DIO
CHRYSTOSTOM

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IN FIVE VOLUMES

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PREFACE

The first Oration in this volume, addressed to the Rhodians, is the work of Professor J. W. Cohoon, as were the first two volumes of Dio Chrysostom in the Loeb Classical Library. Unfortunately Professor Cohoon was obliged to relinquish further work upon this author and Professor H. Lamar Crosby is responsible for Orations XXXII–XXXVI in this volume and for the remaining two volumes.

The Editors.
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DIO CHRYSOSTOM

THE THIRTY-FIRST DISCOURSE:
THE RHODIAN ORATION

Some information about the island of Rhodes and its capital city of the same name may contribute to an appreciation of this Discourse.

The island, which has an area of approximately 424 square miles, lies in the extreme eastern part of the Aegean Sea and is about ten miles south of Cape Alypo, the ancient Cynossema Promontorium, on the coast of Asia Minor. From it one can see to the north the elevated coast of Asia Minor and in the south-east Mount Ida of Crete. It is still noted for its delightful climate and its fertile soil.

There is a legend that the earliest inhabitants of Rhodes were the Telchines, skilled workers in metal, and the Children of the Sun, who were bold navigators; yet, whatever the racial affinity of these people may have been, in historic times the population was Dorian.

In the fifth century before Christ its three cities of Lindus, Ialysus, and Camirus were enrolled in the Delian League, but in 412 B.C. they revolted from Athens. Then in 408 they united to form the new city of Rhodes on the north-east tip of the island. This city presented a very impressive appearance, laid out as it was by the architect Hippodamus in the form of an amphitheatre on a gentle slope running down to the sea.

After the founding of this city the prosperity and political importance of the island steadily increased. It threw off the yoke of Athens in the Social War, 357-354, and although it submitted first to Mausolus of Caria and then later to Alexander the Great, it reasserted its independence after the latter's death, greatly expanded its trade, and became
more powerful than before, so that its standard of coinage and its code of maritime law became widely accepted in the Mediterranean. In 305–4 the city successfully withstood a siege by the redoubtable Demetrius Poliorcetes, who by means of his formidable fleet and artillery attempted to force the city into an active alliance with King Antigonus. On raising the siege Demetrius presented the Rhodians with his mighty siege-engines, from the sale of which they realized enough to pay for the Colossus, the celebrated statue of the Sun-god, one hundred and five feet high, which was executed by Chares of Lindus and stood at the entrance of the harbour.

In 227 Rhodes suffered from a severe earthquake, the damages of which the other states helped to restore because they could not endure to see the state ruined. Chiefly by her fleet Rhodes supported Rome in her wars against Philip V. of Macedon, Antiochus III., and Mithridates, who besieged the city unsuccessfully in 88. It assisted Pompey against the pirates and at first against Julius Caesar; but in 42 that Caius Cassius who formed the conspiracy against Caesar’s life captured and ruthlessly plundered the city for refusing to submit to his exactions; and although befriended by Mark Antony after this, it never fully recovered from the blow. In the year 44 of our era, in the reign of Claudius, it lost its freedom temporarily, but recovered it at the intercession of Nero, who throughout his life remained very friendly to Rhodes. Then at the beginning of the reign of Vespasian it was reduced to a Roman province. This has been considered the end of Rhodes’ freedom. Von Arnim, however (Leben und Werke, 217–218), gives good reason for believing that Rhodes was given its freedom again for a short time under Titus. This view is accepted by Van Gelder (Geschichte der alten Rhodier, 175), who suggests that this may have occurred somewhat later under Nerva or Trajan, by Hiller von Gaertringen in his article on Rhodes in Pauly-Wissowa, Suppl. V., col. 810, and by Lemarchand in his Dion de Pruse, 84.

Rhodes was noted for its paintings and its sculpture. In Dio’s time the city is said to have had 3000 statues. (See Pliny the Elder 34. 7. 36 and cf. § 146 of this Discourse.) Then too it was the birthplace of the philosopher Panætius, whose pupil, the philosopher and historian Poseidonius, had his school there; Apollonius Rhodius also spent part of his
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life there; and in this city both Cicero and Caesar in their youth studied rhetoric under Apollonius Molo.

This Rhodian oration, by far the longest of Dio's extant Discourses, purports to have been delivered by Dio before the Rhodian Assembly. In it Dio urges the Rhodians by all possible arguments to give up their bad habit of not actually having the statue of a man made and set up when one was decreed him as an honour, but of simply having his name engraved on some statue already standing, after first chiselling out the name, if any was there, which was already on the statue.

This Discourse throws an interesting light upon the time in which Dio lived. Then it was thought one of the highest honours for a man to have a statue of himself which was erected by public decree in a city like Rhodes, so that even Romans sought this honour. No doubt it was because so many Romans whom Rhodes could not afford to offend brought pressure to bear in order to secure the honour of a statue, that this practice of 'switching inscriptions' developed. The city already had some 3000 statues in its temples and streets, and yet many others were anxious for the honour of a statue. This was all the vogue at that time. Lemarchand (op. cit., 58) quotes from Cicero, Plutarch, Philo, Favorinus, Pausanias, Pliny the Elder, and Dio Cassius to show that the practice was not unknown elsewhere. Yet perhaps it had well-nigh ceased by Dio's time, for in §§ 105–106, 123 he says that the Rhodians alone are guilty of it.

Von Arnim thinks that this address was not actually delivered, that it was merely written. The Rhodians, he says, met in Assembly to deal with matters of state, would not have been willing to listen to such a "long-winded expectoration" on a subject not on the order of the day. He points also to the unusually careful avoidance of hiatus. Lemarchand, on the other hand, who believes that we have here at least two addresses by Dio on the same subject, which were later made into one by some editor (perhaps by Dio himself, who then carefully removed cases of hiatus), thinks that at least the first address was actually delivered. He feels that the speech is not a unit on account of the numerous repetitions and contradictions in it which he lists, and on account of two different styles and tones, the one dry and dull, the other vigorous and at times impassioned.
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Von Arnim, in attempting to date this Discourse, takes into account three factors: Rhodes is a free city (see for example §§ 111-113), Nero is dead (as may be inferred from §§ 148-150), and the Discourse shows Dio as a sophist, yet not hostile to philosophy, as he was in early life according to Synesius. To be sure Rhodes was free until 70 or 71 of our era, but he feels that even then Dio, who would have been about twenty-four years old, he says (about thirty would be nearer the truth if Dio was born about A.D. 40), would still have been too immature to compose such a speech as this. Therefore he would put this speech in the reign of Titus, when, as he attempts to show, Rhodes regained its freedom for a time.

Lemarchand, on the other hand, with his theory of two speeches, at least, combined into one, would place the first speech in the early years of Vespasian’s reign, when Rhodes had just lost its freedom. For in this first speech Dio does not once refer to the freedom of Rhodes and sections 45-46 imply that it is not free, he says. The second speech, where Rhodes is spoken of as free, he would put in the reign of Titus; and he would accept von Arnim’s contention that Rhodes then regained its freedom for a short time.
ΔΙΩΝ ΧΡΥΣΟΣΤΟΜΟΣ

31. ΡΟΔΙΑΚΟΣ

1 Εἰκὸς μὲν ἐστιν, ὁ ἀνδρὲς Ῥόδιοι, τοὺς πολλοὺς ὑμῶν ἐμὲ νομίζειν ὑπὲρ ἰδίου τινὸς πράγματος ἐντευξόμενον ὑμῖν ἀφίχθαι· ὥστε ἐπειδὰν αἰσθηθῆνε τῶν ὑμετέρων τι κοινῶν ἐγχειροῦνται ἐπανορθοῦν, δυσχερανεῖτε ἵως, εἰ μήτε πολίτης ὃν μήτε κληθεῖς υφ᾽ ὑμῶν, ἐπειτὰ ἄξιῶν συμβουλεύειν, καὶ ταῦτα ὑπὲρ οὐδὲν ὁμο τοιοῦτος συνελή-

2 λύθατε. ἐγὼ δὲ ἂν μὲν ὑμῖν ἀκούσασιν ἡ μηδὲν τῶν δεόντων ἂ περὶ τινὸς τῶν μὴ πάνυ ἀναγκαίων φανῶ λέγων, δικαίως ἂν ἀμφότερα φημὶ δόξεων, ἄμα εὐθῆς καὶ περίεργος· ἐὰν δὲ ὡς οἶδ᾽ ὁ περὶ καὶ περὶ μεγίστον πράγματος, καὶ τούτου σφόδρα φαύλως ἔχοντος, ὥστε δημοσία τὴν πόλιν ἀπ᾽ αὐτοῦ διαβεβλήθαι καὶ πάντας ὑμᾶς ἐπὶ πᾶσι τοῖς ἀλλοίς εὐθυκιμοῦντας καθ᾽ ἐν τοῦτο δόξῃς οὐ προσηκούσης τυγχάνειν, εἰκότως ἂν μοι χάριν ἔχοιτε καὶ νομίζοιτε εὕνουν ἐαυτοῖς. δῆλον γάρ ὡς εἰ καὶ 1 μὴ πάνυ τις ὑμᾶς ἀγαπᾷ, τοῖς

1 καὶ added by Cohoon.

1 The application is obviously to Dio himself.
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It is reasonable to suppose, men of Rhodes, that the majority of you are thinking that I have come to talk to you about some private matter; consequently, when you perceive that I am attempting to set right a matter which concerns your own general interests, you will perhaps be vexed that I, who am neither a citizen nor have been invited to come here, yet venture to offer advice, and that too concerning no one of the subjects for the consideration of which you have assembled. But for my part, if after hearing me you find that the topic on which I am speaking is either inappropriate or not altogether urgent, I say that I shall be rightly regarded as both foolish and officious. But if you find that my topic is really of the greatest possible importance, and, furthermore, that the situation of which I speak is very bad indeed, so that the state as such is in evil repute on that account, and that you yourselves, one and all, though you bear a good reputation in everything else, in this one matter do not enjoy the general esteem to which you are entitled, you would have good reason to be grateful to me and to regard me as a true friend of yours. For it is evident that even if any person is not altogether content with you, the
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γε ἄλλοις οὔθεν μέλει δῆπον τῶν ὑμῶν τινα φερόν·
3 τῶν αἰσχύνην ἡ βλάβην. οὐκοῦν ἀτοπον, εἰ μὲν ἄργυριον τις ὑμῖν ἐχαρίζετο ἀφ’ ἕαυτον,
ξένος ἢ μέτοικος, τούτον μὲν οὐκ ἅν ἥγεισθε
περίεργον, ὅτι, μηδὲν προσήκειν δοκῶν, ἐφιλοτι-
μεῖτο μηδ’ ὑμῶν ἀπαιτοῦντων, συμβουλεύοντος
δὲ τι τῶν χρησίμων δυσχερέστερον ἀκούσεσθε,
ὅς ἂν μὴ τύχῃ κληθεῖς ἡ μὴ πολίτης ὑπάρχῃ;
καίτι χρημάτων μὲν οὖθ’ υμεῖς σφόδρα ἵσωσ ἐν
τῷ παρόντι δεῖσθε, καὶ μυρίους ἐστιν εὑρεῖν,
οίς μάλλον ἂν 1 ἀφελέσθαι 2 τῶν ὄντων συνέφερε·
γνώμης δὲ ἀγαθῆς οὐκ ἐστιν οὐδεὶς ὃ μὴ δεόμενος
ἐν παντὶ καιρῷ καὶ πρὸς ἀπαντᾷ τὸν βίον, οὐδ’ ὑμῖν
κάλλιστα πράττειν δοκῶν.

4 Εἰ μὲν οὖν περὶ τινος τῶν προκειμένων ἔλεγον,
οὔθεν ἂν 3 ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ τηλικοῦτον ὀφελεῖσθε· εἰκὸς
γὰρ ἢν καὶ καθ’ αὐτοὺς ὑμᾶς τὸ δέον εὑρεῖν συκο-
ποιντάς γε ἀπαξ· ἐπεὶ δὲ ὑπὲρ οὗ μηδὲ ξη-
τεῖτε τὴν ἀρχὴν ὅπως ποτὲ ἔχει, 4 τοῦτο φημὶ
δεῖξεν αἰσχυστα γιγνόμενον, πῶς οὖκ ἂν ἐίναι
παντελῶς ὑμῖν χρήσιμον πράγμα πεποιηκός,
ἐὰν ἀρα. μὴ φανῶ ψευδόμενος; νομίζω δ’
ἐγώγε πάντα μὲν προσήκειαν ἀποδέχεσθαι τῶν δι’
ἐννοιαν ὃτιοι νεγώντων καὶ μηδένα ὀχληρὸν

1 ἂν added by Emperius, Geel.
2 ἀφελέσθαι Cohoon, ἀφειδοῦσι Weil, Naber, Schwartz,
ἀποβαλοῦσι Geel: ἀφελοῦσι.
3 ἂν added by Reiske.
4 ἔχει Reiske: ἔχει BM, ἔχη U.
world at large, as you presumably know, cares not at all about those matters which may bring upon you some shame or injury. Is it not, therefore, very strange that, whereas if a man, a foreigner or a resident alien, were offering you a gift of money out of his own means, you would not consider him officious just because, although under no apparent obligation to do so, he was zealous on your behalf even though you did not demand it, and yet, if a man offers you useful advice, just because he happens not to have been invited to do so or is not a citizen you are going to listen with considerable vexation to whatever he has to say? And yet as for money, perhaps you are in no pressing need of it at the moment, and, besides, thousands can be found to whom it would be a greater benefit to have taken away from them some of the money they have; but as for good advice, there is no one who does not stand in need of it at every moment and for every circumstance of life, even the man who is regarded as most successful.

Now if I were speaking about one of the questions which are before you, you would not be so greatly benefited by me, for you would be reasonably sure to arrive at the proper conclusion by yourselves if you were once to consider the problem. But since, in discussing a matter concerning which you are not even making any attempt at all to ascertain what the situation is, I assert that I shall prove that it is being most disgracefully managed, shall I not have done you an altogether useful service—that is, if I shall, indeed, prove not to be misrepresenting the facts? And what I think myself is, that it is right to welcome any man who, moved by a spirit of friendliness, has anything whatever to say, and to regard no such one
Ταυτεύονται τῶν τοιούτων, μάλιστα δὲ ὑμᾶς, ἀνδρεῖς Ὁδίοι. δήλου γὰρ ὅτι τούτῳ χάριν σύνιτε βουλευόμενοι καθ’ ἡμέραν, καὶ οὐ καθάπερ ἄλλοι δυσκόλως καὶ διὰ χρόνου καὶ τῶν ἐλευθέρων τινὲς εἶναι δοκοῦντων, ὅπως υμῖν ἢ σχολὴ περὶ πάντων ἀκούειν καὶ μηδὲν ἀνεξέταστον παράλυπτε.

5 Ταυτεύονται τῆν ἀρχὴν υμᾶς ἐπὶ τοῦ πράγματος γενέσθαι· καὶ δὲ ἐπ’ αὐτῷ βαδιοῦμαι, τοσοῦτον ὑπειπών, ὅτι μοι προσήκειν δοκεῖ πάντα μὲν πράττειν δικαίως καὶ καλῶς τὰ κατὰ τὸν βίον, ἄλλως τὲ τοὺς δημοσία ποιοῦντας ὅτιοῦν, οὐ μόνον ἐπειδὴ τὰ κοινὰ ὑπάρχει φανερότερα, ἓν ἢ ἕκαστος ἰδία πράττῃ μὴ δέον, ἄλλα καὶ δι’ ἐκείνο ὅτι τὰ μὲν τῶν ἰδιωτῶν ἀμαρτήματα οὐκ εὐθὺς ἀποφαίνει τὴν πόλιν φαύλην, ἐκ δὲ τῶν δημοσίων γιγνομένων οὐχ ὅτι προσήκει τρόπον ἀνάγκη δοκεῖν καὶ τοὺς καθ’ ἐνα μορφηροῦς. ὅποιοι γὰρ ἢν ὅσιν οἱ πλείους ἐν δημοκρατίᾳ, τοιοῦτοι φαίνεται καὶ τὸ κοινὸν ἡθος· τὰ γὰρ τοὺτοι ἄρέσκοντα ἱσχύει δήποτεν, οὐχ ἔτερα. μάλιστα δ’ ἢν φαίνῃ ἐγώγοι τῶν καλλίστως καὶ σεμνότατοι οἰκεῖον εἶναι χρήσθαι προσέχοντας· παρ’ οἷς γὰρ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἀμελεῖται, καὶ κακίαν τινὰ ἐμφαίνει τῆς πόλεως τῶν τε ἄλλων οὐδὲν ὁδῷν τε ἐπιτηδείως

6 πράττεσθαι. καὶ μὴν ὅτι γε τῶν πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ἐξηρημένων, ἢ δὲ μέγιστα ἡγεῖσθαι, τῶν λοιπῶν οὐδὲν ἐστὶ κάλλιον οὐδὲ δικαιότερον ἢ τιμῶν τοὺς ἄγαθοὺς ἀνδρας καὶ τῶν εὐ ποιησάντων

7 πράττεσθαι. καὶ μὴν ὅτι γε τῶν πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ἐξηρημένων, ἢ δὲ μέγιστα ἡγεῖσθαι, τῶν λοιπῶν οὐδὲν ἐστὶ κάλλιον οὐδὲ δικαιότερον ἢ τιμῶν τοὺς ἄγαθοὺς ἀνδρας καὶ τῶν εὐ ποιησάντων

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as a nuisance, and especially, that you, men of Rhodes, should do so. For evidently the reason that you come together to deliberate every day and not, as other people do, reluctantly and at intervals and with only a few of you who are regarded as free-born being present, is that you may have leisure to hear about all matters and may leave nothing unexamined.

So much it was necessary to say by way of preface in order that you might understand the situation at the very beginning; and now I shall proceed to the subject itself, after simply adding that I think it is our duty to conduct all the affairs of life justly and honourably, and especially is it the duty of those who do anything in the name of the people; not only because official acts are more readily observed than private misdeeds, but also because, while the mistakes of persons in private station do not at once put the city in a bad light, improper action in public affairs inevitably causes every individual citizen to be looked upon as a knave. For in a democracy the character of the majority is obviously the character of the state, since it is their will, surely, and no one’s else, that prevails. And I myself would venture to say that it is especially fitting that the majority should scrupulously observe the noblest and most sacred obligations; for in the state where such considerations are neglected, such neglect even reveals a sort of vicious defect in the body politic and no other matter can be properly administered. Furthermore, if we except the honours which we owe the gods, which we must regard as first in importance, of all other actions there is nothing nobler or more just than to show honour to our good men and to keep in remembrance those who have served us well—
DIO CHRYSOSTOM

μεμνησθαι νομίζω μηδὲ λόγου δεῖσθαι· καίτοι καὶ τὸ συμφέρον οὐχ ἠκιστα ἐν τούτῳ τις ἀν ἰδοι. τοὺς γὰρ σπουδαίους ὄντας περὶ τοὺς ἐνεργεῖται καὶ τοῖς ἡγαπηκόσι δικαίως χρωμένους πάντες ἡγοῦνται χάριτος ἀξίους καὶ βούλιοι· ἂν ἐκαστὸς ὀφελεῖν κατὰ τὴν ἐαυτοῦ δύναμιν· ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ¹ πολλοὺς ἔχειν τοὺς εὐνοοῦντας καὶ συμπράττοντας, ὅταν ἡ καιρὸς, καὶ πόλις πάσα καὶ ἰδιώτης ἀσφαλέστερον διάγει.

8 Ταῦτα τούνν ἤγείσθε, ἀνδρεῖς 'Ρόδιοι, πάνυ φαύλως παρ' ὑμῖν ἔχοντα καὶ τῆς πόλεως οὐκ ἀξίως, τὰ περὶ τοὺς ἐνεργεῖτας λέγω καὶ τὰς τιμᾶς τῶν ἄγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν, οὐκ ἀρχήθην ὑμῶν οὕτω τῷ πράγματι χρωμένων—πόθεν; τούναντίον γὰρ, ὥσπερ ἀλλο τῶν ὑμετέρων διαφερόντως ἂν τὸν ἀποδεξαίτο καὶ βαθμάσειεν, οὕτω μοι δοκεῖτε καὶ τιμῆς μάλιστα προνοῆσαι· γνοίη δ' ἂν τις εἰς τὸ τῶν εἰκόνων πλῆθος ἄπιδών—μοχθηροῦ δὲ ἀλλως κατεσχηκότος ἐθοὺς ἐκ τῶν χρόνων, καὶ μὴν τιμωμένον λοιπὸν παρ' ὑμῖν μηδενός, εἰ βούλεσθε τάληθες εἰδέναι, ὅτων τε πρότερον γενναίων ἀνδρῶν καὶ περὶ τὴν πόλιν προθύμων, οὐκ ἰδιωτῶν μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ βασιλέων καὶ τινῶν δήμων ὑβριζομένων καὶ τὰς τιμὰς ἀποστεροῦμεν· ὅταν γὰρ ψηφίσῃσθε ἀνδριάντα τινί· ῥαδίως δὲ ὑμῖν ἐπεισὶ τούτῳ νῦν ὡς ἂν ἄφθονον ὑπάρχων.

¹ ἐκ δὲ τοῦ Ἐμπερίου: ἐκάστου Μ, ἐκάστου καὶ ΙΒ.

¹ For this practice elsewhere cf. Cicero, Ad Atticum 6. 1. 26, Equidem valde ipsas Athenas amo. volo esse aliquod monumentum, odi falsas inscriptiones statuarum alienarum. See also Plutarch, Life of Antony 60; Favorinus in Dio 37. 40; Pausanias 2. 17. 3; Dio Cassius 59. 28; 63. 11; Philo, Legatio in Caecum 20; Pliny the Elder H.N. 35. 2. 4.
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that is my opinion and needs no argument; and yet one may most clearly see in the principle also a practical advantage. For those who take seriously their obligations toward their benefactors and mete out just treatment to those who have loved them, all men regard as worthy of their favour, and without exception each would wish to benefit them to the best of his ability; and as a result of having many who are well-disposed and who give assistance whenever there is occasion, not only the state as a whole, but also the citizen in private stations lives in greater security.

It is in regard to these matters, men of Rhodes, that I ask you to believe that the situation here among you is very bad and worthy of your state, your treatment, I mean, of your benefactors and of the honours given to your good men, although originally you did not handle them matter thus—most assuredly not! Why, on the contrary, just as a person might very emphatically approve and admire any other practice of yours, so it is my opinion that you once gave very especial attention to bestowing honours, and one might recognize this to be so by looking at the great number of your statues—but it is only that a habit in another way bad has prevailed here for some time, and that nobody any longer receives honour among you, if you care to know the truth, and that the noble men of former times who were zealous for your state, not alone those in private station, but also kings and, in certain cases, peoples, are being insulted and robbed of the honours which they had received.¹ For whenever you vote a statue to anyone—and the idea of doing this comes to you now quite readily because you have an
ΔΙΟ ΧΡΥΣΟΣΤΟΜΟΣ

ἐκεῖνο μὲν οὐκ ἂν αἰτιασάμην, τὸ χρόνον τινὰ καὶ διατριβήν προσεῖναι· τούναντιον γὰρ εὐθὺς ἐστηκεν ὃν ἂν εἴπητε, μᾶλλον δὲ καὶ πρότερον ἡ ψηφίσασθαι. συμβαίνει δὲ πράγμα ἀτοπώτατον· ὃ γὰρ στρατηγός ὃν ἂν αὐτῷ φαινῇ τῶν ἀνακειμένων τούτων ἀνδριάντων ἀποδείκνυσιν· εἶτα τῆς μὲν πρότερον οὕσης ἐπιγραφῆς ἀναφεδείσης, ἐτέρου δ' ὁνόματος ἐγχαραχθέντος, πέρας ἔχει τὸ τῆς τιμῆς, καὶ λοιπὸν τέτευχε τῆς εἰκόνος ὁ δόξας ὑμῖν ἄξιος, πάνυ ραδίως, οἶμαι, καὶ λυσιτελῶς οὕτωσὶ σκοποῦμενοι, ὡστε θαυμαστὴν εἶναι τὴν εὐπορίαν καὶ τὸ πράγμα εὐχής ἄξιον, εἰ μόνοις ὑμῖν ἐστιν ὃν ἂν βούλησθε ἵσταναι χαλκοῦν δίχα ἀναλώματος καὶ μηδεμίαν δραχμὴν μήτε ύμῶν καταβαλόντων μήτε τῶν τιμωμένων. τίς γὰρ οὐκ ἂν οὗτος ἀγαθεῖτε τῆς σοφίας τὴν πόλιν;

'Αλλ', οἶμαι, πολλὰ τῶν ἐν τῷ βίῳ γιγνομένων καὶ ¹ μετὰ πόνου πλεῖόνος καὶ δαπάνης οὐ σμικρᾶς ἔστι προϊκα καὶ πάνυ ραδίως ποιεῖν, εἰ τις ἁμελεὶ τοῦ προσήκοντος καὶ τοῦ πράττειν ἁληθῶς. οἶον εὐθὺς τὰς θυσίας, ἃς ἐκάστοτε τελοῦμεν τοῖς θεοῖς, ἐστὶ μὴ θύσαντας φάσκειν τεθυκέναι, μόνον, ἂν δοκῇ, στεφανωσαμένους καὶ τῷ βωμῷ προσελθόντας καὶ τῶν οὐλῶν ² θιγγανόντας καὶ τάλλα ποιοῦντας ὡς ἐφ' ἱερουργίας. τί δ'; οὐχὶ

¹ καὶ deleted by Arним.
² οὐλῶν Valesius: οὐδὼν UB, ὁδὼν M.
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abundant supply of statues on hand—though for one thing I could not possibly criticise you, I mean for letting a little time elapse and delaying action; for, on the contrary, as soon as any person is proposed for the honour by you—presto! there he stands on a pedestal, or rather, even before the vote is taken! But what occurs is quite absurd: your chief magistrate, namely, merely points his finger at the first statue that meets his eyes of those which have already been dedicated, and then, after the inscription which was previously on it has been removed and another name engraved, the business of honouring is finished; and there you are! The man whom you have decreed to be worthy of the honour has already got his statue, and quite easily, it seems to me, and at a good bargain, when you look at the matter from this point of view—that the abundance of supply is wonderful and your business a thing to envy, if you are the only people in the world who can set up in bronze any man you wish without incurring any expense, and in fact, without either yourselves or those whom you honour putting up a single drachma. Who, pray, from this point of view, could help admiring the cleverness of your city?

But I imagine that many things in life which require both special effort and no little expense can be done without cost and quite easily, if one disregards propriety and sincerity. Take, for instance, the sacrifices which we duly offer to the gods: it is possible simply to say they have been offered without offering them, merely, if you please, putting on our wreaths and approaching the altar, and then touching the barley groats and performing all the other rites as we do in an act of worship. And here is an idea! We
DIO CHRYSTOSTOM

ταύτο ἱερεῖον ἀπασών ἐν κύκλῳ τοῖς ἀγάλμασι προσάγοντας, τῷ τοῦ Διός, τῷ τοῦ Ἡλίου, τῷ τῆς 'Αθηνᾶς, καὶ πανταχὺ κατασπείσατας πᾶσιν ὀνείσαθι τεθυκέναι τοῖς θεοῖς οὐ βάδον; τῖς δ' ὁ κωλύσων; εάν δὲ ἰδη βωμὸν ἵνα φῶν νῦν τους ἱδρύσασθαι θελήσωμεν; καὶ γὰρ εἰ πάντων εἰσι παρ' ύμιν τῶν θεῶν, οὐκ ἀδύνατον οἴομαι καὶ κρείττω κατασκευασίς τοῦ πρότερον καὶ διὰ πλειόνων τιμᾶν προελέσθαι τὸν αὐτόν. ἄρ' οὖν ἑτοιμον ἐξουκίσαι τινὰ τῶν ἄλλων θεῶν ἢ μετενεγκείν τι τῶν ἡδη καθιερωμένων; ὡς καὶ τὴν ἐπιγραφήν ἀλλάζαι μόνον, δ' νῦν ποιοῦμεν; καίτοι τὸν μὲν Ἀπόλλω καὶ τὸν Ἡλίου καὶ τὸν Διόνυσουν ἐνοῖ φασιν εἶναι τὸν αὐτόν, καὶ ὑμεῖς οὕτω νομίζετε, πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ ἀπλῶς τοὺς θεοὺς πάντας εἰς μίαν τινὰ ἰσχύν καὶ δύναμιν συνάγουσιν, ἵστε μηδὲν διαφέρειν τὸ τοῦτον ἣ ἐκεῖνον τιμᾶν. ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν ἀνθρώπων οὐθέν ἐστι τοιοῦτον· ἀλλ' ὁ διδοὺς τὰ τούδε ἐτέρῳ τούτον ἀφήνῃται τῶν ἐαυτοῦ.

12 Νη Δία, ἀλλ' οὖν ὁμοιόν τὸ παραβαίνειν τὰ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ τὰ πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους.

Οὐδὲ ἐγώ φήμ. παραβαίνειν δὲ ὁμοιός ἐστι καὶ τὰ πρὸς τοὺς, ὅταν τοὺς αὐτοὺς μὴ ὑμιῶς προσφέρηται, μηδὲ τοὺς μὲν εἰληφότας ἔως ἔχειν ἃ γε δικαῖς ἐλαβον, τοῖς δὲ ἀξίοις δόξασι τῶν αὐτῶν ὁ φήσαιν ὄντως διδοὺς, ἀλλὰ τοὺς μὲν ἀποστερῶν τῆς δωρεᾶς, τοὺς δὲ ὡσπερ ἐνεδρεύων

1 καὶ Cobet: ἦ. 2 ἐστι καὶ τὰ Emperius: ἐστιν ἐκαστα. 3 ἀξίοις Reiske: αὐτίοις.

1 For this view see Antisthenes Φυσικός, Frag. 1, Winkelmann.
might lead the same sacrificial victim up to all the statues in turn: to that of Zeus, to that of Helius, to Athena’s, and after pouring libations at each one, make believe that we have sacrificed to all the gods—would not that be easy? Who is going to prevent our doing this? And if we wish now to set up an altar or a temple to some god—for even though altars of all the gods are to be found among you, I take it that it is not impossible both to build a better altar than the last one you built and also deliberately to honour the same god by a greater number of them—is it not quite feasible to dispossess one of the other gods, or to shift one that has been already consecrated? Or else simply to alter the inscription—exactly as we are now doing? Indeed, some do maintain that Apollo, Helius, and Dionysus are one and the same, and this is your view, and many people even go so far as to combine all the gods and make of them one single force and power,\(^1\) so that it makes no difference at all whether you are honouring this one or that one. But where men are concerned the situation is not at all like that; on the contrary, whoever gives A’s goods to B robs A of what is rightfully his.

“Yes, by Zeus,” someone says, “but there is no similarity between violating our obligation towards the gods and that toward men.”

Neither do I say there is. But still it is possible to violate one’s obligation towards men also, when one does not deal honestly with them, when one does not even permit those who have received anything to keep what they have justly acquired, or actually gives what the giver asserts he is giving to those who have been considered worthy of the same reward, but deprives the one class of their gift and deceives and
13 καὶ παραλογιζόμενος. ἡ μὲν οὖν φύσις τοῦ πράγματος ὀμοία καὶ τὸ ποιεῖν οὔτοιν μετὰ ἀπάτης καὶ φενακισμοῦ καὶ τῆς ἐσχάτης μικρολογίας ταυτό· διαφέρει δ', ὦτι τὰ μὲν περὶ τοὺς θεους γιγνόμενα μὴ δεόντως ἀσεβήματα καλεῖται, τὰ δὲ πρὸς ἀλλήλους τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀδικήματα. τούτων τὴν μὲν ἀσέβειαν ἔστω μὴ προσεῖναι τῷ νῦν ἐξεταζόμενῳ πράγματι· τὸ λοιπὸν δὲ,

14 εἰ μὴ δοκεῖ φυλακῆς ύμῶν ἀξίων, ἀφεῖσθω. καίτοι καὶ τὴν ἀσέβειαν εὑροί τις ἂν ὦσως τῷ τοιοῦτῳ προσούσαν· λέγω δὲ οὐ περὶ ύμῶν οὐδὲ περὶ τῆς πόλεως· οὔτε γάρ ύμῖν ποτε ἔδοξεν οὔτε δημοσία γέγονεν· ἀλλ' αὐτὸ σκοπῶν κατ' ἱδίαν τὸ πράγμα· τὰ γὰρ περὶ τοὺς κατοιχομένους γιγνόμενα οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἀσεβήματα κέκληται καὶ τῆς προσηγορίας ταύτης τυγχάνει παρὰ τοὺς νόμους,1 εἰς οὓς ἂν ποτε ἦ; τὸ δ' εἰς ἄνδρας ἀγαθοὺς καὶ τῆς πόλεως εὐεργέτας ύβρίζειν καὶ τὰς τιμὰς αὐτῶν καταλύειν καὶ τὴν μνήμην ἀναφέρειν ἐγὼ μὲν οὐχ ὀρθῶ πῶς ἂν ἀλλ' ὀνομάξοιτο· ἐπεὶ καὶ τοὺς ζύςτασ εὐεργέτας οἱ ἄδικοι ντειν οὐκ ἂν εὐλόγως εἴειν

15 ἀπηλλαγμένοι τοῦτῳ τοῦ οὐνείδους. οἱ γοῦν περὶ τοὺς γονεῖς ἐξαμαρτάνοντες, ὅτι τῆς πρωτῆς καὶ μεγίστης ὑπῆρξαν εὐεργεσίας εἰς ἡμᾶς, εἰκότως ἀσεβέιν δοκοῦσιν. καὶ τὸ μὲν τῶν θεῶν ὅστε δῆτον, ὅτι καὶ πρεσι καὶ τίτοις καὶ τιμιάσῃ μόνον κἀν προσάψεται, μεθ' ἦς μέντοι προσήκει διανοίας, οὐθὲν ἐλαττον πεποιη-

1 For parà τοῖς νόμοις Wilamowitz conjectured parà τοῖς πολλοῖς.
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hoodwinks the other. Now the essential nature of the act is the same, and doing anything whatever with deceit and trickery and the extreme of niggardliness amounts to the same thing; but there is this difference, that unseemly actions in what concerns the gods are called impiety, whereas such conduct when done by men to one another is called injustice. Of these two terms let it be conceded that impiety does not attach to the practice under examination; and henceforth, unless it seems to you worth guarding against, let this matter be dropped. And yet even impiety might perhaps be found to attach to such conduct—I am not speaking about you nor about your city, for you never formally approved nor has the practice ever been officially sanctioned; I am considering the act in and of itself from the private point of view—for is it not true that wrong treatment of those who have passed away is rightly called impiety and is given this designation in our laws, no matter who those are against whom such acts are committed? But to commit an outrage against good men who have been the benefactors of the state, to annul the honours given them and to blot out their remembrance, I for my part do not see how that could be otherwise termed. Why, even those who wrong living benefactors cannot reasonably be clear of this reproach. At any rate those who wrong their parents, because these were the authors of the first and greatest benefaction to us, are quite fairly held guilty of impiety. And as for the gods, you know, I presume, that whether a person makes a libation to them or merely offers incense or approaches them, so long as his spirit is right, he has done his full

1 i.e. whether it affects gods or men.
DIO CHRYSTOSM

κεν· οὐδὲ γὰρ δεῖται τῶν τοιούτων οὕθενδ' ὅσως ὁ θεὸς οἶνον ἀγαλμάτων ἦθελόων. ἄλλως δὲ ὦ μάτην γίγνεται ταῦτα, τὴν προθυμίαν ἡμῶν καὶ τὴν διάθεσιν ἐμφανοῦστων πρὸς αὐτούς. οἱ δὲ ἀνθρωποὶ δέονται καὶ στεφάνου καὶ εἰκόνος καὶ προεδρίας καὶ τοῦ μνημονεύσεθαι. καὶ πολλοὶ καὶ διὰ ταῦτα ἡδὴ τεθνήκασιν, ὅπως ἀνδριάντος τύχωσι καὶ κηρύγματος ἡ τιμῆς ἐτέρας καὶ τοῖς αὐθῆς καταλίπωσι δόξαν τινὰ ἑπιεικὴ καὶ μνήμην ἑαυτῶν. εἰ γοῦν τὶς ὑμῶν πῦθοιτο, ἀπάντων τῶν τοιούτων ἀνηρμένων καὶ μηδεμίας εἰς ύστερον μνήμης ἀπολευτομένης μηδὲ ἐπαίνων τῶν εὕ πραξθέντων, εἰ καὶ ἕνεκα ἡγεῖσθε μέρος ἃν γεγονέναι τῶν θαυμαζόμενων παρὰ πάσιν ἀνδρῶν ἡ τῶν ἐν πολέμῳ ποτὲ προθύμως ἡγωνισμένων ἡ τῶν τυράννως καθηρηκότων ἡ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ τῆς τέκνα προειμένων 1 ἕνεκα 2 κοινῆς σωτηρίας ἡ τῶν πόνους μεγάλους ποιησάντων ύπὲρ τῆς ἀρετῆς, ὅσπερ Ἰρακλεά φασὶ καὶ Θησέα καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἡμιθέους ποτὲ ἢρως, 17 οὐκ ἂν οὐθένα εἰπεῖν οἴμαι. τὸ γὰρ προκαλοῦμεν ἐκαστὸν καὶ κινδύνων καταφρονεῖν καὶ πόνους ὑπομένειν καὶ τὸν μὲθ' ἡδόνης καὶ βαθυμίας ύπερορᾶν βίον οὐκ ἂν ἄλλο τίς εὑρεῖ παρὰ γε τοῖς πλείοσιν. τούτῳ ἐστὶ τὸ ποιοῦν ἐν

1 καὶ added by Reiske.
2 προειμένων Dindorf; προηγημένων UB, προειρημένων M, προειμένων T.
3 ἕνεκα Dindorf: οὔνεκα.

1 For the same thought cf. Seneca, De Beneficiis 1. 6. 3; Poseidonius in Cicero, De Natura Deorum 2. 28. 71; Xenophon, 20
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duty; for perhaps God requires no such thing as images or sacrifices at all. But in any event these acts are not ineffectual, because we thereby show our zeal and our disposition towards the gods. But when we come to men, they require crowns, images, the right of precedence, and being kept in remembrance; and many in times past have even given up their lives just in order that they might get a statue and have their name announced by the herald or receive some other honour and leave to succeeding generations a fair name and remembrance of themselves. At any rate, if anyone should inquire of you, all things such as these having been taken away and no remembrance being left for future times nor commendation given for deeds well done, whether you think there would have been even the smallest fraction of men who are admired by all the world either because they had fought zealously in some war, or had slain tyrants, or had sacrificed themselves or their children in behalf of the common weal, or had undergone great labours for virtue’s sake, as they say Heracles did, and Theseus and the other semi-divine heroes of the past, no man here among you, I think, would answer yes. For you will find that there is nothing else, at least in the case of the great majority, that incites every man to despise danger, to endure toils, and to scorn the life of pleasure and ease. This is the reason why brave men are

Memorabilia 1. 3. 3; Agesilaüs 11. 2; Epictetus, Encheiridion 31; Dio Chrysostom 3. 52; 4. 76; 13. 35; 33. 28; Horace, Odes, 3. 23; The Old Testament, Isaiah 1. 11 ff.; Psalm 51. 16–17.

2 Heracles, the pattern of the Cynics, according to them pursued virtue for its own sake, and Dio usually so represents him.
 Dio Chrysostom

taís máxais tōus ánghous ándras ēmprosēthēn eúrískesthai tetrwmenous kai ἡ metastraféntas oúchesthai, pollákis έtoîmou tῆς swthēías àpokoe-mēnhs. diá toútō φήσων ὁ ποιητὴς τὸν Ἀχιλλέα μὴ θελήσαι γηράσαντα ἀποθανεῖν οἶκοι, καὶ τὸν Ἐκτορα μόνον στῆναι πρὸ τῆς πόλεως, εἶ δέοι, πᾶσι μαχούμενοι. τοῦτο ἦν τὸ ποιήσαν Λακε-δαμονίων τινὰς ἐν τοῖς στενοῖς ἀντιτάξασθαι πρὸς τοσαύτας Περσῶν μυριάδας. τοῦτο ἐποίησε τοὺς ύμετέρους προγόνους ἀπασαν γῆν καὶ θάλατταν ἐμπλήσαι τροπαίων καὶ τῆς λοιπῆς Ἐλλάδος τρόπον τινὰ ἐσβεσμένης μόνους ἐφ' αὐτοῖς 1 διαφυλάξαι τὸ κοινὸν ἄξιωμα τῶν Ἐλλήνων εἰς τὸν νῦν παρόντα χρόνον. οἴκεται μοι δοκεῖτε μεῖζον ἀπάντων ἑκείνων φρονεῖν. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἐν ἀρχῇ τὰ πρὸς τοὺς βαρ-βάρους εὐτυχήσαντες καὶ λαμπροὶ φανεῖτες τὰ λοιπὰ ἐξήμαρτον, φθόνον μᾶλλον καὶ ἀνοίας καὶ φιλονικίας ἥτερ ἄρετῆς ἐπίδειξιν ποιούμενοι, μέχρι μηδενὸς ἔξωθεν ἐνοχλούντος αὐτοῖ παρ-είθησαν καὶ πάντα ἦδη τὸν βουλόμενον εἶναι δεσπότην ἐκάλουν. ὑμεῖς δὲ τοσοῦτος πολέμους κατωρθωκότες ἀπαντασ οὖχ ἦττον καλῶς ἰδελύσασθε 2 ἡ γενναῖως ἐπολεμήσατε· πλὴν ἐκεῖνο γε δὴλὸν ἔστων, ὅτι μὴ ὑμεῖς μὴτε ἄλλοι τινὲς, οἱ δοκοῦσιν Ἐλλήνων ἡ βαρβάρων μεγάλοι

1 αὐτοῖς Reiske : αὐτούς UM, ἐαυτοὺς B.
2 διελύσασθε Arnim: ἀνέλεαθε. Cf. Isocrates Panegyric 172: “For we do not settle our wars, but only postpone them”—οὐ γὰρ διαλυόμεθα τοὺς πολέμους ἀλλ' ἀναβαλλόμεθα.
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found on the battlefield wounded in front instead of having turned and fled, though safety was often ready at hand. This is what the poet gives as Achilles' reason for refusing to grow old and die at home, and for Hector's standing alone in defence of his city, ready if need be to fight against the entire host. This is what made a mere handful of Spartans stand in the narrow pass against so many myriads of Persians. It was this which made your ancestors fill every land and sea with their monuments of victory, and when the rest of Hellas in a sense had been blotted out, to guard the national honour of the Hellenes by their unaided efforts up to the present time. For this reason I think that you are justified in feeling greater pride than all the rest of them taken together. For whereas the others at the beginning did win successes against the barbarians and made themselves a brilliant name, for the rest they failed by giving a display of jealousy, folly, and quarrelsomeness rather than of virtue, until, although no foreign power was troubling them, they deteriorated of themselves and finally invited anyone who wished to be their master. But you Rhodians, who have won so many wars, have settled them all no less honourably than you have gallantly waged them. However, this much is clear, that neither you nor any others, whether Greeks or barbarians, who are thought to

1 Achilles' mother, Thetis, told him that it was his fate either to gain glory and die young, or to live a long but inglorious life. Achilles chose the former.
2 Leonidas with his three hundred Spartans was slain in 480 B.C. while trying to hold the western end of the pass of Thermopylae against the vast army of Xerxes. See Herodotus 7. 209-233.
3 Cf. Demosthenes 20 (Against Leptines) 64 f.
DIO CHRYSTONOM

gene"sthai, die alllo ti proseilhov eis doxan kai du-
ynamin h ton kath'meros filotimwv 1 thcwnites kai
perib plie"nous tout zin hguome"nwn tout osteron
epi"mian. h gar sth"l kai to epigrama kai
to xalkou"n estanai me"ga dokei toutis gene"naios
andrasi, kai mwdos ou"tos aixios tis anretis tout
mhe metat touto swmatos anhresthai tout o"noma mhe
eis ison katasth"nai toutis mh hguome"nous, allas
ixnos tis lip"sthai kai sime"n, ou an eipoi toutis
th"s andragathias.

21 Tous agnwnistas toutous o"raste o"sa pa"schoi
ynmazome"nous, dapano"ntes, touto teleutaios apobh-
sekew airo"menoi pollakies en auto"s touti elhous.
ti ouv; ei toutis anel"i touto ste"fanon, o"h har
filotimou"ntai, kai tis epigraph"n tis esoum"n
'Olymptiasin h Puthoi Choosing tis niktis, ap anesbe
mi"n hmeran auto"s anexesethai tout elleni mono,
o"v o"pws touta allas o"sa touto pro"sseti anh
kai xalepa; ti de; eivn genei"tai the"lou auto"s
ot touti eikona, elleni an sth"sous, etheros autoi
pihsetai, touto men touto the"ntos o"noma ane"lou,
autoi de epigraph"s, eti theasome"n elleni thesbe
eltheni ou tia ekei"se, o"v o"pws agwne"meneo;
th"n, o"mioi, kai basilei"s epidiakazi"ntai tis
th"s tau"nous

22 marturias. apasi gar esti perib pollou touta
th"s anretis symbo"la, kai ou"deis a"ireitai touti
poll"n, ou touti o"netai kalon eivai, mono autoi
peterachai, mithena de eivena.

1 filotimwv Reiske: filotimwv.

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1 For the thought of §§ 16-22 cf. Demosthenes In Lept. 64; 23, 136; Aeschines In Ctes. 245 f.; Lycurgus, In Leocr. 46; Cicero, Pro Archia 11, 26.
2 Cf. Demosthenes In Lept. 41.
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have become great, advanced to glory and power for any other reason than because fortune gave to each in succession men who were jealous of honour and regarded their fame in after times as more precious than life. For the pillar, the inscription, and being set up in bronze are regarded as a high honour by noble men, and they deem it a reward worthy of their virtue not to have their name destroyed along with their body and to be brought level with those who have never lived at all, but rather to leave an imprint and a token, so to speak, of their manly prowess.¹

You see what hardships these athletic competitors endure while training, spending money, and finally often even choosing to die in the very midst of the games. Why is it? If we were to abolish the crown for the sake of which they strive, and the inscription which will commemorate their victory at the Olympian or the Pythian games, do you think that they would endure for even one day the heat of the sun, not to mention all the other unpleasant and arduous things which attach to their occupation? Well then, if it becomes clear to them that any statue of them which their countrymen may set up another man is going to appropriate, first removing the name of the victor who dedicated it and then putting his own name there, do you think that anyone will go there any longer even to witness the games, to say nothing of competing? It is for this reason, I think, that kings, too, claim such testimony as this.² For all men set great store by the outward tokens of high achievement, and not one man in a thousand is willing to agree that what he regards as a noble deed shall have been done for himself alone and that no other man shall have knowledge of it.
DIO CHRYSO StOM

Πρὸς τοῦ Διός, ἀρα ἀγνοεῖτε τούτο τὸ ἔργον οὐκ ἐκεῖνος μόνον ἀτίμως ποιοῦν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἔρημον τῶν εὐνοησόντων καὶ προθυμησόμενων ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς; μηδὲ γὰρ ἐκεῖνο εἰσέλθη μηδένα ὑμῶν ὅτι εἰπερ ἀρα μίαν τιμήν καταλύσετε τὴν τῶν εἰκόνων, αἱ λουπαὶ δὴ εἰσὶν ἀναφαίρετοι. πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ οἱ τὴν μεγίστην ἀναρροῦντες καὶ ής μάλιστα ἐκαστὸς ἐπιθυμεῖ τυγχάνειν, ὁμολογοῦσι δὴ πουθεν ἐκ τοῦ πλείονος μέρους τὴν πόλιν βλάπτεν, εἰ γε φασι βλαβερὸν εἰναι τὸ πάσας αὐτὰς καταλέγουσαν.

23 Πρὸς τούτῳ δὲ κάκεινό ἔστιν, ὅτι παρ’ οἷς ἀν ἐν τι κυνηθῆ, παρ’ ἐκεῖνος κεκινήται πάντα ὁμοίως καὶ τῶν παραπλησίων βέβαιον οὐθὲν ἔστιν. οἱ γὰρ τὴν αὐτίαν παραβάντες, καθ’ ἣν οὐκ ἂν ἐδόκει τι συμβῇναι, καὶ ταύτῃ παρ’ οὐδὲν ἡγησάμενοι, πάντα λελύκασιν ἃ τὴν αὐτὴν εἰχε πρόφασιν τοῦ μένειν βέβαια. οἴνοι εἰ τις μίαν λύσα τῶν τυμωρίων ἠνευσοῦν, οὐδὲ τῶν ἀλλων οὐδεμιὰν ἰσχυρὰν καταλέλοιπεν. εἰ δὲ γε τις τὴν μεγίστην ἀνέλοι, φυγὴν ἣ θάνατον, τὰ γε ἐλάττω τῶν ἐπιτυμίων λοιπὸν ἀνάγκη μηδὲ γεγράφθαι δοκεῖν. ὦσπερ οὖν οἱ παραχαράτ-

1 Cf. Demosthenes, In Lept. 22: “And no one will be willing to do us a service if he sees that those who did so in the past have been wronged”; also ibid. 7. 17, 50, 155.
2 The ‘principle’ in this case being that all citizens should have all possible incentives for serving the state and enhancing its glory, and the ‘certain thing’ (evidently undesirable since it was to be prevented from happening) being the annulling of the chief incentive, the public bestowal of honours like statues.

26
THE THIRTY-FIRST DISCOURSE

In Heaven's name, do you fail to recognize that this action of yours not only deprives those men of honour, but also leaves the city destitute of men who will be well-disposed and strenuous in her behalf? ¹ For let not the thought enter the mind of any of you, that even if you do abolish that one honour, the honour of the grant of a statue, the other honours, nevertheless, cannot be taken away. For, in the first place, those who annul the greatest honour and that which every man is most anxious to gain, admit, I presume, that they are doing injury to the state in the greatest degree, since they concede that it would be injurious that all honours should have been abolished.

Moreover, there is this also to be considered—that wherever one part of an institution has been changed, there all parts alike have suffered change and no similar institution is secure. For those who have infringed the principle by observing which it was believed that a certain undesirable thing ² would not happen, and because they thought the principle was of no importance, have thereby undermined every institution whose stability rested upon the same premises.³ For instance, if a person should do away with any one whatsoever of the penalties of the law, he has not left any of the others secure either. And if a man were to do away with the greatest of your punishments, banishment or death, it would necessarily be thought in the future that the lesser penalties also were not even on the statute books. Therefore, just as

³ Cf. Demosthenes, In Lept. 120: “Whenever you take away any of the gifts which you once gave to anybody, you will destroy the confidence which the recipients have had in all your other gifts.”
DIO CHRYSTOSSTOM

tontes to νόμισμα, καὶ μέρος λυμήνωντα, τὸ σύμπαν διεφθαρκέναι δοκοῦσιν ὑποπτον 1 ποιή-
σαντες, ὀμοίως οἱ τῶν τιμῶν τινας ἢ τῶν τιμωρίων ἀναροῦντες ὁλον τὸ πράγμα καταλύουσι καὶ
τοῦ μηδενὸς ἄξιον δεικνύοντο. καὶ μὴν εἰ τίς
με ἔρουτο, τὴν μεγίστην ὡς οἶδον τε ἐκατέρων
βλάβην φέροντων, τὸν τε τὰς τιμὰς ἀπίστως
ἐχειν καὶ τοῦ τὰς τιμωρίας ἁσθενῶς, εἰ μὴ δυνατὸν
ἀμφότερα εὐλαβηθῆναι, πότερον αὐτῶν ἐπιεικὲστε-
ρον κρίνω καὶ μετρωτέρων ἀνθρώπων, οὐκ ἂν
διστάσας τὸ περὶ τὰς τιμωρίας εἴπομεν. εἰ γε
τοῦτο μὲν ἔστω ἀνενεγκείν εἰς φιλανθρωπίαν,
εἰς ἐλεον, εἰς ἄλλα τοιαῦτα, ἀπερ ἔστω οἰκεία τοῖς
χρηστοῖς. τὸ δὲ τῶν ἀρίστων ἀνδρῶν ἐπιλαμβά-
νοσθαί καὶ τὰ τῆς ἁρετῆς ἄθλα ἀποστερεῖν οὐκ
ἐνι τυγχάνειν οὐδεμία εὔπρεποις προφάσεως,
ἀλλ' ἁχαριστία, φθόνῳ,2 μικρολογία, πᾶσι τοῖς
αἰσχύστοις ἀνάγκη προσήκειν. εἴτε δὲ οἱ μὲν
τοὺς ὀντοὺς 3 πονηροὺς ἢττον κατείργουσι, τὰς
κολάσεις ἀνιέντες. οἱ δὲ αὐτοὶ τὰ μέγιστα
ἐξαμαρτάνουσι περὶ τοὺς ἐνεργέτας. τοσοῦτοι
δὲ τοῦτο ἐκείνου κάκιον ὥσπερ τὸ αὐτὸν ἅδικεῖν τὸν
μὴ σφόδρα κωλύειν ἔτερον.

26 Οὐ τοῖνοι οὖδὲ ἐκεῖνο ἔστω εἴπειν, ὅτι μὴ τοῦτο
ὑπάρχῃ μέγιστον τῶν δεδομένων τις. διὰ γὰρ
τοὺ πᾶσιν εἶναι φανερὸν ἐαυτοῖς ἐναντία ἐροῦσιν
οἱ λέγοντες. φασὶ γὰρ ἀνάγκην εἶναι πολλοὺς

1 ὑποπτον Capps: ὑπαίτιον.
2 φθόνῳ Reiske: φθόνος UB, φθόνος M.
3 ὀντοὺς Capps: ὀντας.

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1 Cf. Demosthenes In Lept. 154; In. Tim. 215.
2 Cf. Demosthenes In Lept. 5 ff.; 39.
THE THIRTY-FIRST DISCOURSE

men who falsely stamp the currency, even if they injure only a part, are regarded as having ruined the whole by making it suspect, in like manner those who annul any of the honours or the punishments are doing away with the whole system and showing that it is worth nothing whatever. Moreover, if anyone were to put this question to me: Admitted that each of the two things causes the greatest possible harm, namely, that there should be no confidence in the honours which a city bestows and that the punishments it inflicts should be ineffectual, if it is not possible to guard against both, which of them I consider more conducive to justice and characteristic of more respectable men, I should unhesitatingly say in reply, "That its punishments should be ineffectual," since this can be credited to humanity, to pity, and to other sentiments of that nature, the very qualities that characterize good men. But to let the memory of the noblest men be forgotten and to deprive them of the rewards of virtue cannot find any plausible excuse, but must be ascribed to ingratitude, envy, meanness and all the basest motives.¹ Again, whereas the former, when they relax their punishments, merely slacken their constraint upon those who are really bad, the latter are themselves committing the greatest sins against their benefactors. This is just as much worse than the other as committing a wrong yourself is worse than failing rigorously to prevent another man from committing a wrong.²

So, then, it cannot be said, either, that this is not the greatest of the gifts that have been given to any persons, since, apart from the fact that the truth is patent to everyone, those who deny it will be contradicting themselves. For they protest that it is
DIO CHRYSTOSTOM

ἐν τῷ παρόντι τιμᾶν τῶν ἡγουμένων, οἷς ἀπασιν εἰκόνας εἶ δεήσει κατασκευάζονται, μεγάλην τινὰ ἔσεθαι τὴν δαπάνην, ὡς τὰς γε ἄλλας τιμᾶς οὐκ οὕσας καὶ αὐτοὺς οὐδὲ ἀποδεξόμενων αὐτῶν ὡς πολὺ ἐλάττους. τὸ μὲν δὴ τῆς δαπάνης οἶον ἐστὶν ὁμοιότατα μετὰ μικρῶν. τὸ δὲ μεγίστην εἶναι τῶν τιμῶν, ἣν ἀφαιρεῖται τοὺς εἰληφότας πρῶτον, ἐκ τούτων ὀμολογήσαται.

Καὶ μὴν ἀτόπου γε ὄντος τοῦ τινα παρεῖναι τῶν ἀξίων τιμῆς καὶ μηδεμίαν παρασχεῖν ἀμοιβὴν τῆς εὐεργεσίας, ὡς πάντων μάλιστα ἀνάγκη τούτως ὀμολογεῖν, οἱ καὶ τὸ μετριώτερον τιμήσαι τίνα τῆς ἄξιας δεινὸν οἴονται, τὸ τιμήσαντας, ἐπειτα δ᾿ οὐδὲν αἰτιωμένος ἀφαιρεῖσθαι τὰ δοθέντα πῶς οὐχ ὑπερβολὴν ἀδικίας ἔχει; τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἁχαριστεῖν ἐστὶ τοῖς εὐεργέταις, τὸ δὲ ὑβρίζειν εἰς αὐτοὺς, τὸ μὲν ἐστὶ μὴ τιμᾶν τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας, τὸ δὲ ἀτιμάζειν. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἀ δοκοῦσι τοῖς ἐπιεικεσίν ὁφείλειν οὐ παρέχοσιν, οἱ δὲ ἁ σύνηθες ἐστὶ γίγνεσθαι κατὰ τῶν ἀκρῶς ποιητῶν, ταῦτα πράττοντες καὶ αὐτῶν. εἰ γοῦν τις τῶν ποτε νομισμαθέντων μετρίῳς αὐθαίρετον ἀμέρτου τι καὶ χαλέπον, οἶον εἰ προδοσίαν βουλεύσειν ἡ τυραννίδα, τῶν τοιούτων ἐθὸς ἐστὶ τὰς τιμὰς ἀναφερόσθαι, καὶ ἐπιγραφῆς τυπὸς πρῶτον ὡςι τετυχότες. εἰτ᾿ οὐκ ἁισχρὸν τῶν αὐτῶν ἀξιοῦν ὡμᾶς τοὺς ὀμολογοῦμένως ἀρίστους,

1 For the view that the honour should be left see Favorinus in Dio 37. 31.
THE THIRTY-FIRST DISCOURSE

necessary to honour many of the leading men at the present time, and that if it proves necessary to get statues made for them all, enormous expense will be incurred, since the other honours are not in keeping with their position, and the men themselves would not accept them, as being far too inadequate. As to the matter of expense, you will see in a short time what there is in that plea. But that this is the greatest of your honours which they are taking away from the former recipients, is by this protest conceded.

Again, since it is preposterous to pass over any one of those who are worthy of honour and to offer no recompense for his benefaction, as those men above all others must admit who think it a terrible thing even to bestow a lesser honour than a person deserves; is it not an excess of wrong-doing to honour men and then, though having no fault to find with them, to deprive them of what has been given them? The one act, namely, means being ungrateful to your benefactors, but the other means insulting them; the one is a case of not honouring the good men, the other, of dishonouring them. For whereas in the one case you merely fail to grant to men of excellent character what you believe is their due, in the other case you give them the treatment which is customarily accorded to men who are utterly base. If, for instance, any man who formerly was thought respectable should afterwards commit any unpardonable and grievous sin, such as plotting treason or a tyranny, the practice is to revoke this man’s honours, even if previously he had received the honour of an inscription.¹ Then is it not a disgrace for you to consider that men who are admittedly the noblest deserve the same treatment as that which the laws command to be
DIO CHRYSOSTATIC

ἀν τοὺς ἀσβέστως καὶ τοὺς ἀνοσίους τυγχάνειν οἱ νόμοι κελεύουσιν, οἷς οὔδε ταφής μέτεστεν;

ὡςτε μοι δοκοῦσιν, ὅσην παρ' ἐτέρους ἔχουσιν τὸν τιμᾶσθαι πάντες ἐπιθυμήν, τοσαύτην ἢ καὶ πλείονα ἢξεῖν παρ' ὑμῖν, ὅπως μηδέποτε τεύξονται τῶν τοιούτων μηδενός· ὅσῳ τῇ ὕβριν ἑκάστος καὶ τὸ προπηλακισθῆναι μεῖξον ἢγεῖται κακὸν ἢ τῇ τιμῇ ἀγαθὸν νενόμικεν. εἰ γοῦν τινα καλοῖτε εἰς προεδρίαν ἢ πολίτην ἀναγράϕουτε, μέλλοντες υἱότερον ἀναστήσειν ἢ τῇ πολιτείαν ἀφελείσθαι, πολλὰ ἂν ἰκετεύσειν ὑμᾶς ἐὰν αὐτὸν, τοὺς γοῦν τυράννους ἢ τοὺς βασιλέας, ἢν αὐθικοὶ ἰδιαίτερα ἄρχθεντες καὶ παρανόμως τὰς εἰκόνας ἀνείλον καὶ τὰ ὀνόματα ἡφαίνουσαν, ὤπερ, οἶμαι, καὶ ἐφ' ὑμῶν συμβέβηκε, διατενάμενος εἰπομ' ἂν, εἰ προῆδεισαν τοῦτο ἐσόμενον, μὴ' ἂν εἰκόνας ἑαυτῶν ἔασαί τινα στῆσαι μήτε ὀνόματα ἐγγράψαι.

Καίτοι τοῦτο οὐ μόνον ἐκεῖνος ἀδικουμένους καὶ δεινὰ πάσχοντας, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν πρόφασιν δείκνυσιν κενῆν, δι' ἴνα ἱς υμᾶς τινες ἀξιώσουσι τοῦτο ποιεῖν, μᾶλλον δὲ κατὰ τοῦ πράγματος οὖσαν. εἰ γὰρ ἀναγκαῖον ἃμα καὶ συμφέρον φήσον μεν εἶναι καὶ υἱότερος τιμᾶν, πώς οὐχ ὑπεναντίον ἐστὶ τοῦτω τοὺς πρότερον οὕτω τετυμημένους ὑβρίζειν; ὅ γὰρ τῶν πρότερον τις οὐκ ἂν εἴλετο λαβεῖν, εἰδὼς τοῦτο ἐσόμενον, πῶς

1 εἶναι καὶ υἱότερος Capps, νεωτέρως Schwartz, εἶναι τὸ ἐτέρους καὶ ἐτέρους Sonny: εἶναι τὸ ἐτέρους or νέον αἰτε ἐτέρους.

1 On the thought of §§ 27–28 cf. Demosthenes In Lept. 97 and 117.
imposed on the impious and unholy, men who have not even a claim to burial? Consequently, I think that, great as is the desire which all men have to receive honour among other peoples, they will have just as great a desire, or even a greater, that they may never receive any such honour among you; inasmuch as everyone considers the insult and contumely to be a greater evil than he has regarded the honour a good. If, for instance, you were to invite anyone to take a seat of honour or should enroll him as a citizen with the intention of afterwards unseating him or depriving him of his citizenship, he would earnestly implore you to leave him alone. Take tyrants, for instance, or those kings whose statues were destroyed afterwards and whose names were blotted out by those who had been governed with violence and in defiance of law—the very thing, I am inclined to think, that has happened in your time also—I should emphatically say that, if they had foreseen that this was going to take place, they would not have permitted any city either to set up statues of themselves or to inscribe their names upon them.

And yet this argument shows, not only that these men are suffering injustice and outrageous treatment, but also that the argument by which some will perhaps urge that you shall continue your present practice is only an empty subterfuge, or rather, that it argues against the practice. I mean, if they shall say that it is both necessary and expedient to honour men of a later time also, is it not the very reverse of this to insult the men who in the past have received these honours? For what any man of former times would not have chosen to accept if he had known that this was going to happen, is it at all
DIO CHRYSSOSTOM

eikós ēstι tων νυν τινα ἰδέως λαμβάνειν ὅρωντα τὸ
γιγνόμενον; ὡστ' εἰ μὴ καὶ δι' ἐκεῖνους τοὺς
θάττον εὐεργέτας, ἀλλὰ τούτους γε οὓς νῦν τιμῶ-
μεν, εἰκὸς ἢν φυλάξασθαι τὸ πράγμα. πάντες μὲν
γὰρ ὑπόπτως ἔχουσι πρὸς τὰ ὑπὸ τούτων διδόμενα
οὗς ἵσασι τῶν πρότερον τινά 1 ἐπαινεθέντων καὶ
dοξάντων φιλῶν οὕτως ἀμελοῦντας, μάλιστα δὲ
tῶν αὐτῶν τυγχάνοντες, δὲν τοὺς εἰληφότας
ὀρῶσιν ἀπεστερημένους. εἰ δὲ δὴ καὶ ὅπως
αὐτοὶ λάβωσι τοῦτο γίγνοιτο, μάλλον δὲ ὅπως
δοκῶσιν εἰληφέναι, παντελῶς ἦδη τὸ πράγμα
εἰρωνείαν καὶ χλεύην νομίζουσιν. πολὺ δὲ βέλτιον
ἡν λέγειν τοῖς βουλομένοις ποιῆσαι 2 μικρὰ φροντίζειν
ὑμᾶς τῶν τάχιον τετιμημένων, ὅτι μηκέτι μηδεμία
χρεία τοῦ τιμᾶν τινὰ ἐστὶν, ἢ τοῦνατίον οὖ
τὴν μεγίστην φασίν εἰναι τῇ πόλει χρείαν καὶ
πρὸς πλείονας νῦν ἢ πρότερον, τοῦτο διαβάλλειν.

Καίτοι μὰ τὸν Δία καὶ τοὺς θεοὺς οὔδ' εἰ τὴν
ἀνωτάτην χάριν υμῖν ἔξειν ἐμελλον οἱ δοκοῦντες
νῦν τῶν εἰκόνων τυγχάνειν καὶ σφόδρα ἐπαινέσειν
tὸν δῆμον, οὖδ' οὕτως ἔχρην αὐτὸ γίγνεσθαι.
tὸ γὰρ μόνον ἔπετεῖν ἐξ ὧν ἂν τις ἀρέσαι τινὰ
ποιῆσαι καὶ προσαγάγοιτο, εἰ δὴ ἄλλον ὁν οὐ
προσήκειν ἀδικήσει τοῦτο ποιῶν ἢ καθόλου τι

1 τινα deleted by Emperius.
2 Arnim deleted ποιῆσαι.
THE THIRTY-FIRST DISCOURSE

reasonable to suppose that any man of the present day is glad to accept when he sees what is being done? Consequently, even if not on account of those former benefactors, yet at any rate on account of these whom we are now honouring, it stands to reason that you should guard against the practice. For all men look with suspicion on gifts which are proffered by those who to their knowledge disregarded in this manner any person who formerly received public commendation and was regarded as a friend; but those men are especially suspicious who are getting the very honours of which they see that the previous recipients have been deprived. But if your motive should be that they were to receive this honour themselves, or, rather, be thought to have received it, they must at once look upon the action as downright pretence and a mockery. It would be much better to tell those who prefer to have you give yourselves very little concern about those who have previously been honoured, that there is no longer any need for honouring anybody at all, rather than, on the contrary, to bring into disrepute that practice which men say your city has the greatest need of and with respect to a greater number of persons now than ever before.

And yet, by Zeus and the gods, even if those who think they are now getting statues were going to feel the warmest gratitude towards you and to praise your democracy to the skies, not even so should this thing have been done. For merely to seek how one can please a person in what one does and how win his good will, and not to consider whether one will be wronging another person whom one should not wrong by so doing, or
DIO CHRYSTOSTOM

μὴ δέον πράξειν, μὴ σκοπεῖν, οὔτε μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς ἐλευθέρως ἐστὶν ἀνθρώπων οὔτε μετρίων τὸ ἥθος. οὐδεῖς γὰρ οὐδὲ τῶν πάνω πονηρῶν προ- 
αίρεται τι φαινοῦν, δ ἡ συμφέρειν ἑαυτῷ νομίζει πρὸς τὸ παρὸν, ἀλλ' ἐστὶν αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἡ μοιχηρία 
τὸ κέρδος ἐνεκα καὶ χρείας μηδὲνος αἴσχρον μηδὲ 
ἀδίκου πράγματος ἀποστρέφεσθαι 1 μηδὲ φροντίζειν 
ποίον τὸ γυγνόμενον, ἀλλὰ μόνον εἰ λυσιτελέσ.

33 οὐκοῦν ὁ τῶν μὲν παρόντα θεραπεύων, ὀλγορῶν 
δὲ τοῦ θάττον φίλον, καὶ τῆς μὲν γεγενημένης 
χρείας ἐπιλελησμένος, τὴν δ' ἐλπιζομένην ὄφελειαν 
περὶ πλείστου ποιούμενος, ἅρ' οὐκ ἵστε ἡστινω 
τυγχάνει προσηγορίας; οὐ κόλαξ ὁ τουστὸς 
ὄνομάζεσται παρὰ πᾶσιν; οὐκ ἁγενής, οὐκ ἀπι- 
στος δοκεῖ; νῦν τοῖς οὐδὲ τοῦτο περιγίγνεται 
τῇ πόλει, τὸ θεραπεύσεια τινας ὑπὸ αὐτῆς καὶ 
μεγάλου τινὸς οἰεσθαί τυγχάνειν ἢν ἢν τὰ ὄνο-
ματα ἐπιγράφηται. τοίνυν γὰρ δυσχεραί-
νουσι καὶ μέμφονται παρ' αὐτοῖς, εἰ καὶ σωπῶσιν 
ἄλλως, προσκρούειν οὐ θέλοντες. ἡ νόμισμα μὲν 
εἰ τῷ χαρίζοντι 2 κίβδηλον, οὐδεὶς ἂν ἐκῶν
λάβοι, μᾶλλον δὲ ὑβριν ώγοτο ἡ δωρεὰν τὸ 
γυγνόμενον τιμὴν δὲ κίβδηλον καὶ μηδὲν ἔχομαι 
ὕμιες νομίζετε δέχεσθαι τοὺς νοῦν ἔχοντας;

34 ἀλλ' ἐὰν μὲν οἰκέτην τις ἀλλότριον ἡ σκεῦος 
ἀποδῶται ψευσάμενος ὡς ἑαυτοῦ, σφόδρα ἐκαστὸς 
ἀγανακτεῖ τῶν ἡπαθήμενῶν, καὶ θαμμάζουμ' ἂν, 
εἰ μὴ καὶ 3 θανάτῳ ἐξημιοῦτε τοῦτον ὑμεῖς: εἰ δ'

1 ἀποστρέφεσθαι Cohoon: ἐπιστρέφεσθαι.
2 χαρίζουσθε Reiske: χαριζεσθε EM, χαριζεσθαι B.
3 καί added by Schwartz.
THE THIRTY-FIRST DISCOURSE

will be doing anything at all that one should not—by the gods I declare this befits neither liberal-minded men nor men of decent character. For no one, even the most wicked, chooses any base action which he does not think is to his own advantage at the time, but the essence of wickedness consists in being led by the desire for gain and profit to shrink from no base or unjust action and not to care about the nature of the act, but only whether it is profitable. Therefore, the man who courts the person who is present but slights his former friend, and having forgotten the service this friend has rendered, places the highest importance upon the hoped-for benefit from the other—do you not know the term that is applied to him? Is such a man not called a toady everywhere? Is he not considered ignoble, a man not to be trusted? As the case now stands, therefore, the city does not even get the advantage that sundry men are courted by her and so think they are getting a grand thing when their names are put into an inscription. For in fact the opposite is the case: they are annoyed and find fault when by themselves, even if on other occasions they are silent because they do not wish to give offence. Or if you should offer a man a counterfeit coin as a present, there is nobody who would ever willingly take it but would consider the offer an insult rather than a gift, and yet do you imagine that a counterfeit honour, a thing utterly worthless, is ever accepted by persons who have any sense? Yet if any one sells another man’s slave, or chattel, falsely claiming that it is his own, the man who is deceived is without exception very indignant, and it would surprise me if you would not even punish the offence with death; but if
ΔΙΟ ΧΡΥΣΟΣΤΟΜΟΣ

άλλοτρίαν τις εἰκόνα καὶ μηδὲν αὐτῷ προσήκουσαν ἔξαπατηθεῖς λάβοι παρὰ τῶν μὴ κυρίων· ὃ γὰρ ἂν ἄλλω δῷ τις, τούτων κύριος οὐκέτ’ ἐστὶν ἑτέρῳ διδόναι· χάριν αὐτῶν οὔσθε τοῖς παρακροουσα-μένοις ἔχειν; δέομαι δὲ, ἣν οἱ λόγοι φαίνονται πικρότεροι, μηθὲν ἐμοὶ δυσχεραῖνειν· οὔδε γὰρ ὡμᾶς φῆμι τούτῳ ποιεῖν, τρόπον δὲ τινα ἄκουσθας τῆς πόλεως αὐτὸ γίγνεσθαι. τὸ δὲ 1 πράγμα εἰ τοιούτον ἔστιν ὡστε πάναισχρον δοκεῖν ἐξεταζό-μενον, τοσούτω προθυμότερον ὡμᾶς ἄκουειν δεὶ τοῦ λέγοντος, ὡστε ἀπηλλάχθαι τὸ λοιπὸν τῆς αἰσχύνης. οὔδὲ γὰρ τὰ ἐν τοῖς σώμασι δυσχερῆ χωρὶς ὁδύνης ἔστιν ἰάσασθαι, πολλάκις δὲ αὐτὸ τοῦτο σημεῖον ὑπάρχει τοῦ σφόδρα ἐπείγειν τὴν θεραπείαν, τὸ σφόδρα ἄλγειν τὸ θεραπευόμενον.

36 Ὅ τοιον ἀρχόμενον εἴπον, οὖν ἂν νῦν ὁκνῆσαιμε εἶπεῖν, ὅτι πανταχοῦ μὲν οὐκεῖόν ἐστι φαίνεσθαι τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας ύμιεῖς καὶ μηδὲν παλὶμβολον ἔχοντας μηδὲ δυσχερές, ἀλλὰ πλεῖστον ἀπάτης καὶ πονηρίας ἀπηλλαγμένους· λέγω δὲ τοὺς ὑμῖν ὁμοίους· μάλιστα δὲ, οἴμαι, περὶ τό τιμῶν καὶ τὰς δώρες. τὸ γὰρ αἰσχύνην τινα προσάπτειν τοῖς καλοῖς καὶ τὸ ἄδικως ποιεῖν τὸ πάντων δικαίων τοῦ ἁἰσθανομένων ἐστὶν ἀνθρώπων τῆς ἐκάστου φύσεως. ὃσπερ οὖν οἱ παρανομοῦν-τες εἰς τὰ ἱερὰ τῶν εἰς ἄλλ’ ὁπτιοῦ ἀμαρτανόν-των χείρους εἶσίν, οὔτως οἱ περὶ ταῦτα ἄδικοι καὶ πονηροὶ φαινόμενοι. τί γὰρ ἔστιν ἱερώτερν

1 δὲ Morel: τέ.
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a person should be tricked into taking another man's statue to which he has no right from those who have no authority to give it—for what a person gives to another, he no longer has the authority to give to yet another—do you think that he is grateful to those who have duped him? But I ask you, if my words seem rather bitter, not to be at all vexed at me; for I am by no means saying that it is you who do this, but that it happens, in a manner of speaking, against the wish of your city. Still, if the practice is of such a nature that it seems utterly shameful when subjected to examination, the more eagerly ought you to listen to the speaker, so as to be free from the shame of it for the future. For neither can our bodily troubles be healed without pain; and often the very presence of marked pain in the part treated is itself an indication that the treatment is making marked progress.

So what I said at the beginning I would not hesitate to say at this point also—that in every situation it is proper that good men should show themselves to be morally sound and to have in their character no equivocal or hateful trait, but, on the contrary, should be utterly free from deceit and baseness—I mean men who are like yourselves—and I think this applies especially to conferring honour and the giving of gifts. For to put any shame upon a noble practice, and to carry out unjustly that which is the most just thing in the world, is the mark of men who have no delicate sense of the nature of each act. Hence just as those who commit sacrilege are worse than those who err in respect to anything else, so too are those who prove unjust and wicked in the matter under discussion. For what is more
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τιμῆς ἡ χάριτος; οὐκ ἴστε ὅτι καὶ θεὰς νομίζουσιν
οἱ πλείστοι τῶν ἀνθρώπων τὰς Χάριτας; ἦν
οὖν τὰ ἀγάλματα αὐτῶν περικόπτη τις ἣ τοὺς
βωμοὺς ἀνατρέπῃ, τούτων ἥγευσθε ἀσεβεῖν· ἦν
dὲ αὐτὸ λυμήνηται καὶ διαθείρῃ τὸ πρᾶγμα,
ἀφ’ οὗ καὶ τὰς θεὰς ὄνομασθαι συμβέβηκε, μὴ
ὅν δὲ τρόπον χαριζόμενος, ἀλλ’ ἄγεννας καὶ
ἀνελευθέρως καὶ μετὰ τέχνης τοῖς ἐνεργείταις
ἀχαριστῶν,¹ αὐτὸν φρονεῖν φήσομεν καὶ τῶν
ἀλλῶν εἶναι συνετῶτερον; ἀλλὰ τοὺς μὲν κατηλόους
tοὺς ἐν τοῖς μέτροις κακουργοῦντας, οἷς ὁ βίος
ἔστων αὐτόθεν ἀπὸ αἰσχροκερδείας, μισεῖτε καὶ
κολάζετε. τὴν δὲ πόλιν, ἐὰν δόξηι περὶ τοὺς ἐπαίνους
tῶν ἁγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν πανουργεῖν καὶ τὰς δωρεὰς
καθηλεύειν, οὐκ αἰσχυνεῖσθε,² παλίμβολα καὶ
παλίμπρατα ποιοῦσαν τὰ σεμνὰ; καὶ οὐδὲ ἠκείνο
ἐνθυμεῖσθε ὅτι μηδὲ τοῖς κατηλόοις μηδεῖς ἐτι
ῥαδίως πρόσεχει, παρ’ ὁδὸν ἡ ποιεῖ καὶ τὰ μέτρα;

Καὶ μὴν ὅτι φύσει τὸ πράγμα τοιοῦτον ἔστων,
οὓς ὁ λόγος αὐτὸ ἐξονειδίζει, θεᾶσσομε ὦτως·
ἐὰν γὰρ τὸς πῦθουτο ὑμῶν πότερα βουλεύσῃ τοὺς
tιμωμένους ὑφ’ ὑμῶν, οἷς ἀέσεθε διδόναι τὰς εἰκό-
νας, ἐπίστασθαι τάληθες καὶ τὸ γιγνόμενον οἶνον

¹ ἀχαριστῶν Reiske: ἀχαρίστως BM, καὶ ἀχαρίστως E.
² αἰσχυνεῖσθε Cobet: αἰσχύνεσθε.

The Graces were usually described as the daughters of Zeus and as being three in number. To the Greek they were the personification of all the qualities expressed by χάρις, of which ‘gratitude’ was one and ‘grace’ another. Here follows a play upon these two meanings of the word χάρις. Cf. Plato, Laws 11, 912 b–e. This allegorizing theory is said to
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sacred than honour or gratitude? Do you not know that the majority of men regard the Graces as indeed goddesses?\(^1\) Therefore, if anyone mutilates their statues or overturns their altars, you hold this man guilty of impiety; but if injury or ruin is done to that very grace (charis) from which these goddesses have derived their name (Charites) by anyone’s performing a gracious act in a way that is not right, but in an ignoble, illiberal, and crafty manner showing rank ingratitude to his benefactors, can we say that such a man has sense and is more intelligent than his fellows? Nay, tradesmen who cheat in their measures, men whose livelihood from the very nature of the business depends upon base gain, you hate and punish; but if your city shall gain the reputation of playing the knave in connection with her commendations of good men and of making a traffic of her gifts, will you feel no shame that she makes her sacred awards equivocal and subject to repeated sale?\(^2\) And do you give not even a thought to this truth—that nobody will ever again willingly have dealings with those tradesmen whose measures are dishonest?

And besides, that the practice is in essence such as I have shown, and that it is not my speech which casts reproach upon it, I ask you to see from the following consideration: If anyone were to inquire of you whether you prefer, in the case of those who receive honours from you and on whom you think you are bestowing the statues, that they should know

\(^2\) For this sentence cf. Demosthenes *In Lept.* 9.
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ἐστιν ἡ λανθάνειν αὐτοὺς, οὐκ ἄδηλον ἐστιν ὁ ἄν εἴποιτε εὖ φρονοῦντες. τί γὰρ ἐκώλυνεν εὖθὺς ἐν τῷ ψηφίσματι γράφειν ὡσπερ τάλλα καὶ τοῦτο, εἶναι δὲ τὴν εἰκόνα αὐτοῖς μίαν τῶν ἀνακειμένων ἡ τὴν τοῦ δεῶς, εἰ κακεῖνους ἐβούλεσθε γιγνώσκειν; ἀλλ' οὐδέποτε, οἶμαι, τοῦτο ἐγγράφετε. ¹

39 οὐκοῦν ὅτι μὲν τὰ γιγνόμενα ὄρθως καὶ μηθὲν ἔχοντα ἀτοπον οὐδεὶς περιστέλλει, δὴλον ἐστιν. ὅτι δὲ ἦκιστ' ἃν τις φυλάξαιτο τοὺς εὐ πάσχοντας εἰδέναι τίνα τρόπον τῆς χάριτος τυγχάνοντι καὶ τῶν γιγνομένων περὶ τὴν τιμὴν ὁτιοῦν, εἰ γέ τις ἀπλῶς αὐτὸ πράττοι καὶ δικαίως, ἔτι ² μοι δοκεῖ τοῦ πρῶτον φανερώτερον· ὡστε ἀνάγκη τὸ συμβαίνον εἰναι πανταχῇ φαύλον καὶ μηδενὶ μηδὲ ἱδιωτῇ πρέπον. ὅ γὰρ ἐν αὐτοῖς οἷς τινας εὖ ποιεῖ, ἡ ³ παθῶν πρότερος ἡ νὴ Δία κατάρχων καὶ προκαλούμενος εἰς φιλίαν, παρακρούμενος καὶ φενακίζων, τί ἂν οὕτως ἄλλως ποιήσειεν;

'Επίστασθε τοῖνυν ὅτι μηδένα λανθάνει τὸ γιγνόμενον, ἀλλ' ἐστι διαβόητον καὶ τῶν παρὰ πάσι θρυλομένων, οὐ μόνον ἐπειδὴ λίαν κατακόρως καὶ ἀνέδην ⁴ αὐτῷ κέχρηται τινες, ἀλλὰ ὅτι καὶ ⁵ παρ' ύμῖν πράττεται. τὸ γὰρ ἄξιομα τῆς πόλεως

¹ So BMJ, ἐγγράφετε E; Arnim ἐγγράφετε.
² ἔτι Aldine edition: ἔστι.
³ ἡ added by Capps.
⁴ ἀνέδην Davis: ἀναιδήν.
⁵ ἀλλ' ὅτι καὶ] ἄλλα καὶ ὅτι Emperius.
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the truth and what sort of transaction it is, or that they should be kept in ignorance, it is perfectly clear what you would say if you are in your right senses. For what was there to prevent your writing explicitly in the decree to begin with, just like its other provisions, this also: that ‘their statue shall be one of those already erected’ or ‘shall be So-and-so’s’, if you really wanted the recipients also to understand? But you will never put this in your decrees, I warrant! Well, it is perfectly clear that no one tries to disguise things that are done in a straightforward fashion and have nothing irregular about them. And I think it is even more obvious that nobody would be in the least inclined to take precautions to prevent men who are receiving favours at their hands from knowing in just what manner they were getting them and anything whatsoever that was being done in connection with the honour, at least if the action taken were done in a sincere and honourable way. So what is now happening must necessarily be contemptible in every way and ill-befitting for even a man in private station. For the man who, in the very act of doing a kindness to others either because he has previously received a kindness from them, or because he is actually taking the initiative and inviting them to be his friends, then deceives and cheats—what would such a man do in an honest fashion?

So, then, you do know that no one is unaware of what is going on, nay, it is notorious and on everybody’s tongue, not only now that certain cities have followed this practice to great excess and with utter lack of restraint, but because it is being done even among you. For the high standing of your city and
καὶ τὸ μέγεθος οὐδὲν ἀγνωστὸν ἐὰν τῶν ἐν αὐτῇ, καὶ τὸ σεμνότερον ὑμᾶς ἀπάντων ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐαυτοὺς ἄγεων, ἐτὶ δὲ, οἶμαι, τὸ πράττειν ἀριστα τῶν 'Ελλήνων φθόνον κινεῖ καὶ ζηλοτυπίαν, ὥστε πολλοὺς εἶναι τοὺς ἐξετάζοντας, εάν τι δοκήτη ἀμαρτάνειν. οὐκοῦν οἱ μὲν ὅλως ὃ τι 1 πράττοντων ἀγνοεῖσθαί μᾶλλον ἐθέλοντες κακίας τούτο σημεῖον ἐκφέρονσιν, οἱ 2 ὃ ἁ μηδεὶς ἀγνοεῖ 3 λανθάνειν νομίζοντες, εὐθείας· οὐς ἄμφοτέροις οὐκ ἂν ἔλοιπον ἔνοχον εἶναι τὴν πόλιν.

41 Νὴ Δία, ἀλλὰ δαπανήσομεν, εἰ μὴ τοῖς οὖσι χρησόμεθα, καὶ πόσων δεῖσει χρημάτων, ἐὰν πᾶσι κατασκευάζωμεν ἀνδριάντας ὅσοις ψυφιζόμεθα;

Καὶ πόσω κρείττον εἰλάττοσι διδόναι τὴν δωρεὰν ἡ πλείους ἐξαπατᾶν, μέλλοντάς γε 4 ὑπὸ πλειόνων καταγιγνώσκεσθαι καὶ μυσεῖσθαι, σαφῶς εἰδότων ὃ ποιεῖτε;

Καὶ γὰρ εἰ μὲν οὐ σφόδρα ἐπιεικεῖς εἰσών, οὐς ὀπωσδήποτε ἔστατε νῦν, ὃ μηδαμὴ φρονοῦντες εἶποντ’ ἄν, ὦράτε τὸ γιγνόμενον: διὰ γὰρ τοὺς φαύλους ἀδικεῖτε τοὺς χρηστοὺς. ὅτι γὰρ ὑμῶν οἱ πρόγονοι μη ἐθαύμαζον εἰκῆ μηδὲ ἀνάξιόν τινα, ἐγὼ διαβεβαιωσάμην ἄν. εἰ δὲ ἁγαθοὺς τιμᾶτε, τοὺς γε τοιούτους εἰκὸς ἀχθεῖσθαι τῷ πράγματι. τὸς γὰρ ἂν μέτριος ἄνθρωπος βουλοῦτο ἐτερον κακῶς πάσχειν καὶ τῶν δικαιῶς δεδομένων ἀποστερεῖσθαι δι’ αὐτῶν; ἡ πῶς οὖκ ἂν ὅργίζοι-

1 ὅλως ὃ τι Arnim: ὅπως ὃ τι MSS, ὅπως deleted by corrector in E.
2 οἱ Casaubon: εἰ.
3 ἀγνοεῖ Casaubon: ἄει EB, ἄκοιει M. 4 γε Reiske: τε.

1 Cf. Demosthenes In Lept. 39 and 47.
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her greatness allow nothing that goes on here to remain unknown; and the greater decorum of your conduct as compared with that of any other city; and, besides, I presume, your being the most prosperous of the Greeks, all arouse dislike and jealousy, so that there are many who watch to see if you appear to be at fault in any matter. Therefore those who prefer that what they do shall remain utterly unknown thereby reveal a sign of baseness, while those who think that what nobody is ignorant of goes unnoticed show their simplicity; and you would not care to have your city held guilty of both these faults!

"Oh yes!" you say, "but we shall be put to expense if we do not use those we already have! And what sums will be required if we are to have new statues made for all those to whom we vote them!"

And how much better it would be to make the gift to fewer persons rather than to deceive a larger number, since you will be condemned and hated by a larger number, for they know well what you are doing!

Again, if they are not very distinctly superior men whose memorials you are now setting up in some fashion or other—and if you are wise, you will by no means say that they are—see what takes place: on account of the inferior you are wronging the excellent; for your ancestors, I dare assert, did not bestow their admiration at random or upon any undeserving person.¹ On the other hand, if you are honouring good men, then these have good reason to be indignant at your action. For what fair-minded man would wish another to be ill-treated on his account and deprived of what had been justly given? How could he help being angry at such
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to ἑπὶ τοῦτῳ γιγνομένῳ μᾶλλον ἡπερ εἰδείη χάριν; ἡ γυναίκα μὲν οὐδεὶς ἀν υπομείνειε χρηστός ὄν διὰ μοιχείας λαβεῖν, ὅτι τὸν πρότερον ἔχοντα ἡδίκησε· μᾶλλον δὲ οὐδ' ἀν ὅλως λάβοι ¹ τις ἡδέως παρὰ ἀνδρὸς ἑτέρου· καίτοι πολλάκις γίγνεται τοῦτο οὐ μετὰ πονηρὰς αἰτίας· τιμὴν δὲ, ἤν οὐκ ἔστι δικαίως ἀπ' ἄλλον λαβεῖν οὐδ' χωρίς ὑβρεῖς τῆς εἰς ἐκεῖνον, ἀγαπᾶν τινα οἰεσθε, καὶ ταῦτα μηδ' αὐτῶν ἐλπίζοντα ὡς οὐθέν ἂν πάθοι τουοῦτον; ἀλλ' ἀνδράποδον μὲν τις ὁνομένος εἴ τοτε ἀπέδρα σκοπεῖ καὶ εἴ μ' παρέμενε τῷ πρώτῳ δεσπότῃ· δωρεάν δὲ καὶ χάριν ἦν ἀπιστον ἤγείται καὶ σαφῶς οἴδε μηδὲν ἔχουσαν βέβαιον, ἐκών ἂν πρόσοιτο;

Ῥωμαῖοι γάρ εἰσιν οἱ πλείους αὐτῶν, καὶ τίς ἂν τοῦτων ἄφαιτο; οἱ δὲ γε παρεστῶτες αὐτοῖς Μακεδόνες, οἴδι δὲ Λακεδαμόνιοι· καὶ νὴ Δία ² τοῦτων ἀπτόμεθα.

Καίτοι τοὺς μὲν πρότερον κειμένους πάντας ἢ τοὺς γε πλείοτους δι' εὐεργεσίαν φήσετε τεθήναι, τῶν δὲ νῦν τιμωμένων πολλοὺς δι' ἵσχυν θεραπεύεσθαι. τὸ μὲν δὴ ποτέρους αὐτῶν δικαιότερον ἔστι ποιεῖσθαι περὶ πλείονος, εάσω· τὸ δὲ, εἴ μὴ πᾶσι τὰ δοθέντα δικαίως ὑπάρξει, ποτέρους μᾶλλον

¹ λάβοι Emperius: λάβη.
² νὴ Δία Emperius: διὰ τί.

¹ On the principle involved cf. § 64 and § 94 ad fin.
² Among other uses ὑβρεῖς was a legal term. Aristotle (Rhetoric II. 2. 5, 1378b) defines it as "doing or saying anything to cause the complainant shame." At Athens an indictment could be brought before the thesmothetes against anyone guilty of this. See Demosthenes In Mid. 47. The
treatment, instead of feeling grateful? To take another case: no man, if he were honourable, would consent to get a wife through having committed adultery with her, because by that act he had done an injury to her former husband;¹ or rather, a man would not willingly take any woman at all away from another, her husband, although this is often done without any base motive. But an honour, which it is not possible justly to take away from another person or without inflicting an injury ² on him—do you think that anyone cares to have, even though he is not expecting to be subjected to any such treatment himself? Nay, a man who is buying a slave inquires if he ever ran away, and if he would not stay with his first master; but a gift or a favour which a man believes was not given in good faith and which he knows well enough has no permanence in it at all—would he willingly accept that?

"Yes," you say, "for the majority of them are Romans and who would think of touching ³ them? But those who stand beside them here are Macedonians, while these over here are Spartans, and by heavens, it is these we touch."

And yet all that stood here formerly, or the most of them at any rate, you will admit were erected in acknowledgement of a benefaction, whereas of those now receiving honour many are being courted owing to their political power. Now the question which of the two classes has the greater right to be held in higher regard I will pass over; but this further question, which of the two classes—assuming punishment was a fine or imprisonment. Taking a man's statue from him would cause him shame.

¹ This is, of giving their statues to others.
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εἰκὸς ἐπ’ ἀδήλως λαμβάνειν, οὐδ’ αὐτοῦς τούτους λαμβάνει. πάντες γὰρ οἶδασιν ὅσως βεβαιότερὸν ἐστὶν εὐεργεσίᾳ δυνάμεως. ἵσχυν μὲν γὰρ οὐκ ἐστὶν ἦμων οὐκ ἀναίρει χρόνος, εὐεργεσίαιν δὲ οὐδεμίαν. ίν’ οὖν τὴν ὑπερβολὴν ἐκείνην ἁφὴ τις, ἀληθῆ τρόπον τινὰ οὖσαν, τὸ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἀγδέστερον ἐχεῖν τοὺς οὕτως ¹ τιμᾶσθαι ξητοῦντας καὶ τὸ συμβαίνον εἰς ὑβρὶς λαμβάνειν καὶ καταφρόνησιν ἑαυτῶν· ἀλλὰ τούτῳ γε εἰδέναι φημὶ βεβαίως ὅτι μηδὲ χάριν υμῖν μηδεμίαν οἶδασι μηδ’ οὖνται τυγχάνειν μηδενός, τὸ γιγνόμενον εἰδότες καὶ τὴν ῥαδιουργίαν τὴν ἐν αὑτῷ· πρὸς τοῦ Διὸς, εἶθ’ ἃ καὶ τούτων δεχομένων οὐκ εἰκὸς ἦν ἀφαιρεῖσθαι τοὺς ἐμπροσθὲν εἰληφότας, ταῦτα ἀφαιρώμεθα τοὺς ἔχοντας οὐδὲ ἑτέρους διδόντες.

Καὶ μὴν εἰ γε ἐν οἷς ἡ πόλις δοκεῖ τινος δεῖσθαι, τὴν δαπάνην μόνον ὑψόμεθα καὶ τὸ πῶς ἢν εὐχερέστατα γένοιτο, ² μηθὲν ἄλλο ἐξετάζοντες, τι κωλύει μὴ μόνον ταῦταν ὑπάρχειν ἐν ἑτοίμῳ τὴν ἀρείαν, ἀλλὰ κἂν ἄλλο τι θέλητε χαρίσασθαι τινι, γῇν, ἀργύριοι, οἰκίαι, τοὺς ἔχοντας ἀφαιρομένους; ἢ τί δεὶ πόρους ζητεῖν καὶ τὰ κοινὰ ἀναλίσκειν, ἡταν ἡ καιρὸς ἡ τεῖχος ἐπισκευάζειν ἡ νᾶς, ἀλλὰ μὴ τὰ τοῦ δεῖνος λαβεῖν ἡ

¹ τοὺς οὕτως Reiske: τοσοῦτοι.
² γένοιτο Eimerius: γένηται.
that the honours granted are not to belong rightfully to all—can more reasonably be expected to take them on the basis of so uncertain a title, this question, I say, even these men themselves know well how to answer. For all know how much more permanent a benefaction is than power, for there is no strength which time does not destroy, but it destroys no benefaction. Assuming, therefore, that we may reject that extreme view, which in a sense is true, that those who are seeking to be honoured in this way are quite displeased with your city and take what is done as an insult and affront to themselves, yet at least I assert positively that they feel no gratitude whatever to you and do not think that they are getting anything, knowing as they do what is taking place and the unscrupulousness displayed in it. In heaven's name, when even if the men in question do accept from us honours which we should have no right to take away from their former recipients, are we, then, to take them away from whoever possesses them, even though we do not really 'give' them to another set of men?

Furthermore, if in cases where the city is thought to need anything, we shall consider the expense alone and how the thing can be done most easily, examining into no other aspects of the matter, what is to prevent our having not only this gift ready at hand, but any other favour you may wish to bestow upon any one, such as land, money, or a house, by simply taking them away from those who have them? Or what need is there to seek ways and means and to expend the public money when occasion arises to repair either a wall or ships, instead of merely taking So-and-so's property, either that of some citizen or
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τὰ τῶν πολιτῶν τινὸς ἥ τῶν ἐνοικοῦντων παρ’ ύμῖν;

'Αλλὰ νῦν Δία βοήσονται καὶ δεινὰ φήσουσι πάσχειν.

46 Οὐκοῦν ἐξέσται δῆποιδεν μὴ προσέχειν αὐτοῖς. καὶ γὰρ εἰ νῦν εἰσὶν εφ’ οὐς ἂν ἐλθοίεν ύμῶν ταύτα ποιούντων, πρῶτορόν γε οὐκ ἤν ἔτερος οὔδείς τοῦ δήμου κυριώτερος.

'Αρ’ οὖν οἱ τότε ὄντες οὐτω προσεφέροντο τοῖς κατὰ μέρος;

Πόθεν; οἱ τούτῳ πάντων ἔγοντο χαλεπώτατον, καὶ τοῖς θεοῖς ἐπεύχοντο μηδέποτε συμβῆναι τοιοῦτον καυρόν ἐν ὃς δεήσει κατ’ ἀνδρὰ ἔκαστον ἀπὸ τῶν ἰδίων εἰσενεγκεῖν καὶ τὸ τοιοῦτον 1 σπανίως ποτὲ παρ’ ύμῖν γενέσθαι φασίν, οὐδὲ ἐν ἀπασί τοῖς πολέμοις, ἀλλ’ εἰ ποτὲ ἑσχάτως ἢ πόλις ἐκινδύνευσεν.

47 Ἰσως οὖν ἐρεῖ τις ὦς οἱ γε ἀνδριάντες τῆς πόλεως εἰσιν. καὶ γὰρ ἡ χώρα τῆς πόλεως, ἀλλ’ οὕθεν ἦττον τῶν κεκτημένων ἐκαστὸς κυρίος ἐστὶ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ. καὶ κοινῇ μὲν εὰν πυνθάνηται τις τίνος ἔστιν ἡ νῆσος ἡ τίνος ἡ Καρία, φήσουσι Ροδιῶν. εὰν δὲ ἀλλαὶ ἔρωτᾶς, τοιτὶ τὸ χωρίον ἢ τὸν ἀγρόν, δῆλον ὅτι πεύσῃ τοῦ δεσπότου τὸ ὄνομα. καὶ τὰς εἰκόνας ἀπλῶς μὲν πάσας

1 καὶ τὸ τοιοῦτον Emperius: καίτω τούτῳ.

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1 Apparently he means the Romans.
2 Greek cities as a rule had no regular direct taxation. At Athens a special levy was made in emergencies. For cases see Demosthenes 18. 66; 20. 10; 22. 76. In 428 such a special tax was levied to enable Athens to continue the war
of one of the strangers who are sojourning among you?

"Never, by Zeus," you say, "they will raise an outcry and say that it is an outrage."

Then it will be possible, presumably, to pay no attention to them. For even if there are now those\(^1\) to whom they can appeal when you act this way, in the old days, at any rate, there was no person who had greater authority than the people.

"Can it be that the men of that time treated individuals in that way?"

What nonsense! Why, they considered it to be the worst thing imaginable, and prayed the gods that the time might never come in which it would be necessary that each individual citizen should ever be obliged to pay a tax out of his own private means; and it is said that so extreme a measure has only rarely been taken among you in spite of all your wars, except at a time when your city was in extreme peril.\(^2\)

Now perhaps some one will say that the statues belong to the city. Yes, and the land also belongs to the city, but none the less every one who possesses any has full authority over what is his own. Speaking in a political sense, if anyone inquires who owns the Island\(^3\) or who owns Caria, he will be told that the Rhodians own it. But if you ask in a different sense about this specific estate here or this field, it is clear that you will learn the name of the private owner. So also with the statues; in a general

against Sparta, when all except the reserve funds had been exhausted by the siege of Potidæa. Those with a capital of less than one-sixth of a talent were exempt.

\(^1\) He means the island of Rhodes, upon the north-eastern tip of which the city of Rhodes was situated.
'Ροδίων εἶναι λέγοντων, ἵδια δὲ ἐκάστην τοῦ δείνος, ἡ τοῦ δείνος, ὑ ἄν ποτε Ἰ ἀδομένη. καὶ τὰ μὲν χωρία καὶ τὰς οἰκίας καὶ τὰλλα κτήματα οὐκ ἄν εἰδείης ὡν ἔστιν, εἰ μὴ πυθόμενος: ἡ δὲ εἰκὼν ἐπηγεγραμμενί, καὶ οὐ μόνον τὸ ὄνομα, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν χαρακτήρα σφζε οὐ τοῦ λαβόντος, ὥστε εὐθὺς εἶναι προσελθόντα εἰδέναι τίνος ἔστιν. λέγω δὲ ἐφ' ὦν ἔτι μένει τάληθες.

Καὶ μὴν τό γε ἐν κοινῷ κείσθαι γελοιοτατόν ἔστιν, εἰ τις ἄρα σημεῖον ἤγείται τοῦ μὴ τῶν εἰληφότων αὐτῶς ὑπάρχειν, ἀλλὰ τῆς πόλεως. οὕτω μὲν γὰρ ἐξέσται λέγειν καὶ τὰ ἐν μέσῳ τῆς ἀγορᾶς πυπρασκόμενα τοῦ δήμου, καὶ τὰ πλοῖα δήποτε οὐχὶ τῶν κεκτημένων, ἀλλὰ τῆς πόλεως, ἐπείπερ ἐν τοῖς λιμέσων ἔστηκεν.

"Ο τοῦν ἡκουσά τινος ὑπὲρ τοῦτον λέγοντος ὡς ἱσχυρότατον, οὐκ ἂν ἀποκρυφῃς, ὅτι δη- μοσίᾳ τούς ἀνδριάντας ἀπεγράψασθε ύμεῖς. τί ὅπως τοῦτο ἔστιν; καὶ γὰρ τὴν ἀντικρυ χώραν καὶ Κάρπαθον ταύτην καὶ τὴν 1 ἡπειρον, ἐτέρας νῆσους καὶ καθόλου πολλὰ ἔστιν εὑρεῖν, δὲ κοινῇ μὲν ἀπεγράφατο ἡ πόλις, διήρηται δὲ εἰς τοὺς κατὰ μέρος. ὅλως δὲ οὐκ εἰ μὴ τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον

1 τὴν added by Capps.

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1 That is, those on which the inscription still matches the person represented.
2 He means the tongue of land jutting out towards Rhodes from Caria. Its promontory was about ten miles distant from the city of Rhodes. Hence ἡπειρον is not objectionable, as some have thought.
3 Carpathos, the modern Scarpanto, is an island about thirty-five miles south-west of Rhodes and half-way between it and Crete.
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sense men say that they belong to the people of Rhodes, but in the particular or special sense they say that this or that statue belongs to So-and-so or to So-and-so, naming whatever man it has been given to. And yet, whereas in the case of estates, houses, and other possessions, you cannot learn who owns them unless you inquire, the statue has an inscription on it and preserves not only the name but also the lineaments of the man to whom it was first given, so that it is possible to step near and at once know whose it is. I refer to those on which the truth is still given.¹

Moreover, the plea that they stand on public property is most absurd, if this is really held to be an indication that they do not belong to those who received them, but to the city. Why, if that be true, it will be possible to say that also the things which are on sale in the centre of the market-place belong to the commonwealth, and that the boats, no doubt, do belong, not to their possessors, but to the city, just because they are lying in the harbours.

Then, too, an argument which I heard a man advance, as a very strong one in support of that position, I am not disposed to conceal from you: he said that you have made an official list of your statues. What, pray, is the significance of that? Why, the country lying opposite us,² Carpathos yonder,³ the mainland,⁴ the other islands, and in general many possessions can be found which the city has listed in its public records, but they have been parcelled out among individuals. And in fine,

⁴ As a reward for assisting the Romans in the war against Antiochus, Rhodes was given control of South Caria, where the Rhodians had had settlements from an early period.
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Εκαστος την εικόνα ἔχει τῶν τιμηθέντων, καθάπερ ἄν ἄλλο τι κτησάμενος, διὰ τούτο ἄν ἔλαττον αὐτῷ προσῆκειν λέγοιτο ἡ µηδὲν ἀδικεῖσθαι διδόντων ὑµῶν ἐτέρῳ τὴν ἐκείνου. µυρίους γὰρ εὐρήσετε τρόπους, καθ’ οὓς ἐκάστου τι φαµεν εἶναι, καὶ πλείστων διαφέροντας, οἶν οἱρωσύνην, ἀρχήν, γάµον, πολιτείαν ὅπερ οὐτε ἀποδόσθαι τι ἔξεστι τοῖς ἐχοµοι οὐτε ὅπως ἄν τις ἐθέλῃ χρῆσθαι.

κοινὸν δ’ οὖν ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ὁµισται δίκαιον, τὸ πάνθ’ ὁσα δικαιώς τις ἔλαβεν, ἦν τε καθάπαξ τύχη λαβών, ἄν τε εἴς τινα χρόνον, καθάπερ, οἶµαι, τάς ἀρχάς, βεβαιώς ἔχειν καὶ µηδένα ἀφαιρεῖσθαι. πῶς οὖν δικαιότερον ἐστιν ὁτιοῦν ἔχειν ἡ εἰ τις ἀνήρ ἀγαθὸς γενόµενος καὶ χάριτος ἀξίου ἀντὶ πολλῶν καὶ καλῶν τύχοι τιµῆς; ἡ παρὰ τίνος κυριωτέρον καὶ µείζονος ἡ παρὰ τοῦ Ῥόδίων δήµου καὶ τῆς ὑµετέρας πόλεως; καὶ γὰρ τούτο οὐ σµικρὸν ἐστι, τὸ µὴ Καλυμνίους εἶναι τοὺς δεδωκότας ἡ τοὺς κακοβουλούς τοῦτοις Καυνίους· ὡσπερ ἐπὶ τῶν ἱδιωτικῶν, ὅσω τις ἣν κρείττω καὶ πιστότερον δεικνύῃ, παρ’ οὕ τυγχάνει τι κτησάμενος, τοσοῦτοι κρατεῖ καὶ οὐδεὶς ἄν ἀµφισβητήσειν αὐτῷ. καίτοι πᾶσα πόλις, ἦν

1 i.e., in perpetuity.
2 Calymna, a small island near Cos and about 65 miles north-west of Rhodes. It was a colony of Epidaurus.
3 Caunus was a city on the coast of Caria and north-east of Rhodes. See § 124, where it is coupled with Myndus, and § 125, where it is said to be doubly enslaved.

Probably the Caunians are here called foolish because in 88 B.C. they helped carry out, and with especial fury, Mithridates’ orders to massacre all Italians in Asia Minor (see
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even if each man who has been honoured does not in this sense ‘possess’ his statue as he would possess anything else he has acquired, it cannot for that reason be said that it belongs to him any the less or that he suffers no wrong when you give his statue to another. For you will find countless senses in which we say that a thing ‘belongs’ to an individual and very different senses too, for instance, a priesthood, a public office, a wife, citizenship, none of which their possessors are at liberty either to sell or to use in any way they like. But certainly a common principle of justice is laid down in regard to them all, to the effect that anything whatsoever which any one has received justly—whether he happens to have got it once for all or for a specified time, just as, for instance, he obtains public offices—that is his secure possession and nobody can deprive him of it. How, then, is it possible to have anything more justly, than when a man who has proved himself good and worthy of gratitude receives honour in return for many noble deeds? Or from whom could he receive it that has fuller authority and is greater than the democracy of Rhodes and your city? For it is no trifling consideration that it was not the Calymnians who gave it, or those ill-advised Cauians; just as in private business the better and more trustworthy you prove the man to be from whom you obtain any possession, the stronger your title to it is, and by so much more no one can dispute it. Yet any

Appian 23). As a punishment for this Sulla made them once more subject to the Rhodians, from whom the Romans had freed them. Cicero (ad Quintum fratrem 1. 1. 11. 33) refers to this and says that they appealed to the Roman senate—probably in vain—to be freed once more. See p. 130, note 1.
Διό Χρυσόστομον

ἀν εἶπη τις, ἐνὸς ἄνδρος ἰδιώτου, κἂν ὁ σεμνότατος ἦ, πιστοτέρα τῷ παντὶ καὶ κρείττων, καὶ τὰ κοινῆ γιγνόμενα τῶν κατ᾽ ἰδίαν πραπτομένων ἴσχυρότερα.

51 Σκοπείτε δὲ ὅτι πάντες ἥγονται κυριώτερα ταῦτα ἐχειν, ὅσα ἂν δημοσία συμβάλωσι διὰ τῶν τῆς πόλεως γραμμάτων. καὶ οὐκ ἐνι λυθήναι τῶν οὐτῶ διωκομένων οὔδεν, οὔτ' εἰ τις ὄνησαίτο παρά τοῦ χωρίον ἡ πλοῦον ἡ ἀνδράποδον, οὔτ' εἴ τις δανείσειεν, οὔτ' ἂν οἰκέτην ἄφη τις ἐλευθερον οὔτ' ἂν δῆν τιν 1 δωρεάν. τί δὴποτ' οὖν συμβέβηκε ταὐτ' εἶναι βεβαιότερα τῶν ἄλλων; ὅτι τὴν πόλιν μάρτυρα ἐπούσατο τοῦ πράγματος ὁ τούτων τῶν τρόπων οἰκονομήσας τι τῶν ἐαυτοῦ. πρὸς τοῦ Διός, εἴθ' ὅν μὲν ἂν τις παρ' ἰδιώτου τύχῃ διὰ τῆς πόλεως, οὐκ ἔστων ὅπως ἀφαιρεθήσεται τούτων. ἀ δὲ τίς εἴληφεν οὐ δημοσία μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦ δήμου δεδωκότος, οὐκ ἔσται βεβαια; καὶ τὸ μὲν ὑπ' ἄλλων γενόμενον τούτων τῶν τρόπων οὐ λυθήσεται διὰ τὴν πόλιν, ἀ δ' ἡ πόλις αὐτή πεποίηκε, ῥαδίως οὕτως ἄνελεῖ; καὶ ταῦτα οὐχ ὡς ἐδωκεν, ὁμοίως ἀφαιρουμένη κατὰ κοινόν, ἀλλ' ἐνὸς ἄνδρος, ἂν τύχῃ στρατηγῶν, ἐξουσίαν ἑγόροντος τοῦτο ποιεῖν; καὶ μὴ καὶ γραμματά ἔστω ἐν κοινῷ περὶ τούτων, ὑπὲρ ἄν ἐφην· τὰ γὰρ ψηφίσματα γέγραπται δὴποθεν τὰ τῶν

1 τινι Cohoon: τινα.

