελοπίδου διαποροῦντος, 
ὕπτων εἶ ἄγελης πῶλος ἀποφυγοῦσα καὶ φερο-
μένη διὰ τῶν ὄπλων, ὡς ἦν θέουσα κατ’ αὐτοὺς 
ἐκείνους, ἐπέστη καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις θέαν παρεί-
χει ἢ τε χρόνα στίλβουσα τῆς χαίτης πυρσότατον 

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and whose skin was preserved by their kings, in accordance with some oracle; and Leonidas, who, in obedience to the oracle, sacrificed himself,¹ as it were, to save Greece; and, still further, the youths who were sacrificed by Themistocles to Dionysus Carnivorous before the sea fight at Salamis;² for the successes which followed these sacrifices proved them acceptable to the gods. Moreover, when Agesilaüs, who was setting out on an expedition from the same place as Agamemnon did, and against the same enemies, was asked by the goddess for his daughter in sacrifice, and had this vision as he lay asleep at Aulis, he was too tender-hearted to give her,³ and thereby brought his expedition to an unsuccessful and inglorious ending. Others, on the contrary, argued against it, declaring that such a lawless and barbarous sacrifice was not acceptable to any one of the superior beings above us, for it was not the fabled typhons and giants who governed the world, but the father of all gods and men; even to believe in the existence of divine beings who take delight in the slaughter and blood of men was perhaps a folly, but if such beings existed, they must be disregarded, as having no power; for only weakness and depravity of soul could produce or harbour such unnatural and cruel desires.

XXII. While, then, the chief men were thus disputing, and while Pelopidas in particular was in perplexity, a filly broke away from the herd of horses and sped through the camp, and when she came to the very place of their conference, stood still. The rest only admired the colour of her glossy mane, which was fiery red, her high mettle, and the

² Cf. the Themistocles, xiii. 2 f.
³ Cf. the Agesilaüs, vi. 4 ff.
ΠΛΥΤΑΡΧΟΣ ΜΑΓΝΗΣ ὅ τι γανύροτης καὶ τὸ σοβαρὸν καὶ τεθαρρηκὸς

2 τῆς φωνῆς, Θεόκριτος δὲ οἱ μάντις συμφρονήσας ἀνεβόησε πρὸς τὸν Πελοπίδαν· „‟Ηκει σοι τὸ ἱερεῖον, ὦ δαιμόνιε, καὶ παρθένοιν ἄλλην μή περιμένωμεν, ἀλλὰ χρῷ δεξάμενος ἢν ὁ θεὸς δίδωσιν.” ἐκ τούτου λαβώντες τὴν ὑπον ἐπὶ τοὺς τάφους ἤγον τῶν παρθένων, καὶ κατευγάμενοι καὶ καταστέψαντες ἐνέτεμον αὐτοῖ τε χαῖροντες καὶ λόγον εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον περὶ τῆς ὑφεως τοῦ Πελοπίδου καὶ τῆς θυσίας διδώσετε.

ΧΧΠ. Ἡν δὲ τῇ μάχῃ τοῦ Ἐπαμεινόνδου τὴν φάλαγγα λοξὴν ἐπὶ τὸ εὐώνυμον ἔλκοντος, ὡς τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων ἀπωτάτω γένηται τὸ δεξίον τῶν Σπαρτιάτῶν καὶ τὸν Κλεόμβροτον ἔξωση προσπεσοῦν ἄθροώς κατὰ κέρας καὶ βιασύμενος, οἱ μὲν πολέμιοι καταμαθόντες τὸ γινόμενον ἡρξαντο μετακινεῖν τῇ τάξει σφάς αὐτοὺς, καὶ τὸ δεξίον ἀνέπτυσον καὶ περιήγον ὡς κυκλοσώμενοι καὶ περιβαλοῦντας ὑπὸ πλήθους τὸν Ἐπαμεινόνδαν, ὁ δὲ Πελοπίδας ἐν τούτῳ προεξέδραμε, καὶ συσπρέψας τοὺς τρικοσίων δρόμῳ φθάνει πρὶν ἀνατεῖναι τὸν Κλεόμβροτον τὸ κέρας ἢ συναγαγεῖν πάλιν εἰς τὸ αὐτό καὶ συγκλεῖσαι τῇ τάξει, οὐ καθεστῶσιν, ἀλλὰ θορυβουμένους.
vehemence and boldness of her neighing; but Theocritus the seer, after taking thought, cried out to Pelopidas: "Thy sacrificial victim is come, good man; so let us not wait for any other virgin, but do thou accept and use the one which Heaven offers thee." So they took the mare and led her to the tombs of the maidens, upon which, after deck ing her with garlands and consecrating her with prayers, they sacrificed her, rejoicing themselves, and publishing through the camp an account of the vision of Pelopidas and of the sacrifice.

XXIII. In the battle, while Epaminondas was drawing his phalanx obliquely towards the left, in order that the right wing of the Spartans might be separated as far as possible from the rest of the Greeks, and that he might thrust back Cleombrotus by a fierce charge in column with all his men-at-arms, the enemy understood what he was doing and began to change their formation; they were opening up their right wing and making an encircling movement, in order to surround Epaminondas and envelop him with their numbers. But at this point Pelopidas darted forth from his position, and with his band of three hundred on the run, came up before Cleombrotus had either extended his wing or brought it back again into its old position and closed up his line of battle, so that the Lacedaemonians were not standing in array, but moving confusedly about among each other when his onset reached them. And yet the Spartans, who were of all men past masters in the art of war, trained and accustomed themselves to nothing so much as not to straggle or get into

1 There is only a hint of this strategy, and no mention either of Epaminondas or Pelopidas, in Xenophon's account of the battle (Hell. vi. 4, 9-15).
θείος, ἀλλὰ χρώμενοι πάσι πάντες ἐπιστάταις καὶ ξενίταις, ὥσπερ ποτὲ καὶ συνύστησιν ὁ κίν-
δυνος, καταλαμβάνειν καὶ συναρμόττειν καὶ
μάχεσθαι παραπλησίως. τότε δὲ ἦ τοῦ Ἐπα-
μεινώνδου φάλαγξ ἐπιφερομένη μόνοις ἐκεῖνοι καὶ
παραλλάττονσα τοὺς ἄλλους, ὅ τε Πελοπίδας
μετὰ τάχους ἀπίστου καὶ τόλμης ἐν τοῖς ὄπλοις
γενόμενος, συνέχεον τά τε φρονήματα καὶ τάς
ἐπιστήμας αὐτῶν οὕτως ὡστε φυγὴν καὶ φόνον
Σπαρτιατῶν ὅσον ὄπω πρότερον γενέσθαι. διὸ
tοῦ Ἐπαμεινώνδα θεωταρχοῦντι μὴ θεωταρχῶν,
καὶ πάσης ἡγουμένως τῆς δυνάμεως μικρῶν μέρους
ἀρχῶν, ἦσον ἣνέγκατο δόξης τῆς νίκης ἐκείνης καὶ
τοῦ κατορθώματος.

XXIV. Εἰς μέντοι Πελοπόννησον ἄμφοτεροι
θεωταρχοῦντες ἐνέβαλον καὶ τῶν ἐθνῶν τὰ
πλεῖστα προσήγουσι, Λακεδαιμονίων ἀποστή-
σαντες Ἡλιός Ἀργος, Ἀρκαδίαν σύμπασαί,
αὐτὴς τῆς Λακωνίκης τὰ πλεῖστα. καὶ τοίοι ἱε-
μῶνοι μὲν ἦσαν αἱ περὶ τροπᾶς ἀκμαί, μηνὸς δὲ
τοῦ τελευταίου φθίνοντος διόγκα περιῆσαν ἦμεραι,
καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔδει παραλαμβάνειν ἐτέρους εὐθὺς
ἰσταμένου τοῦ πρῶτον μηνός; ἡ δὲ νήσεως τούτων μὴ
2 παραδιδόντας. οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι θεωτάρχαι καὶ τὸν
νόμον δεδιότες τούτων καὶ τῶν ἱειμῶνα φεύγοντες
ἀπάγειν ἐσπευδοῖν ἐπὶ οἶκον τὸ στραύεμα, Πελο-
πίδας δὲ πρῶτος Ἐπαμεινώνδα γενόμενος σύμ-
ψήφος καὶ συμπαρομισσαί σοις πολίτας ἤγεν
ἐπὶ τὴν Σπάρτην καὶ διεβίβαζε τοῖς Εὐρώταις,
καὶ πολλὰς μὲν ἤρει πόλεις αὐτῶν, πᾶσαν δὲ τὴν
χώραν ἐπώρθει μέχρι θαλάττης, ἡγουμένοις ἐπτὰ
μυριάδων Ἐλληνικῆς στρατιάς, ἦς ἐλαττον ἦ

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confusion upon a change of formation, but to take anyone without exception as neighbour in rank or in file, and wheresoever danger actually threatened, to seize that point and form in close array and fight as well as ever. At this time, however, since the phalanx of Epaminondas bore down upon them alone and neglected the rest of their force, and since Pelopidas engaged them with incredible speed and boldness, their courage and skill were so confounded that there was a flight and slaughter of the Spartans such as had never before been seen. Therefore, although Epaminondas was boeotarch, Pelopidas, who was not boeotarch, and commanded only a small portion of the whole force, won as much glory for the success of that victory as he did.

XXIV. Both were boeotarchs, however, when they invaded Peloponnesus and won over most of its peoples, detaching from the Laecedemonian confederacy Elis, Argos, all Arcadia, and most of Laconia itself. Still, the winter solstice was at hand, and only a few days of the latter part of the last month of the year remained, and as soon as the first month of the new year began other officials must succeed them, or those who would not surrender their office must die. The other boeotarchs, both because they feared this law, and because they wished to avoid the hardships of winter, were anxious to lead the army back home; but Pelopidas was first to add his vote to that of Epaminondas, and after inciting his countrymen to join them, led the army against Sparta and across the Eurotas. He took many of the enemy's cities, and ravaged all their territory as far as the sea, leading an army of seventy thousand Greeks, of which the Thebans themselves were less than a

1 In 370 B.C.
3 δωδέκατον ἦσαν αὐτοὶ Ὁηβαίοι μέρος. ἀλλ’ ἤ
dόξα τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀνευ δόγματος κοινοῦ καὶ ψη-
φίσματος ἐποίει τοὺς συμμάχους ἐπεσθαί σιωπῆ
πάντας ἤγομένους ἐκείνους. ὁ γὰρ πρῶτος, ὡς
ἐοικε, καὶ κυριώτατος νόμος τῷ σώξεθαι δεομένῳ
τῶν σώζειν δυνάμενον ἁρχοντα κατὰ φύσιν ἀπο-
dίδωσι: καὶ ὡσπερ οἱ πλέοντες εὔδαις οὕσης ἢ
παρ’ ἀκτὴν ὁρμοῦντες ἀσέλγεις προσενεχθῶσι
τοῖς κυβερνήταις καὶ θρασεῖς, ἀμα τῷ χειμῶνα
καὶ κίνδυνον καταλαμβάνειν πρὸς ἐκείνους ἀπο-
βλέπουσι καὶ τὰς ἐλπίδας ἐν ἐκείνοις ἔχουσι.
4 καὶ γὰρ Ἀργείοι καὶ Ἡλείοι καὶ Ἀρκάδες ἐν τοῖς
συνεδρίοις ἐρίζουσι καὶ διαφερομένου πρὸς τοὺς
Θηβαίους ὑπὲρ ἤγερμοικαί, ἐπ’ αὐτῶν τῶν ἀγώνως
καὶ παρὰ τὰ δεινά τοῖς ἐκείνων αὐθαιρέτως
πειθόμενοι στρατηγοῖς ἱκολούθουν.
5 'Εν ἐκείνῃ τῇ στρατείᾳ πάσαν μὲν Ἀρκαδίαν
eῖς μίαν δύναμιν συνέστησαν, τὴν δὲ Μεσσηνίαν
χῶραν νεμομένων Σπαρτιατῶν ἀποτεμόμενοι τοὺς
παλαιοὺς Μεσσηνίους ἐκάλουν καὶ κατήγου Ἰθάκην
συνοικίσαντες, ἀπίσταν δὲ ἐπ’ οἴκον
diὰ Κεγχρεῶν Αἰθημαῖος ἐνίκων ἐπιχειροῦντας
ἀψιμαχεῖν περὶ τὰ στενὰ καὶ κωλύειν τὴν
πορείαν.
ΧΧV. Ἐπὶ δὲ τούτοις οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι πάντες
ὑπερηγάτων τῇ ἄρετῇ καὶ τῇ τύχῃ ἐθαύμα-
ζον, ὁ δὲ συγγενῆς καὶ πολιτικὸς φθόνος ἀμα τῇ
δόξῃ τῶν ἀνδρῶν συναξόμενος οὐ καλὰς οὐδὲ
πρεποῦσας ὑποοδοχὰς παρασκεύαζεν αὐτοῖς. θανά-
tου γὰρ ἀμφότεροι δίκας ἐφυγον ἐπανελθόντες,
ὅτι τοῦ νόμου κελεύοντος ἐν τῷ πρῶτῳ μην
παραδοῦναι τὴν βοιωτικὴν ἐτέρον, δὲν Βου-
kατοι ὀνομάξουσι, τέτταρας ὀλοὺς προσεπε-
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twelfth part. But the reputation of the two men, without a general vote or decree, induced all the allies to follow their leadership without a murmur. For the first and paramount law, as it would seem, namely, that of nature, subjects him who desires to be saved to the command of the man who can save him; just as sailors, when the weather is fair or they are lying off shore at anchor, treat their captains with bold insolence, but as soon as a storm arises and danger threatens, look to them for guidance and place their hopes in them. And so Argives, Eleans, and Arcadians, who in their joint assemblies contended and strove with the Thebans for the supremacy, when battles were actually to be fought and perils to be faced, of their own will obeyed the Theban generals and followed them.

On this expedition they united all Arcadia into one power; rescued the country of Messenia from the hands of its Spartan masters and called back and restored the ancient Messenian inhabitants, with whom they settled Ithome; and on their way back homewards through Cenchreae, conquered the Athenians when they tried to hinder their passage by skirmishing with them in the passes.

XXV. In view of these achievements, all the rest of the Greeks were delighted with their valour and marvelled at their good fortune; but the envy of their own fellow-citizens, which was increasing with the men's fame, prepared them a reception that was not honourable or fitting. For both were tried for their lives when they came back, because they had not handed over to others their office of boeotarch, as the law commanded, in the first month of the new year (which they call Boukatios), but had added four
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βάλοντο μήνας, εν οίς τὰ περὶ Μεσσήνην καὶ Ἀρκαδίαν καὶ τὴν Λακωνικὴν διώκησαν.

2 Εἰσήγθη μὲν οὖν πρότερος εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον Πελοπίδας, διὸ καὶ μᾶλλον ἐκινδύνευσεν, ἀμφό-τεροι δὲ ἀπελύθησαν. τὸ δὲ συκοφάντημα καὶ τὴν πείραν Ἑσαμεινώνδας ἦνεγκε πρᾶγμα, μέγα μέρος ἀνδρείας καὶ μεγαλοψυχίας τὴν ἐν τοῖς πολιτικοῖς ἀνεξικακίαν ποιούμενος, Πελοπίδας δὲ καὶ φύσει θυμοειδέστερος ὄν, καὶ παροξυνόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν φίλων ἀμύνασθαι τοὺς ἐχθρούς,

3 ἐπελάβετο τοιαῦτης αἰτίας. Μενεκλείδας δὲ ἡ ῶντωρ ἦν μὲν εἰς τῶν μετὰ Πελοπίδου καὶ Μέλωνος εἰς τὴν Χάρωνος οἴκιαν συνελθόντων, ἐπεὶ δὲ τῶν ἵσων οὐκ ἦξιοῦτο παρὰ τοῖς Ἡθαῖοισ, δεινότατος μὲν ὀν λέγειν, ἀκόλαστος δὲ καὶ κακοίηθης τὸν 291 πρόπον, ἐχρῆτο τῇ φύσει πρὸς τὸ συκοφαντεῖν καὶ διαβάλλειν τοὺς κρείττονας, οὔδε μετὰ δίκην ἐκείνην πανσάμενος. Ἑσαμεινώνδαν μὲν οὖν ἐξέκρουσε τῆς βοιωτικῆς καὶ κατεπολιτεύσατο πολὺν χρόνον, Πελοπίδαν δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὸν δήμον οὐκ ἵσωθε διαβάλειν, ἐπεχείρει δὲ συγκρούσαται τῷ Χάρωνι· καὶ κοινὴν τινα τοῦ φθόνου παρα-μυθιάν ἔχοντος, ἀν ὅν αὐτοὶ μὴ δύνανται βελτίως φανῆι, τούτους ἀμώς γε πὼς ἐτέρων ἀποδείξων κακίους, πολὺς ἦν πρὸς τὸν δήμον αὐξῶν τὰ τοῦ Χάρωνος ἔργα, καὶ τὰς στρατηγίας τὰς ἐκείνου 5 καὶ τὰς νίκας ἐγκωμιάζων. τῆς δὲ πρὸς Πλαταίας ἑπομαχίας, ἦν πρὸ τῶν Λευκτρικῶν ἐνίκησαν ἡγουμένου Χάρωνος, ἐπεχείρησεν ἀνάθημα τοιὸνδε ποιῆσαι. 'Ανδροκύδης ὁ Κυζικηνὸς ἐκλαβών
PELOPIDAS, xxv. 1–5

whole months to it, during which they conducted their campaign in Messenia, Arcadia, and Laconia.
Well, then, Pelopidas was first brought to trial, and therefore ran the greater risk, but both were acquitted. Epaminondas bore patiently with this attempt to calumniate him, considering that forbearance under political injury was a large part of fortitude and magnanimity; but Pelopidas, who was naturally of a more fiery temper, and who was egged on by his friends to avenge himself upon his enemies, seized the following occasion. Meneceleidas, the orator, was one of those who had gathered with Pelopidas and Melon at Charon’s house, and since he did not receive as much honour among the Thebans as the others, being a most able speaker, but intemperate and malicious in his disposition, he gave his natural gifts employment in calumniating and slandering his superiors, and kept on doing so even after the trial. Accordingly, he succeeded in excluding Epaminondas from the office of boeotarch, and kept him out of political leadership for some time; but he had not weight enough to bring Pelopidas into disfavour with the people, and therefore tried to bring him into collision with Charon. And since it is quite generally a consolation to the envious, in the case of those whom they themselves cannot surpass in men’s estimation, to show these forth as somehow or other inferior to others, he was constantly magnifying the achievements of Charon, in his speeches to the people, and extolling his campaigns and victories. Moreover, for the victory which the Theban cavalry won at Plataea, before the battle of Leuctra, under the command of Charon, he attempted to make the following public dedication. Androcydes of Cyzicus had received a commission
παρὰ τῆς πόλεως πίνακα γράψαι μάχης έτέρας, ἐπετέλει τὸ ἔργον εὖ Θήβαις: γενομένης δὲ τῆς ἀποστάσεως καὶ τοῦ πολέμου συμπεσόντος, οὐ πολὺ τοῦ τέλος ἔχειν ἐλλείποντα τῶν πίνακα παρ’ έαυτοῖς οἱ Θήβαιοι κατέσχον. τούτων οὖν ὁ Μενεκλείδας ἐπεισεν ἀγαθῶς ἐπιγράψαι τούνομα τοῦ Χάρωνος, ὡς ἀμαυρώσων τὴν Πελοπίδου καὶ Ἐπαμεινώνδου δόξαι. ἦν δὲ ἀβέλτερος ἡ φιλοσίμια, παρὰ τοσούτους καὶ τηλικούτους ἁγώνας ἔργου καὶ μᾶς νίκης ἀγαπωμένης, ἐν ἦ Γεράνδαν τινὰ τῶν ἁσίμων Σπαρτιατῶν καὶ τεσσαράκοντα μετ’ αὐτῶν πεσείν, ἀλλὸ δὲ οὐδὲν μέγα πραξθῆναι λέγουσι. τοῦτο τὸ ψήφισμα γράφεται Πελοπίδας παρανόμως, ἵσχυρομενος ὅτι Θήβαιοις οὐ πάτριοι ἦν ἵδια κατ’ ἀνδρὰ τιμᾶν, ἀλλὰ τῇ πατρίδι κοινῶς τὸ τῆς νίκης ὄνομα σώζειν. καὶ τὸν μὲν Χάρωνα παρὰ πᾶσαι τῇ δίκην ἐγκομιάζων ἀφθόνως διετέλεσε, τὸν δὲ Μενεκλείδαν βίοσκανοῦ καὶ ποιηρῶν ἐξελέγχων, καὶ τοὺς Θήβαιους ἐρωτὸν εἰ μηδὲν αὐτοῖς καλὸν πέπρακται, ὡστε ὁ Μενεκλείδαν ξημιώσαι χρήμασιν, ἢ μὴ δυνάμενος ἐκτίσαι διὰ πλῆθος, ὑστερον ἐπεχείρησε κινῆσαι καὶ μεταστήσας τὴν πολιτείαν. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἔχει τινὰ καὶ τοῦ βίου ἀποθέωρησιν.

ΧΧVI. Ἐπεὶ δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Φερῶν τυράννου πολεμοῦντος μὲν ἐκ προδήλου πολλοῖς Θετταλῶν, ἐπιμελεύοντος δὲ πᾶσιν, ἐπρέσβευσαν εἰς Θήβας αἱ πόλεις στρατηγῶν αὐτούμεναι καὶ δύναμιν, ὁρῶν ὁ Πελοπίδας τὸν Ἐπαμεινών—

1 ὡστε Bryan’s correction of the MSS. ἢ μὴ, which Sintenis and Bekker retain, assuming a lacuna in the text.
from the city to make a picture of another battle, and was finishing the work at Thebes; but the city revolted from Sparta, and the war came on, before the picture was quite completed, and the Thebans now had it on their hands. This picture, then, Menecleidas persuaded them to dedicate with Charon's name inscribed thereon, hoping in this way to obscure the fame of Pelopidas and Epaminondas. But the ambitious scheme was a foolish one, when there were so many and such great conflicts, to bestow approval on one action and one victory, in which, we are told, a certain Gerandas, an obscure Spartan, and forty others were killed, but nothing else of importance was accomplished. This decree was attacked as unconstitutional by Pelopidas, who insisted that it was not a custom with the Thebans to honour any one man individually, but for the whole country to have the glory of a victory. And through the whole trial of the case he continued to heap generous praise upon Charon, while he showed Menecleidas to be a slanderous and worthless fellow, and asked the Thebans if they had done nothing noble themselves; the result was that Menecleidas was fined, and being unable to pay the fine because it was so heavy, he afterwards tried to effect a revolution in the government. This episode, then, has some bearing on the Life which I am writing.

XXVI. Now, since Alexander the tyrant of Pherae made open war on many of the Thessalians, and was plotting against them all, their cities sent ambassadors to Thebes asking for an armed force and a general. Pelopidas, therefore, seeing that Epami-
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δαν τὰς ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ πράξεις διοικεῖν,¹ αὐτὸς ἔαυτὸν ἐπέδωκε καὶ προσένειμε τοῖς Θεσσαλοῖς, μήτε τὴν ἵδιαν ἐπιστήμην καὶ δύναμιν ἀργοῦσαν περιοράν ὑπομένων, μήτε ὅπου πάρεστιν Ἐπαρμεινώδας ἐτέρου δεῖσθαι στρατηγοῦ νομίζων. 2 ὡς οὖν ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ Θεσσαλίαν μετὰ δυνάμεως, τὴν τε Δάρισσαν εὐθὺς παρέλαβε, καὶ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον ἐλθόντα καὶ δεόμενον διαλλάττειν ἐπειρᾶτο καὶ ποιεῖν ἐκ τυράννου πρᾶσιν ἀρχοῦτα τοῖς Θεσσαλοῖς καὶ νόμιμον. ὡς δὲ ἦν ἀνήκεστος καὶ θηριώδης καὶ πολλῇ μὲν ὀμότης αὐτοῦ, πολλῇ δὲ ἀσέλγεια καὶ πλεονεξία κατηγορεῖτο, τραχυνομένου τοῦ Πελοπίδου πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ χαλεπαίνοντος ἀποδρὰς ὕχετο μετὰ τῶν δορυ- 3 φόρων. ὁ δὲ Πελοπίδας ἀδειᾶν τε πολλὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ τυράννου τοῖς Θεσσαλοῖς ἀπολιπὼν καὶ πρὸς ἄλληλος ὁμόνοιαν, αὐτὸς εἰς Μακεδονίαν ἀπῆρε, Πτολεμαίοι μὲν Ἀλεξάνδρω τῷ βασιλεύοντι τῶν Μακεδόνων πολέμοιντος, ἀμφοτέρων δὲ μεταπεμ- πομένων ἐκεῖνον ὡς διαλλακτὴν καὶ δικαστὴν καὶ σύμμαχον καὶ βοηθόν τοῦ δοκοῦντος ἀδικεϊσθαι 4 γενησόμενον. ἐλθὼν δὲ καὶ διαλύσας τὰς δια- φορὰς καὶ καταγαγὼν τοὺς φεύγοντας, ὅμηροι ἐλαβὲ τὸν ἀδελφὸν τοῦ βασιλέως Φίλιππον καὶ τριάκοντα πάνδας ἄλλους τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων, καὶ κατέστησεν εἰς Θῆβας, ἐπιδειξάμενος τοῖς Ἔλλησιν ὡς πόρρω διήκει τὰ Ἐθῆ βαίνων πράγ- ματα τῇ δόξῃ τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ τῇ πίστει τῆς δικαιοσύνης. 5 ὂντος ἦν Φίλιππος ὁ τοῖς Ἐλλησιν ὑστερὸν πολεμίσας ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐλευθερίας, τότε δὲ παῖς ὄν

¹ διοικεῖν Bekker has διοικοῦντα, after Coraesis.
nonadas was busy with his work in Peloponnesus, offered and assigned himself to the Thessalians, both because he could not suffer his own skill and ability to lie idle, and because he thought that wherever Epaminondas was there was no need of a second general. Accordingly, after marching into Thessaly with an armed force, he straightway took Larissa, and when Alexander came to him and begged for terms, he tried to make him, instead of a tyrant, one who would govern the Thessalians mildly and according to law. But since the man was incurably brutish and full of savageness, and since there was much denunciation of his licentiousness and greed, Pelopidas became harsh and severe with him, whereupon he ran away with his guards. Then Pelopidas, leaving the Thessalians in great security from the tyrant and in concord with one another, set out himself for Macedonia, where Ptolemy was at war with Alexander the king of the Macedonians. For both parties had invited him to come and be arbiter and judge between them, and ally and helper of the one that appeared to be wronged. After he had come, then, and had settled their differences and brought home the exiles, he received as hostages Philip, the king's brother, and thirty other sons of the most illustrious men, and brought them to live at Thebes, thus showing the Greeks what an advance the Theban state had made in the respect paid to its power and the trust placed in its justice.

This was the Philip who afterwards waged war to enslave the Greeks, but at this time he was a boy.

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1 In 369 B.C.
en Θήβαις παρὰ Παμμένει δίαιταν εἰχεν. ἐκ δὲ τούτου καὶ ξιλωτῆς γεγονέναι ἐδοξέων Ἑπαμεινώνδου, τὸ περὶ τοὺς πολέμους καὶ τὰς στρατηγίας δραστήριον ὅσως κατανοήσας, ὁ μικρὸν ἤν τῆς τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἀρετῆς μόριον, ἐγκρατείας δὲ καὶ δικαιοσύνης καὶ μεγαλοψυχίας καὶ πράσινης, οἷς ἦν ἀληθῶς μέγας ἐκεῖνος, οὐδὲν οὔτε φύσι Φίλιππος οὔτε μιμήσει μετέσχε.

XXVII. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πάλιν τῶν Θετταλῶν αὐτιωμένων τὸν Φεραιοὺν Ἀλέξανδρον ὡς διαταράστοντα τὰς πόλεις, ὑπεστάλη μετὰ Ὠσιμνίου προσβείων ὁ Πελοπίδας· καὶ παρῆν οὔτε οἴκοθεν ἄγων δύναμιν οὔτε πόλεμον προσδοκήσας, αὐτοῖς δὲ τοῖς Θετταλοῖς χρῆσθαι πρὸς τὸ κατεπείγον

2 τῶν πραγμάτων ἀναγκαζόμενος. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ πάλιν τῶν κατὰ Μακεδονίαν παρατηροῦσιν (ὁ γὰρ Πτολεμαῖος ἀνηρκείς τὸν βασιλέα καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν κατέσχεν, οἱ δὲ φίλοι τοῦ τεθνηκότος ἐκάλουν τὸν Πελοπίδαν), Βουλόμενος μὲν ἐπιφανῆναι τοῖς πράγμασιν, ἱδίους δὲ στρατιώτας οὐκ ἔχον, μυσθοφόρους τινὰς αὐτόθεν προσλαβόμενος μετὰ

3 τούτων εὔθεις ἐβάδιξεν ἐπὶ τὸν Πτολεμαῖον. ὡς δ' ἐγγύς ἀλλήλων ἐγένοντο, τοὺς μὲν μυσθοφόρους Πτολεμαῖος χρήμασι διαφθείρας ἐπείσεν ὡς αὐτὸν μεταστήναι, τοῦ δὲ Πελοπίδου τὴν δόξαν αὐτὴν καὶ τούνομα δεδομένοις ἀπήντησεν ὡς κρείσσου, καὶ δεξιωσάμενος καὶ δεηθεὶς ὁμολόγησε τὴν μὲν ἀρχὴν τοῖς τοῦ τεθνηκότος ἀδελφοῖς διαφυλάξειν, Θηβαίοις δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν ἐχθρὸν ἔξειν καὶ φίλου ὀμήρους δ' ἐπὶ τούτοις τὸν νῦν Φιλόξενον ἐδώκε

4 καὶ "πεντήκοντα τῶν ἑταῖρων. τούτους μὲν οὖν

1 ἐδοξέων . . . κατανοήσας Bekker has τοιῶν ἐδοξέων . . . κατα- noήσασιν (to some . . . who observed), after Coraës.
and lived in Thebes with Pammenes. Hence he was believed to have become a zealous follower of Epaminondas, perhaps because he comprehended his efficiency in wars and campaigns, which was only a small part of the man's high excellence; but in restraint, justice, magnanimity, and gentleness, wherein Epaminondas was truly great, Philip had no share, either naturally or as a result of imitation.

XXVII. After this, when the Thessalians again brought complaint against Alexander of Pherae as a disturber of their cities, Pelopidas was sent thither on an embassy with Ismenias; and since he brought no force from home with him, and did not expect war, he was compelled to employ the Thessalians themselves for the emergency. At this time, too, Macedonian affairs were in confusion again, for Ptolemy had killed the king and now held the reins of government, and the friends of the dead king were calling upon Pelopidas. Wishing, therefore, to appear upon the scene, but having no soldiers of his own, he enlisted some mercenaries on the spot, and with these marched at once against Ptolemy. When, however, they were near each other, Ptolemy corrupted the mercenaries and bribed them to come over to his side; but since he feared the very name and reputation of Pelopidas, he met him as his superior, and after welcoming him and supplicating his favour, agreed to be regent for the brothers of the dead king, and to make an alliance with the Thebans; moreover, to confirm this, he gave him his son Philoxenus and fifty of his companions as hostages.

1 In 368 B.C.
Χ. Οἱ μὲν οὖν ᾽Οθιβάιοι ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες ἔφεσον βαρέως καὶ στρατιὰν ἔξεπεμπον εὐθὺς, δὲ ὀργὴν τινα πρὸς τὸν ᾿Επαμεινώνδαν ἔτερον ἀποδείχαντες ἀρχοντας. τὸν δὲ Πελοπίδαν εἰς τὰς Φεράς ἀπαγαγών ὁ τυράννος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον εἰς τοὺς Βουλομένους αὐτὸ διαλέγεσθαι, νομίζων ἔλεεινοι γεγονέναι καὶ ταπεινὸν ὑπὸ τῆς συμφορᾶς. ἔπει δὲ τοὺς μὲν Φεραίους ὁ Πελοπίδας ὁδυρομένους παρεκάλει θαρρεῖν, ὡς νῦν μάλιστα δϊόσοντος τοῦ τυράννου δίκην, πρὸς δὲ αὐτὸν ἐκεῖνον ἀποστείλαι ἔλεγεν ὡς ἀτοπὸς ἔστι
These, then, Pelopidas sent off to Thebes; but he himself, being indignant at the treachery of his mercenaries, and learning that most of their goods, together with their wives and children, had been placed for safety at Pharsalus, so that by getting these into his power he would sufficiently punish them for their affront to him, he got together some of the Thessalians and came to Pharsalus. But just as he got there, Alexander the tyrant appeared before the city with his forces. Then Pelopidas and Ismenias, thinking that he was come to excuse himself for his conduct, went of their own accord to him, knowing, indeed, that he was an abandoned and blood-stained wretch, but expecting that because of Thebes and their own dignity and reputation they would suffer no harm. But the tyrant, when he saw them coming up unarmed and unattended, straightway seized them and took possession of Pharsalus. By this step he awoke in all his subjects a shuddering fear; they thought that after an act of such boldness and iniquity he would spare nobody, and in all his dealings with men and affairs would act as one who now utterly despaired of his own life.

XXVIII. The Thebans, then, on hearing of this, were indignant, and sent out an army at once, although, since Epaminondas had somehow incurred their displeasure, they appointed other commanders for it. As for Pelopidas, after the tyrant had brought him back to Pherae, at first he suffered all who desired it to converse with him, thinking that his calamity had made him a pitiful and contemptible object; but when Pelopidas exhorted the lamenting Pheraeans to be of good cheer, since now certainly the tyrant would meet with punishment, and when he sent a message to the tyrant himself, saying that
τοὺς μὲν ἄθλιους πολίτας καὶ μηδὲν ἀδικοῦντας ὁσιμέραι στρεβλῶν καὶ φονεύων, αὐτοῦ δὲ φειδομένους, ὃν μάλιστα γινώσκει τιμωρησόμενον αὐτὸν


'Ἡ δὲ Θηβή, θυγάτηρ μὲν 'Ιάσωνος οὖσα, γυνὴ δὲ 'Αλέξανδρου, πυθαγορεύειν παρὰ τῶν φυλαττόντων Πελοπίδαν τὸ θαρραλέον αὐτοῦ καὶ γενναῖον, ἐπεθύμησεν ἰδεῖν τὸν ἄνδρα καὶ προσεπεῖν.

4 ὡς δὲ ἦλθε πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ ἦν γυνὴ τὸ μὲν μέγεθος τοῦ ἰδίου οὐκ εὐθὺς ἐν τοσαῦτῃ συμφορᾷ κατείδε, κούρα δὲ καὶ στολῆ καὶ διαίτῃ τεκμαιρομένη λυπρὰ καὶ μὴ πρόποντα τῇ δόξῃ πάσχειν αὐτὸν ἀπεδίκρυσε, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἁγιῶν οὖν Πελοπίδας τίς εἰς γυναικῶν, ἔθαυμαζεν, ὅς δὲ ἔγνω, προσηγόρευσεν αὐτὴν πατρόθεν ἢν γὰρ τῷ 'Ιάσων συνήδης καὶ φίλος. εἰποῦσης δὲ ἐκεῖνης, "'Ελεόδ σοι τὴν γυναίκα," "Καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ σε," εἶπεν, "ὅτι ἄδετος οὖσα υπομένεις 'Αλέξ.

5 αὐροῦ." οὕτως ἐθίγγε πως ὁ λόγος τῆς γυναικὸς ἐβαρύνετο γὰρ τὴν ὁμότητα καὶ τὴν ύβριν τοῦ τυράννου, μετὰ τῆς ἄλλης ἀσελγείας καὶ τῶν νεώτατον αὐτῆς τῶν ἀδελφῶν παιδικὰ πεποιημένου. διὸ καὶ συνεχῶς φοιτῶσα πρὸς τὸν Πελοπίδαν καὶ παρρησιαζόμενη περὶ δὲν ἐπασχεν ὑπετίμπλατο θυμοῦ καὶ φρονήματος καὶ δυσμενείας πρὸς τὸν 'Αλέξανδρον.

XXIX. Ἐπεὶ δὲ οἱ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Θηβαίων εἰς τὴν Θηβαίαν ἐμβαλόντες ἐπραξαν οὖδέν,
it was absurd to torture and slay the wretched and innocent citizens day by day, while he spared him, a man most certain, as he knew, to take vengeance on him if he made his escape; then the tyrant, amazed at his high spirit and his fearlessness, said: “And why is Pelopidas in haste to die?” To which Pelopidas replied: “That thou mayest the sooner perish, by becoming more hateful to the gods than now.” From that time the tyrant forbade those outside of his following to see the prisoner.

But Thebe, who was a daughter of Jason, and Alexander’s wife, learned from the keepers of Pelopidas how courageous and noble the man was, and conceived a desire to see him and talk with him. But when she came to him, woman that she was, she could not at once recognize the greatness of his nature in such dire misfortune, but judging from his hair and garb and maintenance that he was suffering indignities which ill befitted a man of his reputation, she burst into tears. Pelopidas, not knowing at first what manner of woman she was, was amazed; but when he understood, he addressed her as daughter of Jason; for her father was a familiar friend of his. And when she said, “I pity thy wife,” he replied, “And I thee, in that thou wearest no chains, and yet endurest Alexander.” This speech deeply moved the woman, for she was oppressed by the savage insolence of the tyrant, who, in addition to his other debaucheries, had made her youngest brother his paramour. Therefore her continued visits to Pelopidas, in which she spoke freely of her sufferings, gradually filled her with wrath and fierce hatred towards Alexander.

XXIX. When the Theban generals had accomplished nothing by their invasion of Thessaly,
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ἀλλὰ δὴ ἀπειρίαν ἡ δυστυχίαν αἰσχρῶς ἀνεχώρησαν, ἐκείνων μὲν ἐκαστὸν ἡ πόλις μυρίαις δραχμαῖς ἔζημισεν, Ἐπαμεινώνδαν δὲ μετὰ 2 δυνάμεως ἀπέστειλεν. εὐθὺς οὖν κίνησις τις μεγάλη Θετταλῶν ἦν ἑπαρμένων πρὸς τὴν δόξαν τοῦ στρατηγοῦ, καὶ τὰ πράγματα τοῦ τυράννου ῥοπῆς ἐδείτο μικράς ἀπολωλέανας τοσοῦτος ἐνεπετώκει φόβος τοῖς περὶ αὐτοῦ ἤγεμόσι καὶ φίλοις, τοσαύτη δὲ τοὺς ὑπηκόους ὀρμή πρὸς ἀπόστασιν εἴχε καὶ χαρὰ τοῦ μέλλοντος, ὡς νῦν 3 ἐποιημένους δίκην διδόντα τὸν τύραννον. οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' Ἐπαμεινώνδας τὴν αὐτοῦ δόξαν ἐν ὑστέρῳ τῆς Πελοπίδου σωτηρίας τιθέμενος, καὶ δεδοκίμωσι τῶν πραγμάτων ταραχθέντων ἀπογυνὸς έαυτὸν Ἀλέξανδρος ὡσπέρ θηρίον τράπηται πρὸς ἐκεῖνον, ἐπηωρεῖτο τῷ πολέμῳ, καὶ κύκλῳ περιών, τῇ παρασκευῇ καὶ τῇ μελησεί κατεσκέυαζε καὶ συνέστελλε τὸν τύραννον, ὡς μὴτε ἀνείναι τὸ αὐθάδες αὐτοῦ καὶ θρασυνόμενον μήτε 4 τὸ πικρόν καὶ θυμοειδὲς ἐξερεθίσαι, πυθανύμενος τῆς ὑμότητα καὶ τῆς ὀλυγορίας τῶν καλῶν καὶ δικαίων, ὡς ζῶντας μὲν ἀνθρώπους κατώρυττεν, ἑτέροις δὲ δέρματα συνὸν ἀγρίων καὶ ἄρκτων περιτιθεῖν καὶ τοὺς θηρατικοὺς ἑπάγων κύνας καὶ διέσπα καὶ κατηκόντιζε, παιδία ταύτη χρώμενος, Μελιβοίᾳ δὲ καὶ Σκοτούσῃ, πόλεσιν ἑυσπόνδοις καὶ φίλαις, ἐκκλησιαζούσαις περιστήσας ἀμα τοὺς δορυφόρους ἥβηδον ἀπέσφαξε, τὴν δὲ λόγχιν ἩΠολύφρονα τὸν θείον ἀπέκτεινε καθιερώσας 412
but owing to inexperience or ill fortune had retired disgracefully, the city fined each of them ten thousand drachmas, and sent out Epaminondas with an armed force. At once, then, there was a great stir among the Thessalians, who were filled with high hopes in view of the reputation of this general, and the cause of the tyrant was on the very verge of destruction; so great was the fear that fell upon his commanders and friends, and so great the inclination of his subjects to revolt, and their joy at what the future had in store, for they felt that now they should behold the tyrant under punishment. Epaminondas, however, less solicitous for his own glory than for the safety of Pelopidas, and fearing that if confusion reigned Alexander would get desperate and turn like a wild beast upon his prisoner, dallied with the war, and taking a roundabout course, kept the tyrant in suspense by his preparations and threatened movements, thus neither encouraging his audacity and boldness, nor rousing his malignity and passion. For he had learned how savage he was, and how little regard he had for right and justice, in that sometimes he buried men alive, and sometimes dressed them in the skins of wild boars or bears, and then set his hunting dogs upon them and either tore them in pieces or shot them down, making this his diversion; and at Meliboea and Scotussa, allied and friendly cities, when the people were in full assembly, he surrounded them with his body-guards and slaughtered them from the youth up; he also consecrated the spear with which he had slain his uncle Polyphron, decked it with garlands, and sacrificed to it

1 367 B.C.
καὶ καταστέψας, ἔθυεν ὡςπερ θεῷ καὶ Τύχωνα

5 προσηγόρευε. τραγῳδόν δὲ ποτε θεώμενος Ἐυρι-
pίδου Τραμάδας ὑποκρινόμενον ὥχετο ἀπιῶν ἐκ
tοῦ θείτρου, καὶ πέμψας πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐκέλευ

θαρρείν καὶ μηδὲν ἁγονίζεσθαι διὰ τούτο χεῖρον,
οὗ γὰρ ἐκείνου καταφρονῶν ἀπελθεῖν, ἀλλ’ αἰσ-
χυνόμενος τοὺς πολίτας, εἰ μηδένα πῶςποτε τῶν

ἵπτο αὐτοῦ φονευμένων ἥλεκὼς, ἐπὶ τοῖς Ἐκάβης
cαὶ Ἀνδρομάχης κακοῖς ὀφθήσεται δακρύων.

