Plutarch's Lives

Plutarch
PLUTARCH'S LIVES.

VOLUME I.
THESEUS AND ROMULUS.
LYCURGUS AND NUMA.
SOLON AND PUBLICOLA.

VOLUME II.
THEMISTOCLES AND CAMILLUS.
ARISTIDES AND CATO MAJOR.
CIMON AND LUCULLUS.

VOLUME III.
PERICLES AND FABIUS MAXIMUS.
NICIAS AND CRASSUS.

VOLUME IV.
ALCIBIADES AND CORIOLANUS.
LYSANDER AND SULLA.
PLUTARCH'S LIVES

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
BERNADOTTE PERRIN

IN ELEVEN VOLUMES

V

AGESILAUS AND POMPEY
PELOPIDAS AND MARCELLUS

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MCMXVII
PREFATORY NOTE

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 (S*) and the Codex Seitenstettenensis (S), and in a few instances weight has been given to readings from the Codex Matritensis (M*), 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
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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.

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ΑΓΗΣΙΛΑΟΣ

I. Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ Ζευξιδάμιος βασιλεύσας ἐπι-

φανὼς Λακεδαιμονίως, κατέληπτεν ὑπὸ ἐκ γναμικὸς

εὐδοκίμον, Δαμπιδοῦς, Ἀγιν, καὶ πολὺ νεώτερον

ἐξ Ἐὐπωλίας τῆς Μελησιππίδα θυγατρὸς, Ἀγη-

σίλαον. ἔπει δὲ τῇ βασιλείᾳ Ἀγιδι προση-

κούσης κατὰ τὸν νόμον ἴδιωτις ἐδόκει βιοτεύσειν

ὁ Ἀγησίλαος, ἡχθὲ τὴν λεγομένην ἀγωγὴν ἐν

Λακεδαιμονίῃ, σκληράν μὲν οὐσαν τῇ διαίτῃ καὶ

πολύποπον, παιδεύουσαν δὲ τοὺς νέους ἀρχεσθαι.

2 διὸ καὶ φασίν ὑπὸ τοῦ Σιμωνίδου τὴν Σπάρτην

προσηγορεύσαθαι "δαμασίμβροτον," ὡς μάλιστα

diὰ τῶν ἔθων τοὺς πολίτας τοὺς νόμοις πειθηνίως

καὶ χειροθέτεις ποιοῦσαν, ὡσπερ ἵππος εὐθὺς ἐξ

ἀρχῆς δαμαζομένους. ταύτης ἀφίσιν ὁ νόμος

tῆς ἀνάγκης τοὺς ἔπι βασιλεία τρεφομένους

3 παίδας. Ἀγησιλάω δὲ καὶ τοῦτο ὑπήρξεν ὁδιον,

ἔλθειν ἐπὶ τὸ ἀρχεῖν μὴ ἀπαίδευτον τοῦ ἀρχε-

σθαι.1 διὸ καὶ πολὺ τῶν βασιλέων εὐάρμοστο-

τατον αὐτῶν τοῖς ὑπηκόοις παρέσχε, τῷ φύσει

ήγεροι παραιτήμανος ἀπὸ τῆς ἀγωγῆς τὸ δημοτικὸν καὶ

φιλανθρωπία.

II. Ἔν δὲ ταῖς καλουμέναις ἀγέλαις τῶν συν-

τρεφομένων παίδων Δύσανδρον ἐσχέν ἐραστήν,

1 τοῦ ἀρχεσθαι with Ma and Cobet: ἀρχεσθαι.
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, Agesilaus, by Eupolia, the daughter of Melesippidus. The kingdom belonged to Agis by law, and it was thought that Agesilaus 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 Agesilaus 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
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εκπλαγέντα μάλιστα τῷ κόσμῳ τῆς φύσεως αὐτοῦ. φιλονεικότατος γὰρ ὅν καὶ θυμοειδέ-
στατος ἐν τοῖς νέοις καὶ πάντα πρωτεύειν βουλο-
μένος, καὶ τὸ σφοδρὸν ἔχων καὶ ῥαγδαῖον ἁμαχον
καὶ δυσεκβλαστὸν, εὐπειθεῖα πάλιν αὐτό καὶ προ-
τῇ τοιοῦτῳ ἦν οἶος φόβῳ μηδέν, αἰσχύνη δὲ
πάντα ποιεῖν ἕτο προστατόμενα, καὶ τοῖς ψόγοις
ἀλγύνεσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ τοὺς πόνους βαρύνεσθαι.

2 τὴν δὲ τοῦ σκέλους πήρωσιν ἢ τε ὧρα τοῦ σώ-
ματος ἀνθύνουτος ἐπέκρυπτε, καὶ τὸ ῥάδιως φέρεων
καὶ ἰλαρώς τὸ τοιοῦτο, παίζοντα καὶ σκώπτοντα
πρῶτον ἑαυτόν, οὐ μικρὸν ἦν ἐπανόρθωμα τοῦ
πάθους, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν φιλοτιμίαν ἐκδηλοτέραν
ἐποίει, πρὸς μηδένα πόνον μηδὲ πρᾶξιν ἀπα-
γορεύοντος αὐτοῦ διὰ τὴν χωλότητα. τῆς δὲ
μορφῆς εἰκόνα μὲν οὐκ ἔχομεν (αὐτὸς γὰρ οὐκ
ἤθελσεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀποθυθήσως ἀπείπε “μήτε
πλαστὰν μήτε μιμηλάν” τινα ποιήσασθαι τοῦ
σώματος εἰκόνα), λέγεται δὲ μικρός τε γενέσθαι
3 καὶ τὴν όψιν εὐκαταφρύνητος· ἡ δὲ ἰλαρότης καὶ
τὸ εὐθύμιον ἐν ἀπαντῇ καίρῳ καὶ παιγνίδες,
ἀχθεινόν δὲ καὶ τραχὺ μηδέποτε μήτε φωνῇ μήτε
ὁψει, τῶν καλῶν καὶ όραν ἐρασμιῶτερον αὐτὸν
ἀχρὶ γῆρως παρεῖχεν. ώς δὲ Θεόφραστος ἱστορεῖ,
τὸν Ἀρχίδαμον ἐξημίωσαν οἱ ἐφοροὶ γῆμαντα
γυναῖκα μικράν· “Οὐ γὰρ βασιλεῖς,” ἔφασαν, 597
“ἀμμιν, ἀλλὰ βασιλείδια γεννᾶσθε.”

Π. Βασιλευόντος δὲ Ἄγιος ἦκεν Ἀλκιβιάδης
ἐκ Σικελίας φυγὰς εἰς Δακεδαίμονα· καὶ χρόνον
οὕτω πολὺν ἐν τῇ πόλει διάγων, αἰτιάν ἔσχε τῇ

4
AGESILAUS

lover Lysander,\(^1\) 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 Timaea,

\(^1\) Cf. Lycurgus, xvii. 1; Lysander, xxii. 3.
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gυναίκι τοῦ βασιλέως, Τιμαία, συνείναι. καὶ τὸ γεννηθὲν ἐξ αὐτῆς παιδάριον οὐκ ἔφη γυνώσκειν ὁ Ἀγις, ἀλλ’ ἐξ Ἀλκιβιάδου γεγονέναι. τοῦτο δὲ οὐ πάνυ δυσκόλως τὴν Τιμαίαν ἐνεγκεῖν φησὶ Δοῦρις, ἀλλὰ καὶ ψυχρίζουσαν οὐκι πρὸς τὰς εἰλικρίνες Ἀλκιβιάδη τὸ παιδίον, οὐ δεσμώτη-2 δὴν, καλεῖν· καὶ καὶ μέντοι καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην αὐτὸν οὐ πρὸς ὑβριν τῇ Τιμαίᾳ φάναι πλησιάζειν, ἀλλὰ φιλοτιμούμενον βασιλεύσεθαί Σπαρτίτας ὑπὸ τῶν ἐξ ἑαυτῶν γεγονότων. διὰ ταύτα μὲν τῆς Δακεδαίμονος Ἀλκιβιάδης ὑπεξῆλθε, φοβηθεὶς τὸν Ἀγιαὶ ο δὲ παῖς τὸν μὲν ἄλλον χρόνον ὑποττοῦν ὑπὲρ σύ τοῦ Ἀγιαῖ, καὶ γνησίου τιμῆν οὐκ εἰχε παρ’ αὐτῷ, νοσοῦντι δὲ προσπεσῶν καὶ δακρύων ἔπεισεν υἱὸν ἀποφήγαι πολλῶν ἔναντίον.

3 Οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τελευτήσαντος τοῦ Ἀγιαῖος οἱ Δύσανδρος, ἢ ἡ κατανεαναμαχηκὼς Ἀθηναίας καὶ μέγιστον ἐν Σπάρτῃ δυνάμενος, τὸν Ἀγησί-λαυν ἐπὶ τὴν βασιλείαν προῆγεν, ὡς οὐ προσή-κουσαν ὡς ὧθῳ τῷ Δεσμώτη. πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν, διὰ τὴν ἁρετὴν¹ τοῦ Ἀγησιλάου καὶ τὸ συντετράβαι καὶ μετεχθεῖ-κέναι τῆς ἀγωγῆς, ἐφιλοτιμοῦντο καὶ συνεπραττοῦν αὐτῷ προθύμοις. ἦν δὲ Διοπείδης ἀνήρ χρησμολό-γος ἐν Σπάρτῃ, μαντείων τε παλαίων ὄποπλεως καὶ δοκῶν περὶ τὰ θεῖα σοφὸς εἶναι καὶ περιττός.

4 οὗτος οὐκ ἔφη θεμιτῶν εἶναι χωλῶν γενέσθαι τῆς Δακεδαίμονος βασιλείας, καὶ χρησμὸν ἐν τῇ δικῇ τοιοῦτον ἀνεγίνωσκε·

Φράξεο δὴ, Σπάρτη, καίπερ μεγάλαυχος ἐσώσα, μὴ σέθεν ἄρτιπόδος βλάστη χωλῆ 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.¹ 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,² 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 κατασχήσουσιν ἁπλτοὶ φθισιβρότοι τῷ ἐπὶ κῦμα κυλινδόμενον πολέμου.

5 πρὸς ταῦτα Δύσανδρος ἔλεγεν ὡς, εἰ πάνυ φοβοῖντο τὸν χρησμὸν οἱ Σπαρτιάται, φυλακτέον αὐτῶν εἰ ὁ τῶν Δεωτυχίδην οὐ γὰρ εἰ προσπταλίσας τις τῶν πόδα βασιλεύστω, τῷ θεῷ διαφέρειν, ἀλλ᾽ εἰ μὴ γνήσιος ὁν μηδὲ Ἡρακλείδης, τοῦτο τὴν χωλὴν εἶναι βασιλείαν. ὁ δὲ Ἄγησίλαος ἐφη καὶ τὸν Ποσειδῶν καταμαρτυρεῖν τοῦ Δεωτυχίδου τὴν νοθείαν, ἐκβαλόντα σεισμῷ τοῦ βαλάμου τῶν Ἀγωνικῶν ἀπ᾽ ἐκείνου δὲ πλέον ἢ δέκα μηνῶν διελθόντων γενέσθαι τὸν Δεωτυχίδην.

IV. Οὕτω δὲ καὶ διὰ ταῦτα βασιλεὺς ἀποδειχθεὶς ὁ Ἀγησίλαος εὐθὺς εἶχε καὶ τὰ χρήματα τοῦ Ἀγιδος, ὡς νόθον ἀπελάσας τὸν Δεωτυχίδην. ὁρῶν δὲ τοὺς ἀπὸ μητρὸς οἰκείους ἐπιεικεῖς μὲν ὅταν, ἱσχυρῶς δὲ πευκοίμους, ἀπενειμένων αὐτῶς τὰ ἡμίσεα τῶν χρημάτων, εὔνοιαν ἐαυτῷ καὶ δόξαν ἀντὶ φθονοῦ καὶ δυσμενείας ἐπὶ τῇ κληρονομίᾳ κατασκευαζόμενος. δὲ δὲ φησιν ὁ Ξενόφων, ὅτι πάντα τῇ πατρίδι πειθόμενος ἐσχε πλείστοι, ὡς τοιείκος ὁ βούλοιτο, 2 τοιούτων ἔστι. τῶν ἐφόρων ἦν τότε καὶ τῶν γερόντων τὸ μέγιστον ἐν τῇ πολιτείᾳ κράτος, ὃν οἱ μὲν ἐνιαυτὸν ἀρχούσι μόνου, οἱ δὲ γέροντες διὰ βίου ταύτην ἔχουσι τὴν τιμήν, ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ πάντα τοῖς βασιλεύσειν ἐξείναι συνταχθέντες,
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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 Agesilaüs declared that Poseidon also had borne witness to the bastardy of Leotychides, for he had cast Agis forth from his bed-chamber by an earthquake, and after this more than ten months elapsed before Leotychides was born.¹

IV. In this way, and for these reasons, Agesilaüs 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 statement ² 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. 3 ff.; Xenophon, Hellenica, iii. 3, 2. ² Xenophon's Agesilaüs, vi. 4.
ὅς ἐν τοῖς περὶ Δυκούργου γέγραπται. διδ καὶ πατρικήν τινα πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ παλαιοῦ διετέλου εὐθὺς οἱ βασιλεῖς φιλονεικίαν καὶ δια-
3 φορὰν παραλαμβάνοντες. ὁ δὲ Ἀγησίλαος ἐπὶ τὴν ἐναντίαν ὄντι ἦλθε, καὶ τὸ πολεμεῖν καὶ τὸ προσκρούειν αὐτοῖς ἔσασας ἑθεράπευε, πάσης μὲν ἀπ’ ἑκείνων πράξεως ἀρχῷμενος, εἰ δὲ κλη-
θείη, θάττων ἡ βάδην ἐπειγόμενος, ὡσάκες δὲ τύχοι καθήμενος ἐν τῷ βασιλικῷ θώκῳ καὶ χρη-
ματίζων, ἐπιούσι τοῖς ἐφόροις ὑπεξανίστατο, τῶν δ’ εἰς τὴν γερούσιαν ἀεὶ καταταττομένων ἐκάστῳ 598
4 χλαίναν ἔπεμπτε καὶ βοῶν ἀριστεῖον. ἐκ δὲ τούτων τιμῶν δοκῶν καὶ μεγαλύνειν τὸ ἀξίωμα τῆς ἑκείνων ἀρχῆς, ἐλάνθαινε αὐξών τὴν ἑαυ-
τοῦ δύναμιν καὶ τῇ βασιλείᾳ προστιθέμενος μέγεθος ἐκ τῆς πρὸς αὐτῶν εὐνοίας συγχωροῦ-
μενον.

V. Ἔν δὲ ταῖς πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους πολίτας ὀμιλίαις ἐχθρὸς ἦν ἁμεμπτότερος ἡ φίλος. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ ἐχθροὺς ἄδικως οὐκ ἐβλαπτε, τοῖς δὲ φίλοις καὶ τὰ μὴ δίκαια συνέπραττε. καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἐχθροὺς ἁσχύνετο μὴ τιμῶν κατορθοῦντας,
2 ὑπουργημάτων ἀἰσχρὸν εἶναι. τοὺς δ’ αὐ δια-
φόροις πταίσασι πρῶτος συναχθόμενος καὶ δη-
thείς συμπράττων προθύμως ἐδημαγώγηκε καὶ προσήγετο πάντας. ὀρῶντες οὖν οἱ ἐφόροι ταῦτα καὶ φοβοῦμενοι τὴν δύναμιν ἐξημίωσαν αὐτῶν, αἰτίαν ὑπειπόντες ὅτι τοὺς κοινοὺς πολίτας ἰδίους
κτᾶται.
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Lycurgus.\footnote{Chapters v. 6 f.; vii. 1 f.} 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.
3 Καθάπερ γὰρ οἱ φυσικοὶ τὸ νεῖκος οἴονται καὶ τὴν ἔριν, εἰ τῶν δὲν ἔξαιρεθείη, στήναι μὲν ἂν τὰ οὐράνια, παῦσασθαι δὲ πάντων τὴν γένεσιν καὶ κύνησιν ὑπὸ τῆς πρὸς πάντα πάντων ἀρμονίας, οὕτως ἔοικεν ὁ Δακωνικός νομοθέτης ὑπέκκαμα τῆς ἄρετῆς ἐμβαλεῖν εἰς τὴν πολιτείαν τὸ φιλότιμον καὶ φιλόνεικον, ἀεὶ τινα τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς διαφορὰν καὶ ἀμιλλαν εἶναι πρὸς ἀλλήλους βουλόμενος, τὴν δὲ ἀνθυπείκουσαν τῷ ἀνελέγκτῳ χάριν ἀργὴν καὶ ἀναγώνιστον οὕσαν οὐκ ὅρθως ὁμονοιαν λέγεσθαι. τούτῳ δὲ ἀμέλεια συνεφορακέναι καὶ τὸν "Ομηρον οἴονταί τως" οὐ γὰρ ἂν τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα ποιήσαι χαίροντα τοῦ Ὀδυσσέως καὶ τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως εἰς λοιδορίαν προαχθέντων “ἐκπάγλοις ἐπέεσσιν,” εἰ μὴ μέγα τοῖς κοινοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι τὸν πρὸς ἀλλήλους ζῆλον καὶ τὴν διαφορὰν τῶν ἀρίστων. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν οὐκ ἂν οὕτως τις ἀπλῶς συγχωρήσειν αἱ γὰρ ὑπερβολαὶ τῶν φιλονεικών χαλεπαῖς ταῖς πόλεσι καὶ μεγάλους κυνύδους ἔχουσιν.

VI. Τού δὲ Ἀγησιλάου τὴν βασιλείαν νεωστὶ παρειληφότος, ἀπήγγελλον τινες ἐξ Ἀσίας ἤκουν τε ὡς οἱ Περσῶν βασιλεῖς παρασκεύαστο μεγάλῳ στόλῳ Δακεδαιμονίους ἐκβαλεῖν τῆς βαλάσσης. ὁ δὲ Λύσανδρος ἐπὶ θυμῶν ἄθυες εἰς Ἀσίαν ἀποστάλησε καὶ βοηθῆσαι τοῖς φίλοις, οὓς αὐτὸς μὲν ἄρχοντας καὶ κυρίους τῶν πόλεων ἀπέλιπε, κακῶς δὲ χρώμενοι καὶ βιαῖοι τοῖς πράγμασιν ἐξεπιπτοῦν ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν καὶ ἀπέθνησε, ἀνέπεισε τὸν Ἀγησιλαοῦ ἐπιθέσεια τῇ στρατείᾳ καὶ προπολεμήσαι τῆς

1 πάντων Coraës and Bekker have πάντως (utterly), an early, anonymous correction.
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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 law-giver 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," 1 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.
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'Ελλάδος, ἀπωτάτῳ διαβάντα καὶ φθάσαντα τῇ 2 τοῦ βαρβάρου παρασκευήν. ἀμα δὲ τοῖς ἐν Ἐλλάδος, φίλους ἐπέστειλε πέμπτειν εἰς Δακεδαίμονα καὶ στρατηγόν Ἀγγείλαον αἰτεῖσθαι. παρελθὼν οὖν εἰς τὸ πλήθος Ἀγγείλαος ἀνεδέξατο τὸν πόλεμον, εἰ δοῦν αὐτῷ τριάκοντα μὲν ἡγεμόνας καὶ συμβούλους Σπαρτιάτας, νεοδαμώδεις δὲ λογάδας δισχιλίους, τὴν δὲ συμμαχικὴν εἰς 3 ἔξακισχίλιους δύναμιν. συμπράττοντος δὲ τοῦ Δυσάνδρου πάντα προθύμως ἐψηφίσαντο, καὶ τὸν Ἀγγείλαον ἐξέσπευσαν εὐθὺς ἕξοντα τοὺς τριάκοντα Σπαρτιάτας, ὅπε ο Δυσάνδρος ὁ πρῶτος, οὐ διὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δόξαν καὶ δύναμιν μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τὴν Ἀγγείλαον φιλίαν, ὃ μείζον ἐδόκει τῇ βασιλείᾳ ἀγαθὸν διαπετράχθαι τὴν στρατηγίαν ἐκείνην.

4 Ἀθροιζομένης δὲ τῇς δυνάμεως εἰς Γεραιστόν, αὐτῶς ἐν Αὐλίδα κατελθὼν μετὰ τῶν φίλων καὶ νυκτερεύσας ἐδοξε κατὰ τοὺς ὑπνοὺς εἰπεὶν τινα πρὸς αὐτούς. "Ο βασιλεὺς Δακεδαίμονων, ὅτι μὲν οὖν διὰ τῆς Ἐλλάδος ὁμοῦ συμπάσχες ἀπε— 599 δέχθη στρατηγός ἡ πρότερον Ἀγαμέμνων καὶ σὺ νῦν μετ’ ἐκείνου, ἐννοεῖς δὴπουθεν ἐπει δὲ τῶν μὲν αὐτῶν ἄρχεις ἐκείνῳ, τοῖς δὲ αὐτοῖς πολεμεῖς, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν αὐτῶν τόπων ὄρμας ἐπὶ τὸν πόλεμον, εἰκὸς ἐστι καὶ θύσα ςε τῇ θεῷ θυσίαν ἢν ἐκείνου ἐν— 5 ταύτα θύσας ἐξέπλευσεν." ἀμα δὲ πτως ὑπῆλθε τῶν Ἀγγείλαον ὁ τῆς κόρης σφαγιασμός, ἢν ὁ πατὴρ ἐσφαξε πεισθεὶς τοῖς μάντεσιν. οὐ μὴν

1 ἐξέσπευσαν εὐθὺς MSS.: ἐξέσπευσαν after Reiske.
2 πρῶτος S: εὐθὺς πρῶτος.
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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 Agesilaüs remembered the sacrifice of his own daughter² which Agamemnon had there made in obedience to the soothsayers. He was not disturbed,

¹ In the spring of 396 B.C.
diestaráxein autón, all' ánastás kal diughqás-
menos tois filojs tás phánénta tìn mén thén éph
trimhésein oís eikós éstì xáírein thén ouxan, ou
muqhésethai dé tìn áparkíaan1 toú tòté strath-
gou. kai katastréfhs esaúfou ékelhsev ámbárxi-
sthai tòn eaxtou mántin, oux óstper éíóthi touto
πoieíen ó úpto tòw Bwotów tênagméno. akouántes
ouν òi boiwtárxai prȯs orqgh kinhthentes èpemp-
xyan úptheráta, aparagoreúontes tòv 'Agghqiláw mh
thvewn parà tou̇s vómuou kai tà pátría Bwotów.
oi dé kai taúta ápínggeilawn kai tà mhría diér-
ríoras òpò toú bwomou. xalépotós ouν éxhoun ó
'Agghqiláos ápêlpe, toûs te òeβáiois diophhq-
méno kai xeghoños dúselpis dià tòn oivñou, òós
átelexi autòr tòw práxeaw xenhsomëwv kai tìs
stratqías épî tó prosqíkou ouv àsìxioméni.

VII. 'Epel dé ἤκεν εἰς 'Εφεσον, εὐθὺς ἀξίωμα
mégá kai dúnamis ἡν ἐπαρχής καὶ βαρεία περὶ τῶν
Δύσανδρον, ὄχλου φοιτάντων ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας ἐκασ-
totē kai pántωn parakolouthou̇ntωn kai théra-
pévontωn ékeíνov, ὡς ὄνομα μὲν καὶ σχῆμα τῆς
stratqías tòv 'Agghqilhov éxontα,2 diá tòv
nóμov, érgwv dé kýrion önta 3 ápántωn kai dúna-
méno kai práptontα pánta tòv Δύσανδρον.

2 ou̇deis γάρ δεινóteros ou̇de fobéromerov ékeíνov
tòw eis tìn 'Asíàn ápōstalévtωn égéneto stra-
tqghov, ou̇de meíξa toûs filou̇s ánρh állos
éuvrhqíhsen ou̇de káka tìlkaínta tòûs ékhrhov
épóýn̄en. òvn éti prosphatón óntωn oi ánthrwpoi

1 áparkíaan S and Amyot : ámaβlan (stupidity).
2 éxonta Coraïs, after Reiske : ὑντα.
3 kýrion önta Reiske : kýrion.
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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 insensitivity 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. 1 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. 2 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.
μημονεύοντες, ἀλλὰς δὲ τὸν μὲν Ἀγησίλαον ἀφελὴ καὶ λιτὸν ἐν ταῖς ὀμιλίαις καὶ δημοτικοὶ ὀρῶντες, ἐκείνῳ δὲ τὴν αὐτὴν ὀμοίως σφοδρότητα καὶ τραχύτητα καὶ βραχυλογίαν παροῦσαν, ὑπέτιπτον αὐτῷ παντάπασι καὶ μόνῳ προσεῖχον. 3 ἔκ δὲ τούτων πρῶτον μὲν οἱ λοιποί Σπαρτιάται χαλεπῶς ἐφεροῦ ὑπηρέται Δυσάνδρου μᾶλλον ἡ σύμβουλοι βασιλέως ὄντες: ἐπειτα δὲ αὐτός ὁ Ἀγησίλαος, εἰ καὶ μὴ φθονερὸς ἦν μὴ δὲ ἥχητο τοῖς τιμωμένοις, ἀλλὰ φιλότιμος ὄν σφόδρα καὶ φιλόνεικος, ἐφοβεῖτο μὴ, κἂν ἐνέγκωσί τι λαμπρὸν αἰ πράξεις, τούτῳ Δυσάνδρῳ γέννηται διὰ τὴν δόξαν. οὕτως οὖν ἔποιει.

4 Πρῶτον ἀντέκρουν ταῖς συμβουλίαις αὐτοῦ, καὶ πρὸς ἅ τοῖς ἑκείνωσ ἐσποουδάκει μάλιστα πράξεις ἐὼν χαίρειν καὶ παραμελῶν, ἔτερα πρὸ ἑκείνων ἐπραττέν: ἐπεὶτα τῶν ἐντυγχανόντων καὶ δεο- μένων οὐς αἰσθοῖτο Δυσάνδρῳ μάλιστα πεποι- θότας, ἀπράκτους ἀπέπεμπε· καὶ περὶ τὰς κρίσεις ὁμοίως οὐς ἑκείνως ἐπηρεάζοι, τούτους ἔδει πλέον ἐχοντας ἀπελθεῖν, καὶ τοῦνατίν οὐς φανερὸς γένοιτο προθυμούμενος ὠφελεῖν, χαλεπῶς ἦν μὴ 5 καὶ ξημωθῆναι. γινομένων δὲ τούτων οὐ κατὰ τύχην, ἀλλ' οἶνον ἐκ παρασκευής καὶ ὁμαλῶς, αἰσθόμενοι τὴν αἰτίαν ὁ Δύσανδρος οὐκ ἀπε- κρύπτετο πρὸς τοὺς φίλους, ἀλλ' ἐλεγεν ὡς δι' αὐτοῦ ἀτιμᾶζοιτο, καὶ παρεκάλει θεραπεύειν ἱόντας τὸν βασιλέα καὶ τοὺς μᾶλλον αὐτοῦ δυναμένους.

VIII. Ὅς οὖν ταῦτα πράττειν καὶ λέγειν ἐδόκει φθονόν ἑκείνῳ μηχανώμενος, ἐτι μᾶλλον αὐτοῦ καθάψασθαι βουλόμενος Ἀγησίλαος ἀπέ-
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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,
PLUTARCH'S LIVES

 IX. 'Eptai dé Tisafírenhs èn Ïrkh mèn fobh-

1 Nh Di' Cobet, comparing Xenophon, Hell. iii. 4, 9: Hídeiv (I know how to humble).
AGESILAUS

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, deeply 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." ¹

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.² Thus ambitious natures in a commonwealth, if they do not observe due bounds, work greater harm than good. For even though Lysander was troublesome, as he was, in gratifying his ambition 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 authority of his superior, nor the other put up with the folly of his friend and comrade.

IX. At first Tisaphernes was afraid of Agesilaüs,

¹ Cf. Lysander, xxiii. 9. ² Cf. Lysander, xxiv.–xxviii.
2 'Αγησίλαος ἔδεξατο. προσδοκία γὰρ ἦν μεγάλη τῆς στρατείας· καὶ δεινὸν ἤγειτο τοὺς μὲν σὺν Ξενοφῶντι μυρίους ἦκειν ἐπὶ θάλατταν, ὡσάκις ἠβουλήθησαν αὐτὸι τοσαυτάκις βασιλέα νεικηκότας, αὐτοῖ δὲ Δακεδαιμονίων ἁρχότος ἡγούμενων γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης μηδὲν ἔργον ἄξιον μνήμης φανῆναι πρὸς τοὺς Ἔλληνας. εὐθὺς οὖν ἀμυνόμενος ἀπάτη δικαίᾳ τὴν Τισαφέρους ἐπιορκίαν, ἐπέδειξεν ὡς ἐπὶ Καρίαν προάξων, ἕκει δὲ τὴν δύναμιν τοῦ βαρβάρου συναθροίσας ἀρας εἰς Φρυγίαν ἐνέβαλε. καὶ πόλεις μὲν εἰλε συνχαῖς καὶ χρημάτων ἀφθόνων ἐκυρίευσεν, ἐπιδεικνύμενος τοῖς φίλοις ὅτι τὸ μὲν σπεισάμενον ἄδικείω τῶν θεῶν ἐστὶ καταφρονεῖν, ἐν δὲ τῷ παραλογίζεσθαι τοὺς πολεμιώτας οὐ μόνον τὸ δίκαιον, ἀλλὰ καὶ δόξα πολλή καὶ τὸ μεθ’ ἡδονῆς κερδαίνειν ἐνεστι. τοῖς δὲ ἰππεύσιν ἐλαττωθέντα καὶ τῶν ἱερῶν ἀλόβων φανέντων, ἀναχωρῆσας εἰς Ἐφεσον ἰππικόν συνήγη, τοῖς εὐπόροις προειπότων, εἰ μὴ βούλονται στρατεύεσθαι, παρασχεῖν ἐκαστὸν ἰππὸν ἀνθ’ ἑαυτοῦ καὶ ἄνδρα.

4 πολλοὶ δ’ ἦσαν οὕτωι, καὶ συνεβαίνει τῷ 'Αγησίλαῷ ταχὺ πολλοὺς καὶ πολεμικοὺς ἔχειν ἰππεῖς ἀντὶ δειλῶν ὀπλιτῶν. ἐμισθοῦντο γὰρ οἱ μὴ βουλόμενοι στρατεύεσθαι τοὺς βουλόμενους στρα-
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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 Lacedaemonians, 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.\(^1\) For those who did not wish to do military service hired those who did, and those who did not

\(^1\) Cf. Xenophon, Hell. iii. 4, 15.
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teúesthai, oû de μῆ βουλόμενοι ἵππευειν τοûς βουλομένους ἵππευειν.1 καὶ γὰρ τὸν 'Αγαμέμνονα ποιήσας καλῶς ὅτι θήλειαν ἵππουν ἄγαθὴν λαβὼν κακῶν ἀνδρᾶ καὶ πλούσιον ἀπήλλαξε τῆς στρατείας. ἑπεὶ δὲ κελεύσαντος αὐτοῦ τοûς αἰχμαλώτους ἀποδύνοντες ἐπίπρασκον οἱ λαφυροπώλαι, καὶ τῆς μὲν ἐσθήτους ἦσαν ὁμηταὶ πολλοὶ, τῶν δὲ σωμάτων λευκῶν καὶ ἀταλῶν παυτάπασι διὰ τὰς σκιαστραφίας γυμνουμένων κατεγέλων ὡς ἀχρήστων καὶ μηδένιος ἁξίων, ἔπιστασο ὁ 'Αγησίλαος, "Οὕτω μὲν," εἶπεν, "οἷς μάχεσθε, ταῦτα δὲ ὑπὲρ ὧν μάχεσθε."

X. Καίρου δὲ ὄντος αὐτῆς ἐμβαλεῖν εἰς τὴν πολέμιαν προεῖπεν εἰς Δυνίαν ἀπάξειν, οὐκέτι ψευδόμενος ἐνταῦθα τὸν Τισαφέρνης ἀλλ’ ἐκεῖνος ἔαυτὸν ἐξηπάτησεν, διὰ τὴν ἐμπροσθεν ἀπάτην ἀπιστῶν τῷ Ἀγησιλάω, καὶ νῦν γοῦν αὐτὸν ἄφεσθαι τῆς Καρίας νομίζων οὕτης δυσόπτου 601 πολὺ τῷ ἴππικῷ λειπόμενον. ἑπεὶ δὲ, ὡς προεῖπεν, ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ἦκεν εἰς τὸ περὶ Σάρδεις πεδίον, ἡμαγκάζετο κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐκεῖθεν αὐτῷ θητεῖν ὁ Τισαφέρνης. καὶ τῇ ἵππῳ διεξελαύνων διέφθειρε πολλοὺς τῶν ἀτάκτων τὸ πεδίον προθυριων. ἐννοήσας οὖν ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ὅτι τούς πολέμιους οὕτω πάρεστι τὸ πεζὸν, αὐτῷ δὲ τής δυνάμεως 3 οὐδὲν ἀπετείν, ἐσπευσα τὸ ἀπαγωνίσάσθαι. καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἵππευσιν ἀναμίξας τὸ πελταστικόν, ἐλαύνειν ἐκέλευεν ὡς τάχιστα καὶ προσβάλλειν τοῖς ἐναντίοις, αὐτὸς δὲ εὐθὺς τοὺς ὀπλίτας ἐπίγει. γενομένης δὲ τροπῆς τῶν βαρβάρων ἐπακολουθή-

1 ἐμισθοῦτο... ἵππευειν bracketed by Sinentis and Cobet. The sentence is wanting in Apophtheg. Lacon. 12 (Morals, p. 209 b).
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wish to serve as horsemen hired those who did. Indeed, Agesilaüs thought Agamemnon had done well in accepting a good mare and freeing a cowardly rich man from military service.¹ And once when, by his orders, his prisoners of war were stripped of their clothing and offered for sale by the venders 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 Agesilaüs, 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,² Agesilaüs 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 Agesilaüs 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 Agesilaüs, 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. Agesilaüs, 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,

¹ Iliad, xxiii. 296 ff.
² In the spring of 395 B.C.; cf. Xenophon, Hell. iii. 4, 16 ff.
σαντες οἱ Ἐλληνες ἔλαβον τὸ στρατόπεδον καὶ πόλλους ἀνέβουν. ἐκ ταύτης τῆς μάχης οὐ μόνον ὑπῆρξεν αὐτοῖς ἀγειν καὶ φέρειν ἀδεῶς τὴν βασι- λείας χώραν, ἀλλὰ καὶ δίκην ἐπιδεῖν Τισαφέρην διδόντα, μοιχήρδον ἀνδρα καὶ τῷ γένει τῶν Ἐλλή- νων ἀπεχθέστατον. ἔπεμψε γὰρ εὐθέως ὁ βασι- λεὺς Τιβραύστην ἐπ’ αὐτὸν, δό ἐκείνου μὲν τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀπέτεμε, τὸν δὲ Ἀγησίλαου ἦξιον δια- λυσάμενον ἀποπλείν οὐκαδε, καὶ χρήματα δίδοντο ἀυτῷ προσέπεμψεν. ὁ δὲ τῆς μὲν εἰρήνης ἐφή τὴν πόλιν εἶναι κυρίαν, αὐτὸς δὲ πλούτιζεν τὸν στρατιώτας ἢδεσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ πλούτων αὐτός· καὶ ἄλλως γε μέντοι νομίζειν Ἐλληνας καλὸν ὦ δῶρα λαμβάνειν, ἀλλὰ λάφυρα παρὰ τῶν πολε- μίων. ὅμως δὲ τῷ Τιβραύστῃ χαρίζεσθαι βουλό- μενος, ὅτι τὸν κοινὸν ἔχθρον Ἐλλήνων ἐτετι- μώρητο Τισαφέρην, ἀπήγαγεν εἰς Φρυγίαν τὸ στράτευμα, λαβὼν ἑφόδιον παρ’ αὐτὸν τριάκοντα τάλαντα.

Καὶ καθ' ὅδυν ὧν σκυτάλην δέχεται παρὰ τῶν οἰκοτελῶν κελεύουσαν αὐτὸν ἄρχειν ἀμα καὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ. τοῦτο μόνῳ πάντων ὑπῆρξεν Ἀγησίλαῳ. καὶ μέγιστος μὲν ἦν ὁ μολονομένως καὶ τῶν τότε ξόντων ἐπιφανέστατος, ὡς εἰρηκέ που καὶ Θεόπομπος, εἰσαργοὶ γε μὴν ἔδιδον δο ἀρε-

6 τὴν φροινιν μεῖζον ἡ διὰ τὴν ἤγεμονίαν. τότε δὲ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ καταστήσας ἄρχοντα Πείσανδρον ἀμπαρτεῖν ἔδοξεν, ὅτι πρεσβυτέρων καὶ φρονιμο- τέρων παρόντων ὦ σκεφάμενος τὸ τῆς πατρίδος, ἀλλὰ τὴν οἰκείατη τιμῶν καὶ τῇ γυναικὶ χαρι- ςίμονος, ἦς ἀδελφὸς ἦν ὁ Πείσανδρος, εἰκεῖνο ἐπεδωκε τὴν νααρχίαν.
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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.
XI. Αὐτὸς δὲ τὸν στρατὸν καταστήσας εἰς τὴν ὑπὸ Φαρναβάζῳ τεταγμένην χώραν οὐ μόνον ἐν ἀφθόνοις δίηγε πᾶσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ χρήματα συνήγε πολλά· καὶ προελθὼν ἄχρι Παφλαγονίας προσηγάγετο τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Παφλαγόνων, Κότυν, ἐπιθυμήσαντα τῆς φιλίας αὐτοῦ δὲ ἀρετήν καὶ 2 πίστιν. ὁ δὲ Σπιθριδάτης, ὡς ἀποστάς τοῦ Φαρναβάζου τὸ πρῶτον ἦλθε πρὸς τὸν Ἀγησί- λαον, ἀεὶ συναπεδήμηκε καὶ συνεστάτευεν αὐτῷ, κάλλιστον ὑπὸ μὲν ἔχουν, Μεγαβάτην, οὔ τι παιδὸς ὄντος ἥρα σφοδρῶς Ἀγησίλαος, καλὴν δὲ καὶ θυγατέρα παρθένου ἐν ἡλικίᾳ γάμον. ταύτην 3 ἐπεισε γῆμαι τὸν Κότυν ὁ Ἀγησίλαος· καὶ λαβὼν παρ' αὐτοῦ χίλιους ἵππεῖς καὶ δισχίλιους πελταστὰς αὐθις ἀνεχώρησεν εἰς Φρυγίαν, καὶ κακῶς ἐποίει τὴν Φαρναβάζου χώραν οὐχ ὑπομένωντος οὔτε πιστεύοντος τοῖς ἐρύμασιν, ἀλλὰ ἔχουν ἀεὶ τὰ πλεῖστα σὺν ἑαυτῷ τῶν τιμῶν καὶ ἀγαπητῶν ἐξεχώρει καὶ ὑπέφευγεν ἀλλοτρο ἀλλαχόσε τῆς χώρας μεθιδρυμένος, μέχρι οὗ παραφυλαξάς αὐτὸν ὁ Σπιθριδάτης καὶ παραλαβὼν Ἰρυπίδαν τὸν Σπαρτιάτην ἔλαβε τὸ στρατόπεδον καὶ τῶν 4 χρημάτων ἀπάντων ἐκράτησεν. ἔνθα δὲ πικρός ὄν ὁ Ἰρυπίδας ἐξεταστής τῶν κλαπέντων, καὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους ἀναγκάζων ἀποτίθεσθαι, καὶ πάντα ἐφορῶν καὶ διερευνώμενος, παρόξυνε τὸν Σπιθριδάτην, ὡστε ἀπελθεῖν εὐθὺς εἰς Σάρδεις μετὰ τῶν Παφλαγόνων.

Τούτο λέγεται τῷ Ἀγησίλαῷ γενέσθαι πάντων 602
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XI. As for himself, he stationed his army in the province of Parnabazus,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 Parnabazus 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 Parnabazus, 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

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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ἀναρότατον. ἦχθετο μὲν γὰρ ἄνδρα γενναίου ἀποβεβληκώς τὸν Σπιθριδάτην καὶ σὺν αὐτῷ δύναμιν ὅλην ἕχοντο ἕκαστὸ δὲ τῇ διαβολῇ τῆς μικρολογίας καὶ ἀνελευθερίας, ἣς οὐ μόνον αὐτόν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν πατρίδα καθαρεύονσαν ἀεὶ παρέχει ἐφιλοτιμεῖτο. χωρὶς δὲ τῶν ἐμφανῶν τούτων ἐκνεφίζειν αὐτὸν οὐ μετρίως ὁ τοῦ παῖδος ἔρως ἐνεσταγμένος, εἰ καὶ πάνω παρόντος αὐτοῦ τῷ φιλονείκῳ χρόμενος ἐπείρατο νεανικῷ ἀπομάχεσθαι πρὸς τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν, καὶ ποτὲ τοῦ Μεγαβάτου προσίόντος ὡς ἀστασιμένου καὶ

5 φιλήσωσιν ἐξέκλινεν. ἔπει δὲ ἐκείνος αἰσχυνθεὶς ἐπαύσατο καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἀπώθην ἑδη προσηγόρευεν, ἀχθμένος αὐτὶ πάλιν καὶ μεταμελόμενος τῇ φυγῇ τοῦ φιλήματος, ὁ Ἀγησίλαος προσποιεῖτο θαυμάζειν ὡς τῇ παθῶν αὐτὸν ὁ Μεγαβάτης ἀπὸ στόματος οὐ φιλοφρονοῖτο. “Σὺ γὰρ αἰτίου,” οἱ συνήθεις ἔφασαν, “οὐχ ὑποστάσ, ἀλλὰ τρέχας τὸ φιλήμα τοῦ καλοῦ καὶ φοβηθείς ἐπει καί νῦν ἄν ἔλθοι σοι πεισθεὶς ἐκεῖνος ἐντὸς φιλήματος ἀλλὰ ὅπος αὐθίς οὐκ ἀποδειλασθείς.”

6 χρόνον οὖν τινα πρὸς ἑαυτῷ γενόμενον οὐ Ἀγησίλαος καὶ διασωπήσας, “Οὐδέν,” ἔφη, “δεινὸν πείθειν ὑμᾶς ἐκείνον ἔγω γὰρ μοι δοκῶ τὴν τῶν μάχων τῶν περὶ τοῦ φιλάματος ἄνιδον ἄν μάχεσθαι πάλιν ἡ πάντα ὅσα τεθέαμαι χρωσία μοι γενέσθαι.” τοιοῦτος μὲν ἦν τοῦ Μεγαβάτου παρόντος, ἀπελθὼν γε μὴν οὐτω περικαόφως ἐσχεν ὡς χαλεπὸν εἰπεῖν εἰ πάλιν αὐτὶ μεταβαλομένου καὶ φανέρως ἐνεκαρτέρησε μὴ φιληθῆναι.

7 δεινὸν Reiske’s correction of the dein of the MSS., adopted by both Sintenis and Bekker; Stephanus read δει (there is no need).
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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 to have all that my eyes behold turn into gold." 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.
XII. Μετὰ ταῦτα Φαρνάβαζος εἰς λόγους αὐτῶν συνελθεὶν ἥθελησε, καὶ συνήγει ἀμφότεροι ὁ Κυζικηνὸς Ἀπολλοφάνης. πρότερος δὲ μετὰ τῶν φίλων ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ἔλθων εἰς τὸ χώριον, ὑπὸ σκιὰ τινὶ πόας οὐσίας βαθείας κατα-βαλὼν ἑαυτόν, ἑνταῦθα περιέμενε τὸν Φαρνάβαζον. ὁ δὲ ὄς ἔπιθεθεν, ὑποβεβλημένων αὐτῶν κωδίων τε μαλακῶν καὶ ποικίλων δαπίδων, αἰδε-σθείς τὸν Ἀγησίλαον οὕτω κατακείμενον κατεκλύη καὶ αὐτός, ὥς ἔτυχεν, ἐπὶ τῆς πόας χαμάζε, καίπερ ἐσθήτα θαυμαστὴν λεπτότητι καὶ βαφαίς ἐνδεδυκός. ἀσπασάμενοι δὲ ἅλλοις ὁ μὲν Φαρνάβαζος οὔκ ἦπορει λόγων δικαίων, ἀτε δὴ πολλὰ καὶ μεγάλα Δακεδαιμονίος χρήσιμος γεγονός ἐν τῷ πρὸς Ἀθηναίοις πολέμῳ, νῦν δὲ πορθούμενος ὑπ’ αὐτῶν. ὁ δὲ Ἀγησίλαος, ὅρων τούς σὺν αὐτῷ Σπαρτιάτας ὑπ’ αἰσχύνης κύπτον-τας εἰς τὴν γῆν καὶ διαποροῦντας (ἀδικούμενον γὰρ ἐώρων τὸν Φαρνάβαζον), "Ἡμεῖς," εἶπεν, "ὁ Φαρνάβαζε, καὶ φίλοι ὑμεῖς πρῶτον βασι-λέως ἐχρόμεθα τοῖς ἑκείνου πράγμασι φιλικῶς καὶ νῦν πολέμιοι γεγονότες πολεμικῶς. ἐν ὑμῖν καὶ σὲ τῶν βασιλέως κτημάτων ὅρωντες εἶναι βουλόμενοι, εἰκότως διὰ σοῦ βλάπτομεν ἑκείνου. 4 ἂς ὑς ὅ ἀν ἡμέρας σεαυτοῦ ἀξίωσης Ἑλλήνων φίλων καὶ σύμμαχον μᾶλλον ἢ δοῦλον λέγεσθαι βασιλέως, τάυτην νόμισε τὴν φάλαγγα καὶ τὰ ὅπλα καὶ τὰς ναῦς καὶ πάντας ἡμᾶς τῶν σὸν κτημάτων φίλακας εἶναι καὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας, ἂς ἀνέβαλον ἀνθρώποις οὐδὲν οὐδὲ ἥξιον τὸν ἐστιν." 5 ἔκ τούτου λέγει πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ Φαρνάβαζος ἢν ἐξε διάνοιαν. "Ἐγὼ γὰρ," εἶπεν, "ἐὰν μὲν ἄλλοις ἐκπέμψῃ βασιλεὺς στρατηγῷ, ἐσομαι
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XII. After this, Pharnabazus desired to have a conference with him, and Apollophonos 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 broidered 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 desirlest 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

XIII. Ἀπιόντος δὲ τοῦ Φαρνάβαζου μετὰ τῶν φίλων, ὁ νῖός ὑπολειφθεὶς προσέδραμε τῷ Ἀγνησίλαῷ καὶ μειδών εἶπεν· “Εγὼ σε ξένων, ὁ Ἀγνησίλας, ποιούμαι.” καὶ παλτὸν ἔχων ἐν 603 τῇ χειρὶ δίδωσιν αὐτῷ. δεξάμενος οὖν ὁ Ἀγνησίλας καὶ ἥσθεις τῇ τῇ ὄψει καὶ τῇ φιλοφροσύνῃ τοῦ παιδός, ἐπεσκόπη τοὺς παρόντας, εἰ τις ἔχω τι τοιοῦτον ὅλον ἀντιδοῦναι καὶ φανεῖρα 2 δῷρον. ἴδων δὲ ἵππουν Ἰδαίον¹ τοῦ γραφέως κεκοσμημένον φαλάροις, ταχύ ταῦτα περισσότερας τῷ μειρακίῳ δίδωσι. καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν οὐκ ἔπαντο μεμημένος, ἄλλα καὶ χρόνῳ περιόντες τὸν ὅλον ἀποστερηθέντος αὐτοῦ καὶ φυγόντος ὑπὸ τῶν ἀδελφῶν εἰς Πελοπόννησον, ἱσχυρὸς ἐπεμελεῖτο.

3 καὶ ταῖς τῶν ἑρωτικῶν αὐτῷ συνεπραξεν. ἥρασθη γὰρ ἀθλητοῦ παιδὸς ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν ἔπει δὲ μέγας ὅν καὶ σκληρὸς Ὁλυμπίασιν ἐκινδύνευσεν ἐκκριθῆναι, καταφεύγει πρὸς τὸν Ἀγνησίλαον ὁ Πέρσης δεόμενος ὑπὲρ τοῦ παιδός. ὁ δὲ καὶ τούτο βουλόμενος αὐτῷ χαρίζεσθαι, μάλα μόλις διεπράξατο σὺν πολλῇ πραγματείᾳ.

Τάλλα μὲν γὰρ ἢν ἀκριβῆς καὶ νόμιμος, ἐν

¹ 'Idalou with S and Xenophon (Hell. iv. 1, 39): 'Aadalou.
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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."

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.

Indeed, although in other matters he was exact and

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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.
δὲ τοῖς φιλικῶις πρόφασιν ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι τὸ λίαν 4 δίκαιον. φέρεται γοῦν ἐπιστόλων αὐτοῦ πρὸς Ἰδρεᾶ τον Κάρα τοιοῦτο: "Νικίας εἰ μὲν μὴ ἄδικεῖ, ἀφεῖ εἰ δὲ ἄδικεῖ, ἡμῖν ἄφες: πάντως δὲ ἄφες." ἐν μὲν οὖν τοῖς πλείστοις τοιούτοις ὑπὲρ τῶν φίλων ὁ Ἀγγειλάος· ἐστι δὲ ὁ πρὸς τὸ συμφέρον ἐχρῆτο τῷ καιρῷ μᾶλλον, ὅσ ἐδήλωσεν, ἀναζυγῆσαι αὐτῷ θορυβωδεστέρας γενομένης, ἀσθενοῦντα καταλιπτῶν τὸν ἐρώμενον. ἐκεῖνον γὰρ δειμένου καὶ καλοῦντος αὐτὸν ἀπίστων, μεταστραφεῖς εἶπεν ὡς χαλεπῶν ἔλεειν ἀμα καὶ φρονεῖν. τοντι μὲν Ἰερώνυμος ὁ φιλόσοφος ὑστορήκεν.

XIV. Ἡθε δὲ περιόντως ἐνιαυτοῦ δευτέρου τῇ στρατηγίᾳ πολὺς ἄως λόγος ἐχώρει τοῦ Ἀγγειλάου, καὶ δόξα θαυμαστὴ κατείχε τῆς τε σωφροσύνης αὐτοῦ καὶ εὐτελείας καὶ μετριότητος. ἐσκήνου μὲν γὰρ ἀποδημῶν καθ' αὐτὸν ἐν τοῖς ἀγιωτάτοις ἱεροῖς, ἅ μὴ πολλοὶ καθορῶσιν ἄνθρωποι πράττοντας ἠμᾶς, τούτων τοὺς θεοὺς ποιοῦμενος ἐπόπταις καὶ μάρτυρας. ἐν δὲ χιλιάσι στρατιωτῶν τοσαύταις οὐ βαδίσως ἀν τις εἰδε 2 φαυλοτέραν στιβάδα τῆς Ἀγνησιλαοῦ. πρὸς τε θάλπος οὗτοι καὶ ψυχοὺς εἴχεν ῥίσπερ μόνος ἄει χρῆσθαι ταῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ κεκραμέναις ὀραίᾳ πεφυκός. ὥστεν δὲ θέαμα τοῖς κατοικοῦσι τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἔλλησιν ἦσαν οἱ πάλαι βαρεῖς καὶ ἀφόρητοι καὶ διαρρέουτες ὑπὸ πλοῦτον καὶ τρυφῆς ὑπάρχοι καὶ στρατηγοὶ δεδιότες καὶ θεραπεύοντες.
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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 viceroy 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.
Ανθρωπον εν τρίβωνι περιόντα λιτῷ, καὶ πρὸς ἐν ῥῆμα βραχὶ καὶ Δακωνικὸν ἀρμόζοντες ἑαυτοὺς καὶ μετασχηματίζοντες, ὡστε πολλοὶ ἐπήει τὰ τοῦ Τιμοθέου λέγειν,

'Αρης τύραννος· χρυσὸν δὲ Ἕλλας οὐ δέδοικε.

XV. Κινομένης δὲ τῆς Ἀσίας καὶ πολλα-χοῦ πρὸς ἀπόστασιν ὑπεικούσης, ἀρμοσάμενος τὰς αὐτὸθε πόλεις, καὶ ταῖς πολιτείαις δίχα φόνου καὶ φυγής ἀνθρώπων ἀποδοῦσ τῶν προσή-κοντα κόσμου, ἐγνώκει πρόσω χωρεῖν, καὶ τὸν πόλεμον διάρας ἀπὸ τῆς Ἕλληνικῆς θαλάττης, περὶ τοῦ σώματος βασιλεῖ καὶ τῆς ἐν Ἐκβα-τάνοις καὶ Σοῦσοις εὐδαιμονίας διαμάχεσθαι, καὶ περισπάσαι πρῶτον αὐτοῦ τὴν σχολήν, ὡς μὴ καθέζουτο τοὺς πολέμους βραβεύων τοῖς Ἕλλησι

καὶ διαφθείρων τοὺς δημαγωγοὺς. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ἀφικνεῖται πρὸς αὐτὸν Ἐπικυρίδας ὁ Σπαρτιά-της, ἀπαγγέλλων ὅτι πολὺς περιέστηκε τὴν Σπάρ-τὴν πόλεμος Ἕλληνικός, καὶ καλοῦσιν ἐκεῖνον οἱ ἐφοροὶ καὶ κελεύουσι τοῖς οἰκοι βοθθέιν.

'Ω βάρβαροι, ἐξευρόντες Ἕλληνες κακά·

τὰ γὰρ ἃν τις ἄλλο τῶν φθόνον ἐκείνον προσεῖτο καὶ τὴν τότε σύστασιν καὶ σύνταξιν ἐφ’ ἑαυτοῖς τῶν Ἕλλήνων; οὔ τίς τύχῃς ἀνω φερομένης ἐπε-λάβοντο, καὶ τὰ ὅπλα πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους βλέπονται καὶ τὸν πόλεμον ἢδη τῆς Ἕλλάδος 604

ἡμείς μὲν αὐθίσ εἰς ἑαυτοὺς ἔτρεψαν. οὐ γὰρ ἐγωθε ςυμφέρομαι τῷ Κορινθίῳ Δημαράνῳ μεγά-λης ἥδονῆς ἀπολειϕθέναι φήματι τοὺς μὴ θεασμένους Ἕλληνας Ἀλέξανδρον ἐν τῷ Δαρείου θρόνῳ καθήμενον, ἀλλ’ εἰκότως ἐν οἷμαι δακρυ-
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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).
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σαι, συννοήσαντας ὅτι ταύτ' Ἀλεξάνδρῳ καὶ Μακεδόσιν ἀπέλιπον οἱ τότε τῶν Ἐλλήνων στρατηγοὺς περὶ Δεύκτρα καὶ Κορώνειαν καὶ Κόρινθον καὶ Ἁρκαδίαν κατανήλωσαν.

4 Ἀγησιλάῳ μέντοι οὔδεν κρείσσον ἢ μείζων ἐστι τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως ἐκείνης διαπεπραγμένου, οὐδὲ γέγονεν παράδειγμα πειθαρχίας καὶ δικαιοσύνης ἐτερῶν κάλλιον. ὅποιον γὰρ Ἀννίβας ἦδη κακῶς πράττων καὶ περιωθοῦμενος ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας μᾶλα μόλις ὑπῆκουσε τοῖς ἔπει τῶν οἰκοι πόλεμον καλοῦσιν, Ἀλεξάνδρος δὲ καὶ προσεπέσκωψε πυθόμενος τὴν πρὸς Ἀγίν Ἀντιπάτρον μάχην, εἰπών. "Ἐσικεῦ, ὅ ἄνδρες, ὅτε Δαρείον ἥμεῖς ἐνικῶμεν ἐνταῦθα, ἐκεῖ τις ἐν Ἀρκαδίᾳ γεγονέναι μυσμαχία." πῶς οὖκ ἂν ἄξιον τὴν Σπάρτην μακαρίσαι τῆς Ἀγησιλάου τιμῆς πρὸς ταύτην καὶ πρὸς τοὺς νόμους τῆς εὐλαβείας; ὅτι ἀρα τῇ τὴν σκυτάλην ἔλθειν εἰνυχίαν τοσαύτην καὶ δύναμιν παροῦσι καὶ τηλικαύτας ἐλπίδας ύψηλον μέναις ἀφεῖς καὶ προέμενος εὔθυς ἀπέπλευσεν "ἀτελευτήτῳ ἐπὶ ἔργῳ," πολὺν ἑαυτοῦ πόθου τοῖς συμμάχοις ἀπολιπών, καὶ μάλιστα δὴ τῶν Ἐρασιστράτου τοῦ Φαίκακος ἔλεγξας λόγον, εἰπόντος ὡς εἰσὶ δημοσία μὲν Δακεδαιμόνιοι βελτίωνες, ἰδίᾳ δὲ Ἀθηναίοι. βασιλέα γὰρ ἑαυτὸν καὶ στρατηγὸν ἄριστον ἐπιδειξάμενος, ἔτι βελτίωνα καὶ ἡδίνια τῶν χρωμένων ἰδίᾳ φίλον καὶ συνήθη παρέσχε. τοῦ δὲ Περσικοῦ νομίσματος χάραγμα

1 At Megalopolis, in Arcadia, 331 B.C., Agis fell fighting, and the Spartan rebellion at once collapsed. Alexander
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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. 173.
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toξότην ἔχοντος, ἀναζευγνύων ἕφη μυρίως τοξό-
tais ὑπὸ βασιλέως ἐξελαύνεσθαι τής Ἀσίας-
tosoùn γὰρ εἰς Ἀθήνας καὶ Θῆβας κομισθέν-
tων καὶ διαδοθέντων τοῖς δημαρχοῖς, ἐξεπολε-
mωθῆσαν οἱ δῆμοι πρὸς τοὺς Σπαρτιάτας.

XVI. Ὡς δὲ διαβάς τὸν Ἑλλησποντοῦ ἐβά-
dize διὰ τῆς Ὑπάκης, ἔδειχθη μὲν οὐδὲνός τῶν
βαρβάρων, πέμπατων δὲ πρὸς ἐκάστους ἐπινυθάνετο
πότερον ὡς φιλίαν ἢ ὡς πολεμίαν διαπορεύηται
τὴν χώραν. οἱ μὲν οὖν ἄλλοι πάντες φιλικῶς
ἐδέχοντο καὶ παρέπεμπον, ὡς ἐκατός δυνάμεως
eἰχέν. οἱ δὲ καλούμενοι Τράλλεις, οίς καὶ Ξέρξης
ἐδώκεν, ὡς λέγεται, δῶρα, τῆς διόδου μισθοῦ
ήτου τῶν Ἀγησίλαος ἐκατῶν ἄργυριον τάλαντα
2 καὶ τοσαῦτα γυναῖκας. ὃ δὲ κατευρωνευσάμενος
ἀυτοῦς καὶ φήσας. “Τί οὖν οὐκ εἴσθη ἥλθον
ληψόμενοι;” προῆγε, καὶ συμβαλῶν αὐτοῖς παρα-
tetagménois ἐπέρχετο καὶ διέφθειρε πολλοὺς. τὸ
d’ αὐτὸ καὶ τῷ βασιλεῖ τῶν Μακεδόνων ἔρωτημα
προσέπεμψε· φήσαντος δὲ βουλεύσεσθαι, “Βου-
λεύσθω τοῖς ἐκείνοις,” εἶπεν, “ἡμεῖς δὲ δὴ
πορεύομεθα.” Θαυμάσας οὖν τὴν τόλμαν αὐτοῦ
καὶ δείσας ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐκέλευσεν ὡς φίλον προά-
3 γειν. τῶν δὲ Θετταλῶν τοῖς πολεμίοις συμμα-
χούντων ἐπόρθει τὴν χώραν. εἰς δὲ Δάρισσαν
ἐπέμψε Ξενοκλέα καὶ Σκύθην περί φιλίας· συλ-
lηφθέντων δὲ τούτων καὶ παραφυλασσόμενων
οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι βαρέως φέροντες φόντο δεῖν τὸν
Ἀγησίλαον περιστρατοπεδεύσαντα πολιορκεῖν

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.”

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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.¹

XVI. And when he had crossed the Hellespont and was marching through Thrace,² 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 Agesilaüs 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 Agesilaüs, "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 Scythes, 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 Agesilaüs ought to

¹ Agesilaüs followed "the very route taken by the Great King when he invaded Hellas" (Xenophon, Hell. iv. 2, 8).
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tην Δάρμεσσαν, οὗ δὲ φύσας οὐκ ἄν ἑθελῆσαι Θεσ-
sαλίαν ὄλην λαβεῖν ἀπολέσας τῶν ἀνδρῶν τὸν
4 ἔτερον, ὑποσπόνδους αὐτοὺς ἀπελάβε. καὶ τούτ’ ἵσως ἐπ’ Ἄγησιλάῳ θαυμαστὸν οὐκ ἦν, ἃς πυθό-
μενος μάχην μεγάλην γεγονέναι περὶ Κόρινθον,
καὶ ἀνδρας1 τῶν πάνυ ἐνδόξων ὡς ἑν μάλιστα ἀιφνίδιον ἀπολωλέναι, καὶ1 Σπαρτιατῶν μὲν
ἀλίγους παντάπασι τεθνηκέναι, παμπόλλους δὲ
τῶν πολεμόων, οὐκ ὅθη περιχαρῆς οὐδὲ ἐπηρ-
μένος, ἀλλὰ καὶ πᾶνω βαρὺ στενάξας, “Φεύ
γε τῆς Ελλάδος,” ἔφη, “τοσοῦτος ἀνδρας ἀπολω-
λεκυώνας ὡφ’ αὐτῆς, ὅσοι ξώντες ἐδύναντο νικᾶν
5 ὁμοῦ σύμπαντας τοὺς ἐπολάρον μαχόμενοι.” τῶν
605 δὲ Φαρσαλίων προσκειμένων αὐτῷ καὶ κακούντων
τὸ στράτευμα, πεντακοσίως ἰππεύσων ἐμβαλεῖν
κελεύσας σὺν αὐτῶ καὶ τρεψάμενος ἔστησε τρό-
pαιον ὑπὸ τῷ Ναρβακίῳ. καὶ τὴν νίκην ὑπερ-
γάπησεν ἐκεῖνην, ὅτι συστησάμενος ἱπτικὸν αὐτῶς
dι’ εαυτοῦ τούτῳ μόνῳ τοὺς μέγιστον ἐφ’ ἱπτικὴ
φρονοῦντας ἐκράτησεν.

XVII. Ἐνταῦθα Διφρίδασ οἴκοθεν ἐφ’ ὅσον
ἀπῆντησεν αὐτῷ κελεύσας εὔθυς ἐμβαλεῖν εἰς τὴν
Βοιωτίαν. οὔ δὲ, καίτερ ἀπὸ μείζονος παρασκευῆς
ὔστερον τοῦτο ποιῆσαι διανοοῦμενος, οὐδὲν ἤτοι
dεών ἀπειθεῖν τοῖς ἁρχοῦσιν, ἀλλὰ τοῖς τε μὲθ’
εαυτοῦ προείπεν ἐγγύς εἶναι τὴν ἡμέραν ἐφ’ ἣν ἐξ
Ἀσίας ἠκούσι, καὶ δύο μόρας μετεπέμψατο τῶν
2 περὶ Κόρινθον στρατευμένων. οἱ δὲ ἐν τῇ πόλει
Δακεδαίμονι τιμῶντας αὐτῶν ἐκήρυξαν τῶν
νέων ἀπογράφεσθαι τὸν βουλόμενον τῷ βασιλεί

1 ἀνδρας . . . kal rejected by Sintenis and Bekker, and
questioned by Coraës, after Schaefer; the words are wanting
in Apophth. Laco6. 45 (Morals, p. 211 e).

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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 Agesilaüs, 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.
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βοηθεῖν. ἀπογραψαμένων δὲ πάντων προθύμως, οἱ ἄρχοντες πεντήκοντα τοὺς ἀκμαίοτάτους καὶ ῥωμαλωτάτους ἐκλέξαντες ἀπέστειλαν.

'Ο δὲ Ἀγησιλαός εἰσώ Πυλῶν παρελθὼν καὶ διοδεύσας τὴν Φωκίδα φίλην ὤσις, ἑπεὶ τῆς Βοιωτίας πρώτου ἐπέβη καὶ περὶ τὴν Χαιρώνειαν κατεστρατοπέδευσεν, ἀμα μὲν τὸν ἥλιον ἐκλείποντα καὶ γυνόμενον μηνουεδῆ κατείδευ, ἀμα δὲ ἡκουσε τεθνάναι Πείσανδρον ἡττημένον ναυμαχία περὶ Κνίδου ὑπὸ Φαρμαβάξου καὶ Κόνωνος.

3 ἡχθέσθη μὲν οὖν, ὡς εἰκός, ἐπὶ τούτοις καὶ διὰ τὸν ἄνδρα καὶ διὰ τὴν πόλιν, ὡς αὐτοὶ δὲ μὴ τοῖς στρατιωταῖς ἐπὶ μάχην βαδίζουσιν ἀθυμίᾳ καὶ φόβος ἐμπέσῃ, τἀναυτία λέγειν ἔκελευσε τοὺς ὑπὸ θαλάττης ἡκουσεν, ὅτι νικῆσι τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ καὶ προελθὼν αὐτὸς ἐστεφανωμένος ἔθυσεν εὐαγγελιὰ καὶ διέσεμπτε μερίδας τοῖς φίλοις ἀπὸ τῶν τεθνεμένων.

XVIII. Ἐπεὶ δὲ προϊὼν καὶ γενόμενος ἐν Κορωνείᾳ κατείδε τοὺς πολεμίους καὶ κατώφθη, παρετάξατο δοὺς Ὁρχομενίοις τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας, αὐτὸς δὲ τὸ δεξιὸν ἐπηγεν. οἱ δὲ Θηβαῖοι τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν εἶχον αὐτοῖ, τὸ δὲ εὐώνυμον Ἀργείοι. λέγει δὲ τὴν μάχην ὁ Ἐνοφῶν ἐκείνην ὅλαν οὐκ ἄλλην τῶν πώποτε γενέσθαι καὶ παρῆν αὐτὸς τῷ Ἀγησιλάῳ συναγωνιζόμενος, ἐξ Ἀσίας διὰ βηκός. ἡ μὲν οὖν πρώτῃ σύρραξι οὐκ ἔσχεν ὁθισμῶν οὐδὲ ἀγώνα πολύν, ἀλλὰ οἱ τε Θηβαῖοι

1 August, 394 B.C.
2 The soldiers of Agesilaüs were consequently victorious in a skirmish with the enemy, according to Xenophon (Hell. iv. 3, 14).

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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.²

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,³ and he was present himself and fought on the side of Agesilaüs, having crossed over with him from Asia.⁴ The first impact, it is true, did not meet with much resistance, nor was it long contested, but the

³ Hellenica, iv. 3, 16.
⁴ Cf. Xenophon’s Anabasis, v. 3, 6.
ταχὺ τοὺς Ὑρχομενίους ἔτρεψαντο καὶ τοὺς Ὀργείους ὁ Ἀγησίλαος· ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀκούσαντες ἀμφότεροι τὰ εὐώνυμα πιέζεσθαι καὶ φεύγειν ἀνέστρεψαν, ἐνταῦθα τῆς νίκης ἀκινδύνου παρόνισθη, εἰ τῆς κατὰ στόμα μάχης ὑφέσθαι τοὺς Ὑθβαίους ἡθέλησε καὶ παίειν ἐπόμενον παραλλάξαντας, ὑπὸ θυμοῦ καὶ φιλονεικίας ἐναντίος ἐχώρει τοῖς ἀνδράσιν, ὡςασθαι κατὰ κράτος.

3 Βουλώμενοι. οἱ δὲ οὐχ ἦττον ἐρρωμένως ἔδεξαντο, καὶ μάχη γίνεται δι’ ὅλου μὲν ἱσχυρὰ τοῦ στρατεύματος, ἱσχυροτάτη δὲ κατ’ ἐκεῖνων αὐτῶν ἐν τοῖς πεντήκοντα τεταγμένων, ὥν εἰς καιρὸν ἐοικεν ἡ φιλοτιμία τῷ βασιλεῖ γενόσθαι καὶ σωτήριοι. ἀγωνιζόμενοι γὰρ ἐκθύμως καὶ προ-κινδυνεύοντες ἄτρωτον μὲν αὐτῶν οὐκ ἐδυνάθησαν φυλάξαι, πολλὰς δὲ διὰ τῶν ὅπλων δεξάμενον εἰς τὸ σῶμα πληγὰς δόρασι καὶ ξέφεσι μόλις ἀνήρ-πασαν ζώντα, καὶ συμφράζαντες πρὸ αὐτοῦ

4 πολλοὺς μὲν ἀνήροις, πολλοὶ δὲ ἔπίτησον. ὡς δὲ μέγα ἐργὸν ἦν ὡςασθαι προτροπάδην τοὺς Ὑθβαίους, ἦναγκάσθησαν ὅπερ εξ ἄρχης οὐκ ἐβούλοντο ποιῆσαι. διέστησαν γὰρ αὐτῶς τὴν φάλαγγα καὶ διέσχον, εἶτα ἀτακτότερον ἦδη πορευομένους, όσ διέξεπτον, ἀκολουθοῦντες καὶ παραθέοντες ἐκ πλαγίων ἐπαιον. οὐ μὴν ἐτρέψαντο γε, ἀλλ’ ἀπεχώρησαν οἱ Ὑθβαίοι πρὸς τὸν Ἑλικῶνα, μέγα τῇ μάχῃ φρονοῦντες, ώς ἀήττητοι καθ’ αὐτοὺς γεγονότες.
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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,¹ 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,² 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.
XIX. 'Αγησίλαος δὲ, καίτερ ύπό τραυμάτων 606
tολλάν κακώς τὸ σώμα διακείμενος, οὐ πρότερον
ἐπὶ σκηνὴν ἀπῆλθεν ἡ φοράδην ἐνεχθῆναι πρὸς
τὴν φάλανγα καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἱδεῖν ἐντὸς τῶν
ὀπλῶν συγκεκομμένους. ὅσιοι μέντοι τῶν πολε-
μίων εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν κατέφυγον, πάντας ἐκέλευσεν
2 ἀφεθῆναι. πλησίον γὰρ ὁ νέως ἔστιν ὁ τῆς
Ἰτωνίας Ἀθηνᾶς, καὶ πρὸ αὐτοῦ τρόπαιον ἐστη-
κευ, ὁ πάλαι Βοωτοῦ Σπάρτωνος στρατηγοῦντος
ἐνταῦθα νυκτὸς τὰς Ἀθηναίους καὶ Τολμίδην
ἀποκτείναντες ἔστησαν. ἀμα δ' ἡμέρα βουλό-
μενος ἐξελέγξει τοὺς Θηβαίους ὁ Ἀγησίλαος, εἰ
diαμαχοῦνται, στεφανοῦσθαι μὲν ἐκέλευσε τοὺς
στρατιώτας, αὐλεῖν δὲ τοὺς αὐλήτας, ἵσταναι
3 δὲ καὶ κοσμεῖν τρόπαιον ὡς νευκηκότας. ὡς δὲ
ἐπεμψαν οἱ πολέμοι νεκρῶν ἀνάρεσιν αἰτοῦντες,
ἐσπεισατο, καὶ τὴν νῖκην οὐτοῖς ἐκβεβαιωσάμενος
eis Δελφῶν ἀπεκομίσθη. Πυθιὼν ἁγομένων, καὶ
tὴν τε πομπὴν ἐπετέλει τῷ θεῷ καὶ τὴν δεκάτην
ἀπέθευ τῶν ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας λαφύρων ἐκατόν
tαλάντων γενομένην.
4 Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀπενόστησεν οἰκάδε, προσφίλῃς μὲν
ἡν εὐθὺς τοὺς πολίτας καὶ περίβλεπτος ἀπὸ τοῦ
βίου καὶ τῆς διαίτης: οὐ γάρ, ὅσπερ οἱ πλείστοι
tῶν στρατηγῶν, καίνος ἐπανήλθεν ἀπὸ τῆς ξένης
καὶ κεκινημένος ὑπ’ ἀλλοτρίων ἑθῶν, καὶ δυσκο-
λαίων πρὸς τὰ οἴκοι καὶ ξυγομαχῶν, ἀλλὰ
ὁμοίως τοὺς μηδεπῶπτε τὸν Εὐρώταν διαβε-
βηκόσι τὰ παρόντα τιμῶν καὶ στέργων οὐ
deίπνουν

1 In 447 B.C.; cf. the Pericles, xviii. 2 f.
2 Cf. the Nicias, vi. 5.
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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.¹ 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,² proceeded to Delphi,³ 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 θεραπείαν γυναικός, οὐχ ὀπλων κόσμου, οὐκ οἰκίας κατασκευήν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰς θύρας ἀφῆκεν οὐτως οὕσας σφόδρα παλαιάς, ὡς δοκεῖν εἶναι, ταύτας ἐκείνας ὅπετέθηκεν Ἀριστόδημος. καὶ τὸ κάνναβρόν φησίν ο Ξενοφῶν οὐδέν τι σεμιότερον εἶναι τῆς ἐκείνου θυγατρὸς ἢ τῶν ἄλλων. κάνναβρα δὲ καλοῦσιν εἰδώλα γρυπῶν ξύλων καὶ τραγελάφων ἐν οἷς κομίζουσιν τὰς παίδας ἐν ταῖς πομπαῖς. ο μὲν οὖν Ξενοφῶν ὀνόμα τῆς Ἀγησιλαοῦ θυγατρὸς οὐ γέγραφε, καὶ οἱ Δικαιάρχοις ἐπηγαγάκτησεν ὡς μήτε τὴν Ἀγησιλαοῦ θυγατέρα μήτε τὴν Ἐπαμινώνδου μητέρα γυνακοῦντων ἡμῶν· ἡμεῖς δὲ εὑρομεν ἐν ταῖς Λακωνικαῖς ἀναγραφαῖς οὐνομαζομένην γυναῖκα μὲν Ἀγησιλαοῦ Κλέοραν, θυγατέρας δὲ Εὐπωλίαν καὶ Πρόαγαν.1 ἔστε δὲ καὶ λόγχην ἱδεῖν αὐτοῦ κειμένην ἄχρι νῦν ἐν Λακεδαίμονι, μηδὲν τῶν ἄλλων διαφέρουσαν.

XX. Οù μὴν ἀλλὰ ὅρον ἑνός τῶν πολιτῶν ἀπὸ ἱπποτροφίας δοκοῦντας εἶναι τινα καὶ μέγα2 φρονοῦντας, ἔπεισε τὴν ἄδελφην Κυνίσκαν ἄρμα καθείσαν Ὄλυμπιάσσων ἀγωνίσασθαι, βουλόμενος ἐνδείξασθαι τοῖς Ἐλλησιων ὡς οὐδεμᾶς ἐστὶν ἀρετῆς, ἀλλὰ πλούτου καὶ δαπάνης ἡ νίκη.

2 Ξενοφῶντα δὲ τῶν σοφῶν ἐχων μεθ’ ἐαντοῦ σπουδαζόμενον ἐκέλευε τοὺς παίδας ἐν Λακεδαίμονι τρέφειν μεταπεμψάμενον, ὡς μαθησομένους τῶν μαθημάτων τὸ κάλλιστον, ἀρχεῖα καὶ ἀρχεῖαν. τοῖς δὲ Δυσάνδρου τετελευτηκὸς εὐρώς ἐταιρεῖαν πολλὴν συνεστῶσαν, ἢν ἐκείνος

1 Πρόαγαν a reading mentioned by Stephanus, and now found in S: Προλόταν.
2 μέγα Cobet, van Herwerden, with Fa: μεγάλα.
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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 (“kannathra” 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.).
eἰθὺς ἐπανελθὼν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσίας συνέστησεν ἐπὶ τῶν Ἀγησίλαον, ὁρμησεν αὐτὸν ἐξελέγχειν οἶδος
3 ἦν ξῶν πολίτης· καὶ λόγον ἀναγνώσεις ἐν βιβλίῳ ἀπολελειμμένον, δὴν ἐγραψε μὲν Κλέων ὁ Ἀλικαρνασσεύς, ἐμέλλε δὲ λέγειν ἀναλαβὼν ὁ Λύσανδρος ἐν τῷ δήμῳ περὶ πραγμάτων καινῶν καὶ μεταστάσεως τοῦ πολιτεύματος, ἢξέλησεν εἰς μέσον ἐξενεγκεῖν. ἔπει δὲ τις τῶν γερόντων τὸν λόγον ἀναγνώσεις καὶ φοβηθεὶς τὴν δεινότητα συνεβούλευσε μὴ τὸν Λύσανδρον ἀνορύττειν, ἀλλὰ τὸν λόγον μᾶλλον αὐτῷ συγκατστήθη, ἐπεισθη
4 καὶ καθησύχαξε. τοὺς δὲ ὑπεναντιομένους αὐτῷ φανερῶς μὲν οὐκ ἔβλαπτε, διαπραττόμενος δὲ πέμπεσθαι τινας ἀεὶ στρατηγοὺς καὶ ἄρχοντας εἰς αὐτῶν, ἐπεδείκνυε γενομένους ἐν ταῖς ἐξουσίαις 607 πονηροὺς καὶ πλεονέκτας, εἶτα κρινομένους πάλιν αὐ βοηθῶν καὶ συναγωνιζόμενος, οἰκείους ἐκ διαφόρων ἐποιεῖτο καὶ μεθίσῃ πρὸς αὐτῶν, ὡστε μηθένα ἀντίπαλον εἶναι.
5 'Ὁ γὰρ ἔτερος βασιλεὺς Ἀγησίπολις, ἀτε δὴ πατρὸς μὲν ὁν φυγάδος, ἡλικία δὲ παντάπασι μειράκιον, φύσει δὲ πρᾶσος καὶ κόσμιος, οὐ πολλὰ τῶν πολιτικῶν ἔπραττεν. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦτον ἐποιεῖτο χειροθή. συσσιτοῦσι γὰρ οἱ βασιλεῖς εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ φοιτῶντες φιδίτιον, ὅταν
6 ἐπιδημῶσιν. εἰδὼς οὖν ἐνοχὴν ὑπτα τοῖς ἐρωτικοῖς τὸν Ἀγησίπολιν, ὡσπερ ἦν αὐτὸς, ἀεὶ τινος

1 Cf. the Lysander, chapter xxx.
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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.¹ 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,² 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,³ 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.
PLUTARCH'S LIVES

ὕπήρχε λόγου περὶ τῶν ἐν ὅρᾳ καὶ προῆγε τὸν νεανίσκον εἰς ταύτῳ καὶ συνήρᾳ καὶ συνέπραττε, τῶν Δακωνικῶν ἐρώτων οὐδὲν αἰσχρόν, αἰδὼ δὲ πολλῆν καὶ φιλοτιμίαν καὶ ζήλου ἀρετῆς ἐχόντων, ὡς ἐν τοῖς περὶ Δυκούργου γέγραται.

XXI. Μέγιστον οὖν δυνάμενος ἐν τῇ πόλει διαπράττεται Τελευτίαν τὸν ὁμομήτοριον ἀδελφὸν ἐπὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ γενέσθαι. καὶ στρατευσάμενος εἰς Κόρινθον αὐτὸς μὲν ἦρει κατὰ γῆν τὰ μακρὰ τείχη, ταῖς δὲ ναυσὶν ὁ Τελευτίας. Ἀργείων δὲ τὴν Κόρινθον ἐχόντων τότε καὶ τὰ Ἰσθμία συντελοῦντων, ἑπιφανεῖς ἐκεῖνοι μὲν ἐξῆλασεν ἀρτὶ τῷ θεῷ τεθωρηκότας, τῆν παρά 2 σκευὴν ἀπασαν ἀπολοπτόντας. ἐπεὶ δὲ τῶν Κορινθίων δοσιν φυγάδες ἐτυχον παρόντες ἐδεηθησαν αὐτοῦ τὸν ἄγωνα διαθειναί, τούτῳ μὲν οὐκ ἐποίησεν, αὐτοῖς δὲ ἐκεῖνοι διατιθέντων καὶ συντελοῦντων παρέμεινε καὶ παρέσχεν ἀσφάλειαν. ὦστερον δὲ ἀπελθόντος αὐτοῦ πάλιν ὕπτ᾽ Ἀργείων ἤχθη τὰ Ἰσθμία, καὶ τινὲς μὲν ἐνίκησαν πάλιν, εἰςι δὲ οἱ νεικηκότες πρότερον, ἤττημένοι δὲ ὦστερον, 3 ἀνεγράφησαν. ἐπὶ τούτῳ δὲ πολλῆν ἀπέφυγεν δειλάν κατηγορεῖν ἑαυτῶν τούς Ἀργείους οὗ Ἀγγείλαος, εἰ σεμνὸν οὗτῳ καὶ μέγα τῇ 1

1 The lacuna after this name may be filled from the words κατὰ θάλατταν τὰς ναῦς καὶ τὰ νεώρια ἠρηκε, in Xenophon, Hell. iv. 4, 19.

1 Chapters xvii. 1; xviii. 4.

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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

¹ 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.).

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περὶ αὐτῆς οὐκ ἔτολμησαν. αὐτὸς δὲ πρὸς ταῦτα τάντα μετρίως φέτο δεὶν ἔχειν, καὶ τοὺς μὲν οίκους χαροὺς καὶ ἀγώνας ἐπεκόσμει καὶ συμπαρῆν ἂεὶ φιλοτιμίας καὶ σπουδῆς μεστός ὤν καὶ οὕτε παῦσαι οὕτε παρθένων ἀμίλλης ἀπολειπόμενος, ἃ δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους ἔώρα θαυμάζοντας ἐδόκει μηδὲ γινώσκειν.
4 καὶ ποτὲ Καλλιττίδης ὁ τῶν τραγωδιῶν ὑποκριτῆς, ὁνόμα καὶ δόξαν ἔχον ἐν τοῖς Ἕλλησι καὶ σπουδαζόμενος ὑπὸ πάντων, πρῶτον μὲν ἀπήντησεν αὐτῷ καὶ προσείπευ, ἔπειτα σοβαρῶς εἰς τοὺς συμπεριπατοῦντας ἐμβαλὼν ἑαυτὸν ἐπεδείκνυτο νομίζων ἐκεῖνον ἄρξειν τινὸς φιλοφροσύνης, τέλος δὲ εἶπεν· "Οὐκ ἐπιγυνώσκεις με, ὁ βασιλεῦ;" κάκεινος ἀποβλέψας πρὸς αὐτὸν εἶπεν· "Ἀλλὰ οὐ σύγη ἐσσὶ Καλλιττίδας ὁ δεικηλίκτας;" οὔτω δὲ Δακεδαμόνιοι τοὺς μίμους 5 καλοῦσι. παρακαλοῦμενος δὲ πάλιν ἅκουσαί τοῦ τὴν άνδόνα μιμοῦμένου, παρητῆσατο φῆσας, "Αὐτᾶς ἄκουκα." τοῦ δὲ ἱατροῦ Μενεκράτους, ἐπεὶ κατατυχῶν ἐν τισιν ἀπεγνωσμέναις θεραπεῖαις Ζεὺς ἐπεκλήθη, φορτικῶς ταύτῃ χρωμένου τῇ προσωνυμίᾳ καὶ δὴ καὶ πρὸς ἐκείνον ἐπιστείλα τολμήσαντος οὕτως· "Μενεκράτης Ἐως βασιλεῖ Ἁγησιλάῳ χαίρειν," ἀντέγραψε· "Βασιλεὺς Ἁγησιλαὸς Μενεκράτει ὑγιαίνειν."

XXII. Διατρίβωντος δὲ περὶ τὴν Κορινθίων αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸ Ἡραῖον εἰληφότος καὶ τὰ αἰχμάλωτα τοὺς στρατιῶτας ἀγοντας καὶ φέρουτας ἐπιβλέποντος, ἀφίκοντο πρέσβεις ἐκ Θηβῶν περὶ 58
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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?" And again, when he was invited to hear the man who imitated the nightingale, he declined, saying: "I have heard the bird herself." 1 Again, Menocrates 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: "Menocrates Zeus, to King Agesilaüs, greeting." To this Agesilaüs replied: "King Agesilaüs, to Menocrates, health and sanity."

XXII. While he was lingering in the territory of Corinth, he seized the Heraeum, 2 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).
πλησία. ὁ δὲ μισῶν μὲν ἂεὶ τὴν πόλιν, οἰόμενος δὲ τότε καὶ συμφέρειν ἐνυπρίσαι, προσεποιῆτο μῆτε ὁρᾶν αὐτοὺς μῆτε ἀκούειν ἐντυγχανόντων. 2 ἔπαθε δὲ πράγμα νεμεσιτῶν· οὐπω γὰρ ἀπῆλλαγ-μένων τῶν Ὀθμαίων ἦκον τινες ἀπαγγέλλοντες αὐτῷ τὴν μόραν ὑπὸ Ἰφικράτους κατακεκόφθαι. καὶ πάθος τούτῳ μέγα διὰ πολλοῦ χρόνου συνέ-πεσεν αὐτοῖς· πολλοὺς γὰρ ἀνδρας ἀγαθοὺς ἀπέ-βαλον κρατηθέντας ὑπὸ τε πελταστῶν ὀπλίτας καὶ μισθοφόρων Δακεδαιμονίων.

3 Ἂνεπήδησε μὲν οὖν εὐθὺς ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ὡς 60! βοηθήσων· ἐπεὶ δὲ ἔγνω διαπεπραγμένους, αὐθίς εἰς τὸ Ὑπαῖον ἤκε, καὶ τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς τότε προσ-ελθεὶν κελεύσας, ἔχρηματιζεν. ὡς δὲ ἀνθυβρί-ζοντες ἐκεῖνοι τῆς μὲν εἰρήνης οὐκ ἐμέμνητο, παρεδήναι δὲ ἡξίουν εἰς Κόρινθον, ὄργισθεις ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ἔπειν· "Εἰγε βουλεσθε τοὺς φίλους ὑμῶν ἱδεῖν μέγα φρονοῦντας ἐφ᾽ οἷς εὐτυχοῦσιν, 4 αὐριον ἀσφαλῶς ὑμῖν τούτο ὑπάρξει." καὶ παρα-λαβὼν αὐτοὺς τῇ ύστεραίᾳ τήν τε χώραν τῶν Κορινθίων ἔκουσε καὶ πρὸς τήν πόλιν αὐτὴν προσήλθεν. οὕτω δὲ τοὺς Κορινθίους ἐξελέγχας ἀμύνεσθαι μὴ τολμῶντας, ἀφήκε τήν πρεσβείαν. αὐτὸς δὲ τοὺς περιθελεσιμένους ἄνδρας ἐκ τῆς μόρας ἀναλαβῶν ἀπῆγγειν εἰς Δακεδαιμονα, πρὸ ἡμέρας ποιοῦμεν τὰς ἀναξεύξεις καὶ πάλιν σκοταίους τὰς καταλύσεις, ὅπως οἱ μισοῦντες καὶ βασκαίνοντες τῶν Ἀρκάδων μὴ ἐπιχαίρωσιν.
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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).
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5 Ἐκ τούτου χαριζόμενος τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς διέβαινεν εἰς Ἀκαρνανίαν στρατιὰ μετ’ αὐτῶν, καὶ πολλὴν μὲν ἡλάστατο λείαν, μάχη δὲ τοὺς Ἀκαρνάνας ἐνίκησε. δεομένων δὲ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ὅπως τὸν χειμῶνα παραμείνας ἀφέληται τὸν σπόρον τῶν πολεμίων, τοῦναντίον ἐφη ποιήσειν μᾶλλον γὰρ φοβηθῆσθαι τὸν πόλεμον αὐτοῖς, ἐὰν ἐσπαρμένην τὴν γῆν εἰς ὄρας ἐξωσιν δὲ καὶ συνεβή. παραγγελλομένης γὰρ αὕτης ἐπ’ αὐτοὺς στρατείας διηλάγησαν τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς.

XXIII. Ἐπεὶ δὲ Κόνων καὶ Φαρνάβαζος τῷ βασιλέως ναυτικῷ θαλαττοκρατοῦντες ἐπόρθουν τὰ παράλια τῆς Λακωνίκης, ἐτείχισθη δὲ καὶ τὸ ἄστυ τῶν Ἀθηναίων Φαρνάβαζον χρήματα δόντος, ἐδοξεῖ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις εἰρήνην ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς βασιλέα καὶ πέμπουσιν Ἀνταλκίδαν πρὸς Τιρίβαζον, αἰσχυσταὶ καὶ παρανομώτατα τοὺς τῆς Ἁσίας κατοικοῦντας Ἐλλήνας, ὑπὲρ δὲν ἐπολέ-2 μὴσεν Ἀγησίλαος, βασιλεῖ παραδίδοντες. ὂθεν ἡμιστα συνεβὴ τῆς κακοδοξίας ταύτης Ἀγησίλαῳ μετασχεῖν. ὁ γὰρ Ἀνταλκίδας ἐχθρὸς ἦν αὐτῷ, καὶ τὴν εἰρήνην ἐξ ἀπαντος ἐπράτετ αὐτῷ πολέμου τὸν Ἀγησίλαον αὐξώντος καὶ ποιοῦντος ἐνδοξάτατον καὶ μέγιστον. οὐ μὴν ἄλλα καὶ πρὸς τὸν εἰπόντα τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους μηδέξειν ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ἀπεκρίνατο μᾶλλον τοὺς Μήδους 3 λακωνίζειν. τοῖς δὲ μὴ βουλομένοις δέχεσθαι τὴν εἰρήνην ἀπειλῶν καὶ καταγγέλλων πολέμου ἦνάγκασεν ἐμένειν ἀπαντάς οἰς ὁ Πέρσης ἐδικαίωσε, μᾶλιστα διὰ τῶν Θηβαίων, 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.
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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.).
αυτόνομου τῆν Βοιωτίαν ἀφέντες ἀσθενέστεροι γένωνται. δὴ λου δὲ τούτο τοῖς ύπερον ἐποίησεν. ἐπεὶ γὰρ Φοιβίδας ἔργον εἰργάσατο δεινὸν ἐν σπονδαῖς καὶ εἰρήνη τῆν Καδμείαν καταλαβῶν, καὶ πάντες μὲν ἡγανάκτουν οἱ "Ελληνες, χαλεπῶς δὲ ἔφη οἱ Σπαρτιάται, καὶ μάλιστα οἱ διαφερόμενοι τῷ Ἀγησιλάῳ μετ’ ὀργῆς ἐπινυθάνοντο τοῦ Φοιβίδου τίνος τάντα κελεύσαντος ἐπραξεν, εἰς ἐκείνοιν τὴν ὑπόνοιαν τρεποντες, οὐκ ἀκνησε τῷ Φοιβίδα βοηθῶν λέγειν ἀναφαίνειν ὅτι δεῖ τὴν πράξιν αὐτὴν, εἰ τι χρήσιμον ἔχει, σκοπεῖν τὰ γὰρ συμφέροντα τῇ Δακεδαιμονι καλῶς ἔχειν 5 αὐτοματίζεσθαι, κἂν μηδεὶς κελεύσῃ. καίτοι τῷ λόγῳ παιναχό ϑεὺρ ἀδικαισύνην ὧπεραίνει πρω- τεύειν τῶν ἁρετῶν· ἀνδρείας μὲν γὰρ οὐδὲν ὄφελος εἶναι, μὴ παρούσῃς δικαιοσύνης, εἰ δὲ δίκαιοι πάντες γένοιτο, μηδὲν ἀνδρείας δεήσεσθαι. πρὸς δὲ τοὺς λέγοντας ὅτι ταύτα δοκεῖ τῷ μεγάλῳ βασιλεῖ, "Τί δ’ ἐκεῖνος ἐμοῦ," εἶπε, "μείζων, εἰ μὴ καὶ δικαιότερος;" ὀρθῶς καὶ καλῶς οἰόμενος δεῖν τῷ δικαιῷ καθάπερ μέτρῳ βασιλικῷ μετρεῖ- 6 σθαί τὴν ὑπεροχήν τοῦ μείζονος. ἢν δὲ τῆς εἰρήνης γενομένης ἔστεψεν αὐτῷ περὶ ξενίας καὶ φιλίας ἐπιστολῆν ὁ βασιλεὺς, οὐκ ἔλαβεν, εἰπὼν ἔξαρκειν τὴν κοινὴν φιλίαν, καὶ μηδὲν ἰδίας δεήσεσθαι μενούσης ἐκείνης. ἐν δὲ τοῖς ἔργοις οὐκέτι ταύτην διαφυλάττων τὴν δόξαν, ἄλλα τῇ 609 φιλοτιμίᾳ καὶ τῇ φιλονεικίᾳ πολλαχοῦ συνεκ- 7 φερόμενος, καὶ μάλιστα τῇ πρὸς Θηβαίους, οὐ μόνον ἔσωσε τὸν Φοιβίδαν, ἄλλα καὶ τὴν πόλιν 64
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them weaker by leaving Boeotia independent of the King. This he made clear by his subsequent behaviour. For when Phoebidas committed the foul deed of seizing the Cadmeia\textsuperscript{1} 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 measure wherewith the relative greatness of kings 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

\textsuperscript{1} The citadel of Thebes. It was seized by Phoebidas in 383 B.C. (Xenophon, \textit{Hell.} v. 2, 26 ff.).

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ἔπεισεν εἰς αὐτὴν ἀναδέξασθαι τὸ ἁδίκημα καὶ κατέχειν τὴν Καδμείαν δι’ ἑαυτῆς, τῶν δὲ πραγμάτων καὶ τῆς πολιτείας Ἀρχίας καὶ Λεοντίδαν ἀποδείξας κυρίους, δι’ ὅν ὁ Φοιβίδας έσηλθε καὶ κατέλαβε τὴν ἀκρόπολιν.

XXIV. Ἡν μὲν οὐν εὐθὺς ἐκ τούτων ὑπόνοια Φοιβίδου μὲν ἔργον εἶναι, βούλευμα δὲ Ἀγησίλαος τὸ πεπραγμένον αἱ δὲ ύστερον πράξεις ὁμολογουμένην ἐποίησαν τὴν αἰτίαν. ὡς γὰρ ἐξέβαλον οἱ Θηβαῖοι τὴν φρουρὰν καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἕλευθερωσαν, ἐγκαλῶν αὐτοῖς ὅτι τὸν Ἀρχίαν καὶ τὸν Λεοντίδαν ἀπεκτόνεσαν, ἔργῳ μὲν τυράννους, λόγῳ δὲ πολεμάρχους ὄντας, ἐξήγεγε

2 πόλεμον πρὸς αὐτούς. καὶ Κλεόμβροτος ἦδη βασιλεύων Ἀγησιπόλιδος τεθυμίτους, εἰς Βοιωτίαν ἐπέμφθη μετὰ δυνάμεως: ὡς γὰρ Ἀγησίλαος, ὃς ἦτο τεσσαράκοντα γεγονός ἀφ’ ἡβής καὶ στρατείας ἔχων ἀφεσιν ὑπὸ τῶν νόμων, ἐφυγε τὴν στρατηγιλαν ἐκείνην, ἀειχυνόμενος εἰ̄ Φλιασίας οἵον ἐμπροσθεν ὑπερ φυγάδων πεπολεμηκόις, αὐθίς ὁρθύσεται Θηβαῖος κακῶς ποιών διὰ τῶν τυράννων.