1 For the thought see Demosthenes In Lept. 15 and 36.
2 Cf. Discourse 38. 29 at the end and Dem. ibid. 136.
3 στρατηγός was the general title of the chief magistrate of independent or semi-independent Greek communities and leagues under Roman domination.

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city which one might mention is in every way better and more trustworthy than one private citizen, even if he has the highest standing,¹ and arrangements made by the state are more binding than those which are negotiated privately.

Then consider, further, that all men regard those agreements as having greater validity which are made with the sanction of the state and are entered in the city’s records; and it is impossible for anything thus administered to be annulled, either in case one buys a piece of land from another, a boat or a slave, or if a man makes a loan to another, or frees a slave, or makes a gift to any one. How in the world, then, has it come to pass that these transactions carry a greater security than any other? It is because the man who has handled any affair of his in this way has made the city a witness to the transaction. In heaven’s name, will it then be true that, while anything a person may get from a private citizen by acting through the state cannot possibly be taken from him, yet what one has received, not only by a state decree, but also as a gift of the people, shall not be inalienable?² And whereas an action taken in this way by anybody else will never be annulled by the authority of the state, yet shall the state, in the offhand way we observe here, cancel what it has itself done?—and that too, not by taking it away in the same manner in which it was originally given, that is, by the commonwealth officially, but by letting one man, if he happens to be your chief magistrate,³ have the power to do so? And besides, there are official records of those transactions of which I have spoken; for the decrees by which honours are given are recorded, I take it, and

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tμών καὶ δημοσίᾳ μένει τὸν ἄπαντα χρόνον. τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἀποδοῦναι χάριν οὐτως ἀκριβῶς γίγνεται παρ’ ὑμῖν, τὸ δ’ ἀφελέσθαι τοὺς εἰληφότας πάνυ ῥαδίως. εἶτα τὸ μὲν οὐχ οἶδον τε γενέσθαι διόχα ψηφίσματος, ἀπάντων ὑμῶν πεισθέντων, τὸ δὲ ἔθει τινὶ συμβαίνει, καὶ ἐνὶ δόξῃ μόνον· πλὴν οὐ γε ἐφην ὅτι δημοσίᾳ ταῦτα ἀναγέγραπται, καὶ οὐ μόνον ἐν τοῖς ψηφίσμασιν, ἄλλα καὶ ἐπ’ αὐτῶν τῶν εἰκόνων, τὸ τε ὅνομα τοῦ τιμηθέντος καὶ τὸ δεδωκέναι τὸν δήμον, καὶ τοῦτων πάλιν ἐν τῷ δημοσίῳ κειμένων.

54 Ὅτι τοῖνυν οὐθέν ἐστι τὸ τῆς ἀπογραφῆς οὐδὲ τὸ ἐν κοινῷ κεῖσθαι πρὸς τὸ μὴ τῶν εἰληφότων εἶναι τοὺς ἀνδράντας, πάλαι μὲν ἵς ὑπάρχει δήλον· ἀλλ’ ὡστε μηδὲ ἐπιχειρήσαι μηδένα ἀντεπεῖν, ἐκεῖνο ὑμῖν ἔρω· ὅστε ποιο τοὺς Ἐφεσίους, ὅτι πολλὰ χρήματα παρ’ αὐτοῖς ἐστι, τὰ μὲν ἰδιωτῶν, ἀποκείμενα ἐν τῷ νεῖπ τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος, οὐκ Ἐφεσίων μόνον, ἄλλα καὶ ξένων καὶ τῶν ὁπόθεν δήποτε 1 ἄνθρώπων, τὰ δὲ καὶ δήμων καὶ βασιλέων, ἃ τιθέασι πάντες οἱ τιθέντες ἁσφαλείας χάριν, οὐδενὸς οὐδεπώποτε τολμήσαντος ἀδίκησαι τὸν τόπον, καίτοι καὶ πολέμων ἢδη μυρίων γεγονότων καὶ πολλάκις ἀλούσης τῆς πόλεως. οὐκοῦν ὅτι 2 μὲν ἐν κοινῷ κεῖται τὰ χρήματα, δήλον ἐστιν· ἄλλα καὶ δημοσίᾳ κατὰ τὰς ἀπογραφὰς ἔθος αὐτὰ τοῖς Ἐφεσίοις

1 δήποτε Emperius: δήποθεν BM.
2 ὡς before ὅτι deleted by Pflugk.

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remain on public record for all time. For though re-
paying a favour is so strictly guarded among you, yet
taking it back from the recipients is practised with
no formality at all. Then, while the one action
cannot be taken except by a decree passed by you
as a body, yet the other comes to pass by a sort of
custom, even though it is the will of only one
person. Note, however, that, as I said, these
matters have been recorded officially, not only in
the decrees, but also upon the statues them-

selves, on which we find both the name of the
man who received the honour and the statement
that the assembly has bestowed it, and, again,
that these statues are set up on public property.

Well then, that there is nothing in the official list,¹
or in the fact that these memorials stand on public
property, which tends to show that they do not belong
to those who have received them, has perhaps long
been evident; but in order that nobody may even
attempt to dispute it, let me mention this: You know
about the Ephesians, of course, and that large sums
of money are in their hands, some of it belonging to
private citizens and deposited in the temple of Arte-
mis, not alone money of the Ephesians but also of
aliens and of persons from all parts of the world, and in
some cases of commonwealths and kings, money which
all deposit there in order that it may be safe, since no
one has ever yet dared to violate that place, although
countless wars have occurred in the past and the
city has often been captured. Well, that the money
is deposited on state property is indeed evident,
but it also is evident, as the lists show, that it is the
custom of the Ephesians to have these deposits

¹ Of statues; cf. §§ 48 and 53.

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55 ἀπογράφεσθαι. τί οὖν; ἀρὰ γε καὶ λαμβάνουσιν ἐξ αὐτῶν, ὅταν ἔ χρεία τις, ἡ δανείζονται γοῦν, ὁ τάχα δόξει μηδὲν εἶναι δεινόν; ἀλλ', οἴμαι, πρότερον ἂν περιέλουν τὸν κόσμον τῆς θεοῦ πρὶν ἡ τούτων ἀνασθαί. καίτοι τοὺς Ἑφεσίους οὐκ ἂν εἴποιτε εὐπορωτέρους αὐτῶν. τούναντίον γὰρ ὑμεῖς μὲν καὶ πρότερον ἦτε πλουσιώτατοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ νῦν ἔτι μᾶλλον ἔστε· ἐκεῖνος δὲ πολλῶν ἔστιν ἰδεῖν καταδεικτον πράττοντα.

56 Μὴ τούνων εἰπήτε, ἐκεῖνα μὲν ἔστιν ἀνελέσθαι τοῖς θείσι, τῆς εἰκόνος δὲ οὐθεὶς οὕτως ἔστι τῆς ἐαυτοῦ κύριος, καὶ μὴ τὸ πράγμα ἀνόμοιον ἡγήσασθε· τὸ γὰρ μὴ πάντ' εὐθύς τῆς πόλεως εἶναι τὰ ἐν κοινῷ κείμενα καὶ δημοσίας ἀπογραφῆς τυχόντα δεῖξαι βουλόμενος ὡς τύπων 2 κατὰ τοῦτο ἐχρησάμην. τὸ μέντοι μηθένα πρὸς ἄλλο τι τῆς εἰκόνα ἔχειν ἦ τὸ ἐστάναι παρ' ὑμῖν, ὃ μόνον διαφέροσιν οὕτω τῶν ἐκεῖ τὰ χρήματα τυθέντων, ἔτι μᾶλλον ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ἔστων. ἀ γὰρ μηδὲ τοῖς λαβοῦσιν ἔξεστιν ἀνελείν, ἢποι γε τοῖς δεδωκόσιν ἐξεῖναι προσήκεις;

57 Καθόλου δὲ ἄλλως ἔγνωγε φιλονεικεῖν έσικα πρὸς τὸν εἰπόντα δὴ ὡς τῆς πόλεως πάντες εἰσιν οἱ ἀνδριάντες. ἐπει τοῦτο γε οὐθέν ἔστιν σημείον

1 εἰπῆτε Cohoon, εἰ Casaubon and most editors: ἦ.
2 ὡς τύπῳ Erpeius: τοῦτο EB, δς τοῦτο M.

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1 From this passage, taken together with others such as CIG II, No. 2953b; Plautus, Bacchides 312; Caesar, Civil War 3. 33, we conelude that in the temple of Artemis at Ephesus there was a treasure-house or bank under official control. According to Nicolaus of Damaseus, fragment 65, money was lent. Aristides (Oration 42. 522) calls Ephesus 60
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officially recorded. Well then, do they go on and take any of these monies when any need arises, or do they ‘borrow’ them at any rate—an act which, perhaps, will not seem at all shocking? No; on the contrary, they would sooner, I imagine, strip off the adornment of the goddess than touch this money. Yet you would not say that the Ephesians are wealthier than yourselves. The very opposite is the case, for not only were you the richest of the Greeks in former times, but now you are still richer; whereas the Ephesians, one can see, are less prosperous than many.

Pray do not say to this: “The people who deposited that money have the privilege of withdrawing it, but no one has in this way the disposal of his own statue,” and do not consider the cases dissimilar. For in my desire to show that not all things deposited in a public place and recorded officially belong forthwith to the city, I used this case as an illustration. The fact, however, that no one has a statue for any other purpose than to stand in your midst—the one respect in which these men differ from those who deposit their money there—speaks still more in their behalf. For when it is not lawful for even the recipients of gifts to annul them, can it possibly be right that the donors should have the power to do so?

However, I seem to be arguing quite needlessly against the man who asserts that all the statues belong to the city; for this is no indication that

1 the common treasury and the refuge for necessity: ταμείου κοινού καὶ Χρείας καταφυγῆ. See p. 70, note.
2 Athens borrowed from her own temple-treasuries during the Peloponnesian War, and paid interest.
3 At Ephesus; see § 54.
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ὅς οὐκ ἔστιν άτοπον τὸ γιγνόμενον. τὰ γοῦν ἐν
toῖς ἰεροῖς ἀναθήματα, ἢ
cataσκευάσασα ἡ
πόλις ἐκ τῶν ἱδίων ἀνατέθεικεν, οὐκ ἂν ουδὲὶς
ἀμφισβητήσειν ὡς οὔ δημόσια ἐστιν. ἃρ’ οὖν
οὐχὶ δεινόν, εἰ καταχρησόμεθα τούτοις πρὸς
ἀλλο τι;

Νὴ Δία, ταῦτα γάρ ἔστιν ἀναθήματα, αἱ δ’
eikόνες τιμαί: κάκεινα δέδοτα τοῖς θεοῖς, ταῦτα
dὲ τοῖς ἄγαθοῖς ἀνδράσι, οἴτε εἰς ἔγγυτα
αὐτῶν.

58 Καίτοι καὶ θεοφιλεῖς ἄπαντες οἱ χρηστοὶ
λέγονται καὶ εἰσίν. εἴτε ἡμᾶς μὲν οὐχ ὁ τῶν
κτημάτων τι τῶν ἡμετέρων ἀφαιρούμενος, ἀλλὰ
κἂν’ τοὺς φίλους βλάπτῃ τις’ τοὺς ἡμετέρους,
ἀδίκει τῷ παντὶ πλέον: τοὺς δὲ γε θεοὺς φήσομεν,
ὡς ἐοικε, τῶν φίλων μᾶλλον ὁλυγώρειν ἢ
tῶν κτημάτων;

Ἀλλὰ πάντα μὲν προσήκει βεβαιῶς ἐχειν τοὺς
κτησισμένους, καὶ ταῦτα ἐν δημοκρατίᾳ καὶ παρ’
ἡμῖν, οἱ μέγιστον φρονεῖτε ἐπὶ τῷ νομίμῳ καὶ
dικαῖως διόικεῖν τὰ παρ’ ἑαυτοῖς, μάλιστα δὲ,
οἴμαι, τὰς τιμὰς καὶ τὰς χάριτας: οὐ μόνον
ἐπειδὴ τὰ μὲν ἀλλὰ καὶ φαύλος ὃν τις ἂν ἔχοι,
χρήματα, οἰκίας, ἀνδράποδα, χῶρας, ταῦτα δὲ
μόνος ὑπάρχει τοῖς ἐπιεικεῖσιν: ἀλλὰ καὶ δι’
ἐκεῖνο, ὅτι ταῦτα μὲν ἔστι κεκτήσθαι καὶ δι’
ἐτέρου τρόπου, κληρονομήσαντα ἢ πριάμενον·

1 ἀλλὰ κἂν ἀλλ’ ἂν Arnim, ἀλλ’ ὡς ἂν Cohoon.
2 τις most MSS, τι M.

1 That God loves the good is a Stoic idea. Cf. Discourses
1. 16; 3. 51, 53; 33. 28; 39. 2 and see H. Binder, Dio Chrysts-
ostom and Poseidonius, pp. 81, 83.
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what is being done is not an outrage. For instance, consider the votive offerings in the sacred places: the city made them at its own expense and dedicated them. No one would dispute that they are the property of the people. Then will it not be an outrage if we misappropriate them for some other purpose?

"Yes, by heaven," you rejoin, "for these are dedications, but the statues are marks of honour; the former have been given to the gods, the latter to good men, who, to be sure, are nearest of kin to them."

"And yet," I reply, "all men of highest virtue are both said to be and in fact are beloved of the gods. Can it be, then, that while not he who deprives us of any of our possessions, but whoever does an injury to our friends, is guilty of an altogether greater wrong, yet we are to say of the gods, as it seems we are doing, that they are more inclined to slight their friends than they are their possessions?

Nay, on the contrary, it is right that in regard to all sorts of possessions those who have acquired them should be secure in their tenure, especially in a democracy and among a people like yourselves, who take the greatest pride in having matters in your state handled in accordance with law and justice, and above all, I should imagine, your honours and expressions of gratitude; not only because even a man of no account might have all other things, such as money, houses, slaves, lands, whereas those two are possessions enjoyed by virtuous men alone, but also for the reason that these things can be acquired through some other means, such as inheritance or purchase, whereas such things
Καὶ μὴν ὁν γέ τις τὴν τιμὴν κατέβαλε τοῦς κυρίους, οὐδ’ ἀμφισβητεῖ δήποτεν οὐδεὶς ὡς οὐ δίκαιον ἐστιν ἐὰν ἔχειν αὐτῶν, τοσοῦτον μᾶλλον ὀσωπερ ἂν πλείονα ἢ διδωκῶς. οὐκοιν ἄπαντες οὗτοι διδωκασί τιμὴν ἐκαστὸς τῆς εἰκόνος τῆς ἐαυτοῦ, καὶ ταύτην οὐδὲ μετρίαν, οἱ μὲν στρατηγίας λαμπρὰς ὑπέρ τῆς πόλεως, οἱ δὲ πρεσβείας, οἱ δὲ καὶ τρόπαια ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, οἱ δὲ τινες καὶ χρῆματα ἴσως, οὐ μὰ Δία χιλίας δραχμὰς οὐδὲ πεντακοσίας, ὅσων ἔστιν εἰκόνας ἁναστήσαι.

Τὸ οὖν; οὐχὶ νενόμισται παρὰ γε τοὺς μὴ παντάπασιν ἀδίκους τὸν ἀποστεροῦμενόν τινος κτήματος ὁ γοῦν κατατέθεικε κομίζομαί παρὰ τῶν εἰληφότων; ἢρ οὗν ἐθέλοι ἂν ἀποδοῦναι τὰς χάριτας, ἀνθ’ ὅν ἐμφύσασθε ἐκεῖνος τοὺς ἀνδρίαντας; λυσιτελεῖ γοῦν ἡμῖν ἐκτίνουσιν, ἐπειδὴ τὸ λυσιτέλεσ ὦσοντας δεῖν τινες ὅρων ἕξ ἄπαντος. ἕαν οὖν ἡ πόλεμον ἡ τις κατωρθωκῶς, ὅν εἰ μὴ συνέβη κατορθώσαι τοὺς τότε, ἡμεῖς οἱ νῦν οὐκ ἂν εἰχομεν τὴν πόλιν, ἡ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἡμῖν κεκομισμένος ἡ τῶν οἰκιστῶν ὑπάρχῃ τις; οὗ γὰρ ἔχομεν σαφῶς εἰπεῖν τίνες εἰσὶν οἶς

1 For εἰκόνας Wilamowitz conjectured εἰκόνα.

1 Cf. Sophocles, Ant. 312: οὐκ ἐξ ἄπαντος δεῖ τὸ κερδαίνειν φιλεῖν.
2 See also § 77. οἰκιστῆς, like κτίστης ('restorer,' or primarily, 'founder,' was evidently an honorary title at Rhodes. It seems about equivalent to the Latin 'pater patriae,' applied to Cicero after he suppressed the Catilinarian conspiracy. Plutarch (Life of Cicero 22. 3) uses the expres-
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as honours and grateful recognition are acquired through virtue alone.

Furthermore, those things for which a man has paid the price to their owners nobody even thinks of maintaining, I presume, that he cannot justly be permitted to keep for himself, and the more so, the greater the price he has paid. Well, each and every one of these men has paid a price for his statue and no moderate price either; some of them brilliant service as generals in defence of the city, others as ambassadors, while others have given trophies won from the enemy, and certain others money as well, perhaps—not, by heavens, a mere matter of a thousand or five hundred drachmas, sums for which it is possible to erect statues.

Well, what then? Is it not the established usage, at any rate among men who are not utterly lacking in sense of justice, that whoever is dispossessed of any piece of property should recover at least what he paid from those who have seized it? Would you, then, be willing to give back the favours in return for which you voted those honoured men their statues? It is to your advantage, at any rate, to make payment—since there are those who think a man ought to look out for his own advantage from whatever source.\(^1\) Therefore, if a man has carried through a war successfully, a war so threatening that, had he not had the good fortune to win it for the people of his day, we who now live would not have our city, or if he has won back our freedom for us, or is one of the Restorers\(^2\) of our city—for we cannot state specifically what persons have enjoyed sion, "Saviour and Restorer of his Country," σωτῆρα καὶ κτίστην τῆς πατρίδος, as its Greek equivalent.

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συμβέβηκεν ἡ συμβήκεται, τοῦ πράγματος εἰκῇ γιγνομένου καὶ μόνον ἔθει τινῷ. μὴ δυσχέρες εἰπεῖν ἢ τὸ μετὰ ταῦτα, ὅτι καὶ τῆς πόλεως αὐτῆς ἀποστῆναι δεῖσει βουλομένους 1 γε τὰ δίκαια ποιεῖν. εἰ δὲ δὴ τις έι αὐτῷ ποιεῖν δεδωκὼς δ' εἰσὶν οἱ τὰς πυχὰς προειμένοι ἑαυτῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως καὶ τοῦ ζῆν ἐωνιμένοι τῇ ἐικόνα καὶ τῇ ἐπιγραφῆν, καθάπερ εἴπον καὶ πρότερον, ἀρ' οὔ δεινά πάσχουσιν;

62 Οὐ τούν τούτο έκεῖνο έστιν εἰπεῖν, ὅτι οὐχὶ ήμεῖς έσμεν οἱ ταῦτ' εἰληφότες. πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ ἀπαντᾷ οἵεις τὰ τῶν προγόνων οὐχ ἢ τούτων έκεῖνοι 2 εἰς οὐς άν ποτε καθήκη τὸ γένος. οὔ γὰρ άφιστασθαί γε φήσετε τῇ διαδοχής. εἴτα πάνθ' οὐα έξω εἰ δὲν τούτω έκείνους τινὲς εὐργετήκασι καὶ προθυμούντο πάσχοντες ή δρώντες ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν συνήχθη 3 χρήσιμα καὶ μεγάλα, άμιν έστι νῦν'. ή δόξα τῆς πόλεως, τὸ μέγεθος, τὸ χωρὶς μιᾶς αὐτῆς πασῶν τῶν ἄλλων ύπερέχειν. εἰ τούν, οτι μὴ παρ' ὑμῶν εἰληφάσι διὰ τούτο ἔλαττον ἀδικεῖν οἴεσθαι, ή εἰ τί τῶν ἄλλων 4 ύπαρχοντων τινὸς ἀφαιρέσθη, τῶν ἁγιαν τι φανερῶν ἁγιοντερέτε πρῶτον μὲν οτι πάντες οἱ τινὰ ἀποστεροῦντες ὑπὸ οὐδὲν κάκεινον ἀδικοῦσιν οὐχ ἢ τούτων, παρ' οὖ ποτ' ἀν τούτω εἰληφώς τύχην.


1 Rome.

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this good fortune, or will enjoy it, since that comes as it will and only by caprice, so to speak—I am afraid the conclusion may be unpleasant to state, namely, that if we wish to do the right thing, we shall actually have to cede to him the city herself! But if there should be any man who has indeed made such a splendid offering that even with the best of intentions we are unable to repay him—and countless are those who have sacrificed their lives on behalf of the city and at the price of life itself have bought their statue and the inscription—are they not, as I asked before, being treated shamefully?

And what is more, we cannot say that it is not ourselves who have received these benefits. For, in the first place, all the obligations incurred by our ancestors are debts which are owed, no less than they were owed by the ancestors themselves, by all those to whom their blood has descended. For you will not say that you withdraw from the succession! In the second place, all the benefits, valuable and great as they are, which have accrued from the services which certain men rendered to your ancestors in their time, and from what they gladly suffered or did in their behalf, are now yours: the glory of your city, its greatness, its pre-eminence over all other cities save one.¹ If, therefore, simply because these benefactors did not receive their gifts from you directly, you think you are committing a lesser wrong than if you take away from a man a piece of property that came into his hands in some other way, you are blind to truths most patent: first, that all those who deprive anybody of anything whatsoever do just as great a wrong to the man from whom he once happens to have received it; for instance,
ΔΙΟ ΧΡΥΣΟΣΤΟΜΟ

οἶον οἱ τῶν δημοσίων τι καταλύοντες οἰκοδομημά-
των, ὁ τις τῶν καθ' ἑνα ἐποίησε χαριζόμενος
ὐμῖν, μάλλον ἄν δόξειαν τὸν ποιήσαντα ἀδι-
κεῖν ἢ τὴν πόλιν. οὐκοῦν ὁ αὐτὸς λόγος κἂν
ἡ πόλις ἢ τί τῶν ἴδιωτῶν τινι δεδωκύνα πρὸς τὸν
ἀφαιρούμενον τούτο. τοὐγαροῦν ὑμεῖς πρὸς
ἐκεῖνοις, ὡν τὰ ἐκόνας ἀνεστήσατε, καὶ τὴν
πόλιν, οἶμαι, τὴν δεδωκύναν ἀδικεῖτε, τοῦτ' ἐστιν
ἐκεῖνος. ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν εἰς ἄλλον ἀμαρτῶν ὡστε
ἐκεῖνον ὦφελήσαι κακία μόνον ἐστὶν ἐνοχὸς ἐν
τοῖς πολλοῖς. ὁ δὲ ἐκείνων ἀδικῶν ἐν οἷς ἐτερον,
τῆς μὲν πονηρίας ὑπερβολὴν τινα ἐδειξεν, ἐκ
περιττοῦ δὲ ἀνόητος δοκεῖ.

Πρὸς τούτῳ δ' ἂν ἴδοι τις καὶ ἐτερον' ὁ μὲν
ἀφαιρούμενος ἀπλῶς ὁ τις ἔχει δικαίως, ὅτω δὴποτε
τρόπῳ κτησάμενος, κατ' αὐτὸ τὸ πράγμα ἀμαρτά-
νει, φύσει τι ποιῶν ἄτοπον' ὁ δὲ τῶν ὑφ' ἐκεῖνοι
δεδομένων ἐν μέρει τιμῆς καὶ χάριτος τινα ἀποστε-
ρών οὐ μόνον τὸ κοινὸν τοῦτο παραβαίνει, καθ'
ὁ προσήκει μηδένα βλάπτειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ χρηστὸν
ἀνδρὰ ἀδικεῖ, καὶ τούτοις ὡν ἤκιστα αὐτῷ προσήκεν.
οὐδαμὴ γὰρ ἴδειν ἐστὶ τοῖς φαύλοις τὰς τιμὰς
διδομένας οὐδὲ ύφ' ἤν μηδὲν εὐ πεπόνθασιν.

ὁς δὲ χείρον τὸ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἀφαιρεῖσθαί τιμᾶς
ἡ τὸ τοὺς ἄλλους, καὶ τὸ τοὺς εὐεργέτας βλάπτειν
tοῦ τῶν τυχόντα ἀδικεῖν, οὐδένα λανθάνει.

Καὶ τοίων καὶ τοὺς 'Εφεσίους, εἰ τις ἄφελοι

1 δόξειαν Dindorf: δόξει EB, δείξαεν M.
2 καὶ Jacobs: καὶ εἰ EB, καὶ M.
3 τοὐγαροῦν Emperius: ἄρ' οὖν EB, ἄρα M.
4 ἐν added by Weil.
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those who demolish any public building which some individual benefactor built as an expression of his gratitude to you, would seem to wrong the builder more than the city. Therefore, when it is the city that has given something to one of its own citizens, the same argument applies to the man who would deprive him of this. For this reason, in addition to wronging the persons whose statues you have set up, you are also, in my opinion, wronging the city which gave them, that is, your own selves. But whereas he who sins against another man and thereby benefits himself is guilty of wrongdoing only, in the eyes of the majority, he who wrongs his own self while wronging another man shows an exceeding measure of depravity and is looked upon as needlessly a fool also.

Besides this, one might consider another point also. The man who simply takes away from any one that which is justly in his possession, no matter how he got it, errs in this very act, since he is doing a thing which is by its very nature unseemly; but the man who deprives any one of what he himself has given in the way of honour and gratitude, not only violates that universal principle which says that we should injure no one, but also does wrong to a good man, and that, too, the man whom he ought least of all to wrong. For in no case do you see honours being given to worthless men or to those from whom no benefit has been received. How very much worse it is to rob good men of honours bestowed than to rob anybody else, and to injure your benefactors than to injure any chance person, is something that nobody fails to see.

Moreover, let us take the case of the Ephesians:
DIO CHrysostom

τὸ ἐν πρὸς τὴν θεόν, κατ’ αὐτὸ τοῦτο φαίη τις ἀν ἀμαρτάνειν, λαβόντας ἀπ’ ἐκείνων τῶν χρημάτων· τοὺς δὲ οὕτως προσφερομένους ταῖς εἰκόσιν, οὐ μόνον διὰ τὰ νῦν εἰρήμενα δήτουθεν, ὥστε μηδὲν προσήκοντας ἀνθρώπους ἐμελλον ἀδικεῖν, ὥν τοὺς πολλοὺς οὐδὲ ἐγνωσαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ πράγματος αἰτίαν. τοῖς μὲν γὰρ παρακαταθήκην τινὰ μὴ φυλάξασιν οὗτοι ἀν οὐδὲν ἐτι τῶν έαυτοῦ πιστεύσειν· τοὺς δὲ ὑβριζόντας εἰς τοὺς εὐεργέτας οὕτοις κρίνει χάριτος ἀξίους. ὦσθε' ὅ κώδυνος ὑμῖν μὲν ἐν τῷ μηκέτι εὖ πάσχειν ὑπὸ μηδενός, ἐκεῖνοι δὲ ἐν τῷ μηκέτι φυλάττειν τὰ ἀλλότρια.

66 Βουλομαι τοῖνυν ὑμέτερον τι ἔργον εἰπεῖν οὗ πάλαι μὲν γεγονός, εὐδοκιμοῦν δὲ παρὰ πᾶσιν οὐχ ἦττον τῶν πάνω παλαιῶν, ἵν’ εἰδήτε παραθέντες εἴ καθόλου τοὺς τοιούτους ἀξίων ἐστὶ τοιούτον τι ποιεῖν. μετὰ γὰρ τὸν συνεχὴ καὶ μακρὸν ἐκείνον ‘Ῥωμαίων πόλεμον, ὅν πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐπολέμησαν, ὅτε ὑμῖν ἀτυχίας συνέβη διὰ τὴν

1 ἀφέλοι τὸ Εμπερίου: ἀφέλοι τί τῶν ΕΒ, ἀφέλοιτο Μ.
2 δὲ added by Selden.
3 παλαιῶν Casaubon: χαλεπῶν.
4 ἀξίων Morel: ἀξίωσ.

1 In the plain outside the walls of Ephesus was the famous temple of Artemis, or Diana, which was regarded as one of the wonders of the world. It contained an image of the goddess which was believed to have fallen down from Zeus. See Acts of the Apostles 19. 23–28 and 35, and § 54 supra.

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THE THIRTY-FIRST DISCOURSE

Leaving aside scruples having to do with the goddess,¹ one would say that they commit a misdeed if they take from the deposits to which I have referred, so far as the act itself is concerned; ² but that people who treat the statues in this way do an injustice, not merely, to be sure, for the reasons already given—that they would be wronging persons in no wise related to themselves, the majority of whom they did not even know—but also on account of the ill repute which arises from their act. For to those who have not taken good care of a deposit entrusted to them nobody would thereafter entrust any of his own property; but those who insult their benefactors will by nobody be esteemed to deserve a favour. Consequently, the danger for you is that you will no longer receive benefactions at the hands of anybody at all, while the danger to the Ephesians is merely that they will no longer have other persons’ property to take care of.

I wish, moreover, to mention a deed of yours which took place not very long ago, and yet is commended by everyone no less than are the deeds of the men of old, in order that you may know by making comparison whether on principle it is seemly for people like you to be guilty of such behaviour as this. After that continuous and protracted civil war among the Romans,³ during which it was your misfortune to suffer a reverse on account of your

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² Even if the acts were not a sacrilege, a sin against the goddess, cf. §§ 54 ff.
³ He refers to the battles between the leaders of the aristocratic and the popular party at Rome which began with the fighting between Marius and Sulla and ended with the victory of Augustus over Mark Antony at Actium in 31 B.C.
πρὸς τὸν δήμον εὐνοιαν, ἔπειδὴ πέρας εἶχε τὰ δεινὰ καὶ πάντες ὑοντο σεσώσθαι, καθάπερ ἐν ταῖς μεγάλαις νόσοις πολλάκις δεινοῦ τινος ἐδέση βοηθήματος, καὶ τότε ἐδοξεὶ τὰ πράγματα ἵητειν τοιαύτην ἑπανόρθωσιν. ὁδεν πάσων ἐδόθη τοῖς ἔξωθεν χρεῶν ἁφεσις. ἀρμένως δὲ αὐτῶν προσεμένων καὶ τὸ πράγμα διαρεῖν ἡγησαμένων, μόνοι τῶν ἄλλων ύμεῖς οὐκ ἐδέξασθε, καὶ τῷ ἀλασκευῷ ὑμῖν, ὅπερ ἐφη, ἀρτί γεγενημένη καὶ τῶν πολέμιων ἐν τῇ πόλει τὰς οἰκίας μόνον εἰακότων. ἀλλ' οἶμος δεινοῦ ύμῖν ἐδοξεὶ τὸ ἐν ὁποῖῳ δήποτε καταρκῆναι τι τῶν δικαίων καὶ διὰ τὰς συμφοράς τὰς κατάλαβονς ἐτί καὶ τὴν πίστιν ἀνελεῖν τὴν παρ' αὐτοῖς καὶ τὰλλα πάντα 'Ρωμαίοις παραχωροῦντες οὐκ ἢξιώσατε καθ' ἐν τούτῳ παραχωρῆσαι, τὸ μηδὲν αἰσχρὸν αἴρεῖσθαι κέρδους ἐνεκα. ἄν γάρ, οἴμαι, τὴν ἐκείνων πόλιν ἐωράτε ¹ μὴ δειθείσαν δι᾽ ἄρετὴν ἂμα καὶ εὐτυχίαιν, τοῦτων ² τὴν ὑμετέραν ἀπεφή- νατε μὴ δεομένην διὰ μόνην τὴν ἄρετὴν. οὐ τοιῶν φῆσετε ἔλαττον, ὡς ἄνδρες Ἡρώδει, τὴν χάριν ὀφείλεσθαι τοῖς εὖ πεποιηκόσων ἢ τοῖς συμβάλλουσι ³ τὸ χρέος.

Ἐίτα τὸ μὲν μὴ ἐκόντας ἐκτίνειν τὰ ὀφειλόμενα δεινὸν ύμῖν ἐδοξεὶ, τὸ δὲ ἀποδόντας ἀφαιρεῖσθαι

¹ ἐωράτε Morel: εὑρετε EB, εὐρατε M.
² τοῦτων Cohoon: τούτου.
³ συμβάλλουσι] συμβαλλουσι Reiske.

1 Rhodes espoused the cause of Julius Caesar, in punishment for which Cassius captured and plundered the city in 42 b.c. See page 2, and page 106, note 1.
sympathy with the democracy,\textsuperscript{1} when, finally, the terrible scenes came to an end, and all felt they were safe at last, just as in a severe illness there is often need of some heroic remedy, so then, too, the situation seemed to require a similar corrective measure. Consequently all the provinces were granted a remission of their debts.\textsuperscript{2} Now the others accepted it gladly, and saw in the measure a welcome gift; but you Rhodians alone of all rejected it, although the capture of your city had recently occurred, as I have said, and the enemy had spared nothing in the city except your dwellings. But nevertheless, you thought it would be a shame to violate any principle of justice in any crisis whatsoever and on account of the disasters that had befallen you to destroy your credit to boot; and while deferring to the Romans in everything else, you did not think it right to yield to them in this one respect—of choosing a dishonourable course for the sake of gain.\textsuperscript{3} For the things, methinks, which you saw that Rome did not lack because of its high character at once and of its good fortune, these you demonstrated that your city did not lack, because of its high character alone. Certainly you will not say, men of Rhodes, that gratitude is owing less to those who have done a service than to those who were ready to contribute the amount of your debt.\textsuperscript{4}

After that, though you thought it a scandal not to pay your debts willingly, yet is it an equitable

\textsuperscript{1} Perhaps he refers to the relief which Augustus afforded the various provinces on his visits to them.

\textsuperscript{2} In 30 B.C. Augustus allowed the cities of Asia Minor, which was ruined financially, to declare bankruptcy, but, as we read here, Rhodes refused to avail herself of this concession.

\textsuperscript{3} Cf. Demosthenes In Lept. 12.
DIO CHRYSOSTOM

μέτρον; οὗ γὰρ δὴ τὸ μετὰ πάντων ἀσχημονεῖν τοῦ μόνου αὐσχυν ὑπειλήφατε. καὶ τοιαύτης μεταβολής καθ' ὃν εἰρήκα καίρον γενομένης καὶ περὶ πάντα συγχύσεως, τὰ γε ¹ δοθέντα ὑπήρχε βεβαιῶς ἔχειν τοῖς προειληφόσι, καὶ οὕδεις ἐτῶλ-
μησεν εἰσπράττειν τοὺς ήδη τι κεκομισμένους. ὑμεῖς δὲνόν οὐδὲ ἀ ἐφθητε διαλύσαι τοῖς ευργέταις ἐάτε, ἀλλ' οἱ μηδὲ τῶν αὐτῶν μηδὲν ὑπομείναντε τότε τοῖς ἄλλοις, καὶ ταῦτα ἐπταικότες, νῦν εὐ-
τυχοῦντες πράττετε ὁ μηδὲ ἐκείνων τότε μηδὲ εἰς.

Καίτοι τὸ μὲν περὶ ² τῶν χρεῶν γεγονός εὑρὸι τις ἄν καὶ ἐν ἀλλω χρόνω καὶ Σόλωνα λέγεται παρὰ Ἄθηναιοις ποτὲ ποιήσαι. δίχα γὰρ τοῦ πολλά-
κις ἀναγκαίως αὐτὸ συμβαίνειν ἐκ τῆς ἀπορίας τῶν δεδανεισμένων, ἐσθ' ὅτε οὐδὲ ἀδίκως γίγνεται διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῶν τόκων, ὅταν τινὲς πολλα-
πλασίως ³ ὅσιν ἐν τούτως τὰ ἀρχαῖα κεκομισμένοι. τὸ δὲ τὰς χάριτας τὰς ἄντι τῶν εὐργεσιῶν ἀπο-
στερεῖσθαι τοὺς εἰληφότας οὐτε ἀφορμὴν οὐδεμίαν δύναται παρασχεῖν εὐλογον οὔτε εἰσηγήσατο οὐδεὶς πώποτε, ἀλλὰ μόνου τούτου σχεδὸν ἀπάντων οὐδέποτε καίρος γέγονε.

¹ γε Imperialis: te. ² περὶ added by Capps. ³ πολλαπλασίως Capps: πολλάκις.

1 Cf. Demosthenes In Lept. 12.
2 There seems to be no reference to any particular event in this passage; at any rate no light is thrown by anything that is known from other sources upon just what τὰ δοθέντα in line 4 of the text means. But the words would seem to refer to 'gifts' of some sort rather than, for instance, to advances or loans of money.
3 Solon relieved Athenian debtors of a part of their debts, chiefly by a depreciation of the coinage. This disburdening measure was called the σεισάχθεια or 'shaking off of burdens.'

74
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act, having discharged an obligation, then to rob the recipient of his requital? For surely you have not supposed that it is more shameful to act dishonourably in common with all the world than to be alone in so doing! And yet when that great revolution occurred at the time I have mentioned and there was repudiation of every kind, the gifts which had been made remained undisturbed in the possession of those who had received them previously, and no one was so bold as to try to exact a return from those who already had anything. You, however, are at this present time not leaving undisturbed even what you were so prompt to pay to your benefactors, but although at that time you would not consent to follow in any respect the same course as all the others took, and that too, in spite of the reverses you had suffered, now when you are prosperous you do what not a single one of the peoples in that crisis did!

And yet the action taken in regard to the debts you will find was taken at other times as well; Solon, for instance, is said to have taken it once at Athens. For apart from the fact that this measure often becomes necessary in view of the insolvency of those who have contracted loans, there are times also when it is even justifiable on account of the high rate of interest, on occasions when lenders have got back in interest their principal many times over. But to deprive the recipients of the tokens of gratitude which they have received in return for their benefactions can find no plausible excuse, nor has anyone ever yet formally proposed the adoption of this procedure; no, this is almost the only thing in the world for which there has never yet been found any occasion.
70 Καὶ μὴν δύο ταῦτα ὁμοίως τῆς μεγίστης 1
φυλακῆς ἐν τοῖς νόμοις ἥξιωται καὶ ἀραὶ καὶ ἐπιτιμίων τῶν ἐσχάτων, εἲν τις εἰσάγῃ χρεῶν ἀποκοπᾶς ἡ ὡς τὴν γῆν ἀναδάσσασθαι προσήκει. τοῦτων τοίνυν τὸ μὲν παρ’ ὑμῖν οὐ γέγονε· τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν, ὃ μηδ’ ὁλος ἵσμεν εἰ ποτὲ συνέβη, σκέψασθε παραθέντες τῷ νῦν ἐξεταζομένῳ πράγματι. τῆς μὲν γε χώρας ἁνωθεν διαιρουμένης, τούτῳ ἂν εἰς ἐνωτατον τὸ ἐξ ἱσου γίγνεσθαι τὸν ἔχοντα πρότερον τῷ μὴ κεκτημένῳ· τῆς δὲ εἰκόνος ἐτέρῳ δοθεῖσθαι οὐδαμῶς ἵσος ἑστὶν ὁ ἀφαίρεθείς τῷ λαβόντι. ὁ μὲν γὰρ τέτευχεν, εἴπερ ἁρα, τῆς τιμῆς, τῷ δὲ οὐθέν περίεστι.

71 Φέρε τοίνυν, εἰ τις ἔροιτο τὸν στρατηγὸν ὑμῶν ἐφεστῶτα καὶ κελεύοντα ἐκχαράττει λή τῆν ἐπιγραφήν, ἔτερον δ’ ἐγγράφειν, τ’ ἑστὶ τὸ γιγ-
νόμενον; ἢ νὴ Δία πέφηνε τι δεινὸν εἰργασμένος τῆν πόλιν τοσοῦτοι ἔτεσιν ύστερον οὕτος ἁνήρ; πρὸς τοῦ Διὸς οὐκ ἂν ὑμῖν δοκεί 2 διατραπῆναι, καὶ ταῦτα ἑαν ἢ μέτριος; ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ οἶμαι καὶ τὸν τεχνὴν ἐρυθρίασεν. εἰ δὲ δὴ παιδε 
ἡ συγγενεῖς τινες παρατύχων τάνδρος ἐκείνου, πόσα οἶεσθε ἀφήσειν αὐτοῖς δάκρυα, ἐπειδὰν ἄρξηται τίς ἀφανίζειν τὸ ὄνομα; οὐμενοῦν.

72 ἀλλὰ ἐνστήσονται πάντες εἰς ὑμᾶς παριώντες,

1 μεγίστης Reiske: μεγάλης.
2 δοκεί Casaubon: δοκή.
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Furthermore, the following two practices have alike been considered worthy of being most carefully guarded against in our laws and as deserving of execration and the most extreme penalties, namely, a proposal that debts be cancelled, or that the land ought to be redistributed. Well, of these two measures, the former has never been adopted in your city; the latter, however, of which we have not the slightest knowledge that it ever has been taken, please consider by comparing it with the practice now under examination. If the land were being parcellled out anew, the very worst consequence would be that the original holder should be put on an equality with the man who possessed no land at all; but where a man's statue has been given to another, the one who has been robbed is by no means on an equality with the man who received it. For the latter has gained the honour, if you can really call it such, whereas the other has nothing left.

Come, then, if any one were to question the magistrate who is set over you, who commands that the inscription be erased and another man's name engraved in its place, asking: "What does this mean? Ye gods, has this man been found guilty of having done the city some terrible wrong so many years after the deed?" In heaven's name, do you not think that he would be deterred, surely if he is a man of common decency? For my part I think that even the mason will blush for shame. And then if children or kinsmen of the great man should happen to appear, what floods of tears do you think they will shed when some one begins to obliterate the name? No, not they merely, but everybody will protest, coming before you, in your assembly, creating
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εἰς τὸν δῆμον, βοῶντες. ἄρ' οὖν, οὐδ' ἂν τοιοῦτο συμβῇ, κωλύσετε οὐδὲ ἐπιστραφήσεσθε; ἐγὼ μὲν οὐδὲν ἂν τοιοῦτον περὶ ύμῶν ὑπολάβοιμι, μᾶλλον δὲ καὶ νῦν φήμι λανθάνειν αὐτὸ γεννόμενον, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐάσετε γνώντες· οὐκοῦν νῦν γε ἐπίστασθε δῆπουθεν τὸ πρᾶγμα ὅλων, ὡστε καθα-παξ κωλύσαι προσήκει.

Νὴ Δία, ἀλλ' οὐχ ὄμοιόν ἐστι, πολλῶν ὄντων οἷς μηδεὶς προσήκει, καὶ τοῦ πράγματος συμβαί-νοντος ἐπ' οὐδενὶ τῶν γνωρίμων.

73 Ἐγὼ δ' ὅτι μὲν οὐκ εἰ τινὲς ἀγνοοῦσι προσ-ηκοντας ἐαυτοῖς ἐνίους τούτων, ὅπερ εἰκός, διὰ τοῦτο ἔλαττον ἀδικούνται τῶν προγόνων ἀτιμαζο-μένων, ἀφίμαι. χαλεπώτερον δὲ ἄλλως εἶναι μοι δοκεῖ τὸ γεννόμενον εἰς ἑκεῖνος, οἷς μηδὲ ἐστίν οἰκεῖος μηδὲ εἰς ἑτί. καὶ γὰρ τῶν ζῶντων δοκεῖ δεινότερον εἶναι τούτους ἀδικεῖν οἷς μηδὲ εἰς ἑστὶν ὁ βοηθῶν ἑτί. ἐπεὶ κατά γε τοῦτο λεγέτωσαν μηδὲν εἶναι χαλεπὸν μηδὲ τὸ τοὺς ὀρφανοὺς βλάπτειν τοὺς παντάπασιν ἔρημους, οἱ μήτε εαυτοῖς ἀμύνειν δύνανται μήτε ἄλλον ἔχουσι τῶν κηδόμενον. ἀλλὰ ύμεῖς τοῦναυτίον καὶ μᾶλλον ἐπὶ τοῦτος ἀγανακτεῖτε καὶ δημοσίᾳ καθίστασθε ἐπιτρόπους, ὅπως μηδὲν ἀδικῶνται.

74 Καθόλου δὲ πάντων ὃν μὲλλουσιν ἐρεῖν λόγων οὐδενὸς ἔχοντος ἐπιεικὲς οὐδέν, ὁ τοιοῦτος ἐστιν
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an uproar. Let me ask you, then: Even if such a demonstration does occur, will you refrain from trying to prevent the deed, and take no notice at all? I for my part cannot conceive of your taking such a course, but rather maintain that even now you do not know that this is going on, but that you will not permit it, now that you have learned of it; anyhow you know it all now at any rate, I imagine, so that it is your duty to put a stop to the practice once for all.

"Oh! but assuredly your illustration is not apposite," someone may object, "since many of them are persons who have no surviving relative and the practice is not followed in the case of any person who is well known."

Well, for my part, I will pass over the point that even if some are unaware, as is likely, that some of these honoured men are related to them, yet none the less on this account they suffer an injustice if their ancestors are dishonoured. But far more grievous at all events, it seems to me, is the wrong done to those honoured men who have not one single surviving relative. For in the case of the living it seems a greater indignity to wrong those who have not even one person left to help them. For on that principle you might as well say that it is not cruel to injure orphans either, children utterly alone in the world, who cannot protect themselves and have no one else to care for them. But you, on the contrary, look upon such conduct with even greater displeasure, and through the state appoint guardians to protect them from any possible wrong.

But, speaking in general terms, while none of the pleas that these people intend to urge has any
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ἀτοπώτατος, ὡς ἃρα οὐδενὸς ἀπτονται τῶν γνωρίμων ἀνδρίατων οὐδὲ οὐς ἐπίσταται τις ὁν εἰσιν, ἀλλὰ ἀσήμιος τισὶ καὶ σφόδρα παλαιῶς καταχρώνται. καθάπερ εἰ τις λέγοι μηδένα τῶν ἐπιφανῶν ἀδικεῖν πολιτῶν, ἀλλὰ τοὺς δημοτικοὺς καὶ οὓς μηδεῖς οἴδεν. καίτοι μὰ τὸν Δία οὐχ ὀμοίον. ἐν μὲν γὰρ τοῖς ξώσι καὶ δὶ εὐγένειαν καὶ δὶ ἀρετὴν ἄλλος ἄλλου φανερώτερός ἐστι, καὶ διὰ πλοῦτον τοῦτο συμβαίνει καὶ δὶ ἐτέρας προφάσεις ἀξιολόγους· ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν εἰκόνων μὴ τούναντίον λέγοι τις ἃν ὃς εἰσὶν αὐτὰ βελτιώνων ἀνδρῶν. οὐ γὰρ δὶ ἀγένειαν ἢ κακίαν τινὰ οὐκ ἐπιστάμεθα αὐτοὺς, οἴ γε τῶν αὐτῶν τοῖς λαμπρότατοις τετεύχασιν, ἀλλὰ διὰ μῆκος χρόνου τοῦτο γέγονεν.

75 "Ὅσω τοῖνυν τοὺς πρότερον ἄει τῶν ἐπιγιγνομένων πάντες ἡγοῦνται φύσει κρείττοις, καὶ πάλαι τὸ τοῦ τυχεῖν τινας τοῦτο σπανιώτερον ὑπήρχε, τοσούτω περὶ ἀμείνους ἀνδρας καὶ μειξόνων ἀγαθῶν αἰτίους ὁμολογοῦσιν ἀμαρτάνειν. ὅτι δ' ἀληθῆ ταῦτα ἀμφότερα, δῆλον. τοὺς τε γὰρ σφόδρα ἄρχαιος ἡμιθέους ὄντας ἐπιστάμεθα καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτοὺς οὐ πολὺ ἐκείνων χείρονας·

1 πάλαι τὸ Άρνιμ: τὸ πάλαι.

1 Cf. §§ 80, 124, 126, 163; Discourse 21. 1 ff. and Discourse 15. This is a Stoic doctrine said to be due to Chrysippus. Cf. Lucian, Rhetorum Praeceptor 9; Themistius, Oration 22, p. 281 A; Plato, Laws 10, p. 886 C; Lucretius, 2. 1157 ff.; Seneca, Epistle 90. 44: "Still I cannot deny that in the past there existed men of lofty spirit and, if I may say so, fresh from the gods. For there is no doubt whatever that the world,
equitable basis whatever, the most absurd plea of all is to say that after all they are not molesting any of the statues of well-known persons, nor those whose owners any one knows, but that they take liberties with sundry insignificant and very ancient ones. It is as if a person should say that he did not wrong any prominent citizen, but only those of the common crowd, persons whom nobody knows! And yet, by heavens, I maintain that the two cases are not alike. For in the case of the living one person is more prominent than another owing to his good birth or his good character, and it may also be on account of his wealth or for other good reasons; but in the case of the statues, on the contrary, one cannot point to one group and say ‘These are statues of better men.’ For it is not due to their humble birth or any baseness that we do not know them, seeing that they have received the same honours as the most famous men, but our ignorance has come about through lapse of time.

Moreover, insofar as the men of the past were, as all believe, always superior by nature to those of the succeeding generations,¹ and as in ancient times it was a rarer thing for any men to receive this honour, just in so far were those better men and the authors of greater blessings against whom it is acknowledged we are sinning. And that both these statements are true is clear, for we know that the exceedingly ancient men were demi-gods and that those who followed them were not much inferior to them; in

before it was worn out, produced better things.’—Non tamen negaverim fuisse alti spiritus viros et, ut ita dicam, a dis recentes. neque enim dubium est quin meliora mundus nondum effetus ediderit.
ΔΙΟ ΧΡΥΣΟΣΤΟΜΟΣ

ἐπείτα τοὺς ἐφεξῆς ἐλάττωνας ἀεὶ κατὰ τὸν χρόνον, καὶ τέλος τοὺς νῦν ὑπολογὸς ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς οῖδαμεν. καὶ πρότερον μὲν οúde τοῖς ἀποθησάκουσι πᾶσιν ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως ἦν ἐστάναι χαλκοῖς, ἀλλ' εἰ μὴ τις ὑπερφυὰ καὶ θαυμαστὰ πράξει. νῦν δὲ τοὺς καταπλήνων τιμῶμεν, ὡστ' εἴπερ ἄρα, τοὺς ύστερον μᾶλλον καὶ τοὺς ἐγνιστα τοῦ 1 νῦν ἀνακε-μένους μεταποιητέον. οúde γάρ ἐκείνο ἁγνοεῖτε δήπουθεν ὅτι πάντες οἱ νῦν ἔχοντες τοὺς παλαιοὺς τῶν φίλων μᾶλλον ἁγαπῶσι καὶ περὶ πλεῖνον ποιοῦνται τῶν δι' ὅλιγον γεγονότων, καὶ τοὺς γε πατρικοὺς τῷ παντὶ πλέον ἡ τοὺς υφ' αὐτῶν ἐγνωσμένους. οἱ μὲν γὰρ τὰ πρὸς τοὺς παραβαίνοντες μόνους αὐτοὺς ἀδικοῦσιν οἱ δὲ τῶν πρὸς ἐκείνους τι λύνοντες καὶ τῶν κτησμάτων αὐτοὺς ὅλιγωροῦσιν. καθόλοι δὲ, ἀπερ γὰρ ὅταν τῶν ζῶντων τις ἐξετάζονται παρ' ύμιν, δὲν αὐτοὶ μὴ σφόδρα οἴδατε ἢ παντάπασιν ἁγνοεῖτε, τοῖς ἐπισταμένοις αὐτὸν 2 προσέχετε καὶ τίθεσθε τὴν ψήφον κατὰ τοὺς μάρτυρας, ἀλλὰ τις ἀν ὅσιν οὕτως μὴ ποιηροὶ, ταῦτο καὶ νῦν ποιῆσατε· ἐπεὶ καὶ περὶ ἄνδρῶν δ' λόγος ἐστίν, οὐσ φασὶ μηδένα εἰδέναι τῶν ζῶντων, παρὰ τῶν ἐγνωκότων αὐτοὺς μᾶθετε. οἱ τούν τότε ὄντες καὶ σαφέστατα ἐκείνους εἰδότες εὐργέτας ἡγοῦντο τῆς πόλεως

1 τοῦ added by Arnim. 2 αὐτὸν Capps: αὐτοὺς.

1 For instance, in the Athens of Demosthenes in this class were the statues of only Solon, Harmodius, Aristogeiton, Conon, Iphicrates, and Chabrias. See Wenkebach, Quaestiones Dionaeae, p. 59.


3 That is, their own forefathers.
the second place, we understand that their successors steadily deteriorated in the course of time, and finally, we know that the men of to-day are no better than ourselves. Indeed formerly even those who gave their lives for the state were not in all cases set up in bronze,¹ but only the occasional man who performed extraordinary and wonderful exploits; but now we honour those that land at our ports,² so that we should transfer to new owners, if transfer we must, rather the later statues and those which have been set up nearest to the present time. For you are not unaware, I presume, that all persons of good sense love their old friends more and esteem them more highly than those who have become friends but recently, and that they honour their ancestral family friends altogether more than they do those whose acquaintance they themselves have made. For any who transgress the rights of these latter wrong them alone, but those who annul any of the rights of the former must also despise the men who acquire their friendship.³ And, to state a general principle, just as when any man now living whom you do not know very well personally or not at all is being subjected to a judicial examination in your courts, you listen to those who do know him and cast your vote according to what the witnesses say, especially if they are not knaves; so do the same thing now also. Since we too are speaking concerning men whom they say that no one now alive knows anything about,⁴ learn from those who did know them.⁵ Well then, those who lived in their time, who knew them perfectly, regarded them as benefactors of the city and considered them worthy

¹ Cf. § 131.  
² Cf. § 61. 
³ 
⁴ 
⁵
καὶ τῶν μεγίστων ἡζίουν. οἷς οὐ θεμίτων ὑμᾶς ἀπιστεῖν, ὑμετέροις γε οὖσι προγόνοις, οὔδε φήσαι πονηροὺς.

78 Οὐ τοῖνυν οὔδὲ τοιοῦτον οὐδὲν ἔστιν εἰπεῖν, ὡς κατὰ πολὺν χρόνον ἐσχήκασι τὰς τιμὰς· οὗ γὰρ ἔσθ' ὅπως δείξουσι πλείονα ἐκεῖνος χρόνον τιμωμένους ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἢ τῆν πόλιν ὑπ' αὐτῶν εὖ πεπονθυίαν. ἄστερ οὖν ὁ χρέος πάλαι μὲν ὀφείλων, πάλαι δὲ ἀποδοῦσι, οὐθέν πλέον τι πεποίηκε τοῦ νῦν ἀποδίδοντος ὁ ἄρτι 髻 εἰληφεν, ὁμοίως οὖδ' εἰ τις πάνυ πρὸ πολλοῦ τινα ἡμείσπατο τότε εὖ παθὼν. ἀλλως δὲ, ἡ χρήματα ἡ γῆν ἡ τοιοῦτον τι δεδωκότες ἀφηρείσθε, μᾶλλον ἂν ἶσως ἡδικοῦντο οἱ μετὰ ταῦτα εἰληφότες· ὁ γὰρ χρόνον τινὰ κατασχὼν τὰ τοιαῦτα ὑφέληται τί καὶ προείληφεν. ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς τιμῆς οὐδὲν ἔστι τοιοῦτον. οἱ μὲν γὰρ εἰσον εὐπορώτεροι καὶ τῶν ἄλλων χρόνων· ὁ γὰρ ἐκτίςαντο, ἀπὸ τοῦτων ἔχουσιν· τοῖς δὲ τοῦναντίον ἀτμοτέροις υπάρχει γεγονέναι. ὅπου μὲν γὰρ ἐλάττων ἡ ζημία τοῖς πολὺν χρόνον καρπωσαμένους, ὅπου δὲ ἡ ἀτμία μελιζων τοῖς σφόδρα παλαιὰς τιμῆς ἀφαιρουμένους.

1 ὁ ἄρτι Capps: ὁ τι Arnim: ὅτε.
2 δὲ Cohoon: τε.
3 ἀφηρείσθε Casaubon: ἀφηρείσθε EB, ἀφηρείσθαι Mv.

1 Cf. Demosthenes In Lept. 47 and 119.
of the highest honours. These are witnesses whom you have no right to disbelieve, being indeed your own forefathers—nor yet to declare that they were knaves.¹

Furthermore, you cannot advance any such argument, either, as to say that those who were honoured long ago have held their honours for a long time. For it will not be possible for you to prove that those men have been honoured for a longer time by the city than the city has been the recipient of their benefactions. Hence, just as a man who incurred a debt long ago and long ago repaid it has done not a whit more than the man who pays back now what he has just received, so does a similar statement apply if it was very long ago indeed that a man requited another for a benefit received from him at that time. But the case would be different if you had given exemption from taxes, money, land, or some other such thing and were now taking it away—then perhaps those who would have received such an exemption afterwards would indeed suffer a greater wrong; for the man who has held such things for any length of time has received benefit and advantage therefrom already. But in the case of an honour conferred there is nothing like this. For whereas the former are better off for the future as well, since what they acquired then is the source of wealth which they enjoy now; the others, on the contrary, find that they have suffered an actual diminution of their honours. For in the one case the loss is less because the men have enjoyed the usufruct for a long time, but in the other case the dishonour is greater, since the victims are being deprived of a very ancient honour.
"Ότι τοίνυν οὐδὲ ἀσεβείας ἀπήλλακται τὸ γνωμόνευν, μάλιστα δὲν οὕτω φασί τρόπον δείξω, κἂν ὑπερβολῆς ἐνεκα δόξω τισὶ λέγειν, οὐχ, ὡς πρότερον εἶπον, ὅτι πάντα ἀπλῶς ἀσεβη-ματὰ ἔστι τὰ περὶ τοὺς τεθνεῶτας γνωμόνενα, ἀλλὰ ὦτι καὶ πάντες ἦρως νομίζουσι τοὺς σφόδρα παλαιοὺς ἄνδρας, κἂν μηδὲν ἔξαερτον ἔχωσι, δι’ αὐτῶν, οἶμαι, τὸν χρόνον. τοὺς δὲ δὴ σεμνοὺς οὕτως καὶ τῶν μεγίστων ἤξιωμένους, ἢν ἔνοι καὶ τὰς τελετὰς ἐσχήκασιν ἠρώνων, τοὺς τοσαῦτα ἐτη κεμένους, ὥστε καὶ τὴν μνήμην ἐπιλειτουῦναι, πῶς ἐν τῆς αὐτῆς τυγχάνειν προσηγορίας ἢι οἱ τεθνηκότες ἐφ’ ἡμῶν ἢ μικρὸν ἐμπροσθεν, ἀλλωστε μηδενὸς ἄξιοι φανέντες; καὶ μὴν τὰ γε εἰς τοὺς ἦρως ἀσεβηματα οὐδ’ ἂν ἄμφισθητησεν ὦτεις ὡς οὐχὶ τὴν αὐτήν ἔχει τάξιν, ἢ τὰ περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς. τί οὖν; οὐκ ἄδικημα ἐστὶ τὸ τὴν μνή-μην ἀναιρεῖν; τὸ τὴν τιμὴν ἀφαιρεῖσθαι; τὸ ἐκκόπτειν τὸ ὅνομα; δεινὸν γε καὶ σχέτλιον, ὁ Ζεῦ. ἀλλ’ ἐὰν μὲν στέφανον τις ἀφέλῃ τὸν μίαν ἱσως ἢ δευτέραν μενοῦντα ἡμέραν, ἢ κηλιδιὰ τω τῷ χαλκῷ προσβάλῃ, τοῦτον ἡγήσεσθε ἀσεβείν, τὸν δὲ ὅλως ἀφαιρεῖσθαι καὶ μετατυπεύ-τα καὶ καταλύσαν τὴν δόξαν οὐδὲν ποιεῖν ἄτοπον; ἀλλ’ ἐὰν μὲν δορᾶτον ἔξελῃ τις ἐκ τῆς χειρὸς ἢ κράνους ἀπορρήξῃ τὸν λόφον ἢ τὴν ἀσπίδα τοῦ βραχίων ἢ χαλίνον ἱπποῦ, τὸ δημοσίως τοῦτον εὐθὺς παραδώσετε, καὶ τὴν αὐτὴν ὑπομενεί

1 δείξω added by Capps; Arnim indicates a lacuna.
2 κἂν Geel: εἶν.

1 Cf. § 75.
2 As heroes.
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And that the present practice is not free from impiety either, especially in view of the way these men describe it, I shall now prove, even if some will think that I speak with intent to exaggerate—not, as I said before,¹ because offences committed with reference to the dead are all without exception acts of impiety, but also because it is generally believed that the men of very ancient times were semi-divine, even if they have no exceptional attribute, simply, I presume, on account of their remoteness in time. And those who are so highly revered and have been held worthy of the highest honours, some of whom actually enjoy the mystic rites given to heroes, men who have lain buried so many years that even the memory of them has disappeared—how can they possibly be designated in the same way ² as those who have died in our own time or only a little earlier, especially when these latter have not shown themselves worthy of any honour? And assuredly, acts of impiety toward the heroes everyone would agree without demur should be put in the same class as impiety toward the gods. Well then, is it not a wrongf ul act to blot out their memory? To take away their honour? To chisel out their names? Yes, it is a shame and an outrage, by Zeus. But if anyone removes a crown that will last perhaps one or two days, or if one puts a stain on the bronze, you will regard this man guilty of impiety; and yet will you think that the man who utterly blots out and changes and destroys another's glory is doing nothing out of the way? Why, if anyone takes a spear out of a statue's hand, or breaks the crest off his helmet, or the shield off his arm or a bridle off his horse, you will straightway hand this man over to the executioner, and he
DIO CHRYSTOSOTOM

τιμωρίαν τοῖς ἱεροσύλοις, ὥσπερ ἀμέλει καὶ πολλοὶ
tεθνήκασι διὰ τοιαύτας αἰτίας, καὶ πλέον οὐδὲν
λέγουσιν αὐτοὶς ὅτι τῶν ἀνανύμων τινα καὶ σφόδρα
παλαιῶν ἐλωβήσαντο εἰκόνων. δημοσία δὲ ἡ
πόλις τῷ παντὶ χείρων καὶ φαυλοτέρα φανεῖται
περὶ τοὺς ἠρωκας;

83 Καὶ τοῖνυν ἐὰν ἐπὶ τις εἰσελθὼν ὅτι πεφώραται
τις ἔνος ἡ καὶ πολίτης ἡ χεῖρ ἡ δάκτυλον ἀφαιρῶν
ἀνδριάντος, βοήσεσθε καὶ παραχρήμα ἐπιθείηναι
celεύσετε ἐπὶ τὸν τροχόν. καὶ τοιχος μὲν
ἀφαιρεθείης ἡ δόρατος ἡ φιάλης, ἐὰν τύχῃ κρατῶν,
ἡ τιμὴ μένει καὶ τὸ σύμβολον ἔχει τῆς ἀρετῆς
ὁ τιμηθεῖς, ὁ δὲ χαλκὸς μόνος ἐλάττων γέγονεν
τῆς δὲ ἐπιγραφῆς ἀναρουμένης ἀνήρται δὴπουθεν
καὶ ἡ μαρτυρία του ἡ μαρτυρία τοῦ ἡ δοκεῖν ἄξιον ἐπάινον γεγονέναι
tὸν ἄνθρωπον.

84 Βοῦλομαι τοῖνυν, ὅπερ Ἀθήνησι μὲν οἶδα γιγνό-
μενον, οἶμαι δὲ κάνταῦθα γέγνεσθαι κατὰ νόμον
πάντα καλῶς ἔχοντα, εἰπέιν πρὸς ὑμᾶς. ἐκεῖ γὰρ
ὅταν δημοσία τυνὰ δὲ τῶν πολιτῶν ἀποθανεῖν ἔπʼ ἀδικήματι, πρὸτερον αὐτοῦ τὸ όνομα ἐξαλείφεται.
τίνος ἐνεκα; ἔνος μὲν, ὅπως μηκέτι δοκῶν πολίτης
eίναι πάσχῃ τι τοιοῦτον, ἀλλʼ ὡς δυνατὸν ἀλλότρος
γεγονός. εἶτʼ, οἶμαι, καὶ τῆς τιμωρίας αὐτῆς τότε
μέρος οὐκ ἐλάχιστον δοκεῖ, τὸ μηδὲ τὴν προσ-
ηγορίαν ἐτε' φαίνεσθαι τοῦ προελθόντος εἰς τοῦτο
cakías, ἀλλʼ ἡφαίνεσθαι παντελῶς, καθάπερ, οἶμαι,
tὸ μὴ ἡπτεσθαι τοὺς προδότας, ὅπως μὴδὲν

1 καὶ ἡ μαρτυρία Cohoon: ἡ μαρτυρία καί. 2 τοῦ Capps: το.
THE THIRTY-FIRST DISCOURSE

will suffer the same punishment as temple-robbers—just as many undoubtedly have already been put to death for such reasons—and they give them no more consideration because it is one of the nameless and very old statues they have mutilated. Then shall the city in its official capacity prove altogether worse and more contemptible in the treatment of its heroes?

Again, if a person comes in and says that some stranger or even citizen has stolen either a hand or a finger that he has taken from a statue, you will raise an outcry and bid him be put to the torture forthwith. Yet, even though the statue has been deprived of a hand or a spear, or a goblet if it happens to be holding one, the honour remains and the man who received the honour retains the symbol of his merits; it is the bronze alone that has suffered a loss. But when the inscription is destroyed, obviously its testimony has also been destroyed that the person in question is "considered to have shown himself worthy of approbation."

And so I now wish to tell you of a practice which I know is followed at Athens, and here too, I imagine, in accordance with a most excellent law. In Athens, for instance, whenever any citizen has to suffer death at the hands of the state for a crime, his name is erased 1 first. Why is this done? One reason is that he may no longer be considered a citizen when he undergoes such a punishment but, so far as that is possible, as having become an alien. Then, too, I presume that it is looked upon as not the least part of the punishment itself, that even the appellation 2 should no longer be seen of the man who had gone so far in wickedness, but should be utterly blotted out, just as, I believe, traitors are denied

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DIO CHRYSTOS

η σημείων εἰς αὐθεὶς ἀνδρὸς πονηροῦ. φέρε οὖν, ἐὰν εἴπη τις ἐπὶ τοῖς εὐεργεταῖς τούτῳ γίγνεσθαι παρ᾽ ὦμιν, ὥς παρὰ πολλοὶς ἔθος ἐστὶν ἐπὶ τοῖς κακούργοισι, ἀρ᾽ οὐ σφόδρα ἀλγήσετε; μη τοίνυν ἀχθεσθήτε τῷ νῦν αὐτῷ δοκοῦντι εἰρηκέναι. τοῦ γαρ μηκέτι μηδ’ αἰεὶ λέγεσθαι γένοιτ’ ἃν ὦμιν αὐτώς.

86 Καὶ μὴν εάν τις ἐν μονὸν ἐκχαράξῃ ὁμια ἀπὸ στήλης τινός, ἀποκτενεῖτε αὐτόν, οὐκέτι ἐξετάσαντες ὁ τι ἢν ἢ περὶ τίνος, καὶ εἰ δὴ τις ἑλθὼν οὐ τὰ δημόσια ὦμιν γράμματα ἐστὶ, κεραίαν νόμον τινὸς ἢ ψηφίσματος μίαν μόνην συλλαβήν ἔξαλεύσειν, οὕτως ἔξετε ὡσπερ ἄν εἰ τις ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀρματος τι καθέλοι. οὐκοῦν ὁ τὴν ἐπιγραφὴν ἀναίρων εἰκόνος τινὸς ἤττον τι ποιεῖ τοῦ τὴν στήλην ἀποχαράττοντος; καὶ μὴν ὄλον γε ἔξαλεύσει τὸ ψηφίσμα, καθ’ ὁ τὴν τιμήν ἐκείνος ἔλαβε, μᾶλλον δὲ ἄκυρον ποιεῖ τὸ 1 γεγραμμένον. ἀλλ’ εἰ τις καταδικασθεὶς ύπέρ ὅτον δήποτε ἐπὶ 2 ζημίαν τινὰ λαθὼν ἢ διαπραξάμενος ἔξαλεύσειν εαυτοῦ, καταλύειν δόξει 3 τὴν πολιτείαν ὦστε δεινότερον ὦμιν δοκεῖ τὸ ζημίας τινὰ ἀπαλλάττειν αὐτὸν τοῦ τιμῆς ἀποστερεῖν ἄλλον.

1 τὸ added by Capps. 2 ἐπὶ Cohoon: καὶ. 3 δόξει Pflugk: ἐδόκει.
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burial, so that in the future there may be no trace whatever of a wicked man. Come, therefore, if anyone says that in the case of benefactors the same course is followed in your city as is customary among many peoples in the case of evil-doers, will you not be exceedingly offended? Then do not be vexed at the man who seems to have given expression to this criticism on the present occasion, for you may find that he is to be thanked for its not being said again in the future or even always.

Again, if any one chisels out only one word from any official tablet, you will put him to death without stopping to investigate what the word was or to what it referred; and if anyone should go to the building where your public records are kept and erase one jot of any law, or one single syllable of a decree of the people, you will treat this man just as you would any person who should remove a part of the Chariot. Well then, does the man who erases the inscription on a statue commit a less serious offence than the man who chisels something off the official tablet? Indeed the fact is that he erases the entire decree by virtue of which that man received his honour, or rather he annuls the record of it. But if anyone who for any offence whatever is condemned to some punishment erases his own name secretly or by intrigue, he will be thought to be destroying the constitution. Accordingly, you think it a more serious matter for a person to free himself from punishment than to deprive another man of his honour!

ships, their money, and their sacred treasures except the chariot of the Sun — τὰς δὲ ναύς καὶ τὰ χρήματα καὶ τὰ ἑρᾶ πλῆν ντο ἄρματος τοῦ Ἡλίου παρεσπάσατο ὥς Κάσσιος.
DIO CHRYSOUSTOM

87 Οὐ τοῖνυν οὐδὲ ἐκεῖνο ἦστιν ἄφετεον, ἐπείπερ τοὺς λόγους ὡς ἐπ’ ἀσεβήματι ἐποιησάμην. ἐπιστασθε γὰρ σαφῶς ὅτι ἀπασα μὲν ἡ πόλις ἦστιν ἱερά, τῶν δὲ ἄνδριάντων πολλοὺς ἂν εὐροίτε τῶν ἐν αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἐστηκότων τοῦτο πεπονθότας. καὶ γὰρ ἀρχαιοτάτους συμβέβηκε τούτους εἶναι, καὶ τῶν στρατηγῶν ὅν ἂν ἔκαστος ἑθελῇ θεραπεύειν, ὡς ὑμῶν τιμῶντων, φιλοτιμεῖται τοῦτον ὡς κάλλιστα ἐστάναι. καὶ τί δεὶ λόγων; οἷμαι γὰρ μηθένα 1 ἂν ἀντεἰπεῖν 2 ὅτι καὶ τῶν οὕτως κειμένων, εἶ καὶ μὴ 3 καθάπερ ἐγὼ νῦν ἔλεγον, οἱ πλείους εἰσὶ μετωνομασμένοι, τωῖς δ’ οἷμαι, καὶ σφόδρα ἐγγὺς παρεστῶτες τοῖς θεοῖς. εἰθ’ ὅποι μηδὲ τοὺς κακὸν ἀδίσταστον ἀντείπερ καταφύγωσιν ἔθος ἦστιν ἀδικεῖν, τοὺς εὐεργετᾶς οὐ δεινὸν ἐὰν φαινόμεθα ἀδικοῦντες; καὶ τὴν ἀσυλίαν ἧν παρέχουσι τοῖς φαύλους οἱ τοιοῦτοι τόποι, μόνοις, ὡς ἐοικε, τοῖς ἁγαθοῖς οὐ δυνὴσονται παρέχειν; ἀλλ’ ἐὰν μὲν θυμιατήριον τις ἀλλάξῃ τῶν ἐυδον ἀνακειμένων 4 ἡ φιάλην, ἱερόσυλος οὐχ ἦττον νομισθήσεται τῶν ὡφαιρουμένων εἰὰν δὲ εἰκόνα ἀλλάξῃ καὶ τιμήν, οὐθὲν ἄτοπον ποιεῖ; καίτοι καὶ τοὺς ἄνδριάντας οὐχ ἦττον ἀναθήματα εἴποι τις ἂν εἴναι τῶν θεῶν τους ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς· καὶ πολλοὺς

1 μηθένα Reiske: μηθέν UM, μηδέν B.
2 ἂν ἀντεἰπεῖν Reiske: ἀντεἰπεῖν M, ἂν τι ποιεῖν UB.
3 καὶ μὴ Wilamowitz: μὴ καὶ M, μὴ UB.
4 ἀνακειμένων Capps: κειμένων.

1 And hence share somewhat in their sanctity.
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Neither can I, furthermore, pass over another thing, inasmuch as I have based my argument on the assumption of an act of impiety. For you Rhodians are perfectly aware that, while the whole city is sacred, yet you will find that many of the statues which stand within your very sanctuaries have been subjected to this indignity. For it so happened that these are very ancient; and whenever one of your chief magistrates wants to flatter any person, he is always eager, carrying out the idea that you are giving the honour, to have him set up in bronze in the finest possible place. What need is there of words? For I suppose that no one would deny that even of the statues so placed, even though the facts do not exactly accord with the statement I made a moment ago, the greater number have had the names on them changed, and some, I believe, that stand very close indeed to the statues of the gods.¹ What then? Is it not outrageous if we shall be found to be wronging our benefactors in the very place where it is not the custom to wrong even those who have committed some evil deed, if they flee there for refuge? And are such places to be unable, as seems to be the case, to afford to good men alone the sanctuary they afford to worthless men? Nay, if anyone merely shifts from its position a censer or a goblet belonging to the treasures dedicated inside a temple, he will be regarded as guilty of sacrilege just as much as those who filch those sacred things; but if it is a statue and an honour that he shifts, does he do nothing out of the way? And yet any of us could say that the statues too are just as much votive offerings belonging to the gods, that is, the statues which stand in gods' sanctuaries; and one may see

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DIO CHRYSOSTOM

idev estin ou'tos epigegrammevous, oïon, o deina eauton anethkeven ἢ τὸν πατέρα ἢ τὸν γιὸν ὅτι ἐκποτε τῶν θεῶν. ēan oûn apo tōn allwn anathematωn ἀφελῶν τις τοῦ θέντος τὸ ὄνομα ἄλλον ἐπιγράψῃ, μόνον τοῦτον οὐκ ἄσβεσίν φησομεν; ο δὲ τοῦ Ἀπόλλων οὐκ εἶα δηπούθεν ἐκ τοῦ περιβόλου τους νεοτοὺς ἀναρεῖσθαι τὸν Κυμαίων, ἲκέτας εαυτοῦ λέγων.

90 Δι' ὅν τοΐνυν πειράσονται τινες τὸ πράγμα ἀποφαίνειν ἐπιεικέστερον, τῷ παντὶ χείρον ἀποδείξουσιν οἶον ὅταν λέγωσι τοῖς σφόδρα ἀρχαίοις καταχρήσθαι καὶ τινας εἶναι καὶ ἀνεπιγράφους. εἰ γὰρ δοῦτι τις αὐτοῖς οὔτως τοῦτο ἔχειν, οὐκ ἂν εἴπομι τὸ πρόξειρον ὡς ἁρα ἐγὼ νῦν ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐπιγεγραμμένων ποιοῦμαι τὸν λόγον, ἀλλ' οὔδε ἐκείνων φημὶ δεῖν ἀπτεσθαί. σκοπεῖτε γὰρ, ἄνδρες Ῥόδιοι, τὴν οἰκίαν, δι' ἢν εἰκὸς τεθηναι τινας οὕτως. οὐ γὰρ ἐκλαθέσθαι γε οὔδε ἀκυνήσαι τὸν ἱστάντα εἰκὸς οὔδε φείσασθαι τῆς εἰς τοῦτο δαπάνης' οὗ γὰρ ἢν οὐδεμία. λοιπὸν οὖν τῶν δύο θάτερον, ἢ τῷ σφόδρᾳ εἶναι τινας μεγάλους καὶ κατ' ἀλήθειαιν ἡρωας οὐκ ὕφωτο δεῖν ἐπιγράψειν, ὡς ἂν ἀπασι γνωρίμους ὄντας, ἢγούμενοι

1 Arnim suspected a lacuna after ἐπιγράψῃ.

1 I.e., the private ones as contrasted with those set up by the state.

2 On the coast of Asia Minor north-west of Smyrna. The man of Cymè was Aristodicus, the nestlings were sparrows; cf. Herodotus I. 159.

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many of them inscribed to that effect; for instance, "So-and-so set up a statue of himself (or of his father, or of his son) as dedicate to a god" (whatever god it might be). Hence, if one removes the name of the person so honoured from any of the other dedications and inscribes the name of a different person, are we to say that the person now in question is alone not guilty of impiety? Apollo would not allow, as you know, the man of Cymê to remove the nestlings from his precinct, saying that they were his suppliants.

Moreover, the arguments by which some persons will attempt to make the practice appear more consistent with honour will prove it to be in every way less creditable: for instance, when they say that it is the very old statues that they misuse and that some of them also bear no inscriptions. Well, if one were inclined to concede to them that this is the case, I should not make the obvious retort, that, after all, I am at present speaking about those which do bear inscriptions; on the contrary, I maintain that they have no right to touch those others either. As for my reasons, just consider, men of Rhodes, what the motive was which in all probability led in certain cases to the statues being set up uninscribed. For it is not reasonable to suppose that the man who set them up merely overlooked this matter, or hesitated to inscribe the names, or wanted to save the expense of an inscription; for there was no expense. There remains, consequently, one of two possible reasons: in the case of some, since they were very great men indeed and in very truth heroes, it was considered unnecessary to add an inscription, in the thought that the statues would be recognized by everybody and because it was believed that, on
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dia τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῆς τότε οὕσης δόξης εἰς ἀπαντα καὶ τὸν αὐθίς χρόνον παραμενεῖν τὸ ὁνομα-

ητῷ 1 τινων ἡμιθέων ἡ καὶ θεῶν ὄντας ύστερον ἀγνοη-

θήναι διὰ τὸν χρόνον. τοὺς γὰρ θεοὺς ἐπιγράφεων

οὐκ ἔστιν ἔθος. ὡς ἐγωγε οὐκ ἀτελπίζω καὶ τῶν

92 ἄλλων τινάς εἶναι τοιοῦτοι. εν γοῦν Θήβαις

'Αλκαίοις ἀνάκειται τις, δι 'Ἡρακλέα φασίν

εἶναι, πρότερον οὕτω καλούμενον· καὶ παρ'

'Αθηναίοις το Ελευσινίοι δύστου παιδὸς εἰκὼν οὐκ

ἐχουσα ἐπιγραφήν. κάκειον εἶναι λέγουσιν 'Ἡρα-

κλέα. καὶ παρ' ἐτέροις οἶδα πολλοὺς, τοὺς μὲν

ἡμιθέων, τοὺς δὲ ἡρώων, άνδράντας, οἶον 'Αχιλ-

λέως, Σαρπηδόνος, Θησέως, διὰ τοῦτο ἀρχίθεν

οὐκ ἐπιγραφέντας καὶ Μέμνονος ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ

κολοσσὸν εἶναι τοιούτων 2 λέγουσιν. ἀλλ' ἐπ'

ἐνίων μὲν ἡ δόξα παρέμεινε καὶ διεφύλαξε τὴν

φήμην ἦ χρόνος: οὐ μὴν ἐπὶ πάντων συνηνέχη

δι' ἡν δήποτι ὅπως αἰτίαν. οὐκοῦν καὶ παρ' ύμῖν

οὐκ ἀδύνατον εἶναι τινας τοιούτως. οἶον οὐν

93 ἐστιν 'Ἡρακλέους ἢ Τιττολέμου φέρ' εἰπεῖν ἢ

τῶν Ἡλίου παιδῶν τινὸς ἀνδράντα διδόναι τῷ

deiν, χρηστῷ μὲν ἀνδρὶ καὶ τιμῇς ἄξιως. πάντες

γὰρ ἐστωσαν, οὐς ἡ πόλις θεραπεῦει, τοιοῦτοι,

1 τῷ added by Cohoon.
2 τοιοῦτον added by Capps.

1 That is, at the time when the statues were set up.
2 Perhaps the Heracles-Aleaeus of Diodorus Siculus, 1, 14.
4 Pausanias (1. 42. 3) refers to it. He says that at Thebes in Egypt there was a seated statue which most people called a Memnon, but the Thebans themselves maintained that it represented Phamenophes, a Theban. Others said it repre-
THE THIRTY-FIRST DISCOURSE

account of the surpassing glory then attaching to these men, their names would remain for all future time; or else because the persons honoured, being the sons of certain demi-gods or even of gods, had later through lapse of time been forgotten. For it is not the custom to put inscriptions on the statues of the gods, so that I rather expect that some of the others, too, are in this class. In Thebes, for example, a certain Alcaeus has a statue which they say is a Heracles and was formerly so called; and among the Athenians there is an image of a boy who was an initiate in the mysteries at Eleusis and it bears no inscription; he, too, they say, is a Heracles. And in various other places I know of many statues, some of which represent demi-gods and others heroes, as, for example, Achilles, Sarpedon, Theseus, which for this reason had not been inscribed from the first; and they say there is in Egypt a colossal statue of Memnon similarly uninscribed. But in the case of some of them their glory has remained and time has guarded their fame; but for some reason this did not happen in the case of all of them. Therefore, among you also it is not impossible that there are some like these. So you might, for instance, be giving a statue of Heracles, or, let us say, of Tlepolemus, or of one of the children of Helius, to So-and-so, no doubt an excellent man and deserving of honour. For even supposing all are such whose favour the city seeks to win—and

sentenced Sesothris. After Cambyses cut the statue in two, the lower part, which remained on its base, emitted a musical sound at sunrise.

5 Son of Heracles and King of Argos. Slain by Sarpedon.
6 The Sun-god, the son of Hyperion and Thea, worshipped in many parts of Greece and especially in Rhodes; see § 86, note l. One of his sons was Phaethon.

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καὶ δεῖ γε εὐχεσθαι πάντας εἶναι χρηστούς, μάλιστα δὲ τοὺς ἴγγουμένους. ἀλλὰ οὐκ ἐκεῖνοι ὀμοίως πόθεν; οὐδὲ ἃν αὐτοὶ φῆσαιν ὀλίγον αὐτῶν ἑλάττους ὑπάρχειν, ἀλλὰ κἂν φοβηθεῖεν εἰπείν τι τοιούτον. ἃρ’ ὑμῖν ἐκ τῶν εἰρημένων δοκεῖ μᾶλλον ἀπὸ τούτων ἀρχομένους, λέγω δὲ τῶν οὕκ ἑχόντων τὰς ἐπιγραφάς, τὸ πρᾶγμα ἐπὶ πάντας μεταφέρειν, ἡ σφόδρα εἶναι τῶν τοιούτων φευστέον;

94 Καίτοι τὸ τῆς ἀγνοίας καὶ τὸ τῆς ἀρχαιότητος ὀμοίων ἔστιν ὄσπερ ἂν εἶ τις λέγωι μηδὲ τοὺς τυμβωρυχοῦντας τοὺς σφόδρα παλαιοὺς τάφους μηδὲν ἀμαρτάνειν, ὅτι μηδεὶς αὐτοῖς προσήκει μηδὲ ἵσμεν οἴτινες εἰσιν. ὃ μὲν οὖν τάφος οὐκ ἔστι σημεῖον ἁρέτης, ἀλλ’ εὐπορίας, οὔδε ἑχομεν εἰπείν τοὺς ἐν τοῖς μνήμασι κειμένους ὡς ἦσαν ἁγαθοί, πλὴν εἰ μὴ γε δημοσία τις φαῖνοι τεθαμμένοι, ὁπερ, οἷμαι, τρόπον τινὰ τούτοις συμβέβηκεν. ἡ δὲ εἰκὼν δι’ ἀνδραγαθίαν διδοται καὶ διὰ τὸ δόξαι τινὰ πρότερον γενναίον; ὅτι γὰρ οὔθεις ἐστάθη τούτων ἀλοὺς κλειστῶν οὔδὲ μοιχεύων, οὐκ ἀδηλόν ἔστιν· οὔδε γε ἐπὶ τοῖς τυχοῦσιν, ἀλλ’ ὡς οἶον τε ἐπὶ τοῖς μεγίστοις.

95 "Οτι τοῖνυν καὶ θείας τινὸς δυνάμεως καὶ προνοίας, ὡς ἃν εἶποι τις, οἱ τοιοῦτοι μετέχουσιν, ἐπ’

1 δὲ added by Reiske.
2 διὰ τὸ Casaubon: δεὶ M, δὴ τῷ UB.

1 For example, in Athens graves which lay in a circumscribed portion of the Outer Ceramicus could be assumed to hold the bones of soldiers who had died in war or of statesmen who had
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we may well pray that they may all be good men, and especially your rulers—yet they are not the equals of those great men of the past. How could they be? Not even the men themselves would maintain that they are only a little inferior to them; nay, they would actually be afraid to make any such claim. Does it seem to you from the arguments which have been advanced that you should choose to begin with those statues—I mean with those which have no inscription—and extend the practice to all, or that you should very decidedly spare all of that kind?

And yet, after all, this plea of ignorance and of antiquity is about the same as if a person should say that those who rifle the very old tombs do no wrong, on the ground that no one of the dead is related to them and we do not even know who they are. No, the tomb is rather an indication, not of its occupant’s excellence, but of his affluence; nor can we say of those who rest in sepulchres that they were good men, except where there is evidence in a particular case that the person had received burial by the state,¹ just as I suppose happened to those men in a sense. But the statue is given for distinguished achievement and because a man was in his day regarded as noble. For that no one of these men was given a statue who had been convicted of theft or adultery is perfectly clear; nor was the award made for ordinary performances, but for the very greatest possible deeds.

Again, because men such as these also share in a sort of divine power and purpose, one might say, I wish to tell of an incident that happened in the case been honoured by the state; cf. Thucydides 2. 34. 5 and Judeich, Topographie von Athen,² pages 400 ff.
DIO CHRYSTOSOTON

Andrians to bioulomai geunous eipein. Theageneis
hyn Thasios Athetis. Odtos edokei romhi dienegekein
tous kai auton, kai de syn eteinous polloi kai
ton Olymptiaso tris elitheiei stefanou. ws de'
epausato kai heken eis tihn patrida, loipon tou
swmatos parakamasantos hyn anhro oudevos keiron
peri ta kouva, alla ws oion te arrhotes. enthe
den, opere eikos, eis echran tui proibhke twon politeuo-
mewn. o de xwnti mev efthonie monon, televth-
santos de pragma panton anoptotaton kai
asebestatou epolei. ton gar andrianata autou
ton estota en mesi tih poliei vuktow emastignon.
tougarou eite apdo tuchis eite daimonion twos
nemoshtahtos autw kintheis pote ek tis basewos
hekolotheisen ama tih mastein kai ktein ton
anpra. nouns de ontos katasontizein krinantas,1
ean tis twon afyxon empeson apokteini tina, ois
tou tevneotos prosxkontes iroou dike ton
andrianata kai katapontwasan. loimof de sym-
bantos, ws fasai, xaleptatou, kai twon Thasioin
oudevi tropw ligei dynamewn tis nosou, kai
teleutaion xromewn, tous fygadas autois aneipe

1 krinantas Selden: krinontas M, krinontos UB.

1 Pausanias (6. 11) says that Theagenes showed quite
unusual strength even as a boy, for when he was only nine
years old, on his way home from school one day he took the
bronze statue of one of the gods which was standing in the
market-place and carried it home on his shoulder. As an
athlete he was said to have won 1,400 crowns in all.
THE THIRTY-FIRST DISCOURSE

of a statue. Theagenes was a Thasian athlete.\(^1\) He was thought to surpass in physical strength the men of his own day, and in addition to many other triumphs had won the victor's crown three times at Olympia. And when he gave up competing and returned to his native city, thenceforth, though his body was past its prime, he was a man inferior to none in the affairs of his country, but was, so far as a man may be, a most excellent citizen. For that reason, probably, he incurred the enmity of one of the politicians. And although while he lived, the other man merely envied him, yet after the death of Theagenes the other committed a most senseless and impious act; for under cover of night he would scourge the man's statue, which had been erected in the centre of the city. Consequently, whether by accident\(^2\) or because some divinity was incensed at him, the statue at one time moved from its base and, following the lash back, slew the man. And since there was a law which required, in case any inanimate object should fall upon a person and cause his death, that they should first give it a trial and then sink it in the sea,\(^3\) the relatives of the dead man got judgment against the statue and sank it in the sea. And then, when a most grievous pestilence broke out, so they say, and the people of Thasos, being unable in any way to get rid of the plague, finally consulted the oracle, the god announced to

\(^2\) Apparently the lash became entwined about the statue so that when the man jerked to free it, he pulled the statue over.

\(^3\) Like Draco's law in Athens, according to Pausanias, \textit{I.e.} Cf. Eusebius (\textit{Praeparatio Evangelica} 5. 34) who quotes the exact words from Oenomaus, who probably got them from Callimachus' \textit{Ὑπερ ἄγωνων (On Contests)}; Favorinus in Dio 37. 20 ff.; Lucian, \textit{Assembly of the Gods} 12.
κατάγειν ὁ θεός. ὦς δὲ πλέον οὐδὲν ἢν ἀπάντων κατεληλυθότων,¹ χρωμένοις αὐθις λέγεται τῇν Πυθίαν οὔτως ἀνειπεῖν:

Θεαγένους δ’ ἐλάθεσθε ἐνὶ ψαμάθους πεσόντος· κεῖθ’ ὕμῳ ὁ πρὶν μυριάθλος ἀνήρ.

ὁ καὶ δῆλον ὅτι καὶ τὸ πρῶτον οὐχὶ τῶν φυγάδων ἐνεκ’, ἀλλὰ τούτου ἡ ἑχήσθη καὶ τὸ συμβαίν οὐ δι’ ἀλλὴν τινὰ αἰτίαν ἐγένετο.

98 Καὶ μηδεὶς ἐκεῖνο ὑπολάβῃ.
Τί οὖν; ἡμεῖς τοὺς ἀνδριάντας ἀφανίζομεν ἢ ῥυττοῦμεν;

’Αλλ’ ἀτιμάζετε ἐκεῖνους δὲν εἰσιν, καὶ ἀφαίρεῖσθε τοὺς ἑχοντας, ὅπερ καὶ τὸτε ἔδοξε τῷ θεῷ, ἔπει τοῦ χαλκοῦ οὐκ εἰκὸς ἦν φροντίσαι αὐτὸν. μὴ τοῖνυν τοῦ Θασίου μὲν ἠγείρον ὑβρισθέντος οὔτως ἀγανακτήσαι τὸ δαιμόνιον, τῶν δὲ παρ’ ὕμῖν τετμημένων μηδένα θεοφιλή εἶναι μηδὲ ἥρωα.

99 Οὐ τοῖνυν οὐδὲ τοῦτο ἐστιν εἰπεῖν ὅπως οὐκ ἂν καὶ πρὸς ἔχθραν ὑπ’ ἐνίων τοῦτο γένοιτο, ἐὰν ἀρα τούς τὸν στρατηγοῦντος μισῶν τινὰ τῶν πρὸ αὐτοῦ. τὸ γοῦν τοῦ Θεαγένους ἀκηκόατε ὡς συνεβὴ διὰ τὸν φθόνον καὶ τὴν ξηλοτυπίαν τὴν ἐκ τῆς πολιτείας. καὶ γὰρ εἰ νῦν ἐπὶ μόνοις

¹ κατεληλυθότων Cocib: ἐληλυθότων.
² ἐνεκ’, ἀλλὰ τούτου Cohoon: ἐνέκα τοῦτο.

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¹ See Pausanias 6. 11. 8, where only the following verse is credited to the oracle,

"Ye have cast out forgotten Theagenes, your great one."

Θεαγένην δ’ ἀμνηστῶν ἀφήκατε τὸν μέγαν ὑμέων.

Pausanias goes on to say that certain fishermen caught the statue in their net while fishing.

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THE THIRTY-FIRST DISCOURSE

them that they should "restore the exiles." When all who were in exile had returned and no improvement came, and the Thasians consulted the god again, the story is that the Pythian priestess gave them the following reply:

"Him that did fall in the ocean's deep sands you now have forgotten,
Even Theagenes staunch, victor in myriad games."¹

These lines make it evident both that the oracle was not delivered in the first place for the exiles' sake but for Theagenes', and also that what afterwards happened² had been due to no other cause.

And let no one interrupt and say:
"What of it? Do we make away with our statues or throw them aside?"

No, but you are dishonouring the men whose statues they are and you are robbing their rightful owners, just as the god felt on the occasion to which we refer, since it is not reasonable to suppose that it was the image of bronze about which he was troubled. Do not, therefore, think that, although the god was so indignant at the insult shown to the Thasian, no one of those who have been honoured in your city is dear to Heaven or that none is a hero.

Neither can we be so sure, moreover, that such treatment might not be brought about by some persons through hatred, I mean if it so happens that one of your chief magistrates has a grudge against any of his predecessors. You have heard how the Theagenes incident, at any rate, grew out of political envy and jealousy. For even if they urge that now they

² The outbreak of the plague.

103
DIO CHRYSSOSTOM

tοίς παλαιώς αὐτὸ φασὶ ποιεῖν, χρόνου γε προϊόντος, ὥσπερ ἐπὶ πάντων ἄει συμβαίνει τῶν φαύλων ἔθεων, ἀνάγκη καὶ τοῦτ' ἐπὶ πλέον προελθεῖν. οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδ' αἰτιάσασθαί οἶον τε, ἐπ' αὐτῷ γε ὅλον τοῦ πράγματος ὄντος.

Νὴ Δί', ἀλλὰ κωλύσουσιν οἱ προσήκοντες.

'Εὰν οὖν ἀπόντες ἢ ἀγιοχάσαντες τύχωσιν, ὅταν γνῶσι, τί ποιήσομεν; ἀρά γε δεήσει τοῦτον ἐκχαράττειν πάλιν, οὐ ἂν φθάνῃ τις ἐπιγράφας;

100 Πάνω τοῖς ὄντος ἀτόποι τοῦ γγιγομένου, μᾶλλον δὲ ἀσεβοῦς, ἦττον ἂν δεινὸν ἢ, εἰ μὴ διὰ τοιαύτην πρόφασιν συνεβαινε, δι' οὖν τινές φασίν, ὡς ἀπολογοῦμενοι περὶ τῆς πόλεως. τὸ γὰρ δὴ ἀργύριον πράττειν ὅτι τῶν ἄλλως ἀἰσχρῶν ἄπαντες ἄγχοι ἤγονται τοῦ καθ' ἑτέραν τινὰ αἰτίαν. ὅταν οὖν προβαλλόμενοι τὴν δαπάνην καὶ τὸ δεῖν ἀναλίσκειν εἰ ποιήσασθε ἡ ἐτέρους ἀνδριάντας, ἀξίωσι παραστέμετε τὸ πράγμα, δῆλον ὅτι μεῖζον τὸ οἷειδος κατασκευάζοντες, εἰ χρημάτων ἕνεκα δόξετε ἄδικει, καὶ ταῦτα πλούτουτες, εἰς οὐδένες ἄλλοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων.

101 Καίτου τί δὴποτε ἐπὶ μὲν τῶν προγόνων ὑμῶν οὐθεν ἐγίγνετο τοιοῦτον, οὐχ ἐχόντων αὐτῶν πλείονα ἢ νυν ἔχετε υμεῖς; ὅτι γὰρ οὕτ' ἢ νήσος χεῖρων γέγονε καὶ τὴν Καρίαν καρποῦσθε καὶ μέρος τι τῆς Λυκίας καὶ πόλεις ὑποφόρους κέκτησθε, καὶ

1 εἰ ποιήσασθε Wilamowitz: ἢ ποιήσασθαι.
2 δόξετε Arnim: δόξουν.

1 Cf. §§ 140-142.
2 That is, of the στρατηγός; cf. § 133.

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THE THIRTY-FIRST DISCOURSE

follow this practice only in the case of the old statues, yet as time goes on, just as ever happens in the case of all bad habits, this one too will of necessity grow worse and worse.¹ The reason is that it is utterly impossible to call the culprit to account because the whole business from first to last lies in his² hands.

"Yes, by heavens," you say, "but the kinsmen will certainly put a stop to it."

Well then, if the kinsmen happen to be absent or to have had no knowledge of the matter, what do we propose to do when they do learn of it? Will it be necessary to chisel out again the man's name which someone has been in a hurry to insert?

Again, since this practice is quite improper, or impious rather, it would be less of an outrage if it were not done under the pretext which some offer by way of excusing the city. For everybody considers it a greater disgrace to do for money anything whatsoever that is in other respects disgraceful, than to do it for any other reason. So when they put forward as a plea the cost and the necessity of going to heavy expense if you shall ever undertake to make another lot of statues, and thus seek to condone the practice, it is clear that they make the reproach all the worse, since men are going to think that you are doing a wrong thing for the sake of money, and that too although you are rich, richer than the people of any other Hellenic state.

And yet why, pray, did not something like this happen in the time of your ancestors, seeing that they had no more wealth than you now possess? For you must not suppose that anyone is unaware that your island has not deteriorated, that you draw revenue from Caria and a part of Lycia and possess

105
Χρήματα ἀεὶ πολλὰ ὑπὸ πολλῶν ἀνατίθεται ¹ τῷ δήμῳ καὶ τῶν πρῶτον οὐδεὶς ἀφήρηται, μηθένα νομίζετε ἄγνοειν.

102 Καὶ μὴν οὐδὲ δαπανᾶν φήσετε τῶν ² τότε μᾶλλον· τότε μὲν γὰρ εἰς πάνθ᾽ ὡσα καὶ νῦν ἀνηλίκετο, πανηγύρεις, πομπάς, ἱερουργίας, εἰς τὰ τείχη, τοῖς δικάζουσι, τῇ βουλῇ. νῦν δὲ οὐκ ἔστι τὰ μέγιστα τῶν πρῶτον. τὰς γὰρ εἰς τὸν πόλεμον δαπάνας σχεδὸν τι συνεχῶς αὐτῶν πολεμοῦντων καὶ σπάνιον, εἴ ποτε, ἀναπαυμένον, οὐκ ἐνι συμβάλλειν, οὗμαί, τοῖς ἐν εἰρήνῃ γιγνομένοις ἀναλώμασιν. οὐ γὰρ ὄμοιον ἔκατον νεῶν ἡ καὶ πλειόνων στόλων ἀποστείλαι καὶ πάλιν ἐβδομήκοντα καὶ τριάκοντα ἑτέρων, καὶ τούτων ἔσθ᾽ ὅτε μὴ καταλύειν τριῶν ἡ τεττάρων ἑτῶν· οὐδὲ συνεχῶς τριήρεις πλεῖν, οὐ μέχρι Κύπρου καὶ Κιλικίας, ἀλλ᾽ ὅτε μὲν εἰς Ἀἴγυπτον, ὅτε δὲ εἰς τὸν Εὐεξιον, τὸ δὲ τελευταῖον ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ Ὀκεανῷ· οὐδὲ ἕξονοι στρατιώτας τρέφει τὰ φρούρια καὶ τὴν χώραν φυλάττοντας, καὶ ὃ νῦν ἐφ᾽ ἡμῶν ἰδεῖν ἔστι, μὲν καθ᾽ ἐκαστὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ἡ δυσὶν ἀφράκτοις ἀπαντᾷν εἰς Κόρινθον. καὶ λέγω ταῦτα οὐκ ὀνειδίζων οὐδὲ τῶν προγόνων ὑμᾶς χείρονας ποιῶν· οὐ γὰρ ὅτι μὴ δύνασθε ταύτα πρᾶττειν ἑκεῖνοι,

¹ ἀνατίθεται Dindorf: ἀνατίθενται.
² τῶν added by Wilamowitz.

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¹ According to Kromayer (Philologus N.F., X, p. 479 f.) the first two numbers are too high. In the year 42 B.C. the Rhodians could find only 33 ships with which to meet Cassius'
THE THIRTY-FIRST DISCOURSE

tribute-paying cities, that large sums of money are continually being entrusted to your commonwealth by many men, and that none of the earlier depositors has withdrawn anything.

Furthermore, you will not claim that you have heavier expenses than had the men of those earlier times, since in that period there were expenditures for every purpose for which they are made now—for their national assemblies, sacred processions, religious rites, fortifications, jury service, and for the council. But in these days the heaviest outlays of those borne in earlier times do not exist. For instance, their expenditures for war, seeing that they were almost continually at war and rarely, if ever, had a respite, are, in my opinion, not to be brought into comparison with those which are made in times of peace. Indeed, it was not the same thing at all to send out an expedition of one hundred ships or even more, and again, one of seventy and then a third of thirty others,\(^1\) and then sometimes not to disband this expedition for three or four years; or for warships to sail continuously, not merely across to Cyprus and Cilicia, but sometimes to Egypt and at other times to the Black Sea and finally on the Ocean itself, or to keep mercenary soldiers to garrison the forts and the country—it is not possible to compare all that with what may now be seen in our time, when you appear with merely one or two undecked ships every year at Corinth. I say all this, not by way of reproaching you, nor to show that you are inferior to your ancestors; for it is not because you are unable to match their deeds, but because the

80. He says that they never sent more than 20 ships to help the Romans. See also § 113.
ἀλλ' ὅτι καιρὸς οὐκ ἔστι τῶν τοιούτων, ἐν εἰρήνῃ
dιάγετε. δὴ λοι γὰρ ὡς κάκεινοι 1 μᾶλλον ἐβοῦ-
λοντο μὴ κινδυνεύειν, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἐπόνουν,
ίνα καταστῇ ποτὲ τὰ πράγματα: πλὴν ὅτι γε
οὐκ ἵσα ὡμῖν ἀνήλισκον. ἦν γὰρ τάλα ἄφῇ τις,
tο τῶν νεωρίων, τὸ τῶν ὀπλῶν, τὸ τῶν μηχανη-
mάτων, δ' 2 νῦν εἴπον, αὐτὸ δὴπο τὸ τῶν τειχῶν
οὐκ ἔστων ὁμοιον, ὡς ἐφ' ὡμῶν ἐπισκευάζεται.
καὶ γὰρ ἂν τὰ τῆς ἐπιμελείας θῆ τις μὴ διαφέ-
ρειν, ἀλλὰ τοι παλῆ γίγνεται καὶ καὶ ὁλῶν
καὶ ὁπηνίκα τις βουλεῖται. τότε δὲ οὐκ ἢν αὐτὰ
μὴ ἐστάναι. καὶ νῦν μὲν ὑφ' ὡμῶν δοκιμασθησά-
μενα οἰκοδομεῖται, τότε δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων.

εἶν. οὐ τοίνυν οὐδὲ τοῦτο ἐστών εἴπειν ὡς πλείωνας
τιμάτε. τὸ γὰρ πλῆθος αὐτὸ δὴλοι τῶν ἐξ ἐκείνων
tοῦ χρόνου κειμένων ἀνδριάντων. χωρὶς δὲ
tοῦτον τίς ἄν εἴποι πλείους εἶναι τοὺς νῦν 
φιλοτι-
μουμένους περὶ τὴν πόλιν;

Νὴ Δία, ἀνάγκην γὰρ ἡμεῖς ἔχομεν τούς ἡγε-
μόνας τιμὰν ἀπαντᾶς.

Τί δὲ; οὐχὶ καὶ Ἀθηναίοι καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι
καὶ Βυζάντιοι καὶ Μυτιληναίοι τοὺς αὐτοὺς
tοῦτος θεραπεύουσιν; ἀλλ' ὁμως ὅταν δόξῃ
τινὰ στήσας χαλκοῦν, ἔστάσι καὶ τῆς εἰς τούτο

dαπάνης εὐποροῦσιν. καὶ μὴν ἡδὴ τινὸς ἠκουσα
Ῥοδίου λέγοντος. οὐχ ὁμοια τὰ ἐκείνων καὶ τὰ
ἡμέτερα. τοῖς μὲν γὰρ μόνον ὑπάρχειν τὴν

1 κάκεινοι Pflugk: εἴκεινοι.
2 δ' Reiske: α.

1 The Roman provincial governors.
THE THIRTY-FIRST DISCOURSE

occasion for such things is past, that you live in uninter-
rupted peace. For it is clear that they too would have
preferred to keep out of danger, and that their object
in exerting themselves was in order to win security
in the end. The point I am making, however, is
that their scale of expenditures was not on as low a
level as yours. To pass over the other items, such
as your shipyards, the arms and armour, the war
engines, the mere upkeep of the walls, to which I
just made reference, as they are now kept up in your
time, is assuredly not comparable. For if one does
suppose that there is no difference in the care given
to them, yet, you see, they are kept in shape
in a leisurely fashion, a little at a time, and whenever
a magistrate so desires; but in former times they had
to be kept standing. And while now they are built to
be tested by yourselves, then they were to be tested
by the enemy. So much for that. Well then,
neither can it be said that the persons you honour are
more numerous; for the mere number of the statues
standing which date from that time reveals the truth.
And apart from that, who would say that those who
are zealous to serve the state are now more numerous
than then?

Oh yes! you may say, “but we simply must
honour the commanders 1 who rule over us, one
and all.”

What of it? Do not also the Athenians, Spartans,
Byzantines, and Mytileneans pay court to these
same? But nevertheless, whenever they decide to
set up in bronze one of these, they do so, and they
manage to find the cost. Indeed I once heard
a certain Rhodian remark—“The position of those
people is not comparable to ours. For all that they,
DIO CHRYSTOM

ἐλευθερίαν δίχα Ἀθηναίων, καὶ τούτους δὲ μηδὲν μέγα κεκτήσαταί· τὴν δὲ ἁμετέραν πόλιν ἐπιφθονον εἶναι παρὰ πᾶσιν, ὡς ἄριστα πράττουσαν· διόπερ αὐτῇ πλείων δεῖν τῶν εὐνοοῦντων. ἔτι δὲ μηδένα τῶν Ῥωμαίων διαφέρεσθαι παρὰ τούσε ἐστάναι, τῆς δὲ γε ἐνθάδε τιμῆς οὐκ ἀμελείν.

107 Ταύτα δὲ ἔστι μὲν ἀληθῆ, μάλλον δὲ ὀφείλετε ἀποστήναι δι’ αὐτὰ τοῦ πράγματος. τοὺς τε γὰρ λόγουν ἐχοντας ταύτης τῆς παρ’ ὑμῖν τιμῆς ἕκικος ἔστι μὴ παραπέμπειν μηδὲ τὸ πῶς αὐτῆς τυγχάνουσιν, ἀλλ’ ἁμα καὶ τὴν διάνοιαν τὴν ὑμετέραν ἱκουσίν· τοὺς τε ἐπιφθονον εἶναι τὴν εὐπορίαν τῆς πόλεως ὁμολογοῦντας οὐκ εἰκός ἢ ὑπολογίζεσθαι τὸ τῆς ἰαπάνης. οὐ γὰρ τοῦ τοσοῦτος διὰ τοῦτο πλείους τιμᾶτε τῶν ἄλλων ὅσω πλείονα κάκεινων κέκτησθε.

Καὶ μην τῶν γε αὐτοκρατόρων καὶ νῦν ποιεῖσθε εἰκόνας, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων δὲ τῶν ἐπ’ αξιώματος. οὐδὲ γὰρ ὑμᾶς λέγητεν ὡς οὐδὲν ἐστὶ τὸ τοῦτον ἵστασθαι τὸν τρόπον. ἰν’ οὖν τίνας τιμήσητε λοιπὸν, οὕτως αἰσχρὸν καὶ ἀνάξιον ὑμῶν αὐτῶν ἐργον διαπράττεσθε; εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἀπασίν ὁμοίως προσεφέρεσθαι δίχα τῶν αὐτοκράτωρων, οὐκ ἂν οὕτως ἠλέγχεσθε. νῦν δ’ εἰσὶν οὕς αὐτῶς ἱστατε’ ὡστε τοῖς ἄλλοις εἶναι φανερὸν ἐκ τούτων

1 τιμῆς and τιμῆς added by Capps, ef. schol. in U σωφρα-κουστέων τιμῆς, and superscript in T τιμῆς δηλοντι. εἰκόνας Wilamowitz.
2 τὸ Reiske: τοῦ.
3 αὐτοὺς Selden: αὐτοῦ.

1 That is, to the really important Romans whom the Rhodians wish to honour.

IIΟ
the Athenians excepted, possess is liberty and the Athenians have no great possessions either; but our city is the envy of all because it is the most prosperous, and consequently it needs a greater number of loyal friends. Furthermore, none of the Romans particularly cares to have a statue among those peoples, but they do not despise that honour here."

All this is true, and that is all the more reason why you should give up that practice. For we may reasonably assume that those who put any value upon having this honour in your city do not overlook the manner in which they get it, but at the same time take into consideration also the spirit in which you give it; and on the other hand, it would not be reasonable to assume that those who acknowledge that the wealth of their city arouses envy should take into account the matter of the expense. For assuredly you do not because of that consideration honour a greater number than do the other states in proportion to the relatively greater wealth which you possess.