6 οὕτως μέντοι τὴν δόξαν αὐτὴν καὶ τοῦνα καὶ
tὸ πρόσχημα τῆς Ἐπαμεινώνδου στρατηγίας
cαταπλαγεῖς,

ἐπτης ἀλέκτωρ δούλος ὃς κλίνας πτερόν,

καὶ τοὺς ἀπολογησομένους ταχὺ πρὸς αὐτὸν

ἐπεμπεν. ὡ δὲ συνθέσθαι μὲν εἰρήνην καὶ φιλίαν

πρὸς τοιοῦτον Ἀνδρα Θηβαίοις οὐχ ὑπέμεινε,

ἐπεισάμενος δὲ τριακονθημέρους ἄνοχάς τοῦ
tολέμου καὶ λαβὼν τὸν Πελοπίδαν καὶ τὸν

Ἰσμηνίαν ἀνεχώρησεν.

XXX. Οἱ δὲ Θηβαίοι παρὰ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων
cαὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων αἰσθόμενοι πρὸς τῶν μέγα

βασιλέα πρέσβεις ἀναβαίνοντας ὑπὲρ συμμαχίας,

ἐπεμψαν καὶ αὐτοῦ Πελοπίδαν, ἀριστὰ βουλευ-
sάμενοι πρὸς τὴν δόξαν αὐτοῦ. πρὸτον μὲν

γὰρ ἀνέβαινε διὰ τῶν βασιλέως ἐπαρχίῶν ὀνο-

μαστὸς ὑπὸ καὶ περιβάλλοντος· οὐ γὰρ ἥρεμα διίκτο

τῆς Ἀσίας οὐδ’ ἐπὶ μικρὸν ἦ δόξα τῶν πρὸς

2 Λακεδαιμονίους ἀγώνων, ἀλλ’, ὡς πρῶτος περὶ
tῆς ἐν Λεύκτροις μάχης ἔξεδραμε λόγος, ἅπ’ τινος
καίνου προστιθέμενον κατορθώματος αὐξανομένη
as to a god, giving it the name of Tycho.\(^1\) Once when he was seeing a tragedian act the "Trojan Women" of Euripides, he left the theatre abruptly, and sent a message to the actor bidding him be of good courage and not put forth any less effort because of his departure, for it was not out of contempt for his acting that he had gone away, but because he was ashamed to have the citizens see him, who had never taken pity on any man that he had murdered, weeping over the sorrows of Hecuba and Andromache. It was this tyrant, however, who, terrified at the name and fame and distinction of the generalship of Epaminondas,

"Crouched down, though warrior bird, like slave, with drooping wings,"\(^2\)

and speedily sent a deputation to him which should explain his conduct. But Epaminondas could not consent that the Thebans should make peace and friendship with such a man; he did, however, make a thirty days' truce with him, and after receiving Pelopidas and Ismenias, returned home.

XXX. Now, when the Thebans learned that ambassadors from Sparta and Athens were on their way to the Great King to secure an alliance, they also sent Pelopidas thither; and this was a most excellent plan, in view of his reputation. For, in the first place, he went up through the provinces of the king as a man of name and note; for the glory of his conflicts with the Lacedaemonians had not made its way slowly or to any slight extent through Asia, but, when once the report of the battle at Leuctra had sped abroad, it was ever increased by the addition

\(^1\) That is, *Luck*.

\(^2\) An iambic trimeter of unknown authorship; cf. the *Alcibiades*, iv. 3.
καὶ ἀναβαίνουσα πορρωτάτω κατέσχεν ἐπείτα τοῖς ἑπὶ θύραις σατράπαις καὶ στρατηγοῖς καὶ ἡγεμόσιν ὀφθεὶς βαίμα καὶ λόγον παρέσχεν, ὅσον οὕτως ἀνήρ ἐστιν ὁ γῆς καὶ θαλάττης ἐκβαλὼν Δακεδαιμονίους καὶ συστείλας ὑπὸ Ταύγητον καὶ τὸν Εὐρώταν τὴν Σπάρτην τὴν ὀλίγον ἐμπροσθεν βασιλεῖ τῷ μεγάλῳ καὶ Πέρσαις δι᾽ Ἀγησιλάου τὸν περὶ Σοῦσων καὶ Ἐκβατάνων ἐπαραμένην 3 πόλεμον. ταῦτ’ οὖν ὁ Ἀρταξέρξης ἔχαιρε, καὶ τὸν Πελοπίδαν ἐθαύμαζε ἐπὶ τῇ δόξῃ καὶ μεγαν ἐποίει ταῖς τιμαῖς, ὡπὸ τῶν μεγίστων εὐδαιμονίζεσθαι καὶ θεραπεύεσθαι βουλόμενος δοκεῖν. ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ τὴν ὦψιν αὐτοῦ εἶδε καὶ τοὺς λόγους κατενώθη, τῶν μὲν Ἀττικῶν βεβαιοτέρους, τῶν δὲ Δακεδαιμονίων ἀπλουστέρους οὖνας, ἔτι μάλιστα ἡγάπησε, καὶ πάθος βασιλικὸν παθῶν οὐκ ἀπεκρύψατο τὴν πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα τιμήν, οὐδὲ ἐλάθη τοὺς ἄλλους πρέσβεις πλείστον νέμων ἐκεῖνοι. καὶ τοῦ δοκεῖ μάλιστα τῶν Ἑλλήνων Ἀντάλκιδαν τιμήσαι τὸν Δακεδαιμόνιον, ὅτι τὸν στέφανον, ὅν πίνων περιέχειτο, βάψας εἰς μύρον 5 ἀπέστειλε. Πελοπίδα δὲ οὕτω μὲν οὐκ ἐνετρύφησε, διὸ δὲ λαμπρότατα καὶ μέγιστα τῶν νομιζομένων ἐξέπεμψε καὶ τᾶς ἀξιώσεις ἐπεκύρωσεν, αὐτοῦ ὁμοίος μὲν εἶναι τοὺς Ἑλλήνας, οἰκεῖσθαι δὲ Μεσσήνην, Θηβάιος δὲ πατρικοὺς φίλους νομίζεσθαι βασιλεῖς.

Ταύτας ἔχως τᾶς ἀποκρίσεις, τῶν δὲ δώρων οὐδὲν ὦ τι μὴ χάριτος ἢν σύμβολον καὶ φίλο-

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1 ἐπὶ τῇ δόξῃ Bekker, after Coraës: τῇ δόξῃ.
of some new success, and prevailed to the farthest recesses of the interior; and, in the second place, when the satraps and generals and commanders at the King's court beheld him, they spoke of him with wonder, saying that this was the man who had expelled the Laecedaemonians from land and sea, and shut up between Taygetus and the Eurotas that Sparta which, a little while before, through Agesilaüs, had undertaken a war with the Great King and the Persians for the possession of Susa and Ecbatana. This pleased Artaxerxes, of course, and he admired Pelopidas for his high reputation, and loaded him with honours, being desirous to appear lauded and courted by the greatest men. But when he saw him face to face, and understood his proposals, which were more trusty than those of the Athenians, and simpler than those of the Laecedaemonians, he was yet more delighted with him, and, with all the assurance of a king, openly showed the esteem in which he held him, and allowed the other ambassadors to see that he made most account of him. And yet he is thought to have shown Antalcidas the Lacedaemonian more honour than any other Greek, in that he took the chaplet which he had worn at a banquet, dipped it in perfume, and sent it to him. To Pelopidas, indeed, he paid no such delicate compliment, but he sent him the greatest and most splendid of the customary gifts, and granted him his demands, namely, that the Greeks should be independent, Messene¹ inhabited, and the Thebans regarded as the king's hereditary friends.

With these answers, but without accepting any gifts except such as were mere tokens of kindness

¹ Messene was the new capital of Messenia, founded on the slopes of Mt. Ithome (cf. chapter xxiv. 5) by Epaminondas, in 369 B.C.
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φροσύνης δεξάμενος, ἀνέζευξεν· ὁ καὶ μάλιστα
6 τοὺς ἄλλους πρέσβεις διέβαλε. Τιμαγόραν γοῦν Ἄθηναιοι κρίναντες ἀπέκτειναν, εἰ μὲν ἐπὶ τῷ πλήθει τῶν δωρεῶν, ὁρθῶς καὶ δικαίως· οὐ γὰρ μόνον χρυσίον οὐδὲ ἀργύριον ἐλάβεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ κλίνην πολυτέλη καὶ στρώτας θεράποντας, ὡς τῶν Ἐλλήνων οὐκ ἐπισταμένων, ἔτι δὲ βοῦς ὑγδοῦκοντα καὶ βουκόλους, ὡς δὴ πρὸς ἀρρωστίαις τινά γάλακτος· βοεῖον δεόμενος, τέλος δὲ κατέβαινεν ἐπὶ θάλασσαν ἐν φορεῖοι κομιζόμενος, καὶ τέσσαρα τάλαντα τοὺς κομίζουσι μισθὸς ἐδοθή παρὰ βασίλεως· ἀλλ' ἔοικεν οὐχ ἡ δωροδοκία
7 μάλιστα παροξύνατο τοὺς Ἄθηναίους. Ἐπικράτους γοῦν ποτε τοῦ σακεσφόρου μίτη ἀρνουμένου δώρα δέξασθαι παρὰ βασίλεως, ψήφισμά τε γράφειν φάσκοντος ἀντὶ τῶν εἰνεὰ ἀρχόντων χειροτονεῖσθαι κατ' ἐναυτὸν εὐνέα πρέσβεις πρὸς βασίλεα τῶν δημοτικῶν καὶ πενήτων, ὅτις Λαμβάνοντες εὐπορῶσιν, ἐγέλασεν ὁ δήμος· ἀλλ' οτι Θηβαίοις ἐγεγόρας πάντα χαλεπῶς ἐφερον, οὐ λογιζόμενοι τὴν Πελοπίδου δόξαν, ὅσων ἦν ρήτορεῖον καὶ λόγων κρείττων παρ' ἀνθρώπῳ θεράπευσι τοὺς τῶν ὁπλῶν ἢ ἣρα κρατοῦντας.

XXXI. Ἡ μὲν οὖν πρεσβεία τῷ Πελοπίδα προσέθηκεν οὐ μικράν εὐνοιαν ἐπανελθόντε, διὰ τῶν Μεσσήνης συνοικισμῶν καὶ τὴν τῶν ἄλλων Ἐλλήνων αὐτονομίαν· Ἀλεξάνδρου δὲ τοῦ Φεραιῶν πάλιν εἰς τὴν αὐτοῦ φύσιν ἀναδραμόντος καὶ Θεσσαλῶν μὲν οὐκ ὀλίγας περικόπτοντος πόλεις, Φθιώτας δὲ Ἀχαιῶν ἀπαντας καὶ τὸ Μαγνη-
and goodwill, he set out for home; and this conduct of his, more than anything else, was the undoing of the other ambassadors. Timagoras, at any rate, was condemned and executed by the Athenians, and it this was because of the multitude of gifts which he took, it was right and just; for he took not only gold and silver, but also an expensive couch and slaves to spread it, since, as he said, the Greeks did not know how; and besides, eighty cows with their cow-herds, since, as he said, he wanted cows’ milk for some ailment; and, finally, he was carried down to the sea in a litter, and had a present of four talents from the King with which to pay his carriers. But it was not his taking of gifts, as it would seem, that most exasperated the Athenians. At any rate, Epicrates, his shield-bearer, once confessed that he had received gifts from the King, and talked of proposing a decree that instead of nine archons, nine ambassadors to the King should be elected annually from the poor and needy citizens, in order that they might take his gifts and be wealthy men, whereat the people only laughed. But they were incensed because the Thebans had things all their own way, not stopping to consider that the fame of Pelopidas was more potent than any number of rhetorical discourses with a man who ever paid deference to those who were mighty in arms.

XXXI. This embassy, then, added not a little to the goodwill felt towards Pelopidas, on his return home, because of the peopling of Messene and the independence of the other Greeks. But Alexander of Pherae had now resumed his old nature and was destroying not a few Thessalian cities; he had also put garrisons over the Achaeans of Phthiotis and the
των ἐθνῶν ἐμφρουροῦν πεποιημένου, πυνθανόμεναι Ἀλεξανδρός πρέσβειον ἐς Θηβαίας αἰτούμεναι δύναμιν καὶ στρατηγῶν ἐκείνων. Ἀρεσίστατον δὲ τῶν Θηβαίων προθύμως, καὶ ταχὺ πάντων ἐτοίμων γενομένων καὶ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ περὶ ἔξοδον ὄντος, ὥεν ἢλιος ἐξέλιπτε καὶ σκότος ἐν ἡμέρᾳ τὴν πόλιν ἐσχεν, ὦ δὲ Πελοπίδας ὅρων πρὸς τὸ φάσμα συντεταραγμένους ἄπαντας οὐκ ἤτε θεῖον βίαζοντας καταφόροις καὶ δυσέλληδας ὄντας, οὕτω ἀποκιν- δυνεύειν ἐπτακισχείλιοι πολίταις, ἀλλ' έαυτῶν ὁμοῖοι τοῖς Θεσσαλοῖς ἑπίδους καὶ τρικοσίους τῶν ἐπτεῶν ἐθελοντὰς ἀναλαβῶν καὶ ξένους ἐξώρμησεν, οὕτε τῶν μάντεων ἐφώτων οὕτε τῶν ἄλλων συμπροθυμουμένων πολιτῶν μέγα γάρ ἐδόκει καὶ πρὸς ἄνδρα λαμπρόν ἐξ οὕρανον γεγο- νέας σημείον. ὦ δὲ ἦν μὲν καὶ δὲ ὀργῆν ὅπως καθύβριστο θερμότερος ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον, ἡλ- πιζε δὲ καὶ τὴν οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ νοσοῦσαν ἡδῆ καὶ διεφθαρμένην εὐρήσειν εξ ὧν διείλεκτο τῇ Θῆβῃ. 4 μάλιστα δ' αὐτῶν καὶ παρεκάλει τὸ τῆς πράξεως κάλλος, ἔπιθυμοῦντα καὶ φιλοτιμούμενον, ἐν οἷς χρόνοις Λακεδαιμόνωι Διονυσίῳ τῷ Σικελίᾳς τυράννῳ στρατηγοῖς καὶ ἀρμοστάς ἔπεμπον, Ἀθηναίοι δὲ μισθοδότην Ἀλέξανδρον ἔδοχον καὶ χαλκοῦν ὀστασαν ὡς εὐεργέτην, τότε τοῖς Ἐλλη- σιν ἐπιδείξαι Θηβαίους μόνους ὑπὲρ τῶν τυραν- νουμένων στρατευομένους καὶ καταλύοντας ἐν τοῖς Ἐλλησι τὰς παρανόμους καὶ βιαίους δυνα- στείας.
people of Magnesia. When, therefore, the cities learned that Pelopidas was returned, they at once sent ambassadors to Thebes requesting an armed force and him for its commander. The Thebans readily decreed what they desired, and soon everything was in readiness and the commander about to set out, when the sun was eclipsed and the city was covered with darkness in the day-time. So Pelopidas, seeing that all were confounded at this manifestation, did not think it meet to use compulsion with men who were apprehensive and fearful, nor to run extreme hazard with seven thousand citizens, but devoting himself alone to the Thessalians, and taking with him three hundred of the cavalry who were foreigners and who volunteered for the service, set out, although the seers forbade it, and the rest of the citizens disapproved; for the eclipse was thought to be a great sign from heaven, and to regard a conspicuous man. But his wrath at insults received made him very hot against Alexander, and, besides, his previous conversations with Thebe led him to hope that he should find the tyrant's family already embroiled and disrupted. More than anything else, however, the glory of the achievement invited him on, for he was ardently desirous, at a time when the Lacedaemonians were sending generals and governors to aid Dionysius the tyrant of Sicily, and the Athenians were taking Alexander's pay and erecting a bronze statue of him as their benefactor, to show the Greeks that the Thebans alone were making expeditions for the relief of those whom tyrants oppressed, and were overthrowing in Greece those ruling houses which rested on violence and were contrary to the laws.

1 July 13, 364 B.C.  
2 Cf. chapter xxviii. 3 ff.
XXXII. Ὡς οὖν εἰς Φάρσαλον ἐλθὼν ἦθροιε τὴν δύναμιν, εὐθὺς ἐβάδιζεν ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον. οὗ δὲ Θηβαίοις μὲν ὀλίγοις περὶ τὸν Πελοπίδαν ὄρων, αὐτὸς δὲ πλείους ἔχων ἡ διπλασίους ὁπλίταις τῶν Θεσσαλῶν ἀπῆήτα πρὸς τὸ Θετίδεον. εἰπόντος δὲ τινὸς τῷ Πελοπίδᾳ πολλοῖς ἔχοντα τὸν τύραννον ἐπέρχεσθαι, "Βέλτιον," ἐφι, "πλείονας γὰρ νικήσομεν."

2 Ἀνατεινόντων δὲ πρὸς τὸ μέσον κατὰ τὰς καλομέμενας Κυνὸς κεφαλὰς λόφων περικλίνων καὶ ψηλῶν, ῥωμίσαν ἀμφότεροι τούτους καταλαβεῖν τοῖς πεζοῖς. τοὺς δὲ ἱππεῖς ὁ Πελοπίδας πολλοὺς κἀγαθούς ὤντας ἐφήκε τοῖς ἱππεῦσι τῶν πολεμίων. ὡς δὲ οὗτοι μὲν ἐκράτουν καὶ συνεξ-έπεσον εἰς τὸ πεδίον τοῖς φεύγουσιν, ὁ δὲ Ἀλέξ-

3 ανδρὸς ἐφήθη τοὺς λόφους καταλαβῶν, τοῖς ὀπλί-

ταις τῶν Θεσσαλῶν ὑστερὸν ἐπερχομένους καὶ πρὸς ἱσχυρὰ καὶ μετέωρα χωρία θιαζομένους ἐμβαλὼν ἐκτεινε τοὺς πρῶτους, ὦ δὲ ἅλλοι πλη-

γάς λαβόντες οὐδὲν ἐπρασσον. κατιδὼν οὖν ὁ Πελοπίδας τοὺς μὲν ἱππεῖς ἀνεκαλεῖτο καὶ πρὸς τὸ συνεστικὸς τῶν πολεμίων ἔλαυνεν ἐκέλευεν, αὐτὸς δὲ συνεμιξε δρόμῳ τοῖς περὶ τοὺς λόφους

4 μαχομένους εὐθὺς τὴν ἀσπίδα λαβὼν. καὶ διὰ τῶν ὑπισθὲν ὁσάμενοι εἰς τοὺς πρῶτους τοσαῦ-

την ἐνεποίησε ῥώμην καὶ προθυμιάν ἀπασώ ὡστε καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις ἐτέρους δοκεῖν γεγονότας καὶ σώματι καὶ ψυχαῖς ἐπέρχεσθαι. καὶ δύο μὲν ἦ

τρεῖς ἀπεκρούσαντο προσβολᾶς, ὁρώντες δὲ καὶ τούτους ἐπιβαίνουτας εὐρόστως καὶ τὴν ἱππον ἀπὸ τῆς διώξεως ἀναστρέφουσαν εἰξαν, ἐπὶ σκέλος

5 ποιούμενοι τὴν ἀναχώρησιν. ὁ δὲ Πελοπίδας

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XXXII. Accordingly, when he was come to Pharsalus, he assembled his forces and marched at once against Alexander. Alexander, also, seeing that there were only a few Thebans with Pelopidas, while his own men-at-arms were more than twice as many as the Thessalians, advanced as far as the temple of Thetis to meet him. When Pelopidas was told that the tyrant was coming up against him with a large force, "All the better," he said, "for there will be more for us to conquer."

At the place called Cynoscephalae, steep and lofty hills jut out into the midst of the plain, and both leaders set out to occupy these with their infantry. His horsemen, however, who were numerous and brave, Pelopidas sent against the horsemen of the enemy, and they prevailed over them and chased them out into the plain. But Alexander got possession of the hills first, and when the Thessalian men-at-arms came up later and tried to storm difficult and lofty places, he attacked and killed the foremost of them, and the rest were so harassed with missiles that they could accomplish nothing. Accordingly, when Pelopidas saw this, he called back his horsemen and ordered them to charge upon the enemy's infantry where it still held together, while he himself seized his shield at once and ran to join those who were fighting on the hills. Through the rear ranks he forced his way to the front, and filled all his men with such vigour and ardour that the enemy also thought them changed men, advancing to the attack with other bodies and spirits. Two or three of their onsets the enemy repulsed, but, seeing that these too were now attacking with vigour, and that the cavalry was coming back from its pursuit, they gave way and retreated step by step. Then Pelo-
PLUTARCH'S LIVES

ἀπὸ τῶν ἄκρων κατιδῶν ἀπαυ τὸ στρατόπεδον τῶν πολεμίων οὕτω μὲν εἰς φυγὴν τετραμένον, ἤδη δὲ θορύβου καὶ παραχῆς ἑαυτιμπλάμενον, ἐστὶ καὶ περιέβλεψεν αὐτὸν ¹ ζητῶν τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον. ὡς δὲ εἴδεν ἐπὶ τοῦ δεξιοῦ παραθαρρύνοντα καὶ συντάττοντα τοὺς μισθοφόρους, οὐ 6 κατέσχε τῷ λογισμῷ τὴν ὀργήν, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὴν βλέψιν ἀναφλεγθεὶς καὶ τῷ θυμῷ παραδόθη τὸ σῶμα καὶ τὴν ἤγεμονίαν τῆς πράξεως, πολὺ πρὸ τῶν ἄλλων ἐξαλόμενος ἐφέρετο βοῶν καὶ προκαλούμενος τὸν τύραννον. ἐκεῖνος μὲν οὖν οὐκ ἐδέξατο τὴν ὀρμῆν οὐδὲ ὑπέμεινεν, ἀλλὰ ἀναφυγὼν πρὸς τοὺς δοφυφόρους ἐνέκρυψεν ἑαυτὸν. τὸν δὲ μισθοφόρον οἱ μὲν πρῶτοι συμβαλόντες εἰς χεῖρας ἀνεκόπησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ Πελοπίδου, τινὲς δὲ 7 καὶ πληγέντες ἐτελεύτησαν, οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ τοῖς δόραι πάρρωθεν διὰ τῶν ὁπλῶν τύπτωντες αὐτὸν κατετραμμάτιζον, ἐως οἱ Θεσσαλοὶ περιταθησάντες ἀπὸ τῶν λόφων δρόμου προσεβοίθησαν, ἠδὴ πεπτωκότος, οὐ τε ἱππεῖς προσελάσαντες ὅλην ἐτρέψαντο τὴν φάλαγγα καὶ διοδάτες ἐπὶ πλείστον ἐνεπλησαν νεκρῶν τὴν χώραν, πλέον ἡ τρισχιλίους καταβαλόντες.

XXXIII. Τὸ μὲν οὖν Θηβαῖων τοὺς παρόντας ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ Πελοπίδου τελευτῇ βαρέως φέρειν, πατέρα καὶ σωτῆρα καὶ διδάσκαλον τῶν μεγίστων καὶ καλλίστων ἀγαθῶν ἀποκαλούντας ἑκεῖνον, οὐ πάνω θαυμαστὸν ἦν· οἱ δὲ Θεσσαλοὶ καὶ οἱ σύμμαχοι πᾶσαν ἀνθρωπίνη πρέπουσαν ἀρετῆς τιμὴν τοῖς ψυφίσμασιν ὑπερβαλόντες, ἐτὶ μᾶλ-

¹ περιέβλεψεν αὐτῶν Sintenis' correction of the MSS. περιέβλεψεν αὐτῶν; Bekker, after Coraës and Amyot, corrects to περιεσκόπησαν αὐτῶν.

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PELOPIDAS, xxxii. 5–xxxiii. 1

Pelopidas, looking down from the heights and seeing that the whole army of the enemy, though not yet put to flight, was already becoming full of tumult and confusion, stood and looked about him in search of Alexander. And when he saw him on the right wing, marshalling and encouraging his mercenaries, he could not subject his anger to his judgement, but, inflamed at the sight, and surrendering himself and his conduct of the enterprise to his passion, he sprang out far in front of the rest and rushed with challenging cries upon the tyrant. He, however, did not receive nor await the onset, but fled back to his guards and hid himself among them. The foremost of the mercenaries, coming to close quarters with Pelopidas, were beaten back by him; some also were smitten and slain; but most of them fought at longer range, thrusting their spears through his armour and covering him with wounds, until the Thessalians, in distress for his safety, ran down from the hills, when he had already fallen, and the cavalry, charging up, routed the entire phalanx of the enemy, and, following on a great distance in pursuit, filled the country with their dead bodies, slaying more than three thousand of them.

XXXIII. Now, that the Thebans who were present at the death of Pelopidas should be disconsolate, calling him their father and saviour and teacher of the greatest and fairest blessings, was not so much to be wondered at; but the Thessalians and allies also, after exceeding in their decrees every honour that can fitly be paid to human excellence, showed
λον ἐπεδείξαντο τοῖς πάθεσι τὴν πρὸς τὸν ἀνδρα
2 χάριν. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ παραγεγονότας τῷ ἐργῷ
λέγουσι μῆτε θώρακα θέσθαι μῆτε ἵππον ἐκχαλι-
νώσαι μῆτε τραύμα δήσασθαι πρότερον, ὡς
ἐπύθοντο τὴν ἐκείνου τελευτήν, ἀλλὰ μετὰ τῶν
ὀπλων θερμοῦς ἱόντας ἐπὶ τὸν νεκρὸν ὄσπερ
αἰσθανόμενον, τὰ τῶν πολεμίων κύκλῳ περὶ τὸ
σῶμα σωρεύειν λάφυρα, κεῖται δὲ ἵππους, κεῖ-
3 ἔτει καὶ αὐτοὺς, ἀπίνοτας δὲ πολλοὺς ἐπὶ
σκῆνας μῆτε πῦρ ἀνάψαι μῆτε ἰδέαν ἐλέσθαι,
συγήν δὲ καὶ κατήφειαν εἶναι τὸν στρατοπέδου
παντὸς, ὦσπερ οὐ νενικηκότων ἐπιφανεστάτην
νίκην καὶ μεγίστην, ἀλλ' ἡττημένων ὑπὸ τοῦ
tυράννου καὶ καταδεδουλωμένων. ἐκ δὲ τῶν
πόλεων, ὡς ἀπηγγέλθη ταῦτα, παρῆσαν αἱ τῇ
ἀρχαί καὶ μετ' αὐτῶν ἔφηβοι καὶ παιδεῖς καὶ ἱερεῖς
πρὸς τὴν ὑποδοχήν τῶν σώματος, τρόπαια καὶ
στεφάνιας καὶ πανοπλίας χρυσᾶς ἐπιφέροντες.
ὡς δὲ ἐμελλέω ἐκκομίζεσθαι τὸ σῶμα, προσελ-
θόντες οἱ πρεσβύτατοι τῶν Θεσσαλῶν ἤτοι τοῦ
tοὺς Θηβαίους δὲ αὐτῶν θάψαι τὸν νεκρόν. εἰς
dὲ αὐτῶν ἔλεγεν: "Ἄνδρες σύμμαχοι, χάριν
αὐτοῦμεν παρ' ὑμῶν κόσμον ἡμῖν ἐπὶ ἀτυχίᾳ
tοσαῦτη καὶ παραμυθίας φέρουσαν. οὐ γὰρ
ξοῦντα Θεσσαλοί Πελοπίδαι προπέμψουσιν, οὔτε
ἀισθανομένω ταῖς ἄξιας τιμᾶς ἀποδώσουσιν, ἀλλ'
ἐὰν ψαῦσαι τε τὸν νεκροῦ τύχωμεν καὶ δι' αὐτῶν
κοσμήσαι καὶ θάψαι τὸ σῶμα, δόξομεν ύμῖν οὐκ
ἀπιστεῖν ὅτι μεῖζων ἡ συμφορὰ γέγονε Θεσσαλοὶς
ἡ Θηβαίωις. ύμῖν μὲν γὰρ ἡγεμόνος ἀγαθοῦ
μόνον, ἡμῖν δὲ καὶ τοιοῦ καὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας
στέρεσθαι συμβέβηκε. πῶς γὰρ ἔτι τολμήσομεν
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still more by their grief how grateful they were to him. For it is said that those who were in the action neither took off their breastplates nor unbridled their horses nor bound up their wounds, when they learned of his death, but, still heated and in full armour, came first to the body, and as if it still had life and sense, heaped round it the spoils of the enemy, sheared their horses' manes, and cut off their own hair; and when they had gone to their tents, many neither kindled a fire nor took supper, but silence and dejection reigned through all the camp, as if they had not won a great and most brilliant victory, but had been defeated by the tyrant and made his slaves. From the cities, too, when tidings of these things reached them, came the magistrates, accompanied by youths and boys and priests, to take up the body, and they brought trophies and wreaths and suits of golden armour. And when the body was to be carried forth for burial, the most reverend of the Thessalians came and begged the Thebans for the privilege of giving it burial themselves. And one of them said: "Friends and allies, we ask of you a favour which will be an honour to us in our great misfortune, and will give us consolation. We men of Thessaly can never again escort a living Pelopidas on his way, nor pay him worthy honours of which he can be sensible; but if we may be permitted to compose and adorn his body with our own hands and give it burial, you will believe, we are persuaded, that this calamity is a greater one for Thessaly than for Thebes. For you have lost only a good commander; but we both that and freedom. For how shall we
αἰτήσαι στρατηγὸν ἄλλον παρ' ὑμῶν οὐκ ἀποδόντες Πελεπίδαν;” ταῦτα μὲν οἱ Θηβαιοὶ συνεχώρησαν.

XXXIV. Ἐκείνων δὲ τῶν ταφῶν οὐ δοκοῦσιν ἔτεραι λαμπρότεραι γενέσθαι τοὺς τὸ λαμπρὸν οὐκ ἐν ἐλέφαντι καὶ χρυσῷ καὶ πορφύραις εἶναι νομίζουσιν, ὥσπερ Φίλιστος ὑμνῶν καὶ θαυμάζων τὴν Διονυσίου ταφήν, οῖον τραγῳδίας μεγάλης τῆς 2 τυραννίδος ἐξόδουν θεατρικόν γενομένην. Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ οἱ μέγας Ἡφαιστίωνος ἀποθανόντος οὐ μόνον ἵππους ἔκειρε καὶ ἴμιόνους, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰς ἐπάλξεις ἀφεῖλε τῶν τειχῶν, ὡς ἄν δοκοῦσίν οἱ πόλεις πενθεῖν, αὐτὶ τῆς πρόσθεν μορφῆς κούριον σχῆμα καὶ ἀτίμων ἀναλαμβάνουσιν. ταῦτα μὲν οὐν προστάγματα δεσποτῶν ὑπέρτα, καὶ μετὰ πολλῆς ἀνάγκης περαινόμενα καὶ μετὰ φθόνου τῶν τυχόντων καὶ μίσους τῶν βιαζομένων, ὁδεμάς χαρίτος ἢν οὔτε τιμῆς, ὅγκου δὲ βαρβαρικοῦ καὶ τρυφῆς καὶ ἀλαζονείας ἐπίδειξις, εἰς κενὰ καὶ 3 ἀξίαν τὴν περιουσίαν διατηρεῖν. ἂνὶρ δὲ δημοτικὸς ἐπὶ ξένης τεθνηκὼς, οὐ γυναικὸς, οὐ παῖδων, οὐ συγγενῶν παρόντων, οὐ δεομένου τινός, οὐκ ἀναγκάζοντος, ὕπο δήμων τοσοῦτος καὶ πόλεως ἀμιλλωμένων προπεμπόμενος καὶ συνεκκομιζόμενος καὶ στεφανούμενος, εἰκότως ἔδοκεν τὸν τελειότατον ἄπεχειν εὐδαιμονισμόν. 4 οὐ γὰρ, ὡς Λίσσωπος ἐφασκε, χαλεπώτατος ἑστὶν ὁ τῶν εὐτυχοῦστων θάνατος, ἀλλὰ μακαριώτατος, εἰς ἀσφαλῆ χώραν τὰς εὐπραξίας κατατιθέμενος τῶν ἀγαθῶν καὶ τύχην μεταβάλλεσθαι μὴ ἀπολεῖτων. διὸ βέλτιον ὁ Δάκων τὸν 'Ολυμπιονίκην Διαγόραν, ἐπιδόντα μὲν νῦν στεφανομένους
have the courage to ask another general from you, when we have not returned Pelopidas?" This request the Thebans granted.

XXXIV. Those funeral rites were never surpassed in splendour, in the opinion of those who do not think splendour to consist in ivory, gold, and purple, like Philistus, who tells in wondering strains about the funeral of Dionysius, which formed the pompous conclusion of the great tragedy of his tyranny. Alexander the Great, too, when Hephaestion died, not only sheared the manes of his horses and mules, but actually took away the battlements of the city-walls, in order that the cities might seem to be in mourning, assuming a shorn and dishevelled appearance instead of their former beauty. These honours, however, were dictated by despots, were performed under strong compulsion, and were attended with envy of those who received them and hatred of those who enforced them; they were a manifestation of no gratitude or esteem whatever, but of barbaric pomp and luxury and vain-glory, on the part of men who lavished their superfluous wealth on vain and sorry practices. But that a man who was a commoner, dying in a strange country, in the absence of wife, children, and kinsmen, none asking and none compelling it, should be escorted and carried forth and crowned by so many peoples and cities eager to show him honour, rightly seemed to argue him supremely fortunate. For the death of men in the hour of their triumph is not, as Aesop used to say, most grievous, but most blessed, since it puts in safe keeping their enjoyment of their blessings and leaves no room for change of fortune. Therefore the Spartan's advice was better, who, when he greeted Diagoras, the Olympian victor, who had lived to see
'Ολυμπίασιν, ἔπιδόντα δ' ύψωνοι καὶ θυγατρί
dοὺς, ἀσπασάμενος, "Κάτθανε," εἶπε, "Διαγόρα;
5 οὕκ εἰς τὸν "Ολυμποῦν ἀναβήσῃ." τὰς δὲ Ὄλυμπι
πικάς καὶ Πυθικάς νύκας οὐκ ἂν, οἴμαι, τις εἰς
tὸ αὐτὸ συνθέσθαι ἀπάσας ἐνὶ τῶν Πελοπίδων
παραβαλεῖν ἀγώνων ἀξιώσειν, οὐς πολλοὺς
ἀγωνισάμενος καὶ κατορθώσας, καὶ τοῦ βίου τὸ
πλείστον ἐν δόξῃ καὶ τιμῇ βιώσας, τέλος ἐν τῷ
τρισκαιδεκάτῃ Βοιωταρχίᾳ, τυραννοκτονίᾳ μεμνε-
mένην ἀριστείαν ἀριστεύων, ὑπὲρ τῆς τῶν Θεο-
σαλῶν ἑλευθερίας ἀπέθανεν.

ΧΧΧV. Ὁ δὲ θάνατος αὐτοῦ μεγάλα μὲν
ἐλύπησε τοὺς συμμάχους, μεῖζον δὲ ὀφέλησε.
Θηβαῖοι γὰρ, ὡς ἐπύθοντο τὴν τοῦ Πελοπίδου
tελευτήν, οὐδεμίαν ἀναβολὴν ποιησάμενοι τῆς
tιμωρίας κατὰ τάχος ἐστράτευσαν ὅπλάτας
ἐπτακισχίλιοις, ἱππεῦσι δ’ ἐπτακοσίους, ἡγομέ-
2 νοὺν Μαλκίτου καὶ Διογέτους. καταλαβόντες δὲ
συνεσταλμένοι καὶ περικεκομένοι τῆς δυνάμεως
Ἀλέξανδρον ἤναγκασαν Θεσσαλόις μὲν ἀποδοῦ-
ναι τὰς πόλεις ἃς εἶχεν αὐτῶν, Μάγνητας δὲ καὶ
Φθιώτας Ἀχαιοὺς ἀφεῖναι καὶ τὰς φρουρὰς
ἐξαγαγεῖν, ὁμοσὶ δὲ αὐτῶν ἐφ’ οἷς ἀν ἠγανακτεῖ
Θη-
βαῖοι καὶ κελεύσωσιν ἀκολουθῆσεν. Θηβαῖοι μὲν
οὖν τούτοις ἠρκέσθησαν· ἢν δὲ ὀλίγον ὑστερον τοῖς
θεοῖς ὑπὲρ Πελοπίδου δίκην ἔδωκε διηγήσομαι.

3 Ἡβην τῆς συνοικοῦσαν αὐτῷ πρώτων μὲν, ὡς
eἰρηται, Πελοπίδας ἐδίδαξε μὴ φοβεῖσθαι τὴν
ἐξω λαμπροτήτα καὶ παρασκευὴν τῆς τυραννίδος,
ἐντὸς τῶν ὀπλῶν καὶ τῶν ψυλάκων οὕσαν ἐπείτα
dὲ φοβουμένη τὴν ἀπιστίαν αὐτῶν καὶ μισοῦσα
tὴν ὁμότητα, συνθεμένη μετὰ τῶν ἅδελφῶν,
τριῶν ὀντων, Τισιφόνου, Πυθολάου, Λυκόφρονος,
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his sons crowned at Olympia, yes, and the sons of his sons and daughters, said; "Die now, Diagoras; thou canst not ascend to Olympus." But one would not deign, I think, to compare all the Olympian and Pythian victories put together with one of the struggles of Pelopidas; these were many, and he made them successfully, and after living most of his life in fame and honour, at last, while boeotarch for the thirteenth time, performing a deed of high valour which aimed at a tyrant's life, he died in defence of the freedom of Thessaly.

XXXV. The death of Pelopidas brought great grief to his allies, but even greater gain. For the Thebans, when they learned of it, delayed not their vengeance, but speedily made an expedition with seven thousand men-at-arms and seven hundred horsemen, under the command of Malcitas and Diogeiton. They found Alexander weakened and robbed of his forces, and compelled him to restore to the Thessalians the cities he had taken from them, to withdraw his garrisons and set free the Magnesians and the Achaeans of Phthiotis, and to take oath that he would follow the lead of the Thebans against any enemies according to their bidding. The Thebans, then, were satisfied with this; but the gods soon afterwards avenged Pelopidas, as I shall now relate.