3 Ἡν δὲ τὶς Δάκων Σφωδρίας ἐκ τῆς ὑπεναντίας στάσεως τῷ Ἀγησιλάῳ τεταγμένος ἐν Θεσπιαῖς ἀρμοστὴς, οὐκ ἄτολμος μὲν οὖδ’ ἀφιλότιμος ἀνήρ, ἀεὶ δ’ ἐπιπίδων μᾶλλον ἡ φρενῶν ἀγαθῶν μεστὸς. οὕτως ἐπιθυμῶν ὕμνομας μεγάλου, καὶ τὸν Φοιβίδαν νομίζων ἐνδοξὸν γεγονέναι καὶ περίβοτον ἀπὸ τοῦ περὶ Θήβας τολμήματος, ἐπείσθη πολὺ κάλλιον εἶναι καὶ λαμπρότερον εἰ τῶν Πειραιῶν καταλάβοι δι’ ἑαυτοῦ καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀφε-

1 στρατηγιλαν with Stephanus, Coraës, and S: στρατελαν.
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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.
Λοιτο τὴν θάλασσαν, ἐκ γῆς ἀπροσδοκήτως ἐπελθὼν. λέγουσι δὲ τούτο μηχάνημα γενέσθαι τῶν περὶ Πελοπίδαν καὶ Μέλωνα βουωτραχῶν. ὑπέπεμψαν γὰρ ἀνθρώπους λακωνίζειν προσποιουμένους, οὓς τῶν Σφοδρίαν ἐπαινοῦντες καὶ μεγαλύνοντες ὡς ἔργου τηλικοῦτον μόνον ἄξιον, ἐπήραν καὶ παρώρμησεν ἀνελέσθαι πρᾶξιν ἄδικον μὲν ὁμοίος ἐκεῖνη καὶ παράνομον, τόλμης δὲ καὶ τῇ τύχῃ ἐνδεὰ γενομένην. ἡμέρα γὰρ αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ Θρασίφῳ πεδίῳ κατέλαβε καὶ κατέλαμψεν ἐλπίσαντα νυκτὸς προσμέξειν τῷ Πειραιεῖ, καὶ φῶς ἄφ’ ἵερων τινῶν Ἑλεουσιῶθεν ἴδον τας λέγουσι φρέξας καὶ περιφάζους γενέσθαι τοὺς στρατιώτας. αὐτὸς δὲ τού θράσους ἐξέπεσεν, ὡς οὐκέτι λαθείν ἦν, καὶ τινα βραχείαν ἀρπαγὴν θέμενος αἰσχρῶς ἀνεχώρησε καὶ ἀδόξως εἰς τὰς Θεσπιάς. ἕκ δὲ τούτου κατήγοροι μὲν ἐπέμφθησαν εἰς Σπάρτην ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν, εὐρον δὲ κατηγορίας τὸν Σφοδρίαν δεσμένους τοὺς ἀρχοντας, ἀλλὰ θανάτου κρίσιν αὐτῷ προερήκοτας, ἢν ἐκείνοις ὑπομένειν ἀπέγνω, φοβοῦμεν τὴν ὀργὴν τῶν πολιτῶν αἰσχυνομένων τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ βουλομένων συναδικεῖσθαι δοκείν, ἵνα μὴ συναδικεῖσθαι δοκῶσιν.

XXV. Εἶχεν οὖν νῦν ὁ Σφοδρίας Κλεώνυμοι, οὐ παιδὸς ὄντος ἔτι καὶ καλοῦ τὴν ὄψιν Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ Ἀγησιλάος τοῦ βασιλέως νῦν ἦρα. καὶ τοτε συνηγώνα μὲν ὡς εἴκος αὐτῷ 2 κινδυνεύοντι

1 κατηγορίας with S: κατηγόρων.
2 ὡς εἴκος αὐτῷ with S; other MSS. ὡς εἴκος ἦν: αὐτῷ.
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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.\(^1\) 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 Agesilaüs, 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 ἔλειπεν· ἣν γὰρ ὁ Σφοδρίας ἐκ τῶν
2 διαφόρων τοῦ Ἀγγείλαος. τοῦ δὲ Κλεωνύμου
προσελθόντος αὐτῷ καὶ μετὰ δεήσεως καὶ δακρύων
ἐντυχόντος, ὅπως τὸν Ἀγγείλαον εὐνοοῦν παρά-
σκη, μάλιστα γὰρ ἐκεῖνον αὐτὸς φοβερὸν εἶναι,
tresis mēn ἡ τέσσαρας ἡμέρας αἰδούμενος τὸν
πατέρα καὶ δεδιώς σιωπῆ παρηκολούθεν· τέλος
dὲ τῆς κρίσεως ἐγγὺς οὐκῆς ἐτόλμησεν εἰπεῖν
πρὸς τὸν Ἀγγείλαον ὅτι Κλεωνύμος αὐτοῦ
3 δειθείη περὶ τοῦ πατρός. ο δὲ Ἀγγείλαος εἰδὼς
ἐρώτα τὸν Ἀρχίδαμον οὐκ ἔπαυσεν· ἤν γὰρ ὁ
Κλεωνύμος εὐθὺς ἐκ παιδίων ἐπίδοξος, εἰ τις καὶ
ἀλλος, ἀνὴρ ἔσσεσαι σπουδαῖος. οὐ μὴν ἐνεδωκέ
τι τότε χρηστὸν ἢ ψιλάνθρωπον ἐπισίασε δεομένο
τῷ παιδί, σκέψεσθαι δὲ φήσαι ὅ τι καλὸς ἔχω
4 καὶ πρεπόντως, ἀπῆλθεν. αἰδούμενος οὖν ὁ
Ἀρχίδαμος ἔξελειπτο προσείναι τῷ Κλεωνύμῳ,
καίπερ εἰσθανὸς πολλάκις τούτῳ τῆς ἡμέρας ποιεῖ
πρότερον. ἐκ δὲ τούτου κάκευνον τά κατὰ τὸν
Σφοδρίαν μᾶλλον ἀπέγνωσαν, ἀρχί οὖ τὸν
Ἀγγείλαον φίλον Ἕτυμοκλῆς ἐν τινι κοινολογίᾳ
πρὸς αὐτοῦς ἀπεγύμνωσε τὴν γνώμην τοῦ Ἀγγεί-
λάος. τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἔργον ὡς ἐνι μάλιστα ψέγειν
αὐτὸν, ἀλλὰς γε μὴν ἄνδρα τὸν Σφοδρίαν ἄγαθον
ἡγεῖσαι καὶ τὴν πόλιν ὅραν τοιούτῳ στρα-
5 τιωτῶν δεομένην. τούτους γὰρ ὁ Ἀγγείλαος
ἐκάστοτε τοὺς λόγους ἐποιεῖτο περὶ τῆς δίκης, τῷ
παιδὶ χαρίζεσθαι βουλόμενος, ὡστε καὶ τὸν
Κλεωνύμον εὐθὺς αἰσθάνεσθαι τὴν σπουδὴν τοῦ
Ἀρχίδαμον καὶ τοὺς φίλους τοὺς τοῦ Σφοδρίου
θαρροῦντας ἢδη βοηθεῖν. ἢν δὲ καὶ φιλότεκνος
ὁ Ἀγγείλαος διαφερόντως καὶ περὶ ἐκείνου τῷ
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,
τής παιδίας λέγουσιν, ὅτι μικροῖς τοῖς παιδίοις οὖσι κάλαμον περιβεβηκὼς ὦσπερ ἵππον οἰκοι συνέπαιζεν, ὥθεὶς δὲ ὑπὸ τινος τῶν φίλων παρεκάλει μηδενὶ φράσαι, πρὶν ἄν καὶ αὐτὸς πατήρ παιδῶν γένηται.

XXVI. Ἀπολυθέντος δὲ τοῦ Σφοδρίου, καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὡς ἐπύθοντο, πρὸς πόλεμον τραπομένων, σφόδρα κακῶς ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ἦκουσε, δὲ ἐπιθυμόν ἄτοπον καὶ παιδαριώδη δοκῶν ἐμποδῷς γεγονέναι κρίσει δικαιά, καὶ τὴν πόλιν παραίτην ἀπειργάσθαι παρανομημάτων τηλε-2 κοῦτων εἰς τοὺς Ἑλλήνας. ἐπεὶ δὲ τὸν Κλεόμβροτον οὖχ ἑώρα πρόθυμον ὅντα πολεμεῖν τοῖς Ὑπαίτοις, οὕτω δὴ χαίρειν τὸν νόμου εάσας ὃ πρόσθεν ἐχρήτω περὶ τῆς στρατείας, αὐτὸς εἰς Βοιωτίαν ἐνέβαλεν ἠδή καὶ κακῶς ἐποίει τοὺς Ὑπαίτοις καὶ πάλιν ἀντέπασχεν, ὡστε καὶ τρω-θέντος αὐτοῦ ποτε τὸν Ἀνταλκίδαν εἶπείν: "Ὡς καλὰ τὰ διδασκάλια παρὰ Ὑπαίτοις ἀπο-λαμβάνεις, μὴ βουλομένους μηδὲ ἐπισταμένους 3 μάχεσθαι διδάξας." τῷ γὰρ ὃντι Ὑπαίτοις αὐτοῖς ἑαυτῶν πολεμικωτάτους τότε γενέσθαι φασί, ταῖς πολλαῖς στρατείας τῶν Δακεδαι-μονίων ἐπ᾽ αὐτῶς ὦσπερ ἐγχυμνασμένους. διὸ καὶ Δυκοῦργος ὁ παλαιὸς ἐν ταῖς Καλουμεναίς τρισὶ ῥήτραις ἄπειπε μὴ πολλάκις ἐπὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς στρατεύειν, ὅπως μὴ πολεμεῖν μανθά-νωσιν.

"Ὡς καὶ τοῖς συμμάχοις τῶν Δακεδαιμονίων
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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,¹ 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,² 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.³

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 Cleombrotus as a leader. This was in 378 B.C.
³ Cf. the Lycurgus, xiii. 6.
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ἐπαχθῆς ὁ Ἀγησίλαος, ὡς δὲ οὐδὲν ἐγκλημα
dημοσίων, ἀλλὰ θυμῷ τινι καὶ φιλονεικία τοὺς

4 Θηβαῖοις ἀπολέσαι ξητῶν. οὐδὲν οὖν ἔλεγον
dεόμενοι φθείρεσθαι δεύρῳ κάκεισε καθ’ ἐκαστὸν
ἐμπατῶν, ὅλιγοις τοσοῦτοι συνακολουθοῦντες.
ἐκθα δὲ δὴ λέγεται τῶν Ἀγησίλαον, ἐξελέγχαι
βουλόμενον αὐτῶν τὸ πλῆθος, τὸδε μηχανήσα-
σθαι. πάντας ἐκέλευσε καθίσαι τοὺς συμμάχους
μετ’ ἀλλήλων ἀναμεμιγένους, ἵδια δὲ τοὺς Δακε-

5 δαιμονίους ἐφ’ ἑαυτῶν. εἶτα ἐκήρυττε τοὺς κερα-
μεῖς ἀνίστασθαι πρῶτον· ὡς δὲ ἀνέστησαν οὖτοι,
δεύτερον ἐκήρυττε τοὺς χαλκεῖς, εἶτα τεκτονιας
ἐφεξῆς καὶ οἰκοδόμους καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τεχνῶν
ἐκάστην. πάντες οὖν ὅλιγοι δεῖν ἀνέστησαν οἱ
σύμμαχοι, τῶν δὲ Δακεδαμονίων οὖδεὶς· ἀπεὶ-
ρητο γὰρ αὐτοῖς τέχνην ἐργάζεσθαι καὶ μανθάνειν
βάναυσον, οὖτω δὴ γελάσας ὁ Ἀγησίλαος,
"Ορᾶτε," εἶπεν, "ὡς ἄνδρες, ὅσῳ πλείονας ὑμῶν
στρατιώτας ἑκτέμπομεν ἡμεῖς."

XXVII. Ἐν δὲ Μεγάροις, οτὲ τὴν στρατιάν
ἀπῆγεν ἐκ Θῆβῶν, ἀναβαίνοντος αὐτοῦ πρὸς τὸ
ἀρχεῖον εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, σπάσμα καὶ πόνον
ισχυρὸν ἐλαβε τὸ ὑγείας σκέλος· ἐκ δὲ τούτου
διογκωθὲν μεστὸς αἴματος ἐδοξε γεγονέναι, καὶ

2 φλεγμονὴν ὑπερβάλλουσαν παρεῖχεν. ἱατρὸν δὲ
τινος Συρακοσίου τὴν ὑπὸ τῷ σφυρῷ φλέβα
σχάσατος, αἰ μὲν ἀλγηδόνες ἔληξαν, αἴματος
dὲ πολλοῦ φερομένου καὶ ρέοντος ἀνεπισχέτως
λιποψυχία πολλή καὶ κύνδυνος ὄξυς ἀπ’ αὐτῆς
περιεῖστη τὸν Ἀγησίλαον. οὐ μὴν ἄλλα τότε ἦν
τὴν φορὰν τοῦ αἴματος ἐπαύσε· καὶ κομισθεῖς εἰσ

1 Cf. the Lycurgus, xxiv. 2.
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.¹ 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,² 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

¹ From a second incursion into Boeotia, made in 377 B.C. (Xenophon, Hell. v. 4, 47–55; 58).
Δακεδαίμονα πολὺν χρόνον ἔσχεν ἀρρώστως καὶ πρὸς τὰς στρατεύσεις ἀδυνάτως.

3 Ἔν δὲ τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ πολλὰ συνεβῆ πταίσματα τοῖς Σπαρτιάταις καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν· ὥν ἦν τὸ περὶ Τεγύρας μέγιστον, ὅπου πρῶτον ἐκ παρατάξεως κρατηθέντες ὑπὸ Θη-βαίων ἤττήθησαν. ἔδοξεν οὖν πᾶσι θέσθαι πρὸς πάντας εἰρήνην καὶ συνῆθλθον ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος πρέσβεις εἰς Δακεδαίμονα ποιησόμενοι τὰς διαλύσεις. ὥν εἰς ἦν Ἑπαμεινώδας, ἀνήρ ἐνδοξός ἐπὶ παιδεία καὶ φιλοσοφία, στρατηγίας δὲ πείραν οὐτω δεδώκως. οὕτως ὅρων τοὺς ἄλλους ἀπαντᾶς ὑποκατακλινομένους τῷ Ἀγησιλάῳ, μόνος ἄρχησαι φρονήματι παρρησίαν ἐχοντι, καὶ διεξῆλθε λόγον, οὐχ ὑπὲρ Θηβαίων, ἀλλὰ ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ὁμοῦ κοινόν, τὸν μὲν πολέμου ἀποδεικνύων αὐξοντα τὴν Σπάρτην ἐξ ὅν ἀπαντες οἱ λοιποὶ κακῶς πάσχοσι, τὴν δὲ εἰρήνην ἰσότητι καὶ τῷ δικαίῳ κτίσθαι κελεύων· οὐτω γὰρ αὐτὴν διαμενείν, ἵσων ἀπαντῶν γενομένων.

XXVIII. Ὅρων οὖν ὁ Ἀγησιλαὸς ὑπερφυῶς ἀγαμένους καὶ προσέχοντας αὐτῷ τοὺς Ἑλλήνας, ἡρώτησεν εἰ νομίζει δίκαιον εἶναι καὶ ἵσων αὐτονομεῖσθαι τὴν Βοιωτίαν. ἀντιρρητήσατος δὲ τοῦ Ἑπαμεινώνδου ταχὺ καὶ τεθαρρυκότως εἰ κάκεινος οἴεται δίκαιον αὐτονομεῖσθαι τὴν Δακωνικήν, ἀναπηδήσας ὁ Ἀγησιλαὸς μετ' ὀργῆς ἐκείλευσε λέγειν σαφῶς αὐτὸν εἰ τὴν Βοιωτίαν ἀφίη-2 σιν αὐτόνομον. τὸ δὲ αὐτῷ τούτῳ πάλιν τοῦ Ἑπαμεινώνδου φήσαντος, εἰ τὴν Δακωνικήν ἀφίη-

1 This battle, fought in 375 B.C., is not mentioned by Xenophon, but is described by Plutarch in the Pelopidas, 76
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

chapters xvi. and xvii., doubtless on the authority of Ephorus (cf. Diodorus, xv. 81, 2).

¹ In 371 B.C. (Xenophon, Hell. vi. 3, 3–20).
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σιν αὐτόνομον, οὔτω τραχέως ἔσχεν ὁ Ἀγησίλαος καὶ τήν πρόφασιν ἤγαπησεν ὡς εὐθὺς ἐξαλείψαι τὸ τῶν Ὡηβαίων ὄνομα τῆς εἰρήνης καὶ προεπεῖν πόλεμον αὐτοῖς· τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους Ἑλλήνας διαλαγέντας ἐκέλευσεν ἀπιέναι, τὰ μὲν ἀκεστὰ τῆς εἰρήνης, τὰ δὲ ἀνήκεστα τοῦ πολέμου ποιοῦντας. ἔργον γὰρ ἦν πᾶσας ἐκκαθάραι καὶ διαλύσαι τὰς ἀμφιλογίας.

3 Ἐτυχε δὲ κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον ἐν Φωκεύσιν ὧν ὁ Κλεόμβροτος μετὰ δυνάμεως. εὐθὺς οὖν ἔσπερυν οἱ ἐφόροι κελεύοντες αὐτὸν ἐπὶ Θη-βαίους ἄγειν τὸ στράτευμα· καὶ τοὺς συμμάχους περιπέμποντες ἥθοριζον, ἀπροβόμοις μὲν ὄντας καὶ βαρυνυμένους τὸν πόλεμον, οὔτω δὲ θαρ-ροῦντας ἀντιλέγειν οὐδὲ ἀπείθειν τοῖς Δακεδα-μονίοις. πολλῶν δὲ σημείων μορφῆρων γενομένων, ὡς ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἐπαμεινώνδου γέγραπται, καὶ Προδόου τοῦ Δάκωνος ἐναντίονμένου πρὸς τὴν στρατείαν, οὐκ ἀνήκεν ὁ Ἀγησίλαος, ἀλλ' ἐξέπραξε τὸν πόλεμον, ἐπιτίξων αὐτοῖς μὲν τῆς Ἐλλάδος ὅλης ὑπαρχούσης, ἐκπόνδων δὲ τῶν Θηβαίων γενομένων, καρδῶν εἶναι δίκην λαβεῖν.

4 παρ' αὐτῶν. δηλοὶ δὲ τὸ σὺν ὀργῇ μᾶλλον ἡ λογισμῷ γενέσθαι τὴν στρατείαν ἐκείνην ὁ καὶ-ρός. τῇ γὰρ πετράδι ἐπὶ δέκα τοῦ Σκιροφο-ρίῶνος μηνὸς ἐποιήσαντο τὰς σπουδὰς ἐν Δακε-δαιμονίς, τῷ δὲ πέμπτῃ τοῦ Ἐκατομβαίων ἡττή-θησαν ἐν Δεύκτροις ἡμερῶν εἴκοσι διαγενομένων. ἀπέθανον δὲ χήλαι Δακεδαμονίων καὶ Κλεόμ-βροτος ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν οἱ κράτιστοι.

1 According to Xenophon (loc. cit.), who makes no mention of Epaminondas, the Thebans had signed as Thebans, but on 78
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he intended to make the cities of Laconia independent, Agesilaus 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 Prothoüs the Laconian made opposition to the expedition, Agesilaus 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 interval of twenty days. In that battle a thousand Lacedaemonians fell, besides Cleombrotus the king, and

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

3 Not extant.
"6 τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν. ἐν οἷς καὶ Κλεώνυμον φασὶ τῶν Σφοδρίου τὸν καλὸν τρίς πεσόντα πρὸ τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ τοσαυτάκις ἐξαναστάντα καὶ μαχόμενον τοῖς Θηβαίοις ἀποθανεῖν.

XXIX. Συμβάντος δὲ τοῖς τε Δακεδαιμονίοις πταίσματος ἀπροσδοκήτου καὶ τοῖς Θηβαίοις παρὰ δόξαν εὐνυχήματος ὀλον οὐ γέγονεν ἄλλως "Ελλησ τῆς Ἐλλήνως ἀγωνισμένως, οὐδὲν ἂν τις ἢτον εξήλωσε τῆς ἄρετῆς καὶ θράση τῆς ἡ τῇ ἡττημένην πόλιν ἢ τῇ νικώσαν. ὁ μὲν γὰρ Ἐξενοφῶν φησι τῶν ἁγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν ἔχειν τί καὶ τὰς ἐν οἴνῳ καὶ παιδιὰ φωνᾶς καὶ διατρίβας ἀξιομνημόνευτον, ὥρθος λέγων· ἔστι δὲ οὐχ ἦτον, ἀλλὰ καὶ μᾶλλον ἄξιον κατανοεῖν καὶ θεάσαι τῶν ἁγαθῶν ἀ παρὰ τὰς τύχας πράσσουσι καὶ λέγουσι διενεκχημονούντες. ἔτυχε μὲν γὰρ ἡ πόλις ἐρημηθεὶς ἄγουσα καὶ ξένων οὖσα μεστή· γυμνοπαίδαις γὰρ ἦσαν ἀγωνιζομένων χορῶν εἰς τὸ θεάτρον παρῆσαν δὲ Ἀπὸ Δεύστρων οἱ τῇ τῇν συμφοραν ἀπαγγέλλοντες. οἱ δὲ ἔφοροι, καίπερ εὐθὺς ὤντος καταφανοῦς ὅτι διέφθαρται τὰ πράγματα καὶ τὴν ἁρχὴν ἀπολολέκασιν, οὔτε χορῶν ἐξελθεῖν εἰσαγαγοῦσι οὔτε τὸ σχῆμα τῆς ἐρῆμης μεταβαλεῖ τὴν πόλιν, ἀλλὰ κατ’ οἰκίαν τῶν τεθνεῶν τοῖς προσηκοῦσι τὰ ὄνομα περιπλαγμοί, αὐτοὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν θέαν καὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα τῶν χορῶν ἔπραττον. ἀμα δὲ ἡμέρα φανερῶν ἦδη γεγονότων πάσι τῶν τε σωζομένων καὶ τῶν τεθνεῶτων, οἱ μὲν τῶν τεθνεῶτων πατέρες καὶ κηδεσταὶ καὶ οἰκεῖοι καταβαίνοντες εἰς ἀγορὰν ἀλλήλους ἔδειξιοντο λαπαροί τὰ πρόσωπα, φρονήματος μεστοὶ καὶ γῆθους, οἱ δὲ τῶν σωζομένων, ἀσπερ ἐπὶ
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around him the mightiest of the Spartans. Among these, they say, was Cleonymus, the beautiful son of Sphodrias,¹ 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 οὐκ οίκεῖ διέτριβοι, εἰ δὲ
tis ὑπ’ ἀνάγκης προέλθοι, καὶ σχήματι καὶ φωνῇ καὶ
βλέμματι ταπεινὸς ἔφαινε καὶ συνεσταλ-5 μένος.
ἐτι δὲ μᾶλλον τῶν γυναικῶν ἰδεῖν ἦν καὶ
πυθέσθαι τὴν μὲν ξόντα προσδεχομένην νῦν ἀπὸ
τῆς μάχης κατηφῆ καὶ σιωπηλῆν, τὰς δὲ τῶν
πεπτωκέναι λεγομένων ἐν τε τοῖς ἰεροῖς εὐθὺς
ἀναστρεφομένας, καὶ πρὸς ἅλληλας ἱλαρῶς καὶ
φιλοτίμως βαδιζούσας.
XXX. Οὐ μὴν ἄλλα τοῖς πολλοῖς, ὡς ἀφί-
σταντο μὲν οἱ σύμμαχοι, προσεδοκάτο δὲ νευκη-
kῶς Ἐπαμεινόνδας καὶ μεγαλοφροῦν ἐμβαλεῖν εἰς Πελο-
πόννησον, ἐννοια τῶν χρήσμων ἐνέπεσε τότε, πρὸς τὴν
χωλότητα τοῦ Ἀγησιλαῦ, καὶ δυσθυμία πολλή καὶ πτολία
πρὸς τὸ θείον, ὡς διὰ τοῦτο πραττούσης κακῶς τῆς
πόλεως, ὅτι τὸν ἀρτίποδα τῆς βασιλείας ἐκβαλόντες εἶλοντο
χωλῶν καὶ πεπτηρωμένον. Ὁ παινὸς μᾶλλον αὐ-
tοὺς ἐδίδασκε φράζεσθαι καὶ φυλάττεσθαι τὸ
2 δαμόνιον. διὰ δὲ τὴν ἄλλην δύναμιν αὐτοῦ καὶ
ἀρετὴν καὶ δόξαν οὐ μόνον ἔχρωντο βασιλεῖ καὶ
στρατηγῷ τῶν κατὰ πόλεμον, ἄλλα καὶ τῶν πολι-
tικῶν ἀποριῶν ἵστρῳ καὶ διαίτητη, τοῖς ἐν τῇ
μάχῃ καταδεικνύσαι, οὕς αὐτοὶ τρέσαντας
ἀνομάξουσιν, ὀκνοῦντες τὰς ἐκ τῶν νόμων ἀτιμίας
προσάγειν, πολλοῖς οὕσι καὶ δυνατοῖς, φοβοῦ-
3 μενοι νεωτερισμὸν ἀπ’ αὐτῶν. οὐ γὰρ μόνον
ἀρχῆς ἀπείρονται πάσης, ἄλλα καὶ δοῦναι των
tούτων γυναικα καὶ λαβεῖν ἅδεξον ἐστίν 
παῖει
dὲ ὁ βουλόμενος αὐτοὺς τῶν ἐντυγχανόντων. οἱ
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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.\(^1\) 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,\(^2\) in view of the lameness of Agesilaüs, 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 debarred 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.
δὲ καρτερούσι περιόντες αὐχμηροῖ καὶ ταπεινοί, τρίβωνας τε προσερραμμένους χρώματος βαπτού φοροῦσι, καὶ ξυρῶνται μέρος τῆς ύπηνης, μέρος δὲ 4 τρέφουσι. δεινὸν οὖν ἦν τοιούτους ἐν τῇ πόλει περιοράν πολλοὺς οὐκ ἀλήγων δεομένη στρατιωτῶν. καὶ νομοθέτην αἱροῦταί τὸν Ἀγησίλαον. ὁ δὲ μήτε προσβείς τι μήτε ἀφελῶν μήτε μεταγράφας εἰς ἤλθεν εἰς τὸ πλῆθος τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ φήσας ὅτι τοὺς νόμους δεὶ σήμερον ἔδω καθεῦδεν, ἐκ δὲ τῆς σήμερον ἡμέρας κυρίου εἶναι πρὸς τὸ λοιπόν, ἀμα τοὺς τε νόμους τῇ 5 πόλει καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας ἐπιτίμους ἐφύλαξε. Βουλόμενος δὲ τὴν παροῦσαν ἀθυμίαν καὶ κατήφειαν ἀφελείν τῶν νέων ἐνέβαλεν εἰς Ἀρκαδίαν, καὶ μάχην μὲν ἵσχυρός ἐφυλάξατο συνάψαι τοῖς ἐναντίοις, ἐλῶν δὲ πολίχνην τινὰ τῶν Μαντινέων καὶ τὴν χώραν ἐπιδραμὼν, ἔλαφροτέραν ἐποίησε ταῖς ἐλπίσι καὶ ἡδίῳ τὴν πόλιν, ὡς οὐ παντάπασιν ἀπεγνωσμένην.

XXXI. Ἑκ δὲ τούτου παρῆν εἰς τὴν Δακωνικὴν ὁ Ἐπαμεινώνδας μετὰ τῶν συμμάχων, οὐκ ἐλάττωσα ἐξῶν τετρακισμυρίων ὀπλιτῶν. πολλὸν δὲ καὶ ψίλοι καὶ ἀνοπλοὶ πρὸς ἄρπαγὴν συνηχολούθην, ὡστε μυριάδας ἐπτὰ τοῦ σύμπαντος ὥχλου συνεσβαλεῖν εἰς τὴν Δακωνικὴν. 2 ἦν μὲν δὴ χρόνος οὐκ ἐλάττων ἐτῶν ἐξακοσίων ἀφ’ οὗ κατώκουν τὴν Δακεδαίμονα Δωρείς. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ παντὶ τότε πρῶτον ὄφθησαν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ πολέμιοι, πρότερον δὲ οὔδεις ἑτολμησεν· ἀλλὰ ἀδήμωτον καὶ ἄθικτον οὐσαν ἐμβαλόντες ἐπυρπόλουν καὶ διήρπαξαν ἄχρι τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τῆς 3 πόλεως, μηδενὸς ἐπεξιόντος. ὁ γὰρ Ἀγησίλαος
oblige 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 unarmed 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

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1 In 370 B.C. (Xenophon, Hell. vi. 5, 10-21).
2 In the same year, after Agesilaüs had returned and disbanded his forces.
οὐκ εἰς πρὸς τοσοῦτον, ὡς φησὶ Θεότοκος, "ῥέῳμα καὶ κλύδωνα πολέμου" μάχεσθαι τούς Δακεδαμινόνους, ἀλλὰ τῆς πόλεως τὰ μέσα καὶ κυριώτατα τοῖς ὑπελίταις περισσεπεραμένους ἐκαρ-τέρει τὰς ἀπειλὰς καὶ τὰς μεγαλαυχίας τῶν Θηβαίων, προκαλούμενον ἕκεινον ὄνομαστὶ καὶ διαμάχεσθαι περὶ τῆς χώρας κελευόντων, ὃς τῶν 4 κακῶν αἴτιος ἦστιν ἐκκαυσάς τῶν πόλεμον. ὦν χὴτον δὲ τούτων ἐλύσων τὸν Ἀγησίλαον οἱ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν θόρυβοι καὶ κρανγάι καὶ διαδρομαί τῶν τε προσβυτερῶν δυσαναχετούντων τὰ γυνά-μενα καὶ τῶν γυναικῶν οὐ δυναμένων ἡσυχάζειν, ἀλλὰ παντάπασιν ἐκφρόνων οὖσῶν πρὸς τε τὴν 5 κρανγήν καὶ τὸ πῦρ τῶν πολεμίων. ἦνια δὲ καὶ τὸ τῆς δόξης αὐτόν, ὅτι τὴν πόλιν μεγίστην παραλαβὼν καὶ δυνατωτάτην, ἐώρα συνεσταλ-μένου αὐτής τὸ ἄξιωμα καὶ τὸ αὐχήμα κεκολομ-μένου, ὦ καὶ αὐτὸς ἔχρησατο πολλάκις, εἰπὼν ὅτι γυνὴ Δάκαια κατόπιν οὐχ ἐώρακε πολέμιοι. λέγεται δὲ καὶ Ἀνταλκίδας, Ἀθηναίου πινός ἀμφισβητούντος ὑπὲρ ἀνδρείας πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ εἰπόντος, Ἐμεῖς μέντοι πολλάκις ύμᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ Κηφισοῦ ἐδιώξαμεν, ὑποτυχεῖν. Ἀλλ' ἡμεῖς 6 γε οὐδέποτε ύμᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ Εὐρώτα. παρα-πλησίως δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὸν Ἀργείου ἀπεκρίνατο τῶν ἀσημοτέρων τῆς Σπαρτιατῶν τοῦ μὲν γὰρ εἶπε: "Πολλοὶ ύμῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀργολίδα κεῖνται," ὁ δὲ ἀπήντησεν: "Τμῶν δὲ γε οὐδεὶς ἐν τῇ Δα-κωνικῇ." ΧΧΧΙΙ. Τότε μέντοι τὸν Ἀνταλκίδαν φασίν ἐφορον ὡντα τοὺς παίδας εἰς Κύθηρα ὑπεκθέσθαι, περίφοβοι γενόμενον. ὁ δὲ Ἀγησίλαος, ἐπι-
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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).
χειρούντων διαβαίνειν τὸν ποταμὸν τῶν πολεμίων καὶ βιάζεσθαι πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, ἐκλεπτὼν τὰ λυπά
2 παρετάξατο πρὸ τῶν μέσων καὶ ύψηλῶν. ἔρρυ
dὲ πλεύστος ἐαυτοῦ καὶ μέγιστος τότε ὁ Εὔρω-
tax, χιόνων γειομένων, καὶ τὸ ῥέμα μᾶλλον ὄπο
ψυχρότητος ἡ τραχύτητος ἐγένετο σκληρὸν καὶ
χαλεπὸν τοῖς Θηβαίοις. πορευόμενον δὲ πρὸ τῶν
tῆς φάλαιγγος τὸν Ἐπαμεινώνδαν ἐδείκνυσαν τινὲς
tῷ 'Αγησίλαῳ κάκεινος, ὡς λέγεται, πολὺν
χρόνον ἐμβλέψας αὐτῷ καὶ συμπαραπέμψας τὴν
ὄψιν οὐδὲν ἢ τοσοῦτον μόνον εἶπεν: "Ω τοῦ
3 μεγαλοπράγμων ἀνθρώπου." ἐπεὶ δὲ φιλοτι
μούμενος ὁ Ἐπαμεινώνδας ἐν τῇ πόλει μάχην
συνάψαι καὶ στῆσαι τρόπαιοιν οὐκ ἴσχυσεν
ἐξαγαγεῖν οὐδὲ προκαλέσασθαι τὸν Ἀγησίλαον,
ἐκεῖνος μὲν ἀναζεύξας πάλιν ἔπορθε τὴν χώραν,
ἐν δὲ Δακεδαίμονι τῶν πάλαι τινὲς υπούλων καὶ
πονηρῶν ὡς διακόσιοι συντραφέντες κατελάβοντο
tῷ Ἰσσώρῳ, τούτῳ τῇ Ἀρτέμιδος ἱερῷ ἔστιν, 614
4 εὐερκῇ καὶ δυσεκβίαστον τόπων. ἐφ' οὖς βουλο
μένων εὑθὺς ὀθείσθαι τῶν Δακεδαίμονίων, φοβη
θείς τῶν νεωτερισμῶν ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ἐκέλευσε τοὺς
μὲν ἄλλους ἠσυχάν ἄγεως, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐν ἰματίῳ
καὶ μεθ' ἐνοῦ οἰκέτου προσήκει, βοῶν ἄλλως
ἀκηκοέναι τοῖς προστάγματος αὐτοῦ· οὐ γὰρ
ἐνταῦθα κελεύσαι συνελθεῖν οὐδὲ πάντας, ἀλλὰ
τοὺς μὲν ἐκεῖ (δείξας ἐτέρου τόπων), τοὺς δὲ
5 ἀλλαχύσε τῆς πόλεως. οἱ δὲ ἀκούσαντες ἤσθη-
σαν οἰόμενοι λανθάνειν, καὶ διαστάντες ἐπὶ
tοὺς τόπους οὗς ἐκεῖνος ἐκέλευσεν ἀπεχώρουν.
ὁ δὲ τὸ μὲν Ἰσσώριον εὐθὺς μεταπεμψάμενος
ἐτέρους κατέσχε, τῶν δὲ συστάντων ἐκείνων περὶ
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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,
πεντεκαίδεκα τίνας συλλαβῶν νυκτὸς ἀπέκτεινεν.

6 ἀλλὰ δὲ μείζων ἐμηνύθη συνωμοσία καὶ σύνωδος ἀνδρῶν Σπαρτιατῶν ἔπι πράγμασι νεωτέροις εἰς οὐκίαν κρύφα συνερχομένων, οὐς καὶ κρίνειν ἁπορον ἡν ἐν ταραχῇ τοσαύτη καὶ πειρομάν ἐπιβουλεύοντας. ἀπέκτεινεν οὖν καὶ τούτους μετὰ τῶν ἐφόρων βουλευσάμενος ὁ Ἀγησίλαος ἀκρίτους, οὐδενὸς δίχα δίκης τεθανατωμένον

7 πρῶτερον Σπαρτιατῶν. ἐπεὶ δὲ πολλοὶ τῶν συντεταγμένων ἐις τὰ ὅπλα περιοικών καὶ εἰλότων ἀπεδίδρασκον ἐκ τῆς πόλεως πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ τοῦτο πλείστην ἀθυμίαν παρεῖχεν, ἐδίδαξε τοὺς ὑπηρέτας περὶ ὀρθον ἐπιφοιτᾶν ταῖς στιβάσι καὶ τὰ ὅπλα τῶν ἀποκεχωρηκότων λαμβάνειν καὶ ἀποκρύπτειν, ὅπως ἀγνοῆται τὸ πλήθος.

8 Ἀναχωρήσαι δὲ τοὺς Θηβαίους ἐκ τῆς Δακώνικῆς οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι λέγουσι χειμῶνων γενομένων καὶ τῶν Ἀρκάδων ἀρξαμένων ἀπείνας καὶ διαρρέειν ἀτάκτως, οἱ δὲ τρεῖς μῆναις ἐμμεμενηκότας ὅλους καὶ τὰ πλείστα τῆς χώρας διαπερθηκότας· Θεόπομπος δὲ φησιν, ἣδε τῶν βουωταρχῶν ἐγνωκότων ἀπαίρειν, ἀφικέσθαι πρὸς αὐτοὺς Φρίξου, ἀνδρα Σπαρτιάτην, παρὰ Ἀγησίλαον δέκα τάλαντα κομίζοντα τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως μισθόν, ὡστε τὰ πάλαι δεδομένα πράττουσιν αὐτοῖς ἐφόδιον παρὰ τῶν πολεμίων προσπεριγενέσθαι.

XXXIII. Τούτῳ μὲν οὖν οὐκ οἶδα ὡς ἡγνώσαν οἱ ἄλλοι, μόνος δὲ Θεόπομπος ἦσθεν. τοῦ δὲ σωθήσας τὴν Σπάρτην τότε πάντες αὐτίον ὁμολογοῦσι γενέσθαι τὸν Ἀγησίλαον, ὅτι τῶν

1 συντεταγμένων with S: τεταγμένων.
and put them to death in the night. He was also in-
formed 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, Agesilaüs con-
ferred 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. Agesilaüs 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 de-
termined to take their army back, Phrixus, a
Spartan, came to them, bringing ten talents from
Agesilaüs 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).
PHILIPPOUS, AUTÔ PASTHÔN, FILONOIKIAS KAI FILOTOYMIAS, 
APOSTAS, ἘΧΡΗΣΑΤΟ TÔS PRÂGMASIN ASFALOHS.
2 OÙ MÊNTOI TÔN GE DÝNAMIN KAI TÔN DÔXAN EKONHÊI 
TÔS PÔLEOS ANALABEIÉN ËK TOY PTAÎSMATOS, ALLÔ 
ÔSîPER SÔMATOS ÆGEINÔ, LIAN DÈ AKRIBEÎ KAI 
KATHESKHMEÎN KEXHRÎMENÔN DIÂITÊ PARÀ PÂNTA TOY 
CHRÔONÔN, ÂMARTIÀ MIA KAI BOPHÔ TÔN PÂSAN ÉKLEINE 
ÊÝNTOXIAN TÔS PÔLEOS. ÓUK ALÔGOS. PRÔS GÁR 
EÎRÎNEN KAI ARÊTÊN KAI ÓMÔNIAN ÂRÎSTA SUYN 
TETAGMÉNÔF PÔLITEÚMÂTI PROSAUAGWÓNTES ARKHAS 
KAI DUNASTEIAS BIAIÔUS, ÓN OÚDEINOS ÊGNEITO DEÎSTHAI 
PÔLUN EÝDAIMÔNÔS BÝMÔSMÊNÊN Ô LUKOÛRGOS, ÈSFA 
LHSAV.
3 ÁUTÔS MÊN OÙN Ô 'AGHOSÍLÂOS ÊDHE PRÔS TÀS 
STRAITEIAS APEÎRÎKEI DIÀ TÔ GÎRAS, 'ARXÎDAMOS DÈ 
Ô VIDÔ AUTÔ, TÔN ËK SIKELIAS ÊKOUΣAN PARÀ TOY 
TUråNNOV BOÎTEIAN ÔXON, ÈNÎKSEYN 'ARXÂDAS TÔN 
LEGOMÉNHN ÁDAKRON MÂXHN ÔUDÉIS GÁR ÉPESPÈ TÔW 
MET' AUTÔ, SUKHÔUS DÈ TÔW ÉNANTÎWÔN ÂNEÎLE. 
ÂUTÊ MÂLISTA TÔN ÁSTHÈNEIAV HÎLEGEYN Î NÎKH TÔS 
POÎLEOS. PRÔTERON MÊN GÁR OÝTO SÛNÎTES HÎGOÛNTÔ 
KAI PROSOIKHÔN ÈRAGON AUTÔIS EÎNAI TÔ NIKÂN TOÛS 
POÎLEMÔUS, ÔSTAE MÎTE THYÈN TOÛS THÉOÛS PLÎHIN 
ÂLEKTIRÎVÂ NIKHÎRÎON EN TÔ PÔLEI, MÎTE MEGALHGRÔREIN 
TOÛS ÂGONISAMÉNÔS, MÎTE ÊPÉRÂÎREIN TOÛS PîN 
THANOMÔUS, ALLÔ KAI TÔS EN MAÎNÎAÎA MÂXHOS 
GENOMÉNHS, ÔN ÔTHÎKUSÎKHS GÉGRAPHE, TÔ PRÔTÔ 
FRÂSÂNTI TÔN NÎKH ÎN ÆRIXONTES ÔK FIDIMITÔN KREAS 615 
ÊTEMPSAN EÎNAGÉLION, ÂLLO DÈ OÛDÉN TÔTE DÈ TÔS 
MÂXHOS ÂNGELTHEÎSAS KAI TOÛ 'ARXÎDÂMÔU PROS-

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,\textsuperscript{1} 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.\textsuperscript{2} 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,\textsuperscript{3} 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

\textsuperscript{3} In 418 B.C., when the Lacedaemonians defeated an allied force of Mantineans, Argives, and Athenians (Thucydides, v. 64–75).
ιόντος οὐδεὶς ἔκαρτέρησεν, ἀλλὰ πρῶτος οἱ πατήρ ἀπήντας δακρύσας καὶ μετ' ἐκείνου τὰ ἀρχεία, τῶν δὲ πρεσβυτέρων καὶ τῶν γυναικῶν τὸ πλῆθος ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν κατῆκε, τάς τε χεῖρας ὁρεγόντων καὶ θεοκλυτοῦντων, ὡσπερ ἀπεωσμένης τὰ παρ’ ἀξίαν ὑπείδη τῆς Σπάρτης καὶ λαμπρῶν αὐθίς ἢς ἀρχής τὸ φῶς ὀρόσης· ἐπεὶ πρότερον γέ φασιν οὐδὲ ταῖς γυναιξίν ἀντιβλέπειν τους ἀνδρὰς αἰσχυνομένους ἐφ’ οἷς ἐπταισαν.

XXXIV. Οἰκίζομένης δὲ Μεσσήνης ὑπὸ τῶν περὶ τὸν Ἑπαμεινώνδαν, καὶ τῶν ἀρχαίων πολιτῶν πανταχόθεν εἰς αὐτὴν συμπορευμένων, διαμάχεσθαι μὲν οὐκ ἐτόλμωσαν οὐδέ κωλύειν ἐδύναντο, χαλέπως δὲ καὶ βαρέως πρὸς τὸν Ἀγησίλαον εἶχον, ὅτι χώραν οὔτε πλῆθει τῆς Δακωνικῆς ἔλαττονα καὶ πρωτεύουσαν ἀρετή τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ἔχοντες καὶ καρπούμενοι χρόνων τοσοῦτον ἐπὶ 2 τῆς ἐκείνου βασιλείας ἀπολωλέκασι. διὸ καὶ πρωτευομένην ὑπὸ τῶν Ἡβαιῶν τὴν εἰρήνην ὁ Ἀγησίλαος οὐκ ἐδέξατο. μὴ βουλόμενος δὲ τῷ λόγῳ προέσθαι τοῖς ἐργῷ κρατοῦσι τὴν χώραν, ἀλλὰ φιλονεικῶ, ἐκείνην μὲν οὐκ ἀπέλαβε, μικροῦ δὲ τὴν Σπάρτην προσαπέβαλε καταστρα- 3 τηγηθείς. ἐπεὶ γὰρ οἱ Μαντινεῖς αὐθίς ἀπεστη- σαν τῶν Ἡβαιῶν καὶ μετεπέμπτοντο τοὺς Λακε- δαιμονίους, αἰσθόμενος ὁ Ἑπαμεινώνδας τὸν Ἀγησίλαον ἐξεστρατευμένον μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ προσίοντα, λαθὼν τοὺς Μαντινεῖς ἀνέξενε νυκτὸς ἀκ Τεγέας ἄγων ἐπ’ αὐτὴν τὴν Λακεδαι- μονα τὸ στράτευμα, καὶ μικρὸν ἐδέσσε παραλ-
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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.
Λάξας τὸν Ἀγησίλαον ἔρημον ἔξαίφνης κατα-
4 λαβεῖν τὴν πόλιν. Ἐυθύνου δὲ Θεσπιέως, ὡς
Καλλισθένης φησίν, ὡς δὲ Ξενοφῶν, Κρητός
τίνος, ἤξαγγείλαντος τῷ Ἀγησιλάῳ, ταχὺ προ-
πέμψας ἵππεα τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει φράσοντα, μετ'
οὐ πολὺ καὶ αὐτὸς παρῆλθεν εἰς τὴν Ἐπάρτην.
ὁλίγος δὲ ὦστερον οἱ Θηβαῖοι διέβαινον τὸν Ἐυ-
ρώταν καὶ προσέβαλλον τῇ πόλει, μάλα ἔρρω-
mένως τοῦ Ἀγησιλάου καὶ παρ' ἡλικίαν ἐπαμύ-
5 νοτος. οὐ γὰρ, ὡς πρότερον, ἀσφαλείας ἐώρα
τὸν καιρὸν δύνα καὶ φυλακῆς, ἀλλὰ μάλλον
ἀπονοίας καὶ τόλμης, οἷς τὸν ἄλλον χρόνον
οὐδέποτε πιστεύσας οὐδὲ χρησάμενος, τότε μόνοις
ἀπεώσατο τὸν κύνδυνον, ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν τοῦ Ἐπα-
μεινόνδου τὴν πόλιν ἔξαρπάσασ, καὶ στήσας
τρόπαιον, καὶ τοῖς παισὶ καὶ ταῖς γυναιξῖν ἐπι-
deίξας τὰ κάλλιστα τροφεία τῇ πατρίδι τοῦς
6 Δακεδαμονίους ἀποδίδοντας, ἐν δὲ πρώτοις τὸν
Ἀρχίδαμον ἄγωνιζόμενον ἑπερηφάνως τῇ τε
ῥόμη τῆς ψυχῆς καὶ τῇ κουφότητι τοῦ σώματος,
ὁξέως ἐπὶ τὰ θλιβόμενα τῆς μάχης διαδέεντα
διὰ τῶν στενωτῶν καὶ πανταχοῦ μετ' ὁλίγων
ἀντερείδοντα τοῖς πολεμίοις. Ἰσίδαι δὲ δοκῶ,
τὸν Φοιβίδου νιόν, οὐ τοῖς πολίταις μόνον, ἀλλὰ
καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις θέαμα φανῆναι καίνων1 καὶ
7 ἀγαστὸν, ἤν μὲν γὰρ ἐκπρεπῆς τὸ εἶδος καὶ
τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ σώματος, ὥραν δὲ ἐν ἦ τὸ ἡδι-
στὸν ἀνθοῦσιν ἀνθρωπί τι παριώντες εἰς ἀνδρὰς
ἐκ παίδων εἰς, γυμνοῖς δὲ καὶ ὀπλῶν τῶν σκεπόν-

1 καίνων with Amyot and S: καλῶν (noble).
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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 Lacedae-monians 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.
των καὶ ἴματίων, λίτα χρισάμενος τὸ σῶμα, καὶ
tῇ μὲν ἔχων χειρὶ λόγχην, τῇ δὲ ξίφος, ἐξῆλατο
tῆς οἰκίας, καὶ διὰ μέσων τῶν μαχομένων ὀσά-
μενος ἐν τοῖς πολεμίοις ἀνεστρέφετο, παῖσιν τὸν
8 προστυχόντα καὶ καταβάλλων. ἐτρώθη δὲ ὑπ’
ούδενός, εἰτε θεοῦ δὲ ἀρετὴν φυλάττοντος αὐτὸν,
eἰτε μεῖζον τι καὶ κρεῖττον ἀνθρώπον φανεῖ τοῖς
ἐναντίοις. ἐπὶ τούτῳ δὲ λέγεται τοὺς ἐφόρους
στεφανώσαντας αὐτὸν εἶτα χιλίων δραχμῶν ἐπι-
βαλεῖν ξημίαν, ὅτι χωρὶς ὅπλων διακινδυνεύειν
ἐτόλμησεν.

XXXV. Ὅλωνει δὲ ύστερον ἡμέρας περὶ τὴν
Μαντίνειαν ἐμαχέσαντο, καὶ τὸν Ἕπαμεινώνδαν
ηδὴ κρατοῦντα τῶν πρῶτων, ἔτι δὲ ἔγκειμεν 616
καὶ κατασπεύδοντα τὴν δίωξιν, Ἀντικράτης
Λάκων ὑποστὰς ἐπαισε δόρατι μὲν, ὡς Διοσκου-
ρίδης ἱστώρηκε, Δακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ Μαχαιρίωνας
ἐτὶ νῦν τοὺς ἀπογόνους τοῦ Ἀντικράτους καλοῦ-
2 σιν, ὡς μαχαίρα πατάξαντος. οὕτω γὰρ ἐθαύ-
μασαν καὶ ὑπερηγάπησαν αὐτὸν φόβῳ τοῦ
'Επαμεινώνδου χόντος, ὡστε τιμᾶς μὲν ἐκεῖνῳ
καὶ δωρεὰς ψηφίσασθαι, γένει δ’ ἀτέλειαν, ἣν ἔτι
καὶ καθ’ ἡμᾶς ἔχει Καλλικράτης, εἰς τῶν Ἀντι-
κράτους ἀπογόνων.

Μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην καὶ τὸν θάνατον 1 τοῦ
'Επαμεινώνδου γενομένης εἰρήνης τοῖς Ἐλλησι
πρὸς αὐτούς, ἀπῆλαυνον οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀγησίλαον
τοῦ ὀρκοῦ τοὺς Μεσσηνίους, ὡς πόλιν οὐκ ἔχον-
3 τας. ἔπει 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 swordsman, 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.
τοκοὺς ἐλάμβανον παρ' αὐτῶν, ἀπέστησαν οἱ Δακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ μόνοι αὐτοἱ πόλεμος ἦν ἔλπιδος ἀναλήψεσθαι τὴν Μεσσηνίαν. Βίαιος ὁν ἔδοκε καὶ ἀτενής καὶ πολέμων ἀπληστὸς ὁ Ἀγησίλαος εἶναι, τὰς μὲν κοινὰς διαλύσεις πάντα τρόπον ὑπορύττον καὶ ἀναβάλλων, πάλιν δὲ ὑπὸ χρημάτων ἀπορίας ἀναγκαζόμενος ἔνοχοι λεῖν τοὺς κατὰ πόλιν φίλους καὶ δανείζεσθαι καὶ 4 συνεργαίζεσθαι, δέν ἀπηλλάχθαι κακῶν εἰς τοῦτο περιήκοντε τῷ καρφί, καὶ μὴ τὴν ἀπασαν ἀρχὴν τοσαύτην γενομένην ἀφεικότα καὶ πόλεις καὶ γῆν καὶ θάλατταν, ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐν Μεσσήνῃ κτημάτων καὶ προσόδων σφαδάζειν.

XXXVI. Ἔτοι δὲ μάλλον ἡδὸνίσει Τάρχο τῷ Ἀιγυπτίῳ στρατηγὸν ἐπίδους ἑαυτὸν. οὐ γὰρ ἦξιον ἄνδρα τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀριστον κεκρυμένων καὶ δόξης ἐμπεπληκτικά τὴν οἰκουμένην, ἀποστάτης βασιλέως, ἀνθρώπῳ βαρβάρῳ, χρῆσαι τὸ σῶμα καὶ τούνομα καὶ τὴν δόξαν ἀποδόσθαι χρημάτων, ἔργα μισθοφόρου καὶ ἕναν γοῦν διαπρατ-2 τόμενον. κεὶ γὰρ ὑπὲρ ὀγδοήκοντα γεγονός ἕτη καὶ πάν ὑπὸ τραυμάτων τὸ σῶμα κατακεκομμένος ἑκείνῃ αὕτης ἀνεδέξατο τὴν καλὴν καὶ περίβλεπτον ἡγεμονίαν ὑπὲρ τῆς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐλευθερίας, οὐ πάμπαν ἄμεμπτον εἶναι τὴν φιλοτιμίαν τοῦ γὰρ καλοῦ καρδὸν οἰκεῖον εἶναι καὶ ὅραν, μάλλον δὲ ὀλὼς τὰ καλὰ τῶν αἰσχρῶν τῷ 3 μετρίῳ διαφέρειν. οὐ μὴν ἐφρόντιζε τούτων ὁ

1 Cf. Diodorus, xv. 89, 1 ff.
oaths, the Lacedaemonians held aloof from the peace, and they alone remained at war in the hope of recovering Messenia.\textsuperscript{1} Agesilaus 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, \textit{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.\textsuperscript{1} 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

\textsuperscript{1} Xenophon (\textit{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 φετα··παρ' αξίαν εἶναι λειτούργημα δημόσιον ουδέν; ἀλλὰ μάλλον ἀνάξιον ἐαυτοῦ τὸ ζην ἀπρακτῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ καθήσασαι περιμένοντα· τῶν θάνατον. ὃθεν ἀθροίσας1 μυσθοφόρους ἄφε· τὸν ὁ Τάχος αὐτῷ χρημάτων ἐπεμψε, καὶ πλοῖα πληρόσας, ἀνήχθη, τριάκοντα συμβούλους· ἔχων μὲθ' ἐαυτοῦ Σπαρτιάτας, ὡς πρότερον.

4 Ἐγὼς, δὲ κατέπλευσεν εἰς τὴν Ἀἴγυπτον, εὐθὺς οἱ πρῶτοι τῶν βασιλικῶν ἡγεμόνων καὶ διοικητῶν ἐβάδιζον ἐπὶ ναῶν θεραπεύοντες αὐτούς. ἦν δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἀἴγυπτιων σπουδὴ τε μεγάλη καὶ προσδοκία διὰ τοῦν μακαρίων καὶ τὴν δόξαν τοῦ Ἀγησιλαοῦ, καὶ συνετρόχαζον ἀπαντες ἐπὶ τὴν 5 θέαν. ὡς δὲ ἐώρων λαμπρότητα μὲν καὶ κατασκευὴν οὐδεμίαν, ἀνθρωπὸν δὲ πρισμῆτων κατακείμενον ἐν τοι πόρα παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν, εὐτελῆ καὶ μικρὸν τὸ σώμα, τραχύ καὶ φαύλου ἱμάτιον ἀμπεχόμενον, σκόπτεις αὐτοῖς καὶ γελωτοποιεῖς ἐπιτεί, καὶ λέγεις ὅτι τούτῳ ἂν τὸ μυθολογόμενον ὀδίνεις ὅρος, εἶτα μὲν ἄποτεκεῖν. ἔτι δὲ μᾶλλον αὐτοῦ τὴν ἀτοπίαν ἐθαύμασαν, ὅτε ξενίων προσκομισθέντων καὶ προσαχθέντων ἀλευρα μέν καὶ μόσχους καὶ χήνας ἔλαβε, τραγήματα δὲ καὶ πέμματα καὶ μύρα διώθετο, καὶ βιαζομένων λαβεῖν καὶ λιπαροῦντων ἐκέλευε τοῖς εἴλωσι διδόναι κομίζοντας. τῇ μέντοι στεφανωτρίδι βύθλῳ φησίν αὐτοῦ ἡσθενὰ Θεόφραστος διὰ 617 τὴν λυτοτητα καὶ καθαριότητα τῶν στεφάνων αἰτήσασθαι καὶ λαβεῖν, ὅτε ἀπέπλει, παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως.

1 ἀθροίσας with Coraës and S: ἄθροισε.
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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 Agesilaüs, 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 Athenæus, p. 616 d, it is Tachos himself who makes this jest upon Agesilaüs, who replies in anger: “Someday you will think me a lion.”
XXXVII. Τότε δὲ συμμίκτως τῷ Τάχῳ παρα-
σκευαζόμενῳ πρὸς τὴν στρατείαν, οὐχ ὡσπερ
ἡλπιζεν, ἀπάσης στρατηγὸς ἀπεδείχθη τῆς δυνά-
μεως, ἀλλὰ τῶν μισθοφόρων μόνων, τοῦ δὲ ναυ-
τικοῦ Χαβρίας ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἤγεμὼν δὲ συμπάν-
2 των αυτῶν ἦν ὁ Τάχως. καὶ τούτῳ πρώτῳ
ἡμίασε τὸν Ἀγησίλαον ἑπείτα τὴν ἄλλην ἀλα-
ζονείαν καὶ κενοφροσύνην τοῦ Αἰγυπτίου βαρυνό-
μενος ἤγαγκάζετο φέρειν καὶ συνεξέπλευσεν ἔτι
τούς Φοίνικας αὐτῷ, παρὰ τὴν ἄξιαν τὴν ἐαυτοῦ
καὶ τὴν φύσιν ὑπείκων καὶ καρτερῶν, ἀχρὶ οὗ
καὶ πρὸς ἔλαβε.

3 Νεκτάναβις γὰρ ἄνεψις διὸ τοῦ Τάχω καὶ
μέρος ἐχὼν υφ’ ἐαυτῷ τῆς δυνάμεως ἀπέστη καὶ
βασιλεὺς ὑπὸ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων ἀναγορευθῆς διε-
πέμπτο τοῖς Ἀγησίλαοι ἄξιον ἀυτῷ βοη-
θεῖν τὰ δ’ αὐτὰ καὶ τῶν Χαβρίαν παρεκάλει,
4 μεγάλας ὑπισχυνούμενος ἀμφιτέρως δωρεάς. αἰ-
θομένου δὲ ταῦτα τοῦ Τάχω καὶ τραπομένου
πρὸς δέσιν αὐτῶν, ὁ μὲν Χαβρίας ἑπειρᾶτο καὶ
τὸν Ἀγησίλαον ἐν τῇ φιλίᾳ τοῦ Τάχω πείθων
καὶ παραμυθούμενος κατέχειν, ὁ δὲ Ἀγησίλαος
ἐίπεν ὅτι “Σοὶ μὲν, ὦ Χαβρία, κατὰ σεαυτὸν
ἀφυγόμενο χρῆσθαι τοῖς ἐαυτοῦ λογισμοῖς ἔξεστιν,
ἐγὼ δὲ ύπὸ τῆς πατρίδος ἐδόθην Αἰγυπτίων
στρατηγὸς. οὐκ οὖν ἂν ἔχοι μοι καλὸς οἷς
ἐπέμφθην σύμμαχος πολεμεῖν, ἐὰν μὴ πάλιν ἡ
5 πατρίς κελεύσῃ.” ταῦτα δὲ εἰπὼν ἐπεμψεν εἰς
Σπάρτην ἄνδρας, οἳ τοῦ μὲν Τάχω κατηγορήσειν,
ἐπαινεσθαι δὲ τὸν Νεκτάναβιν ἐμελλον. ἐπεμ-
ὺγαν δὲ κάκεινοι δεὸμενοι τῶν Δακεδαιμονίων,
ὁ μὲν ὃς πάλαι σύμμαχος γεγονὼς καὶ φίλος,
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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.¹ 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.
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ο δὲ ώς εὖνους καὶ προθυμότερος περὶ τὴν πολιν ἐσόμενος. ἀκούσαντες οὖν οἱ Δακεδαμώνιοι τοὺς μὲν Ἀγιντίοις ἀπεκρίναντο φανερῶς Ἀγησιλάῳ περὶ τούτων μελήσειν, ἐκείνῳ δὲ ἐπέστειλαν ὅραν κελεύοντες ὅπως πράξει τὸ τῇ Σπάρτῃ συμφέρον. 

6 οὔτω δὴ λαβὼν τοὺς μισθοφόρους ὁ Ἀγησιλαὸς ἀπὸ τοῦ Τάχω μετέστη πρὸς τὸν Νεκτάναβιν, ἀτόπον καὶ ἀλλοκότον πράγματος παρακαλύμματι τῷ συμφέροντι τῆς πατρίδος χρησάμενος· ἐπεὶ ταύτης γε τῆς προφάσεως ἀφαιρεθείσης τὸ δικαίωτά του ὅνωμα τῆς πράξεως ἦν προδοσία. Δακεδαμώνιοι δὲ τὴν πρώτην τοῦ καλοῦ μερίδα τῷ τῆς πατρίδος συμφέροντι διδόντες οὔτε μανθάνουσιν οὔτε ἐπίστανται δίκαιον ἀλλο πλὴν ὃ τὴν Σπάρτην αὐξεῖν νοµίζουσιν.

XXXVIII. Ὁ μὲν οὖν Τάχως ἐρμηθείς τῶν μισθοφόρων ἐφυγεν, ἐκ δὲ Μένιδητος ἔτερος ἐπαύσταται τῷ Νεκτανάβιδι βασιλεὺς ἀναγορευθεὶς· καὶ συναγαγὼν δέκα μυριάδας ἀνθρώπων ἐπῆει. θαρσύνοντος δὲ τοῦ Νεκτανάβιδος τὸν Ἀγησιλαὸν, καὶ λέγοντος ὅτι πολλὰ μὲν εἰσὶν οἱ πολέμοι, μιγάδες δὲ καὶ βάναυσοι καὶ δι' ἀπειραντῶν εὐκαταφρόνητοι, "Καὶ μὴν οὗ τὸ πλῆθος αὐτῶν," ὁ Ἀγησιλαὸς εἶπεν, "ἀλλὰ τὴν ἀπειρίαν φοβοῦμαι καὶ τὴν ἀμαθίαν ὡς δυσεξαπάτητον. οἱ γὰρ ἀπάται τοῦ παράδοξον ἐπάγουσι τοῖς πρὸς ἀμυναν ύπονοοῦσι καὶ προσδοκῶσι τρεπομένοις, ὃ δὲ μὴ προσδοκῶν μηδὲ ύπονοοῦν μηδὲν οὗ δίδωσι τῷ

1 Xenophon, who can see no fault in Agesilaüs, says (Agesilaüs, ii. 31): "Accordingly, he chose between the two
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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.'
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παραλογιζομένῳ λαβήν, ὡσπερ οὐδὲ τῷ παλαίοντι ῥοπὴν ὁ μὴ κινούμενος." έκ τούτον καὶ ὁ
3 Μενδήσιος ἐπεμπε πειρῶν τὸν ’Αγησίλαον. ἐδεί-
σεν οὖν ὁ Νεκτάναβις, καὶ κελεύστως αὐτοῦ
διαμάχεσθαι τὴν ταχύτητα καὶ μὴ χρόνῳ πολε-
μείν πρὸς ἀνθρώπους ἀπέρους ἀγώνος, πολυχειρία
δὲ περιελθεῖν καὶ περιταφρεύσαι καὶ φθάσαι
πολλὰ καὶ προλαβεῖν δυναμένους, ἐτι μᾶλλον ἐν
ὑποψίᾳ καὶ φόβῳ γενόμενος πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀπε-
χώρησεν εἰς πόλιν ἑυρήκη καὶ μέγαν ἔχουσαν
4 περίβολον. ὁ δὲ ’Αγησίλαος ἡγανάκτει μὲν
ἀπιστούμενος καὶ βαρέως ἔφερεν, αἰσχυνόμενος
δὲ καὶ πάλιν μεταστήναι πρὸς τὸν ἔτερον καὶ
telemos ἀπελθεῖν ἀπρακτος, ἥκολούθησε καὶ συν-
εισῆλθεν εἰς τὸ τεῖχος.

XXXIX. Ἐπελθόντων δὲ τῶν πολεμίων καὶ
περιταφρεύσων τὴν πόλιν, αὖθις αὖ δείχας τὴν
πολυρκίαν ὁ Αἰγύπτιος ἐβοῦλετο μάχεσθαι καὶ
τοὺς ’Ελλήνας μάλα συμπροθυμομενένους εἰχεν·
oú γὰρ ἦν ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ στός. ὁ δὲ ’Αγησίλαος
οὐκ ἔσω, ἀλλὰ κωλύων ἦκουε μὲν ἐτι μᾶλλον
κακῶς ἢ πρότερον ὑπὸ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων καὶ προδό-
tης ἀπεκαλεῖτο τὸν Βασιλέως, ἔφερε δὲ προτέρου
ἡδὴ τᾶς διαβολᾶς καὶ προσεῖχε τῷ καίρῳ τοῦ
στρατηγήματος.

2 Ὅν δὲ τοιώδε. τάφρων ἔξωθεν ἦγοιν οἱ πολε-
μοι περί τὸ τεῖχος βαθεῖαν ὡς παντάπασιν
ἀποκλείσοντες αὐτούς. ὡς σὺν ἐγγὺς ἦσαν αἱ
teleutai τοῦ ὄργυματος ἀπαντῶντος αὐτῷ καὶ
περιόντος ἐν κύκλῳ τὴν πόλιν, ἐστέραν ἀναμεί-
νας γενέσθαι καὶ κελεύσας ἐξοπλίζεσθαι τοὺς
’Ελλήνας ἔλεγεν ἐλθὼν πρὸς τὸν Αἰγύπτιον “‘Ο

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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 maligned 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, ὁ νεανία, καιρὸς οὗτὸς ἐστιν, ὅν ἐγὼ διαφθείραμεν ποθούμενον οὐκ ἐφραζόν πρὶν
3 ἔλθειν. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἦμιν οἱ πολέμοι τῆς ἀσφάλειας ἀυτοὶ διὰ τῶν χειρῶν παρεσκευάσασθε, τοσαυτὴν ὅρυξαμενοὶ τάφρον, ἢς τὸ μὲν ἐξειργασμένον ἐκεῖνος ἐμποδόων ἐστὶ τοῦ πλῆθους, τὸ δὲ διαλείπον ἦμιν διδωσίν ἵσω καὶ δικαίω μέτρῳ διαμάχεσθαι πρὸς αὐτοὺς, φέρε νῦν, προθυμηθεὶς ἀνὴρ ἄγαθὸς γενέσθαι καὶ μεθ’ ἦμῶν ἐπιστόμενος δρόμῳ σώζε
4 σεαυτὸν ἄμα καὶ τὴν στρατιὰν. ἡμᾶς γὰρ οἱ μὲν κατὰ στόμα τῶν πολεμιῶν οὐχ ὑπομενοῦσιν, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι διὰ τὴν τάφρον οὐ βλάψοντι.” ἐθαύμασεν
οὖν ὁ Νεκτάναβις τοῦ Ἀγησίλαος τὴν δεινότητα, καὶ δοὺς ἐαυτὸν εἰς μέσα τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ὁπλά καὶ προσπεσών ἔτρεψατο ῥαδίως τοὺς ἀντιστάντας. ὥσς δὲ ἀπαξ ἐλάβε πειθόμενον αὐτῷ τῶν Νεκτάναβιν ὁ Ἀγησίλαος, αὐθις ἐπήγε τὸ αὐτὸ στρατηγῆμα καθάπερ πάλαισμα τοῖς πολεμιῶις.
5 τὰ μὲν γὰρ ὑποφέυγων καὶ ὑπάγων, τὰ δὲ ἀντι-
περιχωρῶν, ἐμβάλλει τὸ πλῆθος αὐτῶν εἰς τὸπον ἔχοντα διώρυχα βαθεῖαν ἐξ ἐκατέρας πλευρᾶς παραρρέουσαν, ὡς τὸ μέσον ἐμφράζασα καὶ κατα-
λαβῶν τῷ μετώπῳ τῆς φάλαγγος ἔξισσωε πρὸς τοὺς μαχομένους τῶν πολεμιῶν τὸ πλῆθος, οὐκ ἔχοντας περιδρομὴν καὶ κύκλωσιν. ὅπειρον οὐ πολὺν χρόνον ἀντιστάντες ἐτράποντο καὶ πολλοὶ μὲν ἀνηρέθησαν, οὐ δὲ φεύγοντες ἐσκεδάζησαν καὶ διερρῆσαν.

XII. Ἐκ δὲ τούτων καλῶς μὲν εἴχε τὰ πράγ-
ματα καὶ βεβαίως τῷ Ἀγησίλαῳ πρὸς ἀσφάλειαν ἀγαπῶν δὲ καὶ φιλοφρονούμενος ἔδειτο μεῖναι καὶ συνδιαχειμάσαι μετ’ αὐτοῦ τῶν Ἀγησίλαου. ὁ δὲ ἄρμητο πρὸς τὸν οἶκον πολέμου, 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. προῦ-
πεμψεν οὖν αὐτὸν ἐντίμως καὶ μεγαλοπρεπῶς,
ἄλλας τε λαβόντα τιμᾶς καὶ δωρεὰς καὶ πρὸς τὸν
πόλεμον ἁγιρύον διακόσια καὶ τριάκοντα τά-
2 λαυτά. χειμώνος δὲ ὄντος ἡδη τῆς γῆς ἔχομενος
taῖς ναυσὶ καὶ παρὰ τὴν Λιβύην εἰς χωρίον
ἐρημον κομισθεῖς, ὁ καλοῦσι Μενελάου λιμένα,
θυησκεῖ, βιώσας μὲν ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ τέσσαρα
ἐτη, βασιλεύσας δὲ τῆς Σπάρτης ἐν τῶν τεσ-
σαράκοντα πλέον, καὶ τούτων ὑπὲρ τριάκοντα
πάντων μέγιστος καὶ δυνατώτατος γενόμενος καὶ
σχεδὸν ὀλης τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἡγεμὼν καὶ βασιλεὺς
νομισθεὶς ἄχρι τῆς ἐν Δεύκτροις μάχης.
3 Ἐθους δὲ ὄντος Δακωνικοῦ τῶν μὲν ἄλλων ἐπὶ
ξένης ἀποθανόντων αὐτοῦ τὰ σώματα κηδεύειν
καὶ ἀπολείπειν, τὰ δὲ τῶν βασιλέων οἰκάδε κομί-
ζειν, οἱ παρόντες Σπαρτιάται κηρὸν ἐπιτήξαντες
τῷ νεκρῷ, μέλιτος οὐ παρόντος, ἀπήγον εἰς Δακε-
δαίμονα. τὴν δὲ βασιλείαν Ἄρχιδαμος ὁ νῖός 619
αὐτοῦ παρέλαβε, καὶ διέμεινε τῷ γένει μέχρις
Ἄγιδος, διὸ ἐπιχειροῦντα τὴν πάτριον ἀνάλα-
βεῖν πολιτείαν ἀπέκτεινε Δεσίδας πέμπτον ἀπ᾿
’Ἄγησιλαον γεγονότα.
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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\footnote{In 240 B.C. See the Agis, chapters xix., xx.} for attempting to restore the ancient constitution, being the fifth in descent from Agesilaüs.
ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΣ

1. Πρὸς Πομπηίον ἔοικε τούτῳ παθεὶν ὁ Ῥωμαῖον δῆμος εὐθὺς ἐξ ἀρχῆς, ὅπερ ὁ Αἰσχύλος Προμηθεύς πρὸς τὸν Ἡρακλέα σωθεὶς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ λέγον.

Ἐχθροῦ πατρὸς μοι τούτῳ φιλτατον τέκνων.

οὔτε γὰρ μίσος οὔτως ἵσχυρὸν καὶ ἄγριον ἐπε-

dei̇zantο Ῥωμαίοι πρὸς ἑτερον στρατηγὸν ὡς τὸν

Πομπηίον πατέρα Στράβωνα, ζῶντος μὲν αὐτοῦ

φοβοῦμενοι τὴν ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις δύναμιν (ἡ γὰρ

2 ἀνὴρ πολεμικῶτατος), ἐπεῖ δὲ ἀπέθανε κεραυ-

νωθείς, ἐκκομιζόμενον τὸ σῶμα κατασπάσαντες

ἀπὸ τοῦ λέχους καὶ καθυβρίσαντες, οὕτως ἔν

εὐνοίαν αὐτὸν πάλιν σφοδροτέραν ἡ θάσσου ἀρξαμέ-

νην ἡ μᾶλλον εὐνυχοῦντες συνακμάσασαν ἡ πταί-

σαντε παραμείνασαν βεβαιότερον ἄλλος ἔσχε

3 Ῥωμαίων ἡ Πομπηίος. αὐτὶ δὲ τοῦ μὲν μίσους

ἐκείνῳ μία, χρημάτων ἀπληστος ἐπιθυμία, τούτῳ

δὲ πολλαὶ τοῦ ἀγαπᾶσθαι, σωφροσύνη περὶ

di̇ȧtαν, ἁσκησις ἐν ὅπλοις, πιθανότης λόγου,

πίστις ἡθου, εὐαρμοστία πρὸς ἐντευξιν, ὡς μη-

1 A fragment of the Prometheus Loosed (Nauck, Trag. Graec. Frag. 2 p. 68). Prometheus was fastened to a cliff in

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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." ¹

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.
δενός ἀλυπότερον δεηθήματι μηδὲ ἤδιον ύπουργήσαι δεσμένω. προσήμη γὰρ αὐτοῦ ταῖς χάρισι καὶ τὸ ἀνεπαχθὲς διδόντος καὶ τὸ σεμνὸν λαμβάνοντος.

II. Ἐν ἄρξῃ δὲ καὶ τὴν ὀψιν ἔσχεν οὐ μετρίως συνεδμαγωγοῦσαν καὶ προεντυχάνουσαν αὐτοῦ τῆς φωνῆς. τὸ γὰρ ἔρασμον ἀξιωματικὸν ἦν φιλανθρώπως, καὶ ἐν τῷ νεαρῷ καὶ ἀνθοῦντι διέφανεν εἰθὺς ἡ ἀκμὴ τὸ γεραρὸν καὶ τὸ βασιλικὸν τοῦ ἱδιοῦ. ἦν δὲ τις καὶ ἀναστολὴ τῆς κόμης ἀτρέμα καὶ τῶν περὶ τὰ ὀμματα ῥυθμῶν ἀγρότης τοῦ προσώπου, ποιοῦσα μᾶλλον λεγομένη ἡ φαινομένη ὁμοίότητα πρὸς τᾶς Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ βασιλέως εἰκόνας. ἦν καὶ τούνομα πολλῶν ἐν ἄρχῃ συνεπιφερόντων οὐκ ἔφευγεν ὁ Πομπῆιος, ὅστε καὶ χλευάζοντας αὐτῶν ἐνίους ἤδη καλεῖν Ἀλέξανδρον. διό καὶ Δεύκιος Φίλιππος, ἀνὴρ ὑπατικός, συνηγορῶν αὐτῷ, μηδὲν ἔφη ποιεῖν παράλογον εἰ Φίλιππος ὁ φιλαλέξανδρός ἦστιν.

Φλώραν δὲ τὴν ἑταίραν ἔφασαν ἢδη πρεσβυτέρους οὕσαν ἐπτεικῶς ἢ τυχονεὺς τῆς γενομένης αὐτῆς πρὸς Πομπῆιον ὀμιλίας, λέγοντας ὡς οὐκ ἦν ἡ ἀκίνητι συναναπαυσάμενην 3 ἀδήτρως ἀπελθεῖν. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις διηγεῖσθαι τὴν Φλώραν ἐπιθυμήσας τινα τῶν Πομπηίου συνήθων αὐτῆς Γεμίνων, καὶ πράγματα πολλά παρέχειν πειρόντα: αὐτῆς δὲ φαμένης οὐκ ἄν ἔθελησαι διὰ Πομπῆιον, ἐκεῖνω τῶν Γεμίνων διαλέγεσθαι: τῶν οὖν Πομπηίου ἐπιτρέψαι μὲν τῷ Γεμίνῳ, μηκέτι δὲ αὐτὸν ἄψασθαι τὸ παράπαν μηδὲ ἐντυχείν αὐτῆ, καίπερ ἐρᾶν δοκοῦντα.
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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

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τοῦτο δὲ αὐτὴν οὐχ ἔταιρικὸς ἔνεγκεῖν, ἀλλὰ πολὺν ὑπὸ λύπης καὶ πόθου χρόνον νοσῆσαι. 4 καὶ τὴν Φλώραν οὖτω λέγουσιν ἀνθῆσαι καὶ γενέσθαι περιβόητον ὡστε Κεκίλιον Μέτελλον ἀνδριᾶσι καὶ γραφαῖς κοσμοῦντα τὸν νεὼν τῶν Διοσκούρων, κάκεινης εἰκόνα γραψάμενον ἀνα-θείναι διὰ τὸ κάλλος. Πομπήιος δὲ καὶ τῇ 620 Δημητρίου τοῦ ἀπελευθέρου γυναικὶ, πλείστου ἰσχύσαντος παρ’ αὐτῷ καὶ τετρακισχιλίων ἀλάντων ἀπολιπόντος οὐσίαν, ἔχριτο παρὰ τὸν αὐτοῦ τρόπον οὐκ ἐπιεικῶς οὐδὲ ἔλευθερῶς, φο-βηθεὶς τὴν εὐμορφίαν αὐτῆς ἀμαχὸν τινα καὶ περιβόητον οὖσαν, ὡς μὴ φανεῖν κεκρατημένος.

5 οὖτω δὲ πάνω πόρρωθεν εὐλαβῆς ὅν πρὸς τὰ τοιαῦτα καὶ πεφυλαγμένος, ὁμοίς οὐ διέφυγε τῶν ἐχθρῶν τὸν ἐπὶ τοῦτο ψύχων, ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ ταῖς γαμεταῖς ἐσυκοφαντεῖτο πολλὰ τῶν κοινῶν παρ-ιδεῖν καὶ προεσθαι χαριζόμενος ἐκεῖναις.

Τῆς δὲ περὶ τὴν δίαιταν εὐκολίας καὶ λιτό-τητος καὶ ἀπομνημόνευμα λέγεται τοιοῦτον. 6 ἵπτρος αὐτῷ νοσοῦντι καὶ κακός ἔχοντι πρὸς τὰ σιτία κίχλην προσέταξε λαβεῖν. ὡς δὲ ξητοῖντες οὐχ εὖρον ὄνιον (ἡν γὰρ παρ’ ὕραν), ἐφ‘ ἐπὶ τὴς εὐρεθησθαι παρὰ Δευκόλλῳ δὲ ἔτους τρεφομέ-νας, “Εἰτα,” εἶπεν, “εἰ μὴ Δεύκολλος ἔτρυφα, Πομπήιος οὐκ ἄν ἔξησε;” καὶ χαίρειν ἐάσας τὸν ἵπτρὸν ἐλαβεί τι τῶν εὐπορίστων. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ὦστερον.

Πλυταρχίας Λιβάνης εἰς τὸν πανταπάσι καὶ τῷ πατρὶ συσταματούμενος ἀντιτεταγμένος πρὸς Κιληνού Πολικέλλων.
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.
ναν, Δευκάνιν των Τερέντιων είχεν ἐταίρον καὶ σύσκηνον. οὐτός υπὲρ Κίννας πεισθεὶς χρήμασιν αὐτὸς μὲν ἔμελλε Πομπήιον ἀποκτενεῖν, έτεροι δὲ τὴν σκηνὴν ἐμπρήσειν τοῦ στρατηγοῦ. μηνύσεως δὲ τῷ Πομπήιῳ περὶ δεῖπνον ὑπὸ προσπεσοῦσις, οὔτε διαταραχθεὶς, ἀλλὰ καὶ πῶς προδομότερον καὶ φιλοφρονησάμενος τὸν Τερέντιον, ἀμα τῷ τραπέσαι πρὸς ἀνάπαυσιν ὑπεκρείες τῆς σκηνῆς ἔλαβε, καὶ τῷ πατρὶ φρουρὰν περιστήσας ἑσύχαζεν. ο ὁ δὲ Τερέντιος, ὡς ἐνόμιζε καὶροῦν εἶναι, σπασάμενος τὸ ξίφος ἀνέστη καὶ τῇ στιβάδι τοῦ Πομπήιον προσελθὼν ὡς κατακειμένου πολλάς ἔνεφορει πληγᾶς τοὺς στρώμασιν. εἷ δὲ τούτον γίνεται μέγα κίνημα μίσει τοῦ στρατηγοῦ, καὶ πρὸς ἀπόστασιν ὀρμή τῶν στρατιωτῶν, τὰς τε σκηνὰς ἀνασπώντων καὶ τὰ ὄπλα λαμβανόντων. ο μὲν οὖν στρατηγὸς οὐ προῆι δεδίως τῶν θόρυβος, ὁ δὲ Πομπήιος ἐν μέσοις ἀναστρεφόμενος καὶ δακρύων ἰκέτευς, τέλος δὲ ῥίψας έαυτόν ἐπὶ στόμα πρὸ τῆς πύλης τοῦ χάρακος ἐμποδῶν ἐκείτο κλαῖων καὶ πατείν κελεύον τοὺς ἐξίόντας, ὡστε ἐκαστὸν ἀναχωρεῖν ὑπ’ αἴδους καὶ πάντας οὕτω πλὴν ὀκτακοσίων μεταβαλέσθαι καὶ διαλαγῆναι πρὸς τὸν στρατηγόν.

IV. "Αμα δὲ τῷ τελευτῆσαι τῶν Στράβωνα, δίκην κλοπῆς ἔσχεν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ δῆμοσίων χρημάτων ὁ Πομπήιος. καὶ τὰ μὲν πλείστα φωράσας ἐνα τῶν ἀπελευθέρων ὁ Πομπήιος νευσφισμένον Ἀλέξανδρου, ἀπέδειξε τοὺς ἀρχοντύων, αὐτὸς δὲ λίνα θηρατικὰ καὶ βιβλία τῶν ἐν "Ἀσκλπιο ληφθέντων ἔχειν κατηγορεῖτο. ταύτα δὲ ἔλαβε μὲν παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς ἔλοντος τὸ "Ἀσκλπιον, ἀπὸ-
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Cinna, 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, ἀσαμένων εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ καὶ διαρπασάμων τῶν. ἐγύνοντο δὲ τῆς δίκης αὐτῷ προσαγόνοις οὐκ ὄλιγοι πρὸς τὸν κατήγορον. ἐν οἷς ὄξυς ἀμα καὶ παρ’ ἥλικιαν εὐσταθῆς φαινόμενος δόξαν ἐσχε μεγάλην καὶ χάριν, ὡστε Ἀντίστιον στρατηγούντα καὶ βραβεύοντα τὴν δίκην ἔκεινην ἔρασθην τοῦ Πομπηίου καὶ γυναίκα διδόναι τῷ ἔαυτῷ θυγατέρα καὶ περὶ τούτου τοῖς φίλοις.

3 διαλέγεσθαι. δεξαμένου δὲ Πομπηίου καὶ γενομένων ἐν αὐτοῖς ἀπορρήτων ὅμοιοι, ὤμως οὐκ ἔλαβε τοὺς πολλοὺς τὸ πράγμα διὰ τὴν τοῦ Ἀντιστίου σπουδήν. τέλος δὲ τῆς γνώμης ἀναγερεύσαντος αὐτοῦ τῶν δικαστῶν ἀπολύουσαν, ὡσπερ ἐκ παραγγέλματος ὁ δήμος ἐπεφώνησε τούτο δὴ τὸ τοῖς γαμοῦσιν ἐπιφωνοῦμενον ἐξ ἐθνος παλαιοῦ, Ταλασίω.

4 ὅτε δὲ ἔθος ἀρχὴν λαβεῖν φασὶ τουαίτην. ὅτε τὰς θυγατέρας τῶν Σαβίνων ἐπὶ θέαν ἄγωνος εἰς Ρώμην παραγενομένας οἱ πρωτεύοντες ἀρετῇ Ῥωμαίων ἠρπαζον ἐαυτοῖς γυναίκας, ἀδοξοῖ τινες πελάται καὶ βοτῆρες ἀράμευοι κόρην καὶ καὶ μεγάλην ἐκόμιζον. ὅπως οὖν μὴ προστυχών τις ἀφέληται τῶν κρειττῶν, ἐβόων θέουτες ἄμα Ταλασίω (τῶν δὲ χαριέντων καὶ γυνώριών τις ἢν ὁ Ταλασίως), ὡστε τοὺς ἀκούσαντας τούνομα κροτείν καὶ βοᾶν οἶον συνηδομένοις καὶ συμετ-5 αἰνοῦντας. ἐκ τούτου φασὶ (καὶ γὰρ εὐτυχῆς ὁ γάμος ἀπέβη τῷ Ταλασίῳ) ταύτην τὴν ἐπιφώ-
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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 hailed 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 Talarius,” Talarius 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 Talarius,—this acclamation is used in mirth-

1 In 89 B.C.
νήσιν μετὰ παιδιᾶς γενέσθαι τοῖς γαμούσιν. οὗτος ο λόγος πυθανότατός ἐστι τῶν περὶ τοῦ Ταλασίου λεγομένων. ὁλύγαις δὲ οὖν ὑστερον ἠμέραις ὁ Πομπήιος ἤγαγετο τὴν Ἀντιστίαν.

VI. Ἐπεὶ δὲ πρὸς Κίνναν εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον πορευθεὶς ἐξ αὐτίας τινὸς καὶ διαβολῆς ἔδεισε καὶ ταχὺ λαθῶν ἐκποδῶν ἐποίησεν ἑαυτὸν, οὐκ οὖν ἐμφανοῦς αὐτοῦ θρούς διήλθεν ἐν τῷ στρατόπεδῳ καὶ λόγος ὡς ἀνηρῆκοι τῷ νεανίσκον ὁ Κίννας· ἐκ δὲ τούτου οἱ πάλαι βαρυνόμενοι καὶ μισοῦντες ὄμησαν ἐπ` αὐτὸν. ὁ δὲ φεύγων καὶ καταλαµµ
βανόμενος ὑπὸ τινὸς τῶν λοχαγῶν γυμνῷ τῷ ἔφει διώκοντος προσέπεσε τοῖς γόνασι καὶ τὴν 2 σφραγίδα προύτευε πολύτιμον οὕσαν. οὐ δὲ καὶ μᾶλλα ὕβριστικῶς εἶπόν, „Ἀλλ’ οὖν ἠγγίην ἔρχομαι σφραγισμένοις, ἀλλὰ ἀνόσιον καὶ παρά

νομον τιμωρησόμενος τύραννοι,” ἀπέκτεινεν αὐτόν. οὐτω δὲ τού Κίννα τελευτήσαντος ἐδέξατο μὲν τὰ πράγματα καὶ συνείχε Κάρβων ἐμπληκ
τότερος ἐκείνου τύραννος, ἐπήκει δὲ Σύλλας τοῖς πλειστοῖς ποθεινός, ὑπὸ τῶν παρόντων κακῶν οὔτε δεσπότον μεταβολὴν μικρὸν ἤγουμένοις ἀγα
θῶν. εἰς τούτῳ προήγαγον αἱ συμφοραὶ τὴν πόλιν, ὡς δουλείαν ἐπιεικεστέραν ζητεῖν ἀπογιώσει τῆς ἑλευθερίας.

VI. Τότε οὖν ὁ Πομπήιος ἐν τῇ Πικηνίδι τῆς Ἰταλίας διέτριβεν, ἔχων μὲν αὐτόθι καὶ χωρία, τὸ δὲ πλέον ταῖς πόλεσιν ἡδομένοις οἰκεῖος καὶ φιλικῶς παράθειν ἐχούσαις πρὸς αὐτόν. ὁρῶν δὲ τούς ἐπιφανεστάτους καὶ βελτίστους τῶν πόλι
τῶν ἀπολείποντας τὰ οἰκεῖα καὶ πανταχόθεν εἰς τὸ Σύλλα στρατόπεδον ὅσπερ εἰς λιμένα κατα-
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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, was seized by one of the centurions who pursued him with drawn sword, and fell upon his 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.
PLUTARCH'S LIVES

θέουτας, αὐτὸς οὖκ ἠξίωσεν ἀποδράσι σοῦ ἀσύμβολος οὖδὲ ἀσύμβολος οὖδὲ χρῆζων βοηθείας, ἀλλὰ ὑπάρξας τινὸς χάριτος ἐνδόξως καὶ μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐλθεῖν πρὸς 2 αὐτὸν. ὅθεν ἐκέίνει τοὺς Πικηνοὺς ἀποπειρώμενος. οἵ δὲ ὑπήκουν αὐτῷ προθύμως καὶ τοῖς παρὰ Κάρβωνος ἦκοιτιν οὐ προσεῖχον. Οὐνδεὶον δὲ τινὸς εἰπόντος ὅτι δημαγωγὸς αὐτοῖς ἐκ παι-δαγωγεῖου παραπεπήδηκεν ὁ Πομπῆιος, οὕτως ἡγανάκτησαν ὅστε εὐθὺς ἀνελεῖν προσπεσόντες τὸν Οὐνδεὶον.

3 'Εκ τούτου Πομπῆιος ἔτη μὲν τρία καὶ εἰκοσιγεγονός, ὑπ’ ὀυδενὸς δὲ ἀνθρώπων ἀποδεδευμένος στρατηγός, αὐτὸς ἐαυτῷ δόσει τὸ ἄρχειν, ἐν Αὐξίμῳ, πόλει μεγάλῃ, βῆμα θεῖς ἐν ἀγορᾷ, καὶ τοὺς πρωτεύοντας αὐτῶν ἀδελφοὺς δύο Οὔεντιδίου ὑπὲρ Κάρβωνος ἀντιπράττοντας διατάγματι μεταστήναι τῆς πόλεως κελεύσας, στρατιωτάς κατέλεγε, καὶ λοχαγοὺς καὶ ταξιάρχους κατὰ κόσμον ἀποδείξας ἐκάστοις τὰς κύκλῳ πόλεις ἐπήκει τὸ αὐτὸ ποιῶν. ἐξανισταμένων δὲ καὶ ὑποχωροῦντων ὅσοι τὰ Κάρβωνος ἐφρόνουν, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἀσέμνως ἐπιδιδότων αὐτοὺς, οὕτω κατανείμας ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ τρία τάγματα τέλεια, καὶ τροφὴν πορίσας καὶ σκευασμῶς καὶ ἀμαξὰς καὶ τὴν ἄλλην πᾶσαν παρασκευήν, ἥγε πρὸς Σύλλαν, οὔκ ἐπευγόμενος οὐδὲ τὸ λαθεῖν ἀγαπῶν, ἀλλὰ διατρίβων καθ’ ὦδὸν ἐν τῷ κακῶς ποιεῖν τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ πᾶν ὅσον ἐπήκει τῆς Ἰταλίας πειρώμενος ἀφιστάναι τοῦ Κάρβωνος.

VII. Ἀνέστησαν οὖν ἐπ’ αὐτὸν τρεῖς ἁμα στρατηγοὶ πολέμιοι, Καρίνας καὶ Κλούλιος καὶ 622 Βροῦτος, οὐκ ἕναντιοι πάντες οὐδὲ ὁμόθεν, ἀλλὰ
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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,¹ not all in front of him, nor from any one

¹ All belonging to the Marian party.
κύκλῳ τρισὶ στρατοπέδοις περιχωροῦντες ὡς ἀναρπασόμενοι. ὁ δὲ οὐκ ἐδείσεν, ἀλλὰ πᾶσαν εἰς ταύτα τὴν δύναμιν συναγαγὼν ἀρμῆσαι ἐφ' ἐν τὸ τοῦ Βρούτου στράτευμα, τοὺς ἵππεις, ἐν οἷς 2 ἦν αὐτῶς, προτάξας. ἔπει δὲ καὶ παρὰ τῶν πολεμίων ἀντεξίπτευσαν οἱ Κελτοὶ, τὸν πρῶτον αὐτῶν καὶ ῥωμαλεώτατον φθάνει παῖσας ἐκ χειρὸς δόρατι καὶ καταβαλών. οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι τραπέμενοι καὶ τὸ πεζὸν συνετάραξαν, ὡστε φυγὴν γενέσθαι πάντων. ἐκ δὲ τούτων στασιάζαντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἄνεχώρησαν, ὡς ἕκαστος ἐτυχε, Πομπηῖος δὲ προσεχώρουν αἱ πόλεις, ὡς διὰ φόβου ἐσκεδασμένων τῶν πολε- 3 μῶν. αὖθις δὲ Σκηπίωνος ἐπίοντος αὐτῷ τοῦ ὑπάτου, πρὶν ἐν ἐμβολαῖς υσσῶν γενέσθαι τὰς φάλαγγας, οἱ Σκηπίωνος ἀσπασάμενοι τοὺς Πομ- πηῖου μετεβάλοντο, Σκηπίων δὲ ἐφυγε. τέλος δὲ Κάρβωνος αὐτοῦ περὶ τὸν 'Αρσιν ποταμὸν ἱπ- πέων συχνὰς ἑλας ἐφέντος, εὐφρόστως ὑποστὰς καὶ τρεψάμενος εἰς χαλέπα καὶ ἀφίππα χωρία πάντας ἐμβάλλει διώκων: οἱ δὲ τὴν σωτηρίαν ἀνέλπιστον ὃρντες ἐνεχείρισαν αὐτοὺς μετὰ τῶν ὄπλων καὶ τῶν ἵππων.

VIII. Ὁυτὼ δὲ ταῦτα Σύλλας ἐπέπνυστο, πρὸς δὲ τὰς πρώτας ἁγγελίας καὶ φήμας ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ δεδοικῶς ἐν τοσοῦτοις καὶ τηλικοῦτοις ἀναστρεφομένου στρατηγοῖς πολέμωις, ἐδίωκε βοηθῆσαι. γνοὺς δὲ ὁ Πομπηῖος ἐγγὺς ὡντα προσέταξε τοὺς ἡγεμόσιν ἐξοπλίσειν 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 λαμπροτάτη φανείν: μεγάλας γὰρ ἦλπιζε 2 παρ’ αὐτοῦ τιμᾶς, ἔτυχε δὲ μειζόνων. ὡς γὰρ εἶδεν αὐτὸν ὁ Σύλλας προσιόντα καὶ τὴν στρατιάν παρεστῶσαν εὐανδρία τε θαυμαστὴν καὶ διὰ τὰς κατορθώσεις ἐπηρμένην καὶ ἱλαράν, ἀποπη- δήσας τοῦ ἱπποῦ καὶ προσαγορευθεὶς, ὡς εἰκός, αὐτοκράτωρ ἀντιπροσηγόρευσεν αὐτοκράτορα τὸν Πομπηίον, οὕτως ἢν προσδοκήσαντο ἀνδρὶ νέῳ καὶ μηδέπω βουλής μετέχοντι κοινώσασθαι τοῦνομα τούτῳ Σύλλαν, περὶ οὖ Σκηπτίωσι καὶ 3 Μαρίων ἐπολέμει. καὶ τάλλα δὲ ἦν ὀμολο- γούντα ταῖς πρώταις φιλοφροσύναις, ὑπεξαντα- σμένου τε προσιόντι τῷ Πομπηίῳ καὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς ἀπάγοντος τὸ ἱμάτιον, ἀ πρὸς ἄλλους ὦν ῥαδίως ἔωρατο ποιῶν, καίτερ ὄντων πολλῶν καὶ ἀγαθῶν περὶ αὐτῶν.

4 Ὑ πρὶν ἐκουφίσθη γε τούτως ο Πομπηίος, ἀλλ’ εὐθὺς εἰς τὴν Κελτικὴν ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ πεμπό- μενος, ἦν ἔχων ὁ Μετέλλος ἐδόκει μηδὲν ἄξιον πράττειν τῆς παρασκευῆς, οὐ καλῶς ἔφη ἔχειν πρεσβύτερον καὶ προὔχοντα δόξη στρατηγίας ἀφαιρεῖσθαι, βουλομένῳ μέντοι τῷ Μετέλλῳ καὶ κελεύοντι συμπολεμεῖν καὶ βοήθειν έτοιμός εἶναι.

5 δεξαμένου δὲ τοῦ Μετέλλου καὶ γράψαντος ήκειν, ἐμβαλὼν εἰς τὴν Κελτικὴν αὐτὸς τε καθ’ ἕαυτὸν ἔργα θαυμαστά διεπράττετο, καὶ τοῦ Μετέλλου τὸ μάχιμον καὶ θαρσαλέων ἦδη σβεννύμενον ὑπὸ γῆρως αὐθίς ἐξερρήστε καὶ συνεξεθέρμαινεν, ὡσπερ ο ρέων καὶ πεπυρωμένοις χαλκὸς τῷ πεπη- γότι καὶ ψυχρὸ περικυθεῖς λέγεται τοῦ πυρὸς 6 μᾶλλον ἀνυγραίνειν καὶ συνανατήκειν. ἀλλὰ
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 forth-with 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, ὥσπερ ἄθλητοι πρωτεύσαντος ἐν ἀνδράσι καὶ τοὺς πανταχοῦ καθελόντος ἐνδόξως ἀγώνας εἰς οὐδένα λόγον τὰς παιδικὰς τίθενται νῖκας οὐδὲ ἀναγράφουσιν, οὕτως ὥς ἐπράξει τὸτε πράξεις ὁ Πομπήιος, αὐτὰς καθ’ ἑαυτὰς ὑπερφυεῖς οὕσας, πληθεὶς δὲ καὶ μεγέθει τῶν ὑστέρων ἀγώνων καὶ πολέμων κατακεχωσμένας, ἔδειεν κινεῖν, μὴ περὶ τὰ πρῶτα πολλῆς διατριβῆς γενομένης τῶν μεγίστων καὶ μάλιστα δηλούντων τὸ ἢθος ἔργων καὶ παθημάτων τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἀπολειφϑῶμεν.

IX. Ἔπει τοῖνυν ἐκράτησε τῆς Ἰταλίας ὁ 623 Σύλλας καὶ δικτάτωρ ἀνηγορεύθη, τοὺς μὲν ἀλλούς ἡγεμόνας καὶ στρατηγοὺς ἡμεῖσθε πλουσίους ποιῶν καὶ προάγων ἐπὶ ἀρχάς καὶ χαρίζομεν ἀφθόνως καὶ προθύμως δὲν ἐκαστος ἐδείτο, Πομπήιον δὲ θαυμάζων δὴ ἀρετὴν καὶ μέγα νομίζων ὁφελοῦ εἰναι τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ πράγμασιν, ἐσπούδασεν ἀμώς γέ πως οἰκεῖται προσθέσθαι.

2 συμβουλομένης δὲ τῆς γυναικὸς αὐτοῦ τῆς Μετέλλης, πείθουσι τὸν Πομπήιον ἀπαλλαγέντα τῆς Ἀντιστίλας λαβεῖν γυναῖκα τῆς Σύλλα πρόγονον Αἰμιλίαν, ἐκ Μετέλλης καὶ Σκαύρου γεγενημένην, ἀνδρὶ δὲ συνοικούσαν ἣδὴ καὶ κύουσαν τότε.

Ἡν οὖν τυραννικὰ τὰ τοῦ γάμου καὶ τοῖς Σύλλα καιροῖς μᾶλλον ἢ τοῖς Πομπηίου τρόποις πρέποντα, τῆς μὲν Αἰμιλίας ἀγομένης ἐγκύμωνος 3 παρ’ ἐτέρου πρὸς αὐτὸν, ἐξελασσομένης δὲ τῆς.
down. 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 besitted 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 Sisilla tried to make Julius Caesar part with his wife, but Caesar refused (cf. Plutarch’s Caesar, i. 1).
'Αντιστάσεις ἀτίμως καὶ οἰκτρῶς, ἀτε δὴ καὶ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐναγχος ἐστερήμενης διὰ τὸν ἄνδρα· κατεσφάγη γὰρ ὁ 'Αντίστασς ἐν τῷ βουλευτηρίῳ δοκῶν τὰ Σύλλα φρονεῖν διὰ Πομπήιον· ἢ δὲ μήτηρ αὐτῆς ἐπιδούσα ταῦτα προήκατο τῶν βίων ἔκουσίως, ὡστε καὶ τούτο τὸ πάθος τῆς περὶ τῶν γάμων ἐκείνων τραγῳδία προσγενέσθαι καὶ νῆ Δία τὸ τὴν Ἀιμιλίαν εὐθὺς διαφθαρῆναι παρὰ τῷ Πομπήιῳ τίκτουσαν.

Χ. Ἐκ τούτου Σικελίαν ἡγγέλλετο Περσέννας αὐτῷ κρατύνεσθαι καὶ τοῖς περιούσιν ἐτε τῆς ἐναντίας στάσεως ὁμμητήριον παρέχειν τὴν νῆσον, αἰωρουμένου καὶ Κάρβωνος αὐτοῖς ναυτικῷ καὶ Δομετίον Διβύῃ προσπεπτώκοτος, ἀλλὸν τὸ πολλῶν ἐπέκεινα μεγάλων ὦθουμένων φυγάδων, ὡσοι τὰς προγραφὰς ἐφθησαν ἀποδράντες. ἐπὶ τούτους Πομπήιος ἀπεστάλη μετὰ πολλῆς δύνα-μεως. καὶ Περσέννας μὲν εὐθὺς αὐτῷ Σικελίασ ἐξέστη, τὰς δὲ πόλεις ἀνελάμβανε τετρυχωμένας καὶ φιλανθρώπως πάσαις ἔχρητο πλὴν Μαμερτί-νων τῶν ἐν Μεσσηνίᾳ. παρατουμένων γὰρ αὐτοῦ τὸ βήμα καὶ τὴν δικαιοδοσίαν ὡς νόμων παλαιὸς 'Ρωμαίων ἀπειρημένα, "Οὐ παύσεσθε," εἶπεν, "ἡμῖν ὑπεξωσμένοις ξίφη νόμους ἀναγινώσκου-τες;" ἔδεξε δὲ καὶ ταῖς Κάρβωνος οὐκ ἄνθρω-πίνως ἐνυβρίσαι συμφοραῖς. ἐὰν γὰρ ἦν ἀναγκαίον αὐτῶν, ὥσπερ ἦν ἱσως, ἀνελεῖν, εὐθὺς ἐδει λαβόντα, καὶ τοῦ κελεύσαντος ἄν ἦν τὸ ἐργον.
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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, 2 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.
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ό δὲ δέσμιον προαγαγών ἄνδρα Ἦρωμαίον τρίς ὑπατεύσαντα καὶ πρὸ τοῦ βῆματος στήσας καθεξόμενος αὐτὸς ἀνέκρινεν, ἀκοθόμενον καὶ βαρυνομένον τῶν παρόντων εἶτα ἐκέλευσεν

4 ἀπαγαγόντας ἀνελεῖν. ἀπαχθέντα μὲν τοῖς φαιν ἀυτόν, ὡς εἶδεν ἐλκόμενον ἥδη τὸ ξίφος, δεῖσθαι τόπον αὐτῷ καὶ χρόνον βραχὺν, ὡς ὑπὸ κοίλιας ἐνωχλομένῳ, παρασχεῖν. Γάιος δὲ ὁ Ὀππίος ὁ Καίσαρος ἔταιρος ἀπανθρώπως φησὶ καὶ Κοίντῳ Ὀιναλλερίῳ χρήσασθαι τὸν Πομπήιον. ἐπιστάμενον γὰρ ὡς ἔστι φιλολόγους ἀνήρ καὶ φιλομαθὴς ἐν διάλογοις ὁ Ὀιναλλέριος, ὡς ἥχη τρὸς αὐτὸν, ἐπιστασάμενον καὶ συμπεριπατήσαντα καὶ πυθόμενον δὲν ἔχρηξε καὶ μαθόντα, προστάζαι τοῖς ὑπηρέταις εὐθὺς ἀνελεῖν ἀπαγαγόντας.

5 Ἄλλα ὁ Ὀππίος μὲν, ὅταν περὶ τῶν Καίσαρος πολέμων ἢ φίλων διαλέγηται, σφόδρα δεὶ πιστεύειν μετὰ εὐλαβείας. Πομπήιοι δὲ τοὺς μὲν ἐν δόξῃ μάλιστα τῶν Σύλλα πολέμων καὶ φανερῶς ἀλυσκομένους ἀναγκαίως ἐκολαζέ, τῶν δ’ ἄλλων ὅσον έξῆς περιεώρα λαυθάνοντας, 6 ενίον δὲ καὶ συνεξέπεμπτε. τὴν δ’ Ἰμεραίῳ πόλιν ἐγνωκότος αὐτοῦ κολάζειν γενομένην μετὰ τῶν πολέμων, Ὁδένεις ὁ δημαγωγὸς αἰτησάμενος λόγον οὐκ ἔφη δικαιαίοις ποιήσειν τὸν Πομπήιον, ἐὰν τῶν αἰτιῶν ἀφεῖς ἀπολέσῃ τοὺς μηδὲν ἀδικοῦντας. ἐρωμένου δὲ ἐκείνου τίνα λέγει τῶν 624 αἰτιῶν, ἐαντὸν ὁ Θένεις ἔφη, τοὺς μὲν φίλους πείσαντα τῶν πολιτῶν, τοὺς δὲ ἔχθρους βιασά-138
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 dis-
tress 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 dis-
tressed 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. ἀγαθεῖς ὤν τὴν παρρησίαν καὶ τὸ φρόνημα τοῦ ἄνδρος ὁ Πομπήιος ἀφήκε τῆς αἰτίας πρῶτον ἐκεῖνον, εἴτα τοῦς ἄλλους ἀπαντας. ἀκούων δὲ τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐν ταῖς ὁδοιπορίαις ἀτακτεῖν, σφραγίδα ταῖς μαχαίραις αὐτῶν ἐπέ-βαλεν, ἦν ὁ μῆ φυλάξας ἐκολάζετο.

XI. Ταῦτα πράττων ἐν Σικελίᾳ καὶ πολιτεύου-μενος ἐδέξατο δόγμα συγκλήτου καὶ γράμματα Σύλλα κελεύοντα εἰς Διβύην πλεῦν καὶ πολεμεῖν Δομετίῳ κατὰ κράτος, ἠθηναίοι πολλαπλασίαν ὄναμον ὃς ἔχων Μάριος οὐ πάλαι διεπέρασεν ἐκ Διβύης εἰς Ἡταλίαν καὶ συνέχει τὰ Ῥωμαίων πράγματα, τύραννος ἐκ φυγάδος καταστάς.

2 ὑξέως οὖν ἀπαντὰ παρασκευασάμενος ὁ Πομ-πήιος Σικελίας μὲν ἀρχοντα Μέμμον κατέλυτε τὸν ἄνδρα τῆς ἀδελφῆς, αὐτὸς δὲ ἀνήγετο ναυσὶ μὲν μακραῖς ἐκατὸν εἰκοσί, φορτηγοῖς δὲ σίτων καὶ βέλη καὶ χρήματα καὶ μηχανὰς κομιζούσαις ὀκτακοσίαις. κατασχόντε δὲ αὐτῷ ταῖς μὲν εἰς Ἡτύχης ναυσί, ταῖς δὲ εἰς Καρχηδόνα, τῶν πολε-μίων ἀποστάντες ἐπτακισκίλιοι προσεχώρησαν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἤγεν ἐξ ἐντελῆ τάγματα.

3 Συμβήκαν δὲ αὐτῷ πράγμα γελοῖον ἱστοροῦσι. στρατιῶται γὰρ τινες, ὡς ἐοικε, θησαυρῶν περι-πεσόντες ἔλαβον συχνὰ χρήματα. τοῦ δὲ πράγματος γενομένου φανεροῦ δόξα τοῖς ἄλλοις παρέστη πάσι χρημάτων μεστὸν εἶναι τὸν ἄνδρον ἐν ταῖς ποτε τύχαις τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἄποτε.

4 θειμένων. οὐδὲν οὖν ὁ Πομπήιος εἰς χρήσθαι τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐπὶ πολλὰς ἡμέρας θησαυροὺς ξητούσιν, ἀλλὰ περιήλθε γελῶν καὶ θεώμενος ὅμοιος μυρίδας τοσαύτας ὑρυσσοῦσας 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, 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, 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

1 In 87 B.C.  2 In 81 B.C.
τὸ πεδίον, ἐως ἀπειτῶντες ἐκέλευον αὐτούς ἄγειν ὡς βούλεται τὸν Πομπηῖον, ὡς δίκην ἰκανήν τῆς ἀβελτερίας δεδωκότας.

XII. Ἀντιτεταγμένου δὲ τοῦ Δομέτιον καὶ χαράδραν τινὰ προβεβλημένου χαλεπὴν περᾶσαι καὶ τραχείαν, ὁμβρός ἀμα πνεύματι πολὺς ἐωθὲν ἀρξάμενος κατεῖχεν, ὡς τε ἀπογνώτα τῆς ἥμερας ἐκείνης μαχέσασθαι τὸν Δομέτιον ἀναξιγῆν παραγγεῖλαι. Πομπηῖος δὲ τοῦτον αὐτοῦ ποιούμενον τὸν καιρὸν ὥζεως ἔτη καὶ διέβαινε τὴν χαράδραν. οἱ δὲ ἀτάκτος καὶ θορυβούμενοι καὶ οὐ πάντες οὐδὲ ὁμαλῶς ὑφίσταντο, καὶ τὸ πνεῦμα περιήν τὴν ξάλην αὐτοῖς προσβάλλοι ἐναντίαν. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς Ἦρωμαίοις ὁ χειμών ἑτάραξεν οὐ καθορώντας ἀλλήλους ἀκριβῶς, αὐτὸς τε Πομπηῖος ἐκινδύνευσεν ἀγνοηθεὶς ἀποθανεῖν, ἐρωτώτως στρατιώτη τὸ σύνθημα βράδιον ἀποκρινάμενος.

3 Ὡςάμενοι δὲ πολλῷ φόνῳ τοὺς πολεμίους (λέγονται γὰρ ἀπὸ δισμυρίων τρισχίλιοι διαφυγεῖν) αὐτοκράτορα τὸν Πομπηῖον ἡσπάσαντο. φήσαντος δὲ ἐκείνου μὴ δέχεσθαι τὴν τιμὴν ἐως ὁρθὸν ἔστηκε τὸ στρατόπεδον τῶν πολεμίων, εἰ δὲ αὐτὸν ἀξιοῦσι ταύτης τῆς προσγεροίας, ἐκείνο χρῆναι πρῶτον καταβαλεῖν, ὃρμησαν εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τὸν χάρακα· καὶ Πομπηῖος ἀνευ κράνους ἤγονι·

4 ξετὸ δεδοικὼς τὸ πρῶτον πάθος. ἀλλικεῖται δὴ τὸ στρατόπεδον καὶ ἀποθησκεὶ Δομέτιος. τῶν δὲ πόλεων αἱ μὲν εὐθὺς ὑπῆκονον, αἱ δὲ κατὰ κράτος ἐλήφθησαν. εἰλε δὲ καὶ τῶν βασιλέων

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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-
'Ιάρφαν τὸν συμμαχήσαντα Δομετίῳ, τὴν δὲ βασιλείαν Ἰάμψα παρέδωκε· χρώμενος δὲ τῇ τύχῃ καὶ τῇ ρύμῃ τοῦ στρατεύματος εἰς τὴν Νομαδικήν ἐνέβαλε· καὶ πολλῶν ὄδον ἥμερῶν ἐλάσας καὶ πάντων κρατήσας οἷς ἐνέτυχε, καὶ τὸ πρὸς 'Ρωμαίους δέος ἡδὴ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐξερρυθηκός αὐθίς ἱσχυρὸν καὶ φοβερὸν ἐγκαταστήσας, οὐδὲ τὰ θηρία δεῖν ἔφη τὰ τὴν Διβύνην κατοικοῦντα τῆς τῶν 'Ρωμαίων ἄπειρα ῥώμης καὶ τόλμης ἀπολείπειν. θῆν ἐν θῆρας λεόντων καὶ ἐλεφάντων ἡμέρας διέτριψεν οὐ πολλὰς· ταῖς δὲ πάσαις, ὡς φασί, τεσσαράκοντα τοὺς πολεμίους συνεῖλε καὶ Διβύνην ἑχειρώσατο καὶ διήτησε τὰ τῶν βασιλέων, ἔτος ἂνων ἔκειν τέταρτον καὶ εἰκοστὸν.

XIII. Ἐπανελθόντι δὲ εἰς Ἰτύκην αὐτῷ γράμματα κομίζεται Σύλλα προστάττοντος ἀπείναυμεν τῇ ἀλλῆς στρατιάν, αὐτῶν δὲ μεθ’ ἐνὸς τάγματος περιμένειν αὐτοθί τῶν διαδεχόμενον στρατηγὸν. ἔτι τούτοις ἀδήλως μὲν αὐτὸς ἔχθετο καὶ βαρέως ἑφερεν, ἐμφανῶς δὲ ὁ στρατὸς ἡγανάκτει· καὶ δειθέντος τοῦ Πομπηίου προελθεὶν, τὸν τῆς Σύλλαν κακῶς ἔλεγον, κάκεινων οὐκ ἔφασαν προφητεύουσα χώρις αὐτῶν, οὐδὲ εἰών 2 πιστεύειν τῷ τυράννῳ. τὸ ὅμων οὖν πρῶτον ὁ Πομπηίος ἐπιείρατο πραύνειν καὶ παρηγορεῖν αὐτοῦς· ὥς δ’ οὐκ ἔπειθε, καταβὰς ἀπὸ τοῦ βήματος ἐπὶ τὴν σκηνὴν ἄπτει δεδακρυμένος. οἱ δὲ συλλαβόντες αὐτὸν αὐθίς ἔπὶ τοῦ βήματος κατέστησαν καὶ πολὺ μέρος τῆς ἥμερας ἀνηλώθη, τῶν μὲν μένειν καὶ ἄρχειν κελευόντων, τοῦ 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
3 Τῷ δὲ Σύλλα πρώτῃ μὲν ἦλθεν ἀγγελία τὸν Πομπήιον ἀφεστάναι, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς φίλους εἶπεν ὡς ἄρα πεπρωμένου ἦν αὐτῷ γενομένῳ γέροντι παῖδων ἀγώνοις ἀγωνίζεσθαι, διὰ τὸ καὶ Μάριον αὐτῷ νέον ὅντα κομιδὴ πλείστα πράγματα παρασχεῖν καὶ εἰς τοὺς ἑσχάτους περιστήσεις κινδύνους, πυθόμενος δὲ τάληθη, καὶ πάντας ἀνθρώπους αἰσθανόμενος δεχεσθαι καὶ παραπέμπειν τὸν Πομπήιον ὁρμημένους μετ' εὐνοίας, ἐσπευδευν ὑπερβαλέσθαι καὶ προελθὼν ἀπήγητην αὐτῷ, καὶ δεξιωσάμενος ὡς ἐνή προθυμότατα μεγάλη φωνῇ Μάγνου ἰσπάσατο, καὶ τοὺς παρόντας ὦντος ἐκέλευσε προσαγορεῦσαι. σημαίνει δὲ τὸν μέγαν ὁ Μάγνος. ἔτεροι δὲ φασίν ἐν Διβύη πρῶτον ἀναφώνημα τούτο τοῦ στρατοῦ παντὸς γενέσθαι, κράτος δὲ λαβεῖν καὶ δύναμιν ὑπὸ Σύλλα βεβαιωθέν. αὐτὸς μέντοι πάντων ὥστατος καὶ μετὰ πολὺν χρόνου εἰς Ἰβηρίαν ἀνθυπατος ἐκπεμβάς ἐπὶ Σερτώριον ἦρξατο γράφειν ἑαυτὸν ἐν ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς καὶ τοῖς διατάγμασι Μάγνου Πομπήιον ὑπὸκέτι γὰρ ἦν ἐπίφθονον τούνομα σύνθετος γενόμενον.

6 "Οθεν εἰκότως ἀγασθεὶ καὶ θαυμάσεις εἰς τοὺς πάλαι Ῥωμαίοις, οὐ ταῖς τουαύταις ἐπικλήσεις καὶ προσωσυμίαις οὐ τὰς πολέμικὰς ἡμείσθητο καὶ στρατιωτικὰς κατορθώσεις μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰς πολιτικὰς πράξεις καὶ ἄρετὰς ἐκόσμουν, δύο γοῦν Μαξίμου, ὀπερ ἐστὶ μεγίστους, ἀνηγόρευσεν ὁ δῆμος. Οὐαλλέριον μὲν ἐπὶ τῷ διαλλάξαι στασιάζουσαν αὐτῷ τὴν σύγ-

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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 insidious.

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 δὲ Ἡρώλλου, ὅτι πλουσίους τινάς ἐξ ἀπελευθέρων γεγονότας καὶ καταλελεγμένους εἰς τὴν σύγκλητον ἐξέβαλεν.

XIV. Ἐκ τούτου θρίαμβον ἦτει Πομπήιος, ἀντέλεγε δὲ Σύλλας. ὑπάτω γὰρ ἡ στρατηγὸς μόνον, ἀλλὰ δὲ οὐδὲν διδόσθην ὁ νόμος. διὸ καὶ Σκηνίων ὁ πρῶτος ἀπὸ μειξόνων καὶ κρειττόνων ἀγώνων ἐν 'Ἰβηρίᾳ Καρχηδονίων κρατήσας οὐκ ἦτησε θρίαμβον. ὑπατος γὰρ οὐκ ἦν οὐδὲ στρα-τηγός. εἰ δὲ Πομπήιος οὔπω πάνω γενειῶν εἰσελάθης θρίαμβεύων εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ὃ βουλῆς διὰ τὴν ἥλικιαν οὐ μέτεστι, παντάπασιν ἐπίφθονον ἔσεσθαι καὶ τὴν ἄρχην έαυτῷ καὶ τὴν τιμήν ἐκείνην. ταῦτα πρὸς Πομπήιον ὦ Σύλλας ἔλεγεν, ὡς οὐκ ἔσσων, ἀλλὰ ἐνστησόμενος αὐτῷ καὶ κωλύσων τὸ φιλόνεικον ἀπειδούντος.

3 Ὁ δὲ Πομπήιος οὕχ ὑπέττηξεν, ἀλλ' ἐννοεῖν ἐκέλευσε τὸν Σύλλαν ὅτι τὸν ἦλιον ἀνατέλλοντα πλείονες ἡ δυνάμενον προσκυνοῦσιν, ὡς αὐτῷ μὲν 626 αὐξανομένης, μειομένης δὲ καὶ μαραμομένης ἐκείνῳ τῆς δυνάμεως. ταῦτα ὦ Σύλλας οὐκ ἀκρι-βῶς ἐξακούσας, ὅρων δὲ τοὺς ἀκούσαντας ἀπὸ τὸν προσώποι καὶ τοῦ σχῆματος ἐν θαύματι ποιουμένους, ἤρετο τί τὸ λεχθὲν εἰς. πυθόμενος δὲ καὶ καταπλαγεῖς τοῦ Πομπήίου τὴν τόλμαν ἄνεβοσε διὸ ἐφεξῆς, "Θριαμβευσάτω." πολλῶν δὲ δυσχεραίνόντων καὶ ἀγανακτοῦντων, ἐτι μᾶλ-λον αὐτοὺς, ὡς φασί, βουλόμενος ἀνίαν ὁ Πομ-πήιος, ἐπεχείρησεν ἐλεφάντων ἀρματι τεττάρων ἐπίβας εἰσελαύνειν· ἡγαγε γὰρ ἐκ Δεβύθης τῶν 148
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upon Fabius Rullus,¹ 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.
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βασιλικών συχνούς αἰχμαλώτους· ἀλλὰ τῆς πύλης στενωτέρας οὐσης ἀπέστη καὶ μετήλθεν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἱπποὺς. ἐπεὶ δὲ οἱ στρατιώται μὴ τυχόντες ἡλίκων προσεδόκησαν ἐνοχλεῖν ἐβούλουντο καὶ θορυβεῖν, οὐδὲν ἐφή φροντίζειν, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον ἀφήσειν τὸν θρίαμβον ἢ κολακεύσεις ἐκεῖνος. οὗτο δὴ καὶ Σερούλιος, ἀνὴρ ἑπιφάνης καὶ μάλιστα πρὸς τὸν θρίαμβον ἐνστὰς τοῦ Πομπήιου, νῦν ἐφή τὸν Πομπήιον ὀρᾶν καὶ μέγαν ἀληθῶς καὶ 6 ἄξιον τοῦ θριάμβου. δῆλον δὲ ἐστὶν ὅτι καὶ βουλής ἂν ἐθελήσας τὸτε ράδιως ἔστυχεν. ἀλλ’ οὐκ ἐσπούδασεν, ὡς λέγουσι, τὸ ἐνδοξόν ἐκ τοῦ παραδόξου θερμόμενος. οὐ γὰρ ἦν θαυμαστὸν εἰ πρὸ ἡλικίας ἐβούλευε Πομπήιος, ἀλλ’ ὑπέρλαμπρον ὃτι μηδέποτε βουλεύων ἐθριάμβευε. τοῦτο δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ πρὸς εὐνοιαν ὑπήρχε τῶν πολλῶν οὐ μικρόν ἔχαρε γὰρ ὁ δῆμος αὐτῷ μετὰ θριάμβου ἐν τοῖς ἱππικοῖς ἔζεταιζομένῳ.

XV. Σύλλας δὲ ἦμιάτῳ μὲν ὅρων εἰς ὅσον δόξης πρόεισε καὶ δυνάμεως, αἰσχύνόμενος δὲ κωλύειν ἢσυχίαν ἤγε· πλήν, ὅτε βία καὶ ἀκούστος αὐτοῦ Δέπιδον εἰς ύπατείαν κατέστησε, συναρχαιρεσίασας καὶ τὸν δήμον εὐνοία τῇ πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἐκείνῳ σπουδάζοντα παρασχῶν, θεασάμενος αὐτὸν ἀπίόντα μετὰ πλήθους δι’ ἀγορᾶς ο Σύλλας, 2 “Ορῶ σε,” εἶπεν, “ὁ νεανία, χαίροντα τῇ νίκῃ πόλες γὰρ οὐχὶ γενναία ταύτα καὶ καλά, Κάτλου τοῦ πάντων ἀρίστου Δέπιδον 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.
κιστον ἀποδειχθῆναι πρῶτερον ὑπατον, σοῦ τὸν
dὴμον οὕτω παρασκευάσαντος; ὥρα μέντοι σοι
μὴ καθεύδειν, ἀλλὰ προσέχειν τοῖσ πράγμασιν
ισχυρότερον γὰρ τὸν ἀνταγωνιστὴν σειτῷ κατε-
σκευάσκας." 1 ἔδηλωσε δὲ μάλιστα Σύλλας ὅτι
πρὸς Πομπῆῖον οὐκ ἐμενώς εἰχε ταῖς διαθήκαις
3 ἂς ἔγραψεν. ἔτεροις γὰρ φίλοις δωρεὰς ἀπο-
λιπὼν, καὶ τοῦ παιδὸς ἀποδείχας ἑπιτρόπους, τὸν
Πομπῆῖον ὅλως παρῆλθεν. ἦρεγε καὶ μέντοι τοῦτο
μετρίως πάνι καὶ πολιτικῶς ἐκεῖνος, ὡστε Λεπί-
δου καὶ τινῶν ἄλλων ἐνισταμένων μὴ ταφῆναι τὸν
νεκρὸν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ, μηδὲ δημοσίᾳ τὴν ἐκφορὰν
γενέσθαι, βοηθῆσαι καὶ παρασχεῖν δόξαν ἁμα
tαι ταφαῖς καὶ ἀσφάλειαν.

XVI. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ταχῦ τοῦ Σύλλα τελευτήσαντος
eἰς φῶς παρῆκε τὰ μαντεύματα, καὶ Λεπίδους
eἰσποιῶν ἐαυτὸν εἰς τὴν ἐκεῖνον δύναμιν οὐ κύκλῳ
περιών οὐδὲ μετὰ σχήματος, ἀλλὰ εὐθὺς ἐν τοῖς
ὅπλοις ἦν, τὰ πάλαι νοσοῦντα καὶ διαφυγόντα
τὸν Σύλλαν ὑπολείμματα τῶν στάσεων αὐθις
ἀνακινῶν καὶ περιβαλλόμενος, ὅ δὲ συνάρχων
αὐτοῦ Κάτλος, ὃ τὸ καθαρὸν καὶ ὑγιαίων μά-
λιστα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου προσεῖχεν, ἦν
μὲν ἐν ἀξιώματι σωφροσύνης καὶ ἀδικαιοτήτης
2 μέγιστος τῶν τότε Ῥωμαίων, ἔδοκε δὲ πολιτικῆς
ηγεμονίας μᾶλλον ἡ στρατιωτικῆς οἰκείως εἶναι,
tῶν πραγμάτων αὐτῶν ποθόντων τῶν Πομπῆίον
οὐ διεμέλλησεν ὅτι τράπηται, προσθεῖσ δὲ τοῖς
ἀρίστοις ἐκαυτὸν ἀπεδείχθη στρατεύματος ἡγεμῶν
ἐπὶ τὸν Λεπίδου ήδη πολλὰ τῆς Ἰταλίας κεκινη-
kότα καὶ τὴν ἐντὸς Ἀλπεων Γαλατίαν κατέχοντα
διὰ Βρούτου στρατεύματι.

1 κατεσκευάκας with Bekker and S: παρεσκευάκας.

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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 loyally, inso-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.
Τών μὲν οὖν ἄλλων ἐκράτησε ῥαδίως ἐπελθὼν ο Πομπῆιος· ἐν δὲ Μουτίνη τῆς Ἱαλατίας ἀντεκάθητο τῷ Βρούτῳ συχνῶν χρόνων· ἐν δὲ Λέπιδος ἐπὶ τῆν Ῥώμην ῥυεῖς καὶ προσκαθήμενος ἔξωθεν ὑπατεῖαν ἦτει δευτέραν, ὅχλῳ πολλῷ δεδιττῷ μενος τοὺς ἐνδον. ἔλυσε δὲ τὸν φόβον ἐπιστολὴν παρὰ Πομπηίων κομισθείσα κατωρθωκὼς ἀνεψες τὸν πόλεμον. ὁ γὰρ Βρούτος, εἶτε παραδοὺς τὴν δύναμιν αὐτῶς, εἶτε προδοθεῖς μεταβαλομένης ἔκεινης, ἐνεχείρισε τῷ Πομπῆιῳ τὸ σῶμα, καὶ λαβὼν ἱππεῖς προπομποὺς ἀπεχώρησεν εἰς πολέμιον τι τῶν περὶ τὸν Πάδον, ὅπου μεθ' ἤμεραν μιᾶν, ἐπιπέμψας αὐτῷ τοῦ Πομ-

5 πην Πεμόνιον, ἀνηρέθη, καὶ πολλήν ἔσχεν ἀπὸ τοῦτον Πομπῆιος αἰτίαν. γεγραφῶς γὰρ εὐθὺς ἐν ἀρχῇ τῆς μεταβολῆς πρὸς τὴν σύγκλητον ὡς ἐκὼν αὐτῷ πρόσθοιτο Βρούτος, ἔτερας αὕτης ἐπεμψεν ἐπιστολὰς ἀνηρμένου τοῦ ἀνθρώπου κατηγορούσας. τοῦτον Βρούτος ἦν νεὸς ὁ Καΐ-

σαρα σὺν Κασσίῳ κτεῖνας, ἀνὴρ ὀμοίως τῷ πατρὶ μῆτε πολέμισας μήτε ἀποθανόν, ὡς ἐν τοῖς περὶ ἐκείνου γέγραπται. Λέπιδος μὲν ὦν εὐθὺς ἐκπεσὼν τῆς Ἰταλίας ἀπετέρασεν εἰς Σαρδόνια κάκει νοσήσας ἐτελεύτησε δι' ἀθυμίαν, οὐ τῶν πραγμάτων, ὡς φασίν, ἀλλὰ γραμματίῳ περι-

6 πεσῶν ἐξ οὐ μοιχεῖαν τινὰ τῆς γυναικὸς ἐφώρασε. ΧVII. Λεπίδων δὲ οὐδὲν ὁμοίως στρατηγὸς ἸΒηριῶν κατέχων Σερτώριος ἐπηρωεῖτο Ρωμαῖοις φοβερός, ὡσπερ ἐπ' ἔσχατον1 νόσημα τῶν ἐμ-

ϕυλῶν πολέμων εἰς τοῦτον τὸν ἄνδρα συνερ-

ρυκότων, πολλοὺς μὲν ἢδη τῶν ἐλαττόνων στρα-

1 ἐπ' ἔσχατον Stephanus, Coraës, and S: ἔσχατον.
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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
τηγών ἀνηρηκότα, Μετέλλῳ δὲ Πίω τὸτε συμ-2 πεπλεγμένου, ἀνδρὶ λαμπρῷ μὲν καὶ πολεμικῷ, 
δοκοῦντι δὲ ἀργότερον ὑπὸ γῆρως ἔπεσθαι τοῖς 
καιροῖς τοῦ πολέμου, καὶ ἀπολείπεσθαι τῶν 
πραγμάτων ἀρπαξομένων ἔξυπνοι καὶ τάχει, τοῦ 
Σερτωρίου παραβόλως καὶ ληστρικώτερον αὐτῷ 
προσφερομένου, καὶ ταράττοντος ἐνέδρας καὶ 
περιδρομαῖς ἀνδρα νομίμων ἄθλητην ἀγώνων καὶ 
3 δυνάμεως στασίμου καὶ βαρείας ἡγεμόνα. πρὸς 
tαύτα Πομπήίος ἔχων τὴν στρατιὰν ὑφ’ ἔαυτῷ 
dιεπράττετο Μετέλλῳ πεμφθῆναι βοηθὸς· καὶ 
Κάττου κελεύοντος οὗ διέλυνεν, ἄλλ’ ἐν τοῖς 
ὁπλοῖς ἦν περὶ τὴν πόλιν, ἀεὶ τινάς ποιοῦμενος 
προφάσεις, ἔως ἔδωκαν αὐτῷ τὴν ἀρχὴν Δευκλίου 
4 Φιλίππου γνώμην εἰπόντος. ὅτε καὶ φασίν ἐν 
συγκλήτῳ πυθόμενον τινὸς καὶ θαυμάζοντος εἰ 
Πομπήίου ἀνθύπατον ὀνείται δεῖν ἐκπεμφθῆναι 
Φιλίππος· "Οὐκ ἔγωγε," φάναι τὸν Φιλίππον, 
"ἄλλ’ ἀνθ’ ὑπάτων," ὡς ἀμφοτέρους τοὺς τὸτε 
ὑπατεύοντας οὐδενὸς ἄξιον ὑπτασ. 

ΧVIII. Ἐπεὶ δὲ τῆς Ἰβηρίας ἀψάμενος οἱ 
Πομπήίος, οἱ φιλεῖ πρὸς νέον δόξαν ἡγεμόνος, 
ἐτέρους ταῖς ἐλπίσεως ἐποίησε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους καὶ 
τὰ μὴ πάνυ βεβαιῶς τῷ Σερτωρίῳ συνεστῶτα 
tῶν ἐθνῶν ἐκινεῖτο καὶ μετεβάλλετο, λόγοις 
ὑπερηφάνους ὁ Σερτώριος κατὰ τὸν Πομπηίου 
dίεσπειρε, καὶ σκωπτοῦν ἔλεγε νάρθηκος ἄν αὐτῷ 
δεῖσαι καὶ σκύτους ἐπὶ τὸν παίδα τοῦτον, εἰ μὴ 
tὴν γραύν ἐκείνην ἐφοβεῖτο, λέγων τὸν Μετέλ- 
2 λου. ἔργος μέντοι φυλαττόμενος σφόδρα καὶ 
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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. 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, 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. In fact, however, he kept very close watch on Pompey, and was afraid of him, and

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1 Cf. the Sertorius, xii. 5.  
2 In 76 B.C.  
3 Cf. the Sertorius, xix. 6.
DEDOIKΩS TΩΝ ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΝ ἈΣΦΑΛΕΣΤΕΡΟΝ ἙΣΤΡΑΤΗ-
ΓΕΙ. KAI ᾽ΑΡ ὁ ΜΕΤΕΛΛΟΣ, ὙΠΕΡ ΟΥΚ ΑΝ ΤΙΣ ΦΗΒΗ, ΣΕΤΕΘΡΥΠΤΟ Τῷ ΒΙΒΡ ΚΟΜΙΔΗ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΑΣ ἩΔΟΝΑΣ ΕΙΔΕΘΕΚΩΣ, ΚΑΙ ΜΕΓΑΛΗ ΤΙΣ ΕΙΣ ὙΓΚΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΥ-
ΤΕΛΕΙΑΝ ἘΞΑΙΦΝΗΣ ΕΓΕΓΟΝΕΙ ΜΕΤΑΒΟΛΗ ΠΕΡΙ ΑΥΤΟΝ, ὩΣΤΕ ΤΩΝ ΠΟΜΠΗΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΤΟ ΘΑΥΜΑΣΤΗΝ ΕΥΝΟΙΑΝ ἈΜΑ ΔΟΞΗ ΦΕΡΕΙΝ, ἘΠΙΤΕΙΝΟΝΤΙ ΤΗΝ ΕΥΤΕΛΕΙΑΝ ΤΗΣ 
ΔΙΑΙΤΗΣ ΟΫ ΠΟΛΛΗΣ ἘΠΙΤΗΣΕΙΣΕΩΣ ΔΕΟΜΕΝΗΝ ΦΥΣΙΕ 
ΓΑΡ ΗΝ ΣΩΦΡΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΕΤΑΓΜΕΝΟΣ ΕΝ ΤΑΙΣ ΕΠΙΘΥ-
ΜΙΑΙΣ.

3 ΤΟΥ ΔΕ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ ΠΟΛΛΑΣ ΙΔΕΑΣ ΧΟΥΝΤΟΣ, ἩΝΙΑΣΕ 
ΜΑΛΙΣΤΑ ΤΟΝ ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΝ Ἡ ΛΑΥΡΩΝΟΣ ἈΛΩΣΙΣ ὙΠΟ 628 
ΣΕΡΤΩΡΙΟΝ. ΚΥΚΛΟΥΣΘΑΙ ΓΑΡ ΑΥΤΟΝ ΟΙΝΘΕΙΣ ΚΑΙ 
ΤΙ ΜΕΓΑΛΗΓΙΟΡΗΣΑΣ, ΑΥΤΟΣ ἘΞΑΙΦΝΗΣ ἈΝΕΦΑΝΗ ΠΕΡΙ-
ΕΧΟΜΕΝΟΣ ΚΥΚΛΩΡ. ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑ ΤΟΤΟ ΚΙΝΕΙΣΘΑΙ ΔΕΔΙΩΣ 
ἘΠΕΙΔΗ ΚΑΤΑΠΙΜΠΡΑΜΕΝΗ ΤΗΝ ΠΟΛΙΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΟΥ-
ΤΟΣ. ἘΡΕΝΝΙΟΝ ΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΠΕΡΠΕΝΝΑΙ, ΆΝΔΡΑΣ ἩΓΕ-
ΜΟΝΙΚΟΥΣ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΣΕΡΤΩΡΙΟΝ ΚΑΤΑΠΕΦΕΝΓΩΤΩΝ 
ΚΑΙ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥΝΤΩΝ ἘΚΕΙΝΟΥ, ΝΙΚΗΣΑΣ ΠΕΡΙ ΟΥΑΛΕΝ-
ΤΙΑΝ ὙΠΕΡ ΜΥΡΙΟΥΣ ἈΠΕΚΤΕΙΝΕΝ.

XIX. 'ΕΣΠΑΡΘΕΙΣ ΔΕ ΤΗ ΠΡΑΞΕΙ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΓΑ ΦΡΟ-
ΝΩΝ ἘΠ' ΑΥΤΩΝ ΕΣΠΕΥΔΕ ΣΕΡΤΩΡΙΟΝ, ὌΣΗ ΜΗ ΜΕΤΑ-
ΣΧΟΙ ΤΗΣ ΝΙΚΗΣ ΜΕΤΕΛΛΟΣ. ΠΕΡΙ ΔΕ ΣΟΥΚΡΩΝ 
ΠΟΤΑΜΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΗΜΕΡΑΣ ΗΔΗ ΤΕΛΕΥΤΩΣΗΣ ΣΥΝΕΒΑΛΟΥ 
ΤΑΣ ΔΥΝΑΜΕΙΣ, ΔΕΙΣΤΕΣ ἘΠΕΛΘΕΙΝ ΤΟΝ ΜΕΤΕΛΛΟΝ,
2 ο ΜΕΝ ὩΣ ΜΟΝΩΣ, ο δε ὩΣ ΜΟΝΦ ΔΙΑΓΩΝΙΣΑΙΤΟ. ΤΟ 
ΜΕΝ ΟΥΝ ΤΕΛΟΣ ΑΜΦΙΔΟΞΟΝ ΕΣΧΕΝ ὁ ἈΓΩΝ· ἘΚΑΤΕΡΟΥ 
ΓΑΡ ΘΑΤΕΡΟΝ ΚΕΡΑΣ ΕΝΙΚΗΣΕ· ΤΩΝ ΔΕ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΩΝ 
ΠΛΕΟΥ ἩΝΕΓΚΑΤΟ ΣΕΡΤΩΡΙΟΣ· ἘΤΡΕΨΑΤΟ ΓΑΡ ΤΟ
POMPEY

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 Sucro, 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 ἀντιταχθεῖσις. Πομπηῖος δὲ ἀνὴρ μέγας ἵπποτή πεζὸς ἐφώρμησε· συμπεσόντων δέ ἐσ τὸ αὐτὸ καὶ γεγομένων ἐν λαβαίς ἀπέσκηψαν αἱ πληγαὶ τῶν ξιφῶν εἰς τὰς χεῖρας ἀμφοῖν, οὐχ ὀμοίως· ἐτρώθη μὲν γὰρ ὁ Πομπηῖος μόνον, ἐκεῖνον δὲ ἀπέκοψε τὴν χεῖρα. πλειώνων δὲ συνδραμόντων ἔπ αὐτὸν, ἡδη τῆς τροπῆς γεγενημένης, ἀνελπίστως διέφυγε, προέμενος τὸν ἵππον τοῖς πολεμίωις φάλαρα χρυσὰ καὶ κόσμον ἄξιον πολλοῦ περικείμενον. ταῦτα γὰρ διανεμόμενοι καὶ περὶ τούτων μαχόμενοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀπελεύθησαν. ἀμα δὲ ἡμέρα παρετάξαντο μὲν ἀμφότεροι πάλιν ἐκβεβαιούμενοι τὸ νίκημα, Μετέλλου δὲ προσιόντος ἀνεχώρησεν ὁ Σερτώριος σκεδασθέντι τῷ στρατῷ. τοιαύτα γὰρ ἦσαν αἱ διαλύσεις καὶ πάλιν συνδρομαί τῶν ἀνθρώπων ὥστε πολλάκις μόνον πλανᾶσθαι τὸν Σερτώριον, πολλάκις δὲ αὖθις ἐπιέναι μυρίασι πεντεκαίδεκα στρατιᾶς, ὡσπερ χειμάρρους ἐξαιρήσει πιμπλάμενον.

5 Ὅ δ' οὖν Πομπηῖος, ἐτεί μετὰ τὴν μάχην ἀπήντα τῷ Μετέλλῳ καὶ πλησίον ἀλλήλων ἦσαν, ἐκέλευσεν ύφειναι τὰς ράβδους, θεραπεύων ὡς προὐκοντα τιμῆ τῶν Μέτελλου. οὗ δὲ καὶ τοῦτο διεκόλυσε καὶ τάλα ἁρπαστὸς ἦν ἀνήρ περὶ αὐτὸν, οὐδὲν ὡς ὑπατικῷ καὶ πρεσβυτέρῳ νέμων ἔαυτῷ πλέουν, ἀλλ᾽ ἦ τὸ σύνθημα κοινῆ στρατοπεδεύσεως εἰς ἀπαντας ἐξεπέμπετο παρὰ Μετέλλον· τὰ πολλὰ δὲ χωρὶς ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο. 6 διέκοπτε γὰρ αὐτοὺς καὶ διήτησε ποικίλος ὡν ὁ 160
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. 1 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-
φανῆναι καὶ μεταγαγεῖν ἀπ’ ἄλλων εἰς ἄλλους ἀγώνας. τέλος δὲ περικόπτων μὲν ἄγοράς, λη-
ξόμενος δὲ τὴν χώραν, ἐπικρατῶν δὲ τῆς θαλάσ-
σης, ἔξεβαλεν ἀμφοτέρους τῆς ύφ’ ἑαυτὸν Ἰβη-
ρίας, ἀναγκασθέντας εἰς ἄλλοτρίας καταφυγεῖν ἐπαρχίας ἀπορία τῶν ἐπιτηδείων.

XX. Πομπήιος δὲ τὰ πλείστα τῶν ἴδιων ἐξανηλωκὼς καὶ κατακεχρημένος εἰς τὸν πόλεμον,
ήτει χρήματα τὴν σύγκλητον, ὡς ἀφίξομενοι εἰς Ἰταλίαν μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως εἰ μὴ πέμπτοιεν.
ὑπατεύων δὲ Λεύκολλος τότε καὶ Πομπήιος μὲν ὁν διάφορος, μνῷμενος δ’ ἑαυτῷ τῶν Μιθριδατικῶν
πόλεμον, ἔσπευσεν ἀποσταλῆναι τὰ χρήματα, φοβούμενος αἰτίαν Πομπήιῳ παρασχεῖν δεομένῳ
Σερτώριοι ἀφεῖναι καὶ πρὸς Μιθριδάτην τραπέ-
σθαι, λαμπρὸν μὲν εἰς δόξαν, εὐμεταχειριστὸν δὲ
2 φαινόμενον ἀνταγωνιστὴν. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ θυσίκει
Σερτώριος ὑπὸ τῶν φίλων δολοφονηθείς. ὁν Περ-
πέννας ο κορυφαίοτατος ἐπεχείρησεν ἐκεῖνῳ τὰ
αὐτὰ ποιεῖν, ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν μὲν ὀρμόμενον δυνά-
μενον καὶ παρασκευῆν, τὸν δὲ χρώμενον αὐταῖς
ὀμοίως οὐκ ἔχων λογισμόν. εὐθὺς οὖν ὁ Πομ-
πήιος ἐπεξελθὼν καὶ ἐμβόμβων ἐν τοῖς πρώ-
μασι τὸν Περπένναν καταμαθῶν, δέλεαρ αὐτῷ ὁ
629 δέκα στείρας ὑφῆκεν, εἰς τὸ πεδίον διασπαρῆναι
3 κελεύσας. τραπομένου δὲ πρὸς ταύτας ἐκεῖνον
καὶ διώκοντος, ἂθροὺς 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 ἤγερμόνων ἐν τῇ μάχῃ τὸν δὲ Περ-
pένναν ἀχθέντα πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀπέκτεινεν, οὐκ
ἀχάριστος οὐδ’ ἀμνήμων γενόμενος τῶν περὶ
Σικελίαν, ὡς ἐγκαλοῦσιν ἐνιοῦ, μεγάλη δὲ διανοία
καὶ σωτηρίῳ τῶν ὀλιγὸν γνώμη χρησάμενος. ὁ
γὰρ Περπέννας τῶν Σερτωρίου γραμμάτων γε-
γονὸς κύριος ἔδεικνυεν ἐπιστολὰς τῶν ἐν Ῥώμῃ
dυναστῶτῶν ἀνδρῶν, οἳ τὰ παρόντα κινήσαι
βουλόμενοι πράγματα καὶ μεταστήσασι τὴν πολι-
teίαν ἐκάλουν τὸν Σερτώριον εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν.
φοβήθεις σὺν ὁ Πομπήιος ταῦτα, μή μείζονας
ἀναστήσῃ τῶν πεπαυμένων πολέμων, τὸν τε Περ-
pένναν ἀνείλε καὶ τὰς ἐπιστολὰς οὐδ’ ἀναγνωρίσα
κατέκαυσεν.

XXI. Ἐκ δὲ τούτου παραμείνας χρόνον ὅσον
τὰς μεγίστας κατασβέσαι ταραχᾶς καὶ τὰ
φλεγμαίνοντα μάλιστα καταστήσαι καὶ διαλύσαι
τῶν πραγμάτων, ἀργήγεν εἰς Ἰταλίαν τὸν στρα-
tόν, ἀκμάζοντι τῷ δουλικῷ πολέμῳ κατὰ τὸν
φερόμενος. διὸ καὶ Κράσσος ὁ στρατηγὸς ἤπειξε
παραβόλως τὴν μάχην, καὶ κατευθύχησε, δισχι-
λίους τριακοσίους ἐπὶ μυρίους κτείνας. οὐ μὴν
ἀλλὰ καὶ τούτῳ τῷ Πομπήιον εἰσποιοῦσις
ἀμώς γέ πως τῷ κατορθώματι τῆς τύχης, πεντα-
κισχίλιοι φεύγοντες ἐκ τῆς μάχης ἐνέπεσον εἰς
αὐτοῦ, οὐδ’ ἀπαντᾶς διαφθείρας, ἔγραψε πρὸς τὴν
σύγκλητον ὑποθάσας ὡς Κράσσος μὲν ἐκ παρα-
tάξεως νεκρίσῃ τοὺς μονομάχους, αὐτὸς δὲ τὸν
πόλεμον ἐκ ριζῶν 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,¹ 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 inflammatorv 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.²

¹ Cf. chapter x. 2, where there is nothing to imply that Perpenna put Pompey under obligations to him, except that he made no resistance.
² Cf. the Crassus, xi. 7.

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ταύτα βουλομένοις ἦν δὲ εὐνοιαν ἀκροάσθαι καὶ λέγειν τοῖς Ὀμοίοις. Ἰβηρίαν δὲ καὶ Σερτώριον οὐδὲ παῖζων ἀν τις εἰπεν ἔτερου καὶ μὴ Πομπηίου τὸ πᾶν ἔργον εἶναι.

3 Ἐν τοσαύτη δὲ τιμῇ καὶ προσδοκία τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ὁμοίως ἐνῆν καὶ ὑπογία τις καὶ δέος, ὡς οὐ προσομένου τὸ στράτευμα, βαδιομένου δὲ δὲ ὅπλων καὶ μοναρχίας ἀντικρύσ ἐπὶ τὴν Σύλλα πολιτείαν. ὅθεν οὐκ ἔλαττονες ἦσαν τῶν δὲ εὐνοιαν τρεχόντων καὶ φιλοφρονουμένων καθ᾽

4 ὁδὸν οἱ φόβοι ταύτα ποιοῦντες. ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ ταύτην ἀνείλε τὴν ὑπόνοιαν ὁ Πομπῆίος προειπὼν ἀφῆσει τὸ στράτευμα μετὰ τὸν θρίαμβον, ἐν αἰτίασθαι τοὺς βασκαίνουσι περίην ὑπόλοιπον, ὅτι τῷ δήμῳ προσνέμει μᾶλλον εαυτὸν ἢ τῇ βουλῇ, καὶ τὸ τῆς δημαρχίας ἀξίωμα, Σύλλα καταβαλόντος, ἕγνωκεν ἀνιστάναι καὶ χαρίζεσθαι

5 τοῖς πολλοῖς, ὅπερ ἦν ἄληθές. οὐ γὰρ ἐστὶν οὕτως ἐμμανέστερον ὁ Ὀμοίων ἡράσθη δῆμος καὶ μᾶλλον ἐπόθησεν ἡ τὴν ἁρχὴν αὕτης ἐπιδεῖν ἐκεῖνη, ὡστε καὶ Πομπῆίον εὐτύχημα ποιεῖσθαι μέγα τὸν τοῦ πολιτεύματος καιρόν, ὡς οὐκ ἄν εὐρόντα χάριν ἄλλην ἢ τὴν εὐνοιαν ἀμείψεται τῶν πολιτῶν, εἰ ταύτην ἔτερος προέλαβε.

XXII. Ψηφισθέντος οὖν αὐτῷ δευτέρου θριάμβου καὶ ὑπατείας οὐ διὰ ταύτα θαυμαστὸς ἐδόκει
POMPEY

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 ἔποιοῦντο τῆς λαμπρότητος, ὅτι Κράσσος, ἀνήρ τῶν τότε πολιτευμένων πλουσιώτατος καὶ δεινότατος εἰπεῖν καὶ μέγιστος, αὐτὸν τε Πομπηῖον ὑπερφρονοῦν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἀπαντᾶς, οὐκ ἔθαρρησεν ὑπατείαν μετιέναι πρότερον ὁ Πομπηῖος δειθήναι.

2 καὶ μέντοι Πομπηῖος ἡγάπησε, πάλαι δεόμενος χρείας τινὸς ὑπάρξαι καὶ φιλανθρωπίας πρὸς αὐτόν ὡστε καὶ δεξιοῦσθαι προθύμως καὶ παρακαλεῖν τὸν δήμον, ἐπαγγελλόμενος χάριν ἔξειν οὐκ ἐλάττωνα τοῦ συνάρχοντος ἢ τῆς ἀρχῆς.

3 οὐ μὴν ἀλλ’ ἀποδειχθέντες ὑπατοὶ διεφέροντο πάντα καὶ προσέκρουν ἄλληλοις καὶ ἐν μὲν 630 τῇ βουλῇ μᾶλλον ἠσχυνεν ὁ Κράσσος, ἐν δὲ τῷ δήμῳ μέγα τὸ Πομπηῖον κράτος ἦν. καὶ γὰρ ἀπέδωκε τὴν δημαρχίαν αὐτῷ, καὶ τὰς δίκας περιεῖδεν αὕτης εἰς τοὺς ἱππεὰς υἱὸς μεταφερόμεναι. ἤδιον δὲ θέαμα τῷ δήμῳ παρέσχεν αὐτὸς ἐαυτὸν τὴν στρατείαν παρατούμενος.

4 Ἐδος γὰρ ἐστὶ Ρωμαίων τοῖς ἱππεύσιν, ὅταν στρατεύσωσιν τὸν νόμον χρόνον, ἄγειν εἰς ἀγορᾶς τὸν ἱππον ἐπὶ τοὺς δύο άνδρας οὓς τιμητᾶς καλοῦσι, καὶ καταριθμησάμενους τῶν στρατηγῶν καὶ αὐτοκράτωρών ἐκαστὸν υφ’ οἷς ἐστρατεύσαντο, καὶ δόντας εὐθύνας τῆς στρατείας ἀφίεσθαι. νέμεται δὲ καὶ τιμὴ καὶ ἀτιμία προσήκουσα τοῖς βίοις ἐκάστων.

5 Τότε δὴ προεκάθηντο μὲν οἱ τιμηταὶ Γέλλιος καὶ Δέντλος ἐν κόσμῳ, καὶ πάροδος ἦν τῶν
POMPEY

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.\(^1\) 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.\(^2\) 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

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\(^1\) Cf. the *Crassus*, xii. 1 f.

\(^2\) By a law passed in the time of Sulla, only senators were eligible as judges.

XXIII. Ἦδη δὲ τῆς ἄρχης περαινομένης τῷ Πομπηίῳ, τῆς δὲ πρὸς Κράσσου αὐξομένης διαφοράς, Γάιός τις Αὐρήλιος, ἀξίωμα μὲν ἰππικῶν ἐχὼν, βίω δὲ ἀπράγμον κεχρημένοις, ἐκκλησίας οὐσῆς ἀναβὰς ἐπὶ τὸ βήμα καὶ προσελθὼν ἐφ' ἑκτὸς τοῦς ὑπ' αὐτῷ τὸν Δία φανῆσαι, κελεύσας τοῖς ὑπάτοις φράσας μὴ πρότερον ἀποθέσαθαι 2 τήν ἄρχην ἡ φίλοις ἀλλήλοις γενέται. ῥηθέντων δὲ τούτων ὁ μὲν Πομπηίους ἢσυχίαν ἤγεν ἐστῶς, ὁ δὲ Κράσσους ἀρξάμενος δεξιοῦσθαι καὶ προσαγορεύειν αὐτὸν, “Οὐδὲν,” εἶπεν, “οὐμεί ποιεῖν ἀγαννεῖς οὐδὲ ταπεινόν, ἡ πολίται, Πομπηίῳ πρότερος ἐνδοῦς, ὃν μείζον, ἑτέρῳ μὲν γενειώντα Μέγαν ἡξιώσατε καλείν, μὴς δὲ μετέχοντι βουλής ἐψηφίσασθε δύο δικαίως.” εἰκότου διαλλαγέντες ἀπέθεντο τῆν ἄρχην.

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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

¹ Cf. the *Crassus*, xii. 3 f.
Καὶ Κράσσος μὲν ὄντερ ἔξ ἀρχῆς εἰλετο
τρόπον τοῦ βίου διεφύλαττε, Πομπήιος δὲ τὰς
τε πολλὰς ἀνεδύτει συννηγορίας καὶ τὴν ἀγορὰν
κατὰ μικρὸν ἀπέλειπε καὶ προῆς σπανίως εἰς τὸ
δημόσιον, ἀεὶ δὲ μετὰ πλῆθους. οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἔτι
ράδιον ὄχλου χωρὶς ἐντυχεῖν οὐδ’ ἰδεῖν αὐτὸν,
ἀλλ’ ἦδιστος ὁμοῦ πολλοῖς καὶ ἀθρόοις ἐφαίνετο,
σεμνότητα περιβαλλόμενος ἐκ τούτων τῇ ὁψεῖ
καὶ ὄγκων, ταῖς δὲ τῶν πολλῶν ἐντεύξει καὶ
συνθείας ἅβακτον οἰόμενος δεῖν τὸ ἀξίωμα δια-
τηρεῖν. ὁ γὰρ ἐν ἰματίῳ βίος ἐπισφαλῆς ἔστι
πρὸς ἀδοξίαν τοῖς ἐκ τῶν ὀπλῶν μεγάλοις καὶ
πρὸς ἱσότητα δημοτικῆς ἀσυμμέτρως; αὐτὸι μὲν
γὰρ καὶ ἐνταῦθα πρωτεῦειν, ὡς ἐκεῖ, δικαιοῦσι,
τοῖς δὲ ἐκεῖ φερομένοις ἐλαττον ἐνταῦθα γούν
μὴ πλέουν ἐχειν οὐκ ἀνεκτὸν ἔστι. διὸ τῶν ἐν
στρατοπέδοις καὶ θριάμβους λαμπρῶν, ὅταν ἐν
ἀγορᾷ λάβωσιν, ὑπὸ χεῖρα ποιοῦνται καὶ κατα-
βάλλουσι, τῷ δὲ ἀπολεγομένῳ καὶ ὑποχωροῦντι
τὴν ἐκεῖ τιμήν καὶ δύναιν ἀνεπίθεθον φυλάττον-
σιν. ἐδήλωσε δὲ αὐτὰ τὰ πράγματα μέτ’ ὁλίγον
χρόνον.

XXIV. Ἡ γὰρ πειρατικὴ δύναμις ὑφηγήθη ἡμὲ
ἐκ Κιλικίας τὸ πρῶτον, ἄρχην παράβολον λα-
βοῦσα καὶ λαυθάνουσαν, φρόνημα δὲ καὶ τόλμαν
ἐσχεν ἐν τῷ Μιθριδατικῷ πολέμῳ, χρήσασα ταῖς
2 βασιλικαῖς ὑπηρεσίαις ἐαυτῆν. εἰτα Ῥωμαίοι 631
ἐν τοῖς ἐμφυλίοις πολέμοις περὶ θύρας τῆς Ῥώμης
συμπεσόντων, ἔρημος οὖσα φρουρᾶς ἡ θάλασσα
κατὰ μικρὸν αὐτοὺς ἐφείλκετο καὶ προῆγεν,
POMPEY

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.
οὐκέτι τοῖς πλέοσι μόνον ἐπιτιθεμένους, ἀλλὰ καὶ νήσους καὶ πόλεις παραλίους ἐκκόπτοντας. ἦδη δὲ καὶ χρῆμας δυνατοὶ καὶ γένεσις λαμπροὶ καὶ τὸ φρονεῖν ἄξιομενοι διαφέρειν ἄνδρες ἐνέβαινον εἰς τὰ ληστρικὰ καὶ μετείχον, ὡς καὶ δόξαν τινὰ καὶ φιλοτιμίαν τοῦ ἔργου φέροντος.

3 ἦν δὲ καὶ ναύσταθημα πολλαχόθι πειρατικὰ καὶ φρυκτώρια τετείχισμένα, καὶ στόλοι προσέπιπτον οὔ πληρομάτων μόνον εὐανδρίαις οὔδε τέχναις κυβερνητῶν οὔδε τάχεις νεῶν καὶ κούφοτησιν εξησκημένοι πρὸς τὸ οἰκεῖον ἔργον, ἀλλὰ τοῦ φοβεροῦ μᾶλλον αὐτῶν τὸ ἐπίθυμον ἐλύτει καὶ ὑπερήφανον, στυλίσει χρυσαίς καὶ παραπετάσμασιν ἄλουργοις καὶ πλάταις ἐπαργύρωις, ὡσπερ ἐντρυφώντων τῷ κακουργεῖν καὶ καλλωπιζομένων.

4 αὐλοῖ δὲ καὶ ψαλμοὶ καὶ μέθαν παρὰ πᾶσαν ἀκτὴν καὶ σωμάτων ἡγεμονικῶν ἀρταγαλί καὶ πόλεων αἰχμαλώτων ἀπολυτρώσεις ὑπεύθυν ἦσαν τῆς Ῥωμαίων ἡγεμονίας. ἐγένοντο δὴ οὖν αἱ μὲν ληστρίδες νῆς ὑπὲρ χιλίας, αἱ δὲ ἀλδοῦσαι πόλεις ὑπ’ αὐτῶν τετρακόσιαι. τῶν δὲ ἀσύλων καὶ ἀβάτων πρότερον ἐρῶν ἐξέκοψαν ἐπίστρεφε τὸ Κλάριον, τὸ Διδυμαίον, τὸ Σαμοθράκιον, τὸν Ἐρμούχη τῆς Χθονίας νεῶν καὶ τὸν Ἐπιδαύρῳ τοῦ Ἀσκληπείου καὶ τὸν Ἰσθμοὶ καὶ Ταῖναρφ καὶ Καλαύρια τοῦ Ποσείδῶνος, τοῦ δὲ Ἀπόλλωνος τὸν Ἐκτιό καὶ Δευκάδη, τῆς δὲ Ἡρας τὸν Ἐμυρ, τὸν Ἐρμήν, τὸν Ἐπι Δακινῷ. ξένας δὲ θυσίας ἔθουν αὐτοὶ τὰς ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ, καὶ τελετάς τινας ἀπορρήτους ἐτέλους, ὅν ἦ τοῦ Μήθρου καὶ μέχρι δεύρῳ διασώζεται καταδειχθεῖσα πρῶτον ὑπ’ ἐκείνων.

5 τὸ Sintenis, with SεA; Bekker, with inferior MSS., τφ.

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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 Asclepias 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 Ῥωμαίοις ἐνυβρίσαντες, ἐτι καὶ τὰς ὀδοὺς αὐτῶν ἀναβαίνοντες ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ἐληίζοντο καὶ τὰς ἔγγυς ἐπαύλεις ἐξέκοπτον. ἦρπασαν δὲ ποτε καὶ στρατηγοὺς δύο Σεξτίλιον καὶ Βελλίνου ἐν ταῖς περιπορφύροις, καὶ τοὺς ὑπηρέτας ἄμα καὶ ῥαβδοφόρους φόντο σὺν αὐτοῖς ἐκείνοις ἐχοντες. ἦλω δὲ καὶ ἰθυγά- τηρ Ἀμονίου, ἤριμβικοῦ ἀνδρός, εἰς ἀγρόν βαδίζουσα, καὶ πολλῶν χρημάτων ἀπελυτρώθη.

7 ἐκείνῳ δὲ ἦν ύβριστικότατον. ὅποτε γὰρ τις ἐκλογικὸς ἀναβοσκει Ῥωμαίοι εἴπαι καὶ τοῦναμα φράσεις, ἐκπαληθὰ τι προσποιοῦμενοι καὶ δεδιέ-

8 χαὶ τοὺς τε μηροὺς ἐπαίνοντο καὶ προσέπτυτον αὐτῶν, συγγνώμην ἔχειν ἀντιβολοῦντες. ὁ δὲ ἐπείθετο ταπεινοὺς ὅρων καὶ δειμένους. ἐκ τού-

XXV. Ἐπενείματο δὲ ἡ δύναμις αὐτὴ πᾶσαν ὅμοι τῇ τὴν καθ' ἡμᾶς θάλασσαν, ὡστε ἄπλον καὶ ἄβατον ἐμπορία πάση γενέσθαι. τούτο δὴ μάλιστα Ῥωμαίοις ἐπέστρεψε, θλιβομένους τῇ ἀγορᾷ καὶ σπάνιοι μεγάλην προσδοκῶντας, ἐκ-

2 τὴν θάλασσαν. ἔγραψε δὲ Γαβίνως, εἰς τῶν Πομπεῖον συνήθων, νόμον οὐ ναυαρχίαν, ἀντικρο-

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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 entreatting 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
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ἀρχεῖν ὁ νόμος αὐτῷ τῆς ἑντὸς Ἡρακλείων στηλῶν θαλάσσης, ἢπείρου δὲ πάσης ἐπὶ στα- δίους τετρακοσίους ἀπὸ θαλάσσης. τούτῳ δὲ οὐ πάνυ πολλὰ χωρία τῆς ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων ὀικουμένης τὸ μέτρον ἔξεφυγεν, ἀλλὰ τὰ μέγιστα τῶν ἐθνῶν καὶ τῶν βασιλέων οἱ δυνατώτατοι περιελαμβά-

3 

νοτο. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ἐλέσθαι πευτεκαίδεκα 632 πρεσβευτὰς αὐτῶν ἐκ βουλῆς ἐπὶ τὰς κατὰ μέρος ἤγεμονίας, χρήματα δὲ λαμβάνειν ἐκ τῶν τα- μείων καὶ παρὰ τῶν τελωνῶν ὁσα βούλειτο καὶ ναῖς διακοσίας, κύριοιν οὖντα πλῆθους καὶ κατα- λόγου στρατιῶν καὶ πληρωμάτων ἑρετικῶν.

'Αναγνωσθέντων δὲ τούτων ὁ μὲν δήμος ὑπερ- φυώς ἔδεξατο, τῆς δὲ συγκλήτου τοῖς μεγίστοις καὶ δυνατώτατοι ἔδοξε μεῖξον μὲν φόβον, φόβου δὲ ἄξιον εἶναι τὸ τῆς ἐξουσίας ἀπερίληπτον καὶ

4 ἀόριστον. ὃθεν ἐνίσταντο τῷ νόμῳ, πλὴν Καί- σαρος· οὕτως δὲ συνηγόρει τῷ νόμῳ, Πομπηίου μὲν ἑλάχιστα φροντίζου, ὕποδυόμενος δὲ τὸν δήμον ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἑαυτῷ καὶ κτώμενος. οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι τοῦ Πομπηίου σφοδρῶς καθήπτοντο. καὶ τῶν μὲν ὑπάτων ἀτέρως, εἰπὸν πρὸς αὐτῶν ὅτι Ἡρω- μύλου ζηλῶν οὐ φεύγεται ταύτων ἐκεῖνον τέλος, ἐκινδύνευσεν ὑπὸ τοῦ πλῆθους διαφθαρῆναι.

5 Κάτλου δὲ κατὰ τοῦ νόμου προσεξύστως, πολλὴν μὲν αἰδούμενος ὁ δήμος ἰσχυρὰν παρείχεν, ἐπεὶ δὲ πολλὰ μετὰ τιμῆς ἀνεπιφθόνως ὑπὲρ τοῦ Πομπηίου διελθὼν συνεβούλευεν φείδεσθαι καὶ μὴ προβάλλειν τοιούτων ἄνδρα κινδύνοις ἐπαλ-
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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.

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λήλοις καὶ πολέμοις, "Ἡ τίνα, εἶπεν, ἔξετε ἄλλον, ἂν ἀπολέσητε τούτον;" ἐκ μᾶς γνώμης ὑπεφώνησαν ἀπαντεῖς, "Σὲ αὐτὸν." ὁ μὲν οὖν Κάτλος, ὡς οὖκ ἔπειθεν, ἀπέστη Ρωσκλὸν δὲ προσελθόντος οὐδεὶς ἤκουσεν· ὁ δὲ τοῖς δακτύλοις διεσήμανε μὴ μόνον, ἀλλὰ δεύτερον αἱρεῖσθαι Πομπήιον. ἐπὶ τούτῳ λέγεται δυσχεράντα τὸν δῆμον τηλικοῦτον ἀνακραγεῖν ὡστε ὑπερπετόμενον κόρακα τῆς ἀγορᾶς τυφωθῆναι καὶ κατα-7 πεσεῖν εἰς τὸν ὄχλον. ὃθεν οὐ δοκεῖ ῥήξει τοῦ ἀέρος καὶ διασπασμῷ κενῶν πολὺ λαμβάνοντος ἐνολισθαίνει τὰ πίπτοντα τῶν ὅρνεων, ἀλλὰ τυπτόμενα τῇ πληγῇ τῆς φωνῆς, ὅταν ἐν τῷ ἀέρι σάλον καὶ κύμα ποιῆσῃ πολλῆ καὶ ἵσχυρᾶ φερομένη.

XXVI. Τότε μὲν οὖν διελύθησαν· ἦ δὲ ἡμέρα τῆς ψῆφου ἐποίσειν ἔμελλον, ὑπεξῆλθεν ὁ Πομπήιος εἰς ἀγρόν. ἀκούσας δὲ κεκυρωσθαι τὸν νόμον εἰσῆλθε νύκτωρ εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ὡς ἐπιφθόνιον τῆς πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀπαντήσεως καὶ συνδρομῆς ἐσομένης. ἀμα δὲ ἡμέρα προελθὼν ἔθυσε· καὶ γενομένης ἐκκλησίας αὐτῷ, διεπράξατο προσλαβεῖν ἑτερα πολλὰ τοῖς ἐγκυσμένοις ἥδη, 2 μικροῦ διπλασιάσας τὴν παρασκευὴν. πεντακόσια μὲν γὰρ αὐτῷ νῆς ἐπληρώθησαν, ὀπλιτῶν δὲ μυριάδες δώδεκα καὶ πεντακισχίλιοι ἱππεῖς ἡθοῖσθησαν. ἤγεμονικὸς δὲ καὶ στρατηγικὸς κατελέγησαν ἀπὸ θουλῆς ἄνδρες εἰκοσιστέσσαρες ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ, δύο δὲ ταμίαι παρῆσαν. αἱ δὲ τιμαὶ τῶν ὀνίων εἰδοὺς 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
Ηδομένω τῷ δήμῳ παρεῖχον, ὥς αὐτὸ τούνομα τοῦ Πομπηίου λέλυκε τὸν πόλεμον.

3 Οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ διελὼν τὰ πελάγη καὶ τὸ διά-
στημα τῆς ἐντὸς θαλάσσης εἰς μέρη τρισκαίδεκα,
καὶ νεῶν ἄριθμόν ἐφ’ ἐκάστῳ καὶ ἄρχοντα τάξις,
ἀμα πανταχός τῇ δυνάμει σκεδασθείσῃ τὰ μὲν
ἐμπίπτοντα τῶν πειρατικῶν ἀθρόα περιλαμβάνων
εἰθὺς ἐξεθηράτῳ καὶ κατήγεν. οἱ δὲ φθάσαντες
dιαλυθήναι καὶ διεκπεσόντες ὁσπερ εἰς σμήνος
ἐδύνοντο πανταχόθεν καταφερόμενοι τὴν Κιλικίαν,
ἐφ’ οὗ ἀυτὸς ἐστέλλετο ναῦς ἑχὼν ἐξήκοντα τὰς
4 ἄριστας. οὐ μὴν πρότερον ἐπ’ ἐκεῖνους ἐξε-
πλευσεν ἢ παντάπασι καθήρατι τῶν αὐτοῦ
ληστηρίων τὸ Τυρρηνικὸν πέλαγος, τὸ Διβυκόν,
τὸ περὶ Σαρδώνα καὶ Κύρων καὶ Σικελίαν,
ημέραις τεσσαράκοντα ταῖς πάσαις, αὐτῷ τὲ
χρόμενος ἀτρύτῳ καὶ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς προθύμως.

XXVII. Ἐν δὲ Ἄρωμη τοῦ ὑπατοῦ Πείσσωνος
ὁργῇ καὶ φθόνῳ λυμαινομένου τὴν παρασκευὴν
καὶ διαλύνοντος τὰ πληρώματα, τὸ μὲν ναυτικὸν
eἰς Βρεντέσιον περιέσπευσεν, αὐτὸς δὲ διὰ Τυρ-
ρηνίας εἰς Ἄρωμην ἀνέβαινεν. αὐτόμονοι δὲ
πάντες ἐξεχύθησαν εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν, ὡσπερ οὐ πρὸ
2 ἡμερῶν ὅλιγων ἐκπέμψαντες αὐτὸν. ἐποίει δὲ
τὴν χαρὰν τὸ παρ’ ἐπίδα τῆς μεταβολῆς τάχος,
ὑπερβάλλουσαν ἀφθονίαν τῆς ἄγορᾶς ἐχούσης.
ὁθεν ὁ Πείσσων ἐκινδύνευσε τὴν ὑπατείαν ἀφαι-
ρεθήναι, Γαβινίου νόμον ἑχοντος ἥδη συγγεγραμ-
μένων. ἀλλὰ καὶ τούτο διεκώλυσεν ὁ Πομπῆιος,
καὶ τὰλλα χρηματίσας ἐπιείκῶς καὶ διαπραξά-
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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\(^1\) 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

\(^1\) Cf. chapter xxv. 2
μενος δὲν ἐδείτο, καταβάς εἰς Βρεντέσιον ἐξέ- 
πλευσεν. ἐπειγόμενος δὲ τῷ καιρῷ καὶ παρα-
πλέων τὰς πόλεις ὑπὸ σπουδῆς, ὅμως οὐ παρῆλθε 
tὰς Ἀθήνας, ἀναβὰς δὲ καὶ θύσας τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ 
προσαγορεύσας τὸν δήμον εὕθυς ἀπίων ἀνεγί-
νωσκεν εἰς αὐτὸν ἐπιγεγραμμένα μονόστιχα, τὸ 
μὲν ἐντὸς τῆς πύλης.

ʹἘφ’ ὅσον δὲν ἀνθρωπος οἶδας, ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον εἰ 
θεός:
τὸ δ’ ἐκτὸς.

Προσεδοκῶμεν, προσεκυνοῦμεν, εἴδομεν, προ-
pέμπομεν.
4 ἐπεὶ δὲ τῶν συνεστῶτων ἦτι καὶ πλαισιμένων ἔξω 
πειρατηρίων ἐνίοις δεθείσων ἑπιεικῶς ἐχρήσατο 
καὶ παραλαβῶν τὰ πλοία καὶ τὰ σώματα κακῶν 
οὐδὲν ἐποίησεν, ἐπ’ ἔπειδος χρηστῆς οἱ λοιποὶ 
γενόμεναι τοὺς µὲν ἄλλους διέφευγον ἡγεμόνας, 
Πομπηῖος δὲ φέροντες ἑαυτοὺς μετὰ τέκνων καὶ 
γυναικῶν ἐνεχείριζον. ὁ δὲ πάντων ἐφείδετο, 
καὶ µάλιστα διὰ τούτων τοὺς ἦτι λαυθάνοντας 
ἐξιχνεύον καὶ λαμβάνων ἑκόλαζεν ὡς αὐτοὺς 
ἑαυτοῖς ἀνήκεστα συνειδώτας.

XXVIII. Οἱ δὲ πλείστοι καὶ δυνατῶτατοι 
γενεᾶς µὲν αὐτῶν καὶ χρήματα καὶ τὸν ἄχρηστον 
ὄχλον ἐν φορουρίῳ καὶ πολύσματι καρπηροῖς 
περὶ τὸν Ταῦρον εἶχον ἀποκείμενα, τὰς δὲ νάις 
πληρώσαντες αὐτοῖς περὶ τὸ Κορακήσιον τῆς 
Κιλικίας ἐπιπλέοντα τὸν Πομπηῖον ἐδέξαντο· 
καὶ μάχης γενομένης νικηθέντες ἐπολιορκούντο. 
tέλος δὲ πέμψαντες ἱκετηρίας παρέδωκαν ἑαυτοὺς 
καὶ πόλεις καὶ νῆσους δὲν ἐπεκράτουν ἐντειχι-
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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
sάμενοι, χαλεπὰς βιασθῆναι καὶ δυσπροσπελά-2 στοὺς. κατελύθη μὲν οὖν ὁ πόλεμος καὶ τὰ πανταχοῦ ληστήρια τῆς θαλάσσης ἐξέπεσεν οὐκ ἐν πλείονι χρόνῳ τριῶν μηνῶν, ναῦς δὲ πολλὰς μὲν ἄλλας, ἐνενήκοντα δὲ χαλκεμβόλους παρέλαβεν, αὐτούς δὲ δισμυρίων πλείονας γενομένους ἄνελείν μὲν οὐδὲ ἐβουλεύσατο, μεθείναι δὲ καὶ περιδεῖν σκεδασθέντας ἢ συστάντας αὕθις, ἀπόρους καὶ πολεμικοὺς καὶ πολλοὺς ¹ ἄντας, οὐκ 3 φετο καλῶς ἔχειν. ἐνυστάσας οὖν ὑπὸ φυσεί μὲν ἄνθρωπος οὐτε γέγονεν οὔτε ἔστιν ἀνήμερον ξῆνον οὐδέ ἀμικτόν, ἀλλ' ἐξίσταται τῇ κακίᾳ παρὰ φύσιν χρώμενος, ἐθεὶ δὲ καὶ τόπων καὶ βίων μεταβολαῖς ἐξημεροῦνται, καὶ θηρία δὲ ἔδιαιτης κοινωνία κρινόμενα προστέραν ἐκδύεται τὸ ἄγριον καὶ χαλετόν, ἔγνω τοὺς ἄνδρας εἰς γῆν μεταφέρειν ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης καὶ βίου γενείς ἐπιεικοῖς, συν- 4 ευσθέντας ἐν πόλεσιν οἰκεῖν καὶ γεωργεῖν. ἐνίους μὲν οὖν αἱ μικραὶ καὶ ὑπέρημοι τῶν Κιλίκων πόλεις ἐδέξαντο καὶ κατέμιξαν ἑαυταῖς χώραν προσλαβοῦσαν, τὴν δὲ Σολίων ἠρημωμένην ἐναγχος ύπὸ Τιγράνου τοῦ Ἀρμενίων βασιλέως ἀναλαβών ἵδρυσε πολλοὺς ἐν αὐτῇ. τοῖς δὲ πολλοῖς οἰκητήριοι ἐδωκε Δύμην τὴν Ἀχαῖδα, χρηεύονταν ἄνδρῶν πάντων, γῆν δὲ πολλὴν καὶ ἀγαθήν ἔχουσαν.

XXIX. Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν οἱ βασικαίνοντες ἐφεγον· τοῖς δὲ περὶ Κρήτην πραγματεύεσθι πρὸς Μέτέλλον οὐδ' οἱ πάνω φιλούντες αὐτὸν ἐχαίρον. ὁ γὰρ

¹ καὶ πολλοὺς Κοραῖς and Bekker, with Σέ: τοὺς πολλούς after Stephanus (most of them being, etc.).
² δὲ supplied, after Emperius; Bekker has δπού καλ θηρία, after Κοραῖς.
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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.

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Μέτελλος, οίκείος δὲν ἐκείνου τοῦ συνάρξαντος ἐν Ἱβηρίᾳ τῷ Πομπήιῳ, στρατηγὸς εἰς Κρήτην ἐπέμφηθ' ἑτέρον ἄνδρα γὰρ τὴν αὐτὴ τῶν πειρατηρίων πηγὴ μετὰ τὴν ἐν Κιλικίᾳ· καὶ πολλοῖς ἐγκαταλαβὼν
2 ὁ Μέτελλος ἔξησε καὶ διέφθειρεν. οἱ δὲ περίοντες ἑτὶ καὶ πολυρροκύμενοι πέμψαντες ἱκετηρίαν ἐπεκαλούντο τοῦ Πομπήιον εἰς τὴν νήσον, ὡς τῆς ἐκείνου μέρος οὐσιν ἄρχης καὶ πανταχόθεν ἐμπέπτουσαν εἰς τὸ μέτρον τὸ ἀπὸ θαλάσσης. ὁ δὲ δεξάμενος ἔγραφε τῷ Μετέλλῳ κωλύων τὸν πόλεμον. ἔγραφε δὲ καὶ ταῖς πόλεσι μὴ προσ-
3 ἑχειν Μετέλλῳ, καὶ στρατηγὸν ἐπεμψε τῶν υφ' ἕαυτον ἄρχοντων ἕνα Δεύκιου Ὁκταούνιον, δὶς συνεισέλθων εἰς τὰ τείχη τοῖς πολυρροκομένοις καὶ μαχόμενος μετ' αὐτῶν, οὗ μόνον ἑπαχθη καὶ βαρύν, ἀλλὰ καὶ καταγέλαστον ἔποιει τὸν Πομ-
πήιον, ἀνθρώποις ἄνοσίοις καὶ ἁθέοις τούνομα κιχράντα καὶ περιάπτουσα τὴν αὐτοῦ δόξαν ὡσπερ ἀλεξιφάρμακον ὑπὸ φθόνον καὶ φιλοτιμίας
4 τῆς πρὸς τὸν Μετέλλον. οὐδὲ γὰρ τῶν Ἀχιλλέα ποιεῖν ἄνδρος ἔργον, ἀλλὰ μειρακίου παντάπασιν ἐμπλήκτου καὶ σεσοβημένον πρὸς δόξαν, ἀνα-
νεύοντα τοῖς ἄλλοις καὶ διακωλύοντα βάλλειν Ἐκτορα,
Μὴ τις κύδος ἄροιτο βαλῶν, ὁ δὲ δεύτερος ἔλθοι·
5 Πομπήιον δὲ καὶ σώζειν ὑπερμαχοῦντα τῶν κοινῶν πολεμίων ἔπὶ τῷ τῶν θρίαμβον ἀφελέσθαι στρατηγοῦ πολλὰ πεποιηκότος. 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 supplicant 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.\(^1\) 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,

\[\text{"Lest some one else win honour by the blow, and he come only second";}\,^2\]

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. \quad ^2\text{Iliad, xxii. 207.}\n
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κεν ὁ Μέτελλος, ἀλλὰ τοὺς τε πειρατὰς ἔξελὼν ἑτιμωρησάτο, καὶ τὸν Ὁκταούιον ἐν τῷ στρατο-πέδῳ καθυβρίσας καὶ λοιδορήσας ἀφήκεν.

XXX. Ἀπαγγελθέντος δὲ εἰς Ὁρώμην πέρας ἔχειν τὸν πειρατικὸν πόλεμον καὶ σχολὴν ἄγοντα τὸν Πομπήιον ἐπέρχεσθαι τὰς πόλεις, γράφει νόμον εἰς τῶν δημάρχων Μάλλιος, ὅσης Δεύ-κολλος ἀρχεῖ χῶρας καὶ δυνάμεως, Πομπήιον παραλαβόντα πάσαν, προσλαβόντα δὲ καὶ Βιθυ-νίαν, ἦν ἔχει Γλαβρίων, πολεμεῖν Μιθριδάτη καὶ Τιγράνη τοῖς βασιλεύσιν, ἔχοντα καὶ τὴν ναυτι-κὴν δύναμιν καὶ τὸ κράτος τῆς θαλάσσης ἐφ’

2 οῖς ἐλαβεν ἐξ ἀρχῆς. τούτῳ δ’ ἦν ἐφ’ ἐνὶ συλλήβδην γενέσθαι τὴν Ῥωμαῖον ἡγεμονίαν· ὅν γὰρ ἐδόκει μόνων ἐπαρχίαν μὴ ἐφικνεῖσθαι τῷ προτέρῳ νόμῳ, Φρυγίας, Δυσκανίας, Ἰλατίας, Καππαδοκίας, Κιλικίας, τῆς ἀνω Κολχίδος, Ἀρ-μενίας, αὐτὴ προσετίθεντο μετὰ στρατοπέδων καὶ δυνάμεων αἰς Δεύκολλος κατεπολέμησε

3 Μιθριδάτη καὶ Τιγράνη. ἀλλὰ Δευκόλλου μὲν ἀποστερουμένου τὴν δόξαν ὅν κατειργάσατο καὶ θριάμβου μᾶλλον ἡ πολέμου διαδοχὴν λαμ-βάνοντος, ἦττων λόγος ἦν τοῖς ἀριστοκρατικοῖς, καὶ περὶ οἰς ἐδόκει τὸ ἀδικα καὶ ἀρχαία πάσχειν τὸν ἄνδρα, τὴν δὲ δύναμιν τοῦ Πομπήιου βαρέως φέροντες ὡς τυραννίδα καθισταμένην, ἵδια παρε-κάλουν καὶ παρεθάρρυνον αὐτοὺς ἐπιλαβέσθαι τοῦ νόμου καὶ μὴ προέσθαι τὴν ἐλευθερίαν.

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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,¹ 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 Glabrio² 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,³ 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.
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4 ἐνστάντος δὲ τοῦ καιροῦ, τὸν δὴμον φοβηθέντες ἐξῆλθον καὶ κατεσώπησαν οἱ λοιποί, Κάτλος δὲ τοῦ νόμου πολλὰ κατηγορήσας καὶ τοῦ δημάρχου, μηδένα δὲ πέθων, ἐκέλευε τὴν βουλήν ἀπὸ τοῦ βήματος κεκραγὼς πολλὰκις ὄρος ζητεῖν, ὀσπέρ οἱ πρόγονοι, καὶ κρημνόν, ὅπου κατα-
5 φυγοῦσα διασώσει τὴν ἐλευθερίαν. ἐκυρώθη δ’ οὖν ὁ νόμος, ὡς λέγουσι, πάσαις ταῖς φυλαίς, καὶ κύριος ἀποδέδεικτο μὴ παρῶν δ’ Πομπῆίος ἀπάν-
των σχεδὸν ὅτι οἱ Σύλλας ὁπλοῖς καὶ πολέμῳ τῆς πόλεως κρατήσας. αὐτὸς δὲ δεξάμενος τὰ γράμ-
ματα καὶ πυθόμενος τὰ δεδομένα, τῶν φίλων παρὸντων καὶ συνηδομένων, τὰς ὀφρὺς λέγεται συναγαγεῖν καὶ τὸν μηρὸν πατάξαι καὶ εἰπεῖν ὡς ἂν βαρυνόμενος ἡδη καὶ δυσχεραίνων τὸ ἀρ-
6 χείν ὁμιλεῖ: “Φεῦ τῶν ἀνηπότων ἀθλῶν, ὡς ἀρα κρεῖττον ἂν ἔνα τῶν ἀδόξων γενέσθαι, εἰ μηδέποτε παύ-
σομαι στρατευόμενος μηδὲ τὸν φθόνον τούτον ἐκδυς ἐν ἄγρῳ διατήσομαι μετὰ τῆς γυναικὸς.” 635 ἐφ’ οἷς λεγομένοις οὐδ’ οἱ πάνιν συνήθεις ἔφερον 
αὐτοῦ τὴν εἰρωνείαν, γυνώσκοντες ὅτι τῆς ἐμφύτου 
φιλοτιμίας καὶ φιλαρχίας ὑπέκκαιμα τὴν πρὸς 
Δευκόλλον ἤχον διαφορὰν μεξόνως ἔχαρεν.

XXXI. Ἀμέλει εἶ δὲ καὶ τὰ ἔργα ταχέως αὐτὸν 
ἀπεκάλυπτε. πανταχοῦ γὰρ ἐκτιθέσις διαγράμ-
mata τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀνεκαλεῖτο καὶ μετεπέμ-
peto τοὺς ὑπηκόους δυνάστας καὶ βασιλεῖς ὡς 
ἐαυτόν. ἐπὶ τὸν τὴν χώραν οὐδὲν ἀκίνητον εἰς 
tῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ Δευκόλλου γεγονότων, ἀλλὰ καὶ
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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.

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κολάσεις ἀνήκε πολλοῖς καὶ δωρεὰς ἀφείλετο καὶ πάντα ὅλως ἐπραττεν ἐπιδείξατι τὸν ἄνδρα φιλο-
νεικῶν τοῖς θαυμάζουσιν οὐδενὸς ὑπα κύριον.
2 ἐγκαλοῦντος δ’ ἐκείνου διὰ τῶν φίλων, ἔδοξε
συνελθεῖν εἰς ταύτο καὶ συνήλθον περὶ τὴν
Γαλατίαν. οἷα δὲ μεγίστων στρατηγῶν καὶ
μέγιστα κατωρθωκότων δάφνας ἀνεστεμμένας
ἐξοντες ὁμοῦ καὶ τὰς ράβδους οἱ ὑπηρέται
ἀπήντων· ἀλλὰ Δεύκολλος μὲν ἐκ τῶν χλοερῶν
καὶ κατασκίων προσήκει, Πομπηίος δὲ πολλὴν
ἀδενδρον καὶ κατεψυχομένην ἐπιτεχνεῖ διεληλυθὼς.
3 ἱδόντες οὖν οἱ τοῦ Δεύκολλον ῥαβδόφοροι τοῦ
Πομπηίου τὰς δάφνας ἀθαλλεῖς καὶ μεμαρμ-
μένες παντάπασιν, ἐκ τῶν ἱδίων προσφάτων
οὐσῶν μεταδίδοντες ἐπεκόσμησαν καὶ κατέστησαν
τὰς ἐκείνου ράβδους. δ’ σημεῖσαν ἔδοξεν εἶναι
τοῦ τὰ Δεύκολλον νυκτήρια καὶ τὴν δόξαν οἰσο-
μενον ἑρχεσθαι Πομπηίου. ἢς δὲ Δεύκολλος
μὲν ἐν ὑπατείας τε τάξει καὶ καθ’ ἡλικίαι πρεσ-
βυτέρος, τὸ δὲ τοῦ Πομπηίου μεῖζον ἀξίωμα τοῖς
δυσὶ θριάμβοις. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τὴν πρώτην ἐν-
tευξίων ὅσο ἔννη μάλιστα πολιτικῶς καὶ φιλο-
φρόνως ἐποιήσαντο, μεγαλύνοντες ἀλλήλων τὰ
ἔργα καὶ συνιδόμενοι τοῖς κατορθώμασιν· ἐν δὲ
τοῖς λόγοις πρὸς οὐδὲν ἐπιείκες οὐδὲ μέτριον
συμβάντες, ἀλλὰ καὶ λοιπὸν δῴησαντες, ὁ μὲν εἰς
φιλαργυρίαν τὸν Δεύκολλον, ὁ δὲ εἰς φιλαρχίαν
ἐκεῖνον, ὑπὸ τῶν φίλων μόλις διελθθησαν.
4 Καὶ Δεύκολλος μὲν ἐν Γαλατίᾳ διέγραψε χώ-
ρας τῆς αἰχμαλώτου καὶ δωρεὰς ἀλλὰς οἷς ἐβού-
λετο, Πομπηίος δὲ μικρὸν ἀπωτέρω στρατοπεδεύ-
σας ἐκώλυε 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 expostulated 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

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Διαπερασάσθενει, έδαφες, πλήρως χαλέπιαν, οὐς ἐνόμιζεν ὅτι αὐταῖς ἀξιόπιστος μὲν ἔος, τῷ 6 Δευκόλλῳ δὲ δυσμενεῖς εἶναι. πρὸς δὲ τούτων διασύρων τὰ ἔργα ἐφημανός ἔλεγε τραγῳδιάς καί σκιαγραφίας πεπολεμήκεται βασιλικαίς τὸν Δεύκολλον, αὐτῷ δὲ πρὸς ἀληθινήν καὶ σεσωφρονήσμενην τὸν ἄγνωνα λείπεσθαι δύναμιν, εἰς θυρεοὺς καί ξίφη καί Ἰππος Μιθριδάτου καταφεύγοντος. ἀμυνόμενος δὲ ὁ Δεύκολλος εἰδώλῳ καὶ σκιᾷ πολέμου τὸν Πομπήιον ἐφε μαχομένου βαδίζειν, εἰ διομένου ἀλλοτρίῳ νεκροῖς, ὡσπέρ ὃρνιν ἄργον, ἐπικαταίρειν καὶ λείψανα πολέμων 7 σπαράσσειν. οὕτω γὰρ αὐτὸν ἐπιγράψαι Σερτορίῳ, Λεπίδῳ, τοῖς Σπαρτακείοις, τὰ μὲν Κράσσου, τὰ δὲ Μετέλλου, τὰ δὲ Κάτλου κατωρθωκότος. ὤθεν οὐθαυμάζειν εἰ τῶν Ἀρμενικῶν καὶ Ποντίκων πολέμων ὑποβάλλεται τὴν δόξαν, ἀνθρώπος ἐσευτὼν εἰς δραπετικὸν θρίαμβον ἁμῶς γέ πως ἐμβαλεῖν μηχανησάμενος.

XXXII. Ἐκ τούτου Δεύκολλος μὲν ἀπήρε, Πομπήιος δὲ τῷ στόλῳ παντὶ τὴν μεταξὺ Φωικῆς καὶ Βοστόρου θάλασσαν ἐπὶ φρουρᾶ διαλαβῶν, αὐτὸς ἐβαδίζειν ἐπὶ Μιθριδάτην, ἔχοντα τρισμυρίους πέζους ἐν φάλαιγι καὶ δισχίλιας 2 ἵππεῖς, μάχεσθαι δὲ μὴ θαρροῦντα. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν αὐτοῦ καρτερὸν ὄρος καὶ δύσμαχον, ἐν φι στρατοπεδεύου ἐτυχεῖν, ὡς ἀνυδρον ἔκλυτοντος, αὐτὸ τούτω κατασχῶν ὁ Πομπήιος, καὶ τῇ φύσει τῶν βλαστανώντων καὶ ταῖς συγκλινίαις τῶν τόπων τεκμαιρόμενος ἔχειν πηγὰς τὸ χωρίον, 196
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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.
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έκέλευσεν ἐκβαλεῖν πανταχοῦ φρέατα. καὶ με·
στὸν ἦν εὐθὺς ὑδάτος ἀφθόνου τὸ στρατόπεδον,
ὡστε θαυμάζειν εἰ τῷ παντὶ χρόνῳ τούτῳ Μιθρι-
3 δάτης ἡγούμην. ἔπευτα περιστρατοπεδεύσας 636
περιετείχιζεν αὐτόν. ὁ δὲ πέντε καὶ τετταρά-
κοντα πολιορκηθεὶς ἡμέρας ἔλαθεν ἀποδρᾶς μετὰ
τῆς ἐρρωμενεστάτης δυνάμεως, κτείνας τοὺς ἀχρή-
στοις καὶ νοσοῦται. εἶτα μέντοι περὶ τὸν
Εὐφράτην καταλαβὼν αὐτὸν ὁ Πομπήιος παρε-
στρατοπέδευσε καὶ δεδιώς μὴ φθάσῃ περάσας
τὸν Εὐφράτην, ἐκ μέσων νυκτῶν ἐπήγγειν ὀπλι-
4 σμένην τὴν στρατιάν καθ’ ὑπὸ χρόνου λέγεται
τὸν Μιθριδάτην ὄψιν ἐν ὑπνοῖς ἰδεῖν τὰ μέλι-
λοντα προδῆλουσαν. ἐδόκει γὰρ οὐρίῳ πνεύματι
πλέων τὸ Ποντικὸν πέλαγος ἡδὴ Βόσπορον
καθορᾶν καὶ φιλοφρονεῖσθαι τοὺς συμπλέοντας,
ὅτ’ ἡ τοῖς ἑπὶ σωτηρία σαφεῖ καὶ βεβαίῳ χαίρων·
ἀφινὼ δὲ ἀναφανῆναι πάντων ἔρημος ἐπὶ λεπτοῦ
ναυαγίου διαφερόμενος. ἐν τοιούτοις δὲ αὐτὸν
ὄντα πάθει καὶ φάσμασιν ἐπιστάντες ἀνέστη-
5 σαν οἱ φίλοι, φράζοντες ἐπιέναι Πομπήιον. ἦν
οὖν ἐξ ἀνάγκης μαχητέων ὑπὲρ τοῦ χάρακος, καὶ
προσαγαγόντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἑταξαν.
αἰσθόμενος δὲ τὴν παρασκευὴν αὐτῶν ὁ Πομ-
πήιος ὄκυνε κατὰ σκότος εἰς κίνδυνον ἔλθειν,
καὶ κύκλῳ μόνον ἠτελὸς δεῖν περιελαύνειν, ὅπως
μὴ φεύγοιεν, ἡμέρας δὲ κρείττους ὄντας ἐπικεχε-
ρεῖν. οἱ δὲ πρεσβύτατοι τῶν ταξιαρχῶν δεό-
μενοι καὶ παρακαλοῦντες ἐξώρμησαν αὐτὸν· οὐδὲ
γὰρ σκότος ἦν παντάπασιν, ἀλλὰ ἤ σελήνη
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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 παρεῖχεν ἐτί τῶν σωμάτων ἰκανήν ἔποψιν. καὶ τούτο μάλιστα τοὺς βασιλικοὺς 6 ἐσφήλευ. ἐπήρεαν μὲν γὰρ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι κατὰ νότου τὴν σελήνην ἔχοντες· πεπισμένου δὲ περὶ τὰς δύσεις τοῦ φωτός, αἱ σκιαὶ πολὺ τῶν σωμάτων ἐμπροσθεν προϊόνται τοῖς πολεμίωσι ἐπέβαλλον, οὐ δυναμένοις τὸ διάστημα συνιδεῖν ἀκριβῶς. ἀλλ’ ὡς ἐν χερσὶν ἡδη γεγονότων τοὺς ύσσως ἀφέντες μάθην οὐδενὸς ἐφίκοιτο. 7 τούτο συνιδόντες οἱ Ῥωμαίοι μετὰ κραυγῆς ἐπέδραμον, καὶ μηκέτι μένειν τολμῶντας, ἀλλ’ ἐκπληγμένους καὶ φεύγοντας ἐκτεινον, ὡστε πολὺ πλείονας μυρίων ἀποθανεῖν, ἀλώνα ὀδοντός ὑπᾶνε καὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον.