And besides, even at this moment you are having statues made of the emperors and of other men also who are of high rank. For even you must have noticed that to be set up in your present way means nothing! Whom, then, do you think of honouring in the future that you continue a practice so shameful and so unworthy of your own selves? I ask this because, if you were treating everybody alike with the exception of the emperors, you would not be shown up as you are being at present. But as it is, there are persons for whom you do set up statues of themselves; consequently from these cases you make it evident to all the others that you are not really
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ότι οὗ τιμάτε αυτούς. εἰ δὲ τῶν πολλῶν καὶ τῶν μηδέν ἂν ὃ φελησάντων εἰσὶν οὗτοι, τίνος χάριν ἀσχημονεῖτε; ἢ τί βουλόμενοι τούτους θεραπεύετε, καὶ ταῦτα ἐνόν ὡμῶν ἄλλως ἐπιμελεῖ-θαι; καὶ γὰρ ξένα πλείω καὶ τὸ τῆς ὑποδοχῆς ἐλευθεριον τοῖς πολλοῖς ἵκανόν, κἂν βελτίων ἦ τις, ἐτι καὶ ψήφισμα ἥρκεσεν ἀπλοῦν, εἰτ' οὐν ἐς τὸ πρυτανεῖον ἦ 3 εἰς προεδρίαν ἐκλήθη. νυνὶ μὲν γὰρ δοκεῖτε, ὡσπερ οἱ σφόδρα γέμοντες τῶν ναυκλήρων καὶ χειμαζόμενοι διὰ τοῦτο, ἐκβολήν ποιεῖσθαι τῶν ἀνδριάντων.

109 Καίτοι φέρει, εἰ τις ὡμῶν ἔλεγεν ὡς ἀρα ἀποδόσθαι προσήκει τοὺς πολλοὺς αὐτῶν, ἵνα εὐπορήησητε χρημάτων, οὐκ ἐστὶν ὅπως οὐκ ἂν 4 ἀνδράποδον ἡγήσασθε εἰναι τὸν λέγοντα. νῦν τοῖς ἄυτο τούτο ποιεῖτε· ὅσον γὰρ ἄνδρας γένοιτ' ἂν, τοσοῦτον ἐφ' ἐκάστῳ κερδαίνετε. 5 πλὴν ὅτι γε αὐτοῖς ἀποδίδοσθε αὐτούς καὶ οὐκ ἐπ' ἐξαγωγή, καθάπερ, οἶμαι, ἃ σφόδρα ποιηρὰ ἀνδράποδα. καθόλου δὲ εὖ ἵστε ὅτι μηδέν ἐστὶ τῶν τοιοῦτων μέγα μηδὲ τίμον ἄλλως, εἰ μή παρὰ τοὺς διδόντας, ἦν διδώσων ὡς τοιοῦτον ὅν 6. εἰ δὲ τῶν ὄντων ὅ τι ἂν θέλῃ τις ῥαδίως καὶ τῷ τυχόντι παρέχοιεν, 7 ταχύ δόξει τοῦ μηδένος ἀξίου. διὰ τοῦτο σεμνότερον ἐστὶ τὸ παρ' ὡμῖν κληθήναι 8 εἰς προεδρίαν ἀπαξ τῆς παρ' ἐτέρως εἰκόνος. καὶ τὸ μὲν

1 μηδέν ἂν Post: μηδένα.
2 εἰτ' οὖν added by Post, ὥ by Selden.
3 ἢ Casaubon: εἰ UB, om. M. 4 ἂν added by Pflugk.
5 κερδαίνετε Casaubon: κερδαίνετε UBT, κερδαίνεται M.
6 ὅν added by Capps, as in § 142. Cohoon would add δεὶ after ὅς.
7 παρέχοιεν Pflugk: παρέχειν.
8 παρ' ὡμῖν κληθήναι Emperius: κληθήναι παρ' ἐτέρως.

112
honouring them. And if these persons are commoners and could have rendered no service at all, what motive have you for this unseemly conduct? What is your object in courting the favour of those persons, and that too when it is possible for you to show your solicitude for them in other ways? For the fact is that for the commoners several gifts of friendship and lavish entertainment were sufficient; and if a person is of higher rank a simple decree in addition was enough, whether indeed he was invited to dine in the city hall or to take a seat of honour. For as things are, you give the impression that you are doing what ship-captains do whose vessels are heavily laden and consequently in danger of foundering—jettisoning your statues!

But come, consider: if anyone told you that it was better after all to sell the most of them in order to be well supplied with funds, you could not possibly help considering the speaker a base slavish sort of man. Yet this is just what you are doing now; for what a statue would cost to make is just so much gain for you; except that you are selling them to yourselves and not for export, just as you deport to foreign parts, I presume, your vilest slaves. But in general, you well know that there is nothing great or valuable in such gifts anyhow, except as it is in the givers—if they give it for what it is. But if a man makes a present from his own property of whatever any person wants, giving it carelessly and to any person that comes along, soon the gift will be looked upon as utterly valueless. For this reason it is a matter of greater pride to the recipient to be invited to a seat of honour just once in your city than to get a statue elsewhere. And a
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ύμας καθημένους ἐπαινέσαι λαμπρῶν· ἄλλοι δὲ οὐδὲ ἂν διαρραγῶσι κεκραγότες οὔ δοκοῦσιν ἰκανῶς τιμᾶν.

Τὸν Ὁλυμπίασι στέφανον ἵστη δήπουθεν ἐλαίνον ὄντα, καὶ τούτον πολλοὶ προτετιμήκασι τοῦ ζήν, οὐχὶ τῆς ἐκεῖ φυμένης ἐλαίας ἔχούσης τι θαυμαστόν, ἀλλ’ ὅτι μὴ ῥάδιώς μηδ’ ἐπὶ μικρῷ δίδοται. τοιγαροῦν ἐγγυστα, ἐφ’ ἡμῶν, ὡς ἐπί-στασθε, τῶν αὐτοκρατόρων τις οὔτω σφόδρα ἡττήθη τοῦ πράγματος καὶ ἐπεθύμησε τῆς ἐκεὶ νίκης ὡστε καὶ ἀγωνίσασθαι παρ’ Ἡλείους, καὶ τούτων ὄρου ἡγήσασθαι τῆς εὐδαιμονίας. εἰ δὲ γε πάντας ἐστεφάνους τοὺς ἔπι τὴν θέαν ἀφικνου-μένους τῶν ἠγομένων, τίνα ἄν ἂν ζηλοῦ ἡ πολῖν ἐπὶ δόξαι ἐσχεν ὁ στέφανος; ἀλλὰ ἐκείνους γε

111 φασι μηδὲ τὰς ἐπιστολὰς λύειν, ἂς ἂν γράψωσι τῶν ἀθλητῶν τινα συνιστάντες, πρὶν ἡ ἀγωνίσηται. καὶ τοῦτο οὔτεν πώποτε αὐτοῖς ἴμηγκε κύνδυνον, ἀλλὰ τούναντιον τιμὴν καὶ ἐπαίνον τῷ δοκεῖν ἄξιοις εἶναι βραβεύειν τὸν ἀγώνα. μὴ γὰρ οἷοθε 'Ρωμαίους οὔτως εἶναι σκαίοις καὶ ἀμαθεῖς ὡστε μηδὲν 2 αἰρεῖσθαι τῶν ὑφ’ αὐτοῖς ἐλευθερίον εἶναι μηδὲ καλὸν, ἀλλὰ βούλεσθαι μᾶλλον ἀνδραπόδων κρατεῖν.

112 Ἐίσα Ἡλείοι μὲν οὗτως ἄξιοι τὰ ἑαυτῶν, οὐδενὸς Πελοποννησίων κατὰ γε τάλλα ἀμένους ὄντες· ὡμεῖς δὲ τοὺς παριόντας δεδοῖκατε,

1 ἂν added by Arnim.
2 μηδὲν' Budé: μηδεν UM, μηδενα B.

1 This emperor was Nero. See Dio Cassius 63. 14; Suetonius, Life of Nero 24.
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resolution of commendation voted by you from your seats in the assembly is a splendid distinction; but other peoples, even if they burst their lungs with cheering, seem not to show honour enough.

You doubtless know that the Olympian crown is of olive leaves, and yet this honour many people have preferred to life itself, not because there is anything wonderful about the olive that grows there, but because it is not given carelessly or for slight achievement. This explains why very recently, in our own time, one of the emperors, as you know, was so taken with this practice and was so eager to win the victory there that he actually competed at the Elean festival and considered this the height of happiness. But if it had been their custom to crown all the potentates that came to the spectacle, what emulation would the crown any longer have aroused and what sort of glory would it have won? On the contrary, they say that the Eleans do not even open the letters written by those who would recommend a particular athlete, until he has competed. And this has never brought upon them any risk of harm, but, on the contrary, honour and applause, because they are considered worthy to supervise the games. For you must not suppose that the Romans are so stupid and ignorant as to choose that none of their subjects should be independent or honourable but would rather rule over slaves.

Then again, whereas the Eleans, who are not superior in other respects to any of the other Peloponnesians, put so high a value upon their own position, are you Rhodians so afraid of all your

2 Casaubon thinks that some of the emperors would at times recommend an athlete, while Reiske thinks that other Romans in high position also did it.
κἀν ἕνα τυλίκα μὴ στήσοτε χαλκοῦν, τὴν ἔλευθερίαν ὀψεῖς ἀποβαλεῖν; ¹ ἀλλ' εἰ γε οὕτω σφόδρα ἐπισφαλὴς ἐστὶν ὡστε ἐκ τῆς τυχούσης προφάσεως περιαρέθηναι, δουλεύειν ὑμῖν τῷ παντὶ βέλτιον ἦδη. καὶ γὰρ τοῖς τὸ σώμα οὕτως ἐπικινδύνως ἔχουσιν ὡστε μηκέτ' ἀνενεγκείων τεθνάναι κρείττον ἡ ζῆν. εἰ γὰρ ὑμῖν ἡ μὲν ἐκ τοσοῦτον χρόνου πίστις καὶ πρὸς τὸν δῆμον εὐνοία τὸν ἑκεῖνων καὶ κοινωνία πάσης τύχης οὐ δύναται βεβαιῶν τὴν πολιτείαν, οὐδὲ Μιθριδάτης καθαρεθεὶς οὐδ' Ἀντίοχος, οὐδ' ἡ τῆς θαλάττης ἀρχὴ παραδοθέεσα διὰ πολλῶν κινδύνων καὶ πόνων, οὐδ' οἱ πρὸ τοσοῦτων ἐτῶν ὅρκοι τῆς φιλίας, οὐδ' αἰ παρ' αὐτὸν τὸν Δία στήλαι κείμεναι μέχρι νῦν, οὐδ' ἡ μέχρι Ὡκεανοῦ συγκινδυνεύσασα δύναμις, οὐδ' ἡ τὸ τελευταῖον ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ἀλοῦσα πόλις, ἀλλ' εἰ μὴ τὸν δείνα καὶ τὸν δείνα κολακεύσετε ἀγεννῶς, πάντα ταῦτα ἀνατέτραπται, ὡς ἀεὶ προσδοκάν ὅργην τινα ἡ μίσος, σφόδρα ὑμῖν φαύλως τὰ πράγματα ἔχει καὶ ἐπὶ οὐδενὸς ἵδρυσθε ἱσχυρὸν. καὶ ἐγώγη φαίνη ἄν, εἰ καὶ χαλεπῶς ἀκούσεσθε, κρείττον ὑμῶν ἀπαλλάττειν τοὺς ἐν Φρυγίᾳ μέσῃ δουλεύοντας ἡ τοὺς ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ καὶ Λιβύῃ. τὸ

4 ἀποβαλεῖν Selden: ἀποβάλλειν.

¹ At the time when Dio was speaking, whenever that was, Rhodes seems to have been a civitas libera et foederata, but in danger of losing that position.

² I. G. xii, No. 58, says that Hermagoras, son of Phaeinippus, as a prytanist gave expression to the εὐνοία.
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casual visitors that you think if you fail to set up some one person in bronze, you will lose your freedom? ¹ But if your freedom is in so precarious a state that it can be stripped from you on any petty pretext, it would in every way be better for you to be slaves forthwith. So too when men's bodies are so dangerously ill that there is no longer hope for their recovery, death is better than life. Why, if your long-standing loyalty and good will ² toward that people, and your having shared with them every fortune, are unable to give your state security, nor yet the subjugation of Mithridates or of Antiochus, nor the command of the sea which you have delivered over to them at the cost of so many dangers and hardships, nor the vows of friendship taken so many years ago, nor the tablets ³ which up to the present time have stood at the very side of your statue of Zeus, nor your mighty ⁴ fleet, which has shared in their battles as far as the Ocean's edge, nor finally, the capture of your city ⁵ endured for their sake, yet if you omit to flatter ignobly this man and that man, all these things have come to naught—if this is your condition, so that you are always expecting some outburst of wrath or hatred, then your position is extremely wretched and rests upon no firm foundation. And I, for my part, would say, even at the risk of angering you, that slaves in the interior of Phrygia, and those in Egypt and Libya, fare better than yourselves. For it is less

(good will) and πίστις (loyalty) of the state of Rhodes to Titus and his house, and to the senate and Roman people.

³ On these the treaty between Rome and Rhodes would be recorded.
⁴ See § 103 and note.
⁵ By Cassius in 42 B.C. See note on the Chariot § 86.
ΔΙΟ ΧΡΥΣΟΣΤΟΜΟΣ

γάρ ἀγνοούμενον καὶ μὴ δοκοῦντα μηδενὸς ἄξιον
ποιεῖν ὅτι οὖν ἐλαττὼν αἰσχρὸν· τὸ δὲ οὕτως ὄντας
ἐπισήμους καὶ θαυμαζομένους παρὰ πάσιν ἀνάγκην
έχειν ὡσπερ τοὺς ἀγεννεῖς κύνας σαίνειν τὸν
παριόντα δεινόν.

Φέρε τοῖςν, εἰ δὲ καὶ πάντας δέοι τιμᾶν οὕτως 1
καὶ τὴν ἐσχάτην ἀπορίαν θείη τις εἶναι περὶ τὴν
πόλιν, πόσῳ κρείττον αὐτὸ τὸ ψήφισμα προσπέμψαι
τὸ τῆς εἰκόνος, ἤν', εάν βούληται, στήσῃ παρ' ἐαυτοῦ;

115 Νὴ Δι', ἀλλ' αἰσχρόν, εἰ τοσαύτην στενοχωρίαν
ὁμολογήσωμεν, καὶ ἩΡοδίων οὐκ ἄξιον.

Καίτοι 2 τίς οὐκ ἂν εὑ φρονών ἔλοιτο πένης
δοκεῖν μᾶλλον ἡ πονηρός; ἡ τὸ νυνὶ γιγνόμενον
HeaderText appears to be a transcription of ancient Greek text, possibly from a philosophical or religious work. The text discusses the evaluation of actions and the influence of society on one's moral judgments.

1 οὕτως Wilamowitz: ἄκριτος.
2 καίτοι Capps: καὶ.
3 Ἡκουσά τι Valesius: ἥκονταστε.
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shameful that a man who is unknown and thought to be utterly without desert should resort to any and every expedient; but that a people so distinguished as yourselves and so admired throughout the world should be constrained like low-bred eurs to fawn upon every passer-by, is scandalous.

Come then, tell me this: Suppose that it should be necessary to honour all the world in this fashion and that we should assume the city to be in desperate financial straits, how much better it would be to send the simple decree in which the statue is voted to each man so honoured, in order that, if he chooses, he may set it up at his own expense!

"Good heavens!" you exclaim, "but it would be a disgrace if we are to admit such straightened circumstances, and beneath the dignity of the people of Rhodes!"

And yet what person in his right mind would not prefer to be thought poor rather than unprincipled? Or does the present situation seem to you in a less degree disgraceful than any other—that a person is able to describe your statues in the same way as your houses, saying that this one used to belong to So-and-so but that now it has come into the hands of So-and-so; and when the present owner dies it will in turn belong to whoever has inherited it—or who buys it? And yet it is not possible for any right-minded man to transfer the ownership of a statue as he does that of a house.

Well, I once heard a man make an off-hand remark to the effect that there are other peoples also where one can see this practice being carried on; and again, another man, who said that even in Athens many things are done now which any one, not without
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ἀπεικότως ἂν τις ἐπιπλήξειεν, οὐ περὶ τά ἀλλα μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ περὶ τάς τιμάς· οἱ γε τὸν δεῖνα μὲν "Ολύμπιοιν κεκλήκασιν οὐδὲ φύσει πολίτην ἕαυτῶν, Φοίνικα δὲ ἀνθρωπὸν οὐκ ἀπὸ Τύρου καὶ Σιδώνιος, ἀλλὰ ἀπὸ κώμης τινὸς ἡ τῆς ἥπειρος, καὶ ταύτα πιττούμενον τοὺς βραχίονας καὶ περιδήματα φοροῦντα· τὸν δεῖνα δὲ τὸν εὐχερῆ λιῶν ποιητήν, ὦς καὶ παρ' ὑμῖν ποτε κάθάδε ἐπεδείξατο, οὐ μόνον χαλκοῦν ἐστάκασιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ παρὰ Μένανδρον. λέγειν δὲ εἰώθασιν οἱ διασύροντες τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὸ ἐπίγραμμα τὸ ἐπὶ τῆς Νικάνορος εἰκόνος, ὦς ἀυτοῖς καὶ τὴν Σαλαμίνα ἐωνήσατο. ἐγὼ δ᾽ εἰ μὲν τις Ἄθηναιοι ἔπιτιμῶν λέγει ταύτα, καὶ δεικνύς οὐκ ὄντας ἄξιος τοὺς ἐνοικοῦντας τῆς πόλεως οὐδὲ τῆς δόξης, ἢν οἱ πρότερον γενόμενοι κατέλυσον, ἢ καθόλου τὴν Ἐλλάδα ἐλεών εἰς δὲ πέπτωκεν, ὅταν τοιαῦτα πράττοσαν οἱ χρόνον τινὰ δόξαντες αὐτῆς προεστάναι, καλῶς αὐτόν ἡγοῦμαι λέγειν· εἰ δ᾽ ὅτι προσήκει μηδὲ ὑμᾶς μηδὲν μέγα φρονεῖν μηδ᾽ ἐκείνων

1 ὦς Post: ὅς.

1 Cf. Philostratus, Life of Apollonius of Tyana 8.7: τοὺς Ὀλύμπιοὺς καὶ τὰς τοιάδε ἐπωνυμίας ἐθέντο (Ἄθηναιοι).

2 On this meaning of εὐχερής, the opposite of δυσχερής 'finical', 'fastidious', 'particular', see Shorey Classical Philology XV (1917), p. 308, and cf. Arist. Eth. Eud. 1221 b 2 and Hist. Anim. 595 a 18: ὡς εὐχερέστατον πρὸς πᾶσαν τροφὴν ἐστὶν. The glutton and the pig are typical of this quality, and Dio obviously so characterizes this poet.

3 Pausanias (1. 21. 1) says: "The Athenians have statues of their writers of Tragedy and of Comedy set up in their theatre, mostly mediocrities, for except Menander, there is no writer of Comedy of outstanding ability." The inscribed basis of Menander's statue, found in the theatre, is extant:
justice, could censure, these being not confined to ordinary matters, but having to do even with the conferring of honours. "Why, they have conferred the title of 'Olympian' he alleged, upon a certain person he named, "though he was not an Athenian by birth, but a Phoenician fellow who came, not from Tyre or Sidon, but from some obscure village or from the interior, a man, what is more, who has his arms depilated and wears stays"; and he added that another, whom he also named, that very slovenly poet, who once gave a recital here in Rhodes too, they not only have set up in bronze, but even placed his statue next to that of Menander. Those who disparage their city and the inscription on the statue of Nicanor are accustomed to say that it actually bought Salamis for them. But I, for my part, if any one makes these statements either to reproach the Athenians and to show that its present inhabitants are not worthy of it or of the glory which the Athenians of old bequeathed to them, or to express in a general way a feeling of commiseration for Hellas, that she has fallen to so low an estate, when such acts are committed by a people who for a time were regarded as the foremost of the race, I believe he is right; but if it is his thought that you also should be lacking in pride

I.G. II, 3777. Friedländer (Sittengeschichte Roms, Vol. 3, p. 224) says that this poet may have been Q. Pompeius Capito, who also appeared as an improvisator.

Pausanias (2. 8. 6) says that Aratus of Sicyon (not Nicanor) persuaded Diogenes, Macedonian commandant of the Peiraeus, Munychia, Salamis, and Sunium, to surrender them for 150 talents, and that of this sum he himself contributed one sixth for the Athenians. Nicanor of Stageira, a friend of Cassander, captured the Peiraeus in 319 B.C.
κρείττον, οὐκ ἔχω τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῆς ἀναισθησίας εἰπεῖν τοῦ ταῦτα λέγοντος. οὐ γὰρ ὅν τρόπον τὰ καλῶς παρ’ ἐτέρους γιγνόμενα πᾶσιν ἔθος ἐστὶ λέγειν ἐξῆλθον καὶ προτροπής ἔνεκεν, ὁμοίως κἂν φαίδον τι πράττηται παρ’ ἄλλοις, δεῖ τούτο μνημονεύειν, ὡστε μιμεῖσθαι, τούναντίον δὲ ὑπὲρ τοῦ φυλάξασθαί καὶ μὴ λαθεῖν εἰς τι τοιούτων ἐμπεσόντας. καὶ γὰρ εἰ μὲν ἐπαινῶν τις ἐκείνους ταῦτα ἐλεγε καὶ μηδὲν χείρονος δόξης ἀποφαίνων ἐπιτυγχάνοντας, ἢν μὲν ἂν δῆτο θεοῦ εὐθύθεν, μᾶλλον δὲ ἀναιδής· πλὴν κατὰ γε τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γνώμην οὐ 1 παρείχε των ἀφορμήν τοῖς ἀμαρτάνειν βουλομένους. εἰ δ’ ὡς αἰσχρὰ καὶ ἄνειδὴ πάντες αὐτὰ προφέρουσι καὶ οὐθεῖς ἂν εἴποι τῶν ἐγκομιαζόντων τὴν πόλιν τοιούτων οὐδὲν, ἀλλ’ ἢτοι βλασφημῶν τις ἢ καθαπτόμενος ἄλλως καὶ ἐπιπλήττων, παντελῶς εὐθύθεν δ’ 2 διὰ τῶν τοιούτων ὡμᾶς προτρέπειν δοκῶν ἢστε ἀμελεῖν τῶν παρ’ αὐτοῖς· καθάπερ εἰ τις ἄθλητὴν πείθων ἀπειπεῖν καὶ προέσθαι τὸν στέφανον ἀργυρίῳ λέγοι πρὸς αὐτόν. Οὐχ ὤρις ἐκείνων τὸν παραχωρήσαντα πρὸ σοῦ μαστιγοῦμεν; ἢ νῦ Ἔνα εἰ τις τῶν ὑποκρίτων τιν 3 δεικνύς τοὺς ἐκπίπτοντας 4 καὶ συριττομένους

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1 o ὁ added by Capps.
2 ὡ ὁ added by Reiske.
3 τιν added by Arnim.
4 ἐκπίπτοντας Reiske: ἐκεῖ πίπτοντας.

1 Referring again to Athens.
2 It’s seourging for you too if you drop out.
and should be no better than they, then I am unable
to characterize the utter lack of fine feeling shown
by the speaker. For as it is the custom of all men
to recount the admirable institutions and practices
which are found among other peoples for the purpose
of encouraging eager emulation of them, we should
not in the same way mention any bad practice that
is current elsewhere for the sake of encouraging
imitation of it, but, on the contrary, only in order
that one's people may be on their guard against it
and may not fall unawares into that sort of thing.
Indeed if a man were in fact reciting any such
things by way of praising that other people and
of showing that they enjoyed a reputation no whit
worse on that account, he must surely be reckoned
a simple, or rather a reckless, person; but yet
according to his own opinion he was not offering
any incentive to those wishing to do wrong. But
if all men cite these practices as a shame and a
reproach and not one of those who eulogize the
city\(^1\) would mention any such thing, but only a
person who wanted either to slander or in some
other way to criticize and assail it, that man is an utter
simpleton who thinks that by such means he could
induce you to abandon your own customs. It is just
as if a person, in trying to persuade an athlete to
give up and forego the crown for the price of a
piece of silver, should say to him: "Do you not see
yonder man, the one who is being scourged, just
in front of you, because he dropped out of the
contest?"\(^2\) Or, by heavens, just as if a man should
point out to one of the actors several who were being
hissed off the stage, and should offer this sort of
encouragement: "See to it that you also pay no
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τοιαῦτα παραμυθοῖτο. "Ὅτις μηδὲ σὺ προσέξεις, ἀλλ' ὁμοίως ἀγωνιεῖ. Καὶ νῦν ὑμῖν σχεδὸν ἐκεῖνοι λέγουσιν. Οὐχ ὁράτε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ὡς ἀσχη-μονοῦσιν, ὡς κακῶς ἀκούουσιν, ὡς παράδειγμα 1 πᾶσιν εἰς τῆς ἀγενείας καὶ τῆς ὑβρεως ἢν ὑβρίζουσιν εἰς τὴν πατρίδα;

120 Καίτοι πότερον θῇ τις αὐτοὺς ἀνταγωνιστὰς ὑμῶν, ὡσπερ ἀξιοῦσιν, ἦ μᾶλλον, ὃ τῷ παντὶ βέλτιον καὶ δικαίωτερον, καὶ τούτους καὶ τοὺς Δακεδαμονίους καὶ πάντας τοὺς ὁμοίους μερίτας ὑμετέρους 2 ἡ ὑμᾶς ἐκείνων; ἀλλ' οὔτε τοὺς ἀνταγωνιστὰς ἀμαρτάνοντας εὐλογοῦν ἐστὶ μιμεῖ-θαι, τούναντίον δὲ τοσούτῳ μᾶλλον κατορθοῦν, ἢν τῷ παντὶ φαίνομεθα προέχοντες αὐτῶν, καὶ μὴ μόνον διὰ τὴν ἐκείνων κακίαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τὴν αὐτῶν ἀρετὴν εὐθοκιμήτε. οὔτε τοὺς οἰκείους καὶ προσήκοντας, ἀλλὰ μάλιστα μὲν κωλύειν, εἰ δ' οὖν, 3 αὐτοὺς γε πειρᾶσθαι τοῖς ἐαυτῶν ἔργοις τὰ ἀμαρτήματα ἐκείνων ἐλάττω ποιεῖν.

121 "Ετὶ δ' εἰ μὲν ἐν τοῖς ἀλλοίς μηδὲν αὐτῶν διεφέρετε, οὐδὲν ἠσως ἐδει 4 καθ' ἐν τούτῳ φιλοτι-μεῖσθαι καὶ σκοπεῖν ὅπως κρεῖττους δόξετε. νῦν δὲ οὔθεν ἐστὶν ἐφ' ὅτι τῶν ἐκεὶ γεγομένων οὐκ ἂν αἰσχυνθεί τις. οἷον εὐθὺς τὰ περὶ τοὺς μονομάχους οὐτω σφόδρα ἐξηλώκασι Κορινθίους,

1 παράδειγμα Emperius: παραδείγματα.
2 μερίτας ύμετέρους Capps, cf. Pollux 8, 136, and Dittenberger, Sylloge 134, 1. 8 and note: μέρος ύμετέρον.
3 εἰ δ' οὖν Wyttenbach: εἰ γοῦν Μ, ἠγου B, ἢγ' οὖν U.
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attention to your part, but go through the perform
ance the way they did.” And now those whom we
have just described are to all intents and purposes
saying to you: “Do you not see how the Athenians
are disgracing themselves, how they are getting a
bad name, how they are an example to all the
world of baseness and of the kind of insolence with
which they outrage their own country?”

And yet, let me ask, shall anyone class the
Athenians as your rivals, as these persons demand,
or rather—and this is in every way better and fairer—
hold both them and the Spartans and all others
like them to be your co-partners, or you theirs?
But it is not sensible to imitate your rivals when they
err, but on the contrary to endeavour so much the
more to do right yourselves, in order that you may
be found superior to them in every respect and ever
win credit, not only on account of their demerits,
but also on account of your own virtue; nor should
you copy your friends and relatives, but should try
to check them if possible, or, if you do copy them,
should by the merit of your own conduct try to
minimize their shortcomings.

Moreover, if you were no whit superior to the Ath-
enians in other respects, perhaps you would not find
it necessary to feel any jealousy of them in this one
matter and to consider how you might have a reputa-
tion better than theirs. But as matters now stand,
there is no practice current in Athens which would
not cause any man to feel ashamed. For instance,
in regard to the gladiatorial shows the Athenians
have so zealously emulated the Corinthians, or rather,
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μάλλον δ' ὑπερβεβλήκασι τῇ κακοδαιμονίᾳ κάκεινος καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἀπαντας, ὥστε οἱ Κορινθιοὶ μὲν ἔξω τῆς πόλεως θεωροῦσιν ἐν χαράδρα τινὶ, πλήθος μὲν δυναμένων δέξασθαι τόπω, ῥυπαρῷ δὲ ἄλλως καὶ ὅπου μηδεὶς ἃν μηδὲ θάψει μηδένα τῶν ἐλευθέρων, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ θεώνται τὴν καλὴν ταύτην θέαν ὡς αὐτὴν τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, οὐ τὸν Διόνυσον ἐπὶ τὴν ὀρχήστραν τιθέασιν· ὥστε πολλάκις ἐν αὐτοῖς τυπα σφάττεσθαι τοῖς θρόνοις, οὐ τὸν ἱεροφάντην καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἑρεῖς ἀνάγκη καθίζειν. καὶ τὸν εἰπόντα περὶ τοῦτον φιλόσοφον καὶ νοτιετήσαντα αὐτοὺς οὐκ ἀπεδέξαντο οὐδὲ ἐπῆμεσαν, ἀλλ' οὕτως ἐδυσχέραναν, ὥστε ἐκεῖνον γένει μὲν ὦντα 1 Ῥωμαίων μηδενὸς ύστερον, δόγαν δὲ τηλικαύτην ἔχοντα ἡλίκης οὐδεὶς ἐκ πάνω πολλοῦ τετύχκειν, ὀμολογοῦμενον δὲ μόνον μάλιστα μετὰ τοὺς ἀρχαίους ἀκολούθως βεβιωκέναι τοῖς λόγοις, καταλιπέν τὴν πόλιν καὶ μᾶλλον ἐλέεσθαι διατρίβειν ἄλλα-χῶς τῆς Ἐλλάδος. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἂν ὑμεῖς, ἄνδρες Ὄδιοι, τοιοῦτον οὐθὲν ὑπομείναιτε, παρ' οἷς

1 γένει μὲν ὦντα Capps, ὦντα μὲν γένει Imperius: μὲν ὦντα γένει.

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1 According to Curtius (Peloponnesus 2. 527) Dio is here referring to a rocky depression at the foot of a hill east of the new town. This depression was enlarged by the Corinthians to form an amphitheatre, which one could not see until he came to the very crest. Friedländer, however, thinks that Dio refers here to the natural depression before it was made into an amphitheatre. Otherwise he would have described it differently because it is called a splendid structure in the 4th century A.D. See Harold North Fowler, Vol. I of the American School at Athens Corinth series, chapter “Topography”.

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have so surpassed both them and all others in their mad infatuation, that whereas the Corinthians watch these combats outside the city in a glen, a place that is able to hold a crowd but otherwise is dirty and such that no one would even bury there any freeborn citizen,¹ the Athenians look on at this fine spectacle in their theatre under the very walls of the Acropolis, in the place where they bring their Dionysus into the orchestra and stand him up,² so that often a fighter is slaughtered among the very seats in which the Hierophant and the other priests must sit. And the philosopher³ who spoke about this matter and rebuked them they refused to obey and did not even applaud; on the contrary, they were so incensed that, although in blood he was inferior to no Roman, but enjoyed a reputation greater than any one man has attained for generations, and was admittedly the only man who since the time of the ancients had lived most nearly in conformity with reason, this man was forced to leave the city and preferred to go and live somewhere else in Greece. But you, O men of Rhodes, would not tolerate any such thing as that, since among you there is a law which

² At the City Dionysia a statue of the god was escorted by the ἐφηβοι from the Dipylon Gate and placed in the orchestra of the theatre. See I.C.Π2, 1. 11.

³ In a note on Philostratus, op. cit. 4. 32, where Apollonius is represented as saying αὐ δέ, Δίωνυσε, μετὰ τοιούτων αἵμα ἐσ τὸ θεατρον φοιτᾶς; Valesius offered reasons for believing that the philosopher here referred to was Apollonius of Tyana. The description given above fits Apollonius except that he appears to be a Roman. Consequently it is now generally believed that this philosopher was Musonius Rufus, whom Dio, owing to his admiration of the man whom he knew personally, praised so highly. Did not Musonius Rufus convert Dio to a belief in philosophy?
νόμος ἐστὶ τὸν δημόσιον μηδέποτε εἰσελθείν εἰς τὴν πόλιν.

123 Τίνος οὖν ἕνεκα ἐπεμνήσθην; 1 οὐ μὰ τὸν Δία λοιδορῆσαι βουλόμενος τοὺς Ἀθηναίους· τούναντίον γὰρ πᾶσιν ἐλεεῖν αὐτοὺς ἐπέρχεται τοῖς μετρίοις· ἀλλ' ὅπως εἰδήθη ὦτι λοιπὸν ὑμῖν οὐ πρὸς ἐκεῖνος ἐστῖν ὁ λόγος, ἀλλὰ πρὸς ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων εἰ τις σωφρονεῖ. καίτοι πάντα ὅσα ἄν εἴποι τις κατὰ Ἀθηναίων ἢ κατὰ Λακεδαιμονίων ἢ καθ' ὑπὸ δῆποτε, παρ' οἷς ἄλλα τινὰ φαινόμεν ἔχει καὶ σφόδρα ὀλγύρως, ἔμοι συναγωνιζομαι· τὸ γὰρ τῶν εἰκόνων οὐκ ἔστι παρ' αὐτοῖς ἰδεῖν οὔτω γιγνόμενον· ὡσθ' ὦ γε μηδὲ παρ' ἐκεῖνος ἀμαρτάνεται τοῖς ἐσχάτωσι ἀπολωλόσι, πῶς οὐκ ἀν ὑπερβολὴν τινα ἔχοι τῆς ἀτοπίας;

124 "Εἰτ δὲ μάλλον αὐτὰ τὰ περὶ τὰς τιμάς τινα 2 παρατεθέντα ἀποδείκνυσι τοῦτο. εἰ γὰρ τὸ τῶν νῦν τινα παραστήσασα τῶν ἀρχαίων τινὲς δοκεῖ δεινόν, πόσω δεινότερον τὸ οὕτως ἀφελέσθαι τινὰ ἐκείνων τῆς τιμῆς, ὡστε ἐτέρῳ δοῦναι; καὶ εἰ τὸ ὅνομα ἐπιγράψαι τινὸς ἀλλῷ τῷ πολὺ ἐλάττων τηλικοῦτην κατάγνωσιν φέρει, τὸ ἐξαλείψαι καὶ ἀνελεῖν τὸ τοῖς κρείττονοι, ἐὰν οὕτω τύχῃ, ποῖον τι φαινεσθαι νομίζετε;

1 ἐπεμνήσθην Emperius: ὑπεμνήσθην.
2 τινα added by Capps, αὐτῶν ἀμαρτήματα Arnim.
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prescribes that the executioner must never enter the city.

What, then, was my object in mentioning this? Not, I assure you, any desire to abuse the Athenians; for, on the contrary, all decent men instinctively feel pity for them; it was rather in order that you might know that from this time on your reckoning is not with them but with your own selves and with all others who are sober-minded. And yet everything that might be said in criticism of the Athenians or of the Spartans or any other peoples among whom are found other practices which are bad and due to gross carelessness, will reinforce my argument; for in the matter of statues you can find no such abuse among them as prevails here; must we not, therefore, of necessity conclude that this particular form of wrongdoing, which is not practiced even among those we have mentioned who are utterly lost to shame, is beyond all exaggeration monstrous? 1

And this characterization becomes still more convincing if some few details of what happens in connection with the honours you grant are brought into comparison by themselves. If, for instance, it is considered an outrage to place any man of the present day beside any of the ancients, how much more of an outrage is it to deprive, as you are doing, an ancient of his honour for the purpose of bestowing it upon another? And if the inscribing of one person's name over that of another and a much inferior person brings so great condemnation, completely to erase and remove the name of the better man, if it so happens—in what sort of light do you think this act appears?

1 Cf. § 75 and note.

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Καὶ μὴν εἰ τις ύμᾶς Καυνίων ἡ Μυνδίως ὁμοίως εἶναι λέγοι, σφόδρα ὀργεῖσθε καὶ βλασφημεῖν αὐτὸν ἤγισσεθε κατὰ τὴν πόλεως. πῶς ἄν οὐν ἔθνυ ὁμοίως ἀπολογίαν τινὰ φέροι περὶ τινὸς τῶν παρ' ὑμῶν τὸ καὶ παρ' ἐκείνοις αὐτὸ γίγνεσθαι; καθά- περ εἰ καὶ τὰ τείχη τις οὖσιν δεῖν λύσαι τὰ παρ' ὑμῶν ἂ καὶ καταπίπτοντα ἔστιν, ὅτι καὶ παρ' ἑτέρους πέπτωκε, μᾶλλον δὲ πάσι τοῖς ἄλλοις σχεδόν. καὶ τοιε τὰ μὲν τείχη διὰ τὴν εἰρήνην καὶ τὴν δουλείαν ἐὰν ταῖς αὐτοῖς, ἢν τὸ μὲν ἀπαντεῖ εὐχονται, τὴν εἰρήνην, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν οὐκ ἐστὶ κακίας σημείων. τὸ δὲ τοῖς παλαιοῖς τῶν εὐεργετῶν οὕτω προσφέρεσθαι δύναμαι ἄχαριστια γίγνεται. φαίην δὴ ἄν ἔγγυε παρὰ τούτους μηδὲ εὐεργέτας ἄδικεῖσθαι. τίς γὰρ παρὰ Καυνίων γέγονε γενναῖος ἄνηρ; ἥ τίς πάποτε ἐκείνος ἀγαθὸν τι πεποίηκεν; οἱ γε δουλεύοντιν οὕς ὑμῖν μόνοις, ἀλλὰ καὶ Ἱωμαῖοι, δι' ὑπερβολὴν ἀνοίας καὶ μοχθηρίας διπλὴν αὐτοῖς τὴν δουλείαν κατασκευάσαντες. ταῦτα δὲ καὶ περὶ ἄλλων τις ἄν εἴποι τῶν ὁμοδόξων.

Ἐγὼ δὲ καὶ καθόλου τοὺς τηλικοῦτον ἐφ' αὐτοῖς φρονοῦντας ἥλικον ὑμεῖς δικαίως οὔ πρὸς ἑτέρους ἀποβλέπειν οἴομαι δεῖν ἐν ὅις

1 τοὺς Emperius: καίτοι.
2 ἐφ' αὐτοῖς Reiske: ἐπ' αὐτοῖς.

1 At some period between 70 and 60 B.C. the Caunians, who had been made tributary to Rhodes by Sulla in punishment for their part in the massacre of Italians in Asia Minor in 88 on orders by Mithridates, appealed to the Roman senate to be allowed to pay tribute to Rome rather than to Rhodes; see Cicero, Ad Quintum fratrem 1. 1. 11. 33. This passage in Dio
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Moreover, if anyone says that you are no better than the Caunians\(^1\) or Myndians,\(^2\) you will be very angry and think that he is slandering your city; how, then, could any man any longer bring forward before you in defence of any practice prevalent among you the argument that that very thing is done by those other peoples also? It is just as if a person thought that you ought to demolish your own walls, or let them lie when they fall, simply because they lie fallen in the other cities, or rather, in practically all the others. Yet with them the walls are neglected because of their condition of peace and servitude, one of which everybody welcomes, to wit, peace, whereas the other is no longer a sign of baseness; but when people treat in this way their benefactors of long ago, the reason is ingratitude. But I for my part venture to assert that even among your neighbours yonder wrong is not done to benefactors! For who among the Caunians has ever proved himself a noble man?\(^3\) Or who has ever conferred any benefaction upon them? Why, they are in a state of abject slavery, not alone to you but also to the Romans, on account of their excessive folly and wickedness having made their slavery a double one. And this one might also say about others who have the same reputation.

But, speaking generally, I think that a people who take such pride in themselves as you justly do should not, in shaping their conduct, keep their eyes on these

leads us to infer that their petition was rejected and that they were required to pay tribute to both Rhodes and Rome. See also page 54, note 3.

\(^2\) Myndus was a city of Caria near Halicarnassus.

\(^3\) And hence entitled to a mark of honour by some state.
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πράττουσιν, ἄλλως τε τοὺς τοσοῦτον χείρονας, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὴν έαυτῶν δόξαν καὶ τὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀξίωμα. γελοιοῖν γὰρ ἂν ἦν, εἰ τῶν ὑμετέρων τις πολιτῶν, Δωριέως ἐκεῖνος ἡ Λεωνίδας, οὗς τοσαυτάκις φασίν Ὄλυμπιασι νικήσαι, πρὸς ἄλλον τινὰ ὄρων ἐγυμνάζετο, καὶ ταῦτα γε μηδέποτε στεφανωθέντα. τοῖς μὲντοι Λακεδαιμονίοις ἡ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις εἰ βούλευσθε ἀντεξετάζεσθαι, συγχωρῶ τοῖς τότε οὖσιν, ὅτε αὐτοῖς εἰκότως ἂν τις τῶν ὀμοίων ὑμῖν συνεκρίνετο. καὶ γὰρ τὸν ἄθλητὴν τὸν φιλοτιμοῦμενον ἔτι καὶ μηδέπω παραχωρῶντα τῆς ἱσχύος οὐ τοὺς νοσοῦντας εὐλογών ἐστὶ προκαλεῖσθαι τῶν καθ’ αὐτῶν ἐνδόξων οὐδὲ τοὺς τεθνεῶτας, ἀλλ’ εἰ μὲν εἶπον τινὲς ἐρρωμένοι, πρὸς ἐκεῖνος ἀγωνιζόμεθα περὶ τῆς νίκης. εἰ δὲ μή, τοιούτοι τι πράξαι ζητεῖν, ὃ μηδενὸς αὐτῶν ἀσθενέστερον δεῖξει τῶν πρῶτων. ὃ μὲν οὖν ὑγιὴς οὐτός ἐστὶ περὶ τῶν τοιούτων λόγος. εἰ δὲ ἄρα παρεῖναι τι δεῖ, μήτε πρὸς τοὺς τότε, οἱ ἦσαν κράτιστοι, παραβάλλοντες ἐξετάζετε τὸ πράγμα, μήτε πρὸς τοὺς νῦν οἱ μηδενὸς τῶν φαυλοτάτων διαφέρουσιν, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τοὺς μέσους αὐτῶν ἡ καὶ τοὺς ἔτι τοιών ἐλάττων.

1 Cf. Demosthenes 20. 10, 142, 165; 22. 76.
2 The Rhodian athlete Diagoras had three sons, all athletes, of whom Dorieus was the youngest and most famous. He was victor in the pancratium at three successive Olympiads. The second of these victories is mentioned in Thucydides 3. 8. He also had eight victories in the Isthmian games and seven in the Nemean, while he is said to have won in the Pythian games without a contest. Cf. Pindar Ol. 7.
3 Leonidas, also a Rhodian, was twelve times victor in the foot-race. See Pausanias 6. 13. 4.
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others, especially on those who are so much their inferiors, but rather upon their own reputation and the proud position of their city.¹ It would have been absurd if one of your own citizens, that famous Dorieus,² or Leonidas,³ men who are said to have won so many victories at Olympia, had done his training with his eye on some other athlete, and him a man who had never been crowned. However, if you wish to measure yourselves against the Spartans or the Athenians, I concede the point in regard to the Athenians of the olden days,⁴ when any people similar to yourselves might with good reason have tried to be comparable to them. Take, for instance, the athlete: If he is still eager for honours and is not yet declining in bodily vigour, it is not sensible for him to challenge the famous prize-winners of his own time who are sick, nor yet the dead, nay rather, if there are any who are at the top of their strength, he should select these and strive with them for the victory; but if none such are available, he should aim to achieve an exploit of such a kind as will show that he is no whit inferior in strength to any athlete of former times.⁵ That is sound reasoning about such matters. But if after all it is necessary to make some concession, do not test the question by making a comparison with the peoples who in former times were the strongest, nor yet with those of the present day who are no better than any people of the most worthless sort, but measure yourselves against those who are in between, or against those who are still lower in the scale than they.

¹ Cf. § 117.
² Cf. for a similar sentiment Demosthenes 18. 319, Aeschines 3. 189.
ΔΙΟ ΧΡΥΣΟΣΤΟΜΟΣ

128 Παρὰ τούτων τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις κατὰ Φίλιππον, μάλιστα δ’ ὁτε τής ἡγεμονίας παρακεχωρήκεσαν, τής δ’ ἐλευθερίας μόνης λοιπὸν ἀντείχοντο, Δεπτίνης τις εἰσήγεικε νόμον ὡς χρὴ ὁ τῶν ἀτελείας ἀφελέσθαι τοὺς ἔχοντας παρὰ τοῦ δήμου, διὰ τῶν ἀφ’ Ἀρμοδίου καὶ Ἀριστογείτονος, καὶ μηκέτι τὸ λοιπὸν ἑξεῖναι διδόναι μηδενὶ τὴν δωρεὰν ταύτην. τὶ οὖν; ἔσθ’ ὅπως παρεδέξαντο τὸν νόμον; οὐμενοῦν, ἀλλ’ ἐάλω γραφῆς. φέρε τούτων συμβάλετε τούτῳ τὸ ἔθος ἐκεῖνῳ τῷ νόμῳ, κἂν μὲν ὑμῖν κατὰ τὶ βέλτιον ἡφαιστεῖται, φυλάξατε αὐτὸ καὶ ποιήσατε ἰσχυρότερον πρὸς τὸ λοιπὸν· ὁπερ ἐξ ἀνάγκης γένοιτ’ ἂν, εἰ μὴ λυθήσεται νῦν· εὰν δὲ πανταχῇ σκοποῦμενοι χεῖρον εὐφράσκητε; μιμήσασθε τοὺς κατ’ ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον Ἀθηναίους καὶ τὸ μᾶλλον ἀτοπὸν τοῦ τότε λυθέντος ὑπ’ ἐκείνων καὶ ὑμεῖς νῦν λύσατε.

130 Τὸ μὲν οὖν ψευδὴ τῆν πόλιν δεικνύοντα καὶ περὶ τὰς δωρεὰς ἀπιστον καὶ τὸ τοὺς εὐεργέτας ἀδικεῖν, ἀφαίρουμενοι 4 αὐτῶν τὰς ἀμοιβάς, κατὰ 5 πάντα τὰ τοιαῦτα ἐπὶ ἱστς κοινὰ ἀμφοτέρους πρόσεστιν· ἀλλ’ ἐκεῖ μὲν οὐκ ἦν μηδὲν ὈΦΕΛΗΣΘΑΙ 6 τοὺς τὴν ἀτελείαν ἐσχηκότας· ἂ γὰρ ἐκτίθεσαντο

1 χρὴ Αρνίμ: χρὴν.
2 βέλτιον added by Αρνίμ, ἀμενον by Σελδέν.
3 εὐφράσκητε Reiske: εὐφράσκηται.
4 ἀφαίρουμενοι Αρνίμ: ἀφαίρουμενη.
5 κατὰ Capps: καί.
6 ὈΦΕΛΗΣΘΑΙ Εμπερίου: ὈΦΕΛΗΣΑΙ.
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Well then, among the Athenians of the time of Philip, and at very near the time when they had given up the primacy among the Greeks and their liberty was the only thing to which they still clung, there was a certain Leptines who proposed a law to the effect that all should be deprived of the privileges of exemption from public duties ¹ who had received it from the people, with the exception of the descendants of Harmodius and Aristogeiton, and that for the future it should be no longer permissible to grant to any one this gift. Well, what happened? Did they by any chance accept that law? They did not, but the law’s proposer was convicted on an indictment for introducing an illegal measure. Come then, compare this custom with that law, and if it seems to you in any way better, retain it and make it stronger for the future—which is bound to happen if it is not abolished now—but if after considering it on all sides you find it to be inferior, then imitate the Athenians of that early period and abolish now that practice which is more monstrous than the one abolished formerly by them.

However, as to any attempt to show that the city is insincere, is faithless in its gifts, and that it wrongs its benefactors by robbing them of their rewards—such reproaches apply in all respects equally to both Athens and Rhodes. But whereas at Athens those who had formerly received exemption from public burdens could not possibly have received no benefit at all—for whatever they had previously acquired

¹ This was in 356 B.C., and the speech of Demosthenes Against Leptines was delivered in 355 in an action challenging the legality (γραφὴ παρανόμων) of the proposal. The present passage is the only direct testimony that Leptines lost his case. On the λειτουργίαι see Vol. II, page 276, note 2.
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ἐκ τῆς ἀφέσεως εἰς ἀπαν αὐτοῖς ἔμεινε ὡς καὶ τὸν ἄλλον χρόνον, καὶ ἐμελλὼν εὐπορῶτεροι δι' αὐτὴν ἔσεσθαι· τοῖς δὲ γε τῆς εἰκόνος ἀφαιρεθεῖσιν ἐκ τοῦ τετημῆσθαι πρότερον οὐδ' ὅτι οὐδὲν περίεστι δίχα γε τῆς ὑβρεως καὶ τῆς ἀτυμίας. πρὸς τούτω δὲ ὁ μὲν τιθεὶς τότε τὸν νόμον ἔστω δὲν κατηγόρει τῶν εἰληφότων τὴν ἀτέλειαν καὶ πονηροὺς ἀπέφαυνε τοὺς πλείους, οὐ μόνον ἀναξίους χάριτος· ὡστε τοῦτ' εἶναι τὸ δεινὸν ὅτι μὴ πᾶσων ἐγκαλων πάντας ἀπεστέρει τὰς δωρεάς. ἐνθάδε δὲ οὐδ' ἐνεστὶ 2 τοῖς ἀφελομένοις εἴπειν τι κατ' ἐκείνων· οὕς γὰρ μηδ' ἰσασι, ὡς 3 φασιν, πῶς αὐτοὺς αἰτιᾶσθαι δυνατόν; ἐτι δὲ ὁ μὲν νόμος ἐξαιρέτους τυνὰς ἐποίει τοὺς τὰ μέγιστα δοκοῦντας ἐνεργεῖτικέναι τὴν πόλιν, τοὺς ἀφ' Ἀρμοδίου καὶ Ἀριστογείτονος· ἐνθάδε δὲ οὐδὲν ἔστων ἐξαίρετον. τῷ γὰρ ἀγράφως τὸ πράγμα γίγνεσθαι καὶ μήτε κατὰ νόμον μήτε κατὰ ψήφισμα περὶ οὐδενὸς ὅλως ἀπείρηται, καὶ ἐπὶ παντὶ συμβὴναι δυνατόν ἔστων, ἐφ' ὅτι ποτὲ ἄν δόξη τῷ στρατηγῷ. καὶ μὴν δ' ἂν νόμος δεινὸν ἐδόκει ποιεῖν ἀφαιροῦμενος τοῦ δήμου τὴν ἐξουσίαν, ὡστε μηδὲ τὸ λοιπὸν ἐξείναι ψηφίσασθαι τῇν

1 ὡς καὶ Budé omits with UBT; Wilamowitz and Arnim deleted ὡς.
2 οὐδ' ἐνεστὶ Emperius: οὐδὲν ἔστι.
3 ὡς added by Capps; φασίν deleted by Jacobs, Arnim, Budé: ἰσασί φασίν (or φασί) BTU. ἐσαί φασί M.

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from the immunity remained theirs in every respect for the future as for the past, and they could not fail to be better off on account of it; those, on the other hand, who have had their statues taken away from them have nothing left over from the honour they had formerly enjoyed—except the insult and the dishonour. And, in addition, the Athenian who, on the occasion I have mentioned, proposed the law attacked a considerable number of those who had received exemption from public duties and tried to show that the majority of them were knaves, not merely unworthy of any favour, so that the unfairness of it was that, while not accusing all, he was proposing to deprive all of their gifts. But in Rhodes here it is utterly impossible for those who have deprived men of their statues to say anything against them; for when they do not even know who the original recipients were, as they admit,\(^1\) how is it possible to bring a charge against them? Furthermore, that law proposed to make an exception in favour of those who were regarded as having conferred the greatest benefactions upon the city, to wit, the descendants of Harmodius and Aristogeiton, but here no exception is made. For since the practice is carried on without any record being kept and is not regulated by either law or decree, absolutely no concession is made for anyone, and this indignity may happen to anyone at the pleasure of the chief magistrate at any time. Again, the Athenian law was thought to be committing an outrage in depriving the people of their authority in the matter, so that not even in the future would it be possible for them to vote

\(^1\) Cf. supra § 77.
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dωρεάν ταύτην. καὶ πόσω κρείττον τὴν ἀρχὴν κωλύσαί τι διδόναι τὸν δῆμον, εἰ μὴ συνέφερε τῇ πόλει, ἦ ἔκαταλιπόντα τὸ χαρίζεσθαι, τὸ ἀφαίρεσθαι ταῦτα ἐφ’ ἐνι ποιήσασθαι; αὐσχροῦ γὰρ ὄντος, ὡς οὖν ἂν εἰς ἀντείποι, τοῦ ἀφαίρεσθαι τοὺς λαβόντας τι, κατὰ μὲν τὸν νόμον τούτο ἀπαξ ἐγίγνετο, κατὰ δὲ τὸ ἔθος ἂεὶ συμβαίνει.

134 Καὶ μὴν εἰ δοκεῖ δυσχέρες τὸ ἀφαίρεσθαι τῶν ἐξουσίας τῆς πόλεως, καὶ ὑμεῖς ἀφαίρεσθε τὴν ἐξουσίαν τοῦ φυλάττειν βέβαια τὰ δοθέντα τοῖς λαβοῦσιν. ὅτι γὰρ ἂν ὑμεῖς δῶτε τῆς τιμῆς, οὐκέτ’ ἐστ’ ἐφ’ ὑμῖν τὸ ἐὰν ἔχεις αὐτὸν· ἀλλ’ ἕις ἁγί’ ἂεὶ τούτων κύριος, ὁ στρατηγὸς. καὶ τοῦ χείρον ἔστι τὸ ἔθει μὴ ἐφ’ ὑμῖν εἰναι τοῦ κατὰ νόμον κεκωλύσαι·2 οἱ μὲν γὰρ οὐκ ἀφήρνεται τὴν ἐξουσίαν τοῦτον τρόπον τώρα, ὁ πράττειν ἑαυτοῦς νόμω κεκωλύκασιν, ἀλλ’ ἀπέστησαν ἐκόντες διὰ τὸ συμφέρον· ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ ἔθους οὐδὲ τούτο ἐστὶν ἐπειδὴ ὃτι αὐτοῦς, εἴπερ3 ἀρα, ἀφήρνεται τοῦθ’ ὑπὲρ οὗ μήτε ἐκριναν μήτε ἐβουλεύσαντο.

Καὶ μὴν ἐκεῖ γε παραμυθίαν τώρα ἔσχον τὸ τοῦ πράγματος ἵσον καὶ κοινῶν, ἀπάντων ὄμοιοις ἀφαιρομένων τὰς ἀτελείας, παρ’ ὑμῖν δὲ ὅσ’ ἂν τύχῃ τῆς εἰκόνος ἀφήρηται καὶ πολλάκις

1 ἦ added by Selden.
2 κεκωλύσαι Reiske: κεκωλύκασιν.
3 αὐτοὺς, εἴπερ Pflugk: αὐτοὺς per UM, αὐτοὺς περ B.

1 This is Demosthenes' chief argument against the proposal of Leptines; in § 4 he asks: "Shall we, then, make a law that hereafter neither Council nor Assembly shall be permitted to deliberate or to vote on a similar subject?"
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this gift. Yet how much better to prevent the people from granting any honour or any privilege at all if it were not of advantage to the city to do so, than, while leaving the right to confer a favour, to place the power of taking it away in the hands of one man! For while it is disgraceful, as no man would deny, to take any gift away from those who have received it, according to that Athenian law this was happening just once, but according to this Rhodian custom it takes place all the time!

Besides, if it appears vexatious that your city should be deprived of any power, it is you your own selves who are depriving it of the power to guarantee for the recipients the security of its gifts. For whenever you confer this honour upon a man, it is no longer in your power to allow him to keep it; on the contrary, one official always has this in his control, namely, the chief magistrate. And yet, it is worse for you to lack this power owing to custom than to be estopped by law. For in the one case men in a certain sense have not been deprived of the control of that which they have by law estopped themselves from doing, but they have renounced their right willingly because of the advantage thereby gained. But when we have to deal with a custom, one cannot even say that men have deprived themselves—if deprived they have been—of a thing on which they have neither passed judgment nor deliberated.

And although in Athens the people had some consolation—in that the measure was impartial and general, since all alike were being deprived of their exemption from public burdens—here it is only the recipient of the statue who has been deprived of it,
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ο 1 βελτίων. ἐτὶ δὲ ἐκεῖ μὲν οὐχ ἢνα ἄλλος λάβη, τὸν ἐχοντα ἀφηρεῖτο ὁ νόμος· παρ' ὑμῖν δὲ τούτου χάριν γίγνεται, ὁ τῷ παντὶ λυπρό-
τερον ἐστὶ τοῦ μόνου ἀποστερεῖσθαι. καὶ μὴν ἐκεῖνῷ γε οὐδεὶς ἀγνοεῖ δήπολθεν, ὅσω δοκεῖ
χαλεπώτερον τὸ δι' ἄλλον τι πάσχειν τοῦ δι' αὐτὸν. οὐκοῦν ἐκ μὲν τοῦ νόμου συνέβαινεν,
ἵνα μὴ τινες ἐξωσι τὰς ἀτελείας, περὶ ὁν ὡς ἀναξίων ἔλεγεν, ἀποδύσαι 2 τοὺς λοιποὺς· ἐκ
ḍὲ τοῦ παρ' ὑμῖν ἔθους, ἢν ἄλλοι λάβωσι, τοὺς
137 ἐχοντας ἀποστερεῖσθαι γίγνεται. τῷ παντὶ δὲ 
toῦτο τοῖς πάσχουσι βαρύτερον. 3

Εἰ τοῖνυν ἐφ' ὃν μάλιστα ἄνήκεστόν 4 ἐστιν,
ἐπὶ τούτων βούλοιτο τις ίδεῖν, τίνας ἀδικεῖ τοῦτο
tὸ ἔθος καὶ τίνας ἐμελλε λυπήσειν ἐκεῖνος ὁ νόμος,
ἀφελῶν μὴ μόνον τοὺς 5 ἐχοντας ἀτελείαν, ἀλλὰ
cαὶ τοὺς 6 εἰκόνος τετυχήκοτας, οὐτω σκοπεῖτω
toυς λοιποὺς ἐκατέρων. οὐτοί μὲν γὰρ τρόπον
tινὰ οὐδὲ ἔπασχον οὐδὲν, ὁ γὰρ εἰλήφεσαν ἃν 7
ἐν προσθήκης μέρει, τοῦτο ἀπώλλυον, τῆς μεί-

1 ὁ added by Pflugk.
2 ἀποδύσαι Cohoon, ἀπολλύναι Wilamowitz: ἀποδόθων.
3 Arnim deleted § 136 καὶ μὴν . . . through βαρύτερον § 137.
4 ἄνήκεστον Capps: ἀναγκαῖον.
5 μὴ μόνον τοὺς Cohoon: τοὺς μὴ μόνον.
6 τοὺς instead of τῆς UBT, M in margin; Budé retains τῆς.
7 ἃν added by Capps.

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and often he is the better man. Moreover, in Athens it was not in order that another person might receive the exemption that the law proposed to take it away from the possessor, but in your city that is precisely why it is done, a thing that is altogether more distressing than merely to be dispossessed. Furthermore, no one, I presume, is unaware how much more grievous it seems to suffer any harsh treatment on account of another than it is to suffer it on your own account. So, whereas it was the intention of the Athenian law to divest all others of their privilege of exemption in order to prevent certain men, whom it designated as undeserving, from retaining theirs, the result of your custom is that the owners of statues are robbed of them in order that others may receive them; and this treatment is altogether more grievous to those affected.

If, further, any one wishes, confining his consideration of the matter strictly to those cases in which the loss suffered is most nearly irreparable, to ask who are being wronged by this custom of yours and who were bound to be hurt by that Athenian law, let him disregard, not only those who were enjoying exemption from public burdens there, but also those who have received a statue here, and then let him consider those who are not in either class. Since those who had been honoured at Athens were in a sense not suffering any loss at all, for it was only what they would have received

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1 That is, (1) those who had not had the tax-exemption privilege at Athens and (2) those who have not been honoured with a statue in Rhodes.
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ζονος δωρεάς αὐτοῖς τηρουμένης· ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν ἄλλων ἵσος 1 ἂν γένοιτο ὁ λόγος. ἀλλ' ἐστι μὲν δῆλον καὶ αὐτόθεν, οἶμαι, τὸ πράγμα· ὅσω γὰρ τὸ τῆς εἰκόνος μείζον ἦ 2 τὸ τῆς ἀτελείας, τοσοῦτῳ κρείττονες οἱ τούτου τυχόντες. ἐτι δ' ἂν οὕτω γένοιτο γε ὁ λόγος 3 φανερώτερος. 4

138 ἢ μὲν γὰρ ἀτελεία τοὺς λαβόντας εὐπορωτέρους ποιεῖ, καὶ οὕτω μάλιστα ἐπιθυμοῦσιν αὐτὴς οὕτως ἀκολούθησαν ὁ δὲ εἰκών τὸ σεμνὸν μόνον ἔχει καὶ τὸ τῆς τιμῆς· ὅσω δὴ πάντες εἴπομεν ἂν κρείττονας τοὺς προῖκα καὶ δόξης μᾶλλον ἔνεκεν αἱρουμένους εὐ τινας ποιεῖν τῶν ἐπι ἀργυρίῳ καὶ διὰ κέρδος, τοσούτῳ φαίνην ἂν ἔγνωκεν οὐ μόνον ἀμείνους ἀνθρώπους ἀδικεῖν τούτῳ τὸ ἔθος, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅποι βελτιώνων ὑμᾶς κωλύειν εὐ πάντως ἡπερ ἐκείνους ὁ νόμος.

139 Ἅλλ' ἔγνωκε ἀπορῶ τί δῆποτε οὐχὶ καὶ νόμον τίθεσθε ἐπὶ τούτῳ, καθ' ἂν 'ἔσται 5 τὸ λοιπὸν, εἰπέρ ὑμῖν ἀρέσκει.

Νὴ Δι', αἰσχύνην γὰρ οὐ μικρὰν ἔχει νόμος τοιοῦτος ἐν τῇ πόλει κείμενος.

Εἶτα οἱ γράφειν αἰσχρὸν ἡγεῖσθε, τούτῳ ποιεῖν οὐκ

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1 ἵσος Emperius: ἰσως.
2 ἢ Casaubon: καὶ.
3 After λόγος the MSS. have ἀλλ' ἐστι μὲν δῆλον καὶ αὐτόθεν οἴμαι τὸ πράγμα, which Reiske deleted.
4 φανερώτερος Reiske: φανερώτερον.
5 For ἔσται Herwerden proposed ἔξεσται.

1 He means that the law would have deprived them of the continued benefit of the exemption (the ‘supplement’), but would have taken from them neither the material benefits they had already enjoyed nor the honour conferred by the original grant. This honour he calls ‘the greater gift,’ as the sequel shows.
2 ‘The other gifts’ being such honours as the front-sea
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by way of a supplement that they were losing, whereas the greater gift continued to be theirs; but as regards the other gifts, the reckoning would come out the same for both classes. But, I think, the case is quite self-evident: For in proportion as the grant of a statue is a greater honour than the exemption, in just that degree those who receive the former are superior men. The argument can be made still clearer, though, if stated thus: Whereas the exemption from public burdens makes the recipients of it wealthier, and those men are especially eager for it who are interested in money-making, the statue implies only dignity and honour; so just in proportion as those are superior men, as we would all agree, who choose to confer benefits upon others without remuneration and rather for reputation’s sake than those who set a price upon it and are moved by desire for gain, by just so much, as I at least would assert, are not only they better men whom this custom of yours wrongs, but also by just so much are those persons whom you are preventing from conferring benefits upon yourselves superior to those whom the Athenian law prevented from benefitting the Athenians.

But for my part I am at a loss to understand why on earth you do not pass a law on this matter to regulate it for the future, if such is your pleasure.

"Good heavens!" you exclaim, "Why, the existence of a law like that in a city brings no little shame."

And so it is not disgraceful to do what you privilege (proedria), dinner in the prytaneion, a golden crown, and the like. Those who had lost the tax-exemption at Athens and those who had never been honoured by a statute at Rhodes were on a parity as regards the other, the prospective, honours.
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αὐχρόν ἐστὶ; καίτοι ¹ πόσω κρείττον μὴ χρῆσθαι τις τῶν φαύλως γεγραμμένων ἢ φαύλα ² ποιεῖν; ἢ ποτέρους ἂν εἴποιτε βελτίως, τοὺς οὕτως ἔχοντας πρὸς τὰ ἄτοπα, ὥστε ἀπέχεσθαι καὶ δεδομένων, ἢ τοὺς οὐ συγκεκριμένα πράττοντας; ¹¹ο  ἐγώγε γαίην ἂν, ὁμολογούμενον τοῦ μηδαμώς δεῖν μηδὲν ἄδικον πράττεν μηδὲ ἀπρεπές, παρ’ οἶς ἂν νόμως γίγνηται τὸ τοιοῦτον, ἦττονα ἃν ³ ἐχειν κατηγορίαν ἢ παρ’ οἶς ἂν κατὰ ἔθος. πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ ὁ νόμος ῥήτος ἐστὶ, καὶ οὐκ ἂν ποτὲ γένοιτο χείρων, οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν οὔτε ἄφελεῖν οὔτε προσθέναι τοῖς γεγραμμένοις. τὸ δὲ γε ἔθος, ἂν ἢ φαύλον, ἀνάγκη καὶ φαυλότερον ἀεὶ γίγνεσθαι τῷ μὴ κατελήφθαι μηδὲ ὁρίσθαι. λέγω δ’ οἶνον εὐθὺς τοῦτό φασι τὴν ἁρχὴν λαβεῖν ἀπὸ τῶν συντετριμμένων καὶ οὐδὲ ἐφεστῶτων ἐπὶ ⁴ ταῖς βάσεσιν τοῦτος γὰρ ἀποχρῆσθαι τοὺς στρα- τηγοὺς ἐπισκευάζοντας καὶ τρόπον τινὰ ἐξ ἁρχῆς ποιοῦντας ἐτέρους. εἰθ’, ὅπερ λοιπὸν, τοὺς ὑγιεῖς μὲν, οὐκ ἔχοντας δὲ ἐπιγραφάς, ἐπιγράφεσθαι καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἣδη καὶ τῶν ἐπι- γεγραμμένων τινὰς τῶν σφόδρα παλαιῶν: ἔστω γὰρ ὁ λέγουσιν ἀληθὲς: εἰς ύστερον ἀνάγκη μηδεμίαν εἶναι διάκρισιν καὶ γὰρ ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων οὕτως ἔχει, δαπάνης, ἀκοσμίας, τρυφῆς: οὐδέποτε τῶν χειρόνων ἐθῶν οὕτως εὐρήσετε ἱστάμενον οὐδὲ

¹ καίτοι Arnim: καί.
⁴ φαύλα supplied in lacuna by Capps, μηδὲ γράφαντας by Arnim, μὴ γεγραμμένων by Herwerden.
³ Wilamowitz followed by Arnim would delete ἃν.
⁴ Reiske followed by Arnim would change ἐπὶ to ἐτι.

¹ Cf. page 105, § 99.
think it is disgraceful to enact in writing? And yet how much better it is to refrain from following any written laws which are badly conceived than to do bad things! Or which class of men would you call the better, those who are so disposed toward improper things that they refrain from doing them even when they are authorized, or those who do them even though they are not allowed? But as for me, I would say that, while it is agreed that one should by no means do any unjust or unseemly act, yet among peoples where such acts are under the control of law there would be less cause for reproach than among people where they are regulated by custom. For, in the first place, the law is explicit and can never become worse, since it is not possible to either take away from or add to its written terms; whereas the custom, if it is a bad one, must necessarily become steadily worse because it is not clearly apprehended or defined. I mean, for instance, the case we now have before us: they tell us that this practice began with the statues that were broken and not even standing on their pedestals; it was these that the chief magistrates used after repairing them and in a way making them altogether different; then the next step was that those which were well preserved but bore no inscriptions were inscribed; and at last came the taking of some statues which did have inscriptions on them, provided they were very old. Well, let us assume that their statement of the case is true. In the future there will necessarily be no distinction made at all—for this is the way it is with all other evils, such as extravagance, disorderly conduct, luxury—you will never find any really bad custom halting or remaining stationary until it

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diāmένον,1 ἐὼς ἄν παντάπασι κωλυθῇ. διὰ γὰρ
tὸ δέχεσθαι πρόσθεσιν ἀεὶ καὶ τὸ παρὰ μικρὸν
ἀνεξέλεγκτον εἶναι καὶ μηδὲν φαίνεσθαι μᾶδίως,
ὁσοι τὸυτο ἐκεῖνου κάκιον, ἐπὶ πάν προέισων, ὡσπερ,
οἴματι, καὶ τῶν ἐλκῶν τινα καὶ τῶν νοσημάτων ὅσα
ἐξ ἀνάγκης 2 αὐξεσθαι φύσιν ἔχει.

Πρὸς τούτῳ δὲ κάκεινο ἔστιν· οἱ μὲν νόμω
tι πράττοντος ποιηρὸν οὐχ ὡς τοιοῦτον ὃν 3
αὐτὸ πράττονσιν, ἀλλὰ ἐξηπατημένοι· τοὺς δὲ
ἐδει φαύλα ποιοῦντας ἀπαντεῖς ἃν φαίεν εἰδότας
ἀμαρτάνειν, ἀ γ η μη' αὐτοῖς ἐπιτίθεια εἶναι
γεγράφαθαι δοκεῖ.

143 Μὴ τοίνυν εἰ πρότερον ἡρῴατο καὶ χρόνος πλέων
γέγονε, διὰ τοῦτο ἐλαττον ὡμίν νομίζετε προσ-
ήκειν αὐτὸ ἁνελεῖν.4 οὐδὲν γὰρ ἦττονα αἰσχῦνη
ὀφλοῦσιν οἱ φυλάττοντες τὰ τοιαῦτα τῶν παρα-
δεξαμένων, ἀλλὰ τοῦνατίον μᾶλλον ὑπόκεινται
tοῖς βουλομένοις αἰτιάσθαι. τὸ μὲν γε πρῶτον
γιγνόμενον οὐδὲ λαθείν ἁδύνατον τοὺς τότε,
καὶ ταῦτα φυλαττομένων ἐτι τῶν ποιοῦντων· τὸ δὲ
ἐκ πολλοῦ συμβαίνον ἀνάγκη μηδένα ἀγνοεῖν,
ἀλλος τε παντελῶς ἀνηρμηνέης ὡμίν 5 τῆς προφά-
σεως ταύτης, οἱ γε περὶ αὐτοῦ τούτου κάθησθε
κρίνοντας. ὡσπερ οὖν εἰ ἀρξασθαί τινος ἐδει
tῶν καλῶν ὡμᾶς, οὐκ ἂν ὡκνεῖτε διὰ τοῦτο,

1 For διαμένον UM have διδόμενον.
2 ἀνάγκης Capps exempli gratia; “non intellego” Arnim:
ἀπαντας.
3 ὃν added by Capps ef. § 109.
4 αὐτὸ ἁνελεῖν Pflügk : αὐτὸν ἁνελεῖν M, αὐτῶν ἁμελεῖν UBT.
5 ὡμίν Selden : ὑμῶν.
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is utterly suppressed. For because it continually receives some accretion and because a gradual process is almost impossible to detect and does not readily become perceptible to anyone, inasmuch as the present state is worse than the former it goes on to extremes as, I believe, is the case with some ulcers and all those diseases whose nature it is inevitably to get worse.¹

Then there is this further consideration—that those who do anything which the law makes wrong, do it, not as being such, but under a misconception, whereas with those who do things which custom regards as base, would one and all admit that they sin deliberately, those acts being of such a kind that even the perpetrators themselves think they are not fit to be forbidden by an enactment.

Moreover, just because the practice began some while ago and considerable time has elapsed, do not for this reason consider that it is any the less your duty to get rid of it; for those people who perpetuate such practices as this incur no less disgrace than those who first allowed them; nay, on the contrary, they are more exposed to the attack of any who wish to censure. When the thing was done first, it may well have even escaped the notice of the people of that time, particularly as those who practised it were still cautious about it; but when a thing has been going on for a long time, nobody can be unaware of it; and, besides, that excuse has been completely taken away from you, because you are sitting here passing judgment on this very matter. Therefore, just as if you felt it to be necessary to initiate some honourable usage, you would not hesitate on that

¹ The text here has caused considerable trouble to editors, but with the changes suggested in the critical notes it yields at least a logical sense.
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όμοιως ευλόγως ἔχει, καὶ λύσαι τι τῶν φαύλων

144 δή. μὴ τοῖνυν ὁ χρόνος ὥφελείτω τὸ ἔθος, εἰπερ ἐστὶ μοχθηρὸν, ὡς πάλαι νομίζω πεποιηκέναι φανερὸν. οὐ γὰρ εἰ πολὺν χρόνον ἔβλαψεν ὕμᾶς, διὰ τούτο οἶμαι προσήκειν αὐτὸ μηδέποτε παύσασθαι βλάπτον. οὐδὲ γὰρ ἄνδρα μοχθηρὸν ἐκ πολλοῦ λαβόντες ἀφήσετε τοῦ χρόνου χάριν οὐ διήλθε πονηρὸς ὑπ. οὐδὲ γε εἰ τις νόσου ἑσασθαι δύνατο ἐνοχλοῦσαν πάλαι, φείδοιτ’ ἂν

145 ἕξ ἀρχῆς ὑγιαίνειν.1 οἶμαι δ’ ὑμᾶς, εἰ τις θεῶν φανερὸν ὑμῖν ποιήσει τὸ μέλλον αὐθεὶς ποτὲ λυτήσει τὴν πόλιν, πάντως φυλάξεσθαι τοῦτο, ἐν ὑμῖν γε ὑπ. εἰτα τοῦ μὲν ἐτέρους βλάψοντος οὐκ ἀμελήσετε, ἐπειδὴ μετὰ ταῦτα ἑσται,2 τὸ δὲ ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς τὰ μέγιστα ἄδικον εάσετε, εἰ3 πρῶτον ἤρξατο; τούτω μὲν οὖν παντελῶς εὐθὲς, εἰ τις οἴεται μηδέποτε δεῖν κωλύσα τὸ συνήθως μὲν, ἀτόπως δὲ γιγνόμενον.

146 Ἀξιῶ δ’ ὑμᾶς ἐκεῖνο ἐνθυμηθήναι μάλλον, ὅτι πολλῶν ὄντων κατὰ τὴν πόλιν, ἐφ’ οἷς ἀπασών εὐλόγως σεμνύνεσθε, πρῶτον μὲν τῶν νόμων καὶ τῆς εὐταξίας τῆς περὶ τῆν πολιτείαν, ἐφ’ οἷς καὶ μάλιστα φιλοτιμεῖσθε, ἑπειτα, οἶμαι, καὶ τῶν τοιοῦτων, ἱερῶν, θεάτρων, νεωτέρων, τειχῶν, λιμένων, ὁν4 τὰ μὲν πλοῦτον ἑμφαίνει καὶ μεγα-

1 For φείδοιτ’ . . . ὑγιαίνειν Arnim suggests φῶβοιτ’ ἂν τὸ ἕξ ἀρχῆς πάλιν ὑγιαίνειν.
2 ἑσται Reiske: ἑστω M, ἑστὶ UB.
3 For ἐι Wilomawitz, Arnim read ὑπ.
4 ὁν added by Selden.

1 That is, because of its being an innovation.
THE THIRTY-FIRST DISCOURSE

account, so you have every reason now to act with equal readiness if it is desirable to abolish some unworthy practice. Therefore, do not let its antiquity support the custom if it is really a vicious one, as I think I have long since made clear. For I do not think that just because a thing has injured you for a long time it ought never to cease injuring you. For instance, if you take into custody a man who has been wicked for a long time, you will not release him on account of the length of time which he has spent in being a bad man. Nor yet if a person should be able to cure a disease that had long been harassing him, would he count the cost of enjoying good health all over again. And you, in my opinion, if some god should reveal to you a thing that your city was sure to regret some time in the future, would by all means take measures to prevent it, if it lay in your power to do so. Then, while you will of course not neglect guarding against anything that will harm others simply because the injury will be in the future, are you going to give free rein to that which is now doing the greatest injury to yourselves, because it originated in the past? Nay, it is utterly foolish for a man to think that he should never check a prac-
tice which, while customary, is nevertheless shocking.

I ask you to bear in mind, rather, that, although there are many things about your city on all of which you have a good right to pride yourselves—your laws in the first place, and the orderliness of your government (things of which you are wont to boast most), and, in the second place, I imagine, such things also as temples, theatres, shipyards, fortifications, and harbours, some of which give evidence of your wealth and high aspirations and the greatness
λοψυχίαι ταί ὑπό πρότερον δυνάμεως, τά δὲ καὶ τήν πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ἐυσέβειαν, οὕθεν ἦττον ἦδεσθε ἐπὶ τῷ πλήθει τῶν ἀνδριάντων, εἰκότως: οὐ γὰρ μόνον κόσμου φέρει τὸ τοιοῦτον, ὡσπερ ἄλλο τι τῶν ἀναθημάτων, ἄλλα καὶ τὴν ἰσχὺν τῆς πόλεως οὐχ ἦκιστα ἐπιδείκνυσι καὶ τῷ ἱθος. οὔτε γὰρ εὗ πάσχουσιν ὑπὸ πολλῶν οἱ τυχόντες οὔτε θέλουσιν οὔτε ἵσως δύνανται πολλοὺς τιμᾶν. ἐτι δὲ κάκεινό ἐστιν: οὐ γὰρ μόνον διὰ τό πλείστους εἶναι παρ’ ὑμῖν ἀνδριάντας τοῦτο συμβέβηκεν, ἀλλ’, οἶμαι, καὶ διὰ τό Ἡρωμαίους πολλάκις πανταχόθεν εἰληφότας κατασκευὴν ἱερῶν καὶ βασιλείων μηδέποτε κυήσαι τῶν παρ’ ὑμῖν μηδέν: ὅποι καὶ Νέρων, τοσαῦτην ἐπιθυμιάν καὶ σπουδὴν περὶ τοῦτο ἔχων, ὡστε μηδὲ τῶν ἦσε Ὁλυμπίας ἀποσχέσθαι μηδὲ τῶν ἐκ Δελφῶν, καίτοι πάντων μάλιστα τιμήσας ταῦτα τὰ ἱερά, ἐτι δὲ τοὺς πλείστους τῶν ἐκ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως Ἀθηναίων μετενεγκείν καὶ τῶν ἐκ Περγάμου πολλοὺς, αὐτῷ προσήκοντος ἐκείνον τοῦ τεμένους· περὶ μὲν γὰρ τῶν παρ’ ἄλλους τί δεὶ λέγειν; τοὺς παρὰ μόνοις ὑμῖν εἰάσε, καὶ τοσαῦτην ἐπεδείξατο εὑνοιαν καὶ τιμῆν ἄμα πρὸς ὑμᾶς, ὡστε τὴν πόλιν ἀπασαν ἱερωτέραν κρῖναι τῶν πρῶτων

1 For διὰ τό Wilamowitz, Arnim read διὰ τοῦτο.
2 Arnim deletes τοῦτο.
3 τοσαῦτην Reiske: τοιαῦτην.
4 ταῦτα τά Reiske: ταῦτα πάντα τά.

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1 Cf. Demosthenes 24. 210; Lycurgus, Against Leocrates 75, 17, 150; Lysias 12. 99.

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do of your former power, others of your piety toward
the gods ¹—you rejoice no less in the multitude of
your statues,² and rightly; for not only do such
things do you credit just as any of your other dedica-
ted monuments do, but they also more than anything
reveal the strength of your city and its character.
For it is no ordinary people that receives benefactions
from many or that wishes or perhaps has the means
to honour many. And note this also—that it
is not only because the statues you have here are
very great in number that the practice in question
has arisen, but also, I think, because the Romans,
who have often seized from every land the furnish-
ings of sacred places and of palaces, have never dis-
turbed any of those which you possess. Why, even
Nero, who had so great a craving and enthusiasm
in that business that he did not keep his hands off
of even the treasures of Olympia or of Delphi—
although he honoured those sanctuaries above all
others—but went still farther and removed most³
of the statues on the Acropolis of Athens and many
of those at Pergamum,⁴ although that precinct was
his very own (for what need is there to speak
of those in other places?), left undisturbed only
those in your city and showed towards you such
signal goodwill and honour that he esteemed
your entire city more sacred than the foremost

² 3000 in number according to Pliny the Elder, 34. 7. 36.
³ An exaggeration probably. See Pliny the Elder, N.H.
³ 34. 7. 36.
⁴ Pergamum was famous for its sculptures. Among the
most notable was the colossal frieze illustrating the battle
of the gods and the giants, now in Berlin. See the Introduction
to the Twelfth Discourse.

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DIO CHRYSTOS

149 ιερών. ὑστε γὰρ Ἀκρατον ἐκεῖνον, ὃς 1 τὴν οἰκουμένην σχεδὸν ἀπασαν περιελθὼν τοῦτον χάριν καὶ μηδὲ κἂμην παρείς μηδεμίαν, ὃς κἀν-
θάδε ἦκε. λυπουμένων δ’ ύμῶν, ὅπερ εἰκός, κατὰ θέαν ἐφὶ παρείνας· μηδὲ γὰρ ἔχειν ἐξουσίαν μηδενὸς ἄμασθαι τῶν ἐνθάδε. τοιγαροῦν δίχα τοῦ κοινοῦ τῆς ὧμεως κόσμου καὶ δόξαν ύμῶν ἑτέραν περιποιεῖ τὸ τῶν εἰκόνων πλῆθος. τῆς γὰρ πρὸς τοὺς ἱγουμένους φιλίας καὶ τῆς παρ’ ἐκεῖνων ἐντροπῆς ἀπόδειξις φαίνεται ταύτα. εἰτα Ὑσμαίοι μὲν καὶ Νέρων οὕτω τὰ παρ’ ύμῶν ἐτήρησαν καὶ σεμνὰ ἐκρυναν, ύμεῖς δὲ οὐ φυλά-
ξετε; καὶ Νέρων μὲν ὁ τῶν βασιλέων σφοδρό-
tatos καὶ πλείστων αὐτῶ διδοὺς καὶ πρὸς ἀπασαν ἐξουσίαν 2 πάντ’ ἐλάττω νευμικῶς οὐδενὸς ἀφείλετο τὴν εἰκόνα τῶν παρὰ μόνοις Ὑσδίως τιμηθέντων· αὐτοὶ δ’ ύμεῖς ἀφαρείωσθε; καίτοι 3 ποσὶ κρεῖττον ἢν κἀνθάδε ταῦτον γεγονέναι; παρὰ μὲν γὰρ τοῖς ἀλλοις μὲνεί τὰ τῶν τιμηθέντων ὁνόματα καὶ τὰς ἐπιγραφὰς οὐδείς ἅν ἀπαλεύσειν· ύμεῖς δ’ ὄσπερ κακὸν τι πεπονθότες ὑπ’ αὐτῶν ἐκχαράτ-

150 τετε. 4 καίτοι, φαίη τις ἂν, εἰ καὶ παρὰ τῶν βασιλέων ἀνηροῦντο, μηδὲν 5 οὕτως ἄδικείσθαι

1 "Ἀκρατον ἐκεῖνον, ὃς Valesius: ἀκρα τῶν ἐκεῖ μόνος UB, ὃ κρατῶν ἐκεῖ μόνος M.
2 Pflugk proposed πλείστην αὐτῶ διδοὺς καὶ πρὸς ἀπαντα εξουσίαν.
3 καίτοι Capps: καὶ.
4 Arnim deleted καὶ πόσω ... ἐκχαράττετε.
5 μηδὲν Emperius: μηδὲ.
sanctuaries. You remember the notorious Acratus, who visited practically the whole inhabited world in this quest and passed by no village even—you recall how he came here likewise, and when you were, quite naturally, distressed, he said he had come to see the sights, for he had no authority to touch anything here. Therefore, apart from the beautiful sight which all the world may enjoy, the great number of your statues brings you also a renown of another sort! For these things are manifestly a proof of your friendship for your rulers and of their respect for you. So then, when the Romans and Nero guarded your possessions so scrupulously and esteemed them inviolate, shall you yourselves fail to protect them? Nero, that most immoderate of emperors, who took the most liberties and considered everything subject to his own unlimited power, took away the statue of no one of those who had received honour from the people of Rhodes, and from them only. And do you, your own selves, rob these men? Yet how much better it would have been, had the same thing happened here also! I mean that whereas elsewhere the names of the men who have been honoured are left and no one would think of erasing the inscriptions, you chisel them out just as if the men had done you some wrong. And yet, one might say even if your statues were being carried off by the emperors, the men were not being so grievously wronged as at present; for the emperors were engaged in removing such things, not

1 Freedman of Nero, of unscrupulous character, who in A.D. 64 plundered the art treasures of Greece and Rome at the command of Nero. See Tacitus, Annals 15. 45; 16. 23; CIL. 6. 9741.

2 Cf. Cicero, Against Verres 2. 4. 13 for a similar instance.
DIO CHRYSTOM

tous anôdres. ou gâr ws déwsontes etêrous, 
allá kôsmou deômenois metêferon, ou't oudeis 
ân autôn afh'rei to onoma, ou'da ad xêron ap'û-
lattou antil Megârwn kai 'Epidâûron kai tês 
'Andrión he Mukovînov 1 ágoras en tois 'Rômaîwn 
îerois anakeîmenoi. kàv taut' afê tis, 2 
belttov hâ 3 tò ge kath' ùmas ou'tois autôn 
èfanísithai tâs 
timâs. ou'den gâr upîr'kei ámârt'hma 
ûmêteron, ou'd 
autoi tois euergetas an tois 4 
eautôn ̀dîkeîte 
 kai tois ërwâs, allì eîper ãra, 
sumvndikeîsîthe 5 
autois.

152 Kài mên eî tis ùmôn pûothoî, eî kai 
dôxei 
yeloûteron, tî dhûpete ou't ùmeis ou't alllos 
otheis planous poieîsîthe tas eikônas tôn 
krîbênt- 
ton âxîon eînai tîs ðwreîas taîthîs, eûxereôteron 
dhpouthen ou kai me'demian ò panteîlos mîkrân 
dapatnîn ëxou, fàîqeîn an, òmâîn. Ó ou 
mônou 6 dia 
to mên ùbrîzêsthai, allâ kai dia tî 
dia'mênêv, 
ei dynatôn, eîs aie tais 
timâs tôn 
agnathôn anôdron. 
vûn toînun epîstasthe tois 
anôdrîntas ùmôn 
âpantas khrînwn outas âsstheneîsterous. ou gâr 
eton ëlîon fêrouni, touto deî skopetein' upò gâr 
tîs kolakeîas tîs prôs etêrous diafhaîrontai, 
kàn tê deîn dôxh kai tê deîn di' ènndhîpot,' 
153 aítîan, oukêt' eisîn oi prôteron. polû 
de 7

1 Mukovînov Emperius: muvnaîon. 
2 kàv taut' afê tis Emperius: kàntaûtha 
phi tis M, kai tauta 
phi tis B, tauta phi tis U. 
3 hîn Arnim: hî. 
4 an tous Emperius: aûtoûs. 
5 sumvndikeîsîthe Cobet: sumvndikeîsîthai M, 
sumvndikâse UB. 
6 mônou added by Emperius. 
7 de Geel: dhî.
with the intention of giving them to others, but because they wanted objects of embellishment, so that none of them would think of removing the name, nor would the persons be any the worse off because, instead of being set up as offerings at Megara or Epidaurus or in the market-place of Andros or of Myconos, they were set up in the saered places of the Romans. But dismissing these considerations, it would have been better, so far as you are concerned, had these men's tokens of honour been thus obliterated. For then there would be no fault on your part, nor would you yourselves be wronging your own benefactors and your heroes, but, if there were any wrong at all, you would be suffering it in common with them.

And further, if anyone should inquire of you, absurd though it may seem, why on earth do neither you nor anyone else make of clay the statues of those who have been adjudged worthy of this gift, since that, no doubt, is easier to manage and involves very little or no expense, you would reply, I suppose: "Not only to avoid giving insult but also in order that the honours which are given to good men may abide forever if that is possible." Yes, but as the case stands, I would have you know that all your statues are less permanent than waxen ones. For it is not a question of whether they can endure the sun, since it is the desire to flatter another group of men which ruins them; and if it seems good to this or that magistrate for any reason whatsoever, the honoured men of former times are no more!  

1 Lucian (Charon, § 23 f.) represents Hermes as saying that not only the great men of the past but even famous cities and rivers are no more.
DIO CHRYSTOSTOM

χείρων ἡ τοιαύτη διαφθορά· τότε μὲν γὰρ ἡλέγχετ' ἢν ἡ τῆς υλῆς ἀσθένεια, νυνὶ δὲ ἡ κακία τῆς πόλεως φαινοσθαὶ δοκεῖ. τοιγαροῦ ὀμοίως δίδοτε τοὺς ἀνδριάντας, ῥοπερ οἱ τὰς κόρας ταύτας ἁνούμενοι τοῖς παισίν. καὶ γὰρ ἐκεῖνοι διδόσασιν οὕτως, ὥστε ἡ λυπεῖσθαι μετ' ὅλιον συντριβέντων.

Ἀρα ἀγνοεῖτε τὴν προσούσαν αἰσχύνην τῷ πράγματι καὶ πόσον γέλωτα ὧφλετε δημοσίᾳ ψευδόμενοι, καὶ ταῦτα φανερῶς οὕτως; οὗ γούν τοῖς ψεύσμασι γράφετε, στῆσαι δὲ εἰκόνα τοῦ δεῖνος. Πῶς, εἴποι τις ἂν ὑμῖν, ἀνδρεὶς Ῥόδιιοι, στῆσαι γράφετε τὴν ἐστώσαν, εὰν οὕτω τύχῃ, πρὸ πεντακοσίων ἑτῶν; εἴτε τῶν μὲν γυναικῶν τὰς ὑποβαλλόμενα παιδία πονηρὰς κρίνετε καὶ δεινὸν τὶ ποιεῖν ἧγεῖσθε καταψευδομένας· αὐτοὶ δὲ οὐκ αἰσχύνεσθε ταῦτό ποιοῦντες ἐπὶ τῶν εἰκόνων, καὶ τοὺς ἀνδριάντας, ὅν οὐκ εἰσί, τούτων εἶναι λέγοντες, καὶ ταῦτα οὐκ ὄντες ἀνήκουν τῶν κατὰ τῆς πόλεως σκωμμάτων; φασὶ γούν πολλοὶ τοὺς Ῥόδιών ἀνδριάντας ὀμοίους εἶναι τοὺς ὑποκριταὶς. ῥοπερ γὰρ ἐκεῖνοι ἔκαστον ἄλλοτε ἄλλον εἰσεῖναι, καὶ τοὺς ἀνδριάντας ὑμῖν ἄλλοτε ἄλλα λαμβάνειν πρόσωπα καὶ μικροῦ δεῖν ὑποκρινομένους ἐστάναι. τὸν γὰρ αὐτὸν νῦν μὲν εἶναι ἡ Ἑλληνα, νῦν δὲ

1 Reiske added μὴ δὲν after ὥστε.
2 ταῦτο Arnim: τοῦτο.
3 εἰσεῖναι correction in T, εἰσεῖναι UBM.

1 The dolls are supposed to be of baked clay, and if they also had jointed limbs they were very fragile.

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And this sort of destruction is much worse; for in the old days the fragility of the material would be blamed, but now men think it is the city's moral weakness that is being brought to light. And so you go on handing out your statues very much as parents do who buy for their children these cheap dolls. For they too are so casual about their gifts that very soon there is sorrow—when the gifts have fallen to pieces!¹

Can it be that you are unaware of the shame which attaches to this practice, and how ridiculous you make yourselves by this deception practised by your state, and that too so openly? For instance, in your decrees you propose 'to erect a statue of So-and-so.' "But just how," someone might ask you, "do you propose, men of Rhodes, to 'erect' the statue that has been erected possibly for the last five hundred years?" After doing that, can you adjudge those women who palm off other women's children as their own ² to be wicked and regard their deception as a horrible thing, while you yourselves are not ashamed of doing the same thing with your images by saying that the statues belong to those to whom they do not belong, and that too when you cannot help hearing of the jests with which your city is reviled? For instance, many people assert that the statues of the Rhodians are like actors. For just as every actor makes his entrance as one character at one time and at another as another, so likewise your statues assume different rôles at different times and stand almost as if they were acting a part. For instance, one and the same statue, they say, is at

² For this practice see Aristophanes, Thesmophoriazousai 502 ff.
DIO CHRYSPONTEM

'Ρωμαϊον, πάλιν δ', ἂν οὕτω τύχῃ, Μακεδόνα ἡ Πέρσην καὶ ταῦτ' ἐπ' ἐνίων οὕτως ὡστε τὸν ἱδόντα εὑθὺς εἰδέναι. καὶ γὰρ ἐσθής καὶ ὑπόδεις καὶ τοιαῦτ' ἔτερα τὸ φεῦσμα ἐλέγχει. καὶ μυρία ἐῶ τῶν γιγνομένων, οἶον τὸ πολλάκις ἄνδρος σφόδρα γέροντος εἰκόνι νέου τινὸς τὸ ὄνομα ἐπιγράφειν, θαυμαστὴν τινα, οἶμαι, δωρεὰν εὐρηκότων ὑμῶν, εἰ μετὰ γε τῆς τιμῆς καὶ τὴν ἡλικίαν δίδοτε· καὶ πάλιν ἄθλητοῦ τινος ἄνδριάντα ἐστάναι, ὡς ὄντα ἄνθρωπον παντελῶς ἀσθενοῦς καὶ μετρίου τὸ σῶμα. τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἐπιπεύοντα τὸν δεῖνα ὁρᾶσθαι παρ' ὑμῖν ἡ πολεμιῶς συνεστῶτα ἡ στρατεύμα ἐκτάσειον ἂνθρωπον οὐδεπώποτε τῆς γῆς ἰψίμενον τοῖς αὕτω ποσὶν καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ὑμῶν καταβάντα τῶν φερόντων οὐδὲν ἵσως ἅτοπον. ἀλλ' ὁ δεῖνα γε ἐστικε πυκτεύων παρ' ὑμῖν.

Καὶ λέγω ταῦτα μὰ τὸν Δία οὐκ ἀπεχθάνεσθαι βουλόμενος ὑμῖν οὐδὲ διασύρων τὴν πόλιν, ἀλλ' ὅπως μηδὲν ἀνάξιον ἐαυτῆς μηδὲ ἀλλότριον τῆς ἀλλής εὐκοσμίας καὶ τῆς πολιτείας φαίνεται ποιούσα. καὶ μοι δοκεῖ τις ἄν εἰκότως προσχθῇνα διὰ τὴν πρὸς ἅπαντας εὔνοιαν τοὺς Ἑλλήνας, οὐ μόνον διὰ τὴν πρὸς ὑμᾶς, εἰ τι ἄρα ἐνθάδε

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¹ Dio seems to be giving examples of especially ridiculous substitutions of distinguished names placed on statues of earlier men of a character wholly incongruous with that of the present owner. By way of a climax he probably, as von Arnim

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one time a Greek, at another time a Roman, and later on, if it so happens, a Macedonian or a Persian; and what is more, with some statues the deception is so obvious that the beholder at once is aware of the deceit. For in fact, clothing, foot-gear, and everything else of that kind expose the fraud. And I pass over countless instances of what happens, such as that often the name of some young man is inscribed on the statue of a very old man—a most wonderful gift, methinks, you have discovered, if along with the honour you can also make a present of youth; and again, we hear of a statue of a certain athlete which stands here, that it represents an utter weakling of a man, quite ordinary of body. For while we admit that there is perhaps no incongruity in your having before everybody's eyes in your city the figure of So-and-so mounted upon a horse in the act either of grappling with a foeman or of marshalling an army, even though he was a fellow who never touched the earth with his own feet or descended from the shoulders of the carriers who bore him; but what can one say of So-and-so, who stands in your midst in the pose of a boxer! 1

Now I say all this, I assure you, with no desire to incur your hatred or to disparage your city, but in order to prevent its being found doing anything unworthy of itself or alien to the general decorum of its public life. And it seems to me that anyone would have good reason for being moved, by his good will toward all the Hellenes, and not alone toward you, if in fact there should be any practice here in Rhodes that is not as it should be, to mention it and thought, used the proper names of the two effeminate persons who in the manuscripts are referred to as 'So-and-so.'
DIO CHRYSOOSTOM

έχοι μή καλῶς, εἶπεῖν καὶ μηνύσαι. πρότερον μὲν γὰρ ἐκ πολλῶν συνειστήκει τὸ κοινὸν ἀξίωμα καὶ πολλοὶ τήν Ἐλλάδα ηὔξον, ὤμεῖς, Ἀθηναῖοι, Δακεδαμόνιοι, Θηβαῖοι, χρόνον τινὰ Κορίνθιοι, τὸ παλαιὸν Ἀργείων νυνὶ δὲ τὸ μὲν τῶν ἄλλων οὐθέν ἔστιν. οἱ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν ὄλως ἀνήρισται καὶ ἀπολύσασι, οἱ δὲ ἀσχημονοῦσι πράττοντες οία ἀκοῦσε καὶ πάντα τρόπον τὴν παλαιὰν δόξαν ἀφανίζοντες, οἰόμενοι τρυφᾶν οἱ ἀνόητοι καὶ κέρδος ἀριθμοῦντες τὸ μηθένα κωλύειν αὐτοὺς ἀμαρτάνοντας. λοιποὺ 1 δὲ ὤμεῖς ἔστε· καὶ γὰρ μόνοις ὦμῖν ὑπάρχει τὸ δοκεῖν ὄντως τινὰς γεγονέναι καὶ μὴ τελέως καταπεφρονῆσθαι. διὰ μὲν γὰρ τοὺς οὕτω χρωμένους ταῖς ἕαυτῶν πατρίσιω, ὥσ ἀληθεύοντες ἐνιοὶ λέγουσιν, οὐθέν ἐκώλυε πάλαι Φρυγῶν πάντας Ἡ Θρακῶν ἀτιμοτέρους γεγονέναι τοὺς Ἐλληνας. ὡσπερ οὖν οἰκίας ἡρημωμένης εὐδαίμονος καὶ μεγάλης, ὅταν εἰς ἐτὶ λοιποὺς ἢ διάδοχος, ἐν ἑκεῖνῳ πάντα ἐστὶ, κἂν οὕτω ἀμαρτάνῃ τι καὶ ἀκοῦῃ κακῶς, τὴν ὁλὴν δόξαν ἀφανίζει οὕτως οἰκίας καὶ πάντας κατασχύνει τοὺς πρότερον, οὕτως τὰ ύμετέρα νῦν ἔχει πρὸς τὴν Ἐλλάδα. μὴ γὰρ οίσθηθε πρωτεύων αὐτῆς, ἄνδρες Ῥόδιοι, μὴ οἴσθηθε. τῶν γὰρ ζώντων ἐτὶ καὶ τῶν αἰσθανομένων τιμῆς η ἀδοξίας ἐστὶ πρῶτος εἶναι. τὰ δὲ ἑκεῖνων οἶχεται καὶ πάντα τρό-

1 λοιποὶ Reiske: λοιπῶν.
THE THIRTY-FIRST DISCOURSE

make it known to you. For in the past, indeed, many elements contributed to the high standing in which we all share, and many peoples exalted Hellas—you, the Athenians, the Spartans, the Thebans, the Corinthians for a while, and in ancient times the Argives; but at the present time all the rest count for naught.¹ For while some of them have been utterly destroyed and have perished, others disgrace themselves by doing the sort of things of which you hear and in every way blotting out their ancient glory, thinking that they are having an easy life, fools that they are, and counting it gain that there is no one to keep them from erring. But you are left, for you alone still are believed to have proved yourselves to be in truth a people of consequence and not utterly despised. In fact, because of those who treat as they do their native countries, there was nothing to prevent the Hellenic race from having become long since—as some men are saying with perfect truth—more despised than the Phrygians or Thracians. Therefore, just as, when a prosperous and great family has been left desolate and only one male descendant survives, everything depends upon him, and if he errs in any way and bears a bad name, he destroys all the glory of his family and puts shame upon all those who preceded him, so too is your position now in respect to Hellas. For you must not take it for granted, Rhodians, that you hold first place in Hellas, nay you must not. For it is only those Hellenes who still live and are sensible of the difference between honour and dishonour of whom it is possible for any to be first. But all the former are past and gone, have perished in an utterly shameful

¹ Cf. Dio 34. 51; 38. 28 ff. and 40.
DIO CHRYSTOSTOM

πον αὐσχρῶς καὶ ἑλεεινῶς διέφθαρται· καὶ οὐδὲ ἐπινοήσως λοιπὸν ἐστὶ τῶν ἄλλων 1 τὴν ύπεροχήν καὶ τὴν λαμπρότητα τῶν πράξεων τε καὶ παθῶν 2 εἰς γε τοὺς νῦν 3 ἀνδρας ὅρωντα. ἀλλ’ οἱ λίθοι μᾶλλον ἐμφαίνουσι τὴν σεμνότητα καὶ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ τὰ ἔρειπτα τῶν οἰκοδομημάτων· ἐπεὶ αὐτοὶ γε τοὺς ἐνοικοῦντας καὶ τοὺς πολιτευμένους οὐκ ἂν εἴποι τις οὐδὲ Μυσῶν ἀπογόνους· ὥστε ἔμοιγε δοκοῦσι τῶν οὕτως οἰκομένων αἴ τελέως ἀνηρρημέναι πόλεις κρείττον ἀπαλλάττειν. ύγιὴς γὰρ ἡ τούτων μνήμη μένει, καὶ τὸ ὄνομα δι’ οὐθὲν ῥηξεῖται τῶν πρότερον καλῶν· ὡσπερ, οἴμαι, καὶ τῶν τεθνεῶτων τῶν παντὶ βέλτιον τὰ σώματα ἀνηρρηθήσαι καὶ μηδένα ὄραν ἡ φαίνεσθαι σηπόμενα.

161 Καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ἵσως πλεῖω τῶν εἰκότων ἐπῆλθε μοι μνησθέντι τῆς ὀλῆς καταστάσεως, ἐκεῖνο δ’ ὑμῖν ἐβουλόμην ποιῆσαι φανερῶν, ὅτι μόνοι καταλείπεσθε τῶν Ἑλλήνων, οἷς ἂν καὶ παραλέγασι

1 τῶν ἄλλων added by Capps.
2 πράξεων τε καὶ παθῶν Capps, assuming a lacuna after τῶν: παθῶν all MSS. Most editors have assumed that παθῶν is corrupt: πατέρων or πάλιοι or παλαιῶν Reiske, πατρίδων Selden, προγόνων Cobet, πόλεων Pflugk, retained by Arnim. Emperius and Bude retained the MSS. reading.
3 νῦν added by Capps.

The contrast seems to be between the unworthy Hellenes who have perished and those of the survivors who have held fast to principles of honour.

The tone of this passage is that of the Greek panegyристs, who dwell as much upon the hardships the forefathers endured (τὰ πάθη) as upon their achievements—e.g. the fate of Leonidas

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THE THIRTY-FIRST DISCOURSE

and pitiable way; and as to the rest, it is no longer possible to form a conception of the pre-eminence and splendour of their deeds and, as well, their sufferings, by looking at the men of the present time. Nay, it is rather the stones which reveal the grandeur and the greatness of Hellas, and the ruins of her buildings; her inhabitants themselves and those who conduct her governments would not be called descendants of even the Mysians. So to me, at least, it seems that the cities which have been utterly destroyed have come off better than those which are inhabited as they are now. For the memory of those men remains unimpaired, and the fame of those noble men of the past suffers insult from naught; just as it is true, methinks, with the bodies of the dead—it is in every way better that they should have been utterly destroyed and that no man should see them any more, than that they should rot in the sight of all!

And although these thoughts, which have come to me as I have portrayed the situation as a whole, have perhaps been more numerous than is usual, yet it was my wish to make this point clear to you—that you alone are left of Hellenic peoples to

and his men at Thermopylae, of the Athenians when they left their city, to be burned and sacked by the Persians, etc. The critical notes, however, should be consulted; for the text without supplements is far from satisfactory and no conjectures have a claim to certainty.

2 The Mysians were regarded with contempt by the Mediterranean peoples, a feeling expressed by the proverb "the lowest of the Mysians" (Μυσῶν τὸν ἐχατόν); cf. Plato Theaetetus 209 B, Cicero Pro Flacco 27: "Quid in Graeco sermone tam tritum et celebratum quam si quis despicatui ducitur ut 'Mysorum ultimus' esse dicatur?"
ΔΙΟ ΧΡΥΣΟΣΤΟΜΟΣ

tis kai perì ònin ëstiti ëtis lúphtènai dokouíntovn ãmatánein.

Eikótwos òni òn ði prosaçoutate autóis kai πánta tä toiaúta exestáçoute ákribèsteroi toui proygonoi. ëkeínois mév gar én pollloís úpírèchei èteroi ë tìs áretìs épídeixèis, én tò proestánai tòv ãllon, én tò boiheín tois ãdikouménoui, èn tòi summá-
chous kataståi, pòleis oikízein, nìkài polemòunatai, ùmìn dé toioúnton mév outhèb práttei ënestin.

162 kataleípetai di, óìmai, tò ëanvtòw proestánai kai tìn pollin dìoikeîn kai tò timèsaí tìna kai krotalísaì mà tois pollloís ðìmoíws kai tò bouleú-
sasbhai kai tò dikàsai kai tòi tois ðèoîs thúsai kai tò ágèn ëorðèn: èn oís àpaso ëstiti ðèltiouï
tòv ãllon faweðbhai. tougarðtoi kai tò toiaúta ùmìn èpàinon tynxhánai (kai gynwískeita para
pàsan òux ùs mikrà) tò bàdysma, ë kourá, tò môdèna sobeîn dià tìs pòlews, ãnagkàzebhai
de dià tìn ùmetéra synhèbëi kai tois épidhmòuì-
tas ëxwous kathèstwòs ò poroësebhai kathàper, óìmai, kai tois ágroikous ìdeîn ëstitin, òtan eís
callástran òi gynhàsion ëlthwosin, òtton àrrúð-

163 ìwos ëkoumènous: èti pròs touîs tìs ësthtòs
ò trópòs, tò ìwos òn tìn geyloîn ðañev, tìs
porfúras tò métron: tò ðe naðwterà ëthì, tò

1 kathèstwòs Reiske: kathèstwòs.
2 árrúðìwos Pflugk: árrúðìwos B, árrúðìwos M, árrúðìwos U.
3 tò ìwos Geel: tòis ùs.

The hegemony in political matters having passed to the Romans.

2 Cf. the advice given to the people of Alexandria in Discourse 32. 74 ff. Cf. also Demosthenes In Mid. 158.

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whom advice could be offered and regarding whom it is still possible to grieve when they seem to err.

It would, therefore, be reasonable to expect you to give heed to yourselves and to examine all such matters as these more carefully than did your ancestors. For whereas they had many other ways in which to display their virtues—in assuming the leadership over the others, in lending succour to the victims of injustice, in gaining allies, founding cities, winning wars—for you it is not possible to do any of these things.¹ But there is left for you, I think, the privilege of assuming the leadership over yourselves, of administering your city, of honouring and supporting by your cheers a distinguished man in a manner unlike that of the majority, of deliberating in council, of sitting in judgement, of offering sacrifice to the gods, and of holding high festival—in all these matters it is possible for you to show yourselves better than the rest of the world. That indeed is the reason why you are admired for such characteristics as I shall mention—and they are regarded by all the world as no trifling matters—your gait, the way you trim your hair, that no one struts pompously through your city's streets, but that even foreigners sojourning here are forced by your conventional manners to walk sedately;² just as, I fancy, one may see even the country clowns, when they enter a wrestling-school or a gymnasium, move their limbs less clumsily than is their wont. Then again, take the mode you affect in dress—which perhaps some appears ridiculous—the width of the purple stripe; we come now to things still more noticeable—your remaining silent as you watch the games,
DIO CHRYSOSESTOM

μεθ' ἡσυχίας θεωρεῖν, ὁ ποππυσμός: πάντα ταῦτα σεμνὴν τὴν πόλιν ποιεῖ, διὰ ταῦτα πάντα τῶν ἄλλων διαφέρειν δοκεῖτε, ἐπὶ τούτοις ἀπασι θαυμάζεσθε, ἀγαπᾶσθε· τῶν λιμένων, τῶν τειχῶν, τῶν νεωρίων μᾶλλον ὑμᾶς κοσμεῖ τὸ ἐν τοῖς ἐθεσιν ἀρχαῖον καὶ Ἕλληνικόν, τὸ παρ' ὑμῖν μὲν ὅταν τις γένηται, εὐθὺς αὐτὸν ἀποβάντα εἰδέναι, κἂν τύχῃ βάρβαρος ὄν, ὅτι οὐ 1 πάρεστιν εἰς τινα πόλιν τῆς Συρίας ἢ τῆς Κιλικίας· παρ' ἄλλος δὲ, ἂν μὴ τις ἀκούσῃ τοῦ τόπου τὸ ὄνομα, φέρε εἴπειν ὅτι καλεῖται Λύκειον ἡ Ἀκαδήμεια, μηθέν διαφέρειν.