To begin with, Thebe, the tyrant's wife, as I have said, had been taught by Pelopidas not to fear the outward splendour and array of Alexander, since these depended wholly on his armed guards; and now, in her dread of his faithlessness and her hatred of his cruelty, she conspired with her three brothers, Tisiphonus, Pytholaüs, and Lycophron, and made an
ἐπεχείρει τόνδε τὸν τρόπον. τὴν μὲν ἀλλήν οἰκίαν
τοῦ τυράννου κατείχον αἱ φυλακαὶ τῶν παρανυ-
κτερευόντων, ὃ δὲ θάλαμος, ἐν ὧν καθεύδειν εἰώθη-
σαν, ὑπερῆς ἦν, καὶ πρὸ αὐτοῦ φυλακὴν εἰχὲ
kῶν δεδεμένος, πᾶσι φοβηρὸς πλὴν αὐτοῖς ἐκεῖ-
νοι καὶ ἐν τῶν οἰκετῶν τῷ τρέφοντι. καὶ ὅν
όν ἐμελλὲ καιρὸν ἐπιχειρεῖν ἡ Θῆβη, τοὺς μὲν
ἀδελφοὺς ἀφ᾽ ἰμέρας εἰχὲ πλησίον ἐν οἴκῳ τῷ

κεκρυμμένως, εἰσέλθουσα δὲ, ὠσπερ εἰώθει, μόνη
πρὸς τὸν 'Αλέξανδρον ἡδὴ καθεύδοντα καὶ μετὰ
μικρὸν πάλιν προέλθουσα, τῷ μὲν οἰκέτῃ προσέ-
tαξεν ἀπάγειν ἑξὼ τὸν κύνα. Βούλεσθαι γὰρ
ἀναπαύεσθαι μεθ᾽ ἰσυχίας ἐκεῖνον· αὐτῇ δὲ τὴν
κλίμακα φοβουμένῃ μὴ κτύπων παράσχῃ τῶν
νεανίσκων ἀναβαίνοντων ἥριοι κατεστρεπεν·

ἐίτα οὕτως ἀναγαγούσα τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς ξεφήρειν
καὶ στήσασα πρὸ τῶν θυρῶν εἰσήλθεν αὐτῇ, καὶ
καθελοῦσα τὸ ξίφος ὑπὲρ τῆς κεφαλῆς κρεμάμε-
νον σημεῖον εἶναι τοῦ κατέχοντα τὸν ἀνδρὰ καὶ
καθεύδειν ἐδείξεν. ἐκπεπληγμένων δὲ τῶν νεανί-
σκῶν καὶ κατοκυνιῶτων, κακίζουσα καὶ διομυ-
μένη μετ᾽ ὁργῆς αὐτὴ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον ἐξεγείρασα
μηνύσειν τὴν πράξιν, αἰσχυνθέντας αὐτοὺς ἅμα καὶ
φοβηθέντας εἰσῆγαγε καὶ περιέστησε τῇ κλίνῃ.

προσφέρουσα τοῦ λύχνου. τὸν δὲ μὲν τοὺς πῦδας
κατείχε πιέσας, ὃ δὲ τὴν κεφαλῆς λαβόμενον τῶν
τριχῶν ἀνέκλασεν, ὃ δὲ τρίτος τῷ ξίφει τύπτων
αὐτοῦ διεχρήσατο, τῷ μὲν τάχει τῆς τελευτῆς
πραύτερον ἱσώς ἡ προσήκον ἢ ἀποθανόντα, τῷ
dὲ μόνον ἡ πρῶτον τυράννου ύπὸ γυναῖκος ἰδίας
ἀπολέσθαι, καὶ τῇ μετὰ θάνατον αἰκία τοῦ σῶμα-
tος ρεφέντος καὶ πατηθέντος ύπὸ τῶν Φεραίων,
ἀξία πεποιθέναι δόξαντα τῶν παρανομημάτων.
PELOPIDAS, xxxv. 4-7

attempt upon his life, as follows. The rest of the tyrant's house was guarded by sentries at night, but the bed-chamber, where he and his wife were wont to sleep, was an upper room, and in front of it a chained dog kept guard, which would attack everyone except his master and mistress and the one servant who fed him. When, therefore, Thebe was about to make her attempt, she kept her brothers hidden all day in a room hard by, and at night, as she was wont, went in alone to Alexander. She found him already asleep, and after a little, coming out again, ordered the servant to take the dog outdoors, for his master wanted to sleep undisturbed; and to keep the stairs from creaking as the young men came up, she covered them with wool. Then, after bringing her brothers safely up, with their swords, and stationing them in front of the door, she went in herself, and taking down the sword that hung over her husband's head, showed it to them as a sign that he was fast asleep. Finding the young men terrified and reluctant, she upbraided them, and swore in a rage that she would wake Alexander herself and tell him of the plot, and so led them, ashamed and fearful too, inside, and placed them round the bed, to which she brought the lamp. Then one of them clutched the tyrant's feet and held them down, another dragged his head back by the hair, and the third ran him through with his sword. The swiftness of it made his death a milder one, perhaps, than was his due; but since he was the only, or the first, tyrant to die at the hands of his own wife, and since his body was outraged after death, being cast out and trodden under foot by the Pheraeans, he may be thought to have suffered what his lawless deeds deserved.
MARCELLUS
ΜΑΡΚΕΛΔΟΣ

I. Μάρκον δὲ Κλαύδιον τὸν πεντάκις ὑπατεύ-
σαντα ᾿Ῥωμαίων Μάρκον μὲν νῦν γενέσθαι
λέγουσι, κλήθηναι δὲ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκίας πρῶτον
Μάρκελλον, ὅπερ ἠστίν ᾿Αρίηον, ὦς φησὶ Ποσε-
δώνιος. ἦν γὰρ τῇ μὲν ἐμπειρία πολεμικός, τῷ
dὲ σώματι ρωμαλέος, τῇ δὲ χειρὶ πλήκτης, τῇ δὲ
φύσει φιλοπόλεμος κἂν τούτῳ δὴ πολὺ τὸ γαύρον
καὶ ἀγέρωχῳ ἐπιφαίνων εἰς τοῖς ἀγώσι, τῷ δὲ
ἀλλῳ τρόπῳ σώφρων, φιλάνθρωπος, ᾿Ελληνικής
παιδείας καὶ λόγων ἀχρὶ τοῦ τιμῶν καὶ θαυμάζειν
τοὺς κατορθούντας ἑραστῆς, αὐτὸς δὲ ὑπ’ ἀσχο-
λίων ἐφ’ ὅσον ἦν πρόθυμος ἀσκῆσαι καὶ μαθεῖν
οὐκ ἔξικόμενος. εἰ γὰρ ἄλλοις τισίν ἀνθρώποις
ὁ θεός, ὡσπερ ῏ Ὁμήρος εἴρηκεν,

ἐκ νεότητος ἐδώκε καὶ εἰς γῆρας τολυπεύειν
ἀργαλέους πολέμους,

καὶ τοῖς τότε πρωτεύουσι ᾿Ῥωμαίων, οὗ νέοι μὲν
ὄντες περὶ Σικελίαν Καρχηδονίοις, ἀκμάζοντες δὲ
Γαλαταῖς υπὲρ αὐτῆς ᾿Ιταλίας ἐπολέμουν, ἦδη δὲ
γηρῶντες Ἀμυδαί πάλιν συνεῖχοντο καὶ Καρχη-
δονίοις, οὐκ ἔχοντες, ὡσπερ οἱ πολλοὶ, διὰ γῆρας
ἀνάπαυσιν στρατεύον, ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ στρατηγίας πολέ-
μων καὶ ἡγεμονίας κατ’ εὐγένειαν καὶ ἀρετὴν
ἀγόμενοι.
MARCELLUS

I. MARCUS CLAUDIUS, who was five times consul of the Romans, was a son of Marcus, as we are told, and, according to Poseidonius, was the first of his family to be called Marcellus, which means Martial. For he was by experience a man of war, of a sturdy body and a vigorous arm. He was naturally fond of war, and in its conflicts displayed great impetuosity and high temper; but otherwise he was modest, humane, and so far a lover of Greek learning and discipline as to honour and admire those who excelled therein, although he himself was prevented by his occupations from achieving a knowledge and proficiency here which corresponded to his desires. For if ever there were men to whom Heaven, as Homer says,¹

"From youth and to old age appointed the accomplishment of laborious wars,"

they were the chief Romans of that time, who, in their youth, waged war with the Carthaginians for Sicily; in their prime, with the Gauls to save Italy itself; and when they were now grown old, contended again with Hannibal and the Carthaginians, and did not have, like most men, that respite from service in the field which old age brings, but were called by their high birth and valour to undertake leaderships and commands in war.

¹ Iliad, xiv. 86 f.
II. Μάρκελλος δὲ πρὸς οὐδὲν μὲν ἦν μάχης εἰδὸς ἀργὸς οὐδὲ ἀνάσκητος, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐαυτοῦ κράτιστος ἐν τῷ μονομαχεῖν γενόμενος οὐδὲ παρὰ τῶν πρόκλησιν ἐφυγε, πάντας δὲ τοὺς προκαλεσάμενος ἀπέκτεινεν. ἐν δὲ Σικελία τὸν Ἀδελφὸν Ὀτακίλιον κινδυνεύοντα διέσωσεν ὑπερασπίσας 2 καὶ ἀποκτείνας τοὺς ἐπιφερομένους. ἀνθ᾽ οὐν ὅντι μὲν ἔτι νέοι στέφανοι καὶ γέρα παρὰ τῶν στρατηγῶν ἦσαν, εὐδοκιμοῦντα δὲ μᾶλλον ἀγορανόμον μὲν ἀπέδειξε τῆς ἐπιφανεστέρας τάξεως ὁ δήμος, οἱ δὲ ἱερεῖς αὐγουρα. τούτῳ δ᾽ ἐστὶν ἱερωσύνης εἰδὸς, ἡ μάλιστα οὐκ ἔπιθετο παραφυλάττειν νόμος δέδωκεν.

3 Ἡναγκάσθη δὲ ἀγορανομῶν δίκην ἀβούλητον εἰσενεγκειν. ὃν γὰρ αὐτῷ παῖς ὀμώνυμος ἐν ὁρᾷ τὴν Ὀψιν ἐκπρεπῆς, οὐχ ἤτοι δὲ τῷ σωφρονεῖν καὶ πεπαιδεύσθαι περίβλεπτος ὑπὸ τῶν πολίτῶν τοῦτο Καπετωλίων ὁ τοῦ Μαρκέλλου συνάρχων, ἀσελγῆς ἀνὴρ καὶ θρασύς, ἐρῶν λόγους προσήνεγκε. τοῦ δὲ παιδὸς τὸ μὲν πρῶτον αὐτῷ καθ᾽ ἐαυτὸν ἀποτριψαμένου τὴν πέιραν, ὡς δὲ αὐθις ἐπεχείρησε κατευπόντος πρὸς τὸν πατέρα, βαρέως ἐνεγκών ὁ Μάρκελλος προσήγγειλε τῇ Βουλῇ τὸν ἀνθρωπον. ὁ δὲ πολλὰς μὲν ἀποδράσεις καὶ παραγραφὰς ἐμηχανάτο, τοὺς δημάρχους ἐπικαλούμενος, ἐκεῖνον δὲ μὴ προσδεχομένων τὴν ἐπίκλησιν ἀρνήσει τὴν αἰτίαν ἐφευγε. καὶ μάρτυρος οὐδενὸς τῶν λόγων γεγονότος ἐδοξε μεταπέμπεσθαι τὸν παῖδα τῇ Βουλῇ. παραγενομένου δ᾽ ἰδόντες ἐρυθήμα καὶ δάκρυνον καὶ μεμιγμένον ἀπαύστηρον τῷ θυμομένῳ τὸ αἰδούμενον, οὐδενὸς

1 ἀπαύστηρον Bekker corrects to ἀπλάστηρ (unfeigned), after Emperius.
II. Marcellus was efficient and practised in every kind of fighting, but in single combat he surpassed himself, never declining a challenge, and always killing his challengers. In Sicily he saved his brother Otacilius from peril of his life, covering him with his shield and killing those who were setting upon him. Wherefore, although he was still a youth, he received garlands and prizes from his commanders, and since he grew in repute, the people appointed him curule aedile,\(^1\) and the priests, augur. This is a species of priesthood, to which the law particularly assigns the observation and study of prophetic signs from the flight of birds.

During his aedileship, he was compelled to bring a disagreeable impeachment into the senate. He had a son, named Marcus like himself, who was in the flower of his boyish beauty, and not less admired by his countrymen for his modesty and good training. To this boy Capitolinus, the colleague of Marcellus, a bold and licentious man, made overtures of love. The boy at first repelled the attempt by himself, but when it was made again, told his father. Marcellus, highly indignant, denounced the man in the senate. The culprit devised many exceptions and ways of escape, appealing to the tribunes of the people, and when these rejected his appeal, he sought to escape the charge by denying it. There had been no witness of his proposals, and therefore the senate decided to summon the boy before them. When he appeared, and they beheld his blushes, tears, and shame mingled

\(^1\) Literally, \textit{aedile of the more illustrious class}, \textit{i.e.} patrician, in distinction from plebeian, aedile.
Ἀλλού δεισέντες τεκμηρίου κατεψηφίσαντο καὶ χρήμασιν ἐξημίωσαν Καπετωλίνων, ἢς ὁ Ἡθαλκέλλος ἀργυρὰ λοιπεία ποιησάμενος τοῖς θεοῖς καθιέρωσεν.

III. Ἕπειρ δὲ τοῦ πρώτου τῶν Καρχηδονίων πολέμων ἔτει δευτέρῳ καὶ εἰκοστῷ συναιρεθέντος ἀρχαὶ πάλιν Γαλατικῶν ἀγώνων διεδήχοντο τὴν Ῥώμην, οἱ δὲ τὴν ὑπαλπείαν νεμόμενοι τῆς Ἰταλίας Ἰνσομβρές, Κελτικὸν ἔθνος, μεγάλοι καὶ καθ' έαυτούς ὄντες, δυνάμεις ἐκάλουν, καὶ μετεπέμποντο Γαλατῶν τοὺς μισθοὺς στρατευομένους,

2 οἱ Γαισάται καλοῦνται, θαυμαστὸν μὲν ἐδόκει καὶ τύχης ἀγαθῆς γενέσθαι τὸ μὴ συρραγῆναι τῶν Κελτικῶν εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ τῷ Διβυκῷ πόλεμῳ, ἀλλ' ὄσπερ ἐφεδρείαν εἰληφότας τοὺς Γαλάτας, ὀρθῶς καὶ δικαίως ἀτρεμίσαντας μαχομένων ἐκείνων, οὕτω τότε δὴ τοῖς νεκρακοῦσιν ἐπαποδύσθαι καὶ προκάλεισθαι σχολὴν ἄγοντας· οὐ μὴν ἄλλα μέγαν ἢ τε χώρα παρεῖχε φόβου, διὰ τὴν γειτνιάσιν ὁμόρω καὶ προσοικὸς πολέμῳ συνουσιμένοις, καὶ τὸ παλαιὸν άξίωμα τῶν Γαλατῶν, οὐς μάλιστα Ῥωμαίοι δεῖσαν δοκοῦσιν, ἀτε δὴ

3 καὶ τὴν πόλιν ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἀποβαλόντες, ἢς ἐκείνου δὲ καὶ θέμενοι νόμον ἀτελεῖς εἶναι στρατεύας τοὺς ἱερεῖς, πλήν εἰ μὴ Γαλατικὸς πάλιν ἔπελθοι πόλεμος. ἐδήλου δὲ καὶ τὸν φόβον αὐτῶν ἢ τε παρασκευή (μυριάδες γὰρ ἐν ὅπλοις ἁμα τοσαῦτα Ῥωμαίων οὕτε πρότερον οὕτε ὑστερον γενέσθαι λέγονται) καὶ τὰ περὶ τὰς θυσίας καὶ νοτομού-
with quenchless indignation, they wanted no further proof, but condemned Capitolinus, and set a fine upon him. With this money Marcellus had silver libation-bowls made, and dedicated them to the gods.

III. After the first Punic war had come to an end in its twenty-second year, Rome was called upon to renew her struggles with the Gauls. The Insubrians, a people of Celtic stock inhabiting that part of Italy which lies at the foot of the Alps, and strong even by themselves, called out their forces, and summoned to their aid the mercenary Gauls called Gaesatae. It seemed a marvellous piece of good fortune that the Gallic war did not break out while the Punic war was raging, but that the Gauls, like a third champion sitting by and awaiting his turn with the victor, remained strictly quiet while the other two nations were fighting, and then only stripped for combat when the victors were at liberty to receive their challenge. Nevertheless, the Romans were greatly alarmed by the proximity of their country to the enemy, with whom they would wage war so near their own boundaries and homes, as well as by the ancient renown of the Gauls, whom the Romans seem to have feared more than any other people. For Rome had once been taken by them, and from that time on a Roman priest was legally exempt from military service only in case no Gallic war occurred again. Their alarm was also shown by their preparations for the war (neither before nor since that time, we are told, were there so many thousands of Romans in arms at once), and by the extraordinary sacrifices which they made to the gods. For though

1 The First Punic War lasted from 265 B.C. till 241 B.C., and the Insubrians invaded Italy in 225 B.C.
2 In 390 B.C. See the Camillus, xix.–xxiii
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4 μενα. Βαρβαρικοὶ μὲν γὰρ 1 οὐδὲν οὐδ᾽ ἔκφυλον ἐπιτιθεόντες, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐνι μάλιστα ταῖς δόξαις Ἕλληνικῶς διακείμενοι καὶ πρᾶως πρὸς τὰ θεῖα, τότε τοῦ πολέμου συμπεσόντος ὑμαγκάσθησαν εἰςα λογίοις τισὶν ἐκ τῶν Σιβυλλείων, καὶ δύο μὲν Ἕλληνας, ἀνδρὰ καὶ γυναῖκα, δύο δὲ Γαλάταις ὁμοίως ἐν τῇ καλουμένῃ βοῶν ἀγορὰ κατορύξαντες, οἷς ἐτί καὶ νῦν ἐν τῷ Νοεμβρίῳ μηνὶ δρόσῳ "Ἐλλησι καὶ Γαλάταις ἀπορρήτους καὶ ἀθέατους ἱερουργίας.

IV. Οἱ μὲν οὖν πρῶτοι τῶν ἀγώνων νῦκας τε μεγάλας καὶ σφάλματα τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἐνέγκαντες εἰς οὐδὲν ἔπελευθησαν πέρας βέβαιοι. Φλαμίνιον δὲ καὶ Φουρίου τῶν ὑπάτων μεγάλας ἐκστρατευσάντων δυνάμεις ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἰνσομβρας, ὁφθη μὲν αἵματι ρέων ὁ διὰ τῆς Πικνίδος χώρας ποταμός, ἐλέχθη δὲ τρεῖς σελήνας φανῆαι περὶ πόλιν

2 Ἀρίμινων, οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ ταῖς ὑπατικαῖς ἴσηφορίαις παραφυλάττουσιν οἰωνοὺς ιερεῖς διεβεβαιοῦντο μοχθηρὰς καὶ δυσόρνιθος αὐτοῖς γεγονοῦσα ταῖς τῶν ὑπάτων ἀναγορεύσεις. εὐθὺς οὖν ἐπεμφυεὶν ἢ σύγκλητος ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον γράμματα καλούσα καὶ μεταπεμπομένη τοὺς ὑπάτους, ὅπως ἐπανελθόντες ἡ τάχιστα τὴν ἄρχην ἀπείπωνται καὶ μηδὲν ὡς ὑπατοὶ φθάσωσι πρᾶξι πρὸς τοὺς

3 πολεμίους. ταῦτα δεξάμενοι τὰ γράμματα Φλαμίνιος οὐ πρότερον ἔλυσεν ἡ μάχη συνάψας τρεψαθαί τοὺς βαρβάρους καὶ τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν ἐπιδραμεῖν. ὡς οὖν ἐπανήλθε μετὰ πολλῶν λαφύρων, οὐκ ἀπήλυσεν ὁ δῆμος, ἀλλ' ὅτι καλούμενοι οὐκ εὐθὺς ὑπήκουσεν οὐδ᾽ ἐπείσθη τοῖς γράμμασιν, ἀλλ' ἐνύβρισε καὶ κατεφρόνησε,
they have no barbarous or unnatural practices, but cherish towards their deities those mild and reverent sentiments which especially characterize Greek thought, at the time when this war burst upon them they were constrained to obey certain oracular commands from the Sibylline books, and to bury alive two Greeks, a man and a woman, and likewise two Gauls, in the place called the "forum boarium," or cattle-market; and in memory of these victims, they still to this day, in the month of November, perform mysterious and secret ceremonies.

IV. The first conflicts of this war brought great victories and also great disasters to the Romans, and led to no sure and final conclusion; but at last Flaminius and Furius, the consuls, led forth large forces against the Insubrians. At the time of their departure, however, the river that flows through Picenum was seen to be running with blood, and it was reported that at Ariminum three moons had appeared in the heavens, and the priests who watched the flight of birds at the time of the consular elections insisted that when the consuls were proclaimed the omens were inauspicious and baleful for them. At once, therefore, the senate sent letters to the camp, summoning the consuls to return to the city with all speed and lay down their office, and forbidding them, while they were still consuls, to take any steps against the enemy. On receiving these letters, Flaminius would not open them before he had joined battle with the Barbarians, routed them, and overrun their country. Therefore, when he returned with much spoil, the people would not go out to meet him, but because he had not at once listened to his summons, and had disobeyed the letters, treating them with insolent contempt, they
μικροὶ μὲν ἐδέσειν ἀποψηφίσασθαι τὸν θρίαμβον αὐτοῦ, θριαμβεύσαντα δὲ ἰδιώτην ἐποίησεν, ἀναγκάσας ἐξομόσασθαι τὴν ὑπατείαν μετὰ τοῦ συν-
ἀρχοντος. οὖτω πάντα τὰ πράγματα Ῥωμαίως εἰς τὸν θεὸν ἀνήγετο, μαντεῖον δὲ καὶ πατρίων ὑπερψίαν οὐδ' ἐπὶ ταῖς μεγίσταις εὐπραξίαις ἀπεδέχοντο, μεῖζον ἡγούμενοι πρὸς σωτηρίαν πόλεως τὸ θαυμάζειν τὰ θεῖα τοὺς ἀρχοντας τοῦ κρατείν τῶν πολεμίων.

4 Η. Τιβέριος οὖν Σεμπρώνιος, ἀνὴρ δὲ ἀνδρείαν καὶ καλοκαγαθίαν οὐδενὸς ἦττον ἀγαπηθεὶς ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων, ἀπέδειξε μὲν υπατεύων διαδόχους Σκην-πίων Νασικάν καὶ Πάιον Μάρκιον, ήδη δὲ ἐχόν-των αὐτῶν ἐπαρχίας καὶ στρατεύματα, ἱερατικοῖς ὑπομνήμασιν ἐντυχὼν εὑρεῖν ἡγούμενον ὑφ' αὐτοῦ τι τῶν πατρίων. ἦν δὲ τοιοῦτον· όταν ἄρχων ἐπ' ὀργίσι καθεξόμενος ἤξεὶ πόλεως οἰκον ἡ σκη-νὴν μεμισθωμένος ὑπ' αὐτίας τινὸς ἀναγκασθῇ μῆπως γεγονότων σημείων βεβαιών ἐπανελθεῖν εἰς πόλιν, ἀφεῖναι χρὴν τὸ προμεμισθωμένον οἰκήμα καὶ λαβεῖν ἐτερον, ἢ σοὶ ποιήσεται τὴν θέαν αὐθις ἢ ἡ ὑπαρχή. τούτῳ ἐλαθεῖν, ὡς οὐκεῖ, τὸν Τιβέριον, καὶ δέ τὸν αὐτῷ χρησάμενοι ἀπέδειξε τοὺς εἰρημένους ἀνδρας ὑπάτους. ὑστερον δὲ γνοὺς τὴν ἀμαρτίαν ἀνήγεγκε πρὸς τὴν σύγκλητον.

2 Η δὲ οὐ κατεφρόνησε τοῦ κατὰ μικρον οὕτως ἐλλείμματος, ἀλλ' ἐγραφεῖ τοῖς ἀνδράσι· καὶ ἐκεῖνοι τὰς ἐπαρχίας ἀπολυπότες ἐπανήλθον εἰς Ῥώμην ταχὺ καὶ κατέθεντο τὴν ἀρχήν. ἀλλὰ ταύτα μὲν ὑστερον ἐπράξθη· περὶ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς τηθ.
came near refusing him his triumph, and after his triumph, they compelled him to renounce the consulship with his colleague, and made him a private citizen. To such a degree did the Romans make everything depend upon the will of the gods, and so intolerant were they of any neglect of omens and ancestral rites, even when attended by the greatest successes, considering it of more importance for the safety of the city that their magistrates should reverence religion than that they should overcome their enemies.

V. For example, Tiberius Sempronius, a man most highly esteemed by the Romans for his valour and probity, proclaimed Scipio Nasica and Caius Marcius his successors in the consulship, but when they had already taken command in their provinces, he came upon a book of religious observances wherein he found a certain ancient prescript of which he had been ignorant. It was this. Whenever a magistrate, sitting in a hired house or tent outside the city to take auspices from the flight of birds, is compelled for any reason to return to the city before sure signs have appeared, he must give up the house first hired and take another, and from this he must take his observations anew. Of this, it would seem, Tiberius was not aware, and had twice used the same house before proclaiming the men I have mentioned as consuls. But afterwards, discovering his error, he referred the matter to the senate. This body did not make light of so trifling an omission, but wrote to the consuls about it; and they, leaving their provinces, came back to Rome with speed, and laid down their offices. This, however, took place at a later time.\(^1\) But at about the time of which I am

\(^1\) Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, father of the two famous tribunes, was consul for the second time in 163 B.C.
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ἐκείνους χρόνους καὶ δύο ἱερεῖς ἐπιφανέστατοι τὰς ἱερωσύνας ἀφηρέθησαν, Κορνήλιος μὲν Κέθηγος ὅτι τὰ σπλάγχνα τοῦ ἱερείου παρὰ τάξιν ἐπέδωκε.

4 Κοῦιντος δὲ Σουλτήκιος ἐπὶ τῷ θύουντος αὐτοῦ τὸν κορυφαῖον ἀπορρυήναι τῆς κεφαλῆς πῖλον, ὅν οἱ καλούμενοι Ἔλαμμίνιοι φοροῦσι. Μινυκίιον δὲ δικτάτορος ἵππαρχον ἄποδείξαντος Γάιον Φλαμίνιον, ἐπὶ τρισμὸς ἦκούσθη μυὸς ὅν σόρικα καλοῦσιν, ἀποψηφισάμενοι τούτους αὐθαίρετους κατέστησαν. καὶ τὴν ἐν οὖτω μικροῖς ἀκρίβειαις φυλάττοντες οὐδεμία προσεμέμμενοι δεισιδαιμονία, τῷ μηδὲν ἀλλάττειν μηδὲ παρεκβαίνειν τῶν πατρίων.

VI. Ἡς δ’ οὖν ἐξωμοσαντο τὴν ἁρχὴν οἱ περὶ τῶν Φλαμίνιον, διὰ τῶν καλούμενων μεσοβασί- λέων ὑπατος ἄποδείκνυται Μάρκελλος. καὶ παρα- λάβων τὴν ἁρχήν ἄποδείκνυσιν αὐτὸ συναρχοῦντα Γαϊον Κορνήλιον. ἐλέχθη μὲν οὖν ὡς πολλὰ συμβατικά τῶν Γαλατῶν λεγόντων, καὶ τῆς βουλῆς εἰρηναία βουλομένης, ο Μάρκελλος ἠξε- τράχυνε τὸν δήμον ἐπὶ τῶν πόλεμον οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ γενομένης εἰρήνης ἀνακαινίσαι τῶν πόλεμον οἱ Γαϊσάται δοκοῦσι, τὰς Ἀλπεῖς ὑπερβαλόντες καὶ τοὺς Ἰνσομβροὺς ἐπάραντες, τρισμύριοι γὰρ ὄντες προσεγένοντο πολλαπλασίοις ἐκείνοις οὕσι, καὶ μέγα φρονοῦντες εὐθὺς ἐπὶ ἀκέραιος ὀρμησαν, τὸλιν ὑπὲρ ποταμοῦ Πάδου ἀρωκισμένην. ἐκεί- θεν δὲ μυρίοις τῶν Γαϊσατῶν ὁ βασιλεὺς Βριτό.

1 Cf. the Numa, vii. 5.
2 In 222 B.C. In republican times, an interrex was elected when there was a vacancy in the supreme power, held office for five days, and, if necessary, nominated his successor. Any number of interreges might be successively ap-

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speaking, two most illustrious priests were deposed from their priesthoods, Cornelius Cethegus, because he presented the entrails of his victim improperly, and Quintus Sulpicius, because, while he was sacrificing, the peaked cap which the priests called flamens\(^1\) wear had fallen from his head. Moreover, because the squeak of a shrew-mouse (they call it "sorex") was heard just as Minucius the dictator appointed Caius Flaminius his master of horse, the people deposed these officials and put others in their places. And although they were punctilious in such trifling matters, they did not fall into any superstition, because they made no change or deviation in their ancient rites.

VI. But to resume the story, after Flaminius and his colleague had renounced their offices, Marcellus was appointed consul\(^2\) by the so-called "interreges." He took the office, and appointed Gnaeus Cornelius his colleague. Now it has been said that, although the Gauls made many conciliatory proposals, and although the senate was peaceably inclined, Marcellus tried to provoke the people to continue the war. However, it would seem that even after peace was made the Gaesatae renewed the war; they crossed the Alps and stirred up the Insubrians. They numbered thirty thousand themselves, and the Insubrians, whom they joined, were much more numerous. With high confidence, therefore, they marched at once to Acerrae, a city situated to the north of the river Po.\(^3\) From thence Britomartus the king, taking with him pointed, until the highest office was filled. Cf. the Numa, ii. 6 f.

\(^1\) According to Polybius (ii. 34), no peace was made, although the Gauls offered to submit, and the consuls marched into the territory of the Insubrians and laid siege to Acerrae.
μαρτος ἀναλαβὼν τὴν περὶ Πάδου χώραν ἐπόρθει. 3 ταῦτα Μάρκελλος πυθόμενος τὸν μὲν συνάρχοντα πρὸς Ἀκέρρας ἀπέλυτε τὴν πεζὴν καὶ βαρεῖαν ὦμοι πάσαν δύναμιν καὶ τῶν ἱππέων μέρος τρίτον, αὐτὸς δὲ τοὺς λοιποὺς ἱππεῖς ἀναλαβὼν καὶ τοὺς ἐλαφροτάτους τῶν ὀπλιτῶν περὶ ἐξακοσίους ἤλαυνε, οὕτε ἥμερας οὕτε νυκτὸς ἁνείς τὸν δρόμον, ἔως ἐπέβαλε τοῖς μυρίοις Γαίσάταις περὶ τὸ καλούμενον Κλαστίδιον, Γαλατικὴν κώμην ὦ πρὸ πολλοῦ Ἄρωμαίοις ὑπήκοον 4 γεγενημένην, ἀναλαβεῖν δὲ καὶ διαναπαύσαι τὸν στρατὸν οὐ̣χ ἐπηρέξεν αὐτῷ ταχὺ γὰρ αἰσθησιν τὸ ἐξακοσίον ἑλκύμενον παρέσχε, καὶ κατεφρονήθη πεζῶν μὲν ὀλίγων παντάπασι αὐτῶν σὺν αὐτῷ, τὸ δ' ἱππικὸν ἐν οὔδειν λόγῳ τῶν Κελτῶν τιθεμένων. κράτιστοι γὰρ οὔντες ἱππομαχεῖν καὶ μάλιστα τούτῳ διαφέρειν δοκοῦντες, τότε καὶ πλήθει πολὺ τὸν Μάρκελλον ὑπερβαλλόν. εὕθυς οὖν ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὡς ἀναρτασόμενοι μετὰ βίας πολλῆς καὶ δεινῶν ἀπειλῶν ἐφέροντο, 301 5 τοῦ βασιλέως προϊππεύοντος. ο δὲ Μάρκελλος, ὡς μὴ φθαίειν αὐτὸν ἐγκυκλωσάμενοι καὶ περιχυθέντες ὀλίγοστὸν ὄντα, τὰς ἱλας ἤγε πόρρω τῶν ἱππέων καὶ περιήλαυν, λεπτὸν ἐκτείνων τὸ κέρας, ἄχρι οὗ μικρῶν ἀπέσχε τῶν πολεμίων. ἦδη δὲ πως εἰς ἐμβολὴν ἐπιστρέφοντος αὐτοῦ συντυγχάνει τὸν ὑπον πτυρεύτα τῇ γαυρότητι τῶν πολεμίων ἀποτραπέσθαι καὶ βία φέρειν ὁπίσω 6 τοῦ Μάρκελλου. ο δὲ τούτῳ δεῖσας μὴ ταραχὴν ἐκ δεισιδαιμονίας τοῖς Ἄρωμαίοις ἐνεργᾶσθαι, ταχὺ περιστάσας ἐφ' ἤμιαν τῷ χαλινῷ καὶ περιστρέφας τὸν ὑπον ἐναντίων τοῖς πολεμίοις, τὸν ἥλιον αὐτὸς προσεκύνησεν, ὡς δὴ μὴ κατὰ τύχην, 448
ten thousand of the Gaesatae, ravaged the country about the Po. When Marcellus learned of this, he left his colleague at Acerrae with all the heavy-armed infantry and a third part of the cavalry, while he himself, taking with him the rest of the cavalry and the most lightly equipped men-at-arms to the number of six hundred, marched, without halting in his course day or night, until he came upon the ten thousand Gaesatae near the place called Clastidium, a Gallic village which not long before had become subject to the Romans. There was no time for him to give his army rest and refreshment, for the Barbarians quickly learned of his arrival, and held in contempt the infantry with him, which were few in number all told, and, being Gauls, made no account of his cavalry. For they were most excellent fighters on horseback, and were thought to be specially superior as such, and, besides, at this time they far outnumbered Marcellus. Immediately, therefore, they charged upon him with great violence and dreadful threats, thinking to overwhelm him, their king riding in front of them. But Marcellus, that they might not succeed in enclosing and surrounding him and his few followers, led his troops of cavalry forward and tried to outflank them, extending his wing into a thin line, until he was not far from the enemy. And now, just as he was turning to make a charge, his horse, frightened by the ferocious aspect of the enemy, wheeled about and bore Marcellus forcibly back. But he, fearing lest this should be taken as a bad omen by the Romans and lead to confusion among them, quickly reined his horse round to the left and made him face the enemy, while he himself made adoration to the sun, implying that it was not
PLUTARCH'S LIVES

ἀλλ' ἑνεκά τούτου τῇ περιαγωγῇ χρησάμενος· οὕτω γὰρ ἔθος ἐστὶ Ἡρωμαῖος προσκυνεῖν τοὺς θεοὺς περιστρεφομένους. καὶ αὐτὸν ἦδη προσμε- γυνύτα τοῖς ἐναντίοις προσεύξασθαι τῷ φερετρίῳ. Διὰ τὰ κάλλιστα τῶν παρὰ τοῖς πολέμοις ὁπλων καθιερώσειν.

VII. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ κατιδών ὁ τῶν Γαλατῶν βασιλεὺς καὶ τεκμηράμενος ἀπὸ τῶν συμβολῶν ἄρχοντα τούτου εἶναι, πολὺ πρὸ τῶν ἄλλων ἔξελάσας τὸν ἔποιον ὑπηντίασεν, ἀμα τῇ φωνῇ προκλητικὸν ἐπαλαλάξων καὶ τὸ δόμον κραδαίνων, ἀνήρ μεγέθει τε σώματος ἐξοχὸς Γαλατῶν, καὶ πανοπλία ἐν ἀργύρῳ καὶ χρυσῷ καὶ βαφαῖς καὶ πάσι ποτίλμασιν, ὀσπερ ἀστρατή, διαφέρων 2 στιλβοῦσα. ὃς οὖν ἐπιβλέψαντι τὴν φάλαγγα τῷ Μαρκέλλῳ ταύτα τῶν ὁπλῶν ἔδοξε κάλλιστα καὶ κατὰ τούτων ὑπέλαβε πεποίησθαι τῷ θεῷ τὴν κατευχὴν, ὄρμησεν ἐπὶ τὸν ἄνδρα, καὶ τῷ δόρατι διακόψας τὸν θώρακα καὶ συνεπερείσας τῇ ρύμῃ τοῦ ἔποιου ξόωντα μὲν αὐτὸν περιέτρεψε, δευτέραν δὲ καὶ τρίτην πληγὴν ἑνεὶς εὐθὺς ἀπέ-

3 κτείνειν. ἀποπνηθήσας δὲ τοῦ ἔποιου, καὶ τῶν ὁπλῶν τοῦ νεκροῦ ταῖς χερσιν ἐφαψάμενος, πρὸς τὸν οὐρανὸν εἶπεν: 'Ω μεγάλα στρατηγοί καὶ ὑγεμώνων ἔργα καὶ πράξεις ἐπιβλέπων εὖ πολέμους καὶ μάχαις φερέτριε Ζεὺς, μαρτύρομαι σε Ἡρωμαίων τρίτος ἀρχων ἄρχοντα καὶ βασιλέα στρατηγοῦ ίδία χειρὶ τόνδε τὸν ἄνδρα κατεργασά- μενος καὶ κτείνας σοι καθιερῷν τὰ πρώτα καὶ κάλλιστα τῶν λαφύρων. σὺ δὲ δίδους τόχην ὁμοίαν ἐπὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τοῦ πολέμου προτρεπομένοις;'

4 Ἐκ τούτου συνεμίσγον οἱ ἑπεὶς οὐ διακεκρι-
by chance, but for this purpose, that he had wheeled about; for it is the custom with the Romans to turn round in this way when they make adoration to the gods. And in the moment of closing with the enemy he is said to have vowed that he would consecrate to Jupiter Feretrius the most beautiful suit of armour among them.

VII. Meanwhile the king of the Gauls espied him, and judging from his insignia that he was the commander, rode far out in front of the rest and confronted him, shouting challenges and brandishing his spear. His stature exceeded that of the other Gauls, and he was conspicuous for a suit of armour which was set off with gold and silver and bright colours and all sorts of broideries; it gleamed like lightning. Accordingly, as Marcellus surveyed the ranks of the enemy, this seemed to him to be the most beautiful armour, and he concluded that it was this which he had vowed to the god. He therefore rushed upon the man, and by a thrust of his spear which pierced his adversary's breastplate, and by the impact of his horse in full career, threw him, still living, upon the ground, where, with a second and third blow, he promptly killed him. Then leaping from his horse and laying his hands upon the armour of the dead, he looked towards heaven and said: "O Jupiter Feretrius, who beholdest the great deeds and exploits of generals and commanders in wars and fightings, I call thee to witness that I have overpowered and slain this man with my own hand, being the third Roman ruler and general so to slay a ruler and king, and that I dedicate to thee the first and most beautiful of the spoils. Do thou therefore grant us a like fortune as we prosecute the rest of the war."

His prayer ended, the cavalry joined battle, fight-
μένοις τοῖς ἵππεύσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς πεζοὺς ὤμοι προσφερομένους μαχόμενοι, καὶ νικώσει νίκην ἰδέα τε καὶ τρόπῳ περιττήν καὶ παράδοξου ἵππεῖς γὰρ ἵππεῖς καὶ πεζοὺς ἀμα τοσοῦτοι τοσοῦτοι οὗτε πρότερον οὗτε ύστερον νικῆσαι λέγονται. κτείνας δὲ τοὺς πλεῖστους καὶ κρατήσας ὀπλῶν καὶ χρημάτων ἐπανῆθε πρὸς τὸν συνάρχοντα μοχθηρός πολεμοῦντα Κελτοῖς περὶ πόλιν μεγίστην καὶ πολυανθρωπότητι τῶν Γα-5 λατικῶν. Μεδιόλανον καλεῖται, καὶ μητρόπολιν αὐτῆς οἱ τῇ δὲ Κελτῶν νομίζοντες οδεῖ οἰκθύμως μαχόμενοι περὶ αὐτῆς ἀντεπολιορκοῦν τὸν Κορνή-λιον. ἐπελθόντος δὲ Μαρκέλλου, καὶ τῶν Γαισα-τῶν, ὡς ἐπῆθοντο τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως ἤτταν καὶ τελευτήν, ἀπελθόντων, τὸ μὲν Μεδιόλανον ἀλί-σκεται, τὰς δὲ ἄλλας πόλεις αὐτοῖς παραδιδόσιν οἱ Κελτοὶ καὶ τὰ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἐπιτρέπουσι πάντα Ῥωμαίοις. καὶ τούτοις μὲν ἦν εἰρήνη μετρίων τυχόντι.