Αὐτὸς δὲ Μιθριδάτης ἐν ἀρχῇ μὲν ὀκτακοσίους ἱππεύσι πλησίον καὶ διεξήλασε τοὺς Ῥωμαίους, ταχὺ δὲ τῶν ἄλλων σκέδασθέντων ἀπελεύθη 8 μετὰ τριῶν. ἐν οἷς ἦν Ἡ συκράτεια παλλακίς, ἀλλ’ μὲν ἀνδρώνης τις οὐσα καὶ παράτολμος. Ἡ συκράτεια γούν αὐτὴν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐκάλει τότε δὲ ἀνδρὸς ἔχουσα Πέρσου στολήν καὶ ἱππόν οὗτο τῷ σώματι πρὸς τὰ μῆκη τῶν δρόμων ἀπηγό- ρευσεν ὡστε θεραπεύουσα τοῦ βασιλέως τὸ σῶμα καὶ τὸν ἱππόν ἐξέκαμεν, ἀχρὶ ἦκον εἰς χωρίον Σίνωρα χρημάτων καὶ κειμηλίων βασιλικῶν 9 μεστόν. ἦς οὖν λαβὼν ὁ Μιθριδάτης ἐσθήτας πολυτελεῖς διένεμε τοῖς συνδεδραμηκόσι πρὸς αὐτῶν ἐκ τῆς φυγῆς. ἔδωκε δὲ καὶ τῶν φίλων ἐκάστῳ φορεῖν θανάσιμον φάρμακον, ὡς ἀκών μηδεὶς ὑποχείριος γένοιτο τοῖς πολεμίοις. ἐν- 200
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 Hypsicateia, 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 ὂρμητο μὲν ἐπὶ 'Αρμενίας πρὸς Τιγράνην, ἐκεῖνον δὲ ἀπαγορεύστως καὶ τάλαντα ἐκατόν ἐπικηρύξαντος αὐτῷ, παραμειψάμενος τὰς πηγὰς τοῦ Εὐφράτου διὰ τῆς Κολχίδος ἐφευγε.

XXXIII. Πομπῆιος δὲ εἰς 'Αρμενίαν ἐνέβαλε τοῦ νέου Τιγράνου καλοῦντος αὐτὸν· ἡδη γὰρ ἀφειστήκει τοῦ πατρός, καὶ συνήντησε τῷ Πομπῆίῳ περὶ τοῦ 'Αραξίου ποταμοῦ, δὲ ἀνίσχει μὲν ἐκ τῶν αὐτῶν τῷ Εὐφράτῃ τόπῳ, ἀποτρεπόμενος δὲ πρὸς τὰς ἀνατολὰς εἰς τὸ Κάσπιον ἐμβάλλει.

2 πέλαγος. οὕτως μὲν οὖν προῆγον ἄμα τὰς πόλεις παραλαμβάνοντες· ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς Τιγράνης ἐναγχὼς μὲν ὑπὸ Λευκόλλου συντετριμμένος, ἥμερον δὲ τινὰ τῷ ὀρὲε καὶ πρᾶον πυθόμενος εἶναι τῶν Πομπῆίου, ἐδέξατο μὲν εἰς τὰ βασίλεια φρουράν, ἀναλαβὼν δὲ τοὺς φίλους καὶ συγγενεῖς αὐτὸς ἐπορεύετο παραδώσων ἑαυτὸν. ὦς δὲ ἠλθεν ἵπποτῆς ὑπὶ τῶν χάρακα, ῥαβδοῦχοι δύο τοῦ Πομπῆίου προσελθὼντες ἐκέλευσαν ἀποβῆναι τοῦ ἱπποῦ καὶ πεζὸν ἐλθεῖν· οὐδένα γὰρ ἀνθρώπων ἐφ' ὕππου καθεξόμενον ἐν 'Ρωμαικῷ στρατοπέδῳ πώποτε ὄφθημι. καὶ ταύτα οὖν ὁ Τιγράνης ἐπείθετο καὶ τὸ ξίφος αὐτοῦ ἀπολυσάμενος παρεδίδον· καὶ τέλος, ὡς πρὸς αὐτὸν ἠλθε τὸν Πομπῆίον, ἀφελόμενος τὴν κάταριν ὄρμησε πρὸ τῶν ποδῶν θείω, καὶ καταβαλὼν ἑαυτὸν, αἰσχυνθέντα δὴ πάντων, προσπεσεῖν αὐτοῦ τοῖς γόνασιν.

3 ἀλλ' ὁ Πομπῆιος ἐφθη τῆς δεξίας αὐτοῦ λαβόμενος προσαγαγέσθαι καὶ πλησίον ἰδρυσάμενος ἑαυτοῦ, τὸν δὲ νείν ἐπὶ θάτερα, τῶν μὲν ἄλλων ἐφήσε δὲ ἀυτίασθαι Λευκόλλου, ὑπ' ἑκείνου γὰρ ἀφηρήσθαι Συρίαν, Φοινίκην, Κιλκίαν, Γαλατίαν, Σωφηνήν, ἀ δὲ ἀχρὶ ἑαυτοῦ διατετήρηκεν.
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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
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ἔξειν ἐκτίσαντα ποιήν ἐξακισχίλια τάλαντα Ῥωμαίοις τῆς ἀδικίας, Σωφηνής δὲ βασιλεύσειν 5 τῶν υίόν. ἐπὶ τούτοις ὁ μὲν Τιγράνης ἠγάπησε, καὶ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἀσπασαμένων αὐτὸν βασιλέα περιχαρῆς γενόμενος ἐπηγγείλατο στρατιώτη μὲν ἡμιμναῖον ἀργυρίον δώσειν, ἐκατοντάρχη δὲ μνᾶς δέκα, χιλιάρχη δὲ τάλαντον ὁ δ’ υίὸς ἐδυσφόρει, καὶ κλήθεις ἐπὶ δειπνον ὁυκ ἔφη Πομπηίου δεὶ-σθαι τοιαύτα τιμῶντος· καὶ γὰρ αὐτὸς ἄλλον εὐρήσειν Ῥωμαίοιν. ἐκ τούτου δεθεῖς εἰς τὸν 6 θρίαμβον ἐφυλάττετο. καὶ μετ’ οὐ πολὺν χρόνον ἔπεμψε Φραάτης ὁ Πάρθος ἀπαιτῶν μὲν τὸν νεανίσκον, ὡς αὐτοῦ γαμβρόν, ἀξίων δὲ τῶν ἡγεμονιῶν ὅρῳ χρήσθαι τῷ Εὐφράτῃ. Πομπηίος δὲ ἀπεκρύνα τὸν μὲν Τιγράνην τῷ πατρὶ μᾶλλον ἢ τῷ πενθερῷ προσήκειν, ὅρῳ δὲ χρῆσεσθαι τῷ δικαίῳ.

XXXIV. Καταλιπὼν δὲ φρουρὸν Ἀρμενίας ᾿Αφράνιον αὐτὸς ἐβάδιξε διὰ τῶν περιοικούντων τῶν Καύκασου ἔθνων ἀναγκαῖος ἐπὶ Μιδριδάτην. μέγιστα δὲ αὐτῶν ἐστίν ἔθνη 1 ᾿Αλβανοὶ καὶ ᾿Ιβηρες, ᾿Ιβηρες μὲν ἐπὶ τὰ Μοσχικὰ ὄρη καὶ τὸν Πόντον καθήκοντες, ᾿Αλβανοὶ δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν ἔω καὶ τὴν 2 Κασπίαν κεκλιμένοι θάλασσαν. οὕτως πρῶτον μὲν αἰτοῦντι Πομπηίῳ δίῳδον ἐδοσαν χειμῶνος δε τὴν στρατιὰν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ καταλαβόντος καὶ τῆς Κρονικῆς ἐορτῆς τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις καθηκούσης.

1 ἔθνη bracketed by Sintenis.
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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 wrongdoing; 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.

XXXIV. Then leaving Afranius in charge of Armenia, Pompey himself proceeded against Mithridates,¹ 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

¹ In 65 B.C.
γενόμενοι τετρακισμυρίων ούκ ἐλάττους ἐπεχείρησαν αὐτοὶ, διαβάντες τὸν Κύρνου ποταμὸν, ὦσ ἐκ τῶν Ἰβηρικῶν ὄρων ἀνιστάμενος καὶ δεχόμενος κατιόντα τὸν Ἀράξην ἀπ’ Ἀρμενίας ἔξησε δὼ- 3 δεκα στόμασιν εἰς τὸ Κάστιον. οἱ δὲ οὐ φασὶ τούτῳ συμφέρεσθαι τὸν Ἀράξην, ἀλλὰ καθ’ ἔαυτόν, ἔγγυς δὲ ποιεῖσθαι τὴν ἐκβολὴν εἰς ταῦτα τέλαγος. Πομπήιος δὲ, καίτερ ἑνεκῆν δυνά- μενος πρὸς τὴν διάβασιν τοὺς πολεμίους, περιείδε διαβάντας καθ’ ἕσυχιάν· εἰτα ἐπαγαγὼν ἑτρέ- 4 ψατο καὶ διεύθετε παμπληθείς. τῷ δὲ βασιλεί δεηθέντι καὶ πέμψαντι πρέσβεις ἄφεσι τὴν ἀδι- κίαν καὶ σπεισάμενος, ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἰβηραῖς ἐβάδιζε, πληθεὶ μὲν οὐκ ἐλάττωνας, μαχιμωτέρους δὲ τῶν ἐτέρων ὄντας, ἰσχυρῶς δὲ βουλομένους τῷ Μιθρι- δάτῃ χαρίζεσθαι καὶ διωθείσθαι τὸν Πομπήιον. 5 οὗτε γὰρ Μῆδοις οὗτε Πέρσαις ὑπήκουσαν Ἰβηραῖς, διεύθυνον δὲ καὶ τὴν Μακεδόνων ἀρχήν, Ἀλεξάνδρου διὰ ταχέων ἐκ τῆς Τρκανίας ἀπαραντος. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ τούτους μάχη μεγάλη τρεψάμενος ὁ Πομπήιος, οὐστε ἀποθανεῖν μὲν ἐνακισχίλους, ἀλῶναι δὲ πλείους μυρίων, εἰς τὴν Κολχικὴν ἐνεβαλε καὶ πρὸς τὸν Φάσιν αὐτοῦ Σέρομελιος ἀπήντησε, τὰς ναῦς ἑχων αἰς ἐφρούρει τὸν Πόντον.

XXXV. Ἡ μὲν οὖν Μιθριδάτοι διώξει ἐνδεδυ- κότος εἰς τὰ περὶ Βόσπορον ἔθνη καὶ τὴν Μαιώτιν ἀπορίας εἴη μεγάλος· Ἀλβανοὶ δὲ αὐτοὶ ἀφε- στῶτες αὐτῷ προσηγγέλθησαν. πρὸς οὖς ὑπ’ ἔτοι 638 ὀργῆς καὶ φιλονεικίας ἐπιστρέφας τὸν τε Κύρνου μόλις καὶ παραβόλως πάλιν διεπέρασεν ἐπὶ πολὺ σταυροῖς ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἀποκεχαρα-
thousand men and made an attack upon it. To do this, they crossed the river Cynurus, 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 attacked them, routed them, and slew great numbers of them. When, however, their king sent envoys and begged for mercy, Pompey condoned his wrongdoing 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 Bosphorus 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 Cynurus again with great difficulty and hazard, since the Barbarians had fenced off its banks with
κομένου, καὶ μακράς αὐτοῦ ἐκδεχομένης ἀνύδρου καὶ ἀργαλέας ὄδου, μυρίων ἁσκοὺς ὑδατος ἐμπλησάμενοι ἠλαυνεν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ κατέλαβε πρὸς Ἀβαντὶ ποταμῷ παρατεταγμένους ἐξακισμυρίους πεζοὺς καὶ δισκίλιους ἱππεῖς ἐπὶ μυρίων, ὀπλισμένους δὲ φαύλως καὶ δέρμασι θηρίων τοὺς πολλοὺς. ἦγειτο δὲ αὐτῶν βασιλέως ἀδελφὸς ὅνομα Κώσις. οὗτος ἐν χερσὶ τῆς μάχης γενομένης ἐπὶ τὸν Πομπήιον ὀρμήσας αὐτὸν ἔβαλεν ἐπὶ τὴν τοῦ θώρακος ἐπιπτυχὴν ἀκοντισματί, Πομπήιος δὲ ἐκεῖνον ἐκ χειρὸς διελάσας ἀνείλεν.

Ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ μάχῃ λέγονται καὶ Ἀμαζόνες συναγωνίσασθαι τοῖς βαρβάροις, ἀπὸ τῶν περὶ τὸν Θερμώδοντα ποταμὸν ὅρων καταβάσας. μετὰ γὰρ τὴν μάχην σκυλεύοντες οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι τοὺς βαρβάρους πέλταις Ἀμαζόνικαῖς καὶ κοθόρνους ἐνετύγχανον, σῶμα δὲ οὐδὲν ὀφθη γυναικεῖον.

νέμονται δὲ τοῦ Καικάσου τὰ καθήκοντα πρὸς τὴν Ῥκανίαν θάλασσαν, οὐχ ὀμοροῦσα τοῖς Ἀλβανοῖς, ἀλλὰ Γέλαι καὶ Λήγης οἰκοῦσι διὰ μέσου καὶ τούτοις ἔτους ἐκάστου δύο μῆνας εἰς ταύτῳ φοιτῶσαι περὶ τὸν Θερμώδοντα ποταμὸν ὁμιλούσιν, εἰτα καθ' αὐτὰς ἀπαλλαγεῖσαι βιοτεύουσιν.

XXXVI. Ὀρμήσας δὲ μετὰ τὴν μάχην Ῥ Πομπήιος ἔλαυνεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ῥκανίαν καὶ Καστίαν θάλασσαν, ὑπὸ πλῆθους ἔρπτετον θανασίμων ἀπετράπῃ τριῶν ὄδων ἡμερῶν ἀποσχὼν, εἰς δὲ τὴν 2 μικρὰν Ἀρμενίαν ἀνεχώρησεν. καὶ τῷ μὲν Ἑλυμαίῳ καὶ Μῆδων βασιλείς πέμφασε πρέσβεις ἀντέγραψε φιλικῶς, τὸν δὲ Παρθον, εἰς τὴν Γορδυνην ἐμβεβληκότα καὶ περικόπτοντα τοὺς
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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 Τυγράνη, πέμψας μετὰ Ἀφρανίου δύναμιν ἔξηλασε διωχθέντα μέχρι τῆς Ἄρβηλιτίδος.

"Οσαι δὲ τῶν Μιθριδάτου παλλακίδων ἀνή-χθησαν, οὐδεμίαν ἔγνω, πάσας δὲ τοῖς γονεύσι καὶ οἰκείοις ἀνέπεμπεν. ἦσαν γὰρ αἱ πολλαὶ θυγατέρες καὶ γυναῖκες στρατηγῶν καὶ δυναστῶν.

3 Στρατονίκη δὲ, ἡ μέγιστον εἶχεν ἀξίωμα καὶ τὸ πολυχρυσότατον τῶν φρουρίων ἐφύλαττεν, ἦν μὲν, ὡς έοικε, φάλτου τινὸς ὅψιν εὕτυχοὺς τάλλα, πρεσβύτου δὲ θυγάτηρ, οὕτω δὲ εὐθὺς εἶλε παρὰ πότον ψήλασα τὸν Μιθριδάτην, ὡστε ἐκείνην μὲν ἔχων ἀνεπαύετο, τὸν δὲ πρεσβύτην ἀπέπεμψε δυσφοροῦντα τῷ μηδὲ προσρήσεως τυχεῖν ἐπὶ

4 εἰκοῦς. ὡς μέντοι περὶ ὁρθῶν ἐγερθείς εἰδεν ἐνδον ἐκπωμάτων μὲν ἄργυρων καὶ χρυσῶν τρα-πέζας, ὄχλον δὲ θεραπείας πολίν, εὐνούχους δὲ καὶ παῖδας ἰμάτια τῶν πολυτελῶν προσφέροντας αὐτῷ, καὶ πρὸ τῆς θύρας ἔπεν ἔστώτα κεκοσμη-μένον ὡσπερ οἱ τῶν φίλων τοῦ βασιλέως, χλευ-ασμὸν εἶναι τὸ χρήμα καὶ παιδίαν ἠγούμενος

5 ὡρμησε φεύγειν διὰ θυρῶν. τῶν δὲ θεραπόντων ἀντιλαμβανομένων, καὶ λεγόντων ὅτι πλουσίου τεθηνικότος ἑναγχὸς ῥικὸν αὐτῷ μέγαν ὁ βασιλεὺς δεδώρηται, καὶ ταῦτα μικρὰ τινὲς ἀπαρχαί καὶ δείγματα τῶν ἄλλων χρημάτων καὶ κτημάτων εἰσίν, οὕτω πιστεύσας μόλις καὶ τὴν πορ-φύραν ἄναλαβὼν καὶ ἀναπηδήσας ἐπὶ τὸν ἔπειρον ἠλανε διὰ τῆς πόλεως βοῶν "Ἐμὰ ταῦτα

6 πάντα ἐστὶ." πρὸς δὲ τοὺς καταγελώντας οὐ τούτο ἐξεγέν εἶναι θαυμαστὸν, ἀλλὰ ὅτι μὴ λύθως βάλλει τοὺς ἀπαντῶντας ὑφ’ ἡδονῆς μανῶμενος. ταύτης μὲν ἦν καὶ γενεὰς καὶ αἴματος ἡ Στρατο-
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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
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νίκη. τῷ δὲ Πομπηίῳ καὶ τῷ χωρίον παρεδόδει πολλὰ προσήνεγκεν, ὥν ἔκεινος ὡσα κόσμον ἱεροῖς καὶ λαμπρότητα τῷ θριάμβῳ παρέξειν ἐφαίνετο λαβὼν μόνα, τά λοιπὰ τὴν Στρατονίκην ἐκέλευσε κεκτησθαί χαίρουσαν. ὦμοίως δὲ καὶ τῷ βασιλέως τῶν Ἰβηρῶν κλίνῃ τε καὶ τράπεζαν καὶ θρόνου, ἀπαντάντως χρυσά, πέμψαντος αὐτῷ καὶ δεηθέντος λαβεῖν, καὶ ταύτα τοῖς ταμαίσι παρέδωκεν εἰς τὸ δημόσιον.

XXXVII. Ἐν δὲ τῷ Καινῷ φρονήσας καὶ γράμμασιν ἀπορρήτους ὁ Πομπηίος ἐνέτυχε τοῦ Μιθριδάτου, καὶ διήλθεν οὐκ ἄρδώς αὐτὰ πολλὰ ἔχοντα τοῦ ἠθος κατανόησιν. ὑπομνήματα γὰρ ἦν, ἐξ δὲ ἐφωράθη φαρμάκοις ἀλλοίς τε πολλοῖς καὶ τὸν οἱδὸν Ἀριαράθην ἀνηρηκὼς καὶ τὸν Σαρδιανὸν Ἀλκαίον, ὅτι παρευδοκίμησεν αὐτὸν

2 ὑπτεινούσας ἑλαύνων. ἦσαν δὲ ἀναγεγραμμέναι καὶ κρίσεις ἐνυπνίων, ὅτα πέλεις αὐτοῖς ἔκρακε, τὰ δὲ ἐναὶ τῶν γυναικῶν, ἔπιστολάς τε Μονίμης πρὸς αὐτῶν ἀκόλαστοι καὶ πάλιν ἐκεῖνον πρὸς αὐτὴν. Θεοφάνης δὲ καὶ Ρουτίλιον λόγων εὐρεθήναι φησὶ παροξυσμικὸν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀναίρεσιν

3 τῶν ἐν Ἀσίᾳ Ῥωμαίων. ὁ καλῶς εἰκάζοντιν οἱ πλείστοι κακοθέντως τοῦ Ἀσίας εἰναι, τάχα μὲν οὐδὲν αὐτῶ τὸν Ῥουτίλιον ἐνυπνίσθησιν, εἰκός δὲ καὶ διὰ Πομπηίου, οὗ τὸν πατέρα παραπομπήν ἀπέδειξεν τὸ Ῥουτίλιον ἐν ταῖς ἱστορίαις.

XXXVIII. Ἐντεύθενε εἰς Ἀμισοῦ ἐλθὼν ὁ Πομπηίος πάθος νεμεσητὸν ὑπὸ φιλοτιμίας ἔπαθε. πολλὰ γὰρ τὸν Δεύκολλου ἐπικερτομῆσας, ὅτι τοῦ πολεμίου ζῶντος ἐγράφει διατάξεις
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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 δωρεᾶς ἔνεμε καὶ τιμᾶς, ἵ συνηρημένου πολέμου καὶ πέρας ἔχοντος εἰώθασι ποιεῖν οἱ νεικηκότες, αὐτὸς ἐν Βοσπόρῳ Μιθριδάτου κρατοῦντος καὶ συνειλοχότος ἄξιόμαχον δύναμιν, ὡς δὲ
2 συντετελεσμένων ἀπάντων, ἔπραττε ταῦτα, διακοσμῶν τὰς ἐπαρχίας καὶ διανέμων δωρεάς, πολλῶν μὲν ἡγεμόνων καὶ δυναστῶν, βασιλέων δὲ δώδεκα βαρβάρων ἀφιγμένων πρὸς αὐτῶν. ὁδεῖν οὐδὲ ἥξισα τὸν Πάρθον ἀντιγράφων, ὡσπερ οἱ λοιποί, βασιλέα βασιλέων προσαγορεῦσαι, τοῖς ἄλλοις χαριζόμενοι. αὐτὸν δὲ τις ἔρως καὶ ζῆλος εἶχε Συρίαν ἀναλαβεῖν καὶ διὰ τῆς Ἀραβίας ἐπὶ τὴν ἐρυθρὰν ἐλάσαι θάλασσαν, ὡς τῇ περιόντῃ τὴν οἰκουμένην πανταχόθεν Ὡκεανῷ
3 προσμίζειν νικῶν καὶ γὰρ ἐν Διβύῃ πρῶτος ἀχρι τῆς ἑκτὸς θαλάσσης κρατῶν προῆλθε, καὶ τὴν ἐν Ἱβηρία πάλιν ἀρχὴν ὄρισατο Ῥωμαίοις τῷ Ἀτλαντικῷ πελάγει, καὶ τρίτων ἔναγχος Ἀλβανοὺς διώκων ὅλγον ἐδέσαν ἐμβαλεῖν εἰς τὴν Ἱρκανίαν θάλασσαν. ὡς οὖν συνάψων τῇ ἐρυθρᾷ τῇ περίοδῳ τῆς στρατείας ἀνίστατο. καὶ γὰρ ἄλλως τὸν Μιθριδάτην ἐώρα δυσθηρατον ὄντα τοῖς ὀπλαῖς καὶ φεύγοντα χαλεπώτερον ἢ μαχόμενον.

XXXIX. Διὸ τούτῳ μὲν εἰπὼν ἵσχυρότερον ἐαυτοῦ πολέμου τὸν λιμὸν ἀπολείψειν, ἐπέστησε
φυλακὰς τῶν νεῶν ἐπὶ τοὺς πλέοντας εἰς Βοσπόρον 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 προήγης καὶ τῶν μετὰ Τριαρίου
πρὸς Μιθριδάτην ἀτυχῶς ἀγωνισμένων καὶ
πεσόντων ἐντυχῶν ἀτάφοις ἔτι τοῖς νεκροῖς,
ἔθαγε λαμπρῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως ἀπαντᾶς, ὁ δοκεῖ
παραλειφθέν ὦν ἥκιστα Δευκάλλω μέσους
2 αἰτίων γενέσθαι. χειρωσάμενος δὲ δι’ Ἀφρα-
νίου τοὺς περὶ Ἀμανὸν Ἀραβᾶς καὶ καταβὰς
αὐτὸς εἰς Συρίαν, ταῦτην μὲν ὡς οὐκ ἔχουσαν
γησίους βασιλεῖς ἐπαρχίαν ἀπέφηνε καὶ κτήμα
τοῦ δήμου Ῥωμαίων, τὴν δὲ Ἰουδαίαν κατε-
στρέψατο, καὶ συνέλαβεν Ἀριστόβουλον τὸν
βασιλέα. πόλεις δὲ τὰς μὲν ἐκτίζε, τὰς δὲ
ἡλεθέρου κολάξου τοὺς ἐν αὐταῖς τυράννους.
3 τὴν δὲ πλείστην διατριβὴν ἐν τῷ δικάζειν
ἐποιεῖτο, πόλεων καὶ βασιλέων ἀμφισβητήματα
diain tôn, ἔφ’ ὅ δὲ αὐτὸς οὐκ ἔξυκνεῖτο, πέμπων
tois φίλους, ὡσπερ Ἀρμενίως καὶ Πάρθοις περὶ
ἔς διεφέροντο χώρας τὴν κρίσιν ποιησάμενοι
ἐπ’ αὐτῷ τρεῖς ἀπέστειλε κριτᾶς καὶ διαλλακτάς.
4 μέγα μὲν γὰρ ἦν ὄνομα τῆς δυνάμεως, οὐκ ἔλαττον
δὲ τῆς ἀρετῆς καὶ πραότητος· ὡς καὶ τὰ πλείστα
tow peri autôn amartímatan filon kai syníthos
apékruppte, kowlyewn men h koláxein tois poines-
reomévenous ou pevnikous, auton de parékous tois
entυχάνουσιν toioúton ὦστε kai tais ekeínous
pleonexias kai barúntetas evkólos upoménein.
XL ὁ δὲ μέγιστον δυνάμενος παρ’ αὐτῷ
Δημήτριος ἦν ἀπελεύθερος, οὐκ ἄφρων εἰς τάλλα
νεανίας, ἀγαν δὲ τῇ τύχῃ χρώμενος· περὶ οὗ καὶ
toiónde τι λέγεται. Κάτων ὁ φιλόσοφος ἐτι 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,\(^1\) 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,\(^2\) 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.
δὲν νέος, ἠδη δὲ μεγάλην ἔχων δόξαν καὶ μέγα φρονόν, ἀνέβαινεν εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν, οὐκ ὁντὸς ἀυτῶθι Πομπηίου, βουλόμενος ἱστορῆσαι τὴν
2 τόλυν. αὐτῶς μὲν οὖν, ἀσπερ ἀεὶ, πεζὸς ἐβάδι-
ζεν, οἱ δὲ φίλοι συνώδειον ἑποιος χρώμενοι.
κατιδὼν δὲ πρὸ τῆς πύλης ὄχλον ἀνδρῶν ἐν
ἐσθῆσαι λευκάς καὶ παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ἐνθέθην μὲν 
τοὺς ἐφήβους, ἐνθὲν δὲ τοὺς παιδιὰς διακεκριμένους,
ἐδυσχεραίνεν οἰόμενος εἰς τιμήν τινα καὶ θερα-
πείαιν ἐαυτοῦ μηδὲν δεομένου ταῦτα γίνεσθαι.
3 τοὺς μέντοι φίλους ἐκέλευσε καταβήναι καὶ
πορεύεσθαι μετ᾽ αὐτοῦ γενομένους δὲ πλησίον
ὁ πάντα διακόσμων ἐκεῖνα καὶ καθιστᾶς ἔχων
στέφανον καὶ βάσδου ἀπήντησε, πυθανόμενος
παρ᾽ αὐτῶν ποῦ Δημήτριου ἀπολεοῦταις καὶ
πότε ἄφιξαι. τοὺς μὲν οὖν φίλους τοῦ Κάτωνος
γέλως ἔλαβεν, ὁ δὲ Κάτων εἰπὼν, "Ὡς τῆς
ἀθλίας πόλεως," παρῆλθεν, οὐδὲν ἔτερον ἀπο-
κρινόμενος.
4 Οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τούτων τῶν
Δημήτριον ἦττον ἐπίφθοινον ἐποίει αὐτὸς ὁ
Πομπηίος ἐντυφωμένος ὑπ᾽ αὐτοῦ καὶ μὴ δυσκο-
λαίνων. λέγεται γάρ, ὅτι πολλάκις ἐν ταῖς
ὑποδοχαῖς τοῦ Πομπηίου προσμένοντος καὶ δεχο-
μένου τοὺς ἄλλους ἐκεῖνος ἦδη κατέκειτο σοβαρῶς,
ἕχων δὲ ὡτῶν κατὰ τῆς κεφαλῆς τὸ ἱμάτιον.
5 οὔπω δὲ εἰς Ἰταλίαν ἐπανεληθύνως ἐκέκτητο
τῆς Ρώμης τῇ ἡδίστα προάστεια καὶ τῶν ἡβη-
τηρίων τὰ κάλλιστα, καὶ κῆποι πολυτελεῖς ἦσαν
ὄνομαζόμενοι Δημήτριου· καίτοι Πομπηίος αὐτὸς
άχρι τοῦ τρίτου θριάμβου μετρίως καὶ ἀφελῶς
φικησεν. ὑστερον δὲ Ἰωμαίοις τούτω δὴ τὸ καλὸν
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but had already great reputation and lofty purposes, went up to Antioch,\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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

\textsuperscript{1} Cf. Cato the Younger, chapter xiii.
\textsuperscript{2} A mark of slovenliness.
καὶ περιβόητον ἀνιστάς θεάτρον, ὡσπερ ἐφόλκιόν τι, παρετεκτήνατο λαμπροτέραν οἰκίαν ἐκείνης, ἀνεπίφθονον δὲ καὶ ταύτην, ὥστε τὸν γενόμενον δεσπότην αὐτῆς μετὰ Πομπήιον εἰσελθόντα θαυμαζειν καὶ πυνθάνεσθαι ποῦ Πομπήίος Μάγνος ἐδείπνει. ταῦτα μὲν οὐν οὕτω λέγεται.

XLI. Τὸ δὲ βασιλέως τῶν περὶ τὴν Πέτραν Ἄραβων πρὸτερον μὲν ἐν οὐδεὶς λόγῳ τὰ Ἐρωμαίων τιθεμένου, τὸτε δὲ δείπνουσι ἵσχυρός καὶ γράψαντος ὅτι πάντα πείθεσθαι καὶ ποιεῖν ἐγνωκεν, ἐκεβεβαιώσασθαι βουλόμενος αὐτοῦ τὴν διάνοιαν ὁ Πομπήιος ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ τὴν Πέτραν οὐ πάνυ τι τοῖς πολλοῖς ἀμεμπτον στρατεύαι.

2 ἀπόδρασιν γὰρ φοντο τῆς Μιθριδάτου διώξεως εἶναι, καὶ πρὸς ἐκείνουν ἥξιοιν τρέπεσθαι τὸν ἀρχαίον ἀνταγωνιστὴν, αὐθικὴν ἀναβατυροῦντα καὶ παρασκευαζόμενον, ὡς ἀπηγγέλλετο, διὰ Σκυθῶν καὶ Πανούνων στρατὸν ἐλαύνειν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν. ὁ δὲ ῥαγὸν οἴομενος αὐτοῦ καταλύσειν τὴν δύναμιν πολεμοῦντος ἢ τὸ σῶμα λήψεσθαι φεύγοντο, οὐκ ἔβούλετο τρίβεσθαι μάτην περὶ τὴν διώξιν, ἐτέρας δὲ τοῦ πολέμου παρενθηκας ἐποιεῖτο καὶ τὸν χρόνον εἶλκεν.

3 Ἡ δὲ τύχῃ τὴν ἀπορίαν ἐλυσεν. οὐκέτι γὰρ αὐτοῦ τῆς Πέτρας πολλῆν ὁδὸν ἀπεχοντος, ἡδὲ δὲ τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης βεβλημένου χώρακα καὶ γυμνάζοντος ἑαυτὸν ἵππῳ παρὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον, γραμματηφόροι προσῆλαυνον ἐκ Πόντου κομιζοντες εὐαγγέλια. δῆλον δ' εὐθὺς εἰσὶ ταῖς αἰχμαῖς τῶν δοράτων δάφναις γὰρ ἀναστέφονται. τούτους ἱδόντες οἱ στρατιῶται συνετρόχαζον πρὸς 641 τὸν Πομπήιον. ὁ δὲ πρῶτον μὲν ἔβούλετο τὰ
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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, βοώντων δὲ καὶ δεομένων καταπτηδήσας ἀπὸ τοῦ ῥπου καὶ λαβῶν τὰ γράμματα προῆι. βῆματος δὲ οὐκ ὄντος οὐδὲ τοῦ στρατιωτικοῦ γενέσθαι φθάσαντος (ὁ ποιοῦσιν αὐτὸν τῆς γῆς ἐκτομᾶς βαθείας λαμβάνοντας καὶ κατ’ ἄλληλων συντιθέντες), ὑπὸ τῆς τότε σπουδῆς καὶ προθυμίας τὰ σάγματα τῶν ὑποτυγγίων συμφορήσαντες ὑψος¹ ἔξηραν. ἐπὶ τούτῳ προβάς ὁ Πομπήιος ἄπηγγειλεν αὐτοῖς ὅτι Μιθριδάτης τέθνηκε στασιάσαντος Φαρνάκου τοῦ νιὸν διαχρησάμενος αὐτόν, τὰ δὲ ἐκεῖ πάντα πράγματα Φαρνάκης κατεκληρώσατο, καὶ ἑαυτῷ καὶ Ἡρωμάιοις γέγραφε ποιούμενος.

XLII. Ἐκ τούτου τὸ μὲν στρατευμα τῇ χαρᾷ χρώμενον, ὡς εἰκός, ἐν θυσίαις καὶ συνουσίαις δήγεν, ὡς ἐν τῷ Μιθριδάτου σώματι μυρίων τεθνηκότων πολεμίων. Πομπήιος δὲ ταῖς πράξεσιν αὐτοῦ καὶ ταῖς στρατεύσισις κεφαλήν ἐπιτεθεικὼς οὐ πάνυ ῥαδίως οὕτω προσδοκηθεῖσαν, εὐθὺς ἀνέζεευξεν ἕκ τῆς Ἀραβίας καὶ ταχὺ τὰς εἰς μέσῳ διεξελθὼν ἐπαρχίας εἰς Ἁμισον ἀφίκετο, καὶ κατέλαβε πολλὰ μὲν δώρα παρὰ Φαρνάκου κεκομισμένα, πολλὰ δὲ σώματα τῶν βασιλικῶν, αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν Μιθριδάτου νεκρὸν οὐ πάνυ γνώριμον ἀπὸ τοῦ προσώπου (τὸν γὰρ ἐγκέφαλον ἐλάθεν ἐκτήξαι τοὺς θεραπεύοντας). ἄλλα ταῖς οὐλαίς ἐπεγήγγησαν οἱ δεόμενοι τοῦ θεάματος. 3 οὐ γὰρ αὐτὸς Πομπήιος ἰδεῖν υπέμεινεν, ἀλλ’ ἀφοσιωσάμενος τὸ νεμεστὴν εἰς Σινώπην ἀπεπέμψε. τῆς δ’ ἐσθήτος, ἡν ἐφόρει, καὶ τῶν ὀπλῶν τὸ μέγεθος καὶ τὴν λαμπρότητα ἑθαύμασε· καίτοι

¹ ὑψος Coraës and Bekker have eis ὑψος, after Solanus.
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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.
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tὸν μὲν ἔριστηρα πεποιημένον ἀπὸ τετρακοσίων ταλαντῶν Πώπλιος κλέψας ἐπώλησεν Ἀριαράθη, τὴν δὲ κίταραν Γάιος ὁ τοῦ Μιθριδάτου σύντροφος ἐδωκε κρύφα δεσθέντι Φαύστῳ τῷ Σύλλα σαιδί, θαυμαστῆς οὖσαν ἑργασίας. ὃ τότε τὸν Πομπήιον διέλαθε, Φαρνάκης δὲ γνοὺς ὑστερον ἐτε-μωρήσατο τοὺς ὑφελομένους.

4 Διοικήσας δὲ τὰ ἐκεῖ καὶ καταστησάμενος οὕτως ἣδη πανηγυρικότερον ἐχρίτο τῇ πορείᾳ, καὶ γὰρ εἰς Μειτυλήνην ἀφικόμενος τὴν τε πόλιν ἠλευθέρωσε διὰ Θεοφάνη, καὶ τὸν ἀγώνα τὸν πάτριον ἐθεάσατο τῶν ποιητῶν, ὑπόθεσιν μίαν ἔχοντα τὰς ἐκείνου πράξεις. ἦσθεὶς δὲ τῷ θεά-τρῳ περιεγράψατο τὸ εἶδος αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸν τύπον, ὡς ὁμοιὸν ἀπεργασόμενος τὸ ἐν Ῥώμη, μείζον δὲ

5 καὶ σεμνότερον. ἐν δὲ Ῥόδῳ γενόμενος πάντων μὲν ἤκροάσατο τῶν σοφιστῶν, καὶ δωρεάν ἐκάστῳ τάλαντον ἐδωκε. Ποσειδώνιος δὲ καὶ τὴν ἀκρό-αισιν ἀνέγραψεν ἣν ἔσχεν ἐπ’ αὐτοῦ πρὸς Ἐρ-μαγόραν τὸν ῥήτορα περὶ τῆς καθόλου ζητήσεως ἀντιταξάμενος. ἐν δὲ Ἀθήναις τὰ μὲν πρὸς τοὺς

6 φιλοσόφους ὁμοία τοῦ Πομπήιον. τῇ πόλει δὲ ἐπίδους εἰς ἐπισκευὴν πεντήκοντα τάλαντα λαμ-πρότατος ἀνθρώπων ἠλπίζειν ἐπιβήσεσθαι τῇς Ἰταλίας καὶ ποθῶν ὀφθήσεσθαι τοῖς οἴκοι ποθοῦ-σιν. ὡς ὅρα πρὸς τὰ λαμπρὰ καὶ μεγάλα τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς τύχης ἁγαθῶν ἀεὶ τινα κεραυνύναι κακοῦ μοίραν ἐπιμελεῖς ἐστὶ δαμοῦν, τούτῳ ὑποκοῦρει πάλαι παρασκευάζον αὐτῷ λυπηροτέραν τὴν

7 ἐπάνοδου. ἔξυβρισε γὰρ ἡ Μουκία παρὰ τὴν
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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 Phar-
naces 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 Theophanes, 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.1 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.
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ἀποδημίαν αὐτοῦ, καὶ πόρρω μὲν διὸ ο Πομπήιος κατεφύγει τοῦ λόγου· πλησίον δὲ Ἰταλίας γενόμενος καὶ σχολάζοντι τῷ λογισμῷ μᾶλλον, ὡς ἔοικε, τῆς αἰτίας ἀφάμενος, ἐπεμψεν αὐτῷ τὴν ἄφεσιν, οὔτε τότε γράψας οὐθ' ὑστερον ἐφ' οἷς ἀφῆκεν ἐξειπών· ἐν δ' ἐπιστολαῖς Κικέρωνος ἡ αἰτία γέγραπται.

XLIII. Δόγοι δὲ παντοδαποὶ περὶ τοῦ Πομπήιου προκατέπιπτον εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην, καὶ θόρυβος ἦν πολύς, ὡς εὐθὺς ἄξοντος ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν τὸ 642 στράτευμα καὶ μοναρχίας βεβαιάς ἐσομένης. Κράσσος δὲ τοὺς παίδας καὶ τὰ χρήματα λαβὼν ὑπεξήλθεν, εἰτε δείσας ἀληθῶς, εἰτε μᾶλλον, ὡς ἐδόκει, πίστιν ἀπολείπων τῇ διαβολῇ καὶ τὸν 2 φθόνον ποιῶν τραχύτερον. εὐθὺς οὖν ἐπιβὰς Ἰταλίας ὁ Πομπήιος καὶ συναγαγὼν εἰς ἐκκλησίαν τοὺς στρατιώτας καὶ τὰ πρέποντα διαλέχθεις καὶ φιλοφρονήσαμεν, ἐκέλευσε διαλύσεις κατὰ πόλιν ἐκάστους καὶ τρέπεσθαι πρὸς τὰ οἰκεῖα, μεμνημένος αὐθείς ἐπὶ τὸν θρίαμβον αὐτῷ συνελθεῖν. οὕτω δὲ τῆς στρατιᾶς σκεδασθείσης καὶ πυνθανομένων ἀπάντων, 3 τῶν πράγμα συνέβη θαυμαστών. ὡρῶσι γὰρ αἱ πόλεις Πομπηίου Μάγνου ἀνοπλῶν καὶ μετ' ὀλίγων τῶν συνήθων ὡσπερ ἐξ ἄλλης ἀποδημίας διαπορευόμενον, ἐκχεόμεναι δὲ εὐνοιαν καὶ προπέμπονται μετὰ μείζονος δυνάμεως συγκατῆγον εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην, εἰ τι κινεῖν διενοεῖτο καὶ νεωτερι-
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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.
ζευν τότε, μηδὲν ἐκείνου δεόμενον τοῦ στρατεύματος.

XLIV. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ὁ νόμος οὐκ εἶα πρὸ τοῦ θριάμβου παρελθεῖν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ἐπεμψεν ἄξιων εἰς τὴν βουλήν ἀναβαλέσθαι τὰς τῶν ὕπατων ἀρχαιρεσίας, καὶ δούναι ταύτην αὐτῷ τὴν χάριν ὅπως παρὰν Πέισωνι συναρχιρεῖ.

2 σιάσῃ. Κάτωνος δὲ πρὸς τὴν ἀξίωσιν ἐνστάντος οὐκ ἔτυχε τοῦ βουλεύματος. θαυμάσας δὲ τὴν παρρησίαν αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸν τόνων ὁ μόνος ἔχρητο φανερῶς υπὲρ τῶν δικαίων, ἐπεθύμησεν ἁμῶς γέ πως κτήσασθαι τὸν ἄνδρα· καὶ δυεῖν οὐσῶν ἄδελφιδῶν τῷ Κάτωνι τὴν μὲν αὐτὸς ἔβούλετο λαβεῖν

3 γυναῖκα, τὴν δὲ τῷ παιδὶ συνοικίσαί. τοῦ δὲ Κάτωνος ὑπιδομένου τὴν πείρατ, ὡς διαφθοράν οὕσαν αὐτοῦ τρόπον τινὰ δεκαζομένου διὰ τῆς οἰκειότητος, ἢ τε ἀδελφή καὶ ἡ γυνὴ χαλεπῶς ἔφερον εἰ Πομπήιον Μάγγον ἀποτρίψεσθαι κηδεστήν. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ βουλόμενος ὑπατον ἀποδείξαι Πομπήίος Ἀφράνιον ἀργύριον εἰς τὰς φυλὰς ἀνήλικεν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ, καὶ τούτο κατίόντες εἰς τοὺς


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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.

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XLV. Τοῦ δὲ θριάμβου τῷ μεγέθει, καίτερ εἰς ἡμέρας δύο μερισθέντος, ὁ χρόνος οὐκ ἔξηρκεσεν, ἀλλὰ τῶν παρεσκευασμένων πολλὰ τῆς θέας ἐξέπεσεν, ἐτέρας ἀποχρώντα πομπῆς ἀξίωμα καὶ κόσμος εἶναι. γράμμασι δὲ προηγουμένως ἔδη-λοῦτο τὰ γένη καθ’ ὅν θριάμβευεν. ἦν δὲ τάδε: Πόντος, Ἀρμενία, Καππαδοκία, Παφλαγονία, Μηδία, Κολχίς, Ἰβηρία, Ἀλβανία, Συρία, Κυλλί-κία, Μεσοποταμία, τὰ περὶ Φοινίκην καὶ Πα-λαιστίνην, Ἰουδαία, Ἀραβία, τὸ πειρατικὸν ἄπαν ἐν γῇ καὶ θαλάσσῃ καταπεπολεμημένων. ἐν δὲ τούτων φρούρια μὲν ἡλικότα χίλιων οὐκ ἐλάτ-τονα, πόλεις δὲ οὐ πολὺ τῶν ἐνακοσίων ἀποδέ-ουσαι, πειρατικαὶ δὲ νῆσος ὀκτακόσια, κατοικίαι δὲ πόλεων μᾶς δέουσαι τετταράκοντα. πρὸς δὲ τούτως ἐφραζὲ διὰ τῶν γραμμάτων ὅτι πεντακισ-χίλιαι μὲν μυριάδες ἐκ τῶν τελῶν ὑπήρχον, ἐκ δὲ οὖν αὐτὸς προσεκτήσατο τῇ πόλει μυριάδας ὀκτακισχίλιας πεντακοσίας λαμβάνουσιν, ἀνα-φέρεται δὲ εἰς τὸ δημόσιον ταμειεῖν ἐν νομίσματι καὶ κατασκευαῖς ἀργυρίου καὶ χρυσίου δισμύρια τάλαντα, πάρεξ τῶν εἰς τοὺς στρατιώτας δεδο-μένων, ὅτι οἱ τούλαχιστον αἱρών κατὰ λόγον δραχμὰς εἴληφε χιλίας πεντακοσίας. αἰχμά-λωτοι δὲ ἐπομπεύθησαν, ἅνεω τῶν ἀρχιπειρατῶν, νῖος Ἱγράνου τοῦ Αρμενίου μετὰ γυναικὸς καὶ θυγατέρας, αὐτοῦ τε Ἱγράνου τοῦ βασιλέως γυνὴ Ζωσίμη, καὶ βασιλεὺς Ἰουδαίων Ἀριστοβοῦλος, Μιθριδάτου δὲ ἄδελφη καὶ πέντε τέκνα, καὶ Σκυθίδες γυναῖκες, Ἀλβανῶν δὲ καὶ Ἰβηρίων ὀμηροὶ καὶ τοῦ Κομμαγηνῶν βασιλέως, καὶ τρό-παια πάμπολλα καὶ ταῖς μάχαις ἱσάριθμα.
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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, Judæa, 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
πάσας ἃς ἢ αὐτὸς ἢ διὰ τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐνίκησε. 5 μέγιστον δὲ ὑπήρχε πρὸς δόξαν καὶ μηδενὶ τῶν πόρων Ρωμαίων γεγονός, ὅτι τὸν τρίτον θριάμβου ἀπὸ τῆς τρίτης ἱππίου κατῆγαγεν. ἐπεὶ τρίς γε καὶ πρότερον ἦσαν ἐτεροὶ τεθριαμβευκότες· ἐκείνος δὲ τὸν μὲν πρῶτον ἐκ Διβύης, τὸν δὲ δεύτερον ἐξ Εὐρώπης, τούτον δὲ τὸν τελευταίον ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσίας εἰσαγαγόν τρόπον τινα τὴν ὁἰκουμενικὴν ἐδόκει τοὺς τρισὶν ὑπήχθαι θριάμβοις.

XLVI. Ἡλικίας δὲ τότε ἦν, ὡς μὲν οἱ κατὰ πάντα τῷ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ παραβάλλουτες αὐτὸν καὶ προσβιβάζοντες ἄξιοσθαί, νέωτερος τῶν τριάκοντα καὶ τετράκοντα ἐτῶν, ἀληθεῖα δὲ τοῖς τετταράκοντα προσῆγεν. ὡς οὖν τῇ ἁγίᾳ ἑνώθη τοῦ βίου παυσάμενος, ἀχρι οὐ τῇ Ἐλευθερίᾳ τύχῃ ἐσχεν· ὁ δὲ ἐπέκεινα χρόνος αὐτῷ τὰς μὲν εὐτυχίας ἤνεγκεν ἐπιμφόνους, ἀνηκέστους δὲ τὰς δυστυχίας. ἦν γὰρ ἐκ προσηκόντων αὐτὸς ἐκτησατο δύναμιν ἐν τῇ πόλει, ταύτη χρώμενος ὑπὲρ ἄλλων οὖ δικαίως, ὡς οὖν ἐκείνοις ἱσχύος προσετίθει τῆς ἑαυτοῦ δόξης ἀφαιρόν, ἐλαθεί βόμη καὶ μεγέθει τῆς αὐτοῦ δυνάμεως καταλυθεῖσι. καὶ καθάπερ τὰ καρτερώτατα μέρη καὶ χωρία τῶν πόλεως, ὅταν δέχεται πολεμίους, ἐκείνοις προστίθεσι τὴν αὐτῶν ἱσχύν, οὕτως διὰ τῆς Πομπήων δυνάμεως Καίσαρ ἐξαρθεῖσι ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν, ὃ κατὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἱσχύσε, τούτων ἀνέτηρε καὶ κατέβαλεν. ἐπράξθη δὲ οὕτως.

3 Δεύκολλον, ὡς ἐπανῆλθεν ἐξ Ἀσίας ὑπὸ Πομ-
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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.¹ 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

¹ In 61 B.C., when this triumph was celebrated, Pompey was in his forty-sixth year.
πηγού περιβρισμένος, αὐτίκα τε λαμπρῶς ἡ σύγκλητος ἐδέξατο, καὶ μᾶλλον ἐτὶ Πομπηίου παραγενομένου κολούουσα τὴν δόξαν ἤγειρεν ἐπὶ τὴν πολιτείαν. ὁ δὲ τάλλω μὲν ἀμβλύς ἦν ἥδη καὶ κατέψυκτο τὸ πρακτικόν, ἢδονή σχολῆς καὶ ταῖς περὶ τὸν πλούτον διατριβαῖς ἐαυτοῦ ἐνδεδωκός, ἐπὶ δὲ Πομπηίου εὐθὺς ἀξίας καὶ λαβόμενος ἐντόνως αὐτοῦ περὶ τῶν διατάξεων ἃς ἔλυσεν ἐκράτει, καὶ πλέον εἶχεν ἐν τῇ βουλῇ συναγωγικόν ἱκτονέουν Κάτωνος. ἐκπίπτων δὲ καὶ περισθούμενος ὁ Πομπηίου ἤγακάζετο δημαρχοῦσι προσφεύγειν καὶ προσαρτᾶσθαι μειρακίοις· ὃν ὁ βδελυρώτατος καὶ θρασύτατος Κλώδιος ἀναλαβὼν αὐτὸν ὑπέρρυψε τῷ δήμῳ, καὶ παρ’ ἄξιαν κυλινδομένων ἐν ἄγορᾷ ἔχων καὶ περιφέρων ἐχρήτῳ τῶν πρὸς χάριν ὄχλου καὶ κολακείαν γραφομένων καὶ λεγομένων 5 βεβαιωτῇ, καὶ προσέτι μισθῶν ἦτει, ὡσπερ οὐ κατασχύνων, ἀλλὰ εὐεργετῶν, ὅν ὑστερον ἔλαβε παρὰ Πομπηίου, προεσθαί Κικέρωνα, φίλον ὄντα καὶ πλείστα δὴ πεπολυτευμένον ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ. κινδυνεύοντι γὰρ αὐτῷ καὶ δεομένῳ βοηθείας οὐδὲ εἰς ὃψιν προῆλθεν, ἀλλὰ τοῖς ἤκουσιν ἀποκλείσας τὴν αὐλειούν ἐτέραις θύραις ὕχετο ἀπίων. Κικέρων δὲ φοβηθεὶς τὴν κρίσιν ὑπεξήλθε τῆς Ῥώμης.

1 Cf. chapter xxxi. 1.

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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,¹ 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

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.
PLUTARCH’S LIVES

XLVII. Τότε δὲ Καίσαρ ἐλθὼν ἀπὸ στρατείας ἤψατο πολεμεύματος ὁ πλείστην μὲν αὐτῷ χάριν ἐν τῷ παρόντι καὶ δύναμιν εἰσαύθης ἤγεγκε, μέγιστα δὲ Πομπῆίου ἔβλαψε καὶ τὴν πόλιν. ὑπατείαν μὲν γὰρ μετήη τρώθην ὅρων δὲ ὅτι Κράσσου πρὸς Πομπῆίου διαφερομένου θατέρῳ προσθέμενος ἔχθρῷ χρῆσεται τῷ ἔτερῳ, τρέπεται πρὸς διαλλαγάς ἀμφοῖν, πράγμα καλὸν μὲν ἄλλως καὶ πολιτικόν, αὐτὰ δὲ φαύλη καὶ μετὰ 2 δεινὸττος ὑπ’ ἑκείνου συντεθὲν ἐπιβούλως. ὡς γὰρ ὦστερ ἐν σκάφει τὰς ἀποκλίσεις ἐπανισοῦσα τῆς πόλεως ἱσχὺς εἰς ἐν συνελθοῦσα καὶ γενομένη 644 μία τὴν πάντα πράγματα καταστασιάσασαν καὶ καταβαλόσαν ἀνανταγώνιστὸν ῥοπὴν ἐποίησεν. ὁ γοῦν Κάτων τοὺς λέγοντας ὑπ’ ἡς ὦστερον γενομένης πρὸς Καίσαρα Πομπῆίῳ διαφορᾶς ἀνατραπήναι τὴν πόλιν ἀμαρτάνειν ἐλεγεν αἰτίω- 3 μένους τὸ τελευταῖον οὗ γὰρ τὴν στάσιν οὐδὲ τὴν ἔχθραν, ἀλλὰ τὴν σύστασιν καὶ τὴν ὁμόνοιαν αὐτῶν τῇ πόλει κακῶν πρῶτον γενέσθαι καὶ μέγιστον. ἥρεθη μὲν γὰρ ὑπάτος Καίσαρ· εὐθὺς δὲ θεραπεύων τὸν ἀποροῦν καὶ πένητα κατοικίας πόλεων καὶ νομᾶς ἀγρῶν ἔγραφεν, ἐκβαινών τὸ τῆς ἄρχης ἄξιομα καὶ τρόπον τινὰ δημαρχίαν 4 τὴν ὑπατείαν καθιστάς. ἐναντιομένου δὲ τοῦ συνάρχοντος αὐτῷ Βύβλου, καὶ Κάτωνος ἐρρω- μενέστατα τῷ Βύβλῳ παρεσκευασμένον βοηθεῖν, προσαγαγὼν ὁ Καίσαρ ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος Πομπῆίου ἐμφανῆ καὶ προσαγορεύσας ἤρωτησεν εἰ τοὺς

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XLVII. At this time Caesar had returned from his province¹ 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.
νόμος ἐπαινοή· τοῦ δὲ συμφήσαντος, "Οὐκοῦν,"
εἶπεν, "ἀν τις τοὺς νόμους βιάζηται, εἰς τὸν
5 δήμον ἀφίξῃ βοηθῶν;" "Πάνι νεῖν οὖν," ἔφη ὁ
Πομπήιος, "ἀφίξοιμαι, πρὸς τοὺς ἀπειλοῦντας τὰ
ξίφη μετὰ ἠφόσον καὶ θυρεῖν κομίζων." τούτων
Πομπήιος οὐδὲν οὔτε εἰπεῖν οὔτε ποιῆσαι μέχρι
τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης φορτικώτερον ἔδοξεν, ὡστε
καὶ τοὺς φίλους ἀπολογείσθαι φάσκοντας ἐκ
φυγεῖν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ καιροῦ τὸ ρήμα. τοὺς μέντοι
μετὰ ταῦτα πραττομένους φαινομένην ἢ ἡδή παντά-
πασιν ἐπιτὸν τῷ Καίσαρι χρησάσασθαι παραδεδω-
κὼς. Ἰουλίαν γὰρ τὴν Καίσαρος θυγατέρα,
Καίτιων καθωμολογημένην καὶ γαμεῖσθαι μέλ-
λουσαν ὀλιγῶν ἡμερῶν, οὖν εἰς ἄν προσδοκή-
σαντος ἔγγυας Πομπήιος, μείλμα Ἀκτίων τῆς
οργῆς τῇ ἐαυτῷ θυγατέρᾳ κατανέθα, Φαῦστῳ
τῷ παιδὶ Σύλλα προτερον ἐγεγυμημένην. αὐτὸς
δὲ Καίσαρ ἔγγυας Καλπουρνίαν τῇ Πείσῳ

XLVIII. Ἐκ δὲ τούτων Πομπηίους ἐμπλήσας
στρατιωτῶν τὴν πόλιν ἀπαντα τὰ πράγματα βία
κατείχε. Βύβλῳ τε γὰρ εἰς ἀγορὰν τῷ ὑπάτῳ
κατιόύτη μετὰ Δευκόλλου καὶ Κάτωνος ἄφνω
προσπεσοῦντες κατέκλασαν τὰς βάσδους, αὐτοῦ
dὲ τις κοπρίων κόψανον ἐκ κεφαλῆς τοῦ Ἐββλίου
κατεσκέδασε, δύο δὲ δήμαρχοι τῶν συμπροσπο-
2 πόντων ἐτράθησαν. οὕτω δὲ τῶν ἐνισταμένων
tὴν ἀγορὰν ἐρημώσαντες ἐπεκύρωσαν τὸν περὶ
tῆς διανομῆς τῶν χωρίων νόμον· ὃ δελεασθεὶς ὁ
dήμος εἰς πᾶσαν ἡδὴ τιθασθεῖς αὐτοῖς ἐγεγονεί καὶ
κατάντης πράξει, οὐδὲν πολυπραγμονῶν, ἀλλὰ
ἐπιφέρων σιωπῇ τοῖς γραφομένοις τῆς Ψήφου.
3 ἐκυρώθησαν οὖν Πομπηίῳ μὲν αἱ διατάξεις ὑπὲρ
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 consul was going down into the forum with Lucullus 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 Lucullus contested;
δὲν Δεύκολλος ἤριζε, Καίσαρι δὲ τὴν ἐντὸς Ἀλ-πεων καὶ τὴν ἐκτὸς ἔχειν Γαλατίαν καὶ Ἰλλυρίους εἰς πενταετίαν καὶ τέσσαρα τάγματα τέλεια στρατιωτῶν, ὕπατος δὲ εἰς τὸ μέλλον εἶναι Πείσωνα τὸν Καίσαρος πενθερὸν καὶ Γαβίνιον, ἀνδρὰ τὸν Πομπήλιον κολάκων ὑπερφυέστατον.

4 Ἡ ὅποτέναι τῶν Βύσσλος μὲν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν κατακλεισάμενος ὁκτὼ μηνῶν οὐ προῆλθεν ὑπατεύων, ἀλλ' ἐξέσπεμπε διαγράμματα βλασφη-μίας ἀμφοῖν ἔχοντα καὶ καταγορίας, Κάτων δὲ ὡσπερ ἐπίπνους καὶ φοιβόλητος ἐν τῇ βουλῇ τὰ μέλλοντα τῇ πόλει καὶ τῇ Πομπηλίῳ προη-γόρευε, Δεύκολλος δὲ ἀπειπῶν ἠσυχίαν ἦγεν ὡς οὐκέτι πρὸς πολιτείαν ὥραιος· ὅτε δὴ καὶ Πομ-πηλίος ἔφη, γέροντε τὸ τρυφᾶν ἀωρότερον εἶναι

5 τοῦ πολιτεύεσθαι. ταχὺ μέντοι καὶ αὐτὸς ἐμα-λάσσετο τῷ τῆς κόρης ἔρωτι καὶ προσείχειν ἐκεῖνη τὰ πολλὰ καὶ συνδιημέρευεν ἐν ἄγροις καὶ κήποις, ἠμέλεη δὲ τῶν κατ' ἄγορὰν πραττο-μένων, ὡστε καὶ Κλώδιον αὐτοῦ καταφρονῆσαι δημαρχοῦντα τότε καὶ θρασυτάτων ἀψασθαί

6 πραγμάτων. ἔπει γὰρ ἐξέβαλε Κικέρωνα, καὶ Κάτων προφάσει στρατηγίας εἰς Κύπρον ἀπέ-πεμψε, Καίσαρος εἰς Γαλατίαν ἔξεληλακότος, αὐτῷ δὲ προσέχοντα τὸν θημοὺν ἐώρα πάντα 645 πράττοντι καὶ πολιτευμένῳ πρὸς χάριν, εὐθὺς ἐπεχείρει τῶν Πομπηλίου διατάξεων εὐθας ἀναίρειν, καὶ Τιγράνῃ τὸν φιλοὺς δικαῖς ἐπήγε, τεύραν
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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\(^1\) 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, προσελθόντος αὐτοῦ πρὸς τινα δίκην, ἔχων ύφ’ αὐτῷ πλήθος ἀνθρώπων ἀσελγείας καὶ ὀλιγοφρίας μεστὸν αὐτὸς μὲν εἰς ἐπιφανὴς τόπων καταστάς ἐρωτήματα τοιαῦτα προῆλαλε· “Τίς ἐστιν αὐτόκράτωρ ἀκόλαστος; τίς ἄνὴρ ἄνδρα ξητεῖ; τίς ἔνι δακτύλῳ κυνάται τὴν κεφαλῆς;” οἱ δὲ, ἀσπερ χορὸς εἰς ἀμοιβαία συγκεκροτημένος, ἐκείνῳ τὴν τίθεννυ ἀνασείνοντο ἐφ’ ἐκάστῳ μέγα βοῶντες ἀπεκρίναντο· “Πομπῆιος.” 

XLIX. Ἡνία μὲν οὖν καὶ ταῦτα Πομπηίου ἀφθή τοῦ κακῶς ἀκούειν ὅντα καὶ μάχης τοιαύτης ἀπειρον ἠχθετο δὲ μᾶλλον αἰσθανόμενος τὴν βουλὴν ἐπιχαίρουσαν αὐτῷ προπηλακιζομένω καὶ 2 διδόντι δίκην τῆς Κικέρωνος προδοσίας. ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ πληγάς ἐν ἀγορᾷ μέχρι τραυμάτων συνέβη γενέσθαι, καὶ Κλωδίου τις οἰκέτης παραδύνομενος ἐν χλωρ διὰ τῶν περιεστώτων πρὸς τὸν Πομπηίου ἡλέγχθη ξίφος ἔχειν, ταῦτα ποιούμενος πρόφασιν, ἀλλως δὲ τοῦ Κλωδίου τὴν ἀσέλγειαν καὶ τὰς ἐλασφημίας δεδιώκων, οὐκέτι προῆλθεν εἰς ἀγορὰν ὅσον ἐκείνος ἥρχε χρόνον, ἀλλ’ οἰκουράν διετέλει καὶ σκεπτόμενος μετὰ τῶν φίλων ὅπως ἄν ἔξακεν οὗτον τήν βουλὴς καὶ τῶν ἄριστον τὴν πρὸς 3 αὐτὸν ὀργήν. Κουλλέων μὲν οὖν κελεύοντι τὴν Ἰουλίαν ἀφεῖναι καὶ μεταβαλέσθαι πρὸς τὴν σύγκλητων ἀπὸ τῆς Καίσαρος φιλίας οὐ προσέσχε, τοῖς δὲ Κικέρωνα καταγαγεῖν ἄξιούσιν, ἄνδρα καὶ Κλωδίῳ πολεμιώτατον καὶ τῇ βουλῇ προσφίλεστατον, ἐπείσθη καὶ προαγαγὸν τὸν
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 ruffians, 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.
ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ δεόμενον σὺν χειρὶ πολλῆ, τραυμάτων ἐν ἀγορᾷ γενομένων καὶ τινῶν ἀναιρεθέντων, ἐκράτησε τοῦ Κλώδιον. καὶ νόμῳ κατελθὼν ὁ Κικέρων τὴν τε βουλήν εὐθὺς τῷ Πομπηίῳ διήλαττε, καὶ τῷ σιτικῷ νόμῳ συνηγορῶν τρόπῳ τινὶ πάλιν γῆς καὶ θαλάττης, ὅσην ἐκέκτηστο Ρωμαίοι, κύριον ἑποίει Πομπηίον. ἐπὶ αὐτῷ γὰρ ἐγνώνοντο λιμένες, ἐμπόρια, καρπῶν διαθέσεις, ἐν λόγῳ, τὰ τῶν πλεόντων πράγματα, τὰ τῶν γεωργοῦντων. Κλώδιος δὲ ἰτιάτῳ μὴ γεγράφθαι τὸν νόμον διὰ τὴν σιτοδείαν, ἀλλ' ὅπως ὁ νόμος γραφείη γεγονέναι τὴν σιτοδείαν, ὥστερ ἐκ λυποθυμίας αὐτοῦ μαραωνομένη τὴν δύναμιν ἀρχῇ νέα πάλιν ἀναξιωτυποῦντος καὶ ἀναλαμβάνοντος. ἔτεροι δὲ τοῦ ὑπάτου Σπινθῆρος ἀποφαίνουσι τούτῳ σόφισμα, κατακλείσαντος εἰς ἀρχὴν μείζονα Πομπηίου, ὅπως αὐτὸς ἐκπεμφθῆ Πτολεμαῖῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ βοηθῶν. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ Κανίδιος εἰσήνεγκε δημαρχῶν νόμον, ἀνευ στρατιῶς Πομπηίου ἔχοντα βασιλεύουσα δύο διαλλαττειν Ἀλεξανδρέας τῶν βασιλεῶν. καὶ Πομπηίος μὲν ἐδόκει τῷ νόμῳ μὴ δυσχεραίνειν, ἢ δὲ σύγκλητος ἐξέβαλεν, εὐπρεπῶς σκηφαμένη δεδεῖν περὶ τάνδρος. ἦν δὲ γράμμασιν ἐντύχειν διερρήμενοι κατ' ἀγορὰν καὶ παρὰ τὸ βουλευτήριον ὡς δὴ Πτολεμαῖος δεομένου Πομπηίου αὐτῷ στρατηγὸν ἀντὶ τοῦ Σπινθῆρος δοθῆναι.

6 7 Τιμαγένης δὲ καὶ ἄλλως τῶν Πτολεμαίων οὐκ

1 In 57 BC.
2 The law made Pompey Praefectus Annonae for five years.

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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.
οὕσης ἀνάγκης ἀπελθεῖν φησι, καὶ καταλυτεῖν Ἀγγυπτοῦ ὑπὸ Θεοφάνους πεισθέντα πράττοντος Πομπηίῳ χρηματισμοῦ καὶ στρατηγιᾶς καινῆς ὑπόθεσιν. ἀλλὰ τούτο μὲν οὖχ οὕτως ἢ Θεοφάνους μοχθερία πιθανὸν ὡς ἀπιστοῦν ἢ Πομπηίον ποιεὶ φύσις, οὐκ ἔχουσα κακόσθες οὐδ’ ἀνελεύθερον οὕτω τὸ φιλότιμον.

L. Ἐπισταθείσ’ ὑπὸ τῇ περὶ τὸ σιτικὸν οἰκονομία καὶ πραγματεία, πολλαχοῦ μὲν ἀπέστειλε προσβεντάς καὶ φίλους, αὐτὸς δὲ πλεύσας εἰς Σικελίαν καὶ Σαρδόνια καὶ Λιβύην ἦθροιζε σῖτον. ἀνάγεσθαι δὲ μέλλων πνεύματος μεγάλου κατὰ θάλατταν ὤντος καὶ τῶν κυβερνητῶν ὁκνοῦντων, πρῶτος ἐμβὰς καὶ κελεύσας τὴν ἀγκυραν ἀρείεν ἀνεβόησεν.

2 "Πλεῖν ἀνάγκη, ξῆν οὐκ ἀνάγκη;" τοιαύτη δὲ τόλμη καὶ προθυμία χρόμενος μετὰ τύχης ἄγαθής ἐνέπλησε σῖτον τὰ ἐμπόρια καὶ πλοῖων τὴν θάλασσαν, ὡστε καὶ τοῖς ἐκτὸς ἀνθρώποις ἐπαρκέσαι τὴν περιουσίαν ἐκείνης τῆς παρασκευῆς, καὶ γενέσθαι καθάπερ ἐκ πηγῆς ἄφθονον ἀπορροὴν εἰς πάντας.

LI. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τῷ χρόνῳ μέγαν ἦραν οἱ Κελτικοὶ πόλεμοι Καίσαρα καὶ δοκῶν πορρωτάτω τῆς Ῥώμης ἀπείναι καὶ συνηρθῆσαι Βέλγαις καὶ Σοῦββοις καὶ Βρεττανοῖς, ἐλάνθανεν ὑπὸ δεινότητος ἐν μέσῳ τῷ ὅμῳ καὶ τοῖς κυριωτάτοις πράγμασι καταπολεμόμενος τῶν Πομπηίον.

2 αὐτὸς μὲν γὰρ ὡς σῶμα τὴν στρατιωτικήν δύναμιν περικείμενος, οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῖς βασιλάροις, ἀλλ’ ὡσπερ ἐν θήραις καὶ κυνηγεσίοις τοῖς πρὸς ἐκεῖνους ἀγώνις γυμνάζων, διεπόνει, καὶ κατεσκεύαζεν ἀμαχόν καὶ φοβερόν, χρυσὸν δὲ καὶ ἄργυρον καὶ
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without sufficient reason and under no necessity, and that his abandonment of Egypt was owing to the persuasions of Theophranes, 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 Theophranes 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
τάλλα λάφυρα καὶ τὸν ἄλλον πλοῦτον τὸν ἐκ πολέμων τοσοῦτων περιγινόμενον εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἀποστέλλων, καὶ διαπειρῶν ταῖς δωροδοκίαις καὶ συγχρησίας ἄγορανόμοις καὶ στρατηγοῖς καὶ ὑπάτοις καὶ γνατεῖν αὐτῶν, φίλειούτω πολλοῖς.

3 ὅστε ὑπερβαλόντος αὐτοῦ τὰς Ἀλπεῖς καὶ διαχειμάζοντος ἐν Δούκη, τῶν μὲν ἄλλων ἄνδρῶν καὶ γυναικῶν ἀμιλλομένων καὶ φερόμενων πολύ πλῆθος γενέσθαι, συγκλητικοῦς δὲ διακοσίους, ἐν οἷς καὶ Πομπήιος ἦν καὶ Κράσσος, ἀνθυπάτων δὲ καὶ στρατηγῶν ἐκατόν εἴκοσι ράβδους ἐπὶ

4 ταῖς Καίσαρος θύραις ὀφθάλμαι. τοὺς μὲν οὖν ἄλλους ἀπαντάς ἐμπλήσας ἐπίδων καὶ χρημάτων ἀπέστελλε, Κράσσῳ δὲ καὶ Πομπήίῳ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐγένοντο συνθῆκαι, μετίναι μὲν ὑπατείας ἐκεῖνος καὶ Καίσαρα συλλαμβάνειν αὐτοῖς, πέμπουν τα τῶν στρατιωτῶν συχνοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν ψῆφον, ἑπάν δὲ αἱρεθῶσι τάχιστα, πράττειν μὲν ἐαυτοῖς ἐπάρχειν καὶ στρατοπέδων ἡγεμονίας, Καίσαρι δὲ τὰς

5 οὕτως βεβαιοῦν εἰς ἄλλην πενταετίαν. ἐπὶ τούτως ἐξευθείεσθαι εἰς τοὺς πολλοὺς χαλεπῶς ἔφερον οἱ πρώτοι· καὶ Μαρκελλῖνος ἐν τῷ δήμῳ καταστὰς ἀμφοῖν ἐναντίον ἡρῴτησεν εἰ μετίσαν ὑπατεῖαν. καὶ τῶν πολλῶν ἀποκρίνασθαι κελευόντων, πρῶτος Πομπήιος εἶπεν ὡς τάχα μὲν ἄν μετέλθου, τάχα δὲ οὐκ ἄν μετέλθου. Κράσσος δὲ πολιτικῶτερον οὕτω γάρ ἔφη πράξειν ὁποτέρως

6 ἀν οὖν τῷ κοινῷ συνοίσειν. ἐπιφυομένου δὲ
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 Caesar, chapter xxi.
2 Cf. the Crassus, xv. 1 f.
Πομπηίω Μαρκελλίνου καὶ σφοδρῶς λέγειν δοκοῦντος, ο Πομπηίως ἐφ’ πάντων ἀδικώτατον εἶναι τὸν Μαρκελλίνου, δι’ χάριν οὐκ ἔχει λόγιος μὲν ἐξ ἀφώνου δι’ αὐτὸν, ἐμετικὸς δε ἐκ πεινατικοῦ γενόμενος.

LII. Οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἀποστάντων τοῦ παραγγέλλειν ὑπατείαν, Δεύκιον Δομέτίου Κάτων ἐπεισε καὶ παρεθάρρυν μὴ ἀπειπεῖν· οὐ γὰρ ὑπὲρ ἄρχης, ἀλλ’ ὑπὲρ ἐλευθερίας εἶναι τὸν ἀγώνα πρὸς τοὺς τυράννους. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Πομπηίου φοβηθέντες τὸν τόνον τοῦ Κάτωνος, μὴ τὴν βουλὴν ἔχων ἀπασαν ἀποστάσῃ καὶ μεταβάλῃ τοῦ δήμου τὸ ὑγιαίνον, οὐκ εἰσασαν εἰς ἀγόριαν κατελθεῖν τὸν Δομέτίου, ἀλλ’ ἐπιπέμψαντες ἐνόπλους ἀνδρὰς ἀπέκτειναν μὲν τὸν προηγούμενον λυχνοφόρον, ἔτρεψαν δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους· ἔσχατος δὲ Κάτων ἀνεχόρησε, τρωθεὶς τὸν δεξιόν πῆχυν ἀμυνόμενοι πρὸ τοῦ Δομέτίου.

Τοιαύτῃ δὲ ὅρῳ παρελθόντες ἐπὶ τὴν ἄρχην οὐδ’ ἄλλα κοσμώσασθαν ἐπιτάττον. ἅλλα πρῶτον μὲν τὸν Κάτωνα τοῦ δήμου στρατηγὸν αἴρουμεν καὶ τὴν ψήφων ἐπιφέροντος, Πομπηίου εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν οἰὼνος αἰτιόμενος, ἀντὶ δὲ Κάτωνος Βατίνου ἀνηγρόεσαν, ἀργυρῷ τάς 3 φυλάς διαφθειράντες. ἐπείτα νόμους διὰ Τρεβωνίου δημαρχοῦντος εἰςέβαζον, Καίσαρι μὲν, 647 ὁσπερ ὡμολόγητο, δευτέραν ἐπιμετροῦντας πειναστείαν, Κράσσῳ δὲ Συρίαν καὶ τὴν ἐπὶ Πάρθους στρατείαν διδόντας, αὐτῷ δὲ Πομπηίῳ Λιβύῃν ἀπασαν καὶ Ἰβηρίαν ἐκατέραν καὶ τέσσαρα τάγματα στρατιωτῶν, διὸ ἐπέχρησε δύο Καίσαρι 4 δειθέντι πρὸς τὸν ἐν Γαλατίᾳ πόλεμον. ἅλλα Κράσσῳ μὲν ἐξήλθεν εἰς τὴν ἐπαρχίαν ἀπαλ-250
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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.

LII. 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 Spains, 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, Πομπήιος δὲ τὸ θέατρον ἀναδείξας ἁγώνας ἤγε γυμνικούς καὶ μουσικούς ἐπὶ τῇ καθιέρωσει, καὶ θηρῶν ἀμίλλας ἐν οἷς πεντακόσιοι λέοντες ἀνηρέθησαν, ἐπὶ πᾶσι δὲ τὴν ἐλεφαντομαχίαν, ἐκπληκτικώτατον θέαμα, παρέσχεν.

ΛIII. Ἔπει τούτου δὲ θαυμαστώθεις καὶ ἁγαπηθείς, αὐθίς οὐκ ἐλάττωνα φθόνον ἔσχεν, ὅτι πρεσβευταῖς φίλοις παράδον τὰ στρατεύματα καὶ τὰς ἐπαρχίας, αὐτὸς ἐν τοῖς περὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἡβητηρίοις, μετιῶν ἄλλων ἄλλαχος, μετὰ τῆς γυναικὸς διῆγεν, εἰτε ἔρων αὐτῆς, εἰτε ἔρωσαν οὐχ ὑπομένου ἀπολιπεῖν καὶ γὰρ καὶ τοῦτο λέγεται. καὶ περιβόητον ἂν τῆς κόρης τὸ φίλανδρον, οὐ καθ’ ὀραν ποθούσης τὸν Πομπήιον, ἀλλ’ αὐτίων ἑοικεν ἡ τε σωφροσύνη τοῦ ἀνδρὸς εἶναι μόνην γυμνόσκοντος τὴν γεγαμημένην, ἡ τε σεμνότης οὐκ ἄκρατον, ἀλλ’ εὐχαριν ἔχουσα τὴν ὁμιλίαν καὶ μάλιστα γυναικῶν ἁγωγόν, εἶ δὲ μηδὲ Φλώραν ἄλωνα τὴν ἑταίραν ψευδομαρτυριῶν. ἐν δ’ οὐν ἀγορανομικοῖς ἀρχαισίοις εἰς χειρᾶς τινῶν ἐλθόντων καὶ φονευθέντων περὶ αὐτῶν οὐκ ὠλίγων ἀναπλησθεὶς ἀματος ἔλλαξε τὰ ἱμάτια. πολλοὺ δὲ θυρίβου καὶ δρόμου πρὸς τὴν οἰκίαν γενομένου τῶν κομιζόντων τὰ ἱμάτια θεραπόντων, ἐτυχε μὲν ἡ κόρη κύουσα, θεασαμένη δὲ καθημαγμένη τὴν τήβεννον ἐξέλπει καὶ μόλις ἀνήψεις, ἐκ δὲ τῆς ταραχῆς ἐκείνης καὶ τοῦ πάθους ἀπήμβλωσεν. θεν οὐδὲ οἱ μάλιστα μεμφόμενοι τὴν πρὸς Καίσαρα Πομπηίου φιλίαν ἠτιώντο τὸν ἔρωτα τῆς γυναικὸς. αὐθίς μέντοι κυήσασα καὶ τεκοῦσα θῆλυ παιδίον 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 he 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.
PLUTARCH’S LIVES

ωδίνων ἐτελεύτησε, καὶ τὸ παιδίον οὐ πολλὰς ἥμερας ἐπέζησε. παρεσκευασμένου δὲ τοῦ Πομπήλιον τὸ σῶµα θάπτειν ἐν Ἀλβανῷ, βιασύνεας ὁ δήμος εἰς τὸ Ἄρειον πεδίον κατήγεικεν, οὐκτῷ τῆς κόρης μᾶλλον ἡ Πομπηίᾳ καὶ Καίσαρι 5 χαρίζομένοι. αὐτῶν δὲ ἐκείνων μείζον ἐδόκει μέρος ἀπὸντι Καίσαρι νέμειν ὁ δήμος ἡ Πομπηίᾳ παρόντι τῆς τιµῆς. εὐθὺς γὰρ ἐκύμαινεν ἡ πόλις, καὶ πάντα τὰ πράγματα σάλον εἷχε καὶ λόγους διαστατικοὺς, ὡς ἡ πρότερον παρακάλυπτονσα μᾶλλον ἡ κατεύργουσα τῶν ἀνδρῶν τὴν φιλαρχίαν 6 οἰκείοτης ἀνήρηται. μετ’ οὖ πολὺ δὲ καὶ Κράσσος ἐν Πάρθοις ἀπολολὼς ἠγγέλλετο. καὶ τούτῳ κόλυμα ὁν μέγα τοῦ συμπεσεῖν τὸν ἔμφυλον πόλεμον ἐκποδῶν ἐγεγόνει. δεδιότες γὰρ ἐκείνον ἀμφότεροι τοῖς πρὸς ἄλληλοις ἁμῶς γε ποι ἐνέμενον δικαίος. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀνείλεν ἡ τύχη τὸν ἐφεδρον τοῦ ἀγῶνος, εὐθὺς ἦν εἰπεῖν τὸ κωμικόν, ὡς

ἀτεροσ πρὸς τὸν ἔτερον ὑπαλείφεται τῷ χείρέ θ’ ὑποκοινίεται.

7 οὐτως ἡ τύχη μικρόν ἐστι πρὸς τὴν φύσιν. οὐ γὰρ ἀποπίμπλησιν αὐτῆς τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν, ὃποιο τοσοῦτον βάθος ἡγεμονίας καὶ μέγεθος εὐρυχωρίας δυνῶν ἀνδρῶν οὐκ ἐπέσχεν, ἀλλ’ ἀκούοντες καὶ ἀναγινώσκοντες ὅτι “τριχὰ δὲ πάντα δέδασται” τοῖς θεοῖς, “ἐκαστὸς δ’ ἔμορος τιμῆς,”
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 ambition 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 removed; 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."  

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 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.
ΠΛΥΤΑΡΧΟΣ ΛΙΒΩΝ

ζαυτοίς οὐκ ἐνόμιζον ἄρκειν δυσὶν οὐσί τήν Ἱω-

τι πᾶσαν ἄρχην λάβοι πρότερον ἡ προσεδόκησε καὶ κατάθοιτο θάττον ἡ προσεδόκηση. καὶ νῆ

648 Δία μαρτυρούσας εἶχεν ἄεὶ τὰς διαλύσεις τῶν

στρατοπέδων. τότε δὲ τῶν Καίσαρα δοκῶν οὐ

προῆσσεθαί τήν δύναμιν ἐξῆτει ταῖς πολιτικάς

ἀρχαῖς ὡρὸς εἶναι πρὸς αὐτόν, ἀλλο δὲ οὐδὲν

ἔνεστέριζεν, οὐδὲ ἐβούλετο δοκεῖν ἀπίστειν, ἀλλ' 2

ὑπερορᾶν μᾶλλον καὶ καταφρονεῖν. ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰς

ἄρχας οὗ κατὰ γνώμην ἔφορα βραβευομένας,

δεκαζομένων τῶν πολιτῶν, ἀναρχίαν εἰν τῇ πόλει

περιέιδε γενομένην καὶ λόγος εὐθὺς ἔχωρει πολὺς

ὑπὲρ δικτάτορος, διὸ πρῶτος εἰς μέσον ἐξενεγκέιν

ἐτόλμησε Λουκίλλιος ὁ δήμαρχος, τῷ δήμῳ

παραινῶν ἔλεοσθαί δικτάτορα Πομπήιον. ἐπι-

λαβομένου δὲ Κάτωνος οὗτος μὲν ἐκινδύνευσε

τὴν δημαρχίαν ἀποβαλεῖν, ὑπὲρ δὲ Πομπήιον

πολλοὶ τῶν φίλων ἀπελογοῦντο παρίστατε ὡς οὐ

δεομένου τῆς ἄρχης ἔκεινης οὐδὲ βούλομένου.

3 Κάτωνος δὲ Πομπήιον ἐπανεστάτος καὶ προ-

τρεφαμένου τῆς εὐκοσμίας ἐπιμεληθῆναι, τότε

μὲν αἰδεσθεὶς ἐπεμελήθη, καὶ κατεστάθησαν

ὑπατοὶ Δομέτιος καὶ Μεσσάλας, ὕστερον δὲ πάλιν

ἀναρχίας γνωμομένης καὶ πλειώνων ἡδὴ τῶν περὶ

τοῦ δικτάτορος λόγου ἐγερόντων ἱταμώτερον,

φοβηθέντες οἱ περὶ Κάτωνα μὴ βιασθῶσιν,

ἐγνωσαν ἄρχην τινα 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;¹ 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 consulship²; 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 ἐκείνης. καὶ Βύβλος ἱτθρὸς ἄν Πομπήιον πρῶτος ἀπεφήνατο γνώμην ἐν συγκλήτῳ Πομπήίου μόνον ἐλέσθαι ὑπάτων· ἂ γὰρ ἀπαλλαγήσεσθαι τῆς παρούσης τὴν πόλιν ἀκοσμίας, ἢ δουλεύσειν τῷ κρατίστῳ. φανέντος δὲ παραδόξου τοῦ λόγου διὰ τὸν εἰπόντα, Κάτων ἀναστὰς καὶ παρασχῶν δόκησιν ἃς ἀντιλέξοι, γενομένης σιωπῆς εἰπε τὴν προκειμένην γνώμην αὐτὸς μὲν ὦκ ἄν εἰσενεγκείν, εἰσενεγκείμενη δὲ ύφ᾽ έτέρου πείθεσθαι κελεύειν, πάσαν μὲν ἁρχὴν μᾶλλον αἱρούμενος ἀναρχίας, Πομπῆίου δὲ μηδένα βέλτιον ἄρξειν 
5 ἐν ταραχαῖς τηλικαύταις νομίζων. δεξαμένης δὲ τῆς βουλής, καὶ ψηφισαμένης ὅπως ὑπάτος αἱρεθεὶς ὁ Πομπῆίος ἁρχοί μόνος, εἰ δὲ αὐτὸς συνάρχοντος δεηθεὶς, μὴ θάττον δυοῖν μηνοῖν δοκιμάσας ἢλοιτο, κατασταθεὶς οὕτως καὶ ἀποδειχθεὶς διὰ Σουλπικίου μεσοβασιλέως ὑπάτος ἑσπάζετο φιλοφρόνως τὸν Κάτωνα, πολλῆς ὁμολογῶν χάριν ἔχειν καὶ παρακαλῶν γίνεσθαι 
6 σύμβουλον ἵδια τῆς ἁρχῆς. Κύτων δὲ χάριν μὲν ἔχειν αὐτῷ τὸν Πομπῆίον οὐκ ἥξιον· δι᾽ ἐκεῖνον γὰρ ὃν εἶπεν οὐδὲν εἰπεῖν, διὰ δὲ τὴν πόλιν ἐσεσθαι δὲ σύμβουλος ἵδια παρακαλούμενος, ἐὰν δὲ μὴ παρακαλήται, δημοσία φράσειν τὸ φαινόμενον. τοιοῦτος μὲν οὖν Κάτων ἐν πᾶσι.

1 In 52 B.C.
POMPEY

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 consul¹ and so declared by Sulpicius, the Interrex,² 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.

¹ One who held supreme power in the absence of regularly elected consuls.
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LV. Πομπήιος δὲ παρελθὼν εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἐγγυμε Κορνηλίαν θυγατέρα Μετέλλου Σκηπίωνος, οὐ παρθένου, ἀλλὰ χήραν ἀπολελειμμένην νεωτί Ποπλίου τοῦ Κράσσου παιδός, ὥ συνόκησεν ἐκ παρθενίας, ἐν Πάρθοις τεθνηκότος. ἕνην δὲ τῇ κόρῃ πολλὰ φίλτρα δίχα τῶν ἄφ’ ὠρας. καὶ γὰρ περὶ γράμματα καλῶς ἠσκητό καὶ περὶ λύραν καὶ γεωμετρίαν, καὶ λόγων φιλοσόφων εἰθιστο ἕκασίμως ἀκούειν. καὶ προσήν τούτως ήθος ἀνδρίας καὶ περιεργίας καθαρόν, ἀδὴ νέαις προστρίβεται γυναῖξι τὰ τοιαῦτα μαθήματα. πατὴρ δὲ καὶ γένους ἔνεκα καὶ δόξης ἄμεμπτος. ἀλλὰ ὅμως τοῦ γάμου τοῖς μὲν οὐκ ἢρεσκε τὸ μὴ καθ’ ἡλικίαν νῦφ’ γὰρ αὐτοῦ συνοικεῖν ὥραν εἶχεν ἢ

3 Κορνηλία μᾶλλον οἱ δὲ κομψότεροι τὸ τῆς πόλεως ἡγούμενο παρεωρακέναι τὸν Πομπήιον ἐν τύχαις οὕσης, δὲν ἐκεῖνον ἰατρὸν ἤρηται καὶ μόνῳ παραδέδωκεν αὐτήν· ὥ δὲ στεφανοῦται καὶ θύει γάμους, αὐτὴν τὴν ὑπατείαν ὁφείλουν ἠγείρονται συμφοράν, οὐκ ἀν οὕτω παρανόμως δοθεῖσαν 649

4 εὐτυχοῦσης τῆς πατρίδος. ἔτει δὲ ταῖς δίκαιαι τῶν δωροδοκῶν καὶ δεκασμῶν ἐπιστάς, καὶ νόμοις γράψας καθ’ οὖς αἱ κρίσεις ἐγίνοντο, τὰ μὲν ἄλλα σεμνῶς ἐβράβευε καὶ καθαρῶς, ἀσφάλειαν ἀμα καὶ κόσμον καὶ ἰσυχίαν αὐτοῦ προσκαθημένου μεθ’ ὅπλων τοῖς δικαστηρίοις παρέχων, Σκηπίωνος δὲ τοῦ πενθεροῦ κρινομένου, μεταπεμψάμενος οὐκαδε τοὺς ἔξηκοντα καὶ τριακοσίως δικαστὰς ἐνέτυχε βοηθεῖν, ὡ δὲ κατήγορος ἀπέστη τῆς δίκης ἰδῶν τὸν Σκηπίωνα προπεμπόμενον 260
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L.V. 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 decking 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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ξέ ἄγορᾶς ὑπὸ τῶν δικαστῶν, πάλιν οὖν ἦκουε 5 κακῶς, ἐτὶ δὲ μᾶλλον ὅτι λύσας νόμῳ τοὺς γινομένους περὶ τῶν κρινομένων ἐπαίνους, αὐτὸς εἰσῆλθε Πλάγκον ἐπαινεσόμενος. καὶ Κάτων (ἐτυχε γὰρ κρίνων) ἐπισχόμενος τὰ ὅτα ταῖς χερσὶν οὐκ ἔφη καλῶς ἔχειν αὐτῷ παρὰ τὸν 6 νόμον ἀκούειν τῶν ἐπάινων. ὦθεν ο ἡ μὲν Κάτων ἀπεβλήθη πρὸ τοῦ φέρειν τὴν ψήφον, ἐάλω δὲ ταῖς ἄλλαις ο Πλάγκος σὺν ἀισχύνῃ τοῦ Πομπηίου. καὶ γὰρ διόγεις ὑστερον ἡμέρας Τιφαίος, ἀνὴρ ὑπατικός, δίκην φεύγων καὶ παραφυλάξας τὸν Πομπηίου ἐπὶ δεὶπνον ἀπίοντα λελουμένον, ἰκέτευ τῶν γονάτων λαβόμενος. ὁ δὲ παρῆλθεν ὑπεροπτικὸς εἰπὼν διαφθείρειν τὸ δεὶπνον αὐτὸν, ἂλλο δὲ μηδὲν περαίνει. οὕτως οὖν ἄνισος εἶναι 7 δοκῶν αἰτίας εἶχε. τὰ δ’ ἄλλα καλῶς ἀπαντα κατέστησεν εἰς τάξιν, καὶ προσεῖλετο συνάρχοντα τὸν πενθερὸν εἰς τοὺς ὑπολοίπους πέντε μήνας.

ἐφηφίσθη δὲ αὐτῷ τὰς ἐπαρχίας ἔχειν εἰς ἄλλην τετραετίαν, καὶ χίλια τάλαντα λαμβάνειν καθ’ ἔκαστον ἐνιαυτόν, ἀφ’ ὧν θρέψει καὶ διουκήσει τὸ στρατιωτικόν.

LVI. Οἱ δὲ Καίσαρος φίλοι ταύτην ἄρχῃν λαβόντες ἥξιον τινὰ γενέσθαι καὶ Καίσαρος λόγον, ἀγωνιζομένου τοσοῦτος ἀγώνας ὑπὲρ τῆς ἡγεμονίας· ἡ γὰρ ὑπατείας ἥξιον εἶναι τυχεῖν ἐτέρας, ἡ προσλαβεῖν τῇ στρατείᾳ χρόνον, ἐν δ’ τῶν πεπονημένων οὐκ ἄλλος ἐπελθὼν ἀφαιρήσεται τὴν δόξαν, ἀλλ’ αὐτὸς ἄρξει καὶ τιμήσεται 2 καθ’ ἢσυχίαν ὁ κατεργασάμενος. οὕτως δὲ περὶ 262
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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, Hypsaeus, 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 shown 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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τούτων ἁμέλλης, ὡς δὴ παραίτούμενος ὑπὲρ τοῦ Καίσαρος ἐπ' εὐνοία τὸν φβόνον ὁ Πομπήιος ἐφη γράμματα Καίσαρος ἔχειν βουλομένου λαβεῖν διάδοχον καὶ παύσασθαι τῆς στρατείας ὑπατείας μέντοι καὶ μὴ παρόντι καλῶς ἔχειν αἰτησιν αὐτῷ 3 δοθῆναι. πρὸς ταύτα ἐνισταμένων τῶν περὶ Κάτωνα καὶ κελευόντων ἰδιώτην γενόμενον καὶ τὰ ὅπλα καταθέμενον εὑρίσκεσθαι τι παρὰ τῶν πολιτῶν ἀγαθόν, οὐκ ἐξερίσασι, ἀλλ' οἷον ἠττηθείς ὁ Πομπήιος ὑποπτος ἦν μᾶλλον ὃν ἐφρόνει περὶ Καίσαρος. ἐπεμψε δὲ καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις ἀπαιτῶν ὁς ἐχρησθεὶν αὐτῷ, τὰ Παρθικὰ πουούμενος πρόφασιν. ὁ δὲ, καίπερ εἰδὼς ἐφ' οἷς ἀπητείτο τοὺς στρατιώτας, ἀπέπεμψε καλῶς δωρησάμενος.

LVII. Ἐκ τούτου δὲ Πομπήιος ἐν Νεαπόλει νοσήσας ἐπισφαλῶς ἀνέρρωσε, Πραξιγόρου δὲ πείσαντο τοὺς Νεαπόλιτας ἐθυσαν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ σωτηρία. μιμουμένων δὲ τούτους τῶν προσοίκων καὶ τοῦ πράγματος οὕτω περιόντως τὴν Ἰταλίαν πᾶσαν, καὶ μικρὰ καὶ μεγάλη πόλις ἐφ' ἡμέρας 2 πολλὰς ἑώρταζε. τοὺς δὲ ἀπαντώντας πανταχόθεν οὔδεις ἐχώρει τόπος, ἀλλὰ ὅδοι τε κατεπίμπλαντο καὶ κώμαι καὶ λιμένες εἰσελαμβάνον καὶ θυόντων. πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ στεφανηφοροῦντες ὑπὸ λαμπάδων ἐδέχοντο καὶ παρέπεμπον ἀνθρωπούμενον, ὡστε τὴν κομιδὴν αὐτοῦ καὶ πορείαν 3 θέαμα κάλλιστον εἶναι καὶ λαμπρότατον. οὔ- δενὸς μέντοι τοῦτο λέγεται τῶν ἀπεργασαμένων

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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.
τὸν πόλεμον αὐτῶν ἐλαττὸν γενέσθαι. φρόνημα γὰρ εἰσήλθεν ὑπεραιρὸν ἀμα τῷ μεγέθει τῆς χαρᾶς τοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν πραγμάτων λογισμοῦς καὶ 650 τὴν εἰς ἄσφαλες ἀεὶ τὰ εὐτυχήματα καὶ τὰς πράξεις αὐτοῦ θεμένην εὐλάβειαν προέμενος εἰς ἀκρατον ἐξέπεσε θράσος καὶ περιφρόνησε τῆς Καίσαρος δυνάμεως, ὡς οὐτε ὅπλων ἐπ’ αὐτὸν οὔτε τινὸς ἐργάδους πραγματείας δεησόμενος, ἀλλὰ πολὺ ράον καθαρήσαν ἡ πρότερον ἦξησε τὸν ἄνδρα. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις Ἀππιος ἀφίκετο κομίζων ἐκ Γαλατίας ἢν ἔχρησε Πομπήιος Καίσαρι στρατιῶν καὶ πολλὰ μὲν ἐξεφλαύριζε τὰς ἐκεί πράξεις καὶ λόγους ἐξέφερε βλασφήμους περὶ Καίσαρος, αὐτὸν δὲ Πομπήιον ἀπείρως ἔχειν ἔλεγε τῆς αὐτοῦ δυνάμεως καὶ δόξης, ἑτέρους ὅπλοις πρὸς Καίσαρα φραγνύμενον, δὴ αὐτοὶς κατεργάσεται τοὺς ἐκείνου στρατεύμασιν, ὅταν πρῶτον ὅφη· τοσοῦτον καὶ μίσους πρὸς Καίσαρα καὶ πόθον πρὸς Πομπήιον ἐνυπάρχειν αὐτοῖς.

5 αὐτῷ δ’ οὖν ὁ Πομπήιος ἐπήρθη, καὶ τοιαύτης καὶ τοσαύτης ὀλιγωρίας διὰ τὸ θαρρεῖν ἐγένετο μεστὸς ὡστε καὶ τῶν δεδιότων τὸν πόλεμον κατεγέλα, καὶ τοὺς λέγοντας ἅν ἐλαύνη Καίσαρ ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν, οὐχ ὅραν δυνάμεις αἰς αὐτοῦ ἀμυνοῦνται, μετιδίῳ τῷ προσώπῳ καὶ διακεχυμένους ἀμελεῖν ἐκέλευσεν. “Ὁπον γὰρ ἄν,” ἔφη, “τῆς Ἰταλίας ἐγώ κρούσω τῷ ποδὶ τῆς γῆς, ἀναδύσομαι καὶ πεζίκαλ καὶ ἱππικαὶ δυνάμεις.”