164 Τίνος οὖν χάριν ταῦτα πανόμενος ἡδὴ λέγω καὶ τί δηλώσαι βουλόμενος; ὅτι τοσοῦτω μᾶλλον ὑμᾶς φιλοτιμεῖσθαι δεί καὶ μηθέν παραπέμπειν τῶν γιγνομένων. κἂν οὖτως ἔχῃτε εἷς ἀπασιν οἰς πράπτετε, ὅσοι οὖνθεν δάξετε κακίους εἶναι τῶν προγόνων. τὸ γὰρ ἐν τοιαύτῃ καταστάσει διαφυλάττει έαυτοὺς καὶ μένειν ἐπὶ τοῦ τῆς ἄρετῆς σχήματος θαυμαστόν ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ· καθάτερ, οἶμαι, κἀπὶ 2 τῶν πλεόντων ἑδεῖν ἐστι· χείμωνος μὲν ἐπιπεσόντος ἡ σφοδροὶ τοῦ 3 πνεύματος μηδὲ τοὺς ἀσελγεστάτους αὐτῶν αἰσχρὸν τι ποιοῦντας, ἄλλα πρὸς μόνῳ τῷ πλείω ὄντας, ἐν δὲ τῇ γαλήνῃ καὶ τῶν ναυτῶν καὶ τῶν ἐπιβατῶν ἐπιπολάζοντας τὴν ύβριν, κἂν μὴ ὅσιν ἀκόλαστοι· τὸν αὐτὸν,

1 ou added by Casaubon. 2 κἀπὶ Arnim: καὶ. 3 τοῦ Post: τοῦ.

1 Cf. § 75.
2 On this use of archaios, about our "classic," cf. Plutarch, Pericles xiii. 3: "each one of them (the buildings of Pericles), in its beauty, was even then and at once antique."

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your applauding by making a clucking sound with your lips— all these manners lend your city dignity, they all cause you to be looked upon as superior to the others, for all these customs you are admired, you are loved; more than by your harbours, your fortifications, your shipyards are you honoured by that strain in your customs which is antique and Hellenic, so that when anybody comes among you he recognizes instantly on disembarking, even if he happens to be of barbarian race, that he has not come to some city of Syria or of Cilicia. But in other cities, unless the stranger hears some one mention the name of the place he sees, that it is called, let us say, 'Lyceum' or 'Academy,' they are all alike to him!

What is my object, then, in mentioning these matters when I am about to conclude, and what do I wish to make clear? It is that you ought to be all the more jealous about your city and to be indifferent to nothing that takes place here. And if you have this spirit in everything you do, perhaps men will think that you are no whit worse than your ancestors. For that you do preserve your character in your present situation, and hold fast to your rôle of moral excellence is, in my opinion at least, an admirable thing. An apt illustration is found, I think, in the conduct of men on board a ship at sea: when a storm strikes them or a hurricane, not even the most wanton of them is to be seen doing anything base; but they are all giving undivided attention to the sailing; whereas in fair weather recklessness prevails among both the sailors and the passengers, even if they do not indulge in licentiousness.\(^3\) In

\(^3\) For the same illustration see Xenophon, *Memorabilia* 3.5.6.
DIO CHRYSOSTOM

οἶμαι, τρόπον ὁ μὲν πόλεμος ἐίωθε καὶ τοὺς
φαυλοτέρους ἐγείρειν καὶ κρατεῖν, ἐν τοσαύτῃ
dὲ εἰρήνῃ καὶ ῥαθυμίᾳ τῶν ἀρίστων ἐστίν ἂνδρῶν
eἰς μηδεμίαν αἰσχύνην μηδὲ ἀταξίαν
ὑπενεχθῆναι.

1 ὁ μὲν πόλεμος Emperius: ἐν πολέμοις M, καὶ ἐν πολέμοις
UB.
2 ἐστὶν added by Arnim.
THE THIRTY-FIRST DISCOURSE

the same way I believe that war is wont to arouse and to sway even the meaner souls;\(^1\) but in such peaceful and quiet times as these, it is the part of the best men not to drift into any shameful or disorderly practices.

\(^1\) Cf. Plato, *Politicus* 6, p. 488.
THE THIRTY-SECOND DISCOURSE: TO THE PEOPLE OF ALEXANDRIA

This Discourse was delivered before the people of Alexandria in their great theatre. Public meetings were not infrequently held in Greek theatres. The purpose of this particular meeting is not known, but the great length of Dio's address and the seeming patience with which his audience listened to him lend colour to the supposition that Dio was known to be the bearer of an important message, and the people had assembled especially to receive it. Arnim, who argues with plausibility that the speech was delivered in the reign of Trajan, regards Dio as being, in fact if not in name, the emissary of that emperor. Several passages recall thoughts and phrases found in the four Discourses on Kingship, which are thought to have been addressed to Trajan, and Dio speaks as one who enjoys the friendship of the emperor.

Our Discourse is notable for the frankness with which the speaker attacks the foibles and vices of the populace for which the Alexandria of that day was so notorious. Not all the allusions can be explained with certainty, for the history of the period is none too well documented. The very scarcity of contemporary documents, however, lends especial value to the testimony of Dio. Modern writers have drawn heavily upon his statements.
32. ΠΡΟΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΣ

1 Ἄρα γε βούλουσθ' ἂν, ὦ ἄνδρες, σπουδάσαι χρόνον σμικρὸν καὶ προσέχειν; ἐπειδὴ παίζοντες ἄει διατελεῖτε καὶ οὐ προσέχοντες καὶ παιδιᾶς μὲν καὶ ἱδονῆς καὶ γέλωτος, ὡς εἰπεῖν, οὐδέποτε ἀπορεῖτε· καὶ γὰρ αὐτοὶ γελοῖοι ἐστε καὶ ἥδεις καὶ διακόνους πολλοὺς τούτων ἔχετε· σπουδής δὲ ύμῶν τὴν πᾶσαν ἐνδεικνύω ὅρῳ οὖσαι. καὶ τοι τυνὲς ἐπιμονοῦσιν ύμᾶς ὡς σοφοὺς τε καὶ δευνούς, ὅτι τοσαῦτα μυριάδες ἀνθρώπων ἁμα καὶ τὰ δέοντα ἐννοεῖτε καὶ ταχὺ φθέγγεσθε ὃ τι ἂν ἐννοήσητε· ἐγὼ δὲ μᾶλλον ἂν ὑμᾶς ἐπήμουν βραδὺ μὲν φθεγγομένους, ἐγκρατῶς δὲ σιγῶντας, ὀρθῶς δὲ διανοούμενους· ὃ καὶ νῦν ποιήσατε, ἵνα κτήσησθε πρὸς ἐκείνῳ τῷ ἐπαίνῳ καὶνὸν ἐτερον μείζω τε καὶ σεμινότερον, ὅτι τοσοῦτον ὅντες λόγων χρησίμων γενομένων ἀπαντεῖς ἐσιωπήσατε, καὶ πρὸς τούτῳ ἐδείξατε ὅτι οὐ μόνον ἐστε ἱκανοὶ νοήσαντες εἰπεῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀκούσαντες νοήσαι. χοροῦν μὲν γὰρ ἐπανος τὸ ἁμα εἰπεῖν, μᾶλλον δὲ οὐδὲ τούτου· τί γὰρ, ἂν κουνῇ πάντες ἀποτυγχάνωσι τοῦ μέλους; δὴμου δὲ τὸ καλὸς ἀκούσαι.

2 Νῦν μὲν γὰρ ἀμαρτάνετε τὸ Ἁθηναίων ποτὲ
THE THIRTY-SECOND DISCOURSE:
TO THE PEOPLE OF ALEXANDRIA

My friends, would you kindly be serious for a brief while and give heed to my words? For you are forever being frivolous and heedless, and you are practically never at a loss for fun-making and enjoyment and laughter—indeed you yourselves are naturally inclined to laughter and jollity, and you have many who minister to such tendencies—but I find in you a complete lack of seriousness. And yet there are those who praise you for your wisdom and cleverness, asserting that, although you assemble here in thousands, you not only can conceive what is fitting but at the same time are quick to put your conceptions into words. But I for my part should prefer to praise you as being slow to speak, indeed, and self-restrained enough to keep silent, and yet correct of judgement. Pray display these qualities now, in order that you may acquire, in addition to that other praise, new praise of a different nature, both greater and more honourable—for having all become silent in this great throng when useful counsel was being given and, furthermore, for having shown that you can not merely think before you speak but also listen before you formulate your thought. For while it is praising a chorus to say that they all speak the words together in unison—or rather not even a chorus, for what if all in common miss the tune?—the highest praise you can accord a mass-meeting is to say that it listens well.

For nowadays, you know, you make the mistake
ΔΙΟ ΧΡΥΣΟΣΤΟΜΟΣ

ἀμάρτημα. τοῦ γὰρ Ἀπόλλωνος εἰπόντος, εἰ θέλουσιν ἄνδρας ἁγαθούς ἐν τῇ πόλει γενέσθαι, τὸ κάλλιστον ἐμβάλλει τοῖς ὦσι τῶν παίδων, οἱ δὲ τρήσαντες τὸ ἔτερον ¹ χρυσίον ἐνέβαλον, οὐ συνεντεῖ τοῦ θεοῦ. τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ κόρας μᾶλλον ἔπρεπε καὶ παισὶ Λυδῶν ἡ Φρυγῶν. Ἑλλήνων δὲ παισὶ, καὶ παῦτα θεοῦ προστάξαντος, οὐκ ἄλλο ὑρμοζέν ἡ ² παιδεία καὶ λόγος, δὲν οἱ τυχόντες εἰκότως ³ ἄνδρες ἁγαθοὶ γίγνονται καὶ σωτηρεῖ τῶν πόλεων.

4 Ἕκεινοι μὲν οἷς κακῶς ἐχρήσαντο τοῖς ὦσι τῶν παίδων, ὑμεῖς δὲ τοῖς αὐτῶν κάκιον. δήμου γὰρ ἐστιν ἀκοή τὸ θέατρον. εἰς τούτο δὲ καλὸν μὲν ἡ τίμιον οὐδὲν ὑμῖν ἡ σπανίως ποτὲ εἰσέρχεται· κρούματων δὲ ἀεὶ μεστόν ἐστι καὶ θορύβου καὶ βωμολοχίας καὶ σκωμμάτων οὐδὲν ἕοικότων χρυσῶ. διὰ τοῦτο οὖν ὄρθως ἐφην ἀπορεῖν ὑμᾶς σπουδῆς. οὔτε γὰρ αὐτοὶ σπουδαῖοι ἐστε οὔτε οἱ ύμετέροι συνήθεις καὶ πολλάκις εἰς ὑμᾶς εἰσιόντες,

μὴν τ' ὁρκησταί τε χρονιτυπίσησίν ἀριστοί,
ἐπὶ ποιν τ' ἁκυπόδων ἐπιβήτορες, οἱ κε τάχιστα ἥγειραν μέγα νεῖκος ἀπαιδευτοῖς θεαταῖς,
νηπιάχοις, ἔυνον δὲ κακὸν πολέεσσα φέρουσιν.

¹ τὸ ἔτερον wrongly suspected by Herwerden.
² ὑρμοζέν ἡ Morel: ὑρμοζέ or ὑρμοζ δὲ.
³ ἀν after εἰκότως deleted by Emperius.

¹ Nowhere else recorded. Men and boys of eastern nations wore earrings, but for a Greek it was a mark of effeminacy (Athenaeus 12. 46). Herwerden suspected τὸ ἔτερον, but Isidorus Hispalensis, Elymologiarum 19. 31. 10, s.v. inaures, says: Harum usus in Graecia: puellae utraque aure, pueri tantum dextra gerebant. A like tradition may be dimly

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THE THIRTY-SECOND DISCOURSE

which the Athenians once made. I mean, when Apollo said that, if they wished to have good men as citizens, they should put that which was best into the ears of their boys, they pierced one of the ears of each and inserted a bit of gold,¹ not understanding what the god intended. In fact such an ornament was suitable rather for girls and for sons of Lydians and Phrygians, whereas for sons of Greeks, especially since a god had given the command, nothing else was suitable but education and reason, for it is natural that those who get these blessings should prove to be good men and saviours of the state.

The Athenians, as we see, made a bad use of the ears of their sons, but you are making a worse use of your own. For the organ of hearing of a people is the theatre, and into your theatre there enters nothing beautiful or honourable, or very rarely; but it is always full of the strumming of the lyre and of uproar, buffoonery, and scurrility, things that bear no resemblance to gold. For that reason, therefore, I was right in saying that you lack seriousness; for neither are you yourselves serious, nor are they serious with whom you are familiar, and who often come before you in the guise of

Both mimes and dancers plying nimble feet,
And men astride swift steeds, most apt to stir
Dire strife amid spectators crude—the fools!—
And bring a general ruin to multitudes.²

mirrored in Aristotle's remark (Problemat 32. 7) that 'women call the one ear male, the other female.' Possibly some significance may be found also in the observation made by Xenophon (Anabasis 3. 1. 31), that the man who had been posing as a Greek was found to have both ears pierced.

DIO CHRYSTOSOM

5 τούτο γάρ ἀεὶ ὁρᾶτε καὶ περὶ τοιαύτα ἑστε, ἀφ’ ὅν νοῦν μὲν ἡ φρόνησιν ἡ δικαίαν διάθεσιν ἡ πρὸς ἥθενς εὔσεβειαν οὐκ ἔστι κτήσασθαι, ἐριν δὲ ἀμαθῇ καὶ φιλοτιμίαις ἁμέτρου καὶ κενὴν λύπην καὶ χαρὰς ἀνόητον καὶ λοιδορίαν καὶ δαπάνην.

Λέγω δὲ ταῦτα οὐκ ἀποτρέπων οὐδὲ καταλύων κελεύων τὰς τοιαύτας ψυχαγωγίας καὶ ἀπάτας τῆς πόλεως· μανόιμην γάρ ἂν ἀλλ’ ἄξιών ὡμᾶς, ὡσπερ τούτους ἑτοίμας καὶ συνεχῶς αὐτοὺς παρέχετε, οὕτω καὶ λόγου χρηστοῦ ποτε ἀκούσαι καὶ τὴν ἐπὶ τῷ συμφέροντι δέξασθαι παρρησίαν.

6 ἔστε καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ὅπι μικρῷ πρῶτον ἐμνήσθην, οὐ πάντως εὐρήσομεν ἀμαρτάνοντας· ἀλλὰ τούτῳ γέ ἐκείνοι καὶ πάνυ καλῶς ἐποίουν, ὅτι τοῖς ποιηταῖς ἐπέτρεπον μή μονόν τοὺς κατ’ ἄνδρα ἐλέγχειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ κουή τὴν πόλιν, εἴ τι ¹ μὴ καλῶς ἐπράττον· ὃστε σύν πολλοὶς ἐτέροις καὶ τοιαύτα ἐν ταῖς κομψοδίαις λέγεσθαι.

δῆμος πυκνῖτης, δύσκολον γερόντιον.

ὑπόκωφον,

καὶ

tί δ’ ἐστ’ Ὅθηναίοις ἢ πράγμ’ ἀπώμοτοι; ³

καὶ ταῦτα ἥκονον ἐορτάζοντες καὶ δὴ ⁴ δημο-

κρατοῦμενοι, καὶ οὐ μόνον τῶν σφετέρων πολιτῶν,

¹ εἴ τι Pflugk: ἐστὶ or ἐστὶ.
² Ὅθηναίοις Geel: Ὅθηναῖος or Ὅθηναῖος τό.
³ ἀπώμοτον Suidas: ἀνώμοτον or ἀνώμωτον.
⁴ καὶ δὴ Crosby: καὶ.

¹ Horace, Satires 1. 4. 1–5, calls attention to this licence enjoyed by Old Comedy.

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THE THIRTY-SECOND DISCOURSE

That indeed is the nature of what you regularly see, and you are devoted to interests from which it is impossible to gain intelligence or prudence or a proper disposition or reverence toward the gods, but only stupid contention, unbridled ambition, vain grief, senseless joy, and raillery and extravagance.

In saying these things I am not trying to divert you from such entertainments and pastimes of your people or bidding you put an end to them—I should be mad to attempt that—but I am asking, that just as you devote yourselves readily and constantly to that sort of thing, so you should at length listen to an honest speech and welcome a frankness whose aim is your own welfare. Why even the Athenians, to whom I referred a moment ago, we shall find to have been not always in error. On the contrary, at least this custom of theirs was very much to their credit—that they gave their poets licence to take to task, not merely persons individually, but even the state at large, in case the people were doing something unseemly. Accordingly, among many other illustrations that might be cited, we find in their comedies utterances such as these:

Old Demos of Pnyxtown, testy little old man,  
A bit inclined to deafness,²

and

What deed is there that Athens would abjure?³

And, moreover, they listened to these sayings while holding high festival, even during the democratic regime, at a time when they were not only in complete

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eἰ τυνα ἦθελον πρὸς ὀργήν ἀπολέσαι ¹ τῶν ταῦτα λεγόντων, κύριοι καθεστηκότες, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἐλλήνων ἄρχοντες, καὶ ἐξὸν αὐτοῖς, εἰ ἐβούλοντο, μηδὲν ἀηδές ἄκουειν.

7 Ὅμων δὲ οὕτε χορὸς ἐστὶ τοιοῦτος οὕτε ποιητῆς οὕτε ἄλλος οὐδείς, διὸ ὅμων ὄνειδιει μετ' εὐνοίας καὶ φανερὰ ποιήσει τὰ τῆς πόλεως ἀρρωστήματα τοιγαροῦν ὅταν ποτὲ φαινηταί τὸ πράγμα, προθύμως δέχεσθαι δεῖ καὶ τότε νομίζειν ἑορτήν ἁγειν, ἀλλὰ μὴ βαρύνεσθαι, κἂν ἁρα, δυσωπεῖσθαι ² ἐξειπεῖν, 'Πηνίκα ³ παύσεται;' καὶ 'Πότε εἴσεισι θαυματοποιός;' ἢ 'Ἄρρος' ἢ τοιοῦτον ἑτερον; ⁴ ἐκεῖνο μὲν γὰρ, ὅπερ εἶπον, ἀεὶ ὅμων πάρεστι, καὶ οὐ δεός μῆποτε ἐπιλίπῃ τῶν δὲ τοιοῦτων λόγων δι' οὗ ἀνθρωποι εὐδαιμονοῦσι καὶ κριττοὺς καὶ σωφρονέστεροι γίγνονται καὶ βέλτιον οἰκεῖν δύνανται τᾶς πόλεις, οὐ πολλάκις ἀκηκόας ὁ Βοῦλομαι γὰρ εἰπεῖν, ἀνήκοοι ἐστε.

8 Καὶ τοῦτο ὅσως οὐ δι' ὅμας· δηλώσετε δὲ, ἣν ἀνάσχησθε τῆμερον· ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον παρὰ τοὺς καλουμένους φιλοσόφους. οἰ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν ὅλως εἰς πλῆθος οὐκ ἴασιν οὐδὲ θέλουσι διακω-
δυνεύειν, ἀπεγνωκότες ὅσως τὸ βελτίων ἂν ποιῆσαι τοὺς πολλοὺς· οἱ δ' ἐν τοῖς καλουμένοις

1 ἀπολέσαι Reiske: ἀπολέσθαι.
2 δυσωπεῖσθαι Reiske: δυσωπήσθε.
3 Πηνίκα Casaubon: ἡνίκα.
4 'Ἄρρος' ἢ τοιοῦτον ἑτερον Crosby: ἅρρος ἢ τοιοῦτος ἑτερος. Reiske deletes ἢ after ἅρρος.

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control of their own citizens, in case they desired in a
fit of anger to destroy anyone who used such language,
but also when they exercised authority over the
other Greeks as well, so that they might have avoided
listening to anything disagreeable, had they so
desired.¹

But you have no such critic, neither chorus ² nor
poet nor anyone else, to reprove you in all friendliness
and to reveal the weaknesses of your city. There-
fore, whenever the thing does at last appear, you
should receive it gladly and make a festival of the
occasion instead of being vexed; and even if vexed,
you should be ashamed to call out, “When will
the fellow stop?” or “When is a juggler coming
on?” or “Rubbish!” or some such thing. For, as I
have said, that sort of entertainment you always
have in stock and there is no fear that it will ever
fail you; but discourses like this of mine, which make
men happier and better and more sober and better
able to administer effectively the cities in which they
dwell, you have not often heard—for I do not care
to say that you would not listen to them.

And perhaps this situation is not of your making, but
you will show whether it is or not if you bear with
me today; the fault may lie rather at the door of
those who wear the name of philosopher. For some
among that company do not appear in public at all
and prefer not to make the venture, possibly because
they despair of being able to improve the masses;
others exercise their voices in what we call lecture-

¹ Aristophanes, Acharnians 377–82, 502–3, 659–60, Wasps
1284–91, implies that Cleon tried to curtail the licence of the
poet, but without success.
² In the parabasis of comedy the chorus was especially
outspoken in its criticism of men and affairs.
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άκροατηρίως φωνασκούσιν,1 ἐνσπόνδουσ λαβόντες
9 άκροατάς καὶ χειροθείες ἐαυτοῖς. τῶν δὲ Κυνικῶν λεγομένων ἔστι μὲν ἐν τῇ πόλει πλήθος οὐκ ὀλύγων, καὶ καθάπερ ἄλλου τινὸς πράγματος καὶ τούτου φορὰ γέγονε, νόθον 2 μέντοι γε καὶ ἀγεννὲς ἀνθρώπων οὐθέν, ὡς εἴπειν, ἐπισταμένων, ἀλλὰ χρείων τροφῆς· οὗτοι δὲ ἐν τε τριόδιοι καὶ στενωποί καὶ πυλῶν ἱερῶν ἀγείρουσι καὶ ἀπατῶσι παιδάρια καὶ ναύτας καὶ τοιούτον ὄχλον, σκώμματα καὶ πολλὴν σπερμολογίαν συνείρουντες καὶ τὰς ἀγοραίους ταῦτας ἀποκρίσεις. τοιγαροῦν ἄγαθον μὲν οὐδὲν ἐργάζονται, κακὸν δ’ ὃς οἶδαν τε τὸ μέγιστον, καταγελᾶν ἐθίζοντες τοὺς ἀνοίητους τῶν φιλοσόφων, ὡσπερ ἢν εἰ παιδάς τις ἐθίζοι διδασκάλων καταφρονεῖν, καὶ δέον ἐκκόπτειν τὴν ἀγερσχίαν αὐτῶν οἱ δ’ ἐτι αὐξοῦσιν.

10 Τῶν δὲ εἰς ὑμᾶς παριόντων 3 ὡς πεπαιδευμένων οἱ μὲν ἐπιδεικτικῶς λόγους καὶ τούτους 4 ἁμαθεῖς, οἱ δὲ ποιήματα συνθέντες ἄδουσιν, ὡς πάνυ φιλωδῶν ὑμῶν κατεγινώκοτες. αὐτοὶ δ’ εἰ μὲν εἰσὶν ποιηταὶ καὶ ρήτορες, οὐδὲν ὑσως δεισόν· εἰ δ’ ὡς φιλόσοφοι ταῦτα πράττουσιν κέρδους ἑνεκεν καὶ δόξης τῆς ἑαυτῶν, οὐ τῆς ύμετέρας ωφελείας, τούτο δ’ ἤδη δεισόν. ὦμοιον γὰρ ὡσπερ εἰ τοῖς ἱατρῶς ἐπὶ κάμποντας ἀνθρώπους εἰσιῶν τῆς μὲν σωτηρίας αὐτῶν καὶ τῆς θεραπείας ἀμελήσειε, στεφάνους δὲ καὶ ἑταῖρας καὶ μῦρον αὐτοῖς εἰσφέροι.

1 φωνασκούσιν Geel: φωνᾶς ἀσκοῦσιν.
2 γέγονε, νόθον Cobet: γέγονεν οὐθέν.
3 παριόντων Cobet: προϊόντων.
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halls, having secured as hearers men who are in league with them and tractable. And as for the Cynics, as they are called, it is true that the city contains no small number of that sect, and that, like any other thing, this too has had its crop—persons whose tenets, to be sure, comprise practically nothing spurious or ignoble, yet who must make a living—still these Cynics, posting themselves at street-corners, in alleyways, and at temple-gates, pass round the hat and play upon the credulity of lads and sailors and crowds of that sort, stringing together rough jokes and much tittle-tattle and that low badinage that smacks of the market-place. Accordingly they achieve no good at all, but rather the worst possible harm, for they accustom thoughtless people to deride philosophers in general, just as one might accustom lads to scorn their teachers, and, when they ought to knock the insolence out of their hearers, these Cynics merely increase it.

Those, however, who do come before you as men of culture either declaim speeches intended for display, and stupid ones to boot, or else chant verses of their own composition, as if they had detected in you a weakness for poetry. To be sure, if they themselves are really poets or orators, perhaps there is nothing so shocking in that, but if in the guise of philosophers they do these things with a view to their own profit and reputation, and not to improve you, that indeed is shocking. For it is as if a physician when visiting patients should disregard their treatment and their restoration to health, and should bring them flowers and courtesans and perfume.

11 Τινές δὲ ὄλγου παρρησιαν ἀγηόχασι πρὸς ὑμᾶς, καὶ ταύτην ἐνδεῶς, οὐδ’ ὁς ἐμπλῆσαι τὰς ἀκοὰς ὑμῶν οὐδ’ ὠστε διατελέσαι λέγοντες, ἀλλὰ ἐν ἡ δύο ρήματα εἰπόντες, καὶ λοιδορήσαντες μᾶλλον ἡ διδάξαντες υμᾶς, κατὰ σπουδὴν ἀπίσασιν, εὐλαβούμενοι μὴ μεταξύ θορυβῆσθε καὶ παραπέμψῃτε αὐτοὺς, ὡσπερ οἱ χειμῶνος ἀποτολμῶντες εἰς τὴν θάλατταν βραχὺν τινα καὶ σύντομον πλοῦν. ἄνδρα δὲ λαβεῖν καθαρῶς καὶ ἀδόλως παρρησιαζόμενον, καὶ μήτε δόξης χάριν μήτ’ ἐπ’ ἄργυρων προσποιούμενον, ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ εὐνοῖα καὶ κηδημονία τῶν ἄλλων ἐτοιμον, εἰ δέοι, καὶ καταγελάσθαι, καὶ ἀταξίαν πλήθους ἐνεγκείν καὶ θόρυβον, οὐκ ῥάδιον, ἀλλά καὶ πάνω εὐτυχοὺς πόλεως, ἐν τοσαύτῃ σπάνει γενναίων καὶ ἐλευθέρων ἄνδρῶν, ἀφθονία δὲ κολάκων καὶ γοητῶν καὶ σοφιστῶν.

12 Ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ οὐκ ἄπ’ ἐμαυτοῦ μοι δοκῶ προελέσθαι τούτο, ἀλλ’ ὑπὸ δαίμονιον τινὸς γνώμης. ὃν γὰρ οἱ θεοὶ προνοοῦσιν, ἑκείνους παρασκευάζουσι καὶ συμβούλους ἁγαθοὺς αὐτομάτους καὶ λόγους ἐπιτηθείους καὶ ἔμφεροντας εἰρήσθαι. καὶ τοῦτο ἦκιστα υμᾶς ἀπιστεῖν χρή, παρ’ οἷς μάλιστα μὲν τιμᾶται τὸ δαίμονιον, μάλιστα δὲ αὐτὸ δείκνυσι τὴν αὐτοῦ δύναμιν καὶ μόνον οὐ καθ’ ἐκάστην ἡμέραν διὰ τε χρησιμῶν καὶ δι’

1 ρήματα Casaubon: ρῆμα.


2 Dio may have Socrates in mind, but the daimonion of Socrates served to check, not to impel.

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But there are only a few who have displayed frankness in your presence, and that but sparingly, not in such a way as to fill your ears therewith nor for any length of time; nay, they merely utter a phrase or two, and then, after berating rather than enlightening you, they make a hurried exit, anxious lest before they have finished you may raise an outcry and send them packing, behaving in very truth quite like men who in winter must up courage for a brief and hurried voyage out to sea. But to find a man who in plain terms and without guile speaks his mind with frankness, and neither for the sake of reputation nor for gain makes false pretensions, but out of good will and concern for his fellow-men stands ready, if need be, to submit to ridicule and to the disorder and the uproar of the mob—to find such a man as that is not easy, but rather the good fortune of a very lucky city, so great is the dearth of noble, independent souls and such the abundance of toadies, mountebanks, and sophists.

In my own case, for instance, I feel that I have chosen that rôle, not of my own volition, but by the will of some deity. For when divine providence is at work for men, the gods provide, not only good counsellors who need no urging, but also words that are appropriate and profitable to the listener. And this statement of mine should be questioned least of all by you, since here in Alexandria the deity is most in honour, and to you especially does he display his power through almost daily oracles and dreams.

3 Serapis. He had much in common with Asclepius, with whom he was frequently identified (Tacitus, Historiae 4. 84). The cult was widespread, but its most famous centre was at Alexandria (Pausanias 1. 18. 4).
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ονειράτων. μὴ οὖν οἴεσθε κοιμωμένων μόνον ¹ ἐπιμελεῖσθαι τῶν θεῶν, ² καὶ ίδιαν ἐκάστως μηνύ- οντα τὸ συμφέρον, ἐγρηγορότων δὲ ἀμελεῖν καὶ κοινῇ καὶ ἄθροίους μηδὲν ἂν δεῖξαί τῶν χρησίμων. πολλάκις γὰρ ἣδη καὶ ὑπαρ ὄνησε καὶ μεθ’ ἴμεραν ἐναργῶς προεύπεν. ῥητο ὑπὸ τὰς τοῦ Ἀπόλλων φήμας ἐνθάδε ἐν Μέμφει πλησίον ὑμῶν, ὅτι παΐδες ἀπαγγέλλουσι παῖζοντες τὸ δοκοῦν τῷ θεῷ, καὶ τούτο ἀψευδὰς πέφηκεν. οὗ δὲ ὑμέτερος θεός, οἶμαι, τελειώτερος ὡν, δι’ ἄνδρῶν ἡμῶς καὶ μετὰ σπουδῆς βούλεται ὠφέλειν, οὐ δι’ ὅλιγων ῥημάτων, ἀλλ’ ἵσχυρά καὶ πλῆρει κληδόνι καὶ λόγω σαφεὶ, διδάσκοντι περὶ τῶν ἀναγκαστάτων, ἂν ὑπομένῃτε, μετὰ γνώμης καὶ πειθοῦς.

14. Καὶ πρῶτόν γε ἀπάντων, ἱνα, οἴην πρὸ ἔφην, ἐγγίθεν ἄρξωμαι, τοῦτο πείσθητε βεβαιῶς, ὅτι τὰ συμβαίνοντα τοῖς ἄνθρωποις ἐπ’ ἁγαθῷ πάνθ’ ὁμοίως ἐστὶ καινόν, κἂν πλέων τίς ἐμπείρου τύχῃ κυβερνήτου, κἂν ἔθνος ἡ πόλις χρηστῶν ἡγεμόνων, κἂν ἰατρὸς ἐν καιρῷ παραγένεται τῷ κάμνοντι, καὶ τούτον ἡγεῖσθαι χρὴ βοηθῆν ἢ λεῖπῃ παρὰ θεοῦ, κἂν λόγων τις ἀκοῦσῃ φρονίμων, ἐκεῖθεν ἐπιτεμφθήναι. καθόλου γὰρ οὐδὲν εὕδαιμον οὔδ’ ὠφέλιμον, ὁ μὴ κατὰ γνώμην καὶ δύναμιν τῶν θεών ἀφικνεῖται πρὸς ἡμᾶς, ³ ἀλλὰ πανταχῆ

1 For μόνον Cobet conjectured μὲν.
2 καὶ after θεῶν deleted by Reiske.
3 ἡμᾶς Reiske: ἡμᾶς.
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Think not, therefore, that the god exercises his watchful care only over sleeping men, disclosing to each in private what is for his good, but that he is indifferent toward them when they are awake and would not disclose to them, in public and collectively, anything beneficial; for often in the past he has given aid to men in their waking moments, and also in broad daylight he has clearly foretold the future. You are acquainted no doubt with the prophetic utterances of Apis here, in neighbouring Memphis,¹ and you know that lads at play announce the purpose of the god, and that this form of divination has proved to be free from falsehood. But your deity, methinks, being more potent, wishes to confer his benefits upon you through the agency of men rather than boys, and in serious fashion, not by means of few words, but with strong, full utterance and in clear terms, instructing you regarding most vital matters—if you are patient—with purpose and persuasiveness.

And first of all—to begin, as I ought, with matters close at hand—rest assured of this, that all things which happen to men for their good are without exception of divine origin; not only is this true if a voyager has the luck to find a pilot with experience, or a nation or a city to secure good leaders, but also if a physician arrives in time to save his patient, we must believe that he is a helper come from god, and if one hears words of wisdom, we must believe that they too were sent by god. For, in general, there is no good fortune, no benefit, that does not reach us in accordance with the will and the

¹ Pausanias 7. 22. 2–4 tells briefly of this oracle. Apparently the chance utterances of lads playing near the shrine were thought to reveal the god’s response.
πάντων ἀγαθῶν αὐτοὶ κρατοῦσι καὶ διανέμουσι δαμιλῶς τοὺς ἐθέλουσι δέχεσθαι· τὰ κακὰ δὲ ἄλλαχόθεν, ὡς ἔξ ἐτέρας τινὸς πηγῆς ἔρχεται πλησίον οὕσης παρ’ ἡμῖν, ὦσπερ ἐπὶ τοῦ ὑδατός τὸ μὲν σφόξον καὶ τρέφον καὶ γόνιμον ὄντως ἀνωθέν ποθὲν ἐκ δαμιλὸν τινὸς πηγῆς κάτεισιν, τοὺς ἴππαρους δὲ ὀχετοὺς καὶ δυσώδεις αὐτοῖ ποιοῦμεν καὶ ἄφ’ ἡμῶν οὕτω ιστανται. διὰ γὰρ ἁνθρώπων ἄνοιαν καὶ τρυφὴν καὶ φιλοτεμίαν δυσχερής ὁ βίος καὶ μεστὸς ἀπάτης, πονηρίας, λύπης, μυρίων ἄλλων κακῶν.

Τούτων δὲ ἐν ᾁμα καὶ φάρμακον ἐποίησαν οἱ θεοὶ παιδείαν καὶ λόγον, ὥ διὰ βίον μὲν τις χρώμενος καὶ συνεχῶς ἦλθε ποτὲ πρὸς τέλος ύγίες καὶ εὐδαιμονία: οἱ δὲ σπανίως καὶ διὰ χρόνου ποτὲ περιτυχόντες ἀλλοτε μὲν ζῶουσ’ ἐτερήμεροι, ἀλλοτε δ’ αὕτε τεθνάσων.

ὅμως δὲ ἤδη ποτὲ ἐξαισίων δεινῶν ἐπικεμένων αὐτοῖς ἀπετράπησαν. οἱ δὲ διὰ παντὸς ἁπειροὶ τοῦ φάρμακου τούτου καὶ μηδέποτε σωφρονίζοντε ὁ λόγῳ τᾶς ἀκοι ὑπέχοντες ὀλοκλήρως ἁθλιοὶ μηδεμίαν σκέπην μηδὲ προβολήν ἔχοντες ἀπὸ τῶν παθῶν,

ἀλλ’ ἐν ἀκαλύπτῳ καὶ ταλαιπώρῳ βίῳ χειμαζόμενοι,

1 τῶν after ἔρχεται deleted by Arnim.
2 σωφρονίζοντι Reiske: σωφρονοῦντι.
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power of the gods; on the contrary the gods themselves control all blessings everywhere and apportion lavishly to all who are ready to receive; but evils come from quite a different source, as it were from some other fount close beside us. Take for example the water of Alexandria—that which keeps us alive and nourishes us and is truly the author of our being: it descends from some region up above, from some divine fount; whereas the filthy, evil-smelling canals are our own creation, and it is our fault that such things exist. For it is through man's folly and love of luxury and ambition, that life comes to be vexatious and full of deceit, wickedness, pain, and countless other ills.

However, for these maladies one remedy and cure has been provided by the gods, to wit, education and reason, and the man who throughout life employs that remedy with consistency comes at last to a healthy, happy end; but those who encounter it rarely and only after long intervals,

Alternate live one day, are dead the next.1

But, nevertheless, there have been occasions when even such persons have been turned aside when portentous disasters were impending. But those who are wholly unacquainted with the remedy of which I speak, and never give ear to chastening reason, are utterly wretched, having no refuge or defence against their sufferings,

But storm-tossed on the sea of life they drift,
Devoid of shelter and in misery,2

1 Odyssey 11. 303-4. Homer is speaking of Castor and Polydeuces.
καθάπερ σκάφει σαθρῷ καὶ λελυμένῳ πάντως, ἐν ἅγιωμοι γνώμῃ καὶ πονηρίᾳ.

17 Συμβαίνει δὲ τοὺς κακίστους καὶ ἀτυχεστάτους ὡς πορρωτάτω φεύγειν ἀπὸ τοῦ λόγου καὶ μὴ ἔθελεν ἀκούειν, μηδ’ ἂν βιάζηται τις, ὃστερ, οὕτως, καὶ τῶν ἐλκῶν τὰ δυσχερὰ λίαν οὐκ ἐὰν προσάφασθαι, καὶ τούτῳ αὐτῷ σημεῖόν ἐστι τοῦ πάντων πονηρῶς αὕτα ἔχειν. οἱ δὲ τοιοῦτοι παρ’ ἐτέρους ἱστοὶ ὑιτροὺς οὐχ ἐκόντες ἱσχυροτέρους. διότι γὰρ θεραπεῖά κακίας καὶ πρόνοια, καθάπερ τῶν ἀλλῶν νόσων. ἢ μὲν ἑοικοῦν διαίτη καὶ φαρμάκοις, ἢ δὲ καύσει καὶ τρομῇ, προσήκουσα μᾶλλον ἀρχουσι καὶ νόμοι καὶ δικασταῖς, οἱ τὸ περίττον ὑδὴ καὶ ἀνίστουν ἐξαιροῦσι. βελτίως δὲ εἰς νὶ μὴ βαδίως αὐτὸ πράττοντες. τὴν δὲ ἐτέραν ἐπιμέλειαν ἔργον εἶναι φημί τῶν δυναμένων διὰ πειθοῦ καὶ λόγου φυχᾶς πραύνειν καὶ μαλάττειν. οὔτος δὲ σωτηρίας εἰς καὶ φύλακες τῶν οἰων τε σώζεσθαι, πρὸς ἐλθεῖν εἰς τέλος τὴν πονηρίαν εὑργοῦντες καὶ κατέχοντες.

Debe μὲν οὖν ἐκατέρων ταῖς πόλεσιν, πολὺ δὲ ἐπιεικεστέρων τῶν ἐν ταῖς ἐξουσίαις. κολάζειν μὲν γὰρ προσήκειν φειδόμενον, διδάσκει δὲ ἡ μὴ φειδόμενον. καὶ χρηστοῦ μὲν ἐστὶν ἡγεμόνος συγγνώμη, φιλοσόφου δὲ κακοῦ μὴ πικρὸν εἶναι. τὸ μὲν γὰρ τῆς τιμωρίας σκληροῦ ἀπόλλυσι, τὸ δὲ τοῦ λόγου πικρὸν σφάζειν πέφυκε. κυνδυνεύει

1 πάντως, ἐν Reiske, πάντας ἐν Selden, τῇ αὐτῶν ορ πλανώμενοι Emperius, πλανώνται ἐν Jacobs: πάντων ἐν.
2 οὐχ ἐκόντες Selden: οὐκ ἐχόντες.
3 κακίας καὶ Reiske: καὶ κακίας.
4 ἐπιεικεστέρων Casaubon: ἐπιεικέστερον.
5 σκληρὸν Casaubon: πλήρες.

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as if embarked upon a rotten and wholly shattered hulk, amidst a sea of senseless opinion and misery.

And it so happens that it is the most depraved and unfortunate men who flee the farthest from the voice of reason and will not listen to it, not even if you try to force them—just as, I fancy, those sores which are especially distressing shrink from the touch, and that in itself is a sign of their extremely bad condition. But such sufferers will have to visit a different kind of physician, however unwillingly, whose treatment will be more drastic. For there are two systems for the treatment of vice and its prevention, just as there are for maladies in general: the one may be likened to dieting and drugs, and the other resembles cautery and the knife, this being more suitable for the use of magistrates and laws and jurymen, that is, for those whose business it is to remove growths that are abnormal and incurable. But much to be preferred are those who do not lightly resort to removal. The other treatment is, I claim, the proper function of men who have the power through persuasion and reason to calm and soften the soul. These indeed are saviours and guardians of all who can be saved, confining and controlling vice before it reaches its final stage.

It is true, no doubt, that both types of practitioners are required by the state, but the type to be found in public office should be much the milder of the two. For in administering punishment one should be sparing, but not so in imparting instruction; and a good prince is marked by compassion, a bad philosopher by lack of severity. For while the harshness of the one in punishing destroys, the other’s severity of speech is by nature salutary. It is likely,
ΔΙΟ ΧΡΥΣΟΣΤΟΜΟΣ

μέντοι πολλή τις εἶναι ὑμῖν τῶν τὸ ὅστερον ἐπισταμένων. οὔτε γὰρ χρήματα αὐτοῖς οὔτε δύναμις περιγίνεται διὰ τούτου, ἀλλ' ἀπέχθεια μᾶλλον καὶ λοιδορία καὶ προπηλακισμός. ἰδιὰ ἴσως οὐκέτι δεῖ ὑποτίθειν. τοιγαροῦν διὰ τὴν ἐκείνων ἀναχώρησιν καὶ σωπῆν ἐρίδων ὑμῖν φύεται πλῆθος καὶ δικῶν καὶ βοὴ τραχεία καὶ γλώτται βλαβεραί καὶ ἀκόλαστοι, κατήγοροι, συκοφαντήματα, γραφαὶ, ῥητόρων ὀχλος, καθάπερ, οἷς, δι' ἐνδειαν ἵατρῶν ἢ δι' ἀπειρίαν πλείουσι οἱ θάπτοντες γίγνονται.

20 Καὶ τούτων ἐν ἀρχῇ μὲν ἡττασάμην τοὺς μὴ παριόντας εἰς τὸ πλῆθος μηδὲ τολμῶντας ὑμῖν διαλέγεσθαι, ἀλλὰ σειμάρις μὲν εἶναι βουλομένους, ἀνωφελεῖς δ' ὀρῳμένους καὶ ὁμοίους τοῖς ἀγενέσι τῶν ἀθλητῶν, οἱ τὰς παλαιόστρας ἐνοχλοῦσι καὶ τὰ γυμνάσια χειρονομοῦντες καὶ παλαιῶντες, εἰς δὲ τὸ στάδιον οὐκ ἐθέλουσιν λέναι, τὸν ἰλιον καὶ τὰς πληγὰς υφορώμενοι. τὸ μέντοι πράγμα δυσχερές ὄντως καὶ δι' ὑμᾶς. οὐ γὰρ ῥάδιον ἐνεγκείν τοσοῦτε πλῆθος θόρυβον οὐδὲ μυρίασιν ἀνθρώπων ἀπείρους ἐναντίον βλέψαι χωρίς ὕδης καὶ κιθάρας. τούτῳ μὲν γὰρ ἀλεξιφάρμακον ἐστὶ πρὸς τὸν ὅμοιον ὑμῶν, καθάπερ στέαρ φασίν ἐνίων ξώνων ὕφελεν πρὸς τι τῶν χαλεπῶν.

21 Ἔγω γοῦν, εἰ ὃν ὑδικός, οὐκ ἂν δεύρο εἰσῆλθον

1 τὸ added by Reiske.
2 οὐκέτι δεῖ οὐκ ἔδει Reiske.
3 ἀνθρώπων Reiske: ἀνθρώποι.
4 ὕφελεν πρὸς τι τῶν χαλεπῶν deleted by Weil, unnecessarily. Arnim believes corrupt and suggests addition of καὶ ἱσβόλων ἐρπετῶν after χαλεπῶν, apparently unwilling to construe στέαρ with ἐνίων ξώνων.
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however, that you have a great dearth of men who are expert in the latter branch of healing; for its practitioners gain neither wealth nor power thereby, but rather hatred, abuse, and reviling, though perhaps one should pay no more attention to such things. Accordingly, when the philosophers quit the field and are silent, there springs up among you a multitude of quarrels and lawsuits, harsh cries, tongues that are mischievous and unrestrained, accusers, calumnies, writs, a horde of professional pleaders—just as, I suspect, the lack of physicians, or else their incompetence, accounts for the increase in number of the undertakers!

In my opening remarks\(^1\) also I laid the blame for this upon the philosophers who will not appear before the people or even deign to converse with you, but, while wishing to maintain their dignity, are seen to be of no utility, and like those degenerate athletes who are a nuisance to wrestling-schools and gymnasias with their make-believe sparring and wrestling, but refuse to enter the stadium, viewing with suspicion the sun's heat and the blows. However, the trouble becomes truly difficult because of you. For it is not easy to endure the uproar of such a crowd as this, or to face countless thousands of human beings without the support of song and lyre. For music is an antidote in dealing with the populace of your city, just as, we are told, the fat of certain creatures is beneficial in dealing with one of the serious disorders.\(^2\)

I, for instance, had I the gift of song, should not have come here before you without some

\(^1\) § 8.

DIO CHRYSTOSTOM

dίχα μέλους τινός ἡ ἄσματος. νῦν δὲ τούτου μὲν ἄπορω τοῦ φαρμάκου. θεὸς δ’, ὅπερ ἔφη, θαρρή-
σαί μοι παρέσχεν,

ὅς τε καὶ ἄλκιμον ἄνδρα φοβεῖ καὶ ἀφείλετο
νῖκης
ῥημίδως, τοτὲ δ’ αὐτὸς ἐποτρύνει καὶ ἀνώγει.

eἰ οὖν τὰ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ ἔπη κἀγὼ λέγομι πρὸς ὕμᾶς,
ὡς ἐκεῖνος ἐν ὸδυσσείᾳ πεποίηται Καλυψοῖ
ἀπολογούμενος ύπὲρ τῆς ἀγγελίας, ἃν ἁπεὶ
οὖσαν ἐκόμιζε,1 τάχ’ ἂν2 ληρεῖν με φαίνῃ, ῥητέα
δ’ ὁμως.

Zeus ἐμὲ γ’ ἠνώγει δεῦρ’ ἐλθέμεν οὐκ ἔθελοντα.
τὸς δ’ ἂν ἐκών τοσσόνδε διαδράμοι ἀλμυρῶν ὑδώρ
ἀσπετοῦ; οὐδὲ τις ἄγχι βροτῶν πόλις.

22 Ἐκεῖνος μὲν θεὸς ὁν καὶ πετόμενος δυσχεραίνει
tὰ κύματα καὶ τὸ πέλαγος καὶ τὴν μεταξ’ τῶν
πόλεων καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἑρμισάν. ἐγὼ δὲ
ἀνθρωπός οὐδεὶς οὐδαμόθεν ἐν τριβωνίῳ φαύλῳ
μήτε ἄδειν ἡδὺς μήτε μείζων ἐτέρου φθεγγόμενος,
οὐκ ἄρα ἔδεισα τὸν ὑμέτερον θρόνον οὐδὲ τὸν
γέλωτα οὐδὲ τὴν ὀργήν οὐδὲ τοὺς3 συριγμοὺς
οὐδὲ τὰ σκώμματα, οἰς πάντας ἐκπλήττετε καὶ
πανταχοῦ πάντων ἀεὶ περίεστε καὶ ἰδιωτῶν καὶ
βασιλέων; καὶ ταῦτα ἀκοὺσαν ὁμὴρον τε καὶ
tῶν ἄλλων ποιητῶν ὕμνοιντων ἀεὶ τὸν ὀχλὸν ὡς

1 ἐκόμιζε Pflugk: ἐνόμιζε.
2 τάχ’ ἂν Wilamowitz: τάχα.
3 τοὺς added by Arnim.

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tune or lay. But the truth is, I lack that magic spell; yet a god, as I said,\textsuperscript{1} has given me courage, the god

Who routs with ease at times the hero brave
And robs him of his conquest, then again
Himself doth urge and cheer to victory.\textsuperscript{2}

If, then, in addressing you I were to use the words of Hermes as he is portrayed in the Odyssey, excusing himself to Calypso for the unpleasant message that he bore for her, no doubt you would declare that I was talking nonsense, and yet speak them I must:

Zeus bade me hither come, though I was loath;
For who of his own choosing would traverse
The salty sea so vast, unspeakable?
Nor is there near a town of mortal men.\textsuperscript{3}

If Hermes, a god and a winged god besides, complains of the waves and the sea and the lack of cities and men on the way, was I, a mere mortal, a nobody from nowhere, clad in a mean cloak, with no sweetness of song and a voice no louder than common, not afraid of your noise, your laughter, your anger, your hissing, your rough jokes—the means by which you terrify all men and always dominate men everywhere, both private citizens and princes—and that too, though I hear Homer and the other poets constantly singing of the mob as being cruel and

\textsuperscript{1} § 12.
\textsuperscript{2} \textit{Iliad} 17. 177–8, slightly modified. Hector is justifying his conduct to Glaucus.
\textsuperscript{3} \textit{Odyssey} 5. 99–101. The message borne by Hermes is a command to release Odysseus.
DIO CHRYSOLOM

χαλεπών τε καὶ ἀπειθή καὶ πρὸς ύβριν ἐτοιμον, τού μὲν οὔτω λέγοντος.

23 κινήθη δ’ ἀγορή, ὡς κύματα μακρὰ θαλάσσης πόντου Ίκαρίου, τὰ μὲν τ’ Ἑνρός τε Νότος τε ὀφρο’ ἐπαίξας πατρὸς Διὸς ἐκ νεφελάων.

ἐτέρου δὲ πάλιν αὖ,

δήμος ἀστατον κακον,
καὶ θαλάσσῃ πάνθ’ ομοιον ὃπ’ ἀνέμου μιπίζεται.
καὶ γαληνὸς ἦν τύχῃ,1 πρὸς 2 πνεῦμα βραχῦ
κορύσσεται,
κἂν τις αἰτία γένηται, τὸν πολίτην κατέπιεν.

24 τάχ’ ἄν 3 οὖν καὶ ὑμεῖς ἔμε τῷ θορύβῳ καταπίοντε
καὶ τῇ ταραχῇ, βουλόμενον ὡμᾶς ωφελεῖν. μείν-
αντες δὲ καὶ ἀκούσαντες διὰ τέλους πᾶσι θαυμαστολ
δόξετε, καὶ οὐ μόνον κρουμάτων ἐμπειροι καὶ
ὀρχημάτων, ἀλλὰ καὶ λόγων φρονίμων, ἵνα κάμοι
πρὸς τοὺς αἰτιωμένους καὶ καταγγυώσκοντας,
ὅτι δεῦρο εἰσῆλθον, ἦ δικαίως ἀπολογείσθαι:
αἰτιάσονται γάρ, εὖ ἑστε, καὶ φήσουσι δοξο-
κόπον εἶναι καὶ μαυνόμενον, ὅστις ἐμαυτόν ὦχλῳ
καὶ θορύβῳ παρέβαλον· ὅπως οὖν ἔχω λέγειν
ὅτι οὔ πᾶν πλήθος ἄσελγες ἐστίν οὔδε ἀνήκουν,
οὔδὲ ἀπὸ παντὸς δεῖ τοὺς πεπαιδευμένους φεύγειν.

25 Σαφέστερον δ’ ὑμῖν, εἰ βούλεσθε, διελεύσοιμαι

1 ἦν τύχῃ Kayser: ἐντείχῳ or ἐντ’ ἦχῳ or ἐντ’ χώρᾳ.
2 πρὸς Reiske: πάν.
3 τάχ’ ἄν Pflugk: τάχ’.

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1 Iliad 2. 144–6.
2 Kock, Com. Att. Frag., Adespota 1324. This bold similo was paraphrased by Demosthenes, De Falsa Legatione
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unruly and prone to violence? This is what Homer has to say:

Then stirred was the assembly, as the sea
Sends forth long billows on the Icarian deep,
Billows the Southeast wind doth raise, with force
Rushing from out the clouds of Father Zeus;¹

and here are the words of another:

Unstable and evil is the populace,
And wholly like the sea: beneath the gale
’Tis fanned to fury; should a calm ensue,
A little puff doth ruffle it. So let
Some charge be made, the victim is engulfed.²

So you too perhaps might engulf me with your uproar and your turmoil, in spite of my desire to serve you. But if you wait and hear me through, all men will think you wonderful, and will give you credit for acquaintance, not alone with twanging lyres and dancing feet, but with words of wisdom too, that I also may thus have a just defence to offer those who blame and condemn me for coming here; for they will blame me, you may be sure, and will say that I am a notoriety-hunter and a madman to have thus exposed myself to the mob and its hubbub. Let me, then, be able to assert that not every populace is insolent and unwilling to listen, and that not every gathering of the people must be avoided by men of cultivation.

But I will explain to you more clearly, if you wish,

136: ὁ μὲν δῆμος ἐστιν ἀσταθμητότατον πρᾶγμα τῶν πάντων καὶ ἀσυνθετότατον, ὥσπερ θάλαττ’ ἀκατάστατον, ὡς ἦν τύχῃ κυνούμενον. The verses have been attributed either to Solon or Archilochus or to some dramatist.
DIO CHRYSTOS TON

περὶ δήμου φύσεως, τούτ’ ἐστι περὶ ύμῶν αὐτῶν. καὶ γὰρ ἐν τί τῶν χρησίμων ἐστὶ καὶ μᾶλλον ἢν ύμᾶς ὑφελῆσειν ἢ περὶ οὐρανοῦ καὶ γῆς εἰ λέγομι. φημὶ δὴ δήμον ἐουκέναι μάλιστα ἄνδρὶ δυνάστῃ καὶ σφόδρα ἱσχυρῷ, μεγάλην τινὰ ἐξουσίαν καὶ ρώμην ἔχοντι, καὶ τοσοῦτῳ μεῖζον δυνάστῃ καὶ ἀρχοντὶ πλεόνων, ὀσωπέρ ἢν αὐτὸς ἢ πλεῖων ὁ δήμος καὶ πόλεως γενναιοτέρας. 26 ἐκεῖνων μὲν οὖν εἰς βασιλείς, θεοῖ ἐπὶ σωτηρία κοινῆ γεγονότες, κηδεμόνες ὄντως καὶ προστάται χρηστοὶ καὶ δίκαιοι, τῶν μὲν ἀγαθῶν ἐκουσάτων ταμίαι, τῶν δὲ χαλεπῶν σπανίως μεταδιδόντες καὶ κατὰ ἀνάγκην, κόσμῳ πόλεων ἤδομενοι. οἱ δὲ τουντών σκληροῖ καὶ ἄγριοι τυραννοὶ, χαλεποὶ μὲν ἀκούσαι, χαλεποὶ δὲ συμβαλεῖν· τούτων ἢ μὲν ὅργῃ πρὸς πάντα ἐτοιμοὺς, ὥσπερ θηρίων ἀνημέρων, τὰ δὲ ὅπερ ἐμπέφρακται, καὶ πάροδος οὐκ ἐστιν εἰς αὐτὰ λόγους ἐπιεικέσιν, ἀλλὰ κολακεία καὶ ἀπάτη κρατεῖ παρ’ αὐτοῖς. 27 Ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ δῆμος ὁ μὲν τις εὐγνώμων καὶ πρᾶος καὶ γαλήνος ὄντως, οἷος γεύσασθαι παρρησίας καὶ μὴ πάντα ἐθέλειν τρυφᾶν, ἐπιεικῆς, μεγαλόφρων, αἰδοῦμενος τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς καὶ ἄνδρας καὶ λόγους, τοῖς νοθετοῦσι καὶ διδάσκουσι χάριν εἰδώς: ὅν ἐγὼ τίθημι τῆς θείας καὶ βασιλικῆς φύσεως, καὶ προσιέναι φημὶ καὶ διαλέγεσθαι

1 We need not suppose that Dio is addressing an official assembly of the people. The crowd in the theatre is so large and representative that, like Aristophanes, he identifies it with the government.

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the nature of the demos, in other words, the nature of yourselves. ¹ In fact such an explanation is a useful thing, and it will do you more good than if I were to speak about heaven and earth. Well then, I claim that the demos most closely resembles a potentate, and a very strong one too, one that has great authority and power, and a more powerful potentate and holding sway over a greater number in proportion as the people itself is more numerous and belongs to a prouder city. Among these over-lords, then, are included kings, who have been deified for the general safety of their realm, real guardians and good and righteous leaders of the people, ² gladly dispensing the benefits, but dealing out hardships among their subjects rarely and only as necessity demands, ³ rejoicing when their cities observe order and decorum. But others, on the contrary, are harsh and savage tyrants, unpleasant to listen to and unpleasant to meet; their rage is prompt to rise at anything, like the rage of savage beasts, and their ears are stopped, affording no entrance to words of fairness, but with them flattery and deception prevail.

In like manner democracy is of two kinds: the one is reasonable and gentle and truly mild, disposed to accept frankness of speech and not to care to be pampered in everything, fair, magnanimous, showing respect for good men and good advice, grateful to those who admonish and instruct; this is the democracy which I regard as partaking of the divine and royal nature, and I deem it fitting that one should

² The προστάτης was one whose influence determined policy in a democracy. Aristotle, Constitution of Athens 28, calls the roll of such leaders from Solon to Cleophon.
³ Closely resembles Or. 1. 23–24.
DIO CHRYSTONOM

τούτω πρέπειν, καθάπερ ἵππον γενναῖον ἐξ ἡνίας εὐτέλους πράως ἁγοντα, οὐδὲν δεόμενον ψαλίων.
28 οὐ δὲ πλείους καὶ ἕρεις καὶ ὑπερήφανοι, δυσάρεστοι πρὸς ἀπάντα, ἀψίκοροι, τυράννοις ὁμοίοι καὶ πολύ χείρους, εἰς ὑπὸ τῆς κακίας αὐτῶν ὁσὺς οὐ μιᾶς οὐδὲ ἀπλῆς, ἄλλα συμπεφορημένης ἐκ μυρίων. ὅστε πάνυ ποικίλον τε καὶ δεινὸν εἶναι θηρίων, οἷα ποιητή καὶ δημιουργοί πλάττοσι Κενταύρους τε καὶ Σφίγγας καὶ Χυμαίρας, ἐκ παντοδαπῶν φύσεων εἰς μίαν μορφήν εἰδώλου ξυντιθέντες. τῷ δὲ τοιούτῳ τέρατι ξυμπλέκεσθαι καὶ ὁμόσε ἐναι μαίνομενον τυός ἀληθῶς ἔργον ἢ σφόδρα ἄνθρείου καὶ πτηνοῦ, Περσέως ἢ Βελλεροφόντου.

29 Τὸν οὖν τῶν Ἀλεξανδρέων δήμον, τὸν ἄπειρον, ὡς φασί, τῆς ποίας μερίδος θώμεν; ἔγω μὲν γὰρ ὡς τῆς βελτίωνος οὖσιν ὑμῖν παρέσχηκα ἐμαυτόν· ἵσως δὲ καὶ ἄλλος προαιρήσεται τῶν ἐμοῦ κρείττονων. καὶ μὴν οὐδὲν ἣν παρέχοιτε θέαμα κάλλιον καὶ παραδόξοτερον αὐτῶν σωφρονοῦντων καὶ προσεχόντων. θειὸν γὰρ δὴ καὶ σεμνὸν ἀληθῶς καὶ μεγαλοπρεπὲς δήμου πρόσωπον πράων καὶ καθεστηκὸς καὶ μῆτε γέλωτι σφοδρῷ καὶ ἀκολάστῳ βρασομένον μῆτε θρούβῳ συνεχεί

1 καὶ Crosby: καὶ οί. Reiske deletes καὶ οί.
2 οὖν Emperius: γοῦν.
3 Arnim suspects a lacuna here, suggesting the transposition of καίτω ... ἡσυχάσασιν from § 33 to fill it.
4 οὐδὲν ἣν Emperius: οὐδέν.
5 παρέχοιτε Crosby: ἔχοιτε.

1 Plutarch, Lives 858 B, says that Demosthenes thus apostrophized Athena: ἢ ἄρα δέποινα Πολιάς, τῇ δὴ τρισί τοῖς χαλεπωτάτοις χαίρεις θηρίως, γ'λαυκί, καὶ δράκοντι, καὶ δήμῳ; 198
approach and address it, just as one directs with gentleness a noble steed by means of simple reins, since it does not need the curb. But the more prevalent kind of democracy is both bold and arrogant, difficult to please in anything, fastidious, resembling tyrants or much worse than they, seeing that its vice is not that of one individual or of one kind but a jumble of the vices of thousands; and so it is a multifarious and dreadful beast,\(^1\) like those which poets and artists invent, Centaurs and Sphinxes and Chimaeras, combining in a single shape of unreal existence attributes borrowed from manifold natures. And to engage at close quarters with that sort of monster is the act of a man who is truly mad or else exceedingly brave and equipped with wings, a Perseus or a Bellerophon.

So, applying our analysis to the populace of Alexandria, the 'unnumbered multitude,' to use the current phrase, in which class shall we put it? I for my part offered you my services on the assumption that you were of the better sort; and perhaps someone else, one of my superiors,\(^2\) will decide to do likewise. And assuredly you Alexandrians could present no more beautiful and surprising spectacle than by being yourselves sober and attentive. For indeed it is a supernatural and truly solemn and impressive sight when the countenance of the assembly\(^3\) is gentle and composed, and neither convulsed with violent and unrestrained laughter nor distorted by continuous and disorderly clamour, but, on the

\(^2\) Trajan? Cf. §§ 95 and 96, in which Dio hints at a coming visit of the emperor.

\(^3\) Possibly a reminiscence of Aristophanes, *Knights* 396: καὶ τὸ τοῦ δῆμου πρόσωπον μακκοῦ καθήμενον.
καὶ ἀτάκτῳ τεταραγμένον, ἀλλ’ ἀκοὴ μία τοσοῦτο πληθώς.

30 Ἡδετε δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐν τῷ παρόντι καὶ ὅταν τὰ συνήθη θεωρῆτε, οἶοι ἐστε. ἔμοι γὰρ νῦν μὲν ἄξιοθέατο δοκεῖτε εἶναι καὶ ἰδιώταις καὶ βασιλεύσι, καὶ οὐδεὶς ἐστιν ὃς οὐκ ἂν εἰσελθὼν καταπλαγεῖ τε ὑμᾶς καὶ τημήσειν. ὡστε, εἰ μηδὲν ἄλλο, τοῦτο γε ὑμῖν ὁ λόγος παρέσχηκεν οὐ μικρὸν, μιᾶν ὡραν σωφρονήσαι. καὶ γὰρ τοῖς νοσοῦσι μεγάλη ῥοπὴ πρὸς σωτηρίαν μικρὸν ἴσως ἀσασιν.ἐν δὲ ταῖς ἄλλαις σπουδαῖς, ὅταν ὑμῖν ἐμπέσῃ τὸ τῆς ἀταξίας πνεῦμα, ὥστερ ὁ τραχὺς ἁνεμος κινήσῃ θάλατταν ἰλώδη καὶ ῥυπαράν, ἄτεχνως, οἴμαι, καθ’ ὁμηρον ὀρᾶται ἀφρός τε καὶ ἄχνη καὶ φυκίων πλῆθος ἐκχεομένων ὧσαυτῶς δὴ καὶ παρ’ ὑμῖν σκώμματα, πληγαί, γέλως.

31 Τίς ἂν οὖν τοὺς οὗτος διακειμένους ἐπαινέσειεν; οὐ γὰρ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τοῖς ἀρχουσιν εὐτελέστεροι φαίνεσθε; καὶ πρότερον τινα εἰρήκεναι φασί· τὸ δὲ Ἀλεξανδρέων πλῆθος τί ᾗν εἴποι τις, οἷς μόνον δεὶ παραβάλλειν τὸν πολὺν ἄρτον καὶ θέαν ἐπιπων· ὡς τῶν γε ἄλλων οὐδενὸς αὐτοῖς μέλει; οὐ γὰρ ὑμεῖς μέν, ἄν τις ἀσχημονή τῶν μειζόνων ἐν τῷ μέσῳ πάντων ὀρώντων, καταφρονήσετε αὐτοῦ καὶ νομεῖτε οὐδενὸς ἄξιον,

1 ὡστε ... ἴσως ἀσασιν deleted by Geel because of resemblance to § 33.
2 ἁν τραχὺς Emperius: οὐν ταχὺς.
3 After ἄρτον Friedlaender deletes, as a gloss, οὗτος γὰρ εἰρήσαθαι πολὺ βέλτιον: ‘for so to express it is far better.’

1 A medical maxim repeated in § 33.
2 See Iliad 9. 4–7, of which it seems to be a reminiscence.
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contrary, listening as with a single pair of ears, though so vast a multitude.

But consider yourselves at this moment and then what you are like when you are watching the performances to which you are accustomed. For, to my mind, you now appear to be a sight worth seeing, for kings as well as for plain citizens, and there is nobody who would not admire and honour you as soon as he came into your presence; and so if this address of mine has accomplished nothing else, it has at any rate rendered you this service, and no small one—one hour of sobriety! As, for instance, it is of critical importance toward the recovery of the sick to have had a brief interval of calm.\footnote{ Cf. Juvenal 10. 81: panem et circenses.} However, amid the varied activities which occupy your attention, whenever there falls upon you the blast of turbulence, as when a harsh gale stirs up a muddy, slimy sea, as Homer says, we see froth and scum and a mass of seaweed being cast up on the beach,\footnote{ Cf. Juvenal 10. 81: panem et circenses.} so exactly with you, I fancy, we find jibes and fistcuffs and laughter.

Who, pray, could praise a people with such a disposition? Is not that the reason why even to your own rulers you seem rather contemptible? Someone already, according to report, has expressed his opinion of you in these words: "But of the people of Alexandria what can one say, a folk to whom you need only throw plenty of bread and a ticket to the hippodrome, since they have no interest in anything else?" Why, inasmuch as, in case a leading citizen misbehaves publicly in the sight of all, you will visit him with your contempt and regard him as a worthless fellow, no matter if he has authority a thou-
καὶ μυριάκις ύμῶν ἔχῃ τινὰ ἔξουσιαν, αὐτὸι δὲ δύνασθε σεμνοὶ δοκεῖν καὶ σπουδαῖοι τοιαῦτα πράττοντες. οὐκ ἦστε ὅτι ὠσπερ ἤγεμὼν καὶ βασιλεὺς ὅταν προέλθῃ, τότε σαφέστατα ὁρᾶται καὶ δεῖ μηδὲν ἄγεννες μηδὲ αἴσχρον ποιεῖν· παραπλησίως καὶ δήμου, ὅταν εἰς ταῦτο 1 προέλθῃ καὶ ἄθροος γένηται; χρῆ μὲν γάρ, οἶμαι, καὶ τὸν ἄλλον χρόνον σφυροκεῖν ύμᾶς· ἀλλ' ὄμως ὁ τι ἄν 2 πράττῃ τις καθ' αὐτὸν, οὐ κοινὸν ἐστὶ τοῦτο οὐδὲ τῆς πόλεως· ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ δὲ βλέπεται τὸ δημόσιον ἦθος. ύμεῖς δὲ μάλιστα ἐνταῦθα ἄφυλάκτως ἔχετε καὶ προῆσθεν τῇ δόξαν τῆς πόλεως· ὠσπερ αἱ κακαὶ γυναῖκες, δέουν αὐτᾶς, κἂν οὐκοὶ μὴ σφυροκόβουσι, ἔξω γε προϊέναι κοσμίως, αἱ δὲ μάλιστα ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς πλεῖστα ἀμαρτάνουσιν.

33 Τί οὖν, τάχα ἐρεῖ τις, τοῦτο μόνον ἀμαρτάνουμεν, τὸ φαύλως θεωρεῖν; καὶ περὶ τοῦτον μόνον λέγεις ἢμῖν, ἄλλο δ' οὐθέν; δεδοικα ἢμα το περὶ πάντων ἐπεξελθεῖν. καίτοι τάχα φήσει τις ὡς πολλὰ λέγων οὐδὲν ύμῶν συμβεβούλευκα οὐδὲ εἰρήκα σαφῶς, ἐφ' ὃ μάλιστα ἐπιτιμῶ· τοῦτο δὲ ἔργον εἶναι τοῦ διδάσκοντος. ἐγὼ δὲ καὶ νῦν μὲν ἡγοῦμαι πολλὰ καὶ χρήσιμα εἰρήκεναι τοῖς προσέχουσι καὶ περὶ θεοῦ καὶ περὶ δήμου φύσεως καὶ περὶ τοῦ δεῖν ἀκούειν, κεί μή πείθεσθε,3 λόγων. τοῦτο γάρ, οἶμαι, καὶ ἀναγκαίωτατον

1 ταῦτα Reiske: τοῦτα.
2 τι ἄν Reiske: ὅταν.
3 κεί μή πείθεσθε Emperius: καὶ μή πείθεσθαι.

1 See especially §§ 12, 13, and 25–29.
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sand times as great as yours, you yourselves cannot succeed in maintaining a reputation for dignity and seriousness so long as you are guilty of like misconduct. Do you not know, that just as a prince or king is most conspicuous when he appears in public and therefore should do nothing ignoble or disgraceful at such a time, the populace also is in like case when it too appears in public and forms a throng? One ought, of course, in my opinion, to behave with sobriety at other times as well; still whatever a man does privately does not concern the general public or the state, but in the theatre the people's character is revealed. But with you it is there above all that you are off your guard and will prove traitors to the good name of your city: you act like women of low repute, who, however wanton they may be at home, should behave with decorum when they go abroad, and yet it is especially in the streets that they are most guilty of misconduct.

"How now," perhaps someone will say, "is that our only fault, our bad behaviour at the theatre? Is that all you have to say to us and nothing more?" I dread the thought of attacking all your failings in one indictment. And yet perhaps someone will claim that, despite my long harangue, I have given you no advice and have not made clear what it is I criticize you for most; and that such is the function of anyone who offers instruction. But for my own part I believe that I have already made many valuable observations—at least for those of you who have been listening—regarding the god, the nature of the demos, and your duty to listen to counsel even though you are not convinced by what is said. For the most urgent need of all, I fancy, was that I should
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ἡν, παρασκευάσαι πρῶτον ὡμᾶς ὑπομένοντας ἀκούειν. ὥστε, εἰ μηδὲν ἄλλο παρέσχηκεν ὡμᾶς μέγα ὁ λόγος, τοῦτο γοῦν ὅτι τοσοῦτον χρόνον κάθησθε σωφρονοῦντες. καὶ γὰρ τοῖς νοσοῦσι μεγάλῃ ῥοπῇ πρὸς σωτηρίαν μικρὸν ἱσυχάσασιν.

καὶ μὴν περὶ γε τῶν ἄλλων τὸ μὲν πάντα ἐπεξελθεῖν, καὶ ταῦτα ἐν ἡμέρᾳ μιᾷ, καὶ τελέως ὡμᾶς ἀναγκάσαι καταγωγῆ λέγῃ κακίας καὶ τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων οὐ δυνατόν.

οὐδὲ εἰ μοι δέκα μὲν γλώσσαι, δέκα δὲ στόματ' εἶνεν,

φωνὴ δ' ἄρρηκτος, χάλκεον δὲ μοι ἤτορ ἐνείη·

εἰ μὴ Ὁλυμπιάδες Μοῦσαι, Διὸς αἰγύπτοι

θυγατέρες, μνησαίαθ' ὡς κακότης ¹ παρὰ πᾶσιν,

οὐχ ὡμῶν μόνοις.

35 Ἀυτὸ δὲ τούτῳ περὶ οὐ λέγειν ἠρξάμην, ὅρατε ἡλίκιον ἐστίν. ὅπως μὲν γὰρ ἐστιασθεὶ καθ' ἐαυτοῦ ἡ κοιμᾶσθε ἡ διωκεῖτε τὴν οἰκίαν ἐκαστὸς οὐ πάνυ δῆλος ἐστιν· ὅπως μὲντοι θεωρεῖτε καὶ ποιοὶ τινες ἐνθάδε ἐστε ἀπαντεῖς Ἐλληνες καὶ βάρβαροι ἱσασιν. ἡ γὰρ πόλις ὑμῶν τῷ μεγέθει καὶ τῷ τόπω πλεῖστον ὅσον διαφέρει καὶ περιφανῶς ἀποδεικται δευτέρα τῶν ὑπὸ τὸν ἦλιον.

36 ἡ τε γὰρ Λίγυπτος ἑυνό, τηλικοῦτον ἐθνὸς, σῶμα τῆς πόλεως ἐστι, μᾶλλον δὲ προσθήκη, τοῦ ὑπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὸ ἵδιον τῆς φύσεως ⁴ παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους

¹ So Morel: μνησαίαθ’ ὡς κακότης.
² ὑμῶν after Λίγυπτος deleted by Reiske.
³ τοῦ τε Reiske: τοῦ τε γὰρ.
⁴ φύσεως Emperius: φύσεως καὶ.

¹ Cf. § 30.
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first put you into a frame of mind to listen patiently. And so, if my address has accomplished nothing else of much importance to you, I have this at least to my credit, that for this space of time you have kept your seats in self-restraint. For, let me remind you, with the sick it is of critical importance toward recovery to have had a brief interval of calm. And, on my word, to examine into all your failings, and that too in one day’s time, and to force you to condemn utterly all your vice and your shortcomings, is not within my power,

E’en though I had ten tongues, as many mouths, A voice unyielding, in my breast a heart Of bronze; unless the heavenly Muses, sprung From Aegis-bearing Zeus, should call to mind The varied evils found in all mankind,

and not in you alone.

But to take just that topic which I mentioned in the beginning, see how important it is. For how you dine in private, how you sleep, how you manage your household, these are matters in which as individuals you are not at all conspicuous; on the other hand, how you behave as spectators and what you are like in the theatre are matters of common knowledge among Greeks and barbarians alike. For your city is vastly superior in point of size and situation, and it is admittedly ranked second among all cities beneath the sun. For not only does the mighty nation, Egypt, constitute the framework of your city—or more accurately its appanage—but the peculiar nature of the river, when compared with

2 Iliad 2. 489–92, slightly modified by Dio.
3 Rome of course stood first.
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ἀπαντας λόγου μείζον, τὸ τε θαυμαστὸν αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸ ὦφελιμον, τὴν τε θάλασσαν τὴν καθ’ ὑμᾶς 1 ἀπασαν ἐκδέχεσθε, κάλλει τε λιμένων καὶ μεγέθει 2 στόλου καὶ τῶν πανταχοῦ γιγνομένων ἀφθονία καὶ διαθέσει, καὶ τὴν ἐξῴθεν ὑπερκειμένην ἔχετε, τὴν τε Ἑρυθραί καὶ τὴν Ἰνδικήν, ὣς πρότερον τούνομα ἀκούσαν χαλέπων ἦν· ὡστε τὰς ἐμπορίας οὐ νήσουν οὐδὲ λιμένων οὐδὲ πορ- θμῶν τυχόν, ἀλλὰ σχεδὸν ἀπάσης τῆς οἰκουμένης γίγνεσθαι παρ’ ὑμῖν. κεῖται γὰρ ἐν συνδέσμῳ των τῆς θλής γῆς καὶ τῶν πλείστων ἀπωκισμένων ἑθῶν, ὡσπερ ἀγορὰ μιᾶς πόλεως εἰς ταύτῳ ξύναγουσα πάντας καὶ δεικνύουσά τε ἀλλήλους καὶ καθ’ ὅσον οἶδον τε ὁμοφύλους ποιοῦσα.

37 "Ἰσως οὖν χαίρετε ἀκούστες, καὶ νομίζετε ἐπαινεῖσθαι ταύτα ἐμοῦ λέγοντος, ὡσπερ ὑπὸ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ἀεὶ θωπευόντων ὑμᾶς· ἐγὼ δὲ ἐπήνεσα ὕδωρ καὶ γῆν καὶ λιμένας καὶ τόπους καὶ πάντα μᾶλλον ἢ ὑμᾶς. τοῦ γὰρ εἰπον ὡς ἐστε φρόνιμοι καὶ σώφρονες καὶ δίκαιοι; οὐχὶ ταναντία τούτων; ἐστι γὰρ ἀνθρώπων ἐπαινος εὐταξία, πραότης, ὁμοσμα, κόσμος πολυτείας, τὸ προσ-έχειν τοῖς ὀρθῶς λέγουσι, τὸ μὴ πάντοτε ζητεῖν ἡδονάς. ἀναγωγαί δὲ καὶ κατάρσεις 3 καὶ πλή-θους ὑπερβολὴ καὶ ὕδινων καὶ νεὼν πανηγύρεως

1 Selden would read ὑμᾶς.
2 megeithi Emperius: megeithi.
3 Katáρσεις Emperius: ἀνακρίσεις.

1 Herodotus had paid high tribute to the Nile. See especially 2. 14 and 19.
2 In earlier times it was usual to include both the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean under the term Ἑρυθρά.
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all others, defies description with regard to both its marvellous habits and its usefulness;¹ and furthermore, not only have you a monopoly of the shipping of the entire Mediterranean by reason of the beauty of your harbours, the magnitude of your fleet, and the abundance and the marketing of the products of every land, but also the outer waters that lie beyond are in your grasp, both the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, whose name was rarely heard in former days.² The result is that the trade, not merely of islands, ports, a few straits and isthmuses, but of practically the whole world is yours. For Alexandria is situated, as it were, at the crossroads of the whole world, of even the most remote nations thereof, as if it were a market serving a single city, a market which brings together into one place all manner of men, displaying them to one another and, as far as possible, making them a kindred people.³

Perhaps these words of mine are pleasing to your ears and you fancy that you are being praised by me, as you are by all the rest who are always flattering you; but I was praising water and soil and harbours and places and everything except yourselves. For where have I said that you are sensible and temperate and just? Was it not quite the opposite? For when we praise human beings, it should be for their good discipline, gentleness, concord, civic order, for heeding those who give good counsel, and for not being always in search of pleasures. But arrivals and departures of vessels, and superiority in size of population, in merchandise, and in ships,

³ Cf. Cambridge Ancient History, X., pp. 397-400 and 412, on Alexandrian commerce.
καὶ λιμένος καὶ ἀγορᾶς ἐστὶν ἐγκώμιον, οὐ
πόλεως· οὐδὲ γε, ἂν ὄδωρ ἐπανῆ τις, ἀνθρώπων
ἐπαινὸς οὔτός ἐστιν, ἄλλα φρεάτων· οὖδ' ἂν
περὶ εὐκρασίας λέγῃ τις, τούς ἀνθρώπους εἰνάι
φησιν ἀγαθοὺς, ἄλλα τὴν χώραν· οὖδ' ἂν περὶ
ἰχθύων, τὴν πόλιν ἐπαινεῖ· πόθεν; ἄλλα θάλατταν
ἡ λίμνην ἡ ποταμών. ὑμεῖς δέ, ἂν ἐγκωμιάζῃ
tis tôn Νείλου, ἐπαίρεσθε, ὦσπερ αὐτοὶ ἰέοντες
ἀπὸ Αἰθιοπίας. σχέδον δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων οἱ
πλείους ἐπὶ τοῖς τοιούτοις χαίροντι, καὶ μακα-
ρίους ἐαυτοὺς κρίνοντων, ἂν οἰκῶσι καθ’ ὁμη-
ροῦν νῆσον δενδρήσσαν ἢ βαθείαν ἢ τυχ ἢπειρον
εὐβοτον, εὐμηλον, ἡ πρὸς ὀρεσι σκιεροί ἢ
πηγαῖς διανυγέσιν. ὃν οὐδὲν ἰδίον ἐστὶν ἐκείνων
ἀρετῆς δὲ οὐδὲ ὄναρ αὐτοῖς μελεῖ.

39 'Ἐγὼ δὲ τούτων ἐμνήσθην οὔτε ὑμᾶς ἐπαίρων
οὔτε τοῖς συνήθως ὑμνοῦσιν αὐτὰ ῥήτορων ἡ
ποιηταῖς παραβάλλων ἐμαυτόν. δεινοὶ γὰρ ἐκεῖνοι
καὶ μεγάλοι σοφισταὶ καὶ γόητες· τὰ δ' ἡμέτερα
φαύλα καὶ πεζὰ ἐν τοῖς λόγοις, οὐ μέντοι περὶ
φαύλων. τὰ μὲν γὰρ λεγόμενα αὐτὰ οὐ μεγάλα,
περὶ μεγίστων δὲ ὡς οἶδον τε.1 καὶ νῦν εἶπον τὰ
περὶ τῆς πόλεως, δεῖξαι βουλόμενος ύμῖν ὡς
ὁ τι ἂν ἁσχημονήτε υ οὐ κρύφα γίγνεται τούτο οὐδ'
ἐν ὀλίγοις, ἀλλ' ἐν ἄπασιν ἀνθρώποις. ὅρω

1 Τὰ μὲν . . . οἶδον τε deleted by Emperius.

1 One infers that all these phrases are to be found in Homer; actually only νῆσον δενδρήσσαν is so found (Odyssey 1. 51).
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are fit subjects for praise in the case of a fair, a harbour, or a market-place, but not of a city; nay, if a man speaks in praise of water, he is not praising men but wells; if he talks of good climate, he does not mean that the people are good but the land; if he speaks of fish, he is not praising the city—how absurd!—but a sea, a lake, or a stream. Yet if someone eulogizes the Nile, you Alexandrians are as elated as if you yourselves were rivers flowing from Ethiopia. Indeed, it is safe to say that most other people also are delighted by such things and count themselves blessed if they dwell, as Homer puts it, 'on a tree-clad isle' or one that is 'deep-soiled' or on a mainland 'of abundant pasture, rich in sheep' or hard by 'shadowy mountains' or 'fountains of translucent waters,' none of which is a personal attribute of those men themselves; however, touching human virtue, they care not at all, not even in their dreams!

But my purpose in mentioning such matters was neither to elate you nor to range myself beside those who habitually sing such strains, whether orators or poets. For they are clever persons, mighty sophists, wonder-workers; but I am quite ordinary and prosaic in my utterance, though not ordinary in my theme. For though the words that I speak are not great in themselves, they treat of topics of the greatest possible moment. And what I said just now about the city was meant to show you that whatever impropriety you commit is committed, not in secrecy or in the presence of just a few, but in the presence of all mankind. For I behold among you, not εὐβοτον εὐμηλον is applied to an island (Odyssey 15. 406) and ὀρεα σκιδέντα, not σκιερά, occurs three times in all.

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γὰρ ἐγὼ γε οὗ μόνον Ἔλληνας παρ’ ὑμῖν οὐδ’ Ἰταλοὺς οὐδὲ ἀπό τῶν πλησίον Συρίας, Λιβύης, Κυκλικίας, οὐδὲ τοὺς ὑπὲρ ἐκείνους Αἰθίοπας οὐδὲ Ἀραβᾶς ἀλλὰ καὶ Βακτρίους καὶ Σκύθας καὶ Πέρσας καὶ Ἰνδῶν τινας, οἱ συνθεώρονται καὶ πάρεισιν ἐκάστοτε ὑμῖν· ὥστε ὑμεῖς μὲν ἁκούετε ἐνὸς, ἃν οὔτω τύχῃ, κυθαρώδου, καὶ τούτου ἑνήθησον, ἁκούεσθε δὲ ὑπὸ μυρίων ἔθνων οὐκ ἐπισταμένων ὑμᾶς, καὶ ὅρατε μὲν τρεῖς ἢ τέτταρας ἡνίοχους, ὁράσθη δὲ ὑπὸ τοσούτων μὲν Ἔλληνων, τοσούτων δὲ βαρβάρων.

41 Τί οὖν οἴεσθε τούτους ἐπὶ γῆς πέρατα ἑλθόντας λέγειν; οὐχ ὡς πόλιν εἴδομεν τὰ μὲν ἀλλὰ θαυμαστὴν καὶ τῶν ἀνθρωπῶν θεαμάτων πάντων κρείττον θέαμα, κόσμῳ τε ἱερῶ καὶ πλήθει πολιτῶν καὶ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων περιουσία, πάντα ἀκριβῶς διεξιότας ὡς ἂν δύνωνται τοῖς αὐτῶν, ὡς καὶ μικρὸν ἐμπροσθεν εἴπον, τὰ τοῦ Νείλου καὶ τῆς χώρας καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης καὶ τὸ μέγιστον τήν ἐπιφάνειαν τοῦ θεοῦ· μανωμένην δὲ ὑπὸ ὠδῆς καὶ ὅρων ἐπιπικῶν καὶ μηδὲν ἄξιον πράττονταν ἐν τούτοις 2 έαυτῆς; οἱ γὰρ ἀνθρωποί θύοντες μὲν εἰς μέτριοι καὶ βαδίζοντες καθ’ αὐτοὺς καὶ τάλλα πράττοντες· οὕτως δὲ εἰς τὸ

1 τοῦτον Reiske: τοῦ.
2 τούτοις Selden: τοῖς.
merely Greeks and Italians and people from neighbouring Syria, Libya, Cilicia, nor yet Ethiopians and Arabs from more distant regions, but even Bactrians and Scythians and Persians and a few Indians, and all these help to make up the audience in your theatre and sit beside you on each occasion; therefore, while you, perchance, are listening to a single harpist, and that too a man with whom you are well acquainted, you are being listened to by countless peoples who do not know you; and while you are watching three or four charioteers, you yourselves are being watched by countless Greeks and barbarians as well.

What, then, do you suppose those people say when they have returned to their homes at the ends of the earth? Do they not say: "We have seen a city that in most respects is admirable and a spectacle that surpasses all human spectacles, with regard both to beauty of sanctuaries and multitude of inhabitants and abundance of all that man requires," going on to describe to their fellow-citizens as accurately as possible all the things that I myself named a short while ago—all about the Nile, the land, and the sea, and in particular the epiphany of the god; 1 "and yet," they will add, "it is a city that is mad over music and horse-races and in these matters behaves in a manner entirely unworthy of itself. For the Alexandrians are moderate enough when they offer sacrifice or stroll by themselves or engage in their other pursuits; but when they

1 It would seem that Serapis, like Asclepius, with whom he was sometimes identified, showed himself in dreams to those who consulted his shrine (§ 12). Such epiphanies were not infrequent in other cults.
Θεάτρων εἰσέλθωσιν ἢ τὸ στάδιον, ὥσπερ φαρμακών αὐτοῖς ἐκεῖ κατοργωμένων, οὐδὲν οἶδας τῶν προτέρων οὐδὲ αἰσχύνονται λέγειν ἢ ποιεῖν ὁ τι ἂν αὐτοῖς ἐπέλθῃ. τὸ δὲ πάντων χαλεπώτατον, ἐσπουδακότες περὶ τὴν θέαν οὐχ ὄρῳς καὶ ἄκουες ἔθελοντες οὐκ ἄκουοις, σαφῶς ἐξεστηκότες καὶ παρανοοῦντες, οὐκ ἄνδρες μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ παῖδες καὶ γυναίκα. ἐπειδὰν δὲ παύσηται τὸ δεινὸν καὶ διαλυθῶσι, τὸ μὲν ἀκμαίοτερον ἔσβεσται τῆς ταραχῆς. ἔτι δὲ ἐν τε συνόδοις καὶ στενώποις μένει καὶ δι’ ὅλης τῆς πόλεως ἐπὶ συχνᾶς ἑμέρας. καθάπερ ἐμπρησμοῦ μεγάλου λέγαντος ἱδεῖν ἐστι μέχρι πολλοῦ τῆν τε λεγών καὶ μέρη τινὰ φλεγόμενα. καίτοι τάχα ἔρει τις τῶν Περσῶν ἢ τῶν Βακτρίων, ὡς αὐτοὶ μὲν ἴσασιν ἵππευεν καὶ σχεδὸν ἀριστοὶ δοκοῦσιν ἤπεις· τὸ γὰρ πράγμα ὑπὲρ ἀρχῆς καὶ ἐλευθερίας ἐπιτηδεύουσιν· ἀλλ’ ὅμως οὐδὲν τοιοῦτον οὐδ’ αὖ ὅμοιον ὑμεῖς δὲ ὑπεπώπτοτε αὐτοὶ θιγόντες οὐδ’ ἐπιβάντες ἤππων οὐ δύνασθε κατέχειν αὐτούς, ἀλλ’ ἐστὶ ὅμοιοι χωλοῖς ὑπὲρ ὁρόμου ἔριζοσι. τοιγαροῦν δειλοὶ ὄντες καὶ ἀστράτευτοι πολλὰς ἥδη νεικήκατε ἐπιμαχίας.

Σκοπεῖτε δὲ μὴ περὶ ὑμῶν ἀληθέστερον οὐτοὶ λέγωσιν ἢ περὶ τῶν Ἔλληνων Ἀνάχαρσι τὸν

1 συνόδοις] τριόδοις Cobet, relying on § 9.
2 οὐδ’ αὖ ὅμοιον deleted by Arnim.
3 λέγωσιν Reiske: λέγοντον.

1 As we might say, ‘the atmosphere was charged with malign influence.’ Rouse suggests that Dio may have had in mind the practice of burying charms.

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to enter the theatre or the stadium, just as if drugs
that would madden them lay buried there, they lose
all consciousness of their former state and are not
ashamed to say or do anything that occurs to them.
And what is most distressing of all is that, despite
their interest in the show, they do not really see, and,
though they wish to hear, they do not hear, being
evidently out of their senses and deranged—not only
men, but even women and children. And when the
dreadful exhibition is over and they are dismissed,
although the more violent aspect of their disorder
has been extinguished, still at street-corners and in
alley-ways the malady continues throughout the
entire city for several days; just as when a mighty
conflagration has died down, you can see for a long
time, not only the smoke, but also some portions of
the buildings still aflame." Moreover, some Persian
or Bactrian is likely to say: "We ourselves know
how to ride horses and are held to be just about the
best in horsemanship"—for they cultivate that
art for the defence of their empire and indepen-
dence—"but for all that we have never behaved that
way or anything like it"; whereas you, who have
never handled a horse or mounted one yourselves, are
unable to restrain yourselves, but are like lame men
squabbling over a foot-race. That may explain why,
cowards and slackers though you are, you have won
so many cavalry battles in the past!  
And take heed lest these people prove to have
spoken more truthfully about you than Anacharsis

2 Cf. Herodotus 1. 136: "Their sons are carefully instructed
from their fifth to their twentieth year in three things alone—
to ride, to draw the bow, and to speak the truth."

3 Is Dio hinting that Alexandria depended upon mer-
cenaries, or is he alluding to some recent military reverse?

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ΔΙΟ ΧΡΥΣΟΣΤΟΜΟΣ

Σκύθην φασίν εἰπεῖν· ἐδόκει μὲν γὰρ εἶναι τῶν σοφῶν· ἦκε δὲ εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα θεασόμενος, οἶμαι, τά τε ἔθη καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους· ἔλεγεν οὖν ὡς ἔστιν ἐν ἐκάστῃ πόλει τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀποδεδειγμένον χωρίον· ἐν φί μαίνονται καθ’ ἡμέραν, τὸ γυμνάσιον λέγων· ἐπειδὰν γὰρ ἐλθόντες ἀποδύσωνται, χρίνονται φαρμάκῳ. τοῦτο δὲ ἔφη κινεῖν αὐτοῖς τὴν μανίαν. εὐθὺς γὰρ οἱ μὲν τρέχουσιν, οἱ δὲ καταβάλλουσιν ἀλλήλους, οἱ δὲ τῶν χείρε ἀνατείναντες μάχονται πρὸς οὐδένα ἀνθρώπων, οἱ δὲ παίονται. ταῦτα δὲ πούσαντες, ἀποξυσάμενοι τὸ φάρμακον αὐτίκα σωφρονοῦσιν, καὶ φιλικῶς αὐτοῖς ἦδη ἔχοντες βαδίζουσιν κάτω ὀρῶντες, αἰσχυνόμενοι τοῖς πεπραγμένοις.

45 Ἐκεῖνος μὲν παῖζων καὶ καταγελῶν οὐ φαύλου πράγματος, ὡς ἐγὼ δοκῶ, ταῦτα ἔλεγεν· περὶ δὲ ύμῶν τί ἂν τις ἐχοί λέγειν; καὶ γὰρ ὑμεῖς ὅταν συνέλθητε, πυκτεύσετε, βοάτε, ριπτείτε, ὀρχείσθε, ποίω χρισάμενοι φαρμάκῳ; δῆλον ὅτι τῷ τῆς ἁνόιας· ὡς οὐκ ὅν 1 ύμῖν ἐπιεικῶς αὐτὰ ὁρᾶν. μὴ γὰρ τοῦτο με 2 οἴεσθε λέγειν ὡς οὐ χρῆ καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα γίγνεσθαι ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν χρῆ γὰρ ἱσως καὶ ἄναγκαιον ἐστὶ διὰ τὴν τῶν πολλῶν ἀσθένειαν ἡς καὶ χολήν· ἰσως δὲ καὶ τῶν βελτι-  

1 ὡς οὐκ ὅν Pflugk: ὡς οὐκ ἓν. Arnim suggests either καίτοι ἐξήν οτί δὲ; οὐκ ἓν.
2 τοῦτο με Reiske: τοῦτο.
3 ἀσθένειαν: ἐπιθένειαν Sonny. If ἀσθένειαν is authentic, it must have the moral sense.

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the Scythian is said to have spoken about the Greeks—for he was held to be one of the sages, and he came to Greece, I suppose, to observe the customs and the people.\(^1\) Anacharsis said that in each city of the Greeks there is a place set apart in which they act insanely day after day—meaning the gymnasium—for when they go there and strip off their clothes, they smear themselves with a drug.\(^2\) "And this," said he, "arouses the madness in them; for immediately some run, others throw each other down, others put up their hands and fight an imaginary foe, and others submit to blows. And when they have behaved in that fashion," said he, "they scrape off the drug and straightway are sane again and, now on friendly terms with one another, they walk with downcast glance, being ashamed at what has occurred."

Anacharsis was jesting and making sport about no trifling matter, it seems to me, when he said these things; but what might a visitor say about yourselves? For as soon as you get together, you set to work to box and shout and hurl and dance—smeared with what drug? Evidently with the drug of folly; as if you could not watch the spectacle sensibly! For I would not have you think I mean that even such performances should not take place in cities; for perhaps they should, and it may be necessary, because of the frailty of the masses and their idle habits; and possibly even among better

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\(^1\) Herodotus (4. 76) tells of this visit. Lucian tells of it at much greater length and in idealized form in his *Scytha*. Dio's version seems to have been drawn from the source represented by Diogenes Laertius 1. 104.

\(^2\) Olive oil.
DIO CHRYSOPELLOS

46 ὁμων εἰσιν οἱ δεόμενοι διαστριβής τινος καὶ παρα-

µυθίας ἐν τῷ βίῳ. δεῖ δὲ μετὰ κόσμου καὶ

σχήματος πρέποντος ἀνθρώπων ἐλευθερον. οὐ

γὰρ παρὰ τούτο οὔτε τῶν ἱππῶν οὐδὲς δραµεῖται

βράδιον οὔδὲ χείρον ἀσεταί τις τῶν ἄδοντων, ἀν

ἐνοχηµονήτη τίµεις. νυνὶ δὲ τὸ μὲν τῶν ἦµιξῶν

τινὰ ἐκπεσεῖν ἐκ τοῦ δίφρου δεινὸν ἤγεισθε καὶ

συµφορᾶς πασῶν µεγίστην. αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐκπέπτοντες

ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου τοῦ προσήκοντος καὶ τῆς ἀξίας

τῆς ἑαυτῶν οὔ φρονίζετε. καὶ µὲν ὠµῶν ὁ

κυθαρωδὸς ἐκµελῶς ἁθῇ καὶ παρὰ τὸν τόνον,

συνίετε· αὐτοὶ δὲ παντελῶς ἔξω τῆς ἁµονίας

τῆς κατὰ φύσιν γιγνόµενοι καὶ σφόδρα ἁµούσως

ἐχοντες οὔ διαφέρεσθε.

47 Καίτοι πόσοι διὰ ταῦθ' ὠµῶν ἀπολώλασιν;

ἀδοξοῦν µέν γε 1 πάντες. αὐτὶ δὲ Σειρῆνες ἄλλο

τι ἐποίουν, ὡς ὁ µυθὸς φησιν; οὐκ ἀπώλυνον

τους σφόδρα ἡσθέντας αὐταῖς; ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνα µὲν

ἐν ἐρήµῳ ἦσαν πελάγει καὶ µακρὰν ἀπωκαµέναι

καθ' αὐτὰς ἐπὶ σκοπέλου τινός, ὅποι µηδεὶς

ραδίως παρέβαλλε· κάκει δ' ὁ νοῦν ἐχων ἐσώθη

καὶ µεθ' ἡσυχίας ἠκουσεν. οὕτω δὲ σχεδον ἐν

µέσῳ τῆς οἰκουµένης ἐν τῇ πολυνανθρωποτάτῃ

πασῶν πόλει τοιαῦτα ἐργάζονται, καὶ Δί' οὐ δι'

αὐτῶν τινα ἡδονὴν ἢ δύναµιν, ἀλλὰ διὰ τὴν

1 µέν γε Capps; µέν γὰρ.

1 The underlying meaning of §§ 47–50 is by no means clear. At first one takes 'destruction' to mean moral ruin, but later it seems to mean loss of life, either by decree of the court or as the result of a duel between rival admirers or
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people too there are those who need some diversion and amusement in life, but they should take it with decorum and as befits free men. For it will not cause any of the horses to run more slowly or any of the singers to sing less pleasingly if you preserve a due decorum. But as things are now, if one of the charioteers falls from his chariot, you think it terrible and the greatest of all disasters, whereas when you yourselves fall from the decorum that befits you and from the esteem you should enjoy, you are unconcerned. And if you hear the harpist sing out of tune or off pitch, you are well aware of it, whereas when you yourselves utterly abandon the harmony prescribed by nature and are most discordant, you are quite indifferent.

And yet how many here have met destruction because of these allurements? ¹ Loss of reputation, at any rate, everyone has suffered. And did the Sirens do anything else according to the story? ² Did they not regularly destroy those who took extravagant delight in them? Yet the Sirens dwelt in a lonely sea and far away, all by themselves, on a lofty cliff, where no one could easily approach; and even there the man of sense escaped in safety and heard them with composure. These entertainers of Alexandria, however, ply their trade in what is practically the centre of the civilized world and in the most populous city of all, not, by Zeus, because of any charm or power of their own, but rather because

the suicide of a disgraced and desperate man, or possibly an incident of the rioting of which we hear.

² The Sirens appear first in Odyssey 12, Odysseus of course being 'the man of sense.' However, Homer places them, not on a lofty cliff, but in a flowery meadow.
DIO CHrysostom

υμετέραν ἀβελτερίαν. διὰ τί γάρ ἔξω παραπλησίως ἀκούονται τοῖς ἄλλοις καὶ πολλάκις ἀδειες ἔδοξαν; μὴ τὰ ὠτα ἐπαληλύπται τῶν ἐκεῖ;

48 Τί οὖν τοῦτο δείκνυσι; μὰ Διὶ οὐ μουσικῆς Ἰσχύν οὕδε ὑπερβολὴν τέχνης, ἀλλὰ ἀκροατῶν κουφότητα καὶ πόλεως ἀσθένειαν. φασὶ γούν ἣδη τινὰς τῶν ἀπολωλότων διὰ τὴν τοιαύτην πρόφασιν νεανιεύσασθαι, μὴ παραιτομένους τὸν θάνατον, ἀλλὰ προσλιπαροῦντας, ὅπως ἀκουσώσων ἐπὶ πλέον. τοῦτο δ’ ἐστὶ θαυμαστὸν ἐπὶ ὅνειδει καὶ καταγέλωτι τῆς πόλεως, εἰ παρὰ μὲν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀριστεῖς καὶ τυραννοκτόνοι μνημονεύονται, σωτηρίας ἐνεκεν τῶν πατρίδων ἐπιδιδόντες αὐτοὺς; παρὰ δὲ ὑμῖν ὑπὲρ χορδῆς τοῦτο πάσχουσι καὶ δι’ ἡδονῆν μικράν, μᾶλλον δὲ δόξαν κενῆν. οὐ γὰρ ἡδόμενοι τοσοῦτον ὅσον οἰόμενοι καὶ βουλόμενοι προϊένται σφάς αὐτοὺς.

49 Τοσάκτη δ’ ἐστὶ δυστυχία τῶν ταλαιπώρων, ὥστε ἀνδρεῖον ἡγούνται τὸ πάντων ἀνανδρότατον καὶ σεμνὸν τὸ αἰσχιστὸν. ἐλοίμην γὰρ ἄν ἔγωγε ληστεύων ἀποθανεῖν ἢ διὰ τοιαύτην αἰτίαν. τὸ μὲν γάρ ἐστὶν ἀνδρὸς πονηροῦ θάνατος, τὸ δὲ ἀνδραπόδου δυστυχοῦς. κάκεινος μὲν ἄδικηθεῖς ὦσς ἐπὶ τούτο ἤλθεν, ὑπὲρ τοὺς νόμους ἀμύνασθαι πειρώμενοι ¹ καὶ τάχα τι καὶ γενναῖον

¹ πειρώμενος Arnim, προβέμενος Casaubon: προέμενος.

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of your fatuity. For why is it that outside Alexandria they produce an impression quite like that produced by the usual run of performers, nay, frequently have been thought to be unpleasant? Can it be that the ears of the people in those places have been stopped?

What, then, does their success with you signify? Not, by Zeus, musical power or artistic pre-eminence, but rather the shallowness of you listeners and the weakness of your city. It is said, at any rate, that some who have already met their ruin through such a cause, instead of trying by entreaty to escape their death, with youthful bravado have implored the privilege of listening to their destroyers even more. And here is an amazing thing which brings reproach and ridicule upon the city—that whereas elsewhere nobles and tyrannicides are held in memory because they gave their lives for the salvation of the fatherland, with you it is for a bit of catgut that men meet their fate and because of an enjoyment that is fleeting, or, more properly, a fancy that has no substance. For it is not through real enjoyment so much as through wishful thinking that these men sacrifice their lives.

And so great is the misfortune of the poor wretches, that they regard as manly what is most unmanly of all, and as dignified what is most shameful. Why, I would rather be put to death for robbery than for such a cause. For in the one case it is the death of a bad man but a man, in the other of a slave in hard luck. The one possibly came to such a pass because he had been wronged and was striving to get redress over and above the laws, and it may be that he might have achieved something actually noble, had

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DIO CHRYSOSTOM

έδύνατο πράξαι,¹ μὴ τοιούτου τυχῶν δαίμονός·
οδί δὲ κρανῇ μόνον καὶ ἄνοια διὰ² δυστυχῆ
φθόγγον καὶ κακὴν ἐγκλισιν καὶ τὰς ἐκμελεῖς
καμπᾶς καὶ λήρους καὶ κυνισμοὺς καὶ ὀλέθρους
ἀκλεώς ἀπολλύμενος. ἔστι δὲ ὁ τοιοῦτος μνῖας
θάνατος. καὶ γὰρ ἐκείναις ὦ τι ἄν γενεσαμένας
50 γλυκῷ φανῇ, πρὸς αὐτῷ³ διαφθείρονται. τί σοιν
tοῦτο λαμπρόν, ὦ κακοδαίμονες; ύπὲρ μὲν γὰρ
dικαιοσύνης καὶ ἄρετῆς καὶ πατρῶν γερῶν καὶ
νόμων καὶ χρηστοῦ βασιλέως, εἰ δέοι, πονεῖν καὶ
ἀποθυνόντες ἀγαθῆς ἐστι καὶ οὐ φιλοζώου ψυχῆς;
ὑπὲρ δὲ τῆς ψαλτρίας ἀπάγχεσθαι, καθάρματος
ἀγενοῦς καὶ ζῇν οὐκ ἄξιον, πόσης αἰσχύνης;

Καὶ τούτους μὲν ἐάσωμεν, ἀλλ’ ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ
θέα τὰ γνωμένα οὐκ αἰσχρὰ καὶ μεστὰ πάσης
ὑβρεως, τὸ⁴ ἀνατετάσθαι καὶ ἀποβλέπειν, μόνον
οὐκ ἐπὶ τοὺς χείλεσι τὰς ψυχὰς ἔχοντας,⁵ καθάπερ,
οἶμαι, διὰ τῶν ὠντων τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν δεχομένους,
σωτῆρα καὶ θεόν καλοῦντας⁶ ἀνθρωπον ἄθλιον;
πόσον τινὰ γέλωτα τοὺς θεούς ὑμῶν καταγέλαν
οἴεσθε, ὅταν πάλιν ἐκεῖνος προσκυνοῦντες ταυτὰ
προσφέρεσθε⁷ καὶ διὰ τῶν αὐτῶν ἀναγκαζηθε
τιμᾶν τὸ δαιμόνιον; ἀλλ’ ἐστὶν εὐγνώμων ὁ θεὸς,
ὡς θεός, οἶμαι, καὶ φέρει πράως τὴν τῶν πολλῶν
51 ἁνοιαν. τοιγαροῦν ὡς παισίν ὑμῖν παιδαγωγοὺς
dέδωκε τοὺς φρονιμωτέρους τῆς πόλεως, μεθ’⁸ ὧν

¹ πράξαι Reiske: πρᾶξασ.
² διὰ δυστυχῆ Reiske: δυστυχῆ.
³ πρὸς αὐτῷ M, πρὸς αὐτὸ UB.
⁴ τὸ added by Reiske.
⁵ ἔχοντας Reiske: ἔχονται.
⁶ καλοῦντας Reiske: καλοῦντες.
⁷ προσφέρησθε Emperius: προσφέρεσθε οτ προσφέρεσθαι.

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he not encountered such an evil genius; but the other came to his inglorious end merely through shouting and a frenzy caused by an ill-starred voice and a wicked nod of the head, by dissonant variations and nonsense and a cynical, pestilential behaviour. But such is the death of a fly! For whatever tastes sweet to the fly is the thing at which it meets destruction. What distinction, then, can your conduct bring you, you luckless creatures? For whereas in the cause of justice and virtue and ancestral rights and laws and for a good king, a noble soul, one that does not cling to life, will, if need be, suffer and even die; yet if a man hangs himself for the sake of his chorus-girl, a low-born outcast, not fit to live, what depths of disgrace does that betoken!

And now let us say no more about these poor unfortunates; but, directing our attention to the spectacle itself, is the conduct of the spectators not disgraceful and replete with every variety of wantonness?—I mean the intensity of their gaze, their souls all but hanging on their lips—as if, one would think, it were through the ear that men receive felicity—and applying the terms 'saviour' and 'god' to a pitiful human being! With what boundless laughter, think you, must the gods laugh you to scorn, when next in your worship of them you conduct yourselves in the same fashion and find yourselves compelled to use those same terms in honouring the deity? However, god is indulgent, I suppose, since he is god, and he treats lightly the folly of the masses. Accordingly to you as his children has he given as guardians and guides those who are more prudent than you Alexandrians, and by their companionship not only at the theatre but elsewhere too, your
καὶ θεωρεῖτε καὶ τάλλα ἀμεινὸν πράττετε. ἔπει
πῶς ἂν ἀπείχεσθε ἄλληλων;

Καίτοι ποιοὺς τινὰς ἂν ύμεῖς ἤγοιθε ἀνθρώ-
πους, οἷς ἐλευθερία μὴ συμφέρει; νὴ Δία, τὸ γὰρ
πράγμα ἐστὶ φύσει τοιοῦτον. οὐ γὰρ καὶ ἐν
ἀλλαῖς πόλεσιν ἀδοὺσι καὶ νὴ Δία αὐλοῦσι καὶ
τρέχουσι καὶ πάνθε ὅσα γίγνεται καὶ 1 παρ'
ἡμῖν 2 καὶ παρ' ἑτέρους τισίν; ἀλλ' οὐδαμοῦ
τοιοῦτος ἔρως ἐστὶ τοῦ πράγματος οὐδὲ οἰστρος.

Ὡστε 'Ροδίους ἐγγὺς οὔτως ύμῶν ἥμιν ἔν
ἐλευθερία καὶ μετὰ πάσης ἄδειας. ἀλλὰ παρ'
ἐκείνους οὔδε τὸ δραμεῖν ἐν τῇ πόλει δοκεῖ
μέτριον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἔξων ἐπιπλήττουσι τοῖς
εἰκῆ βαδίζουσι. τοιγαροῦν εἰκότως εὐδοκιμοῦσι
καὶ πάσης τιμῆς τυγχάνουσι, αἰδούμενοι γὰρ
αὐτοὺς πρῶτοι καὶ μηδὲν ἀνόητον ποιοῦντες
εἰκότως, οἶμαι, παρά τε 3 τῶν ἀλλῶν καὶ τῶν
ήγουμένων αἰδοὺς τυγχάνουσι.

'Επεί καὶ τῶν ἀλλῶν εὐρήσομεν τὰ πλείστα
ταῦτα πράττοντας τοῖς ἀνόητοι τοὺς σώφρονας,
οἷον ἐσθίοντας, βαδίζοντας, παίζοντας, θεωροῦντας.

ἡ γὰρ φύσις ἀναγκάζει πολλῶν ὄμοιών δεῖσθαι:
διαφέρουσι μὲντὸ περί ταῦτα πάντα. αὐτίκα
ἐστιώμενοι πρῶτοι οἱ μὲν οὔτε ἀμαθῶς οὔτε
ἀπρεπῶς διάγουσι, ἀλλ' εὐσχήμονως ἁμα καὶ

1 καὶ deleted by Arnim. 2 ἡμῖν Crosby: ύμῖν.
3 παρά τε Reiske: παρὰ γε.