VIII. Ψηφισαμένης δὲ τῆς συγκλήτου μόνῳ Μαρκέλλῳ θρίαμβον, εἰσῆλθανε τῇ μὲν ἄλλῃ λαμπρότητι καὶ πλούτῳ καὶ λαφύρως καὶ σώμασιν ἑπερφύεσιν αἰχμαλώτων ἐν ὀλίγοις θαυμαστός, ἦδιστον δὲ πάντων θέαμα καὶ καινότατον ἐπιδεικνύμενοι αὐτῶν κομίζοντα τῷ θεῷ τὴν τοῦ βαρ-2 βάρου πανοπλίαν. ὄρνης γὰρ εὐκτείνου πρέμιν ορθιὸν καὶ μέγα τεμὼν καὶ ἁσκύσας ὡσπερ τρόπαιον ἀνεδίσατο καὶ κατήρτησεν ἐξ αὐτοῦ τὰ λάφυρα, κόσμῳ διαθεῖς καὶ περιαρμόσας ἕκαστον. προϊόύσης δὲ τῆς πομπῆς ἀράμενος αὐτὸς ἐπέβη 452
Marcellus, vii. 4–viii. 2

...ing, not with the enemy's horsemen alone, but also with their footmen who attacked them at the same time, and won a victory which, in its sort and kind, was remarkable and strange. For never before or since, as we are told, have so few horsemen conquered so many horsemen and footmen together. After slaying the greater part of the enemy and getting possession of their arms and baggage, Marcellus returned to his colleague, who was hard put to it in his war with the Gauls near their largest and most populous city. Mediolanum was the city's name, and the Gauls considered it their metropolis; wherefore they fought eagerly in its defence, so that Cornelius was less besieger than besieged. But when Marcellus came up, and when the Gaesatae, on learning of the defeat and death of their king, withdrew, Mediolanum was taken, the Gauls themselves surrendered the rest of their cities, and put themselves entirely at the disposition of the Romans. They obtained peace on equitable terms.

VIII. The senate decreed a triumph to Marcellus alone, and his triumphal procession was seldom equalled in its splendour and wealth and spoils and captives of gigantic size; but besides this, the most agreeable and the rarest spectacle of all was afforded when Marcellus himself carried to the god the armour of the barbarian king. He had cut the trunk of a slender oak, straight and tall, and fashioned it into the shape of a trophy; on this he bound and fastened the spoils, arranging and adjusting each piece in due order. When the procession began to move, he took the trophy himself and mounted the chariot, and

1 Acerrae had, in the meantime, been taken by the Romans, who had then advanced and laid siege to Mediolanum (Milan). Cf. Polybius, ii. 34.
τοῦ τεθρόππου, καὶ τροπαιοφόρον ἁγαλμα τῶν ἐπ’ ἐκείνου κάλλιστον καὶ διαπρεπέστατον ἐπόμενε διὰ τῆς πόλεως. ὁ δὲ στρατὸς εἶπετο καλλίστοις ὀπλοῖς κεκοσμημένοις, ἃδων ἀμα πεποιημένα μέλη καὶ παιάνας ἐπιυικούς εἰς τὸν θεὸν καὶ τὸν
3 στρατηγὸν. οὕτω δὲ προβᾶς καὶ παρελθὼν εἰς τὸν νέων τοῦ φερετρίου Δίως, ἀνέστησε καὶ καθιέρωσε, τρῖτος καὶ τελευταῖος ἀχρι τοῦ καθ’ ἡμᾶς αἴδων. πρώτος μὲν γὰρ ἀνηγεγκε σκῦλα Ῥω-μύλος ἀπὸ Ἀκρώνος τοῦ Καυκωνίτου, δεύτερος δὲ Κόσσος Κορνήλιος ἀπὸ Τολομέιον Τυρρηνοῦ, μετὰ δὲ τούτους Μάρκελλος ἀπὸ Βρισιούρτου, βασιλέως Γαλατῶν, μετὰ δὲ Μάρκελλον οὐδὲ εἰς.

4 καλεῖται δὲ ὁ μὲν θεὸς ὁ πέμπτεται φερέτριος Ζεύς, ὡς μὲν ἐνιοί φασίν, ἀπὸ τοῦ φερετρευμένου τροπαίου, κατὰ τὴν Ἑλληνίδα γυλώσαν ἐτὶ πολλὴν τὸτε συμμεμεμέμην τῇ Λατίνῳ, ὡς δὲ ἐτεροί, Δίως ἔστιν ἡ προσωνυμία κεραυνοβολῶντος. τὸ γὰρ τόπτειν φεβῖετε οἱ Ῥωμαίοι καλοῦσιν. ἀλλοὶ δὲ παρὰ τὴν τοῦ πολεμίου πληγὴν γεγο-νέαι τούνομα λέγουσι καὶ γὰρ νῦν ἐν ταῖς μάχαις, ὅταν διώκωσι τοὺς πολεμίους, πυκνὸν τὸ φέρι, τοῦτεστι παίε, παρεγγυώσιν ἄλληλοις. τὰ δὲ σκῦλα σπόλια μὲν κοινῶς, ἰδίως δὲ ὀπίσω
5 ταῦτα καλοῦσι. καῖτοι φασίν ἐν τοῖς ὑπομνήμασι Νομᾶν Πομπίλιον καὶ πρῶτον ὀπιμάω καὶ δευ-τέρον καὶ τρίτων μνημονεύσειν, τὰ μὲν πρῶτα ληφθέντα τῷ φερετρίῳ Διὶ κελεύοντα καθιέρον, τὰ δεύτερα δὲ τῷ Ἀρεί, τὰ δὲ τρίτα τῷ Κυρίῳ, καὶ λαμβάνειν γέρας ἁσσάρια τριάκοσια τὸν
thus a trophy-bearing figure more conspicuous and beautiful than any in his day passed in triumph through the city. The army followed, arrayed in most beautiful armour, singing odes composed for the occasion, together with paeans of victory in praise of the god and their general. Thus advancing and entering the temple of Jupiter Feretrius, he set up and consecrated his offering, being the third and last to do so, down to our time. The first was Romulus, who despoiled Acron the Caeninensian; the second was Cornelius Cossus, who despoiled Tolumnius the Tuscan; and after them Marcellus, who despoiled Britomartus, king of the Gauls; but after Marcellus, no man. The god to whom the spoils were dedicated was called Jupiter Feretrius, as some say, because the trophy was carried on a "pheretron," or car; this is a Greek word, and many such were still mingled at that time with the Latin; according to others, the epithet is given to Jupiter as wielder of the thunder-bolt, the Latin "ferire" meaning to strike. But others say the name is derived from the blow one gives an enemy, since even now in battles, when they are pursuing their enemies, they exhort one another with the word "feri," which means strike! Spoils in general they call "spolia," and these in particular, "opima." And yet they say that Numa Pompilius, in his commentaries, makes mention of three kinds of "opima," prescribing that when the first kind are taken, they shall be consecrated to Jupiter Feretrius, the second to Mars, and the third to Quirinus; also that the reward for the first shall be three hundred asses, for the second

1 Cf. the Romulus, xvi. 4–7.
2 Cf. the Romulus, xv. 3; Numa, vii. 5.
3 The Roman as corresponded nearly to the English penny.
ΠΛΥΤΑΡΧΟΣ ΛΙΒΕΣ

πρώτον, τὸν δὲ δεύτερον διακόσια, τὸν δὲ τρίτον ἑκατον. ὁ μὲν τοι πολὺς οὕτως ἐπικρατεῖ λόγος, ὡς ἐκείνων μόνων ὀπισθών ὄντων, ὡσα καὶ παρατάξεως οὐσία καὶ πρώτα καὶ στρατηγοῦ στρατη-
γον ἀνελόντος. περὶ μὲν οὖν τοῦτον ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον.

6 Οἱ δὲ Ῥωμαῖοι τὴν νίκην ἐκείνην καὶ τοῦ πολέμου τὴν κατάλυσιν οὕτως ὑπερηγάπησαν ὡστε καὶ τῷ Πυθίῳ χρυσοῦν κρατήρα ἀπὸ λιτρῶν 1 . . . εἰς Δελφοὺς ἀποστείλαὶ χαριστή-
ριον, καὶ τῶν λαφύρων ταῖς τε συμμαχίσι μετα-
δοῦναι πόλεσι λαμπρῶς, καὶ πρὸς Ἰέρωνα πολλὰ πέμψαι, τὸν Συρακοσιῶν βασιλέα, φίλον οὖν καὶ σύμμαχον.

IX. Ἀννίβου δὲ ἐμβαλόντος εἰς Ἰταλίαν ἐπέμ-
θη μὲν ὁ Μάρκελλος ἐπὶ Σικελίαν στόλον ἄγων ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡ περὶ Κάννας ἀτυχία συνέπεσε καὶ Ῥωμαίων οὐκ ὄλγαι μυριάδες ἐν τῇ μάχῃ διεφθάρησαν, ὄλγαι δὲ σωθέντες εἰς Καυσίσιον συνεπεφύγεσαν, ἦν δὲ προσδοκία τὸν Ἀννίβον εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τὴν Ῥώμην ἐλάν, ὅπερ ἦν κράτιστον

2 τῆς δυνάμεως ἀνυπηρκότα, πρῶτον μὲν ὁ Μάρκε-
λος ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἐπεμψε τῇ πόλει φυλακὴν πεντακόσιος καὶ χιλίων ἄνδρας, ἐπειτα δόγμα τῆς βουλῆς δεξάμενος εἰς Καυσίσιον παρῆλθε, καὶ τοὺς ἐκεῖ συνειλεγμένους παραλαβὼν εξῆγαγε τῶν ἐρμυμάτων ὡς οὐ προσόμοιος τὴν χώραν. Ῥωμαίοις δὲ τῶν ἡγεμονικῶν καὶ δυνατῶν ἄνδρῶν οἱ μὲν ἐτεθνήκεσαν ἐν ταῖς μάχαις, Φαβίου δὲ Μαξίμου τοῦ πλείστου ἔχοντος ἀξίωμα πίστεως καὶ συνέσεως, τὸ λίαν ὑπηκοριβωμένου ἐν τοῖς ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ παθεῖν λογισμοῖς ὡς ἀργὸν ἐπὶ τὰς

3 πράξεις καὶ ἀτολμὸν ἢτιόντο· καὶ νομίζοντες

1 ἀπὸ λιτρῶν Sintenis, Coraës and Bekker: ἀπὸ λίτρων.

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two hundred, and for the third one hundred. However, the general and prevailing account is that only those spoils are "opima" which are taken first, in a pitched battle, where general slays general. So much, then, on this subject.

The Romans were so overjoyed at this victory and the ending of the war that they sent to the Pythian Apollo at Delphi a golden bowl as a thank-offering, gave a splendid share of the spoils to their allied cities, and sent many to Hiero, the king of Syracuse, who was their friend and ally.

IX. After Hannibal had invaded Italy, Marcellus was sent to Sicily with a fleet. And when the disaster at Cannae came, and many thousands of Romans had been slain in the battle, and only a few had saved themselves by flying to Canusium, and it was expected that Hannibal would march at once against Rome, now that he had destroyed the flower of her forces, in the first place, Marcellus sent fifteen hundred men from his ships to protect the city; then, under orders from the senate, he went to Canusium, and taking the troops that had gathered there, led them out of the fortifications to show that he would not abandon the country. Most of the leaders and influential men among the Romans had fallen in battle; and as for Fabius Maximus, who was held in the greatest esteem for his sagacity and trustworthiness, his excessive care in planning to avoid losses was censured as cowardly inactivity. The people thought they had

1 The indication of its source or value which follows in the Greek, is uncertain.
2 218 B.C.
3 216 B.C. Cf. the Fabius Maximus, xv. f.
4 ἀποχρῶντα τούτον ἔχειν πρὸς ἀσφάλειαν, οὐ διαρκῇ δὲ πρὸς ἁμναν στρατηγὸν, ἐπὶ τὸν Μάρκελλον ἀφεώρων, καὶ τὸ θαρραλέον αὐτοῦ καὶ δραστήριον πρὸς τὴν ἐκείνου κεραυνύτες καὶ ἀρμόττουτες εὐλάβειαν καὶ πρόνοιαν, ποτὲ μὲν ἀμφοτέρους ἀμα χειροτονοῦντες ὑπάτους, ποτὲ δὲ ἐν μέρει, τὸν μὲν ὑπατον, τὸν δὲ ἀνθύπατον, ἔξ- ἐπεμπον. ὁ δὲ Ποσειδώνιος φησι τὸν μὲν Φάβιον θυρεόν καλεῖσθαι, τὸν δὲ Μάρκελλον ξίφος. αὐτὸς δὲ ὁ Ἀννίβας ἔλεγε τὸν μὲν Φάβιον ὡς παιδαγω- γὸν φοβεῖσθαι, τὸν δὲ Μάρκελλον ὡς ἀνταγωνι- στήν: ὑφ’ οὗ μὲν γὰρ κωλύσθαι κακῶν τι ποιεῖν, ὑφ’ οὗ δὲ καὶ πᾶσχειν.

X. Πρῶτον μὲν οὖν ἀνέσεως πολλῆς καὶ θρασύ- τητος ἐκ τοῦ κρατεῖν τὸν Ἀννίβαν τοῖς στρα- τιώταις ἐγγενομένης, τοὺς ἀποσκευαζόντας τοῦ στρατοπέδου καὶ κατατρέχοντας τὴν χώραν ἐπιτιθέμενος κατέκοπτε καὶ ὑπανήλισκε τῆς δυνάμεως: ἐπείτα πρὸς Νέαν πόλιν καὶ Νόδλαν βοηθήσας Νεαπολίτας μὲν ἐπέρρωσεν αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐαυτὸν βεβαιός ὡς Ῥωμαίοις, εἰς δὲ Νόδλαν εἰσελθὼν στάσιν εὑρεῖ, τῆς βουλῆς τὸν ἰήμον Ἀννίβιζωνα μεταχειρίσασθαι καὶ καταρ- τίσαι μὴ δυναμένης. ἦν γὰρ τις ἀνήρ εὐγενεία τε πρωτεύων ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ κατ’ ἀνδρείαν ἐπι- φανῆς, ὁνομα Βάνδιος, τοῦτον ἐν Κάιναις περι- όπτος ἀγωνισάμενον καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν ἀνελόντα τῶν Καρχηδονίων, τέλος δὲ αὐτοῦ ἐν τοῖς νεκροῖς εὑρεθέντα πολλῶν βελῶν κατάπλευν τὸ σῶμα, θαυμάζας ὁ Ἀννίβας οὐ μόνον ἄφικεν ἄνεων

1 ἀφεώρων Cornes and Bekker have κατέφευγον (look refuge), after Stephanus.
in him a general who sufficed for the defensive, but was inadequate for the offensive, and therefore turned their eyes upon Marcellus; and mingling and uniting his boldness and activity with the caution and forethought of Fabius, they sometimes elected both to be consuls together, and sometimes made them, by turns, consul and proconsul, and sent them into the field. Poseidonius says that Fabius was called a shield, and Marcellus a sword. And Hannibal himself used to say that he feared Fabius as a tutor, but Marcellus as an adversary; for by the one he was prevented from doing any harm, while by the other he was actually harmed.

X. To begin with, then, since Hannibal's victory had made his soldiers very bold and careless, Marcellus set upon them as they straggled from their camp and overran the country, cut them down, and thus slowly diminished their forces; secondly, he brought aid to Neapolis and Nola. In Neapolis he merely confirmed the minds of the citizens, who were of their own choice steadfast friends of Rome; but on entering Nola, he found a state of discord, the senate being unable to regulate and manage the people, which favoured Hannibal. For there was a man in the city of the highest birth and of illustrious valour, whose name was Bantius. This man had fought with conspicuous bravery at Cannae, and had slain many of the Carthaginians, and when he was at last found among the dead with his body full of missiles, Hannibal was struck with admiration of him, and not only let him go without a ransom, but

1 Cf. the Fabius Maximus, xix. 3.
λύτρων, ἀλλὰ καὶ δῶρα προσέθηκε καὶ φίλον
3 ἐποιήσατο καὶ ἔξενον. ἀμειβόμενος οὖν τὴν χάριν ὁ Βάνδιος εἰς ἦν τῶν ἀνυβιζόντων προθύμως, καὶ τὸν δήμου ἱσχύων ἐξῆγε πρὸς ἀπόστασιν. ὁ δὲ Μάρκελλος ἀνέλειν μὲν ἄνδρα λαμπρὸν οὕτω τῇ τυχήν καὶ κεκοιμωνηκότα τῶν μεγίστων Ἄρωμαίων ἀγώνων οὐχ ὅσιον ἡγείτο, πρὸς δὲ τῷ φύσει φιλανθρώπῳ καὶ πιθανός ὃν ὀμιλία προσάγεσθαι φιλότιμον ἦθος, ἀσπασμένου ποτὲ τοῦ Βανδίου αὐτὸν ἠρώτησεν ὅστις ἀνθρώπων εἰη, πάλαι μὲν εὖ εἰδώς, ἀρχὴν δὲ καὶ πρόφασιν ἐν-
4 τευξέως ξητῶν. ὡς γὰρ εἶπε, "Δεύκιος Βάνδιος," οἷον ἡσθεὶς καὶ θαυμάσας ὁ Μάρκελλος, "Ἡ γαρ ἐκεῖνος," ἐφὶ, "σὺ Βάνδιος, οὐ πλείστος ἐν Ὀρώμῃ λόγος τῶν ἐν Κάνναις ἀγωνισμένων, ὡς μόνον Παῦλον Αἰμίλιον τὸν ἀρχοντα μὴ προλιπόντος, ἀλλὰ τὰ πλείστα τῶν ἐκείνων φερομένων βελῶν
5 ύποστάντος τὸ σῶματι καὶ ἀναδεξαμένου;" φη-
σαντος δὲ τοῦ Βανδίου καὶ τὶ καὶ παραφύναντος αὐτῷ τῶν τραυμάτων, "Εἶτα," ἐφὶ, "ἡλικίατα γραφίσματα φέρων τῆς πρὸς ἡμᾶς φίλίας οὐκ εὐθὺς προσήεις; ἢ κακοὶ σοι δοκοῦμεν ἀρετὴν ἀμείβεσθαι φίλων οἰς ἐστὶ τιμὴ καὶ παρὰ τοῖς πολεμίοις;" ταῦτα φιλοφρονηθεὶς καὶ δεξιω-
σάμενος ὑπὸ τὸν δωρεῖται πολεμιστὴν αὐτῷ καὶ δραχμὰς ἀργυρίου πεντακοσίας.

ΧI. Ἐκ τούτου βεβαιώτατος μὲν ἦν Μαρκέλλῳ παραστάτης καὶ σύμμαχος, δεινότατος δὲ μη-
νυτής καὶ κατήγορος τῶν τάναντι φρονούντων ὁ Βάνδιος. ἦσαν δὲ πόλλοι, καὶ διενούντο τῶν Ἄρωμαίων ἐπεξίοντων τοῖς πολεμίοις αὐτοῖς διαρ-
2 πάσαι τὰς ἀποσκευάς. διὸ συντάξασ ὁ Μάρ-
actually added gifts, and made him his friend and guest. In return for this favour, then, Bantius was one of those who eagerly favoured the cause of Hannibal, and was using his great influence to bring the people to a revolt. Marcellus thought it wrong to put to death a man so illustrious in his good fortune who had taken part with the Romans in their greatest conflicts, and, besides his natural kindliness, he had an address that was likely to win over a character whose ambition was for honour. One day, therefore, when Bantius saluted him, he asked him who he was, not that he had not known him for some time, but seeking occasion and excuse for conversation with him. For when he said, "I am Lucius Bantius," Marcellus, as if astonished and delighted, said: "What! are you that Bantius who is more talked of in Rome than any of those who fought at Cannae, as the only man who did not abandon Paulus Aemilius the consul, but encountered and received in his own body most of the missiles aimed at him?" And when Bantius assented and showed him some of his scars, "Why, then," said Marcellus, "when you bear such marks of your friendship towards us, did you not come to us at once? Can it be that you think us loath to requite valour in friends who are honoured even among our enemies?" These kindly greetings he followed up by making him presents of a war horse and five hundred drachmas in silver.

XI. After this Bantius was a most steadfast partisan and ally of Marcellus, and a most formidable denouncer and accuser of those who belonged to the opposite party. These were many, and they purposed, when the Romans went out against the enemy, to plunder their baggage. Marcellus there-

1 The story of Lucius Bantius is told by Livy also (xxiii. 15, 7—16, 1).
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κελλος την δύναμιν ἐντὸς παρὰ τὰς πύλας ἐστὶσε τὰ σκευοφόρα, καὶ τοῖς Νωλανοῖς διὰ κηρύγ-
ματος ἀπείπε πρὸς τὰ τείχη προσπελάζειν. ὅσ
οὖν ὅπλων ἐρημία καὶ τὸν Ἀννίβαν ἐπεσπάσατο
προσάγειν ἀτακτότερον, ὡς τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει
ταραττομένων. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τὴν καθ' αὐτῶν
πύλην ἀναπετάσαι κελεύσας ὁ Μάρκελλος ἐξή-
λασεν, ἐξὼν μεθ' ἐαυτοῦ τῶν ἱπποτῶν τοὺς
λαμπροτάτους, καὶ προσπεσών κατὰ στόμα
3 συνεῖχετο τοῖς πολεμίοις. μετ' ὁλίγον δ' οἱ πεζοὶ
kαθ' ἔτεραν πύλην ἐχώρουν μετὰ δρόμον καὶ
βοῆς; καὶ πρὸς τούτους αὕθες αὖ τοῦ Ἀννίβα
μερίζοντος τὴν δύναμιν ἡ τρίτη τῶν πυλῶν
ἀνεῴγυντο, καὶ δὲ αὐτῆς ἐξέθεουν οὶ λοιποὶ καὶ
προσέκειντο πανταχόθεν ἐκπεπληγμένοις τῷ
ὑπροσδοκείτω καὶ κακῶς ἀμυνομένοις τοὺς ἐν
χερσὶν ἢδῆ διὰ τοὺς ὑστερού ἐπιφερομένους.
καύταυθα πρὸτον οἱ σὺν Ἀννίβα, Ῥωμαίοις ἐνέ-
δωκαν, ὥδομενοι φόνῳ πολλῷ καὶ τραύμασι
πρὸς τὸ στρατόπεδον. λέγονται γὰρ ὑπὲρ πεντα-
kισχιλίους ἀποθανεῖν, ἀποκτεῖναι δὲ Ῥωμαίοι
οὐ πλείονας ἡ πεντακοσίους. ὁ δὲ Λίβιος οὐτὸ
μὲν οὐ διαβεβαιοῦται γενέσθαι μεγάλην ἦτταν
οὔδε πεσεῖν νεκροὺς τοσοῦτος τῶν πολεμίων,
kλέος δὲ μέγα Μαρκέλλῳ καὶ Ῥωμαίοις ἐκ κακῶν
θάρσος ἀπὸ τῆς μάχης ἑκείνης ὑπάρξαι θαυ-
μαστόν, οὐχ ὡς πρὸς ἅμαχον οὔδε ἁγγίστην,
ἀλλὰ τί καὶ παθεῖν δυνάμειον διαγωνιζόμενοι
πολέμιοι.

XII. Διὸ καὶ θατέρου τῶν ὑπάτων ἀποθανόντος

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fore drew up his forces inside the city, stationed his baggage-trains near the gates, and issued an edict forbidding the men of Nola to come near the city walls. Consequently there were no armed men to be seen, and Hannibal was thus induced to lead up his forces in some disorder, supposing the city to be in a tumult. But at this juncture Marcellus ordered the gate where he stood to be thrown open, and marched out, having with him the flower of his horsemen, and charging directly down upon the enemy joined battle with them. After a little his footmen also, by another gate, advanced to the attack on the run and with shouts. And still again, while Hannibal was dividing his forces to meet these, the third gate was thrown open, and through it the rest rushed forth and fell upon their enemies on every side. These were dismayed by the unexpected onset, and made a poor defence against those with whom they were already engaged because of those who charged upon them later. Here for the first time the soldiers of Hannibal gave way before the Romans, being beaten back to their camp with much slaughter and many wounds. For it is said that more than five thousand of them were slain, while they killed not more than five hundred of the Romans. Livy, however, will not affirm\(^1\) that the victory was so great nor that so many of the enemy were slain, but says that this battle brought great renown to Marcellus, and to the Romans a wonderful courage after their disasters. They felt that they were contending, not against a resistless and unconquerable foe, but against one who was liable, like themselves, to defeat.

XII. For this reason, on the death of one of the

\(^1\) Vix equidem ausim adfirmare, xxiii. 16, 15.
ἐκάλει Μάρκελλον ὁ δήμος ἐπὶ τὴν διαδοχὴν ἀπόντα, καὶ βία τῶν ἄρχοντων ὑπερέθετο τὴν κατάστασιν ἐως ἐκεῖνος ἠθεθεὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου. καὶ πάσαις μὲν ἀπεδείχθη ταῖς ψυφοῖς ὑπατος, ἐπιβροντῆσαντος δὲ τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τῶν ἱερέων οὐκ αἰσιον τιθεμένων το ἱσμείου, ἐμφανὸς δὲ κολύειν ὠκνούσων καὶ δεδιότων τῶν δήμου,

2 αὐτὸς ἐξωμόσατο τὴν ἄρχην. οὐ μέντοι τὴν στρατεύαν ἐφυγεν, ἀλλὰ ἀνθύπατοι ἀναγορευθεῖσι καὶ πάλιν πρὸς Νόλαν ἐπανελθὼν εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον κακῶς ἐποίηε τοὺς ἤρημεύοις τά τοῦ Φοίνικος. ὡς δὲ ἐξείαν ἐπὶ αὐτῶν θέμενος βοήθειαν ἐκεῖνος ἦκε, προκαλομένων μὲν ἐκ παρατάξεως οὐκ ἵβουλήθη διαγωνισσάθαι, τρέψαντι δὲ τὸ πλείστον ἐφ' ἀρπαγὴν τοῦ στρατοῦ καὶ μηκέτι προσδεχομένω μάχην ἔπεξήλθε, διαδοὺς δόρατα τῶν ναυμάχων μεγάλα τοῖς πεζοῖς, καὶ διδάξας πόρρωθεν συντηροῦσι παίειν τοὺς Καρχερούνους, ἀκοντιστᾶς μὲν οὐκ ὀντας, αἰχμαῖς δὲ

3 χρωμένους ἐκ χειρὸς βραχείαις. διὸ καὶ δοκοῦσι τοτε δείξαι τὰ νῶτα Ὑβριδής ὅσοι συνέβαλον καὶ φυγῆν ἀπορφάσιστον φυγεῖν, ἄποβαλόντες εξ έαυτῶν νεκροὺς μὲν γενομένους πεντακισχίλιοις, αἰχμαλώτους δὲ ἐξακοσίους,1 καὶ τῶν ἐλεφάντων τέσσαρας μὲν πεσόντας, δύο δὲ ξωοὺς ἀλόντας. ὥ δ' ἦν μέγιστον, ἡμέρα τρίτη μετὰ τὴν μάχην ἰππείς Ἰβήρων καὶ Νομάδων μεγάδες αὐτομολοῦσιν ὑπὲρ τοὺς τριακοσίους, οὔτω πρότερον Ἀννίβα τοῦτο παθόντος, ἀλλὰ ἐκ ποικίλων καὶ πολυτρόπων συνηρμοσμένον ἐθνῶν βαρβαρι-

1 αἰχμαλώτους δὲ ἐξακοσίους added to the text by Sintenis and Bekker, after Livy, xxiii. 46, 4.
consuls,² the people called Marcellus home to succeed him, and, in spite of the magistrates, postponed the election until his return from the army. He was made consul by a unanimous vote, but there was a peal of thunder at the time, and since the augurs considered the omen unpropitious, but hesitated to make open opposition for fear of the people, he renounced the office of himself. He did not, however, lay aside his military command, but having been declared proconsul, he returned to his army at Nola and proceeded to punish those who had espoused the cause of the Carthaginian. And when Hannibal came swiftly to their aid against him, and challenged him to a pitched battle, Marcellus declined an engagement; but as soon as his adversary had set the greater part of his army to plundering and was no longer expecting a battle, he led his forces out against him. He had distributed long spears used in naval combats among his infantry, and taught them to watch their opportunity and smite the Carthaginians at long range; these were not javelineers, but used short spears in hand to hand fighting. This seems to have been the reason why at that time all the Carthaginians who were engaged turned their backs upon the Romans and took to unhesitating flight, losing five thousand of their number slain, and six hundred prisoners; four of their elephants also were killed, and two taken alive. But what was most important, on the third day after the battle, more than three hundred horsemen, composed of Spaniards and Numidians, deserted from them. Such a disaster had not happened before this to Hannibal, but a barbarian army made up of varied and dissimilar peoples had

² Lucius Postumius, who was utterly defeated and slain by the Gauls in 215 B.C. Cf. Livy, xxiii. 24.
κণ στράτευμα πλείστον χρόνων ἐν μιᾷ γνώμῃ διαφυλάξαντος. οὔτοι μὲν οὖν πιστοὶ παρέμειναν εἰς ἄπαν αὐτῷ τέ τῷ Μαρκέλλῳ καὶ τοῖς μετ' αὐτὸν στρατηγοῖς.

XIII. Ὁ δὲ Μάρκελλος ἀποδειχθεὶς ὑπατος τὸ τρίτον εἰς Σικελίαν ἐπέλευσεν. αἱ γὰρ 'Ἀννίβου περὶ τὸν πόλεμον εὑπραξία Καρχηδονίους ἐπήραν αὐθίς ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι τῆς νίσου, μάλιστα τεταραγμένων τῶν περὶ τὰς Συρακούσας μετὰ τὴν Ἱερωνύμου τοῦ τυραννοῦ τελευτήν, διὸ καὶ Ῥωμαίων ἦν ἐκεῖ προσπεσταλμένη δύναμις καὶ στρατηγὸς Ἀππιος. ταῦτην παραλαμβάνοντι τῷ Μαρκέλλῳ προσπέπτονσι Ῥωμαίοι πολλοὶ συμφόρα κεχρημένου τοιαύτη. τῶν περὶ Κάννας παραταξαμένων πρὸς 'Ἀννίβαν οἱ μὲν ἔφυγον, οἱ δὲ ξόντες ἤλωσαν, τοσοῦτον πλήθος ὡς δοκεῖν Ῥωμαίοις ὑπολειφθῆναι μηδὲ τούς τὰ 2 τείχη διαφυλάξοντας. τοῖς δὲ ἄρα τοσοῦτο τοῦ φρονήματος καὶ μεγαλοψυχίας περιήν ὡστε τοὺς μὲν αἷχμαλώτους ἐπὶ μικροῖς λύτροις ἀποδίδοντος 'Ἀννίβου μὴ λαβείν, ἄλλ' ἀποψυχῆσαι καὶ περίδειν τοὺς μὲν ἀναίρεθέντας, τοὺς δὲ πραθεντας ἔξω τῆς Ἰταλίας, τῶν δὲ φυγῇ περιγευμένων τὸ πλῆθος εἰς Σικελίαν ἀποστείλαν, διακελευσάμενοι Ἰταλίας μὴ ἐπιβαίνειν ἐώς πολεμοῦσι πρὸς 'Ἀννίβαν. οὕτω δὴ τῷ Μαρκέλλῳ παραγευομένῳ προσπεσόντες ἀθρόοι, καὶ χαμαί κατα-

3 βαλόντες αὐτούς, ὑπὸν τάξιν ἐπιτίμου στρατείας μετὰ πολλῆς βοής καὶ δακρύων, ἐπαγγελλόμενοι δείξειν δι' ἔργων ἀτυχία τινὶ μᾶλλον ἡ δι' ἀναν-

4 τὸν 305 466
for a very long time been kept by him in perfect harmony. These deserters, then, remained entirely faithful both to Marcellus himself, and to the generals who succeeded him.¹

XIII. And now Marcellus, having been appointed consul for the third time,² sailed to Sicily. For Hannibal’s successes in the war had encouraged the Carthaginians to attempt anew the conquest of the island, especially now that Syracuse was in confusion after the death of the tyrant Hieronymus. For this reason the Romans also had previously sent a force thither under the command of Appius. As Marcellus took over this force, he was beset by many Romans who were involved in a calamity now to be described. Of those who had been drawn up against Hannibal at Cannae, some had fled, and others had been taken alive, and in such numbers that it was thought the Romans had not even men enough left to defend the walls of their city. And yet so much of their high spirit and haughtiness remained that, although Hannibal offered to restore his prisoners of war for a slight ransom, they voted not to receive them, but suffered some of them to be put to death and others to be sold out of Italy; and as for the multitude who had saved themselves by flight, they sent them to Sicily, ordering them not to set foot in Italy as long as the war against Hannibal lasted.³ These were the men who, now that Marcellus was come, beset him in throngs, and throwing themselves on the ground before him, begged with many cries and tears for an assignment to honourable military service, promising to show by their actions that their

¹ Cf. Livy, xxiii. 46, 1-7.
² In 214 B.C. Fabius Maximus was his colleague.
³ Cf. Livy, xxiii. 25, 7.

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drían avtōn tēn trpētēn ἐκείνην γενομένην. oikteíras ouv avtōs ó Márkeklllos égrafe πρὸς tēn sūγκλητον avtōumeïnous ēk tou'ton āei tīs 5 stratiās to ἐπιλείπον ἀναπληρῶν. λόγων δὲ πολλῶν γενομένων ἐποιήσατο γνώμην ἡ βουλή μηδὲν εἰς δημόσια πράγματα δεῖσθαι Ρωμαίως ἀνθρώπων ἀνάνδρων: εἰ δὲ βούλεται χρῆσθαι Márkekklos avtōis ἵσωs, μηδενὸς τῶν ἐπ᾽ ἀνδρείᾳ νομιζομένων στεφάνων καὶ γερῶν τυχεῖν ὑπ᾽ ἀρχοντός, τοῦτο τὸ ὄνομα Márkekkloν ἡνίασε, καὶ μετὰ τὸν ἐν Σικελίᾳ πόλεμον ἐπανελθὼν ἐμέμψατο τὴν βουλήν, ὡς ἀντὶ πολλῶν καὶ μεγά-
λων οὐ παρασχοῦσαν αὐτῷ τοσοῦτον δυστυχίαν ἐπανορθώσασθαι πολιτῶν.

XIV. Τότε δὲ ἐν Σικελίᾳ πρῶτον μὲν ἀδικηθεὶς ὑπὸ Ἰπποκράτους Συρακοῦσιῶν στρατηγοῦ, ὃς Καρχηδονίως χαριζόμενος καὶ τυραννίδα κτώ-
μενος αὐτῷ πολλοὺς διέφθειρε Ρωμαίων πρὸς Λεοντίνωι, εἶλε 1 τὴν τῶν Λεοντίνων πόλιν κατὰ κράτος, καὶ Λεοντίνους μὲν οὐκ ἡδίκησε, τῶν δὲ αὐτομόλων ὅσους ἔλαβε μαστυγώσας ἀπέκτεινε.

2 τοῦ δὲ Ἰπποκράτους πρῶτον μὲν λόγον εἰς τὰς Συρακοῦσας προπέμψαντος ὡς Λεοντίνους ἡβηδον ἀποσφάττει Márkekklos, ἔπειτα δὲ τεταραγμένους ἐπιτεσσάντος καὶ τὴν πόλιν καταλαβόντος, ἀρας ὁ Márkekklos τῷ στρατῷ παντὶ πρὸς τὰς Συρα-
κοῦσας ἔχωρει. καὶ καταστρατοπεδεύσας πλη-
σίον εἰσέπεμψε μὲν πρέσβεις περὶ τῶν ἐν Λεοντί-
νοις διδάξοντας, ὡς δὲ οὐδὲν ἦν ὄφελος μὴ πειθο-
μένων Συρακοῦσιῶν (ἐκράτουν γὰρ οἱ περὶ τῶν 3 Ἰπποκράτην), προσβολᾶς ἐποιεῖτο κατὰ γῆν ἀμα

1 εἶλε with Reiske and Coraës: ... καὶ εἶλε, the lacuna to be filled from Livy xxiv. 30, 1.

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former defeat had been due to some great misfortune rather than to cowardice. Marcellus, therefore, taking pity on them, wrote to the senate asking permission to fill up the deficiencies in his army from time to time with these men. But after much discussion the senate declared its opinion that the Roman commonwealth had no need of men who were cowards; if, however, as it appeared, Marcellus wished to use them, they were to receive from their commander none of the customary crowns or prizes for valour. This decree vexed Marcellus, and when he came back to Rome after the war in Sicily, he upbraided the senate for not permitting him, in return for his many great services, to redeem so many citizens from misfortune.

XIV. But in Sicily, at the time of which I speak, his first proceeding, after wrong had been done him by Hippocrates, the commander of the Syracusans (who, to gratify the Carthaginians and acquire the tyranny for himself, had killed many Romans at Leontini), was to take the city of Leontini by storm. He did no harm, however, to its citizens, but all the deserters whom he took he ordered to be beaten with rods and put to death. Hippocrates first sent a report to Syracuse that Marcellus was putting all the men of Leontini to the sword, and then, when the city was in a tumult at the news, fell suddenly upon it and made himself master of it. Upon this, Marcellus set out with his whole army and came to Syracuse. He encamped near by, and sent ambassadors into the city to tell the people what had really happened at Leontini; but when this was of no avail and the Syracusans would not listen to him, the power being now in the hands of Hippocrates, he proceeded to attack the city by land and sea,
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καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, Ἀππίου μὲν τὸν πεζὸν ἐπαγοντος στρατόν, αὐτὸς δὲ πεντήρεις ἔχων ἐξήκοντα παντοδαπῶν ὀπλῶν καὶ βελῶν πλήρεις. ὑπὲρ δὲ μεγάλου ζεύγματος νεών ὀκτὼ πρὸς ἄλληλας συν- 
δεδεμένων μηχανήν ἄρας ἐπέπλει πρὸς τὸ τείχος, 
τῷ πλήθει καὶ τῇ λαμπρότητί τῆς παρασκευής καὶ 
tῇ δύσῃ τῇ περὶ αὐτῶν πεποιθώς ἦς ἄρα 
λόγος οὔδεις ἡν Ἀρχιμίδει καὶ τοῖς Ἀρχιμίδους 
μηχανήμασιν. ὥν ως μὲν ἐργον ἄξιον σπουδῆς 
οὐδὲν ο̣ ὁ ἀνήρ προὔθετο, γεωμετρίας δὲ παιδοῦσις 
ἐγεροὶς πάρεργα τὰ πλείστα, πρότερον φιλοτι-
μηθέντος Ιέρωνος τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ πείσαντος 
Ἀρχιμίδη τρέψαι τι τῆς τέχνης ἀπὸ τῶν νοητῶν 
ἐπὶ τὰ σωματικὰ καὶ τοῦ λόγου ἀμῶς γε πως δι' 
αἰσθήσεως μίξαντα ταῖς χρείαις ἐμφανέστερον 
καταστήσαι τῶις πολλοῖς.