LVIII. Ἡ Ἰταλία ἔγγο κρούσο τῷ ποδὶ τῆς Ἰταλίας ἀπαίρων, εἰς δὲ τὴν πόλιν ἀεὶ τοὺς στρατιῶτας ἀποστέλλων ἀρχαιρεσιά-
the war. For while the public rejoicing was so great, a spirit of exaltation entered into the conclusions which Pompey drew from the progress of events, 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, χρήμασι δὲ πολλοὺς ύποικουρῶν καὶ διαφθείρων ἄρχοντας· ὅν καὶ Παύλος ἦν ὁ ὑπατος ἐπὶ χιλίων καὶ πεντακοσίων ταλάντων μεταβαλόμενος, καὶ Κουρίων ὁ δήμαρχος ἀμηχάνων πλήθει δανεών ἐλευθερωθεὶς ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ, καὶ Μάρκος Ἀντώνιος διὰ φιλίαν Κουρίωνος ὅν 2 ὠφελεῖτο μετέχων. ἐλέχθη μὲν οὖν ὅτι τῶν ἀφιγμένων τις ἀπὸ Καίσαρος ταξιαρχῶν ἐστῶς παρὰ τὸ βουλευτήριον, καὶ πυθόμενος ὡς οὐ δίδωσιν ἡ βουλή Καίσαρι χρόνον τῆς ἀρχῆς, εἰπὲν ἐπικρούσι τῇ χειρὶ τὸ ξίφος, "Ἀλλὰ τούτῳ δώσει." καὶ τὰ πραττόμενα καὶ τὰ παρασκευαζόμενα ταύτην εἰχε τὴν διάνοιαν.

3 Αἱ μέντοι Κουρίωνος ἀξιώσεις καὶ παρακλησεῖς ὑπὲρ Καίσαρος ἐφαινοντο δημοτικώτερα. δυνεῖν γὰρ ἡξίου θάτερον, ἢ καὶ Πομπῆίου ἀπαιτεῖν ἡ μηδὲ Καίσαρος ἀφαιρεῖται τὸ στρατιωτικὸν. ἡ γὰρ ἁδικίας γενομένους ἐπὶ τοῖς δικαίοις ἡ μένοντας ἀντιπάλους ἐφ’ οἷς ἔχουσιν ἀτρεμήσειν ὁ δὲ τῶν ἔτερον ἁσθενῆ ποιῶν ἦν φοβεῖται

4 δύναμιν διπλασιάζει. πρὸς ταύτα Μαρκέλλου τοῦ υπάτου ληστήν ἀποκαλοῦντος τὸν Καίσαρα, καὶ ψηφίζεσθαι πολέμιον κελεύοντος εἰ μὴ καταθῆσεται τὰ ὅπλα, Κουρίων ὃμως ἴσχυσε μετὰ Ἀντωνίου καὶ Πείσωνος ἐξελέγχει τὴν σύγκλητον. ἐκέλευσε γὰρ μεταστήναι τοὺς Καίσαρα μόνον τὰ ὅπλα καταθέσει κελεύοντας, Πομπῆίου δὲ 5 ἁρχεῖν καὶ μετέστησαν οἱ πλείους. αὕθις δὲ μεταστήναι κελεύσαντος ὅσιος ἄμφωτέρους ἀρέ-268
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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
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σκει τὰ ὅπλα καταθέσθαι καὶ μηδέτερον ἄρχειν, Πομπηῖος μὲν εἰκοσὶ καὶ δύο μόνον, Κουρίων δὲ πάντες ὁι λοιποὶ προσέθεντο. κάκεινος μὲν ὡς νενικηκὼς λαμπρὸς ὑπὸ χαρᾶς εἰς τὸν δήμον ἐξῆλατο, κρότῳ καὶ βολαῖς στεφάνων καὶ ἀνθῶν δεξιούμενον αὐτῶν. ἐν δὲ τῇ βουλῇ Πομπηῖος οὐ παρῆν οἱ γὰρ ἄρχοντες στρατοπέδων εἰς τὴν 6 πόλιν οὐκ εἰσίασι. Μάρκελλος δὲ ἀναστὰς οὐκ ἔφη λόγων ἀκροάσεσθαι καθήμενος, ἀλλ’ ὅρων ὑπερφαινόμενα τῶν Ἄλπεων ἡδη δεκα τάγματα βαδίζειν, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐκπέμψειν τῶν ἀντιταξόμενον αὐτοῖς ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος.

LIX. Ἐκ τούτου τὰς ἐσθήτας ὡς ἐπὶ πένθει μετεβάλοντο. Μάρκελλος δὲ πρὸς Πομπηῖον δι’ ἀγορᾶς ἐβάδιζε τῆς βουλῆς ἐπομένης, καὶ καταστὰς ἔναντίος, “Κελεύω σε,” εἶπεν, “ὁ Πομπῆιε, 651 βοηθεῖν τῇ πατρίδι καὶ χρῆσαι ταῖς παρεσκευασμέναις δυνάμεσι καὶ καταλέγειν ἔτερας.” τὰ δ’ αὐτὰ ταῦτα καὶ Δέντλος ἔλεγε, τῶν ἀποδε-2 δειγμένων εἰς τὸ μέλλον ὑπάτων ἄτερος. Ἄρξα-μένου δὲ τοῦ Πομπηῖου καταλεῖγειν οἱ μὲν οὐχ ὑπῆκοιν, ὅλοι δὲ γλύσχρως καὶ ἀπροθύμως συνήσαν, οἱ δὲ πλεῖον διαλύσεις ἔβοων. καὶ γὰρ ἀνέγυρ τινὰ Καίσαρος ἐπιστολὴν Ἀντώνιοι ἐν τῷ δήμῳ, βιασμένος τὴν βουλὴν, ἔχουσαν ἐπαγωγοὺς ὀχλοὺ προκλήσεις. ἡξίου γὰρ ἀμ-φοτέρους ἐκβάντας τῶν ἐπαρχῶν καὶ τὰς στρα-τιωτικὰς δυνάμεις ἀφέντας ἐπὶ τῷ δήμῳ γενέσθαι 3 καὶ τῶν πεπραγμένων ἐυθύνας ὑποσχεῖν. οἱ δὲ περὶ Δέντλων ὑπατεύόντες ἡδη βουλὴν οὐ συνή-γον ἄρτι δὲ ἐκ Κιλικίας ἀφεγμένος Κικέρων ἐπραττε διαλλαγάς, ὅπως Καίσαρ, ἐξελθὼν

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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 ἀφεὶς πᾶσαν, ἐπὶ δυσὶ τάγμασι καὶ τῷ Ἰλλιμικῷ τὴν δευτέραν ὑπατείαν περιμένη. Πομπηίου δὲ δυσκολαίνοντος ἐπείσθησαν οἱ Καίσαρος φίλοι θάτερον ἀφείναι. Δέντλου δὲ ἀντικρούσαντος καὶ Κάτωνος ἀνθίς ἀμαρτάνειν τὸν Πομπηίου ἐξαπατώμενον βοώντος οὐκ ἔσχον αἱ διαλύσεις πέρας.

ΙΧ. Ἔν τούτῳ δὲ ἀπαγγέλλεται Καίσαρ Ἀρίμμων, πόλιν μεγάλην τῆς Ἰταλίας, κατειληφός καὶ βαδίζων ἀντικρυς ἐπὶ τὴν Ῥώμην μετὰ πάσης τῆς δυνάμεως. τούτο δὲ ἦν ψεῦδος. ἐβαδίζε γὰρ οὐ πλεῖονας ἔχων ἱππέων τριακοσίων καὶ πεντακισχιλίων ὀπλιτῶν· τὴν δὲ ἄλλην δύναμιν ἐπεκείνα τῶν Ἀλπεων οὕσαν οὐ περιέμενεν, ἐμπεσεῖς αὖν τεταραγμένοι καὶ μὴ προσδοκῶσι βουλόμενος μᾶλλον ἢ χρόνον δοὺς ἐκ παρασκευῆς μάχης· καὶ γὰρ ἐπὶ τῶν Ρουβίκώνα τοσάμον ἐλθόν, διὰ ἀφώριζεν αὐτῷ τὴν δεδομένην ἐπαρχίαν, ἔστη σιωπῆ καὶ διεμέλλεσεν, αὐτὸς ἀρα πρὸς ἕαυτον συλλογιζόμενος τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ τολμηματος. εἶτα, ὡσπερ οἱ πρὸς βάθος ἀφίνετε ἄχανες ἀπὸ κρημνοῦ τινος ἕαυτος, μύσα τῷ λογισμῷ καὶ παρακαλυφάμενος πρὸς τὸ δεινόν, καὶ τοσοῦτον μόνον Ἐλληνιστὶ πρὸς τοὺς παρόντας ἐκβοήσας, "Ἀνερρίφθω κύβος," διεβίβαζε τὸν στρατόν.

3 Ὡς δὲ πρῶτον ἡ φήμη προσέπεσε καὶ κατέσχε τὴν Ῥώμην μετὰ ἐκπλήξεως θόρυβος καὶ φόβος οἶος οὐπώ πρότερον, εὐθὺς μὲν ἡ βουλή φερομένη πρὸς τὸν Πομπηίου συνέτρεχε καὶ παρῆσαν αἱ

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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,\(^1\) 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

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\(^1\) In January, 49 B.C. See the *Caesar*, chapter xxxii.
ἀρχαί, πυθομένου δὲ τοῦ Τύλλου περὶ στρατιᾶς καὶ δυνάμεως καὶ τοῦ Πομπῆίου μετά τινος μελήσεως ἀθαρσώς εἰπόντος ὅτι τοὺς παρὰ Καίσαρος ἡκοντας ἐτοίμους ἔχει, νομίζει δὲ καὶ τοὺς κατειλεγμένους πρότερον ἐν τάχει συνάξειν τρισμυρίων ὁμας, ὁ μὲν Τύλλος ἀναβοήσας, "Εξηπάτηκας ἡμᾶς, ὡς Πομπῆιε," συνεβούλευεν ὡς Καίσαρα πρέσβεις ἀποστέλλειν, Φαώνιος δὲ τις, ἀνὴρ τὰλα μὲν οὐ πονηρός, αὐθαδεία δὲ καὶ ὑβρεί πολλάκις τὴν Κάτωνος οἰόμενος ἀπομιμεῖθαι παρρησίαν, ἐκέλευεν τὸν Πομπῆίον τῷ ποδὶ τύπτειν τὴν γῆν, ὅσ ὑπισχυεῖτο δυνάμεις ἀνακαλούμενον. 5 ὁ δὲ ταῦτην μὲν ἤρεγκε τὴν ἀκαρίαν πράτως τοῦ δὲ Κάτωνος ὑπομιμνήσκοντος δὲν ἐν ἀρχῇ περὶ Καίσαρος αὐτῷ προεἰπεν ἀπεκρίνατο μαντικώτερα μὲν εἶναι τὰ Κάτωνι λεχθέντα, φιλικώτερα δὲ ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ πετράχθαι.

LXI. Κάτων δὲ συνεβούλευεν αἱρεῖσθαι στρατηγὸν αὐτοκράτορα Πομπῆίου, ἐπειπτὼν ὅτι τῶν αὐτῶν ἐστὶ καὶ ποιεῖν τὰ μεγάλα κακὰ καὶ παύειν. οὗτος μὲν οὖν εὐθὺς ἐξήλθεν εἰς Σικελίαν ἐλαχιστώς γὰρ αὐτὴν τῶν ἐπαρχιῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἕκαστος εἰς ἀκαλληρότη. τῆς δ’ Ἰταλίας σχεδὸν ὅλης 2 ἀνώσταμένης ἀπορίαν ἔχε τὸ γνώμενον. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἐξωθεὶν φερόμενοι φυγῇ πανταχόθεν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐνέπιπτον, οἱ δὲ τὴν Ῥώμην οἰκούντες ἐξέπιπτον αὐτοὶ καὶ ἀπέλειπτον τὴν πόλιν, ἐν 652 χειμῶνι καὶ ταράχῳ τοσούτω τὸ μὲν χρήσιμον

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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\(^1\); 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

\(^1\) 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.”

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ἀσθενείς ἔχουσαν, τὸ δὲ ἀπειθεῖς ἵσχυρὸν καὶ δυσ-
μεταχείριστον τοῖς ἀρχουσίν. οὐ γὰρ ἦν παύσαι
tὸν φόβον, οὐδὲ εἰς τὸς χρήσαντο ἀειτοῦ
λογισμοῖς Πομπήιον, ἀλλ’ ἂς τὸ εὐδύχας πά-
θει, φοβηθεὶς ἡ λυπηθεὶς ἡ διαπορῆσας, τούτῳ
3 φέρων ἐκείνων ἀνεπιμπλημεῖ καὶ τάναντι τῆς αὐ-
tῆς ἡμέρας ἐκράτεί βουλεύματα, καὶ πυθέσθαι
περὶ τῶν πολεμίων οὐδὲν ἦν ἄληθες αὐτῷ διὰ τὸ
πολλοὺς ἀπαγγέλλειν ὅ τι τύχοιεν, εἰτα ἄπισ-
τούντι χαλεπαίνειν. οὖτω δὴ ψηφισάμενος ταρα-
χήν ὀρᾶν καὶ κελεύσας ἀπαντάς ἔπεσθαι αὐτῷ
τούς ἀπὸ βουλής, καὶ προειπὼν ὅτι Καίσαρος
ηγήσεται τῶν ἀπολειφθέντα, περὶ δεῖλην ὡσίαν
4 ἀπέλυσε τὴν πόλιν. οἱ δὲ ὑπαται μονδεὶς ὧσαντες
ἄνοιξεν πρὸ πολέμων ἐφυγον. ήν δὲ καὶ παρ’
αὐτὰ τὰ δεινὰ ξηλωτῶς ἀνὴρ τῆς πρὸς αὐτὸν
ἐνυόλης τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ὅτι πολλῶν τὴν στρατη-
γίαν μεμφομένων οὔδεις ἦν ὅ μισῶν τῶν στρατη-
γών, ἀλλ’ πλείονας ἀν τις εὔρε τῶν διὰ τὴν
ἐλευθερίαν φευγόντων τοὺς ἀπολειπεῖν Πομπήιον
μὴ δυναμένους.

LXII. Ὄλγας δὲ ὕστερον ἡμέραις Καίσαρ
εἰσελάπασα καὶ κατασχὼ τὴν Ῥώμην τοῖς μὲν
ἀλλοις ἐπιεικῶς ἐνέτυχε καὶ κατεπράσατο, τῶν δὲ
δημάρχων ἐνὶ Μετέλλῳ κωλύσαστι χρήσατα λαβεῖν
αὐτὸν ἐκ τοῦ ταμείου θάνατον ἥπειρον, καὶ
προσέθηκε τῇ ἀπειλῇ τραχύτερον λόγον· ἔφη γὰρ
ὡς τὸ τοῦτο φῆσαι χαλεπῶν ἦν αὐτῷ μᾶλλον ἢ

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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.
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2 πράξαι. τρεψάμενος δὲ τὸν Μέτελλον οὕτω, καὶ λαβὼν δὲν ἔχρηζεν, ἐδίωκε Πομπηίον, ἔβαλείν σπεύδων ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας πρὶν ἀφικέσθαι τὴν ἐξ Ἰβηρίας αὐτῷ δύναμιν. ὁ δὲ τὸ Βρεντέσιον κατασχὺν καὶ πλοίων εὐπορῆσας τοὺς μὲν ὑπάτους εὐθὺς ἐμβιβάσας καὶ μετ’ αὐτῶν σπείρας τριάκοντα προεξέπεμψεν εἰς Δυρράχιον, Σκη-πίωνα δὲ τὸν πενθερὸν καὶ Γναίον τὸν νεῖν εἰς Συρίαν ἀπέστειλε ναυτικὸν κατασκευάζοντας.

3 αὐτὸς δὲ φραξάμενος τὰς πύλας καὶ τοῖς τείχεσι τοὺς ἐλαφροτάτους στρατιώτας ἐπιστήσας, τοὺς δὲ Βρεντεσίους ἀτρεμεῖν κατ’ οίκιαν κελεύσας, ὅλην ἐντὸς τὴν πόλιν ἀνέσκαψε καὶ διετάφρευσε, καὶ σκολόπων ἐνέπλησε τοὺς στενωποὺς πλῆν δυεῖν, δι’ ὅν ἐπὶ θάλασσαν αὐτὸς κατῆλθεν.

4 ἡμέρα δὲ τρίτη τὸν μὲν ἄλλον ὅχλον ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν εἶχεν ἡδὴ καθ’ ἱσυχίαν ἐμβεβηκότα, τοῖς δὲ τὰ τείχη φυλάττουσιν ἐξαίφνης σημεῖον ἀρας καὶ καταδραμόντας ὡξέως ἀναλαβὼν ἀπεπέρασεν. ὁ δὲ Καίσαρ, ὥς εἶδεν ἐκλελειμμένα τὰ τείχη, τὴν φυγὴν αἰσθόμενος μικροῦ μὲν ἐδέπησε διόκων τοῖς σταυροῖς καὶ τοῖς ὀρύγμοις περιπετείας γενέσθαι, τῶν δὲ Βρεντεσίων φρασάντων φυλαττόμενος τὴν πόλιν καὶ κύκλῳ περιών ἀνημένους εὑρεί πάντας πλῆν δυεῖν πλοίων στρατιώτας τινὰς οὐ πολλοὺς ἐχόντων.

LXIII. Οἱ μὲν οὖν ἄλλοι τοῦ Πομπηίου τὸν ἀπόπλουν ἐν τοῖς ἀρέστοις τίθενται στρατηγή-μασιν, αὐτὸς δὲ Καίσαρ ἐθαύμαζεν ὅτι καὶ πόλιν
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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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ἐχὼν ὀχυρῶν καὶ προσδοκῶν τὰς ἑξ Ἰβηρίας δυνάμεις καὶ θαλασσοκρατῶν ἐξελίπτε καὶ προήκατο τὴν Ἰταλίαν. αἰτιᾶται καὶ Κικέρων ὅτι τὴν Θεμιστοκλέους ἐμμήσατο στρατηγίαν μᾶλλον ἢ τὴν Περικλέους, τῶν πραγμάτων τούτως ἡμοίων ὅντων, οὐκ ἐκείνως. ἐδῆλωσε δὲ Καῖσαρ ἔργῳ σφόδρα φοβούμενος τὸν χρόνον. ἔλων γὰρ Νομέριον Πομπήιον φίλον ἀπέστειλεν εἰς Βρεττέσιον ἐπὶ τόις ἵπποις ἄξιῶν διαλαγῆναι. Νομέριος δὲ Πομπήιῳ συνεξέπλευσεν. ἐντεύθεν ο μὲν ἐν ἦμεραις ἐξήκοντα κύριος γεγονὼς ἀναμωτὶ τῆς Ἰταλίας ὅλης ἐβουλευτο μὲν εὐθὺς Πομπήιον διάκειν, πλοίων δὲ μὴ παρόντων ἀποστρέφας εἰς Ἰβηρίαν ἥλαυνε, τὰς εἰκεὶ δυνάμεις προσαγαγέσθαι βουλόμενος.

LXIV. Ἔν δὲ τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ μεγάλη συνεστή Πομπήιῳ δύναμις, ἡ μὲν ναυτικὴ καὶ παντελῶς ἀνανταγώνιστος (ὅσαν γὰρ αἱ μάχιμοι πεντακόσιαι, λιβυρνίδων δὲ καὶ κατασκόπων ὑπερβάλλων ἄριθμοὶ), ἵππεῖς δὲ, Ῥωμαίων καὶ Ἰταλῶν τὸ ἀνθοῦν, ἐπτακισκίλιοι, γένεσι καὶ πλούτῳ καὶ φρονίμασι διαφέροντες. τὴν δὲ πεζῆν σύμμετρον οὕσαν καὶ μελέτης δεομένην ἐγήμαζεν ἐν Βερολίᾳ καθήμενος οὐκ ἄργος, ἀλλ' ὁσπέρ ἀκμάζοντι χρώμενος αὐτῷ πρὸς τὰ γυμνάσια.

2 μεγάλη γὰρ ἡ ἤρησίᾳ πρὸς τὸ θαρρεῖν τοῖς ὀρῷσι Πομπῆιον Μάρκων ἐξήκοντα μὲν ἔτη διείστη λείποντα γεγενημένον, ἐν δὲ τοῖς ὀπλοῖς ἀμιλλόμενον πεζόν, εἶτα ἵπποτὴν αὐθίς ἐλκόμενον τε τὸ ἐξίος ἀπραγμόως θέοντι τῷ ἱππῳ 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 Berea, 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.
PLUTARCH'S LIVES

ἀκρίβειαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ρώμην ἐπιδεικνύμενον εἰς μήκος, δ’ πολλοὶ τῶν νέων ὤχ’ ύπερέβαλλον.

3 ἐπεφοίτων δὲ καὶ βασιλείς ἐθνῶν καὶ δυνάσται, καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ Ρώμης ἡγεμονικών ἄριθμος ἦν ἐντελῶς βουλής περὶ αὐτῶν. ἦλθε δὲ καὶ Λαβινὸς ἀπολιπὼν Καίσαρα φίλος γεγονὼς καὶ συνεστρατευμένος ἐν Γαλατίᾳ, καὶ Βροῦτος, νῦν δὲν Βροῦτον τοῦ περὶ Γαλατίαν σφαγέντος, ἀνὴρ μεγαλόφρων καὶ μηδέποτε Πομπῆίον προσεύπων μὴδὲ ἀστασάμενος πρότερον ὡς φονέα τοῦ πατρός, τότε δὲ ὡς ἐλευθεροῦντι τὴν Ῥώμην ὑπέταξεν ἑαυτόν. Κικέρων δὲ, καίπερ ἄλλα γεγραφός καὶ βεβουλευμένος, ὅμως κατηδεσθή μὴ γενέσθαι τοῦ προκινδυνεύοντος ἀριθμοῦ τῆς πατρίδος. ἦλθε δὲ καὶ Τίδιος Σέξτιος, ἐσχατόγνηστος ἀνὴρ θάτερον πεπηρωμένος σκέλος, εἰς Μακεδονίαν ὅπως τῶν ἄλλων γελώντων καὶ χλεναζόντων, ὁ Πομπῆιος ἰδὼν ἐξανέστη καὶ προσέδραμε, μέγα νομίζων μαρτύριον εἶναι καὶ τοὺς παρ’ ἡλικίαν καὶ παρὰ δύναμιν αἰρούμενος τὸν μετ’ αὐτοῦ κίνδυνον ἀντὶ τῆς ἀσφαλείας.

LXV. Ἐπεὶ δὲ βουλής γενομένης καὶ γνώμην Κάτωνος εἰπόντος ἔψηφίσαντο μηδένα Ῥωμαίων ἀνευ παρατάξεως ἀναίρειν μηδὲ διαρπάξειν πόλιν ὑπῆκοον Ῥωμαίως, ἔτει μᾶλλον ή Πομπηίου μερίς ἡγαπήθη καὶ γὰρ οἷς μηδὲν ἦν πρᾶγμα τοῦ πολέμου πόρρω κατοικοῦσιν ἡ δὲ ἀσθενειαν ἀμελούμενος, τῷ γε βούλεσθαι συγκατετίθεντο καὶ τῷ λόγῳ συνεμάχουν ὑπὲρ τῶν δικαίων,

1 Λαβινὸς with Coraës and Bekker: Λαβεῖον.

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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, 1 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 Tadius 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 ff.; Brutus, iv. 1 ff.
ΠΛΥΤΑΡΧΟΣ ΗΓΕΜΟΝΩΝ

ήγούμενος θεοίς εἶναι καὶ ἀνθρώποις ἔχον ὡς μὴ καθ’ ἡδονήν ἔστι νικάν Πομπήιον.

2 Οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ Καίσαρ εὐγνώμονα παρεῖχεν ἑαυτὸν ἐν τῷ κρατεῖν, δς καὶ τὰς ἐν Ἰβηρία τοῦ Πομπήιου δυνάμεις ἔλων καὶ καταπολεμήσας ἀφῆκε τοὺς στρατηγούς, τοὺς δὲ στρατιώτας ἐξῆκτο. καὶ πάλιν ὑπερβαλὼν τὰς Ἀλπεῖς καὶ διαδραμὼν τὴν Ἰταλίαν εἰς Βρεντέσιον ἦκεν ἐν

3 τροπαῖς ἴδῃ τοῦ χειμῶνος ὑπόσοις καὶ διαπεράσας τὸ πέλαγος αὐτὸς μὲν εἰς Ἡρίκου παρενέβαλεν, Οὐρβούλλιον δὲ τὸν Πομπήιου φίλον αἰχμάλωτον ἔχον σὺν ἑαυτῷ πρὸς Πομπήιον ἀνέστειλεν, προκαλούμενος εἰς ἐν συνελθόνται ἀμφοτέρους ἡμέρα τρίτη πάντα διαλύει σὲ στρατεύματα καὶ γεγομένους φίλους καὶ ὁμόσχορτας ἐπανειλθείν

4 εἰς Ἰταλίαν. ταῦτα Πομπήιος αὐθινε ἐνέδραν ἴγειτ᾿ καὶ καταβάς ὄξεως ἐπὶ θάλατταν κατέλαβε χώρια καὶ τόπους ἔδρας ταῖς πεζοῖς στρατοπέδοις ὑπεράλκεις ἔχοντα, καὶ ναύλοχα καὶ κατάρσεις ἐπιφόρους τοῖς ἐπιφοίτοσι διὰ θαλάττης, ὡς τὰ πάντα πνεύμα ἀνεμον Πομπήιος σῖτον ἡ στρατιὰν ἡ χρήματα κομίζοντα, Καίσαρα δὲ δυσχερεῖσις κατὰ γῆν ὁμοῦ καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν

5 περιεχόμενον ἐξ ἀνάγκης φιλομαχεῖν, καὶ προσβάλλοντα τοῖς ἐρύμασι καὶ προκαλούμενον ἐκάστοτε τὰ μὲν πλεῖστα νικᾶν καὶ κρατεῖν τοῖς ἀκροβολισμοῖς, ἀπαξ δὲ μικροῦ συντριβήναι καὶ τὴν στρατιὰν ἀποβαλεῖν, τοῦ Πομπηίου λαμπρῶς ἀγωνισμένου μέχρι τροπῆς ἀπάντων καὶ φόνον δισχίλίων, βιώσασθαι δὲ καὶ συνεισπέσειν μὴ 654 δυνηθέντος ἡ φοβηθέντος, ὡς τε εἴπειν Καίσαρα

1 Οὐρβούλλιον after Caesar, Bell. Civ. iii. 10 : 'Ιούβιον.
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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

¹ See Caesar, Bell. Civ. I. xli. lxxxvii. ² Of 49 B.C.
πρὸς τοὺς φίλους ὅτι Ἐκνεροῦ ἄν ἡ νίκη παρὰ
toίς πολέμοιος ἤν, εἰ τὸν νικῶντα εἴχον.

LXVI. Ἐπεὶ τούτῳ μέγα φρονήσαντες οἱ Πομ-
πηδοῦ διὰ μάχης ἐσπευδον κριθήναι. Πομπῆιος
δὲ τοὺς μὲν ἔξω βασιλεύσι καὶ στρατηγοῖς καὶ
πόλεσιν ὥς νεκικηκὼς ἐγγαρε, τὸν δὲ τῆς μάχης
κίνδυνον ὁρρώδει, τῷ χρόνῳ καὶ ταῖς ἀπορίαις
καταπολεμήσειν νομίζων ἄνδρας ἀμάχους μὲν ἐν
τοῖς ὁπλισὶ καὶ συνειθυσμένους νικῶν μετ᾽ ἀλλή-

2 λων πολλῶν ἡδη χρόνων, πρὸς δὲ τὴν ἄλλην
στρατεύασι καὶ πλάνας καὶ μεταβάσεις καὶ τάφρων
ὀρύξεις καὶ τειχῶν οἰκοδομίας ἀπαγορεύοντας
ὑπὸ γῆρως, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ταῖς χερσὶ ἐμφύναι
τάχιστα καὶ συμπλακὴνα σπεύδοντας. οὐ μὴν
アルバム πρότερον ἀμάς γέ πως παρῆγε πείθον τοὺς
περὶ αὐτῶν ἀτρεμείν ὁ Πομπῆιος· ἐπεὶ δὲ μετὰ
τὴν μάχην ὁ Καῖσαρ ὑπὸ τῶν ἀποριῶν ἀναστάς
ἐβάδιζε δι᾽ Ἀθαμάνων εἰς Θεσσαλίαν, οὐκέτι

3 καθεκτὸν ἢν τὸ φρόνημα τῶν ἀνδρῶν, ἀλλὰ
φεύγων Καῖσαρ βοῶντες οἱ μὲν ἀκολουθεῖν καὶ
διώκειαν ἐκέλευν, οἱ δὲ διαβαίνειν εἰς Ἰταλίαν,
οἱ δὲ θεράπονται εἰς Ρώμην καὶ φίλους ἐσπευτὸν
οἰκίας προκαταληψιμένους ἐγγὺς ἀγορᾶς ὡς αὐ-
tικα μετιόντες ἀρχάς· ἔθελονται δὲ πολλοὶ πρὸς
Κορυηλίαν ἔπλεον εἰς Δέσβον εὐαγγελιζόμενοι
πέρας ἔχειν τὸν πόλεμον· ἐκεῖ γὰρ αὐτὴν ὑπεξέ-
περιψέν ὁ Πομπῆιος.

4 Ἁθροισθείσης δὲ βουλῆς Ἀφράνιος μὲν ἀπε-
φαίνετο γνώμην ἔχεσθαι τῆς Ἰταλίας, ταύτην γὰρ
εἶναι τοῦ πολέμου τὸ μέγιστον άθλον, 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 preoccupy 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, Κύρνον, Ἰβηρίαν, Γαλατίαν ἀπασαν ὅς τε δὴ πλείστος ὁ λόγος Πομπηίων πατρίδος ὅρεγούσης χειρας ἐγγύθεν, οὗ καλῶς ἔχειν περιορὰν προτηλακιζομένην καὶ δουλεύουσαν οἰκέταις καὶ κόλαξι 5 τυράννων. αὐτὸς δὲ Πομπήιος οὔτε πρὸς δόξαν ἡγεῖτο καλὸν αὐτῷ δευτέραν φυγῆν φεύγειν Καίσαρα καὶ διώκεσθαι, τῆς τύχης διόκειν διδοῦσι, οὔτε διὸ σοιν ἐγκαταλιπεῖν Σκηπτώνα καὶ τοὺς περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ Θετταλίαν ἄνδρας ὑπατικοὺς, εὐθὺς ὑπὸ Καίσαρι γενησμένους μετὰ χρημάτων καὶ δυνάμεων μεγάλων, τῆς δὲ Ἡρώης μάλιστα κήδεσθαι τὸν ἀπωτάτω πολεμοῦντα περὶ αὐτῆς, ὅπως ἀπαθής κακῶν υδα καὶ αὐτήκος περιμένη τὸν κρατοῦντα.

LXVII. Ταῦτα ψηφισάμενος ἐδώκε καίσαρα, μάχης μὲν ἐγκωκὸς ἀπέχεσθαι, πολιορκεῖν δὲ καὶ τρίβειν ταῖς ἀπορίασ ἐγγύθεν ἐπακολουθῶν. καὶ γὰρ ἄλλως ταῦτα συμφέρειν ἡγεῖτο, καὶ λόγος τις εἰς αὐτὸν ἤκεν ἐν τοῖς ἰππεύσι φερόμενος, ὡς χρὴ τάχιστα τρεψαμένους Καίσαρα 2 συγκαταλύειν κάκεινον αὐτὸν. ἐνιοὶ δὲ φασὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ Κάτων μηδὲν ἄξιον σπουδῆς χρησασθαί Πομπήιον, ἀλλὰ καὶ πορεύομεν ἐπὶ Καίσαρα πρὸς θαλάσσῃ καταλιπεῖν ἐπὶ τῆς ἀποσκευῆς, φοβηθέντα μὴ Καίσαρος ἀναρεθέντος ἀναγκάζει κάκεινον εὐθὺς ἀποθέσθαι τὴν ἅρχην. οὔτω δὲ παρακολουθῶν ἀτρέμα τοῖς πολεμοῖς ἐν αὐτίας ἦν καὶ καταδοθήσεσιν ὡς οὐ Καίσαρα καταστρατηγοῦν, 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.

LXVII. 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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tὴν βουλήν, ὅπως διὰ παντὸς ἀρχὴ καὶ μηδέποτε παύσηται τοῖς ἄξιοις τῆς οἰκουμένης ἀρχεῖν 3 χρώμενος ὑπηρέταις καὶ δορυφόροις. Δομέτιος δὲ αὐτὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα καλοῦν καὶ Βασιλέα βασιλέων ἐπίθεθον ἔποιει. καὶ Φαώνιος ὄντι ἦτον ἦν ἁγῆς τῶν παρρησιαζομένων ἀκαίρως ἐν τῷ σκάπτειν, "Ἀνθρώποι," βοῦν, "οὐδὲ τήτες ἔσται τῶν ἐν Θουσκλάνῳ σύκων μεταλαβεῖν;" Δεύκιος δὲ Ἀφράνιος ὁ τὰς ἐν 655 Ἰβηρία δυνάμεις ἀποβαλὼν ἐν αἰτίᾳ προδοσίας γεγονὼς, τότε δὲ τὸν Πομπήιον ὄραμα φυγομαχοῦντα, θανμάζειν ἔλεγε τοὺς κατηγοροῦντας αὐτὸν, πῶς πρὸς τὸν ἐμποροῦν τῶν ἐπαρχῶν οὐ μάχονται προελθόντες.

4 Ῥαῦτα καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα πολλὰ λέγοντες ἄνδρα δόξης ἦττονα καὶ τῆς πρὸς τοὺς φίλους αἰδοῦς τὸν Πομπήιον ἐξεβιάσαντο καὶ συνεπεστάσαντο ταῖς εαυτῶν ἐλπίσι καὶ ὀρμαῖς ἐπακολούθησαν, προεμενον τοὺς ἄριστους λογισμούς, ὅπερ οὐδὲ πλοίου κυβερνήτη, μήτιγε 1 τοσοῦτων ἑθῶν καὶ δυνάμεων αὐτοκράτορι στρατηγῷ παθεῖν ἢν προσ- 5 ἴκον. ὁ δὲ τοῖς μὲν ἰατρῶν τοὺς μηδέποτε χαριζομένους ταῖς ἐπιθυμιαῖς ἐπήμεσεν, αὐτὸς δὲ τῷ νοσοῦντι τῆς στρατιάς ἐνέδωκε, δείσας ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ λυπηρὸς γενέσθαι. πῶς γὰρ ἄν τις φήσειν ὑγιαίνει ἐκεῖνος τοὺς ἄνδρας, δὲν οἱ μὲν ὑπατείας ἢδη καὶ στρατηγίας ἐν τῷ στρατο- πέδῳ περινοσοῦντες ἔμωντο, Σπυριδῆρι δὲ καὶ Δομετίῳ καὶ Σκηπτίωνι περὶ τῆς Καίσαρος ἀρχ- ιερωσύνης ἐρίδες ἦσαν καὶ φιλονεκίαι καὶ 6 δεξιώσεις; ὥσπερ αὐτῶς Τιγράνου τοῦ Ἁρμενίου

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 Tuscum?" 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.
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παραστρατοπεδεύοντος ἦ τοῦ Ναβαταίων βα-
σιλέως, ἀλλ' οὐ Καίσαρος ἑκείνου καὶ τῆς δυνά-
μεως ἦ χιλίας μὲν ἱρήκει πόλεις κατὰ κράτος,
ἐθνή δὲ πλείονα τριακοσίων ὑπήκοτο, Γερμανοῦς
dὲ καὶ Γαλάταις μεμαχημένος ἀήττητος ὅσας
οὐκ ἂν τις ἀριθμήσαι μάχας ἐκατὸν μυριάς
αἱμαλώτων ἔλαβεν, ἐκατὸν δὲ ἀπέκτεινε τρεφά-
μενος ἐκ παρατάξεως.

LXVIII. Ἀλλ' ὅμως ἐγκείμενοι καὶ θρυ-
βοῦντες, ἐπεὶ κατέβησαν εἰς τὸ Φαρσάλιον
πεδίον, ἡμάγκασαν βουλὴν προθείναί τον Πομ-
πήιον, ἐν ᾗ Λαβινῆς ὄ τῶν ἵππων ἄρχων
πρῶτος ἀναστὰς ὠμοσε μὴ ἀναχωρήσειν ἐκ τῆς
μάχης, εἰ μὴ τρέψωσο τοὺς πολέμιους τὰ δὲ

2 αὐτὰ καὶ πάντες ὁμονοῦσαν. τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς ἐδοξε
κατὰ τοὺς ὑπνοὺς Πομπῆίους εἰς τὸ θέατρον
εἰσιόντως αὐτοῦ κροτεῖν τὸν ὅμη, αὐτὸς δὲ
κοσμεῖν ἰερὸν Ἀφροδίτης νικηφόρον πολλοῖς
λαφύροις. καὶ τὰ μὲν θάρρει, τὰ δὲ ὑπεθραττέν
αὐτὸν ἡ ὃψις, δεδοικότα μὴ τῷ γένει τῷ Καίσαρος
εἰς Ἀφροδίτην ἀνήκουτι δόξα καὶ λαμπρότης
ἀπ' αὐτοῦ γένηται, καὶ πανικῷ τῶν θρόνων

3 διάττοντες ἐξανέστησαν αὐτὸν. ἐωθισθὲν δὲ
φυλακὴς ὑπὲρ τοῦ Καίσαρος στρατοπέδου πολλ-
λὴν ἑσυχίαν ἄγοντος ἐξέλαμψε μέγα φῶς, ἐκ δὲ
τούτου λαμπᾶς ἀρθεῖσα φλογοειδῆς ἐπὶ τὸ 1 Πομ-
πηίου κατέσκηψε καὶ τοῦτο ἰδεῖν φησὶ Καίσαρ
αὐτὸς ἐπιδῶν τὰς φυλακὰς. ἄμα δὲ ἡμέρᾳ μέλ-
λοντος αὐτοῦ πρὸς Σκοτοῦσαν ἀναζευγμύειν καὶ
τὰς σκηνὰς τῶν στρατιωτῶν καθαιροῦντως καὶ
προπεμπτῶντων ὑποζύγια καὶ θεράποντας, ἦκον ό
σκοποὶ φράζοντες ὅπλα πολλά καθοράν ἐν τῷ

1 ἐπὶ τὸ Coraës and Bekker, after Reiske: ἐπὶ.
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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.¹ 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.
χάραι τῶν πολεμίων διαφερόμενα, καὶ κίνησις εἶναι καὶ θόρυβον ἀνδρῶν ἐπὶ μάχην ἐξιόντων. 4 μετὰ δὲ τούτους ἔτεροι παρῆσαν εἰς τάξιν ἡδη καθίστασθαι τοὺς πρῶτους λέγοντες. ὁ μὲν οὖν Καίσαρ εἰπὼν τὴν προσδοκομένην ἤκειν ἡμέραν, ἐν ἥ πρὸς ἄνδρας, ὦ πρὸς λιμὸν οὔδὲ πενίαν μαχοῦται, κατὰ τάχος πρὸ τῆς σκηνῆς ἐκέλευσε προθείναι τὸν φοινικοῦ χιτῶνα· τοῦτο γὰρ 5 μάχης Ἐρωμαίοις ἐστὶ σύμβολον. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται θεασάμενοι μετὰ βοής καὶ χαρᾶς τὰς σκηνὰς ἀφέντες ἐφέροντο πρὸς τὰ ὅπλα. καὶ τῶν ταξιαρχῶν ἀγόντων εἰς ἧν ἔδει τάξιν, ἔκαστος, ὡσπερ χορός, ἀνευθορύβου μεμελετημένως εἰς τάξιν· καὶ πράως καθίστατο.

Σ. Πομπήιος δὲ τὸ μὲν δεξιόν αὐτὸς ἔχον ἐμελλεν ἀνώτατας ἐπὶ τῶν ἀντώνιων, ἐν δὲ τῷ μέσῳ Σκηνίωνα τὸν πενθερόν ἀντέταξε Καλβίνῳ Δευκίῳ, τὸ δὲ εὐώνυμον εἰχε μὲν Δεύκιος Δομέ- 2 τίος, ἔρρωσθε δὲ τῷ πλήθει τῶν ἱππέων. ἐνταῦθα γὰρ ὅλον δεῖν ἄπαντες ἔρρυσαν ὡς Καίσαρα βιασόμενοι καὶ τὸ δέκατον τάγμα διακόψουσας, οὐ πλείστος ἦν ὁ λόγος ὡς μαχιμωτάτοι, καὶ Καίσαρ ἐν ἑκείνῳ ταττόμενος εἰώθει μάχεσθαι. κατιδὼν δὲ πεφραγμένον ὑπὲρ τουσαύτη τῶν πολεμίων τὸ εὐώνυμον, καὶ φοβηθεὶς τὴν λαμπρότητα τοῦ ὁπλισμοῦ, μετεπέμψατο σπείρας ἐξ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπιταχμάτων καὶ κατέστησεν ὄπισθεν 3 τοῦ δεκάτου, κελεύσας ἡσυχαίαν ἄγειν ἀδήλους τοῖς πολεμίωσις ὄντας· ὅταν δὲ προσελώνωσιν οἱ ἱππεῖς, διὰ τῶν προμάχων ἐκδραμόντας μὴ προε- σθαι τοὺς ὑψούσις, ὡσπερ εἰώθασιν οἱ κράτιστοι

1 eis τάξιν bracketed by Bekker.

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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 Calvius; 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, xlv. 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.).
σπευδοῦντες ἐπὶ τὰς ξιφουλκίας, ἀλλὰ παίειν ἄνω συντιτρώσκοντας ὥμματα καὶ πρόσωπα τῶν πολεμῶν οὐ γὰρ μενεῖν τοὺς καλοὺς τούτους καὶ ἀνθρώπους πυρριχιστάς διὰ τὸν ὤραῖσμον, οὐδὲ ἀντιβλέψειν πρὸς τὸν σίδηρον ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς γινόμενον. ἐν τούτοις μὲν οὖν ὁ Καῖσαρ ἦν.

4 Ὅ δὲ Πομπήιος ἀφ’ ἵππου τὴν παράταξιν ἐπισκοπῶν, ὡς εἴρη τοὺς μὲν ἀντιπάλους μεθ’ ἱσυχίας τὸν καιρὸν ἐν τάξει προσμένοντας, τῆς δ’ ύφ’ αὐτῷ στρατιᾶς τὸ πλείστον οὐκ ἀτρεμοῦν, ἀλλὰ κυμαίνουν ἀπειρία καὶ θορυβούμενον, ἔδεισε μὴ διασπασθῆ παντάπασιν ἐν ἀρχῇ τῆς μάχης, καὶ παράγγελμα τοῖς προτεταγμένοις ἐδώκειν ἐστῶτας ἐν προβολῇ καὶ μένοντας ἁραρότως δέ- χεσθαι τοὺς πολεμίους. Ὅ δὲ Καῖσαρ αἰτιᾶται τὸ στρατήγημα τοῦτο τῶν τε γὰρ πληγῶν τῶν ἐξ ἐπιδρομῆς τόνον ἀμαυρώσαι, καὶ τὴν μάλιστα τοὺς πόλλους ἐν τῷ συμφέρεσθαι τοῖς πολεμίους πληροῦσαν ἐνθουσιασμὸν καὶ φορᾶς ἀντεξόμε- σιν, ἁμα κραυγὴ καὶ δρόμῳ τῶν θυμῶν αὖξουσαν, ἀφελόντα πῆξαι καὶ καταψύξαι τοὺς ἀνδρας. ἦσαν δὲ οἱ μὲν μετὰ Καῖσαρος δισχίλιοι πρὸς δισμυρίοις, οἱ δὲ μετὰ Πομπήίου βραχεῖ πλείονες ἡ διπλάσιοι τούτων.

5 ΛXX. Ὑδή δὲ συνθήματος διδομένου παρὰ ἀμφοτέρων καὶ τῆς σάλπιγγος ἀρχομένης ἐγκε- 296
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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 1; 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, τῶν μὲν πολλῶν ἐκαστος ἐκκόπη τὸ καθ’ αὐτὸν, ὀλίγοι δὲ Ῥωμαῖοι οἱ ἑλπιστοὶ καὶ τινὲς Ἑλλήνων παρόντες ἔξω τῆς μάχης, ὡς ἐγγὺς ἦν τὸ δεινὸν, ἐλογίζοντο τὴν πλεονεξίαν καὶ φιλονεικίαν, ὅπων φέρουσας τὴν ἤγγεμονίαν ἐξέθηκεν. ὅπλα γὰρ συγγενικὰ καὶ τάξεις ἀδελφαὶ καὶ κοινὰ σημεῖα καὶ μᾶς πόλεως εὐανδρία τοσαῦτη καὶ δύναμις αὐτῆ πρὸς ἐαυτὴν συνέπτετεν, ἐπιδεικνυμένη τὴν ἀνθρωπινὴν φύσιν, ὥστε ἐν πάθει γενομένη τυφλὸν ἐστὶ καὶ μανιῶδες. ἦν μὲν γὰρ ἤδη καθ’ ἑσυχίαν χρῆσοναν ἀρχεῖν καὶ ἀπολαύειν τῶν κατεργασμένων τὸ πλεῖστον καὶ κράτιστον ἁρετή γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης υπῆκουσιν, ὥστε ἐτι τροπαίων καὶ θριαμβευόντων ἐρωτε βουλομένους χαρίζεσθαι καὶ διψώντας ἐμπίπτασθαι Παρθικῶν πολέμων ἡ Γερμανικῶν.

3 πολὺ δὲ καὶ Ἀκυθία λειτομένην ἔργον καὶ Ἰνδοί, καὶ πρόφασις οὐκ ἄδοξος ἐπὶ ταῦτα τῆς πλεονεξίας ἤμερώσατε τὰ βαρβαρικὰ. τὰς δὲ Ἂν Ὁ Ἀκυθίων Ἰππος ἡ τοξεύματα Πάρθων ἡ πλούτος Ἰνδῶν ἐπέσχε μυριάδας ἐπτὰ Ῥωμαίων ἐν ὅπλοις ἐπερχομένος Πομπηίου καὶ Καίσαρος ἠγουμένων, ὃς ὄνομα πολὺ πρότερον ἠκουσαν ἡ τὸ Ῥωμαίῶν; οὖτως ἅμικτα καὶ ποικίλα καὶ θηριώδη φύλα

4 νικῶντες ἐπήλθον. τότε δὲ ἄλληλοι μαχομένοι συνήσαν, οὗτδε τὴν δόξαν αὐτῶν, δι’ ἧν τῆς πατρίδος ἡφείδουν, οἰκτείραντες, ἀχρι τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης αἰνεκτῶν προσαγωγομένων. ἦ μὲν γὰρ γενομένη συγγένεια καὶ τὰ Ἰουλίας φίλτρα καὶ γάμος ἐκείνος εὔθυς ἦν ἀπατηλὰ καὶ ὑποπτα κοινωνίας ἐπὶ χρεία συνισταμένης ὀμηρεύματα, φιλίας δ’ ἀληθινής οὐ μετέσχεν.
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. Ὁς δ' οὖν τὸ Φαρσάλιον πεδίον ἀνδρῶν καὶ ἱππῶν καὶ ὅπλων ἀνεπέληστο καὶ μάχης ἦρθη παρὰ ἀμφοτέρων σημεία, πρῶτος ἐκ τῆς Καῖσαρος φάλαγγος ἐξέδραμε Γάιος Κρασσιανός, ἀνδρῶν ἑκατὸν εἰκοσι λοχαγῶν, μεγάλην ἀποδί-2 δοὺς ύπόσχεσιν Καῖσαρι. πρῶτον γὰρ αὐτὸν 657 ἔξιων τοῦ χάρακος εἴδε, καὶ προσαγορεύσας ἤρετο πῶς φρονοῖ περὶ τῆς μάχης. ὁ δὲ τὴν δεξιὰν προτείνας ἀνεβόησεν: "Νικήσεις λαμπρῶς, διὰ ἴ σεισι; ἐμὲ δὲ ἥ ξόντα τήμερον ἢ νεκρὸν ἐπαινε-3 σείς." τούτων τῶν λόγων μεμνημένος ἐξώρισε καὶ συνεπεστάσατο πολλοὺς καὶ προσέβαλε 3 κατὰ μέσους τοὺς πολεμίους. γενομένου δὲ τοῦ ἀγώνος εὐθὺς ἐν ἡδέσει καὶ πολλῶν φονευμένων, βιαζόμενον πρόσω καὶ διακόπτοντα τοὺς πρῶτους ὑποστάς τις ὅθει διὰ τοῦ στόματος τὸ ξίφος, ὡστε τὴν αἰχμὴν περάσασαν ἀνασχείν κατὰ τὸ ἴνιον.

Πεσόντος δὲ τοῦ Κρασσιανοῦ, κατὰ τοῦτο μὲν ἢν ἱσόρροπος ἡ μάχη, τὸ δὲ δεξιὸν ὁ Πομπήιος οὐ ταχέως ἐπήγειν, ἀλλὰ παπταϊόν ἐπὶ θάτερα καὶ 4 τὸ τῶν ἱππῶν ἀναμένων ἔργον ἐνδιέτριβεν. ἦδη δὲ ἐκεῖνοι τοὺς οὐλαμοὺς ἀνήγον ὡς κυκλωσόμενοι τοῦ Καῖσαρα, καὶ τοὺς προτεταγμένους ἰππεῖς ὀλίγους δύνατες ἐμβαλλοῦντες εἰς τὴν φάλαγγα. Καῖσαρος δὲ σημεῖο ἅραντος, οἱ μὲν ἰππεῖς ἐξαιρέχορησαν, αἱ δὲ ἐπιτεταγμέναι σπείραι πρὸς τὴν κύκλωσιν ἐκδραμοῦσαν, τρισχίλιοι ἀνδρες,

1 The name is Crastinus in Caesar's own story of the battle (Bell. Civ. iii. 91).
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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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3 Cf. Caesar, op. cit. iii. 99, where Caesar gives Crastinus that high praise for which he was willing to die.

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υπαντιάζουσι τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ παριστάμενοι καθ’ ἵππων, ως ἔδιδαχθησαν, ὑψηλοῖς ἔχρωντο ἓτοις ύποσίς, εφεμενοὶ τῶν προσώπων. οἱ δὲ, ἀτε μάχης πάσης ἀπειροῖ, τοιαύτην δὲ μὴ προσδοκῆςαντε μηδὲ προμαθόντες, οὐκ ἔτολμοι οὐδὲ ἥμει-
χοντο τὰς πληγὰς ἐν ὄμμασι καὶ στόμασιν οὐσάς, ἀλλ’ ἀποστρεφόμενοι καὶ προσχόμενοι τῶν ὅψεων τὰς χεῖρας ἀκλεῶς ἑτράποντο. φευγόν-
tων δὲ τούτων ἀμελήσαντες οὐ Καῖσαρος ἔχρον ἐπὶ τούς πεζοὺς, ἢ μάλιστα τῶν ἴππων τὸ κέρας ἐφυλιωμένον περιδρομὴν ἐδίδοι καὶ κύκλωσει.

6 ἀμα δὲ τούτων ἐκ πλαγίου προσπένιοντων καὶ κατὰ στόμα τοῦ δεκάτου προσμίξαντος οὐχ ὑπέμειναν οὐδὲ συνέστησαν, ὀρῶντες ἐν ὧν κυκλώ-
σεθαι τοὺς πολεμίους ἠλπιζοῦν αὐτοὺς τοῦτο πάσχοντας.

LXXII. Τραπομένων δὲ τούτων, ὡς κατεῖδε τὸν κοινορτὸν ο Πομπήιος καὶ τὸ περὶ τοὺς ἰπ-
τέας πάθος εύκασεν, ὃ μὲν ἔχρησατο λογισμὸν 
χαλεπὸν εἰπεῖν, μάλιστα δὲ ὅμοιος παράφροι 
καὶ παραπλήγη τὴν διάνοιαν, καὶ μηδὲ ὅτι Μάγνος 
ἐστι Πομπήιος ἐννοοῦντι, μηδένα προσεπὶ ἀπῆλθε 
βάδην εἰς τὸν χώρακα, πάντως ἰν ἐπεσὶ 
πρέπουν ἐκείνους.

2 Ζεὺς δὲ πατὴρ Ἀἰανθ’ ὑψίζυγος ἐν φόβον ὄρσε-
στῇ δὲ ταφῶν, ὀπίθεν δὲ σάκος βάλεν ἐπτα-
βόειον,

τρέσσε δὲ παπτήμας ἐφ’ ὄμιλου.

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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 Homer:

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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toiou'tos eis tìn skhìn parəlβǒwν afbògγos kath-
βòto, me'krì ou tois feúγouni polloí diówkountes
suneisëpitpoutōn: tóte de phwvín miaν afèis taútnh,
"Oúkouin kai épti tin parémbolìn;" állo de
μèdén eipóv, ánastás kai labwón èsthìta τ̀
3 parou'sh tìïh prèpòusavan úppexèlhewn. ëfhugì de
kai tā ςoiipta táγmata, kai fònos en tò strato-
pèðw polòs èγénèto skhìnophulákow kai thèrapòw-
tòw: stratiòtata de mónous èkakíshliòus peseìn
phèswv 'Asýnios Pollíow, memaxhìmènòs èkèình
òtìn mákhìn metà Kàísaros.

4 Aípountes dé tò stratòpèdow ëðèwnto tìn ànoiav
kaì kouφòtita tòw polèmów. pàsas ñàpò skhì-
muroiìnàs kàtèstèptò kai stròmòxiàs àndñàias
òskhò kai tràpèzàs èkkwòmatw mèstàis: kai
kàtìrìres oìnou pròukèwnto, kai paràskèvnì
kaì kòsmòs èn teðukòtwn kai pánhxurìzòntwn mállo-
ò òpòs mákhìn èkóplxiaìmènò. ouvò taìs èllòi
ìdièthàlmènòi kai gèmoutèsw ènoètòv òhráswos ëpì
tòw polèmow èkówrówn.

LXXIII. Pòmpìsìs dé mikròn ëxò tòù xárákòs
proéldòw tòw mèn ïpòwv èfhìkev, òlìgywò dé kòmì-
dh peri àvtòv òntòn, òs oudeìs èdòkew, áptìeì
kàth èstukìav, èn diàlogìsmòì dwv ònìos èkìs
lambánein ànthrwòpòn ëtì tèptara kai troàkouta
vúkàv kai kàtìrèi àpàntwv èidìsmèvov, èttìvò dé
kai fìngìu tòtò pròwton èn ãhìa lambánvouth tèi-
raì, ènnoòymènò dé èx òsow ònhwòv kai polèmów
òpòsmévnè ãpòβalòw vòra mú òx àvàn kai dúwamìn,
2 òh àpò mikróv tòsoùtòv òpìlòwv kai ïpòwov kai

1 óh Reiske’s correction of ã in the MSS., which Sinentis
and Bekker delete.
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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,¹ 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.²

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 μικρός οὕτω γεγονὼς καὶ συνεσταλμένος ὡστε λανθάνειν ξη-
τοῦντας τοὺς πολεμίους. παραμειψάμενος δὲ Δάριοςαν, ὥς ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὰ Τέμπη, καταβαλὼν
ἐαυτὸν ἐπὶ στόμα δεδιψηκὼς ἔπινε τοῦ ποταμοῦ,
καὶ πάλιν ἀναστὰς ἐβάδιζε διὰ τῶν Τεμπτῶν, ἀρχι
3 οὗ κατήλθεν ἐπὶ θάλατταν. ἔκει δὲ τῆς νυκτὸς τὸ
λοιπὸν ἀναπαυσάμενος ἐν καλυβίῳ τινὶ σαγηνέων,
καὶ περὶ τὸν ὄρθον ἐπιβᾶς ποταμίου πλοῖον, καὶ
tῶν ἐπομένων τοὺς ἐλευθέρους ἀναλαβὼν, τοὺς δὲ
θεράπων ἀπίειν πρὸς Καίσαρα κελεύσας καὶ
μὴ δεδιέναι, παρὰ τὴν κομιζόμενος εἶδεν εὐμεγέθη
φορτηγὸν ἀνάγεσθαι μέλλουσαν, ἢς ἐναυκλῆρει
Ῥωμαῖος ἀνήρ οὗ πάνω Πομπήιος συνήθης, γυνώ-
σκων δὲ τὴν ὄψιν αὐτοῦ. Πετίκιος ἐπεκαλεῖτο.
4 τούτῳ συνεβεβήκει τῆς παρφυχμένης νυκτὸς ἰδεῖν
κατὰ τοὺς ὕπνους Πομπῆιον, οὐχ ὅπως ἐπράκει
πολλάκις, ἀλλὰ ταπεινοῖς καὶ κατηφή, προσδια-
λεγόμενον αὐτῷ. καὶ ταῦτα τοῖς συμπλέουσιν
ἐτύγχαλε διηγούμενος, ὡς δὴ φιλεῖ περὶ πραγμά-
tων τηλικοῦτων λόγων ἔχειν ἀνθρώπους σχολῆν
5 ἁγιωτας. ἐξαίφνης δὲ τις τῶν ναυτῶν ἔφοβος κατιδὼν ὅτι πλοῖον ποτάμιον ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἔρεσ-
σεται καὶ κατασείουσι τίνες ἀνθρωποὶ τὰ ἱμάτια
cαὶ τὰς ψείδας ὀρέγοντο πρὸς αὐτούς. ἐπιστῆσας
οὖν ὁ Πετίκιος εὐθὺς ἔγνω τὸν Πομπῆιον, οἶον
ὁναρ εἰδέ καὶ πληξύμενος τὴν κεφαλὴν ἔκελευσε
tους ναῦτας. τὸ ἐφόλκιον παραβάλειν, καὶ τὴν
dεξιὰν ἐξέτεινε καὶ προσεκάλει τὸν Πομπῆιον,
ὃδε συμφρονοῦν τῷ σχῆματι τὴν τύχην καὶ μετα-
6 βολὴν τοῦ ἀνδρός. οἶθεν οὔτε παρακλήσιν ἀνα-
μείνασι οὔτε λόγον, ἀλλ’ ἀναλαβὼν ὅσους ἐκέλευσε
μετ’ αὐτοῦ (Δέντουλοι δὲ ἦσαν ἀμφότεροι καὶ
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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 Lentul
Φαώνιος· ἀνήχθη καὶ μικρὸν ὑστερον ἵδοντες ἀπὸ γῆς ἁμιλλόμενον Δηξίταρον τὸν βασιλέα προσαναλαμβάνουσιν. ἔπει δὲ καιρός ἢν δεῖπνου καὶ παρεσκεύασεν ὁ ναύκληρος ἐκ τῶν παρόντων, ἵδων ὁ Φαώνιος οἰκετῶν ἀπορία τῶν Πομπήιον ἀρχόμενον αὐτὸν ὑπολύειν προσέδραμε καὶ ὑπὲ-7 λυσε καὶ συνήλευσε. καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἐκ τούτου περιέπων καὶ θεραπεύων ὅσα δεσπότας δούλοι, μέχρι νύσεως ποδῶν καὶ δείπνου παρασκευής, διετέλεσεν, ὡστε τὴν ἑλευθεριώτητα τῆς ὑπουργίας ἐκείνης θεασάμενον ἀν τινα καὶ τὸ ἄφελς καὶ ἀπλαστὸν εἰπεῖν·

Φέο τοῖς γενναίοισιν ὡς ἄπαν καλόν.

LXXIV. Οὗτος δὲ παραπλεύσας ἐπ' Ἀμφιπόλεως ἐκεῖθεν εἰς Μιτυλήνην ἐπεραιοῦτο, βουλόμενος τὴν Κορυνηλίαν ἀναλαβεῖν καὶ τὸν νίον. ἐπεί δὲ προσέσχε τῇ νήσῳ κατ' αὐγιαλόν, ἐπεμψεν εἰς πόλιν ἄγγελον, οὐχ ὡς ἡ Κορυνηλία προσεδόκα τοῖς πρὸς χάριν ἀπαγγελλομένους καὶ γραφομένους, ἐλπίζουσα τὸν πολέμον κεκριμένον περὶ Δυρράχιον ἐτί λοιπὸν ἔργον εἶναι Πομπήίῳ 2 τὴν Καῖσαρος δίωξιν. ἐν τούτοις οὖσαν αὐτὴν καταλαβὼν ὁ ἄγγελος ὀσπάσασθαι μὲν οὐχ ὑπέμευε, τὰ δὲ πλείστα καὶ μέγιστα τῶν κακῶν τοῖς δάκρυσι μᾶλλον ἡ τῇ φωνῇ φράσας σπεύδειν ἐκέλευσεν, εἰ βούλεται πῶς Πομπήίον ἰδεῖν ἐπὶ νεὼς μᾶς καὶ ἄλλοτρίας. ἡ δὲ ἀκούσασα προ-ήκατο μὲν αὐτὴν χαμάξε καὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἐκφρῶν καὶ ἀναυδοὺς ἐκείτο, μόλις δὲ πώς ἐμφρὼν 308
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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 unsought 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,

\(^1\) The verse is assigned to Euripides in *Morals*, p. 85a (Nauck, *Trag. Graec. Frag* \(^2\), p. 671).
3 ἐπὶ θάλασσαν. ἀπαντήσαντος δὲ τοῦ Πομπηίου καὶ δεξαμένου ταῖς ἀγκάλαις αὐτὴν ὑπερεπομένην καὶ περιπτιπτοῦσαν, "Ὅρα σε," εἶπεν, "ἄνερ, οὐ τῆς σῆς τύχης ἔργον, ἀλλὰ τῆς ἐμῆς, προσερριμμένον ἐνι σκάφει τοῦ πρὸ τῶν Κορυνηλίας γάμων πεντακοσίας ναυσί ταύτην περιπλεύσαντα τὴν θάλασσαν. τί μ᾽ ἠλθείς ἰδεῖν καὶ οὕκ ἀπέλιπες τῷ βαρεῖ δαίμονι τήν καὶ σὲ δυστυχίας ἀναπλήσασαν τοσαύτης; ὡς εὐτυχὴς μὲν ἄν ἣμην γυνὴ πρὸ τοῦ Πόπλιον ἐν Πάρθοις ἀκούσα τὸν παρθένον ἄδρα κείμενον ἀποθανοῦσα, σώφρων δὲ καὶ μετ᾽ ἐκείνου, ὦστερ ἄρμησα, τὸν ἐμαυτῆς προεμήν ἑινός ἐσωζόμην δ᾽ ἀρα καὶ Πομπηῖον Μάγνῳ συμφορὰ γενέσθαι.

LXXV. Ταῦτα εἶπεν τὴν Κορυνηλίαν λέγοντι, τὸν δὲ Πομπηῖον ἀποκρίνασθαι: "Μίαν ἄρα, Κορυνηλία, τύχην ἦδεις τὴν ἀμείνονα, ἢ καὶ σὲ ἴσως ἐξητάτησεν, ὅτι μοι χρόνου πλείονα τοῦ συνήθους παρέμεινεν. ἄλλα καὶ ταῦτα δεῖ φέρειν γενομένους ἀνθρώπους, καὶ τῆς τύχης ἐτὶ πειρατέον. οὐ γὰρ ἀνέλπιστον ἐκ τούτων ἀναλαβεῖν ἐκείνα τῶν ἐξ ἐκείνων ἐν τούτως γενόμενον."

2 ὃ μὲν οὖν γυνὴ μετεπέμπετο χρήματα καὶ θεράπωντας ἐκ πόλεως τῶν δὲ Μιτυληναίων τὸν Πομπηῖον ἀσπασμένων καὶ παρακαλοῦντων εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, οὐκ ἠθέλησεν, ἄλλα κάκεινοις ἐκέλευσε τῷ κρατοῦντι πείθεσθαι καὶ θαρρεῖν εὐγνώμονα γὰρ εἶναι Καίσαρα καὶ 3 χρηστοῦν. αὐτὸς δὲ πρὸς Κράτιππον τραπόμενος τὸν φιλόσοφον (κατέβη γὰρ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως 310
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
δυσμενος αυτων), εμεμφατο και συνδηπορησε
βραχεα περι της προνοιας, υποκατακλινομενου του
Κρατιππου και παραγοντος αυτου επι τας αμει-
νονας ελπιδας, οπως μη λυπηρος μηδε άκαιρος
4 αντιλεγων ειη. επει το μεν ερεσθαι των Πομ-
πηιου ην υπερ της προνοιας, τον δ' αποφαινεσθαι
οτι τοις πραγμασιν ηδη μοναρχιας εδει δια την
κακοπολιτειαν ερεσθαι δε. "Πως, ὦ Πομπηιε, και
tινι τεκμηριω πεισθωμεν οτι βελτιων δν συ
tη τυχη Καισαρος εχρησω κρατησας"; αλλα
tαυτα μεν εατεον ωσπερ έχει, τα των θεων.

LXXVI. 'Αναλαβων δε την γυναικα και τοις
φιλους εκομιζετο, προσισχων ορμοις αναγκαιοις
υδωρ ή άγοραν εχουσιν. εις δε πολιν εισηλθε
πρωτην Ατταλειαν της Παμφυλιας. ενταυθα δε
αυτοι και τριηρεις τινες απηντησαν εκ Κιλικιας
και στρατιωται συνελεγοντο και των συγκλητι-
2 κων πολιν εξηκουντα περι αυτων ήσαν. άκουων
δε κα το ναυτικων ετι συνεσταια, και Κατωνα
πολλους στρατιωτας ανειλλοφοτα περαιων εις
Διβυνη, ωδυρετο προς τοις φιλους, καταμεμφο-
μενος εαυτων εκβιασθεντα τω πεζω συμβαλειν,
tη δε κρειττουν άδηρτως δυναμει προς μηδε
αποχρησθαι μηδε περιομισαι το ναυτικων,
οπου κατα γην σφαλεις ευθυς δν ελεχεν αντιπαλων
εκ θαλατης παρεστωσαν αλκην και δυναμιν
3 τοσαυτην. ουδεν γαρ αμαρτημα Πομπηιου μειον
ουδε δεινοτερου στρατηγημα Καισαρος ή το την
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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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μάχην οὕτω μακρὰν ἀποσπάσασθαι τῇς ναυτικῆς
βοηθείας. οὐ μὴν ἄλλ’ ἐκ τῶν παρόντων κρίνειν
ti καὶ πράττειν ἀναγκαζόμενος, ἐπὶ τὰς πόλεις
περιέπεμπτε τὰς δ’ αὐτὸς περιπλέων ἦτει χρή-
mata καὶ νᾶς ἐπλήρου. τὴν δὲ ὄξυτητα τοῦ
polemίου καὶ τὸ τάχος δεδομένως, μὴ προαναρπάσῃ
τῆς παρασκευῆς αὐτὸν ἐπελθὼν, ἐσκότει κατα-

4 φυγὴν ἐπὶ τῷ παρόντι καὶ ἀναχώρησιν. ἐπαρχίᾳ
μὲν οὖν ὀνειδίμα φύξιμος ἐφαίνετο βουλευομένοις
αὐτοῖς, τῶν δὲ βασιλεῶν αὐτῶς μὲν ἀπέφαινε
τὴν Πάρθουν ἱκανωτάτην οὖσαν ἐν τοῦ παρόντι
dέξασθαι καὶ περιβάλειν σφᾶς ἀσθενείς ὅταν,
ἀθῆς τε ῥώσαι καὶ προτέμψαι μετὰ πλείστης

5 δυνάμεως; τῶν δ’ ἄλλων οἱ μὲν εἰς Διβύην καὶ
Ἱσάβαν ἔτρησαν τὴν γνώμην, Θεοφάνει δὲ τῷ
Δεσβίῳ μανικῷ ἐδόκει τρὶῶν ἡμέρων πλοῦν
ἀπέχουσαν Ἀγρυπτον ἀπολυπόντα καὶ Πτολε-
μαῖον, ἡλικίαν μὲν ἀντίπαιδα, φιλίας δὲ καὶ χά-
ριτος πατρώφας ὑπόχρεων, Πάρθους ὑποβαλείων 660
ἔαυτὸν, ἀπιστοτάτῳ γένει, καὶ Ῥωμαῖῳ μὲν ἀνδρὶ
κηδεστῇ γενομένῳ τὰ δεύτερα λέγοντα πρῶτον
eιναι τῶν ἄλλων μὴ θέλειν μηδὲ πειράσθαι τῆς

6 ἐκείνου μετριότητος, Ἀρσάκην δὲ ποιεῖσθαι κύ-
ριον ἐαυτοῦ τὸν μηδὲ Κράσσου δυνηθέντα θύοντος·
καὶ γυναικα νέαν οἶκον τοῦ Σκηπίωνος εἰς βαρ-
βάρους κομίζειν ὤβρει καὶ ἀκολασία τῆν ἐξουσίαν
μετροῦντας, ἢ, κἂν μὴ πάθη, δόξῃ δὲ παθεῖν,

¹ 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,
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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,¹ 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.
δεινόν ἐστιν ἐπὶ τοὺς ποιήσαι δυναμένοις γενομένη. τούτο μόνον, ὡς φασίν, ἀπέτρεψε τῆς ἐπὶ τὸν Ἐὐφράτην ὀδὸν Πομπήιον· ἐι δὴ τις ἐτι Πομπηίου λογισμός, ἀλλ' οὐχὶ δαίμων ἐκεῖνην ύφηγεῖτο τὴν ὁδὸν.

LXXVII. Ὡς δ' οὖν ἐνίκα φεύγειν εἰς τὴν Ἀἰγύπτου, ἀναχθεὶς ἀπὸ Κύπρου Σελευκίδη τριήρει μετὰ τῆς γυναικὸς (τῶν δ' ἄλλων οἱ μὲν ἐν μακραῖς ὁμοίως ναυσίν, οἱ δὲ ἐν ὀλκάσιν ἀμα συμπαρέπλεον), τὸ μὲν πέλαγος διεπέρασεν ἀσφαλῶς, πυθόμενος δὲ τὸν Πτολεμαίον ἐν Πηλούσιῳ καθῆκαν μετὰ στρατιάς, πολεμοῦντα πρὸς τὴν ἄδελφήν, ἔκει κατέσχε, προπέμψας τὸν

2 φράσοντα τῷ βασίλει καὶ δεησόμενον. ὁ μὲν οὖν Πτολεμαίος ἦν κομιδὴ νέος· ὁ δὲ πάντα διέσω τὰ πράγματα Ποθείνος ἢθροισε βουλήν τῶν δυνατώτατῶν ἐδύνατο δὲ μέγιστον οὐδὲ ἐκεῖνος ἐβουλεύτο· καὶ λέγειν ἐκέλευσεν ἢ ἢχει γνώμην ἐκαστος. ἦν οὖν δεινὸν περὶ Πομπηίου Μάγγου βουλεύεσθαι Ποθείνον τοῦ εὐνοῦχον καὶ Θεόδωτον τὸν Χίον, ἐπὶ μισθῷ ῥητορικῶν λόγων διδάσκαλον ἀνειλημμένον, καὶ τὸν Ἀἰγύπτουν Ἀχιλλάν κορυφαίοτατοι γὰρ ἦσαν ἐν κατευνασταῖς καὶ τιθηνός τοῖς ἄλλοις οὕτω σύμβουλοι. 3 καὶ τοιούτου δικαστηρίου ψήφου Πομπηίου ἐπ' ἀγκυρῶν πρόσω τῆς χώρας ἀποσαλεύσεις περιέμενεν, ὃν Καίσαρι σωτηρίας χάριν οὐκ ἦν ἄξιον ὃφείλειν.

Τῶν μὲν οὖν ἄλλων τοσοῦτον αἰ γνώμαι διεστησαν ὃσον οἱ μὲν ἀπελαύνειν ἐκέλευσιν, οἱ δὲ 4 καλεῖν καὶ δέχεσθαι τὸν ἄνδρα· Θεόδωτος δὲ δεινότητα λόγου καὶ ῥητορείαν ἐπιδεικνύμενος

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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
οὐδὲτερον ἀπέφηνεν ἀσφαλές, ἀλλὰ δεξαμένους μὲν ἔξειν Καίσαρα πολέμων καὶ δεσποτὴν Πομπήιον, ἀπωσαμένους δὲ καὶ Πομπηίῳ τῆς ἐκβολῆς υπαιτίους ἔσεσθαι καὶ Καίσαρι τῆς διώξεως κράτιστον οὖν εἶναι μεταπεμψαμένους ἀνελεῖν τὸν ἄνδρα καὶ γὰρ ἐκείνῳ χαριεῖσθαι καὶ τούτων οὐ φοβήσεσθαι. προσεπεῖτε δὲ διαμειδιάσας, ὡς φασίν, ὅτι νεκρὸς οὐ δάκνει.

LXXVIII. Ταῦτα κυρώσαντες ἔπτ’ Ἀχιλλᾶ ποιοῦντα τὴν πράξειν. ὁ δὲ Σεπτίμιον τινα πάλαι γεγονότα Πομπηίου ταξιαρχὸν παραλαβὼν, καὶ Σάλβιον ἔτερον ἐκατοντάρχην καὶ τρεῖς ἡ τέταρας ὑπηρέτας, ἀνήκηθι πρὸς τὴν Πομπηίου ναῦν. ἔτυχον δὲ πάντες εἰς αὐτὴν οἱ δοκιμώτατοι τῶν συμπλεόντων ἐμβεβηκότες, ὅπως εἰδεῖν τὸ 2 πραττόμενον. ὡς οὖν εἶδον οὐ βασιλικὴν οὐδὲ λαμπρὰν οὐδὲ ταῖς Θεοφάνους ἐλπίσιν ὁμοίαν ὑποδοχὴν, ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ μιὰς ἀλαζόνος προσπλέοντας ὀλέγους ἀνθρώπους, ὑπείδουτο τὴν ὀλυγωρίαν καὶ τῷ Πομπηίῳ παρῆμον εἰς πέλαγος ἀνακρούσθαι τὴν ναῦν, ἔως ἔξω βέλους εἰσίν. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ πελαξούσης τῆς ἀλαζόνος φθάσας ο Σεπτίμιος ἐξανέστη καὶ Ῥωμαῖστι τὸν Πομπηίου αὐτοκρά-3 τορα προσηγόρευσεν. ὁ δὲ Ἀχιλλᾶς ἀσπασά-μενος αὐτὸν Ἐλληνιστὶ παρεκάλει μετελθεῖν εἰς τὴν ἀλαζά: τέναγος γὰρ εἶναι πολύ, καὶ βάθος οὐκ ἔχειν πλοίον τριήρει τὴν θάλατταν ὑπόψαμ-μον οὖσαν. ἀμα δὲ καὶ ναῦς τινες ἑῳρώντο τῶν βασιλικῶν πληροῦμεναι, καὶ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν ὀπλίται κατείχον, ὡστ’ ἀφυκτα καὶ μεταβαλλόμενοι ἐφαί-318
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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
νετο, καὶ προσήν τὸ διδόναι τοὺς φονεύσι τὴν
4 ἀπιστίαν αὐτὴν τὴς ἀδικίας ἀπολογίαν. ἀσπασά-
μενος οὖν τὴν Ἐκρηνάιον προαποθρηνοῦσαν αὐτοῦ 661
tὸ τέλος, καὶ δύο ἐκατοντάρχας προεμβῆναι κε-
λεύσας καὶ τῶν ἀπελευθέρων ἐνα Φιλίππων καὶ
θεράποντα Σκύθην ὄνομα, δεξιομένων αὐτὸν ἡδη
tῶν περὶ τὸν Ἀχιλλάν ἐκ τῆς ἀλιάδος, μετα-
στραφεῖς πρὸς τὴν γυναίκα καὶ τὸν νιὸν εἶπε
Σοφοκλέους ἱαμβεία:

“Ὅστις δὲ πρὸς τύραννον ἐμπορεύεται,
κείνου στὶ δοῦλος, κἂν ἐλεύθερος μόλη.

LXXIX. Ταῦτα δ' ἔσχατα πρὸς τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ
φθεγγάμενος ἐνέβη καὶ συνχυοῦ διαστήματος ὄντος
ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ἀπὸ τῆς τριήμορος, ὡς οὕδεις παρὰ τῶν
συμπλεόντων ἐγίνετο λόγος φιλάνθρωπος πρὸς
άυτον, ἀποβλέψας εἰς τὸν Ἑπτάλμων, “Οὐ δή
ποὺ σὲ,” εἶπεν, “ἐγὼ γεγονότα συστρατιώτην
2 ἐμὸν ἀμφιγνώσ;” κάκεινος ἐπένευσε τῇ κεφαλῇ
μόνον, οὐδὲν προσεπτὶ οὐδὲ φιλοφρονθείς. πολ-
λής οὖν πάλιν οὐσία σιωπῆς ὁ Πομπήιος ἔχων
ἐν βιβλίῳ μικρῷ γεγραμμένον ὑπ' αὐτοῦ λόγον
Ἕλληνικὸν, ὁ παρεσκεύαστο χρῆσθαι πρὸς τὸν
3 Πτολεμαίον, ἀνεγίνωσκεν. ὡς δὲ τῇ γῇ προσ-
επέλαζον, ἢ μὲν Ἐκρηνάιοι μετὰ τῶν φίλων ἐκ τῆς
τριήμορος περιπαθῆς οὔσα τὸ μέλλον ἀπεσκοπεῖτο,
καὶ θαρρεῖν ἠρχετο πολλοὺς ὀρώσα πρὸς τὴν
ἀπόβασιν τῶν βασιλικῶν οἴον ἐπὶ τιμῆ καὶ δεξιώ-
σει συνερχομένους. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τὸν Πομπήιον

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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. Græc. 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 (xiii. 4).
PLUTARCH'S LIVES

tῆς τοῦ Φιλίππου λαμβανόμενον χειρός, ὅπως ῥᾴον ἐξανασταίην, Σεπτίμως ὅπισθεν τῷ ἔφει διελαύνει πρῶτος, εἶτα Σάλβιος μετ' ἐκείνου, εἶτα

4 Ἀχιλλᾶς ἐσπάσαντο τὰς μαχαῖρας. ὃ δὲ ταῖς χερσὶν ἀμφοτέραις τὴν τῆθεν ἐφελκυσάμενος κατὰ τοῦ προσώπου, μηδὲν εἰπὼν ἀνάξιον ἑαυτοῦ μηδὲ ποιήσας, ἀλλὰ στενάξας μόνον, ἐνεκαρτέρησε ταῖς πληγαῖς, ἐξήκοντα μὲν ενὸς δέοντα βεβιωκὼς ἔτη, μιᾶς δ' ὕστερον ἥμερα τῆς γενεθλίου τελευτήσας τὸν βίον.

LXXX. Οἱ δ' ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ὡς ἔθεσαντο τὸν φόνον, οἷμωγήν ἐξάκουστον ἁχρὶ τῆς γῆς ἐκχέαντες ἔφυγον, ἀράμενοι τὰς ἀγκύρας κατὰ τάχος. καὶ πνεῦμα λαμπρὸν ἐβοήθει πελαγίοις ὑπεκθέοσιν, ὥστε βουλομένους διώκειν ἀποτραπέσθαι τοὺς Αἰγυπτίων. τοῦ δ' Πομπήου τῆς μὲν κεφαλῆς ἀποτέμνοις, τὸ δ' ἄλλο σῶμα γυμνὸν ἐξβαλόντες ἀπὸ τῆς ἀλάδος τοῖς δεσμέοις τοιοῦτοι θεάματος ἀπέλιπον. παρέμεινε δὲ αὐτῷ Φιλίππος, ἐως ἐγένοντο μεστοὶ τῆς ὅψεως. εἶτα περιλύσας τῇ θαλάσσῃ τὸ σῶμα καὶ χιτώνιοι των τῶν ἐαυτοῦ περιστείλας, ἄλλο δ' ὑδεὴν ἔχων, ἀλλὰ περισκοπῶν τὸν αἰγιαλὸν εὗρε μικρὸς ἀλμάδος λείψανα, παλαιὰ μὲν, ἀρκοῦντα δὲ νεκρῷ γυμνῷ καὶ ὑδεὸν οἷον πυρκαίαν ἀναγκαίαν παρα-

2 τοι θεάματος ἀπέλιπον. παρέμεινε δὲ αὐτῷ Φιλίππος, ἐως ἐγένοντο μεστοὶ τῆς ὅψεως. εἶτα περιλύσας τῇ θαλάσσῃ τὸ σῶμα καὶ χιτώνιοι των τῶν ἐαυτοῦ περιστείλας, ἄλλο δ' ὑδεὴν ἔχων, ἀλλὰ περισκοπῶν τὸν αἰγιαλὸν εὗρε μικρὸς ἀλμάδος λείψανα, παλαιὰ μὲν, ἀρκοῦντα δὲ νεκρῷ γυμνῷ καὶ ὑδεὸν οἷον πυρκαίαν ἀναγκαίαν παρα-

3 σχεῖν. ταῦτα συγκομίζοντος αὐτοῦ καὶ συντιθέντος ἐπιστὰς ἀνήρ Ρωμαίος ἦδη γέρων, τὰς δὲ πρῶτας στρατείας ἔτι νέος Πομπήιος συνεστρατευμένος, "Τίς ὁ, ὁ ἄνθρωπε," ἔφη, "θάπτεων διανοήθη Μάγνον Πομπήιον;" ἐκείνου δὲ φήσαντο ὡς ἀπελεύθερος, "Ἀλλ' ὁ μόνῳ σοι," ἔφη, "τούτο τὸ καλὸν ὑπάρξει· κἀμὲ δὲ ὅστερον εὐρήματος
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).

5 Τούτο Πομπήιον τέλος. οὐ πολλῷ δὲ ὑστεροῦν 662 Καίσαρ ἔλθων εἰς Ἀἰγυπτὸν ἀγοὺς τοσοῦτον καταπετλησμένην τὸν μὲν προσφέροντα τὴν κεφαλὴν ὡς παλαμαίδον ἀπεστράφη, τὴν δὲ σφραγία τοῦ Πομπηίου δεξαμένου ἐθάρρυσεν· ὅτι δὲ γλυφὴ λέων ξιφήρης. Ἀχιλλᾶν δὲ καὶ Ποθεινὸν ἀπέσφαξεν αὐτὸς δὲ ὁ βασιλεὺς μάχῃ λειψθεὶς περὶ τὸν ποταμὸν ἕφανισθη. Θεόδωτον δὲ τὸν σοφίστην ἢ μὲν ἐκ Καίσαρος δίκη παρῆλθε· φυγὼν γὰρ Αἰγυπτὸν ἐπιλανάτω ταπεινὰ πράττον καὶ μισοῦμενος· Βροῦτος δὲ Μάρκος, ὅτε Καίσαρα κτείνας ἐκράτησεν, ἐξευρὼν αὐτὸν ἐν Ἀσίᾳ καὶ πᾶσαν αἰκίαν αἰκισάμενος ἀπέκτεινεν. τὰ δὲ λείψανα τοῦ Πομπηίου Κορηλία δεξαμένη κομισθέντα, περὶ τὸν Ἀλβανὸν ἔθηκεν.
POMPEY

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 impa-
tors." 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 Pom-
pey’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 dis-
appeared. 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.
ΑΓΗΣΙΛΑΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΥ ΣΥΓΚΡΙΣΙΣ

I. 'Εκκειμένων οὖν τῶν βίων ἔπιδράμωμεν τῷ λόγῳ ταχέως τὰ ποιοῦντα τὰς διαφοράς, παρ’ ἀλληλα συνάγοντες. ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα πρῶτον, ὅτι Πομπηίος ἐκ τοῦ δικαιοτάτου τρόπου παρῆλθεν εἰς δύναμιν καὶ δόξαν, αὐτὸς ὀρμηθείς ἀφ’ ἑαυτοῦ καὶ πολλὰ καὶ μεγάλα Σύλλα τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀπὸ τῶν τυράννων ἐλευθεροῦντι συγκατεργασάμενος.

2 'Αγησίλαος δὲ τὴν βασιλείαν ἐδοξέα λαβεῖν οὐτε τὰ πρὸς θεοὺς ἀμεμπτος οὐτε τὰ πρὸς ἀνθρώπους, κρίνας νοθείας Δεσποτυχίδην, δυν nei ἄντων ἁπλεδείξαν ὁ ἀδελφὸς γνήσιον, τῶν δὲ χρήσιμον κατεργασάμενος τὸν περὶ τῆς χωλότητος. δεύτερον, ὅτι Πομπηίος Σύλλαν καὶ ξόντα τιμῶν διετέλεσε καὶ τεθυμέκοτος ἐκήδευσε βιασάμενος Λέπιδον τὸ σώμα, καὶ τῷ παιδὶ Φαύστῳ τὴν αὐτοῦ θυγατέρα συνψκισεν, Ἀγησίλαος δὲ Δύσανδρον ἐκ τῆς τυχοῦσης προφάσεως ὑπεξέρρηξε καὶ καθύ βρισε. καίτοι Σύλλας μὲν οὐκ ἐλαττόνων ἔτυχεν ἡ Πομπηίω χαρέσχεν, Ἀγησίλαοι δὲ Δύσανδρος καὶ τῆς Ἐπάρθης βασιλεία καὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος στρατηγὸν ἐποίησε. τρίτον δὲ, αἱ περὶ τὰ πολιτικὰ τῶν δικαίων παραβάσεως Πομπηίῳ μὲν δ’ οἰκειότητας ἐγένοντο· τὰ γὰρ πλεῖστα Καίσαρι καὶ Σκηπτοῦσι συνεξήμαρτε κηδεσταῖς οὕσων.

3 Ἀγησίλαος δὲ Σφοδρίαν μὲν ἐφ’ οἷς Ἀθηναίους ἡδίκησεν ἀποθανεῖν ὀφείλοντα τῷ τοῦ παιδὸς ἐρωτε χαρίζομενος ἔξηρπασε, Φοιβίδα δὲ Θηβαίους

1 αὐτοῦ bracketed by Sintenis.
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 ἢν δὲ αὐτὸ τὸ ἀδίκημα προθύμως βοηθῶν. καθόλου δὲ ὁσα 'Ῥωμαίους δὲ αἰών Πομπήιος ἥ ἀγνοιαν αἰτίαν ἔσχε βλάψαι, ταύτα θυμόν καὶ φιλονεικία Δακεδαίμονίους 'Ἀγγείλαος ἐβλάψε τὸν Βοιώτιον ἐκκαύσας πόλειμον.

Π. Εἰ δὲ καὶ τύχην τινὰ τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐκατέρου τοῖς σφάλμασι προσοιστέον, ἀνέλπιστος μὲν ἡ Πομπήιον 'Ῥωμαίοις, 'Ἀγγείλαος δὲ Δακεδαίμονίους ἀκούοντας καὶ προεδότας ὑπὲρ εἰσε ὕποκάνει τὴν χωλὴν βασιλείαν. καὶ γὰρ εἰ μυρίακις ἤλεγχθη Δεσποτυκίδης ἀλλότριος εἶναι καὶ νόθος, ὑπὲρ ἑπόρησαν Βυρυπωνίτιδα γνήσιον καὶ ἁρτιόποδα τῇ Σπάρτῃ βασιλέα παρασκευήν, εἰ μὴ δὲ 'Ἀγγείλαον ἑπεσκότησε τῷ χρησμῷ Δύσανδρος.

2 Οἶνον μέντοι τῇ περὶ τῶν τρεσάντων ἀπορία προσήγαγεν ὁ 'Ἀγγείλαος ίαμα μετὰ τὴν ἐν Δεύκτρους ἀτυχίαιν, κελεύσας τοὺς νόμους ἐκείνην τὴν ἡμέραν καθεύδειν, οὐ γέγονεν ἄλλο σόφισμα πολιτικὸν, οὔτε ἔχομεν τί τοῦ Πομπήιον παραπλήσιον, ἀλλὰ τούναντίον οὐδὲ οἷς αὐτὸς ἐτίθει νόμοις ὄφει δὲν ἐμέμενεν, τὸ δύνασθαι μέγα τῶν φίλων ἐνδεικνύμενος. οὐ δὲ εἰς ἀνάγκην καταστάς τοῦ λύσαι τοὺς νόμους ἐπὶ τῷ σῶσαι τοὺς πολιτας, ἔξεφε τρόπον ὃ μήτε ἐκείνους ἐμπάστο ἐκείνους βλάψωσι 3 μήτε ὅπως οὐ βλάψωσι λυθήσονται. τίθεμαι δὲ
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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
κάκεινο τὸ ἀμήρητον ἐργον εἰς πολιτικὴν ἀρετὴν τοῦ Ἀγγειλάου, τὸ δεξάμενον τὴν σκυτάλην ἀπολεπεῖν τὰς ἐν Ἀσίᾳ πράξεις. οὐ γὰρ, ὡς Πομπήιος, ἀφ’ ὧν ἐαυτὸν ἔποιει μέγαν ὠφέλει τὸ κοινὸν, ἀλλὰ τὸ τῆς πατρίδος σκοπῶν τηλεκαύτην 663 ἀφῆκε δύναμιν καὶ δόξαν ἡλίκην οὐδεὶς πρότερον οὐδὲ ἀστερον πλὴν Ἀλέξανδρος ἔσχεν.

Π. Ἀπ’ ἄλλης τοιῶν ἀρχῆς, ἐν ταῖς στρατηγιαῖς καὶ τοῖς πολεμικοῖς, ἀριθμῷ μὲν τροπαίων καὶ μεγεθεὶς δυνάμεων ἃς ἐπηγαγετο Πομπήιος, καὶ πλήθει παρατάξεων ἃς ἐνίκησεν, οὐδ’ ἄν ὁ Ἑνοφῶν μοι δοκεῖ παραβαλεῖν τὰς ’Ἀγγειλάου νίκας, ὃ διὰ τὰλλα καλὰ καθάπερ γέρας ἐξαίρετον δέδοται καὶ γράφειν ὁ βούλοιτο καὶ λέγειν περὶ 2 τοῦ ἀνδρός. οἴμαι δὲ καὶ τῇ πρὸς τοὺς πολεμικοὺς ἐπιεικεία διαφέρειν τὸν ἄνδρα τοῦ ἀνδρός. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἀνδραποδίσασθαι Θῆβας καὶ Μεσσήνην ἐξοικίσασθαι βουλόμενος, ἢ μὲν ὁμόκληρον τῆς πατρίδος, ἢν δὲ μητρόπολιν τοῦ γένους, παρ’ οὐδὲν ἠλθε τὴν Σπάρτην ἀποβαλεῖν, ἀπέβαλε δὲ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ὁ δὲ καὶ τῶν πειρατῶν τοὺς μεταβαλομένους πόλεις ἔδωκε, καὶ Τυγράνθην τὸν Ἀρμενίων βασιλέα γενόμενον ἐφ’ ἐαυτῷ θριαμβεύσαι σύμμαχον ἐποιήσατο, φήσας ἡμέρας μᾶς αἰῶνα προτιμᾶν.

3. Εἰ μὲντοι τοῖς μεγίστοις καὶ κυριωτάτοις εἰς τὰ ὀπλα πράγμασι καὶ λογισμοῖς προστίθεται πρωτεῖον ἀρετῆς ἀνδρός ἡγεμόνος, οὐ μικρὸν ὁ
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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 Ἡρωμάτων ἀπολέσθηκε. πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ οὐ προήκατο τὴν πόλιν οὐδὲ ἐξέλυγεν ἐπὶ τὰ μυριάσι στρατοῦ τῶν πολεμίων ἐμβαλόντων, ὅλγους ἔχων ὀπλίτας καὶ προενεκμένους ἐν
4 Δεύκτροις. Πομπήιος δὲ, πεντακισχιλίοις μόνοις καὶ τριακοσίοις μίαν Καίσαρος πόλιν Ἰταλικὴν καταλαβόντος, ἐξέπεσε τῆς Ἡρώμης ὑπὸ δέος, ἢ τοσοῦτοι εἶχας ἄγεννος ἢ πλείονας ψυχῶν εἰκάσας· καὶ συσκευασάμενος τὰ τέκνα καὶ τὴν γυναίκα αὐτοῦ, τὰς δὲ τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν ἔρημους ἀπολιπτῶν ἔφυγε, δέον ἢ κρατεῖν μαχόμενον ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος ἢ δέχεσθαι διαλύσεως παρὰ τοῦ κρείττονος· ἦν γὰρ πολίτης καὶ
5 οἰκεῖος· νῦν δὲ φ' στρατηγίας χρόνων ἐπιμετρήσας καὶ ὑπατείαν ψηφίσασθαι δειον ἤγειτο, τούτῳ παρέσχε λαβόντι τὴν πόλιν εἰπεῖν πρὸς Μέτελλων ὅτι κάκεινον αἰχμάλωτον αὐτοῦ νομίζει καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἀπαντᾷ.

IV. Ὁ τοίνυν ἔργον ἐστὶν ἀγαθοῦ στρατηγοῦ μάλιστα, κρείττονα μὲν ὡς βιάσασθαι τοὺς πολεμίους μάχεσθαι, λειπόμενον δὲ δυνάμει μὴ βιασθῆναι, τοῦτο ποιῶν Ἁγησίλαος ἀεὶ διεφύλαξεν ἔστων ἀνίκητον. Πομπήιον δὲ Καίσαρ, οὗ μὲν ἦν ἐλάττων, διέφυγε μὴ βλαβῆναι, καθὼ δὲ κρείττον ἦν, ἦνάγκασεν ἀγωνισάμενον τῷ πεζῷ περὶ πάντων σφαλήναι, καὶ κύριος εὐθὺς ἦν χρημάτων καὶ ἀγορᾶς καὶ θαλάττης, ύφ' ὡς διετέ-2 πρακτὸ ἄν ἄνευ μάχης ἐκείνοις προσόντων. τὸ δ' ὑπὲρ τούτων ἀπολόγημα μέγιστον ἐστὶν ἐγκλήμα
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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 τηλικούτου. νέον μὲν γὰρ ἄρχοντα
θορύβους καὶ καταβοήσεσιν εἰς μαλακίαν καὶ δει-
lίαν ἐπιταραχθέντα τῶν ἁσφαλεστάτων ἐκπεσεῖν
λογισμῶν εἰκός ἦστι καὶ συγγνωστόν. Πομπήιον
δὲ Μάριν, οὐ δὲ ρωμαίοι τὸ μὲν στρατόπεδον
πατρίδα, σύγκλητον δὲ τὴν σκηνήν, ἀποστάτας
dὲ καὶ προδότας τούς ἐν Ῥώμῃ πολιτευμένους
καὶ στρατηγούντας καὶ ὑπατεύοντας ἐκάλουν,
3 ἀρχόμενον δὲ ὑπ᾽ οὐδενὸς ἔγγραφαν, πάσας δὲ
ἀυτοκράτορα στρατευσάμενον ἀριστα τὰς στρα-
τείας, τίς ἄν ἀνάσχοιτο τοῖς Φασαίοι σκώμασι
καὶ Δομείτιον, καὶ ἰὰ τὴν Ἀγαμέμνων λέγηται,
παρ’ ἐλάχιστον ἐκβιασθέντα τὸν περὶ τῆς ἕγεμο-
νίας καὶ ἐλευθερίας ἀναρρίψας κύδυνον; ὅς εἰ
μόνον ἐσκόπει τὸ παρ’ ἡμέραν ἄδοξον, ἀφείλεν
ἀντιστὰς ἐν ἀρχῇ διαγνωσάσασθαι περὶ τῆς Ῥώ-
μης, ἀλλὰ μὴ τὴν φυγήν ἐκείνην ἀποφαίνων
στρατήγημα Θεμιστόκλειον ὑστερον ἐν αἰσχρῷ
tίθεσθαι τὴν ἐν Θετταλία πρὸ μάχης διατριβήν. 664
4 οὐ γὰρ ἐκείνῳ γε στάδιον αὐτοῖς καὶ θέατρον
ἐναγωνίσασθαι περὶ τῆς ἕγεμονίας ο θεὸς ἀπέ-
δειξε τὸ Φαρσάλιον πεδίον, οὐδὲ ὑπὸ κήρυκος
ἐκαλεῖτο μάχεσθαι κατιῶν ἢ λυπεῖν ἐτέρῳ τοῦ
στέφανον, ἀλλὰ πολλὰ μὲν πεδία μυρίας δὲ πό-
λεις καὶ γῆν ἄπλετον ἡ κατὰ θάλατταν εὐπορία
παρέσχε βουλομένῳ μμείσθαι Μάξιμον καὶ
Μάριον καὶ Δεύκκλοον καὶ αὐτὸν Ἀγασίλαον,
5 δεικία ἐλάττους μὲν ἐν Σπάρτῃ θορύβους ὑπέ-
μεινε βουλομένων Θηβαίοις ὑπὲρ τῆς χώρας μά-
χεσθαι, πολλὰς δ’ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ διαβολάς καὶ κατη-
γορίας καὶ ὑπονοίας τοῦ βασιλέως ἑγκεκριμένης
ὑπερφθαν ἄγειν κελεύσων, χρησάμενος δὲ τοῖς ἀρίστοις
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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
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6 ὃς ἔβουλευτο λογισμοῖς, οὐ μόνον Αἰγυπτίους ἀκούσας ἔσωσεν, οὐδὲ τὴν Σπάρτην ἐν τοσούτῳ σεισμῷ μόνος ὄρθην ἀεὶ διεφύλαξεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τρόπαιον ἐστησε κατὰ Θηβαίων ἐν τῇ πόλει, τὸ νυκτὸς πάντων τιταραύνων, ἀκράτειας ἐκ τοῦ τότε μὴ προσπολέσθαι βιασμένους. ὅθεν Ἀγησίλαος μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν βιασθέντων ὑπέτειν ἑπτανόμοις σωθέντων, Πομπήιος δὲ δι’ ἄλλους ἀμαρτῶν, αὐτοὺς οἷς ἔπει-

7 ἰ σή κατηγόροις εἴχε. καίτοι φασί τινες ὃς ὑπὸ τοῦ πενθεροῦ Χητίπωνος ἔξηπατήθη: τὰ γὰρ πλείστα τῶν χρημάτων ὃς ἐκόμιζεν ἐξ Ἀσίας βουλόμενον αὐτὸν νοσήσασθαι καὶ ἀποκρύψαντα κατεπείξει τὴν μάχην, ὡς οὐκέτι χρημάτων ὅντων. ὃ καὶ ἄλλης ἦν, παθεῖν ὅνικ ὁφειλεν ὁ στρατηγός, οὐδὲ ῥαδίως ὅντω παραλογισθεὶς ἀποκινδυνεύει σετὴ τῶν μεγίστων. ἐν μὲν οὖν τούτῳ ὅντως ἐκάτερον ἀπόθεωροῦμεν.