1 A grim joke referring to the presence of Roman troops in
Alexandria. See § 71 and Arnim, Dio von Prusa, p. 438. The
point of the joke—which must have been plain enough to the
audience—is made plainer for the modern reader by the em-
phasis on freedom in what follows.

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conduct is improved.¹ For otherwise how could you keep your hands off one another?

And yet what kind of human beings do you think they are for whom freedom is not advantageous? "None, by Zeus," someone says, "for freedom is by nature advantageous. For do not other cities also have singing, aye, by Zeus, and flute-playing and foot-racing and all those other entertainments that are found, not only here in Alexandria, but among certain other people too?" Aye, but nowhere is there such a passion for that sort of thing, such a mad desire, as with yourselves. For example, you know that the Rhodians, your near neighbours, enjoy freedom and complete independence of action; however, in Rhodes even running within the city limits is held not to be respectable, but, on the contrary, they even reprove strangers for being careless in their walk.² So it is with good reason that the Rhodians should enjoy fair renown and universal honour. For since they are the first to show respect to themselves and to refrain from any foolish act, it is with good reason, I believe, that they have the respect of men in general and of their leaders as well.

The fact is, we shall find that in most other matters too the wise engage in the same activities as the foolish, such as eating, walking, playing, attending the theatre and the games. For nature compels them to have many needs in common with the foolish; there are, however, differences of behaviour in all these matters. Take feasting as the first instance: whereas the wise behave neither boorishly nor regardless of decorum, but with elegance combined with courtesy, as men

² See Or. 31. 162.
ДИО СРИСОСТОМ

προσηνώς, εὐωχίας, οὗ παρουνίας, ἀρχούντες, φιλοφρονοῦμενοι τοὺς συνόντας, οὐ θραυσνόμενοι πρὸς αὐτοὺς. οἱ δὲ ἀπεννῶς καὶ ἀκολάστως, μετὰ βοής καὶ ἀταξίας ὄργιζόμενοι καὶ γελώντες, πλεονεκτοῦντες ἄλληλους, οὐ παρακαλοῦντες, τελευτῶντες ἀπίασι κακόν τι τοῖς συμπόταις δόντες ἡ παρ' ἐκείνων λαβόντες. οἷαν ποτὲ γενέσθαι φασὶ Κενταύρων συνουσίαν.

54 Καίτοι τί δεὶ τάλλα ἐπεξεῖναι καθ' ἐκαστὸν; ἄλλα τὸ βαδίζεων, οἱ κοινὸν ἐστὶ καὶ ἀπλοῦν δήπουθεν, τοῦ μὲν ἐμφαίνει τὴν ἠσυχίαν τοῦ τρόπου καὶ τὸ προσέχειν ἑαυτῷ, τοῦ δὲ παραχὴν καὶ ἀναίδειαν· σπουδὴ πρόσεισι, φθέγγεται βαδίζων, ἡ εἰσπεσών 4 τινα ἔωσε, μάχεται πρὸς ἔτερον. ὁμοίως καὶ περὶ τὰς θέας οἳ μὲν εἰσὶν ἀπληστοὶ καὶ λίχνοι καὶ περὶ πάντα ὁμοίως ἐπτυχόμενοι τὰ τυχόντα, οἱ δὲ κοσμίως καὶ μετ' εἰρήνης μετέχουσιν. ἀλλ' οὐχ ὑμεῖς, ἀλλ' ἐκπεπληγμένοι κάθησθε, ἀναπηδᾶτε τῶν ὀρχηστῶν μᾶλλον, συντείνεσθε υπὸ τῶν ἀσμάτων· τοὺς μὲν γὰρ ἄλλους ἀνθρώπους ἡ μέθη πρὸς ὕδην τρέπει καὶ ὀρχησών· παρ' ὑμῖν δὲ τοῦναντίον ἐστίν. ἡ γὰρ ὕδη μέθην ἐμποιεῖ καὶ παράνοιαν. Οὐνὶ μὲν οὖν τουαύτη φύσις, τὸ μὴ δύνασθαι σωφρονεῖν,

1 οὗ παρακαλοῦντες] καὶ προκαλοῦντες Herwerden, καὶ παρουνοῦντες Arnim.
2 Καίτοι Capps: καὶ.
3 καὶ added by Wilamowitz.
4 ἡ εἰσπεσών Capps, ἐμπεσών Emperius, πεσών Arnim: ἡ πεσών.

1 The famous wedding party of Peirithoüs and Hippodameia. The fight that ensued between Lapiths and Centaurs was a favourite subject with the Greek artist.

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beginning a joyous feast and not a drunken debauch, being gracious toward their companions, not subjecting them to effrontery; the foolish, on the other hand, behave disgustingly and without restraint, giving vent to anger or to laughter with shouts and disorder, trying to get more than their companions, not inviting them to partake, and finally, before leaving for home, either they have done some damage to their fellow banqueters or received damage themselves, as we are told was the case at the party once held by the Centaurs.¹

And yet why run through all the other differences one by one? But just take walking, for example, an activity common to all men and surely a simple one. One man’s gait reveals the composure of his nature and the attention he gives to his conduct, while that of another reveals his confusion of mind and his shamelessness: he is hurried as he approaches, talks as he walks, or bursts in and jostles someone, comes to blows with someone else.² Similarly also with reference to the theatre: some persons are insatiate and greedy and all aflutter over everything alike, however commonplace, but others participate in the spectacle decorously and in peace. But not so with you; on the contrary, you sit dumbfounded, you leap up more violently than the hired dancers, you are made tense with excitement by the songs: for while other people are moved to song and dance by drink, with you the opposite is true—song is the occasion of drunkenness and frenzy. So while wine’s natural effect is as we have seen, producing inability to pre-

² See Demosthenes 37. 52, 55; 45. 77 for the conventional Greek attitude regarding men’s gait and general comportment.
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ἀλλὰ πολλὰ δυσχερῆ πράττειν ἀναγκάζεσθαι τοὺς σκαίως αὐτῷ καὶ ἀμέτρως χρωμένους· ὑπὸ δὲ ὀδὴς σφαλλομένους καὶ πολὺ κάκιον ἔχοντας τῶν παροιμοῦντων εὐθὺς ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς, οὐχ ὁσπερ ἐν τῷ πότῳ προϊόντας, οὐκ ἔστων ἄλλους ἰδεῖν. παρὰ μὲν γὰρ ἑνὸς τῶν βαρβάρων μέθην φασὶ γίγνεσθαι πραείαν δι' ἀτμοῦ θυμωμένων ὑπουργῶν· ἔπειτα χαίρουσι καὶ ἀνίστανται γελώντες καὶ πάντα ποιοῦσιν ὅσα ἄνθρωποι πεπωκότες, οὐ μέντοι κακὸν οὐδὲν ἄλληλος ἐργάζονται· τῶν δὲ Ἑλλήνων ὑμεῖς μόνοι διὸ ὁμοίως καὶ φωνής αὐτὸ πάσχετε, μᾶλλον δὲ ληρεῖτε ἐκείνων καὶ κάκιον παραφέρεσθε καὶ μᾶλλον ἐοίκατε κραπαλῶσιν.

Καίτω τὰ τῶν Μουσῶν καὶ τὰ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος ἦπια δῶρα καὶ προσηνή. τὸν μὲν γὰρ Παιήνα καὶ Ἀλεξίκακον προσαγορεύουσιν, ὡς ἀποτρέποντα τῶν κακῶν καὶ ὑγίειαν ἐμποιοῦντα ταῖς ψυχαῖς καὶ σώμασιν, οὐ νόσον οὐδὲ μανίαν· τὰς δὲ παρθένους, ὡς ἂν αἰδομένας τε καὶ σώφρονας· ἢ τε μουσική θεραπείας ἐνεκα τοῖς ἀνθρώποις εὐρήθαι δοκεῖ τῶν παθῶν καὶ μάλιστα δὴ τοῦ μεταστρέφειν ψυχὰς ἀπηνώσι καὶ ἀγρίως διακειμένας. διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τῶν φιλοσόφων ἑνοὶ πρὸς λύραν

1 θυμωμένων] θυμιαμάτων Schwartz and Wilamowitz, θυμμένων B.
2 καὶ κάκιον Crosby: κάκιον καί. Arnim deletes κάκιον.
3 τοῖς ἀνθρώποις Reiske: τῶν ἀνθρώπων.
4 τοῦ added by Capps.
serve one's self-control, but on the contrary forcing those who use it stupidly and in excess to commit many distasteful acts, yet men intoxicated by song and in far worse condition than those who are crazed by wine—and what is more, at the very start and not by easy stages as at a drinking party—such men, I say, are to be found nowhere but in Alexandria. Among certain barbarians, it is true, we are told that a mild kind of intoxication is produced by the fumes of certain incense when burned.\(^1\) After inhaling it they are joyful and get up and laugh, and behave in all respects like men who have been drinking, and yet without doing injury to one another; but of the Greeks you alone reach that state through ears and voice, and you talk more foolishly than do those barbarians, and you stagger worse and are more like men suffering the after-effects of a debauch.

And yet the arts of the Muses and Apollo are kindly gifts and pleasing. For Apollo is addressed as Healer and as Averter-of-Evil, in the belief that he turns men aside from misfortune and implants health in soul and body, not sickness or madness; and the Muses are called maidens, implying their modesty and their chastity. Furthermore, music is believed to have been invented by men for the healing of their emotions, and especially for transforming souls which are in a harsh and savage state. That is why even some philosophers attune themselves

\(^1\) Dio is here recording the practice in such vague terms that one cannot tell whether he had more exact knowledge or not. The effects which he mentions might have been produced by hasheesh. Pliny, Hist. Nat. 24. 164, speaks of an herb called gelotophyllis which, when mingled with wine and myrrha, produced great mental excitement and immoderate laughter.
DIO CHRYSOCTOM

άυτον τὴν ημιόσαντο ἐωθεν, ἀποπαύνοντες τῆς διὰ τῶν ὀνειράτων παραχῆς. καὶ θεούς μετὰ μέλους θύομεν, ἵνα εὐτακτοὶ καὶ καθεστηκότες ὄμεν. ἔτερος δὲ αὐτὸς αὐλοῦ τε καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐν πένθεσιν, ἱωμένων, οἶμαι, τὸ σκληρὸν καὶ ἀτεγκτόν τοῦ πάθους, θηλυτέραν δὲ τὴν λύτην ἐργαζόμενον διὰ ἡμᾶς λανθανούσης μετὰ γόνων, ὡσπερ οἱ ἱετροὶ τὰ φλεγμαίνοντα τῶν ἐλκῶν ὑγραίνοντες καὶ μαλακοποιοῦντες ἀνώδυνα ἔθηκαν.

58 Ὅψιν τοῦ δὲ καὶ περὶ συνουσίας ἐδοξεῖ πρέπειν ἡ μουσικὴς δύναμις, ἀρμονίαν καὶ τάξιν αὐτοματον ταῖς ψυχαῖς ἐπεισάγουσα καὶ τὸ σφαλεῖον τῆς ἐν οἷς τέρπους παραμυθουμενη μετά ἐγκεφαλούς δυνάμεως, ἢπερ αὐτὸ ἅμως ἧνους ἐμμελές γίγνεται καὶ μέτρων. ταῦτα δὴ πάντα ἀνέστραπται νῦν καὶ μεθέστηκεν εἰς τοῦναντίον. οὐ γάρ ἐκ Μουσῶν, ἀλλὰ ἐκ Κορυβάντων τινῶν κατέχεσθε, καὶ πιστὰ ποιεῖτε τὰ τῶν ποιητῶν μυθολογήματα: ὡς ἔκεινοι γε παρεισάγουσι 2 Βάκχας τινὰς μαννομένας ὑπὸ μέλους καὶ Σατύρους: οὐκοῦν ὑμῖν τὰ τῶν νεβρίδων τε καὶ θύρσων ἐνεῖι καὶ τὸ λέοντας φέρειν ἐν ταῖς ἀγκάλαις: τὰ δὲ ἄλλα καὶ πάνυ μοι δοκεῖτε ἐξικεῖναι Νύμφαις καὶ Σατύρους. ἰλαροὶ τε γὰρ ἄει καὶ φιλογέλωτε καὶ φιλορχησταί: πλὴν οὐκ αὐτοματος ὑμῖν ἀναβλύει δυσάσκαιν ὁ οἶνος ἐκ

1 ἢπερ αὐτὸ Emperius: ὡσπερ αὐτῷ.
2 ἐκεῖνοι γε παρεισάγουσι Emperius: ἐκεῖνοι τε γὰρ εἰσάγουσι.

1 The Greeks took their music seriously. Its effect upon morals is a familiar topic in Plato.
2 More than one Greek dramatist dealt with the Bacchants, but Dio seems to have in mind the Bacchae of Euripides.

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to the lyre at dawn, thereby striving to quell the confusion caused by their dreams. And it is with song that we sacrifice to the gods, for the purpose of insuring order and stability in ourselves. And there is, moreover, a different type of song, accompanied by the flute, that is employed at time of mourning, as men attempt, no doubt, to heal the harshness and the relentlessness of their grief and to mitigate the pain by means of song, song that operates scarce noticed amid lament, just as physicians, by bathing and softening wounds that are inflamed, remove the pain.

And the spell of music has been deemed no less appropriate also in social gatherings, because it brings harmony and order spontaneously into the soul and along with a kindred influence abates the unsteadiness that comes from delight in wine—I mean that very influence blended with which the unsteadiness itself is brought into tune and tempered to moderation.¹ All this, of course, in the present instance has been reversed and changed to its opposite. For it is not by the Muses but by a kind of Corybantes that you are possessed, and you lend eredibility to the mythologizings of the poets, since they do indeed bring upon the scene creatures called Bacehants,² who have been maddened by song, and Satyrs too. No doubt in your ease the fawn-skin and the thyrsus are lacking, nor do you, like the Bacehants, bear lions in your arms;³ yet in all else you do appear to me to be quite comparable to Nymphs and Satyrs. For you are always in merry mood, fond of laughter, fond of dancing; only in your case when you are thirsty wine does not bubble up of its own

¹ Euripides, Bacchae 699–700, says ‘wolf-cubs,’ not ‘lions’; Dio may be thinking of Agavê (1278–9).
DIO CHRYSOSTOM

πέτρας ποθέν τινος ἡ νάτης, οὐδὲ γάλα καὶ μέλι δύνασθε εὐχερῶς οὕτως ἔχειν ἀκροὺς δακτύλους διαμώντες χθόνα. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ † τὸ ὦδωρ ὦμον ἀφικνεῖται δεύρο αὐτόματον οὐδὲ τὴν μάζαν ἔχετε ἐν ἐξουσίᾳ δῆπονθεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ταύτην ἐκ τῆς τῶν κρειττόνων χειρὸς λαμβάνετε. οὐστε ἤσος καὶρὸς ἢν ύμᾶς παύσασθαι βακχείων καὶ προσέχειν μᾶλλον αὐτοῖς. νυνὶ δὲ ἄν μόνον ἀκούσητε χορδῆς, ὦσσερ σάλπιγγος ἀκηκοότε, οὐκέτι δύνασθε εἰρήνην ἄγετι.

60 Ἀρά γε μὴ Λακεδαιμονίους μμεῖσθε; φασὶ γοῦν αὐτοὺς τὸ ἄρχαίον πρὸς αὐλὸν πολεμεῖν, ύμεῖς δὲ πρὸς κυθάραν αὐτὸ δράτε. ἡ βούλεσθε, ἐπειδὴ τοῖς βασιλεῖσι τοὺς δήμους κἀγὼ παρέβαλον, Νέρωνι φαίνεσθαι τὴν αὐτὴν ἔχοντες νόσον; ἂλλ' οὐδ' ἐκείνων ἄνησεν ἡ λίαν ἐμπειρία περὶ τούτῳ καὶ στοιχὶ. καὶ πόσῳ κρεῖττον μμεῖσθαι τὸν νῦν ἄρχοντα παιδεία καὶ λόγῳ προσέχοντα; οὐκ ἀποθήσεσθε τὴν αἰσχρὰν ταύτην καὶ ἀμέτρον φιλοτιμίαν; οὐ φυλάξεσθε τοὺς ἄλλους σκόπτοντες, καὶ ταῦτα ἐν ἀνθρώποις, εἰ θεμιτόν εἰπεῖν, οὐδὲν μέγα οὐδὲ θαυμαστὸν ἔχουσιν; εἰ γὰρ Ἰσμηνίας ἦλει παρ' ὑμῖν ἢ Τιμόθεος ἦδεν ὁ παλαιὸς ἢ Ἁρίων, ὑφ' οὖν

1 οὐδέ Geel: οὔτε.

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1 Bacchae 708–10.
2 Cf. §§ 25–8.
3 Nero’s infatuation for music and poetry and the stage is well known. Tacitus refers to it briefly in his Annals; but see especially Suetonius, Nero, 20–23, 38. 2, 41. 1, 49. 3. Suetonius reports, among other things, that Nero recited
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accord from some chance rock or glen, nor can you so readily get milk and honey by scratching the ground with the tips of your fingers; 1 on the contrary, not even water comes to you in Alexandria of its own accord, nor is bread yours to command, I fancy, but that too you receive from the hand of those who are above you; and so perhaps it is high time for you to cease your Bacchic revels and instead to turn your attention to yourselves. But at present, if you merely hear the twang of the harp-string, as if you had heard the call of a bugle, you can no longer keep the peace.

Surely it is not the Spartans you are imitating, is it? It is said, you know, that in olden days they made war to the accompaniment of the pipe; but your warfare is to the accompaniment of the harp. Or do you desire— for I myself have compared king with commons 2—do you, I ask, desire to be thought afflicted with the same disease as Nero? Why, not even he profited by his intimate acquaintance with music and his devotion to it. 3 And how much better it would be to imitate the present ruler in his devotion to culture and reason! 4 Will you not discard that disgraceful and immoderate craving for notoriety? Will you not be cautious about poking fun at everybody else, and, what is more, before persons who, if I may say so, have nothing great or wonderful to boast of? 5 For if an Ismenias were piping in your presence or a Timotheus 6 of early times were singing or an Arion, the Sack of Ilium while Rome burned, and that just before killing himself to escape his pursuers he repeated a line from Homer.

4 Trajan; though the scholiast says Vespasian.
5 The musicians of Alexandria.
6 Famous poet and musician, about 450–360 B.C. Dio seems to allude to him in § 67, with which compare Or. 33. 57.
λέγουσιν ἃδοντος ἐν τῷ πελάγει τοὺς δελφινάς ἀφικέσθαι πρὸς τὴν ναῦν, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐκπεσόντα αὐτὸν κατὰ τύχην τινὰ ἀναλαβεῖν καὶ σώσαι, πῶς ἂν διέκεισθε; τούτων μὲν γὰρ ἐστὶν οὐδὲς Ἀμφίων οὐδὲ Ὁρφεὺς: οὔ μὲν γὰρ νῦς ἦν Μουσῆς, οὔ δὲ ἐκ τῆς Ἀμουσίας αὐτῆς γεγόνασι, διαστρέψαντες καὶ κατάξαντες τὸ σεμνὸν τοῦ μέλους καὶ πάντα τρόπον λαβήσαμεν οὗ τὴν ἀρχαῖαν μουσικήν.

62 Τίς γὰρ αὐτῶν ὡδῆν τέλειον ἢ γενναίον ῥυθμὸν οἰός τε εἴπειν; ἀλλὰ ἄσματα γυναικῶν καὶ κρούματα ὄρχηστῶν καὶ παροινίας τερατισμάτων, ὥσπερ κακοὶ καὶ περίεργοι μάγειροι, συντρίψαντες, εἰς τοὺς νόμους ἴδιωτας καὶ λίχνους ἀκροατὰς κινοῦσιν. τοιγαροῦν οὐκ ἀπὸ κύκνων οὔδὲ ἁγδόνων ὁ ξύλος αὐτῶν ὠνόμασται πορ' ὡμίν αὐτοῖς ἀλλ', ὡς ἔοικε, κυνηθμοῖς καὶ ἔλαγμοις ἐκαζετε καὶ τοιοί φιλοσόφους μὲν ὢδειν οὕτως καλομένους, κιθαρῳδοὶ δὲ Κυνικοὶ παρὰ μόνους ὑμῖν γεγόνασιν. ο μὲν οὖν ᾿Αμφίων πρὸς τὸ μέλος, ὡς φασίν, ἢγείρε καὶ ἐπύργου τήν πόλιν, οὕτοι δὲ ἀνατρέπουσι καὶ καταλύουσιν. καὶ μὴν ο γε Ὁρφεὺς τὰ θηρία ἠμέρου καὶ μουσικὰ ἐποίει διὰ τῆς ὡδῆς: οὕτοι δὲ ὢδᾶς, ἀνθρώπους ὄντας, ἀγρίους πεποιήκασι καὶ ἀπαίδευτος.

1 αὐτῆς Emperius: αὐτοί.
2 διαστρέψαντες Casaubon, διαστρέψαντες Reiske: διαστρέψαντες UB, διὸ τρέφαντες M.
3 παροινίας τερατισμάτων Crosby, παροινίων τερετίσματα Arnim: παροινίας τερετίσματων.
4 εἰς τοὺς νόμους Emperius: τοὺς νόμους, which Arnim deletes.
5 κυνηθμοῖς Casaubon: κυνηθμοῖς UB, σκυνηθμοῖς M.

1 See Herodotus 1. 24.
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at whose song, according to tradition, the dolphins in
the deep flocked to his ship and afterwards, when he
had plunged overboard, rescued him by lucky ehance
and brought him safe ashore 1—if those artists were
performing for you, what would be your state of
mind? For among these performers here there is no
Amphion 2 and no Orpheus either; for Orpheus was
the son of a Muse, 3 but these are unmusical offspring
of Disharmony herself, having perverted and
shattered the majesty of song and in every way
outraged the grand old art of the Muses.

For who of the lot can produce a finished song or a
noble rhythm? Nay, it is a potpourri of effeminate
ditties and music-hall strumplings of the lyre and the
drunken excesses of monsters which, like villainous
cooks with an itch for novelty, they mash together
to form their arias and thus excite an ignorant and
avid audience. Accordingly not from swans or night-
ingales has their passion got its name with you, but
rather, as it seems, you liken it to the whining and
howling of dogs; and yet, while I knew that there
are philosophers called Cynics, harpists of that canine
breed have been produced in Alexandria alone. So
while Amphion to the accompaniment of his melody,
according to the tale, built the walls and towers of his
city, these creatures are engaged in the work of
overturning and destroying. And as for Orpheus, by
his song he tamed the savage beasts and made them
sensitive to harmony; yet these performers here
have turned you human beings into savages and
made you insensible to culture.

2 At the music of Amphion the stones of their own accord
moved into place to form the walls of Thebes.
3 Calliopé.
63 Ἔχω δὲ καὶ ἄλλον εἰπεῖν λόγον ἀνθρώπου Φρυγὸς ἄκούσας, Αἰσώπου συγγενοῦς, δεῦρο ἐπιδημήσαντος, ὥν εἰς Ὄρφεα καὶ ὑμᾶς ἔλεγεν. ἔστι δὲ τῶν ὑμετέρων σκωμμάτων ἀτοπώτερος καὶ μακρότερος. σκοπεῖτε οὖν, εἰ βουλεσθε ἄκούσαι, καὶ μὴ δυσχεράντε. ἔφη τοίνυπ ἐκεῖνος περὶ τε Θράκην καὶ Μακεδονιὰν τὸν Ὄρφεα μελωδεῖν, καθάπερ εὑρήται, κάκει τὰ ξώα προσεῖναι αὐτῷ, πολὺ τι πλήθος, οἷμαι, πάντων τῶν θηρίων. πλείστα δὲ ἐν αὐτοῖς εἶναι τούς τε ὀρνιθας καὶ τὰ πρόβατα. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ λέοντας καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα διὰ τὴν ἄλκην καὶ τὴν ἀγρυπτητα δυσπιστότερα εἶναι, καὶ τὰ μὲν οὐδ᾽ ὅλως πελάξειν, τὰ δ᾽ εὐθὺς ἀποχωρεῖν, οὐχ ἠδόμενα τῷ μέλει. τὰ δὲ πτηνὰ καὶ τὰ πρόβατα μᾶλλον τε προσέναι καὶ μηκέτ᾽ ἀπαλλάττεσθαι· τὰ μὲν, οἷμαι, διὰ τὸ εὐθῆς καὶ τὴν φιλανθρωπίαν, τῶν δὲ ὀρνιθῶν μονοικὸν δήποτε τὸ γένος αὐτὸ καὶ φιλωδόν. ζῶντος μὲν οὖν Ὄρφεως συνέπεσθαι αὐτῷ πανταχόθεν ἀκούοντα ὁμοῦ καὶ νεμόμενα· καὶ γὰρ ἐκείνου ἐν τε τοῖς ὀρέσι καὶ περὶ τᾶς νάπας τὰ πολλὰ διατρίβειν· ἀποθανόντος δὲ ἐρημωθέντα ὀδύρεσθαι καὶ χαλέπως φέρειν· ὥστε τὴν μητέρα αὐτοῦ Καλλίοπην διὰ τὴν πρὸς τὸν οὐν εὐνοιαν καὶ φιλίαν αἰτησαμένην παρὰ. Διὸς τὰ σώματα αὐτῶν μεταβαλεῖν εἰς ἀνθρώπων τύπον, τὰς μὲντοι ψυχὰς διαμένειν, οἶμαι πρότερον ἢσαν.

65 Χαλέπων οὖν ἠδή ἐστὶ τὸ λειπόμενον τοῦ

1 πάντων τῶν Capps, παντῶν Arnim: τῶν πάντων.
2 After ἀκούοντα Arnim deletes αὐτοῦ.
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And I have, furthermore, a story to tell that I heard from a Phrygian, a kinsman of Aesop’s, who paid a visit here, a story that he told about Orpheus and yourselves. However, that story is more weird and lengthier than your jokes. Consider, therefore, if you wish to hear it, and don’t be vexed if I tell it. Well then, the man from Phrygia said that Orpheus sang his songs throughout Thrace and Macedonia, as we have been told,¹ and that the creatures there came up to him—a great company, I imagine, of all the animals. “And,” he continued, “most numerous among them were the birds and the sheep. For the lions and other animals of that sort were more distrustful because of their strength and savage nature, and some would not even come near him, while others immediately withdrew, not being pleased with the music; but the feathered creatures and the sheep not only came to him more readily but also did not leave him afterwards—the sheep, no doubt, because of their guilelessness and fondness for human society, while the birds, of course, are a musical tribe themselves and fond of song. So then, as long as Orpheus was alive they followed him from every quarter, listening as they fed—for indeed he spent his time for the most part on the mountains and about the glens; but when he died, in their desolation they wailed and were distressed; and so it came about that the mother of Orpheus, Calliopé, because of her goodwill and affection toward her son, begged Zeus to change their bodies into human form; yet their souls remained as they had been before.”

Well, the remainder of the tale from this point on is

¹ The phrase seems to refer to the preceding section, which, however, does not name Thrace and Macedonia.

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λόγου, καὶ δέδοικα πρὸς ὑμᾶς σαφῶς αὐτὸ εἶπεῖν. ἔλεγε γὰρ ἐξ ἐκείνων γένος τι φύναι Μακεδόνων, καὶ τοῦτο αὐθίς ὑστερον μετὰ 'Αλεξάνδρου διαβὰν ἐνθάδε οἰκήσαι. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο δὴ τὸν τῶν 'Αλεξάνδρεων δήμον ἁγεσθαί μὲν ύπὸ ἑδής, ὡς οὐδένας ἄλλους, κἂν ἀκούσωσι κυθάρας ὀποιασοῦν, ἔξεστάναι καὶ φρίττειν κατὰ μνήμην τὴν 'Ορφέως. εἶναι δὲ τῷ τρόπῳ κούφων καὶ ἀνόητον, ὡς ἐκ τοιοῦτον σπέρματος ἐπεὶ τούς γε ἄλλους Μακεδόνας ἀνδρείους καὶ πολεμικοὺς γενέσθαι καὶ τὸ θησ ρεβαῖουν. 66 Ἐλεγε δὲ καὶ περὶ τῶν κυθαρωδῶν τῶν παρ' ὑμῖν ἑτερον 3 τοιοῦτον των λόγον. τὰ γὰρ ζῶα ἐν τῇ συνουσίᾳ τῇ πρὸς τὸν 'Ορφέα τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ἠδεσθαί μόνον καὶ ἐκπεπλῆχθαι, μιμεῖσθαι δὲ μηδὲν ἐπιχειρεῖν· τῶν κυνῶν δὲ ἐνίους, οί δὴ γένος ἄναιδες καὶ περίεργον, ἐπιθέοντα τῇ μουσικῇ, καὶ μελετᾶν τὸν εὐθὺς ἀπίοντας καθ' αὐτοὺς καὶ τὰ εἴδη μεταβαλόντας 4 εἰς ἀνθρώπους διαφυλάττειν τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν. εἶναι δὲ τοῦτο αὐτὸ τὸ γένος τῶν κυθαρωδῶν· διὸ μὴ δύνασθαι παντάπασιν ἐκβήναι τὴν αὐτῶν φύσιν, ἄλλα μικρὸν μὲν τι διασώζειν τῆς Ὀρφέως διδασκαλίας, τὸ πολὺ δ' αὐτοῖς ἐμμένειν κύνειον τοῦ μέλους. 67 Ταῦτα μὲν ἐκείνος ἐπισαίζειν ὁ Φρύξ. ἐγὼ δ' ὑμῖν βούλομαι Λακεδαιμονίων ἔργον εἰπεῖν, ὡς ἐκείνοι προσηνέχθησαν ἀνδρὶ κυθαρῳδῷ θαυμα-

1 πρὸς added by Reiske.
2 αὐθίς Emperius: εὕδης.
3 ἑτερον Reiske: ὑστερον.
4 μεταβαλόντας Reiske: μεταβαλόντα UB, μεταβάλλοντα M.
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painful and I am reluctant to tell it to you in plain language. For the Phrygian went on to say that from those wild creatures whom Zeus transformed a tribe of Macedonians was born, and that it was this tribe which at a later time crossed over with Alexander and settled here. He added that this is the reason why the people of Alexandria are carried away by song as no other people are, and that if they hear music of the lyre, however bad, they lose their senses and are all aquiver in memory of Orpheus. And he said that they are giddy and foolish in behaviour, coming as they do from such a stock, since the other Macedonians certainly have shown themselves to be manly and martial and steadfast of character.

The Phrygian also spoke regarding the harpists of your city about as follows: He said that in their association with Orpheus the other animals merely experienced pleasure and wonder but made no attempt at imitation; but that some of the dogs, being of course a shameless and inquisitive breed, applied themselves to music and then and there began to practice it, going off by themselves, and that after they had been changed to human form they maintained their addiction to the art. And he declared that this very breed is the stock from which the harpists sprang; therefore they have been unable wholly to slough off their own nature, but, while retaining some small part of the instruction derived from Orpheus, for the most part their music has remained canine in character.

All this the Phrygian spoke in jest. But I want to tell you something that happened at Sparta, how the people of that land behaved toward a harpist who was
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ζομένω τότε ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλησσιών. ὅτι γὰρ λίαν ἡδὺς ἔδοκει καὶ περιττὸς εἶναι, μὰ Δι' οὐκ ἐτιμήσαν αὐτὸν, ἀλλ' ἀφείλοντο τὴν κυθάραν καὶ τὰς χορᾶς ἐξέτεμον, ἀπείνατο προειπόντες ἐκ τῆς πόλεως. ἐκεῖνοι μὲν ὄν τὸ πράγμα οὕτως ὑφεωρώντο καὶ ἐφύλασσον τὰ ὄτα, ὡς ἂν μὴ διαφθαρῶσιν αἱ ἀκοαὶ μηδὲ τρυφερώτεραι γένονται τοὺ δέοντος· ὑμεῖς δὲ οὕτως ἀγεννῶς δεδούλωσθε ὑπὸ τῆς τοιαύτης ἡδονῆς.

68 Δι' ὑμᾶς δὲ ἡδὴ μοι δοκεῖ τὸ πράγμα καὶ τῶν ῥητόρων ἀπεστάθαι καὶ φιλοσόφων ἐνίων· μάλλον δὲ τοὺς ῥήτορας οὐδὲ γνῶναι ράδιον. ὡς γὰρ ὅρῳ τῇ σπουδῇ ὑμῶν τῇ περὶ τοῦτο καὶ τῇ ἐπιθυμίᾳ, πάντες δὴ ἢδους καὶ ῥήτορες καὶ σοφισταί, καὶ πάντα περαίνεται δι' ὑδής· ὡστε, εἰ τις παρόι δικαστήριον, οὐκ ἂν γνοῖν ραδίως πότερον ἐνδον πίνουσιν ἡ δικάζονται· καὶ σοφιστοῦ δὲ οἰκήμα πλησίον ἢ, οὐκ ἢσται γνῶναι τῇ διατριβῇ. δοκεῖ δὲ μοι, καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ προϊόντες ἡδὴ γυμνάσονται εἰς πρὸς μέλος καὶ τοὺς κάμνοντας ἱάσονται. περὶ γὰρ τῆς τέχνης καὶ νῦν ὑμῶν διαλέγονται ζῶντες.

69 Κινδυνεύει δ' ὁ βίος σχεδὸν ἀπας γεγονέναι κῶμος εἰς, οὐχ ἡδὺς οὐδὲ πρᾶος, ἀλλ' ἀγριος

1 ἀπείνατο προειπόντεs Reiske: ἀπείνα προσειπόντεs. 2 καὶ after γυμνάσονται deleted by Emperius. 3 ὑμῖν Capps as in T: ἡμῖν.

1 Cf. Or. 33. 57.
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much in vogue among the Greeks in those days. Just because this harpist had the reputation of being very charming and unusual, they did not, by Zeus, honour him, but instead they took his harp from him, cut away the strings, and ordered him to leave their city.\(^1\) Such, you see, were the misgivings the Spartans entertained regarding his calling and such the care they took of their ears, lest their hearing be corrupted or become more fastidious than was fitting; but you have been thus ignominiously enslaved by that kind of pleasure.

And through your influence, it would seem, the disease is already affecting, not only public speakers, but some philosophers as well—though it would be more correct to say that public speakers are no longer easy to recognize. For since they observe your interest in singing and your passion for it, they all sing now, public speakers as well as sophists,\(^2\) and everything is done to music; if you were to pass a courtroom, you could not easily decide whether a drinking-party was in progress or a trial; and if there is in your neighbourhood a sophist’s lecture-room, you will be unable to distinguish the lecture. And in my opinion people will presently go so far as to use song to accompany their exercise in the gymnasium, yes, even to heal the sick. For even now, when physicians discourse to you on their art, they chant.

But in all likelihood life with you has become, one may almost say, just one continuous revel, not a sweet or gentle revel either, but savage and harsh, a revel

\(^2\) ‘Public speakers’ (ῥήτορες) would include teachers of rhetoric, politicians, and lawyers; the sophists lectured on a variety of topics, including philosophy.
καὶ χαλεπῶς, ἀμα ὅρχομενῶν, τερετιζόντων, μαιφονούντων, οἴ δ' οὐν Λακεδαιμόνιοι πλείστον ὅσον ὑμῶν διέφερον, περὶ ταῦτα, ὡς ἐφήν, εὐλαβῶς ἔχοντες. οἴ μὲν γὰρ ἄρχειν ἦσαν ἵκανοὶ, καὶ τῶν μὲν Ἑλλήνων προεστησαν πολλὰ ἔτη, τοὺς δὲ βαρβάρους ἐνίκων ἀεὶ πάντας, ὑμεῖς δὲ οὐδὲ ἄρχεσθαι καλῶς ἐπίστασθε. τοιγαροῦν εἰ μὴ τῶν προεστηκότων ἐτύχετε, χαλεπῶς ἂν, οἶμαι,

70 καὶ ἐσώζεσθε. τεκμήριον δὲ τὰ τελευταία συμβάντα περὶ ὑμᾶς. ὦτε γὰρ καθ' αὐτοὺς ἦτε, οὐχ οὐ μὲν βασιλεὺς ὑμῶν περὶ αὐλησιν ἡσυχαλεῖτο καὶ μόνω τούτω προσεῖχεν, ὑμεῖς δὲ πρὸς ἐκεῖνον μὲν ἀπεχθώς, πρὸς ἀλλήλους δὲ στασίαστικῶς διέκεισθε, χωρὶς ἕκαστοι καὶ καθ' αὐτοὺς διαφθείροντες τὰ πράγματα, Συμάριστοι καὶ τουάθ' ἔτερα ἐταιρειῶν ὑπόματα. ὥστε φυγεῖν αὐτὸν ἡγακάσατε καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα κατεῖναι πολέμῳ καὶ διὰ Ἦρωμαιῶν; καὶ τέλος ἐκεῖνος μὲν αὐλῶν, ὑμεῖς δὲ ὅρχομενοι τὴν πόλιν ἀπωλέσατε. καὶ νῦν οὕτως ἐπιεικεῖς ἔχοντες ἡγεμόνας εἰς ὑποψίαν αὐτοὺς καθ' ὑμῶν αὐτῶν ἠγάγετε, ὥστε ἐπιμελεστέρας 1 χρήναι φυλακῆς ὑπῆρξαν ἡ πρότερον καὶ τούτῳ εὐραγαθεὶς ἀγερωχίαν, οὐκ ἐπιβουλεύοντες. ὑμεῖς γὰρ ἀν ἀποσταίητε τινος; τολμήσατε δ' ἂν ὑμεῖς μίαν ἡμέραν; οὐκ ἐν τῇ γενομένῃ ταραχῇ μέχρι σκωμμάτων ἐθρασύνοντο οἱ πολλοί, τινὲς δὲ

1 ἐπιμελεστέρας Casaubon: ἐπιεικεστέρας.

1 Thermopylae was at least a ‘moral victory.’
2 The Romans.
3 Ptolemy XI (80–51 B.C.), nicknamed ‘The Piper,’ was driven into exile in 58 B.C. and restored by Aulus Gabinius, proconsul of Syria, three years later.
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of dancers, whistlers, and murderers all combined. But the Spartans were vastly different from you Alexandrians, for they were cautious in these matters, as I have said. For while they showed capacity to rule, having held the leadership in Greece for many years and being always victorious over the barbarians without exception,¹ you do not understand even how to be good subjects. Therefore, if you had not been fortunate in your present leaders,² hardly, I fancy, would your existence be secure. As evidence I cite the most recent chapters in your history. For instance, when you were still independent, did not your king busy himself with piping and concentrate on that alone; and were you not on hostile terms with him and torn with faction among yourselves, each faction separately and independently working the ruin of the state—Simaristoi and other parties of like names—in consequence of which you forced your king to flee, and later on to obtain his return by means of war, and with the aid of Romans, too?³ And finally he with his piping and you with your dancing destroyed the state.⁴ And though you now have such reasonable men as governors, you have brought them to a feeling of suspicion toward yourselves, and so they have come to believe that there is need of more careful watchfulness than formerly; and this you have brought about through arrogance and not through plotting. For would you revolt from anybody? Would you wage war a single day? Is it not true that in the disturbance which took place the majority went only as far as jeering in their show of

⁴ By having invoked the aid of Rome? Dio seems to say that independence was lost under 'The Piper,' which is manifestly false.
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672 Καὶ μὴν ἐκείνο μέμνησθε τὸ γελοῦν ὡς ὁ βέλτιστος ὑμῖν Κόνων ἔχρησατο προελθὼν, οὐ μάλιστα τὸ πλῆθος ὑμῶν συνειστήκει, καὶ δεῖξας τινὰ τόπον βραχὺν προηγόρευεν ὡς εἰ μὲν αὐτὸς ἐκεὶ προέλθοι, νενικηκὼς εἴῃ καὶ δέοι 2 ὑμᾶς ἀπαλλάττεσθαι καθ’ αὐτοὺς καὶ παραχωρεῖν· εἰ δ’ ὑμεῖς, ἔφη, τέταρτα ἡ πέντε βήματα νικᾶτε, κἀγὼ βαδιοῦμαι· ταῦτα δὲ ἔλεγε, φειδόμενος ὑμῶν καὶ καταγελῶν καὶ καθάπερ πασὶ προσπαίζων. ἔπει 3 τὸ στράτευμα ἐφειστήκει κάκεινος οὐδένα εἰς ἀπετεθαί, γυμνοὺς ἀπαντάς ὅρων καὶ ἑτοίμους ἀπόλλυσθαι. τί οὖν; ἐβιάσαντο μετὰ ταῦτα οἱ προπετείς καὶ ἀκόλαστοι καὶ ἑπτήδες ἀνατρέψαι 4 καὶ συγχέας πάντα ἐπιβουλεύσαντες, καὶ οὐ πρότερον ὑμᾶς ἀνήκαν ἐως ἐγεύσασθε πολέμου καὶ τὸ δευνὸν ἀχρι πείρας ὑπήλθεν.

673 Τί δὴ καὶ τούτων ἐπεμνήσθην; ὅπως εἶδητε τὰ φυόμενα ἐκ τῆς περὶ τῶν βίων ταύτης ἀταξίας. οὐ γὰρ ἔστι τοὺς οὕτως ἐποτημένους περὶ τὰ μικρὰ καὶ μηδενὸς ἀξία, φαύλως καὶ ἀκρατῶς ἔχοντας ἐν τούτοις ἀ πράττουσι καὶ ἥμεραν,

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2 Dio is our only authority for this disturbance.

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courage, while only a few, after one or two shots with anything at hand, like people drenching passers-by with slops, quickly lay down and began to sing, and some went to fetch garlands, as if on their way to a drinking party at some festival?

And surely you recall that comical incident—how the excellent Conon treated you when, advancing to the place where your forces were most concentrated and pointing out a little stretch of ground, he declared: “If I can get there by myself, I am the victor, and you must depart by yourselves and leave the field; but if you,” said he, “can win your way as much as four or five steps, I will take a walk myself.” This he said out of a desire to spare you, laughing at you and playing with you as if you were children; since the army had halted and he would not permit a single soldier to lay hands on you, seeing, as he did, that you all were unarmed and faced with destruction. What then? Force was next employed by the headstrong and unruly spirits, who purposely aimed at a complete overthrow and utter chaos, and they did not let you go until you had had a taste of warfare, and what you formerly had dreaded had become a matter of bitter experience.

Why, then, have I mentioned these events also? Because I wanted you to understand the natural outcome of this disorderliness that rules your lives. For it is not possible that those who get so excited over trifles and things of no importance, those who behave so thoughtlessly and with such lack of self-control in these matters of daily life, should be temperate in other matters and competent to plan

3 Unknown.Apparently the commander of the Roman troops in Alexandria.
DIO CHRYSTOSTOM

tάλλα σωφρονείν καὶ περὶ τῶν μειζόνων ὀρθῶς 

βουλεύονταί. ἡ γὰρ τῶν τρόπων κομφότης καὶ 

τὸ ἀλόγιστον οὐκ ἐὰν μένειν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐλάττοσοιν, 

ουδὲ ἔχει μέτρον οὐδὲν ἢ ἄνοια τῶν ἀμαρτημά-

των, ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ πάν ὁμοίως πρόεισι καὶ παντὸς 

ἀπτεται μετὰ τῆς ἱσης εὐχερείας. μὴ οὖν οἴεσθε 

περὶ μικρῶν εἰναι τὸν λόγον, ὅταν τις ὑμῖν δια-

λέγηται περὶ τῶν ἐν τοῖς θεάτροις θορύβων. οὐ 

γὰρ οὕτως ἡ πενία ταχὺ πέφυκε συμβαίνειν διὰ 

τὰς κατ᾽ ὀλόγον ζημίας, ὡς ἡ κακία πρόεισιν 

ἐκ τῶν κατὰ μέρος τούτων ἀμαρτημάτων καὶ 

tελευταίον ἐπὶ αὐτὸ τὸ πέρας καὶ τὸν ὀλεθρον 

αὐξηθεῖσα ἥγαγεν.

Καὶ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ 1 τὰ περὶ τὸ θέατρον. ἀλλ’ 

οὕτως ἐστὶ τὸ στάδιον ἔλθητε, τίς ἄν εἰπεῖν δύναιτο 

τὰς ἑκεῖ κραυγὰς καὶ θόρυβον καὶ ἀγωνίαν καὶ 

σχημάτων μεταβολάς καὶ χρωμάτων καὶ βλασ-

φήμιας οἰς καὶ ὅσας ἀφίετε; εἰ γὰρ μὴ τοὺς 

ἵππους ἐωρᾶτε ἀμιλλωμένους καὶ τούτους συνή-

θείς, αὐτοὶ δ’ ὑπὸ μαστίγων ἥλαύνεσθε τῶν ἐν 

tαῖς τραγωδίαις, οὐκ ἄν οὕτως χαλεπῶς δι-

75 ἐκεῖσθε. αὐτὸν γὰρ, οἱμαί, τὸν Ἰξίονα λήρον 

ἀποφαίνετε τὸν ἐν τῷ τροχῷ παρὰ τοῖς ποιηταῖς 

ἐνδεδεμένον καὶ κολαζόμενον διὰ τοιαύτην τινὰ 

ἀσέβειαν. φέρε οὖν, εἰ μεταξὺ θεῶν τις ὑμῖν 

ἐπιστὰς εἶποι διατείναμενος,

δαμόνιοι, μαίνεσθε καὶ οὐκέτι κεῦθετε θυμῷ 

βρωτῶν οὐδὲ ποτήτα.

1 δῆ Emperius: ἡδη.

1 Apparently the whips wielded by the Furies.
wisely regarding things of greater moment. For the frivolity of your conduct and your lack of reason do not permit you to call a halt at things of minor importance, and the folly of your misconduct knows no bounds, but instead goes right on to any length without discrimination, and touches everything with equal recklessness. So do not think that a man is dealing with trifles when he speaks to you about your disorders in the theatre. For poverty follows quickly enough from gradual losses, but not as quickly as wickedness progresses from these successive errors, until finally, having attained its growth, it brings men to the very end—destruction.

So much, then, on the subject of the theatre. However, when you enter the stadium, who could describe the shouts you utter there, and your hubbub and anguish and bodily contortions and change of colour, and the many awful curses that you emit? For if you were not merely watching the horses race—and horses, too, that are used to racing—but were yourselves being driven by the whips of tragedy,\(^1\) you would not exhibit the agony you do. Why even Ixion himself, methinks, you show to have been a second-rater, the Ixion who is represented by the poets as bound on the wheel and punished for some such impiety as yours.\(^2\) Well then, if in the midst of it all some god should take his stand beside you and in a loud voice should say:

``Fools, you are mad; no more your spirit hides
Your food and drink.\(^3\)"

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\(^1\) Arnim views this clause as an interpolation, but the reference may be to the degree of impiety rather than the kind.

\(^2\) *Odyssey* 18. 406–7. Telemachus upbraids the suitors at their final banquet before the slaughter.
DIO CHRYSOSTOM

τι σφόδρα οὔτω κυκάσθε; τις ἡ σπουδὴ; τὸς ὁ ἄγων; οὐ γὰρ Πέλοψ ἐστὶν ὁ διώκων, οὐδὲ Οἰνόμαος οὐδὲ Μυρτίλος, οὐδὲ περὶ βασιλείας οὐδὲ γυναικὸς οὐδὲ θανάτου πρόκειται κρίσις, ἀλλ' ἔστων ὁ ἄγων ἀνδραπόδων ὑπὲρ τοῦ τυχόντος ἀργυρίου, νῦν μὲν ἢπτωμένων νῦν δὲ νικώντων, ἂεὶ τῶν αὐτῶν· εἰ λέγοι τάῦτα, τί ἔρειτε; ἥ δήλον ὡς οὐδ' ἀκούσεσθε παρ' ἐκείνου τὸν καυρόν, οὐδὲ ἂν αὐτὸς ὑμῖν ὁ τοῦ Πέλοπος διαλέγηται πρόγονος;

Τίνα οὖν εὐρή τις ἐπικουρίαν ἢ τίνα ἔξιλάσασθαι δεῖ δαμόνων; ἔστων Ὁλυμπίαισι κατὰ μέσον τὸν ἱππόδρομον Ταραξίππου Ποσειδώνος βωμός, εἶνα μάλιστα συνεβαίνει τοὺς ἱππους πτοεῖσθαι καὶ πλείονα διαφθείρεσθαι τῶν ἁρμάτων. ἐδοξεῖν οὖν τοῖς Ἑλείοις ὡς δαμνόνιον τινὸς ὄντος ἱδρύσασθαι βωμόν. καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν φασίν ἀπ' ἑκείνου γεγονέναι τὸν τόπον ἀσφαλῆ. πολὺ δὴ μᾶλλον ἔγωγε υἱῶν συμβουλεύω τὸν θεόν τοῦτον ἔξιλάσασθαι καὶ βωμὸν ἱδρύσασθαι τὸν αὐτὸν, μᾶ Δι' οὖν υπὲρ τῶν ἱππών, ἀλλ' υπὲρ υἱῶν αὐτῶν, ὅπως μὴ ταράττησθε μηδὲ ἐκπίπτητε τῆς τάξεως. μὴ γὰρ δαμόνια πάντ' ἢ 2 τὰ τοιαύτα καὶ μείζονος δεόμενα ἀποτροπῆς. φασὶν ἄρχαίαν βασιλίδα ἐν Κρήτῃ τῶν Ἑλιαδῶν ἔρασθήναι ταύρου, καὶ συγγενεμένην χαλεπῶν τι καὶ μέγα τεκειν τέρας.

1 After Μυρτίλος Crosby deletes as a gloss ὁ μὲν δεύτερος ἀπὸ Δίως γεγονός, ὁ δὲ Ἐρμοῦ παῖς: "the second sprung from Zeus, the other Hermes' son."
2 πάντ' ἢ Pflugk: πάντη.

1 Myrtillus is famed as the charioteer of Oenomaüs, whom he betrayed in his well-known race with Pelops.

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Why are you so violently disturbed? What is the excitement? What the contest? For it is not Pelops who is driving, or Oenomaüs, or Myrtilus,¹ nor is it a question of a kingship or a wife or a death that hangs in the balance, nay, it is only a contest of slaves for a paltry bit of silver, slaves who sometimes are defeated and sometimes victorious, but slaves in any case.” If the god should speak thus, what would your reply be? Or is it clear that you would not even listen at such a moment as that, not even if the grandsire² of Pelops were himself the speaker?

What succour, then, can one find, or what divine power must one propitiate? There is at Olympia, at the centre of the race-course, an altar to Poseidon Taraxippos, or Terror of Horses, on the spot where it happened that the horses most frequently became frightened and where many chariots were smashed.³ So the Eleans decided to erect an altar on the spot, believing that some deity was there. And from that time forward, they say, the place has been safe. Well then, much more earnestly do I advise you to propitiate this god and raise an altar of the same kind, not, by Zeus, for the sake of the horses, but rather for the sake of yourselves, so that you may not be terrorized yourselves or be pitched headlong from your proper station. For perhaps all such disasters are the work of a deity, requiring unusual efforts to avert. It is said that an ancient Cretan queen, one of the daughters of Helius, became enamoured of a bull, and that after union with him she brought forth a savage, mighty monster.⁴ So I myself am appre-

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² Zeus.
³ See Pausanias 6. 20. 15–19.
⁴ The familiar tale of Pasiphaë and the Minotaur.
δέδοικα δὴ κἀγὼ τὸν ἵππικόν τοῦτον ἐρωτα τῆς πόλεως, μὴ τι δυσχερὲς ύμῶν καὶ ἔχων ἐνέγκη τῷ 78 χρόνῳ. 1 Ἀθήνησι δὲ αὐτῷ τοῦτο τὸ ζῷον ἀγαπηθήναι τὸ καὶ παρ’ ύμῶν εὐδοκιμοῦν· καὶ νῦν ἐστιν ἐν τῇ πόλει τόπος οὐτως καλοῦμενος Ἰπποῦ καὶ Κόρης ἄβατον. ὁ γὰρ πατὴρ συγκαθείρξε τὴν παιδὰ τῷ ἱππῳ, καὶ φασὶν οὖτω διαφθαρή- 79 ναι τὴν κόρην. σκοπεῖτε δὲ μὴ καὶ ὑμεῖς ὑπὸ τῆς τοιαύτης ἐπιθυμίας ἀπόλησθε.

Ποιὸς γὰρ Ὀμηρὸς ἢ τίς ἄνθρωπον δύναται τὰ συμβαίνοντα εἰπεῖν; οὐ γὰρ οὖτως ἐκεῖνος φησὶ τὰ ἀρματα ταπεινὰ γέγνεσθαι μεταξύ καὶ σφόδρα ύψηλα κατὰ τὸν δρόμον, ὡς τὰς υμετέρας ψυχὰς ἱδεῖν ἔστι πασχούσας. φησὶ δὲ οὖτως, ἵν’ ύμῶν καὶ χαρίσωμαι τῇ μικρόν·

ἀρματα δ’ ἄλλοτε μὲν ἑθοὺν πάλνατο πουλυ- βοτείρη,

ἄλλοτε δ’ αἰξασκε μετήρα: τοί δ’ ἐλατήρες ἑστασαν ἐν δύρῳ, πάτασσε δὲ θυμὸς ἐκάστου νίκης ἱεμένων, κέκλοντο δὲ οὖσιν ἐκάστος ἱπποὺς.

80 ἐνταῦθα τοὺς μὲν ἡμῶν πεποιηκεν ἀγανιστάς καὶ φιλοτιμομυμένους, τοὺς δὲ θειάς καὶ τὴν ἱσόχιαν θεωροῦντας, ὥσπερ καὶ προσήκε. μὸνὸν δ’

1 After χρόνῳ Selden and editors delete as an interpolation πάλιν δὲ ἔτεραν παρθένον ποταμοῦ τοιοῦ ἐρασθείσαν κ.τ.λ.: “And again, that another virgin, having become enamoured of a certain river, paid daily visits to the stream, and took the foam in her arms and received the water in her bosom.”

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hensive lest this passion for horses that infects the
city may in time bring forth some strange and
distressing offspring for you. They say also that
at Athens this very species that you so much admire
became the object of infatuation, and today there is
in that city a site that bears the name, Sanctuary of
Horse and Maiden. For the maiden’s father con-
fined his daughter along with the horse, and thus,
they say, she was ruined. And do you beware lest
you also through a passion like that be destroyed.

For what Homer or what mortal man at all
can describe the things that happen here? For
example, in Homer’s narrative the chariots do not
sink so low at times and then rise so high on the
course as your spirits may be seen to rise and fall.
And this is the way he puts it, if I may favour you
with a short passage:

At times the cars clung close to bounteous earth,
At times they bounded high; the drivers still
Stood firm, though hearts did pound as each man
strove
To win the goal, and each called to his team.2

In this passage it is the charioteers who are repre-
sented as contestants and rivals, while the spectators
look on in silence,3 as indeed was fitting. And only

1 Pausanias does not mention this sanctuary. He does,
however, record that Poseidon and Athena share with
Demeter and her daughter a shrine on the road to Eleusis
(1. 37. 2); he also reports that Poseidon and Demeter once
held intercourse as horse and mare (8. 25. 5). Dio’s allusion
may be the outgrowth of some such traditions.
2 Iliad 23. 368–72. Taken from the account of the chariot
race at the funeral games held in honour of Patroclus.
3 Iliad 23. 448.
 Dio Chrysostom

ἐπὶ τῷ τέλει φησὶν Ἀιαντα τὸν Δοκρόν ὅραν ἀπρεπέστερον καὶ λοιδορεῖσθαι Ἰδομενεὶ περὶ τῶν ἱππῶν τῶν Εὐμήλου. οὗτος μέντοι ἐστὶν ὁ περὶ τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν αὐθις ἀσεβήσας ἀλησκομένης τῆς Τροίας, καὶ αὐτὸς τε διὰ τοῦτο κεραυνωθεῖς καὶ τοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ τῆς ναυαγίας τοὺς πᾶσιν αἰτιος γενόμενος. ὁ γὰρ ἐν τοιούτοις θραυσὶ καὶ προπετῆς οὐδὲ τάλλα εἶναι δύναται σώφρων, ἀστερ καὶ εἶπον ἥδη.

81 Τούτο μὲν οὖν τοιοῦτο παράδειγμα κακίας καὶ ἁνοίας ὁμοίως κάκ τῶν τοιούτων ἄνθρωπων οἰσπερ παρ’ ὑμῖν, πλὴν ὅτι μάχεσθαι γε οὐδεὶς ἰκανός ἐστιν οὐδὲ ἀριστεῖς οὐδὲ αἵρειν πόλεις, ὡς ἐκεῖνος. ὑμῶν δὲ οὐδεὶς ἐν τῇ θέα καθέστηκεν, ἀλλὰ πολὺ μᾶλλον πέτεσθε τῶν ἱππῶν καὶ τῶν ἡμίχων, καὶ γελοῖος ἐλαύνετε καὶ ἴμνοχεῖτε καὶ διώκετε καὶ ἰγείσθε καὶ πίπτετε. τογαροῦν οὐ κακῶς τις παρεποίησε τῶν σαπρῶν τοῦτων ποιητῶν.

82 ἄρματα δ’ ἀλλοτε μὲν χθονὶ πῶλατο πουλυβοτείρης, ἀλλοτε δ’ ἄξιοσκε μετήρα: τοι δὲ θεσταὶ θώκοις ἐν σφητέροις οὐθ’ ἐστασαν οὕτε κάθηντο, χλωρὸι ὑπάι δείους πεφοβημένοι, ἥδ’ ὑπὸ νείκης

1 ὅραν] ὅργαν Unger, ὁμαῖν Geel, δρᾶν Cobet, βοᾶν, Post.
2 αὐτὸς τε Emperius: αὐτὸς δὲ.
3 ἁνοίας] ἀνὴρ eis Arnim.
4 ὁμοίως κάκ τῶν τοιούτων ἄνθρωπων οἰσπερ Crosby, ὁμοίως ἐκ τῶν τοιούτων ἄνθρωπος τοῖς Emperius, ὁμοίως ἐκ τῶν τοιούτων ἄνθρωπον τοῖς Arnim, ὁμοίως δ’ οὐ τῶν τοιούτων ἄνθρωπῳ τοῖς Casaubon, ὁμοίως οὐκ ἐκ τῶν τοιούτων ἄνθρωπων, οἷοι Selden: ὁμοίως ἐκ τῶν τοιούτων ἄνθρωπων τοῖς.

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at the end does the poet say that Ajax the Locrian behaved in rather unseemly fashion as a spectator by abusing Idomeneus with reference to the horses of Eumelus.\(^1\) It was Ajax, moreover, who also was guilty of impiety toward Athena at the capture of Troy \(^2\) and on that account was himself smitten with a thunderbolt and thereby caused the storm and shipwreck that befell them all.\(^3\) For the man who in such matters as those is brazen and forward cannot act sanely in other matters, as I have said before.\(^4\)

Here, then, you have an instance of wickedness and folly alike, and from men also such as are at Alexandria, except that in fighting, in deeds of valour, and in capturing cities no man here is the equal of Ajax. But among you not a man keeps his seat at the games; on the contrary you fly faster than the horses and their drivers, and it is comical to see the way you drive and play the charioteer, urging the horses on and taking the lead and—getting spilled.\(^5\) And so it is no bad parody that has been composed by one of your feeble versifiers:

At times the cars clung close to bounteous earth,
At times they bounded high; but in their seats
The gaping crowd did neither stand nor sit,
Pallid with fear and fright, and in their zeal

\(^1\) Iliad 23. 473–98.
\(^2\) The allusion may be either to the seizure of Athena's image or—the later version—to the violation of Cassandra at Athena's altar.
\(^3\) Odyssey 4. 499–510; Aeneid I. 39–45.
\(^4\) § 73.
\(^5\) Manifestly the sort of conduct on the part of the spectators that may be paralleled at football matches when the crowd unconsciously pushes in the effort to advance the ball.
DIO CHRYSTOM

άλληλοις τε κεκλόμενοι καὶ πᾶσι θεοὶς χείρας ἀνίσχοντες μεγάλ' εὐχετώντο ἐκαστοὶ.

ηὕτε περ' κλαγῇ γεράνων πέλει ἥ' κολοὼν,

αὐτ' ἐπεὶ οὖν ζυθόν¹ τ' ἐπιον καὶ ἀθέσφατον οἶνον,

κλαγῇ καὶ γε πέτονται ἐπὶ σταδίοιο κελεύθου.

οἴ δ' ὦστε ψαρῶν νέφος ἔρχεται ἥ' κολοὼν

οὐλον κεκλήγοντες, ὅτε προϊδωσιν ἑντα ὕππον, ὃς ἀνθρώποις φόνον φέρει Ἰλυθίουνων·

ὡς οἱ κεκλήγοντες ἐπ' ἀλλήλοις ἐπιπτον,

ὡς δ' ἀνεμος ἄχνας φορεῖ ἱερᾶς κατ' ἄλωσι,

ὡς δ' ἀναμαμαίει βαθέ' ἀγκεα θεσπιδαές πῦρ,

πάντη δ' εἰλυφόνων ἄνεμος φέρει, οἴ δὲ τὲ θάμνοι

πρόρρου Πίπτουν ἐπειγόμενοι πυρὸς ὅρμη.

ὡς οἱ μὲν μάρναντο πυρὸς δέμας· οὐδὲ κε φαίης

οὔτε ποτ' ἰέλιον σοὸν ἐμμενει οὔτε σελήνην.

οἴ̣πηπερ φύλλων γενεῆ, τοίῃ δὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν,

ἀνδρῶν κουφωνῶν, φιλαιφιδίτατων, ἄγερώχων,

ἡχῇ δ' ἂμφοτέρων ἱκετ' αἰθέρα καὶ Δίως αὐλάς.²

تواجد τὰς εἰπεσκεν ἱδῶν ἐς πλησίον ἄλλον

οἰνοβουρίων, κυνὸς ὄμματ' ἔχων, κραδίην δ' ἐλάφων,

τὶ πτώσσεις; τὶ δ' ὀπιπεύεις κατὰ ἀρμ' ἐν

ἀγώνι; εἰ δ' ἅγε νυν πείρησαι, ἵνα κναφθεὶς³ ἀποτίνης.⁴

tὸν δ' αὖθ' Ἰπποκόων ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέ-

tέττα, σιωπῇ ἥπο, ἕμω δ' ἐπιπείθεο μύθῳ,

ἡπεδαινὸς δὲ νῦ τοι θεράτων, βραδεῖς δὲ τοι ὕπποι.

¹ ζοῦον Morel: ζοῦον.
² αὐλᾶς Reiske: αὐγᾶς.
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To win they shouted each to each, and, hands
Upraised, they vowed great offerings to all the gods.
Just as the scream of cranes or cry of daws
Doth rise, when they have drunk of beer and wine
O'ermuch, and clamourous they fly to reach
The course; as daws or starlings in a cloud
With baleful screaming swoop, when they behold
A horse onrushing, bearing death to fools;
So these with yells upon each other fell,
Just as the wind o'er sacred floor doth bear
The chaff, as flaming fire doth sweep deep glens,
Whirled by the wind now here now there, and 'neath
Its onslaught thickets shrivel, root and branch;
So these did strive like fire; nor couldst thou say
That either sun or moon was safe from them.
Just like the growth of leaves, so that of men,
Shallow of mind, devoted to song, and proud,
And from both sides the noise pierced heaven's vault,
The courts of Zeus. And thus one turned and spake
Unto his neighbour: "Heavy with wine art thou;
Thou hast the eyes of a dog, the heart of a hind.
Why dost thou quake and stare at a car in the race?
Just try me, then, if thou wouldst mangled lie."
Hippocoon to him made this reply:
"Kind sir, in silence sit and heed my word:
A weak thing is thy driver, slow thy team."

3 κναφθείς Emperius: καμφθείς.
4 ἀποτίνης Reiske: ἀποτείνης.
DIO CHRYSTOM

85 τὸν δ’ ἄρ’ ὑπὸ ζυγόφων προσέφη πόδας αἰῶλος ὕππος.

οὐχ ὅρας οἶς κἀγὼ καλὸς τε μέγας τε;

ἀλλ’ ἔπι τοῦ κάμοι θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα κραταίῃ.

αὐτὸς ἢ ὑμᾶς γε καὶ αὐτοὺς ἐνθάδε πάντας ὁπλήνεται ἢθηκε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἡρῆ, ὥς μὴ μοι τρύζητε καθήμενοι ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος. ὥσ ἐφαθ’. οἱ δ’ εὐχουτοῦ Διὸ Κρονίωνι ἀνακτὶ.

86 Ταῦτα μὲν ὑμῖν ἀπὸ πολλῶν καὶ φαύλων ὀλίγα, ὅπως μὴ μόνοι δοκήτε εἶναι γελοίοι. καὶ μὴν αἰσχρὸν ἔστι, ἀνδρὲς Ἄλεξανδρεῖς, τοὺς πυνθανο-

μένους περὶ τῆς πόλεως τὰ μὲν ἀλλ’ ἀκούειν ἑαυτοῦα ἡμίποι, περὶ δὲ ὑμῖν αὐτῶν μηδὲν σεμνὸν λέγεσθαι μηδὲν ἱμιον ζῆλου, τοῦνατιν δὲ ὡς 

φαύλους τοὺς ἄνθρωπους διαβεβλῆσθαι, μήμοις καὶ γελωτοποιοῦς μᾶλλον, σοῦ ἀνδρας ἐρρωμένους, ὡς τῶν κωμικῶν ἐφη τις ἐπὶ τῶς τοιούτως.

ἀκόλαστος ὁχλος ναυτική τ’ ἀταξία.

87 ἐστὶ γὰρ ὁμοίων ὀσπερ εἰ ὦκιάν μὲν τις ἱδοὶ πάνω 

καλῆν, τὸν δὲ διεσπότην αὐτὸν ἄνδραποδὸν μηδὲ 

θυρωρεῖν ἄξιον. τῷ παντὶ γὰρ κρείττον ἐρημίαν 

καθορᾶν ἥ 1 δεκαπέντε ἄνθρωποι εὐπόρους καὶ 

πλῆθος ἄνηριθιμον ἄνθρωπων ἄθλιῶν καὶ μανομένων,

1 ἥ and kal Wilamowitz: kal and ἥ.

1 This ‘parody’ is a cento in the making of which the author —doubtless Dio himself—has levied upon virtually the whole of the Iliad. It contains scarcely a phrase that may not be traced to that poem, but the combination is intentionally ludicrous.

2 Euripides, Hecuba 607. Spoken by Hecuba with reference to the Greek forces. Either Dio’s memory failed him.
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To him then spake the charger fleet from 'neath
The yoke: "See'st not how fine a steed am I,
How handsome and stalwart? Still for even me
Doth wait grim death and stubborn-hearted fate.
I would that you yourselves had all received
From white-armed Hera just such hooves as mine;
No more would you sit and murmur each to each."

He spake. But they made vows to Zeus the King.¹

There you have just a few out of many sorry verses, to prove that you are not the only ones to seem ridiculous. And certainly it is disgraceful, men of Alexandria, that those who inquire about your city are told how wonderful everything else is here, but that with respect to yourselves nothing is mentioned of which to be proud or fit to emulate, but that, on the contrary, you are given a bad name as being worthless fellows, mere mimes and buffoons instead of men of real valour, as one of the comic poets said of people like yourselves,

An unbridled mob, a disorderly gang of tars.²

In fact it is just as if you should see a house that is very beautiful, but should discover that the master himself is a slave and not fit to be even the porter. For on the whole it is better to face empty benches³ than to behold no more than fifteen substantial citizens in the midst of an innumerable horde of wretched, raving creatures, a sort of concentrated or some comic poet did use the line, wilfully substituting ἀταξία for ἀναρχία. Arnim would save Dio's reputation by deleting the quotation.

³ Perhaps ἐρημίασ means wilderness.
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ωσπερ τινα κόπρον βαθειαν εν ταυτω νενημενην εκ παντοδαπων λυματων. ουδε γαρ πολων ειποι τις αν ὁρθως την εκ τοιωτων, ουδε γε χρον τους οποιους δηποτε συνελθοντας, ουδε στρατοπεδον παντα οχλον.

88 Ουδε γαρ το του Εερξου στρατευμα λαμπρον ην, πλην ει μη διορυττειν η διασκαπτειν η τοιωτου ετερων εργον πραττειν ουδε η των Τρωων πολις ευδαιμων, οτι πονηρων και άκολαστων υπηρξε πολιτων. καιτοι μεγαλη τε και ενδοξος ην· άλλ ομως ο της Ιδακης πολιτης επορθησεν αυτην, ο της μικρας και αδοξου σφοδρα ουσαν ευρυχωρον. φοβομαι δη μη και υμεις απολησθε εκεινοις παραπλησιως, ει και ψυχροτερον έστων ειπειν οτι κακεινην υπο ζηπον τυνος φθαρηναι λεγεται· πλην οι μεν ίσως υφ' ενος, υμεις δε υπο πλειονων έαλωκατε. μη γαρ τουτο μονον ήγεισθε άλωσιν εναι πολεως, αν τινες το τειχος καταβαλοντες αποσφαττωσι τους ανθρωπους και τας γνακιας απαγωσι και τας οικιας κατακώσιν.

89 αυτη μεν ίσως τελευταια και προς ολυγον γιγνομενη και μαλλον ελεεισθαι τους παθοντας η καταγελασθαι παρασκευαζουσα· παρ' οις δ' αν η παντων άμελεια των καλων, ένος δε πραγματος αγενους ερως, και προς μονον τουτο άποβλεπος και περι τουτο διατριβωσιν αει τηδωντες και μανομενοι και παινοντες αλληλος και απορρητα λεγοντες και τους θεους αυτους πολλακις

1 αω added by Pflugk.
2 διατριβωσιν αει Reiske: διατριβωσιν η Μ, διατριβουσιν η UB.

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dunghill piled high with the sweepings of every kind. Why, the word 'city' could not justly be applied to a community composed of men like that,\(^1\) any more than 'chorus' befits a chance company of nondescripts or 'army' just any mob!

For example, even the host of Xerxes was not brilliant, except at breaching a wall or digging a canal or some other manual labour\(^2\); nor was the city of the Trojans fortunate, since it consisted of depraved, licentious citizens. And yet it was both large and famous; but still the man from Ithaca\(^3\) sacked it, yes, the man from that tiny, inglorious island sacked a city of exceeding wide domain. Therefore I fear that you also may perish like those Trojans—if I may be permitted the trite observation that Troy also is said to have been destroyed by a certain horse; however, while the Trojans perhaps were taken captive by a single horse, your capture is the work of many horses. For you must not think that the taking of a city consists alone in levelling its ramparts, slaughtering its men, leading its women into captivity, and burning its dwellings; nay, those happenings may mark the final stage, a stage of short duration and one that makes the victims more deserving of pity than of ridicule; but in the case of people who disregard all that is noble and are passionately enamoured of one thing that is ignoble, who centre their attention upon that alone and spend their time on that, constantly leaping and raving and beating one another and using abominable language and often reviling even the

\(^1\) Dio gives a definition of 'city' in Or. 36. 20.
\(^3\) Odysseus.

\(2^{57}\)

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λοιδοροῦντες καὶ τὰ ὅντα ῥιπτοῦντες καὶ γυμνοὶ βαδιζοῦντες ἀπὸ τῆς θέας ἐνίοτε, τοῦτ ἐστὶν αἰσχρὰ πόλεως καὶ ἐπονείδιστος ἄλωσις.

Καὶ γὰρ ἄνθρωπος ἐαλωκέναι φαμέν οὖν ὑπὸ λῃστῶν μόνον ἦ ἐτέρων, ἂλλα καὶ ἐταῖρας καὶ γαστρὸς καὶ ἄλλης τινὸς φαύλης ἐπιθυμίας. αἰχμάλωτος οὐν γενέσθαι καλῶς ἂν λέγοιτο καὶ ἀνὴρ καὶ πόλις, ἦτε ἂν τῶν κρευττόνων ἐπιτηδευμάτων ἀφεμένη καὶ μήτε ὀρῶσα μηδὲν μήτε ἀκοῦονσα τῶν φερόντων εἰς σωτηρίαν, ἄλλα ἄρεθείσα ὑπὸ μέθης ἡ ὦθης γυναικῶν ἡ ἄρματων ἀγνηταί καὶ φέρηται καὶ πάσα δι' ὅλης θορυβηται περὶ τοῦτο καὶ ἐκφρονή. καὶ νη Δία ἐαλωκέναι λέγοιτ' ἂν καὶ κατὰ κράτος ὅσ οὕτως ἐάλωκεν, καὶ περιηγκωνίσθαι. οὐ γὰρ ἂν μὲν τὸ σῶμα τινος κρατήται καὶ περιέχηται δεσμοῖς τισων ἡ φρουροῖς, τὰ δυσχερὴ δεὶ ταῦτα νομίζειν αἰχμαλωσίαν καὶ δουλείαν καὶ ἀπαγωγήν, τῆς δὲ ψυχῆς ἡ μεταβοσιμένης καὶ ἀπολολυίας εἰρωνεύεσθαι καὶ ὑποτιμᾶσθαι.

Καίτοι δεινὰ μὲν ποι καὶ ἐφ' ἐκάστων τὰ τοιαῦτα, τῷ παντὶ δὲ αἰσχῶι δημοσίᾳ φαινόμενα, καὶ γὰρ αἱ λοιπαὶ νόσου μέχρι μὲν τῶν καθ' ἐνα εἶσον οὐ μεγάλης οὔδὲ φοβερᾶς προσηγορίας τυχάνουσιν. ὅταν δὲ κοινῶν γένηται τὸ πρᾶγμα,

1 ἦ ἐτέρων U, ἦ ἐταίρων TM, ἦ ἐταίρων B; deleted by Reiske.
2 ἐκφρονή Emperius: ἐκφρονεῖ or ἐκφρωνή.
3 ὅσ οὕτως Emperius: ὅσ οὕθ'.
4 ἐάλωκεν Geel: ἐαλωκέναι.
5 ἀπαγωγή Emperius: ἀπάτην.
6 ἐκάστων Emperius: ἐκάστῳ.

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gods themselves and flinging away their own belongings\(^1\) and sometimes departing naked from the show—that is a disgraceful, an ignominious capture for a city.

For I assert that men have been taken captive, not by pirates only or other persons, but also by a courtesan or gluttony or by any other low desire. The term 'captive,' then, may well be used, not only of a person, but of a city too, provided that city, abandoning the nobler pursuits and having neither eyes nor ears for anything conducive to salvation, but yielding instead to the clutches of drink or singing girls or racing chariots, is made the prize of conquest and thrown into utter confusion thereby and bereft of its senses. Yes, by Zeus, the man who has experienced such a capture might well be said to have been taken by storm and manacled to boot. For if when a man's body has been overpowered and confined by chains or guards, we consider that these disagreeable happenings constitute captivity and slavery and violent seizure, when the soul has been taken captive and ruined, we should not dissimulate or underrate it.\(^2\)

And yet, while such experiences are doubtless terrible even in the case of individuals, they are altogether more disgraceful when they happen to a people. For indeed all other afflictions, as long as they affect a single person, receive no great or awful label; but when the visitation becomes

\(^1\) Dio seems to be referring to such exuberance of conduct as the tossing away of hats and caps at a modern football match.

\(^2\) The contrast between soul and body bears general resemblance to that which pervades the attitude of Socrates at his trial. See, for example, Plato, Apology 28 b.
τότε λοιμὸς καλεῖται. καθόλου γὰρ πάντα ἀμαρτήματα εὑροὶ 1 τις ἄν πανταχοῦ, καὶ οὐνόματε καὶ πόρνοι καὶ γυναιμανεῖς ἐν πάσαις εἰσὶ ταῖς πόλεσιν. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ 2 τούτο χαλεπὸν οὐδὲ ύπερβάλλον. οὕτως δὲ ἐπικρατήτο τὸ πάθος καὶ βλέπεται κοινὸν, τότε ἐπίσημον καὶ μέγα καὶ δημοσία γίγνεται.

92 Ποία γὰρ πόλις ἐστὶ τῶν μη σφόδρα ἐρήμων καὶ μικρῶν, ἐν ἑ μὴ καθ' ἡμέραν τις πυρεττεῖ πάντως; ἀλλὰ Καυνίων μόνον οὐ 3 παρείληφε κακέοντων κοινῶν 4 ἐστὶ τὸ ούνειος, ὅτε πάντες αὐτὸ πάσχουσιν. ὁσπερ καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν βελτιώνων τινὲς ἑθαυμάσθησαν καὶ δόξαν ἔσχον. πόσους γὰρ οἴεσθε Ὁθηναίων ἢ Μεγαρέων ἢ Κορινθίων τὰ σώματα ἄσκειν καὶ ζῆν ψυλλούνως; πολλοὺς δὴν ὅτι, καὶ ταῦθ' ὅτ' ἄναγκαϊν ἢν αὐτοῖς ἀνδρὰς ἀγαθοὺς ύπὲρ τῶν πατρίδων γίγνεσθαι.

93 τί οὖν μόνοι 5 Δακεδαμονίου τοῦτ' ἔσχον τὸ οἶνομα καὶ τῆς δόξης ἀπολαύσων ἐτί καὶ νῦν; ὅτι κοινῆ 6 ἐκτήσαντο τὴν ψυλλομήν. τοὺς δὲ Ὁθηναίους τὰ περὶ τοὺς λόγους μᾶλλον ἐπιτηδεύοντας καὶ ποίησιν καὶ χροοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦτοις αὐτοῦτ' 7 ἐποίησε θαυμάζεσθαι διὰ τὴν αὐτὴν αἰτίαν. σκοπεῖτε δὲ μὴ ύμεῖς οὐχ ὁμοίας μεταλάβητε δόξης τοῖς Ὁθηναίοις καὶ Δακεδαμονίοις, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον ἐτέρους τισίν' οὐ βούλομαι γὰρ ὅνομάσαι.

1 εὑροὶ Reiske: εἶποι.
2 οὐδὲ Emperius: οὐδὲν.
3 οὐ added by Crosby.
4 κοινῶν added by Weil.
5 μόνοι Reiske: μόνον.
6 κοινῆ Casaubon, κοινήν Post: καὶ ὅν.
7 αὐ τοῦτ' Emperius: αὐτοῖς.
THE THIRTY-SECOND DISCOURSE

general, then it is called a plague. For, on the whole, all varieties of human weakness might be discovered anywhere at all, and drunkards, perverts, and woman-crazed wretches are present in every city; and yet not even that condition is disturbing or beyond endurance; but when the malady becomes prevalent and a common spectacle, then it becomes noteworthy and serious and a civic issue.

For example, what city is there, unless it be one very sparsely populated and small, in which day by day there is not at least one person ill with fever? However, fever has all but taken possession of the Caunians, and in their case it is a reproach to the community, because they all suffer from it 1; just as also certain peoples have won admiration and esteem for traits that are better. For instance, how many Athenians or Megarians or Corinthians, do you suppose, used to cultivate their bodies and live laborious lives? Many, obviously, and especially in the days when they had to be valiant in defence of their countries. Why is it, then, that the Spartans alone among them got a name for that and have enjoyed the reputation ever since? It is because as a people they acquired the love of honour. And as to the Athenians, because they were more devoted to the cultivation of the arts of speech and poetry and choral song and dance, that devotion, for the same reason, caused them in their turn to be admired in these fields. But take care lest the reputation that you gain resemble, not that of the Athenians and the Spartans, but rather that of certain others—for I do

1 Caunus was a Carian city near the coast and in the neighbourhood of swampy land. Strabo (14. 2. 3) bears eloquent testimony to the truth of Dio's words.
ἀπερ γὰρ ἦδη πολλάκις εἶπον, αἰσχὺ τὰ αἰσχρὰ καὶ καταγέλαστα μᾶλλον, ὅταν ἦ περὶ τὰς πόλεις.

94 ὡστεν ἐν ταῖς κωμῳδίαις καὶ διασκευαῖς Καρίωνα μὲν εἰσάγοντες μεθύοντα καὶ Δάον οὐ σφόδρα κυνὸδι γέλωτα, τὸν δὲ Ἡρακλέα τοιοῦτον ὄργαν γελοῖον δοκεῖ, παραφερόμενο, καὶ καθάπερ εἰσώδαν, ἐν κροκωτῷ, παραπλησίως καὶ δήμος οὕτως μέγας 1 μυνρίζων διὰ βίου καὶ πάλιν ἰμισχὼν χωρίς ἱππῶν αἰσχρῶν γίγνεται καὶ καταγέλαστον. αὐτὸ γὰρ τούτο Εὐριπίδης τὸν Ἡρακλέα ψησάν παθεῖν μανόμενον.

ἐκ τοῦ δὲ βαίνων ἀρματ' οὐκ ἔχων ἔχειν ἔφασκε, δίφρον δ' εἰσέβαινεν ἀντιγας κἀθείνε 3 κέντρον ἔθεν ὡς ἔχων χερί.

95 μὴ οὖν καὶ ύμεῖς 4 κατὰ ζηλου τὸν ἔπ' Ἀλεξάνδρῳ καὶ γὰρ αὐτὸς ἔλεγε Διὸς νῖοι εἴναι. μᾶλλον δ' ἵσως οὐχ Ἡρακλεῖ προσέοικεν ύμῶν ὁ δήμος, ἀλλὰ Κενταῦρῳ τινὶ ἦ Κύκλωπι πεπωκότι 5 καὶ ἔρωντι, τὸ μὲν σώμα ἰσχυρῷ καὶ μεγάλῳ, τὴν δὲ διάνοιαν ἀμαθεί.

1 μέγας Selden: μέγα.
2 ἐκ τοῦ δὲ Euripides: αὐτοῦ δὲ.
3 κἀθείνε Euripides: καὶ ἔτεινε.
4 ύμεῖς Casaubon: ύμᾶς.
5 πεπωκότι Reiske: πεπτωκότι.

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1 See especially § 91.
2 ‘Revue’s’ is an attempt to harmonize διασκευαῖς with the context. The word commonly means ‘revisions’ of scholarly nature. Suidas, s.v. Timotheus, lists eight διασκευαῖς among the works of that well known poet, but we do not know their nature. The term is not recognized as a label for a particular dramatic genre.
not care to name them. For, as I have often said, shameful conduct is more shameful and ridiculous when it involves whole cities. Just as in the case of comedies and revues when the poets bring upon the scene a drunken Carion or a Davus, they do not arouse much laughter, yet the sight of a Heracles in that condition does seem comical, a Heracles who staggers and, as usually portrayed, is clad in womanish saffron; in much the same way also, if a populace of such size as yours warbles all through life or, it may be, plays charioteer without the horses, it becomes a disgrace and a laughing stock. Indeed this is precisely what Euripides says befell Heracles in his madness:

Then striding to a car he thought was there,
He stepped within its rails and dealt a blow,
As if he held the goad within his hand.

Maybe, then, like so many others, you are only following the example set by Alexander, for he, like Heracles, claimed to be a son of Zeus. Nay rather, it may be that it is not Heracles whom your populace resembles, but some Centaur or Cyclops in his cups and amorous, in body strong and huge but mentally a fool.

3 Slave names familiar in comedy, symbolizing slaves as a class.
4 Heracles plays a comic rôle in comedy (e.g., Aristophanes, *Wasps* 60, *Peace* 741) and also in satyr-drama and tragedy (e.g., Euripides, *Alcestis* 747–66) as glutton and heavy drinker. His womanish masquerade at the court of Omphalê, to which Dio alludes, also lent itself to travesty.
5 Cf. § 81.
7 Cf. Or. 1. 7 and 4. 19.
Πρὸς τοῦ Διὸς οὐχ ὤρατε ὅσην ὁ αὐτοκράτωρ ὑμῶν πεποίηται τῆς πόλεως ἐπιμέλειαν; οὐκοῦν χρή καὶ ὑμᾶς ἀντιφιλοτιμεῖσθαι καὶ τὴν πατρίδα κρεῖττω ποιεῖν, μὰ Δῖ οὐ κρῆναις οὐδὲ προπυλαίωσι. εἰς 1 ταῦτα μὲν γὰρ οὐ δύνασθε ὑμεῖς ἀναλίσκειν, οὐδὲ ἂν ὑπερβάλοισθε ποτε, οἷμαι, τὴν ἐκεῖνον μεγαλοφυσίαν. ἀλλ' εὐταξία, κόσμῳ, τῷ δεικνύειν ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς σώφρονας καὶ βεβαιῶς. οὕτως γὰρ ἂν οὐτ' ἐπὶ τοῖς γεγονόσι μετανοήσειε 2 καὶ πλείονα ὑμᾶς ἀγαθὰ ἐργάσεται. καὶ ἱσως ἂν αὐτῶ καὶ τῆς ἐνθάδε ἀφίξεως παρασχοῦτε πόθον. οὐ γὰρ οὕτως τὸ κάλλος τῶν οἴκοδομημάτων προσάγει αὐτὸν δύναται. πάντα γὰρ κρεῖττω καὶ πολυτελέστερα ἔχει τῶν ὁποῦ δήποτε. 3 ἀλλ' ὅταν ἀκοῦσῃ τοὺς ὑποδεξομένους αὐτὸν εὐνοίας καὶ πίστεως ἄξιόν ς καὶ τῶν πεμπομένων ἐκάστος καὶ διοικούντων ὑμᾶς προτιμήσῃ. 4 μὴ γὰρ οἰσθάν ὑμᾶς μὲν πυθανεσθαι περὶ τῶν καταπλεοῦντων, ὅποιοι τινὲς τυγχάνουσι οὑτες, καὶ τοιαύτην ἔχειν γνώμην εὐθὺς πρὸς αὐτοὺς οἶας. 5 ἂν μετάσχητε τῆς φήμης, ἐκεῖνος δὲ περὶ ὑμῶν μὴ πολυπραγμονεῖν, ὅποιος ὁ τῶν 'Αλεξανδρέων δήμος. οὐκοῦν ἂν ἀκούσωσιν ὅτι φρόνιμοι, ἀλλ' οὐχ οἰα τὰ νῦν λεγόμενα, ὡς ἐπτοημένοι, ὡς εὐχερῆς, τὰ μικρὰ θαυμάζων, ἡττῶν 6

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1 εἰς added by Casaubon.
2 μετανοήσειε Plougk: μετανοήσει.
3 ὑπο δήποτε Dindorf: ὑποδήποτε.
4 προτιμήσῃ Emperius: προτιμήσῃ.
5 οἶας Emperius: ἤς B, oῖς UM.
6 ἡττῶν Reisko: ἦ τῶν.
THE THIRTY-SECOND DISCOURSE

In heaven’s name, do you not see how great is the consideration that your emperor has displayed toward your city? Well then, you also must match the zeal he shows and make your country better, not, by Zeus, through constructing fountains or stately portals—for you have not the wealth to squander on things like that, nor could you ever, methinks, surpass the emperor’s magnificence—but rather by means of good behaviour, by decorum, by showing yourselves to be sane and steady. For in that case not only would he not regret his generosity because of what has happened, but he might even confer on you still further benefactions. And perhaps you might even make him long to visit you. For it is not so much the beauty of your buildings that might attract him, for he has buildings of every kind finer and more costly than anywhere; but he may be attracted when he hears that the people to receive him are worthy of his favour and his trust, and when each of his emissaries and ministers speaks highly of you. For you must not imagine, that, although you yourselves inquire about those who enter your harbour, what kind of people they may chance to be, and your judgement concerning them at once corresponds to their reputation, yet the emperor’s agents are not curious to learn what kind of people the Alexandrians are. Therefore, if they hear that you are sensible, and not, as is now the common report, flighty, easy-going, inclined to admire petty things,

1 Arnim, *Dio von Prusa*, p. 426, refers this to some recent gift from Trajan to be employed on public works. The next sentence lends plausibility to this interpretation.

2 For Trajan’s activity in public works at Rome, see *Cambridge Ancient History* 11. 205–7.

3 Doubtless the riot referred to in §§ 71 and 72.
DIO CHRYSOSTOM

tοῦ τυχόντος, ἡ ὁ ς τις καὶ κιναρδων, οὐκ ἀδήλου ὅπως ἐξουσιν.

97 Θεόφιλον παρ' ὑμῖν γενόμενον ἀνδρα σο- φὸν σιωπάν πρὸς ὑμᾶς καὶ μηδὲν ἔθελεν δια- λέγεσθαι. καίτοι τίνα γνώμην νομίζετε αὐτὸν ἔχειν; πότερον ὡς σοφοῦς ὑμᾶς καὶ μη ἀπομε- νοὺς θεραπείας; ἡ μᾶλλον ὡς ἀνιάτων ἀπεγνω- κέναι; παραπλήσσων γάρ, ὡσπερ εἰ τις τῶν ἐμπορῶν πολλὰ καὶ τίμων ἔχων καταπλεύσεις εἰς πόλιν, ἔπειθ' ὑπ' ἀνέμων τινῶν ἡ τύχης ἄλλης κρατοῦμενος καὶ διατρίβων ἐκεῖ χρόνων συχνὸν μὴτε προθείῃ τῶν ὑνίων μηδὲν μήτε δείξει μηδέποτε· δήλον γάρ ὡς ἐσχάτην τινὰ αὐτῶν πενίαν κατεγνωκὼς ἡ ἀπερίαν οὐκ ἂν θέλοι μάτην ἐνοχλεῖσθαι, σαφῶς εἰδὼς ὅτι οὔτ' ἂν ὑπῆσαι τῶν ἀνθρώπων τούτων οὐδὲς οὔτ' ἂν ὑπὸς προσέθησιν.2 καὶ Θεόφιλος τοῦν πολλὰ ἔχων καὶ μεγάλα ἔγειν ὅνια κατείχε 3 παρ' αὐτῶ ταῦτα, συνειδὼς ὑμῖν τὴν ἐσχάτην ἀπορίαν, οὐ χρημάτων, ἀλλὰ νοῦ καὶ συνέσεως. τοιγαροῦν τέθηκε κατα- σωπήσας ὑμῶν τὴν πόλιν,4 καὶ ὑμεῖς τοῦ δείνος μὲν πολλάκις ἄκηκοατε καὶ διαμέμησθε τῶν σκωμμάτων αὐτοῦ καὶ τῶν τοῦ δείνος ἄσματων, Θεόφιλος δὲ οὐκ οἶδα εἰ ποτὲ ἦκούσατε· ὡσπερ ἔφη τις τοὺς ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ κανθάρους, τοῦ καθαρωτάτου μέλιτος ὅντος, τοῦ μὲν μηδέ- ποτε γεύσασθαι, μηδὲ ἂν ἐκχέηται, τῆς δὲ ἐτέρας τροφῆς.

1 πραγμάτων after τυχόντος deleted by Arnim.
2 προσέθησιν Hemsterhuis: προσέβησι.
3 κατείχε added by Reiske.
4 τοῦτ' ἐστι καταδίκάσας αὐτήν after πόλιν deleted by Reiske.

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THE THIRTY-SECOND DISCOURSE

with a weakness for trivialities, passionately devoted
to jockeys and harpists, there is no doubt how they
will feel.

Theophilus, they say, who proved himself a man
of wisdom here in Alexandria, preserved silence to-
ward you and would hold no converse with you. And
yet what do you think was his purpose? Was it
because he thought you to be wise yourselves and in
no need of treatment: or rather had he despaired of
you as being incurable? For it is very much as if a
trader with many precious wares should land at a city,
and then, constrained by certain winds or by some
mischance, should spend a long time there without
either setting out any of his wares or displaying them
at all; for evidently it would be because he was con-
vinced either that the inhabitants were in extreme
poverty, or else that they were ignorant, and so he
would be unwilling to go to useless trouble, feeling
certain that no one of the inhabitants would either
make a purchase or, perhaps, come to see him.
Theophilus too, we conclude, though he had many
notable wares inside of him, kept them to himself,
being aware that you were extremely poor, not in
money, but in judgement and understanding. Well,
then, he is dead, having by his silence passed adverse
judgement on your city, and, though you have often
heard so-and-so speak and can well recall his jokes,
and also the songs of what's-his-name, I am not sure
that you have ever heard Theophilus; just as some-
one has said of the beetles in Attica, that, though
Attica has the purest honey, the beetles never taste
of it, not even if it is poured out for them, but only
of the other kind of food.²

¹ Unknown. ² I.e., dung; cf. Aristophanes, Pax, 1–18.

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DIO CHRYSOSTOM

99 'All' έστε ήλαροι καὶ σκώψαι πάντων δεινοτατοι. οὐ δήμου το ἐπιτήδευμα· πόθεν; οὐδὲ πόλεως, ἀλλὰ Θερσίτου τινός· αὐτὸν γοῦν ἐκείνον έὑρηκεν ὁΜηρος ἐν τοῖς πᾶσιν Ἑλλησὶν ἀφικέσθαι γελωτοποιόν, οὐ κατὰ κόσμον λέγοντα,\footnote{οὐ κατὰ κόσμον λέγοντα added by Arnim out of Homer.}

ἀλλ' ὁ τί οἳ εἴσαιτο γελοίοιν Ἀργείοισιν ἐμμεναι.

ἀλλ' οὐ τὸ γελοίον ἀγαθὸν ἔστων οὐδὲ τίμιον, ἀλλὰ τὸ χαίρειν· ἀπορία δὲ καὶ ἀγνοία χαρᾶς 

2 ἀνθρωποι διώκουσι 3 γέλωτα. τὴν γοῦν βοτάνην ἀκηκόατε τὴν σαρδάνιον καλουμένην, ἢ γέλωτα μὲν ποιεῖ, χαλεπον δὲ τούτον καὶ ἐπ᾽ ὀλέθρῳ. μὴ οὖν σφόδρα οὔτως περέχεσθε τούτον, μηδὲ ἀμοῦσοι καὶ φορτικάς καὶ ἀμαθεῖς ποιείτε τὰς Χάριτας, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον Εὐρυπίδην μμείσθε οὔτω λέγοντα.

μὴ παυσαίμην τὰς Χάριτας
Μοῦσαις ἀναμιγνύωσ, ἀδίσταν σύζυγιαν,

ἐνα μὴ τὸ Μουσεῖον υμῶν ἀλλως εἶναι δοκῇ τόπος ἐν τῇ πόλει, καθάπερ, οἶμαι, καὶ ἄλλου τόπου μάτην προσαγορεύονται, τὸ πρᾶγμα μὴ ἔχοντες μετὰ τοῦ όνόματος.

100 Ἀλλὰ γὰρ δέδοικα μὴ κἀμοὶ συμβέβηκεν ὃ

φασιν Αἰγυπτίων τινὶ τῶν σφόδρα ἀρχαίων μουσι-

1 Ιliad 2. 214-6.
2 The "sardonic grin" of pain. Cf. Odyssey 20. 302 and Virgil, Eclogues 7. 41. Pausanias 10. 17. 13 gives a typical explanation in harmony with Dio. Popular etymology seems to have transformed Homer's σαρδάνιον into σαρδάνιον, thus placing the plant in Sardinia.

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THE THIRTY-SECOND DISCOURSE

But, someone will say, you are a jolly folk and the best jesters in the world. That is no calling for a people—how could it be?—nor for a city, but rather for a Thersites. At least Homer says that Thersites himself came among all the Greeks as a jester, not speaking with decorum,

But what he thought would make the Argives laugh.¹

Yet not what makes men laugh is good or honourable, but rather what makes them joyful; and for lack of joy and for ignorance thereof men seek laughter. You must have heard of the plant called Sardonian, which produces laughter, to be sure, but a laughter which is distressing and disastrous.² Therefore be not so devoted to that laughter, nor cause the Graces to be unmusical and vulgar and boorish, but rather imitate Euripides in these lines of his:

May I ne'er cease to join in one
The Muses and the Graces;
Such union is surpassing sweet,³

and thus will your Mouseion⁴ be regarded, not just as a place in the city, as indeed, I fancy, there are other places with labels devoid of meaning, not possessing a character to match the name.

But enough of this, for I fear that I too have had the experience that they say befell a certain Egyptian, a musician of the very early school. For

² The famous Alexandrian centre for intellectual interests of all sorts. Dio, of course, like a good Greek, is toying with etymology.
κἂ. ἐκεῖνος γὰρ τὸ δαμοῦντον ποτε προειπεῖν καθ’ ὑπνὸν ὡς εἰς οὖν ότα ἄσεται. καὶ δὴ
tὸν μὲν ἄλλον τοῦ χρόνου οὐ προσέχεν οὐδὲ ἐφρών-
tιζε τοῦ ὁνείρατος, ὡς οὐδενὸς οἷος. ἐπεὶ
dὲ ὁ τύραννος τῶν Σύρων ἦκεν εἰς Μέμφιν,
ἐκπληττομένων αὐτῶν τῶν Αἰγυπτίων ἐκάλεσεν.
ἐπεδείκνυτο οὖν πάση προθυμία καὶ τάκριβεσ-
tερα τῆς τέχνης. ὁ δὲ, ὁ γὰρ ἦν οἱ σύνεσις
μουσικῆς, ἐκέλευε παύσασθαι αὐτὸν ἀτιμάσας.
ὁ δὲ ἀναμνησθεὶς ἐκεῖνον τοῦ ὁνείρατος, Τοῦτο
ἡ ἄρα, ἔφη, τὸ εἰς οὖν ὡτα ἄδεων. ὁ δὲ τύραν-
nος ἀκούσας τῶν ἐρμηνεῶν οἷα ἔλεγεν ἔδει καὶ
ἐμαστίγῳ τὸν ἄνδρα, καὶ τοῦτο μέλευον λέγουσιν
αὐτοῖν γενέσθαι.

1 μὲν ἄλλον Reiske: μέλλοντα.
2 τοῦτο Reiske: τοῦ.
THE THIRTY-SECOND DISCOURSE

the story goes that the deity once told that musician in a dream that he was destined to sing into an ass’s ears. And for a while he paid no heed and gave no thought to the dream, as being a matter of no consequence. But when the tyrant of Syria came to Memphis, since the Egyptians admired the artist greatly, he summoned him. So the musician gave a performance with all zest and displayed the more intricate phases of his art; but the tyrant—for he had no appreciation of music—bade him cease and treated him with disdain. And the musician, recalling that forgotten dream, exclaimed, “So that was the meaning of the saying, ‘to sing into an ass’s ears’.” And the tyrant, having heard from his interpreters what the musician had said, bound and flogged the man, and this incident, they say, was the occasion of a war.¹

¹ This story may have been of Dio’s own manufacture, since it occurs nowhere else and resembles other tales of his that are thought to be apocryphal. Both the period and the people alike are unknown.
THE THIRTY-THIRD, OR FIRST TARSIC, DISCOURSE

In this Discourse Dio appears to be addressing a public gathering of the people of Tarsus upon invitation. Like the comic poets to whom he refers, he treats his audience to λοιδορία, inveighing against their wantonness and moral decay. Fully half of what he has to say is concerned with what he calls ἱγκεῖν. Though his treatment of that topic is manifestly humorous, it is designed to make palatable the serious charges that he desires to make.

The word ἱγκεῖν is said to mean now 'snort,' now 'snore.' For lack of an English word of like flexibility, the translator has elected to use consistently that one of the two conventional meanings that seemed the better adapted to the majority of occurrences. 'Snort,' however, is doubtless inadequate as an interpretation of Dio's meaning. He himself appears to be perplexed as to the proper label for the sound to which he has applied the term (55). He does give some clues. It is a sound made by some persons when asleep (33), by small boys, and by some mature men of good standing (33–34). It might be taken to denote the presence of a brothel (36). It is made by persons of uncertain sex (36). It is more suitable for the elderly (45). It is produced by the nose (50). It is a symptom of bad morals (50–51). It is not clucking or smacking of the lips or whistling, nor is it employed by shepherds, plowmen, huntsmen, or sailors (55). It is a sound peculiar to neither man nor woman, not even to a harlot, but rather to a male of the most debased sort (60). If, then, Dio himself, in spite of elaborate efforts to define the sound, has found no better term to symbolize his meaning, perhaps indulgence may be shown the translator.

To the modern reader Tarsus inevitably suggests the name of Paul. The picture of that ancient city, half Greek and half oriental, to be found in this Discourse and in the one to follow, awakens the keener interest for that reason. Sir William Ramsay holds that the Athenodorus of whom we hear exerted an influence upon the thought of Paul. Arnim assigns the present Discourse to Dio's latest period.
33. ΤΑΡΣΙΚΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟΣ

1 Ἑγὼ θαυμάζω τι ποτ' ἐστὶ τὸ ὑμέτερον καὶ τί προσδοκῶντες ἥ βουλόμενοι τοὺς τοιούτους ἀνθρώπους διαλέγεσθαι ὑμῖν ζητεῖτε, πότερον εὐφώνους οἴεσθε εἰναὶ καὶ φθέγγεσθαι ἥδιον τῶν ἄλλων, ἔπειτα ὦστερ ὅρνευν ποθεῖτε ἀκούειν μελωδοῦντων ὑμῖν, ἡ δύναμιν ἄλλην ἔχειν ἐν τε ἁνόμασι καὶ διανοήμασι δριμυτέρας τινὸς πειθοῦς καὶ τῷ ὄντι δεινῆς, ἢν καλεῖτε ῥητορικήν, ἐν τε ἀγοραῖς καὶ περὶ τὸ βῆμα δυναστεύουσαν, ἡ τίνα ἐπαίνον καὶ οὕτων ἀκούσεσθαι οἰδίμενοι καὶ δημόσιον ὑμῖν τῆς πόλεως, περὶ τε Περσέως καὶ Ἦρακλέους καὶ τοῦ τῆς τριαίνης καὶ περὶ χρησιμῶν τῶν γενομένων, καὶ ὡς ἔστε Ἑλληνες καὶ Ἀργείων καὶ Ἐτί βελτίως καὶ ἄρχηγος ἔχετε ἥρωας καὶ ἡμιθέους, μᾶλλον δὲ Τιτάνας.

2 ἔτι δὲ, οἴμαι, περὶ τῆς χώρας καὶ τῶν ὅρων τῶν κατ' αὐτὴν καὶ τούδε τοῦ Κύδνου, ὡς δεξιώτατος ἀπάντων ποταμῶν καὶ κάλλιστος, οἱ τε ἀπ' αὐτοῦ πάνοντες ἀφνεοί καὶ μακάριοι καθ'

1 τοῦ τῆς τριαίνης Capps, τοῦ 'Απόλλωνος τῆς τριαίνης Valesius; τοῦ 'Απόλλωνος τῆς τριαίνης.
2 δεξιώτατος] λειότατος Naber.

1 Tarsus, as a semi-oriental city, may well have been touchy regarding its claim to Hellenic origin. There does not seem to have been agreement as to the founder. Dio himself is not consistent on that topic; here he speaks of 274
THE THIRTY-THIRD, OR FIRST
TARSIC, DISCOURSE

I wonder what on earth is your purpose, and what your expectation or desire, in seeking to have such persons as myself discourse for you. Do you think us to be sweet-voiced and more pleasant of utterance than the rest, so that, as if we were song-birds, you long to hear us make melody for you; or do you believe that we possess a different power in word and thought alike, a power of persuasion that is keener and truly formidable, which you call rhetoric, a power that holds sway both in the forum and on the rostrum; or is it because you expect to hear some laudation directed at yourselves, some patriotic hymn in praise of your city, all about Perseus and Heracles and the Lord of the Trident and the oracles that you have received, and how you are Hellenes, yes, Argives or even better, and how you have as founders heroes and demigods—or, I should say, Titans? ¹

You may even, methinks, expect to hear a eulogy of your land and of the mountains it contains and of yonder Cydnus, how it is the most kindly of all rivers and the most beautiful and how those who drink its waters are 'affluent and blessed,' to use the words 'founders' but in section 47 he calls Heracles 'the founder.' Other deities especially honoured by the Tarsians were Perseus, Apollo, and Athenê. According to Strabo (14. 5. 12) the city was founded by Triptolemus and a band of Argives. To this list of possible founders Capps by his plausible emendation adds Poseidon. See critical note.

²75
"Ομηρον. ταύτα γὰρ ἐστὶ μὲν ἄληθῆ, καὶ συνεχῶς αὐτὰ ἀκούετε τῶν τε ποιητῶν ἐν μέτροις καὶ ἄλλων ἀνδρῶν αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἐργον πεποιημένων ἐγκωμιάζειν, δεῖται δὲ μεγάλης τινός παρασκευῆς 3 καὶ δυνάμεως. τί οὖν ἦμας ἐλπίζετε ἐρείν; ἢ τί μάλιστα ἀκοῦσαι σπεύδετε παρά ἄνδρῶν οὐκ εὐτραπέλων οὐδὲ πρὸς χάριν ὀμιλεῖν εἰδότων οὐδὲ αἰμώλων οὐδὲ ὑπὸ τρυφῆς ἱόντων ἐπὶ τοὺς λόγους; ὡς μὲν γὰρ οὐ χρήματα ἐλπίζοντες παρ’ ἦμων 1 οὐδὲ ἄλλο τι δώρον καὶ πάνω ἐπίσταμαι.

Φέρε οὖν ἔγγυε εἴπω τὴν ἐμαυτοῦ ὑπόνοιαν. 4 δοκεῖτε μοι πολλάκις ἀκηκοέναι θείων ἀνθρώπων, οἱ πάντα εἰδέναι φασὶ καὶ περὶ πάντων ἐρεῖν ἢ διαστέακται καὶ τίνα ἔχει φύσιν, περὶ τε ἄνθρωπων καὶ δαιμονίων 2 καὶ περὶ θεῶν, ἐτι δὲ γῆς καὶ οὐρανοῦ καὶ θαλάττης, καὶ περὶ ἡλίου καὶ σελήνης καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἁστρων, καὶ περὶ τοῦ σύμπαντος κόσμου, καὶ περὶ φθορᾶς καὶ γενέσεως καὶ μυρίων ἄλλων. ἔπειτ' οἶμαι, προσελθόντες ὦμων πυθάνονται τί βούλεσθε αὐτοὺς εἰπεῖν καὶ περὶ τίνος, κατὰ τὸν Πίνδαρον,

'Ἰσμηνὼν ἡ χρυσηλάκατον Μελίαν ἡ Κάδμον'

ὁ τι δ’ ἂν ἄξιωσθε ὑμεῖς, ἐνθεὶν ἔλων 3 ἄθροιν καὶ

1 ἦμων Τ.: ὦμων UBM.
2 δαιμονίων] δαιμόνων Emperor.
3 ἔλων Reiske: ἐλθών.

1 Iliad 2. 525: ἄφνειοι, πίνοντες ὄθωρ μέλαν Αἰοίποιο.
2 Aristotle has left us a work entitled περὶ γενέσεως καὶ φθορᾶς. Plato too dealt with this topic. Cf. Phaedo, 95 E.
3 Lucian, Demosthenis Encomium 19, quotes the entire sentence, which contains a remarkable list of alternatives proposed by the poet. See Sandys, Odes of Pindar (L.C.L.), p. 512. 276
THE THIRTY-THIRD DISCOURSE

of Homer. For such praise is true indeed and you are constantly hearing it both from the poets in their verse and from other men also who have made it their business to pronounce encomia; but that sort of performance requires ample preparation and the gift of eloquence. What, then, do you expect us to say? Or what above all are you eager to hear from men who are not of nimble wit and know not how to make gratification the aim of their discourse, who are not flatterers nor moved by insolence to mount the platform? For that you are not expecting money from us nor any other contribution, I am well aware.

Well then, let me state my own suspicions. You seem to me to have listened frequently to marvellous men, who claim to know all things, and regarding all things to be able to tell how they have been appointed and what their nature is, their repertoire including, not only human beings and demigods, but gods, yes, and even the earth, the sky, the sea, the sun and moon and other stars—in fact the entire universe—and also the processes of corruption and generation and ten thousand other things. And then, methinks, they come to you and ask you what you want them to say and upon what topic—as Pindar puts it,

Ismenus or Melia of the golden distaff or noble Cadmus;

and whatsoever you may deem suitable, the speaker starts from there and pours forth a steady and copious

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4 Reiske's attractive emendation, ἐνθεμ ἔλαν, is seemingly an epic phrase—cf. Odyssey 8. 500—employed with humorous intent.
DIO CHRYSOSTOM

πολὺν αφήσει τῶν λόγων, ὦσπερ τι ρεύμα ἀφθονον
5 ἐν αὐτῷ κατακεκλειμένον. Ἐπειδὴ ὑμεῖς ἀκούοντες
tὸ μὲν ἐξετάζειν καὶ ἐκαστὸν ἡ ἀπιστεῖν ἀνδρὶ
σοφῶν φαύλον ὑγείσθε καὶ ἀκάιρον, ἀλλὰς δὲ
tῇ ρώμῃ καὶ τῇ ταχυτητί τῶν λόγων ἐπαίρεσθε
cαι πάνυ χαίρετε ἄπνευστι ξυνείροντος 1 τοσοῦτον
ὁχλον ῥημάτων, καὶ πεπόνθατε ὅμοιον τοῖς
ὀργῶσι τοὺς ὑποὺς τοὺς ἀπὸ ῥυτήρος θέοντας·
οὐδὲν ὁφελούμενοι θαυμάζετε 2 ὅμως καὶ μακάριον
φατε κτῆμα. καίτοι 3 τοῖς ὑπόποι ἰδεῖν ἐστὶν
οὐ τοὺς δεσπότας χρωμένους πολλάκις, ἀλλὰ
φαύλον ἀνδράποδον.