5 Τὴν γὰρ ἀγαπωμένην ταύτην καὶ περιβόητον 
ὄργανικὴν ἦρξαντο μὲν κινεῖν οἱ περὶ Εὐδοξοῦ καὶ 
Ἀρχύταν, ποικίλλοντες τῷ γλαφυρῷ γεωμετρίαν, 
καὶ λογικῆς καὶ γραμμικῆς ἀποδείξεως οὐκ εὐπο-
ροῦντα προβλήματα δι' αἰσθητῶν καὶ ὀργανικῶν 
παραδειγμάτων ὑπερείδοντες, ως τὸ περὶ δύο μέ-
σας ἀνὰ λόγου πρόβλημα καὶ στοιχείου ἐπὶ πολ-
λά τῶν γραφομένων ἀναγκαῖον εἰς ὀργανικὰς 
ἐξήγουν ἀμφότεροι κατασκευάς, μεσογράφους τινὰς 
ἀπὸ καμπύλων γραμμῶν καὶ τμημάτων μεθαρμό-
6 ξοντες: ἐπέπο Πλάτων ὄγανάκτησι καὶ διετέ-

νατο πρὸς αὐτοὺς ὧς ἀπολλύνας καὶ διαφθεί-

ροντας τὸ γεωμετρίας ἀγαθών, ἀπὸ τῶν ἀσωμάτων

1 See chapter xv. 3. According to Polybius (viii. 6). Marcellus had eight quinqueremes in pairs, and on each 
pair, lashed together, a "sambuca" (or harp) had been 

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Appius leading up the land forces, and he himself having a fleet of sixty quinqueremes filled with all sorts of arms and missiles. Moreover, he had erected an engine of artillery on a huge platform supported by eight galleys fastened together, and with this sailed up to the city wall, confidently relying on the extent and splendour of his equipment and his own great fame. But all this proved to be of no account in the eyes of Archimedes and in comparison with the engines of Archimedes. To these he had by no means devoted himself as work worthy of his serious effort, but most of them were mere accessories of a geometry practised for amusement, since in bygone days Hiero the king had eagerly desired and at last persuaded him to turn his art somewhat from abstract notions to material things, and by applying his philosophy somehow to the needs which make themselves felt, to render it more evident to the common mind.

For the art of mechanics, now so celebrated and admired, was first originated by Eudoxus and Archytas, who embellished geometry with its subtleties, and gave to problems incapable of proof by word and diagram, a support derived from mechanical illustrations that were patent to the senses. For instance, in solving the problem of finding two mean proportional lines, a necessary requisite for many geometrical figures, both mathematicians had recourse to mechanical arrangements, adapting to their purposes certain intermediate portions of curved lines and sections. But Plato was incensed at this, and inveighed against them as corrupters and destroyers of the pure excellence of geometry, constructed. This was a pent-house for raising armed men on to the battlements of the besieged city.
καὶ νοητῶν ἀποδιδρασκούσης ἐπὶ τὰ αἰσθητά, καὶ προσχρωμένης αὐθις αὐ σώματι πολλῆς καὶ φορτικῆς βασανουργίας δεομένοις, οὕτω διεκρίθη γεωμετρίας ἐκπεσοῦσα μηχανική, καὶ περιορω-μένη πολὺν χρόνον ὑπὸ φιλοσοφίας μιὰ τῶν στρατιωτιδῶν τεχνῶν ἐγεγόνει.

7 Καὶ μέντοι καὶ Ἀρχιμήδης, Ἱέρων τῷ βασιλείς συγγενῆς ὑπὸ καὶ φίλος, ἔγραψεν ὡς τῇ δοθείῃ δυνάμει τὸ δοθὲν βάρος κινῆσαι δυνάτον ἐστι: καὶ νεανιευσάμενος, ὡς φασί, ῥώμη τῆς ἀποδεί-ξεως εἴπεν ἐς, ἐγένετο οὐ, ταὐτὴν μεταβάς εἰς ἑκείνην. θαυμάσαντος δὲ τοῦ Ἱέρωνος, καὶ δεσθέντος εἰς ἐργον ἐξαγαγεῖν τὸ πρόβλημα καὶ δεῖξαι τι τῶν μεγάλων κινούμενον ὑπὸ σμικρᾶς δυνάμεως, ὀλκάδα τριάρμενον τὸν βασιλικὸν πόνῳ μεγάλῳ καὶ χειρὶ πολλῇ νεωλ-κηθείσαν, ἐμβαλὼν ἀνθρώπους τε πολλοὺς καὶ τὸν συνήθη φόρτον, αὐτὸς ἀπωθεῖν καθήμενος, οὐ μετὰ σπουδῆς, ἀλλὰ ἡρέμα τῇ χειρὶ σεἰὼν ἀρχὴν τίνα πολυσπάστου προσηγάγετο λείως καὶ ἀπταῖ-9 στῶς καὶ ὀσπερ διὰ θαλάττης ἐπιθέουσαν. ἐκ- πλαγείς οὖν ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ συνοχής τῆς τέχνης τῆς δύναμιν, ἐπεισε τὸν Ἀρχιμήδην ὅπως αὐτῷ τὰ μὲν ἀμυνομένως, τὰ δὲ ἐπιχειροῦντι μηχανη-ματα κατασκευάσῃ πρὸς πᾶσαν ἰδέαν πολιορκίας, ὀἷς αὑτὸς μὲν οὐκ ἐχρήσατο, τοῦ βίου τὸ πλεῖστον ἀπόλεμον καὶ πανηγυρικῶν βιῶσας, τότε δὴ ὑπήρχε τοῖς Συρακοσίοις εἰς δέον ἡ παρασκευὴ καὶ μετὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς ὁ δημιουργός.
which thus turned her back upon the incorporeal things of abstract thought and descended to the things of sense, making use, moreover, of objects which required much mean and manual labour. For this reason mechanics was made entirely distinct from geometry, and being for a long time ignored by philosophers, came to be regarded as one of the military arts.

And yet even Archimedes, who was a kinsman and friend of King Hiero, wrote to him that with any given force it was possible to move any given weight; and emboldened, as we are told, by the strength of his demonstration, he declared that, if there were another world, and he could go to it, he could move this. Hiero was astonished, and begged him to put his proposition into execution, and show him some great weight moved by a slight force. Archimedes therefore fixed upon a three-masted merchantman of the royal fleet, which had been dragged ashore by the great labours of many men, and after putting on board many passengers and the customary freight, he seated himself at a distance from her, and without any great effort, but quietly setting in motion with his hand a system of compound pulleys, drew her towards him smoothly and evenly, as though she were gliding through the water. Amazed at this, then, and comprehending the power of his art, the king persuaded Archimedes to prepare for him offensive and defensive engines to be used in every kind of siege warfare. These he had never used himself, because he spent the greater part of his life in freedom from war and amid the festal rites of peace; but at the present time his apparatus stood the Syracusans in good stead, and, with the apparatus, its fabricator.¹

¹ Cf. Polybius, viii. 5, 3-5; 9, 2; Livy, xxiv. 34.
ΧV. Ὡς οὖν προσέβαλον οἱ Ῥωμαίοι διχόθεν, ἐκπλήξεις ἦν τῶν Συρακούσίων καὶ σιγὴ διὰ δέος, μηδὲν ἂν ἀνθέξειν πρὸς βίαν καὶ δύναμιν οἰομένων τοσαύτην. σχάσαντος δὲ τὰς μηχανὰς τοῦ 'Αρχί·

μύδους ἀμα τοῖς μὲν πεζοῖς ἀπήντα τοξεύματά τε παντοδαπὰ καὶ λίθων ὑπέρογκα μεγέθη, ροίζω καὶ τάχει καταφερομένων ἀπίστω, καὶ μηδενὸς ὀλως τὸ βρίθος στέγωντος ἀθρόους ἀνατρεπόντων
toὺς ὑποπίπτοντας καὶ τὰς τάξεις συγχεόντων,

2 ταῖς δὲ ναυσὶν ἀπὸ τῶν τείχῶν ἀφιν ὑπεραυῳρούμεναι κεραίαι τὰς μὲν ὑπὸ βρίθους στηρίζοντος ἀνωθεν ὀθονῆσαι κατέδυν εἰς βυθόν, τὰς δὲ χεραὶ σιδηραῖς ἢ στόμασιν εἰκασμένους γεράνων ἀναπώσασι πρόφαθεν ὅρθας ἐπὶ πρύμναν ἐβάπτιζον, ἢ δὲ ἀντιτόνων ἐνδοὺ ἐπιστρεφόμεναι καὶ περιαγόμεναι τοῖς ὑπὸ τὸ τείχος πεφυκόσι κρημνοῖς καὶ

σκοπέλοις προσήρασον, ἀμα φθόρῳ πολλῷ τῶν

3 ἐπιβατῶν συντριβομένων. πολλάκις δὲ μετέωρος ἐξαρθείσα ναῦς ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης δεύρο κάκεισε περιδινομένη καὶ κρεμαμένῃ θέαμα φρικώδες ἦν, μέχρι οὗ τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀπορριφέντων καὶ διασφενδονθεόντων κενῇ προσπέσοι τοῖς τείχεσιν ἡ περιολίσθοι τῆς λαβῆς ἀνείσης. ἦν δὲ ὁ Μάρκελλος ἀπὸ τοῦ ξεύγματος ἐπήγγει μηχανῆ, σαμβύκη μὲν ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ ὁμοιότητά τινα σχήματος πρὸς τὸ

4 μουσικὸν ὀργανὸν, ἐτὶ δὲ ἀπωθεῖν αὐτῆς προσφερομένης πρὸς τὸ τείχος ἐξήλατο λίθος δεκατα-
XV. When, therefore, the Romans assaulted them by sea and land, the Syracusans were stricken dumb with terror; they thought that nothing could withstand so furious an onset by such forces. But Archimedes began to ply his engines, and shot against the land forces of the assailants all sorts of missiles and immense masses of stones, which came down with incredible din and speed; nothing whatever could ward off their weight, but they knocked down in heaps those who stood in their way, and threw their ranks into confusion. At the same time huge beams were suddenly projected over the ships from the walls, which sank some of them with great weights plunging down from on high; others were seized at the prow by iron claws, or beaks like the beaks of cranes, drawn straight up into the air, and then plunged stern foremost into the depths, or were turned round and round by means of enginery within the city, and dashed upon the steep cliffs that jutted out beneath the wall of the city, with great destruction of the fighting men on board, who perished in the wrecks. Frequently, too, a ship would be lifted out of the water into mid-air, whirled hither and thither as it hung there, a dreadful spectacle, until its crew had been thrown out and hurled in all directions, when it would fall empty upon the walls, or slip away from the clutch that had held it. As for the engine which Marcellus was bringing up on the bridge of ships, and which was called "sambuca" from some resemblance it had to the musical instrument of that name,¹ while it was still some distance off in its approach to the wall, a stone of ten talents' weight² was discharged at it, then a

¹ See chapter xiv. 3.
² A talent's weight was something over fifty pounds.
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λαντος ὀλκήν, εἰτα ἑτερος ἐπὶ τούτω καὶ τριτος, ὥν οἱ μὲν αὐτὴ ἐμπεσόντες μεγάλῳ κτύπῳ καὶ κλύδωνι τῆς μηχανῆς τήν τε βιάσιν συνηλόησαν καὶ τὸ γόμφωμα διέσευσαν καὶ διέσπασαν τοῦ ζεύγματος, ὡστε τὸν Μάρκελλου ἀπορούμενον αὐτὸν τε ταῖς νυσίν ἀποπλεῖν κατὰ τάχος καὶ τοῖς πεζοῖς ἀναχώρησιν παρεγγυήσατι.

5 Βουλευομένοις δὲ ἐδοξεῖν αὐτοῖς ἐτη νυκτός, ἃν δύνονται, προσμεζαί τοῖς τείχεσι, τοὺς γὰρ τόνους, οἵς χρήσης τὸν Ἀρχιμίδην, ῥύμην ἔχοντας ὑπερπετεῖς ποιήσεθαί τὰς τῶν βελῶν ὄψεσί, ἐγνώθην δὲ καὶ τελέως ἀπράκτους εἶναι διάστημα τῆς πληγῆς οὐκ ἐχούσης. ὁ δ' ἦν, ὡς ἐοικεν, ἐπὶ ταῦτα πάλαι παρασκευασμένοι ὑργάνων τε συμμετροὺς πρὸς πάν διάστημα κινήσεις καὶ βέλη βραχέα, καὶ διὰ τὸ τείχος οὐ μεγάλων, πολλῶν δὲ καὶ συνεχῶν τρημάτων ὄντων, οἱ σκορπιοὶ βραχύτονοι μὲν, ἐγνώθην δὲ πλήξαι παρεστήκεσαν ἀφορτοῖ τοῖς πολεμίοις.

Χ. Ἡκ. ὅσιν προσέμεξαν οἰόμενοι λαβθάνειν, αὐθις αὖ βέλεσι πολλοῖς ἐνυγχαύνοντες καὶ πληγάεις, πετρῶν μὲν ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐπ' αὐτοὺς φερομένων ὅσπερ πρὸς κάθετον, τοῦ δὲ τείχους τοξεύματα πανταχόθεν ἀναπέμποντος, ἄνεχὼρον ὡστε αὐτῶν εἰς μῆκος ἐκτεταγμένων, βελῶν ἐκθεότων καὶ καταλαμβανόντων ἀπιόντας ἐγώνετο πολὺς μὲν αὐτῶν φθόρος, πολὺς δὲ τῶν νεὼν συγκρουσμός, οὐδὲν ἀντιδράσατι τοὺς πολεμίους δυναμένων. τὰ γὰρ πλείστα τῶν ὄρ-

1 αὐτὴ Bekker, after Coraës: αὐτὴς (of the engine itself).
2 ὡστε before this word Sintenis and Bekker assume a lacuna in the text, comparing Polybius, viii. 7, ἃν.
3 τὸ τείχος, ὃνων added to the text by Sintenis, who compares Polybius viii. 7, 6.

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second and a third; some of these, falling upon it with great din and surge of wave, crushed the foundation of the engine, shattered its frame-work, and dislodged it from the platform, so that Marcellus, in perplexity, ordered his ships to sail back as fast as they could, and his land forces to retire.

Then, in a council of war, it was decided to come up under the walls while it was still night, if they could; for the ropes which Archimedes used in his engines, since they imparted great impetus to the missiles cast, would, they thought, send them flying over their heads, but would be ineffective at close quarters, where there was no space for the cast. Archimedes, however, as it seemed, had long before prepared for such an emergency engines with a range adapted to any interval and missiles of short flight, and through many small and contiguous openings in the wall short-range engines called scorpions could be brought to bear on objects close at hand without being seen by the enemy.

XVI. When, therefore, the Romans came up under the walls, thinking themselves unnoticd, once more they encountered a great storm of missiles; huge stones came tumbling down upon them almost perpendicularly, and the wall shot out arrows at them from every point; they therefore retired. And here again, when they were some distance off, missiles darted forth and fell upon them as they were going away, and there was a great slaughter among them; many of their ships, too, were dashed together, and they could not retaliate in any way upon their foes. For Archimedes had built most of his engines close
γάνων ύπο τὸ τείχος ἐσκευοποιητο τῷ Ἀρχιμήδει, καὶ θεομαχοῦσιν ἐφεκασαν οἱ Ῥωμαίοι, μυρίων αὐτοῖς κακῶν εἴ ἡμανῆς ἐπιχειμένων. 

XVII. Οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' ὁ Μάρκελλος ἀπέφυγε τε καὶ τοὺς σὺν έαυτῷ σκόπτον τεχνίται καὶ μηχανοποιοὺς ἔλεγεν "Οὐ παυσόμεθα πρὼς τὸν γεωμετρικὸν τούτον Βριαρέων πολεμοῦντες, ὦ διὰ μὲν ναυσὶν ἡμῶν κυαθίζει έκ τῆς θαλάσσης, τὴν δὲ σαμβύκην ῥαπίζων μετ' αἰσχύνης ἐκβήβληκε, τοὺς δὲ μυθικοὺς έκατογχειρας ὑπεραίρει "

2 τοσαύτα βάλλων ἀμα βέλη καθ' ἡμῶν;" τῷ γάρ οὖντι πάντες οἱ λοιποί Συρακούσιοι σῶμα τῆς Ἀρχιμήδου παρασκευὴν ἔσαν, ἡ δὲ κινούσα πάντα καὶ στρέφουσα ψυχὴ μία, τῶν μὲν ἄλλων ὄπλων ἄτρεμα κειμένων, μόνοις δὲ τοῖς ἐκείνου τὸτε τῆς πόλεως χρωμένης καὶ πρὸς ἀμυναν καὶ πρὸς ἀσφάλειαν. τέλος δὲ τοὺς Ῥωμαίουσι οὕτω περιφόβους γεγονότας ὅρων ὁ Μάρκελλος ὡστ', εἰ καλώδιον ἢ ξύλον ὑπὲρ τοῦ τείχους μικρὸν ὁφθεὶν προτεινόμενον, τούτῳ ἐκείνῳ, μηχανῆς τίνα κινεῖν ἐπ' αὐτοῖς Ἀρχιμήδη βοώντας ἀποτρέπεσθαι καὶ φεύγειν, ἀπέσχετο μάχης ἀπάσης καὶ προσβολῆς, τὸ λοιπὸν ἐπὶ τῷ χρόνῳ τὴν πολιορκίαν θέμενος. 

Τηλικοῦτον μέντοι φρόνημα καὶ βάθος ψυχῆς καὶ τοσοῦτον ἐκέκτητο θεωρημάτων πλούτων Ἀρχιμήδης ὡστε, ἐφ' οἷς ὅννα καὶ δόξαν οὐκ ἀνθρωπίνης, ἀλλὰ δαιμονίου τινὸς ἐσχε συνέσεως, 

4 μηθὲν εὗθελησαι σύγγραμμα περὶ τούτων ἀπολιπέιν, ἀλλὰ τὴν περὶ τὰ μηχανικὰ πραγματείαν καὶ πάσαν ὅλως τέχνην χρείας ἐφαπτομένην.

1 ταῖς μὲν ναυσὶν... ἡμῶν τε καθίζων πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν παζέων, adopted by Bekker. Cf Polybius, viii. 8, 6.
behind the wall, and the Romans seemed to be fighting against the gods, now that countless mischiefs were poured out upon them from an invisible source.

XVII. However, Marcellus made his escape, and jesting with his own artificers and engineers, “Let us stop,” said he, “fighting against this geometrical Briareus, who uses our ships like cups to ladle water from the sea, and has whipped and driven off in disgrace our sambuca, and with the many missiles which he shoots against us all at once, outdoes the hundred-handed monsters of mythology.” For in reality all the rest of the Syracusans were but a body for the designs of Archimedes, and his the one soul moving and managing everything; for all other weapons lay idle, and his alone were then employed by the city both in offence and defence. At last the Romans became so fearful that, whenever they saw a bit of rope or a stick of timber projecting a little over the wall, “There it is,” they cried, “Archimedes is training some engine upon us,” and turned their backs and fled. Seeing this, Marcellus desisted from all fighting and assault, and thenceforth depended on a long siege.

And yet Archimedes possessed such a lofty spirit, so profound a soul, and such a wealth of scientific theory, that although his inventions had won for him a name and fame for superhuman sagacity, he would not consent to leave behind him any treatise on this subject, but regarding the work of an engineer and every art that ministers to the needs of life as ignoble and vulgar, he devoted his earnest
άγεινη καὶ βάναυσον ἤγησάμενος, εἰς ἐκείνα καταθέσθαι μόνα τὴν αὐτοῦ φιλοτιμίαν οἷς τὸ καλὸν καὶ περιττὸν ἀμιγῆς τοῦ ἄναγκαιου πρόσ-εστιν, ἀσύγκριτα μὲν ὅντα τοῖς ἄλλοις, ἐρμίν ὅπερ ἐπάρεγνυτα πρὸς τὴν ὕλην τῇ ἀποδείξει, τῆς μὲν τὸ μέγεθος καὶ τὸ κάλλος, τῆς δὲ τὴν ἁκρίβειαν 5 καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ὑπερφυὴ παρεχομένης· οὐ γὰρ ἔστων ἐν γεωμετρίᾳ χαλεπωτέρας καὶ βαρυτέρας ὑποθέσεις ἐν ἀπλούστεροις λαβεῖν καὶ καθαρω-τέροις στοιχείοις γραφομένας. καὶ τοῦθ’ οἱ μὲν εὐφυία τοῦ ἀνδρός προσάπτουσιν, οἱ δὲ ὑπερβολὴ τινὶ πόνῳ νομίζουσιν ἀπόνως πεποιημένῳ καὶ ῥαδίως ἐκαστον ἔοικος γεγονέναι. ζητῶν μὲν γὰρ ὅνικ ἄν τις εὐροὶ δἐ αὐτοῦ τὴν ἀποδείξειν, ἀμα δὲ τῇ μαθήσει παρίσταται δόξα τοῦ κἂν αὐτοῦ εὑρεῖν· οὕτω λεῖαν ὅδὸν ἄγει 1 καὶ ταχείαν ἐπὶ τὸ 6 δεικνύμενον. οὐκον οὐκὲ ἀπιστήσαι τοῖς περὶ αὐτοῦ λεγομένους ἔστιν, ὡς ὑπ’ οἰκείας δὴ τινος καὶ συνοίκου θελγόμενος ἀλλ’ σειρήνος ἐλέληστο καὶ σῖτον 2 καὶ θεραπείας σῶματος ἐξέλειπε, βίᾳ δὲ πολλάκις ἐλκόμενος ἐπ’ ἄλειμμα καὶ λοιπὸν, εῦ ταῖς ἐσχάραις ἐγραφε σχήματα τῶν γεωμετρι-κῶν, καὶ τοῦ σῶματος ἀληθιμένου διήγε τὸ δακτύλῳ γραμμᾶς, ὑπὸ ἥδονῆς μεγάλης κάτοχος 7 ὅν καὶ μουσαληπτὸς ἀληθῶς. πολλῶν δὲ καὶ καλῶν εὐρετῆς γεγονός λέγεται τῶν φίλων δη-θῆναι καὶ τῶν συγγενῶν ὅπως αὐτοῦ μετὰ τὴν τελευτὴν ἐπιστήσωσι τῷ τάφῳ τὸν περιλαμβάν-οντα τὴν σφαίραν ἐντὸς κύλινδρον, ἐπιγραφάσαις τῶν λόγων τῆς ὑπεροχῆς τοῦ περιέχοντος στερεοῦ πρὸς τὸ περιεχόμενον.

1 ἄγει Bekker, after Bryan: ἄγειν.
2 καὶ σῖτον Bekker has πότον καὶ σῖτον (food and drink), a suggestion of Coraës.

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efforts only to those studies the subtlety and charm of which are not affected by the claims of necessity. These studies, he thought, are not to be compared with any others; in them the subject matter vies with the demonstration, the former supplying grandeur and beauty, the latter precision and surpassing power. For it is not possible to find in geometry more profound and difficult questions treated in simpler and purer terms. Some attribute this success to his natural endowments; others think it due to excessive labour that everything he did seemed to have been performed without labour and with ease. For no one could by his own efforts discover the proof, and yet as soon as he learns it from him, he thinks he might have discovered it himself; so smooth and rapid is the path by which he leads one to the desired conclusion. And therefore we may not disbelieve the stories told about him, how, under the lasting charm of some familiar and domestic Siren, he forgot even his food and neglected the care of his person; and how, when he was dragged by main force, as he often was, to the place for bathing and anointing his body, he would trace geometrical figures in the ashes, and draw lines with his finger in the oil with which his body was anointed, being possessed by a great delight, and in very truth a captive of the Muses. And although he made many excellent discoveries, he is said to have asked his kinsmen and friends to place over the grave where he should be buried a cylinder enclosing a sphere, with an inscription giving the proportion by which the containing solid exceeds the contained.¹

¹ When Cicero was quaestor in Sicily (75 B.C.), he found this tomb, which had been neglected and forgotten by the Syracusans (Tusc. Disp. v. 64 ff.).
ΧVIII. Ἀρχιμήδης μὲν οὖν τοιούτος γενόμενος ἀήττητον έαυτόν τε καὶ τὴν πόλιν, ὥσπερ ἐφ' ἑαυτῷ, διεφύλαξε. τῆς δὲ πολιορκίας διὰ μέσου Μάρκελλος εἶλε μὲν Μεγαρέας, πόλιν ἐν ταῖς παλαιόταταις τῶν Σικελιωτίδων, εἶλε δὲ τῷ Ἰπ- ποκράτους πρὸς Ἀκρίλλας στρατόπεδον, καὶ κατέκτεινεν ὑπὲρ ὀκτακισχιλίους ἑπιπεσῶν χάρακα βαλλομένους, ἐπέδραμε δὲ πολλὴν τῆς Σικελίας καὶ πόλεις ἀπέστησε Καρχηδονίων καὶ μάχας ἑνίκησε πάσας τοὺς ἀντιαχθῆναι τολμή- σαντας. χρόνῳ δὲ προϊόντι Δύμνηπτών τινα Ἑπαρτιάτην ἐκ Συρακοσῶν λαβὼν ἐκπλέουσαν αἰχμάλωτον, ἀξιούντων ἐπὶ λύτροις τῶν Συρα- κοσίων κομίσασθαι τὸν ἄνδρα, πολλάκις ὑπὲρ τούτου διαλεγόμενος καὶ συνυπερεῖος πύργον τινὰ κατεσκέψατο φυλαττόμενον μὲν ἀμέλως, ἄνδρας δὲ δυνάμενον δέξασθαι κρύφα, τοῦ τείχους ἐπιβατόν παρ' αὐτόν ὄντος. ώσ' οὖν τό τε ὦψος ἐκ τοῦ πολλάκις προσιέναι καὶ διαλέγεσθαι πρὸς τὸν πύργον εἰκάσθη καλῶς καὶ κλίμακες παρε- σκευάσθηταν, ἐστὶ δὲ Άρτέμιδι τοὺς Συρακοσί- ους ἀγοντας καὶ πρὸς οἰνοῦ φρονμένους καὶ πια- δι附属 παραφυλάξας, ἔλαβεν οὐ μόνον τὸν πύργον κατασχὼν, ἄλλα καὶ κύκλῳ τὸ τείχος παρεμ- πλήσας ὁπλῶν πρὶν ἥμεραν γενέσθαι, καὶ τὰ Ἐξάπυλα διακόψασ. ἄρχομένων δὲ κινεῖσθαι καὶ ταράττεσθαι τῶν Συρακοσίων πρὸς τὴν αἰσθήσιν, ἃμα πανταχόθεν ταῖς σύλπιγξι χρή- σθαι κελεύσας φυγὴν ἐποίησε πολλήν καὶ φόβον, ώς οὐδενὸς μέρους ἀναλώτου μένοντος. ἔμενε δὲ
XVIII. Such, then, was Archimedes, and, so far as he himself was concerned, he maintained himself and his city unconquered. But during the progress of the siege Marcellus captured Megara, one of the most ancient cities of Sicily; he also captured the camp of Hippocrates at Acrillae and killed more than eight thousand men, having attacked them as they were throwing up entrenchments; furthermore, he overran a great part of Sicily, brought cities over from the Carthaginians, and was everywhere victorious over those who ventured to oppose him. Some time afterwards he made a prisoner of a certain Damippus, a Spartan who tried to sail away from Syracuse. The Syracusans sought to ransom this man back, and during the frequent meetings and conferences which he held with them about the matter, Marcellus noticed a certain tower that was carelessly guarded, into which men could be secretly introduced, since the wall near it was easy to surmount. When, therefore, in his frequent approaches to it for holding these conferences, the height of the tower had been carefully estimated, and ladders had been prepared, he seized his opportunity when the Syracusans were celebrating a festival in honour of Artemis and were given over to wine and sport, and before they knew of his attempt not only got possession of the tower, but also filled the wall round about with armed men, before the break of day, and cut his way through the Hexapyla. When the Syracusans perceived this and began to run about confusedly, he ordered the trumpets to sound on all sides at once and thus put them to flight in great terror, believing as they did that no part of the city remained uncaptured.¹ There remained, however.

¹ Cf. Polybius, viii. 37; Livy, xxv. 23 f.
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to karterwotatou kai kallostaton kai megiston
('Akraduyn kaliteitai) dia to tetexhistaiproo
tin ezw polin, h' to mev Nean, to de Tyxhai

XI. Kai touton exomewn amfaixi dia to

Ezapulou o Markeles kathe, makarizomenos
upto ton vupiter avouton hgemovon. Avotos mevto
legenai katidou anwthen kai perisskepsamenos tis
polyes to megistes kai to kalllos eti polv
dakryusa to mellojton ginesthai sumpatheias,
eunousas oion ex oiton sexhima kai morphi anewypei
meta mikrovn upo ton stratopedi diafortheisa.

2 ton gar hgemovon oudeis mev hin o tolovoun evan-
tiosthai tois stratistiastais aitoumenvois di' ar-
paghis ofeletinhvai, pullloi de kai purpulein kai
kataskaptein ekelenov. Alla touton men oude
olois proshkato ton logov o Markeles, malal
de akou biasteis edowken ap' xhrismatow kai
andrapodion ofeleisthai, ton de eleuberov sw-
maton apeipen aphasthai, kai diekeluvasto hnte
apokteina tina hnte asiexwvai hnte andrapo-
diasasthai Syrakoivosin.

3 Ov mhn alla kaipter ouvto metriasia doxas
oiktra paschei hneito tin polin, kai to
sumpathein kai to synalxoun omos en tosointo mege-
thei xaras h psyxh diefainen orwntos en Brave
xronwn polhvs kai lambrasi afanismov evdai-
movias. Legetai gar ouk elatajona touton h
ton usperon ap Karxhodovos diasforhentata plouton
gevesthai kai gar tin allin polin ou meta

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the strongest, most beautiful, and largest part (called Achradina), because it had been fortified on the side towards the outer city, one part of which they call Neapolis, and another Tyche.

XIX. When these parts also were in his possession, at break of day Marcellus went down into the city through the Hexapyla, congratulated by the officers under him. He himself, however, as he looked down from the heights and surveyed the great and beautiful city, is said to have wept much in commiseration of its impending fate, bearing in mind how greatly its form and appearance would change in a little while, after his army had sacked it. For among his officers there was not a man who had the courage to oppose the soldiers’ demand for a harvest of plunder, nay, many of them actually urged that the city should be burned and razed to the ground. This proposal, however, Marcellus would not tolerate at all, but much against his will, and under compulsion, he permitted booty to be made of property and slaves, although he forbade his men to lay hands on the free citizens, and strictly ordered them neither to kill nor outrage nor enslave any Syracusan.

However, although he seems to have acted with such moderation, he thought that the city suffered a lamentable fate, and amidst the great rejoicing of his followers his spirit nevertheless evinced its sympathy and commiseration when he saw a great and glorious prosperity vanishing in a brief time. For it is said that no less wealth was carried away from Syracuse now than at a later time from Carthage; for not long afterwards the rest of the city

1 In 212 B.C., the siege having lasted nearly three years. Cf. Livy, xxv. 24–31.
πολὺν χρόνον ἀλούσαν ἐκ προδοσίας ἐβιάσαντο διαρπάσαι, πλὴν τῶν βασιλικῶν χρημάτων ταύτα δὲ εἰς τὸ δημόσιον ἐξηρέθη.

4 Μάλιστα δὲ τὸ Ἀρχιμήδους πάθος ἤνιασε Μάρκελλον. ἔτυχε μὲν γὰρ αὐτὸς τι καθ’ ἑαυτὸν ἀνασκοπῶν ἐπὶ διαγράμματος· καὶ τῇ θεωρίᾳ δεδομένῳ ἁμα τὴν τε διάνοιαν καὶ τὴν πρόσοψιν ὦν προῆκε, τὴν καταδρομὴν τῶν Ῥωμαίων οὔδε τὴν ἀλωσιν τῆς πόλεως, ἀφινὸ δὲ ἐπιστάσαντος αὐτῷ στρατιώτου καὶ κελεύοντος ἀκολουθεῖν πρὸς Μάρκελλον ὦκ ἐβούλετο πρὶν ἢ τελέσαι τὸ πρόβλημα καὶ καταστῆσαι πρὸς τὴν ἀπό·

5 δείξων. ὁ δὲ ὀργίσθεις καὶ σπασάμενος τῷ ξίφῳ ἀνείλεν αὐτὸν. ἔτεροι μὲν οὖν λέγουσιν ἐπιστήμαι μὲν εὐθὺς ὡς ἀποκτενοῦντα ξιφῆρῃ τὸν Ῥωμαίον, ἐκεῖνον δ’ ἰδίοτα δεῖσθαι καὶ ἀντιβολεῖν ἀναμείναι βραχὺν χρόνον, ὡς μὴ καταλίπῃ τὸ ξητούμενον ἄτελες καὶ ἀθέωρητον, τὸν δὲ

6 οὐ φροντίσαντα διαχρήσασθαι. καὶ τρίτος ἐστὶ λόγος, ὡς κομίζοντι πρὸς Μάρκελλον αὐτῷ τῶν μαθηματικῶν ὄργανων σκιόθηρα καὶ σφαιρας καὶ γωνίας, αἰς ἐναρμόττει τὸ τοῦ ἡλίου μέγεθος πρὸς τὴν ὤψιν, στρατιῶται περιτυχόντες καὶ χρυσίον ἐν τῷ τεύχῃ δόξαντες φέρειν ἀπέκτειναι. ὅτι μέντοι Μάρκελλος ἠλγησε καὶ τὸν αὐτόχειρα τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἀπεστράφη καθάπερ ἐναγῇ, τοὺς δὲ οἰκείους ἀνευρὼν ἐτίμησεν, όμολογεῖται.

XX. Τῶν δὲ Ῥωμαίων τοῖς ἐκτὸς ἀνθρώποις δεινῶν μὲν εἶναι πόλεμον μεταχειρίσασθαι καὶ φοβηρῶν εἰς χειρὰς ἐλθεῖν νομιζομένων, εὐγνω-
MARCELLUS, xix. 3–xx. 1

was betrayed and taken and subjected to pillage, excepting the royal treasure; this was converted into the public treasury.

But what most of all afflicted Marcellus was the death of Archimedes. For it chanced that he was by himself, working out some problem with the aid of a diagram, and having fixed his thoughts and his eyes as well upon the matter of his study, he was not aware of the incursion of the Romans or of the capture of the city. Suddenly a soldier came upon him and ordered him to go with him to Marcellus. This Archimedes refused to do until he had worked out his problem and established his demonstration, whereupon the soldier flew into a passion, drew his sword, and dispatched him. Others, however, say that the Roman came upon him with drawn sword threatening to kill him at once, and that Archimedes, when he saw him, earnestly besought him to wait a little while, that he might not leave the result that he was seeking incomplete and without demonstration; but the soldier paid no heed to him and made an end of him. There is also a third story, that as Archimedes was carrying to Marcellus some of his mathematical instruments, such as sun-dials and spheres and quadrants, by means of which he made the magnitude of the sun appreciable to the eye, some soldiers fell in with him, and thinking that he was carrying gold in the box, slew him. However, it is generally agreed that Marcellus was afflicted at his death, and turned away from his slayer as from a polluted person, and sought out the kindred of Archimedes and paid them honour.

XX. The Romans were considered by foreign peoples to be skilful in carrying on war and formidable fighters; but of gentleness and humanity
μοσύνης δὲ καὶ φιλανθρωπίας καὶ ὀλὸς πολιτικῆς ἀρετῆς ὑποδείγματα μὴ δεδοκότων, πρῶτος δοκεῖ τότε Μάρκελλος ὑποδείξει τοῖς Ἔλλησι δικαίο-2 τέρους Ῥωμαίους. οὐτώ γὰρ ἐχρήτο τοῖς συμ-βάλλουσι καὶ τοσαῦτα καὶ πόλεις καὶ ἰδιότας εὐεργέτησεν ὡστε, εἰ τι περὶ Ἑνναν ἢ Μεγαρεῖς ἢ Ἐνναν ἢ Μεγαρεῖς ἢ Συρακούσιοι ἤργον ἢν εἰργασμένον οὐκ ἐπιεικὲς αὐτοῖς, τούτο τῶν πεπουθῶν αἰτία μᾶλλον ἢ τῶν πεποιηκότων δοκεῖν γεγονέναι. μυησθήσομαι δὲ ἐνὸς ἀπὸ πολλῶν. πόλις ἐστὶ τῆς Σικελίας Ἑγγύιοις οὐ μεγάλη, ἀρχαία δὲ πάνω καὶ διὰ θεῶν
3 ἐπιφάνειαν ἐνόδεοι, ὡς καλοῦσι ματέρας. ἴδρυμα λέγεται Κρητῶν γενέσθαι τὸ ἱερόν καὶ λόγχας τινὰς ἐδείκνυσαν καὶ κράσιν χαλκᾶ, τὰ μὲν ἔχοντα Μηρίδον, τὰ δὲ Οὐλίξου, τουτέστιν Ὄδυσσεως, ἐπιγραφάς, ἀνατεθεικότων ταῖς θεαις. ταῦτην προδυμότατα καρχηδονίζουσαν Νικίας, ἀνὴρ πρῶτος τῶν πολιτῶν, ἐπειδὴ μεταθέσθαι πρὸς Ῥωμαίους, ἀναφανδὸν ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις παρ-ρησιαζόμενος καὶ κακῶς φρονοῦντας εξελέγχων 4 τοὺς ὑπεναντίους. οἱ δὲ φοβοῦμενοι τὴν δύναμιν αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν δόξαν ἐβουλευσαντο συναρπάσαι καὶ παραδοῦναι τοῖς Φοινιξιν. αἰσθόμενοι οὐν ὁ Νικίας ὡς καὶ παραφυλαττόμενοι ἀδήλως εαυτῶν, εξέφερεν ἐν φανερῷ λόγους περὶ τῶν ματέρων ἀνεπιτηδείους, καὶ πολλὰ πρὸς τὴν νομιζομένην επιφάνειαν καὶ δόξαν ὡς ἁπιστῶν καὶ καταφρο- νῶν ἐπιρράτει, ἦδομεν καὶ τῶν ἐχθρῶν ὅτι τὴν μεγίστην αἰτίαν αὐτὸς ἐφ' ἐαυτῶν ὅν πείσεται 5 παρείχε. γεγονότων δὲ τῶν πρὸς τὴν σύλληψιν
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and, in a word, of civil virtues, they had given no proofs, and at this time Marcellus seems to have been the first to show the Greeks that the Romans were the more observant of justice. For such was his treatment of those who had to do with him, and so many were the benefits which he conferred both upon cities and private persons, that, if the people of Enna or Megara or Syracuse met with any indignities, the blame for these was thought to belong to the sufferers rather than to the perpetrators. And I will mention one instance out of many. There is a city of Sicily called Engyium, not large, but very ancient, and famous for the appearance there of goddesses, who are called Mothers. The temple is said to have been built by Cretans, and certain spears were shown there, and bronze helmets; some of these bore the name of Meriones, and others that of Ulysses (that is, Odysseus), who had consecrated them to the goddesses. This city, which most ardently favoured the Carthaginian cause, Nicias, its leading citizen, tried to induce to go over to the Romans, speaking openly and boldly in the assemblies and arguing the unwisdom of his opponents. But they, fearing his influence and authority, planned to arrest him and deliver him up to the Carthaginians. Nicias, accordingly, becoming aware at once of their design and of their secret watch upon him, gave utterance in public to unbecoming speeches about the Mothers, and did much to show that he rejected and despised the prevalent belief in their manifestations, his enemies meanwhile rejoicing that he was making himself most to blame for his coming fate. But just as they were ready to arrest

1 Magna Mater, the Cretan Rhea, often confounded with the Phrygian Cybele. Cf. Diodorus, iv. 79, 5-7.
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έτσι μεν ήν εκκλησία τῶν πολιτῶν, ὁ δὲ Νικίας μεταξὺ τῆς λέγου καὶ συμβουλεύων πρὸς τὸν δήμον ἐξαίφνης ἀφηκεν εἰς τὴν γῆν τὸ σῶμα, καὶ μικρὸν διαλυόν, οἶνον εἰκός, ἡσυχίας σὺν ἐκπλήξει γενομένης, τὴν κεφαλὴν ἐπάρας καὶ περιειγέκων, ὑποτρόμῳ φωνῇ καὶ βαρείᾳ, κατὰ μικρὸν συντείνων καὶ παροξύνων τὸν ἤχον, ὡς ἐώρα φρίκη καὶ σιωπῆ κατεχόμενον τὸ θέατρον, ἀπορρίπας τὸ ἱμάτιον καὶ περιρρήχαμενος τὸν χιτωνίσκον, ἡμίγυμνος ἀναπνήσας ἔθεε πρὸς τὴν ἐξοδον τοῦ θεάτρου, βοῶν υπὸ τῶν ματέρων ἐλαύνων ὑπέθαλκην

7 ἐκ τῆς πόλεως. καὶ διεσώθησαν μὲν οὕτως εἰς Συρακούσας πρὸς Μάρκελλον ἐπεν δὲ πολλὰ τῶν Ἐγγύων ύβρίσαντας καὶ πλημμελήσαντας ἐκθὸν Μάρκελλος ἑδίσησε πάντας ὡς τιμωρησόμενος, ὁ δὲ Νικίας ἐδάκρυσε παρεστώς, τέλος δὲ χειρῶν καὶ γονάτων ἀπόκεμος παρητέει τῶν πολίτων, ἀπὸ τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἀρξάμενος, ἐπικλασθεὶς αἰφήκε πάντας καὶ τὴν πόλιν οὐδὲν ἕδικησε, τῷ δὲ Νικία χώραν τε πολλὴν καὶ δωρεὰς πολλὰς ἐδώκε. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν Ποσειδώνιος ὁ φιλόσοφος ἴστορησε. XXI. Τὸν δὲ Μάρκελλον ἀνακαλομένων τῶν Ἐρμαιῶν ἐπὶ τὸν ἐγχώριον καὶ σύνοικον πόλεμον, ἐπανερχόμενος τὰ πλείστα καὶ κάλλιστα τῶν ἐν
him, an assembly of the citizens was held, and here Nicias, right in the midst of some advice that he was giving to the people, suddenly threw himself upon the ground, and after a little while, amid the silence and consternation which naturally prevailed, lifted his head, turned it about, and spoke in a low and trembling voice, little by little raising and sharpening its tones. And when he saw the whole audience struck dumb with horror, he tore off his mantle, rent his tunic, and leaping up half naked, ran towards the exit from the theatre, crying out that he was pursued by the Mothers. No man venturing to lay hands upon him or even to come in his way, out of superstitious fear, but all avoiding him, he ran out to the gate of the city, freely using all the cries and gestures that would become a man possessed and crazed. His wife also, who was privy to his scheme, taking her children with her, first prostrated herself in supplication before the temples of the gods, and then, pretending to seek her wandering husband, no man hindering her, went safely forth out of the city. Thus they all escaped to Marcellus at Syracuse. But when Marcellus, after many transgressions and insults on the part of the men of Engyium, came and put them all in chains in order to punish them, then Nicias, standing by, burst into tears, and finally, clasping the hands and knees of Marcellus, begged the lives of his fellow citizens, beginning with his enemies. Marcellus relented, set them all free, and did their city no harm; he also bestowed upon Nicias ample lands and many gifts. At any rate, this story is told by Poseidonius the philosopher.