V. Εἰς Αἰγυπτόν δ’ ὁ μὲν ἐξ ἀνάγκης ἐπλευσε φεύγων, ὁ δὲ οὔτε καλῶς οὔτε ἀναγκαίως ἐπὶ χρήμασιν, ὡς ἐχθος τοῖς Ἐλλησὶ πόλεμεῖν ἀφ’ ἀν τοῖς βασιλέως ἐστρατήγησεν. εἰτα ἃ διὰ Πομπήιον Αἰγυπτίους ἐγκαλοῦμεν, ταῦτα Αἰγυ-

πτίων κατηγοροῦσιν Ἀγησίλαον. ὃ μὲν γὰρ ἣδεικνύσῃ πιστεύσας, ὁ δὲ πιστευθεῖς ἐγκατέλειπε καὶ μετέστη πρὸς τοὺς πολεμοῦντας οἰς ἐπλεύσε συμμαχήσων.

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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.
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ΠΕΛΟΠΙΔΑΣ

I. Κάτων ὁ πρεσβύτερος πρὸς τινας ἐπαυνοῦτας ἀνθρωπον ἀλογίστως παράβολον καὶ τολμηρὸν ἐν τοῖς πολεμικοῖς διαφέρειν ἔφη τὸ πολλοῦ τινα τὴν ἀρετὴν ἄξιαν καὶ τὸ μὴ πολλοῦ ἄξιον τὸ ζην νομίζειν· ὅρθως ἀποφαίνομενος. ὁ γεῦν παρ' Ἀντιγόνῳ στρατευόμενος ἰταμός, φάυλος δὲ τὴν ἔξιν καὶ τὸ σῶμα διεφθορῶς, ἔρομένου τοῦ βασιλέως τὴν αἰτίαν τῆς ὑχρότητος ὁμολόγησε τινα 2 νόσου τῶν ἀπορρήτων· ἐπεῖ δὲ φιλοτιμηθεὶς ὁ βασιλεὺς προσέταξε τοῖς ἰατροῖς, εάν τις ἢ βοήθεια, μηδὲν ἐλλιπεῖ τῆς ἁκρας ἐπιμελείας, οὕτως θεραπευθεὶς ὁ γεγεναῖος ἐκεῖνος οὐκέτ' ἂν φιλοκίνδυνος οὐδὲ λαγδαῖος ἐν τοῖς ἁγώσιν, ὡστε καὶ τὸν Ἀντίγονον ἐγκαλεῖν καὶ θαυμάζειν τῆν μεταβολὴν. οὐ μὴν ὁ ἀνθρωπος ἄπεκρυψατο τὸ 278 αἰτίον, ἀλλ' εἶπεν ὃ ζω βασιλεῦ, σὺ με πεποίηκας ἀτολμότερον, ἀπαλλάξας ἐκείνων τῶν κακῶν 3 δί' ἃ τοῦ ζην ἀληγόρουν." πρὸς τούτο δὲ φαινεῖται καὶ Συβαρίτης ἀνήρ εἶπεῖν περὶ τῶν Ἑπαρτιατῶν ὡς οὐ μέγα πουῦσι θανατώντες ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις ὑπὲρ τοῦ τοσοῦτος πόνου καὶ τοιαύτην ἀποφυγεῖν διὰ ταν. ἀλλὰ Συβαρίτας μὲν ἐκτετηκόσιν ὑπὸ τρυφῆς καὶ μαλακίας διὰ τὴν πρὸς τὸ καλὸν ὀρμὴν καὶ φιλοτιμίαν εἰκότως ἐφαίνοντο μισεῖν τῶν βίων οἱ μὴ φοβούμενοι τῶν θάνατον, 4 Δακεδαίμονίοις δὲ καὶ ζην ἢδεως καὶ θυήσκειν 340
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I. 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
άμφοτερα ἁρετῇ παρείχεν, ὡς δηλοὶ τὸ ἐπική-δειον· οἴδε γὰρ φησιν ἔθανον.

οὐ τὸ ξῆν θέμενοι καλὸν οὐδὲ τὸ θυήσκειν, 'Ἀλλὰ τὸ ταύτα καλῶς ἀμφότερο ἐκτελέσαι.

οὔτε γὰρ φυγῇ θανάτου μεμπτὸν, ἀν ὅρεγνητα τις τοῦ βίου μὴ αἰσχρῶς, οὔτε ὑπομονὴ καλὸν, εἰ 5 μετ' ὀλυγωρίας γίνοιτο τοῦ ξῆν. ὦθεν "Ομηρος μὲν ἀεὶ τοὺς θαρραλεωτάτους καὶ μαχιμωτάτους ἀνδρας εὑ καὶ καλὸς ὀπλισμένος ἐξήγει πρὸς τοὺς ἀγώνας, οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων νομοθέται τὸν ῥύγασπιν κολάζονσιν, οὐ τῶν ξίφος οὔδὲ λόγχην προέμενον, διδάσκοντες ὅτι τοῦ μὴ παθεῖν κακῶς πρότερον ἥ τοῦ ποιήσαι τοὺς πολεμίους ἕκαστῳ μέλειν προσήκει, μάλιστα δὲ ἄρχοντι πόλεως ἢ στρατευμάτως.

Π. Εἰ γὰρ, ὡς Ἰφικράτης διήρει, χερσὶ μὲν ἐοίκασιν οἱ ψυλοί, ποσὶ δὲ τὸ ἱππικόν, αὐτὴ δὲ ἡ φάλαγξ στέρνῳ καὶ θώρακι, κεφαλῇ δὲ ὁ στρατηγός, οὐχ αὐτοῦ δόξειν ἄν ἀποκινδυνεύων παραμελεῖν καὶ θρασυμένος, ἀλλ' ἀπάντων, οἷς ἡ σωτηρία γίνεται δι' αὐτοῦ καὶ τούναντιον. ὦθεν ὁ Καλλικράτιδας, καίτερ δὲν τὰλλα μέγας, οὐκ εὗ πρὸς τὸν μάντιν εἰπε' δεομένου γὰρ αὐτοῦ φυλάττεσθαι θάνατον, ὡς τῶν ἱερῶν προδηλούν. 2 τον, ἐφ' ὡς τιν' ἑαυτ' ἐναί τῶν Σπάρταν. μαχό-μενος γὰρ εἰς ἣν καὶ πλέων καὶ στρατευόμενος ὁ Καλλικράτιδας, στρατηγὸν δὲ τὴν ἀπάντων εἰς συλλαβών ἐν αὐτῷ δύναμιν, ὡστε οὐκ ἦν εἰς ὅ τοσαύτα συναπώλλυτο. βέλτιον δὲ Ἁντίγονος ὁ

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1 Οἱ θάνον ὁ τὸ ξῆν κτλ., attributed to Simonides (Bergk, Poet. Lyr. Graec. iii.4 p. 516).

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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 Callicratidas, 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, Callicratidas 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, οίτε ναυμαχεῖν περὶ Ἀνδρόν ἔμελλεν, εἰ-πόντος τινὸς ὡς πολὺ πλείον ἀι τῶν πολεμίων
νῆς εἶεν, "Ἐμὲ δὲ αὐτὸν," ἔφη, "πρὸς πόσας
ἀντιστήσεις;" μέγα τὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς, ὦσπερ ἐστίν,
ἀξίωμα ποιῶν μετὰ ἐμπειρίας καὶ ἀρετῆς ταττό-
μενον, ὃς πρῶτον ἔργον ἐστὶ σώζειν τὸν ἀπαντα
3 τάλλα σώζοντα. διὸ καλῶς ὁ Τιμόθεος, ἐπιδει-
κυμένου ποτὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τοῦ Χάρητος ὀτει-
λάς τινας ἐν τῷ σώματι καὶ τὴν ἀσπίδα λόγχῃ
diakekomēnēn, "Εγὼ δὲ," εἶπεν, "ὡς λίαν
ήσχυνθην ὅτι μου πολυρκοῦντος Σάμων ἔγγυς
ἐπεσε βέλος, ὡς μειρακιωδέστερον ἐμαυτῷ χρώ-
μενος ἢ κατὰ στρατηγὸν καὶ ἡγεμόνα δυνάμεως
4 τοσαύτης." ὅπου μὲν γὰρ εἰς τὰ ὀλα μεγάλην
φέρει ῥοπὴν ὁ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ κίνδυνος, ἐνταῦθα
καὶ χειρὶ καὶ σώματι χρηστέον ἀφειδώσ, χαίρειν
φράσαντα τοῖς λέγουσιν ὡς χρή τὸν ἀγαθὸν
στρατηγὸν μάλιστα μὲν ύπὸ γῆρος, εἱ δὲ μῆ,
γέροντα θυησκεῖν ὅπου δὲ μικρὸν τὸ περιγνω-
μενον ἐκ τοῦ κατορθώματος, τὸ δὲ πάν συναπόλ-
λυται σφαλέντος, οὔδεὶς ἀπαίτει στρατιώτου
πράξειν κινδύνου πραττομένην στρατηγοῦ.
5 Ταῦτα δὲ μοι παρέστη προαναφορῆσαι γρά-
φοντι τὸν Πελοπίδου βίον καὶ τὸν Μαρκέλλου,
μεγάλων ἀνδρῶν παραλόγως πεσόντων. καὶ γὰρ
χειρὶ χρῆσθαι μαχιμωταί γενόμενοι, καὶ στρα-
τηγίαις ἐπιφανεστάταις κοσμήσαντες ἀμφότεροι
τὰς πατρίδας, ἐτι δὲ τῶν βαρυτῶν ἀνταγωνι-
στῶν ὁ μὲν Ἀννίβαν ἀάττητον δυντα πρῶτος, ὥς
279 λέγεται, τρεψάμενος, ὁ δὲ γῆς καὶ θαλάττης ἄρχον-
tας Λακεδαιμονίους ἐκ παρατάξεως νικήτας, ἥφει-
δησαν ἑαυτῶν, σὺν οὔδενι λογισμῷ προέμενοι τῶν
βίον ὡς πηνίκα μάλιστα τουσώτων καὶρὸς ἢν ἄνδρῶν
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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
σωζόμενων καὶ ἄρχόντων. διόπερ ἤμεῖς ἐπόμενοι
tαι ὁμοίτητι παραλλήλους ἀνεγράψαμεν αὐτῶν
tοὺς βίους.

III. Πελοπίδα τῷ Ἰππόκλου γένος μὲν ἦν εὐ-
δόκιμον ἐν Θηβαίς ὁσπερ Ἑπαμεινώνδα, τραφεῖς
δὲ ἐν οὐσίᾳ μεγάλῃ καὶ παραλαβὼν ἐτὶ νέος λαμ-
πρὸν οἶκον ὄρμησε τῶν δεσμέων τοὺς ἄξιοις βοη-
θεῖν, ὡς κύριος ἀληθῶς φαινούτο χρημάτων γεγο-
νός, ἀλλὰ μὴ δούλος. τὸν γὰρ πολλῶν, ὡς
Ἀριστοτέλης φησίν, οἱ μὲν οὐ χρῶνται τῷ πλού-
τῳ διὰ μικρολογίαν, οἱ δὲ παραχρόνται διὰ ἀσω-
τίαν, καὶ δουλεύοντες οὕτωι μὲν αἰεί ταῖς ἑδουαῖς,
2 ἐκεῖνοι δὲ ταῖς ἀσχολίαις, διατελοῦσιν. οἱ μὲν
οὐν ἄλλοι τῷ Πελοπίδᾳ χάριν ἔχοντες ἐχρῶντο
τῇ πρὸς αὐτούς ἐλευθεριότητι καὶ φιλανθρωπία,
μόνον δὲ τῶν φίλων τὸν Ἐπαμεινώνδαν οὐκ ἔπειθε
του πλούτου μεταλαμβάνει οὕτως μέντοι μετε-
ίχε τῆς ἐκείνου πενίας, ἑσθήτου ἀφελείας καὶ
τραπέζης λυτότητι καὶ τῷ πρὸς τοὺς πόνους ἀόκυρο
3 καὶ κατὰ στρατείας ἀδόλῳ καλλωπιζόμενοι, ὡσ-
τερ οὐ Εὐριπίδου Καπανεύς, οὐ λίγος μὲν ἦν πολύς,
ἡκιστα δὲ δὲ οὐ βλέπων γαύρος ἢ, αἰσχυνόμενος εἰ
φανεῖται πλείοσι χρώμενος εἰς τὸ σῶμα τοῦ τὰ
ἐλάχιστα κεκτημένου Θηβαίων. Ἐπαμεινώνδας
μὲν ouden συνήθη καὶ πατρὸς ἡγεμόνος αὐτῷ τῇ
πενίαιν ἐτὶ μᾶλλον εὐξειμόν καὶ κούφων ἐποίησε
φιλοσοφῶν καὶ μονώτροπον βίων ἀπ’ ἀρχῆς ἐλο-
4 μενος. Πελοπίδα δὲ ἦν μὲν γάμος λαμπρός, ἐγέ-
νοντο δὲ καὶ παίδες, ἀλλ’ οὐδὲν ἤττον ἀμελών τοῦ
χρηματίζομαι καὶ σχολάζων τῇ πόλει τὸν ἀπαν-
τα χρόνον ἡλάττωσε τὴν οὐσίαν. τῶν δὲ φίλων
νουθετούντων καὶ λεγόντων ὡς ἀναγκαῖον πρά-
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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

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1 Fragment 56 (Rose); cf. Morals, p. 527 a.
2 Supplices, 863 f. (Kirchhoff, ἡκιστα ὁ ὀλβε).
γιματος ὀλιγωρεῖ, τοῦ χρήματα ἔχειν, ὁ' Ἀναγκαίου, νὴ Δία, Νικοδήμῳ τούτῳ," ἐφη, δεῖξας τινὰ χωλὸν καὶ τυφλὸν.

IV. Ἡσαν δὲ καὶ πρὸς πᾶσαν ἀρετὴν πεφυκότες ὦμοιός, πλὴν ὑπὶ τὸ γυμνάξεσθαι μᾶλλον ἔχαρε Πελοπίδας, τῷ δὲ μανθάνειν Ἐπαμεινώνδας, καὶ τὰς διατριβὰς ἐν τῷ σχολάζειν ὁ μὲν περὶ παλαιστρας καὶ κυνηγείας, ὁ δὲ ἀκούον τι καὶ φιλοσοφῶν ἐποιεῖτο. πολλῶν δὲ καὶ καλῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἀμφοτέροις πρὸς δόξαν, οὐδὲν οἱ νοῦν ἔχοντες ἡγοῦνται τηλικοῦτον ἡλίκον τὴν διὰ τοῦτων ἀγώνων καὶ στρατηγῶν καὶ πολιτεῶν ἀνεξέλεγκτον εὑροιαν καὶ φιλίαν ἀπ’ ἀρχής μέχρι 2 τέλους ἐμμείνασαν. εἰ γὰρ τὸς ἀποβλέψας τὴν Ἀριστείδου καὶ Θεμιστοκλέους καὶ Κίμωνος καὶ Περικλέους καὶ Νικίου καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδου πολιτείαν, ὁσὼν γέγονε μεστὴ διαφορῶν καὶ φθόνων καὶ ζηλοτυπίων πρὸς ἁλλήλους, σκέψαιτο πάλιν τὴν Πελοπίδου πρὸς Ἐπαμεινώνδαν εὑμένειαν καὶ τιμήν, τούτους ἄν ὅρθως καὶ δικαίως προσαγορεύσεις συνάρχοντας καὶ συστρατηγοὺς ἐκεῖνους, οἳ μᾶλλον ἁλλήλων ἢ τῶν πολεμιῶν ἁγωνιζόμενοι 3 περιείναι διετέλεσαν. αἰτία δὲ ἀληθινὴ μὲν ἢ ἡ ἀρετή, δι’ ἣν οὐ δόξαν, οὗ πλοῦτον ἀπὸ τῶν πράξεων μετιόντες, οἷς ὁ χαλεπὸς καὶ δύσερης ἐμφύεται φθόνος, ἀλλ’ ἔρωτα θείαν ἀπ’ ἀρχής ἔρασθεντες ἀμφότεροι τοῦ τὴν πατρίδα λαμπροτάτην καὶ μεγίστην ἐφ’ ἑαυτῶν ἱδεῖν γενομένην, ὅσπερ ἵδεος ἐπὶ τοῦτο τοῖς αὐτῶν ἐχρώντο κατορθώμασιν.

Οὐ μὴν ἀλλ’ οἳ γε πολλοὶ νομίζουσι υἱὸς τῆς σφοδρὰς φιλίας ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν Μαντινείᾳ γενέσθαι

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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 Alcibiades, 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 Mantinea,1

1 In 418 B.C., when Athens gave assistance to Argos, Elis, and Mantinea against Sparta. See the Alcibiades, xv. 1.
στρατείας, ἥν συνεστρατεύσαντο Δακεδαιμονίοις, ἔτι φίλοις καὶ συμμάχοις ὴσι, πεμφθείσης ἐκ Ὄηβων βοηθείας. τεταγμένοι γὰρ ἐν τοῖς ὀπλίταις μετ’ ἄλληλων καὶ μαχόμενοι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀρκάδας, ὡς ἐνέδωκε τὸ κατ’ αὐτοὺς κέρας τῶν Δακεδαιμονίων καὶ τροπὴ τῶν πολλῶν ἐγεγονεὶ, συναπτόμενοι ἡμῶναντο τοὺς ἐπιφερομένους. καὶ Πελοπίδας μὲν ἐπτὰ τραύματα λαβὼν ἐναντία πολλῶς ἐπικατερρύη νεκροῖς ὀμοὶ φίλοις καὶ πολεμίοις, Ἐπαμεινώνδας δὲ, καίπερ ἄβιώτως ἔχειν αὐτὸν ἡγούμενος, ὑπὲρ τοῦ σώματος καὶ τῶν ὀπλῶν ἐστὶ προελθὼν καὶ διεκδικύσεις πρὸς πολλοὺς μόνος, ἐγνωκός ἀποθανεῖν μᾶλλον ἡ Πελοπίδαν ἀπολυτεῖν κείμενον. ἦδη δὲ καὶ τοῦτο κακῶς ἔχοντο, καὶ λόγχῃ μὲν εἰς τὸ στῆθος, ξίφει δὲ εἰς τῶν βραχίωνα τετρωμένου, προσβούθησεν ἀπὸ θατέρου κέρως Ἀγησίπολις ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Σπαρτιάτῶν, καὶ περιεποληθεῖσαν ἀνελπίστως αὐτοῖς ἀμφότεροις.

V. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν Σπαρτιάτῶν λόγῳ μὲν ὡς φίλοις καὶ συμμάχοις προσφερομένους τοῖς Θηβαίοις, ἔργῳ δὲ τὸ φρονήμα τῆς πόλεως καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ὑφορμένους, καὶ μάλιστα τὴν Ἰσμηνίου καὶ Ἀνδροκλείδου μισούσων ἔταιρεσαν, ἦς μετείχειν ὁ Πελοπίδας, φιλελεύθερον ἀμα καὶ δημοτικὴ κήν εἶναι δοκοῦσαν, Ἀρχίας καὶ Λεοντίδας καὶ Φιλίππος, ἄνδρες ὀλιγαρχικοὶ καὶ πλούσιοι καὶ μέτριοι οὐδὲν φρονοῦντες, ἀναπείθουσι Φοιβίδαν τὸν Δάκωνα μετὰ στρατιάς διασπορεύμενον ἕξαι-φῆς καταλαβεῖν τὴν Καδμείαν καὶ τοὺς ὑπεναν-τισομένους αὐτοῖς ἐκβαλόντα πρὸς τὸ Δακεδαιμονίων ὑπῆκοον ἀρμόστασθαι δε’ ὀλίγων τὴν πολι-3 τείαν. πεισθέντος δ’ ἐκείνου καὶ μὴ προσδοκῶσι
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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 Ὀθβαιοῖς ἐπιθεμένου Θεσμοφορίων ὄντων, καὶ τῆς ἄκρας κυριεύσαντος, Ἰσμηνίας μὲν συναρ-
πασθείς καὶ κομισθείς εἰς Δακεδαῖμονα μετ᾽ οὐ
πολὺν χρόνον ἀνηρέθη, Πελοπίδας δὲ καὶ Φερέ-
νικος καὶ Ἀνδροκλείδας μετὰ συχνῶν ἄλλων φεύ-
γοντες ἔξερχησαν, Ἐπαμείνονδας δὲ κατὰ
χόραν ἔμεινε τῇ καθαροτηθήναι διὰ μὲν φιλο-
σοφίαν ὡς ἀπράγμων, διὰ δὲ πενίαν ὡς ἀδύνατος.

VI. Ἐπεὶ δὲ Δακεδαμίνοι Φοιβίδαν μὲν ἀφεί-
λοντο τῇς ἀρχῆς καὶ δέκα δραχμῶν μυριάσων
ἐξημώσαν, τὴν δὲ Καδμείαν οὔδὲν ἦττον φρουρὰ
κατέσχον, οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι πάντες Ἕλληνες ἑδαύμα-
ζον τὴν ἀτοπίαν, εἰ τὸν μὲν πράξαντα κολάζουσι,
τὴν δὲ πρᾶξιν δοκίμαζουσι, τοῖς δὲ Θηβαῖοις τὴν
πάτριον ἀποβεβληκόσι πολιτείαν καὶ καταδεδο-
λωμένοις ὑπὸ τῶν περί Ἀρχίαν καὶ Δεοντίδαν
οὔδὲ ἐπισία περικὴ ἀπαλλαγὴν τίνα τῆς τυραν-
νίας, δὴ ἐώρων τῇ Σπαρτιατῶν δορυφορουμένην
ἡγεμονία καὶ καταλθῆναι μὴ δυναμένην, εἰ μὴ
τις ἄρα παύσει εἰκακέινος γῆς καὶ θαλάττης
ἀρχοντας. οὐ μὴν ἄλλ᾽ οἱ περί Δεοντίδαν πυνθα-
νόμενοι τῶν φυγάδας Ἀθήνησι διατρίβειν τῳ τε
πλῆθεις προσφιλεῖς ὄντας καὶ τιμὴν ἔχοντας ὑπὸ
tῶν καλῶν καὶ ἀγαθῶν, ἐπεβοῦλενοι αὐτοῖς κρύ-
φα καὶ πέμψαντες ἀνθρώπους ἀγνώτας Ἀνδρο-
κλείδαν μὲν ἀποκτινύνοις δόλῳ, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων
3 διαμαρτάνουσιν. ἴσχε δὲ καὶ παρὰ Δακεδαμίνων
γράμματα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις προστάσσοντα μὴ δε-
κεσθαι μηδὲ παρακινεῖν, ἀλλ᾽ ἐξελαύνειν τοὺς
φυγάδας ὡς κοινοῦς πολεμίους ὑπὸ τῶν συμμάχων
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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. 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

1 In the winter of 382 B.C. Cf. the Agesilaios, xxiii. 3–7.
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4 ἀποδεδειγμένοις. οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἀθηναίοι, πρὸς τῷ πάτριον αὐτοῖς καὶ σύμφυτον εἶναι τὸ φιλανθρωπον, ἀμειβόμενοι τοὺς Ῥησαίους μᾶλλον συναϊτίους γενομένους τῷ δῆμῳ τοῦ κατελθεῖν, καὶ ψηφισμένους, εῦν τὶς Ἀθηναίων ἐπὶ τοὺς τυράννους ὀπλα διὰ τῆς Βοιωτίας κομίζῃ, μηδένα Βοιωτῶν ἀκούειν μηδὲ ὀρᾶν, οὐδὲν ἠδίκησαν τοὺς Ῥησαίους.

VII. Ὁ δὲ Πελοπίδας, καίπερ ἐν τοῖς νεωτάτοις ὄν, ἵδια τε καθ' ἐκαστὸν ἐξορμὰ τῶν φυγάδων, καὶ πρὸς τὸ πλῆθος ἐποίησατο λόγους, ὡς 281 οὔτε καλὸν οὔτε ὅσιον εἰ, δουλεύοντας τὴν πατρίδα καὶ φρονουμένην περιορᾶν, αὐτοὺς δὲ μόνον τὸ σώζοντας καὶ διαζώ καὶ ἁγαπῶντας ἐκκρεμασθαί τῶν Ἀθηναῖς ψηφισμάτων καὶ θεραπεύειν ὑποπεπτωκότας ἀεὶ τοῖς λέγειν δυναμένοις 2 καὶ πείθειν τὸν ὄχλον, ἀλλὰ κινδυνευτέον ὑπὲρ τῶν μεγίστων, παράδειγμα θεμένους τὴν Ῥασυβούλου τόλμαν καὶ ἀρετὴν, ὦν, ὡς ἐκείνος ἐκ Ῥησαίων πρότερον ὁμοθέτεις κατέλυεις τοὺς ἐν Ἀθηναῖς τυράννους, οὕτως αὐτοῖς πάλιν ἕξ Ἀθηνῶν προελθόντες ἔλευθεροσώστε ἡς Ῥησαίας. ὡς οὖν ἐπείσε ταῦτα λέγων, πέμποντος εἰς Ῥησαίας κρύφα πρὸς τοὺς ὑπολευκομένους τῶν φίλων τὰ δεδογ- 3 μένα φράζοντες. οἱ δὲ συνεπήνουν καὶ Χάρων μὲν, ὡσπερ ἦν ἐπιφανεστάτος, ὦμολογησε τὴν οἰκίαν παρέξειν, Φιλίδας δὲ διεπράζατο τῶν περι Ἀρχιαν καὶ Φίλιππον γραμματεὺς γενέσθαι πολεμαρχοῦντων. Ἐπαμεινώνδας δὲ τοὺς νέους

1 cf. Coraës and Bekker, with most MSS. : εἶναι with A.

1 In 403 b.c., when Thrasybulus set out from Thebes on his campaign against the Thirty Tyrants at Athens (Xenophon, Hell. ii. 4, 2).
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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

¹ 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 ἐμπεπληκώς· ἐκέλευε γὰρ ἐν τοῖς γυμνασίοις ἐπιλαμβάνεσθαι τῶν Δακεδαιμόνων καὶ παλαίειν, εἰτὰ ὅρων ἐπὶ τῷ κρατεῖν καὶ περείναι γαυρομένους ἐπέπληττεν, ὡς αἰσχύνεσθαι μᾶλλον αὐτοῖς προσήκον, εἰ δουλεύοις δὲ ἀνανδρίαν ὃν τοσοῦτον ταῖς ῥόμαις διαφέρουσιν.

VIII. Ἡμέρας δὲ πρὸς τὴν πρᾶξιν ὀρισθείσης, ἐδοξῇ τοῖς φυγάσι τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους συναγαγόντα Φερένικον ἐν τῷ Ὀρμισίῳ περιμένειν, ὄλιγος δὲ τῶν νεωτάτων παραβαλέσθαι προεσθελθεῖν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ἐὰν δὲ τι πάθωσιν ὕπο τῶν πολεμιῶν ὑπότη, τούς ἄλλους ἐπιμελεῖσθαι πάντας ὅπως μῆτε παῖδες αὐτῶν μῆτε γονεῖς ἐνδεεῖς ἐσονται.

2 τῶν ἀναγκαίων. ὑφίσταται δὲ τὴν πρᾶξιν Πελοπίδας πρῶτος, εἶτα Μέλων καὶ Δαμοκλείδας καὶ Θέσπομπος, ἄνδρες οίκων τε πρῶτων καὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους τὰ ἄλλα μὲν φιλικῶς καὶ πιστῶς, ὑπέρ δὲ δόξης καὶ ἀνδρείας ἀεὶ φιλονείκος ἔχοντες. γενόμενοι δὲ οἱ σύμπαντες δώδεκα, καὶ τοὺς ἀπολειτομένους ἀσπασάμενοι, καὶ προπέμψαντες ἀγγέλον τῷ Χάρωνι, προῆγον ἐν χλαμυδίας, σκύλακάς τε θηρατικάς καὶ στάλκας ἔχοντες, ὡς μηδὲ εἰς ὑποπτεύοι τῶν ἐντυγχανόντων καθ’ ὁδόν, ἀλλ’ ἄλυντος ἄλλως πλανᾶσθαι καὶ κυνηγεῖν δοκοῦν.

3 Ἐπεὶ δὲ ὁ πεμφθείς παρ’ αὐτῶν ἀγγέλος ἦκε πρὸς τὸν Χάρωνα καὶ καθ’ ὁδὸν ὄντας ἐφραζέν, αὐτὸς μὲν ὁ Χάρων οὔδ’ ὑπὸ τοῦ δεινοῦ πλησιάζοντος ἔτρεψε τι τῆς γρώμης, ἀλλ’ ἀνήρ ἀγαθὸς ἦν καὶ παρεῖχε τὴν οἰκίαν, Ἰπποσθενίδας δὲ τις, οὐ πονηρός μὲν, ἀλλὰ καὶ φιλόπατρος καὶ τοῖς φυγάσιν εὐνοὺς ἄνθρωπος, ἐνδεής δὲ τόλμης.
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de 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,\(^1\) 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 Theopompos, 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.
tosasuthe osias 0 te kairos oxis oin ait te upokeimenai praxeis aphtoun, osterp ilygymasas pros to mgebos tou agwnos ev xenos genomou, kal 4 mollis pote to logismw synfronomas owi trpovn tin tinn tinn Lakadimouin sanaounw arxh kai tis ekideven dynames upoballontai katalous, pisteusantai atopros kai phugadikais elpisan, apelthwn oikade siopti pempei tin tinov filwn pros Melowa kai Pelotidai, anabalwthei kelenw ev tis paronti kai perimevnei veliona kairov autws upallagwntas eis Athnas. Xlidiwn hyn oinoma tis pemvthnti, kai kattas pavoudh oikade pros autovn trapomenos kai tivn ispan evagwng 5 utei ton xalvnon. aporoumenvis de tis xynakos ws ouki evixe doynai, kai xrisai tini tinov synthwon legousis, loiporai tis prwton hisan, eita disfhi-mai, tis xynakos eparrwmenvis autw te kakas odous ekinef kai tois pemitousin, osthe kai ton Xlidiwvna polu tis hmeras anavlwsanta prs toutois de orghn, ama de kai to synbehtikos oinwnisamenov, afinein tihn odon olos kai prs allo tis trapesiathai. para tosoyn mun xloin 282 aij megistai kai kalwstai tinov praxeov euvin ev arxh diaphugein ton kairov.

IX. Oi de peripl ton Pelotidain esothtas xepragwn metalebontes kai dielontes autous allou kater alla merh tis tie polews pariesiathun eti hemeras ows. hyn de ti pneuma kai vifetos arxomenou trepesiathai tou aeros, kai palloan exathou katapexgenwton hde dia ton xemwvna ton pleistovn eis tais oikias. ois de hyn epiemeles ta martormena xinwskew, anelambanov tous pros-erxomenous kai kathistovn evdh eis tihn oikian 358
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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 Lacedaemonians, 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
τοῦ Χάρωνος· ἐγένοντο δὲ σὺν τοῖς φυγάσι πεντήκοντα δυσών δέοντες.

2 Τὰ δὲ περὶ τοὺς τυράννους οὕτως εἶχε. Φιλλίδας ὁ γραμματεὺς συνέπραττε μὲν, ὥσπερ εἴρηται, πάντα καὶ συνήδει τοῖς φυγάσιν, εἰς δὲ τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκείνην ἐκ παλαιοῦ κατηγγέλκως τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἀρχίαν πότον τινὰ καὶ συνουσίαν καὶ γύναια τῶν ὑπάνδρων, ἔπραττεν ὧτι μάλιστα ταῖς ἰδοναις ἐκκελυμένους καὶ κατοίκους μεταχειρίζεται παρέξειν τοῖς ἐπιτιθεμένοις. οὕτω δὲ πάνω πόρρω μέδης οὕσιν αὐτοῖς προσέπεσε τις οὐ ψευδής μὲν, ἀβέβαιος δὲ καὶ πολλὴν ἀσάφειαν ἔχοσα περὶ τῶν φυγάδων μήνυσις ὡς ἐν τῇ πόλει κρυπτομένων. τοῦ δὲ Φιλλίδου παραφέροντος τὸν λόγον, ὃμως Ἀρχίας ἐπεμψε των τῶν υπηρετῶν πρὸς τὸν Χάρωνα, προστάσσων εὐθὺς ἢκειν αὐτὸν. ὡς δὲ ἐστέρα, καὶ συνεταττὼν ἐνδού αὐτοὺς οἱ περὶ τὸν Πελοπίδαν, ἤδη τεθωρακίσμενοι καὶ τὰς μαχαίρας ἀνειληφότες. ἐξαίφνης δὲ κοπτομένης τῆς βύρας προσδραμών τις, καὶ πυθόμενος τοῦ υπηρέτου Χάρωνα μετέναι παρὰ τῶν πολεμάρχων φάσκοντος, ἀπήγγειλεν εἰσὶν τεθορυμβηκόντος, καὶ πᾶσιν εὐθὺς παρέστη τινὲς περὰ τὰς ἐκμεμηνύσθαι καὶ σφᾶς ἀπαντας ἀπολώλεναι, μηδὲ δράσαντας τι τῆς ἁρετῆς ἁξίων. οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' ἔδοξεν ὑπακούσαι τὸν Χάρωνα καὶ παρασχείν ἑαυτὸν δεῖν ἀνυπόπτως τοῖς ἄρχονσιν, ἀλλὰς μὲν ἀνδρόδη καὶ βαρὺν ὄντα τῷ θαρρεῖν παρὰ τὰ δεινὰ, τότε δὲ δι' ἐκείνους ἑκτεπληγμένου καὶ περιπαθοῦντα, μὴ τις ὑποψία προ-
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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 frightened on account of his friends, and feared that some
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dοσίας ἐπ’ αὐτῷ ἔλθη τοσούτων ἁμα καὶ τοιούτων πολιτῶν ἀπολομένων. ὡς οὖν ἐμελλεν ἀπιέ ναι, παραλαβὼν ἐκ τῆς γυναικονύτιδος τὸν υἱόν, ἔτι μὲν ὅτα παίδα, κάλλει δὲ καὶ ῥώμη σώματος προτεύοντα τῶν καθ’ ἥλικιαν, ἐνεχειρίζε τοῖς περὶ Πελοπίδαν, εἴ τινα δόλον καὶ προδοσίαν αὐτοῦ καταγγείεν, ὡς πολεμόφ χρῆσθαι κελεύων 6 ἐκείνῳ καὶ μὴ φείδεσθαι. πολλοὶς μὲν οὖν αὐτῶν δάκρυα πρὸς τὸ πάθος καὶ τὸ φρόνημα τοῦ Χάρωνος εξέπτεσε, πάντες δὲ ἡγανάκτουν εἰ δειλὸν οὕτως εἶναι τινα δοκεῖ καὶ διεθαρμένων ὑπὸ τοῦ παρὸντος, ὡστε ὑπονοεῖν ἐκείνου ἡ ὁλως αἰτιά σθαι καὶ τὸν υἱόν ἐδέοντο μὴ καταμηνύειν αὐ τοῖς, ἀλλ’ ἐκποδῶν θέσθαι τοῦ μέλλοντος, ὅπως αὐτὸς γε τῇ πόλει καὶ τοῖς φίλοις τιμωρὸς ὑπο τρέφοιτο περισώθεις καὶ διαφυγόν τοὺς τυράννους. ὃ δὲ Χάρων τὸν μὲν υἱὸν ἀπαλλάξειν οὐκ ἔφη ποιον γὰρ αὐτῷ βίον ὅραν ἡ τίνα σωτηρίαν καλλίονα τῆς ὅμοι μετὰ πατρὸς καὶ φίλων τοσοῦ τῶν ἀνυβρίστου τελευτῆς; ἐπενεξάμενος δὲ τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ πάντας ἁσπασάμενος καὶ παραθαρρύνας ἀπῆγε, προσέχων ἐαυτῷ καὶ ρυθμίζων σχήματι προσώπου καὶ τούς φωνὲς ἀνομοιότατος οἷς ἐπραττε φανήτα.

X. Γενομένου δὲ ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις αὐτοῦ, προήλθεν ὁ Ἀρχάς, καὶ Φιλίππος, καὶ εἰπεν: ""Ω Χάρων, τίνας ἀκήκα παρεληλυθότας ἐν τῇ πόλει κρυπτεσθαι, καὶ συμπράττεις αὐτοῖς ἐνίοις τῶν πολιτῶν." καὶ ὁ Χάρων διαταραχθεὶς τὸ πρό τον, εἶτα ἐρωτῆσας τίνες εἰσὶν οἱ παρεληλυθότες καὶ τίνες οἱ κρύπτοντες αὐτοὺς, ὃς οὐδὲν ἐώρα

1 Φιλίππος with the MSS.: Φιλίππος, Bryan’s correction (cf. Morales, p. 595 f.). Bekker brackets καὶ Φιλίππος.

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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
σαφές εἰπεῖν ἔχοντα τὸν 'Αρχίαν, ὑπονοήσας ἀπ' 283
οὗδενὸς τῶν ἐπισταμένων γεγονέναι τὴν μήνυσιν,
"Όρατε τούτων," ἐφη, "μὴ κενός τις ύμᾶς δια-
tαράττῃ λόγος. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ σκέψομαι· δεῖ
2 γάρ ἵσως μηδενὸς καταφρονεῖν." ταῦτα καὶ
Φιλλίδας παρὼν ἐπήμει, καὶ τὸν 'Αρχίαν ἀπα-
γαγὼν αὐτὸς εἰς ἄκρατον πολὺν κατέβαλε, καὶ
ταῖς περὶ τῶν γυναικῶν ἐλπίσι διεπαιδαγώγει
τὸν πότον. ὡς δὲ ἐπανήλθεν ὁ Χάρων οὐκαδὲ
καὶ διεσκευασμένος τοῖς ἀνδραῖς εὗρεν υἱῷ ὅς
ἀν τινα ύκην ἡ σωτηρίαν ἐξῆλεντος, ἀλλὰ ὡς
ἀποθανουμένους λαμπρῶς καὶ μετὰ φόνου πολλοὺ
τῶν πολεμίων, τὸ μὲν ἁληθὲς αὐτοῖς ἔφραξε τοῖς
περὶ τὸν Πελοπίδαν, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐγενέ-
σατο λόγος τινὰς τοῦ 'Αρχίου περὶ πραγμάτων
ἐτέρων πλασάμενος.
3 Ἐτι δὲ τοῦ πρώτου παραφερομένου δεύτερον
ἐπήγεν ἡ τύχη χειμῶνα τοῖς ἀνδράσιν. ἦκε γάρ
τὶς εἴ Αθηναῖον παρὰ 'Αρχίου τοῦ ἱεροφάντου
πρὸς 'Αρχίαν τὸν ὀμόνυμον, ξένων ὄντα καὶ φίλω,
ἐπιστολὴν κομίζων ὧ κενὴν ἔχουσαν οὐδὲ πε-
πλασμένην ὑπόνοιαν, ἀλλὰ σαφῶς ἔκαστα περὶ
τῶν πρασσομένων φάσκουσαν, ὡς ὑστερον ἐπε-
γνώσθη. τότε δὲ μεθύσωτο τῷ 'Αρχία ἑρο-
σαχθεῖς ὁ γραμματοφόρος καὶ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν
ἐπιδούσ, "Ὁ ταύτην," ἐφη, "πέμψας ἐκέλευσαν
εὔθως ἀναγράναι· περὶ σπουδαίων γάρ τιων
γεγράφθαι." καὶ ὁ 'Αρχίας μετάδοσε, "Οὐκοῦν
εἰς αὐριον," ἐφη, "τὰ σπουδαῖα." καὶ τὴν ἐπι-
στολὴν δεξάμενος ὑπὸ τὸ προσκεφάλαιον ὑπῆθη-
κεν, αὐτὸς δὲ πάλιν τῷ Φιλλίδα περὶ ὧν ἐτύγχανον
διάλεγόμενοι προσεῖχεν. ὁ μὲν οὖν λόγος οὗτος
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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.¹

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.
έν παροιμίας τάξει περιφερόμενος μέχρι νῦν διασώζεται παρά τοῖς Ἑλλησι.

XI. Τῆς δὲ πράξεως δοκούσης ἔχειν ἠδὴ τῶν οἰκείων καροῦ, ἐξώρμων δίχα διελύστε αὐτούς, οἵ μὲν περὶ Πελοπίδαν καὶ Δαμοκλείδαν ἐπὶ τῶν Λεοντίδαν καὶ τὸν Τπάτην ἔγγος ἄλληλων οἰκούνας, Χάσων δὲ καὶ Μέλων ἐπὶ τῶν Ἀρχίαν καὶ Φίλιππον, ἐσθήτας ἐπενδευμένοι γυναικείας τοῖς θώραξι, καὶ δασεῖς στεφάνους ἐλάτης ναὶ καὶ πεύκης περικέμενοι κατασκιάζοντας τὰ πρόσ-

2 ὁπα. διὸ καὶ ταῖς θύραις τοῦ συμποσίου τὸ πρῶτον ἐπιστάντες, κρότου ἐποίησαν καὶ θόρυβον οἰομένων ἀς πάλαι προσεδόκων γυναίκας ἤκειν. ἐπεὶ δὲ περιβλέψαντες ἐν κύκλῳ τὸ συμπόσιον καὶ τῶν κατακεκλιμένων ἐκαστὸν ἀκριβῶς κατα-

3 μαθόντες ἐπηάσαντο τὰς μαχαῖς, καὶ φερό-

μενοι διὰ τῶν τραπεζῶν ἐπὶ τῶν Ἀρχίαν καὶ

οιπέρ ἡσαν, ὀλίγοις μὲν ὁ Φιλλίδας τῶν κατακειμένων ἐπείσεις ἤσυχίαν ἄγειν, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους ἀμύνεσθαι μετὰ τῶν πολε-

μάρχων ἐπιχειροῦντας καὶ συμμετοχίαις διὰ τὴν μέθην οὐ πάνω χαλκῶς ἀπέκτειναν.

Τοῖς δὲ περὶ τὸν Πελοπίδαν ἐργωδέστερον ἀπήντα τὸ πράγμα· καὶ γὰρ ἐπὶ νόησαν καὶ

dεινον ἄνδρα τὸν Λεοντίδαν ἔχωρον, καὶ κεκλει-

σμένην τὴν οἰκίαν εὕρον ἠδὴ καθεύδοντος, καὶ

πολύν χρόνον κόπτοντοι αὐτοῖς ὑπῆκονοι οὐδεὶς.

4 μόλις δὲ ποτε τοῦ θεράποντος αἰσθομένου προϊ-

όυτος ἐνδοθεὶ καὶ τὸν μοχλὸν ἀφαίροντος, ἀμα
tὸ πρῶτον ἐνδοῦναι καὶ χαλάσαι τὰς θύρας

ἐμπεσοῦντες ἀθρόοι καὶ τὸν οἰκῆς ἀνατρέψαντες

ἐπὶ τὸν θάλαμον ὄρμησαν. ὁ δὲ Λεοντίδας αὐτῷ
tεκμαίρομενος τῷ κτύπῳ καὶ δρόμῳ τὸ γυγνό-

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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 Phillidas 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

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5 μενον, ἐσπάσατο μὲν τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον ἐξαναστάσας, ἐλαβε δὲ αὐτὸν καταβαλεῖν τὰ λύχνα καὶ διὰ σκότους αὐτοῖς ἐαυτοῖς περιπετείς ποιήσαι τοὺς ἄνδρας. ἐν δὲ φωτὶ πολλῷ καθορόμενος, ὑπήντα πρὸς τὰς θύρας αὐτοῖς τοῦ βαλάμου, καὶ τὸν πρῶτον εἰσίοντα ἦ κατεβαλε. πεσόντος δὲ τούτου δευτέρῳ συνεπλέκετο τὸ Πελοπίδας καὶ τὴν μάχην χαλεπὴν ἔποιει καὶ δύσεργον ἦ στενότης τῶν θυρῶν καὶ κείμενος ἐμποδῶν ἦδη νεκρός ὁ Κηφισόδωρος. ἐκράτησε δ' ὅν ὁ Πελοπίδας, καὶ κατεργασάμενος τὸν Δεοντίδαν ἐπὶ τὸν Ἄπτην εὐθὺς ἐχώρει μετὰ τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ καὶ παρεισέπεσον μὲν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν ὁμοίως, αἰσθόμενον δὲ ταχέως καὶ καταφύγοντα πρὸς τοὺς γείτονας, ἕκ ποιῶν διώξαντες εἶλον καὶ διέφθειραν.

XII. Διαπραξάμενοι δὲ ταῦτα καὶ τοὺς περὶ Μέλωνα συμβαλόντες ἐπεμψαν μὲν εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐπὶ τοὺς υπολειμμένους ἐκεῖ τῶν φυγάδων, εκὰλουν δὲ τοὺς πολίτας ἐπὶ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, καὶ τοὺς προσιόντας ὠπλιζοῦν, ἀφαιροῦντες ἀπὸ τῶν στοιῶν τὰ περικείμενα σκύλα, καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν οἰκίαν ἐργαστήρια δορυφόρων καὶ μαχαίρων ροποιῶν ἀναρρηγνύντες. ἦκον δὲ βοηθοῦντες αὐτοῖς μετὰ τῶν ὄπλων οἱ περὶ Ἐπαμεινόνδαν καὶ Γοργίδαν, συνεισχῶντες οὐκ ὁλίγοι τῶν νέων καὶ τῶν προσβυτέρων τοὺς βελτίστους. ἦ δὲ πόλεως ἦδη μὲν ἀνεπτύστη πᾶσα, καὶ τολύσαν ὁρυβος ἦν καὶ φῶτα περὶ τὰς οἰκίας καὶ διαδρομαὶ πρὸς ἄλληλους, οὖπω δὲ συνειστήκει τὸ πλῆθος, ἀλλ' ἐκπεπληγμένοι πρὸς τὰ γυνώμενα καὶ σαφὲς οὐδὲν εἰδότες ἤμέραν περιέμενον. οἶον ἀμαρτεῖν οἱ τῶν Δακεδαιμονίων ἄρχοντες ἔδοξαν εὐθὺς οὐκ ἐπι-
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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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δραμόντες οὑδὲ συμβαλόντες, αὐτὴ μὲν ἢ φρουρᾶ perὶ χιλίους πεντακοσίων οὖντες, ἐκ δὲ τῆς πόλεως πρὸς αὐτοὺς πολλῶν συντρεχόντων, ἀλλὰ τὴν βοὴν καὶ τὰ πυρὰ καὶ τὸν ὄχλον χωροῦντα
1 πανταχόθεν πολίν φοβηθέντες ἡσύχαζον, αὕτην
tὴν Καδμείαν κατέχοντες. Ἅμα δὲ ἡμέρα παρ-
ήσαν μὲν ἐκ τῆς 'Αττικῆς οἱ φυγάδες ὁπλισμένοι, συνήθροιστο δὲ εἰς τὴν εκκλησίαν ὁ δήμος.
eἰσῆγον δὲ τοὺς περὶ Πελοπίδαν 'Εραμεινώνδας καὶ Γοργίδας ὑπὸ τῶν ἑρεῶν περιεχομένων στέμματα προτειόντων καὶ παρακαλοῦντων τοὺς πολίτας τῇ πατρίδι καὶ τοῖς θεοῖς βοηθεῖν. ἦ δ' ἐκκλησία ὅρθη πρὸς τὴν ὄψιν μετὰ κρότου καὶ βοής ἐξανέστη, δεχομένων τοὺς ἄνδρας ὡς εὐεργέτας καὶ σωτήρας.

XIII. Ἐκ δὲ τούτου βοιωτάρχης αἰρεθεῖς μετὰ Μέλωνος καὶ Χάρωνος ὁ Πελοπίδας εὐθὺς ἀπε-
teίχισε τὴν ἁρπαγμαν καὶ προσβολάς ἐποιεῖτο πανταχόθεν, ἐξελεῖν σπουδάζων τοὺς Δακεδαιμ-
νίους καὶ τὴν Καδμείαν ἐλευθερώσατι πρὶν ἐκ

2 Σπάρτης στρατὸν ἐπελθεῖν. καὶ παρὰ τοσοῦτον ἔφθασεν ἀφεῖς ὑποσπόνδους τοὺς ἄνδρας ὅσον ἐν Μεγάροις οὕσιν αὐτοῖς ἀπαντήσας Κλεόμ-
βροτον ἐπὶ τᾶς Θήβας ἐλαύνοντα μετὰ μεγάλης δυνάμεως. οἱ δὲ Σπαρτιάται, τριῶν ἀρμοστῶν
gενομένων ἐν Θήβαις, Ἡριπίδαις μὲν καὶ Ἡρ-
κισοῦν ἀπέκτειναν κράταντες, δὲ τρίτος Δυσα-
νορίδας χρήμασι πολλῶς ξημωθεῖς αὐτὸν ἐκ τῆς Πελοποννήσου μετέστησε.

3 Ταῦτα τὴν πρᾶξιν ἀρεταῖς μὲν ἄνδρῶν καὶ
κινδύνοις καὶ ἀγώοις 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, ἀδελφήν ἐκείνης προσηγόρευον οἱ Ἑλληνες. οὐ γὰρ ἔστι βαδίως ἐτέρους εἰπεῖν οἱ πλειόνων ἐλάττους καὶ δυνατωτέρους ἐρμηνευον τόλμη καὶ δεινότητι κρατήσαντες αὐτοῖς μεξόνων 4 ἀγαθῶν ταῖς πατρίσι κατέστησαν. ἐνδοξοτέραν δὲ ταύτην ἐποίησεν ἡ μεταβολή τῶν πραγμάτων. ὁ γὰρ κατάλυσας τὸ τῆς Σπάρτης ἀξίωμα καὶ παύσας ἀρχοντάς αὐτοὺς γῆς τε καὶ θαλάττης πόλεμος ἐξ ἐκείνης ἐγένετο τῆς νυκτός, ἐν ἥ Πελοπίδας οὐ φρούρων, οὐ τεῖχος, οὐκ ἀκρόπολιν καταλαβόν, ἀλλ' εἰς οἰκίαν δωδέκατος κατελθὼν, εἰ δὲι μεταφορὰ τὸ ἀληθὲς εἰπεῖν, ἔλυσε καὶ δίεκοψε τοὺς δέσμους τῆς Ἀκαδαμιομοίων ἡγεμονίας, ἀλτύτους καὶ ἀρρήκτους εἶναι δοκοῦντας.

XIV. Ἐπεὶ τοῖς στρατῷ μεγάλῳ Ἀκαδαμιομοίων εἰς τὴν Βοιωτίαν ἐμβαλοῦντων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι περίφοβοι γενόμενοι τὴν τε συμμαχίαν ἀπείπαντο τοὺς Ἡθαϊώτας καὶ τῶν βοιωτιαζόντων εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον παραγαγόντες τοὺς μὲν ἀπεκτειναν, τοὺς δὲ ἐφυγάδευσαν, τοὺς δὲ χρήμασιν ἐξημώσαν, ἐδόκει δὲ κακῶς ἔχειν τὰ τῶν Ἡθαϊών πράγματα μήδενος αὐτοῖς βοηθοῦντος, ἑτυχεὶ μὲν ὁ Πελοπίδας μετὰ Γοργίδου βοιωταρχῶν, ἐπιβουλεύσας δὲ συγκρούσαι πάλιν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τοὺς Ἀκαδαμιομοίους τοίνυντε τι μηχανῶνται.

2 Σφοδρίας, ἀνὴρ Ἐπαρτιάτης, εὐδόκιμος μὲν ἐν τοῖς πολεμικοῖς καὶ λαμπρόσ, ὑπόκουφος δὲ τὴν γνώμην καὶ κενῶν ἐπιδῶν καὶ φιλοστιμίας ἀνοητοῦ μεστός, ἀπελεύθη περὶ Θεσπίας μετὰ δυνάμεως τοὺς ἄφυστομένους τῶν Ἡθαϊῶν δέχεσθαι καὶ βοηθεῖν. πρὸς τούτον ὑποπέμπουσιν οἱ περὶ τῶν Πελοπίδαν ἑδρα ἐμπρόν 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,
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χρήματα κομίζοντα και λόγους, οί τῶν χρημάτων μᾶλλον ἀνέπεισαν αὐτῶν ὡς χρή πραγμάτων ἀγορασθεὶ τινες καὶ τὸν Περαιαὶ καταλαβεῖν, ἀπροσδόκητον ἐπιπεσόντα μὴ φυλαττομένοις τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. Λακεδαιμονίωις τε γὰρ οὐδὲν οὕτως ἔσεσθαι κεχαρισμένον ὡς λαβεῖν τὰς Ἀθήνας, Ἡθαίοις τε χαλεπῶς ἔχοντας αὐτοῖς καὶ προδότας νομίζοντας οὐκ ἐπιβοηθήσειν. τέλος δὲ συμπεισθεῖς ὁ Σφοδρίας καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀναλαβὼν, υπντός εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐνέβαλε. καὶ μέχρι μὲν Ἔλευσίνως προῆλθεν, ἔκει δὲ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀποδειλισάντων φανερῶς γενόμενος, καὶ συνταράξας οὐ φαίλον οὐδὲ ῥάδιον τοῖς Ἀρηπτάταις πόλεμον, ἀνεχώρησεν εἰς Θρᾴκην.

XV. Ἐκ τούτων πάλιν προθυμότατα Ἀθηναίοι τοῖς Ἡθαίοις συνεμάχον, καὶ τῆς θαλάττης ἀντελαμβάνοντο, καὶ περιόδοις ἐδέχοντο καὶ προσήγοντο τοὺς ἀποστατικοὺς τῶν Ἐλλήνων ἔχοντας. οἱ δὲ Ἡθαίοι καὶ αὐτοῦς ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ συμπλεκόμενοι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐκάστοτε, καὶ μαχόμενοι μάχας αὐτὰς μὲν οὐ μεγάλος, μεγάλην δὲ τὴν μελέτην ἐχοῦσα καὶ τὴν ἀσκησιν, ἐξερριπίζοντο τοῖς θυμοῖς καὶ διεσποροῦντο τοῖς σώμασιν, ἐμπειρίαν ἀμα τῇ συνθεισίᾳ καὶ φρόνημα προσλαμβάνοντες ἐκ τῶν ἀγώνων. διὸ καὶ φασιν Ἀνταλκίδαν τὸν Ἀρηπτάτην, ὡς Ἀγασίλαος ἐπανήλθεν ἐκ Βοιωτίας τετρωμένος, εἰπέν πρὸς αὐτὸν. "Ἡ καλὰ διδασκάλια παρὰ Ἡθαίοις ἀπολαμβάνεις, μὴ βουλομένους αὐτοῦς πολεμεῖν καὶ μάχεσθαι διδάξας." ἦν δὲ ὃς
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.\footnote{The attempt of Sphodrias on the Piraeus is more fully described in the \textit{Agesilaüs}, xxiv. 3–6.}

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." \footnote{Cf. the \textit{Agesilaüs}, xxvi. 2.} But, to tell the truth, it was not
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άληθῶς διδάσκαλος οὐκ Ἀγασίλαος, ἀλλ’ οἱ σὺν καιρῷ καὶ μετὰ λογισμοῦ τὸς Θηβαίους ὦστερ σκύλακας ἐμπείρως προσβάλλοντες τοῖς πολεμίοις, εἶτα γενασμένοις νίκης καὶ φρονήματος ἀσφαλῶς ἀπάγοντες· ὥν μεγίστην δόξαν ἔχειν ὁ Πελοπίδας. ἀφ’ ἂς γὰρ εἶλοντο πρῶτον ἡγεμόνα τῶν ὀπλών, οὐκ ἑπαύσαντο καὶ ἐκαστὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ἀρχοντα χειροτονοῦντες, ἀλλ’ ἡ τῶν ἱερὸν λόχων ἄγων ἡ τὰ πλείστα βοιωταρχῶν ἄχρι τῆς τελευτῆς ἔπραττεν.

4 Ἐγένοντο μὲν οὖν καὶ περὶ Πλαταιᾶς καὶ Θεσπιδᾶς ἤτται καὶ φυγαῖ τῶν Ῥακεδαιμονίων, ὅπου καὶ Φοιβίδας ὁ τὴν Καδμείαν καταλαβὼν ἀπέθανε, πολλοὺς δὲ καὶ πρὸς Τανάγρα τρεψάμενος αὐτῶν καὶ Πανθοίδαν τὸν ἀρμοστήν ἀνείλεν. ἀλλ’ οὕτως μὲν οὶ ἄγωνες ὦστερ τοὺς κρατοῦντας εἰς φρόνημα καὶ θάρσος προῆγουν, οὕτως τῶν ἱσσωμένων οὐ παντάπασιν ἐδουλοῦντο τὴν γνώμην· οὐ γὰρ ἐκ παρατάξεως ἦσαν οὔδὲ μάχης ἐμφανῆ κατάστασιν ἐχοῦσι καὶ νόμιμον, ἐκδρομᾶς δὲ προσκαίρους τιθέμενου, καὶ φυγάς ἡ διώξεις ἐπιχειροῦντες αὐτῶς καὶ συμπλεκόμενοι κατάρθουν.

XVI. Ὅ δὲ περὶ Τεγύρας τρόπον τινα τοῦ Δευκτρικοῦ προάγων γενόμενος μέγαν ἢ ἄρα δόξη τῶν Πελοπίδαιαν, οὔτε πρὸς κατόρθωμα τοῖς συστρατηγοῖς ἀμφισβήτησιν οὔτε τῆς ἢ τῆς πρόφασιν τοῖς πολεμίοις ἀπολιπών. τῇ γὰρ Ὄρχομενίων 286 τόλει τὰ Ῥςπαρτιατῶν ἔλομένη καὶ δύο δεδεμένη μόρας αὐτῶν ὑπὲρ ἀσφαλείας ἐπεβουλευσάν muév 2 ἀεὶ καὶ παρεφύλαττε καιρόν, ὡς δὲ ἦκουσε τοῖς φρουροῖς eis τῆν Δοκρίδα γεγενήσαται στρατεύειν

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Agesilaius 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 Panthoidas 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 Leuctra, 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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διπέσας ἔρημον αὐρήσειν τῶν Ὀρχομενῶν ἐστρατευσεν, ἔχων μεθ' ἐαυτοῦ τῶν ἱερῶν λόχων καὶ τῶν ἰππέων οὐ πολλοὺς. ἔπει δὲ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν προσαγαγὼν εὕρεν ἥκουσαν ἐκ Σπάρτης διαδοχὴν τῆς φρουρᾶς, ἀπῆγεν ὀπίσω τὸ στρατεύμα πάλιν διὰ Τεγυρῶν, ἵδι μόνη βάσιμον ἦν κύκλῳ παρὰ 3 τὴν ὑπώρειαν· τὴν γὰρ διὰ μέσου πᾶσαν ὁ Μέλας ποταμὸς εὐθὺς ἐκ πηγῶν εἰς ἐλη πλωτὰ καὶ λίμνας διασπειρόμενος ἄπορον ἐποίει.

Μικρὸν δὲ ὑπὸ τὰ ἐλη νεώς ἔστιν 'Απόλλωνος Τεγυραῖον καὶ μαντεῖον ἐκκλεισμένον οὐ πάνω πολὺν χρόνον, ἀλλ' ἄχρι τῶν Μηδικῶν ἥκμαζε, τὴν προφητείαν Ἐχεκράτους ἔχοντος. ἐνταῦθα μυθολογοῦσι τὸν θεὸν γενέσθαι καὶ τὸ μὲν πλησίον ὅρος Δήλος καλεῖται, καὶ πρὸς αὐτὸ κατα- 4 λήγοντιν αἱ τοῦ Μέλανος διαχύσεις, ὁπίσω δὲ τοῦ ναοῦ δύο ῥήγματι πηγαὶ γυλυκύτητι καὶ πλήθει καὶ ψυχρότητι θαυμαστοῦ νάματος, διὸ τὸ μὲν Φοίνικα, τὸ δὲ Ἑλαίαν ἄχρι υἱὸν ὀνομάδ-ζομεν, οὐ φυτῶν μεταξὺ δυσίν, ἀλλὰ ρεῖθρων τῆς θεοῦ λοχευθεῖσιν. καὶ γὰρ τὸ Πτόλου εὐγνύς, ὅθεν αὐτὴν ἀναπτοηθῆμαι προφανέντος ἔξαιρης κατεργασίας, καὶ τὰ περὶ Πύθωνα καὶ Τιτυνῶν ὁσαιτῶς οἰ τόποι τῇ γενέσει τοῦ θεοῦ συνοικε- 5 οὔσι. τὰ γὰρ πλείστα παραδείτοχον τῶν τεκμη-ρίων· οὐ γὰρ ἐν τοῖς ἐκ μεταβολῆς ἀθανάτοις γενομένοις γεννητοῖς ὁ πάτριος λόγος τῶν θεόν τούτων ἀπολεῖπε δαίμονιν, ὡστερ Ἡρακλέα καὶ

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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 Ptoüm² 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 Copaïs, on which was a celebrated sanctuary of Apollo.
³ A dragon and a giant, who were slain by Apollo and Artemis.
Διόνυσον, ἐκ μεταβολῆς ἀρετῆς τὸ θυητὸν καὶ παθητὸν ἀποβαλόντας, ἀλλὰ τῶν αἰδῶν καὶ ἀγεννήτων εἰς ἔστιν, εἰ δεῖ τοὺς ὑπὸ τῶν φρονιμωτῶν καὶ παλαιοτῶν λεγομένως τεκμαίρεσθαι περὶ τῶν τηλικῶν.

XVII. Εἰς δ’ οὖν Τεγύρας οἱ Ῥηβαῖοι κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ἐκ τῆς ὶρχομενίας ἀπίοντες καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι συνέπιπτον, εἰς ἕναντίας αὐτοῖς ἐκ τῆς Δοκρίδου ἀναζευγύντες. ὡς δὲ πρῶτον ὠφθησαν τὰ στενὰ διεκβάλλοντες, καὶ τις εἴπε τῷ Πελοπίδᾳ προσδραμῶν ὁ Ἐμπεπτώκαμεν εἰς τοὺς πολεμίους, “Τι μᾶλλον,” εἶπεν, ἡ εἰς ἡμᾶς ἑκεῖνοι,” καὶ τὴν μὲν ὑπὸν εὐθὺς πάσαν ἐκελεύσει παρελαύνειν ἀπ’ οὐράς ὡς προεμβαλοῦσαν, αὐτὸς δὲ τοὺς ὀπλίτας τριακοσίους ὄντας εἰς ὁλίγον συνήγαγεν, ἐπιτίξων καθ’ ἀ προσβάλοι μάλιστα διακόψειν ὑπερβάλλοντας πλῆθε τοὺς πολεμίους. ἦσαν δὲ δύο μόραι Λακεδαιμονίων, τὴν δὲ μόραν Ἐφορος μὲν ἄνδρας εἶναι πεντακοσίους φησί, Καλλισθένης δὲ ἐπτακοσίους, ἄλλοι δὲ τινὲς ἐνακοσίους, ὁν Πολύβιος

3 ἔστι, καὶ θαρροῦντες οἱ πολέμαρχοι τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν Γοργολέων καὶ Θέοπομπος ὄρμησαν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ῥηβαίους. γενομένης δὲ τῶς μάλιστα τῆς ἐφόδου κατ’ αὐτοὺς τοὺς ἄρχοντας ἀπ’ ἀμφοτέρων μετὰ θυμοῦ καὶ βίας, πρῶτον μὲν οἱ πολέμαρχοι τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τῷ Πελοπίδᾳ συναχαίντες

4 ἐπεσοῦν ἐπείτα τῶν περὶ ἑκεῖνους παιομένους καὶ ἀποθνησκόντων ἄπαν εἰς φόβον κατέστη τὸ στράτευμα, καὶ διέσχε τοὺς ἀμφότερα τοῖς Ῥηβαίοις, ὡς διεκπεσεῖν εἰς τούπουσθεν καὶ διεκδύναι βουλομένους, ἐπεὶ δὲ τὴν δεδομένην ὁ Πελοπίδας ἤγειτο πρὸς τοὺς συνεστῶτας καὶ 380
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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, οὖτω πάντες προτροπάδην ἐφευγοῦν. ἐγένετο δὲ οὐκ ἔπι πολὺν τόπον ἡ δίωξις: ἐφοβοῦντο γὰρ ἐγγὺς οὗτος οἱ Θηβαῖοι τοὺς Ὀρχομενίους καὶ τὴν διαδοχὴν τῶν Δακε-5 δαμοῦν. ὅσον δὲ νικῆσαι κατὰ κράτος καὶ διεξελθεῖν διὰ παντὸς ήσσομένου τοῦ στρατεύ-ματος, ἐξεβιάσαντο καὶ στήσαντες τρόπαιον 287 καὶ νεκροὺς σκυλεύσαντες ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπὶ οἶκον μέγα φρονοῦντες. ἦν γὰρ τοσοῦτοι, ὡς οἶκε, πολέμοις Ἑλληνικοὶ καὶ βαρβαρικοὶ πρότερον οὐδὲποτε Δακεδαίμονι πλείονες οὔτε ὑπ' ἐλατ-τώνων ἐκρατήσαν, ἀλλ' οὖδε ἱσοί πρὸς ἱσοὺς 6 ἐκ παρατάξεως συμβαλόντες. ὥθεν ἦσαν ἀνυ-πόστατοι τὰ φρονήματα, καὶ τῇ δόξῃ κατα-πληττόμενοι τοὺς ἀντιτατομένους, οὐδὲ αὐτούς ἁξιούντας ἀπ' ἱσοὺς δυνάμεως τὸ ἱσοῦν φέρεσθαι Σπαρτιάταις, εἰς χείρας συνέστησαν. ἐκείνη δὲ ἡ μάχη πρῶτη καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐδίδαξεν Ἑλ-ληνας ὡς οὐχ ὁ Ἑυρωτᾶς οὐδ' ὁ μεταξὺ Βαβύκας καὶ Κνακιῶνις τόπος ἀνδρας ἐκφέρει μαχητὰς καὶ πολεμικοῖς, ἀλλὰ παρ' οἷς ἄν αἰσχύνεσθαι τὰ αἰσχρὰ καὶ τολμᾶν ἐπί τοὺς καλοὺς ἐθέλοντες ἐγγέννωται νέοι καὶ τοὺς ψόγους τῶν κινδύνων μάλλον φεύγοντες, οὔτοι φοβερῶτατοι τοῖς ἐναντίοις εἰσὶν.

XVIII. Τὸν δ' ἱερὸν λόχον, ὡς φασί, συνετά-ζετο Γοργίδας πρῶτος ἐξ ἀνδρῶν ἐπιλέκτων τριακοσίων, οἷς ἡ πόλις ἄσκησιν καὶ δίαιταν ἐν τῇ Καδμείᾳ στρατοπεδευομένους παρεῖχε, καὶ διὰ τούθ' ὁ ἐκ πόλεως λόχος ἐκαλούντο: τὰς γὰρ ἀκρόπολες ἐπιτείκως οἱ τότε πόλεις ἀνώμαζον. ἔνιοι δὲ φασίν ἐξ ἔραστῶν καὶ ἐρωμένων γενέσθαι 2 τὸ σύστημα τούτο. καὶ Παμμένους ἀπομημο-
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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 overwhelmed 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 Babyce¹ and Cnacion,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

¹ Probably names of small tributaries of the Eurotas near Sparta. Cf. the Lycurgus, vi. 1–3.
νεύεται τι μετά παιδιάς εἰρημένον· οὐ γὰρ ἐφη τακτικῶν εἶναι τὸν Ὄμηρον Νέστορα κελεύοντα κατὰ φῦλα καὶ φρήτρας συλλοχίζεσθαι τοὺς Ἐλληνας.

'Ὡς φρήτρη φρήτρησιν ἀργήγη, φῦλα δὲ φῦλοις,
δέον ἐραστὴν παρ' ἐρώμενον τάττειν. φυλέτας
μὲν γὰρ φυλετῶν καὶ φράτορας φρατόρων οὐ
πολὺν λόγον ἔχειν ἐν τοῖς δεινοῖς, τὸ δ' εξ ἐρω-
tικῆς φιλίας συνημμοσμένον στῦφος ἀδιάλυτον
εἶναι καὶ ἄρρητον, ὅταν οἱ μὲν ἀγαπῶντες τοὺς
ἐρωμένους, οἱ δὲ αἰσχυνόμενοι τοὺς ἐρωτας
3 ἐμμένωσι τοῖς δεινοῖς ὑπὲρ ἄλληλων. καὶ τοῦτο
θαυμαστὸν οὐκ ἔστιν, εἰγε δὴ καὶ μὴ παρόντας
αἴδονται μᾶλλον ἐτέρων παρόντων, ὡς ἑκεῖνος
ὁ τοῦ πολεμίου κείμενον αὐτὸν ἐπισφάττειν
μέλλουσι δεόμενοι καὶ ἀντιβολῶν διὰ τοῦ στέρ-
νου διεῖναι τὸ ξίφος, ""Ὅπως," ἐφη, ""μὴ με
νεκρῶν ὁ ἐρώμενος ὅρων κατὰ νότου τετρωμένον
4 αἰσχυνθῇ." λέγεται δὲ καὶ τῶν Ἰόλεων τοῦ Ἡρα-
κλέους ἐρώμενον ὅτα κοινωνεῖν τῶν ἀθλῶν καὶ
παρασπῦξειν. Ἀριστοτέλης δὲ καὶ καθ' αὐτόν
ἐτὶ φησὶν ἐπὶ τοῦ τάφου τοῦ Ἰόλεω τὰς κατα-
pιστώσεις ποιεῖσθαι τοὺς ἐρωμένους καὶ τοὺς
ἐραστάς. εἰκὸς οὖν καὶ τὸν λόχον ἱερὸν προσα-
gορεύεσθαι, καθότι καὶ Πλάτων ἔνθεοι φίλου
5 τὸν ἐραστὴν προσεῖπε. λέγεται δὲ διαμενῶ
μέχρι τῆς ἐν Χαιρωνείᾳ μάχης ἀἳττητον· ὡς δὲ
μετὰ τὴν μάχην ἐφορῶν τοὺς νεκροὺς ὁ Φίλιππος

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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 says 2 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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ἔστη κατὰ τούτο τὸ χωρίον ἐν ὧν συνετύγχαν keišthai toûs triakosións, ἐναντίονς ἀπητηκότας tais sarísas apósantas ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις καὶ μετ' ἀλλήλων ἀναμεμιγμένων, θαυμάσαντα καὶ πυθό-

μενον ὡς ὁ τῶν ἔραστῶν καὶ τῶν ἐρωμένων οὕτως εἰς λόχος, ἤλαβα καὶ εἰπεῖν: "Ἀπόλοιμον κακῶς οἱ τούτοις τι ποιεῖν ἢ πᾶσχειν αἰσχρῶν ὑπονοοῦντες."

XIX. Ὅλως δὲ τής περὶ τοὺς ἔραστας συνή-

θείας οὖχ, ὥσπερ οἱ ποιηταὶ λέγουσι, Ὡθβαίοις τὸ Δαίων πάθος ἀρχὴν παρέσχεν, ἀλλ' οἱ νομοθέται τὸ φύσει θυμοειδὲς αὐτῶν καὶ ἄκρατων ἀνιέναι καὶ ἀνυγραίνειν εὐθὺς ἐκ παιδῶν βουλό-

μενοι, πολὺν μὲν ἄνεμίξαντο καὶ σπουδὴ καὶ παιδιὰ πάση τῶν αὐλῶν, εἰς τιμὴν καὶ προεδρίαν ἄγωντες, λαμπρὸν δὲ τῶν ἔρωτα ταῖς παιδίστραις ἐνεθρέψαντο, συγκεραννύντες τὰ ἦθη τῶν νεών.

2 ὅρθως δὲ πρὸς τούτο καὶ τὴν ἐξ Ἀρεώς καὶ 288 Ἀφροδίτης γεγονέναι λεγομένην θεόν τῇ πόλει συνφικείωσαν, ὡς, ὅπου τὸ μαχητικὸν καὶ πολε-

μικὸν μάλιστα τῷ μετέχοντες πεθοῦσι καὶ χαρίτων ὀμιλεῖ καὶ σύνεστιν, εἰς τὴν ἐμμελεστάτην καὶ κοσμωτάτην πολιτείαν δὲ ἀρμονίας καθιστα-

μένων ἀπάντων.

3 Ὁ τὸν οὖν ἰερὸν λόχον τούτον ὁ μὲν Γοργίδας διαμῆν εἰς τὰ πρῶτα ξυγά καὶ παρ' ὅλην τὴν φάλαγγα τῶν ὅπλων προβαλλόμενος ἐπίδηλον ὡς ἐποίει τὴν ἀρετὴν τῶν ἀνδρῶν, οὐδ' ἔχρητο τῇ δυνάμει πρὸς κοινῷ ἐργον, ἀτε δὴ διακελυ-

μένη καὶ πρὸς πολὺ μεμιγμένη τὸ φαιλότερον, ὁ δὲ Πελοπίδας, ὃς ἐξελαμψεν αὐτῶν ἡ ἀρετὴ περὶ Τεγύρας, καθαρὸς καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν ἀγωνισ-

μένων, ὡς ἐτι διείλευν οὔδε διέσπασεν, ἀλλ'
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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;¹ 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).
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ωσπερ σώματι χρώμενος ήλθα προεκινδύνευε
τοις μεγίστοις ἁγώσιν. ωσπερ γὰρ οἱ ἱπποὶ
θάσσουν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἁρμασίν ἡ καθ’ αὐτούς ἐλαυνό-
μενοι θέουσιν, οὐχ ὅτι μᾶλλον ἐμπίπτοντος
ἐκβιαζόνται τὸν ἀέρα τῷ πλῆθει ῥηγνύμενον, ἀλλ’
ὅτι συνεκκαίει τὸν θυμὸν ἢ μετ’ ἀλλήλων ἁμιλλα
καὶ τὸ φιλόνεικον, οὕτως ὁτέο τοὺς ἁγαθοὺς ἕξιλον
ἀλλήλοις καλῶν ἔργων ἐνίεντας ὠφελιμωτάτους
εἰς κοινὸν ἔργον εἶναι καὶ προθυμοτάτους.

ΧΧ. Ἐπεὶ δὲ Δακεδαμόνιοι πᾶσι τοῖς Ἑλλη-
σιν εἰρήνην συνθέμενοι πρὸς μόνους Ἡθβαίους
ἐξήνεγκαν τὸν πόλεμον, ἐνεβεβλήκει δὲ Κλεόμ-
βροτος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἄγων ὅπλας μυρίους, ἵππεῖς
δὲ χιλίους, ὁ δὲ κίνδυνος οὐ περὶ ὰν πρότερον
ήν Ἡθβαίους, ἀλλ’ ἀντικρὺς ἀπειλή καὶ καταγ-
γελία διοικισμοῦ, καὶ φόβος οἰς οὕτω τὴν Βοιω-
τίαν κατείχεν, ἐξίδων μὲν ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας ὁ Πελο-
πίδας, καὶ τῆς γυναικὸς ἐν τῷ προπέμπειν
δακρυούσης καὶ παρακαλούσης σώζειν ἐαυτοῦν,

2 “Ταῦτα,” εἶπεν, “ὁ γὰρ, τοῖς ἰδιώταις χρῆ
παρανεῖν, τοῖς δὲ ἀρχούσιν ὅπως τοὺς ἄλλους
σώζονσι.” ἔλθων δὲ εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον καὶ τοὺς
βοιωτάρχας καταλαβὼν οὐχ ὁμογνωμονοῦντας,
πρῶτος Ἑπαμεινώνδα προσέθετο γνώμην ψηφι-
ζομένῳ διὰ μάχης ἴναι τοῖς πολεμίοις, βοιω-
tάρχης μὲν οὐκ ἀποδεδειγμένος, ἄρχων δὲ τοῦ
ἰεροῦ λόχου, καὶ πιστεύομενος, ὡς ἦν δίκαιον
ἄνδρα τηλικαίτα δεδωκότα τῇ πατρίδι σύμβολα
εἰς τὴν ἔλευθερίαν.

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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; 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 ἑδέσκοτι διακινδυνεύειν καὶ περὶ τὰ Λευκτρὰ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἀντεστρατοπέδευσιν, ὅψιν εἶδε κατὰ τοὺς ὑπνοὺς ο Πελοπίδας εἰδὲ μάλιστα διαταράξασαν αὐτὸν. ἔστι γὰρ ἐν τῷ Λευκτρίκῳ πεδίῳ τὰ σήματα τῶν τοῦ Σκέδασον θυγατέρων, ἀς Λευκτρίδας καλοῦσι διὰ τῶν τόπων, ἐκεῖ γὰρ αὐταῖς ὑπὸ ξένων Σπαρτιάτῶν βιασθεῖσαι συν-
4 ἔβη ταφῆναι. γενομένης δὲ χαλεπῆς οὕτω καὶ παρανόμου πράξεως, ὦ μὲν πατήρ, ὡς οὐκ ἔτυχεν ἐν Λακεδαιμονίᾳ δύκης, ἀρὰς κατὰ τῶν Σπαρτια-
tῶν ἀρασάμενος ἐσφαξεν ἔαυτὸν ἐπὶ τοῖς τάφοις τῶν παρθένων, χρησμὸν δὲ καὶ λόγα τοῖς Σπαρ-
tιάταις ἀεὶ προὐφαιρον εὐλαβεῖσθαι καὶ φυλά-
tεσθαι τὸ Λευκτρικὸν μήνιμα, μὴ πάνω τῶν πολλῶν συνείτων, ἀλλ’ ἀμφιγνοοῦντων τὸν τό-
pον, ἔπει τῇ Δακωνίκῃ πολέμῳ πρὸς τῇ θαλάσσῃ Δευκτρὸν ὁμολέπησα, καὶ πρὸς Μεγάλην πόλει τῆς Ἀρκαδίας τόπος ἔστιν ὁμώνυμος. τὸ μὲν οὖν πάθος τοῦτο πολὺ τῶν Λευκτρικῶν ἦν
παλαιότερον.

XXI. Ὁ δὲ Πελοπίδας ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ κατακομμηθεὶς ἐδοξε τάς τε παίδας ὀραῖν περὶ τὰ μνήματα θρηνούσας καὶ καταρομένας τοῖς Σπαρτιάταις, τὸν τε Σκέδασον κελεύοντα ταῖς κόραις σφαγιάζαι παρθένους ἤσθην, εἰ βούλιον ὑπὸ τῶν πολέμων ἐπικρατήσαι. δεινὸν δὲ καὶ πα-
2 ρανόμον τοῦ προστάγματος αὐτῷ φανέντος ἐξ-
αναστάς ἐκοινοῦσα τός τε μάντεσι καὶ τοῖς ἁρ-
vουσιν. ὡν οἱ μὲν οὐκ εἰς παραμελεῖν οὐδὲ καὶ ἀπειθεῖν, τῶν μὲν παλαιῶν προφέροντες Μενοικέα
tῶν Κρέοντος καὶ Μακαρίων τὴν Ἰρακλέως, τῶν δὲ οὐστερον Φερεκίδην ταὐτὸν ὑπὸ
Λακεδαιμονίων ἀναρεθεῖναι καὶ τὴν δόραν αὐτοῦ
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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 Scetasus, who are called from the place Leuctridae, for they had been buried there, after having been ravished by Spartan strangers.¹ 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 Scetasus 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.
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κατά τι λόγιον ὑπὸ τῶν βασιλέων φρουρομένην, 
Δεωνίδαν τε τῷ χρησιμῷ τρόπον τινὰ προθυσά-
3 μενον ἐαυτὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος, εἶτε δὲ τοὺς ὑπὸ 
Θεμιστοκλέους σφαγιασθέντας ὀμηστῇ Διονύσῳ 
πρὸ τῆς ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχίας ἐκεῖνος γὰρ 
ἐπιμαρτυρήσατα τὰ κατορθώματα τούτο δὲ, ὡς 
Ἀγησίλαον ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν Ἀγαμέμνονι τόπων 
ἐπὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς στρατευόμενον πολεμόνος ἦτοσε 
μὲν ἡ θεός τὴν θυγατέρα σφάγιον καὶ ταύτην 
eἰδὲ τὴν ὧν ἔν Αὐλίδι κοιμόμενος, ὦ δ’ οὐκ 
ἐδωκεν, ἀλλ’ ἀπομαθακωθεὶς κατέλυσε τὴν 
4 στρατεύαν ἄδοξον καὶ ἀτελῆ γενομένην. οἱ δὲ 
τοὐναντίον ἀπηγόρευον, ὡς οὐδεὶ τῶν κρειττῶν 
καὶ ὑπὲρ ἡμᾶς ἀρεστὴν οὔσαν οὕτω βάρβαρον 
καὶ παράνομον θυσίαν οὔ γὰρ τοὺς Τυφώνας 
ἐκεῖνος οὐδὲ τοὺς Πίγαντας ἄρχειν, ἀλλὰ τὸν 
πάντων πατέρα θεῶν καὶ ἀνθρόπων δαίμονας 
δὲ χαίροντας ἀνθρώπων αἵματι καὶ φόνῳ πι-
στεύειν μὲν ἵσως ἐστὶν ἄβέλτερον, ὅντων δὲ τοι-
οῦτοι ἀμελητέοις ὡς ἀδινάτων ἀσθενεία γὰρ καὶ 
μοχθηρία φυχῆς ἐμφύεσθαι καὶ παραμένειν τὰς 
ἀτόπους καὶ χαλεπὰς ἐπιθυμίας.

XXII. Ἐν τοιούτοις οὖν διαλόγοις τῶν πρῶτων 
ὕτων, καὶ μᾶλλοτα τοῦ Πελοπίδου διαποροῦντος,
ἐπὶ τοὺς εἴ τι ἀγέλης πῦλος ἀποφυγοῦσα καὶ φερο-
μένη διὰ τῶν ὀπλῶν, ὡς ἦν θέουσα κατ’ αὐτοὺς 
ἐκεῖνος, ἐπέστη καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις θεάν παρεἰ-
χεν ἡ τε χρόα στιλβοῦσα 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

\(^1\) At Thermopylae. Cf. Herodotus, vii. 220.
\(^2\) Cf. the Themistocles, xiii. 2 f.
\(^3\) Cf. the Agesilais, vi. 4 ff.
ἡ τε γαυρότης καὶ τὸ σοβαρόν καὶ τεθαρρηκὸς
2 τής φωνῆς, Θεόκριτος δὲ ὁ μάντις συμφρονήσας ἀνεβῆσε πρὸς τὸν Πελοπίδαν· "Ἡκεί σοι τὸ ἱερεῖον, ὥ δαιμόνιο, καὶ παρθένον ἁλλήν μὴ περιμένωμεν, ἀλλὰ χρῶ δεξάμενος ἢν ὁ θεὸς δίδωσιν." ἐκ τούτου λαβόντες τὴν ῥυπον ἐπὶ τοὺς τάφους ἦγον τῶν παρθένων, καὶ κατευξάμενοι καὶ καταστέφαντες ἐνέτεμον αὐτοί τε χαίροντες καὶ λόγον εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον περὶ τῆς ὄψεως τοῦ Πελοπίδου καὶ τῆς θυσίας διδόντες.

XXIII. Ἐν δὲ τῇ μάχῃ τοῦ Ἐπαμεινώνδου τὴν φάλαινα λοχην ἐπὶ τὸ εὐώνυμον ἐλκοντός, ὅπως τῶν ἄλλων Ἐλλήνων ἀπωτάτω γένηται τὸ δεξίον τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν καὶ τὸν Κλεόμβροτον ἐξώσῃ προσπεεῶν ἀθρόως κατὰ κέρας καὶ βιασάμενος, οὗ μὲν πολέμιοι καταμαθόντες τὸ γιγάντευον 2 ἢρξαντο μετακινεῖν τῇ τάξει σφᾶς αὐτούς, καὶ τὸ δεξίον ἀνέπτυσσον καὶ περιήγην ὡς κυκλοσύμμενοι καὶ περιβαλοῦντες ὑπὸ πλήθους τοῦ Ἐπαμεινώνδαν, ὁ δὲ Πελοπίδας ἐν τούτῳ προεξέδραμε, καὶ συντρέψας τοὺς τριακσίωις δρόμῳ φθάνει πρὶν ἀνατεῖνα τὸν Κλεόμβροτον τὸ κέρας ἢ συναγαγεῖν πάλιν εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ καὶ συγκλεῖσαι τὴν τάξιν, οὗ καθεστώσιν, ἀλλὰ θορυβομένοις
3 δι’ ἀλλήλων τοῖς Δακεδαμονίοις ἐπιβαλῶν. καὶ τοι πάντων ἀκροὶ τεχνίται καὶ σοφίσται τῶν πολεμικῶν ὄντες οἱ Σπαρτιάται πρὸς οὐδὲν ὀφεῖν ἐπαίδευον αὐτοὺς καὶ συνείδηζον, ὡς τὸ μὴ πλανᾶσθαι μηδὲ ταράττεσθαι τάξεως διαλυ-
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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 decking 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\(^1\) 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 (\textit{Hell.} vi. 4, 9–15).
θείσης, ἀλλὰ χρώμενοι πᾶσι πάντες ἐπιστάταις καὶ ξενιτήταις, ὅποιοι ποτὲ καὶ συνιστήσων ὁ κύν-
δυνος, καταλαμβάνειν καὶ συναρμόσσειν καὶ 4 μάχεσθαι παραπλησίως. τότε δὲ ἦ του Ἐπα-
μεινόνδου φάλαγξ ἐπιφερομένη μόνοις ἑκείνοις 
καὶ παραλλάττουσα τοὺς ἄλλους, ὅ τε Πελοπίδας 
μετὰ τάχους ἀπίστου καὶ τόλμης ἐν τοῖς ὀπλοῖς 
γενόμενος, συνέχειον τὰ τε φρονήματα καὶ τὰ 
ἐπιστήματα αὐτῶν οὕτως ὡστε φυγὴν καὶ φόνον 
Σπαρτιάτῶν ὅσον οὕτω πρῶτον γενέσθαι. διὸ 
τὸ Ἐπαμεινόνδα βοιωταρχοῦντι μὴ βοιωταρχῶν, 
καὶ πάσης ἤγουμένῳ τῆς δυνάμεως μικροῦ μέρους 
ἀρχῶν, ἵσον ἴνεγκατο δόξης τῆς νίκης ἑκείνης καὶ 
τοῦ κατορθώματος.

XXIV. Εἰς μέντοι Πελοπόννησον ἀμφότεροι 
βοιωταρχοῦντες ἐνέβαλον καὶ τῶν ἔθνων τὰ 
πλείστα προσήγοντο, Λακεδαιμονίων ἀποστή-
σαντες Ἡλιοῦ, Ἀργοῦ, Ἀρκαδίαν σύμπασαν, 
αὐτῆς τῆς Δακωνικῆς τὰ πλείστα. καίτοι χει-
μῶνος μὲν ἤσαν αἱ περὶ τρόπας ἀκμαί, μηνὸς δὲ 
tοῦ τελευταίου φθινοντος ὀλίγαι περιήγατε ἡμέραι, 
καὶ τὴν ἀρχήν ἔδει παραλαμβάνειν ἐτέρους εὐθὺς 
ἰσταμένου τοῦ πρώτου μηνὸς, ἡ θυνίσκειν τοὺς μὴ 
2 παραδιδόντας. οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι βοιωτάρχαι καὶ τὸν 
νόμον δεδιότες τούτον καὶ τὸν χειμῶνα φεύγοντες 
ἀπάγειν ἐσπευδών ἐπ᾽ οἶκον τὸ στράτευμα, Πελο-
πίδας δὲ πρῶτος Ἐπαμεινόνδα γενόμενος σύμ-
ψηφος καὶ συμπαρομμῆσας τῶν πολίτας ἤγεν 
ἐπὶ τὴν Σπάρτην καὶ διεβιβάζε τῶν Εὐρώταν, 
καὶ πολλὰς μὲν ἦρε πόλεις αὐτῶν, πᾶσαν δὲ τὴν 
χώραν ἐπόρθει μέχρι θαλάττης, ἤγουμενος ἐπὶ τὰ 
μυριάδων Ἐλληνικῆς στρατιᾶς, ἡς ἐλαττὸν ἢ
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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 Lacedaemonian 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 δωδεκατον ἦσαν αὐτοὶ Ὁθβαῖοι μέρος. ἀλλ’ ἡ δόξα τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀνευ δόγματος κοίνου καὶ ψηφίσματος ἐποίει τοὺς συμμάχους ἐπεσθαί σωπῇ πάντας ἤγουμένοις ἐκεῖνοι. ὁ γὰρ πρῶτος, ὁς ἐοικε, καὶ κυριώτατος νόμος τῷ σωζόσθαι δεόμενῳ τὸν σώζειν δυνάμενον ἀρχοντα κατὰ φύσιν ἀποδίδοσι, καὶ ὅσπερ οἱ πλέοντες εὐδίας οὐχὶ ἤ παρὰ ἀκτὴν ὄρμωντες ἁσελγῶς προσενεχθῶσι τοῖς κυβερνήταις καὶ θρασέως, ἀμα τῷ χειμῶνα καὶ κίνδυνων καταλαμβάνειν πρὸς ἑκεῖνους ἀποβλέπουσι καὶ τὰς ἐπιθέσεις ἐν ἑκεῖνοις ἔχουσι.

4 καὶ γὰρ Ἀργείοι καὶ Ἡλείοι καὶ Ἀρκάδες ἐν τοῖς συνεδρίοις ἔριξοντες καὶ διαφερόμενοι πρὸς τοὺς Ὁθβαίους ὑπὲρ ἠγεμονίας, ἔτ’ αὐτῶν τῶν ἀγώνων καὶ παρὰ τὰ δεινὰ τοῖς ἑκεῖνων αὐθαυτῶτος πειθόμενοι στρατηγοῖς ἠκολούθουν.

5 Ἐν ἑκείνῃ τῇ στρατείᾳ πᾶσαι μὲν Ἀρκαδίαν εἰς μίαν δύναμιν συνέστησαν, τὴν δὲ Μεσσηνίαν χώραν νεμομένων Σπαρτιατῶν ἀποτεμόμενοι τοὺς παλαιοὺς Μεσσηνίους ἐκάλουν καὶ κατήγον Ἡθώμην συνοικίσαντες, ἀπιόντες δὲ ἐπ’ οίκου διὰ Κεγχρεῶν Ἀθηναίοις ἐνίκων ἐπιχειροῦντας ἄψιμακεῖν περὶ τὰ στενὰ καὶ κωλύειν τὴν πορείαν.

XXV. Ἐπὶ δὲ τούτοις οἱ μὲν ἀλλοί πάντες υπερηγάπων τὴν ἀρετὴν καὶ τὴν τύχην ἑθαύμαζον, ὁ δὲ συγγενὴς καὶ πολιτικὸς φθόνος ἀμα τῇ δόξῃ τῶν ἀνδρῶν συναξόμενοι οὐ καλὰς ὅπερ πρεποῦσας ὑποδοχὰς παρεσκεύαζεν αὐτοῖς. θανάτου γὰρ ἄμφοτεροι δίκας ἐφυγον ἐπανελθόντες, ὅτι τοῦ νόμου κελεύοντος ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ μὴν παραδοῦναι τὴν βοιωταρχίαν ἐτέροις, διὸ Βουκάτιον ὄνομάζουσι, τέτταρας δόλους 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 Boukatos), but had added four
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βάλοντο μήνας, ἐν οἷς τὰ περὶ Μεσσήνην καὶ 'Αρκαδίαν καὶ τὴν Δακωνικήν διήκησαν.

2 Ἐισήχθη μὲν οὖν πρότερος εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον Πελοπίδας, διὸ καὶ μᾶλλον ἐκινδύνευσεν, ἀμφότεροι δὲ ἀπελύθησαν. τὸ δὲ συκοφάντημα καὶ τὴν πείραν 'Επαμεινώνδας ἤνεγκε πρᾶξις, μέγα μέρος ἀνδρείας καὶ μεγαλοψυχίας τῆς ἐν τοῖς πολιτικοῖς ἀνεξικακίαις ποιούμενοι, Πελοπίδας δὲ καὶ φύσει θυμοειδέστερος ὄν, καὶ παροξυνόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν φίλων ἀμύνασθαι τοὺς ἐχθροὺς,

3 ἐπέλαβετο τοιαύτης αἰτίας. Μενεκλείδας ὁ ῥήτωρ ἦν μὲν εἰς τῶν μετὰ Πελοπίδου καὶ Μέλωνος εἰς τὴν Χάρωνος οἰκίαν συνελθόντων, ἐπεὶ δὲ τῶν ἱσον οὐκ ἤξιοῦτο παρὰ τοῖς Ἡθαίοις, δεινότατος μὲν ὄν λέγειν, ἀκόλαστος δὲ καὶ κακοήθης τῶν τρόπων, ἐχρῆτο τῇ φύσει πρὸς τὸ συκοφάντειν καὶ διαβάλλειν τοὺς κρεῖττονας, οὐδὲ μετὰ δίκην

4 ἐκείνην πανσάμενοι. 'Επαμεινώνδαν μὲν οὖν ἐξέκρουσε τῆς βοιωταρχίας καὶ κατεπολεμῶσατο πολὺν χρόνον, Πελοπίδαν δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὸν δήμον οὐκ ἵσχυσε διαβαλεὶν, ἐπεχείρει δὲ συγκρούσαι τῷ Χάρωνι καὶ κοινῆς τινα τοῦ φθόνου παραμυθίαν ἔχοντος, ἄν ὄν αὐτὸι μὴ δύνανται βελτίως φανῆναι, τούτους ἀμῶς γέ πως ἐτέρων ἀποδείξωσι κακίους, πολὺς ἦν πρὸς τὸν δήμον αὔξων τὰ τοῦ Χάρωνος ἑργα, καὶ τὰς στρατηγίας τὰς ἐκείνου

5 καὶ τὰς νίκας ἐγκωμιάζων. τῆς δὲ πρὸς Πλαταιᾶς ἱππομαχίας, ἦν πρὸ τῶν Δευκτηρίκων ἐνίκησαν ἡγουμένου Χάρωνος, ἐπεχείρησεν ἀνάθημα τοιόνδε ποιῆσαι. 'Ανδροκύθης ὁ Κυζικηνὸς ἐκλαβὼν

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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. Menecleidas, 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

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parà tìs pòleos pínaka gráphi makhì ésèras, èpetèlei tò èrygon én Ítháisí genvomènì òì tìs àpostástasìs kai tòu polèmou kumpeióntos, óù polù tòu têlos èxew èllleìtwnta tòu pínaka 6 parì èautoi os Ítháidì kateçì. tòutò onòv ò Menekleídas èpeisìn ànavèntas èpigráphi tòu nóma tòu Xáronos, òs àmmuròswsyn tìn Pelos- pídom kai ’Ítopamênìwnto dòzèn. òì de àbèlteros ò fiotimìa, parà tosòutous kai tìlikóntous àgòvna énòs èrygon kai màs vikhs àgapamènìs, èn ò Gerànda tìnà tòw àspòwv Ípàrtatón kai têssaràkouta met’ àutòv pèseìn, ìallo de ouðèn 7 méga pràxìnì lígousì. tòutò tò ïfìosìa gràféti Pelospídas paraímpovn, iàpàrìzoùmenos òtì Ítháios ou pátrion òì idìa kàt’ ìndra tìmàv, álìa tì patríði koìnàs tò tìs vikhs ónoma sòxein. kai tòv mév Xárona para pàsan tìn díkhn ègkómmazùn àphòvous dietroþèse, tòv ò Menekleídan bòskayou kai pòuhròn èxèlégchou, kai toûs Ítháíous èroutôn ei mùdei àutòis kàlòn pépraktai, òstè1 Menekleídan xìmìosì xhrè- mazin, à mìn dunamevns èktisì dià plèthos, ùsteron èpexèrhsete kivòsì kai metassthòs tìn poluteían. tautà mèn ouv èxew tívà kai tòv bìwv àpòtheòrìsìn.