6 Ἡ μὲν οὖν τοιάδε ἀκρόασις θεωρία τις οὖσα
καὶ ποριτὴ παραπλήσιον ἔχει τι τοῖς ἐπιδείξει
τῶν καλουμένων ἰατρῶν, 4 οἱ προκαθίζοντες ἐν τῷ
μέσῳ ξυμβολᾶς ἀρθρῶν καὶ ὁστέων συνθέσεις καὶ
παραθέσεις καὶ τοιαῦθ’ ἔτερα ἐπεξίσας, πόρους
καὶ πνεύματα καὶ διηθήσεις. οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ
κεχάνας καὶ κεκήληται τῶν παιδίων μᾶλλον.
ὁ δὲ ἀληθής ἰατρὸς οὐκ ἐστὶν τοιοῦτος οὕτε οὕτως
dιαλέγεται τοῖς ὄντως δειμένοις· πόθεν; ἀλλὰ
προσέταξε τί δεῖ ποιεῖν, καὶ φαγεῖν βουλόμενον ἡ
πιεῖν ἐκώλυσε, καὶ λαβὼν ἐτέμεν ἀφεστηκός τι
7 τοῦ σώματος. ὦσπερ οὖν εἰς συνελθόντες οἱ κάμνον-
tες εἰτ’ ἐπὶ τὸν ἰατρὸν ἐπεκώμαζον καὶ κωθω-

1 ξυνείροντος Casaubon: ξυνείροντες.
2 After θαυμάζετε Schwartz deletes δὲ.
3 καίτοι Reiske, καίτοι καὶ Wilamowitz: καί.
4 ἰατρῶν] ἰατροσοφιστῶν or λογιάτρων Arnim.

1 Strabo (14. 5. 13) stresses the enthusiasm for education
displayed by Tarsus in his day. He ranks it above Athens
278
flood of speech, like some abundant river that has been dammed up within him. Then, as you listen, the thought of testing his several statements or of mistrusting such a learned man seems to you to be shabby treatment and inopportune, nay, you are heedlessly elated by the power and the speed of his delivery and are very happy, as, without a pause for breath, he strings together such a multitude of phrases, and you are affected very much as are those who gaze at horses running at a gallop—though not at all benefited by the experience, still you are full of admiration and exclaim, “What a marvellous thing to own!” And yet in the case of the horses it is frequently not the owners who may be seen handling the reins, but rather some worthless slave.

Well then, the sort of recitation of which I speak, being a kind of spectacle or parade, has some resemblance to the exhibitions of the so-called physicians, who seat themselves conspicuously before us and give a detailed account of the union of joints, the combination and juxtaposition of bones, and other topics of that sort, such as pores and respirations and excretions. And the crowd is all agape with admiration and more enchanted than a swarm of children. But the genuine physician is not like that, nor does he discourse in that fashion for the benefit of those who actually need medical attention—of course not—but instead he prescribes what should be done, and if a man wants to eat or drink, he stops him, or he takes his scalpel and lances some abscess of the body. Just as, therefore, in case the sick were to assemble and then proceed to serenade the physician and call and Alexandria in that regard, but adds that Tarsus did not attract foreign scholars as they did.
DIO CHRYSOSTOM

νίκεσθαι ἰξίουν, οὐκ ἂν αὐτοῖς κατ’ ἐλπίδα τὸ πράγμα ἀπήντησεν, ἀλλ’ ἱσως ἡγανάκτουν πρὸς τὴν ὑποδοχὴν, τούτῳ 1 μοι πεπονθέναι δοκοῦσιν οἱ πολλοὶ ἐμνώντες ἐπὶ τὸν τοιοῦτον καὶ λέγειν κελεύοντες, ἀγενοστοὶ δήλον ὅτι τῶν τῆς ἀληθείας ὄντες λόγων, ἐπειδ’ ἤδυ τι καὶ προσηνέκοις ἀκούσεσθαι προσδοκώντες.

Φέρε δὴ πρὸς τῶν θεῶν, ἀρα ἀνέξεσθε, εἰ 2 μὴ πάνυ τις τῇ παρρησίᾳ χρῶτο μηδὲ ἐπὶ πάντα ἔρχοιτο τὰ προσόντα ὑμῖν, ἀλλ’ ἐν εἴποι τι μόνον ἡ δεύτερον; σκοπεῖτε δὴ μὴ ταύτῳ πάσχητε 3 Ἰλιεύσαν ἐκεῖνοι, οἱ τραγῳδόν τινα ἐπιδημήσαντα ἠνώχλουν, ἐπιδείξασθαι κελεύοντες· ὁ δὲ έὰν αὐτοὺς ἰξίου καὶ τὴν ἱσωθίαν ἀγενοστοὶ, δοσῳ γὰρ ἂν, ἐφη, κρείττον ἀγωνίσωμαι, τοσοῦτον φανήσεσθε ύμεῖς ἀτυχέστερον. τὸν οὖν φιλόσοφον κρείττων ἐστι τοῖς πολλοῖς σιωπῶντα έὰν.

9 Σκοπεῖτε δὲ τὸ πράγμα οἴον ἐστιν. Ἀθηναῖοι γὰρ εἰσθότες ἀκούειν κακῶς, καὶ νὴ Δία ἐπὶ αὐτῷ τούτῳ συνίστατε εἰς τὸ θέατρον ὡς λοίδορηθησόμενοι, καὶ προτεθεικότες ἀγῶνα καὶ νίκην τοῖς ἀμενοι αὐτῷ πράττωνσι, οὐκ αὐτοὶ τούτῳ εὐρόντες, ἀλλὰ τοῦ θεοῦ συμβουλεύσαντος, Ἀριστοφάνους μὲν ἦκουν καὶ Κρατίνου καὶ Πλάτωνος, καὶ τούτους οὐδὲν κακὸν ἐποίησαν. ἐπεὶ δὲ Σωκράτης άνευ σκηνῆς καὶ ἰκρίων ἐποίει

1 τοῦτο] ταύτῳ Emperius.
2 εἰ Emperius: ἤν.
3 πάσχητε Emperius: πάσχοιτε.

1 Apparently he would have acted the Fall of Troy.
2 Presumably the god Dionysus. We have no record that he gave such advice, but Dio might well assume it, since the drama was an element in his worship.

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for a drinking-bout, the outcome would not meet
their expectation, nay, they might well be annoyed
at their reception, such it seems to me, is the situation
of the masses when they gather before a man like
me and bid him make a speech, obviously never
having sampled the words of truth and consequently
expecting to hear something sweet and pleasant.

Come then, tell me, in heaven’s name, will you be
indulgent toward a speaker, provided he is not
wholly outspoken and does not touch upon all the
ailments that afflict you, but rather confines himself
to just one item or maybe two? Take care, I warn
you, lest you meet with the same experience as those
people of Ilium, who, when a certain tragic actor
paid them a visit, annoyed him by demanding an
exhibition of his skill, until he finally bade them to let
him alone and keep quiet. “For,” said he, “the
better my performance, so much the more hapless
will you appear.” So, then, with the philosopher, it
is better for the masses to let him hold his tongue.

But consider what the situation is. The Athenians,
for example, being accustomed to hearing themselves
abused, and, on my word, frequenting the theatre for
the express purpose of hearing themselves abused,
and, having established a contest with a prize for the
most proficient in that sort of thing—not having hit
upon the idea by themselves but acting upon the
advice of the god—used to listen to Aristophanes
and Cratinus and Plato and inflicted no punishment
on them. But when Socrates without the protection
of stage and benches undertook to carry out the

3 The comic poet, not the philosopher—contemporary with
Aristophanes and Cratinus.
DIO CHRYSOSTOM

to toû theou prôstagma, ou kordakízoun oûde
teretîzôn, ouç úpêmewan. èkeînou men gar ûf
orômenou kai dediôtes toû dêmou ùs despôtìn
èthôpenon, ërêma dáknontes kai metà gélwos,
ôsper ai tînetai tois paidiouis, òtan deî ti tîn
âphdestérôn pieîn, autai1 prosphéroûi melitì
chrísasaî tôn kûlka. toûgaroûn êbîlaptôn ouç
ìttôn ëpper ûphêloun, ànegrophias kai skoommâtôn
kai bwomolohias anapimplántes tôn polîn. ò dé
philosophos ëleûche kai énovethêi.

Kai múh òsoi to loidoreîn kai tôn abelteîn
 tôn ekástou kai tôn poînirîn fanerân poiewîn
ekîttôn èstî toû xarîzèsthai dia tîn lógwn kai
tôs ègkwmíois ðrûttew toûs âkouûntas, ouç
ìkûsta èkeîthen èsêwthe. òdu gar poîntôn gege-
nítôn eî ìpantos toû aiwônos, òls ouðêna tîn
allon èvmbálleûn âxîon, Ômîrôn te kai 'Aneîlo-
chou, toûton "Ômîros mên schêdon pánta èniko-
miase, kai ðêria kai fûta kai ûðôr kai ënth kai
ôpia kai ìppous, kai ouðêne èsoî òton munêthesís
xóris èpâinou te kai tëmís, òs ãn èpîoi tîs
parîlthên. ëna2 goûn múôn eî ìpántwv ëbîlasp-

1 autai Crosby, autá Geel; autai.
2 ëna Crosby, òv Reiske: ëv or ëv.

1 Socrates interpreted the well-known oracle of Apollo as
equivalent to an order to devote his life to the examination
and correction of his fellow-citizens, a procedure which, as
Socrates himself perceived, they found most irritating. See,
for example, Plato, Apology 21 e–23 b.
2 Whatever timidity Aristophanes displayed was of the
ironic sort.
instructions of his god, indulging in no vulgar dances or idiotic piping, they would not endure it. Those comic poets, you see, being distrustful and timid, flattered the assembled multitude as one flatters a master, tempering their mild snapping with a laugh, just as nurses, whenever it is necessary for their charges to drink something rather unpleasant, themselves smear the cup with honey before they hold it out to the children. So it happens that the comic poets did no less harm than good, by infecting the city with effrontery and gibes and ribald jests. On the other hand, the philosopher censured and rebuked his auditors.

And, indeed, how much better it is to abuse people and to hold up to the light each man’s stupidity and wickedness than to court favour by what is said and by compliments debauch one’s auditors, you will discover best from what I am about to tell you. For while there have been since the world began two poets with whom no other poet deserves to be compared, namely, Homer and Archilochus, one of them, Homer, praised practically everything—animals, plants, water, earth, armour, and horses; in fact it may be said that there is nothing which he failed to mention with praise and honour. At any rate, there is only one out of all the characters in his poems about whom he said harsh things, namely, Thersites, and

3 Cf. Lucretius 1. 936–8:

sed veluti pucris absinthia tactra medentes
cum dare conantur, prius oras pocula circum
contingunt mellis dulci flavoque liquore.

4 Cf. Velleius 1. 5: neque quemquam alium cuius operis
primus fuerit auctor, in eo perfectissimum praeter Homerum et
Archilochum reperiemus.
12 φήμηςε Θερσίτην, καὶ τοῦτον λυγὺν εἶναι φήσων ἀγορητήν. 'Αρχίλοχος δὲ ἐπὶ τῇν ἑναντίαν ἦκε, τὸ 1 ψέγεων, ὅρων, οἴμαι, τοῦτον μᾶλλον δεομένους τοὺς ἀνθρώποις, καὶ πρῶτον αὐτοῦν ψέγει. τοιγαρ-σών μόνοις καὶ μετὰ τῇν τελευτήν καὶ πρὶν ἦ γενέσθαι τῆς μεγίστης ἐτυχεὶ μαρτυρίας παρὰ τοῦ δαμονίου. τὸν μὲν γε ἀποκτείνατα αὐτοῦν ὁ 'Απόλλων ἐξελαύνων ἐκ τοῦ νεῶ Μουσῶν αὐτοῦν ἀνείπε θέραποντα ἀνηρχηκέναι. καὶ τὸ δεύτερον, ὡς ἀπελογεῖτο εὖ πολέμῳ λέγων ἀποκτείνα, πάλιν Μουσῶν θέραποντα ἐφη τὸν 'Αρχίλοχον. τῷ πατρὶ δὲ αὐτοῦν χρωμένῳ πρὸ τῆς γενέσεως ἀβάνατον οἱ παῦδα γενήσεσθαι προείπεν.

13 Ὡσθ’ ὁ λοιδορεῖν ἵκανος καὶ καθάπτεσθαι καὶ φανερὰ τῷ λόγῳ ποιεῖν τὰ ἀμαρτήματα δῆλον ὅτι κρείττων ἐστὶ καὶ προκέκριται τῶν ἐπαινοῦντων. εἰ δ’ ἄρα χρησῖς ἐπανούμενοι μᾶλλον ἔδεσθε, ἐπ’ ἄλλους ὑμῖν ἰτέον. ὅταν οὖν πρῶτον αὐτοῦν τινα ὄδητε κολακεύοντα ἐν ἀπασι̇ν οἰς ποιεῖ καὶ χαρίζομεν μὲν τροφαῖς, ἐν ἐσθήσεις, καὶ περιβότα ἀκόλαστον, τοῦτον οἶσθε κολακεύ-ςεων καὶ ύμᾶς καὶ παρὰ τοῦτον προσδοκάτε λόγον ἢδον, ὃν χρησῖς ἐπαινοῦν ὄνομαξετε, τρυφώντα δὴ παρὰ τρυφώντος. ὅταν δὲ αὐχμηρόν τινα καὶ συνεσταλμένον ὄδητε καὶ μόνον βαδίζοντα, πρῶτον αὐτοῦν ἐξετάζοντα καὶ λοιδοροῦντα, μη

1 ἦκε, τὸ Selden: ἦκετο.

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1 Hdad 2. 246.
THE THIRTY-THIRD DISCOURSE

even Thersites is called a ‘clear-voiced speaker.’¹ But Archilochus went to the other extreme, toward censure—seeing, I imagine, that men have greater need of that—and first of all he censures himself. That is why he alone, not only after his death, but before his birth, obtained the highest tribute from the deity. Certainly Apollo drove his slayer from the temple, declaring that he had slain a servant of the Muses. And again, when the man stated in self-defence that he had slain him in war, once more Apollo called Archilochus a servant of the Muses.² And when the father of Archilochus was consulting the oracle prior to the birth of his son, Apollo prophesied that he was destined to have a son who would be immortal.

So, you see, he who is good at rebuking and upbraiding, and at revealing by his words the sins of men, is evidently superior and preferred above those who praise. If, then, it is praise that gives you more delight, you must betake yourselves to other men than me. Therefore, whenever you see someone flattering himself first and foremost in everything he does, and courting favour by his table and his dress, and moving about in licentious fashion, you may be sure that man will flatter you as well, and you may expect from him sweet words, which you call praise—dainty language from a dainty man. But whenever you see someone who is unkempt and wears his garments closely wrapped about him and has no companions on his walks, a man who makes himself the first target for examination and reproof,³ do not

fuller form of the Pythia’s words: Μνωσάων θεράποντα κατ-έκτανες’ ἔξιθι νηοῦ.
³ A manifest description of the speaker.
DIO CHRYSSOSTOM

ζητεῖτε παρὰ τοῦ τοιούτου μηδεμίαν θωπεῖαν μηδὲ ἀπάτην, μηδὲ τὸν δεξὶὸν ἑκεῖνον καὶ προσηνή
λόγον, ὅσ δὴ μᾶλιστα διατρίβει περὶ δήμους καὶ σατράπας καὶ τυράννους.

οὕτοι τοιοίδ’ ἡσυχοῦσιν ὑποδηριτῆρας ἑκείνων,
ἀλλὰ νέου, χλαίνας εὐ εἰμένοι ἢ δὲ χιτώνας,
αἰεὶ δὲ λιπαροὶ κεφαλᾶς καὶ καλὰ πρόσωπα.

οίδε μὲν γὰρ ὦσπερ ἐπίκωμοι τυντὶς ἦκουσιν εἰς
tὸν βίον αὐλούμενοι καὶ ἁδόμενοι καὶ μεθύοντες
eἰς ἑορτὴν τινα καὶ πανήγυριν ἄσωτῶν εἰσβεβλη-
kέναι νομίζοντες.

1 'Ἀλλ' ὡστίς ἡσυχοῦσιν ὑποδηριτῆρας ἑκείνων,
άρχοντα πάντα πολεμίων καὶ ἔχθρῶν, ὅπου
tρυφὴ καὶ ἀπάτη δυναστεύουσιν,

αὐτῶν μιᾶν πληγήσαν ἀεικελίσσι δαμάσσας,
στείρα κάκ’ ἄμφ’ ὄμοιοι βαλῶν, οἰκῆ ἐοικῶς,
ἀνδρῶν θρυπτομένων κατέδυ πολὺν εὐρυ-

άγνιαν.

ἐπ’ οὕδειν κακῷ τῶν πέλας, ὦσπερ Ὦδυσσεὺς ἐπὶ

κακῷ τῶν μυητήρων ἢκε τοιοῦτος, ἀλλὰ τοῦ-

ναντίον ζητῶν ἀν ἢρα τί δύνηται λαθῶν ἀγαθῶν

ἐργάσασθαι. τί δ’ ἱππεῖτε τὸν τοιοῦτον ἢ τί προ-

καλείσθε δύσκολον τινα καὶ ἄγριον ὑμῖν φανοῦ-

μενον δημηγόρον; οὐ γὰρ ὑμῶν παρεσκεύασται

τὰ ὥστα δέξασθαι τραχεῖς τε καὶ στερεοῦσι λόγους.

1 οὕτοι τοιοίδ’ Homer: οὕτοι τοιοῦτοι.
2 ἀλλ’ ὡστίς Emperius: ἀλλος δὲ τις.

Odyssey 15. 330–2.
expect from such a man any flattery or deception, or that clever and seductive language which is most in use in dealing with democracies and satraps and dictators.

Not so are they who wait upon such men,
But rather youths with handsome cloaks and frocks,
Whose locks are ever sleek, whose faces fair.¹

Aye, for these men enter upon life as if they were going to some revel, piping and singing and drinking on the supposition that it is a kind of festival or conclave of wastrels into which they have burst.

But if a man, having seen how much there is that is dreadful and hateful in the world, and that everywhere are countless enemies, both public and private, with whom wantonness and deceit hold sway,

Subdues his body with injurious blows,
Casts round his shoulders sorry rags, in guise
A slave, steals into the wide-wayed town of those
Who hold debauch,²

meaning no harm to his neighbours—such as Odysseus meant to the suitors when he came in that guise—but on the contrary seeking if perchance he may unobtrusively do them some good—if, I say, such a man comes among you, why do you stir him up, or why do you call upon one who will appear to you to be a churlish and savage person as a speaker? For your ears have not been prepared for the reception of

² Odysseus 4. 244–6. In Dio's text θρυπτομένων has displaced δυσμενέων of Homer. The words immediately following the quotation suggest that Dio was quoting from memory and thus confused the visit of Odysseus to Ilium, of which Homer was speaking, with his return to Ithaca.
DIO CHRYSOOSTOM

άλλ' ὤσπερ ἀσθενεῖς ὀπλαί κτηνῶν τῶν ἐν μαλακοῖς τε καὶ λείοις τραφέντων χωρίοις, ὁμοίως ὡτα τρυφερὰ ἐν κολακείᾳ τραφέντα καὶ λόγους ψευδές.

16 Τί οὖν προθυμεῖσθε ἀκούειν ὃν οὐκ ἀνέξεσθε; ἀλλὰ μὴν τοιοῦτον πεπόνθατε οἷον Αἰσώπος ἔφη τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς παθεῖν, ἐπειδή ἐαυτοῦς 1 μὲν ἐνόμιζον πλείστον εἶναι ἄξιους, τὸ στόμα δὲ ἐώρων ἀπολαύον τῶν τε ἄλλων καὶ δὴ τοῦ μέλιτος ἰδίστου οὖντος. οὐκοῦν ἡγανάκτων τε καὶ ἐμέμφωντο τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ. ἐπεί δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐνῆκε τοῦ 2 μέλιτος, οἱ δὲ ἐδάκνυντο τε 3 καὶ ἐδάκρυν οὐδὲ καὶ ἠρθές αὐτὸ ἡγοῦντο. μὴ οὖν καὶ ὑμεῖς ἐπιζητεῖτε γεύσασθαι τῶν ἐκ φιλοσοφίας λόγων, ὥσπερ ὀφθαλμοῖ μέλιτος· ἐπείτα, οἷμα, καὶ δακνόμενοι δυσχερανεῖτε καὶ φήσετε ἰσως οὐδαμῶς φιλοσοφίαν εἶναι το τοιοῦτον, ἀλλὰ λοιδορίαν καὶ βλάβην.

17 Ἡγεῖσθε μὲν γάρ, ὦ ἄνδρες, εὐδαίμονας ἐαυτοὺς καὶ μακαρίους, ἐπειδή πόλιν τε μεγάλην οἰκεῖτε καὶ χώραν ἁγαθὴν νέμεσθε καὶ πλείστα δὴ καὶ ἀφθονώτατα παρ' αὐτοῖς ὤρατε τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, καὶ ποταμὸς υμῶν οὗτος διὰ μέσης διαρρεῖ τῆς πόλεως, πρὸς τούτους δὲ μητρόπολις ἡ Ταρσός τῶν κατὰ Κιλικίαν. ὦ δὲ Ἄρχελοχος, ὦν φημι

1 ἐαυτοὺς Casaubon: τούτους.
2 ἐνήκε τοῦ Reiske: ἐνήκετο τοῦ ορ ἐνίκετο τοῦ.
3 ἐδάκνυντο τε Seklen: ἐδάκνυντο (ορ δάκνυντο) τότε.
THE THIRTY-THIRD DISCOURSE

harsh and stubborn words; nay, as the hooves of
cattle are tender when they are reared in, soft,
smooth country, so men's ears are dainty when reared
in the midst of flattery and lying speech.

Why, then, are you eager to hear what you will
not endure? Something must have happened to you
like what Aesop says happened to the eyes. They
believed themselves to be the most important organs
of the body, and yet they observed that it was the
mouth that got the benefit of most things and in
particular of honey, the sweetest thing of all. So they
were angry and even found fault with their owner.
But when he placed in them some of the honey,
they smarted and wept and thought it a stinging,
unpleasant substance.\(^1\) Therefore, do not you your-
selves seek to taste the words that philosophy has to
offer, as the eyes tasted honey; if you do, methinks,
not only will you be vexed when they cause a smart,
but perhaps you will even say that such a thing
cannot possibly be philosophy, but rather abuse and
mischief.

The fact is, my friends, that you consider yourselves
fortunate and blessed because your home is in a
great city and you occupy a fertile land, because you
find the needs of life supplied for you in greatest
abundance and profusion, because you have this
river flowing through the heart of your city, and
because, moreover, Tarsus is the capital of all the
people of Cilicia.\(^2\) But Archilochus, who, as I have

\(^1\) This fable seems to be recorded by no one but
Dio.

\(^2\) Xenophon, *Anabasis* 1. 2. 22–3, bears witness to the
natural advantages of Tarsus. When Cilicia became a Roman
province, Tarsus was made its capital.
DIO CHRYSOSTOM

tω 'Απόλλωνι ἀρέσαι, περὶ στρατηγοῦ λέγων ὦτω φησίν.
οὐ φιλέω μέγαν στρατηγὸν οὐδὲ διαπεπληγμένον ὦτω βοστρύχους γαῦρον οὐδ' ὑπεξυριμένου.

ἀλλὰ μοι, φησίν, εἶος ῥαβδός, ἀσφαλῶς βεβηκὼς καὶ ἐπὶ κνήμαισιν δασύς. μὴ οὐν αὐτὸν οἴσεθε στρατηγὸν μὲν μὴ ἀγαπᾶν οἰνον οἶρηκε, μηδ' ἐν σώματος μεγέθει καὶ κόμη τίθευα τὸ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ ὁφελος, πόλιν δ' ἄν ἐπαυνέσαι ποτὲ εἰς ταύτα ὅρωντα, ποταμοὺς καὶ βαλανεία καὶ κρήνας καὶ στοὰς καὶ πλῆθος οἰκίων καὶ μέγεθος κόμη γὰρ ἀτεχνὸς καὶ βοστρύχους ταύτα ἐοικεν. ἀλλ' ἐμοιγε δοκεῖ μάλλον ἄν τούτων προκρίναι σμικρὰν τε καὶ ὀλίγην σωφρόνως οἰκουμένη καὶ ἐπὶ πέτρας.

'Αλλὰ Ἀρχιλόχος μὲν οὖτως εἶπεν, "Ομήρος δὲ πώς; οὐχ ὁ μὲν 'Οδυσσεύς νησώτης ἢν οὐδὲ τῶν συμμέτρων νήσων' πόθεν; οὐδὲ τῶν ἐγκάρπων, ἀλλ' ἢν μόνον ἐπαυνέσαι θέλων αἰγήβοτον εὐρίκεν. ἀλλ' ὡμοί φησὶ τῇ τούτου βουλῆ τε καὶ γνώμη καὶ τῇ Τροίαιν αἱρέθηναι, τηλικάυτην πόλιν καὶ τοσοῦτων ἀρχοῦσαν,

ὁσσον Λέσβος ἄνω μακάρων ἔδος ἐντὸς ἐέργηε καὶ Φρυγίῃ καθύπερθε καὶ Ἐλλησποντος ἄπειρων.

1 διαπεπληγμένον Hemsterhuis: διαπεπληγμένον.
2 ἄν τούτων Geel: ἐν τούτω.
3 ἀλλ' ἢν Casaubon: ἀλλ' ἢν ἢ ἢν ἢ.
THE THIRTY-THIRD DISCOURSE

said, found favour in the eyes of Apollo, in speaking of a general thus expresses his opinion:

A general who is tall doth please me not,
Who walks with legs apart, delights in curls,
And shaves the hair that grows upon his calves.

'Nay,' says he, 'let me rather have one who is bandy-legged, stands firmly, and has hairy shins.'

Therefore you must not think that if Archilochus had no love for the sort of general he has described and did not gauge the value of a general by his height or hair, he would ever have praised a city because he found in it such things as rivers and baths and fountains and porticoes and a multitude of houses and a wide extent of space, for such things are simply like hair and ringlets on a man; to me at least it appears that in place of these things he would have preferred a city that is both small and weak, even if perched upon a rock, provided it is wisely managed.

Well, there you have what Archilochus has to say, but how about Homer? Did not Odysseus come from an island, and not even from one of medium size—of course not—nor yet from a fertile one, but rather from one of which the poet could only say by way of praise that it 'pastured goats'? But still Homer says that it was by that man's counsel and judgement that even Troy was taken, a city that was so great, and held sway over so many peoples,

Seaward as far as Lesbos, the abode
Of gods, and, landward, Phrygia and the stream
Of boundless Hellespont; 4

2 This sentiment is contained in a couplet from Phocylides cited by Dio 36. 13.
3 Odyssey 4. 606.
ΔΙΟ ΧΡΥΣΟΣΤΟΜΟΣ

hydration φησι μυθείσθαι πολύχρυσον, πολύχαλκον.

20 μή τι οὖν ὄνησεν αὐτοῦς ἡ τοῦ πλοῦτου τὸ μέγεθος ἢ τῶν ὑπηκόων ἢ τῶν συμμάχων τὸ πλῆθος ἢ τῶν πεδίων ἢ τῆς Ἰδης τὸ κάλλος ἢ τοῦ Σιμώεντος ἢ τοῦ Εάνθου τοῦ δινήστου,

δὲν ἀθάνατος τέκετο Ζεὺς;

καίτοι φησὶ καὶ πηγᾶς τινας πάνυ καλὰς ἐν τῷ προοστείῳ, τὴν μὲν ἀλευνὴν 1 καὶ σφόδρα προσηνοῦσ᾽ ὑδατος, ὥστε καὶ καπνὸν ἀπ᾽ αὐτῆς ἐγείρεσθαι, τὴν δ᾽ ἐοικυάν τῇ ψυχρότητι κρυστάλλῳ τοῦ θέρους, ὥστε καὶ θέρους καὶ χειμῶνος μὴ δυσχερῶς πλύνειν τὰς καλὰς Τρώων θυγατέρας.

21 οὐ μόνον δὲ πλούτῳ καὶ χώρᾳ ἀρετῇ καὶ πλῆθει διέφερον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀνθρώποι κάλλιστοι παρ᾽ αὐτοῖς ἐγίγνυντο, καὶ ἄνδρες καὶ γυναῖκες, καὶ ἵπποι τάχιστοι, καὶ θεοφιλεῖς ἐδόκουν εἶναι, καὶ τείχῃ καρτερωτάτῳ περιπεφραγμένοι ἦσαν. τὸ μὲν γε τεῖχος αὐτοῖς Ποσειδῶν ἔργον ἦν καὶ Ἀπόλλωνος. ὃ δὲ Ζεὺς τῶν ὑπὸ τὸν ἦλιον πόλεων ἐκείνην ἐφη μάλιστα ἀγαπῆσαι. τάχος δ᾽ ἵππων, ὥστε ἐπ᾽ ἄκρων θεῶν τῶν σταχύων. ἐπὶ κάλλει δὲ Γανυμήδην ὃ Ζεὺς ἐπονήσατο οἰνοχόων. Ἀλέξανδρῳ δὲ ἐκ τῆς Ἐλλάδος ἐπηκολούθησεν ἡ ἀρίστη τῶν ἐκείθεν γυναικῶν. τὴν δὲ Κασσάνδραν ὁ Ομήρος οὐ φησὶ λείπεσθαι τῆς Ἀφροδίτης τὸ εἴδος.

1 ἀλευνὴν Geel: ἀνειμένην.
THE THIRTY-THIRD DISCOURSE

a city which he declares all men call 'rich-in-gold, rich-in-copper'. \(^1\) Did Troy receive any benefit from either the magnitude of its wealth, or the number of its subjects or allies, or the beauty of its fields, or of Mt. Ida or Simois or 'eddying Xanthus',

whom Zeus the immortal created? \(^2\)

And yet the poet says that there were also certain springs of rare beauty in the suburbs, one that was warm and whose waters were most pleasant, such that steam actually rose from it, and the other as cold as ice, even in summer, so that both in summer and in winter the lovely daughters of the Trojans could do their washing without discomfort. \(^3\) And not only were the Trojans distinguished for wealth and richness of soil and number of inhabitants, but also human beings born at Troy were very beautiful, both men and women, horses were very fleet; \(^4\) the people were held to be dear to the gods, and they were feneed about with a circuit-wall most strong—in fact that wall of theirs was the work of Poseidon and Apollo. \(^5\) Moreover, Zeus declared that of all the cities beneath the sun he loved that city most. \(^6\) Such was the fleetness of their steeds that they could run upon the tips of the heads of grain, \(^7\) such the beauty of Ganymede that he was made the cupbearer of Zeus \(^8\); and Alexander lured away from Greece the noblest woman of that land; as for Cassandra, Homer declares that she was not inferior to Aphroditē in beauty. \(^9\)

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\(^1\) Iliad 4. 44-7.
\(^2\) This striking phrase is not found in Homer.
\(^3\) Iliad 20. 232-5.
\(^4\) Iliad 24. 699.
22 Ἀλλ' ὡμως, ἐπειδὴ τρυφή καὶ ὑβρις εἰσήλθεν αὐτοὺς καὶ παιδείας καὶ σωφροσύνης οὐδὲν ὄντος δεῖσθαι, πολὺ πάντων ἀτυχέστατοι 1 γεγόνασιν. οὐχ ἦ σύμπασα χθόνων ταῖς συμφοραῖς αὐτῶν διατεθύλθαι; καὶ οὐδὲν οἰνησεν αὐτοὺς οὔτε τῶν ἵππων τὸ τάχος οὔτε ὁ Ζεὺς οὔτε ὁ Γανυμήδης, ἀλλ' ὑπ' ἀνδρὸς ἐξ οὖτων λυπρᾶς 2 καὶ ἀδόξου πόλεως ἀπώλουτο, καὶ ἱσχυσεν ὁ τῆς ἸΘάκης πολίτης περιγενέσθαι τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Ἰλίου πάντων, καὶ τὴν εὐρυάγνιαν ἀπασαν πορθῆσαι καὶ ἀνελεῖν;

23 Οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδ' οἱ θεοὶ φιλοῦσιν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀσελγεῖς καὶ ἄφρονας καὶ ἄκολαστους καὶ πρὸς ὑβριν ἐγκλίνοντας καὶ ραθυμίαν καὶ τρυφήν. ὅστε μη τούτους θαρρεῖτε μηδὲ ἀποδέχεσθε τὸν συνηδόμενον ὑμῖν καὶ θαυμάζοντα λόγον μηδὲ τοὺς δεινοὺς ἐγκωμιάζειν· οὕτως μὲν γὰρ ἔξαπατώσων ὑμᾶς καὶ μάτην ἐπαίρουσι, ὦσπερ νηπίους παιδας· ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον, ὅσ ὑμῖν δείξει τι τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων, καὶ πρῶτον ἀπάντων, ἀν δύνηται, παρασκευάσει φρονεῖν ὑμᾶς, ὅτι τούτων ἐνεκεν, ὃν εἰπον, οὐκ ἐστε εὐδαιμόνες, οὐδ' ἄν ὁ Νεῖλος ὑμῶν διέρχεται τὴν πόλιν τῆς Κασταλίας γενόμενος διανυγέστερος, οὐδ' ἄν ὁ Πακτωλὸς ἐνθάδε φανείς μη κατὰ ψῆγμα τὸ χρυσίον ὑμῶν φέρῃ, καθάπερ ϕασί Λυδοῖς πρότερον, ἀλλ' ἄθροιν ὦσπερ ἤλων, μηδ' ἄν Αὐγυπτων ἢ Βαβυλῶνα τῇ πολυτελείᾳ τῶν οἰκοδομήματων ὑπερβάλλησθε.

24 εἰ γὰρ ταῦτα δύναται ποιεῖν ἀνθρώπους μακαρίους, ποταμὸς ἢ κρύσις ἁέρος ἢ τόπος γῆς ἢ καὶ θαλάτ-

1 ἀτυχέστατοι Reiske: ἀτυχέστεροι.
THE THIRTY-THIRD DISCOURSE

But despite all that, because luxury and insolence came among them and they thought they had no need of culture and sobriety, they have become by far the most unfortunate of all men. Has not the whole earth been filled with the tale of their disasters? Yea, neither the speed of their horses nor Zeus nor Ganymede availed them aught, but a man from a city so wretched and obscure destroyed them, and that citizen of Ithaca was able to overcome the men of Ilium one and all and to pillage utterly and destroy the 'wide-wayed land.'

Aye, the gods no longer love men who are wanton and senseless and unrestrained and inclined toward insolence and laziness and luxury. Therefore, rely not on these speakers of yours and do not accept their words of congratulation and admiration or the men themselves who are so clever at singing praises; for they only deceive and vainly excite you like foolish children; but rather welcome the man who will point out to you some of your faults, and will first of all, if he can, enable you to think, because such things as I have named do not make you blessed, not even if the mighty Nile itself should flow through your city with waters clearer than Castalia; not even if Pactolus, appearing here, should bear to you its gold, not grain by grain, as they say it used to do for the Lydians in days gone by, but in a mass like mud; not even if you should surpass Egypt and Babylon in the costliness of your buildings. For if these are the things which can make men blessed—rivers or climate or situation or even harbours opening on the

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1 Dio expresses this thought in similar language in 32. 88.
2 A tributary of the Hermus and famous in antiquity for the wealth of gold it brought to Lydian Sardis.
DIO CHRYSTOM

της λιμένος ἃ ναὸς ἡ τεῖχος, οὐκ ἔστιν εἰπεῖν ὅσων λείπεσθε.

Βυζαντίων ἐκείνως ἀκούετε παρ’ αὐτὸν οἰκοῦντας τὸν Πόντον, μικρὸν ἔξω τοῦ στόματος, αὐτομάτων ἰχθύων αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ἐκπυττόντων ἐνίοτε. ἄλλο ὅμως οὕδεις αὖ εἰποὶ διὰ τὸν ἰχθὺν εὐδαίμονας Βυζαντίων, εἰ μὴ καὶ τοὺς λάρους, οὐδὲ Ἀγνυπτίους διὰ τὸν Νεῖλον οὐδὲ Βαβυλωνίους διὰ τὸ τεῖχος. οὐχ ὁ Πηνείος δι’ ἐρήμου βεῖ Θητταλίας; οὐχ ὁ Λάδων διὰ τῆς Ἀρκαδίας ἀναστάτου γενομένης; οὐκ αὐτὸς ὁ Κύδνος ἄνω καθαρώτερος; διὰ τοῦτο βελτίως φήσετε ἐκείνους ἐαυτῶν; ἱσώς μὲν ἀληθεύετε, εὰν λέγητε: οὐ μὴν ἔρειτε. τοὺς γὰρ ἀπείρους τρυφῆς καὶ πανουργίας, τούτους ἐγώ φημί πράττειν ἁμείνον. τί δ’ αὐτῆς τῆς Ἰταλίας; οὐ Σύβαρις μὲν ὅσῳ μάλιστα ἐτρύφησεν, τοσοῦτον θάττων ἀπώλετο; Κρότων δὲ καὶ Ὁσύριοι καὶ Μεταπόντιοι καὶ Τάρας, ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον ἀκμάσασαι καὶ τηλικαύτην ποτὲ σχούσαι δύναμιν, ποῖας πόλεως οὐκ εἰσὶν ἐρημότεραι;

1 λιμένος] ἡ λιμένος Reiske.
2 Assuming a lacuna Arnim supplies after στόματος, exempli gratia, καὶ πλείστον ἀπὸ τοῦ τόπου κερδαίνοντας.
3 ἔρειτε Reiske: εἰρήται.
4 Μεταπόντιον Schwartz: Μεταπόντιοι or Μεταπόντιοι.

1 Aristotlo, Politics 1291 b. 23, notes the importance of the fishing industry at Byzantium but fails to record the phenomenon here mentioned by Dio.
2 Thessaly no doubt had little political importance in Dio’s day, but the adjective which he applies to it seems overdrawn. He may have depended on hearsay.
3 Cf. Strabo 8. 8. 388: διὰ δὲ τῆν τῆς χώρας παντελῆ κάκωσιν 296
THE THIRTY-THIRD DISCOURSE

sea or temples or fortifications—it is impossible to list the cities that surpass you.

You are told that the people of Byzantium yonder, who dwell close beside the Pontus itself but a short distance outside its entrance [reap much profit from their situation], since from time to time fish are thrown out upon their shores without man’s intervention; but still no one would call Byzantines blessed because of the fish—unless he would say the same of cormorants—nor would he call Egyptians blessed because of the Nile, or Babylonians because of their wall. Does not the Peneus flow through a Thessaly that is desolate? Does not the Ladon flow through an Arcadia whose people have been driven from their homes? Is not the Cydnus itself purer higher up? What then? Will you say that on that account the people in that region are superior to yourselves? You might be speaking the truth if they said they were—though you will not say it—for those who are unacquainted with luxury and raseality are in my opinion better off. What of Italy itself? Take Sybaris, for example; is it not true that the more luxurious it became the more speedily it perished? And as for Croton, Thurii, Metapontum, and Tarentum, in spite of the high level of prosperity to which they each attained and the great power that once was theirs, what city is there that they do not now surpass in desolation?

οὐκ ἂν προσῆκα μακρολογεῖν περὶ αὐτῶν (the Arcadians). ἀ’ τε γὰρ πόλεις ὑπὸ τῶν συνεχῶν πολέμων ἡφανισθησαν . . . τὴν τε χώραν οἴ γεωργήσαντες ἐκλεελοίπασιν, κ.τ.λ.

4 Sybaris, proverbial for luxury, was destroyed in 510 B.C.

5 These four cities of southern Italy at the close of the second Punic war fell permanently into the hands of the Romans and rapidly decayed.
DIO CHRYSOSTOM

26 Πολὺ δ᾽ ἂν ἔργον εἰῆ πάντας ἐπεξεῖναι τοὺς διὰ τρυφῆν ἀπολωλότας, Λυδοὺς πάλαι, Μηδοὺς, Ἀσσυρίους πρότερον, τὰ τελευταῖα Μακεδόνας· οὐ νεωστὶ μὲν τὰ ράκη¹ περιηγημένοι καὶ ποιμένες ἀκούοντες, τοῖς Θραξὶ περὶ τῶν μελιῶν μαχόμενοι, τοὺς Ἑλλήνας ἐκράτησαν, εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν διέβησαν, ἄριστα Ἰνδῶν ἦρξαν. ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ ἀγαθὰ τὰ Περσῶν ἐλαβον, τούτους ἐπηκολούθησε καὶ τὰ κακά.

27 τουγαροῦν ἀμα σκηπτρα καὶ ἀλουργίδες καὶ Μηδικὴ τράπεζα καὶ τὸ γένος αὐτῶν ἐξέλυσεν· ὥστε νῦν εἰ τὸς διέρχοιτο Πέλλαν, οὗδὲ σημεῖον ὁμιλεῖ τὸν πόλεως οὐδέν, δίχα τοῦ πολὺν κέραμον εἶναι συντετριμμένον ἐν τῷ τόπῳ. καὶ τοιὸ μὲν εἶναι τὰ χωρία τῶν πόλεων, ὥν εἶπον, καὶ τῶν ἑθῶν, οἷα καὶ πρότερον ἦν, καὶ τοὺς ποταμοὺς οὔδείς ἀλλοσε² ἐτερεῖν, οὐδὲ τοὺς οὖν ἦν ἐτερον· ἀλλ' ὀμοιοístos τοῦτον ἦν πολυτέλεια καὶ τρυφὴ ἄψηται, τούτοις οὐκ ἐστὶ πλεῖον χρόνον διαγενέσθαι.

28 Μὴ γὰρ οἴεσθε τοὺς κριοὺς μηδὲ τὰς ἑλέπολείς καὶ τὰς ἀλλὰς μηχανὰς οὕτως ἀνατρέπειν ὡς τρυφῆν, εἴτε ἄνδρα Βούλεται τις πεπτωκότα ἰδεῖν εἴτε πόλιν. οὐ ποταμός ἐστιν οὐδὲ πεδίον οὐδὲ λιμὴν ὁ ποιῶν εὐδαίμονα πόλιν οὐδὲ χρημάτων πλῆθος οὐδὲ οἰκοδομημάτων οὐδὲ θησαυρὸς θεὼν, οἷς οὐδὲν προσέχει τὸ δαμόνιον· οὐδ' ἂν εἶς


1 Pella was the ancient capital of Macedonia. Dio again exaggerates, for Lucian, Alexander 6, states that Pella still (ca. A.D. 150) had some inhabitants.
2 Diodorus 20. 48. and 91 tells of these siege-towers. They

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But it would be a vast undertaking to attempt to catalogue all who through luxury have suffered ruin: the Lydians long ago, the Medes, the Assyrians who preceded them, and lastly the Macedonians. For the Macedonians, although they had but lately shed their rags and were known as shepherds, men who used to fight the Thracians for possession of the millet-fields, vanquished the Greeks, crossed over into Asia and gained an empire reaching to the Indians; yet when the good things of the Persians came into their possession, the bad things also followed in their train. Accordingly both sceptre and royal purple and Median cookery and the very race itself came to an end, so that to-day, if you should pass through Pella, you would see no sign of a city at all, apart from the presence of a mass of shattered pottery on the site.¹ And yet the districts belonging to the cities and peoples I have named still remain just as they used to be, and no one has diverted the rivers into other channels, nor was anything else of that sort different once from what it is today; but in spite of that, whatever is touched by extravagance and luxury cannot long endure.

For think not that rams and siege-towers ² and the other engines of war are as ruinous as luxury, whether it is a man whom one wishes to see prostrate or a city. No, it is not river or plain or harbour that makes a city prosperous, nor quantity of riches or multitude of houses or treasuries of the gods—objects to which deity pays no heed—nay, not even if some people do

may have been the invention of Demetrius Poliorcetes, who used them effectively against Rhodes. Ammianus, who has no Latin term for the device, describes it at some length (23. 4. 10–13).

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dio chrysostom

τὰς πόλεις τινὲς μεταφέρωσι τὰ ὅρη καὶ τὰς πέτρας ξύν πολλῇ ταλαιπωρίᾳ καὶ πόνοις καὶ μυρίοις ἀναλώμασι· ἀλλὰ σωφροσύνη καὶ νοῦς ἔστι τὰ σωζόντα. ταῦτα ποιεῖ τοὺς χρωμένους μακαρίους, ταῦτα τοῖς θεοῖς προσφιλεῖς, οὐχὶ λιβανωτὸς οὐδὲ σμύρνα· πόθεν; οὐδὲ ρίζαι καὶ δάκρυα δένδρων οὐδὲ τὰ Ἰνδῶν καὶ Ἀράβων φρύγανα. ὥμεις δὲ, ἂν μὲν ἐκ τύχης ὁ ποταμὸς μεταβάλη καὶ ῥυῇ θολερώτερος, ἀχθεσθε καὶ πρὸς τοὺς πρῶτον ἐπιδημήσαντας αὐτίναν λέγετε· τὸν δὲ τρόπον τῆς πόλεως μεταβάλλοντα ὅρωντες καὶ χείρω γιγνόμενον καὶ τεταραγμένον ἀεὶ μᾶλλον οὐ φροντίζετε. ἀλλὰ ὑδωρ μὲν οὐ μόνον πίνειν βούλεσθε καθαρόν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὄραν· ἡθος δὲ καθαρόν καὶ μέτριον οὐ ξητεῖτε. καίτοι πολλάκις ἀκοῦσαι τινων ἔστι· μὴ γὰρ ἡμεῖς μόνοι μεταβεβλήκαμεν, ἀλλὰ σχεδόν ἀπαντεῖς. ἔστι δὲ τοῦτο καθάπερ εἰ τις ἐν λοιμῷ διὰ τὸ πάντας ἡ τοὺς πλείστους νοσεῖν μηδεμίαν ἑθέλοι ποιεῖσθαι πρόνοιαν, ὡστε αὐτὸς ὑγιαίνειν, ἡ νῆ Δία ἐν θαλάττῃ χειμαζόμενος, ἐπειτα πάντας ὅρων τοὺς ἐν τῇ νη κινδυνεύοντας ἄμελοι τῆς σωτηρίας. τί δὲ; ἂν ὄλος καταδύθηται στόλος, διὰ τοῦτο ἤττον ἐστιν ἀτοποῦν τὸ ξυμβαίνων;

31 Τί οὖν ἀμαρτάνομεν ἥμεις; τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ἐώ. γελοῖον γάρ, εἰ τις πρὸς τὸν ἄλως οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον κιθαρίζειν, ἐπειτα ὡς ἐτυχὲ κρούοντα, ἐπιχειροὶ

1 ὅρων Geel: ορᾶ.

1 For building purposes.
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transport to their cities the mountains and rocks 1 at the cost of great physical pain and labour and untold expense, does that bring happiness; instead it is sobriety and common sense that save. These make blessed those who employ them; these make men dear to the gods, not frankincense or myrrh, God knows, nor roots and gum of trees or the fragrant herbs of India and Arabia. 2 But as for you, if by chance the river shifts its course and flows with more turbid stream than usual, you are annoyed and feel that you must offer an explanation to people who have come to Tarsus for the first time; on the other hand, though you see the manners of the city shifting and growing worse and ever more and more disordered, you pay no heed. Yet, though you want water to be pure, not only for drinking but also for sightliness, you fail to seek a character that is pure and free from excess. Indeed one may often hear men say: "Yet perhaps it is not we alone who have changed, but practically everybody." But that is just as if in time of epidemic someone, because all, or nearly all, were ill, should not care to take any precautions for his own health, or, by Zeus, as if a man storm-tossed at sea, perceiving that all on board were in peril, should therefore neglect his own safety. What! If an entire fleet goes down, does that make the disaster any the less portentous!

"Well, what is the fault we are guilty of?" Your other faults I shall refrain from mentioning. For it would be ludicrous if one should try to tell a man who has absolutely no knowledge of the harp, and yet goes on to strike its strings at random, what

2 For the aromatic plants and trees of India and Arabia see Diodorus 2. 49, 3. 46; Strabo 15. 1. 22, 16. 4. 25.
DIO CHRYSOSTOM

'λέγειν ὃ τι ἡμαρτεν ἢ τίνα φθόγγον παρέβη. τοσοῦτον δὲ μόνον εἰπεῖν ἄξιον, ὃ μηδεῖς ἂν ἀρνή- σαυτό φημὶ δὴ θαυμαστόν τι πάθος ἐν τῇ πόλει ταύτῃ πεπονθέναι πολλοὺς, ὃ παρ' ἄλλοις τισὶ πρότερον ἦκουν μᾶλλον ἡ παρ' ὑμῖν γιγνόμενον.

32 τί δὲ τοῦτ έστιν ἂν μὴ δύνωμαι δηλώσαι σαφῶς, ἀλλὰ ὑμεῖς γε πειρᾶσθε ὑπονοεῖν· καὶ μηδέν με νομίσῃτε τῶν ἀπορρήτων λέγειν μηδ' ὃ κρύπτοσον οἱ ποιοῦντες, εἰ καὶ σφόδρα δόξης θαυμαστὸν. μεταξὺ γονὸν ὅρθοι βαδίζοντες, λαλοῦντες οἱ πλείους καθευδοῦσιν· εἰ δ' ἐγγρηγορεῖ τοῖς πλείοσι δοκοῦσιν, οὐδὲν ἂν εἴη τούτο. καὶ γὰρ τοὺς λαγός φήσει τις ἐγγρηγορεῖ τῶν ἀπείρων ἕάν Ἰδὴ κοιμωμένους. πόθεν οὖν ἐγνώσθη τοῦτο; ἐξ ἐτέρων τινῶν, ὃ σημειά ἐστι τοῦ καθεύδειν· ἐπεὶ τὰ γε οὕματα αὐτῶν ἀναπέπτταται.

33 Τί οὖν οὕτως ποιοῦσι κοιμωμένων; πολλὰ μὲν δὴ τὰ γε ἄλλα· σχεδὸν γὰρ πάντα ὀνείρασιν ἐφικεν αὐτῶν τὰ ἔργα. καὶ γὰρ χαίρουσι μάθην καὶ λυποῦν- ται καὶ θρασύνονται καὶ δεδοίκασι, μηδενὸς ὄντος, καὶ σπουδάζουσι, καὶ τῶν ἅδυνάτων ἐπιθυμοῦσι, καὶ τὰ μὴ ὄντα νομίζουσι εἶναι, καὶ τῶν ὄντων οὐκ αἰσθάνονται. πλὴν ταῦτα μὲν ἵσως κοινὰ καὶ ἦμῶν ἐστιν. ἐκείνο δὲ, οἴμαι, φανερώτατον ὕπνου τεκμήριον ποιοῦσι, ἰέγκουσιν. οὐ γὰρ ἐξω

1 This peculiarity of the rabbit was so widely known that it passed into a proverb. Cf. Suidas, s.v. λαγός καθεύδων: ἐπὶ τῶν προσπαιρομένων καθεύδων. It is noted also by Pliny, Naturalis Historia 11. 147: Quin et patentibus (oculis) dormiunt lepores multique hominum, quos corporeati Græci dicunt.

2 In the preceding section Dio attempts to prepare his audience for this troublesome word by stating that they
particular mistake he has made or what note he has misplayed. But so much at least is worth mentioning, and nobody could deny it: I assert that an amazing thing has happened in this city to many people, something that I used to hear occurred formerly in other cities rather than at Tarsus. However, if I prove unable to explain clearly what that thing is, at least you may try to guess my meaning; and, furthermore, do not think that I am telling any secret or something that the guilty ones attempt to disguise, no matter if their conduct does appear most amazing. At any rate, however amazing it may be, while on your feet, walking or talking, most of you all the while are fast asleep; and even if you seem to most men to be awake, that would mean nothing at all. For instance, anyone unacquainted with rabbits will say they are awake, even if he sees them sleeping.¹ How, then, has this state been recognized? From certain other signs which indicate their sleeping, since their eyes at least are wide open.

What, then, do these people do that marks persons who are asleep? Many indeed are the other symptoms; for practically all their actions bear a resemblance to the dream state. For example, they experience joy and sorrow, and courage and timidity, for no reason at all, they are enthusiastic, they desire the impossible, and what is unreal they regard as real, while what is real they fail to perceive. However, these traits, perhaps, they share in common with ourselves. But this, in my opinion, is the clearest mark of slumber—they snort.² For, by heaven, I have

must guess at his meaning if he fails to make it plain. For a summary of his usage of the term consult the Introduction to the Discourse.
DIO CHRYSTOSOM

μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς εἰπεῖν εὐπρεπέστερον. καὶ τῶν κομμωμένων ὀλίγοι μὲν, οἱ τοῦτο πάσχοις τῶν ἀλλῶν τοὺς μεθύουσι εὐμβαίνει καὶ τοῖς ἐμπληθεῖσι καὶ τοῖς μὴ καλῶς κατακεμένοις.

34 Ἔγω δὲ φημὶ τοῦτο τὸ ἔργον αἰσχρὰν τὴν πόλιν ποιῶν καὶ δημοσία κατασχύνειν, καὶ τὴν μεγίστην ὑβρίν εἰς τὴν πατρίδα ὑβρίζειν τοὺς μεθ’ ἡμέραν τούτους κομμωμένους, καὶ δικαίως αν αὐτοὺς ἔξορισθήναι καὶ παρ’ ὑμῶν καὶ πανταχόθεν. οὐδὲ γὰρ μέτριών ἐστί τὸ γυνὸμενον οὐδὲ σπανίως συμβαίνον, ἀλλ’ ἂεὶ καὶ πανταχοῦ τῆς πόλεως, κἂν ἀπελῆ τις κἂν παίζῃ κἂν καταγελᾶ. καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἦδη ἤξυνθείσας ἐστὶ καὶ τοῖς πάνυ σμικροῖς παισὶ, καὶ τῶν τελείων ὅσοι δοκοῦσιν αἰδεῦσθαι, προάγονται πολλάκις ἄσπερ ἐπιχωρίων 1 τυί χρήσθαι, κἂν ἐπιστήσαντες διατραπώσιν, ἀνέπνεον γοῦν ὀμοιον.

35 Εἰ δὴ τις ὑπήρχε τοι αὐτὴ τὸν τοὺς, ὥστε ἂεὶ θρηνοῦντων ἐν αὐτῇ ἄκοιμεν καὶ μηδένα δύνασθαι δίχα τῆς δυσφημίας ταύτης προελθεῖν μηδὲ ἐπ’ ὀλίγον, πρὸς τοῦ Δῶς ἐστιν ὅσις ἂν ἡδέως ἐπεδήμησαν; καὶ τοῦ μὲν θρηνεῖν, ὡς ἂν εἴποι τις, ἀτυχίας ἐστὶ σημεῖον, τὸ δὲ τοιοῦτον ἀναισχυντίας, ἀσελγείας τῆς ἐσχάτης. οὐκοῦν εἰκὸς ἐν δυστυχεῖσι μάλλον ἀνθρώπων ἑθέλειν διατριβεῖν ἢ ἀκολάστοις. ἔγω μὲν γὰρ οὐκ ἂν ἐλοίμην ἄκοιμεν οὐδὲ αὐλοῦντων διηνεκῶς. ἀλλ’ ἂν τις ἐστι τοιοῦτος τόπος, ἐν τῷ συνεχῆς ἐστίν ἥχος εἴτε αὐλών εἴτε Ᾱδῆς εἴτε κιβάρας, οἶνον δὴ φασί

1 ἐπιχωρίω Arnim, ἐπει ἄωρῳ Emperius: ἐπὶ δῶρῳ.
no more becoming name to give it. And yet even among sleepers few suffer from that affliction, while with everybody else it occurs only when men are drunk, or have gorged themselves with food, or are reclining in an uncomfortable position.

But I claim that such conduct shames the city and disgraces it as a state, and that the greatest outrage is dealt to their country by these daytime slumberers, and that they would deservedly be banished, not only by you, but by all men everywhere. For indeed this habit is no trifling matter nor of rare occurrence either; nay, it occurs all the time and everywhere in the city, despite all threats and jests and ridicule. And what is more, the sound is by now habitual even with the very small boys, and such adults as have a reputation for good form are often led to indulge in it as a kind of local usage, and even though they may check it in embarrassment, at any rate they have given vent to a sound quite similar.

Now, if there existed any city in which you were continually hearing persons making lament, and in which no one could walk even a short distance without encountering that ill-omened sound, is there anyone, by Zeus, who would like to visit such a place? And yet lamentation, one might say, is a sign of misfortune, whereas the sound of which I am speaking is a sign of shamelessness and of extreme licentiousness. Surely it is reasonable that men should prefer to spend their time among those who are unfortunate rather than among those who are licentious. I for my part would not choose to hear even the pipes constantly; nay, if there exists a place in which there is a constant sound of pipes or song or lyres, as indeed they say is the case with the
τὸν τῶν Σειρήνων εἶναι σκόπελον ἀεὶ μελω-
δούμενον, οὐκ ἄν δυναῖμην ἐκείσε ἐλθὼν διάγειν. τὸν
δὲ γε ἄγριον τοῦτον καὶ χαλεπὸν ἦχον τίς ἂν μέτριος
ἀνθρώπος ὑπομείνειεν; ἀλλ’ εάν μὲν τις οὐκήμα
παρεών ἀκούση τοῦ τοιοῦτο, δῆλον ὁτι φήσει
χαμαίτυπεῖον αὐτὸ εἶναι. τὴν δὲ πόλιν τί φή-
σουν, ἐν ἤ πανταχοῦ σχεδὸν εἰς ἐπικρατεῖ
φθόγγος, καὶ οὔτε καίρον οὔτε ἡμέραν οὔτε
τόπον ἐξαίρετον οὐδένα ποιοῦνται, ἀλλ’ ἐν στενω-
ποῖς, ἐν οἰκίαις, ἐν ἀγοραῖς, παρὰ τὸ θέατρον,
ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ δυναστεύει τὸ πράγμα; καὶ
ἀυλοῦντος μὲν ἐνθέθην οὐδενὸς ἀκήκοα ἐγὼ μέχρι
νῦν ἐν τῇ πόλει, τούτῳ δὲ τὸ θαυμαστὸν μέλος
ἐνθύς ἀμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ κυνεῖται.

37 Καὶ τοι με οὐ λέξηθεν ὅτι ἵσως τινὲς ληρεῖν
με νομίζουσι τὰ τοιαῦτα ἐξετάζοντα, καὶ μηδὲν
εἶναι παρὰ τοῦτο, μόνον ἂν τὰ λάχανα ἀμάξις
εἰσφέρῃτε καὶ πολλοὺς ἄρτους θεωρήτε ἐν τῷ
μέσῳ καὶ τὸ τίριχος ἡ καὶ τὰ κρέα. σκοποῦν-
των δὲ ὅμως αὐτοὶ τὸ πράγμα οὕτως. εἰ τις
αὐτῶν παραγένοιτο εἰς πόλιν, ἐν ἤ πάντες ὁ τι
ἀν δεικνύσι τῷ μέσῳ δακτύλῳ δεικνύσι,
κἂν δεξιὰν ἐμβάλῃ τις, οὕτως ἐνέβαλε, κἂν προ-
τείη τὴν χείρα ὀλως, κἂν ὁ ἄρμος χειροτονώς,
κἂν οἱ δυσκασταὶ τὴν ψήφον φέρωσι, ποιάν τινὰ
ῃσχύνωται τὴν πόλιν ταύτην; ἐὰν δὲ ἀνασυρά-
μενοι πάντες βαδίζοσιν, ὥσπερ ἐν λίμνῃ; ἀρα.

1 Ἡ Crosby, ἡ Reiske: ἡ.
2 ἐμβάλῃ τις] ἐμβάλλῃ τις Reiske: ἐμβαλεῖν M.
3 ὀλως] οὕτως Reiske.

1 See note on Or. 32. 47.
THE THIRTY-THIRD DISCOURSE

Sirens' crag,¹ which ever resounds with melody, I could not bring myself to go and live there. But as for that boorish and distressing sound you make, what ordinary mortal could endure it? Why, if a man in passing by a house hears a sound like that, of course he will say it's a brothel. But what will men say of the city in which almost everywhere just one note prevails, and whose inhabitants make no exception of season or day or place, but, on the contrary, in alley-ways, in private houses, at market, at the theatre, in the gymnasium this snorting is dominant? Besides, while I have never up to the present moment heard anybody play the pipes at sunrise in the city, this amazing tune of yours starts going at break of day.

However, I am not unaware that some may believe that I am talking nonsense when I inquire into matters such as this, and think that this snorting makes no difference, provided only that you continue to bring in your vegetables by the wagon-load and to find bread in abundance for all to buy, and your salt fish and meats as well. But still let them consider the matter for themselves in this way: Supposing one of them came to a city in which everybody always uses his middle finger in pointing to anything,² and, if he offers his right hand, offers it in that fashion, and, if he extends his hand for any purpose, either for voting in assembly or in the casting of his ballot as a juryman, extends it so, what sort of place would the newcomer think that city to be? And suppose everybody walked with his clothes pulled up, as if wading in a pool? Are you not aware

² An indecent gesture. See scholiium to Aristophanes, Clouds 653: δείκνυαι τὸν μέσον δάκτυλον αἰχρῶς, and also Juvenal 10.53: mediumque ostenderet unguem.
ἀγνοεῖτε ὅτι ταύτ' ἐστὶ τὰ καθ' ὕμων ἀφορμὴν δεδωκότα βλασφημίας, ὅστε δημοσίᾳ κατὰ τῆς πόλεως ἔχειν ὁ τι λέγωσι τοὺς ἀπεχθῶς ὕμιν διακεμένους; ἀλλὰ πόθεν τοὺς Κέρκυρας ὑμῖν ἐπιθοῶσιν; καίτοι 2 οὐ φασὶ δεῖν διαφέρειν οὐθ' ὕμιν οὐτε τοῖς ἄλλοις ὑπὲρ ὃν ἔτεροι λέγουσιν, ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ ὃν αὐτοὶ ποιεῖτε.3 φέρε, ἃν καταλάβῃ τοιοῦτο πάθος δημοσίᾳ τινάς, ὅστε γυναικῶν λαβεῖν φωνήν ἄπαντας καὶ μηδένα δύνασθαι μὴν νέον μήτε πρεσβύτερον ἀνδριστὶ 4 μηδὲν εἶπεῖν, οὐ δόξει χαλεπὸν εἶναι καὶ παντός, οἷμαι, λοιμοῦ βαρύτερον,5 ὡστε πέμποιν ἄν εἰς θεοῦ καὶ τὸ δαμόνιον πολλὰ ἐλάσκωντο; καίτοι τὸ μὲν γυναικῶν ἀφιέναι φωνήν ἀνθρώπων ἐστὶ φωνὴν ἀφιέναι, καὶ οὐδὲς ἂν ἄκοιν γυναικὸς δυσχεράνεις. ὁ δὲ τοιοῦτος ἂχος τίνων ἐστὶν; οὐχὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων; οὐχὶ τῶν τὰ αἰδοῖα ἀποκεκομμένων; οὐδὲ τούτων ἂεὶ καὶ πρὸς ἄπαντας, ἀλλὰ ἴδιον αὐτῶν ὠσπερ ξύμβολον.

Φέρε δ' εἰ κατεξωσμένου πάντες ἐβαδίζετε ἡ τυμπανίζοντες, καὶ μηδὲν ὕμιν ἐδόκει τοῦτ' εἶναι χαλεπὸν; εἰ συνέβαυνεν ὕμᾶς ψηλήν τινα ἔχειν

1 τοὺς Κέρκυρας Selden, τὰς Κερκίδας Reiske: τὰς Κερκίδας.
2 καίτοι Reiske: καὶ.
3 ἄρα ἀγνοεῖτε . . . αὐτοὶ ποιεῖτε rejected by Arnim as a revised version of καίτοι με οὐ λέηθεν . . . τὰ κρέα in § 37.
4 ἀνδριστὶ Emperius, ἀνδρεῖως Reiske: ἄνδρα.
5 After βαρύτερον the MSS. read οὐ γὰρ τὸ πυρέττειν αἰσχρὸν οὐδὲ τὸ ἀποθυμήσχειν, which Arnim deletes.

1 A mythical pair of apo-like men closely associated with Heracles and a natural subject for comic treatment. The intimate connection between Tarsus and Heracles lends plausibility to Selden’s conjecture.

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that such conduct has provided occasion for slander against you, with the result that those who are ill-disposed toward you are supplied with material wherewith to defame you as a people? Well, how comes it that people shout at you the name Cercopes? 1 And yet men say that it should make no difference either to you or to anybody else what others say, but only what you yourselves do. Well then, supposing certain people should as a community be so afflicted that all the males got female voices and that no male, whether young or old, could say anything man-fashion, would that not seem a grievous experience and harder to bear, I'll warrant, than any pestilence, and as a result would they not send to the sanctuary of the god and try by many gifts to propitiate the divine power? And yet to speak with female voice is to speak with human voice, and nobody would be vexed at hearing a woman speak. But who are they who make that sort of sound? Are they not the creatures of mixed sex? 2 Are they not men who have had their testicles lopped off? Nay, even they do not always make that sound, nor to all persons, but it is reserved for themselves, a sort of password of their own.

Come, suppose you all were accustomed to walk with clothes girt tight, or playing the tambourine, 3 and that this practice did not seem to you at all vexatious. Suppose you happened to possess a lofty rock,

1 The word ἀνδρογύνων had several meanings, none of them complimentary. See Suidas s.v. Cf. Plato, Symposium 189E: ἀνδρογύνων γὰρ ἐν τότε μὲν ἢν καὶ εἴδος καὶ ὄνομα εξ ἀμφοτέρων κοινῶν τοῦ τε ἄρρενος καὶ θήλεος, νῦν δ’ οὐκ ἑστιν ἄλλ’ ἢ ἐν ὄνειδεὶ ὄνομα κεῖμενον.

2 Both traits characteristic of women.
Διος Χρυσοστόμος

ἀκραν ἡ νὴ Δία ὅρος ὁ πόλεις, ὅπου τις ἀνέλθων ἐκαστὸν μὲν σαφῶς ἄκουεν μὴ δύνατο, τὸν δὲ ἐξύμπαντα θροῦν, ποίος ἥχος ὑμῖν ἀν ἀνενεχθῆναι δοκεῖ; ἡ δὴ λοιπὸν ὅτι ὁ τοῦ πλείονος ὅσπερ ἐν ἀρμονίᾳ κρατοῦντος; εἰ δὲ ἐκ τῆς ἄκοις δέοι τεκμαίρεσθαι περὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ὅσπερ ὁμηρός φησι προσιόντα τὸν Ὅδυσσεά τῇ αὐτοῦ οἰκία μὴ περιμεῖναι θεάσασθαι τοὺς μνηστήρας ἐστιμώμενοι, ἀλλ' εὐθὺς εἰπεῖν πρὸς τὸν Εὐμαίον, ὡς αὐτὸν ἡ κιθάρα περιήγεικε, γιγνώσκειν δὴ ὅτι πολλοὶ ἐν αὐτῇ δαίτα τίθενται· καὶ πάλιν ἐκ τῆς νήσου τῶν Κυκλάδων ἀκούοντα τῶν τε προβάτων βληχωμένων καὶ αὐτῶν τῆς φωνῆς, ὡς ἄν, οἶμαι, νεμότον, νοεῖν ὑπὸ ποιμένων τῶν ἐστιν η̂ χώρα. φέρε καὶ ὑμᾶς εἰ τις ἐκ τοῦ φερομένου ἥχου πόρρωθεν εἰκάζω, ποίους ἂν ἀνθρώπους ὑπολάβοι εἶναι καὶ τί πράττειν; οὐ γὰρ ἰκανοὶ ἐστε οὐτε βουκολεῖν οὐτὲ ποιμαίνειν· καὶ πότερον ὑμᾶς Ἀργείων ἁπόκους, ὡς λέγετε, φήσει τις, ἃ μᾶλλον ἐκεῖνων Ἀραδίων· καὶ πότερον Ἑλλήνας ἡ Φοινίκων τοὺς ἁσελγεστάτους; Ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ ἡγοῦμαι μᾶλλον προσήκειν ἀνδρὶ σώφρονι ἐν τοιαύτῃ πόλει κηρὸν ἐπαλεύσαι 7

1 ὅρος Reiske: ἁέρος.  2 ἀν added by Reiske.
3 δοκεῖ] ἐδοκεῖ Arimim.  4 ὅ added by Reiske.
5 προσόντα Reiske: προϊόντα.
6 ποίους ἂν Crosby, οἶους ἂν Reiske: οἴους.
7 ἐπαλεύσαι Reiske: ὑπαλίσαι or ἀλεύσαι.

1 Odyssey 17. 269. Dio has adapted the line somewhat to serve his purpose. He might well have included in his quotation the next two verses, had not the poet introduced also κνίση, which does not suit our passage.
or, by Zeus, an overhanging mountain such as other cities have, and that a man who made the ascent could not hear distinctly individual voices but only the general murmur, what kind of sound do you think would have been borne aloft to him? Would it not, evidently, be the sound made by the majority, prevailing as if by harmony of tone? And suppose one had to guess from what was heard who made the sound, as Homer says about Odysseus when he approached his own home, that he did not have to wait to see the suitors at their feast but straightway said to Eumaeus, as the note of the harp smote his ear, that he

Knew well that many were feasting in his hall; ¹

and again, when from the island of the Cyclopes he heard both the bleating of sheep and the voices of men (as he would, methinks, if they were pasturing their sheep), that he perceived that it was the country of shepherds ²—well then, suppose that a man were to judge you too by the sound that came to him from a distance, what kind of men would he guess you were and what your occupation? For you haven’t the capacity for tending either cattle or sheep! And would any one call you colonists from Argos,³ as you claim to be, or more likely colonists rather of those abominable Aradians? ⁴ Would he call you Greeks, or the most licentious of Phoenicians?

I believe it is more appropriate for a man of sense to plug his ears with wax in a city like yours

² *Odyssey* 9. 167. Homer does not make Odysseus draw the inference with which Dio credits him.
³ See § 1.
⁴ Aradius was a tiny island off the coast of Phoenicia.
DIO CHRYSTOS

τοῖς ὦσιν ἢ εἰ τὰς Σειρήνας παραπλέων ἔτυχεν. ὅπου μὲν γὰρ ὑπήρχε θανάτου κύδινος, ὅπου δὲ ἀσελγείας, ὑβρεώς, τῆς ἐσχάτης διαφθορᾶς. καὶ πρόσεστιν οὐδεμία τέρμις οὐδ’ ἱστορία δῆπον. πρότερον μὲν οὖν ἡ παραίνεσις τῶν ἀμεινόνων ἔκρατει, νῦν δ’, ὦς ἔσοικε, τῶν χειρόνων. θαυμάσαι δ’ ἂν τις τὴν αἰτίαν τοῦ ξηλοῦν αὐτὸ τοὺς πλείους ἐνθάδε ἔστησεν καὶ συνιηθέστερον αἰεὶ γίγνεσθαι προβαίνον. ὥσπερ Ἰωνικῆς τις ἐκράτησεν ἀρμονία καὶ Δώριος καὶ Φρύγιος ἁλλη καὶ Λύδιος· οὔτως νῦν ἡ τῶν Ἀραδίων κρατείς μουσική, καὶ τὰ Φοινίκων ὑμῖν κρούματα ἄρεσκες, καὶ τὸν ῥυθμὸν τοῦτον ἐξαιρέτως ἑγαπῆκατε, ὥσπερ ἔτεροι τὸν σπουδεῖον. ἡ καὶ γένος τι πέφηνεν ἀνθρώπων ταῖς ῥυσίν εὐμούσιν, ὥσπερ τοὺς κύκνους φασὶ τοῖς πτεροῖς, ἐπειτὰ τῶν λυγυφώνων τρόπον ορνέων τέρπουσιν ἀλλήλους· ἐν τε ταῖς ὁδοῖς καὶ παρὰ τὰ ἕμποσια, μηδὲν δεόμενοι λύρας μηδὲ αὐλῶν; ἀρχαία δέ ταῦτα καὶ σκληρᾶς τε καὶ ἀγροίκου τινὸς μουσικῆς ὀργάνα. νῦν δὲ τρόπος ἀλλος ἀνθεί, βαρβίτων κρείττων καὶ προσηνέστερος. οὐκοῦν μετὰ χρόνον καὶ χοροῦ ὑπὸ τῶν μέλει τοῦτω στησόμεθα παῖδων καὶ παρθένων ἐπιμελῶς ἐκδιδά-

43 ἔστησες σαφῶς οἶδα,

1 ἐνθάδε Reiske: ἐνθα δῆ.
2 τε Crosby: ἔτι.

1 Strabo (14. 5. 13–15) paints an interesting picture of intellectual life at Tarsus and lists a number of philosophers, 312
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than if he chanced to be sailing past the Sirens. For there one faced the risk of death, but here it is licentiousness, insolence, the most extreme corruption that threatens. And here we find no real enjoyment and no love of learning either, I imagine. At any rate in days gone by it was the counsel of the better citizens that had its way, whereas now, it seems, it is the counsel of the worse. And one might wonder why the majority here in Tarsus follow that baser counsel so eagerly, and why that tendency is constantly growing more general as time goes on. Just as formerly an Ionian mode became dominant in music, and a Dorian, and then a Phrygian also, and a Lydian, so now the Aradian mode is dominant and now it is Phoenician airs that suit your fancy and the Phoe- nician rhythm that you admire most, just as some others do the spondaic. Or can it be that a race of men has been created with the gift of music in their noses (as swans are said to have the gift of music in their wings), so that like shrill-voiced birds these men delight one another in the streets and at sympo- sia without any need of lyre and pipes? No doubt the lyre and pipes are antiquated and, furthermore, instruments that produce a harsh and rustic kind of music. Ah well, another style now is flourishing, superior to lyres and more agreeable. Therefore, in course of time, we shall even institute choruses to accompany that variety of tune, choruses of boys and girls, most carefully instructed.

Well, I understand perfectly that you are vexed poets, and grammarians there in residence. Those days had passed.

2 Aristotle, Historia Animalium 535b, 31, δ χυόμενος ταῖς πτέρυξι ψόφος οὐ φωνή ἐστι.
DIΟ CHΡYSΟSTΟΜ

καὶ προείπων ὅτι τοὺς λόγους ἀποδέξεσθε οὐχ ἡδέως. ὑμεῖς δ’ ὅσως με περὶ ἀστρων καὶ γῆς ἐδοκείτε διαλέξεσθαι. καὶ τινὲς μὲν ὑμῶν ὄργιζον- ται καὶ φασί με ὑβρίζειν τὴν πόλιν, τοὺς δὲ ταῦτα ποιοῦντας οὐκ αἰτιῶνται. τινὲς δὲ ὅσως καταγελώ- σιν, εἰ περὶ μηδενὸς κρείττονος εὐρον εἰπεῖν· ἐγὼ δὲ ὅρῳ καὶ τοὺς ἵατρους ἔσθ’ ὅτε ἀπτομένους ἐν οὐκ ἂν ἡθελον, οὐχὶ τῶν καλλίστων τοῦ σώμα- τος, καὶ πολλοὺς οἶδα τῶν θεραπευομένων ἀγανακ- τοῦντας, ὅταν ἀπτητα τοῦ πεποιθότος. δ’ δὲ πολλάκις ἀμύττει τοῦτο καὶ τέμνει βοώντος. οὕκουν ἀνήσω περὶ τούτου λέγων, πρὶν ἂν σφόδρα δηχθῇ. καίτοι πάνω ἁσθενοῦσ φαρμάκου τυγχάν- νετε τοῦ λόγου τούτου καὶ πολὺ ἐλάττων ἢ κατὰ τὴν ἁξίαν.

45 Ὅγε δὴ πρὸς τοῦ Ἡρακλέους καὶ τοῦ Περσέως καὶ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος καὶ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων θεῶν, οὐς τιμᾶτε, ἀποκρινασθε μοι προθύ- μως, εἰ τις ὑμῶν ἐβούλετο γυναῖκα τοιαύτην ἔχειν, λέγω δὲ, ὦσπερ κιθαρίστρια κολεῖται γυνὴ καὶ νὴ Δία αὐλητρίς ἡ ποιήτρια καὶ τάλλα ὄμοιως ἀπὸ τῶν ἄλλων ἐπιτηδευμάτων, οὕτως ἢν ἂν τις συνήθως ὄνομάσειν ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦ ἔργου. καὶ μὴ δυσχεραίνετε μηδὲ ἄχθεσθε· τοὺς γὰρ λόγους τούτους αὐτὸ παρέχει τὸ πράγμα τῶ βουλομένω· περὶ αὐτοῦ λέγειν, οὐκ ἐγὼ ποθεν ἀνευρίσκω.

1 § 15.

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with me for what I have been saying, and indeed I told you beforehand \(^1\) that you would not receive my words with any pleasure. However, you may have supposed that I was going to discourse on astronomy and geology. And though some of you are angry and claim that I am insulting your city, still they do not blame those who are guilty of the things I mention; on the other hand, others may be laughing at me because I could find nothing better to talk about. However, I find that physicians too sometimes handle things they would rather not, parts of the body that are not the most beautiful, and many of their patients, I know, are irritated when the physician touches the sore spot. But he often scarsifies and lances it despite the outcry. I, therefore, shall not cease to talk upon this theme until I make you smart indeed. And yet, after all, it is a very mild medicine you are getting in this speech of mine, much less severe than your case calls for.

Come now, in the name of Heracles and Perseus and Apollo and Athenê and the other deities whom you honour, tell me freely whether any one of you would want to have a wife like that—\(^2\) I mean a wife whom men would habitually call by a name derived from the practice of which I speak, just as a woman receives the name of harpist or flautist or poetess, and so forth, each in keeping with its own activity. And pray do not be displeased or vexed; for these words of mine are words that the situation itself supplies to any man who chooses to deal with the subject, rather than some invention of my own.

\(^2\) That is, the practice of "snorting." Arnim believes that after the word \(\varepsilon\rho\gamma\omicron\alpha\) the text has lost a noun descriptive of that particular activity, e.g., \(\varepsilon\gamma\kappa\eta\tau\rho\delta\alpha\).
DIO CHRYSTOM

γυναικὶ μὲν δὴ τοιαύτῃ ξυνοικεῖν οὐδεὶς ἂν ἐθελήσειν ὑμῶν οὐδὲ ἐπὶ πεντακοσίοις ταλάντοις, οὐμαί, θυγατέρα δὲ σχείν ἐλοιτὸ ἂν; ἀλλὰ νὴ Δία μητέρα πωσ οὐ¹ χαλεπὸν τοιαύτῃν ἐχειν καὶ γνησιοσκεῖν: σεμινὸν γὰρ δῆλον ότι καὶ πρεσβυτέρους πρέπον μάλλον. εἶλεν: οὐκοίν ἐπὶ μὲν γυναικὸς ἡ θυγατρὸς οὐδ᾽ ἀκοῦντες ἀνέχεσθε, πόλιν δὲ τοιαύτῃ καὶ πατρίδα οἰκεῖν οὐ δεινὸν ὑμῶν δοκεῖ; καὶ ταῦθ', ὁ τῷ² παντὶ χαλεπώτερον, οὐ τοιαύτῃν οὔσαν ἐξ ἀρχῆς, ἀλλ᾽ ἦν αὐτοὶ ποιεῖτε; καὶ τοι μητρόπολις ὑμῶν ἐστὶν ἡ πόλις, ὡστε καὶ τὴν σεμνότητα καὶ τὸ ἀξίωμα ἔχει τὸ τῆς μητρόπολεως. ἀλλ᾽ ὀμοσ οὔτε τοῦ ὁνόματος οὔτε τῆς ἀρχαιότητος οὔτε τῆς δόξης σεῖδεσθε.

46 τί ἄν οἴησθε, εἰ καθάπερ εἰκός ἑστι καὶ φασὶ τοὺς οἰκιστὰς ἦρως ἡ θεοῦς πολλάκις ἐπιστέφεσθαι τάς αὐτῶν πόλεις τοῖς ἄλλοις ὄντας ἀφανεῖς ἐν τε θυσίαις καὶ τοὺς ἐορταῖς δημοτελέσιν, ἔπειθο τὸ ἀρχηγὸς ὑμῶν Ἡρακλῆς παραγένοιτο, ἦτοι πυρᾶς οὕτης, ἂν πάνυ καλὴν αὐτῶ ἐποιεῖτε, σφόδρα γε ἂν αὐτὸν ἥσθήναι τοιαύτης ἀκούσαντα φωνῆς; οὐκ ἄν εἰς Ὄρακην ἀπελθεῖν μάλλον ἡ Λιβύην καὶ τοῖς Βουσίριδος ἡ τοῖς Διομήδους ἀπογόνοις θύουσι ³ παρεῖναι; τί δὲ; ὁ Περσεὺς οὐκ ἄν ὄντως ὑπερπτήναι δοκεὶ τὴν πόλιν;

1 μητέρα πωσ οὐ Schwartz and Wilamowitz, μητέρα πῶσ; οὐ Geel: μητέρα; πῶς οὐ.
2 ταῦθ', ὁ τῷ Reiske: ταῦθ' οὕτω ὁ τῷ ταῦθ' οὐ τῷ οὐ ταῦτα οὐ τῷ.
3 θύουσι Reiske: θύομαι.

1 In memory of his death and deification.
2 Busiris, mythical king of Egypt, and Diomedes the Thracian were both slain by Heracles.

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Well then, no one among you would be willing to live with a wife like that, not even, methinks, for five hundred talents; then would he choose a daughter of her kind? I grant you that perhaps, by Zeus, it may not be so distressing to have a mother of that sort and to support her in old age; for evidently snorting is a solemn performance and rather suited to the elderly! Very well, then if, when it is a question of wife or daughter, you cannot endure even to hear of such a thing, does it not seem to you an awful calamity to reside in a city or a country of that kind? And furthermore—a thought which makes it altogether more distressing—a city or a country which was not like that to begin with, but which you yourselves are making so? And yet the city in question is your mother-city, and so it has the dignity and the esteem belonging to a mother-city; but still neither its name nor its antiquity nor its renown are spared by you. What would you think, if, just as you might reasonably expect (and as men report) that founding heroes or deities would often visit the cities they have founded, invisible to everybody else (both at sacrificial rites and at certain other public festivals)—if, I ask you, your own founder, Heracles, should visit you (attracted, let us say, by a funeral pyre such as you construct with special magnificence in his honour 1), do you think he would be extremely pleased to hear such a sound? Would he not depart for Thrace instead, or for Libya, and honour with his presence the descendants of Busiris or of Diomedes 2 when they sacrifice? What! Do you not think that Perseus 3 himself would really pass over your city in his flight?

3 For the prominence of Perseus at Tarsus see also §§ 1 and 45.
DIO CHRYSOOSTOM

48 Καίτοι1 τί δεῖ μεμνησθαι θεῶν; ἀλλὰ Ἀθηνόδωρος ὁ πρύτανις2 γενόμενος, δεν ἢδεῖ τὸ Σεβαστὸς, ἀρα οἶς ἐν χεὶς, εἶτε ἐγγὺς τοιαύτην οὖσαν τὴν πόλιν, προὔκρινεν ἄν τῆς μετ’ ἐκείνου διατριβής τὴν ἐνθάδε; πρότερον μὲν οὖν ἐν’ εὐταξίᾳ καὶ σωφροσύνη διαβόητος ἢν ὄμων ἡ πόλις καὶ τοιοῦτος ἀνέφερεν ἄνδρας· νῦν δὲ ἐγὼ δέδοικα μὴ τὴν ἐναντίαι λάβῃ τάξιν, ὦστε μετὰ τῶν δε καὶ τῶν ὄνομαζονται. καίτοι πολλὰ τῶν νῦν ἑτί μενόντων ὅπως δήποτε ἐμφαίνει τὸ σώφρον καὶ τὸ αὐστηρὸν τῆς τότε ἀγωγῆς, ὅν ἐστι τὸ περὶ τὴν ἐσθῆτα τῶν γυναικῶν, τὸ τούτων τὸν πρόπον κατεστάλθαι καὶ βαδίζειν ἦστε μηδένα3 μηδὲ ἐν αὐτῶν μέρος ἢδεις μήτε τοῦ προσώπου μήτε τοῦ λοιποῦ σώματος, μηδὲ αὐτὰς ὅραν ἔξω τῆς ὀδοῦ μηδένι. καίτοι τί δύνανται τοιούτων ἢδεις οὖν ἀκούσων; τοιγαρόν ἀπὸ τῶν ὁτῶν ἀρξάμενοι τῆς διαφθορᾶς ἀπολάλασιν αἱ πλεῖους. ἢ γὰρ ἀσέλγεια καὶ δι’ ὠτῶν καὶ δι’ ὀφθαλμῶν πάντα-χόθεν εἰσδύεται. ὅστε τὰ μὲν πρόσωπα κεκαλυμμέναι4 βαδίζουσι, τῇ ψυχῇ δὲ ἀκαλυπτω καὶ σφόδρα ἀναπεπταμένη. τοιγαρόν ἡξύτερον βλέ- πουσιν ἐνὶ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, ὦσπερ οἱ γεωμέτραι.

49 Καὶ τούτι μὲν ἔκδηλον ἐστι τὸ τῶν ῥυνῶν,

1 καίτοι Capps: καί.
2 πρύτανις Crosby: πρώην. Cf. Or. 34. 36 and 42 for the πρύτανις at Tarsus.
3 μηδένα added by Cobet.
4 κεκαλυμμέναι Reiske: κεκαλυμμένα.

1 Athenodorus, Stoic philosopher and former tutor of Augustus, came to Tarsus in his old age and with the backing of the Roman emperor reformed the government, of which he became the head. He was respected not only by Augustus
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And yet what need have we to mention deities? Take Athenodorus,¹ who became governor of Tarsus, whom Augustus held in honour—had he known your city to be what it is to-day, would he, do you suppose, have preferred being here to living with the emperor? In days gone by, therefore, your city was renowned for orderliness and sobriety, and the men it produced were of like character; but now I fear that it may be rated just the opposite and so be classed with this or that other city I might name. And yet many of the customs still in force reveal in one way or another the sobriety and severity of deportment of those earlier days. Among these is the convention regarding feminine attire, a convention which prescribes that women should be so arrayed and should so deport themselves when in the street that nobody could see any part of them, neither of the face nor of the rest of the body, and that they themselves might not see anything off the road.² And yet what could they see as shocking as what they hear? Consequently, beginning the process of corruption with the ears, most of them have come to utter ruin. For wantonness slips in from every quarter, through ears and eyes alike. Therefore, while they have their faces covered as they walk, they have their soul uncovered and its doors thrown wide open. For that reason they, like surveyors, can see more keenly with but one of their eyes.³

And while this nasal affliction⁴ is wholly manifest, but also by Cicero, whom he aided in the composition of the De Officiis. His friend Strabo has much to say of him.

¹ This prescription may have been due to the oriental element at Tarsus.
² That is, peeping through the veil.
³ That is, ‘snorting.’
DIO CHRYSTOSOTOM

ἀνάγκη δὲ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἀκολουθεῖν τῷ τοιούτῳ ρυθμῷ. μὴ γὰρ οἴεσθε, ὥσπερ ἐτέρων ἔτερα ¹ πολλάκις εἰς τινα μέρη κατασκήπτει, χείρας ἡ πόδας ἡ πρόσωπον, οὕτω καὶ παρ' ὑμῖν ἐπιχώριον τι νόσημα ταῖς ρύσιν ἐμπεπτωκέναι, μηδ' ὥσπερ Λημνῖων ταῖς γυναιξὶ τὴν Ἀφροδίτην ὀργισθεὶσαν λέγουσι διαφθείραι τὸς μασχάλας, κἂνθαδε νομίζετε τῶν πλείονων διεφθάρθη τὰς ρίνας ὑπὸ δαιμονίου χόλου, κάπειτα τοιαύτην φωνὴν ἀφιέναι: πόθεν; ἀλλ' ἔστο σημείον τῆς ἐσχάτης ὑβρέως καὶ ἀπονοίας καὶ τοῦ καταφρονεῖν τῶν καλῶν ἀπάντων καὶ μηδὲν αἰσχρὸν ἤγείσθαι. φημὶ δὴ διαλέγεσθαι ταύτας ² ὁμοίως καὶ βαδίζειν καὶ βλέπειν. εἰ δὲ μηδὲν ἐκδηλοῖν οὕτω ποιεῖν διὰ τῶν ὁμμάτων δύνανται, ὥστε ἐπιστρέφειν ἢπαντας, ἡ μηδέπερ τὴν τέχνην ἐπὶ τοσοῦτο προαγήχασιν, οὐδέν ἐπιεικεστέρων τάλλα ἔχουσιν.

Εἰτ' ἄχθεσθε τοῖς Ἁγιεῖσι καὶ τοῖς Ἀδανεῶσι, ὅταν ὑμᾶς λοιδορῶσι, τοὺς δὲ ἐκεῖνοι μαρτυροῦτας ὡς ἀληθῆ λέγουσι τῶν ὑμετέρων πολιτῶν οὐκ ἐξελαύνετε τῆς πόλεως; οὐκ ἢστε ὅτι τὸ μὲν ποιεῖν τι τῶν ἀπορρήτων καὶ τῶν παρὰ φύσιν υποψίαν ἐπὶ τῶν πλείστων μόνον ἔχει, καὶ οὖν εἰς ἔορακεν οὐδὲν τῶν πολλῶν, ἀλλ' ἐν τῷ σκότει ποι κρύφα λανθάνοντες ἀσεβοῦσιν οἳ κακο-

1 ἔτερα added by Capps.
2 ταύτας Koehler, tou'tous Arnim: tou'tous.

¹ See Apollodorus, Bibliotheca 1. 17 (Frazer, L.C.L.): The Lemnian women did not honour Aphrodite, and she visited them with a noisome smell... aἱ Λημνίαι τὴν Ἀφροδίτην οὐκ ἐτύμων: ἡ δὲ αὐταῖς ἐμβάλλει δυσσώμων.
² Aegae and Adana were Cilician towns not far east of
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it is inevitable that everything else also must be a fit accompaniment for a condition such as that. For you must not suppose that, just as other disorders often attack certain particular parts of other people, such as hands or feet or face, so also here among you a local disorder has assailed your noses; nor that, just as Aphrodité, angered at the women of Lemnos, is said to have polluted their armpits,¹ so also here in Tarsus the noses of the majority have been polluted because of divine anger, in consequence of which they emit that dreadful noise. Rubbish! No, that noise is a symptom of their utter wantonness and madness, and of their scorn for all that is honourable, and their belief that nothing is dishonourable. So I assert that the talk of these women is quite in keeping with their gait and the glance of their eye. And if they cannot make anything so manifest by means of their eyes as to cause everyone to turn and gaze at them, or if they have not yet carried their art so far, still they are by no means the more respectable in other ways.

In view of that are you irritated at the people of Aegae and of Adana ² when they revile you, while on the other hand you fail to banish from Tarsus those of your own people who testify to the truth of what your neighbours declare? Do you not know that, while the charge of doing some forbidden thing, something in violation of Nature's laws, in most cases rests only on suspicion, and no one of the masses has really seen anything at all, but, on the contrary, it is in some dark and secret retreat that the wretched culprits commit their heinous deeds all unobserved;

Tarsus and envious of its power and authority. See Or. 34. 10, 14, and 47.

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daíμoνες· τὰ δὲ τοιαῦτα ἐξύμβολα τῆς ἀκρασίας μηνύει τὸ ἦθος καὶ τὴν διάθεσιν, ἡ φωνή, τὸ βλέμμα, τὸ σχῆμα, καὶ δὴ ¹ καὶ ταῦτα ² δοκοῦντα σμικρὰ καὶ ἐν μηδενὶ λόγῳ, κουρά, περίπατος, τὸ τὰ ὀμματα ἀναστρέφειν, τὸ ἐγκλίνειν τὸν τράχηλον, τὸ ταῖς χερσίν υπτίας διαλέγεσθαι. μὴ γὰρ οὐσθεὶ αὐλήματα μὲν καὶ κρούματα καὶ μέλη τὰ μὲν ἐμφαίνει τὸ ἄνδρεῖον, τὰ δὲ τὸ θῆλυ, κινήσεις δὲ καὶ πράξεις μὴ διαφέρειν μηδὲ εἶναι μηδένα ἐν τούτοις ἐλεγχον.

53 Ἐλλ' ἐγὼ βουλομαί τινα λόγον ὑμῖν εἰπεῖν, ὅτι ἵσος καὶ ἅλλοτε ἀκηκόατε. τῶν γὰρ ἐνθάδε δεινῶν τινα λέγουσιν εἰς τινα πόλιν ἐλθεῖν ³ τῶν αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἔργον πεποιημένων, ὥστε εὐθὺς εἶδέναι τὸν τρόπον ἐκάστου καὶ διηγείσθαι τὰ προσόντα, καὶ μηδενὸς ὀλὼς ἀποτυγχάνειν. Ἀλλ' ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς τὰ ζώα γιγαντοκομεῖν ὀρώντες, ὅτι τοῦτο μὲν ἐστι πρόβατον, εἰ τύχοι, τοῦτο δὲ κύουν, τοῦτο δὲ ἵππος η βοῦς· οὕτως ἐκεῖνοι τοὺς ἄνθρωπους ἡπίστατο ὁρῶν καὶ λέγειν ἠδύνατο ὅτι οὕτως μὲν ἄνδρεῖος, οὕτως δὲ δειλός, οὕτως δὲ ἀλαζῶν, οὕτως δὲ ὑβριστής ἡ κύναιδος ἡ μοιχός.

54 ὡς οὖν θαναμαστὸς ἦν ἐπιδεικνύμενος καὶ οὐδαμῇ διημάρτανε, προσάγουσιν αὐτῷ σκληρὸν τινα τὸ σῶμα καὶ σύνοφρυν ἄνθρωπον, αὐξάνωσα καὶ φαύλως διακείμενον καὶ ἐν ταῖς χερσὶ τύλους ἔχοντα, φαινών τι καὶ τραχὺ περιβεβλημένον ἰμάτιον, ¹ καὶ δὴ Wilamowitz : ἕδη. ² ταῦτα] ταῦτα τὰ Reiske. ³ ἐλθεῖν added by Kochler.
THE THIRTY-THIRD DISCOURSE

yet such symptoms of their incontinence as the following reveal their true character and disposition: voice, glance, posture; yes, and the following also, which are thought to be petty and insignificant details: style of haircut, mode of walking, elevation of the eye, inclination of the neck, the trick of conversing with upturned palms. For you must not think that the notes of pipes and lyre or songs reveal sometimes manliness and sometimes femininity, but that movements and actions do not vary according to sex and afford no clue to it.

But I should like to tell you a story, one that you may possibly have heard before. It seems that one of the clever people of Tarsus—so the story runs—once went to a certain city. He was a man who had made it his special business to recognize instantly the character of each individual and to be able to describe his qualities, and he had never failed with any person; but just as we recognize animals when we see them and know that this, for instance, is a sheep, if such is the case, and this a dog and this a horse or ox, so that man understood human beings when he saw them and could say that this one was brave and this one a coward and this one an impostor and this man wanton or a catamite or an adulterer. Because, therefore, he was noted for his display of power and never made a mistake, the people brought before him a person of rugged frame and knitted brows, squalid and in sorry state and with callouses on his hands, wrapped in a sort of coarse, gray mantle,

1 Dio leaves us in the dark regarding the precise form of most of the things here criticized. What was the significance of the upturned palm? Merely an oriental gesture?

2 Diogenes Laertius, 7. 173, tells this story of Cleanthes.
Δασύν ἐως τῶν σφυρῶν καὶ φαύλως κεκαρμένον· καὶ τούτον ἡξίουν εἰπεῖν ὅστις ἦν. οὐ δὲ ὡς πολύν χρόνον ἑώρα, τελευταῖον ὁκνῶν μοι δοκεῖ τὸ παριστάμενον λέγειν οὐκ ἔφη ἐξυπνεῖαι, καὶ βαδίζειν αὐτὸν ἐκέλευσεν. ἦδη δὲ ἀποχωρῶν πτάρνυται· κάκεινος εὐθὺς ἀνεβόησεν ὡς εἶη κίναιδος.

55 Εἶτα ἐπὶ ἀνθρώπου μὲν ὁ πταρμὸς ἐξήλεγξε τὸν τρόπον καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἄλλα πάντα ἅσχυσε τὸ μὴ λαθεῖν· πόλων δὲ οὐκ ἂν ἔν τι τούτων διαβάλοι καὶ δόξης ἀναπλήσειε πονηρᾶς, καὶ ταῦθ' ὅποιν μὴ δεῖται δεινοῦ τοῦ συνήσοντος τίνος ἐστὶ σημεῖον; ἀλλ' ἔγνως πυθοίμην ἃν ἡδέως τῶν ἐμπείρων τίνι τοῦτο ἐουκεν ὡ τί βούλεται δηλοῦν. οὔτε γὰρ κλωσμὸς οὔτε ποππυσμὸς οὔτε συριγμὸς ἔστιν· ὃ τίνος ἐστὶν οὐκεῖον ἔργου καὶ πότε μάλιστα γυγνόμενον· οὔτε γὰρ νέμουσιν οὐτωσ οὔτε ἀροῦσιν οὔτε κυνηγετοῦσιν, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ναυτῶν ἡ δέ τινι ἡ φωνή. πότερον οὖν ἀσπαζομένων ἀλλήλους ἢ καλούστων ἢ φιλοφρονομένων; ἀλλ' ὥσπερ ὑμέναιοι ἰδίοι τι μέλος ἐστὶν ἀρχαῖον ἐπὶ τῶν γαμοῦστων, οὕτως καίνος οὕτος εὐρηταῖς ῥυθμὸς ἀλλής τινὸς ἐορτῆς.

"Αλλ' ἀπελεύσεσθε ἀγανακτοῦντες καὶ λεληη-κέναι με φάσκοντες, εἰ τοσούτους λόγους μάτην

1 ἃν added by Dindorf.
2 οὐδὲ ναυτῶν Selden: οὐδὲν (οὐδὲ) αὐτῶν.
3 After φιλοφρονομένων Vahlen conjectured οὕμενον.
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his body shaggy as far as the ankles and his locks wretchedly shingled; and our friend was asked to tell what this man was. But after he had observed the man for a long while, the expert finally, with seeming reluctance to say what was in his mind, professed that he did not understand the case and bade the man move along. But just as the fellow was leaving, he sneezed, whereupon our friend immediately cried out that the man was a catamite.¹

You see, then, that the sneeze revealed the character of a man, and in the face of all his other traits was sufficient to prevent his eluding detection; and might not some such thing subject a city to false accusations and infect it with an evil reputation, and that too in a matter requiring no expert to determine what disorder the trait betokens? However, I for my part should like to ask the experts what this snorting resembles or what it means—for it is neither a chuckling sound nor a smacking of the lips nor yet an explosive whistling—or to what line of work it is related and when it is most likely to be made; for neither shepherds nor plowmen nor huntsmen employ that sound, nor does it belong to sailors. Is it, then, a sound made by men when they greet one another or call to one another or display affection? On the contrary, just as the hymeneal is a special song of early origin and used at weddings, so this must be a rhythm of recent origin, no doubt, and used at a different kind of festival.

However, you will depart in high dudgeon, declaring that I have talked nonsense, if I have uttered

¹ The sneeze is a well-known omen and doubtless capable of varied meanings in keeping with varied conditions; but it is not clear why so specialized a meaning should have been given in the present instance.

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διεθέμην καὶ πρὸς οὐδὲν τῶν χρησίμων. μηδεμίαν γὰρ ἐκ τούτου βλάβην ἀπαντῶν μηδὲ¹ χείρον οἰκείσθαι τὴν πόλιν. παρὰ δὲ τοῖς Ἑλλησ πρότερον δεινὸν ἐδόκει τὸ μετακινεῖν τὴν μουσικὴν, καὶ κατεβόων πάντες τῶν ῥυθμῶν εἰσαγόντων ἔτερον καὶ τὰ μέλη ποικιλότερα ποιοῦντων, ὡς διαφθειρομένης ἐν τοῖς θεάτροις τῆς Ἑλλάδος. οὕτω σφόδρα τὰ ὁστα ἐφύλαττον, καὶ τηλικαῦτην ἤγοιντο δύναμιν τὴν ἄκοιν ἔχειν, ὡστε θηλύνειν τὴν διάνοιαν, καὶ ἄδικείςθαι τὰ τῆς σωφροσύνης, εἰ παρὰ μικρὸν ἐνδοίᾳ τὰ τῆς ἀρμονίας. τουγαροῦν φασὶ Λακεδαιμονίους, ἐπειδή Τιμόθεος ἦκε παρ' αὐτούς, λαμπρός ὃν ἦδη καὶ δυναστεύων ἐν τῇ μουσικῇ, τὴν τε κιθάραν αὐτὸν ἀφελεύθαι καὶ τῶν χορῶν τὰς περιττὰς ἐκτεμεῖν. καὶ ὑμεῖς, ἄνδρες Ταρσεῖς, μιμήσασθε τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, ἐκτέμετε τὸν περιττὸν φθόγγον.

58 Ὡς παλαιός μῦθος φησὶ τὴν Κύρκην μεταβάλ- λειν τοῖς φαρμάκοις, ὡστε σὺς καὶ λύκους ἐξ ἀνθρώπων γίγνεσθαι· καὶ ταῦτα ἀπιστοῦμεν Ὀμήρου λέγοντος,
οἱ δὲ συῶν μὲν ἔχον κεφαλὰς φωνῆν τε τρίχας τε καὶ δέμας.

¹ μηδὲ Selden: μηδὲν.
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so many words in vain and to no useful purpose. For you will assert that no harm is encountered in consequence of this snorting and that the city is none the worse in its administration because of it. But among the Greeks in times gone by it used to be regarded as an awful thing to tamper with the art of music, and they all cried out against those who tried to introduce a different rhythm or to complicate the melody, holding that Greece was being corrupted in the theatre. So carefully did they safeguard their ears; and they attributed to what was heard such power as to effeminate the mind and violate the virtue of self-control if the principles of harmony should give way ever so little.¹ For instance, they say that the Spartans, on an occasion when Timotheus was visiting their city, he being already an artist of distinction and an authority in music, not only took away from him his lyre but even cut out the superfluous strings.² Do you likewise, men of Tarsus, in imitation of the Spartans, cut out the superfluous sound.

The ancient story relates that Circè worked transformations by means of her drugs, so that swine and wolves were produced from men; and we are incredulous when Homer says:

Both heads and voice and hair of swine had they,  
And e’en the shape. ³

¹ Dio tells the same story in 32. 67 but without specifying the victim. The “superfluous strings” presumably were strings 8 to 11, the lyre usually having no more than seven. Timotheus himself (Persae 215–43) refers to his quarrel with the Spartans with reference to his innovations and boasts that he had added an eleventh string to the ten of Terpander.

² Odyssey 10. 239–40.
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άλλ’ ἐκείνοις 1 μὲν τὸν νοῦν μένειν φησίν ἐμπεδοῦν, τούτων δὲ οὐκ ὑπάρχει ἀπόλολε καὶ διεφθαρται. καὶ μὴν οὐκ οὕτω δεινὸν ἐστιν, εἰ ἀνθρωποι μεταξὺ προβάτων φωνῆν λάβοιεν οὐδ’ εἰ βοῶν, 2 οὐδ’ ἂν χρεμετιζοῦσιν οὐδ’ ἂν ὑλακτῶσιν, ὥσπερ τὴν Ἐκάβην οἱ ποιηταὶ λέγουσιν ἐπὶ πᾶσι τοῖς δεινοῖς τελευταῖον ποιήσαι τὰς Ἐρυνας

χαροπάν κύνα:
χάλκεον δὲ οἱ γνάθων ἐκ πολιάν φθεγγομένας ὑπάκουε μὲν "Ἰδα Τένεδος τε περιρρύτα Θρήκιοι τε φιλήνεμοι πέτραι. 3

60 οὐχ οὕτω φημὶ τοῦτ’ εἶναι τὸ τέρας δεινὸν οὐδ’ ἀποτρόπαιον, ὡς ὅταν ἀνήρ τις οὗ καὶ τὸν χαρακτήρα ἔχων τὸν αὐτόν καὶ τὴν φωνὴν τὴν ἐαυτοῦ, καὶ τὰ σημεῖα τῆς φύσεως μὴ δυνάμενος ἀνέλειν, μηδ’ ἂν ἀπαντᾷ ποιήται περιστέλλων, καθάπερ φώρια κλέπτης, ὑπ’ Ἐρυνῶν τινῶν τυπτόμενοι καὶ διαστρεφόμενοι καὶ πάντα τρόπον διακλώμενοι πάντα βοῦληται ποιεῖν καὶ μηδὲν ὡς πέφυκε. 4 καὶ επιτι Πρωτέως τῶν δικήν ἀλλάττων καὶ μετατιθείς αὐτὸν ἐξεύρῃ φωνῆν ἀφίειν μήτε ἀνδρὸς μήτε γυναικὸς μήτε ἄλλου τινὸς ζώου, 5 μμοιμένος μηδὲ χαμαιτύπην αὐτὸ τοῦτο χαμαιτυποῦσαν, ἀλλὰ 6 τοῦ ἀἰσχύστου 7 ἐργοῦ καὶ τῆς ἀσελγεστάτης πράξεως ὥσπερ ἢν φθεγ-

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1 ἐκείνοις Reiske: ἐκεῖνοι.
2 βοῶν Reiske: βοῶν.
3 φιλήνεμοι πέτραι Jacobs, φιλάνεμοι γάρ Wilamowitz: φιλήν ἐμοιγε.
4 Emperius regards πάντα βοῦληται... ὡς πέφυκε as trochaic tetrameter.
5 After ζώου the MSS. read μαρὰν καὶ ἀνδρόγυνον, which Emperius deletes.

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Their minds, however, remained steadfast, he says, whereas the mind of the men of Tarsus has been the very first thing to be ruined and utterly corrupted. And really it is not so terrible that human beings should for a time take on the voice of sheep or kine or that they should neigh or howl—as indeed the poets say of Hecuba, that, as a climax to all her terrible misfortunes, the Furies made her

Like to a hound with flashing eyes; and when
She poured her brazen cry from hoary jaws,
Ida gave ear and sea-girt Tenedos
And all the wind-swept crags of Thrace.¹

Not so terrible, in my opinion, nor so abominable was that portent as when someone who is a male and retains a male’s distinctive marks and his proper speech—being incapable of eradicating also the marks of Nature, even though he makes every effort to hide them from the world, just as the thief hides stolen goods—being smitten by Furies and perverted and in every way made effeminate, is ready to do anything at all, but nothing in accord with his own nature. And then, ‘some Proteus like,’ in the course of his changes and bodily transformations he discovers how to emit a sound belonging to neither man nor woman nor to any other creature, not even patterning after a harlot in the practice of her calling but rather, it would seem, producing such a sound as he would make if engaged in the most shameful action, the most licentious conduct, and, what is

γόμενος, καὶ ταῦτα μεθ’ ἧμέραν ἐκφανοῦς ὄντος "Ομήρος ἢ τίς Ἀρχίλοχος ἱσχύει τὰ κακὰ ταῦτα ἐξάσαι; δοκεῖ γὰρ ἐμοίγε νὴ τὸν Ὅμρακλεά γενναίου τινὸς καὶ τραγικοῦ δεῖσθαι ποιητοῦ το τοῦτων τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ὥστις δυνὴ-σεται κατασχεῖν καὶ ἀνακόψαι τοσαύτην φοράν· ώς ἦδη μανία τὸ γιγνόμενον ἑοικεν αἰσχρὰ καὶ ἀπρεπεὶ. καὶ τούτο τὸ νόσημα τῆς ἀπρεπείας καὶ ἀναισχυντίας κύκλω περιοῦ ἡμᾶς ἔπὶ πάντα ἄγει τὸ λοιπὸν καὶ ἔργα καὶ φωνᾶς καὶ σχήματα, καὶ παντὸς ἀπτεται καὶ καθικνεῖται μέρους, ποδῶν, χειρῶν, ὀμμάτων, γλώττης. οὔκοιν ἡμῶν ὁφελος οὐδὲν οὐδὲ τῆς ἀνειμένης ταύτης καὶ ἀσθενοῦς παραμυθίας, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον Στέντορός τινος χρεία φθεγγομένου χάλκεον ἢ σιδήρεον, ὅσ ἐμοῦ βοησταὶ μεῖζον καὶ σαφέστερον. ὅρατε γὰρ οἱ πρόεισιν. γενεῖως τὸ πρῶτον εὐρέθη κουρά, καὶ τούτο ἐδόκει μέτριον, τὸ μὴ σφόδρα καθεικέναι, μηδ’ ἐπὶ πλέον, ἀλλὰ πράως ἐπανορ-θοῦν τὴν φύσιν. οὖκοιν ὁ τοιοῦτος ἐδόκει πολλοῖς ἐπιδέξιοι. εἰτα ἐξύρων μέχρι τῶν

1 τοῦτων added by Reiske.
2 φθοράν Geel. 3 ἐμοῦ βοησταὶ Koehler: ἐμβοησταί.
more, in the light of day, under the rays of the sun, and in the presence of many. Not so terrible a portent was it when the hides of cattle crawled and their flesh bellowed.¹

What Homer, then, or what Archilochus has the power to exorcize these evil doings? For it seems to me, by Heracles, that a noble and tragic kind of poet is needed by the conduct of these men, one who will be able to check and repel so mighty a surge of evil; since what is taking place already is like a madness that is disgraceful and unseemly. And this plague of impropriety and shamelessness, as it goes on its rounds among you, is already leading to every sort of deed and cry and posture, and attacking and invading every portion of your bodies—feet, hands, eyes, and tongue. Therefore, I can do no good at all, nor can this easy-going, feeble exhortation to which you have listened; no, a Stentor is required with throat of bronze or iron,² who will be able to shout more loudly and more clearly than I can. For consider the progress of the malady. The first innovation consisted in trimming the beard; and this was looked upon as moderate enough, merely not to let it grow too long, and nothing more, but just to make a slight improvement upon Nature. Well then, the man so trimmed was thought by many to look smart. The next step was to shave as far as

¹ An allusion to the portent that attended the eating of the kine of Helius by the comrades of Odysseus (Odyssey 12. 394–6).
² Considering the later fame of Stentor, it is surprising to discover that Homer refers to him but once, Iliad 5. 785–6:

Στέντορι εἶσαμένη μεγαλήτορι χαλκεοφώνῳ,
δὲ τὸσον αὐθήσας ὃςον ἄλλοι πεντήκοντα.
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παρείδων: οὐδὲ τούτο πω 1 δεινόν: ἀλλ' οὕμως ὁ κωμικὸς καὶ τούτων ἐκέλευσε κατακάειν ἐπὶ φαλήτων συκίων ἐκκαίδεκα.