XXI. When Marcellus was recalled by the Romans to the war in their home territories, he carried back with him the greater part and the most beautiful of
Συρακουσαίοι εκήνησαν ἀναθημάτων, ὡς αὐτῷ τε πρὸς τὸν θριάμβου όψις εἶναι καὶ τῇ πόλει κόσμος. οὔδὲν γὰρ εἶχεν οὖδ' ἐγίνωσκε πρῶτον τῶν κομψῶν καὶ περιττῶν, οὔδε ἦν εἰς αὐτῇ τὸ χάρις
2 τούτο καὶ γλαφυρὸν ἀγαπώμενον, ὲπλών δὲ βαρ-βαρικῶν καὶ λαφύρων ἐναίμων ἀνάπλεως οὖσα καὶ περιπετευμομένη θριάμβων ὑπομνήμασι καὶ τροπαίοις οὕτω ἱλαρόν οὖν' ἄφοβον οὔδε δειλῶν ἦν θέαμα καὶ τρυφῶντων θεατῶν, ἀλλ' ὁσπερ Ἐπαμεινόνδας τῷ Βοιώτῳ πεδίῳ Ἄρεως ὀρχη-στραν, Ξενοφών δὲ τὴν Ἕφεσον πολέμου ἑργα-στήριον, οὕτως ἄν μοι δοκεῖ τις τότε τὴν Ῥώμην κατὰ Πίνδαρον "Βαθυπτολέμου τέμενος Ἄρεως."
3 προσεπείν. διὸ καὶ μᾶλλον εὐδοκίμησε παρὰ μὲν τῷ ὄντι Μάρκελλος ἤδονήν ἔχονσας καὶ χάριν Ἐλληνικήν καὶ πιθανότητα διαποικίας ὄψει τὴν πόλιν, παρá δὲ τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους Φάβιος Μάξιμος. οὔδὲν γὰρ ἐκήνησε τοιοῦτον οὔδε μετή-νεγκεν ἐκ τῆς Ταραντίνων πόλεως ἀλούσης, ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα χρήματα καὶ τὸν πλοῦτον ἑξεφόρησε, τὰ δὲ ἀγάλματα μένειν εἰάσει, ἔπεσον τῷ 4 μυθημονεύμενον. "Ἀπολείπωμεν," γὰρ ἔφη, "τοὺς θεοὺς τούτους τοὺς Ταραντίνους κεχολομένους." Μάρκελλος δ' ἤτιῶντο πρῶτον μὲν ὡς ἐπίφθονον ποιοῦσα τὴν πόλιν, οὐ μόνον ἀνθρώπων, ἀλλὰ καὶ θεῶν οίον αἴχμαλωτῶν ἀγομένων ἐν αὐτῇ καὶ πομπευμένων, ἔπειτα ὅτι τὸν δήμον εὐθισμένον 5 πολεμεύνῃ ἡ γεωργεῖν, τρυφῆς δὲ καὶ ραβδίας ἀπειρον ὄντα καὶ κατὰ τὸν Εὐρυπίδειον Ἡρακλέα, Φαῦλον, ἀκομψόν, τὰ μέγιστ' ἀγαθῶν,1

1 μέγιστ' ἀγαθῶν with Coraës, as in the Cimon, iv. 4: μέγιστά τε ἀγαθῶν.

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the dedicatory offerings in Syracuse, that they might grace his triumph and adorn his city. For before this time Rome neither had nor knew about such elegant and exquisite productions, nor was there any love there for such graceful and subtle art; but filled full of barbaric arms and bloody spoils, and crowned round about with memorials and trophies of triumphs, she was not a gladdening or a reassuring sight, nor one for unwarlike and luxurious spectators. Indeed, as Epaminondas called the Boeotian plain a “dancing floor of Ares,” and as Xenophon \(^1\) speaks of Ephesus as a “work-shop of war,” so, it seems to me, one might at that time have called Rome, in the language of Pindar, “a precinct of much-warring Ares.” \(^2\) Therefore with the common people Marcellus won more favour because he adorned the city with objects that had Hellenic grace and charm and fidelity; but with the elder citizens Fabius Maximus was more popular. For he neither disturbed nor brought away anything of this sort from Tarentum, when that city was taken, but while he carried off the money and the other valuables, he suffered the statues to remain in their places, adding the well-known saying: “Let us leave these gods in their anger for the Tarentines.” \(^3\) And they blamed Marcellus, first, because he made the city odious, in that not only men, but even gods were led about in her triumphal processions like captives; and again, because, when the people was accustomed only to war or agriculture, and was inexperienced in luxury and ease, but, like the Heracles of Euripides, was “Plain, unadorned, in a great crisis brave and true,” \(^4\)

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\(^1\) Hell. iii. 4. 17.  
\(^2\) Pyth. ii. 1 f.  
\(^3\) Cf. the Fabius Maximus, xxii. 5.  
\(^4\) A fragment of the lost Lycymnius of Euripides (Nauck, Trag. Græc. Frag. \(^2\) p. 507).
σχολής ἐνέπλησε καὶ λαλιᾶς περὶ τεχνῶν καὶ τεχνιτῶν, ἀστείξομενον καὶ διατρίβοντα πρὸς τούτῳ πολὺ μέρος τῆς ἡμέρας. οὐ μὴν ἄλλα τούτοις ἐσεμμύνετο καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἐλλήνας, ὡς τὰ καλὰ καὶ θαυμαστὰ τῆς Ἐλλάδος οὐκ ἐπισταμένους τιμᾶν καὶ θαυμάξειν Ῥωμαίους διδάξας.

XXII. Ἐνισταμένων δὲ τῶν ἐχθρῶν τῷ Μαρκέλλῳ πρὸς τὸν θρίαμβον, ἐπεὶ καὶ πράξεις τινὲς ὑπολιπεῖς ἦσαν ἐτὶ περὶ Σικελίαν καὶ φθόνον εἶχεν ὁ τρίτος θρίαμβος, συνεχώρησεν αὐτὸς τὸν μὲν ἐντελῆ καὶ μέγαν εἰς τὸ Ἀλβανὸν ὄρος ἐξελάσαι, τὸν δὲ ἐλάττων καταγαγὼν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ὅν εὖν Ἔλληνες, ὃβαν δὲ Ῥωμαίους 2 καλοῦσι. πέμπει δὲ αὐτὸν οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῦ τεθριπτοῦ βεβηκὼς οὐδὲ δάφνης ἔχων στέφανον οὐδὲ περισαλπιζόμενος, ἀλλὰ πεζός ἐν βλαύταις, ὑπ' αὐλητῶν μᾶλα πολλῶν, καὶ μυρρίνης στέφανον ἐπικείμενος, ὡς ἀπόλεμος καὶ ἕδος ὀφθηραί μᾶλλον ἡ καταπληκτικὸς. οὐ καὶ μέγιστον ἐμοὶ τεκμηριών ἐστι τοῦ τρόπῳ πράξεως, ἀλλὰ μὴ μεγέθει, 3 διωρίσθαι τοὺς θριάμβους τὸ παλαιόν. οἱ μὲν γὰρ μετὰ μάχης καὶ φόνου τῶν πολεμίων ἐπικρατήσαντες τὸν Ἀρχίον ἐκείνου, ὡς ἐοικε, καὶ φοβερὸν εἰσῆγον, ὥσπερ ἐν τοῖς καθαρμοῖς τῶν στρατοπέδων εἰώθεσαν, δάφνη πολλή καταστέψατε τὰ ὀπλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας, τοῖς δὲ πολέμου μὲν μὴ δειμθεῖσι στρατηγοῖς, ὡμιλία δὲ καὶ πειθοῖ καὶ διὰ λόγου πάντα θεμένοις καλῶς, οἷον ἐπι-

1 αὐτὸς Coraës and Bekker, following Stephanus, have αὐτοὶς (agreed with them).
he made them idle and full of glib talk about arts and artists, so that they spent a great part of the day in such clever disputation. Notwithstanding such censure, Marcellus spoke of this with pride even to the Greeks, declaring that he had taught the ignorant Romans to admire and honour the wonderful and beautiful productions of Greece.

XXII. But when the enemies of Marcellus opposed his triumph, because something still remained to be done in Sicily and a third triumph would awaken jealousy, he consented of his own accord to conduct the complete and major triumph to the Alban mount, but to enter the city in the minor triumph; this is called "eua" by the Greeks, and "ova" by the Romans.¹ In conducting it the general does not mount upon a four-horse chariot, nor wear a wreath of laurel, nor have trumpets sounding about him; but he goes afoot with shoes on, accompanied by the sound of exceeding many flutes, and wearing a wreath of myrtle, so that his appearance is unwarlike and friendly rather than terrifying. And this is the strongest proof to my mind that in ancient times the two triumphs were distinguished, not by the magnitude, but by the manner, of the achievements which they celebrated. For those who won the mastery by fighting and slaying their enemies celebrated, as it would seem, that martial and terrible triumph, after wreathing their arms and their men with abundant laurel, just as they were wont to do when they purified their armies with lustral rites; while to those generals who had had no need of war, but had brought everything to a good issue by means of conference, persuasion, and argument, the law awarded

¹ Cf. the Crassus, xi. 8. The later Latin name was "ovatio."
παιανίσαι τὴν ἀπόλεμον ταύτην καὶ πανηγυρικὴν ἀπεδίδου πομπήν ὁ νόμος. καὶ γὰρ ὁ αὐλὸς εἰρήνης μέρος καὶ τὸ μύρτον Ἀφροδίτης φυτὸν, ἢ μαλίστα θεών ἀπέχθεται βία καὶ πολέμοις. ὅβας δ’ οὔ παρὰ τὸν εὔασμόν, ὡς οἱ πολλοὶ νομίζουσιν, ὁ θρίαμβος οὗτος ὄνομάζεται (καὶ γὰρ ἐκεῖνον ἐφευάζοντες καὶ ἄδοντες παραπέμπουσιν), ἀλλ’ υφ’ Ἑλλήνων εἰς τὸ σύνθες αὐτοῖς παρῆκται τούνομα, πεπεισμένους ἁμα καὶ Διονύσῳ τι τῆς τιμῆς προσήκειν, οὐ τὸν Εὐίον καὶ Θρίαμβον ὄνομάζομεν. οὖν οὗτοι δὲ ἔχει τὸ ἀληθές, ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ μὲν τῷ μεγάλῳ θριάμβῳ βουθυτείν πάτριον ἢν τοὺς στρατηγοὺς, ἐπὶ δὲ τούτῳ πρόβατον ἐθνον. ὁ βαδε τὰ πρόβατα Ἡρωμαίοι καλύσσιν ἐκ τούτου καὶ τὸν θρίαμβον ὁβαν ὀνόμασαν. ἄξιον δὲ καὶ τὸν Δακωνικὸν ἀποθεωρῆσαι νομοθέτην ὑπεναντίως τῷ Ἡρωμαίκῳ τάξαντα τὰς θυσίας. θύει γὰρ ἐν Ἐπάρτῃ τῶν ἀποστρατήγων ὁ μὲν δι’ ἀπάτης ἢ πείθους ὁ βούλεται διαπραξάμενος βοῦν, ὁ δὲ διὰ μάχης ἀλεκτρυώνα. καίπερ γὰρ οἴνες πολεμικώ-τατοι μείζονα καὶ μᾶλλον ἀνθρώπῳ πρέπουσαν ἡγοῦντο τὴν διὰ λόγου καὶ συνέσεως πρᾶξιν ἢ τὴν μετὰ βίας καὶ ἀνδρείας. ταῦτα μὲν ὅπως ἔχει σκοπεῖν πάρεστι.

XXIII. Τοῦ δὲ Μαρκέλλου τὸ τέταρτον ὑπα-τεύνοντος οἱ ἑχθροὶ τοὺς Συρακουσίους ὄνεπεισαν εἰς Ἡρώμην ἀφικομένους κατηγορεῖν καὶ καταβοάν πρὸς τὴν σύγκλητον ὡς δεινὰ καὶ παράσπονδα

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the privilege of conducting, like a paean of thanksgiving, this unwarlike and festal procession. For the flute is an instrument of peace, and the myrtle is a plant of Aphrodite, who more than all the other gods abhors violence and wars. And this minor triumph is called "ova," not from the Greek "euamos," as most think (since they conduct the major triumph also with songs and cries of "eua!") but the name has been wrested by the Greeks into conformity with their speech, since they are persuaded that something of the honour has to do with Dionysus also, whom they call Euius and Thriambus. This, however, is not the true explanation; but it was the custom for commanders, in celebrating the major triumph, to sacrifice an ox, whereas in the minor triumph they sacrificed a sheep. Now, the Roman name for sheep is "ova," and from this circumstance the lesser triumph is called ova.\(^1\) And it is worth our while to notice that the Spartan lawgiver appointed his sacrifices in a manner opposite to that of the Romans. For in Sparta a returning general who had accomplished his plans by cunning deception or persuasion, sacrificed an ox; he who had won by fighting, a cock. For although they were most warlike, they thought an exploit accomplished by means of argument and sagacity greater and more becoming to a man than one achieved by violence and valour. How the case really stands, I leave an open question.

XXIII. While Marcellus was serving as consul for the fourth time,\(^2\) his enemies induced the Syracusans to come to Rome and accuse and denounce him before the senate for terrible wrongs which they

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1 It is hardly necessary to say that Plutarch’s etymology, as often, is worthless.  
2 In 210 B.C.
πεποιθότας. ἔτυχε μὲν οὖν ἐν Καπιτωλίῳ θυσίαν
tinà συντελών ὁ Μάρκελλος· ἔτι δὲ συγκαθεξο-
μένη τῇ γερουσίᾳ τῶν Συρακούσιων προσπεσώ-
tων καὶ δεομένων λόγου τυχεῖν καὶ δίκης, ὃ μὲν
2 συνάρχων ἔξειργεν αὐτοὺς, ἀγανακτῶν ὑπὲρ τοῦ
Μαρκέλλου μὴ παρόντος, ὃ δὲ Μάρκελλος εὔθυς
ήκεν ἀκούσα. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ τοῦ δίφρου
καθίσας ὡς ὑπατος ἐχρημάτιζεν, ἔπειτα, τῶν ἀλ-
λων τέλος ἔχοντων, καταβάς ἀπὸ τοῦ δίφρου καὶ
καταστάς ὠσπερ ἑδιώτης εἰς τὸν τόπον ἐν ὧ
λέγειν εἰώθαισιν οἱ κρινόμενοι, τοῖς Συρακούσιοις
3 ἐλέγχειν αὐτὸν παρεῖχεν. οἱ δὲ δεόντος μὲν συνε-
παράχθησαν πρὸς τὸ ἄξιώμα καὶ τὸ πεποιθὸς τοῦ
ἀνδρός, καὶ τὸ ἐν τοῖς ὀπλοῖς ἀνυπόστατον ἔτι
μᾶλλον ἐν τῇ περιπορφύρῳ φοβερῶν ἡγούμενοι καὶ
δυσαντίβλεπτον. οὐ μήν ἀλλὰ καὶ παραθαρρυ-
νότων αὐτοὺς τῶν διαφερομένων πρὸς τὸν Μάρ-
κελλον ἦρξαντο τῆς κατηγορίας καὶ διεξήλθον
4 ὀλοφυρμῷ τινι μεμυγμένην δικαιολογίαν, ἂς ἦν
τὸ κεφάλαιον ὅτι σύμμαχοι καὶ φίλοι Ἡρωμαῖοι
ὀντες πεπόθασιν ἃ πολλοῖς τῶν πολεμίων ἑτέροι
στρατηγοῖ μὴ παθεῖν ἑχαρίσαντο. πρὸς ταῦτα ὁ
Μάρκελλος ἐλέγεν ὡς ἀντὶ πολλῶν ὑπὶ δεδράκασι
Ἡρωμαῖοι κακῶς οὐδὲν πεπόθασι, πλὴν ἃ πολέ-
μῷ καὶ κατὰ κράτος ἀλόντας ἀνθρώπους κωλύσαι
παθεῖν οὐ δυνατόν ἔστιν, οὐτὸς δὲ ἀλώναι δι'
αὐτοῖς, πολλὰ προκαλούμενῳ πεισθῆναι μὴ ἔθε-
5 λῆσαντας. οὐ γὰρ ὑπὸ τῶν τυράννων πολεμήσαι
βιασθέντας, ἀλλὰ κάκεινοις ἐπὶ τῷ πολεμεῖν
ἐλέσθαι τυράννους.

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had suffered contrary to the terms of surrender. It chanced, then, that Marcellus was performing a sacrifice on the Capitol, but, the senate being still in session, the Syracusans hurried before it and begged that they might have a hearing and justice. The colleague of Marcellus tried to have them expelled, angrily explaining that Marcellus was not present; but Marcellus, when he heard of it, came at once. And first, sitting as consul in his curule chair, he transacted the routine business; then, when this was all ended, coming down from his curule chair and taking his stand as a private citizen in the place where men under accusation usually plead their cause, he gave the Syracusans opportunity to press their charge. But they were terribly confounded by his dignity and confidence, and thought him yet more formidable and hard to confront in his robe of purple than he had been irresistible in arms. However, being encouraged by the rivals of Marcellus, they began their denunciation and rehearsed their demands for justice, which were mingled with much lamentation. The gist of their plea was that, although they were allies and friends of the Romans, they had suffered at the hands of Marcellus what other generals allowed many of their enemies to escape. To this Marcellus made answer that in return for many injuries which they had done to the Romans, they had suffered nothing except what men whose city has been taken by storm in war cannot possibly be prevented from suffering; and that their city had been so taken was their own fault, because they had refused to listen to his many exhortations and persuasions. For it was not by their tyrants that they had been forced into war, nay, they had elected those very tyrants for the purpose of going to war.
PLUTARCH'S LIVES

Δεχθέντων δὲ τῶν λόγων καὶ μεθισταμένων, ὀστερ εἰώθεν, ἐκ τῆς βουλής τοῖς Συρακούσιοις οὐνεξῆλθε Μάρκελλος, ἐπὶ τῷ συναρχοῦτι ποιητάμενος τὴν σύγκλητον, καὶ πρὸ τῶν θυρῶν τοῦ θουλευτηρίου διέτριβε, οὕτε φῶβῳ διὰ τὴν δίκην ὑπὲ θυμῷ πρὸς τοὺς Συρακούσιους τοῦ συνήθους μεταβαλὼν καταστήματος, ἄλλα πράως πιάν 8 καὶ κοσμίως τὸ τῆς δίκης τέλος ἐκδεχόμενος. ἐπεὶ δὲ δηνέχθησαν αἱ γυναῖκα καὶ νεκών ἀπεδείχθη, προσπίπτοσιν αὐτῶ οἱ Συρακούσιοι, μετὰ δακρύων δεόμενοι τὴν ὀργὴν εἰς αὐτοὺς ἀφεῖναι τοὺς παρόντας, οἰκτείραι δὲ τὴν ἄλλην πόλιν μεμνείην ὁν ἔτυχεν ἤε καὶ χάριν ἔχουσαν. ἐπικλασθεὶς οὖν ὁ Μάρκελλος τούτοις τε διηλάγη, καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Συρακούσιοις αἰέ τι πράττων ἄγαθον 7 διετέλει. καὶ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἡν ἀπέδωκεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ τοὺς νόμους καὶ τῶν κτημάτων τὰ περίοντα βέβαια παρέσχεν ἡ σύγκλητος. ἀνθ’ ὅν ἄλλας τε τιμᾶς ὑπερφυεῖς ἐσχε παρ’ αὐτοῖς, καὶ νόμον ἐθέντο τοιούτον, ὅποταν ἐπὶ Ἡμὶ Σικελίας Μάρκελλος ἢ τῶν εκχόνων τις αὐτοῦ, στεφανηφορεῖν Συρακούσιος καὶ θύειν τοῖς θεοῖς.

XXIV. Τοιούτευθεν ἦδη τρέπτεται πρὸς Ἀρνῖβαν, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὑπάτων καὶ ἡγεμόνων σχεδὸν ἀπάντων μετὰ τὰ ἐν Κάνναις ἐν στρατηγηματὶ τῶ φυγομαχεῖν χρωμένων ἐπὶ τῶν ἀνδρά, παρατάττεσθαι δὲ καὶ συμπλέκεσθαι μηδὲνὸς τολμῶντος, αὐτῶς ἐπὶ τὴν ἐναντίαν ὀρμησθεν ὄδον, 2 οἰόμενος τῷ δοκοῦντι καταλύειν Ἀρνίβαν χρῶν πρότερον ἐκτριβεῖσαν ὑπ’ ἐκείνου 1 λήσεσθαι τὴν Ἰταλίαν, καὶ τὸν Φάβιον αἰεί τῆς ἀσφαλείας ἐχομενον οὐ καλῶς ἔχειν 1 ἴσσθαι τὸ νόσημα τῆς

1 ὑπ’ ἐκείνου, ἔχειν bracketed by Bekker.
When the speeches were ended, and the Syracusans, as the custom was, withdrew from the senate, Marcellus went forth with them, after giving to his colleague the presidency of the senate, and lingered before the doors of the senate-house, allowing no change in his accustomed demeanour either because he feared the sentence, or was angry with the Syracusans, but with complete gentleness and decorum awaiting the issue of the case. And when the votes had been cast, and he was proclaimed not guilty, the Syracusans fell at his feet, begging him with tears to remit his wrath against the embassy there present, and to take pity on the rest of the city, which always was mindful of favours conferred upon it and grateful for them. Marcellus, accordingly, relented, and was reconciled with the embassy, and to the rest of the Syracusans was ever afterwards constant in doing good. The freedom, also, which he had restored to them, as well as their laws and what was left of their possessions, the senate confirmed to them. Wherefore Marcellus received many surpassing honours from them, and particularly they made a law that whenever he or any one of his descendants should set foot in Sicily, the Syracusans should wear garlands and sacrifice to the gods.

XXIV. After this he moved at once against Hannibal. And although almost all the other consuls and commanders, after the disaster at Cannae, made the avoidance of all fighting their sole plan of campaign against this antagonist, and no one had the courage to engage in a pitched battle with him, Marcellus himself took the opposite course, thinking that before the time thought necessary for destroying Hannibal had elapsed, Italy would insensibly be worn out by him. He thought, too, that Fabius, by making safety his constant aim, was not taking the
πατρίδος, περιμένοντα τῇ Ἐρώμη μαρανθομένη συναποσβήναι τὸν πόλεμον, ὁσπερ ἱατρῶν τοὺς ἀτόλμους καὶ δειλοὺς πρὸς τὰ βοηθήματα, τῆς νύσου παρακμὴν τὴν τῆς δυνάμεως ἐξανάλωσιν 3 ήγουμένους. πρῶτον μὲν οὖν τὰς Σαννιτικὰς πόλεις μεγάλας ἀφεστώσας ἔλαβον, σίτον τε πολὺν ἀποκείμενον ἐν αὐταῖς καὶ χρήματα καὶ τοὺς φυλάσσοντας Ἀννίβου στρατιώτας τρισχίλιους ὄντας ἔλαβεν ἐπειτα τοῦ Ἀννίβου Φοῦλβιον Γναίον ἀνθύπατον ἐν Ἀπολλία κατακτηνάντος μὲν αὐτὸν σὺν ἐνδέκα χιλιάρχοις, κατακόψαντος δὲ τῆς στρατιᾶς τοῦ πλείστου, ἐπεμψεν εἰς Ἐρώμην γράμματα τοὺς πολίτας παρακαλῶν θαρρείν· αὐτὸς γὰρ ἥδη βαδίζειν ὡς ἀφέλοιτο τὴν χαρᾶν 4 Ἀννίβου. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ὁ Λύβιος φησιν ἀναγνωσθέντα τὰ γράμματα μὴ τῆς λύπης ἀφελείν, ἀλλὰ τῷ φοβῷ προσθεῖναι, τῶν Ἐρωμαίων μείζον ἡγουμένων τοῦ γεγονότος τὸ κινδυνεύόμενον ὅσῳ Φοῦλβιον κρείττων ἦν Μάρκελλος· ὁ δὲ, ὁσπερ ἐγραψεν, εὕθως Ἀννίβαν διώκων εἰς τὴν Λευκανίαν ἐνέβαλε, καὶ περὶ πόλιν Νομίστρωνα καθήμενον ὑπὲρ λόφων ὁχυρῶν καταλαβὼν αὐτὸς 5 ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ κατεστρατοπέδευσε. τῇ δ᾿ ύστεραίᾳ προτέρος εἰς μάχην παρατάξας τὸ στράτευμα καταβάντως Ἀννίβου, συνέβαλε μάχην κρίσιν οὐ λαβοῦσαν, ἱσχυρὰν δὲ καὶ μεγάλην γενομένην· ἀπὸ γὰρ ὁρᾶ τρίτης συμπεσόντες ἢδη σκότους μόλις διελύθησαν. ἀμα δ᾿ ἡμέρα προσαγαγὼν αὐτίς τὸ στράτευμα παρέταξε διὰ τῶν νεκρῶν

1 τὴν τῆς δυνάμεως Bekker, after Coraæs: τῆς δυνάμεως.

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right course to heal the malady of the country, since
the extinction of the war for which he waited would
be coincident with the exhaustion of Rome, just as
physicians who are timid and afraid to apply reme-
dies, consider the consumption of the patient’s
powers to be the abatement of the disease. First,
then, he took the large cities of the Samnites which
had revolted, and got possession of great quantities of
grain which had been stored in them, besides money,
and the three thousand soldiers of Hannibal who
were guarding them. Next, after Hannibal had slain the proconsul Gnaeus Fulvius himself in Apulia,
together with eleven military tribunes, and had cut
to pieces the greater part of his army, Marcellus sent
letters to Rome bidding the citizens be of good
courage, for that he himself was already on the
march to rob Hannibal of his joy. Livy says¹ that
when these letters were read, they did not take
away the grief of the Romans, but added to their
fear; for they thought their present danger as much
greater than the past as Marcellus was superior to
Fulvius. But Marcellus, as he had written, at once
pursued Hannibal into Lucania, and came up with
him, and as he found him occupying a secure position
on heights about the city of Numistro, he himself
encamped in the plain. On the following day he
was first to array his forces when Hannibal came
down into the plain, and fought a battle with him
which, though indecisive, was desperate and long;
for their engagement began at the third hour, and
was with difficulty ended when it was already dark.
But at daybreak Marcellus led his army forth again,
put them in array among the dead bodies of the

¹ xxvii. 2.
καὶ προύκαλεῖτο διαγωνίσασθαι περὶ τῆς νίκης
6 τῶν Ἀντίβαν. ἀναζεύξαντος δὲ ἐκείνου σκυλεύ-
ςας τοὺς πολεμίους νεκροὺς καὶ θάψας τοὺς
φίλους εὔδωκεν αὐθίς· καὶ πολλὰς καὶ υφέντος
ἐνέδρας οὔδεμι περιπεσών, ἐν δὲ πᾶσι τοῖς ἀκρο-
βολισμοῖς πλείον ἔχων ἑθανομάζετο. διὸ καὶ τῶν
ἀρχαισιῶν ἐπειγόντων ἐδοξεῖ τῇ βουλή μᾶλλον
ἐκ Σικελίας τὸν ἐπερον ἀπάγειν ὑπατὸν ἡ Μάρ-
κελλον Ἀνίβα συνηρτημένον κινεῖν, ἐλθόντα δὲ
ἐκέλευεν εἰπεῖν δικτάτορα Κόιντον Φούλβιον.

7 Ὁ γὰρ δικτάτωρ οὕκ ἔστιν ὑπὸ τοῦ πλήθους
οὐδὲ τῆς βουλῆς αἵρετός, ἀλὰ τῶν ὑπάτων τις ἡ
τῶν στρατηγῶν προελθὼν εἰς τὸν δήμον ὅν αὐτῷ
dοκεῖ λέγει δικτάτορα. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο δικτάτωρ ὁ
ῥηθεὶς καλεῖται· τὸ γὰρ λέγειν δίκερε Ἦρωμαι
καλοῦσι· εἵνει δὲ τὸν δικτάτορα τῷ μῷ προτι-
θέραι ψήφον ἡ χειροτονίαν, ἀλλ’ ἀφ’ αὐτοῦ τὰ
dόξαντα προστάτειν καὶ λέγειν οὕτως ὁμομά-
σθαι· καὶ γὰρ τὰ διαγράμματα τῶν ἀρχόντων
"Ελληνες μὲν διατάγματα, Ἦρωμαι δὲ ἐδίκτα
προσαγορεύουσιν.

XXV. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐλθὼν ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας ὁ τοῦ
Μαρκέλλου συνάρχου ἐπερον ἐβούλετο λαβεῖν 1
dικτάτορα, καὶ βιασθῆναι παρὰ γνώμην μὴ βουλό-
μενος ἐξέπλευσε νυκτὸς εἰς Σικελίαν, οὕτως ὁ μὲν
dήμος ὁνόμασε δικτάτορα Κόιντον Φούλβιον, ἡ
βουλὴ δ’ ἔγραψε Μαρκέλλῳ κελεύουσα τοῦτον
蚤πεῖν. ὁ δὲ πεισθεὶς ἀνεῖπε καὶ συνεπεκύρωσε
τοῦ δήμου τὴν γνώμην, αὐτὸς δὲ πάλιν ἀνθύπατος

1 λαβεῖν Bekker has λέγειν, after Coraës.
slain, and challenged Hannibal to fight it out with him for the victory. And when Hannibal withdrew his forces, Marcellus stripped the dead bodies of the enemy, buried those of his own men, and pursued him again. And though his adversary laid many ambushes for him, he escaped them all, and by getting the advantage of him in all the skirmishes, won admiration for himself. For this reason, too, when the consular elections drew near, the senate decided that it was better to recall the other consul from Sicily than to disturb Marcellus in his grappling with Hannibal, and when he was come, it bade him declare Quintus Fulvius dictator.

For a dictator cannot be chosen either by the people or by the senate, but one of the consuls or praetors comes before the assembled people and names as dictator the one whom he himself decides upon. And for this reason the one so named is called "dictator," from the Latin "dicere," to name or declare. Some, however, say that the dictator is so named because he puts no question to vote or show of hands, but ordains and declares of his own authority that which seems good to him; for the orders of magistrates, which the Greeks call "diatagmata," the Romans call "edicta."

XXV. But the colleague of Marcellus, who had come back from Sicily, wished to appoint another man as dictator, and being unwilling to have his opinion overborne by force, sailed off by night to Sicily. Under these circumstances the people named Quintus Fulvius as dictator, and the senate wrote to Marcellus bidding him confirm the nomination. He consented, proclaimed Quintus Fulvius dictator, and so confirmed the will of the people; he himself was
2 eis toûtov ἀπεδείχθη. συνθέμενος δὲ πρὸς Φάβιον Μάξιμον ὅπως ἐκεῖνος μὲν ἐπιχειρῆ Τα- 313 ραντίνοις, αὐτὸς δὲ συμπλεκόμενος καὶ περιέλκων Ἀνιβαν ἐμποδῶν ἦ τοῦ βοηθεῖν πρὸς ἐκεῖνον, ἐπέβαλε περὶ Καυσίου, καὶ πολλὰς ἄλλασσοντι στρατοπεδείας καὶ φυγομαχοῦσι πανταχόθεν ἐπεφαινετο, τέλος δ’ ἱδρυθέντα προσκείμενος

3 ἔξανιστη τοῖς ἀκροβολισμοῖς. ὀρμήσαντος δὲ μάχεσθαι δεξάμενος ὑπὸ νυκτὸς διελύθη καὶ μεθ’ ἥμεραν αὖθις εἰ τοῖς ὀπλοῖς ἐωράτο τὸν στρατὸν ἔχων παρατηγμένον, ὡστε τὸν Ἀνιβαν περι- αλγῆ γενόμενον τοὺς Καρχηδονίους ἄθροίσαι καὶ δεηθῆναι τὴν μάχην ἐκεῖνην ὑπὲρ πασῶν ἀγωνί- σασθαι τῶν ἐμπροσθεν. “Ὅρατε γάρ,” εἶπεν, “ὡς οὖν ἀναπνεύσατι μετὰ νῖκας τοσάτας οὐδὲ σχολὴν ἄγειν κρατοῦσιν ἡμῖν ἔστιν, εἰ μὴ τοῦτον ἡσαίμεθα τὸν ἄνθρωπον.”

4 Ἐκ τούτου συμβαλόντες ἐμάχοντο. καὶ δοκεῖ παρὰ τὸ ἔργον ἀκαίρῳ στρατηγηματί χρώμενος οἱ Μάρκελλος σφαλίσαι. τοῦ γὰρ δεξιοῦ πο- νοῦντος ἐκέλευσεν ἐν τῶν ταγμάτων εἰς τοῦμ- προσθέν προελθεῖν ἦ δὲ μετακίνησις αὐτῇ ταρά- ξασα τοὺς μαχομένους παρέδωκε τὸ νίκημα τοῖς πολεμίοις, ἐπτακοσίων ἐπὶ δισχίλιοι Ἡρωμαῖων

5 πεσόντων. ἀναχωρήσας δὲ ὁ Μάρκελλος εἰς τὸν χάρακα καὶ συναγαγὼν τὸν στρατὸν, ἀράν ἐφη Ἡρωμαίων ὀπλα πολλὰ καὶ σώματα, Ἡρωμαῖον δὲ μιδέα ὀραν. αἰτουμένων δὲ συγγρώμην οὐκ ἐφη διδόναι νευκημένοις, εὰν δὲ νικήσωσι, δῶσειν

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appointed proconsul again for the ensuing year. He then made an agreement with Fabius Maximus that, while Fabius should make an attempt upon Tarentum, he himself, by diverting Hannibal and engaging with him, should prevent him from coming to the relief of that place. He came up with Hannibal at Canusium, and as his adversary often shifted his camp and declined battle, he threatened him continually, and at last, by harassing him with his skirmishers, drew him out of his entrenchments. But though battle was offered and accepted, night parted the combatants, and next day Marcellus appeared again with his army drawn up in battle array; so that Hannibal, in distress, called his Carthaginians together and besought them to make their fighting that day surpass all their previous struggles. "For you see," he said, "that we cannot even take breath after all our victories, nor have respite though we are in the mastery, unless we drive this man away."

After this they joined battle and fought. And it would seem that Marcellus made an unseasonable movement during the action, and so met with disaster. For when his right wing was hard pressed, he ordered one of his legions to move up to the front. This change of position threw his army into confusion and gave the victory to the enemy, who slew twenty-seven hundred of the Romans. Marcellus then withdrew to his camp, called his army together, and told them that he saw before him many Roman arms and Roman bodies, but not a single Roman. And when they asked for his pardon, he refused to give it while they were vanquished, but promised to do so if they should win a victory,

1 209 B.C.
XXVI. “Αμα δὲ ήμέρα προύκειτο μεν ὁ φοινικοὺς χιτών, ὡς εἰσωθε, μάχης ἐσωμένης σύμβολον, αἱ δὲ ἕτημασμέναι σπείραι τὴν πρώτην αὐταὶ δεξθέονται τάξιν ἐλάμβανον, τὴν δὲ ἀλλήν ἔξαγοντες οἱ χιλιάρχοι στρατιὰν παρενέβαλλον. ἀκούσας δὲ ὁ Ἀννίβας, "Ἅρυκλείς," εἶπε, “τι χρησταὶ τις ἀνδρῶπῳ μῆτε τὴν χειρόνα τύχην μῆτε τὴν βελτίωνα φέρειν εἴδοτι; μόνος γὰρ οὗτος οὔτε νικῶν δίδωσιν ἀνάπαυσιν οὔτε λαμβάνει νικώμενος, ἀλλ’ ἂει μαχησόμεθα πρὸς τοῦτον, ὡς εἰσίκει, ὅ τοῦ τολμᾶν ἂεὶ καὶ τὸ θαρρεῖν εὑτυχουντι καὶ σφαλλομένῳ τὸ αἰδεῖσθαι πρόφασις ἐστιν.” ἐκ τοῦτον συνήθεσαν αἱ δυνάμεις καὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἱσα φερωμένων ἐκέλευσεν Ἀννίβας τὰ θηριὰ καταστήσαντας εἰς πρώτην τάξιν ἐπάγειν τοῖς ὁπλοῖς τῶν Ῥωμαίων. ὁθισμοῦ δὲ μεγάλου καὶ παραχῆς εὐθὺς ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις γεομένης, εἰς τῶν χιλιάρχων ὄνομα Φλάβιος ἀναρπάσας σημαίαις υπηρτίαξε καὶ τῷ στύρακι τῶν πρῶτων ἔλεφαντα τύπτων ἀπέστρεφεν. ὁ δὲ ἐμβαλὼν εἰς τὸν ὄπισθω συνετάραξε καὶ τοῦτον καὶ τοὺς ἐπιφερομένους, κατιδὼν δὲ τοῦτο Μάρκελλος ἐκέλευσε τοὺς ἱππεῖς ἔλαυνεν ἀνὰ κράτος 508
assuring them that on the morrow they should fight again, in order that their countrymen might hear of their victory sooner than of their flight. At the close of his speech, moreover, he gave orders that rations of barley instead of wheat should be given to the cohorts that had been worsted. Therefore, though many were in a wretched and dangerous plight after the battle, there was not a man of them, they say, to whom the words of Marcellus did not give more pain than his wounds.¹

XXVI. At daybreak the scarlet tunic, the usual signal of impending battle, was displayed, the cohorts under disgrace begged and obtained for themselves the foremost position in the line, and the tribunes led forth the rest of the army and put them in array. On hearing of this Hannibal said: "O Hercules! what can be done with a man who knows not how to bear either his worse or his better fortune? For he is the only man who neither gives a respite when he is victorious, nor takes it when he is vanquished, but we shall always be fighting with him, as it seems, since both his courage in success and his shame in defeat are made reasons for bold undertaking". Then the forces engaged; and since the men fought with equal success, Hannibal ordered his elephants to be stationed in the van, and to be driven against the ranks of the Romans. A great press and much confusion at once arose among their foremost lines, but one of the tribunes, Flavius by name, snatched up a standard, confronted the elephants, smote the leader with the iron spike of the standard, and made him wheel about. The beast dashed into the one behind him and threw the whole onset into confusion. Observing this, Marcellus ordered his cavalry to charge at full speed

¹ Cf. Livy, xxvii. 12 and 13
πρὸς τὸ θορυβούμενον καὶ ποιεῖν ἐτὶ μᾶλλον αὐτοῖς περιπετείς τοὺς πολεμίους, οὕτως τε δὴ λαμπρῶς ἐμβαλόντες ἀνέκοπτον ἀχρὶ τοῦ στρατοπέδου τοὺς Καρχηδονίους, καὶ τῶν θηρίων τὰ κτεινόμενα καὶ πίπτοντα τῶν πλείστον αὐτῶν φόνον ἀπειργάζετο. καὶ τούτῳ παρέσχεν Ἀννίβα καθ' Ἰππολίτου γὰρ ὅτι δὲ ὕποκριτοι καὶ ὑπεραποθανεῖν. Ῥωμαίοι δὲ νεκροὶ μὲν ἐγένοντο τρισχίλιοι, τραυματίαι δὲ ὅλῳς δεῖν ἀπαίτετε. καὶ τούτῳ παρέσχεν Ἀννίβα καθ' Ἰππολίτου γὰρ ὅτι δὲ ὕποκριτοι καὶ Ἐναργητοὶ τῶν πλήθους τῶν τετρωμένων, ἀλλὰ κατὰ σχολὴν εἰς Καππαδοκιαν ἀνέζευξε, καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐν Σινοέσσῃ διήγεν ἀναλαμβάνων τοὺς στρατιώτας.