XXVI. ’Epet òò ’Alèxándroup toû Ïferówn tvar- mánon polèmównos mèn èk proðèlon polloi Ís Thëttalówn, èpibouléúntos ì de pòsìn, èptrósbev- sán eis Íthás aì pòleis stratìgòw aìtòumewn kai dýnamv, òròv ò Pelospídas toû ’Ítopamênìw-

1 òstè Bryan’s correction of the MSS. ò µh, which Sintenis and Bekker retain, assuming a lacuna in the text.
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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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δεν τὰς ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ πράξεως διοικεῖν, ἵνα
ἐκαντόν ἐπέδωκε καὶ προσένειμε τοῖς Θεσσαλοῖς,
μήτε τὴν ἱδίαν ἐπιστήμην καὶ δύναμιν ἀργοῦσαν
περιοράν ὑπομένων, μήτε ὅπου πάρεστιν Ἑπα-
μεινώνδας ἔτερον δεῖσθαι στρατηγοῦ νομίζων.

2 ὡς οὖν ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ Θεσσαλίαν μετὰ δυνά-
μεως, τὴν τε Λάρισαν εὐθὺς παρέλαβε, καὶ τὸν
'Αλέξανδρον ἐλθόντα καὶ δεόμενον διαλλάττων
ἐπειράτο καὶ ποιεῖν ἐκ τυράννου πρᾶξιν ἄρχοντα
τοῖς Θεσσαλοῖς καὶ νόμιμον. ὡς δὲ ἦν ἀνήκεστος
καὶ θηριώδης καὶ πολλὴ μὲν ἁμόθης αὐτοῦ,
πολλὴ δὲ ἀσέλγεια καὶ πλεονεξία κατηγορεῖτο,
τραχυνομένου τοῦ Πελοπίδου πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ
χαλεπαίνοντος ἀποδρᾶς φχετο μετὰ τῶν δορυ-

3 φόρων. ο ὁ δὲ Πελοπίδας ἀδειὰν τε πολλὴν ἀπὸ
τοῦ τυράννου τοῖς Θεσσαλοῖς ἀπολιττών καὶ πρὸς
ἀλλήλους ὑμόνοιαν, αὐτὸς εἴς Μακεδονίαν ἀπῆρε.
Πτολεμαίου μὲν 'Αλέξανδρος τῷ βασιλεύοντι τῶν
Μακεδόνων πολεμοῦντος, ἀμφοτέρους δὲ μεταπεμ-
πομένων ἐκεῖνον ὡς διαλλακτὴν καὶ δικαστὴν καὶ
σύμμαχον καὶ βοηθὸν τοῦ δοκοῦντος ἀδικεῖσθαι

4 γενησομένου. ἐλθὼν δὲ καὶ διαλύσας τὰς δια-
φορὰς καὶ καταγγέλων τοὺς φεύγοντας, ὁμηρὸν
ἐλαβε τὸν ἄδελφον τοῦ βασιλέας Φίλιππον καὶ
τριάκοντα παιδας ἄλλους τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων,

292 καὶ κατέστησεν εἰς Θῆβας, ἐπιδειξάμενος τοῖς
"Ελλησιν ὡς πόρρω διῆκε τὰ Θηβαῖον πράγ-
ματα τῇ δόξῃ τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ τῇ πίστει τῆς
δικαιοσύνης.

5 Οὖτος ην Φίλιππος ὁ τοῖς "Ελλησιν ύστερον
πολέμησας ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐλευθερίας, τότε δὲ παῖς ὁν

1 διοικεῖν Bekker has διοικοῦσα, after Coraës.
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nondas 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,

1 In 369 B.C.
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ἐν Θῆβαις παρὰ Παμμένει δίαιταν ἐδέχετο. ἐκ δὲ τούτου καὶ ξηλωτῆς γεγονόν τε ἐδοξῆσαι ἔπαμενον, τὸ περὶ τοὺς πολέμους καὶ τὰς στρατηγιὰς δραστηρίων ἰσως κατανοήσασι, ὃ μικρὸν ἦν τῆς τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἁρετῆς μάριον, ἐγκρατείας δὲ καὶ δικαιοσύνης καὶ μεγαλοψυχίας καὶ πράοτητος, ὥσ ἢν ἀληθῶς μέγας ἑκείνος, οὐδὲν οὔτε φύσει Φίλιππος οὔτε μιμήσει μετέσχε.

XXVII. Μετὰ δὲ ταύτα πάλιν τῶν Θεταλων αἰτιωμένων τὸν Φεραῖον Ἀλέξανδρον ὡς διαταράττοντα τὰς πόλεις, ἀπεστάλη μετὰ Ἰσμηνίου προσβείων ὁ Πελοπίδας καὶ παρῆν οὔτε οἴκοθεν ἀγών δύναμιν οὔτε πόλεμον προσδοκήσας, αὐτοῖς δὲ τοῖς Θεταλώις χρήσθαι πρὸς τὸ κατετείγον 2 τῶν πραγμάτων ἀναγκαζόμενος. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ πάλιν τῶν κατὰ Μακεδονίαν ταραττομένων (ὁ γὰρ Πτολεμαῖος ἀνηρᾶκε τὸν βασιλέα καὶ τὴν ἀρχήν κατέσχεν, οἱ δὲ φίλοι τοῦ τεθηκότος ἐκάλουν τὸν Πελοπίδαν), βουλόμενος μὲν ἐπιφανῆναι τοῖς πράγμασιν, ἱδίους δὲ στρατιώτας οὐκ ἑχον, μισθοφόρους τινὰς αὐτόθεν προσλαβόμενος μετὰ 3 τούτων εὐθὺς ἐβάδιζεν ἐπὶ τῶν Πτολεμαίων. ὡς δὲ ἐγώς ἀλλήλων ἐγένοντο, τοὺς μὲν μισθοφόρους Πτολεμαῖος χρήσας διαφθείρας ἐπείσειν ὡς αὐτὸν μετατημὶν, τοῦ δὲ Πελοπίδου τὴν δόξαν αὐτὴν καὶ τοῦνομα δεδοικός ἀπήντησεν ὡς κρείσσουν, καὶ δεξιωσάμενος καὶ δεηθεὶς ὁμολόγησε τὴν μὲν ἀρχὴν τοῖς τοῦ τεθηκότος ἀδέλφωις διαφυλάξειν, Θηβαιοῖς δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν ἐχθρὸν ἔξειν καὶ φίλους ὀμήρους δὲ ἐπὶ τούτοις τὸν νῦν Φίλοξένον ἐδωκε 4 καὶ πεντήκοντα τῶν ἐταυρῶν. τούτους μὲν οὖν

1 ἐδέχεν ... κατανοήσασι Bekker has τισὶν ἐδέχεν ... κατανοήσασιν (to some ... who observed), after Coraèes.
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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;¹ 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.
απέστειλεν εἰς Θῆβας ὁ Πελοπίδας, αὐτὸς δὲ βαρέως φέρων τὴν τῶν μισθοφόρων προδοσίαν, καὶ πυνθανόμενος τὰ πλείστα τῶν χρημάτων αὐτοῖς καὶ παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας ἀποκεῖσθαι περὶ Фάρσαλον, ἥσυχα τούτων κρατήσας ἱκανὴν δίκην δὲ καθύβρισται λήψεσθαι, συναγαγὼν τῶν Θεσ.

5 σαλῶν τινας ἦκεν εἰς Фάρσαλον. ἀρτίως δὲ αὐτοῦ παρεληλυθότος Ἄλεξανδρος ὁ τύραννος ἐπεφαίνετο μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως. καὶ νομίσαντες οἱ περὶ τὸν Πελοπίδαν ἀπολογησόμενον ἦκειν ἐβάδιζον αὐτοὶ πρὸς αὐτοῦν, ἐξόλη μὲν ὄντα καὶ μιαφόνουν εἰδότες, διὰ δὲ τὰς Θῆβας καὶ τὸ περὶ αὐτοὺς ἄξιωμα καὶ δόξαν οὐδὲν ἄν παθεῖν προσδοκήσαντες. ὁ δὲ, ὡς εἴδεν ἀνόπλους καὶ μόνους προσαίοντας, ἑκείνους μὲν εὐθὺς συνέλαβε, τὴν δὲ Фάρσαλον κατέσχε, φρίκην δὲ καὶ φόβον ἐνειργάσατο τοῖς ὑπηκοοῖς πᾶσιν ὡς γε μετὰ τὴν τηλεκαύσῃν ἄδικιαν καὶ τόλμαν ἀφειδῆσον ἀπάντων, καὶ χρησόμενοι ὦτο τοῖς παραπτομοσιω βάσας καὶ πράγμασιν ὡς τότε γε κομιδὴ τὸν ἑαυτοῦ βίον ἀπεγνωκός.

XXVIII. Οἱ μὲν οὖν Θῆβαιοι ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες ἐφέρον βαρέως καὶ στρατιῶν ἐξέπεμπον εὐθὺς, δὴ ὄργην τινα πρὸς τὸν Ἐπαμενώνδαν ἐτέρους ἀποδείξατες ἀρροντας. τὸν δὲ Πελοπίδαν εἰς τὰς Φερᾶς ἀπαγαγὸν ὁ τύραννος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον εἰα τοὺς βουλομένους αὐτῷ διαλέγεσθαι, νομίζον ἐλεείνων γεγονέναι καὶ ταπεινῶν ὑπὸ τῆς συμφορᾶς ἐπεὶ δὲ τοὺς μὲν Φεράιους ὁ Πελοπίδας ὁδυρομένους παρεκάλει θαρρεῖν, ὡς τὴν μάλιστα δώσοντος τοῦ τυράννου δίκην, πρὸς δὲ αὐτὸν ἐκείνουν ἀποστείλας ἐλεγεν ὡς ἀτοπος ἐστι
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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 Thessaliens 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 ὀσμέραι στρεβλῶν καὶ φονεύων, αὐτοῦ δὲ φειδομένους, ὃν μάλιστα γινώσκει τιμωρησόμενον αὐτὸν

Ἡ δὲ Θήβη, θυγάτηρ μὲν Ἰάσωνος οὔσα, γυνὴ δὲ Ἀλέξανδρου, πυθαγορική παρὰ τῶν φιλαττότων Πελοπίδαν τὸ θαρραλεόν αὐτοῦ καὶ γενυαίον, ἐπεθύμησαν δεῖξεν τὸν ἄνδρα καὶ προσεπιέν.

4 ὡς δὲ ἤλθε πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ ἀτε δὴ γυνὴ τὸ μὲν μέγεθος τοῦ ἥθους οὐκ εὐθὺς ἐν τοσαίτη συμφορᾷ κατεύθυνε, κουρᾶ δὲ καὶ στολὴ καὶ διαίτη τεκμαίρομενή λυπρὰ καὶ μὴ πρέποντα τῇ δόξῃ πάσχειν αὐτὸν ἀπεδάκρυσε, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀγνοῶν ὁ Πελοπίδας τῆς εἰς γυναικῶν, ἐθαύμαζεν, ὡς δὲ ἔγνω, προσηγόρευσεν αὐτὴν πατρόθεν ἢ γὰρ τῷ Ἰάσωνος συνήθης καὶ φίλος. εἰπούσης δὲ ἐκείνης, „Ἐλεῶ σου τὴν γυναίκα,” „Καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ σε,” εἶπεν, „ὅτι ἄδετος οὔσα ὑπομένεις Ἀλέξανδρον.”

5 οὕτως ἐθυγάτῃ πως ο λόγος τῆς γυναικὸς ἐβαρύνετο γὰρ τὴν ὠμότητα καὶ τὴν ὑβρίν τοῦ τυράννου, μετὰ τῆς ἀλλῆς ἀσελγείας καὶ τῶν νεωτατὸν αὐτῆς τῶν ἀδελφῶν παιδικὰ πεποιημένων. διὸ καὶ συνεχῶς φοιτῶσα πρὸς τὸν Πελοπίδαν καὶ παρρησιαζόμενη περὶ ὧν ἐπανειχ ὑπεπίπλατο θυμῷ καὶ φρονήματο καὶ δυσμενεῖα πρὸς τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον.

XXIX. Ἐπεὶ δὲ οἱ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Θηβαίων εἰς τὴν Θεταλλίαν ἐμβαλόντες ἔπραξαν οὐδέν, 410
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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 δ’ ἀπειρίαν ἡ δυστυχίαν αἰσχρῶς ἀνεχώρησαν, ἐκεῖνον μὲν ἐκαστὸν ἡ πόλις μυρίας δραχμαῖς ἐξημώσεσαν, ’Επαμεινώνδαν δὲ μετὰ 2 δυνάμεως ἀπέστειλεν. εὐθὺς οὖν κίνησις τις μεγάλη Θεταλῶν ἦν ἐπαρμέμενον πρὸς τὴν δόξαν τοῦ στρατηγοῦ, καὶ τὰ πράγματα τοῦ τυράννου ῥοπῆς ἐδείτο μικρὰς ἀπολωλέναι· τοσοῦτος ἐνεπεπτώκει φόβος τοῖς περὶ αὐτὸν ἤγεμόσι καὶ φίλοις, τοσαύτη δὲ τοὺς ὑπηκόους ὀρμὴ πρὸς ἀπόστασιν εἶχε καὶ χαρὰ τοῦ μέλλοντος, ὡς νῦν 3 ἐποφομένους δίκην διδόντα τὸν τύραννον. οὐ μὴν ἀλλ’ ’Επαμεινώνδας τὴν αὐτοῦ δόξαν ἐν ὑστέρῳ τῆς Πελοπίδου σωτηρίας τιθέμενος, καὶ δεδοικὼς μὴ τῶν πραγμάτων ταραχθέντων ἀπογνοὺς εαυτὸν Ἀλέξανδρος ὥσπερ θηρίον τράπηται πρὸς ἐκεῖνον, ἔπηρωσεν τῷ πολέμῳ, καὶ κύκλῳ περιήν, τῇ παρασκευῇ καὶ τῇ μελλήσει κατεσκεύαζε καὶ συνέστελλε τὸν τύραννον, ὡς μήτε ἀνείναι τὸ αὐθαίρετον αὐτοῦ καὶ βρασυνόμενον μήτε 4 τὸ πικρὸν καὶ θυμοειδὲς ἐξερεθίσαι, πυθανόμενος τὴν ὀμίτητα καὶ τὴν ὀλυγωρήν τῶν καλῶν καὶ δικαίων, ὡς ξύνετας μὲν ἀνθρώπους κατώρυττεν, ἐτέρως δὲ δέρματα συνὶν ἀγρίων καὶ ἄρκτων περιτιθεὶς καὶ τοὺς θηρατικοὺς ἐπάγων κύνας καὶ δίσσπα καὶ κατηκόντυζε, παιδιὰ ταύτη χρώμενος, Μελιβόλα τῇ καὶ Σκοτούσῃ, πόλεος ἐνσπόνδοις καὶ φίλαις, ἐκκλησιαζόοσας περιστήσας ἥμα τοὺς δορυφόρους ἡβερὸν ἀπέσφαξε, τὴν δὲ λόγχην ἡ Πολύφρονα τὸν θείον ἀπέκτεινε καθιερώσας 412
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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.\textsuperscript{1} 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

\textsuperscript{1} 367 B.C.
καὶ καταστέψας, ἔθνεν ὁσπερ θεῷ καὶ Τύγωνα 5 προσηγόρευε. τραγῳδῶν δὲ ποτε θεώμενος Εὐρι- πίδου Τριφάδας ὑποκρινόμενον ὕχετο ἀπιών ἐκ του θεάτρου, καὶ τέμψας πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐκέλευεν βαρφεῖν καὶ μηδὲν ἄγωνίζεσθαι διὰ τοῦτο χεῖρον, οὐ γὰρ ἔκεινον καταφρονῶν ἀπελθεῖν, ἀλλὰ αἰσ- χυνόμενος τοὺς πολίτας, εἰ μηδένα πῶποτε τῶν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ φονευμένων ἡληκὼς, ἐπὶ τοῖς Ἐκάβης καὶ Ἀνδρομάχης κακοῖς ὀφθησέται δακρύων. 6 οὕτως μὲν τὴν δόξαν αὐτῆς καὶ τοῦνομα καὶ τὸ πρόσχημα τῆς Ἐπαμεινόνδου στρατηγίας καταπλαγεῖς, ἐπτηξε' ἀλέκτῳρ δούλος ὡς κλίνας πτερόν,

καὶ τοὺς ἀπολογησομένους ταχὺ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἔστησεν. ὁ δὲ συνεδέσθαι μὲν εἰρήνην καὶ φιλίαν πρὸς τοιούτων ἄνδρα Θηβαίοις οὐχ ὑπέμεινε, σπεισάμενος δὲ τριακονθημέρους ἄνοιχας τοῦ πολέμου καὶ λαβὼν τῶν Πελοπίδων καὶ τῶν Ἰσμηνίαν ἀνεχόμησον.

XXX. Οἱ δὲ Θηβαῖοι παρὰ τῶν Δακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων αἰσθόμενοι πρὸς τῶν μέγαν βασιλέα πρέσβεις ἀναβαίνοντας ὑπὲρ συμμαχίας, ἔστησαν καὶ αὐτῷ Πελοπίδαν, ἀρίστω δευτερο- σάμενοι πρὸς τὴν δόξαν αὐτοῦ. πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ ἀνέβαινε διὰ τῶν βασιλέως ἐπαρχίων ὅνο- ματὸς ὑμι καὶ περιβόητος· οὐ γὰρ ἦρεμα διόκτο τῆς Ἀσίας οὖν ἐπὶ μικρὸν ἡ δόξα τῶν πρὸς 2 Δακεδαιμονίους ἀγώνων, ἀλλὰ, ὡς πρῶτος περὶ τῆς ἐν Δεύκτρους μάχης ἐξέδραμε λόγος, ἀεὶ τῶν καίνου προστιθεμένου κατορθωμάτος αὐξανομεῖν
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as to a god, giving it the name of Tycho. 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," 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
toῖς ἐπὶ θύραις σατράπαις καὶ στρατηγοῖς καὶ
ἡγεμόνιην ὀφθεὶς θαῦμα καὶ λόγον παρέσχεν, ὦς
οὗτος ἀνήρ ἐστιν ὁ γῆς καὶ θαλάττης ἐκβαλὼν
Δακεδαιμονίων καὶ συστείλας ὑπὸ Ταῦγετον καὶ
tὸν Εὐρώταν τὴν Σπάρτην τὴν ὀλύνων ἔμπροσθεν
βασιλεῖ τῷ μεγάλῳ καὶ Πέρσας δὲ Ἀγησιλάου
tὸν περὶ Σοῦσων καὶ Ἐκβατάνων ἐπαραμένων

3 πόλεμον. ταῦτ' οὖν ὁ Ἀρταξέρξης ἔχαρε, καὶ
tὸν Πελοπίδαν ἑθαύμαζε ἐπὶ τῇ δόξῃ καὶ μέγας
ἐποίει ταῖς τιμαῖς, ὑπὸ τῶν μεγίστων εὐδαιμο-
νίζεσθαι καὶ θεραπεύεσθαι βουλόμενος δοκεῖν.
ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ τὴν ὁψιν αὐτοῦ εἶδε καὶ τοὺς λόγους
κατευόση, τῶν μὲν Ἀττικῶν βεβαιοτέρους, τῶν

4 δὲ Δακεδαιμονίων ἀπλουστέρους ὄντας, ἔτι μάλ-
λον ἡγάπησε, καὶ πάθος βασιλικὸν παθῶν οὐκ
ἀπεκρύψατο τὴν πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα τιμήν, οὐδ' ἔλαβε
tοὺς ἅλλους πρέσβεις πλείστων νέμων
ἐκεῖνος. καὶ τοὺς δοκεῖ μάλιστα τῶν Ἑλλήνων
Ἀνταλκίδαν τιμήσας τὸν Δακεδαιμόνιον, ὅτι τὸν
στέφανον, ὅν πίνων περιέκειτο, βάψας εἰς μύρον

5 ἀπέστειλε. Πελοπίδα δὲ οὕτω μὲν οὐκ ἐνετρύ-
φησε, δώρα δὲ λαμπρότατα καὶ μέγιστα τῶν
νομιζομένων ἔξεπτεψε καὶ τὰς ἄξιωσεις ἐπε-
kύρωσεν, αὐτονόμους μὲν εἶναι τοὺς Ἑλλήνας,
οἰκεῖσθαι δὲ Μεσσήνην, Ἐθβαῖον δὲ πατρικοῖς
φίλους νομίζεσθαι βασιλέως.

Ταύτας ἑχὼν τὰς ἀποκρίσεις, τῶν δὲ δῶρων
οὐδὲν ὁ τι μῆ χάριτος ἦν σύμβολον καὶ φίλο-

1 ἐπὶ τῇ δόξῃ Bekker, after Coraës: τῇ δόξῃ.
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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 Lacedaemonians 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 trustworthy than those of the Athenians, and simpler than those of the Lacedaemonians, 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· ὦ καὶ μάλιστα 6 τοὺς ἄλλους πρέσβεις διέβαλε. Τιμαγόραν γοῦν Ἁθηναίοι κρίναντες ἀπέκτειναν, εἰ μὲν ἐπὶ τῷ πλήθει τῶν δωρεῶν, ὅρθως καὶ δικαίως· οὐ γὰρ μόνον χρυσῖον οὐδὲ ἀργύριον ἔλαβεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ κλίνην πολυτελῆ καὶ στρώτας θεράποντας, ώς τῶν Ἐλλήνων οὐκ ἐπισταμένων, ἔτι δὲ βοῶς ὁγισθόκυντα καὶ βουκόλους, ὡς δὴ πρὸς ἀρρωστίαν τινὰ γάλακτος βοεῖον δεόμενος, τέλος δὲ κατεβαίνει ἐπὶ θάλασσαν ἐν φορείῳ κομιζόμενος, καὶ τέσσαρα τάλαντα τοῖς κομίζουσι μισθὸς ἐδόθη παρὰ βασιλέως· ἀλλ' ἐοικεν οὐχ ἡ δωροδοκία 7 μάλιστα παροξύναι τοὺς Ἁθηναίους. Ἔπικράτους γοῦν ποτε τοῦ σακκοφόρου μῆτε ἀρνουμένου δῶρα δέξασθαι παρὰ βασιλέως. ἦφισσαν τε γράφειν φάσκοντος ἀντὶ τῶν ἐννέα ἀρχόντων χειροτονεῖσθαι κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἐννέα πρέσβεις πρὸς βασιλέα τῶν δημοτικῶν καὶ πενήτων, ὅπως λαμβάνοντες εὐπορῶσιν, ἐγέλασεν οἱ δήμοι· ἀλλ' ὅτι Θηβαῖοι ἐγεγονεῖ πάντα χαλέπιοι ἔφερον, οὐ λογιζόμενοι τὴν Πελοπίδα δόξαν, ὅσων ἤν ῥητορεῖς καὶ λόγων κρείττων παρ' ἀνθρώπους θεραπεύοντες τοὺς τῶν ὀπλῶν ἀκλ ἑρατοῦντας.

XXXI. Ἡ μὲν οὖν πρεσβεία τῷ Πελοπίδᾳ προσέθηκεν οὐ μικρὰν εὐνοιαν ἐπανελθόντι, διὰ 295 τὸν Μεσσήνης συνοικισμὸν καὶ τὴν τῶν ἄλλων Ἐλλήνων αὐτονομίαν. Ἀλεξάνδρου δὲ τοῦ Φεραιῶν πάλιν εἰς τὴν αὐτοῦ φύσιν ἀναδραμούντος καὶ Θεσσαλῶν μὲν οὖν ὀλίγας περικόπτοντος πόλεις, Φθιώτας δὲ Ἀχαιῶν ἀπαντας καὶ τὸ Μαγνή-418
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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 ἔθνων ἐμφρουρον πεποιημένον, πυθανομέναι Πελοπίδαιαν ἔπανήκειν αἱ πόλεις εὐθὺς ἐπρέσβευον εἰς Θῆβας αἴτουμεναι δύναμιν καὶ στρατηγὸν

2 ἐκείνου. ὑπηρεσιακῶν δὲ τῶν Θηβαίων προ-
θύμως, καὶ ταχὺ πάντων ἑτοίμων γενομένων καὶ
tοῦ στρατηγοῦ περὶ ἐξοδοῦ ὄντος, ὁ μὲν ἦλιος
ἐξέλυε καὶ σκότος ἐν ἡμέρᾳ τὴν πόλιν ἔσχεν,
ὁ δὲ Πελοπίδας ὅρων πρὸς τὸ φάσμα συντε-
ταραγμένοις ἀπαντᾷς οὐκ ἔστο δεῖν θιάζεσθαι
καταφόρους καὶ δυσέλπιδας ὄντας, οὐδὲ ἀποκιν-

3 δυνεῦειν ἐπτακισχλίνους πολίτας, ἀλλ’ ἐαυτὸν
μόνον τοῖς Θεσσαλοῖς ἐπίδοσι καὶ τρικοσιάς
tῶν ἱππέων ἔθελοντας ἀναλαβὼν καὶ ἔνους
ἐξώρμησεν, οὗτο τῶν μάντεων ἑόντων οὔτε τῶν
ἀλλων συμπροσβουμένων πολιτῶν μέγα γὰρ
ἔδοκε καὶ πρὸς ἄνδρα λαμπρόν ἐξ οὐρανοῦ γεγο-

νέαν σημείον. ὁ δὲ ἢν μὲν καὶ δ’ ὅργην ὃν
καθύβριστο θερμότερος ἐπὶ τῶν ’Αλέξανδρον, ἦλ-
πίζε δὲ καὶ τὴν οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ νοσοῦσαν ἡδὴ καὶ
διεφθαρμένην εὐρήσειν ἐξ ἕνω διεῖλεκτο τῇ Θῆβῃ.

4 μάλιστα δ’ αὐτὸν καὶ παρεκάλει τὸ τῆς πράξεως
κάλλος, ἐπιθυμοῦντα καὶ φιλοτιμούμενον, ἐν οἷς
χρόνοις Δακεδαίμονι Διονυσίῳ τῷ Σικελίας
tυράννω στρατηγοῦ καὶ ἀρμοστὰς ἐπεμπον,
’Αθηναίοι δὲ μισθοδότην ’Αλέξανδρον εἴχουν καὶ
χαλκοῦν ἱστασαν ὡς εὐεργέτην, τότε τοῖς Ὁλλη-

σίων ἐπίδειξαι Θηβαίους μόνους ὑπὲρ τῶν τυραν-

νουμένων στρατευμένους καὶ καταλύοντας ἐν
toῖς Ὀλλησὶ τὰς παρανόμους καὶ βιαίους δυνα-

στείας.

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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.\(^1\) 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\(^2\) 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 ἦθροισε τὴν δύναμιν, εὐθὺς ἐβάδιζεν ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον. ὁ δὲ Θηβαίους μὲν ὅλους περὶ τὸν Πελοπίδαν ὅρων, αὐτὸς δὲ πλείους ἔχων ἡ διπλασίον ὑπόλιτα τῶν Θεσσαλῶν ἀπήγαγε πρὸς τὸ Θεσίδειον. εἰπόντος δὲ τινος τῷ Πελοπίδᾳ πολλοὺς ἐξήνε τὸν τύραννον ἐπέρχεσθαι, "Βέλτιον," ἔφη, "πλείους γὰρ νικήσωμεν."

2 Ἀνατεινότων δὲ πρὸς τὸ μέσον κατὰ τὰς καλουμένας Κυνὸς κεφαλὰς λόφων περικλινών καὶ ψηλῶν, ὀρμησαν ἀμφότεροι τοῦτοι καταλαβεῖν τοὺς πεζοὺς. τοὺς δὲ ἱππεῖς ὁ Πελοπίδας πολλοὺς κάγαθοις ὄντας ἐφῆκε τοὺς ἱππεύσι τῶν πολεμίων. ώς δὲ οὗτοι μὲν ἐκράτουν καὶ συνεξέπεσον εἰς τὸ πεδίον τοῖς φεύγονσιν, ὁ δὲ Ἀλέξανδρος ἐφθῇ τοῖς λόφους καταλαβῶν, τοῖς ὑπόλιταις τῶν Θεσσαλῶν ὑστερον ἐπερχομένους καὶ πρὸς ἱσχυρὰ καὶ μετέωρα χωρία βιαζομένους ἐμβαλὼν ἔκτεινε τοὺς πρῶτους, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι πληγάς λαβόντες οὐδὲν ἔπρασσον. κατιδὼν οὖν ὁ Πελοπίδας τοὺς μὲν ἱππεῖς ἀνεκαλεῖτο καὶ πρὸς τὸ συνεστηκὸς τῶν πολεμίων ἐλαύνειν ἐκέλευεν, αὐτὸς δὲ συνέμειξε δρόμος τοῖς περὶ τοὺς λόφους

3 μαχομένους εὐθὺς τὴν ἀσπίδα λαβὼν. καὶ διὰ τῶν ὁπίσθεν ὀφάμενος εἰς τοὺς πρῶτους τοσαύτην ἐνεποίησε ρώμην καὶ προθυμίαν ἀπασίν ὡστε καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις ἐτέρους δοκεῖν γεγονότας καὶ σώματι καὶ ψυχαῖς ἐπέρχεσθαι. καὶ δύο μὲν ἦ τρεῖς ἀπεκρούσαντο προσβολάς, ὀρῶντες δὲ καὶ τούτους ἐπιβαίνοντας εὐρόστως καὶ τὴν ἰππον ἀπὸ τῆς διώξεως ἀναστρέφουσαν εἴξαν, ἐπὶ σκέλος 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-
απὸ τῶν ἀκρων κατιδῶν ἄπαν τὸ στρατόπεδον τῶν πολεμίων οὕτω μὲν εἰς φυγὴν τεταρμένων, ἢδη δὲ θορύβου καὶ ταραχῆς ἀναπαμπλέμενον, ἔστη καὶ περιέβλεψεν αὐτὸν1 ζητῶν τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον. ὥς δὲ εἶδεν ἐπὶ τοῦ δεξιοῦ παραθαρρύνοντα καὶ συντάττοντα τοὺς μισθοφόρους, οὔ 6 κατέσχε τῷ λογισμῷ τὴν ὀργήν, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὴν βλέψιν ἀναφλεξθεῖσα καὶ τῷ θυμῷ παραδόσει τὸ σῶμα καὶ τὴν ἁγεμονίαν τῆς πράξεως, πολὺ πρὸ τῶν ἀλλῶν ἔξαλλόμενος ἐφέρετο βοῶν καὶ προκαλούμενος τὸν τύραννον. ἐκείνος μὲν οὖν οὐκ ἔδεξατο τὴν ὀρμήν οúde ὑπέμεινεν, ἀλλ' ἀναφυγὼν πρὸς τοὺς Δοφυφόρους ἐνέκρυψεν ἐκατον. τῶν δὲ μισθοφόρων οἱ μὲν πρῶτοι συμβαλόντες εἰς χειρας ἀνεκόπησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ Πελοπίδου, τινὲς δὲ 7 καὶ πληγέντες ἔτελεύτησαν, οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ τοῖς δόρασι πόρρῳ δεν διὰ τῶν ὄπλων τύπτοντες αὐτὸν κατετραμμάτιζον, ἔστω οἱ Θεσσαλοὶ περιπαθήσαντες ἀπὸ τῶν λόφων δρόμῳ προσεβοήθησαν, ἢδη πεπτωκότος, οἳ τε ἰππεῖς προσελάβαντες ὅλην ἐτρέψαντο τὴν φάλαγγα καὶ διώξαντες ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἐνέπλησαν νεκρῶν τὴν χώραν, πλέον ἡ τρισχιλίους καταβαλόντες.

XXXIII. Τὸ μὲν οὖν Θηβαῖον τοὺς παρόντας ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ Πελοπίδου τελευτῇ βαρέως φέρειν, πατέρα καὶ σωτῆρα καὶ διδάσκαλον τῶν μεγίστων καὶ καλλίστων ἁγαθῶν ἀποκαλοῦντας ἔκειν, οὐ πάνυ θαυμαστῶν ἤν; οἱ δὲ Θεσσαλοὶ καὶ οἱ σύμμαχοι πᾶσαν ἀνθρωπίνην πρέπουσαν ἀρετὴ τιμῆ τοῖς ψηφίσμασιν ὑπερβαλόντες, ἔτι μᾶλ-

1 περιέβλεψεν αὐτὸν Sintenis' correction of the MSS. περιέβλεψεν αὐτὸν; Bekker, after Coraës and Amyot, corrects to περιεβλήσπη σεν αὐτόν.
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pidas, 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 πάθει τήν πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα 2 χάριν. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ παραγεγονότας τῷ ἔργῳ λέγουσι μήτε θώρακα θέσθαι μήτε ὑπὸν ἐκχαλυνύσαι μήτε τραύμα δήσασθαι πρὸτερον, ὡς ἐπίθυντο τὴν ἐκείνου τελευτήν, ἀλλὰ μετὰ τῶν ὅτπλων θερμοὺς ιόντας ἐπὶ τὸν νεκρὸν ὁσπερ αἰσθανόμενον, τὰ τῶν πολεμίων κύκλῳ περὶ τὸ σῶμα σωφρεύειν λάφυρα, κείρα δὲ ὑπονεύσεις, κεῖ- 3 ρασθαί δὲ καὶ αὐτοὺς, ἀπιόντας δὲ πολλοὺς ἐπὶ σκηνᾶς μήτε πῦρ ἀνάψαι μήτε δεῖπνον ἔλεσθαι, συγὴ δὲ καὶ κατήφειαν εἶναι τοῦ στρατοπέδου παυτὸς, ὁσπερ οὐ νευκηκότων ἐπιφανεστάτην νίκην καὶ μεγάστην, ἀλλ' ἠττημένων ύπὸ τοῦ 4 τυράννου καὶ καταδεδουλωμένων. ἐκ δὲ τῶν πολέων, ὡς ἀπηγέλθη ταῦτα, παρήσαν αὐτὲν τὴν ἀρχαι καὶ μετ' αὐτῶν ἔφηβοι καὶ παῖδες καὶ ἱερεῖς πρὸς τὴν ὑποδοχὴν τοῦ σώματος, τρόπαια καὶ στεφάνους καὶ πανοπλίας χρυσᾶς ἐπιφέροντες. ὡς δὲ ἐμελλεν ἐκκομίζεσθαι τὸ σῶμα, προσελ- θόντες οἱ πρεσβύτατοι τῶν Θεσσαλῶν ἠτούντο τοὺς Ἑθβαίους δι' αὐτῶν θάψαι τὸν νεκρὸν. ἔλθαν δὲ αὐτῶν ἔλεγεν "ᾗ Ἀνδρεσ σύμμαχοι, χάριν αἰτοῦμεν παρ' ὑμῶν κόσμον ἡμῖν ἐπὶ ἀντιχρι 5 τοσαύτη καὶ παραμυθίαν φέρουσαν. οὐ γὰρ ἠων Θεσσαλοὶ Πελοπίδαι προπέμψουσιν, οὐδὲ αἰσθανομένῳ ταῦ ἄξιας τιμᾶς ἀποδώσουσιν, ἀλλ' ἔλθαν πάντα τοῦ νεκροῦ τύχωμεν καὶ δι' αὐτῶν κοσμῆσαι καὶ θάψαι τὸ σῶμα, δόξωμεν ὑμῖν οὐκ ἀπιστεῖν ὅτι μεῖξαν ἡ συμφορὰ γέγονε Θεταλοῖς ἢ Ἑθβαίοις. ὑμῖν μὲν γὰρ ἡγεμόνος ἀγαθὸν μόνον, ἡμῖν δὲ καὶ τοῦτο καὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας στεφεσθαί συμβέβηκε. πῶς γὰρ ἐτὶ 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' ύμῶν ὠν ἀποδότες Πελοπίδαν;" ταῦτα μὲν οἱ Ὄηβαιοι συνεχώρησαν.

XXXIV. Ἐκείνων δὲ τῶν ταφῶν οὐ δοκοῦσιν ἔτεραι λαμπρότεραι γενέσθαι τοῖς τὸ λαμπρὸν οὐκ ἐν ἐλέφαντι καὶ χρυσῷ καὶ πορφύραις εἶναι νομίζουσιν, ὅσπερ Φίλιστος ὕμνῳ καὶ θαυμάζων τὴν Διονυσίου ταφήν, οἶον τραγῳδίας μεγάλης τῆς 2 τυραννίδος ἐξὸδον θεατρικῶν γενομένην. Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ ὁ μέγας Ἡφαιστίωνος ἀποθανόντος οὐκ ὑπὸ τῶν ἑκείρε καὶ ἡμίόνους, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰς ἐπάλξεις ἀφεῖλε τῶν τείχῶν, ὡς ἄν δοκοῖς αἱ πόλεις πενθεῖν, ἀντὶ τῆς πρὸςθεν μορφῆς κούρυμον σχῆμα καὶ άτιμον ἀναλαμβάνουσαν. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν προστάγματα δεσποτῶν ὄντα, καὶ μετὰ πολλῆς ἀνάγκης περαινόμενα καὶ μετὰ φθόνου τῶν τυχόντων καὶ μίσους τῶν βιαζομένων, οὐδεμᾶς χάριτος ἢν οὐδὲ τιμῆς, ὅγκον δὲ βαρβαρικοῦ καὶ τρυφῆς καὶ ἀλαζονείας ἐπίδειξις, εἰς κενᾶ καὶ 297 3 ἄξηλα τὴν περιουσίαν διατιθεμένων ἀνὴρ δὲ δημοτικὸς ἐπὶ ξένης τεθνηκὼς, οὐ γυναικός, οὐ παῖδων, οὐ συγγενῶν παρόντων, οὐ δεομένου τινός, οὐκ ἀναγκάζοντος, υπὸ δήμων τοσοῦτον καὶ πόλεων ἀμιλλωμένων προπεμπόμενος καὶ συνεκκομίζομενος καὶ στεφανούμενος, εἰκότως ἐδόκει τὸν τελείότατον ἀπέχειν εὐδαιμονισμῶν.

4 οὐ γάρ, ὡς Αἱσσωπος ἔφασκε, χαλεπότατός ἐστιν ο τῶν εὐτυχοῦντων θάνατος, ἄλλα μακαρώτατος, εἰς ἀσφαλῆ χώραν τὰς εὐπραξίας κατατιθέμενος τῶν ἀγαθῶν καὶ τύχην μεταβάλλεσθαι μὴ ἀπολείπτων. διὸ βέλτιον ὁ Δάκων τὸν Ὀλυμπιονίκην Διαγόραν, ἐπιδόντα μὲν νίοις στεφανομένους
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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, ἐπιδόντα δ' νίκιον καὶ θυγατρι
dοὺς, ἀσπασάμενος, "Κάθανε," εἶπε, "Διαγόρα:
5 οὐκ εἰς τὸν Ὅλυμπον ἀναβήσῃ." τὰς δὲ Ὅλυμ
πικὰς καὶ Πυθικὰς νίκας οὐκ ἦν, οἷμαι, τις εἰς
tὸ αὐτὸ συνήθεις ἀπάσας ἐν τῶν Πελοπίδου
παραβαλεῖν ἀγώνων ἀξιώσειν, οὐς πολλοὺς
ἀγωνισάμενος καὶ κατορθώσας, καὶ τὸν βίον
tὸ πλείστον ἐν δόξῃ καὶ τιμῇ βιώσας, τέλος ἐν τῇ
τρισκαίδεκάτῃ θεώταρχία, τυραννοκτονία μεμη-
mένην ἀριστείαν ἀριστεύων, ὑπὲρ τῆς τῶν Θεο-
sαλῶν ἐλευθερίας ἀπέθανεν.

XXXV. Ὁ δὲ θάνατος αὐτοῦ μεγάλα μὲν
ἐλύπησε τοὺς συμμάχους, μείζονα δὲ ὀφέλησε.
Θηβαῖοι γάρ, ὡς ἐπύθοντο τὴν τοῦ Πελοπίδου
tελευτήν, οὐδεμίαν ἀναβολὴν ποιησάμενοι τῆς
tιμωρίας κατὰ τάχος ἐστράτευσαν ὀπλίταις
ἐπτακισχιλίοις, ἵππευσι δὲ ἐπτακοσίοις, ἥγουμε-
2 νοὶ Μαλκίτου καὶ Διογείτονος. καταλαβόντες δὲ
συνεσταλμένοι καὶ περικεκομμένοι τῆς δυνάμεως
'Αλέξανδρον ἡγάγκασαν Θεσσαλοὺς μὲν ἀποδοῦ-
nαι τὰς πόλεις δὲ εἰχὲν αὐτῶν, Μάγνητις δὲ καὶ
Φθιώτας Ἀχαιοὺς ἀφεῖναι καὶ τὰς φρουρὰς
ἐξαιγαγεῖν, ὀμόσαι δὲ αὐτὸν ἐφ᾽ οὗς ἄν ἡγώνται Θη-
βαῖοι καὶ κελεύσωσιν ἀκολουθῆσειν. Θηβαῖοι μὲν
οὖν τούτοις ἡρῴεθησαν; ἦν δὲ ὀλίγων ὑστερον τοῖς
θεοῖς ὑπὲρ Πελοπίδου δίκην ἔδωκε διηγήσομαι.

3 Ὡθήσεν τὴν συνουκούσαν αὐτῷ πρῶτον μὲν, ὡς
eἰρηταί, Πελοπίδαις ἐδίδαξε μὴ φοβεῖσθαι τὴν
ἐξω λαμπροτήτα καὶ παρασκευὴν τῆς τυραννίδος,
ἐντὸς τῶν ὀπλῶν καὶ τῶν φυλάκων ὄσαν' ἔπειτα
δὲ φοβουμένη τὴν ἀπιστίαν αὐτοῦ καὶ μισοῦσα
τὴν ὀμότητα, συνθημένη μετὰ τῶν ἄδελφῶν,
tριῶν ὄντων, Τισιφόνου, Πυθολάου, Λυκόφρονος,
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his sons crowned at Olympia, yes, and the sons of his sons and daughters, said; “Die now, Diogoras; 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
4 ἐπεχείρει τόνδε τὸν τρόπον. τὴν μὲν ἄλλην οἰκίαν τοῦ τυράννου κατείχον αἱ φυλακαὶ τῶν παραυκτερυνότων, ὃ δὲ θάλαμος, ἐν φιλοῦσαν, ὑπὲρ ὑπὲρ ἄγεν, καὶ πρὸ αὐτοῦ φυλακὴν εἶχε κύριον δεδεμένον, πᾶσι φοβηρὸς πλὴν αὐτοῦ ἐκεῖνος καὶ ἐνὶ τῶν οἴκετῶν τῷ τρέφεται. καθ’ ὃν οὖν ἐμελλε καιρὸν ἐπιχειρεῖν ἡ Θήβη, τοὺς μὲν ἄδελφους ἀφ’ ἡμέρας εἰχε πλησίον ἐν οἰκῳ τινι 5 κεκρυμμένους, εἰσελθοῦσα δὲ, ὡσπερ εἰώθει, μόνῃ πρὸς τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον ἦδη καθεύδοντα καὶ μετὰ μικρὸν πάλιν προελθοῦσα, τῷ μὲν οἰκέτῃ προςεταξεν ἀπάγειν ἕξω τὸν κύνα. βούλεσθαι γὰρ ἀναπαύεσθαι μεθ’ ἡσυχίας ἐκείνων αὐτή δὲ τὴν κλίμακα φοβομένη μὴ κτύπου παράσχη τῶν νεανίσκων ἀναβαινόντων ἔριοι κατεστορεσέν. 6 εἶτα οὖτως ἀναγαγοῦσα τοὺς ἄδελφους εἰσῆρεν καὶ στήσασα πρὸς τὸν θυρόν εἰσῆλθεν αὐτὴ, καὶ καθελοῦσα τὸ ξύφος ὑπὲρ τῆς κεφαλῆς κρεμάμενον σημεῖον εἶναι τοῦ κατέχεσθαι τὸν ἄνδρα καὶ καθεύδειν ἔδειξεν. ἐκπεπληγμένων δὲ τῶν νεανίσκων καὶ κατοκυνόντων, κακίζουσα καὶ διομυμένη μετ’ ὀργῆς αὐτὴ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον ἐξεγείρασα μηνύσιεν τὴν πράξει, αἰσχυνθέντας αὐτοὺς ἀμα καὶ φοβηθέντας εἰσήγαγε καὶ περιέστησε τῇ κλίνῃ, 7 προσφέροντα τὸν λύχνου. τῶν δὲ ὃ μὲν τοὺς πόδας κατείχε πιέσας, ὃ δὲ τὴν κεφαλὴν λαβόμενος τῶν τριχῶν ἀνέκλασεν, ὃ δὲ τρίτος τῷ ξύφει τύπτων αὐτῶν διεχρῆσατο, τῷ μὲν τάχει τῆς τελευτῆς πρατέρων ἵσως ἡ προσήκον ἢν ἀποθανόντα, τῷ δὲ μόνον ἢ πρῶτον τυράννων ὑπὸ γυναικὸς ἱδίας ἀπολέσθαι, καὶ τῇ μετὰ θάνατον αἰκίᾳ τοῦ σώματος ῥιφέντος καὶ παθηθέντος ὑπὸ τῶν Φεραίων, ἀξία τεπονθέναι δόξαντα τῶν παρανομημάτων.
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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
ΜΑΡΚΕΛΛΟΣ

1. Μάρκον δὲ Κλαύδιον τὸν πεντάκος ὑπατεύσαντα Ῥωμαίοι μὲν ὑδὴν γενέσθαι λέγουσι, κληθήματι δὲ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκίας πρῶτον Μάρκελλον, ὅπερ ἐστὶν Ἄρηιον, ὃς φησὶ Ποσειδώνιος. ὡς γὰρ τῇ μὲν ἐμπειρίᾳ πολεμικός, τῷ δὲ σώματι Ῥωμαλέος, τῇ δὲ χειρὶ πλήκτης, τῇ δὲ φύσει φιλοπόλεμος κἂν τούτῳ δὴ πολὺ τὸ γαύρον

2 καὶ ἀγέρωχον ἐπιφαίνων ἐν τοῖς ἀγώνις, τῷ δὲ ἄλλῳ τρόπῳ σώφρων, φιλάνθρωπος, Ἑλληνικῆς παιδείας καὶ λόγων ἄχρι τοῦ τιμῶν καὶ θαυμάζειν τοὺς κατορθοῦντας ἔραστής, αὐτὸς δὲ ὑπ᾽ ἀσχολίων ἐφ᾽ ὁσον ἦν πρόθυμος ἀσκῆσαι καὶ μαθεῖν οὐκ ἔξικόμενος. εἰ γὰρ ἄλλοις τισὶν ἀνθρώπως ὁ θεός, ὡσπερ Ὄμηρος εἰρήκειν,

ἐκ νεότητος ἔδωκε καὶ εἰς γῆρας τολμεύειν ἄργαλέους πολέμους,

3 καὶ τοῖς τότε πρωτεύουσι Ῥωμαίοις, οἷς νέοι μὲν ὄντες περὶ Σικελίαν Καρχηδονίους, ἀκμάζοντες δὲ Ἡπαταίς ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς Ἰταλίας ἐπολέμουν, ἥδη δὲ γηράωντες Ἀνυβαί πάλιν συνεῖχοντο καὶ Καρχηδονίοις, οὐκ ἔχοντες, ὡσπερ οἱ πολλοί, διὰ γῆρας ἄναπαυσιν στρατεύων, ἀλλ᾽ ἐπὶ στρατηγίας πολέμου καὶ ἡγεμονίας κατ᾽ εὐγένεται καὶ ἀρετὴν ἀγόμενοι.
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I. MARCU CLAUDIUS, who was five times consul of the Romans, was a son of Marcus, as we are told, and, according to Poseidoniüs, 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 ἂν μάχης εἶδος ἀργὸς οὐδὲ ἀνάσκητος, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐαυτοῦ κράτιστος ἐν τῷ μονομαχεῖν γενόμενος οὐδεμίαν πρόκλησιν ἔφυγε, πάντας δὲ τοὺς προκαλεσαμένους ἀπέκτεινεν. ἐν δὲ Σικελίᾳ τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ὀτακίλιον κινδυνεύοντα διέσωσεν ὑπερασπίσας καὶ ἀποκτείνας τοὺς ἐπιφερομένους. ἀνὴρ δὲν ὅτι μὲν ἐτί νέω στέφανοι καὶ γέρα παρὰ τῶν στρατηγῶν ἦσαν, εὐδοκιμοῦντα δὲ μᾶλλον ἁγορανύμον μὲν ἀπέδειξε τῆς ἐπιφανεστέρας τάξεως ὁ δήμος, οἱ δὲ ἀἱρέσεις αὐγουρὰ. τούτῳ δὲ ἐστὶν ἱερωσύνης εἶδος, ὁ μάλιστα τὴν ἀπ’ οἰονῶν μαυτικὴν ἐπιβλέπειν καὶ παραφυλάττειν νόμος δέδωκεν.

3 Ἡναγκάσθη δὲ ἁγορανυμών δίκην ἀβοῦλητον εἰσενεγκείν. ἦν γὰρ αὐτῷ παῖς ὁμώνυμος ἐν ὁμοίῳ τῇ ὀψιν ἐκπρεπῆς, οὐχ ἠττον δὲ τῷ σωφρονεῖν καὶ πεπαιδεύθαι περίβλεπτος ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν τοῦτῳ Καπετωλίνος ὁ τοῦ Μάρκελλου συνάρχον, ἀσελγῆς ἀνήρ καὶ θρασύς, ἑρῶν λόγους προσηγεύκε. τοῦ δὲ παιδὸς τὸ μὲν πρῶτον αὐτοῦ καὶ ἑαυτὸν ἀποτριψαμένου τὴν πείραν, ὡς δὲ αὕτης ἐπεχείρησε κατευθύνοντος πρὸς τὸν πατέρα, Βαρέως ἑνεγκὼν ὁ Μάρκελλος προσήγησε τῇ βουλῇ τὸν ἄνθρωπον. ὁ δὲ πολλὰς μὲν ἀποδράσεις καὶ παραγγελιῶν ἐμπαθεῖα, τοὺς δημάρχους ἐπικαλομένως, ἐκεῖνος δὲ μὴ προσδεχομένων τὴν ἐπίκλησιν ἀρνήσει τὴν αἰτίαν ἔφυγε. καὶ μάρτυρος οὐδενὸς τῶν λόγων γεγονότος ἐδοξε μεταπέμπεσθαι τὸν παῖδα τῇ βουλῇ. παραγενομένου δὲ ἰδόντες ἐρυθήμα καὶ δάκρυνυ καὶ μεµνημένου ἀπαύστης τῷ θυμομένῳ τὸ αἰδούμενον, οὐδενὸς

4 ἀπαύστη Bekker corrects to ἀπλάστη (unfeigned), after Emperius.

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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, 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, aedile of the more illustrious class, i.e. patrician, in distinction from plebeian, aedile.
PLUTARCH'S LIVES

άλλου δεηθέντες τεκμηρίου κατεψηφίσαντο καὶ 
χρήμασιν ἐξημίωσαν Καπετωλίνων, ἔξ ὡν ὁ 
Μάρκελλος ἀργυρὰ λοιβεία ποιησάμενος τοῖς 
θεοῖς καθιέρωσεν.

III. Ἐπεὶ δὲ τοῦ πρώτου τῶν Καρχηδονίων 
πολέμων ἔτει δευτέρῳ καὶ εἰκοστῷ συναρρέντος 
ἀρχαὶ πάλιν Γαλατικῶν ἀγώνων διεδέχοτο τὴν 
Ῥώμην, οἱ δὲ τὴν ὑπαλλείαν νεμόμενοι τῆς 
Ἰταλίας Ἰνσομβρές, Κελτικὸν ἔθνος, μεγάλοι καὶ 
καθ’ ἐαυτοὺς ὄντες, δυνάμεις ἐκάλουν, καὶ μετε-
πέμπτοντο Γαλατῶν τοὺς μισθοῦ στρατευομένους,

2 οἱ Γαίσαται καλοῦνται, θαυμαστὸν μὲν ἐδόκει καὶ 
τύχης ἀγαθῆς γενέσθαι τὸ μὴ συρραγηθῆναι τῶν 
Κελτικῶν εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ τῷ Διβυκῷ πόλεμον, ἄλλῳ 
ὡσπερ ἐφεδρεῖαν εἰληφότας τοὺς Γαλάτας, ὁρθῶς 
καὶ δικαῖως ἀπειμήσατας μαχομένων ἐκεῖνων,

οὕτω τότε ἡ τοῖς νευκηκόσιν ἐπαποδύσθη καὶ 
προκαλέσθαι σχολὴν ἀγοντας· οὐ μὴν ἄλλα 
μέγαν ἢ τε χώρα παρεῖχε φόβον, διὰ τὴν γειτ-

νώσιν ὡμόρφη καὶ προσοίκῳ πολέμῳ συνοισο-

μένοις, καὶ τὸ παλαίων ἡξίωμα τῶν Γαλατῶν,
οὗς μάλιστα Ῥωμαίοι δείσαι δοκοῦσιν, ἀτε ἡ 

3 καὶ τὴν πόλιν ὑπ᾽ αὐτῶν ἀποβαλόντες, ἐξ ἐκεῖνων 
δὲ καὶ θέμενοι νόμον ἀτελεῖς εἰναι στρατείας τοῖς 
ἰερέας, πλὴν εἰ μὴ Γαλατικὸς πάλιν ἐπέλθοι 
πόλεμος. ἐδήλου δὲ καὶ τὸν φόβον αὐτῶν ἢ τε 

παρασκευὴ (μυριάδες γὰρ ἐν ὀπλοῖς ἀμα τοσαῦ-

ται Ῥωμαίων οὔτε πρότερον οὔτε ὑστερον γενέ-

σθαι λέγονται) καὶ τὰ περὶ τὰς θυσίας καινοτομοῦ-
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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.\(^1\) 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,\(^2\) 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 prepa-

\(^1\) 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.
μενα: βαρβαρικῶν μὲν γὰρ ὁδὲν ὀὔδ' ἐκφυλον ἐπιτηδεύοντες, ἀλλ’ ὦς ἐνι μᾶλιστα ταῖς δόξαις Ἐλληνικῶς διακείμενοι καὶ πρῶτος πρὸς τὰ θεῖα, τότε τοῦ πολέμου συμπεσόντος ἥναγκάσθησαν εἰξαὶ λογίοις τοῖς ἐκ τῶν Σιβυλλείων, καὶ δύο μὲν Ἐλληνας, ἀνδρά καὶ γυναῖκα, δύο δὲ Γαλάτας ὁμοίως ἐν τῇ καλομένῃ βοῶν ἄγορα κατορύξας ἐστὶ καὶ νῦν ἐν τῷ Νοεμβρίῳ μηνὶ δρῶσιν Ἐλλησι καὶ Γαλάταις ἀπορρήτους καὶ ἀθεάτους ιερουργίας.

IV. Οἱ μὲν οὖν πρῶτοι τῶν ἀγώνων νίκαι τῷ μεγάλας καὶ σφαλματα τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἐνεγκαίνησε εἰς οὐδὲν ἐτελεύτησαν πέρας βέβαιον. Φλαμινίου δὲ καὶ Φούρηου τῶν ὑπάτων μεγάλαις ἐκατατευχαίσαντων δυνάμεσιν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἰονομβρεῖς, ὁφθη μὲν αἵματι ρέων ὁ διὰ τῆς Πικηνίδος χώρας ποταμός, ἐλέχθη δὲ τρεῖς σελήνας φαίνεται περὶ πόλεως.

2 Ἀρίμμων, οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ ταῖς ὑπατικαῖς ψηφοφορίαις παραφυλάττοντες οἴων οἱ ιερεῖς διεβεβαιοῦντο μοχθηρὰς καὶ δυσορθιας αὐτοῖς γεγονέναι τὰς τῶν ὑπάτων ἀναγορεύσεις. εὐθὺς οὖν ἐπέμην ἐν τῷ χύκλητος ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον γράμματα καλοῦσα καὶ μεταπεμπομένη τοὺς ὑπάτους, ὅπως ἐπανελθόντες ἐν τὰ χισταὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀπείπωνται καὶ μηδὲν ὁς ὑπατοὶ φθάσωσι πρέξαι πρὸς τοὺς πολέμιους. ταῦτα δεξάμενοι τὰ γράμματα Φλαμίνιος οὐ πρότερον ἑλυσεν ἡ μάχῃ συνάψας τρέψας τοὺς βαρβάρους καὶ τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν ἐπιδραμεῖν. ὡς οὖν ἐπανήλθε μετὰ πολλῶν λαφύρων, οὐκ ἀπτήνυσεν ὁ δῆμος, ἀλλ’ ὁτι καλούμενος οὐκ εὐθὺς ὑπῆκουσεν οὔτε ἐπείσθη τοῖς γράμμασιν, ἀλλ’ ἐνύβρισε καὶ κατεφρόνησε,
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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
μικροῦ μὲν ἐδέσθεν ἀποψηφίσασθαι τὸν θρίαμβον αὐτοῦ, θριαμβέυσαντα δὲ ἰδιώτην ἐποίησεν, ἀναγκάσας ἐξομόσασθαι τὴν ὑπατείαν μετὰ τοῦ συν-

4 ἀρχοντός. οὐτω πάντα τὰ πράγματα Ἄρωμαίοις εἰς τὸν θεὸν ἀνήγετο, μαντείῳ δὲ καὶ πατρίῳ ὑπεροψίαν οὐδ᾽ ἐπὶ ταῖς μεγίσταις εὐπραξίαις ἀπεδέχοντο, μεῖζον ἡγούμενοι πρὸς σωτηρίαι πόλεως τὸ θαυμάζειν τὰ θεῖα τοὺς ἀρχοντας τοῦ κρατεῖν τῶν πολεμίων.

V. Τιβέριος οὖν Σεμπρώνιος, ἄνὴρ δὲ ἀνδρείᾳ καὶ καλοκαγαθίᾳ οὖν δὲν ἦττυν ἀγαπηθεὶς ὑπὸ Ἄρωμαίων, ἀπέδειξε μὲν ὑπατεύων διαδόχους Ἀκη-

πίωνα Νασικᾶν καὶ Λαίου Μάρκιον, ἢδη δὲ ἐχόν-
tων αὐτῶν επαρχίας καὶ στρατεύματα, ἱερατικοῖς ὑπομνήμασιν ἐντυχὼν εὐθεῖαν ἡγοῦμενον ὑφ᾽ αὐτοῦ τῶν πατρίων. ἦν δὲ τοιοῦτον ὃταν ἄρχων ἐπ᾽ ὀρμοὶς καθεξόμενος ἔξω πόλεως οἰκον ἡ σκη-

νην μεμισθωμένος ὑπ᾽ αἰτίας τινὸς ἀναγκασθῆ 

μήπω γεγονότων σημείων βεβαιῶν ἐπανελθείν εἰς πόλιν, ἀφεῖναι χρὴν τὸ προμεισθωμένον οἰκήμα 

καὶ λαβεῖν ἔτερον, ἐξ οὐ ποιήσεται τὴν θέαν αὐθες ἐξ ὑπαρχῆς. τοῦτο ἔλαθεν, ὡς έσικε, τὸν 

Τιβέριον, καὶ διὰ τὸ αὐτῷ χρησάμενος ἀπέδειξε 

toús εἰρημένους ἅνδρας ὑπάτους. ὑστερον δὲ 

γνοὺς τὴν ἀμαρτίαν ἀνήγεγκε πρὸς τὴν σύγκλητον.

3 ἢ δὲ συν κατεφρόνησε τοῦ κατὰ μικροῦ ὑστός 

ἐλλείμματος, ἀλλ᾽ ἐγραψε τοὺς ἅνδρας καὶ 

ἐκεῖνως τὰς ἑπαρχίας ἀπολιπότοι τὸν ἑπανήλθον εἰς 

Ῥώμην ταχῶ καὶ κατέθεντο τὴν ἄρχην. ἀλλὰ 

ταῦτα μὲν ὑστερον ἐπράξθη· περὶ δὲ τῶν αὐτοῦς
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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 ἔπέδωκε, 4 Κούιντος δὲ Σουλπίκιος ἐπὶ τῷ θύουτος αὐτοῦ τοῦ κορυφαίον ἀπορρήνησα τῆς κεφαλῆς πίλον, διὸ οἱ καλούμενοι Φλαμίνιοι φοροῦσι. Μινυκίον δὲ δικτάτορος ἵππαρχον ἀποδείξαντος Γάιον Φλα-μίνιον, ἐπὶ τρισμὸς ἱκουσθε μῦσ διν σώρικα καλούσιν, ἀποψηφίσαμενοι τούτους αὐθίς ἔτερους κατέστησαν. καὶ τὴν ἐν οὖτω μικροῖς ἄκριβειαν φυλάττοντες οὐδεμία προσεμίγνυσαν δεισιδαι-μονία, τῷ μηδὲν ἀλλάττειν μηδὲ παρεκβαίνειν τῶν πατρίων.

VI. ὡς δ’ οὖν ἐξωμόσαντο τὴν ἁρχὴν οἱ περὶ τῶν Φλαμίνιων, διὰ τῶν καλομένων μεσοβασι-λέων ὑπατος ἀποδείκνυσαν Μάρκελλος. καὶ παρα-λαβὼν τὴν ἁρχὴν ἀποδείκνυσιν αὐτῷ συνάρχοντα Γναῖον Κορνήλιον. ἐλέχθη μὲν οὖν ὡς πολλὰ συμβατικά τῶν Γαλατῶν λεγόντων, καὶ τῆς βουλής εἰρηναία βυολομένης, ο Μάρκελλος ἐξε-2 τράχυνε τὸν δήμον ἐπὶ τὸν πόλεμον. οὐ μὴν ἄλλα καὶ γενομένης εἰρήνης ἀνακαινίσαι τὸν πόλεμον οἱ Γασαται δοκοῦσι, τὰς Ἀλπεῖς ὑπερβαλόντες καὶ τούς Ἰνσόμβουρος ἔπαραντες, τρισμύριοι γὰρ ὄντες προσεγένοντο πολλαπλασίοις ἔκεινοις οὐς, καὶ μέγα φρονοῦντες εὐθὺς ἐπὶ Ἀκέρρας ὀρμήσαν, πόλειν ὑπὲρ ποταμοῦ Πάδου ἀνοικισμένην. ἔκει-θεν δὲ μυρίους τῶν Γασατῶν 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 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 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. From thence Britomartus the king, taking with him pointed, until the highest office was filled. Cf. the Numa, ii. 6 f.

3 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.

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μαρτος ἀναλαβῶν τὴν περὶ Πάδουν χώραν ἔπορθει.

3 ταῦτα Μάρκελλος πυθόμενος τόν μὲν συνάρχοντα πρὸς Ἀκέρραιας ἀπέλιπτε τὴν πεζὴν καὶ βαρείαν ὁμοῦ πάσαν ἔχοντα δύναμιν καὶ τῶν ἱππέων μέρος τρίτον, αὐτὸς δὲ τοὺς λοιποὺς ἱππεῖς ἀναλαβῶν καὶ τοὺς ἐλαφροτάτους τῶν ὀπλιτῶν περὶ ἐξακοσίους ἢλαυνεί, οὐτε ἤμερας οὐτε νυκτὸς ἀνιείς τὸν δρόμον, ἔως ἑπέβαλε τοῖς μυρίοις Γαισάταις περὶ τὸ καλοῦμενον Κλαστίδιον, Γαλατικὴν κόμην οὐ πρὸ πολλοῦ Ῥωμαίοις ὑπῆκουν

4 γεγενημένην. ἀναλαβεῖν δὲ καὶ διαναπάυσαι τῶν στρατοῦ οὐχ ὑπῆρξεν αὐτῷ· ταχὺ γὰρ αἰσθησιν τοῖς βαρβάροις ἀφικόμενος παρέσχε, καὶ κατεφρονήθη πεζῶν μὲν ὀλίγων παντάπασιν. ὄντων σὺν αὐτῷ, τὸ δ' ἰππικόν ἐν οὐδενὶ λόγῳ τῶν Κελτῶν τιθεμένων. κράτιστοι γὰρ δυτὲς ἵππομαχεῖν καὶ μάλιστα τούτῳ διαφέρειν δοκοῦντες, τότε καὶ πλήθει πολὺ τὸν Μάρκελλον ὑπερεβαλλ. εὖθυς οὖν ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὡς ἀναρπασόμενοι μετὰ βιας πολλῆς καὶ δεινῶν ἀπειλῶν ἐφέροντο, 301

5 τοῦ βασιλέως προϊππεύοντος. ο'de Μάρκελλος, ὡς μὴ φθαίειν αὐτόν ἑγκυκλωσάμενοι καὶ περιχυθέντες ὀλγοστὸν οὐτα, τὰς Ἰλας ἤγει πόρρω τῶν ἱππέων καὶ περιήλαυνε, λεπτῶν ἐκτείνων τὸ κέρας ἀχρι οὗ μικρὸν ἀπέσχε τῶν πολεμίων. ἢδη de πως εἰς ἐμβολὴν ἐπιστρέφοντος αὐτοῦ συντυχόντος αὐτῶν ἀντιπάλους τὸν ἱππόν πυρεύστη τῇ γαυρότητι τῶν πολεμίων ἀποτραπέσθαι καὶ βία φέρειν ὁπίσω

6 τὸν Μάρκελλον. ο'de τοῦτο δεῖσας μὴ ταραχὴν ἐκ δεισιδαιμονίας τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἐνεργάσχεται, ταχὺ περιστάσας ἔφ' ἤνιαν τῷ χαλινῷ καὶ περιστρέψας τὸν ἱππόν ἐναυτίον τοῖς πολεμίοις, τὸν ἦλιον 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 Acerra 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
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άλλ' ἐνεκα τοῦτον τῇ περιαγωγῇ χρησάμενος, οὕτω γὰρ ἔθος ἦστι Ρωμαιοὶ προσκυνεῖν τοὺς θεοὺς περιστρεφομένους. καὶ αὐτὸν ἤδη προσμε- γνύντα τοῖς ἐναντίοις προσεύξασθαι τῷ φερετρίῳ Δι' τὰ κάλλιστα τῶν παρὰ τοῖς πολεμίοις ὅπλων καθιερώσειν.

VII. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ κατιδών ὁ τῶν Γαλατῶν βασιλεὺς καὶ τεκμηράμενος ἀπὸ τῶν συμβόλων ἄρχοντα τοῦτον εἶναι, πολὺ πρὸ τῶν ἄλλων ἔξελάσας τὸν ἱππον ὑπητήσας, ἀμα τῇ φωνῇ προκλητικὸν ἐπαλαλάξων καὶ τὸ δόρυ κραδαίνων, ἀνὴρ μεγέθει τε σῶματος ἐξοχος Γαλατῶν, καὶ πανοπλία ἐν ἀργύρῳ καὶ χρυσῷ καὶ βαφαίς καὶ πᾶσι ποικίλμασι, ὅσπερ ἀστραπῆ, διαφέρων

2 στιλβούσῃ. ὡς οὖν ἐπιβλέψαντι τὴν φάλαγγα τῷ Μαρκέλλῳ ταύτα τῶν ὅπλων ἐδοξε κάλλιστα καὶ κατὰ τούτων ὑπέλαβε πεποίησθαι τῷ θεῷ τὴν κατευκήν, ὀρμήσεν ἐπὶ τὸν ἄνδρα, καὶ τῷ δόρατι διακόψας τὸν θώρακα καὶ συνεπερείσας τῇ ρύμῃ τοῦ ἱππον ξώντα μὲν αὐτὸν περιέτρεψε, δευτέραν δὲ καὶ τρίτην πληγὴν ἐνείς εὐθὺς ἀπέ-

3 κτείνεν. ἀποπηδήσας δὲ τοῦ ἱππον, καὶ τῶν ὅπλων τοῦ νεκροῦ ταῖς χεραῖς ἐφαψάμενος, πρὸς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἐίπεν: "Ὤ μεγάλα στρατηγῶν καὶ ἡγεμόνων ἔργα καὶ πράξεις ἐπιβλέπων ἐν πολέμῳ καὶ μάχαις φερέτρῳ Ζεὺς, μαρτύρομαι σε Ρωμαιῶν τρίτος ἄρχων ἄρχοντα καὶ βασιλέα στρατηγὸς ἰδία χειρὶ τόνδε τὸν ἄνδρα κατεργασά-

4 μενος καὶ κτείνας σοι καθιερών τὰ πρῶτα καὶ κάλλιστα τῶν λαφύρων. σὺ δὲ δίδου τύχην ὄμολαν ἐπὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τοῦ πολέμου προτρεπομένους."
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 τοὺς ἱππεύσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς πεζοὺς ὀμοῦ προσφερομένους μαχόμενοι, καὶ νικῶσι νίκην ἰδέα τε καὶ τρόπῳ περιττήν καὶ παράδοξον ἱππεῖς γὰρ ἱππεῖς καὶ πεζοὺς ἀμα τοσοῦτοι τοσοῦτοι οὕτε πρότερον οὕτε ὑστερον νικῆσαι λέγονται. κτείνας δὲ τοὺς πλείστους καὶ κρατήσας ὀπλῶν καὶ χρημάτων ἐπανήλθε πρὸς τὸν συνάρχοντα μοχθηρῶς πολεμοῦντα Κελτοῖς περὶ πόλιν μεγίστην καὶ πολυανθρωπότατην τῶν Γα-5 λατικῶν. Μεδιόλανον καλεῖται, καὶ μητρόπολιν αὐτὴν οἱ τῇδε Κελτοὶ νομίζουσιν ὅθεν ἐκθύμως μαχόμενοι περὶ αὐτῆς ἀντετοιχισθηκόντων τῶν Κορνή-λιουν. ἐπελθόντος δὲ Μαρκέλλου, καὶ τῶν Γαισατῶν, ὥσ ἐπύθηστο τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως ἦτταν καὶ τελευτήν, ἀπελθόντων, τὸ μὲν Μεδιόλανον ἀλλι-σκεται, τὰς δὲ ἄλλας πόλεις αὐτοῖς παραδίδοσιν οἱ Κελτοὶ καὶ τὰ καθ’ ἑαυτοὺς ἐπιτρέπουσι πάντα Ῥωμαῖοις. καὶ τούτοις μὲν ἡν εἰρήνη μετρίων τυχοῦσι.

VIII. Ψηφισμαένης δὲ τῆς συγκλήτου μόνῳ Μαρκέλλῳ θρίαμβον, εἰσῆλαυνε τῇ μὲν ἄλλῃ λαμπρότητι καὶ πλούτῳ καὶ λαφύροις καὶ σώμασιν ὑπερφυέσιν αἰχμαλώτων ἐν ὁλίγοις θαυμαστόσ, ἤδιστον δὲ πάντων θέαμα καὶ καυνότατον ἑπιδεικνύμενος αὐτοῦ κομίζουτα τῷ θεῷ τὴν τοῦ βαρ-2 βάρου πανοπλίαν. δρυός γὰρ εὐκτεάνου πρέμυνον ὄρθιον καὶ μέγα τεμών καὶ ἄσκήσας ὁσπερ 302 τρόπαιον ἀνεδήσατο καὶ κατήρτησεν ἐξ αὐτοῦ τὰ λάφυρα, κόσμῳ διαθέεις καὶ περιαρμόσας ἐκαστων. προϊόσθης δὲ τῆς πομπῆς ἀράμενος αὐτὸς ἐπέβηθι

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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.\(^1\) 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.
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tού τεθρίππου, καὶ τροπαιοφόρου ἀγαλμα τῶν ἐκείνου κάλλιστον καὶ διαπρεπέστατον ἔσομπευε διά τῆς πόλεως. ὦ δὲ στρατὸς εἶπετο κάλλιστοις ὅπλοις κεκοσμημένοις, ἄδων ἀμα πεποιημένα μελή καὶ παίνας ἐπινικίους εἰς τὸν θεόν καὶ τὸν 3 στρατηγὸν. οὕτω δὲ προβὰς καὶ παρελθὼν εἰς τὸν νεῶν τοῦ φερετρίου Διός, ἀνέστησε καὶ καθιερώσε, τρίτως καὶ τελευταῖος ἀρχι τοῦ καθ' ἡμᾶς αἰῶνος. πρώτος μὲν γὰρ ἀνήνεγκε σκῦλα Ὄρωμύλος ἀπὸ Ἁκρωνος τοῦ Καυνινήτου, δεύτερος δὲ Κόσσως Κορυνήλος ἀπὸ Τολουμνίου Τυρρηνοῦ, μετὰ δὲ τούτους Μάρκελλος ἀπὸ Βριτομάρτου, βασιλέως Γαλατῶν, μετὰ δὲ Μάρκελλον οὐδὲ εἰς. 4 καλεῖται δὲ ὁ μὲν θεὸς ὡς πέμπται φερέτριος Ζεὺς, ὡς μὲν ἐνιοὶ φασίν, ἀπὸ τοῦ φερετρευμένου τροπαίου, κατὰ τὴν Ἑλληνίδα γλῶσσαν ἔτι πολλῆν τότε συμμεμελέσαν τῇ Δατίνῳ, ὡς δὲ ἐτεροί, Διὸς ἐστὶν ἡ προσωπημα κεραυνοβολούντος. τὸ γὰρ τῶτει φερίρε οἱ Ὄρμαῖοι καλουσίν. ἄλλοι δὲ παρὰ τὴν τοῦ πολεμίου πληγήν γεγονέναι τοῦνομα λέγοντι καὶ γὰρ νῦν ἐν ταῖς μάχαις, ὅταν διόκκοσι τοὺς πολεμίους, πυκνὸν τὸ φέρε, τούτεστι παῖε, παρεγγυωσίν ἀλλήλοις. τὰ δὲ σκῦλα σπόλια μὲν κοινῶς, ἰδίως δὲ ὑπὸμα 5 ταῦτα καλοῦσι. καίτοι φασίν ἐν τοῖς ὑπομνήμασι Νομαν Πομπίλιων καὶ πρῶτων ὑπιμών καὶ δευτέρων καὶ τρίτων μνημονεύειν, τὰ μὲν πρῶτα ληφθέντα τῷ φερετρίῳ Διός κελεύοντα καθιερέον, τὰ δεύτερα δὲ τῷ Ἄρει, τὰ δὲ τρίτα τῷ Κυρίω, καὶ λαμβάνειν γέρας ἀσσάρια τριακόσια τῶν 454
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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 paens 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 Acrón the Caeninensian;¹ 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 "phereton," or car; this is a Greek word, and many such were still mingled at that time with the Latin;² 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,³ 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.

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πρῶτον, τὸν δὲ δεύτερον διακόσια, τὸν δὲ τρίτον ἐκατόν. ὁ μέντοι πολύς οὖτος ἐπικρατεῖ λόγος, ὡς ἐκείνων μόνων ὁπιμίων οὕτων, ὡς καὶ παρατάξεως οὐσίας καὶ πρώτα καὶ στρατηγῶν στρατηγῶν ἀνελόντος. περὶ μὲν οὖν τούτων ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον.

6 Οἴ δὲ Ῥωμαῖοι τὴν νίκην ἐκείνην καὶ τοῦ πολέμου τὴν κατάλυσιν οὕτως ὑπερηγάπησαν ὅστε καὶ τῷ Πυθιῷ χρυσοῦν κρατήρα ἀπὸ λιτρῶν 1... εἰς Δελφοὺς ἀποστείλαι χαριστῆριον, καὶ τῶν λαφύρων ταῖς τε συμμαχίαις μεταδόναι πόλεις λαμπρῶς, καὶ πρὸς Ἱέρωνα πολλὰ πέμψαν, τὸν Συρακούσιων βασιλέα, φίλον ὄντα καὶ σύμμαχον.

IX. Ἀννίβα τὸ δὲ ἐμβαλόντος εἰς Ἰταλίαν ἑπτάεις δὲν ὁ Μάρκελλος ἐπὶ Σικελίαν στόλου ἄγων ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡ περὶ Κάννας ἀντιχία συνέπεσε καὶ Ῥωμαίων οὐκ ὄλγαι μυρίας ἐν τῇ μάχῃ διεφθάρησαν, ὀλγοὶ δὲ σωθέντες εἰς Κανύσιον συνεπεφεύγεσαν, ἡν δὲ προσδοκία τὸν Ἃννίβαν εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τὴν 'Ρώμην ἔλαν, ὅπερ ἦν κράτιστον

2 τῆς δυνάμεως ἀνηρηκότα, πρῶτον μὲν ὁ Μάρκελλος ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἐπεμψε τῇ πόλει φυλακὴν πεντακοσίους καὶ χιλίους ἄνδρας, ἐπειτὰ δόγμα τῆς βουλῆς δεξάμενος εἰς Κανύσιον παρῆλθε, καὶ τοὺς ἐκεῖ συνειλεγμένους παραλαβῶν ἐξήγαγε τῶν ἐρμάτων ὡς οὐ προησόμενος τὴν χώραν. Ῥωμαίοι δὲ τῶν ἡγεμονικῶν καὶ δυνατῶν ἄνδρῶν οἱ μὲν ἐπιθυμήσαν εἰς ταῖς μάχαις, Φασίνον δὲ Μαξίμου τοῦ πλείστον ἔχοντος ἄξιωμα πίστεως καὶ συνέσεως, τὸ λίαν ἀπηκριβωμένον ἐν τοῖς ὑπὲρ τοῦ μῆ παθεῖν λογισμοῖς ὡς ἁργὸν ἐπὶ τὰς

3 πράξεις καὶ ἀτόλμω ῥτιώντο καὶ νομίζοντε

1 ἀπὸ λιτρῶν Sintenis, Coraës and Bekker: ἀπὸ λύτρων.
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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 \(^1\) . . . 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,\(^2\) Marcellus was sent to Sicily with a fleet. And when the disaster at Cannae came,\(^3\) 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.
ΠΛΥΤΑΡΧΟΣ ΜΑΡΚΕΛΛΟΝ ἀφεώρων, καὶ τὸ θαρραλεόν αὐτοῦ καὶ δραστήριον πρὸς τὴν ἐκείνου κεραυνότες καὶ ἀρμόττοντες εὐλαβείαν καὶ πρόνοιαν, ποτὲ μὲν ἀμφοτέρους ἀμα χειροτονοῦντες υπάτους, ποτὲ δὲ ἐν μέρει, τὸν μὲν ὑπατον, τὸν δὲ ἀνθύπατον, ἐξ-έπεμπον. Ο δὲ Ποσειδώνιος φησὶ τὸν μὲν Φάβιον ὑπερὸν καλείσθαι, τὸν δὲ Μάρκελλον ξίφος. αὗτος δὲ ὁ Ἀννίβας ἔλεγε τὸν μὲν Φάβιον ὡς παιδαγω-γὸν φοβείσθαι, τὸν δὲ Μάρκελλον ὡς ἀνταγωνί-στήν. ὡς ουδὲν γὰρ κωλύεσθαι κακόν τι ποιεῖν, ὡς οὐ δὲ καὶ πάσχειν.

Χ. Πρῶτον μὲν οὖν ἀνέσεως πολλῆς καὶ θρασύτητος ἐκ τοῦ κρατεῖν τὸν Ἀννίβαν τοῖς στρατιωταῖς ἐγγενομένης, τοὺς ἀποσκευαζόμενους τοῦ στρατοπέδου καὶ κατατρέχοντας τὴν χώραν ἐπιτιθέμενος κατέκοπτε καὶ ὑπανίμισκε τὴς δυνάμεως· ἐπείτα πρὸς Νέαν πόλιν καὶ Νῶλαν βοηθήσας Νεαπόλιτας μὲν ἐπέρρωσεν αὐτοὺς καθ᾽ ἑαυτοὺς βεβαιότας δυντας Ῥωμαίους, εἰς δὲ Νῶλαν εἰσελθὼν στάσιν εὑρε, τῆς βουλῆς τοῦ δήμου ἀνυβίζοντα μεταχειρίσασθαι καὶ καταρ-τίσαι μὴ δυναμένης. ἦν γὰρ τὸς ἀνήρ εὐγενεία τε πρωτεύων ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ κατ᾽ ἀνδρείαν ἐπι-φανῆς, ὅνομα Βάνδιος· τοῦτον ἐν Κάνναις περι-οπτῶν ἀγωνισάμενον καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν ἀνελόντα τῶν Καρχηδονίων, τέλος δὲ αὐτοῦ ἐν τοῖς νεκρῶις εὑρεθέντα πολλῶν μετάπλεων τὸ σῶμα, θαυμάσας ὁ Ἀννίβας οὐ μόνον ἀφῆκεν ἀνευ

1 ἀφεώρων Coraës and Bekker have κατέφευγον (look refuge), after Stephanus.

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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.\(^1\) 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 ξένου. ἀμειβόμενος οὖν τὴν χάριν ὁ Βάνδιος εἷς ἦν τῶν ἀνυβιζόντων προθύμως, καὶ τὸν δήμον ἱσχύων ἔξηκε πρὸς ἀπόστασιν. ὁ δὲ Μάρκελλος ἀνελεῖν μὲν ἄλλα λαμπρὸν οὖτω τὴν τύχην καὶ κεκοιμωνηκότα τῶν μεγίστων Ῥωμαίων ἀγώνων οὐχ ὅσιον ἡγεῖτο, πρὸς δὲ τῷ φύσει φιλανθρώπῳ καὶ πιθανός ὅν ὁμιλία προσάγεσθαι φιλότιμον ἥθος, ἀσπασμένου ποτὲ τοῦ Βανδίου αὐτὸν ἡρώτησεν ὅστις ἀνθρώπων εἶν, πάλαι μὲν εὐ εἰδώς, ἀρχὴν δὲ καὶ πρόφασιν ἐν- 4 τείξεως ξητῶν. ὅς γὰρ εἶπε, "Δεύκιος Βάνδιος," οὖν ἡσθεῖσ καὶ θαυμάσας ὁ Μάρκελλος, ""Ἡ γὰρ ἐκεῖνος," ἔφη, "σὺ Βάνδιος, οὐ πλείστοι σὲ Ῥώμη λόγος τῶν ἐν Κάνναις ἀγωνισμένων, ὡς μόνου Παύλου Αἰμίλιου τὸν ἄρχοντα μὴ προλύποντος, ἀλλὰ τὰ πλείστα τῶν ἐκείνῳ φερομένων βελῶν 5 υποστάντος τῷ σώματι καὶ ἀναδεξαμένου;" φή- σαντος δὲ τοῦ Βανδίου καὶ τι καὶ παραφύγαντος αὐτῷ τῶν τραυμάτων, "Εἶτα," ἔφη, "τηλικαῦτα γνωρίσματα φέρων τῆς πρὸς ἡμᾶς φιλίας οὐκ εὐθὺς προσήλεις; ἡ κακοὶ σοὶ δοκοῦμεν ἀρετὴν ἀμείβεσθαι φίλων οἷς ἐστὶν τιμὴ καὶ παρὰ τοῖς πολεμίοις;" ταῦτα φιλοφρονηθεὶς καὶ δεξιο- σάμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ διωρίζεται πολεμιστὶν αὐτῷ καὶ δραχμὰς ἀγυρίου πεντάκοσίας.  

XI. Ἐκ τούτου βεβαιότατος μὲν ἦν Μαρκέλλως παραστάτης καὶ σύμμαχος, δεινότατος δὲ μη- νυτῆς καὶ κατήγορος τῶν τάναντια φρονοῦντων ὁ Βάνδιος. ἦσαν δὲ πολλοὶ, καὶ διενοῦντε τῶν Ῥωμαιῶν ἐπεξίόντων τοῖς πολεμίοις αὐτῷ διαρ- 2 πάσαι τᾶς ἀποσκευάς. διὸ συντάξας ὁ Μάρ-
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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.¹ 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).
κελλος την δυναμιν έντος παρα τας πύλας ἐστησε τὰ σκευοφόρα, καὶ τοῖς Νωλανοῖς διὰ κηρύγματος ἀπείπε πρὸς τὰ τείχη προσπελάξειν. ἦν οὖν ὁπλων ἐρημία καὶ τὸν Ἀννίβαν ἐπεστάσαιτο προσάγειν ἀπακτότερον, ὡς τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ταραττομένων. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τὴν καθ' αὐτὸν πύλην ἀναπετάσαι κελεύσας ὁ Μάρκελλος ἐξήλασεν, ἔχων μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ τῶν ἱπποτῶν τοὺς λαμπροτάτους, καὶ προσπεσών κατὰ στόμα 3 συνείχετο τοῖς πολεμίοις. μετ' ὄλιγον δ' οἱ πεζοὶ καθ' ἐτέραν πύλην ἐχόρουν μετὰ δρόμου καὶ βοῆς· καὶ πρὸς τούτους αὖθις αὖ τοῦ Ἀννίβα μερίζοντος τὴν δύναμιν ἢ τρίτη τῶν πυλῶν ἀνέφηντο, καὶ δ' αὐτῆς ἐξέθεν οἱ λοιποὶ καὶ προσέκειντο πανταχόθεν ἐκπεπληγμένοις τῷ ἀπροσδοκήτῳ καὶ κακῶς ἀμυνομένοις τοὺς ἐν χερσὶν ἦδη διὰ τοὺς ύστερον ἐπιφερομένους. κανταῦτα πρῶτον οἱ σὺν Ἀννίβα Ῥωμαίοις ἐνέδωκαν, ὡθούμενοι φόνῳ πολλῷ καὶ τραύμασι 4 πρὸς τὸ στρατόπεδον. λέγονται γὰρ ὑπὲρ πεντακυσχίλιοι ἀποθανεῖν, ἀποκτεῖναι δὲ Ῥωμαίοις οὐ πλείνας ή πεντακοσίως. ὁ δὲ Λίβιος οὖτω μὲν οὐ διαβεβαιοῦται γενέσθαι μεγάλην ἡτταν οὔτε πεσεῖν νεκροῦς τοσοῦτος τῶν πολεμίων, κλέος δὲ μέγα Μαρκέλλῳ καὶ Ῥωμαίοις ἐκ κακῶν θάρσος ἀπὸ τῆς μάχης ἐκείνης ὑπάρξαι θαυμαστῶν, οὐχ ὡς πρὸς ἀμαχὸν οὔτε ἀήττητον, ἀλλὰ τι καὶ παθεῖν δυνάμενον διαγωνιζομένους πολέμιον.

ΧΙ. 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\textsuperscript{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

\textsuperscript{1} \textit{Vix equidem ausim adfirmare}, xxiii. 16, 15.
εκάλει Μάρκελλον ὁ δήμος ἐπὶ τὴν διαδοχὴν ἀπόντα, καὶ βία τῶν ἀρχόντων ὑπέρθετο τὴν κατάστασιν ἑως ἐκείνος ἦλθεν ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου. καὶ πᾶσαις μὲν ἀπεδείχθη ταῖς ψήφοις ὑπατος, ἐπιβροντήσαντος δὲ τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τῶν ἱερέων οὐκ αἰσιον τιθεμένων τὸ σημεῖον, ἐμφανῶς δὲ κωλύει τὸ κνυστρύτων καὶ δεδιόταν τὸν δήμον,

2 αὐτὸς ἔξωμόσατο τὴν ἀρχήν. οὐ μέντοι τὴν στρατείαν ἔφυγεν, ἀλλ’ ἀνθύπατος ἀναγορευθεὶς καὶ πάλιν πρὸς Νῶλαν ἐπανελθὼν εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον κακῶς ἐποίει τοὺς ἡρμῆνευ τὰ τοῦ Φοίνικος. ὡς δὲ ὤξειαν ἐπὶ αὐτὸν θέμενος βοήθειαν ἐκείνου ἤκει, προκαλομένως μὲν ἐκ παράταξις οὐκ ἡβουλήθη διαγωνίσασθαι, τρέφαντι δὲ τὸ πλείστον ἐφ’ ἀρπαγήν τοῦ στρατοῦ καὶ μηκέτι προσδεχομένῳ μάχῃ ἐπεξῆλθε, διαδοῦσι δόρατα τῶν ναυμάχων μεγάλα τοῖς πεζοῖς, καὶ διδάξας πόρρωθεν συνητροφύσατο παίειν τοὺς Καρχηδονίους, ἀκούστας μὲν οὐκ ὑπναίς, αἰχμαῖς δὲ

3 χρωμένους ἐκ χειρὸς βραχείας. διό καὶ δοκοῦσι τῶτε δεῖξαι τὰ νῶτα Ῥωμαίως ὅσοι συνέβαλον καὶ φυγῆν ἀπροφάσιστον φυγεῖν, ἀποβαλόντος ἐξ ἐαυτῶν νεκροῦς μὲν γενομένους πεντακισχίλιους, αἰχμαλώτους δὲ ἔξακοσίους, καὶ τῶν ἐλεφάντων τέσσαρας μὲν πεσόντας, δύο δὲ ζωοὺς ἀλόντας. δ’ ὃν μέγιστον, ἣμερα τρίτη μετὰ τῆς μάχης ἐπιτείχ’ Ἰβήρων καὶ Νομάδων μιγάδες αὐτομολούσιν ὑπὲρ τοὺς τριακοσίους, οὕτω πρὸτερον Ἀννίβα τούτῳ παθόντος, ἀλλ’ ἐκ ποικίλων καὶ πολυτρόπων συνημμοσμένον ἔθνων βαρβαρι-

1 αἰχμαλώτους δὲ ἔξακοσίους added to the text by Sintenis and Bekker, after Livy, xxiii. 46, 4.
consuls, 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

1 Lucius Postumius, who was utterly defeated and slain by the Gauls in 215 B.C. Cf. Livy, xxiii. 24.
κῷν στράτευμα πλείστον χρόνον ἐν μιᾷ γνώμῃ διαφυλάξαντος. οὗτοι μὲν οὖν πιστοὶ παρέμειναν εἰς ἀπαν αὐτῷ τῷ Μαρκέλλῳ καὶ τοῖς μετ’ αὐτὸν στρατηγοῖς.

Χ.ΙΙ. Ό δὲ Μάρκελλος ἀποδειχθεῖσ’ ὑπάτος τὸ τρίτον εἰς Σικελίαν ἔπλευσεν. αἱ γὰρ Ἀννίβου περὶ τὸν πόλεμον εὐπραξία Καρχηδονίους ἐπῆραν αὐθίς ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι τῆς νῆσου, μάλιστα τεταραγμένων τῶν περὶ τὰς Συρακούσας μετὰ τὴν Ἰερωνύμου τοῦ τυράννου τελευτήν. διὸ καὶ Ρωμαῖοι ἦν ἐκεῖ προαπεσταλμένη δύναμις καὶ στρατηγὸς Ἀππιος. ταύτην παραλαμβάνοντι τῷ Μαρκέλλῳ προσπίπτοι Ρωμαῖοι πολλοί συμφορὰ κεχρημένοι τοιαύτη. τῶν περὶ Κάννας παραταξαμένων πρὸς Ἀννίβαν οἱ μὲν ἔφυγον, οἱ δὲ ξανθὲς ἠλωσαν, τοσοῦτον πλῆθος ὡς δοκεῖν Ρωμαίοις ὑπολοειδῆ θαυμητὸς τὰ τὰ διείχθη διαφυλάξοντας. τοῖς δὲ ἄρα τοσοῦτο τοῦ φρονήματος καὶ μεγαλοψυχίας περὶ ἤστε τοὺς μὲν αἰχμαλώτους ἐπὶ μικροῖς λύτροις ἀποδιδόντος Ἀννίβου μὴ λαβεῖν, ἀλλ’ ἀποψηφίσασθαι καὶ περιδεῖν τοὺς μὲν ἀναφεύγειν, τοὺς δὲ πραθεντας ἐξω τῆς Ἰταλίας, τῶν δὲ φυγῇ περιγενομένων τὸ πλῆθος εἰς Σικελίαν ἀποστείλας, διακελευσάμενος Ἰταλίας μὴ ἐπιβαίνειν ἐὼς πολεμοῦσι πρὸς Ἀννίβαν. οὕτως δὲ τῷ Μαρκέλλῳ παραγενομένῳ προσπεσόντες ἄθροοι, καὶ χαμαὶ καταβαλόντες αὐτοὺς, ἦτον τάξιν ἐπιτίμων στρατείας μετὰ πολλῆς βοῆς καὶ δακρύων, ἐπαγγελλόμενοι δείξειν δὴ ἔργων ἀτυχία τινὶ μᾶλλον ἢ δὲ ἀναν-
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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.
δριαν αὐτῶν τὴν τροπὴν ἐκείνην γενομένην. οἱκετείρας οὖν αὐτοὺς ὁ Μάρκελλος ἔγραψε πρὸς τὴν σύγκλητον αὐτούμενος ἕκ τούτων ἀεὶ τῆς 5 στρατιᾶς τὸ ἐπιλεῖπτον ἀναπληροῦν. λόγων δὲ πολλῶν γενομένων ἐποιήσατο γνώμην ἢ βουλή μηδὲν εἰς δημόσια πράγματα δεισθαί Ῥωμαίους ἀνθρώπων ἀνάνδρων· εἰ δὲ βουλεῖται χρῆσθαι Μάρκελλος αὐτοῖς ἱσως, μηδενὸς τῶν ἐπὶ ἀνδρεία νομιζόμενων στεφάνων καὶ γερῶν τυχείν ὑπ' ἀρχοντός. τούτῳ τὸ δόγμα Μάρκελλον ἠνίασε, καὶ μετὰ τὸν ἐν Σικελίᾳ πόλεμον ἐπανελθὼν ἐμέμψατο τὴν βουλήν, ὡς ἄντι πολλῶν καὶ μεγάλων οὐ παρασχοῦσαν αὐτῷ τοσοῦτων δυστυχῶν ἐπανορθώσασθαι πολιτῶν.

XIV. Τότε δὲ ἐν Σικελίᾳ πρώτον μὲν ἀδικηθεὶς ὑπὸ Ἰπποκράτους Συρακουσίων στρατηγοῦ, διὸ Καρχηδονίους χαριζόμενοι καὶ τυραννίδα κτώμενος αὐτῷ πολλοὺς διέφθειρε Ῥωμαίων πρὸς Λεοντίνους, εἶλε 1 τὴν τῶν Λεοντίνων πόλιν κατὰ κράτος, καὶ Λεοντίνους μὲν οὐκ ἢδίκησε, τῶν δὲ αὐτομόλων δοσὺς ἔλαβε μαστιγώσας ἀπέκτεινε.