πλὴν εἶχον εὐειδῆ τὰ πρόσωπα καὶ παιδικὰ παρ' ἡλικίαν 2 τῆς λάχνης 3 ταύτης ἀπῆλλαγμένα. εἶτα, τούτο λοιπὸν ἔτι, τὰ 4 σκέλη καὶ τὸ στέρνον, ἵνα καὶ τάλλα οὕμοιοι 5 παισίν ὅσιν. 6 εἶτα μέχρι τῶν βραχιόνων, εἶτα ἐπὶ τὰ αἰδοία μετέβαινον, 7 ἢ καὶ τὸ ἡβαίν δοκεῖν 8 περιττόν. σκώπτεται δὴ καὶ καταγελάται παρὰ τοὺς σοφοῖς καὶ νέοις ἢ τῆς φύσεως τέχνης, καθάπερ ἄρχαία τις οὕσα καὶ σφόδρα εὐθῆς, ἀχρεία καὶ 9 περιττὰ προσθεῖσα τῷ σώματι. τί γὰρ ύμῖν ὁνύχων ἐδει, τί δὲ τριχῶν; ἀλλ' οὐδὲ χειρῶν ἱσως οὐδὲ ποδῶν. αἰδοία μόνον ύμῖν 10 ἐδει ποίησαι καὶ γαστέρας καὶ τροφὴν παραθεῖναι καὶ τάλλα ὅν ἔστων ἀπολαύεις. τουγαροῦν αὐτοὶ περικόπτομεν ἑαυτοὶ, καὶ τὰ μὲν γένεια καὶ τὴν ἡβην ἀφαιροῦμεν, ἃ τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἵδια ἔστων: εἰ δὲ ἢν δυνατὸν παρὰ τῶν γυναικῶν προσλαβεῖν ἑτερα, δῆλον ὅτι παντελῶς τὸτ' ἄν ἦμεν εὐδαίμονες, οὗ καθάπερ νῦν ἐνδεεις ὄντες, ἀλλ' ὀλόκληροί τινες καὶ κατὰ φύσιν ἄνδρόγυνοι.

1 τοῦτό πω Emperius: τοῦτο πῶς or τω τοπο. 2 καὶ after ἡλικίαν deleted by Emperius. 3 λάχνης Casaubon: ἁχνης. 4 λοιπὸν ἔτι, τὰ Jacobs: λοιπὸν ἔπι τὰ. 5 οὕμοιο Koehler: οὕμοια. 6 ὅσιν Crosby: ὅμειν. 7 μετέβαινον Arnim: μεταβάν. 8 δοκεῖν Capps: δοκεί. 9 ἀχρεία καὶ Reiske: καὶ ἀχρεία. 10 ὑμῖν Crosby: ὑμᾶς.
THE THIRTY-THIRD DISCOURSE

the cheeks; and even that was nothing terrible; and yet the comic poet did bid that even such a man be burned

Upon a heap of sixteen fig-wood phalluses.

However, they did have faces that were comely and boyish beyond their years when rid of that down. Next—since this was still to try—they shaved the legs and chest, to insure that in all other respects as well they might resemble boys. Then they progressed as far as the arms; then shifted to the genitals, where evidence of youthful vigour is indeed superfluous. Thus ridicule and scorn are being showered by the clever younger set upon the artistry of Nature as being something out of date and extremely foolish, seeing that she has attached to the body things that are useless and superfluous. For instance, what need had you of nails and hair? No, not even of hands, perhaps, or feet. All that Nature had to do for you was to create genitals and bellies and to supply food and the other things from which one may derive enjoyment. That is why we trim ourselves and remove from our chins and private parts the hair which is distinctive of the full-grown male. And, if it were possible to borrow from the female certain other attributes, clearly then we should be supremely happy, not defective as at present, but whole beings and natural—epicenes!

1 "As far as the cheeks" in this context seems to mean the whole face, the previous stage involving merely trimming, not shaving, and the next stage involves the legs and chest.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH, OR SECOND TARSIC, DISCOURSE

This Discourse, like the one preceding, was evidently delivered before a public gathering of the citizens of Tarsus. Which of the two was the earlier we have no means of knowing. Both seem to belong to Dio's later years. Yet the tone of each is so distinct as to proclaim two separate visits. In the one the speaker has much to say regarding the decadence of the times, but he still feels at liberty to treat that theme in lighter vein, laughing both at and with his audience and interlarding his remarks with quotations from the ancient poets and with literary criticism, and in general showing himself quite at ease, as indeed would befit one who spoke on invitation. In the other there seems to be no question of an invitation: Dio comes as a messenger from God in time of need. He gives not a single line of verse, and his only reference to classic times consists in the citation of Sparta and Athens as horrible examples of the fate reserved for arrogance and selfishness. The few touches of humour only serve to emphasize the speaker's earnestness.

Thus the two speeches serve to complement each other and to reveal a proud city of ancient origin, thoroughly alive, though suffering from the natural results of too great prosperity. Despite the oriental element in the population, Tarsus could be relied upon to understand allusions to Greek poetry and myth and history, and the gymnasium and the sports connected with it might well explain Paul's fondness for athletic phrase and imagery.
34. ΤΑΡΣΙΚΟΣ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΣ

1. Οὐκ ἄγνω ἡμέν, ὡς ἄνδρες Ταρσεῖς, ὅτι νομίζεται καὶ παρ’ ὑμᾶς καὶ παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις τοὺς πολίτας παριέναι καὶ συμβουλεύειν, οὐ τοὺς τυχόντας, ἀλλὰ τοὺς γνωρίμους καὶ τοὺς πλουσίους, ἔτι δὲ τοὺς καλῶς λειτουργηκότας. οὐ γὰρ εὐλογον ἤσως τῆς μὲν οὐσίας τῆς τῶν πλουσίων μετέχειν ὑμᾶς τὸ μέρος, τῆς δὲ διανοίας μὴ ἀπολαύειν, ὅποια ποτ' ἢτοι. καίτοι κιθαρῳδῶν γε ὁπόταν ἀκούειν ἑθελήσῃ ἢ αὐλητῶν ἢ ἀθλητῶν θεωρεῖν, οὐ καλείτε τοὺς πλουσίους οὐδὲ τοὺς πολίτας, ἀλλὰ τοὺς ἐπισταμένους καὶ δυναμένους, οὐχ ὑμεῖς μόνον, ἀλλὰ πάντες οἱ τοιούτοι.

2. Οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ ἑκεῖνο λανθάνει με, ὅτι τοὺς ἐν τούτῳ τῷ σχήματι σύνηθες μὲν ἐστὶ τοῖς πολλοῖς Κυνικοῖς καλεῖν. οὐ μόνον δὲ οὐδὲν οἴονται διαφέρειν αὐτῶν οὐδ’ ἵκανος εἶναι περὶ πραγμάτων, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἄρχην οὐδὲ σωφρονεῖν ἡγοῦνται, μανωμένους δὲ τινὰς ἀνθρώπους καὶ ταλαιπώρους εἶναι.

1 λανθάνει με Geel: λανθάνειν.
2 Reiske would add διαλέγεσθαι after πραγμάτων, Wilamowicz σπουδαίων διαλέγεσθαι.

1 These special services, called liturgies, were a form of tax imposed upon the wealthier citizens and involved the outlay of money for such public needs as the equipping and training of a chorus or the maintenance of a trireme. Some-
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I am well aware, men of Tarsus, that it is customary both here and elsewhere for citizens to mount the platform and give advice; not just any citizens, but those who are prominent and men of wealth, and particularly those who have honourably performed their special services toward the state.¹ For it is not reasonable, if I may say so, that you should have your share in the possessions of the wealthy but fail to profit by their intelligence, whatever that may be. And yet, whenever you wish to listen to harpists or pipers or to enjoy the sight of athletes, you do not call upon only men of wealth or your fellow citizens, but rather upon those who have expert knowledge and capacity, and this is true not only of you but of everybody like you.²

However, I am well aware also that it is customary for most people to give the name of Cynic to men who dress as I do;³ and not only do they think Cynics to be no better than themselves and incompetent in practical affairs, but they consider them to be not even of sound mind to begin with, but a crazy, times the liturgy was performed in niggardly fashion; cf. Aristophanes, Acharnians 1150–5.

² That is, citizens of all Greek states.
³ For the conventional appearance of the philosopher and the popular attitude toward it see Or. 33. 14 and 72. 2.

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σκόπτειν δὲ καὶ καταγελαὶν ἐνοι τούτων ἐτοίμως ἔχουσι καὶ πολλάκις μηδὲ σιγώσιν ἐπιτρέπειν, οὐχ οπως λέγοντων ἀνέχεσθαι.

3 Ἔτι δὲ φασιν ὕμας ἐν τῷ παρόντι καὶ λίαν παρωξύνθαι πρὸς τοὺς φιλοσόφους καὶ καταράσθαι γε, οὐ πᾶσιν, ἀλλὰ ἐνίοις 1 αὐτῶν, πάνυ μὲν εὐλαβῶς καὶ μετρίως τοῦτο ποιοῦντας, ὅτι μὴ κοινῇ κατὰ 2 πάντων ἐβλασφημεῖτε, εἴ τι οἱ ἐνθάδε ἡμάρτανον, ἐκεῖνο δὲ ἴσως ἀγνοοῦντας, ὅτι, εἴπερ κατηράσθη, οὔ τοῖς φιλοσόφοις. οὐ γάρ ἐστιν οὔδεις φιλόσοφος τῶν ἁδίκων καὶ πονηρῶν, οὐδὲ αὖ τῶν ἁνδριάντων περιη 3 γυμνότερος. οἱ δὲ δὴ τὴν πατρίδα βλάπτοντες καὶ συνιστάμενοι κατὰ τῶν πολιτῶν πόρρω ποιν δοκοῦσιν εἶναι μοι τούτων τοῦ ὁνόματος.

4 Τὶ 4 ποτ' οὖν 5 ἑλπίσας καὶ τὶ βουληθεὶς παρεληλυθα τοιοῦτος ὃν ἐν καιρῷ τοιοῦτω; μανίας γάρ τοῦτο ἁληθινῆς. ὅτι μηδενὸς αὐτὸς δέομαι παρ' ὕμων, ἀλλὰ τῆς ὑμετέρας ὀφελείας ἐνεκα ἐσπούδακα. ἐὰν οὖν μὴ ἀνάσχησθέ μου, δήλων ὅτι ὕμας αὐτοὺς, οὐκ ἐμὲ, ζημιώσετε. καίτοι οὔ 6 προσήκει

1 ἐνίοις Geel: ols. 2 κατὰ Reiske: μετά.
3 περὶ Emperius: περ ἢ or ἄνπερ ἢ.
4 τί Plługk: ὅτι.
5 οὖν Emperius: ἃν.
6 οὐ deleted by Reiske.

1 The special grievance to which he refers—like so many of the allusions in this Discourse—has escaped our knowledge. We do know that, for a time at least, philosophers played a
wretched lot. And some are prone to mock and ridicule such people, and all too often not even to endure their silence, much less listen patiently when they speak.

And furthermore, I hear that at the present moment you have a special grievance against philosophers, and indeed that you uttered curses against them—not as a class, to be sure, but in a few instances, displaying great reserve and moderation in so doing, inasmuch as you refrained from cursing philosophers in general if merely the philosophers in Tarsus were guilty of some blunder, but possibly failing to note that, though you cursed indeed, it was not really at philosophers. For no one is a philosopher who belongs among the unjust and wicked, not even if he goes about more naked than statues are. But those, in truth, who seek to harm their fatherland and band together against their fellow-citizens seem to me somewhat far removed from that classification.

Then in what expectation and with what purpose has a man of my stamp come before you at such a crisis? For such a step savours of real madness. I am here because there is nothing which I myself require of you, while on the contrary I have been much concerned to be of service to you. If, then, you refuse to bear with me, clearly it will be your loss and not my own. Yet is it not fitting, if you believe prominent part in the affairs of Tarsus. Cf. Or. 33. 48 and Strabo 14. 14.

2 Here and in the sentence to follow Dio dwells on the literal meaning of philosopher: lover of wisdom.

3 Cf. Or. 35. 3. Possibly Dio has in mind the Gymnosophists of India (Brachmanes); cf. Lucian, Fugitivi 6 and 7.
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γε υμῖν, εἰ1 μὲ ἡγεῖσθε καὶ τῷ ὁντὶ μαίνεσθαι, δι’ αὐτὸ τούτο ἀκοῦσαι; μὴ γὰρ οἴεσθε ἄετοὺς μὲν καὶ ἱέρακας προσημαίνειν ἀνθρώπως τὸ δέον, καὶ τὴν παρὰ τῶν2 τουούτων συμβουλήν πιστὴν εἶναι διὰ τὸ ἀυτόματον καὶ τὸ θείον, ἄνδρα δὲ ἀφιγμένου οὕτως καὶ μηδαμόθεν υμῖν προσήκοντα μὴ κατὰ τὸ δαιμόνιον ἣκεν ἔροῦντα καὶ συμβουλεύ-5 σοντα. καίτοι τὰ μὲν τῶν οἰωνῶν εἰκάζειν δεῖ, τῶν δὲ ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ λεγομένων ἐστὶν ἀκούσασι συνενεάι καὶ σκέψασθαι, ἐὰν ἄρα σαφῶς ἢ τι χρῆσιμων.

Βουλομαι δὲ, ἐπεὶ τῶν τουούτων ἐμνήσθην, ἐν Φρυγίᾳ τι συμβὰν εἰπεῖν, ἵν’ εὑθὺς ἐνθένδε μου καταγελάν ἔχιπτε.3 ανὴρ Φρύξ ἐπὶ κτήνους ἐβά-διζεν. ὅσ δ’ ἐθεάσατο τινα κορώνην, οἰωνισά-μενος, οἱ γὰρ Φρύγες τὰ τουατα δεινοί, λίθῳ βάλλει καί πως τυχάναι αὐτῆς. πάνω οὖν ἡσθή, καὶ νομίσας εἰς ἐκείνην τετράφθαι τὸ χαλεπὸν ἀναρεῖται καὶ ἄναβας ἤλαυνεν. ἦ δὲ μικρὸν διαλυποῦσα ἀνέσφυλε· τὸ δὲ κτήνος πτοηθὲν ἀποβάλλει τὸν ἄνδρα, καὶ ὁς πεσὼν κατάγνυσι τὸ σκέλος. ἐκείνος μὲν οὖν οὕτως ἀπῆλλαξεν, ἀχάριστος γενόμενος περὶ τὸ σύμβολον. ἐγὼ δὲ πολὺ μοι δοκῶ τῆς κορώνης ἀσφαλέστερον βεβουλέσθαι καὶ πρὸς εὐγνωμονεστέρους ἄνδρας

1 εἰ Jacobs: ἔνα. 2 τῶν Jacobs: αὐτῶν. 3 ἔχιπτε Emperius: ἔχοιτε.

1 Madness was early associated with divine inspiration and guidance.
2 The subject of omens and their interpretation.
3 Dio is making a frank appeal for the good-humoured
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that I am really mad,¹ that you should for that very reason listen to me? For you must not think that eagles and falcons foretell to mankind what is required of them and that the counsel derived from such creatures is trustworthy because of its spontaneity and its divine inspiration, while refusing to believe that a man who has come, as I have come, having no connection with you from any point of view, has come by divine guidance to address and counsel you. Moreover, the messages of birds of omen require conjecture for their interpretation, whereas, as soon as one has heard my message one can understand its meaning and can take it under consideration, if in fact it clearly is something useful.

But now that I am on the subject,² I want to tell you something that happened in Phrygia, in order that at the very outset you may have an opportunity to laugh at my expense.³ A man of Phrygia was riding on an ox. And when he spied a crow, having made the proper observation of the omen (for Phrygians are clever at that sort of thing), he hurled a stone at it and, by good luck, struck the bird. Accordingly he was much pleased, and, thinking that his own ill-luck had thus been diverted to the crow, he picked up the bird, remounted the ox, and rode along. But the crow after a brief interval recovered; and the ox, taking fright, threw the man, and he broke his leg in the fall. So that is the way he fared for having shown ingratitude for the sign.⁴ But I, methinks, have planned much more safely than the crow, and have come to men who are more sympathetic of his audience, a purpose which he successfully achieves.

⁴ This sounds very like a fable of Aesop.
DIO CHRYSTOS TOM

ηκειν τοῦ Φρυγός. ἔαν γὰρ ύμῶν δοκῶ φλαυρεῖν, οὐ δήποτε λίθως βαλείτε με, ἀλλὰ θορυβήσετε.

Φέρε οὖν, ἐπεὶ σωπάτε καὶ υπομένετε, πρῶτον μὲν ἐκεῖνο, εἴ μὴ σαφῶς ἱστε, ἐπιδείξω, ὅτι δεῖσθε γνώμης ἐν τῷ παρόντι, καὶ τοιαύτα ύμῶν τὰ πράγματα ἐστιν ὡστε βουλῆς ᾠδία εἶναι καὶ πολλῆς προνοίας. ἔπειθ', ὅτι μηδεῖς ύμῶν δύναται ῥᾴδιως τούτων τὸ δέον παρανέσαι, οί μὲν ἁγνοια τοῦ συμφέροντος, οἴ δὲ τινες καὶ δειλίᾳ τῇ πρὸς ύμᾶς 1 ἡ τῇ πρὸς ἑτέρους καὶ τὸ αὐτῶν ἰσθανός μᾶλλον 7 ἐνοικοποῦντες. ἔπειτα, ἂν αὐτὸς ἔχω γνώμην περὶ τούτων, καὶ τὰ πράξασιν 2 ύμῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος καὶ πῶς καθόλου προϊσταμένοις 3 τῆς πόλεως εἰς ἀπαντά καὶ τὸν αὐθίς οἴκομαι συνοίσεων χρόνων.

Τῷ μὲν γὰρ, ἀνδρεῖς Ταρσεῖς, συμβέβηκε μὲν πρῶτος εἶναι τοῦ ἔθνους, οὐ μόνον τῷ μεγίστην ὑπάρχειν τὴν πόλιν τῶν ἐν τῇ Κιλικίᾳ καὶ μητρόπολιν ἐξ ἀρχῆς, ἀλλ' ὅτι καὶ τὸν δεύτερον Καίσαρα ὑπὲρ πάντως ἔσχετε οἰκεῖως ύμῶν διακείμενον. τὸ γὰρ δι' ἑκεῖνον ἀτύχημα τῇ πόλει συμβανεῖ καὶ κατοίκησις υἱὸν οὐκ ἔποιες καὶ ἰσοδύναμον, ὅπως μείζονες ύμῶν φανήσονται τῶν δι' αὐτὸν 8 συμφορῶν αἱ παρ' αὐτοῦ χάριτες. τουγαροῦν ἢ

1 ύμᾶς Morel: ἡμᾶς.
2 πράξασιν Emperius: πράξας ἀν.
3 προϊσταμένοις Reiske: προϊστάμενοι.

1 Cf. Or. 33. 17. Note that the word "metropolis" no longer bears the ancient meaning, "mother-city," but has come to mean very much what it means today. "From the start" refers, not to the founding of Tarsus, but presumably to the creation of Cilicia as a Roman province in 66 b.c., from which time Tarsus seems to have played a leading rôle.
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considerate than the Phrygian. For if I seem to you to be talking rubbish, you will surely not pelt me with stones but will merely raise a hubbub.

Well then, since you are silent and indulgent toward me, first of all I wish to point out to you one thing, in case you are not fully aware of it—that you need good judgement in the present emergency, and that your problems are such as to merit counsel and much foresight; secondly, that no man in this company can readily advise you as to the proper course of action, some being really ignorant of your true advantage and some being swayed by fear of you or of others, and in certain instances, I dare say, looking rather to their own interests. Next I shall indicate my own opinion with reference to these affairs and suggest by what course of action on your part at the moment and by what general policy in your leadership of the city, things will, as I believe, work out in all respects to your advantage for the future also.

For, men of Tarsus, it has come to pass that you are foremost among your people, not merely because your city is the greatest of all the cities of Cilicia and a metropolis from the start,¹ but also because you beyond all others gained the friendly support of the second Caesar.² For the misfortune that befell the city on his account naturally made him well disposed toward you, and eager that the favours received at his hands should appear in your eyes of greater importance than the misfortunes he had occasioned.³ Accordingly everything a man might

¹ That is, Augustus.
² Loyal to the Caesars, Tarsus had opposed Cassius and his associates; but in 42 B.C. Cassius entered the city and levied a contribution of 1500 talents. Cf. Cassius Dio 47. 30–31.
DIO CHRYSSOSTOM

tis ev filios ontois kai symbatun prothumian epideixamenois kakeinos umin par sche, xwra, vymous, tmi, exousian touto potevou, tis thalatta tis kath autous. 1 Othen tachy meioun egeveto h polis kai dia to mh polun tina chronon dielethein ton apotis alws, kathaperei me megaly men vosw chrismemou, tachy de anaphlanta, epeidha tuchous 2 ikanis tis metata taonta epitmeleias, pollakis malloon evektisa.

9 Kai mh t' ge efezis, ouk wos 3 oietai tis, onthe t' polin to geneonthai tunas ton hgemonon biaious kai toutous epexelethei umas. Pros men ge to vaphina tinas ontoas 4 kai mh monon eautois, alla kai tous allois 5 bohethei, kai netiia osto tous authis oknroporou ezaamartanein, sunynegkete to dikhn ekeinos uposchein. Allos de t' polin epiferounon epoinhe kai douxherestereous umas dokenei fuses kai radios autiasathai. To gar pollakis egkalein hde potete edoze tou sykofantein sthmeion, allas te opotaan peri hgemonon o logos h pros hgemonas. Oi gar to plion tis pasevein, allas t' mh ethelien arkeithai t' ton apetheian upovouosi gynveshai.

1 autous Reiske: autin.
2 epeidha tuchous Reiske: epitychous.
3 ouk wos Emperius: os ouk.
4 After ontoas Reiske adds umas.
5 After allous Arnim adds ikanous.

1 After Philippi both Augustus and Antony showed special favour to Tarsus. Among other things, independence and exemption from taxation were granted the city. Cf. Cassius Dio 47. 31 and Appian, Bellum Civile 5. 7.
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bestow upon those who were truly friends and allies and had displayed such eagerness in his behalf he has bestowed upon you:¹ land, laws, honour, control of the river and of the sea in your quarter of the world. And this is why your city grew rapidly, and also because not much time had elapsed since its capture;² just as with men who have experienced serious illness but have speedily recovered: when they receive adequate care thereafter, they are frequently in better health than before.

Furthermore, as to subsequent events at least, contrary to popular belief it benefited your city when some of your superior officers proved to be men of violence and you proceeded to prosecute them.³ Certainly in order to show that you amounted to something, and could aid yourselves and others too—and also, by Zeus, to make their successors not quite so ready to do wrong—it was really beneficial for those men of violence to pay the penalty for their misdeeds; and yet, in another way, it made the city an object of hatred, and gave you the reputation of being naturally captious and prone to bring accusations rashly. For to make many accusations has ere this been held to be a sign of malicious prosecution, especially when the accusation involves men in authority, and is brought before men in authority. For people suspect that the hostility arose, not because you were treated too severely, but because you were unwilling to submit to authority.

² That is, by Cassius.
³ Cf. § 42. Dio appears to use the term ἵγεμόνες repeatedly in this Discourse with reference to 'leaders' who owed their authority, not to election, but to appointment.
10 Ἡλιον τον ἔτερον πράγμα συμβαν ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν πρόπον τινὰ ὄμοιον τούτω γέγονεν. οἱ γὰρ Αἰγαῖοι φιλοτιμίαν ἀνόητον ἐπανελόμενοι πρὸς ὑμᾶς, τὸ περὶ τὰς ἀπογραφὰς ἔξαμαρτάνοντες, αὐτοὶ μὲν ἔπταναν, ἐτὶ δὲ μᾶλλον τὸν καθ᾽ ὑμῶν φθόνον καὶ τοιαύτην τινὰ ἥσυχῃ διαβολὴν εἰργάσαντο πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ὡς ἑπαχθῇ καὶ βαρεῖαν τᾶς ἄλλαις. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ἐκ τοῦ πρότερον χρόνου. τὰ δὲ νῦν οἳ γε 1 Μαλλῶται διαφέρονται πρὸς ὑμᾶς, αὐτοὶ μὲν ἀπαντὰ ἀδικοῦντες καὶ θρασυνόμενοι, τῷ δὲ ἀσθενεῖς εἶναι καὶ πολὺ ἤττους 2 μᾶλλον τὴν τῶν ἀδικουμένων τἀξιῶν ἄει λαμβάνοντες. οὐ γὰρ ἂ ποιοῦσιν ἐνιοῦ σκοποῦσιν, ἀλλὰ τίνες ὅντες, οὓδε τοὺς ἀδικοῦντας ἡ βιαζομένους θέλουσιν ἐξετάζειν πολλάκις, ἀλλ’ οὓς εἰκὸς βιαξεσθαί τῷ δύνασθαι πλέον. εἰ γοῦν ὑφ’ ὑμῶν ἐπράξῃ τι τοιοῦτον οἶνον ὑπ’ ἐκείνων νῦν γέγονεν, πορθείν ἂν ἐδοκεῖτε τὰς πόλεις καὶ ἀποστάσεως ἀρχεῖν 3 καὶ πολέμου, καὶ στρατοπέδου δεῖν ἐφ’ ὑμᾶς.

10 Οὐκοῦν δεῖνα πάσχομεν, ἵνα τις, εἰ τούτοις μὲν ἔξεσται ποιεῖν ὃ τι ἄν ἐθέλωσι καὶ τοῦτο ἀπολαῦ-

1 γε Reiske: τε.
2 ἄει after ἤττους deleted by Emperius.
3 ἀρχεῖν Casaubon: ἀρχήν.

1 A Cilician city some miles east of Tarsus, on the gulf of Issus, now Ayas Kalē. Cf. also §§ 14, 47, 48.
2 The precise nature of the "registers" is unknown; but the incident is typical of the general resentment in Cilicia at the overlordship of Tarsus. Cf. especially § 14.

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To continue then, another happening in which you were concerned has, in a measure, turned out like that just mentioned. For the people of Aegae,\(^1\) having resumed a foolish quarrel with you, being at fault in the matter of the registers,\(^2\) did indeed fail in that enterprise, but they made the dislike against you still greater, and they stealthily developed a prejudice against your city as being obnoxious and oppressive toward the other cities. And these instances, it is true, are drawn from times gone by; but at this present moment the people of Mallus\(^3\) certainly are at odds with you and, although wholly in the wrong themselves and guilty of insolence, yet because of their weakness and their great inferiority as compared with you, they always assume the air of being the injured party. For it is not what men do that some persons consider but who they are; nor is it the wrong-doers or those who actually resort to force whom they often wish to criticize, but rather those who may be expected to resort to force because they have the greater power. At any rate, if anything had been done by you such as has been done by Mallus in the present instance,\(^4\) people would think that you were sacking their cities and starting a revolution and war, and that an army must take the field against you.

"Well, it is a shame, then," someone will say, "if they are to be at liberty to do whatever they

\(^3\) On the river Pyramus, a short distance east of Tarsus. The quarrel involved certain territorial claims as well as the requirement that Cilicians come to Tarsus for certain religious and judicial purposes. Cf. §§ 43–47.

\(^4\) Presumably Mallus had seized the territory in dispute, territory which Dio calls worthless (§§ 45–6).
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σουσι ἡς ἐρημίας ἡς ἑαυτῶν, ἦμεῖς δὲ κινδυνεύσομεν, ἐὰν μόνων κινηθῶμεν. ἔστω δεινὸν καὶ ἀδικον ἀλλ' οὐκ, εἴ τι μὴ δίκαιον πέφυκε γίγνεσθαι, δεὶ πρὸς τοῦτο φιλονικοῦντάς αὐτοὺς περιβάλλειν ἀτόπως τινί, μάλλον δὲ προορᾶν καὶ φυλάττεσθαι. τὸ γὰρ συμβαίνον ὄμοιόν ἐστι τῷ περὶ τοὺς ἀθλητὰς, ὅταν ἐλάττων πρὸς πολὺ μεῖξω μάχηται. τῷ μὲν γὰρ οὐδὲν ἕξεστι παρὰ τὸν νόμον, ἀλλὰ κἂν άκων ἁμάρτη τί, μαστιγοῦται τὸν δ' οὐδεὶς ὅρα πάνθ' ἀ δύναται ποιοῦντα. τοιγαροῦν κάκει σωφρονοῦντος ἀνδρὸς ἐστὶ καὶ ταῖς ἀληθείαις κρείττονος τῇ δυνάμει περιεῖναι, τὰς δὲ πλεονεξίας ταῦτας ἐὰν, καὶ ὑμεῖς ἄν ἐχθέτε νοῦν, τοῖς δικαίοις περιέσσεθε καὶ τῷ μεγέθει τῆς πόλεως τῶν φθονοῦντων, πρὸς όργην δὲ οὐδὲν οὐδὲ ἁγανακτοῦντες δράσετε. καὶ περὶ μὲν τούτων αὔθι, ὡσπερ, οἶμαι, καὶ προεθέμην.

Νῦν δὲ καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ ἐπέξεμι διὰ πλεῖονος σκέψεως, ἢς φημὶ δεῖσθαι τὸν ἐνεστῶτα καυρόν. ἡ μὲν γε τῶν Μαλλωτῶν ἀπέχθεια καὶ στάσις ἢττον ὁφείλει λυπεῖν ὑμᾶς. τὸ δὲ Σολῆς τούτους καὶ Ἀδανεῖς καὶ τινὰς ἰσως ἄλλους ὁμοίως ἐχεῖν καὶ μηδὲν ἐπεικέστερον, ἀλλὰ καὶ βαρύνεσθαι καὶ βλασφημεῖν καὶ μᾶλλον ἑτέρων ὑπακούειν ἑθέλειν, ὑποψίαν ποιεῖ τοῦ μηδὲ τοῦς Αἰγαῖους

1 ἀπολαύσοντι Reiske: ἀπολαύσωι.
2 ἐὰν, καὶ ὑμεῖς ἀν Reiske: ἐὰν ὑμεῖς.

1 Athletic scenes on Greek vases depict an official with arm upraised to administer punishment for infraction of the rules. On scourging athletes cf. Or. 31. 119.
2 § 7.
3 Soli and Adana were near neighbours of Tarsus, to west and east respectively.

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please and to derive that advantage from their very helplessness, while we are to be in danger if we make a single move.” Granted that it is a shame and unfair, still, if some unfairness is the natural consequence, you should not through obstinacy on that point cause yourselves to be involved in an absurd situation, but should rather look to the future and be on your guard. For what is happening to you resembles what happens in the case of athletes when a smaller man contends against one much larger. For the larger man is not allowed to do anything contrary to the rules, but even if unwittingly he is guilty of a foul, he gets the lash; whereas nobody observes the smaller, though he does anything within his power. Accordingly not only in athletics is it the part of a man of discretion and one who is really the better man to win by his strength and overlook these unfair advantages, but also in your case, if you are sensible, you will by justice and by the greatness of your city overcome those who bear you malice, and you will do nothing in anger or vexation. And on that subject more later, as indeed, methinks, I promised in the beginning.

But at the moment I shall treat the other items that still remain, giving to them that fuller consideration which I claim is required by the present crisis. At any rate the hatred and rebellion of Mallus ought to disturb you less than it does. But the fact that your neighbours in Soli and in Adana, and possibly some others, are in a similar frame of mind and are not a whit more reasonable, but chafe under your domination and speak ill of you and prefer to be subject to others than yourselves—all this creates the suspicion that possibly the people of Aegae and
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tάχα μηδὲ τοὺς Μαλλώτας παντάπασιν ἀδίκως ἀχθεσθαι, μηδὲ τοὺς μὲν φθόνως, τοὺς δὲ πλεονεκτεῖν βουλομένους ἡλλοτριώθαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς, ἀλλ' ἵσως εἶναι τι 1 τοιούτον περὶ τὴν πόλιν καὶ ὑβρίζειν πως καὶ ἐνοχλεῖν τοὺς ἐλάττωνας. ταῦτα γὰρ ἐστὶ μὲν οὐκ ἀληθῆ, ταῦτα δ' ἂν 2 ὑμᾶς ὡς ἀληθῆ βλάψειν.

Φέρε δὴ καὶ τὰ 3 πρὸς τὸν στρατηγὸν ὑμῖν ὡς ἔχει λογίσασθε. πρότερον μὲν ὑποψία μόνον ὑπῆρχεν ὡς οὐχ ἤδεως ὑμῶν διακειμένων, ἀλλ' ὦμως ἐκείνος τε ἐπολιτεύετο πρὸς ὑμᾶς καὶ ὑμεῖς πρὸς ἐκείνου καὶ φανερὸν οὐδὲν ἦν. ἄρτι δὲ ὑμεῖς τε τῷ δοκεῖν ἐλαττοῦσθαι παροξυνθέντες εἴπατε τι κάκεινος προήχθη καὶ γράψαι πρὸς ὅργην καὶ ποιήσαι τοῦθ', ὅπερ μὴ πρότερον.

16 Ἡ Δία, ἀλλὰ γε τὰ τῆς πόλεως αὐτῆς 4 καὶ τὰ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἡμῖν 5 ὡς δεὶ πρόεισων. οὐ χθές καὶ 6 πρώην χωρὶς ἂν ὁ δήμος καὶ χωρὶς ἡ βουλή καὶ νῦν ἐτι καθ' αὐτούς οἱ γέροντες, ἰδία 7 τὸ συμφέρον ἐκάστων 8 δῆλον ὅτι σκοπούντων; ὃσπερ εἰ καταπλεοῦντων 9 ἰδία μὲν οἱ ναῦται τὸ

1 ędzi Casaubon: τὸ.
2 ταῦτα δ’ ἂν Emperius and Kohler: ταῦτα δ’.
3 τὰ added by Reiske.
4 νὴ Δία, ἀλλὰ γε τὰ τῆς πόλεως αὐτῆς Casaubon: νὴ διὰ ἀλλὰ γε νὴ διὰ τῆς πόλεως αὐτῆς UB.
5 ἡμῖν Capps: ὑμῖν.
6 οὐ χθές καὶ Wilamowitz: οὐχ ὡς.
7 ἰδία Valesius: διὰ.
8 ἐκάστων Reiske: ἐκάστω.
9 καταπλεοῦντων] καὶ τὰ πλεοῦντων Μ, κοινῇ (or ἀμα) πλεοῦντων Emperius, πλεοῦντων Arnim.

1 The term στρατηγὸς occurs in the records of many cities of that day. His functions and authority were not always
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of Mallus also are not wholly unwarranted in their vexation, and that their estrangement has not been due in the one instance to envy and in the other to a determination to get unfair advantage, but that possibly there is an element of truth in what they say about your city, namely, that it does somehow bully and annoy peoples who are weaker. For although these charges are not actually true, still they might do you the same harm as if they were.

Well then, consider also the nature of your relations with the general. At first there was merely distrust, on the assumption that you were not agreeably disposed toward him; but still he performed his civic duties toward you and you toward him, and there was nothing visible on the surface; but recently you, irritated by the thought that you were getting the worst of it, made a statement, and he on his part was moved to write angrily and to put that anger into operation, a thing he had never done before.

'Yes, by Zeus,' some one may retort, 'but at least the business of the city itself and our dealings with one another are proceeding as they should.' Is it not true that but a day or two ago the Assembly took one course and the Council another and that the Elders still maintain a position of independence, each body clearly consulting its own self-interest? It was just as if, when a ship is putting in for shore,

the same. Cf. Mitteis und Wilcken, Grundzüge und Christomathie der Papyruskunde, s.v. στρατηγός. The precise status of the general at Tarsus is unknown. Was he chosen by the citizens or appointed by Rome? Was it to Rome that he wrote? Possibly he was at odds with the Prytanis (§ 42).

2 Poland, Geschichte des griechischen Vereinswesen, p. 99, maintains that the Elders formed a distinct political organization both in Tarsus and in many other cities of that time.
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συμφέρον αὐτοῖς ζητοιεν, ἵδια ᾃ δὲ ὁ κυβερνήτης ἰδία δὲ ὁ ναῦκληρος. καὶ γὰρ εἰ πολλάκις ταῦτα λέγεται, ἀλλ' οὖν προσήκει μὴ διὰ τοῦτο παραπέμπειν. οὐ γὰρ τὸ πρῶτος ῥηθὲν οὐδ' ὁ μὴ πρότερον τις ἦκουσε δεὶ προθύμως ἀποδέχεσθαι, τὸ δὲ οἴκειον τῷ πράγματι καὶ τὸ χρεῖαν τινὰ ἔχον.

17 Νὰ Δία, ἀλλὰ νῦν ὁμολογήκαμεν καὶ κοινὴ βουλευόμεθα. καὶ τὸς ἅν ἁσφαλῆ καὶ βέβαιον ἡγησαίτο τὴν τοιαύτην ὁμόνοιαν, τὴν ὑπ’ ὀργῆς μὲν γενομένην, τριῶν δὲ οὖσαν ἡ τεττάρων ἡμερῶν; οὐδὲ γὰρ ὑγιαίνει ἁσφαλῶς εἴποι τις ἀν τὸν πρὸ μικρὸν πυρέττοντα. μὴ τούτων μηδὲ ὑμεῖς αὐτούς ὁμονοεῖν λέγετε, πρὶν ἂν ὑμῖν μάλιστα μὲν πολλαπλάσιον διέλθῃ χρόνος· εἰ δ’ οὖν, τοσοῦτος ὁσον δὴ διεφέρεσθε μὴ εἴ ταυτό ποτ’ ἐφθέγξασθε καὶ τὴν αὐτὴν ἐσχετε ὁρμήν, καὶ δὴ νομίζετε ἐξηρῆσθαι τὸ νόσημα τῆς πόλεως. καὶ γὰρ ἐν τοῖς ἀναρμόστοις ὀργάνοις ἐνίοτε οἱ φθόγγοι συνεφώνησαν πρὸς ὀλίγον, εἰτα εὐθὺς ἀπάδουσιν. ὡσπερ οὖν τὸ μὲν τρῶσαι τι καὶ διελεῖν ταὐχ γίγνεται καὶ πάνυ ῥαδίως, τὸ

1 ἵδια Valesius: διὰ.
2 ἀλλ' οὖν προσήκει μὴ] προσήκει μὴ M, ἀλλ' οὖ προσήκει Reiske, ἀλλ' οὖ προσήκει με Wendland.
3 ἀν added by Dindorf.
4 τοσοῦτος Casaubon: τοιοῦτον.
5 δὴ διεφέρεσθε Reiske, δὴ διαφέρεσθε Emperius: μὴ δια-
6 ἐι . . . ἐφθέγξασθε Pflugk: έπ’ αὐτὸποτε φθέγξασθαι.
7 ἐσχετε Pflugk: ἐσχετε.

1 Dio seems to be apologizing for comparing Tarsus to a ship and warning against treating the comparison lightly
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the sailors should seek their own advantage, the pilot
his, and the owner his. For even if this comparison
is made repeatedly, still it is your duty not on
that account to disregard it. For it is not that
which is told for the first time nor that which
one has never heard before which one should
eagerly accept as true, but rather that which is
germane to the situation and may be put to some
practical use.

“Oh yes,” you may reply, “but now we have
reached an agreement and are united in our counsel.”
Nay, who could regard as safe and sure that sort
of concord, a concord achieved in anger and of no
more than three or four days’ standing? Why,
you would not say a man was in assured good health
who a short time back was burning with fever. Well
then, neither must you say you are in concord until,
if possible, you have enjoyed a period of concord
many times as long as that—at any rate as long
as your discord—and just because perhaps on some
occasion you all have voiced the same sentiment
and experienced the same impulse, you must not
for that reason assume that now at last the
disease has been eradicated from the city. For
the fact is that with discordant instruments of
music sometimes the notes do sound in unison for a
brief moment, only straightway to clash again. Or
again, just as the act of wounding and dismembering
takes place quickly and quite easily, but the process

as a figure that is trite. The passage has caused some
trouble, but the text seems sound.

2 Dio may have in mind the saying of Homer, Odyssey
1. 351–2: “for men praise that song the most which comes
the newest to their ears” (Murray, L.C.L.).
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δὲ συμφύσαι καὶ συναγαγεῖν χρόνου δεῖται καὶ προσοχῆς, οὕτω καὶ ἔπι τῶν πόλεων ἔχει· τὸ μὲν διενεχθῆναι καὶ στασιάσαι πρόχειρον καὶ διὰ μικρὰ συμβαίνει πολλάκις, τὸ δὲ καταστῆναι καὶ τὴν προσήκουσαν λαβεῖν διάθεσιν καὶ πίστιν μὰ Δί’ οὐκ ἔστιν εἰπόντας οὐδὲ δόξαντας μετανοεῖν εὐθὺς ἔχειν.

19 Ἰσοσ μὲν γὰρ οὐ παρὰ μόνοις 1 ύμῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀπασι μεγάλης τινὸς τούτο δεῖται θεραπείας, μᾶλλον δὲ εὐχῆς. οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ἄλλως ἦ τῶν κινούντων κακῶν καὶ παρασόντων ἀπολυθέντας, φθόνου, 2 πλεονεξίας, φιλονεικίας, τοῦ ζητεῖν ἕκαστον αὐξεῖν ἑαυτὸν, καὶ τὴν πατρίδα καὶ τὸ κοινῆ συμφέρον ἐάσαντα, 3 συμπνεῦσαι ποτὲ ἱσχυρῶς καὶ ταύτα προελέσθαι. ὃς παρ’ οἷς ἄν ἱσχύῃ ταύτα καὶ τοιαῦτ’ ἐτερα, τούτους ἀνάγκη τὸν ἀεὶ χρόνον ἐπισφαλείς εἶναι καὶ διὰ μικρὰ συμπίπτειν καὶ θορυβεῖσθαι, καθάπερ ἐν θαλάττῃ πνευμάτων ἐναντίων 4 ἱσχυόντων. ἐπεί τοι μηδὲ τὴν βουλήν αὐτὴν Ἡγεῖσθ’ ὀμονοεῖν μηδ’ ύμᾶς τὸν δῆμον. εἰ γοῦν τις ἐπεξίοι πάντας, δοκεῖ μοι μηδ’ ἂν δύο ἄνδρας εὑρεῖν 5 ἐν τῇ πόλει τὸ αὐτὸ φρονοῦντας, ἀλλ’ ὥσπερ ἔνια τῶν ἀνιάτων καὶ χαλεπῶν νοσημάτων, ἄ δι’ ὀλων ἐϊσθεν ἔρχεσθαι τῶν σωμάτων καὶ οὐδέν ἔστι μέρος εἰς ὁ μὴ κάτεισιν, οὕτως ἡ

1 οὐ παρὰ μόνοις Casaubon: συνταραττομένοις οὐ συμπραττομένοις.
2 φθόνου Reiske: φόνου.
3 ἐάσαντα Reiske: ἐάσαντας.
4 ἐναντίων Reiske: ἐναντίως.

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of healing and knitting together requires time and serious attention, so it is also in the case of cities: quarrelling and party strife are within easy reach and frequently occur for paltry reasons, whereas men may not, by Zeus, immediately arrive at a real settlement of their difficulties and acquire the mental state and the confidence of their neighbours befitting such a settlement merely by claiming to be repentant, nor yet by being thought to be repentant.

For not among you alone, I dare say, but also among all other peoples, such a consummation requires a great deal of attentive care—or, shall I say, prayer? For only by getting rid of the vices that excite and disturb men, the vices of envy, greed, contentiousness, the striving in each case to promote one's own welfare at the expense of both one's native land and the common weal—only so, I repeat, is it possible ever to breathe the breath of harmony in full strength and vigour and to unite upon a common policy. Since those in whom these and similar vices are prevalent must necessarily be in a constant state of instability, and liable for paltry reasons to clash and be thrown into confusion, just as happens at sea when contrary winds prevail. For, let me tell you, you must not think that there is harmony in the Council itself, nor yet among yourselves, the Assembly. At any rate, if one were to run through the entire list of citizens, I believe he would not discover even two men in Tarsus who think alike, but on the contrary, just as with certain incurable and distressing diseases which are accustomed to pervade the whole body, exempting no member of it from their inroads,

\[5 \text{ \textit{e\'ure\'in} Reiske: \textit{\'e\'xein}.}\]
τραχύτης αὕτη καὶ τὸ μικρὸν δεῖν ἀπανταὶ ἀλλήλων ἀπεστράφθαι διαπεφοίτηκε τῆς πόλεως.

21 Ἰνα γὰρ τὴν βουλὴν ἀφώ καὶ τὸν δήμον τοὺς τε1 νέους καὶ τοὺς γέροντας, ἐστὶ πλῆθος οὐκ ὀλίγον ὦσπερ ἔξωθεν τῆς πολυτείας· τούτους δὲ εἰώθασιν ἐνοί λίνουργοις καλεῖν, καὶ ποτὲ μὲν βαρύνονται καὶ φασιν ὅχλον εἶναὶ περισσὸν καὶ τοῦ θορύβου καὶ τῆς ἀταξίας αὕτων, ποτὲ2 δὲ μέρος ἠγούνται τῆς πόλεως καὶ πάλιν3 ἀξιοῦσιν. οὐς εἴ μὲν οἰεσθε βλάπτειν ὑμᾶς καὶ στάσεως ἄρχειν καὶ ταράχης, ὅλως ἐχῆθη ἀπελάσαι καὶ μὴ παραδέχεσθαι ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις· εἰ δὲ τρόπον τινὰ πολίτας4 εἶναι τῷ5 μὴ μόνον οἰκεῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ γεγονέναι τοὺς πλείους ἐνθάδε καὶ μηδεμίαν ἄλλην ἑπίστασθαι πόλιν, οὐδὲ ἀτμάζειν δῆπον

22 προσήκει6 οὐδὲ ἀπορρηγνύειν αὐτῶν. νυνὶ δὲ ἐξ ἀνάγκης ἀφεστάσι τὴν γνώμην τοῦ κοινῆ7 συμφέροντος, ὄνειδιζόμενοι καὶ δοκοῦντες ἀλλότριοι. τούτου δὲ οὔθεν ἐστὶ βλαβερώτερον ταῖς πόλεσιν οὐδὲ ὁ μᾶλλον στάσιν ἐγείρει καὶ διαφοράν,8 ὦσπερ ἐπὶ τῶν σωμάτων ὁ προσγενόμενος ὁγκος, ἃν μὲν οἰκείοις ἃ τῷ λοιπῷ σώματι καὶ συμφηνή,

1 τοὺς τε Emperius: τε τοὺς.
2 ποτὲ UB: πάν M, πάλιν Emperius.
3 πάλιν] πολλοῦ Reiske.
4 πολιτάς Reiske: πολιτίας or πολυτείας.
5 τῷ Reiske: τῷ.
6 προσήκει Casaubon: προσήκειν.
7 κοινῆ Reiske: κοινοῦ.
8 διαφοράν Emperius: διαφθόραν.

1 The phrase τοὺς τε νέους καὶ τοὺς γέροντας seems natural enough in such a conection, but see § 16 and Poland, Geschichte

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so this state of discord, this almost complete estrangement of one from another, has invaded your entire body politic.

For instance, to leave now the discord of Council and Assembly, of the Youth and the Elders, there is a group of no small size which is, as it were, outside the constitution. And some are accustomed to call them 'linen-workers,' and at times the citizens are irritated by them and assert that they are a useless rabble and responsible for the tumult and disorder in Tarsus, while at other times they regard them as a part of the city and hold the opposite opinion of them. Well, if you believe them to be detrimental to you and instigators of insurrection and confusion, you should expel them altogether and not admit them to your popular assemblies; but if on the other hand you regard them as being in some measure citizens, not only because they are resident in Tarsus, but also because in most instances they were born here and know no other city, then surely it is not fitting to disfranchise them or to cut them off from association with you. But as it is, they necessarily stand aloof in sentiment from the common interest, reviled as they are and viewed as outsiders. But there is nothing more harmful to a city than such conditions, nothing more conducive to strife and disagreement. Take for example the human body: the bulk that comes with the passing years, if it is in keeping with the rest of the person and natural to it, produces des griechischen Vereinswesens, p. 95. Poland cites evidence to show that both groups formed political organizations.

2 Poland, op. cit., p. 117, views the "linen-workers" as a gild. It may be remarked that weavers are said to be in relatively low repute in the Orient to-day.
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εὐεξίαν ποιεῖ καὶ μέγεθος· εἰ δὲ μὴ, νόσου καὶ διαφθορᾶς αὐτὸς γίγνεται.

23 Ti οὖν σὺ κελεύεις ἡμᾶς; τοὺς ἀπαντάς ἀναγράφαι πολίτας, ναὶ φημι, καὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἄξιους, ἀλλὰ μηδὲ ὁνειδίζειν μηδὲ ἀπορρίπτειν, ἀλλὰ μέρος αὐτῶν, ὥσπερ εἰσί, νομίζειν. οὐ μὲν γάρ, ἂν τις καταβάλῃ πεντακοσίας δραχμᾶς, δύναται φιλεῖν ἡμᾶς καὶ τῆς πόλεως εὐθὺς ἄξιος γεγονέναι; εἰ δὲ τις ἡ πένης ὁν ἡ πολιτογραφοῦντός τινος οὐ μετειληφε τοῦ ὁνόματος, οὐ μόνον αὐτὸς παρ᾽ ὑμῖν γεγονός, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ καὶ τῶν προγόνων, οὐχ οἶδας ἐστὶν ἄγαπάν τὴν πόλιν οὐδὲ ἤγεισθαι πατρίδα, καὶ λίνον μὲν εἰ τις ἐργάζεται, χείρων ἐστὶν ἐτέρου καὶ δεῖ τοῦτο προφέρειν αὐτῷ καὶ λοιδορεῖσθαι βαφείς δὲ ἡ σκυτοτόμος ἡ τέκτων εὰν ἡ, οὐδὲν προσήκει ταῦτα ὁνειδίζειν.

24 Καθόλου δὲ οὐ τούτο μάλιστα τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει βουλομένους εἰπεῖν οὐδὲ οἶλαν ἐστὶ δείξαι προῆλθον ἵσως, ἀλλ᾽ ἐκείνοι σαφὲς ὑμῖν ποιήσων, ὅπως διάκεισθε πρὸς ἀλλήλους, καὶ νὴ Δία εἰ πιστεύειν ἡμᾶς ἄξιον τῇ παροῦσῃ καταστάσει καὶ κατ᾽ ἀλήθειαν οἶδεσθαι νῦν συμπεπνευκέναι.

1 ναὶ φημὶ] omitted by M, deleted by Arnim.
2 ἄξιους Wilamowitz, ἄξιους Casaubon: αἰτίους.
3 ἀλλὰ μηδὲ] ἀλλὰ μὴ Reiske, ἀμα μηδὲ Wilamowitz.
4 αὐτῶν Emperius: αὐτῶν.
6 λίνον Arnim: δεισον.
7 ἡ added by Casaubon.
8 ταῦτα Casaubon: αὐτά.
9 οὐ added by Casaubon.
10 ποιήσων Reiske: ποιῶν.
11 εἰ added by Emperius.

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well-being and a desirable stature, but otherwise it is a cause of disease and death.

"Well then, what do you bid us do?" I bid you enroll them all as citizens—yes, I do—and just as deserving as yourselves, and not to reprove them or cast them off, but rather to regard them as members of your body politic, as in fact they are. For it cannot be that by the mere payment of five hundred drachmas a man can come to love you and immediately be found worthy of citizenship;¹ and, at the same time, that a man who through poverty or through the decision of some keeper-of-the-rolls has failed to get the rating of a citizen—although not only he himself had been born in Tarsus, but also his father and his forefathers as well—is therefore incapable of affection for the city or of considering it to be his fatherland; it cannot be that, if a man is a linen-worker, he is inferior to his neighbour and deserves to have his occupation cast in his teeth and to be reviled for it, whereas, if he is a dyer or a cobbler or a carpenter, it is unbecoming to make those occupations a reproach.²

But, speaking generally, it was not, perhaps, with the purpose of treating this special one among the problems of your city nor of pointing out its seriousness that I came before you, but rather that I might make plain to you how you stand with regard to one another, and, by Zeus, to make plain also whether it is expedient that you should rely upon the present system and believe that now you are really

¹ Tarsus was evidently a timocracy.
² St. Paul was a tent-maker (Acts 18. 3), yet he claimed to be a 'citizen' of Tarsus (Acts 21. 39).

¹² oἰεσθαι νῦν Casaubon: οἰεσθε νῦν.
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οἰκίαν γὰρ ἐγώγυ καὶ ναὸν καὶ τάλλα οὕτως ἀξιω δοκιμᾶζειν, οὗ τὸ παρὸν ἑκοποιοῦντας, εἰ σκέπει νῦν καὶ μὴ δέχεται τὴν θάλατταν, ἀλλὰ καθὸλον πῶς παρεσκευάσται καὶ πέπηγεν, εἰ μηδὲν ἐστὶ διεστηκὸς μηδὲ σαθρὸν. καὶ μὴν δὲ γε ἐφην τὸ πρότερον αὐξῆσαι τὴν πόλιν, τούτο οὐχ ὀρῶ νῦν ὑμῖν ὑπάρχον, τὸ ἐξαίρετον εὐργεσίαν καὶ χάριν καταθέσθαι τῷ κρατοῦντι, δήλον ὅτι τῷ μὴ δεηθῆναι μηδενὸς αὐτὸν τοιοῦτον· πλὴν ὅτι γε ἡ μηδὲν τῶν ἄλλων ἔχετε πλείον πρὸς αὐτὸν· ὡστε ὅπν παρ' ἐκείνου τὸ τέτοιον εὐνοιαν καὶ φιλίαν ἐτύχετε, ταῦτα ὀφείλετε φιλάττειν τὸν λοιπὸν χρόνον δι' εὐταξίαν καὶ τὸ μηδεμίαν αἰτίαν διδόναι καθ' αὐτῶν.

26 Καὶ μηδεῖς μὲ νομίσῃ ταῦτα λέγειν ἀπλῶς ἀπάντων ἀνέχεσθαι παραινοῦντα ὑμῖν καὶ πάντα πάσχειν, ἀλλ' ὅπως ἔμπειροι τῶν καθ' αὐτῶν ὄντες καὶ νῦν ἁμείνων βουλεύσθη 4 καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν οὕτως ἀπαιτήτε 5 τὸν παρόντα μὴ ῥαδίως 6 ὑμῖν μηδὲ ὡς ἄν ἐπέλθῃ μηδέν εἰσηγεῖσθαι, πάντα δὲ εἰδότα καὶ περὶ πάντων ἐσκεμμένων. καὶ γὰρ ἱερῷ, ὅστις ἐξήτακεν ἀκριβῶς τὰ τοῦ κάμυντος, ὡς μηδὲν αὐτόν λανθάνειν, τούτου εἰκὸς ἁριστὰ θεραπεύειν.

1 τὸ παρὸν Casaubon: τότον.
2 ei after γε deleted by Emperius.
3 ἐκείνου Reiske: ἐκείνον.
4 βουλεύσθη Casaubon: βουλεύσθη.
5 ἀπαιτήτε Casaubon: ἀπαιτείτε οὐ ἀπαιτεῖται.
6 μὴ ῥαδίως Emperius: μὴ δὲ ῥαδίως.

1 See § 7.
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united. Take, for example, a house or a ship or other things like that; this is the way in which I expect men to make appraisal. They should not consider merely present conditions, to see if the structure affords shelter now or does not let in the sea, but they should consider how as a whole it has been constructed and put together, to see that there are no open seams or rotten planks. And I must add that I do not find existing in your favour now that asset which I said 1 had in the past increased the prestige of Tarsus—your having placed to your credit with the Emperor exceptional service and kindness—evidently because he has no further need of such assistance. However, the fact remains that you have no advantage with him over the other dominions; consequently what you obtained from Caesar on that former occasion through your loyalty and friendship you should safeguard for the future through good behaviour and through giving no occasion for criticism.

And let no one suppose that in saying this I am advising you to put up with absolutely anybody and to endure any and every thing; nay, my purpose is rather that you, being acquainted with your own situation, may not only take better counsel in the present instance, but may also in the future demand that the man who comes forward to speak shall make his proposals to you, not in an off-hand manner nor on the inspiration of the moment, but with full knowledge and after careful examination of every detail. For the physician who has investigated minutely the symptoms of his patient, so that nothing can escape him, is the one who is likely to administer the best treatment.
ΟΤΙ ΜΕΝ ΟΘΝ ΔΕΙΤΑΙ ΤΑ ΠΑΡΟΝΤΑ ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΒΕΛΤΙΩΝΟΣ ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΟΥ ΤΩΝ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΣ ΤΥΧΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙ' ΑΡΓΥΡΙΟΝ Ή ΔΙΑ ΓΕΝΟΣ ΠΑΡΙΟΝΤΩΝ, ΕΝΘΕΝΔΕ ΟΡΑΤΕ ΠΩΣ. ΌΤΑΝ ΓΑΡ ΜΗΤΕ ΑΥΤΟΙ ΒΕΒΑΙΩΣ ΟΜΟΝΟΗΤΕ ΜΗΘ' ΑΙ² ΠΛΕΙΟΥΣ ΤΩΝ ΠΕΡΙΞ ΠΟΛΕΩΝ ΟΙΚΕΙΩΣ ΥΜ'Ν ΞΩΣΩΝ, ΑΛΛΟΙ ΟΙ ΜΕΝ ΦΘΟΝΩΝ ΕΚ ΠΟΛΛΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΦΙΛΟΤΙΜΟΥΜΕΝΟΙ ΠΡΟΣ ΥΜΑΣ, ΟΙ ΔΕ ΑΠΕΧΘΑΝΟΝΤΑΙ ΔΙΑ ΤΟ ΥΠΕΡ ΤΗΣ ΧΩΡΑΣ ΑΜΦΙΟΒΗΤΕΙΝ, ΟΙ ΔΕ ΟΥΚ ΟΙΔΑ ΟΠΩΣ ΥΕ ΕΝΟΧΛΕΙΣΑΙ ΛΕΓΩΣΩΝ, Ο ΔΕ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΣ ΟΙΝΤΑΙ ΜΕΝ ΤΑ ΒΕΛΤΙΩΝ ΦΡΟΝΕΙΝ ΠΕΡΙ ΑΥΤΟΥΝ ΥΜΑΣ, ΗΝΑΓΚΑΣΜΕΝΟΙ ΔΕ ΉΤΕ⁴ ΠΡΟΣΚΡΟΥΣΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟΤΕΡΟΝ ΑΛΛΗΛΟΙΣ, ΕΤΙ ΔΕ ΕΠΙΦΘΟΝΟΙ ΤΩ ΤΕ ΜΕΓΕΘΕΙ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΝΟΜΙΖΩΣΕ ΚΑΙ ΤΩ ΠΟΛΛΑ ΤΩΝ ΟΝΤΩΝ ΑΠΟΛΑΒΕΙΝ ΔΥΝΗΣΕΙΣΑΙ ΠΩΣ ΟΥΧΙ ΔΙΑ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΕΠΙΜΕΛΟΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΕΡΙΕΣΚΕΜΕΝΗΣ ΓΝΩΜΗΣ ΔΕΙΣΘΕ;

ΤΙ ΟΘΝ; ΟΥΧ ΙΚΑΝΟΙ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΟΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΑΙ ΣΥΝΙΔΕΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΡΑΙΝΕΣΟΙ; ΠΟΘΕΝ; ΕΙ ΓΑΡ ΉΣΑΝ ΙΚΑΝΟΙ ΤΟ ΔΕΟΝ ΕΥΡΙΣΚΕΙΝ ΕΝ ΤΑΙΣ ΠΟΛΕΩΝ ΟΙ ΠΡΟΕΣΥΤΩΤΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΕΥΟΜΕΝΟΙ, ΠΑΝΤΕΣ ΑΝ ΑΕΙ ΚΑΛΩΣ ΑΠΗΛΛΑΤΤΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΑΘΕΙΣ ΉΣΑΝ ΚΑΚΩΝ, ΕΙ ΜΗ ΤΙΣ ΑΥΤΟΜΑΤΟΣ ΑΛΛΩΣ ΕΠΕΛΘΟΙ ΤΙΣ ΣΥΜΦΟΡΑ. ΑΛΛΟΙ, ΟΙΜΑΙ, ΚΑΙ ΠΑΛΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΒΝΥ ΠΛΕΙΟΝΑ ΕΥΡΟΙ ΤΙΣ ΑΝ ΣΥΜΒΕΒΗΚΟΤΑ ΔΕΝΑ ΤΑΙΣ ΠΟΛΕΟΙ ΔΙ' ΑΓΝΟΙΑΝ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΜΦΕΡΟΝΤΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΕΣΤΩΤΩΝ ΑΜΑΡΤΗΜΑΤΑ ΤΩΝ ΕΚ ΤΟΥ ΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΡΑ ΤΗΣ ΤΥΧΗΣ.

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1 oυ after συμβούλον deleted by Arnim, with M.
2 μήθ' αι Emperius: μήθ' αι or μηθέ.
3 αυτοῦ Casaubon: αυτοῦς.
4 ήτε Reiske: ἦστε.
THE THIRTY-FOURTH DISCOURSE

That your present situation, then, demands careful attention, and a better adviser than those who ascend the rostrum by chance or for mercenary reasons or because of family position, you can perceive in some measure from what follows. For at a time when your own harmony is not assured, and when most of the cities that surround you are not on friendly terms with you, but some are envious through long rivalry with you, while others are actively hostile because of disputes over territory, and still others claim to be subject to annoyance in one form or another, and when the general supposes, to be sure, that your feeling toward him is improving, although you and he have been compelled to clash with one another even previously, and when, furthermore, you are viewed with jealousy because of the very magnitude of your city and the ability you will have to rob your neighbours of many of their possessions—at a time like this, how can you for these reasons fail to require careful and well-considered judgement?

"Well then," you interject, "are not the citizens competent to appraise this situation and to give advice regarding it?" Absurd! For if the leaders and statesmen in the cities were competent to hit upon the proper course, all men would always fare handsomely and be free from harm—unless of course some chance misfortune should perversely befall one city or another. But on the contrary, in my opinion, both in former days and at the present time you would find that more dreadful things have happened to cities through ignorance of what is to their interest and through the mistakes of their leaders than the disasters that happen by divine will or through mere chance.
DIO CHRYSOSTOM

29 Οἱ μὲν γὰρ οὓδὲν δυνάμενοι τῶν δεόντων ἰδεῖν οὐδ’ ἐπιμεληθέντες αὐτῶν πρότερον, μηδὲ κώμῃν οὖντες ἰκανοὶ διοικῆσαι κατὰ τρόπον, ἀλλὰς δὲ ὑπὸ χρημάτων ἢ γένους συνιστάμενοι προσέρχονται τῷ πολιτεύεσθαι. τινὲς δὲ ταύτην ἐπιμέλειαν εἶναι νομίζοντες, ἃν ρήματα συμφορώσι καὶ ταύτα τῶν πολλῶν ὀπωσδῆ ἦ θάττον συνείρωσι, μηδενὸς τάλλα ἀμείνοις οὖντες. τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, διὰ μὲν τὸ βέλτιστον καὶ τῆς πατρίδος αὐτῆς ἐνεκεν οὐ, λοιπὸν δὲ διὰ δόξας καὶ τιμᾶς καὶ τὸ δύνασθαι πλέον ἐτέρου καὶ στεφάνους καὶ προεδρίας καὶ πορφύρας διώκοντες, πρὸς ταύτα ἀποβλέποντες καὶ τοῦτων ἑξηρτημένοι τοιαῦτα πράττοντο καὶ λέγοντων, εὖ δὲ αὐτοῖς τινὲς εἶναι δόξουσιν.  

30 τοῦ γαρον ἐστεφανωμένους πολλοὺς ἰδείν ἐστὶ καθ’ ἐκάστην πόλιν καὶ θύοντας ἐν κοινῷ καὶ προϊόντας ἐν πορφύρᾳ. γενναίον δὲ καὶ φρόνιμον ἄνδρα καὶ κηδεμόνα ὀντως τῆς ἐαυτοῦ πατρίδος καὶ φρονοῦντα καὶ λέγοντα τάληθη καὶ δι’ ὅν ἀμείνοις οἰκεῖται καὶ μετέσχηκεν ἀγαθοῦ τινος ἡ πειθομένη πόλις, σπάνιον εὑρέθη.

31 Καὶ τοῦτο ἀναγκαῖον συμβαίνειν τρόπον των, ὅταν γὰρ οὕνων τοὺς λειτουργηκότας ἡ τοὺς μέλλοντας ἐαυτοῖς δεῖν συμβουλεύειν,

1 ὀπωσδῆ Geel: ὀπως δῆ.
2 δόξουσιν Arnim: δόξωσιν or δόξωσι.
3 τάληθη Reiske: ἀλθῆ.
4 τοὺς λειτουργηκότας ἡ τοὺς μέλλοντας Reiske: τοὺς μέλλοντας ἡ τοὺς λειτουργηκότας.

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1 Greeks had long awarded crowns as a mark of distinction for public service.

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For sometimes men without any ability to perceive what is needful, men who have never given heed to their own welfare in the past, incompetent to manage even a village as it should be managed, but recommended only by wealth or family, undertake the task of government; still others undertake that task in the belief that they are displaying diligence if they merely heap up phrases and string them together in any way at all with greater speed than most men can, although in all else they are in no way superior to anybody else. And what is most serious is that these men, not for the sake of what is truly best and in the interest of their country itself, but for the sake of reputation and honours and the possession of greater power than their neighbours, in the pursuit of crowns \(^1\) and precedence \(^2\) and purple robes, \(^3\) fixing their gaze upon these things and staking all upon their attainment, do and say such things as will enhance their own reputations. Consequently one may see in every city many who have been awarded crowns, who sacrifice in public, who come forth arrayed in purple; but a man of probity and wisdom, who is really devoted to his own country, and thinks and speaks the truth, whose influence with the city that follows his advice insures better management and the attainment of some blessing—such a man is hard to find.

Yes, this is bound to happen, one might say. For when men think it is those who have performed liturgies or will some day do so \(^4\) who should counsel

\(^2\) Literally, the privilege of a front seat.

\(^3\) An innovation of Roman times.

\(^4\) Cf. § 1. Since the liturgies were assigned to men of wealth, it was easy to know in advance who were likely to be called upon for such service.
καὶ ἡ τις γυμνασίαρχος ἡ δημιουργός τις, τῷ τοιούτῳ μόνῳ λέγειν ἐπιτρέπωσιν ἡ νῆ Δία τοῖς καλουμένοισιν ῥήτορσιν, ὃμοίων ἐστὶν ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ τοὺς κήρυκας ἐκάλοιν μόνους ἡ τοὺς κιθαρώδους ἡ τοὺς τραπεζίτας. τοιγαροῦν ἀνθρωποι παρίασι 2 καὶ ἀνόητοι καὶ δοξοκόποι καὶ πρὸς τὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ πλήθους θόρυβον κεχηρότες, οὐδὲν ἀπὸ γνώμης ἀσφαλοὺς οὐδὲ συνέντες 3 λέγουσιν, ἀλλ' ὥσπερ ἐν σκότει βαδίζοντες κατὰ τὸν κρότον ἀεὶ καὶ τὴν βοήν φέρονται.

32 Καίτοι κυβερνήταις εἰ τις λέγοι αὐτοῖς ὡς δεῖ 4 ζητεῖν ἐς ἀπαντος ἀρέσκειν τοῖς ἐπιβάταις, καὶ κροτουμένοις ὑπ' αὐτῶν, ὅπως ἀν ἐκεῖνοι θέλωσιν, οὕτως κυβερνᾶν, οὐ μεγάλου τινὸς αὐτοῖς δεησει χειμῶνος, ὡστε ἀνατρέψαι. πολλάκις γουν ἄγροικος ἀνθρώποι ναυτῶν ἡ γύναιον, ἠν ἵδη πέτρας, γὴν ἐωρακέναι δοκεῖ καὶ λιμένα, 5 καὶ δεῖται προσοχεῖν. ἐγὼ δὲ τὸν σύμβουλον τὸν ἀγαθὸν καὶ τὸν ἄξιον προεστάναι πόλεως φημὶ δεῖν πρὸς ἀπαντα μὲν ἀπλῶς παρεσκευάσθαι τὰ δοκοῦντα δυσχερῆ, μάλιστα δὲ πρὸς τὰς λοιδορίας καὶ τὴν τοῦ πλήθους ὄργην, καὶ ταῖς ἀκραῖς ὀμοιον εἶναι ταῖς ποιούσαι τοὺς λιμένας, αἰτίνες ἀπασαν ἐκδέχονται τὴν βίαν τῆς θαλάττης, τὸ δὲ ἐντὸς ἀκίνητον καὶ γαληνὸν φυλάττουσι, κακεῖνον

1 καὶ after τις deleted by Arnim.
2 παρίασι Casaubon: χαίρονι.
3 συνέντες Casaubon: συνυόνες
4 ὡς δεὶ Geel: ὡστε.
5 λιμένα Reiske: λιμένας.

1 An important liturgy at Tarsus. Antony gave the city a gymnasium and appointed Boethus gymnasiarch.
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them, and when, provided a man is gymnasiarch¹ or
demiourgos,² he is the only one whom they allow to
make a speech—or, by Zeus, the so-called orators³—it
is very much as if they were to call upon only the
heralds or the harpists or the bankers. Accordingly
men come forward to address you who are both
empty-headed and notoriety-hunters to boot, and
it is with mouth agape for the clamour of the crowd,
and not at all from sound judgement or understanding,
that they speak, but just as if walking in the dark
they are always swept along according to the
clapping and the shouting.

And yet if someone should tell pilots that they
should seek in every way to please their passengers,
and that when applauded by them they should
steer the ship in whatever way those passengers
desired, it would take no great storm to overturn
their ship. Frequently, you know, a seasick land-
lubber or some nervous female at the sight of rocks
fancies that land and harbour are in view and implores
the skipper to steer for shore. But I say that the
counsellor who is a good counsellor and fit to be leader
of a city should be prepared to withstand absolutely
all those things which are considered difficult or
vexatious, and especially the vilifications and the
anger of the mob. Like the promontories that form
our harbours, which receive the full violence of the
sea but keep the inner waters calm and peaceful,

² Thucydides (5. 49. 9), Demosthenes (18. 157), and Polybius
(23. 5. 16) testify to the existence of such an official in the
Peloponnense. At Tarsus he seems to have stood first in
authority.
³ The phrase of ἰπτόμενος seems to signify a definite standing
at Tarsus. It is frequent in Greek literature.
DIO CHYRSOSTOM

dē ēkkeiōthai τῷ δήμῳ, κἂν ὄργιοθηναι ποτε θέλη κἂν κακῶς εἶπεῖν κἂν ὁτιοῦν ποιήσαι, πάσχειν δὲ μηδὲν ὑπὸ τῶν τοιούτων θορύβων, μὴτε ἂν ἐπαινηταί, διὰ τοῦτο ἐπαίρεσθαι, μὴτε ἂν ὑβρίζεσθαι δοκῇ, ταπεινωθάι.

34 Τὸ μέντοι γε παρ’ ὑμῖν γιγνόμενον οὐ 1 τοιούτον ἔστι. οὐδέις, ὡς 2 ἐγὼ πυθάνομαι, τῶν πολιτευμένων τοῦτο ἔχει 3 προκείμενον οὐδ’ ἐστὶν ἐπὶ τῶν κοινῶν· ἀλλ’ οἱ μὲν ὅλως ἀφεστάσων, οἱ δ’ ἐκ παρέργου προσίσιμον ἀπτόμενοι μόνον 4 τοῦ πράγματος, ὥσπερ οἱ σπονδῆς θιγγάνοντες, οὐκ ἀσφαλεῖς εἶναι λέγοντες ἀναθείναι αὐτοὺς 5 πολιτεία. καίτοι ναυκληρεῖν μὲν ἡ δανεῖζειν ἡ γεωργεῖν οὐδείς ἂν ἰκανῶς δύνατο πάρεργον αὐτὸ ποιοῦμενος, πολιτεύεσθαι δὲ ἐπιχειροῦσιν ἐκ περιουσίας καὶ πάντα ἐμπροσθεν τοῦτον τιθέντες. ἔνιοι δ’ ἂν εἰς ἄρχην τινα καταστῶσιν, ἐν ἐκείνῃ μόνον ἐπτυόσιν ἁψαθαί τίνος πράξεως, ὡσπο ἀπέλθωσιν ἐνδοξότεροι, τοῦτο μόνον σκοποῦντες. τοιγαροῦν πρὸς ἐξ μὴνα εἰσὶν ὑμῖν ἀνδρεῖοι, πολλάκις οὐδὲ ἐπὶ τῷ συμφέροντι τῇ πόλεις. ὡστε νῦν μὲν ἐστιν οὕτως ὁ λέγων, καὶ ἐκείνῳ 6 ἐτί εὐθὺς ἅλλος, εἰθ’ ἐτεροσ· καὶ τὸν 7 πρὸ τριάκοντα

1 ο啕 added by Reiske.
2 οὐδέις, ὡς Emperius, οὐδ’ εἰς, ὡς Reiske: οὐδ’ ἐσως or οὐ&iocirc; ἐσως.
3 ἔχει Reiske: ἔχειν.
4 μόνον Casaubon: μόνον.
5 αὐτούς Emperius: αὐτοῦς.
6 καὶ ἐκείνῳ Weil (who omits ἐτί): κακείνῳ.
7 τὸν added by Wilamowitz.

1 That is, the stalwart leadership advocated in the preceding paragraph.

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so he too should stand out against the violence of the people, whether they are inclined to burst into a rage or abuse him or take any measures whatever, and he should be wholly unaffected by such outbursts, and neither if they applaud him, should he on that account be elated, nor, if he feels he is being insulted, should he be depressed.

However, what happens at Tarsus is not like that. No one of your statesmen, as I am told, holds that 1 to be his function, nor is it so any longer with the commons; but, on the contrary, some persons stand absolutely aloof, and some come forward to speak quite casually, barely touching on the issue—as people touch the libation with their lips—claiming that it is not safe for them to dedicate their lives to government. And yet, though no one could be successful as a ship-owner or money-lender or farmer if he made those occupations a side-issue, still men try to run the government out of their spare time and put everything else ahead of statecraft. And some, in case they do accept office, seek therein only to engage in some enterprise out of which they may emerge with added glory for themselves, making that their sole aim. Accordingly for six months 2 they are your 'men of valour,' frequently not to the advantage of the city either. And so at one moment it is So-and-so who makes the motions, and hard upon his heels comes someone else in quick succession, and then a third; and he who but one brief month

2 Apparently the regular term of office at Tarsus and not restricted to the *prytanis* (§ 36). No wonder the administration of affairs was chaotic! On the *prytanis*, see also § 42. Aristotle, *Politics* 1305 a, states that Miletus too had a single *prytanis*. 369
ΔΙΟ ΧΡΥΣΟΣΤΟΜΟΣ

ήμερών λαμπρόν καὶ μόνον φάσκοντα κήδεσθαι τῆς πόλεως οὐδ' ἰδεῖν ἔστι προσιόντα τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ,
καθάπερ, οἶμαι, τῶν πομπευόντων αὐτὸς ἔκαστος ὥθηναι ἐπιθυμῶν κατὰ τοῦτ' ἐσπούδακεν,
ἐὼς ἃν παρέλθῃ, μικρὸν δὲ ἀποστάσ έλυσε τὸ σχῆμα καὶ τῶν ἄλλων εἰς ἔστι καὶ ὅπως δῆποτε ἄπεισων. ἔχρην μὲντοι τὸν μὲν 2 πρωτανεύοντα
tῆς ἀρχῆς τούς ἐς μὴν ἤγεονθα μέτρον·
tούτῳ γὰρ ὁ νόμος κελεύει τὸν μέντοι γε πολιτεύο-
μενον τῆς εὐνοίας τῆς πρὸς ὑμᾶς καὶ τῆς ὑπὲρ
tῶν κοινῶν ἐπιμελείας καὶ σπουδῆς μὴ μᾶ
Δία καιρόν τινα ἔξαιρετον ἔχειν, καὶ ταύτα


βραχὺν οὔτως, ἀλλ' εἰς αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἀποδύσεθαι
καὶ ἄει παραμένειν. νῦν δὲ ἀσπερ οἱ τοῖς
ἀπογείοις, μᾶλλον δὲ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν γνώφων
πνεύμασι πλέοντες, οὕτως φέρεσθε, ἄνδρες Ταρσεῖς,
οὐτε τῆς τοιαύτης πολιτείας, οὔτ' ἐκείνου τοῦ πλοῦ
βέβαιον οὐδ' ἄσφαλές ἔχοντος οὐδέν. διαρκότι
μὲν γὰρ ἄχρι παντὸς ἡ διαστήματος δίχα 3 οὐχ
οἱ οἱ τε εἰσὶν αἱ τοιαύται προσβολαι, πολλάκις δὲ
κατέδυσαν ἀκεραίως 4 προσπεσοῦσαι. ἔδει δὲ
πόλιν οὕτως μεγάλην καὶ λαμπρὰν ἔχειν τοὺς


αἰθήσεις προνοοῦντας. ταύτη 5 δὲ ὡς ὑπὸ τῶν


ἐφημέρων τούτων καὶ πρὸς ὁλίγον δημαιγωγῶν


οὐδὲν ἔστιν ἄγαθὸν παθεῖν.


Περὶ μὲν οὖν τούτων καὶ μυρίων ἄλλων πολλὰ


ἀν ἔχοι τις λέγειν. ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ἀφ' ἃς


ἐπεδήμησα ἢμέρας οὕτως γέγονα δημαιγωγός, καὶ


1 κατὰ τοῦτ' Ἐμπεριούς: καὶ τοῦτ'.
2 μὲν added by Ἐμπεριούς.
3 δίχα added by Capps; Casaubon deleted ἡ διαστήματος.
4 ἀκεραίως] ἀκαίρως Reiske.
THE THIRTY-FOURTH DISCOURSE

ago was resplendent and claimed to be the only one who cared for the city cannot be seen even coming to the assembly. It reminds me of a parade, in which each participant, eager to catch the public eye, exerts himself to that end until he has passed beyond the spectators, but when he gets a short distance away, he relaxes his pose and is just one of the many and goes home in happy-go-lucky style. However, while your president should regard his six months as the limit to his term of office—for so the law prescribes—still the statesman should not, by heaven, observe any set term for the exercise of benevolence toward you and of care and concern for the commonwealth—and that too a term so brief—nay, he should strip for action for that very purpose and hold himself in readiness for service constantly. But at present, just like men who sail with offshore breezes—or rather with gusts from the storm-clouds—so are you swept along, men of Tarsus, though neither such statecraft nor such voyaging has aught of certainty or of safety in it. For such blasts are not the kind to last for ever or to blow devoid of interruption, but they often sink a ship by falling upon it with undiminished violence. And a city of such size and splendour as your own should have men who truly take thought on its behalf. But as things go now, I dare say, under these transitory, short-lived demagogues no good can come to you.

Well then, on these topics, as well as on countless others too, there is a great deal one might say. But since I myself also from the very day of my arrival here have played the demagogue for you,

5 ταυτη Emperius: αυτη or αυτη.
DIO CHRYSTOSOM

ταῦτα ἐπιτιμῶν τοῖς τοιούτοις, ὅμως δεῖ εἰπεῖν ἕν ἀπερ ὑπεσχόμην, ἀ γιγνώσκω περὶ τῶν παρόντων. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τὰ πρὸς τὸν στρατηγὸν. ἔσται δὲ μοι περὶ πάντων ὁ λόγος. φημὶ δὴ τοίνυν τοὺς ἐν τοιαύτῃ καταστάσει τυγχάνοντας, ὅποια δὴ τὰ τῶν ἐστὶ παρὰ πᾶσιν, οὕτω προσήκειν φρονεῖν, ὥς μήτε πάντα ἀνεξομένους καὶ παρέξοντας αὐτούς ἀπλῶς χρῆσθαι τοῖς ἐπὶ τῆς ἐξουσίας, ὅπως ἕν αὐτοὶ θέλωσι, καὶ εἰς ὦτοῖς προϊσθέντι ὑβρεῖς καὶ πλεονεξίας, μήτε ὥς ὅλως μηδὲν οἰσώτατα διακείσθαι, μηδὲ προσδοκῶν ὦτι Μίνως τις ὑμῶν ἀφίξεται ὑπὸ Ἡ Περσεὺς ἐπιμελησόμενος. τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἐφ' ἀπαν ἀποστήναι τοῦ βοηθεῖν αὐτοῖς ἀνδραπόδων ἐστί, καὶ δυσχέρες, εἰ μηδὲν ὁκνος μηδὲ ὕποψια καταλειφθῆσεται τοῖς ἀγνωμονοῦσιν. τὸ δέ πλὴθος ἀπεχθάνεσθαι καὶ πάντα ἐξετάζειν οὐχ ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν ἐστίν. ἕν γὰρ ἄλογος ἐνίοτε ἐγκαλεῖν ἀδεξητε καὶ τις ὑμῶν περιγένηται. διὰ πολλὰς δὲ ἂν αὐτίας τοῦτο συμβαίνῃ δέδοικα μὴ τελέως ἀποβάλλητε τήν παρρησίαν. ὄρατε δὲ τοὺς περὶ τὴν Ἰωνίαν, ὦτι μηδενὸς ἀπλῶς κατηγορεῖν ἐψηφίσαντο.

1 ὅμως δεὶ εἰπεῖν Crosby, ὅμως εἶπομ' ἃν Emperius: ὅμως εἰπεῖν.
2 αὐτοὺς Emperius: αὐτοὺς.
3 ἀν added by Emperius.
4 ἀποστήναι Wytenbach: ἀπιστον εἶναι.
5 δόξητε Reiske: δόξετε.
6 ἀπλῶς Arnim: αὐτοὺς or αὐτούς.

1 Cf. §§ 7 and 24. The logical nexus may not be apparent on the surface. In the first sentence of the paragraph Dio seems to be dismissing the topic just treated; but then he recalls that he has not wholly fulfilled his promise. His
and that too though I find fault with men of that sort, I must notwithstanding express my opinion regarding your present situation, as indeed I promised to do.\textsuperscript{1} And first of all, your dealings with the general—but what I have to say will cover everything. Very well then, I say that men who find themselves in such a situation as yours,\textsuperscript{2} which of course is the common situation everywhere today, should be so minded as not, on the one hand, to submit to any and every thing and allow those in authority to treat them simply as they please, no matter to what lengths of insolence and greed they may proceed; nor, on the other hand, to be disposed to put up with nothing disagreeable whatever, or to expect, as you might, that some Minos or Perseus\textsuperscript{3} will arrive in these days to take care of them. For to refrain entirely from coming to one's own assistance is the conduct of slaves, and it is a serious matter if no remnant of hesitancy or distrust is to be left in the minds of those who deal unfairly. And yet for the populace to incur hatred and be constantly prying into everything is not to your advantage either. For if you get the reputation of making complaints now and then without good reason, and someone gets the better of you—and there are many reasons why this might happen—I fear that you may lose the right of free speech altogether. Pray consider what the people of Ionia have done. They have passed a decree prohibiting accusations against anyone at all.

calling himself a demagogue resembles the device employed in § 5 to win the crowd to his side by a touch of humour.

\textsuperscript{1} Apparently he refers to the situation of control by officials sent from Rome.

\textsuperscript{2} Minos is selected as typifying wisdom and justice, Perseus as having a special interest in Tarsus.
ΔΙΟ ΧΡΥΣΟΣΤΟΜΟΝ

δεὶ δὴ τοὺς νοῦν ἔχοντας ἀπαντα ταῦτα προοράσθαι, καὶ μὴ καθάπερ τοὺς ἀπείρους ἐν τῷ μᾶχεσθαι ῥάδιως ἐφέντας τὸ παρὸν αὐτοῖς ἀνόπλους εἶναι τὸ λοιπὸν καὶ μηδὲν ἔχειν ποιῆσαι, μηδὲν ἀποσφάττῃ τις.

40 Ἑκείνο μέντοι καθόλου λέγω, τὴν τοιαύτην ἀνάτασιν μηδαμῶς συμφέρειν, καὶ ἢν οὐδὲν ποιῆσαι διεγνωσκότες εἰς ὑποψίαν ἐρχεσθεί τοὺς ἡγεμόνις ἀλλ’ ὅν μὲν ἄν κρίνητε ἐξαιρήσεσθαι καὶ δοκῆ τοιαύτα ἄδικεῖν, ὡστε παραπέμψαι μὴ συμφέρειν, τούτον ὡς ἐξελέγχοντες παρασκευάζεσθε, καὶ τὴν γνώμην εὐθὺς ἔχετε ὡς πρὸς ἔχθρον καὶ ἑπιβουλεύσοντα ὑμῖν. περὶ οὐ δ’ ἂν ἄλλως προνοήτε, ἐὰν μὴ δὲν ἢ μὴ μεγάλα ἀμαρτάνειν ἢ δὲ ἢν δῆποτε αἰτίαν μὴ νομίζῃτε ἐπιτίθειον εἴναι, τούτον μηδὲ ἐρεθίζετε μηδὲν εἰς ὀργήν κατὰ τῆς πόλεως ἄγετε ωσπερ, οἴμαι, τὰ βάρη ταῦτα ἄν μὲν σφόδρα πιέζῃ καὶ ἀνέχεσθαι μὴ δυνώμεθα, ζητοῦμεν ὡς τάχιστα ἀπορρίψαι, μετρίως δὲ ἐνοχλούμενοι καὶ ὀρῶντες ἀνάγκην οὐδαν φέρειν ὥ τοῦτο ἢ μείζον ἑτερον, σκοποῦμεν ὡς κουφότατα ἐπέσται.

41 Ταῦτα ἐστὶ σωφρονούσης πόλεως. οὕτως καὶ ἀγαπήσουσιν ὑμᾶς οἱ πλείους καὶ φοβήσεται τις ἄδικεῖν, καὶ οὐ μὴ πλήθος ἄδικον μηδὲν

1 τὸ παρὸν αὐτοῖς] τὸ παρὸν αὐτοῖς ὃπλων Reiske, τὸ παλτὸν Wilamowitz.
2 ἀνάτασιν Valesius: ἀνάστασιν.
3 παραπέμψαι Reiske: παραπέμψειν.
4 περὶ οὖ δ’ ἀν ἄλλως Selden: περὶ οὐδὲν ἀλλ’ ὅσ.
5 ἦν added by Crosby: Arnim notes lacuna.
6 ἦ added by Reiske.
7 νομίζῃτε Reiske: νομίζειν.
8 οὐ added by Dindorf.
THE THIRTY-FOURTH DISCOURSE

So men of sense should foresee all these contingencies and not, like men inexperienced in fighting, rashly abandoning the equipment they have, be defenceless from then on and unable to act at all, not even if an enemy threatens them with slaughter.

This, however, I declare as a general principle: that so uncompromising a policy on your part is in no way beneficial, a policy which, although you have no intention to proceed to active measures, nevertheless makes you incur the distrust of your superior officers; but on the contrary, when you decide that you are going to remove some one, and it is thought that he is guilty of such misdeeds that it is not expedient to ignore them, make yourselves ready to convict him and immediately behave toward him as toward a personal enemy, and one who is plotting against you. But regarding a man concerning whom you foresee a different outcome, if you believe him to be guilty of no misdeeds—or none of any importance—or if for whatever reason you do not believe him to deserve such treatment, do not irritate him or move him to anger against the city. In very much the same way, I fancy, if those burdens that we bear are very oppressive and we cannot endure them, we seek to cast them off as speedily as possible, whereas if we are only moderately inconvenienced by them and see that we must carry either the load we have or another that is greater, we consider how they may rest upon our shoulders as lightly as possible.

That is the policy of a prudent state. Under such a policy not only will most people be fond of you, but a man will fear to do you wrong, and men in general will not think you to be a wicked populace or an
DIO CHRYSOSTOM

ἀλόγιστον ὁχλὸν ὑμᾶς νομίσωσιν, ὅρμη τινι καὶ φορῇ χρώμενον. τοτε μὲν γὰρ ὁ ποιεῖ νῦν ὁ πρύτανι καὶ παντελῶς ἀνόητον ἦν ἂν, εἰ καὶ διεγνώκειτε κατηγορεῖν. μηδέπω μέντοι καυρὸς ἢ φανερῶς οὕτως διαφέρεσθαι καὶ προλέγειν. ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ τις τῶν ὑμετέρων πολιτῶν ἐν καυρὸις ἀναγκαίοις τῇ πόλει παρέσχεν αὐτὸν καὶ λαμπρὸς ἐδοξε δυοῖν ἡγεμόνων κατηγορήσας ἐφεξῆς, οἱ πολλοὶ νομίζονσι τοιούτω τινὸς ἔργον δεῖν αὐτοῖς. τούτο δὲ ὁμοιόν ἔστω, ὥσπερ εἰς τις ιατρὸν ἴδων εἰς τι τῶν ύφελίμων φαρμάκων ἐκ μέρους τι μυγνύτα καὶ θανάσιμον, μηδὲν ἀλλο εἰδῶς, μήτε ὅπως συνετέθη μήτε ὅποσον δεῖ λαβεῖν, μμείσθαι βούλοντο. τὸ μεντοῖ αὐτο- σχεδίαζεν τὰ μέγιστα καὶ προεστάναι πόλεως ἡγεῖσθαι παντὸς εἶναι τοῦ ἐλπίσαντος οὐ πολὺ τῶν τοιούτων ἀφέστηκεν.

43 'Εγὼ δ' ὑπὲρ τῶν πρὸς τοὺς Μαλλώτας καὶ τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις εἰπὼν ἔτι παύσομαι: καὶ γὰρ ἰκανῶς ἀνέχεσθαι δοκεῖτε μοι. πρὸς μὲν οὖν τούτους, λέγω δὲ Μαλλώτας, εἰ τι πεποιήκασιν ἀγνωσίας, ὥσπερ πεποιήκασι, τὴν ὀργὴν κατα- βαλόντες καὶ τὴν τιμωρίαν, ἣν ἐνομίζετε ὀφείλεσθαι ὑμῖν, αὐτοῖς χαρισάμενοι, περὶ τοῦ πράγμα- τος διακρίθητε τοῦ περὶ τῆς χώρας, τὸ φέρειν τὰ

1 νομίσωσιν Dindorf: νομίζωσιν. 
2 λαμπρὸς Casaubon: λαμπρόν. 
3 δυοῖν Arnim, δυο δ' Emperius: δυο δ'. 
4 φαρμάκων Reiske: φάρμακων. 
5 δεῖ added by Emperius. 
6 τὸ μέντοι Capps, τὸ μὲν οὖν Emperius: μὲν. 
7 τοῦ περὶ τῆς χώρας Capps: καὶ το περὶ τῆς χώρας, which Selden deletes.
unreasoning mob, a mob that acts on a kind of impulse and in headlong fashion. For this thing that your president is now doing would truly be altogether foolish, even if you were of a mind to bring accusations—though perhaps it may not yet be the proper moment to quarrel so openly and to make pronouncements; but remember that as soon as one of your fellow-citizens has in a moment of urgent need placed himself at the disposal of the state and gained a brilliant reputation by accusing two officials in quick succession, the masses think that they too must try some such exploit. But that is very much as if a man, on seeing a physician mix with some beneficent drug a small portion also of one that is deadly, and without any further knowledge as to how the medicine was compounded or how much to take, should wish to follow his example. Yet surely the belief that impromptu action in matters of highest moment and political leadership are within the competence of any one who has aspired to undertake it is not far removed from such behaviour.

However, when I have made a few more remarks regarding your dealings with the people of Mallus and with the other cities, I shall cease; for you seem to me to have displayed sufficient patience. Well then, with reference to the first—I mean the people of Mallus—if they have behaved at all senselessly, as indeed they have, lay aside your anger, graciously forgive them the revenge that you thought to be your due, and come to terms regarding your boundary dispute, believing that to endure such

1 We cannot be sure what Dio has in mind. Perhaps in the crisis to which he refers so often the prytanis has taken sides with the people against the general. There may have been talk of removing the general from office.
τοιαύτα καὶ μὴ 1 φιλονεικείν, τοῦθ’, ὥσπερ ἐστίν, ἥγησάμενοι μέγα καὶ τῷ παντὶ κρειττόνων ἄνδρῶν, 44 ἀλλως τε 2 πρὸς τοσοῦτος καταδειστέρους. οὐ γὰρ ἐστὶ κύδυνος μὴ Μαλλωτῶν ἐσομένων3 ἀσθενέστεροι δόξετε. μηδὲ τοὺς παρεξυνούντας ύμᾶς ἀποδέξασθε, 4 ἀλλὰ μάλιστα μὲν αὐτοὶ δικασταί γενόμενοι καὶ τὸ πράγμα ἐπιμελῶς ἐξετάσαντες ἀνευ πάσης ἀπεχθείας καὶ τῆς πρὸς αὐτοὺς 5 χάριτος κατάθεσθε, μὴ μόνον ἀποστάντες τῆς ἕριδος καὶ τοῦ ζητεῖν εἰς ἀπαντὸς πλέον ἔχειν, ἀλλὰ συγχρωοῦντες τε καὶ παρίεντες αὐτοῖς ὃ τι ἁν ἦ μέτριον. ὥσπερ γὰρ καὶ τῶν ἰδιωτῶν ἐπαινεῖτε τοὺς εὐγνώμονας καὶ βλαβήναι τινα 6 μᾶλλον αἱρομένους ἡ διαφέρεσθαι πρὸς τινας, οὐτω καὶ κοινῆ συμβαίνει τὰς τοιαύτας πόλεις εὐδοκιμεῖν.

45 Αἱ μὲν οὖν θίνες καὶ τὸ πρὸς τῇ λίμνῃ χωρίον οὐδενὸς ἁξίας· τὸς γὰρ ἐστὶν ἡ τοῦτων πρόσοδος ἡ λυσιτέλεια; τὸ μέντοι χρηστοὺς φαίνεσθαι καὶ μεγαλόφρονας οὐκ ἔστιν εἰπεῖν ὅσοι 7 νομίζεται δικαίως ἁξίας· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἀμιλλάσθαι πρὸς ἀπαντας ἀνθρώπους ύπὲρ δικαιοσύνης καὶ ἀρετῆς, καὶ τὸ 8 φιλίας καὶ ὀμονοίας ἁρχεῖν, καὶ τούτων περιεῖναι τῶν ἄλλων καὶ κρατεῖν ἡ καλλίστη πασῶν νῖκη καὶ ἀσφαλεστάτη. τὸ δὲ ἐξ ἀπαντος τρόπου ζητεῖν μαχομένους ὑπερέχειν ἀλεξτριώνων ἐστὶ μᾶλλον γενναίων ἢπερ ἄνδρῶν. εἰ μὲν οὖν παρὰ τὰς θίνας ἐμελλε Μαλλὸς 9 μείζων ἑσεσθαι

1 μὴ added by Reiske.
2 ἀλλως τε Casaubon: ὡς γε ἄλλως or ὡστε ἄλλως.
3 ἐσομένων] ἐσομένων Selden.
4 ἀποδέξασθε added by Crosby, ἀκούετε by Casaubon.
5 αὐτοὺς Reiske: αὐτοὺς.

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treatment and not to court a quarrel is, as in fact it is, a great achievement and one befitting men who are altogether superior, especially in relation to men so vastly inferior. For there is no danger that you will be thought weaker than any men of Mallus that the future may produce. And do not listen to those who try to stir you up, but, if at all possible, act as your own judges, and, examining the matter with care, apart from all malice or partiality for your own interests, make a settlement of the trouble; do not merely refrain from strife and from seeking to gain the advantage by any and every means, but concede and yield to them anything within reason. For just as you have words of praise for those in private life who are reasonable and prefer occasionally to submit to wrong rather than to quarrel with people, so also in public relations we find that cities of that sort are in good repute.

No, sand-dunes and swamp-land are of no value—for what revenue is derived from them or what advantage?—yet to show one’s self to be honourable and magnanimous is rightly regarded as inexpressibly valuable. For to vie with the whole world in behalf of justice and virtue, and to take the initiative in friendship and harmony, and in these respects to surpass and prevail over all others, is the noblest of all victories and the safest too. But to seek by any and every means to maintain ascendency in a conflict befits blooded game-cocks rather than men. It may be true that, if Mallus because of the dunes and the

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6 τίνα Capps: τίνας, which Wilamowitz deletes.
7 ὅσον Reiske: ὅς οὐ.
8 τό added by Arnim.
9 ἐμέλλε Mallós Casaubon: ἐμέλλε μάλως or ἐμέλλεν ἄλλως.
DIO CHRYSTOSTOM

τῆς Ταρσοῦ καὶ παρὰ τὴν ἐπὶ τῆς ψάμμου νομὴν, τάχα ἔδει 1 σπουδάζειν ύμᾶς ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον· νυνὶ δὲ αἰσχύνῃ καὶ γέλως ἐστὶν υπὲρ ὧν διαφέρεσθε. τί οὖν οὐκ ἐκεῖνοι κατεφρόνησαν; ὡτι οὐκ εἰδι βελτίων ύμῶν. ύμεῖς δὲ γε βούλεσθε πρὸς τοῦ Διός. 2 ἀλλ' ἐγγυγε ἡξίον ἐπιτιμήσαι λόγῳ πέμψας αὐτοῖς 3—τούτο γάρ ἢν ὑπερεχόντων καὶ φρονοῦντων—τὸ δὲ μᾶλλον τοῦ δέοντος κεκυνθήσατι καὶ καταφεύγειν ἐπὶ τὴν ἐξουσίαν εὐθὺς καὶ νομίζειν ὑβρίζεσθαι μικροπολιτών μᾶλλον ἀνθρώπων ἑστίν.

47 Ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις ύμᾶς ἀξιῶν προσφέρεσθαι πράξας καὶ κηδεμονικὰς καὶ φιλοτίμως καὶ μὴ ἀπεχθᾶς. οὔτω γάρ ἐκόντες ἀκολουθήσουσιν ύμῶν ἀπαντες θαυμάζοντες καὶ ἀγαπῶντες· ὁ μεῖζὸν ἐστὶ τοῦ θύεων 4 παρ' ύμῖν καὶ δικάζεσθαι Μαλλόν. 5 ταῦτα μὲν γὰρ οὐδ' ἡμινοῦν ἔχει ὑφέλειαν, ἐπέλθειν ἐπὶ θυσίαν δεῦρο ἡ τοὺς Ἀδανεῖς ἡ τοὺς Αἰγαίους, ἄλλα τύφον καὶ ἀπάτην καὶ φιλοτιμίαν ἄλλως ἀνόητον.

48 ἡ δὲ εὐνοια καὶ τὸ φαύσεσθαι διαφέροντας ἁρέτῃ καὶ φιλανθρωπία, ταῦτα ἐστὶν οὖντως ἁγαθὰ, ταῦτα ἐστὶν ἄξια ζῆλου καὶ σπουδῆς. ὁ καὶ σκοπεῖτε· ὅσ τὰ γε νῦν γέλως ἑστίν. καὶ ἐίτε

1 ἔδει Selden: δεῖ.
2 Arnim marks a lacuna at this point.
3 αὐτοῖς Arnim: αὐτούς.
4 θύεω Valckenaer: έιναι.
5 Μαλλόν Casaubon, ἄλλοις Valesius: μᾶλλον.

1 That is, "better than you are." Dio taunts his audience with expecting from their foes a higher moral standard than they themselves maintained.

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pasturage on the sand were likely to become greater than Tarsus, you ought possibly to show so much concern; but as it is, disgrace and mockery are all you stand to gain from the objects of your quarrel. "Why, then," you may ask, "did not the people of Mallus scorn those things?" Because they are no better than you are. But, by heaven, it is you who want them to be so. However, what I thought fitting was that you should send them messengers and file an oral protest—for that would have been the procedure of superior and sensible men—but to be unduly excited and to have recourse immediately to the assertion of your authority and to feel insulted is rather to be expected of small-town folk.

So also with reference to the other cities, I ask that you behave mildly, considerately, with regard to your honour, and not in a spirit of hostility and hatred. For if you do, all men will follow your leadership willingly, with admiration and affection; and that is of more importance than to have Mallus sacrifice in Tarsus and there conduct its litigation. For it is of no advantage to you at all to have the people of either Adana or Aegae come to Tarsus to offer sacrifice; it is merely vanity and self-deception and empty, foolish pride. On the other hand, goodwill and a reputation for superiority in virtue and kindliness—those are your true blessings, those are the objects worthy of emulation and serious regard. And you should pay heed to them, since your present behaviour is ridiculous. And whether it is a question of

2 The 'allies' of Athens in the fifth century B.C. had to settle inter-state disputes in Athenian courts. They were not, however, compelled to worship in Athens. For the quarrel between Aegae and Adana and Tarsus, see also Or. 33. 51, and 34. 10 and 14.
DIO CHRYSOSTOM

Αῖγαίοι πρὸς ὑμᾶς εἴτε Ἀπαμεῖς πρὸς Ἀντιοχεῖς εἴτε ἐπὶ τῶν πορρωτέρων Σιμωνίαν πρὸς Ἐφεσίους ἐρίζουσι, περὶ ὅνον σκιᾶς, φασὶ, διαφέρονται. τὸ γὰρ προεστάναι τε καὶ κρατεῖν ἄλλων ἔστιν.

'Αλλὰ καὶ πρῶτον ἢν ποτε Ἀθηναίοις πρὸς Λακεδαίμονίους ζηλοτυπία, καὶ τὸ γε ἐπὶ τῶν ἡγοῦντο οἱ Λάκωνες, εἶτα συνέβη πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μᾶλλον ἀποκλίναι τοὺς Ἐλλήνας μετὰ τὰ Μηδικά. τί οὖν ὁ Σπαρτάτης; καὶ τὸν νησιώτην καὶ τὸν Ἰωνα καὶ τὸν Ἑλλησπόντιον ἀφεῖς αὐτὸν ἐσωφρῶνες, καὶ τὰ τῆς Σπάρτης ἐώρα, σαφῶς εἰδὼς ὅτι καὶ τῶν νόμων καὶ τῆς εὐταξίας οὐδὲν δεῖ περὶ πλείονος ποιεῖσθαι. τοι- γαροῦν μάλιστα εὐδαιμόνισαν ἐκεῖνον τὸν χρόνον.

τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις συνέβη, μέχρι μὲν οἷκεῖως πρὸς αὐτούς αἱ πόλεις εἶχον καὶ εὔνοιαν ἡγοῦντο, εὐδαιμονεῖν, 4 μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ, ὡς ἐγκλήματα καὶ φθόνος αὐτοῖς συνελέγη καὶ μὴ βουλομένων ἁρχεῖν ἥξιον, πολλὰ καὶ δυσχερή παθεῖν καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἀπάντων ἀπολέσαι τὸν ἔπαινον καὶ τὴν εὐφημίαν, ἔπειτα καὶ τὴν ἱσχῦν καὶ τὰ χρήματα, καὶ τελευταίον ὅπο τοῖς ἐξθροῖς γενέσθαι καὶ τοῖς Λακεδαίμονίοις ὁμοίως, ἐπειδὴ κάκεινοι

1 γε Casaubon: τε.
2 εἶχον Emperius: ἔσχον.
3 καὶ added by Selden.
4 εὐδαιμονεῖν added by Crosby; Selden noted the lacuna.
5 τοῖς Λακεδαίμονίοις Reiske: τοὺς Λακεδαίμονίους.

1 Dio seems to mean the Apamea and Antioch of Commagenë, north-east of Tarsus. The precise nature of their dispute is unknown; the same holds good regarding Smyrna and Ephesus.

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Aegaeans quarrelling with you, or Apameans with men of Antioch, or, to go farther afield, Smyrnaeans with Ephesians, it is an ass's shadow, as the saying goes, over which they squabble; for the right to lead and to wield authority belongs to others.

Yes, there was a time in days gone by when jealous rivalry existed also between Athens and Sparta; and, at first, Sparta held the ascendancy, and then it came to pass that the Greeks inclined rather toward Athens, after the Persian wars. What, then, did the Spartan do? Abandoning his claims upon the islander, the Ionian, and the Greek of Hellespont, he proceeded to teach himself self-control and confined his attention to the affairs of Sparta, understanding clearly that nothing should be held more dear than law and order. Accordingly Sparta achieved its greatest prosperity during that period. And as for the Athenians, it so happened that, as long as the cities were on friendly terms with them, and the Athenians behaved kindly as their leaders, they too prospered; but afterwards, when accusations and ill-will toward them accumulated and they saw fit to rule unwilling subjects, they suffered many disagreeable things. And the first thing of all to happen was to lose their commendation and good repute, and next to lose their power and wealth, and finally to become subject to their foes. And the Spartans had a similar experience: when they too

2 A proverbial saying used by Sophocles, Plato, Aristophanes and others. The proverb seems to have originated in an amusing tale recorded by pseudo-Plutarch (Vitae X. Oratorum, p. 401) and included among the fables of Aesop. Vid. Halm, Fabulae Aesopicae, 339.
3 Rome, after all, was supreme.
DIO CHRYSOOSTOM

πάλιν εἶχον τὰ 1 τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἀποστάντες τῆς πρότερον 2 γνώμης, ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς γενέσθαι. 51 καί τοι τὰ μὲν ἐκεῖνων εἶχον ἀληθῆ δύναμιν καὶ μεγάλας ωφελείας, εἰ δεῖ τὰς πλεονεξίας οὖτως καλεῖν· τὰ δὲ τῶν νῦν ἀμφισβητήματα καὶ τὰ αύτια τῆς ἀπεχθείας καὶ αἰσχυνθήναι μοι δοκεῖ τις ἂν ἰδών· ἐστὶ γὰρ ὀμοδούλων πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐριζόντων περὶ δόξης καὶ πρωτείων.

Τῷ οὖν· οὐδὲν ἄγαθόν ἐστιν ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ, περὶ οὗ χρῆ σπουδάζειν; ἐστι τὰ μέγιστα καὶ μόνα σπουδῆς ἀξία καὶ τότε οὕτα καὶ νῦν καὶ ἀεὶ ἐσόμενα· δὲν οὐκ ἔχει δήποτεν τις ἐξουσίαν οὐτ’ 3 ἄλλω παρασχεῖν οὔτε 4 ἀφελέσθαι 5 τὸν κτησάμενον, 6 ἀλλ’ ἀεὶ ἐστὶν ἐπ’ αὐτῷ, κἂν ἰδιώτης ἢ κἂν πόλις. 7 ὑπὲρ οὗ ἱσως μακρότερον 52 λέγειν πρὸς ὑμᾶς. καί τοι με ὀù λέγηθεν οτί τοὺς φιλοσόφους πολλοῖ νομίζουσιν ἐκλύειν ἀπάντα καὶ ἀνέναι τὰς ὑπὲρ τῶν πραγμάτων σπουδάς, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο βλάπτειν μᾶλλον· ὥσπερ εἰ τὸν μουσικὸν σκοπεῖν 8 βούλειτο 9 ἁρμοζόμενον, κάπειτ’ 10 ἀνείντα ὅρων 11 τῶν φθόγγων τινὰς καὶ πάλιν ἐτέρους

1 εἶχον τὰ | εἴχοντο Reiske.
2 αὐτοῖς after πρότερον deleted by Dindorf.
5 δύναται after ἀφελέσθαι deleted by Cobet.
6 κτησάμενον Emperius: χρησάμενον.
7 πάλις Dindorf: πολιτῆς.
8 σκοπεῖν added by Crosby, ἰδεῖν by Reiske.
9 After βούλειτο Reiske conjectures λύραν.
10 κάπειτ’ Crosby: ἐπείτ’.
11 ὅρων added by Reiske.

1 A fair summary of the course of Greek affairs during the century following the Persian wars.

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once more held the reins of empire, departing from their own former principle, they found themselves in the same position as the Athenians.\(^1\) And yet those states of old possessed real power and great utility, if it be correct to call self-seeking by that name; whereas anyone seeing the disputes and occasions for hostility of the present time would, methinks, blush for shame, for in reality they make one think of fellow-slaves quarrelling with one another over glory and pre-eminence.

What then? Is there nothing noble in this our day to merit one’s serious pursuit? The greatest things, yes the only things worthy of serious pursuit, were present then, are present now, and always will be; and over these no man, surely, has control, whether to confer them on another or to take them away from him who has them, but, on the contrary, they are always at one’s disposal, whether it be a private citizen or the body politic. But the discussion of these matters perhaps would take too long. And yet I am not unaware that the philosophers are believed by many to be engaged in relaxing everything and in slackening the serious pursuit of practical affairs and on that account in working more harm than good.\(^2\) It is just as if one should wish to watch a musician tuning his instrument, and then, seeing the same man slacken some strings\(^3\)

\(^2\) This criticism of the philosopher is as old as Plato, who devotes much space in his Republic to the defence of real philosophers as practical men. See especially Republic 473 D, 487 B–489 D. Cf. Plutarch, Moralia 776 C, for a vigorous refutation of the charge of impracticality.