ΧΧΧΠ. Ὁ δὲ Ἀννίβας ὡς ἀπέρρηξεν ἑαυτὸν τοῦ Μαρκέλλου, χρόμενος ὀσπερ ἐλευμένω τῷ στρατεύματι, πάσαν ἀδεὶς ἐν κύκλῳ περιοῦ ἐφλεγε τὴν Ἰταλίαν καὶ κακῶς ἦκουσεν ἐν Ῥώμη Μάρκελλος. οἱ δὲ ἔχθροι Ποιβλίκιων Βίβλουν, ἐνα τῶν δημάρχων, ἀνέστησαν ἑπὶ τὴν κατηγορίαν αὐτοῦ, δεινὸν εἰπεῖν ἀνδρὰ καὶ βίαιον.

ὁς πολλάκις συναγαγὼν τῶν δήμου ἐπειθεὶς ἄλλῳ παραδοθεῖται στρατηγῷ τὴν δύναμιν, "ἐπεὶ Μάρκελλος," ἐφη, "μικρὰ τὸ πολέμος προσγεγυμνασμένος ὀσπερ ἐκ παλαιοστρας ἐπὶ θερμά λυτρά θεραπεύσων ἑαυτὸν τέτραπται."

ταύτα πυθανόμενος ὁ Μάρκελλος ἐπὶ μὲν τοῦ στρατοπέδου τοὺς προσβευτὰς ἀπέλιπεν, αὐτὸς δὲ πρὸς τὰς διαβολὰς ἀπολογησόμενος εἰς Ῥώμην ἐπανῆλθεν.

ἐκ δὲ τῶν διαβολῶν ἐκείνων δίκην ἐξ ἔρε παρεσκευασμένην ἐφ' αὐτὸν. ἦμερας οὖν ὀρισθεῖσης καὶ τοῦ δήμου συνελθόντος εἰς τὸν Φλαμίνιον ἰππό
upon the disordered mass and throw the enemy still more into confusion. The horsemen made a brilliant charge and cut the Carthaginians down as far as to their camp, and the greatest slaughter among them was caused by their killed and wounded elephants. For more than eight thousand are said to have been slain; and on the Roman side three thousand were killed, and almost all were wounded. This gave Hannibal opportunity to break camp quietly in the night and move to a great distance from Marcellus. For Marcellus was unable to pursue him, owing to the multitude of his wounded, but withdrew by easy marches into Campania, and spent the summer at Sinuessa recuperating his soldiers.

XXVII. But Hannibal, now that he had torn himself away from Marcellus, made free use of his army, and going fearlessly round about, wasted all Italy with fire. Meantime, at Rome, Marcellus was in ill repute, and his enemies incited Publius Bibulus, one of the tribunes of the people, a powerful speaker and a man of violence, to bring a denunciation against him. This man held frequent assemblies of the people and tried to persuade them to put the forces of Marcellus in charge of another general, "since Marcellus," as he said, "after giving himself a little exercise in the war, has withdrawn from it as from a palaestra, and betaken himself to warm baths for refreshment." On learning of this, Marcellus left his legates in charge of his army, while he himself went up to Rome to make answer to the accusations against him. There he found an impeachment prepared against him which was drawn from these accusations. Accordingly, on a day set for the trial, when the people had come together in the Flaminian

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1 Five were killed, according to Livy, xxvii. 14.
δρομον, ὁ μὲν Βίβλος ἀναβάς κατηγόρησεν, ὁ δὲ Μάρκελλος ἀπελογεῖτο, βραχέα μὲν καὶ ἀπλὰ δι' ἐαυτοῦ, πολλὴν δὲ καὶ λαμπρὰν οἱ δοκιμώτατοι καὶ πρῶτοι τῶν πολιτῶν παρρησίαν ἔχουν, παρακαλοῦντες μὴ χείρονας τὸν πολεμίον κριτᾶς φανῆι δειλίαν Μάρκελλον καταψηφισάμενοι, ὧν μόνον φεύγει τῶν θηρεύων ἐκείνου καὶ διαστελεῖ τούτῳ μὴ μάχεσθαι στρατηγὸν, ὡς τοῖς ἄλλοις μάχεσθαι. Ῥήθεντων δὲ τῶν λόγων τούτων τοσοῦτον ἢ τῆς δίκης ἐλπὶς ἐξεύσατο τὸν κατηγορὸν ὡστε μὴ μόνον ἀφεθήναι τῶν αἰτίων τὸν Μάρκελλον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ πέμπτον ὑπατον ἀπο- δειχθῆναι.

ΧΧVIII. Παραλαβὼν δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν πρῶτον μὲν ἐν Τυρρηνίᾳ μέγα κίνημα πρὸς ἀπόστασιν ἔπαισε καὶ κατεπράψεν ἐπελθὼν τὰς πόλεις· ἐπείτα ναὸν ἐκ τῶν Σικελικῶν λαφύρων φικοδομημένον ὑπ' αὐτοῦ Δόξης καὶ Ἀρετῆς καθιερώσαι βουλόμενος, καὶ κωλυθεὶς ὑπὸ τῶν ἱερεῶν οὐκ ἁξίους των ἐνιαυτοῦ δύο θεοὺς περιέχεσθαι, πάλιν ἠρξατο προσοικοδομεῖν ἑτερον, οὐ διὰ διαφόρου τὴν γεγονότῳ ἀντίκρουσιν, ἀλλ' ὁσπέρ οἰων-υξόμενος. καὶ γὰρ ἄλλα πολλὰ σημεῖα διετάραττεν αὐτὸν, ἱερῶν τινῶν κεραυνώσεις καὶ μέγες τῶν ἐν Δίως χρυσῶν διαφαγόντες· ἐλέχθη δὲ καὶ βοῶν ἀνδρώπου φωνὴν ἀφεῖναι καὶ παιδῶν ἐχον κεφαλὴν ἐλέφαντος γενέσθαι· καὶ περὶ τὰς ἐκθύσεις καὶ ἀποτρπαζόντας δυσιεροῦντες οἱ μάντεις κατείχον αὐτὸν ἐν Ὑφόμη σπαργώντα καὶ φλεγόμενον. οὐδεῖς γὰρ ἐρωτα τοσοῦτον ἡράσθη πράγματος οὐδενὸς ὅσον οὗτος ὁ ἀνήρ τοῦ μάχη 3 κρίθηκαί πρὸς Ἀννίβαν. τούτω καὶ νὺκτωρ

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circus, Bibulus rose up and denounced him. Then Marcellus spoke briefly and simply in his own defence, and the leading and most reputable citizens, with great boldness of speech and in glowing terms, exhorted the people not to show themselves worse judges than the enemy by convicting Marcellus of cowardice, whom alone of their leaders Hannibal avoided, and continually contrived not to fight with him, that he might fight with the rest. When these speeches were ended, the accuser was so far disappointed in his hope of obtaining the verdict that Marcellus was not only acquitted of the charges against him, but actually appointed consul for the fifth time.

XXVIII. After assuming his office, he first quelled a great agitation for revolt in Etruria, and visited and pacified the cities there; next, he desired to dedicate to Honour and Virtue a temple that he had built out of his Sicilian spoils, but was prevented by the priests, who would not consent that two deities should occupy one temple; he therefore began to build another temple adjoining the first, although he resented the priests' opposition and regarded it as ominous. And indeed many other portents disturbed him: sundry temples were struck by lightning, and in that of Jupiter, mice had gnawed the gold; it was reported also that an ox had uttered human speech, and that a boy had been born with an elephant's head; moreover, in their expiatory rites and sacrifices, the seers received bad omens, and therefore detained him at Rome, though he was all on fire and impatient to be gone. For no man ever had such a passion for any thing as he had for fighting a decisive battle with Hannibal. This was

1 For 208 B.C. Cf. Livy, xxvii. 20.
2 Cf. Livy, xxvii. 11; 25.
δυνατον ἦν αὐτῷ καὶ μετὰ φίλων καὶ συναρχόντων ἐν βούλευμα καὶ μία πρὸς θεοῦς φωνῇ, παραταττόμενον Ἀννίβαν λάβειν. ἦδιστα δ’ ἂν μοι δοκεῖ τείχους ἐνόσ ἢ τινος χάρακος ἀμφοτέρους τοῖς στρατεύμασι περιτεθέντος διαγωνίσασθαι, καὶ εἰ μὴ πολλῆς μὲν ἡδὴ μεστὸς ὑπῆρχε δόξης, πολλὴν δὲ πείραν παρεσχῆκε τοῦ παρ’ ὑπνων ὑπὸ τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐμβριθῆς γεγονέναι καὶ φρόνιμος, εἶπον ἀν ὅτι μειρακιῶθες αὐτῷ προσπεπτώκει καὶ φιλοτιμότερον πάθος ἢ κατὰ πρεσβύτην τοσοῦτον. ὑπὲρ γὰρ ἐξήκοντα γεγονὼς ἔτη τὸ πέμπτον ὑπάτευεν.

XXIX. Οὐ μὴν ἄλλα θυσιῶν καὶ καθαρμῶν ὄν υπηγόρευον οἱ μάντεις γενομένων ἔξηλθε μετὰ τοῦ συνάρχοντος ἐπὶ τὸν πόλεμον, καὶ πολλὰ μεταξὺ Βαυτίας πόλεως καὶ Βενυσίας καθήμενον ἤρέθιζε τοῖς Ἀννίβαν. ὁ δὲ εἰς μάχην μὲν οὐ κατέβαινεν, αἰσθόμενος δὲ πεμπομένην ὑπ’ αὐτῶν στρατιὰν ἐπὶ Δοκροῦς τοῦς Ἑπιξεφυρίους, κατὰ τὸν περὶ Πετηλίαν λόφον ύψεις ἐνέδρας πεντακοσίους καὶ δισχυλίους ἀπέκτεινε. τούτο Μάρκελλον ἐξέφερε τὸ θυμὸ πρὸς τὴν μάχην, καὶ προσήγειν ἄρας ἐγγυτέρω τὴν δύναμιν.

* Ἡν δὲ μεταξὺ τῶν στρατοπέδων λόφος ἐπιευκῶς μὲν ἑνερκῆς, ύλης δὲ παντοδαπῆς ἀνάπλεως· εἰς χεὶς δὲ καὶ σκοπᾶς περικλινεῖς ἐπ’ ἀμφότερα, καὶ ναμάτων ὑπεφαίνοντο πηγαὶ καταρρέουντο. ἑθαυμάζων οὖν οἱ Ἀρωμαῖοι Ἀννίβαν ὅτι πρῶτος ἐλών εὐφυνὰ τὸπον ὑπὸς οὐ κατέσχεν, ἀλλ’ ἀπέ-
his dream at night, his one subject for deliberation with friends and colleagues, his one appeal to the gods, namely, that he might find Hannibal drawn up to meet him. And I think he would have been most pleased to have the struggle decided with both armies enclosed by a single wall or rampart; and if he had not been full already of abundant honour, and if he had not given abundant proof that he could be compared with any general whomsoever in solidity of judgement, I should have said that he had fallen a victim to a youthful ambition that ill became such a great age as his. For he had passed his sixtieth year when he entered upon his fifth consulship.1

XXIX. However, after the ceremonies of sacrifice and purification which the seers prescribed had been performed, he set out with his colleague for the war, and gave much annoyance to Hannibal in his encampment between Bantia and Venusia. Hannibal would not give battle, but having been made aware that the Romans had sent some troops against Locri Epizephyrii, he set an ambush for them at the hill of Petelia, and slew twenty-five hundred of them. This filled Marcellus with mad desire for the battle, and breaking camp, he brought his forces nearer to the enemy.

Between the camps was a hill which could be made tolerably secure, and was full of all sorts of woody growth; it had also lookout-places that sloped in either direction, and streams of water showed themselves running down its sides. The Romans therefore wondered that Hannibal, who had come first to a place of natural advantages, had not occupied it, but left it in this way for his enemies. 

1 In 208 B.C.
3 λιπε τοῖς πολεμίοις. τῷ δὲ ἄρα καλῶν μὲν ἐν-
stratopedeύσαι τὸ χωρίον ἐφαίνετο, πολὺ δὲ
κρείττον ἐνεδρεύσατο· καὶ πρὸς τούτο μᾶλλον
αὐτῶ χρῆσθαι βουλόμενος ἐνέπλησε τὴν ὕλην
καὶ τὰς κοιλάδας ἀκοντιστῶν τε πολλῶν καὶ
λογχοφώρων, πεπεισμένος ἐπάξεσθαι δι' εὐφυίαν
4 αὐτὰ τὰ χωρία τοὺς Ῥωμαίοις. οὐδὲ ἀπέθευσθη
τῆς ἐλπίδος· εὐθὺς γὰρ ἦν πολὺς ἐν τῷ στρατο-
pέδῳ τῶν Ῥωμαίων λόγος ὡς χρῆ τὸ χωρίον
καταλαμβάνειν, καὶ διεστρατίγγουν ὡσα πλεονε-
κτήσοντο τοὺς πολεμίους, μάλιστα μὲν ἐκεῖ
στρατοπεδεύσαντες, εἰ δὲ μῆ, τεχισάντοι τὸν
λόφον. ἐδοξεῖν οὖν τῷ Μαρκέλλῳ μετ' ὀλίγων
ἵπποτῶν ἐπελάσαντι κατασκέψαθαι. καὶ λαβῶν
τὸν μάντιν ἐθύνει· καὶ τοῦ πρώτου πεσόντος
ἰερείου δέκνυσιν αὐτὸ τὸ ἱππαρ οὐκ ἔχων κεφαλῆν
5 ὁ μάντις. ἐπιθυσαμένου δὲ τῷ δευτέρου ἦ τε
κεφαλὴ μέγεθος ύπερφυές ἀνέσχε καὶ τᾶλλα
φαντα λγ σ τώς διεφάνη, καὶ λύσιν ἔχειν ὁ
tῶν πρώτων φόβος ἐδοξεῖν. οἱ δὲ μάντεις ταῦτα
μᾶλλον ἔφασαν δεδιναὶ καὶ παράπτεσθαι· λαμ-
προτάτων γὰρ ἐπὶ αἰσχίστοις καὶ σκυθρωπωτά-
τοις ἱεροίς γειομένων ὑποπτῶν εἶναι τῆς μετα-
βολῆς τῆς ἀτοπίαν. ἀλλὰ γὰρ

Τὸ πεπρωμένον οὐ πῦρ, οὐ σιδαροὶ σχύσει
tεῖχος,

κατὰ Πίνδαρον, ἐξεῖ τὸν τε συνάρχοντα Κρισπι-
νον παραλαβόν καὶ τὸν υἱὸν χιλιαρχοῦντα καὶ
6 τοὺς σύμπαιντας ἵππες εἴκοσι καὶ διακόσιοις. ὃν
Ῥωμαίος οὐδεὶς ἦν, ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι Τυρρηνοὶ,
tεσσαράκοντα δὲ Φρεγέλλανοι, πείραν ἀρετής καὶ

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Now, to Hannibal the place did seem good for an encampment, but far better for an ambuscade, and to this use he preferred to put it. He therefore filled its woods and hollows with a large force of javeliners and spearmen, convinced that the place of itself would attract the Romans by reason of its natural advantages. Nor was he deceived in his expectations; for straightway there was much talk in the Roman camp about the necessity of occupying the place, and they enumerated all the strategic advantages which they would gain over their enemies, particularly by encamping there, but if not that, by fortifying the hill. Marcellus accordingly decided to ride up to it with a few horsemen and inspect it. So he summoned his diviner and offered sacrifice, and when the first victim had been slain, the diviner showed him that the liver had no head. But on his sacrificing for the second time, the head of the liver was of extraordinary size and the other tokens appeared to be wonderfully propitious, and the fear which the first had inspired seemed to be dissipated. But the diviners declared that they were all the more afraid of these and troubled by them; for when very propitious omens succeeded those which were most inauspicious and threatening, the strangeness of the change was ground for suspicion. But since, as Pindar says,

"Allotted fate not fire, not wall of iron, will check,"

Marcellus set out, taking with him his colleague Crispinus, his son, who was a military tribune, and two hundred and twenty horsemen all told. Of these, not one was a Roman, but they were all Etruscans, except forty men of Fregellae, who had

1 Fragment 232 (Bergk).
πίστεως ἂν τῷ Μάρκελλῳ δεδωκότες. ὕλόδους δὲ τοῦ λόφου καὶ συνηρεφοῦς οὗτος ἁγνὰ καθήμενος ἄςν σκοπήν εἰχὲ τοὺς πολεμίους, αὐτὸς οὖ συνορόμενος, καθορὼν δὲ τῶν Ῥωμαίων τὸ 7 στρατόπεδον. καὶ τὰ γινόμενα τούτου φράσαντος τῶν λοχῶν, προσελαύνοντα τὸν Μάρκελλον εἰσαντείς ἐγγὺς προσελθεῖν ἐξαίφνης ἀνέστησαν, καὶ περιχυθεῖς ἁμα πανταχόθεν ἥκοντιξον, ἐπαίουν, ἑδωκοῦν τοὺς φεύγοντας, συνεπλέκοντο τοῖς ὑφισταμένοις. οὗτοι δὲ ἦσαν οἱ τεσσαρά-8 κοντὰ Φρεγελλανοί. καὶ τῶν Τυρρηνῶν εὐθὺς ἐν ἀρχῇ διατραπείσαντων αὐτοὶ συστραφέντες ἥμυνοντο πρὸ τῶν ὑπάτων, ἀχρι οὗ Κριστᾶνος μὲν ἀκοντισμαζει δυσὶ βεβλημένος ἐπέστρεψεν εἰς φυγήν τὸν ἵππον, Μάρκελλον δὲ τῆς λοχῆς πλατεία διὰ τῶν πλευρῶν διήλασεν, ἢν λαγκίαν καλός·ης. οὕτω δὲ καὶ τῶν Φρεγελλανῶν οἱ περιόντες ὅλοι παντάπασιν αὐτὸν μὲν πεσόντα λείπονσαν, τὸν δ' ὑίον ἅρπασαντες τετρωμένου φεύγουσιν ἐπὶ τὸ 9 στρατόπεδον. ἐγένοντο δὲ νεκροὶ μὲν οὐ πολλοὶ τῶν τεσσαράκοντα πλείους, αἰχμάλωτοι δὲ τῶν μὲν ῥαβδοῦχων πέντε, τῶν δὲ ἱππέων εἰκοσι δευνίς ἰδεντες. ἐτελεύτησε δὲ καὶ Κριστᾶνος ἐκ τῶν τραυμάτων οὐ πολλάς ἡμέρας ἐπιβιώσας. καὶ πάθος τούτο Ῥωμαῖοι συνέπεσε πρότερον οὐ γεγονος, ἀμφοτέρους εὖς ἀγώνος τοὺς ὑπάτους ἀποθανεῖν.

XXX. Ἀνυίβα δὲ τῶν μὲν ἄλλων ἐλάχιστος ἦν λόγος, Μάρκελλον δὲ πεπτωκόειν πνεθόμενος αὐτὸς ἐξεδραμεν ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων, καὶ τῷ νεκρῶ παραστάς καὶ πολὺν χρόνον τὴν τε ρώμην τοῦ σώματος καταμαθών καὶ τὸ εἶδος, οὗτε φωνήν 518
given Marcellus constant proof of their valour and fidelity. Now, the crest of the hill was covered with woods, and on its summit a man had been stationed by the enemy to keep a lookout; he could not be seen himself, but kept the Roman camp in full view. This man, then, told those who lay in ambush what was going on, and they, after permitting Marcellus to ride close up to them, rose up on a sudden, and encompassing him on all sides, hurled their javelins, smote with their spears, pursued the fugitives, and grappled with those who made resistance. These were the forty men of Fregellae, who, though the Etruscans at the very outset took to flight, banded themselves together and fought in defence of the consuls, until Crispinus, smitten with two javelins, turned his horse and fled, and Marcellus was run through the side with a broad spear (the Latin name for which is "lancea"). Then the surviving men of Fregellae, few all told, left him where he lay dead, snatched up his son who was wounded, and fled to their camp. Hardly more than forty were slain, but five lictors were taken prisoners, and eighteen horsemen. Crispinus also died of his wounds not many days after. Such a disaster as this had never happened to the Romans before; both their consuls were killed in a single action.

XXX. Hannibal made very little account of the rest, but when he learned that Marcellus had fallen, he ran out to the place himself, and after standing by the dead body and surveying for a long time its strength and mien, he uttered no boastful speech,

1 Cf. Livy, xxvii. 26 and 27.
αφῆκεν ὑπερήφανον, οὔτε ἀπ’ ὤψεως τὸ χαῖρον, ὡς ἂν τις ἐργώδη πολέμιον καὶ βαρὺν ἀπεκτονῶς,
ἐξέφηνεν, ἀλλ’ ἐπιθαυμάσας τὸ παράλογον τὴς τελευτῆς τὸν μὲν δακτύλιον ἀφείλετο, τὸ δὲ σῶμα κοσμήσας πρέποντι κόσμῳ καὶ περιστείλας ἑντίμως ἐκαυσε· καὶ τὰ λείψανα συνθείς εἰς κάλπων ἀργυρῶν, καὶ χρυσοῦν ἐμβαλὼν στέφανον, ὑπέστειλε πρὸς τὸν νιῶν. τῶν δὲ Νομάδων τινὲς περιτυχόντες τοῖς κομίζουσιν ὀρμησαν ἀφαιρεῖσθαι τὸ τεύχος, ἀντιλαμβανόμενων δ’ ἐκείνων ἐκβιαζό-μενοι καὶ μαχόμενοι διέρρυψαν τὰ ὅστα. πυθό-μενος δὲ Ἀννίβας, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς παρόντας εἰπὼν, "Οὐδὲν ἀρὰ δυνατὸν γενέσθαι ἀκοντος θεοῦ,”
τοῖς μὲν Νομάσιν ἐπέθηκε δίκην, ὑκέτι δὲ κομίδης ἡ συλλογής τῶν λειψάνων εὑρόντισεν, ὡς δὴ κατὰ θεοῦ τινα καὶ τῆς τελευτῆς καὶ τῆς ἀταφίας παρα-λόγος οὔτω τῷ Μαρκέλλῳ γενομένης. ταῦτα μὲν ὀυὶν οἱ περὶ Κορυνήλιον Νέπωτα καὶ Οὐαλέριον Μάξιμον ἱστορίκασιν Λίβιος δὲ καὶ Καίσαρ οἱ Σεβαστὸς κομισθήναι τὴν ύδριαν πρὸς τὸν νιῶν εἰρήκασαι καὶ ταφῆναι λαμπρῶς.

Ἡν δὲ ἀνάθειμα Μαρκέλλου δίχα τῶν ἐν Ῥώμη γυμνάσιον μὲν ἐν Κατάνῃ τῆς Σικέλιας, ἀνδριάντες δὲ καὶ πῶνακες τῶν ἐκ Συρακοσῶν ἐν τε Σαμοθράκη παρὰ τοῖς θεοῖς, ὡς Καβείρους ἀνόμαζον,
καὶ περὶ Δίνδον ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τῆς 'Αθηνᾶς. ἐκεῖ δὲ αὐτοῦ τὸ ἀνδριάντι τοῦτ’ ἢν ἐπιγεγραμμένον, ὡς Ποσειδώνιος φησι, τὸ ἐπίγραμμα.

Οὔτος τοι Ῥώμης ὁ μέγας, ἔενε, πατρίδος ἀστήρ, Μάρκελλος κλεινῶν Κλαύδιος ἐκ πατέρων,

1 Of which he afterwards made fraudulent use (Livy, xxvii. 28).

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nor did he manifest his joy at the sight, as one might have done who had slain a bitter and troublesome foe; but after wondering at the unexpectedness of his end, he took off his signet-ring, indeed, but ordered the body to be honourably robed, suitably adorned, and burned. Then he collected the remains in a silver urn, placed a golden wreath upon it, and sent it back to his son. But some of the Numidians fell in with those who were carrying the urn and attempted to take it away from them, and when they resisted, fought with them, and in the fierce struggle scattered the bones far and wide. When Hannibal learned of this, he said to the bystanders: "You see that nothing can be done against the will of God." Then he punished the Numidians, but took no further care to collect and send back the remains, feeling that it was at some divine behest that Marcellus had died and been deprived of burial in this strange manner. Such, then, is the account given by Cornelius Nepos and Valerius Maximus; but Livy and Augustus Caesar state that the urn was brought to his son and buried with splendid rites.

Besides the dedications which Marcellus made in Rome, there was a gymnasium at Catana in Sicily, and statues and paintings from the treasures of Syracuse both at Samothrace, in the temple of the gods called Cabeiri, and at Lindus in the temple of Athena. There, too, there was a statue of him, according to Poseidonius, bearing this inscription:

"This, O stranger, was the great star of his country, Rome,—Claudius Marcellus of illustrious line,

2 According to Livy, xxvii. 28, Hannibal buried Marcellus on the hill where he was killed. Livy found many discordant accounts of the death of Marcellus (xxvii. 27 fin.).
ΠΕΛΟΠΙΔΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΜΑΡΚΕΛΛΟΥ ΣΥΓΚΡΙΣΙΣ

I. "Όσα μὲν οὖν ἐδοξεῖν ἡμῖν ἀναγραφῆς ἄξια τῶν ἱστοριημένων περὶ Μαρκέλλου καὶ Πελοπίδου, ταῦτά ἐστί. τῶν δὲ κατὰ τὰς φύσεις καὶ τὰ ἡθη κοινοτήτων ὀστερ ἔφαμίλλων οὐσῶν (καὶ γὰρ ἄνδρεῖοι καὶ φιλόπονοι καὶ θυμοειδεῖς καὶ μεγαλύφρονες ἀμφότεροι γεγονασίν), ἐκεῖνο δόξειν ἀν διαφορὰν ἔχειν μόνον, ὅτι Μάρκελλος μὲν ἐν πολλαῖς πόλεσιν ὑποχειρών γενομένως σφαγὰς ἐποίησεν, Ἡπαμεινώνδας δὲ καὶ Πελοπίδας οὐδένα πῶς θες κρατήσαντες ἀπέκτειναν οὐδὲ πόλεις ἦνδραποδίσαντο. λέγονται δὲ Θηβαίοι μηδὲ Ὄρχομειόν ἀν οὕτω μεταχειρίσασθαι παρόντων ἐκείνων.

2 Ἔν δὲ ταῖς πράξεσι θαυμαστά μὲν καὶ μεγίλα τοῦ Μαρκέλλου τὰ πρὸς Κελτούς, ὡσαμένου

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who seven times held the consular power in time of war, and poured much slaughter on his foes."

For the author of the inscription has added his two proconsulates to his five consulates. And his line maintained its splendour down to Marcellus the nephew of Augustus Caesar, who was a son of Caesar's sister Octavia by Caius Marcellus, and who died during his aedileship at Rome, having recently married a daughter of Caesar. In his honour and to his memory Octavia his mother dedicated the library, and Caesar the theatre, which bear his name.

COMPARISON OF PELOPIDAS AND MARCELLUS

I. This is what I have thought worthy of record in what historians say about Marcellus and Pelopidas. In their natures and dispositions they were almost exactly alike, since both were valiant, laborious, passionate, and magnanimous; and there would seem to have been this difference only between them, that Marcellus committed slaughter in many cities which he reduced, while Epaminondas and Pelopidas never put any one to death after their victories, nor did they sell cities into slavery. And we are told that, had they been present, the Thebans would not have treated the Orchomenians as they did.

As for their achievements, those of Marcellus against the Gauls were great and astonishing, since
PLUTARCH'S LIVES

to soûton plîthos îpîpêon ômou kai pezôn ôlîgois

tois peri autôn îpîpêson, ó râdîos vû' êtêrou

stratêghon yegonos oux isôrêtaî, kai ton ar-

chonta ton polêmôn anelôntos. en õ troîpô

Peleotîdâs éppaîsenv ôrmîsas êpî tautâ, prôanai-

rebeîs de vîpo toû tu[v]n nous kai pathôn prôteron

3 ë drâsas. ou mûn allâ tuûtois mêv êstî para-

baleîn tâ Leûktra kai Tegûras, êpiîfanesstátous

kai meûstous ângon, krufaîan de sîn lôkho

katarhoûmenôn prâxen ouk êxonem toû Markéllou

para baleîn ois Peleotîdâs peri tîn ëk fynîh

kâthodan kai nânarei[s]mîn ton en Òhbaîs tuvânwu

êpîrâxen, allê èkeînu polu pânton êoike prô-

teûein tîw vîpo skôto[î] kai di' apâtis gegevneîmewn

4 to êrgon. 'Anûîbas foberos mêv kai deinôs ênê-

keîto 'Pwmaîous,1 õstper amêleî Lâkedaimônoi

tote Òhbaîos, êndonuine de tuûtois mêv Peleotîda

kai peri Tegûras kai peri Leûktra bêbaîon êstîn,

'Anûîbas de Mârkellos, âs mêv oî peri Polûbion

lêgousin, oude a[pa]x ênikhseîn, allê aîptt[û]s õ

5 aûîr dôkei diaîgenvêsaî meûri Skîpîwos. hymëis

dê Lîbîw, Kâîsaro kai Nêpôtî kai tîw 'Ellhne-

kow tî' basilei 'Iôba pisteûomê, hêtta[s] tuîas

kai trôpas vîpo Markéllou tîw sùn 'Anûîba gege-

vêsaî megalîn de autai rôpîn oudeîman êpôîsaîn

allê êoike geudôptowmà tî geînêsaî peri tîw

6 Lîbîv en tais suîmplukai[s] êkeînais. ñ di' kата

lôgon kai prôsoûkôntos êthauvmâsth, metâ tosoa-

ta[s] trôpas stratopêtâw kai fôvous stratêghôn

kai sùgkhussin oîlîs ômou tîs 'Pwmaîwv ëgymvîas

1 ênêkeîto 'Pwmaîous Coraes and Bekker, after an early

anonymous critic: ênêkeîto.

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he routed such a multitude of horse and foot with the few horsemen in his following (an action not easily found recorded of any other general), and slew the enemies' chieftain; whereas in this regard Pelopidas failed, for he set out to do the same thing, but suffered what he meant to inflict, and was slain first by the tyrant. However, with these exploits of Marcellus one may compare the battles of Leuctra and Tegyra, greatest and most illustrious of actions; and we have no exploit of Marcellus accomplished by stealth and ambuscade which we can compare with what Pelopidas did in coming back from exile and slaying the tyrants in Thebes, nay, that seems to rank far higher than any other achievement of secrecy and cunning. Hannibal was, it is true, a most formidable enemy for the Romans, but so, assuredly, were the Lacedaemonians in the time of Pelopidas for the Thebans, and that they were defeated by Pelopidas at Tegyra and Leuctra is an established fact; whereas Hannibal, according to Polybius, was not even once defeated by Marcellus, but continued to be invincible until Scipio came. However, I believe, with Livy, Caesar, and Nepos, and, among Greek writers, with King Juba, that sundry defeats and routs were inflicted by Marcellus upon the troops of Hannibal, although these had no great influence upon the war; indeed, the Carthaginian would seem to have practised some ruse in these engagements. But that which reasonably and fittingly called for admiration was the fact that the Romans, after the rout of so many armies, the slaughter of so many generals, and the utter confusion of the whole empire, still had

1 Cf. xv. 11, 7, where Hannibal makes this claim, in a speech to his men just before the battle of Zama (202 B.C.).
ΠΛΥΤΑΡΧΟΣ ΠΕΛΟΠΙΔΑΣ ΜΕΝ ΟΥΔΕΜΙΑΝ ΗΤΤΙΘΗ ΜΑΧΗΝ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΩΝ, ΜΆΡΚΕΛΛΟΣ ΔΕ ΠΛΕΙΣΤΑΣ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΘ' ΑΥΤΩΝ 'ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ ΕΝΙΚΗΣΕ, ΔΟΞΕΙΕΝ ΑΝ ΊΣΩΣ ΤΙΝ ΔΥΣΝΙΚΗΤΩ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟ ΑΥΓΙΤΤΗΤΟΝ ΥΠΌ ΠΛΗΘΟΥΣ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΤΩΡΘΩΜΕΝΩΝ ΕΠΑΙΝΙΟΥΣΘΑΙ. ΚΑΙ ΜΗΝ ΟΥΤΟΙ ΜΕΝ ΕΙΛΕ ΣΥΡΑΚΟΥΣΑΣ, ΕΚΕΙΝΟΣ ΔΕ ΤΗΣ ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΟΣ ΑΠΕΤΥΧΕΝ. ΑΛΛ' ΟΙΜΑΙ ΜΕΙΞΟΝ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΚΑΤΑΛΑΒΕΙΝ ΣΙΚΕΛΙΑΝ ΤΟ ΤΗ ΣΠΑΡΤΗ ΠΡΟΣΕΛΘΕΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑΒΗΝΑΙ 2 ΠΡΩΤΟΝ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΥΡΩΤΑΝ, ΕΙ ΜΗ ΝΗ ΔΙΑ ΤΟΥΤΟ ΜΕΝ ΦΗΣΕΙ ΤΙΣ ΤΟ ΈΡΓΟΝ 'ΕΣΠΑΙΝΙΟΝ ΩΔΑ ΜΆΛΛΟΝ Ή ΠΕΛΟΠΙΔΑ ΠΡΟΣΗΚΕΙΝ, ΩΣΠΕΡ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΛΕΥΚΤΡΑ, ΤΩΝ ΔΕ ΜΆΡΚΕΛΛΟΣ ΔΙΑΠΕΡΙΓΜΕΝΩΝ ΑΚΟΙΝΩΝΗΤΟΝ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΔΟΞΑΝ. ΚΑΙ ΓΆΡ ΣΥΡΑΚΟΥΣΑΣ ΜΟΝΟΣ ΕΙΛΕ, ΚΑΙ ΚΕΛΤΟΥΣ ΑΝΕΝ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΝΑΡΧΟΝΤΟΣ ΕΤΡΕΨΑΤΟ, ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟΣ 'ΑΝΙΒΑΝ ΜΗΔΕΙΟΣ ΣΩΛΛΑΜ- ΒΆΝΟΝΤΟΣ, ΑΛΛΑ ΚΑΙ ΠΆΝΤΩΝ ΑΠΟΤΡΕΠΟΝΤΩΝ, ΑΝΤΙ- ΤΑΞΙΜΕΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΤΑΒΑΛΩΝ ΤΟ ΣΧΗΜΑ ΤΟΥ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ ΠΡΩΤΟΣ ΣΥΓΕΡΜΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΤΟΛΜΑΙΝ ΚΑΤΕΣΤΗ."

111. ΤΗΝ ΤΟΙΝΥΝ ΤΕΛΕΥΤΗΝ ἙΠΑΙΝΩ ΜΕΝ ΟΥΔΕΤΕΡΟΝ
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the courage to face their foes. For there was one man who filled his army again with ardour and ambition to contend with the enemy, instead of the great fear and consternation which had long oppressed them, inspiring and encouraging them not only to yield the victory reluctantly, but also to dispute it with all eagerness, and this man was Marcellus. For when their calamities had accustomed them to be satisfied whenever they escaped Hannibal by flight, he taught them to be ashamed to survive defeat, to be chagrined if they came within a little of yielding, and to be distressed if they did not win the day.

II. Since, then, Pelopidas was never defeated in a battle where he was in command, and Marcellus won more victories than any Roman of his day, it would seem, perhaps, that the multitude of his successes made the difficulty of conquering the one equal to the invincibility of the other. Marcellus, it is true, took Syracuse, while Pelopidas failed to take Sparta. But I think that to have reached Sparta, and to have been the first of men to cross the Enrotras in war, was a greater achievement than the conquest of Sicily; unless, indeed, it should be said that this exploit belongs rather to Epaminondas than to Pelopidas, as well as the victory at Leuctra, while Marcellus shared with no one the glory of his achievements. For he took Syracuse all alone, and routed the Gauls without his colleague, and when no one would undertake the struggle against Hannibal, but all declined it, he took the field against him, changed the aspect of the war, and was the first leader to show daring.

III. I cannot, indeed, applaud the death of either
πῶν ἀνδρῶν, ἀλλ' ἀνωμαί καὶ ἀγανακτῶ τῶν παραλόγω τοῦ συμπτώματος· καὶ θαυμάζω μὲν ἐν μάχαις τοσαῦται ὅσας ἀποκάμης τις ἂν καταριθμῶν, μηδὲ πρωθεύντα τὸν Ἀννίβαν, ἀγαμεῖ δὲ καὶ τὸν ἐν τῇ Παιδείᾳ Χρυσάνταν, ὅς διηγμένος κοπίδα καὶ παίειν μέλλων πολέμου, ὡς ὑπεσήμην ἢ σάλπιγχις ἀνακλητικόν, ἀφεῖς τὸν ἄνδρα 2 μᾶλα πράξις καὶ κοσμίως ἀνεχόρησεν. οὐ μήν ἀλλὰ τὸν Πελοπίδαν ποιεῖ συγγρυστὸν ἀμα τοῖς μάχις καιρῷ παράδερμον ὄντα καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἀμυναν οὐκ ἀγενίως ἐκφέρων ὁ θυμός· ἀριστον μὲν γὰρ νικῶντα σώζεσθαι τὸν στρατηγόν, "εἰ δὲ θανεῖν, εἰς ἄρετήν καταλύσαντα βίον," ὡς Ἐυριπίδης φησίν. 1 οὕτω γὰρ οὐ πάθος, ἀλλὰ πρᾶξις 3 γίνεται τοῦ τελευτῶντος ὁ θάνατος. πρὸς δὲ τῷ θυμῷ τοῦ Πελοπίδου καὶ τὸ τέλος αὐτοῦ τὸ τῆς νίκης ἐν τῷ πεσεῖν τὸν τύραννον ὄρομενον οὐ πανταπασιν ἀλῶνος ἐπεσπάσατο τὴν ὀρμήν· χαλέπον γὰρ ἐτέρας οὕτω καλήν καὶ λαμπρὰν ἔχουσις ὑπόθεσιν ἀριστείας ἐπιλαβέσθαι. Μάρκελλος δέ, μήτε χρείας μεγάλης ἐπικειμένης, μήτε τοῦ παρὰ τὰ δεινὰ πολλάκις ἔξιστάντως τὸν λογοσμὸν ἐνθουσισμοῦ παρεστῶτος, ὡσάμενος ἀπερισκέπτως εἰς κύδυνον οὐ στρατηγοῦ πτώμα, προδρόμου δὲ 4 τινος ἣ κατασκόπων πέπτωκεν, ὑπατείας πέντε καὶ τρεῖς θριάμβους καὶ σκύλα καὶ τροπαιοφορίας ἀπὸ βασιλέων τοῖς προαποθήκησκοις, Καρχηδονίων ἑβηρσί καὶ Νομάσιν ὑποβαλόν. ὡστε νεμεσῆσαι αὐτοῦς ἐκείνους ἑαυτοῖς τοῦ κατορθό-
of them, nay, I am distressed and indignant at their unreasonableness in the final disaster. And I admire Hannibal because, in battles so numerous that one would weary of counting them, he was not even wounded. I am delighted, too, with Chrysantes, in the “Cyropædia,” who, though his blade was lifted on high and he was about to smite an enemy, when the trumpet sounded a retreat, let his man go, and retired with all gentleness and decorum. Pelopidas, however, was somewhat excusable, because, excited as he always was by an opportunity for battle, he was now carried away by a generous anger to seek revenge. For the best thing is that a general should be victorious and keep his life, “but if he must die,” he should “conclude his life with valour,” as Euripides says; for then he does not suffer death, but rather achieves it. And besides his anger, Pelopidas saw that the consummation of his victory would be the death of the tyrant, and this not altogether unreasonably invited his effort; for it would have been hard to find another deed of prowess with so fair and glorious a promise. But Marcellus, when no great need was pressing, and when he felt none of that ardour which in times of peril unseats the judgment, plunged heedlessly into danger, and died the death, not of a general, but of a mere skirmisher or scout, having cast his five consulates, his three triumphs, and the spoils and trophies which he had taken from kings, under the feet of Iberians and Numidians who had sold their lives to the Carthaginians. And so it came to pass that these very men were loath to accept their own success, when

1 Xenophon, Cyrop. iv. 1, 3.
ματος, ἀνδραὶ Ἡρώδην ἀριστον ἀρετῇ καὶ δυνάμει μέγιστον καὶ δοξῆ λαμπρότατον ἐν τοῖς Φρεγελ- λανῶν προδιερευνηταῖς παραναλώσθαι.