2 τοῦ δ' Ἰπποκράτους πρώτον μὲν λόγον εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας προπέμψαντος ὡς Λεοντίνους ἤβηδον ἀποσφάττει Μάρκελλος, ἑπείτα δὲ τεταραγμένοις ἐπιπεσόντος καὶ τὴν πόλιν καταλαβόντος, ἀρας ὁ Μάρκελλος τῷ στρατῷ παντὶ πρὸς τὰς Συρακούσας ἐχώρει. καὶ καταστρατοπεδεύσας πλήσιον εἰςἐπέμψε μὲν πρέσβεις περὶ τῶν ἐν Λεοντίνοις διδάχοντας, ὡς δὲ οὐδὲν ἦν ὄφελος μὴ πειθομένων Συρακουσίων (ἐκράτουν γὰρ οἱ περὶ τὸν 3 Ἰπποκράτην), προσβολὰς ἐποιεῖτο κατὰ γῆν ἀμα

1 εἶλε with Reiske and Corsè : . . . 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, Ἀπιάνος μὲν τὸν πεζὸν ἐπάγοντος στρατὸν, αὐτὸς δὲ πεντήρεις ἔχων ἐξήκοντα παντοδαπῶν ὄπλων καὶ βελῶν πλήρεις. ὑπὲρ δὲ μεγάλου ζεύγματος νεῶν ὀκτὼ πρὸς ἄλληλας συν-dedemένων μηχανήν ἅρας ἐπέπλευ πρὸς τὸ τεῖχος, τῷ πλῆθει καὶ τῇ λαμπρότητι τῆς παρασκευῆς καὶ τῇ δόξῃ τῇ περὶ αὐτῶν πεποιθῶς: ἢς ἀρα λόγος οὐδεὶς ἢν Ἀρχιμήδει καὶ τοῖς Ἀρχιμήδους μηχανήμασιν. ὥς μὲν ἔργον ἀξιον σπουδῆς οὐδεὶς ὁ ἀνὴρ προὔθετο, γεωμετρίας δὲ παιδοῦσα ἐγεινοὶ πάρεργα τὰ πλείστα, πρότερον φιλοτε-μηθέντως Ἰέρωνος τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ πείσαντος Ἀρχιμήδη τρέψα τῇ τῆς τέχνης ἀπὸ τῶν νοητῶν ἐπὶ τὰ σωματικά καὶ τὸν λόγον ἀμφότερος γεῖ πως δι’ αἰσθήσεως μίξαντα ταῖς χρείαις ἐμφανέστερον καταστήσατο τοῖς πολλοῖς.

5 Τῇ γὰρ ἀγαπωμένῃ ταύτῃ καὶ περιβότον ὀργανικῇν ἦρξαντο μὲν κινεῖν οἱ περὶ Εὐδοξοῦ καὶ Ἀρχύταν, ποικίλλοντες τῷ γλαφυρῷ γεωμετρίαν, καὶ λογικῆς καὶ γραμμικῆς ἀποδέξεσις οὐκ εὔπο-ροῦντα προβλήματα δι’ αἰσθητῶν καὶ ὀργανικῶν παραδευμάτων ὑπερείδουντες, ὡς τὸ περὶ δύο μέ-σας ἀνὰ λόγον πρόβλημα καὶ στοιχεῖον ἐπὶ πολ-λά τῶν γραφεῖσιν ἀναγκαῖον εἰς ὀργανικὰς ἐξήγηγον ἀμφότεροι κατασκευᾶς, μεσογράφους τινὰς ἀπὸ καμπύλων γραμμῶν καὶ τμήματων μεθαρμό-

6 ξοντες: ἐπεὶ δὲ Πλάτων ἠγανάκτησε καὶ διετεί-νατο πρὸς αὐτοὺς ὡς ἀπολλύτας καὶ διαφθεί-ροντας τὸ γεωμετρίας ἀγαθόν, ἀπὸ τῶν ἀσωμάτων

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¹ Non chapter xv. 3. According to Polybius (viii. 6), Marcus 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 quinqueremxes 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 subtilties, 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 αἰσθήτα, καὶ προσχρωμένης αὐθις αὖ σώμασι πολλῆς καὶ φορτικῆς βαναυσουργίας δεομένους, οὕτω διεκρίθη γεωμετρίας ἐκπεσοῦσα μηχανικῆ, καὶ περιορω-μένη πολὺν χρόνον ὑπὸ φιλοσοφίας μία τῶν στρατιωτίδων τεχνῶν ἐγεγόνει.

7  Καὶ μέντοι καὶ Ἀρχιμήδης, Ἰέρωνι τῷ βασιλείᾳ συγγενῆς ὃν καὶ φίλος, ἔγγραψεν ὡς τῇ δοθείᾳ δυνάμει τὸ δοθὲν βάρος κινήσαι δυνατὸν ἔστι· 306 καὶ νεανιευσάμενος, ὃς φασί, ρώμη τῆς ἀποδεί-ξεως εἶπεν ὡς, εἰ γῆν εἶχεν ἐτέραν, ἐκίνησαν ἄν

8 ταῦτην μεταβὰς εἰς ἐκείνην. θανύσαστος δὲ τοῦ Ἰέρωνος, καὶ δεηθέντος εἰς ἔργον ἔξαγαγεν τὸ πρόβλημα καὶ δείξας τὶ τῶν μεγάλων κυνούμενον ὑπὸ σμικρὰς δυνάμεως, ὅλκαδα τριάρμενον τῶν βασιλικῶν πόνω μεγάλῳ καὶ χειρὶ πολλῆ νεωλ-κηθεῖσαν, ἐμβαλὼν ἀνθρώπους τε πολλοὺς καὶ τὸν συνήθη φόρτον, αὐτὸς ἀπώθεν καθήμενος, οὐ μετὰ σπουδῆς, ἀλλὰ ἥρεμα τῇ χειρὶ σείων ἀρχὴν τινα πολυσπάστον προσηγάγετο λείως καὶ ἀπταῖ-

9 στὸς καὶ ὁσπερ διὰ θαλάττης ἐπιθέουσαν. ἐκ-πλαγεῖς οὐν ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ συννοῦσας τῆς τέχνης τὴν δύναμιν, ἐπεισε τὸν Ἀρχιμήδην ὅπως αὐτῷ τὰ μὲν ἀμυνομένω, τὰ δ᾽ ἐπιχειροῦντι μηχανή-ματα κατασκευάσῃ πρὸς πάσαν ἱδέαν πολυρκίας, οἷς αὐτὸς μὲν οὐκ ἔχοντος, τοῦ βίου τὸ πλεῖστον ἀπολέουν καὶ πανηγυρικὸν βιώσαν, τότε δ᾽ ὑπήρχε τὸς Συρακουσίοις εἰς δέον ἡ παρασκευὴ καὶ μετὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς ὁ δημοσιογράφος.

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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.
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XV. Ὅσον προσέβαλον οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι διχόθεν, ἐκπλήξεις ἦν τῶν Συρακούσίων καὶ σιγῇ διὰ δέος, μηδὲν ἂν ἀνθέξειν πρὸς βίαν καὶ δύναμιν οἰομένων τοσαύτην. σχάσαντος δὲ τὰς μηχανὰς τοῦ Ἀρχιμήδους ἀμα τοῖς μὲν πεζοῖς ἀπήντα τοξεύματά τε παντοταπίκα καὶ λίθων ὑπέροχα μεγέθη, ἤοῖς καὶ τάχει καταφερομένων ἀπίστως, καὶ μηδενὸς ὅλως τὸ βρίθος στέγοντος ἄθροός δὲ ἀνατρεπόντων τοὺς ὑποτίπτοντας καὶ τὰς τάξεις συγχεόντων, 2 ταῖς δὲ ναὐσίν ἀπὸ τῶν τειχῶν ἄφνω ὑπεραιωρούμεναι κεραίας τὰς μὲν ὕπὸ βρίθους στηρίζοντος ἀνωθέν ὑδαύτασι κατέδυκε ἐκ ψυχῆς τῶν ἀρσεναῖς ή στόμασιν εἰκασμένος γεράνων ἀνάπτυσσαι περέραθεν ὡρθὰς ἐπὶ πρύμναι ἐβάπτιζον, ἢ δὲ ἀντιτόνων ἐνδον ἐπιστρεφόμεναι καὶ περιαγόμεναι τοῖς ὑπὸ τὸ τείχος πεφυκόσι κρημνοῖς καὶ σκοπέλοις προσήρασσον, ἀμα φθόρῳ πολλῷ τῶν 3 ἐπιβατῶν συντριβομένων. πολλάκις δὲ μετέωρος ἐξαρθείσα ναῦς ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης δεύορ κάκεισε περιδυνομένη καὶ κρεμαμένη θέαμα φρικῶδες ἦν, μέχρι οὗ τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀπορριφέντων καὶ διασφενδονηθέντων κενή προσπέσοι τοῖς τείχεσιν ἡ περιολίσθοι τῆς λαβῆσις ἀνείσος. ἦν δὲ ὁ Μάρκελλος ἀπὸ τοῦ ζεύγματος ἔπηγε μηχανήν, σαμβύκη μὲν ἐκαλείτο δὲ ὀμοιοττά τινα σχήματος πρὸς τὸ 4 μοντικῶν ὀργανον, ἔτι δὲ ἀπώθεν αὐτῆς προσφερομένης πρὸς τὸ τείχος ἔξηλατο λίθος δεκατά-
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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, while it was still some distance off in its approach to the wall, a stone of ten talents' weight was discharged at it, then a

1 See chapter xiv. 3.
2 A talent's weight was something over fifty pounds.
Λαυτός ὅλης, εἰτα ἐτερος ἐπὶ τοῦτο καὶ τρίτος, ὅν οἱ μὲν αὐτὴς ἐμπεσόντες μεγάλῳ κτύπῳ καὶ κλύδων τῆς μηχανῆς τὴν τε βάσιν συνηλόσαν καὶ τὸ γόμφῳμα διέσεισαν καὶ διέσπασαν τὸν ξεύγματος, ὅστε τῶν Μάρκελλων ἀπορούμενοι αὐτοῖς τε ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀποπλεῖν κατὰ τάχος καὶ τοῖς πεζοῖς ἀναχώρησιν παρεγγυήσασι. 5 Βουλευομένοις δὲ ἐδοξεῖν αὐτοῖς ἔτι νυκτός, ἄν δύνωνται, προσμέξαι τοῖς τείχεσιν τοὺς γὰρ τόνους, οἷς χρήσασι τῶν Ἀρχιμήδην, ρύμην ἔχουσιν ὑπερτερεῖς ποιήσασθαι τὰς τῶν βελῶν ἀφεσίως, ἐγγύθεν δὲ καὶ τελέως ἀπράκτους εἶναι διάστημα τῆς πληγῆς οὐκ ἔχουσιν. ὁ δὲ ἦν, ὡς ἔοικεν, ἐπὶ ταῦτα πάλαι παρασκευασμένος ὄργανον τε συμμετροὺς πρὸς πᾶν διάστημα κινήσεις καὶ βέλη βραχέα, καὶ διὰ τὸ τείχος οὐ μεγάλων, πολλῶν δὲ καὶ συνεχῶν τριμάτων ὄντων, οἱ σκορπίοι βραχύτουνοι μὲν, ἐγγύθεν δὲ πληξαί παρεστήκεσαν ἀόρατοι τοῖς πολεμίοις. 307 Χ. Ἡς οὖν προσέμξαν οἴομενοι λανθάνειν, αὐθίς αὐ βέλεσι πολλοῖς ἐντυγχάνοντες καὶ πληγαῖς, πετρῶν μὲν ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐπὶ αὐτῶν φερομένων ὄσπερ πρὸς κάθετον, τοῦ δὲ τείχος τοξεύματα παρατάσθηκεν ἀναπέμποντος, ἀνεχόμενον ὅπισ- 2 σω, κανταύθα πάλιν αὐτῶν εἰς μῆκος ἐκτεταγμένων, βελῶν ἐκθέσειν καὶ καταλαμβανόντων ἀπίνοντας ἐγίνοτο πολὺς μὲν αὐτῶν φθόρος, πολὺς δὲ τῶν νεὼν συγκρουσμὸς, οὐδὲν ἀντιδράσαι τοὺς πολεμίους δυναμένων. τὰ γὰρ πλείστα τῶν ὅρ-

1 ait̂ Bekker, after Coraës: ait̂s (of the engine itself).
2 ἔος before this word Sintenis and Bekker assume a lacuna in the text, comparing Polybius, viii. 7. 7. 3 τὸ τείχος, ὅτι 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 unnoticed, 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 ὑπὸ τὸ τείχος ἐσκευοποιήτο τῷ Ἀρχιμήδει, καὶ θεομαχοῦσιν ἐφίκεσαν οἱ Ρωμαίοι, μνημόνια αὐτῶν κακῶν ἐξ ἀφανοῦς ἐπιχειροῦσιν.

XVII. Οὐ μὴν ἀλλ’ ὁ Μάρκελλος ἀπέφυγέ τε καὶ τοὺς σὺν εαυτῷ σκόττων τεχνίτας καὶ μηχανοποιούς ἔλεγεν. "Οὐ παυσόμεθα πρὸς τὸν γεωμετρικὸν τούτον Βριάρεων πολεμοῦντες, διὰ ταῖς μὲν ναυσίν ἡμῶν κυαθίζει ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης, τὴν δὲ σαμβύκην ῥαπίζων μετ’ αἰσχύνης ἐκβεβληκαί, τοὺς δὲ μυθικοὺς ἐκατόγχειρας ὑπεραιρέας τοσαῦτα βάλλων ἀμα βέλη καθ’ ἡμῶν;" τῷ γαρ ὄντι πάντες οἱ λοιποὶ Συρακούσιοι σώμα τῆς Ἀρχιμήδους παρασκευής ἤσαν, ἡ δὲ κινοῦσα πάντα καὶ στρέφουσα ψυχή μία, τῶν μὲν ἄλλων ὀπλών ἀτρέμα κειμένων, μόνοις δὲ τοῖς ἐκείνου τότε τῆς πόλεως χρωμένης καὶ πρὸς ἄμμουν καὶ πρὸς ἀσφάλειαν. τέλος δὲ τοὺς Ρωμαίους οὕτω περιφόβους γεγονότας ὅρων ὁ Μάρκελλος ὡστός, εἰ καλωδιοῦ ἡ ἔνθυλον ὑπὲρ τοῦ τείχους μικρὸν ὡφθεὶ προτεινόμενου, τούτο ἐκεῖνο, μηχανὴν τινα κινεῖν ἐπὶ αὐτοῦ Ἀρχιμήδη βοώντας ἀποτρέπεσθαι καὶ φεύγειν, ἀπεσχέτο μᾶχης ἀπάσης καὶ προσβολῆς, τὸ λοιπὸν ἐπὶ τῷ χρόνῳ τῆς πολιορκίας θέμενος.

Τηλικοῦτον μέντοι φρόνημα καὶ βάθος ψυχῆς καὶ τοσοῦτον ἐκέκτητο θεωρημάτων πλοῦτον Ἀρχιμήδης ὡστε, ἐφ’ οἷς ὄνομα καὶ δόξαι ὀνειρότητων, ἀλλὰ δαιμονίου τινως ἔσχε συνέσεως,

4 

μηθέν ἐθελήσαι σύγγραμμα περὶ τούτων ἀπολιπεῖν, ἀλλὰ τὴν περὶ τὰ μηχανικὰ πραγματείαν καὶ πᾶσαν ὅλως τέχνην χρείας ἐφαπτομένην

1 ταῖς μὲν ναυσὶν . . . ῥαπίζων an early anonymous correction of the MSS. τὰς μὲν ναυσὶν ἡμῶν καθὼς πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν παλίζων, adopted by Bekker. Cf. Polybius, viii. 8, 6.

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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
ἀγενή καὶ βάναυσον ἡγησάμενος, εἰς ἐκείνα καταθέσθαι μόνα τὴν αὐτοῦ φιλοτιμίαν οἷς τὸ καλὸν καὶ περιττὸν ἁμαρτόν τοῦ ἀναγκαίου πρός-εστιν, ἀσύγχροτα μὲν δὲντα τοῖς ἄλλοις, ἐριν δὲ παρέχοντα πρὸς τὴν ὑλὴν τῇ ἀποδέξει, τῆς μὲν τὸ μέγεθος καὶ τὸ κάλλος, τῆς δὲ τὴν ἀκριβείαν καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ὑπερφυῆ παρεχομένης. οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ἐν γεωμετρίᾳ χαλεπωτέρας καὶ βαρυτέρας ὑποθέσεις ἐν ἀπλούστεροις λαβεῖν καὶ καθαρωτέροις στοιχείοις γραφομένας. καὶ τοῦθ' οἱ μὲν εὐφυὲς τοῦ ἀνδρῶς προσάπτουσιν, οἱ δὲ ὑπερβολὴ τῖνι πόνοι νομίζουσιν ἀπόνως πεποιημένῳ καὶ μαθῶς ἐκαστόν ἔκοσι γεγονέναι. ξητῶν μὲν γὰρ οὖκ ἂν τὶς εὑροί δὲ αὐτοῦ τὴν ἀποδέξει, ἀμα δὲ τῇ μαθήσει παράσταται δόξα τοῦ κἂν αὐτὸν εὑρείν' οὗτω λειαν ὁδὸν ἄγει 1 καὶ ταχείαν ἐπὶ τὸ δεικνύμενον. οὐκοιν οὐδὲ ἀπιστήσατο τοῖς περὶ αὐτοῦ λεγομένους ἐστίν, ὡς ὑπ’ οἰκείας δὴ τινὸς καὶ συνοίκου βελγόμενος ἢν σειρῆνος ἔλεξεντα καὶ ἱστον 2 καὶ ὑπερπεπλείας σώματος ἐξέλεητε, βία δὲ πολλάκις ἐλκόμενος ἐπ’ ἀλειμμα καὶ λουρίν, ἐν ταῖς ἐγχάραις ἐγραφε σχήματα τῶν γεωμετρι-κῶν, καὶ τοῦ σώματος ἀληθικοῦ δήγη τῷ δακτύλῳ γραμμάς, ὑπὸ ἡδονῆς μεγάλης κάτοχος ὅπε καὶ μουσόληπτος ἄληθος. πολλῶν δὲ καὶ καλῶν εὐρετῆς γεγονὼς λέγεται τῶν φίλων δεηθήναι καὶ τῶν συγγεγονῶν ὅπως αὐτοῦ μετὰ τὴν τελευτὴν ἐπιστήσεις τῷ τάφῳ τῶν περιλαμβάνοντα τὴν σφαῖραν ἐγνὸς κύλινδρον, ἐπιγράφαντες τὸν λόγον τῆς ὑπεροχῆς τοῦ περιέχοντος στερεοῦ πρὸς τὸ περιεχόμενον.

1 ἂγει Bekker, after Bryan: ἂγειν.
2 καὶ στοῦ Bekker has πότου καὶ στοῦ (food and drink), a suggestion of Coraës.
efforts only to those studies the subtility 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. Ἄρχιμήδης μὲν οὖν τοιούτος γενόμενος ἀήττητον ἐαυτὸν τε καὶ τὴν πόλιν, ὅσον ἐφ’ ἐαυτῷ, διεφύλαξε. τῆς δὲ πολιορκίας διὰ μέσον Μάρκελλος εἶλε μὲν Μεγαρέας, πόλιν ἐν ταῖς παλαιοτάταις τῶν Σικελιωτίδων, εἶλε δὲ τὸ ἸπPERT 308 ποκράτος πρὸς Ἀκρίλλας στρατόπεδον, καὶ κατέκτησεν ὑπὲρ ὀκτακισχείλων ἐπίπεδων χάρακα βαλλομένους, ἐπέδραμε δὲ πολλὴν τὴς Σικελίας καὶ πόλεις ἀπέστησε Καρχηδονίων καὶ μάχας ἐνίκησε πᾶσας τοὺς ἀντιαχθῆναι τολμήσατας. χρόνῳ δὲ προϊόντι Δάμιππον τινα Σπαρτιάτην ἐκ Συρακουσῶν λαβὼν ἐκπλέοντα αἰχμάλωτον, ἀξιούντων ἐπὶ λύτρους τῶν Συρακουσῶν κομίσασθαι τὸν ἄνδρα, πολλάκις υπὲρ τούτου διαλεγόμενος καὶ συντιθέμενος πῦργον τινὰ κατεσκέψατο φυλαττόμενον μὲν ἀμελῶς, ἄνδρας δὲ δυνάμενον δέξασθαι κρύφα, τοῦ τείχους ἐπιβατοῦ παρ’ αὐτὸν ὄντος. ὡς οὖν τὸ τε ὑψὸς ἐκ τοῦ πολλάκις προσιέναι καὶ διαλέγεσθαι πρὸς τὸν πῦργον εἰκάσθη καλῶς καὶ κλίμακες παρεσκευάσθησαν, ἑορτὴν Ἀρτέμιδι τοὺς Συρακούσιους ἀγονίας καὶ πρὸς οἴνον ὀρμημένους καὶ παιδιὰν παραφυλάξας, ἔλαθεν οὗ μόνον τὸν πῦργον κατασχὼν, ἀλλὰ καὶ κύκλῳ τὸ τείχος παρεμπλήσας ὁπλῶν πρὶν ἡμέραν γενέσθαι, καὶ τὰ Ἐξάπτυλα διακόψας. ἀρχομένων δὲ κινεῖσθαι καὶ ταράττεσθαι τῶν Συρακούσιων πρὸς τὴν αἰσθήσιν, ἃμα πανταχόθεν ταῖς σάλπυξι χρῆσθαι κελεύσας φυγὴν ἐποίησε πολλὴν καὶ φόβου, ὡς οὐδενὸς μέρους ἀναλώτου μένοντος. ἔμενε δὲ 482
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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.
PLUTARCH'S LIVES

tο καρτερώτατον καὶ κάλλιστον καὶ μέγιστον (᾿Αχραδινὴ καλεῖται) διὰ τὸ τετειχίσθαι πρὸς τὴν ἔξω πόλιν, ὡς τὸ μὲν Νέαν, τὸ δὲ Τύχην ὀνομάζουσι.

XIX. Καὶ τούτων ἐχομένων ἄμα φάει διὰ τῶν Ἐξαπόλων ὁ Μάρκελλος κατηκεῖ, μακαριζόμενος ύπὸ τῶν ὑφ᾽ ἑαυτόν ἤγεμόνων. αὐτὸς μὲν τοι ἔλεγε ταῦτα ἀνώθεν καὶ περισσεφάμενος τῆς πόλεως τὸ μέγεθος καὶ τὸ κάλλος ἐπὶ πολὺ δακρύσαι τῷ μέλλοντι γίνεσθαι συμπαθήσας, ἐννοῆσας οἶον ἐξ οἶου σχῆμα καὶ μορφὴν ἀμείβει μετὰ μικρόν ὑπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου διαφορηθείσα.

2 τῶν γὰρ ἤγεμόνων οὔδεὶς μὲν ἢν ὁ τολμῶν ἑναιτιόταται τοῖς στρατιώταις αἰτουμένοις δι᾽ ἀρπαγῆς ὕφελθηναι, πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ πυρπολεῖν καὶ κατασκάπτειν ἐκέλευον. ἀλλὰ τούτων μὲν οὐδὲ ὁλως προσήκατο τὸν λόγον ὁ Μάρκελλος, μάλα δὲ ἄκων βιασθεῖς ἐδωκεν ἀπὸ χρημάτων καὶ ἀνδραπόδων ὑφελείσθαι, τῶν δὲ ἐλευθέρων σωμάτων ἀπεὶπεν ἀγαθοὶ, καὶ διεκελεύσατο μήτε ἀποκτεῖναι τινα μήτε αἰσχύναι μήτε ἄνδραποδίσασθαι Συρακοσίων.

3 Οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ περ οὕτω μετριάσαι δόξας οὐκ ἄρα πάσχειν ἤγειτο τὴν πόλιν, καὶ τὸ συμπάθοιν καὶ τὸ συναλγοῦν ὡμος ἐν τοσούτῳ μεγεθείς χαρᾶς ή ψυχὴ διέφαινεν ὀρῶντος ἐν βραχεῖ χρόνῳ πολλῆς καὶ λαμπρῶς ἢφανσιμοῦ εὐδαιμονίας. λέγεται γὰρ οὐκ ἐλάττωνα τούτων ἢ τῶν ἡστερον ἀπὸ Καρχηδόνος διαφορηθέντα πλοῦτον γενέσθαι καὶ γὰρ τὴν ἄλλην πόλιν οὐ μετὰ 484
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 ἀλοῦσαν ἐκ προδοσίας ἐβιάσαντο
dιαρράσαι, πλὴν τῶν βασιλικῶν χρημάτων·
ταῦτα δὲ εἰς τὸ δημόσιον ἐξηρέθη.
4 Μάλιστα δὲ τὸ Ἀρχιμήδους πάθος ἦνίασε
Μάρκελλον. ἔτυχε μὲν γὰρ αὐτὸς τι καθ’ ἐαυτὸν ἀνασκοπῶν ἐπὶ διαγράμματος· καὶ τῇ θεωρίᾳ
dεδωκὼς ἀμα τὴν τε διάνοιαν καὶ τὴν πρόσοψιν
οὐ προῆσθετο τὴν καταδρομὴν τῶν Ῥωμαίων
οὐδὲ τὴν ἀλοσίν τῆς πόλεως, ἀφ’ ὧν δὲ ἐπιστάντος
αὐτῷ στρατιώτων καὶ κελεύοντος ἀκολουθεῖν
πρὸς Μάρκελλον οὐκ ἐβούλετο πρὶν ἥ τελέσαι
τὸ πρόβλημα καὶ καταστῆσαι πρὸς τὴν ἀπὸ-
δείξει. ὁ δὲ ὅργισθεὶς καὶ σπασάμενος τὸ ἐξῆς
ἀνείλεν αὐτὸν. ἔτεροι μὲν οὖν λέγουσιν ἐπι-
στήματι μὲν εὐθὺς ὡς ἀποκτενοῦντα ἔφηρη τὸν
Ῥωμαίον, ἐκείνον δὲ ἱδόντα δεῖσθαι καὶ ἀντὶ-
βολεῖν ἀναμείναι βραχῶν χρόνον, ὡς μῇ κατα-
λίπη τὸ ξητούμενον ἄτελες καὶ ἀθεώρητον, τὸν δὲ
5 οὐ φροντίσαντα διαχρήσασθαι. καὶ τρίτος ἐστὶ
λόγος, ὥς κομίζοντι πρὸς Μάρκελλον αὐτῷ τῶν
μαθηματικῶν ὀργάνων σκιόθρα καὶ σφαῖρας καὶ
γωνίας, αἰς ἐναρμόττει τὸ τοῦ ἡλίου μέγεθος πρὸς
tὴν ὄψιν, στρατιώται περιτυχόντες καὶ χρυσίον
ἐν τῷ τεύχει δόξαντες φέρειν ἀπέκτειναν. ὅτι
μέντοι Μάρκελλος ἠληγεῖ καὶ τὸν αὐτόχειρα
tοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἀπεστράφη καθάπερ ἐναγη, τοὺς δὲ
σικέίους ἀνευρῶν ἐτύμησεν, ὄμολογείται.
6 Χ. Τῶν δὲ Ῥωμαίων τοὺς ἐκτὸς ἀνθρώπως
deinῶν μὲν εἰναι πόλεμον μεταχειρίσασθαι καὶ
φοβερῶν εἰς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν νομιζομένων, εὐγνω-
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 ὀλως πολιτικῆς ἀρετῆς ὑποδείγματα μὴ δεδωκότων, πρῶτος δοκεῖ τὸτε Μάρκελλος ὑποδείξει τοῖς Ἐλλησι δικαιο-2 τέρους Ῥωμαίους. οὕτω γὰρ ἐχρῆτο τοῖς συμβάλλοντι καὶ τοσσάτα καὶ πόλεις καὶ ἰδιώτας εὐεργέτησεν ὡστε, εἰ τι περὶ Ἔννοιαν ἡ Μεγαρείς ἡ Συρακουσίους ἔργον ἤν εἰργασμένον οὐκ ἐπεικεῖς αὐτοῖς, τούτο τῶν πεποιηκότων δοκεῖν γεγονέναι. μνησθήσομαι δὲ ἑνὸς ἀπὸ πολλῶν. πόλεις ἐστὶ τῆς Σικελίας Ὁγγυίων οὐ μεγάλη, ἀρχαία δὲ πάνω καὶ διὰ θεοῦ 3 ἐπιφάνειαν ἐνδοξοὶ, ὅς καλοῦσι ματέρας. ἵδρυμα λέγεται Κρητῶν γενέσθαι τὸ ἱερὸν· καὶ λόγχας τινὰς ἐδείκνυσαν καὶ κράνη χαλκᾶ, τὰ μὲν ἔχοντα Μηριόνου, τὰ δὲ Οὐλίου, τοῦτοι Ὁδυσσέως, ἐπιγραφάς, ἀνατεθεικότων ταῖς θεαῖς. ταύτην προθυμότατα καρχηδονίζουσαν Νικίας, ἀνὴρ πρῶτος τῶν πολιτῶν, ἐπειδή μεταβέθηκε πρὸς Ῥωμαίους, ἀναφανδὸν ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις παρ-ρησιαζόμενος καὶ κακῶς φρονοῦτας ἐξελέγχων 4 τοὺς ὑπεναντίους. οἱ δὲ φοβοῦμενοι τὴν δύναμιν αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν δόξαν ἐβουλεύσαντο συναρπᾶσαι καὶ παραδοῦναι τοῖς Φοίνιξι. αἰσθόμενος οὖν ὁ Νικίας ἢδη καὶ παραφυλαττόμενον ἀδῆλως ἑαυτὸν, ἐξέφερεν ἐν φανερῷ λόγους περὶ τῶν ματέρων ἀνεπιτηδείους, καὶ πολλὰ πρὸς τὴν νομισματικήν ἐπιφάνειαν καὶ δόξαν ὡς ἀπίστων καὶ καταφρο-νῶν ἐπράττεν, ἡδομένων τῶν ἐχθρῶν διὶ τὴν μεγάστην αὐτῶν αὐτὸς ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν ὃν πείσεται 5 παρείχε. γεγονότων δὲ τῶν πρὸς τὴν σύλληψιν
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 Enygium, 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 Rhaea, often confounded with the Phrygian Cybele. Cf. Diodorus, iv. 79, 5–7.
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...
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
Συρακούσαις ἐκίνησεν ἀναθημάτων, ὡς αὐτῷ τε πρὸς τὸν θράμβον ὤψις εἰς καὶ τῇ πόλει κόσμος. ὦνδὲν γὰρ εἶχεν οὐδὲν ἐγίνωσκε πρὸτερον τῶν κομψῶν καὶ περιττῶν, οὐδὲ ἦν ἐν αὐτῇ τὸ χάριμα τοῦτο καὶ γλαφυρὸν ἀγαπώμενον, ὅπλων δὲ βαρβαρικῶν καὶ λαφύρων ἀναίμων ἀνάπλεως οὖσα καὶ περιεστεφανωμένη θρίαμβον ὑπομνήμασι καὶ τροπαίοις οὐχ ἱλαρόν οὐδὲ ἄφοβον οὐδὲ δειλῶν ἢν θέαμα καὶ τρυφῶντων θεατῶν, ἀλλὰ ὁσπέρ Ἐπαμεινώνδας τὸ Βοιώτιον πεδίον Ἀρεως ὀρχήστραν, Ἡνοφῶν δὲ τὴν Ἑφεσον πολέμου ἐργαστήριον, οὕτως ἂν μοι δοκεῖ τις τότε τὴν Ῥώμην κατὰ Πίνδαρον "βαθυπτολέμου τέμενος Ἀρεως" 

3 προσεπείν. διὸ καὶ μᾶλλον εὐδοκίμησε παρὰ μὲν τῷ δήμῳ Μάρκελλος ἑδονὴν ἐχούσαις καὶ χάριν Ἑλληνικὴν καὶ πιθανότητα διαποικίας ὤψεις τὴν πόλιν, παρὰ δὲ τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις Φάβιος Μάξιμος. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἐκίνησε τοιοῦτον οὐδὲ μετήνεγκεν ἐκ τῆς Ταραστίνου πόλεως ἀλούσης, ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν ἀλλὰ χρήματα καὶ τὸ πλοῦτον ἐξεφόρησε, τὰ δὲ ἀγάλματα μένειν εἰλασεν, ἐπειπών τὸ 4 μυθισμόμενον. "Ἀπολείπωμεν," γὰρ ἔφη, "τοὺς θεοὺς τούτους τοὺς Ταραστίους κεχολωμένους." Μάρκελλος δὲ ἔτιώντο πρῶτον μὲν ὡς ἔπιφθονον ποιοῦτα τῇ πόλιν, οὗ μόνον ἀνθρώπων, ἀλλὰ καὶ θεών οἷον αἰχμαλώτων ἀγομένων ἐν αὐτῇ καὶ πομπευμένων, ἐπειτα ὅτι τὸν δήμον εἰδισμένου 5 πολεμεῖν ἢ γεωργεῖν, τρυφῆς δὲ καὶ ῥαθυμίας ἀπειρον ὅντα καὶ κατὰ τὸν Εὐριπίδειον Ἡρακλέα, 

Φαύλον, ἀκομψον, τὰ μέγιστ' ἀγαθὸν, 1

1 μέγιστ' ἀγαθὸν with Coraës, as in the Cimon, iv. 4: μέγιστα τέ ἀγαθῶν.
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 Boetian 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.*  
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σχολής ἐνέπλησε καὶ λαλίας περὶ τεχνῶν καὶ τεχνιτῶν, ἀστειώμενον καὶ διατρίβοντα πρὸς τούτῳ πολὺ μέρος τῆς ἡμέρας. οὐ μὴν ἄλλα τούτοις ἐσεμνύνετο καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἐλλήνας, ὡς τὰ καλὰ καὶ θαυμαστὰ τῆς Ἐλλάδος οὐκ ἐπισταμένους τιμᾶν καὶ θαυμάζειν Ῥωμαίους διδάξας.

XXII. Ἐνισταμένων δὲ τῶν ἐχθρῶν τῷ Μαρκέλλῳ πρὸς τὸν θρίαμβον, ἐπεὶ καὶ πράξεις τινὲς ὑπολιπεῖς ἤσαν ἐπὶ περὶ Σικελίαν καὶ φθόνον εἶχεν ὁ τρίτος θρίαμβος, συνεχόρῃσεν αὐτὸς ¹ τὸν μὲν ἐνετῆ καὶ μέγαν εἰς τὸ Ἀλβανὸν ὄρος ἐξελάσαι, τὸν δὲ ἐλάττων καταγαγεῖν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ὅν εὐδ “Ελλήνης, ὅβαν δὲ Ῥωμαίου 2 καλοῦσι. πέμπει δὲ αὐτὸν οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῦ τεθρίπτου βεβηκῶς οὐδὲ δάφνης ἔχαν στέφανον οὐδὲ περισαλπιζόμενος, ἀλλὰ πεζὸς ἐν βλαύταις, ὑπ’ αὐλητῶν μάλα πολλῶν, καὶ μυρρίνῃ στέφανον ἐπικέμενος, ὃς ἀπόλεμος καὶ ἥδυς ὑφηγεῖ μᾶλλον ἡ καταπληκτικός. ὁ καὶ μέγιστον ἐμὸν τεκμηρίων ἔστι τοῦ τρόπῳ πράξεως, ἀλλὰ μὴ μεγέθει, 3 διωρίσθαι τοὺς θριάμβους τὸ παλαιόν. οἱ μὲν γὰρ μετὰ μάχης καὶ φόνου τῶν πολέμιων ἐπικρατήσαντες τὸν Ἀρήνον ἐκείνον, ὡς ἔσικε, καὶ φοβερὸν εἰσῆγον, ὡσπερ ἐν τοῖς καθαρμοῖς τῶν στρατευόμενοι εἰώθεσαν, δάφνη πολλῆς καταστέψαντες τὰ ὅπλα καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας, τοῖς δὲ πολέμου μὲν μὴ δεθεῖσθι στρατηγοῖς, ὀμιλία δὲ καὶ πειθοὶ καὶ διὰ λόγου πάντα θεμένοις καλῶς, οἶον ἐπι-

¹ αὐτὸς Coraës and Bekker, following Stephanus, have αὐτοῖς (agreed with them).

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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 \textit{Crassus}, xi. 8. The later Latin name was "ovatio."
παιανίσαι τὴν ἀπόλειμον ταύτην καὶ πανηγυρικήν
4 ἀπεδίδουν πομηνὶς ὁ νόμος. καὶ γὰρ ὁ ἀυλὸς
eἰρήνης μέρος καὶ τὸ μῦρτον Ἀφροδίτης φυτόν, ἢ
μᾶλλον θεῶν ἀπέχθεται βία καὶ πολέμοις. ὅβας
δ’ οὐ παρὰ τοῦν εὐασμόν, ὡς οἱ πολλοὶ νομίζουσιν,
ὁ θρίαμβος οὐτος ὀνομάζεται (καὶ γὰρ ἐκείνων
ἐφευάζουσι καὶ ἄδοιτες παραπέμπουσιν), ἀλλ’
ὑπ’ Ἕλληνων εἰς τὸ σύνθησας αὐτοῖς παρήκται
tοῦνομα, πεπεισμένων ἀμα καὶ Διονύσῳ τὸ τῆς
τιμῆς προσήκειν, ἄν Εὐγὸν καὶ Ἡρίαμβον ὀνομά-
ζομεν. οὐχ οὐτω δὲ ἔχει τὸ ἀληθῆς, ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ μὲν
τῷ μεγάλῳ θρίαμβῳ βουθυτείν πάτριον ἢ τοῖς
στρατηγοῖς, ἔπε δὲ τούτῳ πρῶξατον ἔθυνυν. ὅβα
δὲ τὰ πρόβατα Ῥωμαῖοι καλοῦσιν: ἕκ τοῦτο καὶ
5 τὸν θρίαμβον ὃβαν ὀνόμασαν. ἅξιον δὲ καὶ τὸν
Δακωνικὸν ἀποθεωρήσαι νομοθέτην ὑπεναγίως
τῷ Ῥωμαῖκῳ τάξαντα τὰς βουσίας. θύει γὰρ ἐν
Σπάρτῃ τῶν ἀποστρατήγων ὁ μὲν δε’ ἀπάτης ἢ
πειθοῦς δ’ ἑβολεται διαπραξάμενος βοῦν, ὃ δὲ διὰ
μάχης ἀλεξητώνα. καίτερ γὰρ ὄντες πολεμικῷ-
tατοι μεῖζονα καὶ μᾶλλον ἀνθρώπῳ πρέπουσαν
ηγούντο τὴν διὰ λόγου καὶ συνεκεφής πράξιν ἢ
τὴν μετὰ βίας καὶ ἀνδρείας. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ὅπως
ἔχει σκοπεῖν πάρεστι.

XXIII. Τοῦ δὲ Μαρκέλλου τὸ τέταρτον ὑπα-
tεύοντος οἱ ἐχθροὶ τοὺς Συρακουσίους ἀνέπεισαν
eἰς Ῥώμην ἀφικομένους κατηγορεῖν καὶ καταβοῶν
πρὸς τὴν σύγκλητον ὡς δεινὰ καὶ παρασποῦνα

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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 "euasmos," as most think (since they conduct the major triumph also with songs and cries of "euai"), 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. 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, his enemies induced the Syracusans to come to Rome and accuse and denounce him before the senate for terrible wrongs which they

1 It is hardly necessary to say that Plutarch's etymology, as often, is worthless.  
2 In 210 B.C.
πεπωθότας. ἦτο χεῖ μὲν οὖν ἐν Καπιτωλίῳ θυσίαν τινὰ συντελῶν ὁ Μάρκελλος. ἦτι δὲ συγκαθεξο-
μένη τῇ γερουσίᾳ τῶν Συρακούσιων προσπεσὼν-
tων καὶ δευμένων λόγου τυχεῖν καὶ δίκης, ὁ μὲν
2 συνάρχων ἔξειργεν αὐτούς, ἀγανακτῶν ὑπὲρ τοῦ
Μάρκελλου μὴ παρόντος, ὁ δὲ Μάρκελλος εὐθὺς ἦκεν ἄκούσας. καὶ πρώτον μὲν ἔπὶ τοῦ δίφρου
καθίσας ὡς ὑπάτους ἐχρηματίζειν, ἔπειτα, τῶν ἀλ-
λων τέλος ἐχόντων, καταβᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ δίφρου καὶ
καταστὰς ὁσπερ ἱδώτης εἰς τὸν τόπον ἐν ὧν ἦν
λέγειν εἰώθασην ὁι κρινόμενοι, τοῖς Συρακούσιοις
3 ἐλέγχειν αὐτὸν παρεῖχεν. οἱ δὲ δεινῶς μὲν συνε-
tαράχθησαν πρὸς τὸ ἀξίωμα καὶ τὸ πεποίθος τοῦ
ἀνδρός, καὶ τὸ ἐν τοῖς ὁπλισὶ ἀνυπόστατον ἔτι
μᾶλλον ἐν τῇ περιπορφύρῳ φοβερῷ ἡγοῦντο καὶ
δυσαντίβλεπτον. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ παραβραγ-
νόντων αὐτούς τῶν διαφερομένων πρὸς τὸν Μάρ-
κελλον ἢξαντο τῆς κατηγορίας καὶ διεξῆλθον
4 ὀλοφυμῷ των μεμυγμένην δικαιολογίαν, ἦς ἦν
τὸ κεφάλαιον ὅτι σύμμαχοι καὶ φίλοι ᾿Ρωμαίοις
ὑπερ πεπόνθασιν ἃ πολλοῖς τῶν πολεμίων ἐτεροί
στρατηγοὶ μὴ παθεῖν ἐχαρίσαντο. πρὸς ταύτα ὁ
Μάρκελλος ἔλεγεν ὥς ἀντὶ πολλῶν ὃν δεδράκασι
᾿Ρωμαίους κακῶς οὐδὲν πεπόνθασι, πλὴν ἃ πολέ-
μῳ καὶ κατὰ κράτος ἄλοντας ἀνθρώπους κωλὺσαι
παθεῖν οὐ δυνατὸν ἔστιν, οὔτω δὲ ἄλωναι δι᾿
αὐτοὺς, πολλὰ προκαλουμένῳ πεισθήναι μὴ ἔθε-
5 λήσαντας. οὐ γὰρ ὑπὸ τῶν τυράννων πολεμῆσαι
βιασθέντας, ἀλλὰ κακεῖνοις ἐπὶ τῷ πολέμειν
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, ὡσπερ εἴωθεν, ἐκ τῆς βουλῆς τοῖς Συρακουσίοις συνεξήλθε Μάρκελλος, ἐπὶ τῷ συνάρχοντι ποιησάμενος τὴν σύγκλητον, καὶ πρὸ τῶν θυρῶν τοῦ βουλευτηρίου διέτριβεν, οὔτε φόβῳ διὰ τὴν δίκην οὔτε θυμῷ πρὸς τοὺς Συρακουσίους τοῦ συνήθους μεταβαλλον καταστήματος, ἀλλὰ πράσῳ πάνυ 6 καὶ κοσμῷ τῷ τῆς δίκης τέλος ἐκδεχόμενος. ἐπεὶ δὲ διηνέχθησαν αἱ γνώμαι καὶ νικῶν ἀπεδέιχθη, προσπίπτουσιν αὐτῷ οἱ Συρακουσίοι, μετὰ δακρύων δεόμενοι τὴν ὀργήν εἰς αὐτοὺς ἀφεῖναι τοὺς παρόντας, οἰκτείραι δὲ τὴν ἀλλήν πόλιν μεμημένην ὧν ἔτυχεν ἂεὶ καὶ χάριν ἔχουσαν. ἐπικλασθεὶς οὖν ὁ Μάρκελλος τούτως τε διηλλάγη, καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Συρακουσίοις ἂεὶ τι πράττων ἄγαθον 7 διετέλει. καὶ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἴνα ἀπέδωκεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ τοὺς νόμους καὶ τῶν κτημάτων τὰ περιόντα βέβαια παρέσχεν ἢ σύγκλητος. ἀνθ’ ὧν ἄλλας τε τιμᾶς ὑπερφυεῖς ἐσχῆ παρ’ αὐτοῖς, καὶ νόμον ἐθεντο τοιούτον, ὅπωτεν ἐπιβῆ Σικελίας Μάρκελλος ἢ τῶν ἐκγόνων τις αὐτοῦ, στεφανηφορεῖν Συρακουσίους καὶ θέειν τοῖς θεοῖς.

XXIV. Τοῦτον τεύθεν ἢδη τρέπεται πρὸς Ἀννίβαν. καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὑπάτων καὶ ἡγεμόνων σχεδὸν ἀπάντων μετὰ τὰ ἐν Κάννας ἐν στρατηγήματι τῷ φυγομαχεῖν χρωμένων ἐπὶ τῶν ἀνδρά, παρατάττεσθαι δὲ καὶ συμπλέκεσθαι μηδενὸς τολμῶντος, αὐτὸς ἐπὶ τὴν ἑνάντιαν ὁρμήσεν ὅδον, 2 οἱόμενος τῷ δοκοῦντι καταλύειν Ἀννίβαν χρώμων πρότερον ἐκτριβεῖσθαι ὑπ’ ἐκείνου τρίτου λήσσθαι τὴν Ἰταλίαν, καὶ τὸν Φάβιον ἂεὶ τῆς ἀσφαλείας ἐχομένου οὐ καλῶς ἔχειν ἰᾶσθαι τὸ νόσημα τῆς

1 ὑπ’ ἐκείνου, ἔχειν bracketed by Bekker.
MARCELLUS

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 Ῥώμῃ μαρανομενή συναποσβήναι τὸν πόλεμον, ὡστερ ἱατρῶν τοὺς ἀτόλμους καὶ δειλοὺς πρὸς τὰ βοηθήματα, τῆς νόσου παρακμῆν τὴν τῆς δυνάμεως ἐξανάλωσιν 3 ἡγουμένους. πρῶτον μὲν οὖν τὰς Σαννιτικὰς πόλεις μεγάλας ἀφεστώσας ἔλων, σύτων τε πολλῶν ἀποκείμενον ἐν αὐταῖς καὶ χρήματα καὶ τοὺς φυλάσσοντας Ἀννίβου στρατιώτας τρισχιλίους ὑπέλαβεν· ἐπείτα τοῦ Ἀννίβου Φοῦλβιον Γναῖον ἀνθύπατον ἐν Ἀπούλια κατακτέαντος μὲν αὐτὸν σὺν ἐνδεκα χιλιάρχοις, κατακόψαντος δὲ τής στρατιάς τὸ πλείστον, ἐπεμψεν εἰς Ῥώμην γράμματα τοὺς πολίτας παρακάλων θαρρεῖν· αὐτὸς γὰρ ἤδη βαδίζειν ὡς ἀφέλοιτο τὴν χαρὰν 4 Ἀννίβου. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ὁ Δίβιός φησιν ἀναγγειλέντα τὰ γράμματα μὴ τῆς λύπης ἀφελείν, ἀλλὰ τῷ φόβῳ προσθείναι, τῶν Ῥωμαίων μείζον ἡγουμένων τοῦ γεγονότος τὸ κινδυνεύμενον ὅσῳ Φοῦλβιον κρείττων ἦν Μάρκελλος· ὁ δὲ, ὡστερ ἐγραψεν, εὐθὺς Ἀννίβαν διώκων εἰς τὴν Δευκανίαν ἐνέβαλε, καὶ περὶ πόλιν Νομίστραν καθήμενον ὑπὲρ λόφων ὁχυρῶν καταλαβὼν αὐτὸς 5 ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ κατεστρατοπέδευσε. τῇ δ’ υστεραία πρότερος εἰς μάχην παρατάξας τὸ στράτευμα καταβάντος Ἀννίβου, συνέβαλε μάχην κρίσιν οὐ λαβοῦσαν, ἱσχυρὰν δὲ καὶ μεγάλην γενομένην· ἀπὸ γὰρ ὧρας τρίτης συμπεσόντες ἦδη σκότους μόλις διελύθησαν. ἀμα δ’ ἡμέρα προσαγαγὼν αὕθει τὸ στράτευμα παρέταξε διὰ τῶν νεκρῶν

1 τὴν τῆς δυνάμεως Bekker, after Coraës : 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 remedies, 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 προὐκαλεῖτο διαγωνίσασθαι περὶ τῆς νίκης 6 τῶν Ἀννίβαν. ἀναζεύξαντος δὲ ἐκείνου σκυλεύσασας τοὺς πολεμίους νεκροὺς καὶ θάψας τοὺς φίλους ἐδίωκεν αὕθις· καὶ πολλὰς μὲν ὕφεντος ἐνέδρας σύνεμα ἐπερπεσὼν, ἐν δὲ πᾶσι τοῖς ἀκροβρολισμοῖς πλεῖον ἔχων ἔθαυμαμέξετο. διὸ καὶ τῶν ἀρχαιρεσίων ἐπενιγόντων ἤδοξε τῇ βουλῇ μᾶλλον ἐκ Σικελίας τῶν ἔτερον ἀπάγειν ὑπατὸν ἢ Μάρκελλον Ἀννίβα συνηρτημένον κινεῖν, ἐλθόντα δὲ ἐκέλευεν εἰπεῖν δικτάτορα Κόϊντον Φούλβιον.

7 Ὅ γὰρ δικτάτωρ οὐκ ἔστιν ὑπὸ τοῦ πλῆθους οὐδὲ τῆς βουλῆς αἱρετός, ἀλλὰ τῶν ὑπάτων τίς ἢ τῶν στρατηγῶν προελθὼν εἰς τὸν δήμον διὸ ἀπεχθὲς δικτάτορα. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο δικτάτωρ ὁ ὑθεῖς καλεῖται: τὸ γὰρ λέγει δίκερε Ὑσωμπίοι καλοῦσιν· ἐνιοῦ δὲ τὸν δικτάτορα τῷ ἔργῳ προτεθέναι ψήφον ἢ χειροτονίαν, ἀλλ' ἀφ' αὐτοῦ τὰ δόξαντα προστάτειν καὶ λέγειν οὕτως ὅνομάσθαι· καὶ γὰρ τὰ διαγράμματα τῶν ἀρχόντων ἔλημεν μὲν διατάγματα, Ὑσωμπίοι δὲ ἐδίκτα προσαγορεύουσιν.

XXV. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἔλθων ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας ὁ τοῦ Μαρκέλλου συνάρχων ἔτερον ἔβοuloτο λαβεῖν 1 δικτάτορα, καὶ βιασθῆναι παρὰ γνώμην μὴ βουλευμένος ἐξέπλευσε νυκτὸς εἰς Σικελίαν, οὕτως ο μὲν δήμος ὅνομασε δικτάτορα Κόϊντον Φούλβιον, ἡ βουλὴ δ' ἐγραψε Μαρκέλλῳ κελεύουσα τοῦτον εἰπεῖν. ὃ δὲ πεισθεὶς ἀνεῖπε καὶ συνεπεκύρωσε τοῦ δήμον 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 "diagramata," 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 εἰς τούτιον ἀπεδέιχθη, συνθῆκεν δὲ πρὸς Φάβιον Μάξιμον ὅπως ἐκεῖνος μὲν ἐπιχειρή Τα- 31 ραντίνοις, αὐτὸς δὲ συμπλεκόμενος καὶ περιέλκων Ἀννίβαν ἐμποδόν ἥ τοῦ βοηθεῖν πρὸς ἐκεῖνον, ἐπέβαλε περὶ Κανύσιον, καὶ πολλὰς ἀλλάσσοντι στρατοπεδείας καὶ φυγομαχοῦντι πανταχόθεν ἐπεφαίνετο, τέλος δ’ ἱδρυνθέντα προσκείμενος
3 εξανίστη τοῖς ἀκροβολισμοῖς. ὁρμήσαντος δὲ μάχεσθαι δεξάμενος ὑπὸ νυκτός διελήθη· καὶ μεθ’ ἥμεραν αὐθίς ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις ἐωράτο τὸν στρατὸν ἐχὼν παρατεταγμένον, ὡστε τὸν Ἀννίβαν περι- αλγὴ γενόμενον τοὺς Καρχηδονίους ἄθροισαι καὶ δεηθῆναι τὴν μάχην ἐκείνην ὑπὲρ πασῶν ἀγωνί- σασθαι τῶν ἐμπροσθεν. "Ὅρατε γὰρ," εἶπεν, "ὡς οὐδὲ ἀναπτυύσαι μετὰ νίκας τοσαύτας οὐδὲ σχολὴν ἀγείν κρατοῦσιν ἡμῖν ἑστίν, εἰ μὴ τούτων ὑσώμεθα τὸν ἄνθρωπον."
4 Ἐκ τούτου συμβαλόντες ἐμάχοντο. καὶ δοκεῖ παρὰ τὸ ἔργον ἀκαίρω στρατηγήματι χρώμενος ὁ Μάρκελλος σφαλῆναι. τοῦ γὰρ δεξίου πο- νοῦντος ἐκέλευσεν ἐν τῶν ταγμάτων εἰς τοὺς προελθεῖν· ἡ δὲ μετακόμησις αὕτη ταρα- ξασα τοὺς μαχομένους παρέδωκε τὸ νίκημα τοῖς πολεμίοις, ἐπτακοσίων ἐπὶ δισχίλιοις Ῥωμαίων
5 πεσόντων. ἀναχωρήσας δὲ ὁ Μάρκελλος εἰς τὸν χάρακα καὶ συναγαγὼν τὸν στρατὸν, ὅραν ἔφη Ῥωμαίων ὅπλα πολλὰ καὶ σώματα, Ῥωμαίων δὲ μηδένα ὅραν. αἰτομένων δὲ συγχωρώμην οὐκ ἔφη διδόναι νεκρηκημένοις, ἐὰν δὲ νικήσωσι, δώσειν.
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.
αὐριον δὲ μαχεῖσθαι πάλιν, ὅπως οἱ πολῖται τὴν
6 νίκην πρότερον ἢ τὴν φυγὴν ἀκούσωσι. διαλεχ-
θεὶς δὲ τάς, προσέταξε ταῖς ἡττημέναις σπεί-
ραις ἀντὶ πυρὸν κριθάς μετρήσαι. δὲ ἃ πολλῶν
ἀπὸ τῆς μάχης ἐπικυνδύνως καὶ ποιήμως ἐχόντων
συνέδεα φασίν ὅν οἱ Μαρκέλλου λόγοι τῶν τραυ-
μάτων οὐχὶ μᾶλλον ἤλιγυναν.

XXVI. "Αμα δὲ ἡμέρα προὖκειτο μὲν ὁ φοινι-
κοῦς χιτών, ὥς εἰσα, μάχης ἐσομένης σύμβολον,
αἱ δὲ ἠττημέναι σπείραι τὴν πρώτην αὐταῖ
δεσποῦσα τάξιν ελάμβανον, τὴν δὲ ἄλλην ἐξά-
γοντες οἱ χιλιάρχοι στρατιάν παρευβάλλον.
ἀκούσας δὲ ὁ Ἀννίβας, "Ω Ηράκλεις," εἶπε,
"τὸ χρήστα τις ἀνδρῶπῳ μὴτε τὴν χείρονα
τύχην μήτε τὴν βελτίωνα θέρειν εἰδότι; μόνος
γὰρ οὗτος οὔτε νικῶν δίδωσιν ἀνάπαυσιν οὔτε
λαμβάνει νικῶμενοι, ἀλλ' ἂν μαχησόμεθα πρὸς
2 τοῦτο, ὥς ἔσκειν, ὃ τοῦ τολμῶν ἁλ' καὶ τὸ
θαρρεῖν εὑτυχόντη καὶ σφαλλομένῳ τὸ αἰσθάθαι
πρόφασις ἐστιν." ἐκ τούτου συνήσαν αἱ δυνά-
μεις· καὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἵσα φερομένων ἐκέλευσεν
Ἀννίβας τὰ θηρία καταστήσαντας εἰς πρώτην
tάξιν ἐπάγει τοῖς ὁπλοῖς τῶν Ρωμαίων. ὁθισ-
μοῦ δὲ μεγάλου καὶ ταραχῆς εὐθὺς ἐν τοῖς πρώ-
tοις γενομένης, εἰς τῶν χιλιάρχων ὄνομα Φλάβιος
ἀναρτάσας σημαίας ὑπηντίαζε καὶ τῷ στύρακι
3 τοῦ πρώτου ἐλέφαντα τύπτων ἀπέστρεφεν. ὁ δὲ
ἐμβαλὼν εἰς τὸν ὀπίσω συνετάραξε καὶ τοῦτο
καὶ τοὺς ἐπιφερομένους. κατιδὼν δὲ τοῦτο Μάρ-
κελλος ἐκέλευσε τοὺς ἑπτεῖς ἔλαύνειν ἀνὰ κράτος
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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

πρὸς τὸ θορυβούμενον καὶ ποιεῖν ἔτι μᾶλλον αὐτοῖς περιπτετεῖς τοὺς πολεμίους. ούτοι τε δὴ λαμπρῶς ἔμβαλοντες ἀνέκοπτον ἄχρι τοῦ στρατοπέδου τοὺς Καρχηδονίους, καὶ τῶν θηρίων τὰ κτεινόμενα καὶ πιπτοντα τὸν πλείστον αὐτῶν 4 φόνον ἀπειργάζετο. λέγονται γὰρ ὑπὲρ ὀκτακισχίλιοι ἀποθανεῖν Ὡρμαίων δὲ νεκροὶ μὲν ἐγένοντο τρισχίλιοι, τραυματίαι δὲ ὀλίγου δειν ἀπαντεῖ. καὶ τοῦτο παρέσχεν Ἄννιβα καθ’ ἡσυχίαν ἀναστάντι νυκτὸς ἄρα πορρωτάτω τοῦ Μαρκέλλου. διόκειν γὰρ ὡκ ἡν δυνατὸς ὑπὸ πλήθους τῶν τετρωμένων, ἀλλὰ κατὰ σχολὴν εἰς Καμπανίαν ἀνεξερέζε, καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐν Σιναέσσῃ διήγει ἀναλαμβάνων τῶν στρατιώτων. XXVII. Ὄ δὲ Ἄννιβας ὡς ἀπέρρηξεν ἐαυτὸν τοῦ Μαρκέλλου, χρόμευνος ὀσπερ λελυμένος τῷ 314 στρατεύματι, πᾶσαν ἄδεως ἐν κύκλῳ περιών ἐφλεγε τὴν Ἰταλίαν· καὶ κακῶς ἠκουσεν ἐν Ρώμη Μάρκελλος. οἱ δὲ ἐχθροὶ Ποιολίκιον Βίβλον, ἔνα τῶν δημάρχων, ἀνέστησαν ἐπὶ τὴν κατηγορίαν αὐτοῦ, δεινὸν εἰπεῖν ἀνδρα καὶ βίαιον· 2 δὲ πολλάκις συναγαγὼν τὸν δήμον ἐπειθεῖν ἄλλῳ παραδοῦναι στρατηγῷ τὴν δύναμιν, “ἐπεὶ Μάρκελλος,” ἐφη, “μικρὰ τῷ πολέμῳ προσγεγυμνασμένος ὦσπερ ἐκ παλαίστρας ἐπὶ θερμὰ λουτρὰ θεραπεύσων ἐαυτὸν τέτραπται.” ταῦτα πυνθανόμενοι ὁ Μάρκελλος ἐπὶ μὲν τοῦ στρατοπέδου τοὺς πρεσβεύτας ἀπέλιπεν, αὐτὸς δὲ πρὸς τὰς διαβολὰς ἀπολογησόμενος εἰς Ρώμην ἐπανήλθεν. 3 ἐκ δὲ τῶν διαβολῶν ἐκείνων δικήν εὑρὲ παρεσκευασμένη ἐφ’ αὐτῶν. ἡμέρας σὺν ὀρισθείσης καὶ τοῦ δήμου συνελθόντος εἰς τὸν Φλαμίνιον ἱππό-
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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.\(^1\) 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 Publicius 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

\(^1\) Five were killed, according to Livy, xxvii. 14.
δρομών, ὁ μὲν Βίβλος ἀναβάς κατηγόρησεν, ὁ δὲ Μάρκελλος ἀπελογεῖτο, βραχέα μὲν καὶ ἀπλὰ δὴ ἕαυτον, πολλὴ δὲ καὶ λαμπρὰν οἱ δοκιμώτατοι καὶ πρῶτοι τῶν πολιτῶν παρρησίαν ἦγον, παρακαλοῦντες μὴ χείρονας τοῦ πολεμίου κρυτῶς φανῆναι δειλίαν Μαρκέλλου καταψηφισάμενους, ὅπειρον γὰρ τῶν ἡγεμόνων ἐκείνως καὶ διατελεῖ τούτω μὴ μάχεσθαι στρατηγῶν, ὡς τοῖς ἄλλοις μᾶχεσθαι. ῥηθέντων δὲ τῶν λόγων τούτων τοσούτων ἢ τῆς δίκης ἔπεξ ἐνεύσατο τὸν κατηγοροῦντα ὅτε μὴ μόνον ἀφεθήναι τῶν αἰτίων τῶν Μάρκελλον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ πέμπτον ὑπατον ἀποδειχθῆναι.

XXVIII. Παραλαβὼν δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν πρῶτον μὲν ἐν Τυρρηνίᾳ μέγα κίνημα πρὸς ἀπώστασιν ἔπαυσε καὶ κατεπράαυνεν ἐπελθὼν τὰς πόλεις· ἐπείτα ναὸν ἐκ τῶν Σικελικῶν λαφύρων ψικοδομημένον ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ Δόξης καὶ Ἄρετῆς καθηρῶσαι βουλώμενος, καὶ κωλυθεὶς ὑπὸ τῶν ιερέων οὐκ ἀξιούντων ἐν ναῷ δύο θεοὺς περιέχεσθαι, τάλιν ἢξατο προσοικοδομεῖν ἔτορον, οὐ γαρίως φέρων τὴν γεγενημένην ἀντίκρουσιν, ἀλλ’ ὅσπερ οἶων·

2 νιχόμενος. καὶ γὰρ ἄλλα πολλὰ σημεῖα διετάρατον αὐτὸν, ἱερῶν τινῶν κεραυνοῦσες καὶ μέσες τὸν ἐν Δίος χρυσὸν διαφαγόντες· ἐλέχθη δὲ καὶ δοῦν ἀνθρώπων φοβήν ἀφεῖναι καὶ παιδίον ἔχον κεφαλῆν ἐλέφαντος γενέσθαι· καὶ περὶ τὰς ἐκθύσεις καὶ ἀποτροπάς δυσιεροῦντες οἱ μάντεις κατεῖχον αὐτὸν ἐν Ἰώμη σπαργάντα καὶ φελώμενον. οὔδεις γὰρ ἔρωτα τοσούτων ἡράσθη πράγματος οὐδενὸς δόσον οὕτως ὁ ἀνήρ τοῦ μάχης κριθήναι πρὸς Ἀννίβαν. τούτω καὶ νῦκτωρ

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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.¹

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.² 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.
δνειρον ἦν αὐτῷ καὶ μετὰ φίλων καὶ συναρχόντων ἐν βούλευμα καὶ μία πρὸς θεοὺς φωνῆ, παρατατομένου 'Ἁννίβαν λαβεῖν. ἤδιστα δὴ ἂν μοι δοκεῖ τείχους ἐνδὸς ἢ τινος χάρακος ἀμφότεροι τοῖς στρατεύμασι περιτεθέντος διαγωνίσασθαι, καὶ εἰ μὴ πολλῆς μὲν ἢ δὴ μεστὸς υπήρχε δόξης, πολλὴν δὲ πεϊραν παρεσχῆκε τοῦ παρ' ὀντινοῦ τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐμβριθῆς γεγονέναι καὶ φρόνιμος, εἰπον δὲ ὅτι μειρακιόδας αὐτῷ προσπεπτόκει καὶ φιλοτιμότερον πάθος ἢ κατὰ πρεσβύτην τοσοῦτον. ὑπὲρ γὰρ ἐξήκοντα γεγονός ἐτη τὸ πέμπτου ὑπάτευεν.

XXIX. Οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ θυσιῶν καὶ καθαρμῶν ὑπηγορεύον οἱ μάντεις γενομένων ἐξήλθε μετὰ τοῦ συνάρχοντος ἐπὶ τῶν πόλεμον, καὶ πολλὰ μεταξὺ Βαντίας πόλεως καὶ Βενυσίας καθήμενον ἠρέθιζε τὸν Ἀννίβαν. ὡς δὲ εἰς μάχην μὲν οὐ κατέβαινε, αἰσθόμενος δὲ πεπομένην ὑπ' αὐτῶν στρατιάν ἐπὶ Δοκροῦς τοὺς Ἐπιζευρίους, κατὰ τὸν περὶ Πετηλίαν λόφον ύφεις ἐνέδρας πεντακόσιοι καὶ δισεκίλιους ἀπέκτεινε. τούτῳ Μάρκε 315 κελλον ἐξέφερε τῷ θυμῷ πρὸς τὴν μάχην, καὶ προσήγευε άρας ἐγγυτέρω τὴν δύναμιν.

'Ἡν δὲ μεταξὺ τῶν στρατοπέδων λόφος ἔπεικὼς μὲν εὐερκής, ὡς δὲ παντοδαπῆς ἀνάπλεως· εἰχὲ δὲ καὶ σκοπᾶς περικλινεῖς ἐπὶ ἀμφότερα, καὶ ναμάτων ὑπεφαίνοντο πηγαί καταρρεύοντων. ἐθαύμαζον οὖν οἱ Ῥωμαίοι Ἀννίβαν ὥσπερ πρώτος ἐλὼν εὐφυὸς τόπου οὕτως οὐ κατέσχεν, ἀλλ' ἀπέ-
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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 λαπτοί τούς πολεμίους. τῷ δὲ ἀρὰ καλὸν μὲν ἐν
στρατοπεδεύσαι τὸ χωρίον ἐφαίνετο, πολὺ δὲ
κρείττου ἐνεδρεύον· καὶ πρὸς τούτῳ μᾶλλον
αὐτῷ χρῆσθαι βουλόμενος ἐνέπλησε τὴν ὦλην
καὶ τὰς κοιλάδας ἀκοντιστῶν τε πολλῶν καὶ
λογχοφόρων, πεπεισμένος ἐπάξεθαι δὲ ἐυφύταν
4 αὐτὰ τὰ χωρία τους Ῥωμαίους. οὐδὲ ἀπεφύσθη
τὴς ἐλπίδος· εὐθὺς γὰρ ἦν πολὺς ἐν τῷ στρατο-
πέδῳ τῶν Ῥωμαίων λόγος ὡς χρὴ τὸ χωρίον
καταλαμβάνειν, καὶ διεστρατήγαυν ὅσα πλεονε-
κήσουσι τοὺς πολεμίους, μάλιστα μὲν ἐκεῖ
στρατοπεδεύσαντες, εἶ δὲ μῆ, τειχίσαντες τὸν
λόφον. ἐδοξεῖν οὔν τῷ Μαρκέλλῳ μετ’ ὀλίγων
ἵππωτῶν ἐπελάσαντι κατασκέφασθαι. καὶ λαβὼν
τὸν μάντιν ἑθὺτο· καὶ τοῦ πρῶτον πεσόντος
ἱερείου δείκνυσιν αὐτῷ τὸ ἦπαρ οὖκ ἔχων κεφαλὴν
5 οὔ μάντις. ἐπιθυμαμένον δὲ τὸ δευτέρον ἢ τὸ
κεφαλὴ μέγεθος ὑπέρφυες ἀνέσχει καὶ τάλλα
φαιδρὰ θαυμαστῶς διεφάνη, καὶ λυών ἔχειν ὁ
τῶν πρῶτων φόβος ἐδοξεῖν. οἱ δὲ μάντες ταῦτα
μᾶλλον ἐφασαν δεδιέναι καὶ ταράττεσθαι· λαμ-
προτάτων γὰρ ἐπὶ αἰσχίστοις καὶ σκυθρωποτά-
τοις ἱεροῖς γενομένων ὑποτοῦν εἶναι τῆς μετα-
βολῆς τῆς ἀτοπίαν. ἀλλὰ γὰρ

Τὸ πεπρωμένον οὐ πῦρ, οὐ σιδαρὸν σχῆσει
teῖχος,
κατὰ Πίνδαρον, ἐξῆι τὸν τε συνάρχοντα Κριστι-
νιν παραλαβὸν καὶ τὸν νῖκον χιλιαρχοῦντα καὶ
6 τοὺς σύμπαντας ἰππεῖς εἶκοσι καὶ διακοσίοις. διὰ
Ῥωμαίος οὐδεὶς ἦν, ἀλλ’ ἤι μὲν ἀλλοι Τυρηνοὶ,
tεσσαράκοντα δὲ Φρεγελλανοὶ, πεῖραν ἀρετῆς 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 javelineers 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,¹

"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 ἀεὶ τῷ Μαρκέλλῳ δεδώκοτε. ὑλῶδους
de τοῦ λόφου καὶ συνηρεφοῦς ὄντος ἀνήρ καθή-
μενος ἄνω σκοπήν εἰχε τοὺς πολεμίους, αὐτὸς
οὐ συνορόμενος, καθορῶν δὲ τῶν Ῥωμαίων τὸ
7 στρατόπεδον. καὶ τὰ γινόμενα τούτου φράσαντος
tois λοχᾶσι, προσελαύνοντα τὸν Μάρκελλον
έσαντες ἔγγυς προσέλθειν ἕξαίφης ἀνέστησαν,
καὶ περιχυθέντες ἁμα πανταχόθεν ἥκοντιζον,
ἐπαίνου, ἐδίωκον τοὺς φεύγοντας, συνεπέλεκτο
τοῖς υφισταμένους. οὕτω δ' ἦσαν οἱ τεσσαρά-
8 κοντα Φρεγελλανοί. καὶ τῶν Τυρρηνῶν εὐθὺς ἐν
ἀρχῇ διατρεσάντων αὐτοὶ συστραφέντες ἠμύοντο
πρὸ τῶν ὑπάτων, ἀχρὶ οὐ Κρίστινος μὲν ἀκοντί-
σμασι δυσὶ βεβλημένος ἐπέστρεψεν εἰς φυγήν
τῶν ἵππων, Μάρκελλον δὲ τις λόγχη πλατείᾳ διὰ
τῶν πλευρῶν διήλασεν, ἴνα λαγκίαν καλωσιν.
οὕτω δὲ καὶ τῶν Φρεγελλανῶν οἱ περιόντες ὄλγοι
παντάπασιν αὐτὸν μὲν πεσόντα λείπουσι, τὸν δ'
νῦν ἁρπάσαντες τετρωμένον φεύγουσιν ἐπὶ τὸ
9 στρατόπεδον. ἐγένοντο δὲ νεκροὶ μὲν οὐ πολλῶ
τῶν τεσσαράκοντα πλείους, αἰχμάλωτοι δὲ τῶν
μὲν ῥαβδούχων πέντε, τῶν δὲ ἵππεων εἰκοσὶ δυεῖν
dέοντες. ἐτελεύτησε δὲ καὶ Κρίστινος ἐκ τῶν
τραυμάτων οὐ πολλὰς ἡμέρας ἐπιβιώσας. καὶ
πάθος τοῦτο Ῥωμαίοις συνέπεσε πρὸτερον οὐ
γεγονός, ἀμφοτέρους ἐξ ἐνὸς ἀγῶνος τοὺς ὑπάτους
ἀποθανεὶν.

XXX. Ἄνυβα δὲ τῶν μὲν ἄλλων ἐλάχιστος
ἤν λόγος, Μάρκελλον δὲ πεπτωκέναι πυθόμενος
αὐτὸς ἐξέδραμεν ἐπὶ τὸν τόπον, καὶ τῷ νεκρῷ
παραστάς καὶ πολύν χρόνον τὴν τε ρώμην τοῦ
σώματος καταμαθὼν καὶ τὸ εἴδος, οὕτε φωνήν

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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.\(^1\) 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.
অফ্হেυν υπερήφανον, οὔτε ἀπ' ὄψεως τὸ χαίρον, ὡς ἀν τις ἐργῳδὴ πολέμιον καὶ βαρὺν ἀπεκτονῶς,
2 εξέφηνεν, ἀλλ' ἐπιθυμάμασα τὸ παράλογον τῆς τελευτῆς τὸν μὲν δακτύλιον ἀφελέτο, τὸ δὲ σῶμα κοσμῆσαι πρέποντι κόσμῳ καὶ περιστείλας ἐντί-
μος ἔκανεν καὶ τὰ λείψανα συνθεῖσι εἰς κάλπην ἄργυραν, καὶ χρυσοῦν ἐμβαλὼν στέφανον, ἀπέ-
στειλε πρὸς τὸν νίον. τῶν δὲ Νομάδων τινὲς περι-
τυχόντες τοὺς κομίζουσιν ἀρμῆσαν ἀφαιρεῖσθαι
tὸ τεῦχος, ἀντιλαμβανομένων δ' ἐκείνων ἐκβιαζό-
3 μενοι καὶ μαχόμενοι διέρριψαν τὰ ὀστά. τυθο-
μενος δὲ Ἀννίβας, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς παρόντας εἰπὼν,
"Οὐδὲν ἄρα δυνατὸν γενέσθαι ἀκόντος θεοῦ,"
τοῖς μὲν Νομάσιν ἐπέθηκε δίκη, οὐκέτι δὲ κομιδής
ἢ συλλογῆς τῶν λειψάνων ἐφρύντησεν, ὡς δὴ κατὰ
θεόν τινα καὶ τῆς τελευτῆς καὶ τῆς ἀταφίας παρα-
4 λόγοις οὗτω τῷ Μαρκέλλῳ γενομένης. ταῦτα μὲν
οὖν οἱ περὶ Κορνήλιον Νέπωτα καὶ Οὐαλέριον
Μάξιμον ἱστορήκασιν: Δίβιος δὲ καὶ Καῖσαρ ὁ
Σεβαστὸς κομισθήναι τὴν ύδριαν πρὸς τὸν νίον
εἰρήκασι καὶ ταφῆναι λαμπρῶς.
5 Ἄνω δὲ ἀνάθημα Μαρκέλλου δίχα τῶν ἐν Ἐρώμη
γυμνάσιον μὲν ἐν Κατάνῃ τῆς Σικελίας, ἀνδριάντες
dὲ καὶ πίνακες τῶν ἐκ Συρακοσῶν ἐν τε Σαμο-
θράκη παρὰ τοῖς θεοῖς, οὐς Καβείρους ἀνόμαζον,
καὶ περὶ Λίνδου ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς. ἔκει δὲ
αὐτῷ τῷ ἀνδριάντι τούτῳ ἦν ἐπιγεγραμμένον, ὡς
Ποσειδώνιος φησι, τὸ ἐπίγραμμα:

Οὕτως τοι τῆς Ῥώμης ὁ μέγας, ξένει, πατρίδος ἀστήρ,
Μάρκελλος κλεινών 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,¹ 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 Livy² 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.).
Επτάκι τὰν ὑπάταν ἀρχὰς ἐν Ἀρη φυλάξας,
τὸν πολὺν ἀντιπάλοις ὅς κατέχενε φόνον.

τὴν γὰρ ἀνθύπατον ἀρχὴν, ἣν δὲς ἤρξε, ταῖς πέντε
προσκαταρθημένης ὑπατείας ὅ τὸ ἐπίγραμμα
6 ποιήσας. γένος δ' αὐτοῦ λαμπρόν ἄχρι Μαρκέλ-
λου τοῦ Καίσαρός ἀδελφίδον διέτεινεν, δι' Ὄκτα-
βίας ἦν τῆς Καίσαρος ἀδελφῆς υἱὸς ἐκ Γαίον
Μαρκέλλου γεγονός, ἀγορανομῶν δὲ Ῥωμαίων
ἐτελεύτησε νυμφίος, Καίσαρος θυγατρὶ χρόνον οὖ
πολὺν συνοικήσας. εἰς δὲ τιμὴν αὐτοῦ καὶ μνήμην
Ὅκταβία μὲν ἡ μήτηρ τὴν βιβλιοθήκην ἀνέθηκε,
Καίσαρ δὲ θέατρον ἐπιγράψας Μαρκέλλου.

ΠΕΛΟΠΙΔΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΜΑΡΚΕΛΛΟΥ ΣΥΓΚΡΙΣΙΣ

1. "Οσα μὲν οὖν ἔδεξεν ἡμῖν ἀναγραφῆς ἄξια
τῶν ἰστορημένων περὶ Μαρκέλλου καὶ Πελοπίδου,
ταύτα ἐστι. τῶν δὲ κατὰ τὰς φύσεις καὶ τὰ ἡθη
κοινοτήτων ὠσπερ ἐφαμίλλων οὐσῶν (καὶ γὰρ
ἀνδρεῖοι καὶ φιλοπονοῦ καὶ θυμοειδεῖς καὶ μεγα-
λόφρους ἀμφότεροι γεγονόσιν), ἐκείνῳ δέξειν
ἀν διάφοραν ἔχειν μόνον, ὅτι Μάρκελλος μὲν ἐν
πολλαῖς πόλεσιν ὑποχειρίως γενομέναις σφαγῶς
ἐποίησεν, Ξεμειωνώνδας δὲ καὶ Πελοπίδας οὖ-
δένα πώποτε κρατήσαντε ἀπέκτειναν οὐδὲ πό-
λεις ἤμετραποδίσαντο. λέγονται δὲ Θηβαῖοι μηδὲ
Ὀρχομενίους ἂν οὕτω μεταχειρίσασθαι παρόντων
ἐκείνων.

2. Ἕν δ' ταῖς πράξεις σαμαστὰ μὲν καὶ μεγάλα
τοῦ Μαρκέλλου τὰ πρὸς Κελτοὺς, 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
τὸσοῦτον πλῆθος ἑπτέων ὦμοι καὶ πεξὼν ὀλίγοις τοῖς περὶ αὐτῶν ἑπτεύσις, δὲ ῥαδίως ύψ’ ἐτέρου στρατηγοῦ γεγονὸς οὐχ ἱστόρηται, καὶ τὸν ἄρ-χοντα τῶν πολεμίων ἀνελόντος ἐν ὧ τρόπῳ Πελοπίδας ἔτπαισεν ὀρμήσας ἐπὶ ταύτα, προαναε-ρεθεὶς δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ τυράννου καὶ παθὸν πρότερον

3 ᾧ δράσας. οὐ μὴν ἂλλα τούτοις μὲν ἔστι παρα-βαλεῖν τὰ Δεύκτρα, καὶ Δεύκτρας, ἐπιφανεστάτους καὶ μεγίστους ἀγώνων, κρυφαίνας δὲ σὺν λόχῳ κατωρθωμένην πρᾶξιν οὐκ ἔχομεν τοῦ Μαρκέλλου παραβαλεῖν ὡς Πελοπίδας περὶ τὴν ἐκ φυγῆς κάθοδον καὶ ἀνάρεσιν τῶν ἐν Θῆβαις τυράννων ἔπραξεν, ἀλλ’ ἔκεινο πολὺ πάντων ἐσὰρχε προ-τευεῖν τῶν ὑπὸ σκότῳ καὶ δ’ ἀπάτης γεγενημένων

4 τὸ ἔργον. Ἀννίβας φοβερός μὲν καὶ δεινὸς ἐνέ-κειτο Ἡρωάιος, ὦστερ ἄμελει Δακεδαιμόνοι τότε Θῆβαις, ενδούναι δὲ τούτους μὲν Πελοπίδα καὶ περὶ Δεύκτρας καὶ περὶ Δεύκτρα βέβαιον ἔστιν. Ἀννίβαν δὲ Μαρκέλλος, ὡς μὲν οἱ περὶ Πολύβιον λέγουσιν, οὔτε ἄπαξ ἐνίκησεν, ἀλλ’ ἀνήτητος ὁ

5 ἀνήρ δοκεῖ διαγενέσθαι μέχρι Σκητίων ήμεῖς
dὲ Διήβω, Καῖσαρι καὶ Νέπωτι καὶ τῶν Ἐλληνι-
κῶν τὸ βασίλει Ἰόβα πιστεύουμεν, ἤττας τινὰς καὶ τροπὰς ὑπὸ Μαρκέλλου τῶν σὺν Ἀννίβα γενέ-
θαις μεγάλης δὲ αὐτῶν ῥοπὴν οὐδεμίαν ἐποίησαν,
ἀλλ’ ἐσὸν ἅγιον ἑαυτὸ δεῖ κατ’ ἑαυτὸν χορτήσαι περὶ τῶν

6 Δίβων ἐν ταῖς συμπλοκαῖς ἑκέναις. ὅ δὲ κατὰ
λόγον καὶ προσηκόντως ἑθαυμάσθη, μετὰ τοσαῦ-
tας τροπὰς στρατηγόνων καὶ φόνους στρατηγῶν καὶ σύγχυσιν διῆς ὦμοι τῆς Ἡρωάιος ἡγεμονίας

1 ἐνέκειτο Ἡρωάιος Coraës and Bekker, after an early
anonymous critic: ἐνέκειτο.

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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,\(^1\) 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. xiv. 11, 7, where Hannibal makes this claim, in a speech to his men just before the battle of Zama (202 B.C.).

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εἰς ἀντίπαλα τῷ θαρρεῖν καθιστάμενων. ὁ γὰρ ἐκ πολλοῦ τοῦ πάλαι περιδεόυς καὶ καταπεπληγήτος αὕθις ἐμβαλὼν τῷ στρατεύματι ξῆλον καὶ φιλο-7 νεικίαν πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ τοῦτο δὲ τὸ μὴ ῥαδίως τῆς νίκης ὑφιέμενον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀμφισβητοῦν τοῦτον τε καὶ φιλοτιμοῦμεν ἐπάρας καὶ θαρρύνας, εἰς ἀνήρ ἦν, Μάρκελλος· εἰθισμένους γὰρ ὑπὸ τῶν συμφορῶν, εἰ φεύγοντες ἐκφύγοιευ Ἀννίβαν, ἀγαπᾶν, ἐδίδαξεν αἰσχύνεσθαι σωζομένους μεθ' ἡττης, αἰδεύεσθαι δὲ παρὰ μικρὸν ἐνδόντας, ἀλγεῖν δὲ μὴ κρατήσαντας.

Π. Ἐπεὶ τοίνυν Πελοπίδας μὲν οὐδεμιάν ἠττήθη μάχην στρατηγῶν, Μάρκελλος δὲ πλείστας τῶν καθ’ αὐτὸν Ὀρμαίων ἐνίκησε, δόξειν ἀν ἵσος τῷ δυσνικήτῳ πρὸς τὸ ἀντίττητον ὑπὸ πλῆθος τῶν κατωρθωμένων ἐπανισούσθαι. καὶ μὴ οὕτοις μὲν εἰλεῖ Συρακοῦσας, ἐκεῖνος δὲ τῆς Δακεδαίμονος ἀπέτυχεν. ἀλλ’ οἶμαι μεῖζον εἶναι τοῦ καταλαβεῖν Σικελίαν τὸ τῇ Σπάρτῃ προσελθεῖν καὶ διαβίναι 2 πρῶτον ἀνθρώπων πολέμων τῶν Εὐρώτων, εἰ μὴ νὴ Δία τούτο μὲν φήσει τις τὸ ἔργον Ἐπαμεινώδα μᾶλλον ἡ Πελοπίδα προσήκειν, ὦσπερ καὶ τὰ Δεύκτρα, τῶν δὲ Μαρκέλλορ διασπεραγμένων ἀκοινώνῃ τὸν εἰναι τὴν δόξαν. καὶ γὰρ Συρακού-σας μόνος εἰλεῖ, καὶ Κέλτος ᾧνευ τοῦ συνάρχοντος ἐτρέψατο, καὶ πρὸς Ἀννίβαν μηδενὸς συλλαμ-βάνοντος, ἀλλὰ καὶ πάντων ἀποτρεπόντων, ἀντι-ταξάμενος καὶ μεταβαλὼν τὸ σχῆμα τοῦ πολέμου πρῶτος ἤγεμὼν τοῦ τομάμαν κατέστη.

Τ. Τὴν τοίνυν τελευτῆτι ἐπαινῶ μὲν οὐδετέρου 526
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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 Eurotas 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
τῶν ἀνδρῶν, ἀλλ' ἀνώμαλοι καὶ ἀγανακτῶ τῷ παραλόγῳ τοῦ συμπτώματος. καὶ θαυμάζω μὲν ἐν μάχαις τοσαύταις ὁσαίς ἀποκάμοι τις ἀν κατ- αριθμὸν, μηδὲ τρωθέντα τῶν Ἀννίβαν, ἀγαμαὶ δὲ καὶ τὸν ἐν τῇ Παιδείᾳ Χρυσάντεν, ὅσ διηρμένως κοτίδα καὶ παίειν μέλλων πολέμων, ὡς ὑπεσή- μην ἡ σάλπνη ἀνακλητικῶν, ἀφεὶς τὸν ἀνδρα 2 μᾶλα πράως καὶ κοσμίως ἀνεχώρησεν. ὦ μὴν ἀλλὰ τὸν Πελοπίδαν ποιεῖ συγγνωστὸν ἄμα τῷ τῆς μάχης καὶ μοὶ παράθερμον ὄντα καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἀμυνάν ὦκ ἄγεννός ἐκφέρων ὁ θυμός. ἀριστον μὲν γὰρ νικῶντα σώζεσθαι τὸν στρατηγόν, "εἰ δὲ θανεῖν, εἰς ἀρετὴν καταλύσατα βίον," ὡς Εὐρι- πίδης φησίν.1 οὔτω γὰρ ὦ πάθος, ἀλλὰ πρᾶξις 3 γίνεται τοῦ τελευτῶντος ὁ θάνατος. πρὸς δὲ τῷ θυμῷ τοῦ Πελοπίδου καὶ τὸ τέλος αὐτὸ τὸ τῆς νίκης εν τῷ πεσεῖν τὸν τύραννον ὅρομενον οὐ παντάπασιν ἀλόγως ἐπεσπάσατο τὴν ὅρμην χαλεπῶν γὰρ ἐτέρας οὔτω καλὴν καὶ λαμπρὰν ἔχονσις ὑπόθεσιν ἀριστείας ἐπιλαβέσθαι. Μάρκελλος δέ, μήτε χρείας μεγάλης ἐπικειμένης, μήτε τοῦ παρὰ τὰ δεινὰ πολλάκις ἐξιστάντος τὸν λογισμὸν ἐνθυσιασμοῦ παρεστῶτος, ὥσάμενος ἀπερισκέπτως εἰς κάιδυνον οὐ στρατηγοῦ πτώμα, προδρόμου δέ 4 τινος ἡ κατασκόπου πέπτωκεν, ὑπατείας πέντε καὶ τρεῖς θρίαμβους καὶ σκῦλα καὶ τροπαιοφορίας ἀπὸ βασιλέων τοῖς προαποθηκοῦσιν. Καρχη- δονίων Ἰβηροὶ καὶ Νομάσιν ὑποβαλόν. ὡστε νεμεσθήσαι αὐτοῖς ἐκείνοις ἑαυτοῖς τοῦ κατορθώ-


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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 "Cyropædeia,"¹ 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, ἄνδρα Ῥωμαίων ἀριστον ἁρετή καὶ δυνάμει μέγιστον καὶ δόξη λαμπρότατον ἐν τοῖς Φρεγελ-λανῶν προδιερευνηταίς παραναλώσθαι.

5 Χρὴ δὲ ταῦτα μὴ κατηγορίαν εἶναι τῶν ἀνδρῶν νομίζειν, ἀλλ' ὡς ἀγανάκτησιν τινα καὶ παρρησίαν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ἐκείνων πρὸς αὐτοὺς καὶ τὴν ἀνδρείαν αὐτῶν, εἰς ἣν τὰς ἄλλας κατανάλωσαν ἁρετᾶς ἀφειδήσαντες τοῦ βίου καὶ τῆς ψυχῆς, ὡσπερ ἑαυτοῖς, οὐ ταῖς πατρίσι μᾶλλον καὶ φίλοις καὶ συμμάχοις, ἀπολλυμένοις.

6 Μετὰ δὲ τῶν θάνατον Πελοπίδας μὲν τοὺς συμμάχους ταφεῖς ἐσχεν, ὑπὲρ δὲν ἀπέθανε, Μάρκελ-λος δὲ τοὺς πολεμίους, ὑφ' ὡς ἄπεθανε. ξηλωτὸν μὲν οὖν ἐκεῖνο καὶ μακάριον, κρεῖττον δὲ καὶ μεῖζον εὐνοίας χάριν ἀμειβομένης ἔχθρα λυποῦ-σαν ἁρετὴν θαυμάζουσα. τὸ γὰρ καλὸν ἐνταῦθα τὴν τιμὴν ἔχει μόνον, ἐκεῖ δὲ τὸ λυσιτελές καὶ ἡ χρεία μᾶλλον ἀγαπᾶται τῆς ἁρετῆς.
PELOPIDAS AND MARCELLUS

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.
A PARTIAL DICTIONARY OF PROPER NAMES

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 Acanthia in northern Greece, at the entrance to the Ambracian 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.

Amisos, 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.

Androcydes 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.

Apollophanes of Cyzicus, 33, known only in this connection.

Applius, 467, 471, Applius Claudius Pulcher, military tribune at Cannae (216 B.C.), praetor in Sicily 215 B.C., and legate of Marcellus 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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DICTIONARY OF PROPER NAMES

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.
Arilinum, 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.
Athamanlia, 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.
Auximium, 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, 259, Lucius Calpurnius B., aedile in 65, praetor in 82, 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 Aegaeon (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, 158, 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 Fontus, on the river Lykus, 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.
Callipodes, 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.
Calvinus, 295, see Domitius (3).
Canusium, 457, 507, an ancient city of Apulia, about fifteen miles from the sea.
Capitolinus, 439, Calus Scantillus C., colleague of Marcellus in the aedileship about 226 B.C.
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Carbo, 127–131, 137 f., Gnaeus Papilius C., a leader of the Marian party, consul and colleague of Cinna in 85 and 84 B.C., put to death by Pompey in 82 B.C.

Carina (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.

Cenchreae, 399, the eastern harbor-town of Corinth.

Chabrias, 105, a successful Athenian general, prominent from 392 till his gallant death at the siege of Chios in 357 B.C.

Chaeronela, 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, xxl. 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 367 to 354 B.C. He was able, but untrustworthy and rapacious.

Cinna, 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 Ionia Asla 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 Caldus, tribune of the people in 107 B.C., consul in 94, a staunch supporter of the Marian party.

Cnidus, 47, a city at the S.W. extremity of Caria, in Asia Minor.

Colchis, 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 Lycurgus, xi. 5), and with aid from the Great King and Pharnabazus defeated the Spartan fleet off Cnidus in 394 B.C., and restored the Long Walls of Athens in 393 B.C.

Cornellus, 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 Agesilaius over the Thebans and their allies in 394 B.C. (Agesilaus, xvii.).

Cratebus, 411 f., of Mitylene, a Periætatic 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 Fennus 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.

Culrico, 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 profigate. 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).

Cynocephalae, 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 Peloponnesus.

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.

Delotaurus, 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; livi.).

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 Lycurgus, 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 Catu, 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 Corfinium, 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.

Durs, 7, of Samos, a pupil of Theophrastus, historian and, for a time, tyrant of Samos, lived circa 350-280 B.C.

Dymé, 187, the most westerly of the twelve cities of Achaia in Peloponnesus. 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.

Eleusis, 89, 375, the sacred city of the Athenian mysteries, some twelve miles west of Athens.

Englyum, 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 Caystrus.

Ephorus, 391, of Cyme, 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.

Epidauros, 175, a city on the east coast of Argolis in Peloponnesus, famous for its shrine and cult of Aesculapius.

Erasmistratus, 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.

Euryponidae, 329, one of the two royal families at Sparta; the other was that of the Agiade.

G

Gabinius, 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.

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 senates 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.

H

Hecatombaeon, 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.

Hexapylla, 483, 485, probably a section of the wall fortifying Epipolae, the triangular plateau to the west of Syracuse.

Hemspsal, 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.

Hiero, 457, 471 f., 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.).
Hydrius the Carian, 37, otherwise unknown.
Hypsaeus, 283, Publius-Plautius H., tribune of the people in 54 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.
Hyrcania, 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 Hiempeal.
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 345 B.C.
Ithmus, 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.
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 Penelius.
Lauros, 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 Catana.
Lepidus, 151 ff., 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 Acarnania.
Leuctra, 79, 391, and often, a village in Boeotia, south-west of Thebes, between Thephae 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.
Locri Epizephyrii, 515, a celebrated Greek city on the eastern coast of Bruttium, in Italy, said to have been founded in 760 B.C.
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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 Deianira. She slew herself in order to give the Athenians victory over Eurystheus.

Maeotic Sea, 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, 239 f., Calus 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, Calus Claudius Marcellus, consul in 49 B.C.

Marcus, 445, Calus 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, Calus M., after this, Pompey's quaestor in Spain, where he was killed in a battle with Sertorius (Sertorius, xxl.).

Mendes, 107 f., a prominent city in the north of Egypt.

Menecrates, 59, a Syracusan 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.

Messenia, 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 Epaminondas 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 52 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.
D I C T I O N A R Y  O F  P R O P E R  N A M E S

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.
Mucia, 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.
Neapolls (1), an ancient city of Campania, the modern Naples.
Neapolls (2), a portion of what Plutarch calls the "outer city" of Syracuse, lying between Eupoloe and Achradina.
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, Calus O., an intimate friend of Caesar (cf. the Caesar, xvii.), author (probably) of Lives of Marius, Pompey, and Caesar.
Orchomenus, 47 f., 337, 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.
Perpenna, 137, 159, 163 f., Marcus F. 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, falling here, retired to Spain, where he served under Sertorius.
Petelia, 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.
Pharnabazus, 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.
Pherae, 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, Philisas, 67, a city in N.E. Peloponnesus, south of Sicyon.
Phthisiotis, 419, 431, a district in S.E. Thessaly.
Picenum, 443, a district in N.E. Italy.
Piso (1), Calus 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, recalled from his province of Macedonia in 55 because of extortion, 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.
Pollux, 305, Calus Asinius P., a famous orator, poet and historian, 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 Octavian. 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 Apamela, in Syria, a Stoic philosopher, a pupil of Panassius at Athens, contemporary with Cicero, who often speaks of him and occasionally corresponded with him.
Pothinus, 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. 1.).
Ptolemy, 406 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 triumv. 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 unpopular law which gave the knights special seats in the theatre.
Rullus, 149, Quintus Fabius Maximus R., five times consul, the last time in 295 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 mysteries (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 nineteenth of December. See the Sulla, xviii. 5.
Scipio (1), 149, 315, Publius Cornelius S. Africanus Major, the conqueror of Hannibal. His con-
quest of Spain occupied the years 210–202 B.C.

Sci pl o (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.

Sci pl o (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 consularship 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.

Sci pl o (4), 445, Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica Corculum, celebrated as jurist and orator, consul in 162 B.C. (when he abdicated on account of faulty auspices), and again in 156 B.C. Scirophorion, 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.

Scyt ha, 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 Piutarch’s Sertorius.

Servius, 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 Cees, the greatest lyric poet of Greece, 566–487 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.

Soli, 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, 24.

Sophene, 203, a district of western Armenia.

Spartacus, 197, a Thracian gladiator, leader of the servile insurrection (73–71 B.C.). Cf. the Crassus, viii–xi.

Spinther, 245, 291, 307, Publius Cornelius Lentulus S., consul in 57 B.C., took part against Caesar in 49, was captured by him at Corinium, 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,
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he took refuge at the court of Artaxerxes III., where he died.

Taenarum, 175, a promontory at the southern extremity of Laconia, 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 Asla Minor, running eastward from Lydia to Cilicia.

Taygetus, 417, a lofty mountain range between Laconia and Messenia, in Peloponnesus.

Tegea, 95, an ancient and powerful city in S.E. Arcadia, in Peloponnesus.

Tegyra, 77, 377 ff., 387, 525, a village in northern Boeotia, near Orchomenus.

Tempe, Vale of, 307, the gorges between Mounts Olympus and Ossa in N.E. Thessaly, through which the river Penelus makes its way to the sea.

Theodotus of Chios (or Samos), 317, 325, brought to Caesar the head and signet-ring of Pompey.

Theophrastus, 213, 223, 247, 315, 319, of Mitylene in Lesbos, a learned Greek who made Pompey’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 Peripatetic 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 Euphorus, 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, emptying 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 Pyanepsion (Oct.–Nov.).

Theophaistos 67 f., 97, 373 ff., an ancient city in S.W. Boeotia, north of Plataea.

Theata, 423, a sea-nymph, wife of Peleus and mother of Achilles.

Thrasian plain, 69, 357, a part of the plain about Eleusis, in S.W. Attica.

Timagenes, 245, a Greek historian, of the time of Augustus, originally a captive slave. The bitterness 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 Pelopidas rather than with his own colleague, Leon. He revealed state secrets for pay, and it was this which cost him his life.

Timoteus (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.

Timoteus (2), 39, of Miletus, a famous musician and poet, 446–357 B.C. His exuberant and florid style conquered its way to great popularity.

Tissaphernes, 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 Tissaphernes 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
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Thrace, nor are they mentioned in Herodotus (vii. 110).
Trebonius, 251, Caluš 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 Achrada.

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 Corfinium, at the outbreak of the war, and again in Spain, but pardoned both times.
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