5 Χρῆ δὲ ταῦτα μὴ κατηγορίαν εἶναι τῶν ἀνδρῶν νομίζειν, ἀλλὰ ὡς ἀγανάκτησίν τινα καὶ παρρησίαν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ἐκείνων πρὸς αὐτοὺς καὶ τὴν ἀνδρείαν αὐτῶν, εἰς ἣν τὰς ἄλλας κατανάλωσαν ἄρετὰς ἀφειδησαντες τοῦ βίου καὶ τῆς ψυχῆς, ὡσπερ ἑαυτοῖς, οὐ ταῖς πατρίσι μᾶλλον καὶ φίλοις καὶ συμμάχοις, ἀπολλυμένων.

6 Μετὰ δὲ τῶν θάνατον Πελοπίδας μὲν τοὺς συμ- μάχους ταφεῖς ἔσχειν, ὑπὲρ δὲν ἀπέθανε, Μάρκελ- λος δὲ τοὺς πολεμίους, ὡς' ἀν ἀπέθανε. Ξηλωτόν μὲν οὖν ἐκείνο καὶ μακάριον, κρείττον δὲ καὶ μεῖξον εὐνοίας χάριν ἀμείβομενης ἑχθρα λυποῦ- σαν ἀρετὴν θαυμάξουσα. τὸ γὰρ καλὸν ἐνταῦθα τὴν τιμὴν ἔχει μόνον, ἐκεῖ δὲ τὸ λυσιτελές καὶ ἡ χρεία μᾶλλον ἀγαπᾶται τῆς ἀρετῆς.
PELOPIDAS AND MARCELLUS, iii. 4-6

a Roman who excelled all others in valour, and had the greatest influence and the most splendid fame, was uselessly sacrificed among the scouts of Fregellae.

This, however, must not be thought a denunciation of the men, but rather an indignant and outspoken protest in their own behalf against themselves and their valour, to which they uselessly sacrificed their other virtues, in that they were unsparing of their lives; as if their death affected themselves alone, and not rather their countries, friends, and allies.

After his death, Pelopidas received burial from his allies, in whose behalf he fell; Marcellus from his enemies, by whose hands he fell. An enviable and happy lot was the former, it is true; but better and greater than the goodwill which makes grateful return for favours done, is the hatred which admires a valour that was harassing. For in this case it is worth alone which receives honour; whereas in the other, personal interests and needs are more regarded than excellence.
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A

Achillas, 317–325, one of the guardians of Ptolemy XII. (Dionysus), and commander of his troops when Caesar came to Egypt. According to Bell. Alex. iv., he was put to death by his sister Arsinoë.

Achradina, 485, the first extension on the mainland of the island city of Syracuse, stretching from the Great Harbour northwards to the sea.

Actium, 175, a promontory of Acarnania in northern Greece, at the entrance to the Ambraciot gulf.

Aesop, 429, a Greek writer of fables, who flourished in the first half of the sixth century B.C. Fables bearing his name were popular at Athens in the time of Aristophanes.

Afranius, 205, 211, 217, 229, 287, 291, Lucius A., a warm partisan of Pompey, and one of his legates in Spain during the war with Sertorius, as well as in Asia during the Mithridatic war. He was consul in 60 B.C. In 55 B.C. he was sent by Pompey with Petreius to hold Spain for him. He was killed after the battle of Thapsus (46 B.C.).

Amanus, 217, a range of mountains branching off from the Taurus in Cilicia, and extending eastwards to Syria and the Euphrates.

Amisus, 213, 223, a city of Pontus, in Asia Minor, on the southern shore of the Euxine Sea.

Amphipolis, 309, an important town in S.E. Macedonia, on the river Strymon, about three miles from the sea.

Androcides of Cyzicus, 401, a celebrated painter, who flourished from 400 to 377 B.C. See Plutarch, Morals, p. 668 c.

Andros, 345, the most northerly island of the Cyclades group, S. E. of Euboea.

Antalcidas, 63, 73, 87, 417, an able Spartan politician, and commander of the Spartan fleet in 388 B.C. The famous peace between Persia and the Greeks, concluded in 387 B.C., was called after him.

Antigonus, 341, 343, the general of Alexander who was afterwards king of Asia, surnamed the One-eyed.

Antioch, 219, the capital of the Greek kings of Syria, on the river Orontes, founded by Seleucus in 300 B.C.

Antipater, 41, regent of Macedonia and Greece during Alexander's absence in the East, and also after Alexander's death, until 319 B.C.

Apollonias of Cyzicus, 33, known only in this connection.

Appius, 467, 471, Appius Claudius Pulcher, military tribune at Cannae (216 B.C.), praetor in Sicily 215 B.C., and legate of Marcus there in 214. He was consul in 212, and died in the following year.

Arbela, 211, a town in Babylonia, near which Alexander inflicted final defeat upon Dareius.
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Archimedes, 471-477, the most famous of ancient mathematicians, lived 287-212 B.C.
Archytas, 471, a Greek of Tarentum, philosopher, mathematician, general and statesman, flourished about 400 B.C.
Arminium, 273, 443, a city of Umbria, on the Adriatic, commanding the eastern coast of Italy and an entrance into Cisalpine Gaul.
Arsaces, 315, Arsaces XIV. (or Orontes I.), king of Parthia 55-38 B.C.
Arsis, 131, an error for Aesis, a river flowing between Umbria and Picenum, in N.E. Italy.
Asculum, 123 f., a city in the interior of Picenum, taken by Strabo during the Marsic war (89 B.C.) and burnt.
Athamania, 287, a district in northern Greece, between Thessaly and Epirus.
Aulis, 15, a town on the Boeotian side of the straits of Euripus, reputed to have been the rendezvous for the Greek chieftains under Agamemnon.
Auximum, 129, a city of Picenum, in N.E. Italy, just south of Ancona.

B

Bantia, 515, a small town in Apulia, about thirteen miles south-east of Venusia.
Beroea, 281, a town in Macedonia, west of the Thermaic gulf (Bay of Saloniki).
Bibulus (1), 237-241, 250, Lucius Calpurnius B., aedile in 65, praetor in 62, and consul in 59 B.C., in each case a colleague of Julius Caesar. He was an aristocrat of moderate abilities. He died in 48 B.C.
Bibulus (2), 511, 513, Publicius B., not otherwise known.
Bosporus, 215, the territory on both sides of the strait between the Euxine Sea and the Maeotic Lake (Sea of Azov), and including the modern Crimea. The strait (p. 207) bears the same name.

Briareus, 479, a monster of mythology, having a hundred arms and fifty heads, called by men Aegaon (Iliad, i. 403 f.).
Brundisium, 183 f., 279, 285, an important city on the eastern coast of Italy (Calabria), with a fine harbour. It was the natural point of departure from Italy to the East, and was the chief naval station of the Romans in the Adriatic.
Brutus, 129, 153, 155, Marcus Junius B., father of the conspirator, tribune of the people in 83, and, in 77 B.C., general under Lepidus.

C

Caenum, 213, the fortress mentioned without name in the preceding chapter. It was in Pontus, on the river Lycus, S.E. of Amisos.
Calauria, 175, a small island off the S.E. coast of Argolis in Peloponnese. Its temple was the final refuge of Demosthenes.
Callicratidas, 343, the Spartan admiral who succeeded Lysander in 406 B.C., and lost his life in the battle of Arginusae. Cf. the Lysander, chapters v.-vii.
Callipides, 59, cf. the Alcibiades, xxxii. 2.
Callisthenes, 97, 381, of Olynthus, a philosopher and historian, who accompanied Alexander the Great on his expedition in the East until put to death by him in 328 B.C. Besides an account of Alexander's expedition, he wrote a history of Greece from 387 to 357 B.C.
Calvisius, 295, see Domitius (3).
Cannium, 457, 507, an ancient city of Apulia, about fifteen miles from the sea.
Capitolinus, 439, Caius Scantilius C., colleague of Marcellus in the aedileship about 226 B.C.
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Carbo, 127-131, 137 f., Gnaeus Papirius C., a leader of the Marian party, consular colleague of Chinna in 85 and 84 B.C., put to death by Pompey in 82 B.C.

Carinas (or Carrinas), 129, Caius C., was defeated by Sulla in the following year (82 B.C.), captured and put to death.

Catana, 521, an ancient city on the eastern coast of Sicily, about midway between Syracuse and Tauromenium, directly at the foot of Mt. Aetna.

Catulus, 153, 157, 179, 181, 193, 197, Quintus Lutatius C., a leading aristocrat of the nobler sort, consul in 78 B.C., censor in 65, a supporter of Cicero against Catiline in 63, died in 60 B.C.

Caucasus Mountains, 209, the great mountain system lying between the Euxine and Caspian Seas.

Chabrias, 309, from the eastern harbour-town of Corinth.

Chares, 345, a successful Athenian general, prominent from 302 till his gallant death at the siege of Chios in 337 B.C.

Chaeroneia, 47, a small town at the entrance from Phocis into Boeotia, commanding an extensive plain on which many battles were fought in ancient times (cf. the Marcellus, xxi. 2). Here Philip of Macedon defeated the allied Greeks in 338 B.C. It was Plutarch's native city.

Chares, 345, a famous Athenian general, prominent from 307 to 334 B.C. He was able, but untrustworthy and rapacious.

Chinna, 123-127, Lucius Cornelius C., leader of the popular party and consul during the years of Sulla's absence in the East (87-84 B.C.).

Claros, 175, a place in Ionian Asia Minor, near Colophon, where there was a temple of Apollo, and an oracle of great antiquity.

Cleon of Halicarnassus, 55, a rhetorician who flourished at the close of the fifth and the beginning of the fourth century B.C.

Cloeus, 129, an error for Coelius, Caius Coelius Calenus, tribune of the people in 107 B.C., consul in 94, a staunch supporter of the Marian party.

Cnudus, 47, a city at the S.W. extremity of Caria, in Asia Minor.

Colesius, 203, 207, a district of Western Asia, lying north of Armenia and east of the Euxine Sea.

Commagene, 231, a district of Syria, lying between Cilicia and the Euphrates.

Conon, 47, 63, a distinguished Athenian general. He escaped from Aegospotami in 405 B.C. (see the Lysander, xi. 5), and with aid from the Great King and Pharnabazus defeated the Spartan fleet off Cnudus in 394 B.C. and restored the Long Walls of Athens in 393 B.C.

Cornelius, 447, 453, Gnaeus Cornelius Scipio Calvus, consul with Marcellus in 222 B.C., afterwards (218 B.C.) legate of his brother Publius in Spain, where the two carried on war against the Carthaginians for eight years, and where both finally fell.

Coronea, 41, 47, a town in N.W. Boeotia, the scene of many battles. Here reference is made to the victory of Agesilais over the Thebans and their allies in 394 B.C. (Agesilaus, xviii.).

Cratippus, 311 f., of Mitylene, a Periplotetic philosopher highly regarded by Cicero, and by Cicero's son, whose teacher he was. Brutus attended his lectures at Athens (Brutus, xxiv. 1).

Crispinus, 517, 519, Titus Quinctius Pennus Capitolinus C., a trusted commander under Marcellus in Sicily, 214-212 B.C., and now (208) his colleague in the consulship. After the skirmish here described he was carried to Rome, where he died at the close of the year.

Culleo, 243, Quintus Terentius C., tribune of the people in 58 B.C., a friend of Cicero, whose banishment he tried to prevent, and whose recall he laboured to obtain.

Curio, 269 f., Caius Scribonius C.,
an able orator, but reckless and profligate. He was tribune of the people in 50 B.C., and sold his support to Caesar, who made him praetor in Sicily in 49. Thence he crossed into Africa to attack the Pompeians there, but was defeated and slain (Caesar, Bell. Civ., ii. 23-44).

Cynoscephalae, 423, a range of hills in eastern Thessaly, so named from their supposed resemblance to the heads of dogs.

Cythera, 87, a large island directly south of Laconia in Peloponnese.

Cyzicus, 401, a Greek city on the Propontis, in Mysia.

D

Damippus, 483, a Spartan at the court of Hieronymus, king of Syracuse. He tried to persuade the king not to abandon alliance with Rome. Marcellus gave him his liberty.

Delotarus, 309, tetrarch of Galatia in Asia Minor, and an old man in 54 B.C. (cf. the Crassus, xvii. 1 f.). He was a faithful friend of the Romans in their Asiatic wars, and was rewarded by the senate, in 63 B.C., with the title of King. Caesar could never be brought to pardon him for siding with Pompey.

Demaratus the Corinthian, 39, a guest-friend of Philip of Macedon (cf. the Alexander, ix. 6; lvi.).

Didyma, 175, in the territory of Miletus, the site of a famous temple of Apollo.

Dionysius, 429, the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse from 405 to 367 B.C.

Dioscorides, 99, a pupil of Isocrates, author of a treatise on the Spartan polity, writing in the latter part of the fourth century B.C. (cf. the Lucerius, xi. 4).

Domitius (1), 137, 141, Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, son-in-law of Cinna, and a partisan of Marius. When Sulla obtained the supreme power in 82 B.C., Domitius fled to Africa, where he died in 81 B.C.

Domitius (2), 251, 291, 295, 335, Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus, consul in 54 B.C. He was a son-in-law of Cato, and one of the ablest supporters of the aristocratic party. He opposed both Pompey and Caesar until they quarrelled, then sided with Pompey. Caesar spared his life at Corinthinum, in 49 B.C. (cf. the Caesar, xxxiv. 3 f.). He met his death at Pharsalus.

Domitius (3), 257, 295, Gnaeus Domitius Calvinus (wrongly called Lucius Calvinus, p. 295), consul in 53 B.C. He was a supporter of Bibulus against Caesar in 59 B.C., but after 49 B.C. an active supporter of Caesar. After Pharsalus he was Caesar's lieutenant in Asia.

Durus, 7, of Samos, a pupil of Theophrastus, historian and, for a time, tyrant of Samos, lived circa 350-280 B.C.

Dyme, 187, the most westerly of the twelve cities of Achaia in Peloponnese. It had been destroyed by the Romans in 146 B.C.

Dyrrachium, 279, 309, a city on the coast of Illyricum, known in Greek history as Epidamnus. It was a free state, and sided with the Romans consistently.

E

Ecbatana, 39, 417, an ancient city of Media, the residence of the Great King during the summer months.

Elenis, 69, 375, the sacred city of the Athenian mysteries, some twelve miles west of Athens.

Engyium, 489 f., a city in the interior of Sicily, the exact site of which is unknown.

Enna, 489, an ancient fortress-city nearly in the centre of Sicily.

Ephesus, 17, 23, 493, one of the twelve Ionian cities in Lydia of Asia Minor, near the mouth of the river Caýstrus.

Ephorus, 381, of Cymé, pupil of
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Isocrates, author of a highly rhetorical history of Greece from the "Dorian Invasion" down to 340 B.C., in which year he died.
Epidaurus, 175, a city on the east coast of Argolis in Peloponnesus, famous for its shrine and cult of Asclepius.
Fulvius, 41, otherwise unknown.
Eudoxus, 471, of Cnidus, a pupil of Archytas, most famous as a mathematician and astronomer, flourished about 360 B.C. He taught philosophy at Athens.
Eurypontidae, 329, one of the two royal families at Sparta; the other was that of the Agidae.

F
Favonius, 275, 291, 309, 335, Marcus F., called the "Ape of Cato," aedile in 52 and praetor in 49 B.C. He joined Pompey in the East in spite of personal enmity to him, and accompanied him in his flight from Pharsalus.
Flamininus, 443, 447, Caius F., consul in 223 B.C., a violent opponent of senate and aristocrats. The Circus Flamininus and the Via Flaminia were constructed during his aedileship (220 B.C.). Cf. the Marcellus, xxvii. 3.
Fregellae, 517 f., 531, a city in S.E. Latium, on the river Liris. It was severely punished by Hannibal in 211 B.C. for its fidelity to Rome.
Fulvius (1), 503, Gnaeus Fulvius Flaccus, was praetor in 212 B.C., and received Apulia as his province, where, in 210 B.C., he was badly defeated (but not slain, as Plutarch says) by Hannibal. He had played the coward, and went into voluntary exile.
Fulvius (2), 505, Quintus Fulvius Flaccus, brother of Gnaeus, consul in 237, 224, 212, and 209 B.C. In 212 he captured Capua, which had gone over to Hannibal, and wreaked a dreadful vengeance upon the city.

G
Gabinlus, 177, 183, 241, Aulus G., tribune of the people in 66, praetor in 61, consul with Piso in 58 B.C., the year during which Cicero was exiled. He was recalled from his province of Syria in 55, prosecuted for taking bribes, and exiled. He died in 48 B.C.
Geraestus, 15, a town and promontory at the south-western extremity of Euboea.
Gordyene, 209, a rather indefinite district of Asia, lying south of Armenia and west of the river Tigris.

H
Heatombaeon, 79, the first month of the Attic year, comprising parts of our June and July.
Herennius, 159, Caius H., tribune of the people in 80 B.C. After the death of Sulla he joined Sertorius in Spain (76–72 B.C.).
Hermagoras, 225, of Tenedos, a distinguished rhetorician in the times of Pompey and Cicero. He was a mere formalist.
Hermione, 175, an ancient town at the south-eastern extremity of Argolis in Peloponnesus.
Hexapyla, 483, 485, probably a section of the wall fortifying Epipolae, the triangular plateau to the west of Syracuse.
Hiempsal, 145, king of Numidia after the Jugurthine war (111–106 B.C.), expelled from his throne by Gnaeus Domitius and restored to it by Pompey.
Hieron 1, 457, 471 f., II Hiero II., king of Syracuse 270–216 B.C., for nearly half a century a faithful friend and ally of Rome.
Hieronymus (1), 37, of Rhodes, a disciple of Aristotle, flourishing about 300 B.C., frequently mentioned by Cicero.
Hieronymus (2), king of Syracuse 216–215 B.C., successor to Hiero II., whose policy of friendship with Rome he forsook for alliance with Carthage.
Himera, 139, a Greek city on the northern coast of Sicily.
Hippocrates, 469, 483, a Syracusan by birth, but educated at Carthage. He served under Hannibal in Spain and Italy. He persuaded Hieronymus, the young king of Syracuse, to abandon the Roman cause (216 B.C.).
Hydryllus the Carian, 37, otherwise unknown.
Hypsaeus, 263, Publius Plautius H., tribune of the people in 51 B.C., and candidate for the consulship. He was accused of corrupt practices, tried, and convicted. Pompey, whom he had devotedly served, forsook him in the hour of need.
Hyrca, 207 f., a district of Asia lying south of the Caspian (Hyrcanian) Sea.

I
Iarbas (or Hiarbas), 143, a king of Numidia, set on the throne by Gnaeus Domitius, instead of Hiempsal.
Iphicrates, 61, 343, a famous Athenian general, who increased the effectiveness of light-armed troops and defeated a Spartan division of heavy-armed men at Corinth in 392 B.C. He was prominent until about 348 B.C.
Isthmus, 175, the Isthmus of Corinth.
Ithome, 399, see Messene.

J
Jason, 411, tyrant of Pherae in Thessaly, and active in Greek affairs from 377 to 370, the year of his death. He was succeeded by Alexander of Pherae.
Juba, 315, 525, Juba II., king of Mauritania. He lived from 50 B.C. to about 20 A.D., was educated at Rome, and became a learned and voluminous writer. Among his works was a History of Rome.

L
Labienus, 293, Titus L., tribune of the people in 63 B.C., and devoted to Caesar’s interests. He was an able and trusted legate of Caesar through most of the Gallic wars, but became jealous of his leader and deserted him for Pompey in 49 B.C. After Pharsalus he fled to Africa, and after the battle of Thapsus (46 B.C.) to Spain, where he was the immediate cause of the defeat of the Pompeians at Munda and was slain (45 B.C.).
Lacinium, 175, a promontory on the east coast of Bruttium, in Italy, some six miles south of Crotona.
Larissa, 43 f., 307, 405, an important town in N.E. Thessaly, on the river Peneus.
Lauro, 159, a small town in the S.E. part of Spain, south of Valencia, near the sea.
Lentulus (1), 273, 325, Lucius Cornelius L. Crus, consul in 49 B.C. with Claudius Marcellus, and a bitter opponent of Caesar (cf. the Caesar, xxx. 3). He joined Pompey in the East, fled with him from Pharsalus, and was put to death in Egypt.
Lentulus (2), 307, see Spinther.
Leontini, 469, a city of Sicily between Syracuse and Catania.
Lepidus, 151 f., 197, 327, Marcus Aemilius L., father of the triumvir, praetor in Sicily in 81, consul in 78 B.C.
Leucas, 175, an island in the Ionian Sea, lying close to the coast of Acrania.
Leuctra, 79, 391, and often, a village in Boeotia, south-west of Thebes, between Thespiae and Plataea, for ever memorable as the scene of the utter defeat of the Spartans by the Thebans in 371 B.C.
Lindus, 521, an ancient and important town on the east coast of the island of Rhodes.
Locris Epizephyrii, 515, a celebrated Greek city on the eastern coast of Bruttium, in Italy, said to have been founded in 760 B.C.
Luca (or Lucca), 249, a city of Liguria, N.E. of Pisa, a frontier-town of Caesar’s province in good communication with Rome.

M

Macaria, 391, daughter of Heracles and DeareoRA. She slew herself in order to give the Athenians victory over Eurystheus. Mænesia, 207, the modern Sea of Azov. Magnesia, 421, 431, a district on the eastern coast of Thessaly. Mantinea, 85, 93 f., 99, 349, a powerful city in the eastern part of central Arcadia, in Peloponnesus. Marcellinus, 249 f., Gnaeus Cornelius Lentulus M., consul in 56 B.C., a friend and advocate of Cicero, and persistently opposed to Pompey, who was driven by his hostility into alliance with Caesar. Marcellus, 269 f., Caius Claudius M., consul in 50 B.C., a friend of Cicero and Pompey, and an uncompromising foe of Caesar. But after the outbreak of the civil war he remained quietly and timidly in Italy, and was finally pardoned by Caesar. He is not to be confounded with an uncle, Marcus Claudius Marcellus, consul in 51, or with a cousin, Caius Claudius Marcellus, consul in 49 B.C. Marcellus, 445, Caius M. Figulus, consul in 162 B.C., and again in 156 B.C. Maximus, 521, Valerius M., compiler of a large collection of historical anecdotes, in the time of Augustus. Megara, 483, 489, a Greek city on the eastern coast of Sicily, between Syracuse and Catana. It was colonized from Megara in Greece Proper. Meliboea, 413, an ancient town on the sea-coast of Thessaly. Memmius, 141, Caius M., after this, Pompey’s quaestor in Spain, where he was killed in a battle with Sertorius (Sertorius, xxi.). Mendes, 107 f., a prominent city in the north of Egypt. Menecrates, 59, a Syracuse physician at the court of Philip of Macedon 359-336 B.C. According to Aelian, (Var. Hist. xii. 51), it was from Philip that he got this answer. Menoeceus, 391, son of Creon the mythical king of Thebes. He sacrificed himself in order to give his city victory over the seven Argive chieftains. Meriones, 489, a Cretan hero of the Trojan war, the companion and friend of Idomeneus. Messala, 257, Marcus Valerius M., secured his election to the consulship in 53 B.C. by bribery, but still had Cicero’s support. In the civil war he sided actively with Caesar. Messena, Messene, 95, 99, 101, 331, 417 f., the south-western district in Peloponnesus, in earliest times conquered by the Spartans. Its stronghold, Ithome, was included in the capital city built by Epa-minondas in 369 B.C. and named Messene. The names Messenia and Messene are sometimes interchanged. Metellus (1), 121, (?) 187 f., Quintus Caecilius M. Creticus, consul in 69 B.C., and from 68 to 66 B.C. engaged in subduing Crete. On his return to Rome the partisans of Pompey prevented him from celebrating a triumph, for which he waited patiently outside of the city until 62 B.C. Metellus (2), 277 f., 333, Lucius Caecilius M. Creticus, a nephew of the preceding Metellus, is little known apart from the incident here narrated. Metellus (3), 133, 157 ff. 197, Quintus Metellus Pius, consul with Sulla in 80 B.C., and one of his most successful generals. After Sulla’s death in 78 B.C., Metellus was sent as proconsul into Spain, to prosecute the war against Sertorius. He died about 63 B.C. Minucius, 447, Marcus M. Rufus, consul in 221 B.C., and in 217 Master of Horse to the dictator
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Fabius Maximus (Fab. Max. iv.-xiii.). It is not known in what year Minucius was dictator. Mithras, 175, a Persian sun-deity, whose worship subsequently spread over the whole Roman Empire.

Mitylene, 225, 309 f., the chief city of the island of Lesbos.

Muca, 225 f., Pompey’s third wife (cf. the Pompey, ix.), and the mother by him of Gnaeus and Sextus Pompey.

Mutina, 155, an important city of Cisalpine Gaul, south of the Po, the modern Modena.

N

Nabataeans, 293, a people occupying the northern part of the Arabian peninsula, between the Euphrates and the Arabian Gulf.

Neapolis (1), an ancient city of Campania, the modern Naples.

Neapolis (2), a portion of what Plutarch calls the “outer city” of Syracuse, lying between Eptipolae and Acharadina.

Nepos, 521, 525, Cornelius N., a Roman biographer and historian, contemporary and friend of Cicero.

Nola, 459, 463 f., an important city of Campania, about twenty miles S.E. of Capua.

O

Oppius, 139, Caius O., an intimate friend of Caesar (cf. the Caesar, xvii.), author (probably) of Lives of Marius, Pompey, and Caesar.

Orchomenus, 47 f., 377, 381 f., 523, a city in northern Boeotia, near the Copaic Lake.

Oricum, 285, a town on the coast of Epirus, north of Apollonia.

P

Paeonia, 221, a district in Thrace, north of Macedonia.

Paulus, 269, Lucius Aemilius P., consul in 50 B.C. with Claudius Marcellus. He had been a violent opponent of Caesar.

Pelusium, 317, a strong frontier-town on the eastern branch of the Nile.

Pergamum, 137, 159, 163 f., Marcus P. Vento, a leading partisan of Marius. On the death of Sulla (78 B.C.) he joined Lepidus in his attempt to win the supreme power, and, failing here, retired to Spain, where he served under Sertorius.

Petilia, 515, an ancient city of Bruttium, north of Crotona.

Petra, 221, the capital city of the Nabataeans, about half way between the Dead Sea and the Arabian Gulf.

Pharnacia, 21, 29, 33 f., 47, 63, satrap of the Persian provinces about the Hellespont from 412 to 393 B.C.

Pharsalus, Pharsalia, 45, 293, 301, 335, 409, 423, a city and plain in southern Thessaly.

Phrene, 403, 407 f., 419, 433, a city in south-eastern Thessaly.

Pherecydes, 391, possibly Pherecydes of Syros is meant, a semi-mythical philosopher of the sixth century B.C., about whose death many fantastic tales were told.

Philippus, 119, 157, Lucius Marcius P., consul in 91 B.C., and a distinguished orator, a supporter of the popular party. He died before Pompey’s return from Spain (71 B.C.).

Philistus, 429, the Syracusan, an eye-witness of the events of the Athenian siege of Syracuse (415-413 B.C.), which he described thirty years later in a history of Sicily.

Philus, Philiasians, 67, a city in N.E. Peloponnesus, south of Sicyon.

Phthisias, 419, 431, a district in S.E. Thessaly.

Picenum, 443, a district in N.E. Italy.

Piso (1), Caius Calpurnius P., consul in 67 B.C., a violent aristocrat, afterwards proconsul for the province of Gallia Narbonensis, which he plundered. He must
have died before the outbreak of
civil war.
Piso (2), Lucius Calpurnius P.
Caeserinus, consul in 58 B.C.,
through Caesar's influence,
re-called from his province of
Macedonia in 55 because of
extortions, consul again in 50 B.C.
at Caesar's request, and after
Caesar's death a supporter of
Antony.
Plancus, 263, Titus Minutius P.
Bursa, accused of fomenting
the disorders following the death
of Clodius (52 B.C.), found guilty
and exiled. Pompey, whose
ardent supporter he was, deserted
him in the hour of need. Caesar
restored him to civic rights soon
after 49 B.C.
Plataea, 377, 401, an ancient and
celebrated city in S.W. Boeotia,
near the confines of Attica, where
the Persians under Mardonius
were defeated by the allied
Greeks in 489 B.C.
Pollio, 305, Calius Asinius P., a
famous orator, poet, and histori-
arian, 76 B.C.—4 A.D. He was an
intimate friend of Caesar (cf. the
Caesar, xxxii. 5), fought under
him in Spain and Africa, and after
Caesar's death supported Octa-
vian. After 29 B.C. he devoted
himself entirely to literature, and
was a patron of Vergil and Horace.
None of his works have come
down to us.
Polybius, 381, of Megalopolis, in
Arcadia, the Greek historian of
the Punic Wars, born about
204 B.C., long resident in Rome,
and an intimate friend of the
younger Scipio, with whom he
was present at the destruction of
Carthage in 146 B.C.
Poseidonius, 225, 437, 459, 491, 521,
of Apameia, in Syria, a Stoic
philosopher, a pupil of Panaetius
at Athens, contemporary with
Cicero, who often speaks of him
and occasionally corresponded
with him.
Pothecinus, 317, one of the guardians
of the young Ptolemy. He
plotted against Caesar when he
came to Alexandria, and was put
to death by him (cf. the Caesar,
xlviii. f.).
Ptolemy, 405 f., assassinated King
Alexander II. of Macedon in
367 B.C., held the supreme power
for three years, and was then
himself assassinated by the young
king, Perdiccas III.
Publius, 261, 311, Publius Licinius
Crassus Dives, son of Marcus
Crassus the triumvir. He was
Caesar's legate in Gaul 58–55 B.C.,
followed his father to the East in
54, and was killed by the Par-
thians near Carrhae (cf. the
Crassus, xxv.).

R
Roscius, 181, Lucius R. Otho. As
one of the tribunes of the people
in 67 B.C., he introduced the
impopular law which gave the
knights special seats in the
theatre.
Rullus, 149, Quintus Fabius Maxi-
inus R., five times consul, the
last time in 296 B.C., when he was
victorious over Gauls, Etruscans,
Samnites and Umbrians in the
great battle of Sentinum.
Rutilius, 213, Publius R. Rufus,
consul in 105 B.C., unjustly exiled
in 92 B.C., retired to Smyrna,
where he wrote a history of his
own times.

S
Samothrace, 175, 521, a large island
in the northern Aegean Sea, some
twenty miles off the coast of
Thrace, celebrated for its mys-
teries (cf. the Alexander, ii. 1).
Sardis, 25, the capital city of
the ancient kingdom of Lydia, and,
later, the residence of the Persian
satraps of Asia Minor.
Saturnalia, 205, a festival of Saturn,
held at this time on the nine-
teenth of December. See the
Sulla, xviii. 5.
Scipio (1), 149, 315, Publius Corne-
lius S. Africanus Major, the con-
queroji of Hannibal. His con-
quest of Spain occupied the years 210–202 B.C.
Scipio (2), Lucius Cornelius S. Astaticus, belonged to the Marian party in the civil wars, and was consul in 83 B.C., the year when Sulla returned from the East. Cf. the Sulla, xxviii. 1–3. He was proscribed in 82, and fled to Massilia, where he died.
Scipio (3), 261, 279, 289, 295, 327, Publius Cornelius S. Nasica, adopted by Metellus Pius and therefore called Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius S., or Metellus Scipio, was made Pompey’s colleague in the consulship late in the year 52 B.C., and became a determined foe of Caesar. He was proconsul in Syria, joined Pompey in 48 B.C., commanded his centre at Pharsalus, fled to Africa, and killed himself after the battle of Thapsus (46 B.C.). Though a Scipio by birth, a Metellus by adoption, and a son-in-law of Pompey, he was rapacious and profligate.
Scipio (4), 443, Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica Corellum, celebrated as jurist and orator, consul in 162 B.C. (when he abdicated on account of faulty auspices), and again in 155 B.C.
Scrophorion, 79, a month of the Attic year comprising portions of our May and June.
Scotussa, 293, 413, a town in central Thessaly, N.E. of Pharsalus.
Scythia, 221, a general term for the vast regions north of the Euxine Sea.
Seleucia, 317, probably the Seleucia in Syria on the river Orontes.
Sertorius, 155–167, 197, Quintus S., was born in a small Sabine village, began his military career in 105 B.C., was a consistent opponent of the aristocracy, retired to Spain in 82, where for ten years and until his death he was the last hope of the Marian party. See Plutarch’s Sertorius.
Servilius, 151, Publius Servilius Vatia Isauricus, probably the consul of 79 B.C., who obtained a triumph over Cilicia in 74, and died in 44 B.C. His son, of the same name, was consul with Caesar in 48 B.C., though a member of the aristocratic party.
Simonides, 3, of Ceos, the greatest lyric poet of Greece, 556–467 B.C.
Sinope, 223, an important Greek city on the southern coast of the Euxine Sea, west of Amisus.
Sinora (or Sinoria), a fortress-city on the frontier between Greater and Lesser Armenia.
Sol, 187, an important town on the coast of Cilicia, not to be confounded with the Soli on the island of Cyprus. See Xenophon Anab. I, 2, 21.
Sophene, 203, a district of western Armenia.
Spinther, 197, a Thracian gladiator, leader of the servile insurrection (73–71 B.C.). Cf. the Crassus, viii–xi.
Strabo, 245, 291, 307, Publius Cornelius Lentulus S., consul in 57 B.C., took part against Caesar in 49, was captured by him at Corinthism, but released. He then joined Pompey, and after Pharsalus fled with him to Egypt.
Strabo, 117, 123, Gnaeus Pompeius Sextus S., consul in 89 B.C., in which year he celebrated a triumph for his capture of Asculum. He tried to be neutral in the civil wars of Sulla and Marius. In 87 B.C. he was killed by lightning.
Sucro, 159, a river in S.E. Spain, between Valentia and Lauron.
Susa, 39, 417, an ancient city of Persia, residence of the Great King during the spring months.
Sybaris, 341, a famous Greek city of Italy, on the west shore of the gulf of Tarentum, founded in 720 B.C., noted for its wealth and luxury.

T

Tachos, 101–107, king of Egypt for a short time during the latter part of the reign of Artaxerxes II. of Persia (405–362 B.C.). Deserted by his subjects and mercenaries,
he took refuge at the court of
Artaxerxes III., where he died.
Taenarum, 175, a promontory at
the southern extremity of La-
conia, in Peloponnesus.
Tanagra, 377, a town in eastern
Boeotia, between Thebes and
Attica.
Tarentum, 493, 507, a Greek city in
S.E. Italy. It surrendered to
the Romans in 272 B.C., was
betrayed into the hands of
Hannibal in 212, and recovered
by Fabius Maximus in 209.
Taurus, 185, a range of mountains
in Asia Minor, running eastward
from Lycia to Cilicia.
Taýgetus, 417, a lofty mountain
range between Laconia and Mes-
senia, in Peloponnesus.
Tegea, 95, an ancient and powerful
city in S.E. Arcadia, in Pelopon-
nesus.
Tegeya, 77, 377 ff., 387, 525, a vil-
lage in northern Boeotia, near
Ochomenus.
Tempe, Vale of, 307, the gorge
between Mounts Olympus and
Ossa in N.E. Thessaly, through
which the river Peneius makes its
way to the sea.
Theodotus of Chios (or Samos), 317,
325, brought to Caesar the head
and signet-ring of Pompey.
Theopompus, 213, 225, 247, 315,
319, of Mitylene in Lesbos, a
learned Greek who made Pom-
pey's acquaintance during the
Mithridatic war, and became his
intimate friend and adviser. He
wrote a eulogistic history of
Pompey's campaigns. After
Pompey's death he was pardoned
by Caesar, and upon his own death (after 44 B.C.) received
divine honours from the Lesbians.
Theophrastus, 5, 103, the most
famous pupil of Aristotle, and his
successor as head of the Peripa-
tetic school of philosophy at
Athens. He was born at Eresos
in Lesbos, and died at Athens in
287 B.C., at the age of eighty-
five.
Theopompus, 27, 87, 91, of Chios, a
fellow-pupil of Isocrates with
Ephorus, wrote anti-Athenian
histories of Greece from 411 to
394 B.C. and of Philip of Macedon
from 360 to 336 B.C.
Thermodon, 209, a river of Pontus
in Northern Asia Minor, empty-
ing into the Euxine Sea.
Thesmophoria, 353, a festival in
honour of Demeter as goddess of
marriage, celebrated at Athens
for three days in the middle of the
month Pyanepson (Oct.-Nov.).
Thespiae, 67 f., 97, 373 ff., an
ancient city in S.W. Boeotia,
north of Plataea.
Thetis, 423, a sea-nymph, wife of
Peleus and mother of Achilles.
Thriassian plain, 69, 357, a part of
the plain about Eleusis, in S.W.
Attica.
Timagenes, 245, a Greek historian,
of the time of Augustus, origin-
ally a captive slave. The bitter-
ness of his judgments brought
him into disfavour.
Timagoras, 419, an ambassador
from Athens to the Persian court
in 387 B.C. He spent four years
there, and took part with Pelopi-
das rather than with his own col-
league, Leon. He revealed state
secrets for pay, and it was this
which cost him his life.
Timothaeus (1), 345, son of Conon
the great Athenian admiral. He
was made general in 378 B.C., and
about 360 was at the height of his
popularity and glory.
Timothaeus (2), 39, of Miletus, a
famous musician and poet, 446-
357 B.C. His exuberant and
florid style conquered its way to
great popularity.
Tisaphernes, 21 f., 27, Persian
satrap of lower Asia Minor from
414 B.C., and also, after the death
of Cyrus the Younger in 401, of
maritime Asia Minor, till his
death in 359 B.C.
Tithraustes, 27. After succeeding
Tisaphernes in his satrapy,
Tithraustes tried in vain to induce
Agesilaus to return to Greece, and
then stirred up a war in Greece
against Sparta, in consequence of
which Agesilaus was recalled.
Trallians, 43, no tribe of this name
is now known to have lived in
Thrace, nor are they mentioned in Herodotus (vii. 110).
Trebonius, 251, Caius T., tribune of the people in 55 B.C., and an instrument of the triumvirs. He was afterwards legate of Caesar in Gaul, and loaded with favours by him, but was one of the conspirators against his life.
Tullus, 275, Lucius Volcatius T., consul in 66 B.C., a moderate, who took no part in the civil war.
Tyche, 485, a portion of what Plutarch calls the "outer city" of Syracuse, lying between Epipolae and Achradina.

V

Valentia, 159, an important town in S.E. Spain, south of Saguntum.

Valerius, 147, Marcus V. Maximus, dictator in 494 B.C., defeated and triumphed over the Sabines.
Vatinius, 251, Publius V., had been tribune of the people in 59 B.C., and was a paid creature of Caesar. He was one of Caesar's legates in the civil war, and, after Pharsalus, was entrusted by him with high command in the East.
Venusia, 515, a prosperous city of Apulia, a stopping place for travellers on the Appian Way from Rome to Brundisium. It was the birthplace of the poet Horace.
Vibullius, 285, Lucius V. Rufus, a senator, captured by Caesar at Corinum, at the outbreak of the war, and again in Spain, but pardoned both times.
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<td>C. F. Smith. 4 Vols. (Vol. I. 4th Imp., Vols. II., III., and IV. 3rd Imp. revised.)</td>
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<td>Tryphiodorus</td>
<td>Cf. Oppian.</td>
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<td>Memorabilia and Oeconomicus. E. C. Marchant. (3rd Imp.)</td>
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IN PREPARATION

Greek Authors

Aristotle: De Mundo, etc. D. Furley and E. S. Forster.

Latin Authors

St. Augustine: City of God.
Phaedrus: Ben E. Perry.

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