\(^3\) For this unusual meaning of φθόργον, cf. Or. 10. 19. Philostratus, Apollonius 5. 21, uses that word of the ‘stops’ of a pipe.
DIO CHRYSTOSTOM

53 ἐπιτείνοντα σκώψειε 1 τὸν αὐτὸν. 2 ἔχει δὴ καὶ τὰ τῶν πόλεων πράγματα οὕτως. αἱ μὲν γὰρ πονηραὶ καὶ ἀνωφελεῖς σπούδαι καὶ φιλοτιμίαι μᾶλλον εἰσὶ τοῦ προσήκοντος ἔντεταμέναι καὶ τρόπον τινὰ αὐτοὶ 3 δι’ αὐτοὺς ἀπορρήγνυνται πάντες. αἱ δὲ υπὲρ τῶν καλλίστων ὅλως ἐκλύονται. θεάσασθε δ’ εὐθέως, εἰ βούλεσθε, τὴν τῆς φιλαργυρίας ἐπίτασιν, τὴν τῆς ἀκρασίας.

Ἀλλ’ ἐσικα γὰρ πόρρω προάγει, καὶ καθάπερ οἱ ἐν ταῖς γαλήναις μακρότερον νηχόμενοι, τὸ μέλλον οὐ προοράν.

1 ἐπιτείνοντα σκώψειε Crosby, ἐπιτείνοντα σκώψαι Arnim, ἐντείνοντα σκώψει Selden: ἐντείνοντας ὅψει.
2 τὸν αὐτὸν] τὸν τόνον Capps, ὡς τούναντιον αὐτῷ πράττοντα Arnim.
3 αὐτοὶ added by Capps.
and tighten others again, should scoff at him. That in fact is precisely the situation in civic matters. For the base and unprofitable pursuits and ambitions have become more tense than is fitting, and all who are swayed by them, through no one’s fault but their own, become broken men, as one may say; but those pursuits and ambitions which aim at what is noblest are wholly relaxed. And consider, for example, if you will, the tension that marks covetousness, that marks incontinence!

But I seem to be going too far afield, and, like those who in calm weather swim too far, I seem not to foresee what lies ahead.\(^1\)

\(^1\) This sudden termination of the theme is a bit perplexing. The figure contained in Dio’s concluding sentence suggests the fear of ‘stormy weather.’ Possibly he sensed that his hearers were getting restless.
THE THIRTY-FIFTH DISCOURSE,
DELIVERED IN CELAENAE IN
PHRYGIA

Celaenae, as Dio himself tells us, was situated at the head-
waters of the Maeander in the heart of Phrygia, on the main
highway between East and West and was the focus of five
other well-marked natural routes (Ramsay, Cities and
Bishoprics of Phrygia). From Herodotus (7. 26) we learn
that Xerxes paused there on his way to Greece; and there
too the younger Cyrus tarried thirty days in 401 B.C. while
assembling his forces (Xenophon, Anabasis 1. 2. 5–8). Despite
its manifest importance, Celaenae does not appear again in
literature until Roman times. In fact Strabo, who devotes
considerable space to the site (12. 8. 15–18), uses the name
Apamea rather than Celaenae. He explains that Antiochus
Soter (280–261 B.C.), on moving the inhabitants a short distance
away, renamed the settlement in honour of his mother.
According to Ramsay, the old name was revived in the second
century of our era, presumably in consequence of a ‘re-
invigorated national sentiment.’

Arnim locates this Discourse in the same general period of
Dio’s career as the three that precede it. We are in the
dark regarding the occasion of its delivery. Dio seems to be
quite at his ease and enjoys the opportunity to introduce
himself and to flatter and amuse his audience. Much of
what he says was doubtless uttered with a twinkle of the
eye.
35. ΕΝ ΚΕΛΑΙΝΑΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΦΡΥΓΙΑΣ

1 Οὐκ ἐπιδειξόμενος ὑμῖν, ὡς ἄνδρες, παρῆλθον οὔδὲ ἀργυρίου παρ' ὑμῶν δεόμενος οὔδ' ἐπαινον προσδεχόμενος. Ἐπίσταμαι γὰρ οὔτε αὐτὸς ἰκανὸς παρεσκευασμένος, ὡστε ὑμῖν ἀρέσαι λέγων, οὔτε ὑμᾶς οὔτως ἔχοντας, ὡστε προσδείσθαι τῶν ἐμῶν λόγων. πλείστον δὲ τὸ μεταξὺ τῆς ὑμετέρας βουλήσεως καὶ τῆς ἐμῆς δυνάμεως. ἐγὼ οὖν γὰρ ἀπλῶς πέφυκα καὶ φαύλως διαλέγεσθαι καὶ οὔδενος ἁμείνων τῶν τυχόντων. ὑμεῖς δὲ θαυμαστῶς καὶ περιττῶς ἐπιθυμεῖτε ἀκούειν καὶ μόνων ἀνέχεσθε τῶν πάντων δεινών.

2 Οὐ δὴ 1 τούτου χάριν προῆλθον, ἵνα με θαυμάσῃς· οὐ γὰρ ἔστω ὅπως ἄν ἐγὼ θαυμασθεὶν ὑφ’ ὑμῶν, οὔδε ἄν ἀληθέστερα λέγω τῶν Σιβύλλης ἡ Βάκιδος· ἄλλα ἵνα μηδεὶς ὑποβλέπῃ με μηδὲ πυνθάνηται παρ’ ἕτερων ὅστις εἰμὶ καὶ ὅποθεν ἔλθομι. νῦν γὰρ ἢς ὑπονοοῦσιν εἶναι με τῶν σοφῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ πάντα εἰδότων, γελοῖω καὶ ἀτόπῳ τεκμηρίῳ χρώμενοι, τῷ κομᾶν. εἰ γὰρ τούτῳ αἴτιον ὑπήρχεν ἄρετῆς καὶ σωφροσύνης, οὔδεμιᾶς ἄν ἐθεῖτο μεγάλης οὔδὲ χαλεπῆς δυνάμεως τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων.

1 οὐ δὴ Selden: οὔδὲ.

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1 The Sibyl and Bacis occur together also in Or. 13. 36.
2 Regarding his long hair, cf. also 12. 15 and 72. 2.
THE THIRTY-FIFTH DISCOURSE, DELIVERED IN CELAENAE IN PHRYGIA

Gentlemen, I have come before you not to display my talents as a speaker nor because I want money from you, or expect your praise. For I know not only that I myself am not sufficiently well equipped to satisfy you by my eloquence, but also that your circumstances are not such as to need my message. Furthermore, the disparity between what you demand of a speaker and my own powers is very great. For it is my nature to talk quite simply and unaffectedly and in a manner in no wise better than that of any ordinary person; whereas you are devoted to oratory to a degree that is remarkable, I may even say excessive, and you tolerate as speakers only those who are very clever.

Nay, my purpose in coming forward is not to gain your admiration—for I could not gain that from you even were I to utter words more truthful than those of the Sibyl or of Bacis—but rather that no one may look askance at me or ask others who I am and whence I came. For at present quite possibly people suspect that I am one of your wiseacres, one of your know-it-alls, basing their suspicion upon a ludicrous and absurd bit of evidence, namely, that I wear my hair long. For if long hair were accountable for virtue and sobriety, mankind would need no great power nor one difficult of attainment.
3 Ἄλλ' ἐγὼ δεδοικα μὴ οὐδὲν ἦ τοῖς ἀνοήτοις ὀφελος τοῦ κομᾶν, οὐδ' ἂν τὴν καρδίαν αὐτὴν γεννώντας δασείς, καθάπερ Ἀριστομένη τὸν Μεσσηνιόν φασιν, ὅσ πλείστα Λακεδαιμονίοις πράγματα παρέσχε, καὶ πολλάκις ἄλοις ἀπέδρα παρ' αὐτῶν, τοῦτον, ἐπεὶ δ' ἐπετεί άπέθανεν, οὕτως ἔχοντα εὑρεθήναι. φημὶ τοινυν οὐδὲν ὀφελος εἶναι τοῖς γυμνησί τοῦτοις, οὐδ' ἂν πελτασταὶ γένωνται, πρὸς γε τὸ δίκαιον καὶ σωφροσύνην ἀληθῆ καὶ φρόνησιν, οὐδ' ἂν ἐτί μάλλον ἀποδύσωνται καὶ γυμνοὶ περιτρέχωσι τοῦ χειμῶνος ἢ τὴν Μήδων καὶ Ἀράβων στολὴν λάβωσιν, ὥσπερ οὐδὲ αὐλεῖν ἵκανοι ἐσοντα τὰ τῶν αὐλητῶν ἐνδεδυκότες. οὐδὲ γὰρ τοὺς ὀνοὺς ὑποσ γενέσθαι δυνατόν, οὐδ' ἂν ἐτί πλεόν τὰς ρίνας ἀνατυθῶσιν, οὐδ' ἂν τὰς γνάθους τρήωντες αὐτῶν ψάλιον ἐμβάλωσιν, οὐδὲ ἂν ἀφέλη τις τὰ σάγματα. ἄλλα ὄγκησονται πρὸ τῶν τειχῶν πάνω μέγα καὶ τάλλα ποιήσουσι τὰ πρέποντα αὐτοῖς.

4 Ὡστε μηδείς ἕνεκα τοῦ σχήματος νομισάτω

1 ὥσπερ οὐκ ἔστων (just as in fact they don't) after κομᾶν deleted by Emperius.
2 πορ' αὐτῶν] deleted by Cobet.
3 οὐδ' ἂν πελτασταὶ γένωνται suspected by Emperius, deleted by Arnim and Bude.
4 ψάλιον Valesius : ψέλιον.
5 σάγματα Casaubon : ἄγαλματα.

A romantic hero commonly associated with the second Messenian war. Pausanias tells his exploits at much length (4.14.7 to 4.24.3). For the portent of the shaggy heart, see Pliny, Nat. Hist. 11. 184–5.
THE THIRTY-FIFTH DISCOURSE

However, I fear that fools get no good from their long hair, not even if they get shaggy to the very heart—as in the case of Aristomenes, the Messenian, who caused a deal of trouble for the Spartans, and who, though taken captive many times, always managed to escape from them—he, we are told, when at last he met his death, was found to be in that condition. I claim, therefore, that these nude philosophers get no good from their shagginess—not even if they should join the light infantry—at least with regard to justice and true sobriety and wisdom, nay, not even if they should strip off still more clothing and run about stark naked in winter time, or else adopt the garb of Medes and Arabs; just as they will not acquire proficiency with the flute by merely donning the costume of flautists. Neither can asses become horses even if they have their nostrils slit still more, or even if they have their jaws bored and a curb-chain placed between their teeth, or even if their pack-saddles are taken from them; nay, they will still bray before the walls right lustily and perform the other acts that befit their nature.

Therefore, let no one suppose that my guise

2 Cf. Or. 34. 3, where reference is made to the scanty clothing of certain would-be philosophers. In the present passage he seems to be toying with the double meaning inherent in γυμνός: 'naked' (or lightly clad) and 'light-armed soldiers.' This accounts for the following clause, which contains the term πέλαγασταί, its synonym. The word-play is aimed to make his victims still more ludicrous. Emperius, however, was suspicious of that second clause.

3 That is, go to the other extreme and muffle up.

4 Phrygia was the home of the flute.

5 Asses would be familiar objects at such a trading centre as Celaenae.

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diaφέρειν με μηδένος μηδὲ τούτω πεποιθότα λέγειν, ἀλλὰ τούναντιόν ὅραν, ἀν μὲν ἣσυχίαν ἄγω καθάπαξ καὶ διαλέγωμαι μηδεῖ, πολλῷ μᾶλλον ὑπονοεῖν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, ὡς ἄν, οἶμαι, σεμνονόμενον, ὡς σπουδαῖον κρύπτοντα. πολλοὶ γὰρ δὴ δὴ αὐτῷ τοῦτο ἐθαυμάσθησαν, τὸ συγάν· εὰν δὲ ἐν τῷ μέσῳ καταστάσ μηδενός ἀμενον λέγων φαινόμαι τῶν κατηλῶν καὶ τῶν ὅρεοκόμων, οὐκ ἐνοχλήσειν, σαφῶς αὐτοὺς ἑωρακότας ὅποιός εἴμι.

5 Σχεδὸν δὲ τοῦτο καὶ ἐπ' ἄλλων ἢδεῖν ἐστι γιγνομενον. οἶον ἐπειδὰν τίνες ὑπονόησωσιν ἔχειν τινὰ τοῦτο αὐτό, ὁ τυγχάνουσι ζητοῦντες, προσίασι καὶ ἀνερευνῶσιν. εάν οὖν περιστεῖλη καὶ μὴ ἑθέλῃ δεικνύειν, ἐτὶ μᾶλλον ὑπονοοῦσιν. εὰν δὲ παραχρήμα ἀποκαλύψῃ καὶ γένηται φανερὸς οὐκ ἔχων οὐδέν, ἀπίασε, διημαρτηκέναι νομίσματες. πολὺ δὴ κρεῖττον τοῖς οὐ δεομένοις δόξης ἀποκαλύπτεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς πολλοὺς καὶ φανερὸν τῷ λόγῳ ποιεῖν αὐτοὺς δυναμένους ξυνεῖν τὸν ἀνθρώπον ὅποιός ἐστιν. οἶμαι γὰρ αὐτοὺς καταφρονήσειν σαφῶς, ὡς ἔγγυς νῦν πέπονθα, καὶ οὐξ ἐυνήσειν ἀλλήλων ἡμᾶς, οὕτε ἐμὲ τῶν ἀκούντων οὕτε ἐκείνους τοῦ λέγοντος.

1 ὅραν] ὅρωντα Arnim, ἀπαν Pflugk.
2 ὡς Reiske: ὁν. 3 τινὰ Reiske: τινᾶς.
4 περιστεῖλη] περιστεῖλη Reiske.
5 After ποιεῖν Arnim suspects a lacuna.
6 πέπονθα, καὶ] πέποθα Emperius.

1 Cf. Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, Act. 1, Scene 1, where the same idea is ably put by Gratiano.
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makes me different from any other man, or that it is this that gives me confidence to speak. On the contrary, let it be understood by all that I can see that, if I keep absolutely silent and do not talk with anyone at all, people are much more likely to distrust me, I fancy, as giving myself airs, as concealing something of importance—for, in fact, in many instances men have won admiration merely by reason of their silence;¹ whereas, if I take my stand in your midst and show myself to be no better as a speaker than any huckster or muleteer, I see that none will be vexed with me, once they have seen for themselves what sort of man I am.

This is virtually what you may see occurring with other men also. For example, when certain people suspect a man of having the very thing for which they happen to be searching, they go up to him and put him through a close questioning. If, then, he draws his cloak about him and declines to uncover, they are all the more suspicious, but if he immediately unwraps and it becomes evident that he is concealing nothing, they go away convinced that they have been in error. You see, it is far better for those who are not seeking notoriety to disclose themselves to the people, and for a person by speaking to reveal himself for the benefit of those who can understand what sort of man he is. For I fancy that they will clearly show contempt for me, to judge by the treatment I have been receiving,² and that we shall not understand one another, neither I my audience nor they

² Dio seems to indicate that his audience has been displaying either restlessness or amusement. Or possibly his words refer to some gossip of which he had been the subject upon coming to Celaenae.
DIO CHRYSTOS TO

τούτου δε αὐτοιν ἐγώγε θείην ἃν ἐμαυτὸν μᾶλλον ἡ ύμᾶς.
6 Μιὰ μὲν οὖν αὐτὴ πρόφασις τοῦ προελθέων.

ἐτέρα δὲ τὸ φοβεῖσθαι μὴ διαφθαρῶ αὐτὸς διὰ τὴν ὑμετέραν ὑποψίαν καὶ τῷ ὄντι νομίσαν προσ-

εῖναι σπουδαῖον τι ἐμαυτῷ. μεγάλης γὰρ διανοίας καὶ δυνάμεως έοικε δεῖν, ὅταν θαυμάσωσιν ἕνα

πολλοί καὶ διαφέρειν ἢγὼντα τῶν ἄλλων, εἰ μέλλει σωφρονεῖν οὕτως ὁ ἄνηρ καὶ μηδὲν ἀνόητον

πάσχειν μηδε ἐπαίρεσθαι τοῖς τῶν 1 πολλῶν λόγοις, ὦσπερ πτεροῖς: καθάπερ τὸν Ἀχιλλέα

πεποίηκεν "Ομηρος διὰ τὴν ἀλαζονείαν ὑπὸ τῶν ὀπλῶν ἐπαιρόμενον καὶ φερόμενον:

τῷ δ’ αὐτὲ πτερὰ γίνετ’, ἀείρε δὲ ποιμένα λαῶν.
7 Ἡλίκη δὲ ἔστιν ἢ τῶν πολλῶν δύναμις τοῦ πεί-

θεων ὁ τι ἂν αὐτοὶ θέλωσιν, οὐχ ἢκιστα ἀπὸ τῶν

παιδῶν μάθοι τις ἂν’ ὅταν ἀνθρώπῳ σωφρονοῦντι

παιδάρια ἀκολουθή, φάσκοντα μαίνεσθαι. τὸ μὲν

γὰρ πρῶτον ἀπεισών ἀγανακτῶν καθ’ αὐτοὺς,

ἐπειτα προσκρούων ἂεὶ καὶ λοιδορούμενος ἐκάστῳ

καὶ διώκων αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἑπαθεν, ἐξέστη τελευτῶν,

καὶ τὴν φήμην ὑπέλαβε θείον 2 εἶναι, οὐ μόνον τὴν

τῶν ἀνδρῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν τῶν παιδῶν.
8 Δοκεῖ δὲ μοι καὶ τὸ τῶν σοφιστῶν γένος

ἐντεῦθεν αὐξεσθαι ποθεν. ἐπειδὰν πολλοὶ νεανί-

1 τῶν added by Geel.
2 θείον Capps: θεόν.
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their speaker. And the blame for this misunderstanding I would set down to my account rather than to yours.
This, then, is one reason for my coming forward. But there is another reason—my fear that I myself may become spoiled through your suspicions of me and come to believe that there is actually something of importance in my make-up. For when many people display admiration for one man and consider him superior to the rest, great wisdom and strength of character are seemingly needed if he is to preserve his common sense and not be made a fool or be uplifted, as by wings, by the words of the crowd—as Homer has portrayed Achilles,¹ through vainglory because of his new armour, being uplifted and in full career:

To him they were as wings and raised aloft
The shepherd of the host.¹

And how great the power of the populace is to make men believe anything they please may perhaps best be learned from children: when a sane man is followed by urchins who keep calling him crazy. For at first the man goes away inwardly annoyed, and then, from constantly falling foul of them and reviling and chasing them one by one, he gets into that very state and ends by going mad, and the spoken word he took to be a manifestation of deity,² not merely the utterance of men, but even that of boys.
And, methinks, the tribe of sophists also owes its development to some such cause as this. When a lot

² Cf. Aristophanes, Birds 720, on φήμη as the voice of God. Cf. also Odyssey 20. 100–21.
σκοι σχολὴν ἁγοντες ἐνα θαυμάζωσι πηδώντες, καθάπερ αἱ Βάκχαι περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον, πᾶσα ἀνάγκη τοῦτον τὸν ἀνθρωπὸν οὐ πολλῷ τινὶ χρόνῳ πολλοῖς τῶν ἄλλων 1 δόξαι τι λέγειν. σχέδον γὰρ ὥσπερ οἱ γονεῖς διαλέγεσθαι τὰ παιδία διδάσκουσιν, ἐπὶ παντὶ χαίροντες ὃ τί ἂν εἴπωσιν· οὐκοῦν ἐκ τούτων θαρρεῖ καὶ μᾶλλον πρόειν 2 καὶ σαφέστερον ἀεὶ διαλέγεται καὶ τέλος ἐξέμαθε τὴν φωνὴν τῶν ἔνοικῶν, ἐάν τε Ἐλληνες ὅσων ἐάν τε βάρβαροι· καὶ τοὺς σοφιστὰς ἀνάγκη τὴν διάνοιαν τῶν ἀκροατῶν ἀναλαβεῖν, τοιαύτα καὶ λέγοντας καὶ διανοούμενους, ὥστοι ποτ' ἂν οὗτοι τυγχάνωσιν ὄντες· εἰς δὲ οἱ πλείους ἐπιεικῶς ἕλθοι καὶ δυστυχεῖς.

9 Οὕτως μὲν οὖν ἵσως οὐ μέγας κίνδυνος, εἰ τις αὐτῷ 3 καὶ ἐτέροις 4 δοκεῖ δεῖνος εἶναι καὶ περιάξει πλῆθος ἀνθρώπων ἀνόητων· ὥσπερ τὸν Ὁρφέα φασὶ τὰς δρᾶς καὶ τὰς πέτρας καὶ τοὺς λίθους· τὸ δ' αὐτὸν ἀνόητον ὄντα καὶ δειλὸν καὶ ἀκόλαστον καὶ μηδὲν διαφέροντα τῶν βοσκημάτων ἁρετῆς τι νομίσαι 5 προσήκειν αὐτῷ καὶ καλοκαγαθίας, τούτω δὴ παντελῶς δεινὸν καὶ τῆς χαλεπωτάτης πασῶν ἀνοίας καὶ μανίας. ἄλλ' ὅταν φήμη καταλαμβάνῃ τινὰ καὶ τοιοῦτος ἄρξηται λόγος ὑποτύφεσθαι, δεῖ περιρρήξαμεν ἐκ τηδάν γυμνόν εἰς τὰς ὁδοὺς, ἐπιδεικνύσα τᾶς ὄντως ὅτι μηδενὸς ἐστι βελτίων. ἐὰν δὲ ἐπακολούθῃ τις φάσκων

1 πολλοῖς τῶν ἄλλων] πολλοῖς τε τῶν ἄλλων καὶ ἑαυτῷ Emperius, καὶ αὐτῷ καὶ πολλοῖς τῶν ἄλλων Herwerden.
2 πρόειν Keise: πρόσειν.
3 αὐτῷ Casaubon: αὐτῷ or αὐτό.
4 ἐτέροις Casaubon: ἑτέρος.

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of young men with nothing to do go leaping about a man with cries of admiration, as the Bacchants leap about Dionysus, inevitably that man after no great lapse of time will gain a reputation with many others for talking sensibly. Why, that is very much the way in which parents teach their children how to talk, expressing keen delight over anything the children may utter. Accordingly, in consequence of that applause, the children take courage and make further progress and keep speaking more and more distinctly, until finally they have mastered the language of their associates, be they Greeks or barbarians. The sophists also can't help adopting the thought of their listeners, saying and thinking such things as fit the nature of those listeners, whatever it happens to be; but the majority of these are pretty much simpletons, victims of an unkind fate.

Well then, conceivably there is no great risk involved if a man appears to himself and others to be clever, and draws in his train a crowd of fools—just as it is said of Orpheus, that he drew to himself trees and rocks and stones—but that, while himself a fool, a coward, intemperate, in no wise superior to dumb cattle, a man should believe that he has any claim to virtue and gentility—that indeed is utterly preposterous and a mark of the most grievous folly and madness. Nay, whenever fame lays hold upon a man and that sort of talk starts to smoulder, he should tear off his garments and leap forth naked upon the public highways, proving to all the world that he is no better than any other man. And if someone follows at his heels claiming to be his

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\[vomíos\] Reiske; \[vomías\].

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eίναι μαθητής, ἀπελαύνειν παίοντα καὶ βάλλοντα ταῖς βωλοῖς καὶ τοῖς λίθοις, ὡς ἀνόητον ἢ πονηρόν.

Λέγω δὲ οὐ πρὸς ἄπαντας· εἰσὶ γὰρ οἱ καλῶς καὶ συμφερόντως τὸ πράγμα πράττοντες, οἷς ἔδει σπένδειν καὶ θυμᾶν· ἀλλ' οὐς 1 σοφοὺς ὑμῖν ἀποδεικνύονσι, τρεῖς ἢ τέτταρας κομήτας, 2 καθάπερ τοὺς ἱερείς τῶν παρ᾿ ὑμῖν· τοὺς μακαρίους λέγω, τοὺς ἄπαντων ἀρχοντας τῶν ἱερεῶν, τοὺς ἐπωνύμους τῶν δύο ἡπείρων τῆς ἐτέρας 3 ὀλης. ταῦτα γὰρ ἐστὶ τὰ ποιοῦντα καὶ τούτους εὐδαίμονας, στέφανος καὶ πορφύρα καὶ παιδάρια κομῶντα λιβανωτὸν φέροντα.

11 Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ὅπως ποτὲ ἔχει, λελέξθω· τὸ δὲ κομᾶν οὐ χρῆ πάντως ὑπολαμβάνειν ὡς ἀρετῆς σημείων. πολλοὶ γὰρ δὴ 4 διὰ θεόν τινα κομῶν ἀνθρωποῦ· καὶ 5 γεωργὸς κομῆται, μηδὲ τούνομα ἄκουσαντες ποτε τὸ φιλοσοφίας, καὶ νὴ Δία οἱ πλείους τῶν βαρβάρων, οἱ μὲν σκέπης ἐνεκεν, οἱ δὲ καὶ πρέπειν αὐτοῖς νομίζοντες. τούτων 6 οὐκ ἐστὶν ἐπίθεθον οὐδεὶς οὐδὲ κατα-

12 γέλαστος. ἵσως γὰρ ὅρθως αὐτὸ πράττοντις· ἐπεῖ καὶ τοὺς λαγῶς ὅρατε τοὺς πάνω ἀσθενεῖς ὑπὸ τῆς δασύτητος σωζόμενους, καὶ τῶν ὅρνεων

1 ἀλλ' οὐς Casaubon: ἄλλους.
3 ἐτέρας Mommsen: ἐσπέρας.
4 δὴ Arnim: ἢ ἡ.
5 καὶ added by Emperius.
6 After τούτων Reiske adds 3'.

1 Cf. Or. 32. 61-6.
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pupil, he must try to drive him away, striking him with his fists and pelting him with clods of earth and stones, knowing that the fellow is either fool or knave.

However, my remarks are not levelled at all sophists, for there are some who follow that calling honourably and for the good of others, men to whom we should pour libation and offer incense; nay, I mean rather those whom they appoint to serve you as experts in wisdom, three or four long-haired persons like the high-priests of your local rites. I refer to the 'blessed ones,' who exercise authority over all your priests, whose title represents one of the two continents in its entirety. For these men too owe their 'blessedness' to crowns and purple and a throng of long-haired lads bearing frankincense.

Well then, whatever be the truth in these matters, let this suffice. However, I still maintain that long hair must not by any means be taken as a mark of virtue. For many human beings wear it long because of some deity; and farmers wear long hair, without ever having even heard the word philosophy; and, by Zeus, most barbarians also wear long hair, some for a covering and some because they believe it to be becoming. In none of these cases is a man subjected to odium or ridicule. The reason may well be because their practice is correct. For instance, you observe that rabbits, weak creatures that they are, are protected by their shaggy coats,

2 Ramsay, Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia, pp. 436-7, refers this to the Asiarchos, or Highpriest of Asia, as he is called in two inscriptions. The two continents were manifestly Asia and Europe.

3 Cf. Or. 34. 29-30.

4 Dio is familiar with rabbits. Cf. 33. 32.
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τοῖς ἀσθενεστάτοις ἐξαρκεῖ τα πτερὰ εἴργεν τὸν ἄνεμον καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ. 1 Ἡμεῖς δὲ τὴν μὲν κόμην ἀφαιροῦμεν, ὥσπερ οἱ νομεὶς τῶν ἱππῶν, ἃς ἄν ἐθέλωσι παραβαλεῖν 2 τοὺς δύνας, καὶ τὰ γένεα ἀποκείρομεν, τὰς δὲ κεφαλὰς σκέπομεν. 3 τοὺς δὲ ἀλεκτρυώνας ὅρωμεν οὐδὲνος τοιοῦτον προσδεομένους, ὃν ἄνθρωπον, 4 σισύρας καὶ πλοὺς καὶ τοιαύθα ἔτερα ἐξηράπτοντες. καίτοι 5 ποῖος ἂν γένοιτο πίλος Ἀρκαδικὸς ἢ Ῥακωνικὸς μᾶλλον ἀρμόττων τῆς αὐτοῦ κόμης ἐκάστῳ; καὶ τί δεῖ, φησί, τοσοῦτον τῶν 6 σκεπασμάτων; οὐδὲν τοῖς γε πλουσίοις έκείνοις μὲν οὐδὲ χειρῶν οὐδὲ ποδῶν?

13 Ἡγὼ δὲ ὅρω καὶ ταύτην τὴν πόλιν οὐδεμιᾶς ἐνδεστέραν τῶν πρώτων, καὶ ξυνήδομαι καὶ ἀγαπῶ. τῆς γὰρ ἡπείρου τὸ καρπερώτατον νέμεσθε καὶ πιώτατον, πεδίων δὲ 8 καὶ ὅρων μεταξύ καλλίστων ἱδρυσθε, καὶ πηγᾶς ἀφθονώτατας ἔχετε καὶ χώραν εὐκαρποτάτην ξύμπαντα μυρίᾳ φέρουσαν,

πυροῦσ τε ζειας τ’ ἡδ’ 9 εὐρυφυνες κρὶ λευκῶν,

1 διότι εἰς αὐτῶν πέφυκεν after ὕδωρ deleted by Sonny as the gloss of some Christian writer who had in mind Genesis 1. 20.
2 παραβαλεῖν] υποβαλεῖν Cobet.
3 σκέπομεν Jacobs: πλέκομεν.
4 τοὺς δὲ ἀλεκτρυώνας . . . ἄνθρωποι deleted by Emperius.
5 καίτοι UB: καὶ other MSS.
6 τῶν Crosby: ὅντων.
7 After ποδῶν Reiske suspects a lacuna. Arnim brackets §§ 11 and 12 as having been misplaced; see note 4, page 403.
8 δὲ Reiske: τε.
9 τ’ ἡδ’ Homer: τε εἰδ’ M, τε ἡδ’ UB.

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and that among the birds even the weakest find their feathers a sufficient protection against wind and rain. But as for us human beings, while we shear off our locks (just as horse-breeders shear the manes of mares\(^1\) that they plan to mate with asses) and also shave our beards,\(^2\) we make coverings for our heads. Yet we observe that cocks require nothing extra as human beings do, goat-skin coats and caps of felt and other similar coverings which we stitch together. And yet what cap of Arcadian or Laeonian make could be more suitable than a man’s own hair? “Besides,” someone will ask, “what need is there for so many coverings for the body?” No need, at least for men of wealth; indeed they do not need hands or feet either.\(^3\)

But [speaking of protection],\(^4\) I perceive that this city of yours also is inferior to none of the first rank, and I rejoice with you and am content that it is so. For example, you occupy the strongest site and the richest on the continent; you are settled in the midst of plains and mountains of rare beauty; you have most abundant springs and a soil of greatest fertility, bearing, all told, unnumbered products,

Both wheat and spelt and broad-eared barley white;\(^5\)

\(^1\) Pliny, *Nat. Hist.*, 10. 180, in reporting the practice, adds that it was intended to make the mare properly humble. See also Aelian, *De Natura Animalium*, 2. 10 and 12. 16.

\(^2\) Dio criticizes shaving also in 33. 63. \(^3\) Cf. Dio 33. 64.

\(^4\) Possibly this phrase may represent the transition, which is none too clear on the surface. Arnim regards §§ 11 and 12 as an intrusion from another passage; but that supposition does not provide any better connection, and the extended treatment of the topic of long hair is quite in keeping with Dio’s habits. \(^5\) *Odyssey*, 4. 604.
καὶ πολλὰς μὲν ἁγέλας, πολλὰς δὲ ποίμνας ποιμαίνετε καὶ βουκολεῖτε. τῶν τε ποταμῶν οἱ μέγιστοι καὶ πολυπεφελέστατοι τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐνθένε ἔχουσιν, ὦ τε Μαρσύας οὖτος, διὰ μέσης τῆς πόλεως ὑμῶν ῥέων, ὦ τε Ὁργάς, δὲ τε Μαλανδρος, πολὺ πάντων τῶν ποταμῶν θεότατος καὶ σοφῶτατος, ὃς ἐλίττων μυριάς καμπᾶς σχεδὸν τῇ τὴν ἀρίστην τῆς Ἀσίας ἐπεισόν. τῆς τε Φρυγίας προκάθθηκε καὶ Λυδίας, ἔτι δὲ Καρίας, ἄλλα τε ἐθνη περιοικεῖ πολυανδρότατα, Καππαδοκές τε καὶ Πάμφυλοι καὶ Πισίδαι, καὶ τούτος ἀπασώ ἄγοραν ὑμεῖς καὶ ξύνοδον παρέχεσθε τῆν αὐτῶν πόλιν. καὶ τούτο μὲν πολλὰς τῶν ἀνωνύμων πόλεων, τούτο δὲ πολλὰς εὐδαιμονίας κώμας ὑπηκόους ἔχετε. σημείων δὲ μέγιστον τῆς δυνάμεως ὑμῶν τὸ πλῆθος τῶν φόρων. ὥσπερ γὰρ, ὃιμαι, τῶν ὑποζυγίων κράτιστα δοκεῖ τὰ πλείστον ἔλκοντα, οὕτω καὶ τῶν πόλεων εἰκὸς ἀρίστας εἶναι τὰς πλείστον ἀργύριον ὑποτελοῦσας.

Πρὸς δὲ τούτους αἰ δίκαι παρ’ ἔτος ἄγονται παρ’ ὑμῖν καὶ ξυνάγεται πλῆθος ἀνθρώπων ἀπειρον δικαζομένων, δικαζόντων, ῥητόρων, ἡγεμόνων, ὑπηρετῶν, οἰκετῶν, μαστροπῶν, ὀρεοκόμων, καπήλων, ἑταῖρων τε καὶ βαναύσων. ὥστε τὰ τε ὑμῖα τοὺς ἔχοντας πλείστης ἀποδίδοσθαι τιμῆς καὶ μηδὲν ἄργον εἶναι τῆς πόλεως, μήτε

1 Ὁργάς Casaubon: Ὁρβάς or νόρβας.
2 ὃς added by Casaubon.
3 ὥσπερ γὰρ Crosby, ὃς γὰρ Arnim: ὥσπερ.
4 πλείστον Arnim: πλείον or πλέον.
5 ἑταῖρων Jacobs, ἑτέρων τε Emperius: ἑταῖρων.

1 Greeks commonly deified rivers.
and many are the droves of cattle and many the flocks of sheep you tend and pasture. And as for rivers, the largest and most serviceable have their source here—the Marsyas yonder, bearing its waters through the midst of your city, and the Orgas, and the Maeander, by far the most godlike and the wisest of all rivers, a river which with its countless windings visits, one may almost say, all that is best in Asia. Furthermore, you stand as a bulwark in front of Phrygia and Lydia and Caria besides; and there are other tribes around you whose members are most numerous, Cappadocians and Pamphylians and Pisidians, and for them all your city constitutes a market and a place of meeting. And also many cities unknown to fame and many prosperous villages are subject to your sway. And a very great index of your power is found in the magnitude of the contributions with which you are assessed. For, in my opinion, just as those beasts of burden are judged to be most powerful which carry the greatest loads, so also it is reasonable to suppose that those cities are the most considerable which pay the largest assessments.

And what is more, the courts are in session every other year in Celaenae, and they bring together an unnumbered throng of people—litigants, jurymen, orators, princes, attendants, slaves, pimps, muleteers, hucksters, harlots, and artisans. Consequently not only can those who have goods to sell obtain the highest prices, but also nothing in the city is out of

2 Cf. Strabo 12. 8. 15–18 for the geography of the district.
3 This is true, for Celaenae was near the eastern border of Phrygia, astride the main highway between the East and West. Cf. Introduction.
4 Strabo (12. 8. 15) confirms this.
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tα ξεύγη μήτε τὰς οἰκίας μήτε τὰς γυναῖκας.

16 τούτο δὲ οὐ σμικρόν ἐστὶ πρὸς εὐθαμομονίαν· ὅτι γὰρ ἂν πλεῖστος ὁχλὸς ἀνθρώπων ἐξυνή, πλεῖστον ἄργυρον εἴ τις ἀνάγκης ἔκει γίγνεται, καὶ τὸν τότον εἰκος εὐθηνεῖν ὅσπερ, οἴμαι, φασὶ τὴν χώραν, οὐ ἂν πρόβατα πλεῖστα αὐλισθή, κρατίστην γίγνεσθαι τοῖς γεωργοῖς διὰ τὴν κόπρον, καὶ πολλοὶ δέονται τῶν ποιμένων παρ’ αὐτοῖς αὐλίζειν τὰ πρόβατα. τουγαροῦν μέγιστον νομίζεται πρὸς ἱσχὺν πόλεως τὸ τῶν δικῶν καὶ πάντες ἑσπονδάκασιν ὑπὲρ οὐδενὸς οὕτω. μέτεστι δὲ αὐτοῦ ταῖς πρώταις πόλεσιν ἐν μέρει παρ’ ἔτος. φασὶ δὲ νῦν ἔσεσθαι διὰ πλεῖονος χρόνον, τοὺς γὰρ ἀνθρώπους οὗθι ὑπομένειν ἔννεχως ἑλαίνεσθαι πανταχοῦ. καὶ μή τῶν ἱερῶν τῆς Ἀσίας μέτεστιν ὑμῖν τῆς τε δαπάνης τοσοῦτον ὅσον ἐκεῖναις ταῖς πόλεσιν, ἐν αἷς ἐστὶ τὰ ἱερὰ.

Οὕκον ἐγγεί ταύτης εὐποτμοτέραν ἐπίσταμαι πόλιν οὐδὲ ἀνθρώπους ἁμείνον ἱερῶς, χωρὶς Ἰνδῶν. ἐκεὶ γὰρ, ὡς φασί, ποταμοὶ ρέουσιν οὐχ ὅσπερ παρ’ ὑμῖν υδάτων, ἀλλ’ ὁ μὲν γάλακτος, ὁ δὲ οἶνον διανούσθη, ἂλλος δὲ μέλιτος, ἂλλος δὲ ἐλαίου. ρέουσι δ’ ἐγγύθεν εκ λόφων, ὅσπερ ἐκ μαστῶν τῆς γῆς. πάντα δὲ ταύτα τῶν παρ’ ἴμιν ἀπειρον διαφέρει πρὸς τε ἡδονήν καὶ δύναμιν.

1 See also § 15. Ramsay, Cities and Bishops of Phrygia, p. 428, note 5, names Apamea (Celaenae) and Eumenea as the foremost cities thus to share in the court business; but he would interpret παρ’ ἔτος in such a way as to include also Aemonia.

2 Ramsay, op. cit., p. 429, note 2, refers this to the emperor worship, for which the cities were assessed.
work, neither the teams nor the houses nor the women. And this contributes not a little to prosperity; for wherever the greatest throng of people comes together, there necessarily we find money in greatest abundance, and it stands to reason that the place should thrive. For example, it is said, I believe, that the district in which the most flocks are quartered proves to be the best for the farmer because of the dung, and indeed many farmers entreat the shepherds to quarter their sheep on their land. So it is, you see, that the business of the courts is deemed of highest importance toward a city’s strength and all men are interested in that as in nothing else. And the foremost cities share this business each in its turn in alternate years. However, it is said that now the interval is going to be longer, for they claim that the people resent being constantly driven here and there. Yes, and you share also in the sanctuaries of Asia and in the expenditures they entail, quite as much as do those cities in which the sanctuaries are.

Accordingly I know of no city that is more favoured by fortune than Celaenae and no people that leads a better existence—save only the people of India. For in India, according to report, there are rivers, not of water as in your land, but one of milk, one of translucent wine, another of honey, and another of olive oil. And these streams spring from hills near by, as if from the breasts of Mother Earth. And all these products are immeasurably superior to those we have both in flavour and in potency.

Dio could have found material for this idyllic story in many writers from Herodotus on. Lucian, *Vera Historia*, 2. 6–16, outdoes Dio in the marvels listed, though the resemblance to our passage is striking.
τά μὲν γὰρ ἐνθάδε γλύσχρως καὶ μόλις ἀπὸ ζῶων τινῶν καὶ φυτῶν συλλέγομεν,¹ καρποὺς ἐξόλων βριζοντες ² καὶ τροφὴν ζῶων βδάλλοντες καὶ βλίττοντες, τὰ δὲ ἐκεῖ τῷ παντὶ καθαρῶτερα, χωρίς, οἷμαι, βίας καὶ πανουργίας. οἱ δὲ ποταμοὶ ῥέουσιν ἐνα μῆνα τῷ βασιλεῖ, καὶ φόρος οὕτως ἐστιν αὐτῷ, τὸν δὲ λοιπὸν χρόνον τοῖς δημόταις.

19 Ἐννίασιν ἐν καθ’ ἐκάστην ἡμέραν μετὰ παίδων καὶ γυναικῶν εἰς τὸν παντὸς καὶ πρὸς τὰ βρέματα τῶν ποταμῶν παίζοντες καὶ γελώντες, ὡς ἂν ἔπει εὐωχίαν. φύεται δὲ παρὰ ταῖς όχθαις ὁ το λωτὸς ἰσχυρὸς καὶ σχεδὸν ἀπάντων σιτίων ἡδυστος, οὐχ ὡσπερ ὁ παρ’ ἡμῖν τετράποσι τροφῆ, καὶ πολλὰ σήματα καὶ σέλινα, ὡς ἂν εἰκάσεις τις ἐκ τῆς ὀμοιότητος τῆς δὲ ἀρετῆς οὐκ ἄξιον συμβάλλειν. γίγνεται δὲ αὐτόθι ἐτερον σπέρμα, τῶν πυρῶν καὶ τῶν κρυσῶν ἀμείων τροφῆ καὶ μᾶλλον χυμφέρουσα. φύεται δὲ ἐν καλυπτὶ μεγάλαις, οἰων ρόδων, εὖσσομέτεραι δὲ καὶ μεῖζον. ταῦτας τὰς βίζας καὶ τὸν καρπὸν ἐσθιόσωσιν, οὐδὲν πονήσαντες.

20 Ἐσι δὲ ὅχετοι πολλοὶ ἰαόντες ἐκ τῶν ναμάτων, οί μὲν μεῖζοι, οἱ δὲ ἐλάττους, χυμμμυγνύτε ἀλλήλοις, τῶν ἀνθρώπων πεποιηκότων, ὡποὶ ἂν αὐτοῖς δοκῇ. μετοχετεύοντι δὲ ῥαδίως, ὡσπερ ἡμεῖς τὸ ἐν τοῖς κήποις ὕδωρ. ἔστι δὲ καὶ λυτρά

¹ συλλέγομεν added by Wilamowitz.
² βριζοντες] Schol. to B: ἐσθοντες, πιζοντες. ³ λαμβάνεται δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ κυούντες. Emper. deleted καρποὺς . . . βλίττοντες.
³ Ἐννίασιν Morel: ἔννειασιν.
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For what we have in our country we gather in scanty measure and with difficulty from certain animals and plants, crushing the fruits of trees and plants\(^1\) and extracting the food of living creatures by milking and by robbing the hive; while the products of India are altogether purer, untainted, methinks, by violence and ruthlessness. Moreover, the rivers flow during one month for the king, and that constitutes his tribute, while for the rest of the year they flow for the people.

So every day the Indians assemble with their children and their wives at the springs and river-banks, sporting and laughing as if in expectation of a feast. And by the banks there grows the lotus—a sturdy plant and, one might say, the sweetest of all foods, not, as the lotus in our land, mere fodder for quadrupeds—and also much sesame and parsley, at least as one might judge from the outward similarity of those plants, although for quality they are not to be compared. And that country produces also another seed, a better food than wheat and barley and more wholesome. And it grows in huge calyxes, like those of roses but more fragrant and larger. This plant they eat, both root and fruit, at no expense of labour.\(^2\)

And there are many canals which issue from the rivers, some large and some small, mingling with one another and made by man to suit his fancy. And by their aid the Indians convey with ease the fluids I have named, just as we convey the water of our gardens. And there are baths also close by at their

\(^1\) That is, of the olive tree and the grape-vine.

\(^2\) This account of the lotus and of the 'other seed' may be due to Herodotus 2. 93.
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πλησίον αὐτῶς ὑδατος, τὸ μὲν θερμὸν λευκότερον ἀργύρου, τὸ δὲ ύπὸ τοῦ βάθους καὶ τῆς ψυχ-ρότητος κυανοῦ. ἐνταῦθα νήχονται γυναῖκες ἀμα καὶ παῖδες, καλοὶ πάντες. ἔπειτα, οἴμαι, κατακλινέντες ἐν τοῖς λειμῶσιν ἀδουσι καὶ μυνρι-ζουσιν.

21 Εἰσὶ δὲ λειμῶνες αὐτὸθί πάγκαλοι καὶ φύσις ἀνθῶν τε καὶ δένδρων παρεχόντων τὴν μὲν σκιὰν ἀνωθὲν εἷς ὕψους, τὸν δὲ καρπὸν ἐν ἐφικτῷ τοῖς βουλομένοις λαβεῖν νευόντων τῶν κλάδων. οἱ τε ὄρνιθες κατάδουσιν, οἱ μὲν ἐν ταῖς ὀργάσιν 1 ἐγκαθήμενοι, πολὺ τι πλήθος, οἱ δὲ ἀνωθὲν ἀπὸ ἀκρεμόνων, εὐφωνότεροι τῶν παρ᾽ ἕμιν ὀργάνων. πνευμᾶ τε ἅεὶ μέτριον διαρρέει, καὶ τῶν ἀέρων ἡ κράσις ὀμοία διὰ παντός, μάλιστα δὲ ἑοτεν ἀρχομένω θέρει. πρὸς δὲ τούτως ὃ τε οὐρανὸς ἐκεῖ καθαρώτερος καὶ τὰ ἀστρα πλεῖστοι καὶ λαμπ-πρότερα. ξάσι δὲ 2 πλεῖον τετρακοσίων ἐτῶν, πάντα τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον ὦραῖοι καὶ νέοι καὶ οὕτε γῇρας ἐστὶ παρ᾽ ἐκείνους οὕτε νόσος οὕτε πενία.

22 Τούτων δὲ τουτότων ὄντων καὶ τοσούτων ὑπο-αρχόντων ἁγαλῆων, ὄμως εἰσὶν ἄνθρωποι καλούμενοι Βραχμάνες, οἱ χαίρειν ἔσαντες τοὺς τε ποταμοῦς ἐκείνους καὶ τοὺς παρ᾽ αὐτοῖς ἐρριμένους ἐκτρα-πέντες ἴδια τι ἐξυλλογίζονται καὶ φροντίζουσι, πόνους τε βαθμαστοὺς ἀναλαβόμενοι τοῖς σώμασιν οὐδενὸς ἀναγκάζοντος καὶ καρτερῆς ἐξίδιστος ὑπομένοντες. φασὶ δὲ ἐξαίρετον αὐτοῖς εἶναι μίαν πηγὴν τῆς τῆς ἀλθείας, πολὺ ποιήμων

1 ταῖς ὀργάσιν Ηερωδεία: τοῖς ὑρεσιν.
2 οὗ after δὲ deleted by Εμπεριος.
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disposal, the water of which in the one case is warm
and whiter than silver and in the other it is blue
from its depth and coldness. In these they swim,
women and children together, all of them beautiful.
And after the bath, I dare say, reclining in the
meadows they sing and hum.
And there are in that land meadows of utter beauty
and a variety of flowering trees that provide shade
from high above, though they bring their fruit within
reach of all who wish to pluck it as the branches nod.
And the birds charm them by their song, some
seated in the meadows, a great flock of them, and
some high up among the topmost branches, their
notes more tuneful than those of our musical instru-
ments. And a gentle breeze is ever blowing, and the
climate is nearly constant throughout the year, and
it resembles most closely that of early summer.
And what is more, not only is their sky clearer, but
also the stars are more numerous and more brilliant.
And these people live more than four hundred years,
and during all that time they are beautiful and
youthful and neither old age nor disease nor poverty
is found among them.
So wonderful and so numerous are these blessings,
and yet there are people called Brachmanes ¹ who,
abandoning those rivers and the people scattered
along their banks, turn aside and devote themselves
to private speculation and meditation, undertaking
amazing physical labours without compulsion and
enduring fearful tests of endurance. And it is said
that they have one special fountain, the Fountain

¹ On the Brachmanes, see also Or. 49. 7. Strabo (15. 59–
71) assembles further details drawn from many sources.
DIO CHRYSTOM

ἀρίστην καὶ θειοτάτην, ὡς οὐδέποτε ἰσίεσασθαι τοὺς ἐμπισμπλαμένους. \footnote[1]{Strabo (15. 2–4) speaks of the dearth of trustworthy information regarding India. By Dio's time many Greeks were sailing to India, and the mercantile class knew a great deal about the land.} τὰ μὲν οὓς ἐκεῖθεν λόγος ἔστιν ἄφευδης. ἦδη γάρ τινες τῶν ἀφικνομένων ἐφασαν. ἀφικνοῦνται δὲ οὐ πολλοί τινες ἐμπορίας ἐνεκεν. οὕτω δὲ ἐπιμήγνυνται τοῖς πρὸς θαλάττῃ. 23 τοῦτο δὲ ἄτιμον ἔστιν Ἰνδῶν τὸ γένος, οὐ τε ἄλλου ψέγουσιν \footnote[2]{Dio seems to mean 'these people of the coast' when he says that they were in ill repute. It looks like a tardy} αὐτοὺς.

Τούτους ἀνάγκη ὁμολογεῖν ὑμῶν εὐδαιμονεστέρους, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ὑμᾶς, πλὴν ἐνὸς ἀνθρώπων ἐτι γένους, τῶν πολυχρυσοτάτων. τὸ δὲ χρυσίον λαμβάνουσιν παρὰ μυρμήκων, οὕτω δὲ εἰσὶν ἀλωπέκων μείζονες, τάλλα δὲ ὄμοιοι τοῖς παρ' ἦμῖν. ὄρυττονι δὲ κατὰ γῆς, ὡσπερ οἱ λουποὶ μύρμηκες. ὃ δὲ χοῦς αὐτοῖς ἔστι χρυσίον καθαρώτατον πάντων χρυσίων καὶ στιλπνότατον. εἰσὶν οὖν πλησίον ἐφεξῆς, ὡσπερ κολωνὸς τοῦ ψήγματος, καὶ τὸ πεδίον ἔπαν ἀστράπτει. χαλεπὸν οὖν ἵδεν ἔστι πρὸς τὸν ἂλιον, καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν ἐπιχειροῦντων ἵδεν τὰς ὀψεῖς διεφθάρησαν. οἱ δὲ προσοικοῦντες ἀνθρώποι τὴν μεταξὶ χώραν διελθόντες, ἔρημον οὐσαν οὐ πολλῆν, ἐφ' ἀρμάτων, ὕποξειόντες ἱπποὺς ταχύτοις, ἀφικνοῦνται τῆς μεσημβρίας, ἡνίκα δεδύκασι κατὰ γῆς· ἔπειτα ψέγουσιν τὸν χοῦν ἅρπασαντες. οἱ δὲ αἰσθανό-

1. ψέγουσιν τοὺς ἐμπισμπλαμένους Cobet, τοὺς γενσαμένους \footnote[1]{Strabo (15. 2–4) speaks of the dearth of trustworthy information regarding India. By Dio's time many Greeks were sailing to India, and the mercantile class knew a great deal about the land.} \footnote[2]{Dio seems to mean 'these people of the coast' when he says that they were in ill repute. It looks like a tardy} ἐμπισμπλασθαί Reiske: γενσαμάθαί τοὺς ἐμπισμπλαμένους.

2. ψέγουσιν] ψέγουσιν Lobeck.

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of Truth, by far the best and most godlike of all, and that those who drink their fill thereof have never been known to lie. Regarding conditions in that land, then, it is a true story that you have heard. For some of those who have been there have vouched for it; though only a few do go there, in pursuit of trade, and they mingle only with the people of the coast.¹ And that branch of the Indian race is in low repute, and all the others say harsh things of them.²

It must be admitted that the people of India are more fortunate than you are, but that you are more fortunate than all others—with the exception of just one more race of mortals, namely, those most rich in gold. And their gold is obtained from ants. These ants are larger than foxes, though in other respects similar to the ants we have. And they burrow in the earth, just as do all other ants. And that which is thrown out by their burrowing is gold, the purest of all gold and the most resplendent. Now there are close to one another a series of what might be called hills of gold dust, and the whole plain is agleam. Therefore it is difficult to look thereon in the sunlight, and many of those who have made the attempt have lost their sight. But the people who live near that land, having traversed the intervening territory (desert land of no great extent) in chariots drawn by horses of greatest speed, arrive at midday, at which time the ants have gone underground; and then these men seize the gold that has been cast forth and flee. And the ants, becoming

admission that perhaps his tale may not be trustworthy. The tall stories with which he closes his Discourse, while doubtless intended to amuse, may also have been aimed as a sly thrust at his audience.
DIO CHRYSOSTOM

μενοι διώκουσι καὶ μάχονται καταλαβόντες, ἕως ἂν ἀποθάνωσιν ἢ ἀποκτείνωσιν· ἀλκιμώτατοι γάρ εἰσι θηρίων ἀπάντων. ὥστε οὕτωι γε ἐπίστανται τὸ χρυσίον ὅποσον ἐστὶν ἄξιον, καὶ οὐδὲ προϊένται πρότερον ἢ ἀποθανεῖν.

25 Φέρε δὴ, τίνας ἄλλους τῶν καθ’ ἡμᾶς εὐδαι-μόνας ἀκούομεν; Βυζαντίους, χώραν τε ἀρίστην νεμομένους καὶ θάλατταν εὐκαρποτάτην. τῆς δὲ γῆς ἡμελήκασι διὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν τῆς θαλάττης. ἡ μὲν γὰρ διὰ μακροῦ φέρει τὸν καρπὸν αὐτοῖς καὶ δεὶ λαβεῖν ἐργασαμένους, ἡ δὲ αὐτόθεν μηδὲν πονησασιν.

1 This story of the ants seems to have been taken out of Herodotus 3. 102–5, where the scene is laid in India. Herodotus names the Persians as his informants.
THE THIRTY-FIFTH DISCOURSE

aware of what has happened, give chase, and, having overtaken their quarry, fight until they either meet their death or kill the foe—for they are the most valiant of all creatures.¹ And so these at any rate know what their gold is worth, and they even die sooner than give it up.

Well then, what other people among the nations of our time are said to be fortunate? The people of Byzantium, who enjoy a most fertile land and a sea abounding in fruits. But they have neglected the land because of the excellence of the sea. For whereas the land produces its fruits for them only after a long interval of time and toil is required to secure them, the sea yields up its treasures at once without any labour on their part.²

² Cf. Or. 33. 24, where Dio refuses to call the people of Byzantium 'fortunate' because of the abundance of fish and the ease with which they are taken. Our passage is in lighter vein and contains no question as to the propriety of the adjective. The Discourse stops very abruptly at this point. It seems likely that the original ending has been lost.
THE THIRTY-SIXTH, OR BORYSTHENITIC, DISCOURSE, WHICH DIO DELIVERED IN HIS NATIVE LAND

In this Discourse Dio recounts for the benefit of his fellow-townsmen a conversation which took place between himself and certain citizens of Borysthenes in Pontus. Borysthenes was an ancient Greek trading-centre near the mouth of the Hypanis (Bug), and Dio states that he had gone there in the hope of pushing into the interior for the purpose of visiting the Getae, whose culture he was to describe in Τὰ Γετικὰ, a work no longer extant.

Arnim holds that Dio was in Borysthenes in A.D. 95 and suggests that his failure to reach the land of the Getae at that time may have been due to trouble between Rome and Dacia. It is plain that he had met with disappointment and that people knew of his purpose to leave Borysthenes by ship. If Arnim’s date is correct, his destination could hardly have been Prusa—despite the word οἰκᾶς used by Hieroson in section 25—for in A.D. 95 he was still an exile. However, he seems to have been at home as early as A.D. 97, and Arnim supplies arguments in favour of A.D. 101 as the year in which he made this report to the people of Prusa.

The narrative opens in leisurely manner and with a natural charm somewhat reminiscent of the opening of Plato’s Phaedrus, to which, indeed, Dio may have owed also some of the ideas to which he gives expression, although for the most part he seems to be employing Stoic doctrine. In the course of his account he introduces a myth which he ascribes to the Zoroastrian lore of the Magi. That myth is responsible for not a little of the fame enjoyed by this Discourse. Dio, like Plato, was fond of myths and used them to good advantage. Some
of them at least are believed to have been his own invention; what shall we say of this one?

It would not be surprising if the Greek world of that day had some acquaintance with Zoroastrianism. The name Zoroaster occurs in Greek as early as the pseudo-Platonic Alcibiades, and Herodotus, Xenophon, Strabo, and other Greeks who antedate Dio have not a little to tell of the Magi, some of the information being demonstrably authentic. Hirzel (Der Dialog) is of the opinion that, whatever may be true of other myths in Dio, this one at least emanates from Zoroastrian sources, and Jackson (Zoroastrian Studies) shares that belief, though admitting that 'the conception may have received some Greek colouring in its transmission.' Whatever Dio's indebtedness to the Magi, resemblances between their extant records and this myth are so slight as to warrant the belief that in its present form it is Dio's own creation, in the formation of which he may have drawn upon more than one source of inspiration, among which it seems safe to suggest the Phaedrus and the Timaeus of Plato, as well as familiar Stoic concepts on related subjects.
19. ΒΟΡΥΣΘΕΝΙΤΙΚΟΣ ΟΝ ΑΝΕΓΝΩ ΕΝ ΤΗΙ ΠΑΤΡΙΔΙ

1 Ἐντύχανον μὲν ἐπίδημᾶς εἰς Βορυσθένει τὸ θέρος, ὡς τότε εἰσέπλευσα μετὰ τὴν φυγήν, βουλόμενος ἐλθεῖν, ἐδὲν δύνωμαι, διὰ Σκυθῶν εἰς Γέτας, ὡπως θεάσωμαι τάκει πράγματα ὁποῖα ἔστι. καὶ δὴ καὶ περιεπάτουν περὶ πλῆθουσαν ἀγοράν παρὰ τὸν "Ὑπανν. ἡ γὰρ πόλις τὸ μὲν ὄνομα εἶληφεν ἀπὸ τοῦ Βορυσθένους διὰ τὸ κάλλος καὶ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ ποταμοῦ, κεῖται δὲ πρὸς τῷ ὑπάνιδι, ἡ τε νῦν καὶ ἡ πρότερον οὕτως ὑκεῖτο, οὐ πολὺ ἄνωθεν τῆς Ἰππολάου καλούμενης ἀκρας εἰς τῷ κατ' ἀντικρύ. τοῦτο δὲ ἐστι τῆς χώρας ὅξυ καὶ στερεῶν ὃσπέρ ἐμβολον, περὶ ὧν συμπίπτουσιν οἱ ποταμοί. τὸ δὲ ἐντεύθεν ἦδη λιμνᾶζουσι μέχρι θαλάττης ἐπὶ σταδίους σχεδὸν τι διακοσίους· καὶ τὸ εὔρος οὐχ ἦττον ταύτῃ τῶν ποταμῶν. ἔστι δὲ αὐτοῦ τὸ μὲν πλέον τέναγος

1 Also called Olbia (Herodotus 4. 18, Strabo 7. 3. 17), an important trading-centre on the right bank of the Hypanis (Bug), about four miles above the junction with the Borys-thenes (Dnieper).
THE THIRTY-SIXTH, OR BORYSTHENITIC, DISCOURSE, WHICH DIO DELIVERED IN HIS NATIVE LAND

I happened to be visiting in Borysthenes¹ during the summer, for I had sailed there then,² after my exile, with the purpose of making my way, if possible, through Scythia to the Getan country, in order to observe conditions there. Well, one day toward noon I was strolling along the Hypanis. I should explain that, although the city has taken its name from the Borysthenes because of the beauty and the size of that river, the actual position, not only of the present city, but also of its predecessor, is on the bank of the Hypanis, not far above what is called Cape Hippolaës,³ on the opposite shore. This part of the land, near where the two rivers meet, is as sharp and firm as the beak of a ship. But from there on these rivers form a marshy lake down to the sea for a distance of approximately two hundred stades; and the breadth of the two rivers in that district is not less than that. The fact is that most of that stretch

² The word τότε presumably refers to τὸ θέρος; unfortunately we are not told which summer. Of course summer was the season best adapted to travel, and that may be the sole reason why Dio uses the phrase.

³ Herodotus (4. 53) is the only other Greek to mention this cape.
καὶ γαλήνη ταῖς εὐδίαις ὤσπερ ἐν λίμνῃ γίγνεται σταθερὰ.  

1 ἐν δὲ τοῖς δεξιοῖς φαίνεται ποταμός, καὶ τεκμαίρονται οἱ εἰσπλέοντες ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ματος τὸ βάθος. οἷονπερ καὶ ἐξήσι, διὰ τὴν ἴσχυν τοῦ χοῦ· εἰ δὲ μῆ, ῥαδίως ἀν ἐφράττετο

3 τοῦ νότου πολλοῦ κατὰ στόμα εἰσπνέοντος. τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν ἦλαν ἐστὶν ἐλώδης  

3 καὶ δασεῖα καλάμως καὶ δένδροις. φαίνεται δὲ τῶν δένδρων πολλὰ καὶ ἐν μέσῃ τῇ λίμνῃ, ὡς ἵστοις προσευκέναι, καὶ ἡδὴ τινὲς τῶν ἀπειροτέρων διήμαρτον, ὡς ἐπὶ πλοία ἐπέχοντες. ταύτη δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλων ἐστὶ τὸ πλῆθος, ὅθεν οἱ πλεῖοι τῶν βαρβάρων λαμβάνουσιν ὑνοῦμενοι τοὺς ἄλας καὶ τῶν Ἐλλήνων καὶ Σκυθῶν οἱ Χερρόνησον οἰκοῦντες τὴν Ταυρικὴν. ἐκδιδόσας  

4 δὲ οἱ ποταμοὶ εἷς θάλασσαν παρὰ φρούριον Ἀλέκτορος, δ λέγεται τῆς γυναικὸς εἶναι τοῦ Σαυροματῶν βασιλέως.

4 Ἡ δὲ πόλις ἡ τῶν Βορυσθεντῶν τὸ μέγεθός ἐστιν οὗ πρὸς τὴν παλαιὰν δόξαν διὰ τὰς συνεχεῖς ἀλώσεις καὶ τοὺς πολέμους. ἀτε γὰρ ἐν μέσοις οἰκοῦσα τοῖς βαρβάροις τοσοῦτον ἢδὴ χρόνον, καὶ τούτους σχέδον τι τοῖς πολεμικωτάτοις, ἀεὶ μὲν πολεμεῖται, πολλάκις δὲ καὶ ἐάλωκε· τὴν δὲ τελευταίαν καὶ μεγίστην ἁλῶσιν οὐ πρὸ

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1 σταθερά] σταθερά Reiske.
2 ἀν ἐφράττετο Arnim: ἀνεφράττετο UB, ἐνεφράττετο M.
3 ἐλώδης Emperius: ὑλώδης.
4 ἐκδιδόσα Emperius: ἐκδιδοῦσι UB, ἐκδιδοῦσι M.
5 δὲ added by Reiske.
THE THIRTY-SIXTH DISCOURSE

consists of shoals, and in fair weather unruffled calm prevails as in a swamp. But on the right there are signs of a river, and sailors inward bound judge its depth by the current.\(^1\) And this explains why the water does make its way out to sea, because of the strength of the current; but for that it would easily be held in check when the south wind blows strongly dead against it. As for the rest, we have only muddy shore overgrown with reeds and trees. And many of the trees are to be seen even in the midst of the marsh, so as to resemble masts of ships; and at times some who were less familiar with those waters have lost their way, supposing that they were approaching ships. And it is here also that we find the vast number of salt-works from which most of the barbarians buy their salt,\(^2\) as do also those Greeks and Scythians who occupy the Tauric Chersonese.\(^3\) The rivers empty into the sea near the Castle of Alector,\(^4\) which is said to belong to the wife of the Sauromatian\(^5\) king.

The city of Borysthenes, as to its size, does not correspond to its ancient fame, because of its ever-repeated seizure and its wars. For since the city has lain in the midst of barbarians now for so long a time—barbarians, too, who are virtually the most warlike of all—it is always in a state of war and has often been captured, the last and most disastrous capture occurring not more than one hundred and

\(^1\) The depth in summer is said to be no more than six feet. Therefore the pilot had to watch the current carefully in order to keep in the channel.

\(^2\) For these salt-works, cf. Herodotus 4. 53.

\(^3\) The Crimea.

\(^4\) Unknown.

\(^5\) The Sauromatians (Sarmatians) were an Iranian people. Cf. Rostovtzeff, *Iranians and Greeks in South Russia.*
DIO CHRYSTOSOM

πλειόνων ἡ πεντήκοντα καὶ ἐκατὸν ἑτῶν. εἶλον
dὲ καὶ ταύτην Γέται καὶ τὰς ἄλλας τὰς ἐν τοῖς
ἀριστεροῖς τοῦ Πόντου πόλεις μέχρι Ἀπολλωνίας.

5 οἶθεν δὴ καὶ σφόδρα ταπεινὰ τὰ πράγματα κατέστη
tῶν ταύτης Ἐλλήνων, τῶν μὲν οὐκέτι συνοικισ-
θεισῶν πόλεων, τῶν δὲ φαύλως, καὶ τῶν πλείστων
βαρβάρων εἰς αὐτὰς συρρινέντων. ¹ πολλαὶ γὰρ
δὴ τινες ἄλοφες κατὰ πολλὰ μέρη γεγόνασι
τῆς Ἐλλάδος, ἀτε ἐν πολλοῖς τόποις διεσπαρμένης.
ἀλόντες δὲ τότε οἱ Βορυσθενῖται πάλιν συνάγησαν,
ἐθελόντων ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν τῶν Σκυθῶν διὰ τὸ δεῖσθαι
tῆς ἐμπορίας καὶ τοῦ κατάπλου τῶν Ἐλλήνων.
ἐπαύσαντο γὰρ εἰσπλέοντες ἀναστάτου τῆς πόλεως
γενομένης, ἀτε οὐκ ἔχοντες ὁμοφώνους τοὺς
ὑποδεχομένους οὐδὲ αὐτῶν Σκυθῶν ἄξιοντων
οὐδὲ ἐπισταμένων ἐμπόριον αὐτῶν κατασκευά-
σασθαί τοῖς Ἐλληνικοῖς τρόποις.

6 Σημεῖον δὲ τῆς ἀναστάσεως ἡ τε φαυλότης
tῶν οἰκοδομημάτων καὶ τὸ συνεστάλθαι τῆς
πόλιν ἐς βραχῦ. μέρει γὰρ των προσωποδόμηται
tοῦ παλαιοῦ περιβόλου, καθ’ ὁ πύργοι τινὲς οὐ
πολλοὶ διαμένουσιν οὐ πρὸς τὸ μέγεθος οὐδὲ
πρὸς τὴν ἱσχὺν τῆς πόλεως. τὸ δὲ μεταξὺ
συμπέφρακται κατ’ ἐκεῖνο ταῖς οἰκίαις οὐκ

¹ συρρινέντων Emperius: συρρεόντων UB, συρρινέντων M.

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fifty years ago. And the Getae on that occasion seized not only Borysthenes but also the other cities along the left shore of Pontus as far as Apollonia.¹ For that reason the fortunes of the Greeks in that region reached a very low ebb indeed, some of them being no longer united to form cities, while others enjoyed but a wretched existence as communities, and it was mostly barbarians who flocked to them. Indeed many cities have been captured in many parts of Greece, inasmuch as Greece lies scattered in many regions. But after Borysthenes had been taken on the occasion mentioned, its people once more formed a community, with the consent of the Scythians,² I imagine, because of their need for traffic with the Greeks who might use that port. For the Greeks had stopped sailing to Borysthenes when the city was laid waste, inasmuch as they had no people of common speech to receive them, and the Scythians themselves had neither the ambition nor the knowledge to equip a trading-centre of their own after the Greek manner.

Evidence of the destruction of Borysthenes is visible both in the sorry nature of its buildings and in the contraction of the city within narrow bounds. For it has been built adjacent to one section of the ancient circuit-wall where a few towers, but only a few, yet remain, not at all in keeping with the original size or power of the city. The intervening space in that quarter has been blocked off by means

¹ On the Thracian coast of Pontus, about 125 miles north-west of Byzantium.
² Coins of that period are said to support Dio’s conjecture (Diehl, in Pauly-Wissowa XVII. 2422).
DIO CHRYSOSTOM

ἐχούσας ὑποῖα διαλείπει. τειχόν δὲ παραβεβληταὶ πάνω ταπεινῶν καὶ ἀσθενές. τῶν δὲ πύργων εἰσὶν τίνες πολὺ ἀφεστῶτες τοῦ νῦν οἰκουμένου, ὡστε μὴ εἰκάσαι ὅτι μᾶς ἦσαν πόλεως. ταῦτά τε δὴ οὖν σημεῖα ἐναργῆ τῆς ἀλώσεως καὶ τὸ μηδὲν τῶν ἀγαλμάτων διαμένειν ύμεῖς τῶν ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς, ἀλλὰ ξύμπαντα λελαβημένα εἶναι, ὡσπερ καὶ τὰ ἐπὶ τῶν μνημάτων.

7 "Οπερ οὖν ἐφη, ἔτυχον περιπατῶν πρὸ τῆς πόλεως, καὶ τίνες ἐξήσεαν ἐνδοθεν τῶν Βορυσθενίων πρὸς ἐμὲ, ὡσπερ εἰώθεσαν· ἔπειτα Καλλιστράτου ἐφ' ἵππου τὸ μὲν πρῶτον παράππευσεν ἡμᾶς ἐξωθεὶν προσελαύνων, παρελθὼν δὲ ὠλίγον κατέβη, καὶ τὸν ἵππον τῷ ἀκολούθω παραδόος αὐτὸς πάνω κοσμίως προσήλθεν ὑπὸ τὸ ἴματιον τὴν χεῖρα ὑποστείλας. παρέξωστο δὲ μάχαιραν μεγάλην τῶν ἱππικῶν καὶ ἀναξυρίδας εἶχε καὶ τὴν ἄλλην στολὴν Σκυθικήν, ἀνωθεν δὲ τῶν ὁμών ἴματιον μικρὸν μέλαν, λεπτόν, ὡσπερ εἰώθασιν οἱ Βορυσθενίται. χρώνας δὲ καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ ἐσθήτω μελαίνῃ ὡς τὸ πολὺ ἀπὸ γένους τῶν Ἰούθων τῶν

1 οὐκ ἐχουσας ὑποια] συνεχούσας ὑπον τι Casaubon.
2 καὶ added by Herwerden.

1 Dio seems to say that in the reconstruction of the city that portion of the old circuit-wall which was best preserved was retained, the ends being joined together by a continuous line of dwellings with party-walls, so as themselves to serve as a defence. The same plan may be observed in many Aegean islands. The result for Borysthenes was a narrowing of its former limits. Cf. Diehl, ibid., 2412 and 2416.

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of the houses, built so as to form a continuous whole.\(^1\) However, a bit of wall has been constructed parallel to this line of houses, quite low and weak. As for the towers, there are some which stand quite apart from the portion of the city that is now inhabited, so that you would not surmise that they once belonged to a single city. These, then, are clear tokens of the city’s capture, as well as the fact that not a single statue remains undamaged among those that are in the sanctuaries, one and all having suffered mutilation, as is true also of the funeral monuments.

Well, as I was saying,\(^2\) I chanced to be strolling outside the city, and there came to meet me from within the walls some of the people of Borysthenes, as was their custom. Thereupon Callistratus at first came riding by us on horseback on his way from somewhere outside of town, but when he had gone a short distance beyond us, he dismounted, and, entrusting his horse to his attendant, he himself drew near in very proper fashion, having drawn his arm beneath his mantle.\(^3\) Suspended from his girdle he had a great cavalry sabre, and he was wearing trousers \(^4\) and all the rest of the Scythian costume, and from his shoulders there hung a small black cape of thin material, as is usual with the people of Borysthenes. In fact the rest of their apparel in general is regularly black, through the influence of a

\(^2\) In § 1. The length of the digression is surprising in view of the seeming prominence of Borysthenes. Was it merely the enthusiasm of the traveller?

\(^3\) It was not good form for a Greek gentleman to appear in public with bare arms. Cf. Aeschines, in Timarchum 52, Plutarch, Phocion 4.

\(^4\) To a Greek, trousers appeared especially foreign.
Μελαγχλαίων, ὃς ἐμοὶ δοκοῦσι, κατὰ τοῦτο ὀνομασθέντων ὑπὸ τῶν Ἔλληνων.

8 Ἡν δὲ ὡς ὀκτωκαιδέκα ἐτῶν ὁ Καλλίστρατος, πάνυ καλὸς καὶ μέγας, πολὺ ἔχων Ἰωνικόν τοῦ εἴδους. ἔλεγετο δὲ καὶ τὰ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον ἀνδρεῖος εἶναι, καὶ πολλοὺς Σαυροματῶν τοὺς μὲν ἀνηρκεῖναι, τοὺς δὲ αἰχμαλώτους εἰληφέναι. ἐσποῦνδακε δὲ καὶ περὶ λόγους καὶ φιλοσοφίαν, ὡστε καὶ ἐκπλεῦσαι σὺν ἐμοὶ ἐπεθύμει. διὰ πάντα δὴ ταῦτα εὐδοκίμει παρὰ τοῖς πολίταις, οὐχ ἦκιστα δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ κάλλους, καὶ εἰχε πολλοὺς ἑραστάς. πάνυ γὰρ δὴ τοῦτο ἐμμεμενήκεν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς μητροπόλεως, τὸ περὶ τούς ἐρωταὶ τοὺς τῶν ἀρρένων: ὡστε κινδυνεύουσιν ἀναπείθειν καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων εὔνους οὐκ ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ σχέδον, ἀλλ' ὡς ἂν ἐκεῖνοι τὸ τοιοῦτον ἀποδέξαντο, βαρβαρικῶς καὶ οὐκ ἄνευ ὕβρεως.

9 Εἰδὼς οὖν αὐτὸν φιλόμηρον ὄντα περὶ τούτου εὐθὺς ἐπυνθανόμην. σχέδον δὲ καὶ πάντες οἱ Βορυσθενίται περὶ τὸν ποιητὴν ἐσποῦνδακαίν ἵσως διὰ τὸ πολεμικὸ εἶναι ἐτι νῦν, εἰ μὴ ἄρα καὶ διὰ τήν πρὸς τὸν Ἀχιλλέα εὐνοιαν· τοῦτον μὲν γὰρ ὑπερφυῶς τιμῶσι, καὶ νεὼν τὸν μὲν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ τῇ Ἀχιλλέως καλομεμένη ἱδρυνται, τὸν δὲ ἐν τῇ πόλει· ὡστε οὐδὲ ἀκούειν ὑπὲρ οὐδενὸς ἅλλου θέλουσιν ἡ Ὀμήρου. καὶ τάλλα οὐκέτι

1 διὰ added by Arnim.

1 Herodotus (4. 20) says that the Blackcloaks were not Seythians. He is less cautious than Dio in explaining the name (4. 107).
2 Miletus.

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certain tribe of Scythians,\(^1\) the Blackcloaks, so named by the Greeks doubtless for that very reason.

Callistatus was about eighteen years of age, very tall and handsome, having much of the Ionian in his appearance. And it was said also that in matters pertaining to warfare he was a man of courage, and that many of the Sauromatians he had either slain or taken captive. He had become interested also in oratory and philosophy, so that he had his heart set on sailing away in my company. For all these reasons, then, he was in high repute with his fellow-townsmen, and not least of all because of his beauty, and he had many lovers. For this practice has continued on among them as a heritage from the city of their origin \(^2\)—I refer to the love of man for man—so much so that they are likely to make converts of some of the barbarians, for no good end, I dare say, but rather as those people would adopt such a practice, that is to say, like barbarians and not without licentiousness.

Knowing, then, that Callistatus was fond of Homer, I immediately began to question him about the poet. And practically all the people of Borysthenes also have cultivated an interest in Homer, possibly because of their still being a warlike people, although it may also be due to their regard for Achilles, for they honour him exceedingly, and they have actually established two temples for his worship, one on the island that bears his name \(^3\) and one in their city; and so they do not wish even to hear about any other poet than Homer. And although in

\(^3\) Presumably an island at the mouth of the Dnieper, though the evidence is confused. Strabo (7. 3. 16–17) and Maximus Tyrius (9. 7) refer to worship of Achilles on an island at the mouth of the Danube.
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σαφῶς ἔληληχίζοντες διὰ τὸ ἐν μέσοις οἰκεῖν τοὺς βαρβάρους ὁμως τῆν γε Ἰλιάδα ὅλην πάντες ἵσασιν ἀπὸ στόματος.

10 Ἐννοον οὖν προσπαίζων πρὸς αὐτῶν, Πότερόν σοι δοκεῖ, ὁ Καλλιστράτης, ἀμείων ποιητῆς Ὁμήρου ἡ Φωκυλίδης; καὶ ὁς γελάσας ἑφη, Ἀλλ' οὖδὲ ἐπίσταμαι ἐγώνη τοῦ ἑτέρου ποιητοῦ τὸ ὄνομα, οὐμαι δὲ μηδὲ τούτων μηδένα. οὐδὲ γὰρ ἤγονμεθα ἢμεῖς ἄλλον τινὰ ποιητήν ἡ Ὁμήρου. τούτοις δὲ σχεδόν τι οὐδὲ ἄλλος οὖδεις ἄγνοεῖ. μόνου ἵσαμεν Ὁμήρου μνημονεύονσιν οἱ ποιηταὶ αὐτῶν ἐν τοῖς ποιήμασιν, καὶ ἄλλως οὐκ εἰώθασι λέγειν, ἀεὶ δὲ ὁπόταν μέλλωσι μάχεσθαι παρακελεύονται τοῖς αὐτῶν ὥσπερ τὰ Τυρταῖον ἐν Λακεδαίμονι ἔλεγετο. εἰςὶ δὲ πάντες οὕτω τυφλοί καὶ οὗ ἤγοντεν δυνατὸν εἶναι ἄλλως τινὰ ποιητήν γενέσθαι.

11 Τούτῳ μὲν, ἑφην, ἀπολελαύκασιν οἱ ποιηταὶ αὐτῶν ἀπὸ Ὁμήρου ὥσπερ ἀπὸ ὀφθαλμίας. τὸν δὲ Φωκυλίδην ἢμεῖς μὲν οὐκ ἐπίστασθε, ωσ λέγειν: πάνυ δὲ τῶν ἐνδόξων γέγονε ποιητῶν. ὥσπερ οὖν ἐπειδὰν τις τῶν ἐμπόρων καταπλεύσῃ πρὸς ὑμᾶς οὗ πρότερον παραγεγονός, οὐκ εὑρίσκειν ἦττιμάσατε αὐτὸν, ἄλλα πρότερον γευσάμενοι τοῦ οἴνου, κἂν ἄλλο τι φορτίων ἄγη, δείγμα λαβόντες,

1 μόνου Casaubon: μόνωι.
2 παραγεγονός Emperius: γεγονός.

1 A gnomic poet of the sixth century B.C. For the scanty remains of his verse, mostly couplets, see Edmonds, Elegy and Iambus, vol. I, pp. 168 ff. (L.C.L.).
2 Unless αὐτῶν should be read αὐτῶν and construed (as also αὐτῶν two lines later) as a pronoun of the first person, Callistratus is guilty of exaggeration, a fault that might be ascribed to provincialism and the enthusiasm of youth.

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general they no longer speak Greek distinctly, because they live in the midst of barbarians, still almost all at least know the Iliad by heart.

Accordingly I said to him by way of jest, "Calli-stratus, which do you think is the better poet, Homer or Phocylides?" And he laughed and said, "Why, as for myself, I do not even know the other poet's name, and I suppose that none of these men does, either. For we do not believe in any other poet than Homer. But as for Homer, you might say that no man alive is ignorant of him. For Homer is the only one whom their poets recall in their compositions, and it is their habit to recite his verses on many an occasion, but invariably they employ his poetry to inspire their troops when about to enter battle, just as the songs of Tyrtaeus used to be employed in Lacedaemon. Moreover, all these poets are blind, and they do not believe it possible for any one to become a poet otherwise."

"That at any rate," said I, "their poets caught from Homer, as it were from a case of sore eyes. But as for Phocylides, while you people do not know him, as you state, for all that he is certainly rated among the famous poets. Therefore, just as, when a merchant sails into your port who has never been there before, you do not immediately scorn him but, on the contrary, having first tasted his wine and sampled any other merchandise in his cargo, you

3 Thought to have lived at Sparta about 640 B.C. For the extant fragments of his verse, see Edmonds, op. cit., vol. I, pp. 50 ff.
4 The tradition regarding Homer's blindness may be due to the "Homerid" Hymn to Apollo, verse 172; but Homer himself portrays his bard Demodocus as being blind.

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ἐάν μὲν ἀρέση ὑμᾶς, ὑνεῖσθε, εἰ δὲ μή, ἐάτε· οὗτως, ἐφην, καὶ τῆς τοῦ Φωκυλίδου ποιήσεως
12 ἔξεστὶ σοι λαβεῖν δείγμα ἐν βραχεί. καὶ γὰρ ἐστὶν οὐ τῶν μακράν τινα καὶ συνεχῆ ποιήσιν εἰρόντων, ὦσπερ ὁ ὑμέτερος μίαν ἔξης διέξειι μάχην ἐν πλείσων ἢ πεντακισχιλίους ἔπεισιν, ἀλλὰ κατὰ δύο καὶ τρία ἔπη αὐτῷ καὶ ἀρχὴν ἢ ποίησιν καὶ πέρας λαμβάνει. ὡστε καὶ προστίθησι τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ καθ’ ἐκαστὸν διανόμημα, ἀτε σπου- δαίον καὶ πολλοῦ ἄξιον ἡγούμενος, οὐχ ὦσπερ ὁμηρος οὐδαμοῦ τῆς ποιήσεως ὠνόμασεν αὐτὸν.

13 ἡ οὖ δοκεῖ σοι εἰκότως προσθείναι Φωκυλίδης τῇ τοιαύτῃ γνώμῃ καὶ ἀποφάσει,

cαὶ τόδε Φωκυλίδου πόλις ἐν σκοπέλω κατὰ κόσμον ὦκεύσα σμικρή 1 κρέσσων Νίνου ἀφραντοῦσας;

ἀλλ’ οὐ πρὸς ὅλην Ἰλιάδα καὶ Ὠδύσσειαν ταῦτα τὰ ἔπη ἐσθλά 2 ἐστι τοῖς μὴ παρέργως ἀκροωμένοις; ἡ μᾶλλον ὑμῖν ἀκούειν συνεφέρε περὶ τῶν τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως πηδήσεών τε καὶ ὁρούσεων καὶ τῆς φωνῆς, ὅτι μόνον φθεγξάμενος ἔτρεπε τοὺς Τρῶας; ταῦτα μᾶλλον ὥφελει ὑμᾶς ἐκμανθάνον- τας ἡ ἐκεῖνο, ὅτι ἡ σμικρὰ πόλις ἐν τραχεί σκο- πέλῳ κειμένῃ κρείττων ἔστι καὶ εὐτυχεστέρα κατὰ κόσμον οἰκοῦσα ἡ μεγάλη ἐν λείῳ καὶ πλατεῖ πεδίῳ, εάντερ ἀκόσμως καὶ ἀνόμως ὑπὸ ἀνθρώπων ἀφρόνων οἰκήται;

1 οἰκεύσα σμικρή Morel: οἰκεύσα (or οἰκεύσαι) μικρή.
2 ἐσθλά added by Capps.

1 Dio may have had in mind books 11 to 17 of the Iliad.
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buy it if it suits your taste, otherwise you pass it by; just so,” said I, “with the poetry of Phocylides you may take a sample of small compass. For he is not one of those who string together a long and continuous poem, as your Homer does, who uses more than five thousand verses of continuous narration in describing a single battle; on the contrary, the poems of Phocylides have both beginning and end in two or three verses. And so he adds his name to each sentiment, in the belief that it is a matter of interest and great importance, in so doing behaving quite differently from Homer, who nowhere in his poetry names himself. Or don’t you think Phocylides had good reason for attaching his name to a maxim and declaration such as this?

This too the saying of Phocylides:
The law-abiding town, though small and set
On a lofty rock, outranks mad Nineveh.²

Why, in comparison with the entire Iliad and Odyssey are not these verses noble to those who pay heed as they listen? Or was it more to your advantage to hear of the impetuous leaping and charging of Achilles, and about his voice, how by his shouts alone he routed the Trojans?³ Are those things more useful for you to learn by heart than what you just have heard, that a small city on a rugged headland is better and more fortunate, if orderly, than a great city in a smooth and level plain, that is to say, if that city is conducted in disorderly and lawless fashion by men of folly?”

³ Iliad 18. 228–9.
14 Καὶ δὲς οὐ μᾶλα Ἡδέως ἀποδεξάμενος, Ὡ ξένε, εἶπεν ὅτι, ἥμεῖς σε ἀγαπῶμεν καὶ σφόδρα αἰδοῦμεθα. ὡς ἄλλως ἐγενέσθη καὶ ἡνεχθεὶς τὸ γήραν καὶ Ἀχιλλέα τουαίτα εἰπόντος. ὁ μὲν γὰρ θεὸς ἦμων ἔστιν, ὡς ὅρας, ὅ δὲ καὶ σχεδὸν τι μετὰ τοὺς θεοὺς τιμᾶταί. κάγω πραύναι βουλόμενος αὐτὸν, ἀμα δὲ ἐπὶ τι χρήσιμον ἀγαγεῖν, Παραίτωμαι σε, εἶπον, καθ’ Ὄμηρον συγγενώμην ἔχειν μοι,
εἴ τι κακὸν νῦν εὗρηται.

αὕτως γὰρ ποτε ἐπανεσόμεθα Ἀχιλλέα τε καὶ Ὅμηρον ὅσα δοκεῖ ἡμῖν ὅρθως λέγειν. τὸ δὲ παρὸν σκεπτέον ἂν εἰη τὸ τοῦ Φωκυλίδου. ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ σφόδρα καλῶς λέγειν ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως. Σκότας, ἐφη, ἐπεὶ καὶ τοῦσδε ὅρας πάντας ἐπιθυμοῦντας ἀκοῦσαι σοι καὶ διὰ τοῦτο συνερρυμένος δεῦρο πρὸς τὸν ποταμόν, καὶ τοι οὐ σφόδρα ἀθορσύρως ἔχοντας. οἶοθα γὰρ δῆπον ὅτι χθὲς οἱ Σκύθαι προσελάσαντες μεσημβρίας τοὺς μὲν τινὰς ἀπέκτειναν τῶν σκοπῶν οὐ προσέχοντας, τοὺς δὲ ἐξωγρήκασιν ἱσως· οὐ γὰρ πιὸ ἐπιστάμεθα διὰ τὸ μακροτέραν αὐτοῖς γενέσθαι τὴν φυγὴν, ἄτε οὐ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν φεύγουσιν.

15 Ἡν δὲ τῷ ὄντι ταῦτα οὕτως, καὶ αἱ τε πύλαι συγκέκλειστο καὶ τὸ σημεῖον ἦρτο ἐπὶ τοῦ τείχους τὸ πολεμικὸν. ἀλλ’ ὅμως οὕτως ἤσαν φιλήκοι

1 ἄλλως Casaubon: ἄλλος.

1 Iliad 4. 362–3.
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And Callistratus, receiving my remarks with no great pleasure, replied, "My friend, we admire and respect you greatly; for otherwise no man in Borysthenes would have tolerated your saying such things of Homer and Achilles. For Achilles is our god, as you observe, and Homer ranks almost next to the gods in honour." And I in turn, wishing to appease him and at the same time to guide him in the direction of his own advantage, said, "I beg you to forgive me, to use the Homeric phrase,

'if aught of harm hath now been spoken.'

For some other time we shall praise both Achilles and Homer in so far as the poet seems to us to speak correctly. But now we might well consider the case of Phocylides, since in my opinion he speaks very nobly regarding the city." "Pray do so," said he, "since you can see that all these men now present are just as eager as I am to listen to you, and that for that very reason they have streamed together here beside the river, although in no very tranquil state of mind. For of course you know that yesterday the Scythians made a raid at noon and put to death some of the outposts who were not on their guard, and in all likelihood took others captive; for we do not yet know definitely about that, because their rout took them some distance away; for their flight was not toward the city." ²

And in truth it was precisely as he had said, and not only were the city gates fast shut but also there had been hoisted on the ramparts the standard that betokens war. Yet they were such ardent listeners,

² Seemingly a touch of humour.
καὶ τῷ τρόπῳ Ἐλληνες, ὥστε μικρὸν δεῖν ἀπαντῆς παρῆσαν ἐν τοῖς ὀπλοῖς, βουλόμενοι ἁκούειν. καγὼ ἀγάμενος αὐτῶν τὴν προθυμίαν, Βούλεσθε, ἐφην, καθιζόμεθα ἵνατε ποί τῆς πόλεως; τυχόν γὰρ νῦν οὐ πάντες ὀμοίως ἁκούουσιν ἐν τῷ βαδίζειν, ἀλλ' οἱ ὀπισθεὶν πράγματα ἔχουσι καὶ παρέχουσι τοὺς πρὸ αὐτῶν, 17 σπεύδοντες ἐγγυτέρω προσελθεῖν. ως δὲ τούτο εἶπον, εὐθὺς ὠρμήσαν ἀπαντῆς εἰς τὸ τοῦ Διὸς ἱερὸν, οὕτε εἰώθασι βουλεύεσθαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν πρεσβύτατοι καὶ οἱ γνωριμῶτατοι καὶ οἱ εἰν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς κύκλῳ καθίζοντο ἐπὶ βάθρων· τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν πλῆθος ἐφεστήκεσαν. ἢν γὰρ εὐρυχωρία πολλῇ πρὸ τοῦ νεῶ. πάνω οὖν ἂν τὸς ἡσθή τῇ ὀψιν φιλόσοφος ἀνήρ, ὅτι ἀπαντεῖ ἢςαν τὸν ἀρχαίον τρόπον, ὥσ φησιν Ὄμηρος τοὐς Ἐλληνας, κομῶντες καὶ τὰ γένεια ἀφεικότες, εἰς δὲ ἐν αὐτοῖς μόνος ἐξυρμένος, καὶ τούτων ἐλοιδόρουν τε καὶ ἐμίσοντες ἀπαντῆς. ἐλέγετο δὲ οὐκ ἄλλως τούτο ἐπιτηδεύειν, ἀλλὰ κολακεύων Ῥωμαίοις καὶ τὴν πρὸς αὐτοὺς φιλίαν ἐπιδεικνύμενος· ὥστε εἰδέν ἂν τὸ ἐπ' ἐκείνω τοὶ αἰσχρὸν τοῦ πράγματος καὶ ὀυδαμῇ πρέπου ἀνδράσιν.

18 Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡσυχία ἐγένετο, εἶπον ὅτι δοκοῦσί μοι ὀρθῶς ποιεῖν, πόλιν οἰκοῦντες ἀρχαίαν καὶ Ἐλληνίδα, βουλόμενοι ἁκοῦσαι περὶ πόλεως. καὶ πρωτόν γε, ἐφην, ὅ τι ἐστὶν αὐτὸ τοῦτο ὕπερ οὐ ὁ λόγος γνώναι σαφῶς· οὕτω γὰρ ἂν

1 The phrase κάρη κομῶντες Ἀχαιοὶ is frequent in Homer. He is silent regarding the beard, though beards may have been usual. Though the Greeks had long known of the razor, Alexander the Great is said to have made shaving
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so truly Greek in character, that almost all the inhabitants were present, under arms, eager to hear me. And I, admiring their earnestness, said, "If it please you, shall we go and sit down somewhere in the city? For perchance at present not all can hear equally well what is said as we stroll; on the contrary, those in the rear find it difficult themselves and also make it difficult for those ahead through their eagerness to get closer." And no sooner had I made this suggestion than they all set out together for the temple of Zeus, where they are wont to meet in council. And while the eldest and the most distinguished and the officials sat on benches in a circle, the rest of the company stood close by, for there was a large open space before the temple. A philosopher would have been vastly pleased at the sight, because all were like the ancient Greeks described by Homer, long-haired and with flowing beards,¹ and only one among them was shaven, and he was subjected to the ridicule and resentment of them all. And it was said that he practised shaving, not as an idle fancy, but out of flattery of the Romans and to show his friendship toward them. And so one could have seen illustrated in his case how disgraceful the practice is and how unseemly for real men.

But when quiet had been secured, I said that in my opinion they did well, seeing that they dwelt in a city that was ancient and Greek, in wishing to hear about a city. "And," said I, "surely the first essential is that we should know precisely the true nature of the thing about which we are to speak;

really popular. Scipio Africanus seems to have been the first Roman to shave regularly. Our passage suggests that even in Dio's day some Greeks wore beards.

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εἰπε τιμαρισμένου καὶ ὁποίον τὶ ἔστιν. οἱ γὰρ πολλοὶ, ἔφη, ἀνθρωποὶ τὸ ὄνομα αὐτὸ ἴσασί καὶ φθέγγονται τοὺς πράγματος ἐκάστου, 19 τὸ δὲ πράγμα ἁγιοῦσιν. οἱ δὲ πεπαιδευμένοι τούτο φροντίζουσιν, ὡπως καὶ τὴν δύναμιν εἶσονται ἐκάστου οὗ λέγουσιν. οῖν τὸ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὄνομα πάντες οὔτω λέγουσιν οἱ ἐλλη
νίζοντες, ἐὰν δὲ πύθη τυνὸς αὐτῶν ὃ τι ἐστὶ τούτο, λέγω δὲ ὁποῖον τι καὶ καθ' ὃ μηδειν τῶν ἄλλων ταύτων, οὐκ ἂν ἔχοι εἰπεῖν ἄλλ' ἢ ἔδειξαι μόνον αὐτὸν ἢ ἄλλον, ὅσπερ οἱ βάρβαροι. ὦ δὲ ἐμπειρὸς τῷ πυνθανομένῳ τί ἐστιν ἀνθρώπος ἀποκρίνεται ὅτι ξώον λογικὸν θνητὸν. τὸ γὰρ τούτο εἶναι μόνῳ ἀνθρώπῳ συμβέβηκε καὶ 20 οὐδεὶς ἄλλως. οὔτως οὐν καὶ τὴν πόλιν φασὶν εἶναι πλῆθος ἀνθρώπων ἐν ταύτῃ κατοικοῦσιν ὑπὸ νόμου διοικοῦμενον. ἦδη οὖν δῆλον ὅτι τῆς προσηγορίας ταύτης οὐδεμιᾷ προσήκει τῶν καλουμένων πόλεων τῶν ἄφρονων καὶ ἀνόμων. οὐκοιν οὐδὲ περὶ Νίνον εἰς ἂν ὁ ποιητὴς ὡς περὶ πόλεως εἰρηκὼς, ἀφραινοῦσης 1 γε αὐτῆς. ὅσπερ γὰρ οὐδὲ ἀνθρώπος ἐκεῖνος ἐστιν ὃ μὴ πρόσεστι τὸ λογικὸν, οὔτως οὐδὲ πόλις, ἢ μὴ συμβέβηκε νομίμω εἶναι. νόμιμος δὲ οὐκ ἂν εἰς ποτὲ ἄφρων καὶ ἄκοσμος οὐσία.

21 Ἰσως οὖν ἐτήσια ἂν τις, εἰ ἐπειδὰν οἱ ἄρχοντες καὶ προεστῶτες ὑδίον φρόνιμου καὶ σοφοῖ, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν πλήθος διωκήται 2 κατὰ τὴν τοῦτων γνώμην νομίμω καὶ σωφρόνως, τὴν τοιαύτην χρῆ καλεῖν σώφρονα καὶ νόμιμον καὶ τῷ ὄντι

1 ἀφραινοῦσης Emperius: ἀφρενοῦσης Μ, ἀφρονοῦσης Β.
2 διωκήται Reiske: διωκεῖται.
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for in that way you would at the same time have perceived what its attributes are. For most men," said I, "know and employ merely the names of things, but are ignorant of the things themselves. On the other hand, men who are educated make it their business to know also the meaning of everything of which they speak. For example, *anthropos* is a term used by all who speak Greek, but if you should ask any one of them what *anthropos* really is—I mean what its attributes are and wherein it differs from any other thing—he could not say, but could only point to himself or to someone else in true barbarian fashion. But the man who has expert knowledge, when asked what *anthropos* is, replies that it is a mortal animal endowed with reason. For that happens to be true of *anthropos* alone and of nothing else. Well, in that way also the term 'city' is said to mean a group of *anthropoi* dwelling in the same place and governed by law.¹ It is immediately evident, therefore, that that term belongs to none of those communities which are called cities but are without wisdom and without law. Consequently not even in referring to Nineveh could the poet use the term 'city,' since Nineveh is given over to folly. For just as that person is not even an *anthropos* who does not also possess the attribute of reason, so that community is not even a city which lacks obedience to law. And it could never be obedient to law if it is foolish and disorderly. Perhaps, then, someone might inquire whether, when the rulers and leaders of a community are men of prudence and wisdom, and it is in accordance with their judgement that the rest are governed, lawfully and sanely, such a community may be called sane and

¹ A Stoic definition, more succinctly stated in § 29.

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πόλιν ἀπὸ τῶν διοικοῦντων. ὁστερ χορὸν ἵσως
φαίημεν ἂν μουσικόν, τοῦ κορυφαίου μουσικοῦ
ὀντος, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἐκείνω συνεπομένων καὶ
μηδὲν παρὰ μέλος φθεγγομένων ἡ συμμερὰ καὶ
ἀδήλως. ἀγαθὴν μὲν γὰρ ἐξ ἀπάντων ἀγαθῶν
πόλιν οὔτε τις γενομένη πρὸτερον οἶδε θνητὴν
οὔτε ποτὲ ὡς ἐσομένην ύστερον ἄξιον διανοη-
θήναι, πλὴν εἰ μὴ θεῶν μακάρων κατ' οὐρανὸν,
οὐδαμῶς ἀκίνητον οὐδὲ ἀργὴν, ἀλλὰ σφοδρὰν
οὕσαν καὶ πορευομένην, τῶν μὲν ἤγουμένων
τε καὶ πρῶτων θεῶν χωρὶς ἔριδος καὶ ἁττητης
οὔτε γὰρ ἐριζεὶν θεοὺς οὔτε ἡττᾶσθαι θέμισ
οὔτε ἅπτε ἀλλήλων ἀτε φίλων οὔτε ὑπὸ ἄλλων
κρειττόνων, ἀλλὰ πράττειν ἀκωλύτως τὰ σφέτερα
ἐργα μετὰ πάσης φιλίας ἀεὶ πάντων κοινῆς·
tῶν μὲν φανερωτάτων πορευομένων ἐκάστου καθ'
ἐαυτὸν, οὐ πλανωμένων άλλως ἄνόητον πλάνην,
ἀλλὰ χορείας εὐδαιμονα χορευόντων μετὰ τε
νοῦ καὶ φρονήσεως τῆς ἀκρας· τοῦ δὲ λοιποῦ
πλῆθους ὑπὸ τῆς κοινῆς φορᾶς ἀγομένον μιὰ
γνώμη καὶ ὀμφή τοῦ εὐμπαντος οὐρανοῦ.

23 Μίαν γὰρ ἥ ταύτην καθαρῶς εὐδαιμονα
πολετέαν εἴτε καὶ πόλιν χρῆ καλεῖν, τὴν θεῶν
πρὸς ἄλληλους κοινωνίαν, ἕαν τε καὶ εὐμπαι
τὸ ¹ λογικὸν περιλάβῃ τις, ἀνθρώπων σὺν θεοὶς
ἀριθμουμένων, ὡς παῖδες σὺν ἀνδράσι λέγονται

¹ εὐμπαι τὸ Casaubon: εὐμπαντα.

¹ Dio is evidently identifying the gods with the stars.
The dancing of the stars is an idea contained in more than one
ancient Greek writing, but cf. especially Plato, Epinomis 982 E,
Timaeus 40 C. Beginning with § 39, Dio presents the same
general theme in an altered form in what he is pleased to call
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law-abiding and really a city because of those who govern it; just as a chorus might possibly be termed musical provided its leader were musical and provided further that the other members followed his lead and uttered no sound contrary to the melody that he set—or only slight sounds and indistinctly uttered. For no one knows of a good city made wholly of good elements as having existed in the past, that is, a city of mortal men, nor is it worth while to conceive of such a city as possibly arising in the future, unless it be a city of the blessed gods in heaven, by no means motionless or inactive, but vigorous and progressive, its guides and leaders being gods, exempt from strife and defeat. For it is impious to suppose that gods indulge in strife or are subject to defeat, either by one another, friends as they are, or by more powerful beings; on the contrary, we must think of them as performing their several functions without let or hindrance and with unvarying friendship of all toward all in common, the most conspicuous among them each pursuing an independent course—I don't mean wandering aimlessly and senselessly, but rather dancing a dance\(^1\) of happiness coupled with wisdom and supreme intelligence—while the rest of the celestial host are swept along by the general movement, the entire heaven having one single purpose and impulse.

For that, indeed, is the only constitution or city that may be called genuinely happy—the partnership of god with god; even if you include with the gods also everything that has the faculty of reason, mankind being thus included as boys are said to share a myth of the Magi, according to which the universe constitutes a four-horse team yoked to the chariot of Zeus.

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ΔΙΟ ΧΡΥΣΟΣΤΟΜΟΣ

μετέχειν πόλεως, φύσει πολίται οίντες, ού τῷ φρονεῖν τε καὶ πράττειν τὰ τῶν πολιτῶν οὐδὲ τῷ κουνωνεῖν τοῦ νόμου, ἀξίωσι τούτες αὐτοῦ. ἐκ δὲ τῶν ἄλλων οἰκταχοῦ πασῶν σχεδὸν ἀπλῶς ἡμαρτημένων τε καὶ φαύλων πρὸς τὴν ἀκραν εὐθύτητα τοῦ θείου καὶ μακαρίου νόμου καὶ τῆς ὀρθῆς διοικήσεως, ὦμως δὲ πρὸς τὸ παρὸν εὐπορησομενον παραδείγματος τῆς ἐπιεικέστερον ἔχοντης πρὸς τὴν παντελῶς διεφθαρμένην, ὡς ἐν πάσι νοσοῦσι τὸν γ\\n
24 Ἑγὼ μὲν οὖν πρὸς τι τοιοῦτον ὄρμων τῷ λόγῳ. μεταξὺ δὲ τῶν παρόντων εἰς ἐφθέγξατο εἰς τὸ μέσον, ὁσπερ ἡν πρεσβύτατος αὐτῶν καὶ μέγιστον ἄξιωμα ἔχων, εἰπε δὲ πάνω εὐλαβούμενος, Μηδαμῶς, ὦ ἔξει, ἀγροικὸν μηδὲ βαρβαρικὸν ἡγήσῃ τὸ τοιοῦτον, ὅτι μεταξὺ λέγοντι σοι ἐμπεδών ἐγενόμην. παρ᾽ ὑμῖν μὲν γὰρ οὐκ ἔθος ἐστὶ τὸ τοιοῦτο διὰ τὸ πολλὴν ἀφθονίαν εἶναι τῶν ἐκ φιλοσοφίας λόγων καὶ περὶ παντὸς ὅτου ἀν ἐπιθυμή τις ἐξεῖναι παρὰ πολλῶν ἄκοισαι· παρ᾽ ἡμῖν δὲ ὁσπερ τέρας τι τοῦτο πέφηνε τὸ σὲ ἡμῖν ἀφικέσθαι. τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν σχεδὸν τι δεύορο ἀφικνοῦνται ὅνόματι "Ελληνες, τῇ δὲ ἀληθεῖα βαρβαρώτεροι ἡμῶν, ἐμποροὶ καὶ ἀγοραῖοι, ράκη φαύλα καὶ οἶνον ποιηρῶν εἰσκομίζοντες καὶ τὰ γε παρ᾽ ἡμῖν οὐδὲν βελτίω τούτων ἐξαγόμενοι. σὲ δὲ αὐτὸς ἡμῖν ὁ Ἀχιλλεὺς ἔοικε δεύρο ἀπὸ τῆς νῆσου διαπέμψαι, καὶ σὲ πάνω μὲν ἠδέως ὀρῶμεν, πάνω δὲ ἠδέως ἀκούομεν

1 εὐπορήσομεν Reiske: εὐπορήσομεν.
2 τῶν γ’ Empirius: τῶν δ’. 3 ἐκ added by Empirius.

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in citizenship with men, being citizens by birth though not by reason of conceiving and performing the tasks of citizens or sharing in the law, of which they have no comprehension. However, if we take communities of a different kind, though everywhere and in every instance, we may almost say, they are absolutely faulty and worthless as compared with the supreme righteousness of the divine and blessed law and its proper administration, still for our present purpose we shall be supplied with examples of the type that is fairly equitable when compared with that which is utterly corrupt, just as among persons who are all ill we compare the man who had the lightest case with the one who is in worst condition."

Well then, I was launching forth upon that general line in my discussion, when one of those who were present, the eldest in the company and held in high esteem, spoke up, interrupting me, and in a very guarded manner said, "Stranger, pray do not think it boorish or barbarous of me to intervene in the midst of your discourse. For while in your country such conduct is not good manners, because of the great abundance of philosophical discussions and because one may listen to many men upon any topic he may desire, in ours this visit of yours to our city seems almost a miraculous event. As a usual thing those who come here are nominally Greeks but actually more barbarous than ourselves, traders and market-men, fellows who import cheap rags and vile wine and export in exchange products of no better quality. But you would appear to have been sent to us by Achilles himself from his holy isle,\(^1\) and we are very glad to see you and very glad also to listen to what-

\(^1\) Cf. § 9.
DIO CHRYSTOSTOM

ο τι ἂν λέγης.  

υὸν οὖν ἐπεὶ ἡφι ὑὸ λόγῳ τῆς θείας διοικήσεως, 

καὶ γὰρ ἡμῖν ἔδοξας μεγαλοπρεπῶς καὶ τοῦ 

πράγματος οὐκ ἀναξίως ὡσα εἶπες εἰρηκέναι καὶ 

ὡς ἂν μάλιστα ἡμεῖς βουλοίμεθα ἀκούσαι. τῆς 

μὲν γὰρ ἀκριβεστέρας ταύτης φιλοσοφίας ἀπειροὶ 

ἔσμεν, Ὀμήρου δὲ, ὡς οἶδα, ἔρασται καὶ τινὲς 

οὐ πολλοὶ Πλάτωνος· ὅπ τῇ καὶ ὡς ὁρᾶς ὡντα, 

αἰ̔ ποτὲ ἑνυχάνοντα τοῖς ἐκεῖνον ὡπως ἂν δύναμαι· 

καϊτοι ὣσως ἄτοπον βαρβαρίζοντα τῶν 

πολιτῶν μάλιστα τῷ ἐλληνικότατῳ καὶ σοφωτάτῳ 

χαίρειν καὶ ἔνεναι, καθάπερ εἰ τις μικροῦ 

τυφλὸς τὸ μὲν ἄλλο φῶς ἀποστρέφοιτο, πρὸς 

αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν ἥλιον ἀναβλέποι.

"Εχει μὲν δὴ τὰ ἡμέτερα οὕτως. σὺ δὲ εἰ 

θέλεις πᾶσιν ἡμῖν χαρίσασθαι, τὸν μὲν ὑπὲρ τῆς 

θυτῆς πόλεως ἀναβαλοῦ λόγον, ἐὰν ἄρα σχολὴν 

ἡμῖν οἱ γείτονες παράσχωσιν εἰς αὐριον καὶ μὴ 

δει ἑργανόργιζοντα αὐτοῖς, ὥσπερ ἡμῖν 

τὸ πολὺ· περὶ δὲ τῆς θείας εἰτε πόλεως εἰτε διακοσμήσεως φίλον σοι καλεῖν, εἰτὲ ὡκη τε καὶ 

ὡς ἰνασαι ἐγνύτατα τεῖνων τῆς τοῦ

1 λέγης Emperius: λέγη τίς.
ever you have to say. However, we do not believe
that this visit of yours is to be of very long duration,
nor do we desire it to be, but rather that you may
have a prosperous voyage home as speedily as
possible.¹ Now therefore, since in your remarks you
have touched upon the divine form of government, I
myself am tremendously excited, and I see that my
friends here also are all worked up in anticipation
of that theme. The fact is that in our opinion
everything you have said has been magnificently
expressed, in a manner not unworthy of your theme,
and precisely as we should most desire to hear. For
although we are unacquainted with this more refined
form of philosophy, yet we are, as you know, lovers
of Homer, and some, not many, lovers of Plato too.
To this latter group I myself belong, for I always
read his writings as best I can; and yet it may
perhaps seem odd that one who speaks the poorest
Greek of all the people of Borysthenes should delight
in the man who is most Greek and most wise and
should cultivate that man's society, quite as if a
person almost wholly blind were to shun every other
light but turn his gaze upward to the sun itself.

"This, then, is our situation; and if you wish to do
us all a favour, postpone your discussion of the mortal
city—possibly our neighbours may after all grant us
leisure tomorrow, and not compel us to exert our-
selves against them as is generally our wont—and tell
us instead about that divine city or government,
whichever you prefer to call it, stating where it
is and what it is like, aiming as closely as possible

¹ The speaker clearly has heard of Dio's frustrated plans
and of his present purpose to sail away (cf. § 8) and is merely
being polite.
Πλάτωνος ἐλευθερίας περὶ τὴν φράσιν, οἷον δὴ καὶ ἄρτι ποιεῖν ἦμιν ἔδοξας. εἰ γὰρ μηδενὸς ἄλλου, τῆς γε φωνῆς ἐυνίεμεν ὑπὸ συνθείας ὃτι οὐ συμκρον οὐδὲ πόρρω τοῦ Ὥμήρου φθέγγεται.

28 Κἀγὼ σφόδρα γε ἦσθην τῇ ἀπλότητι τοῦ πρεσβύτου, καὶ γελάσας εἶπον, Ὄφιλε Ἰεροσῶν, εἰ μὲ ἐκέλευσε χθές εἰσβεβληκότων ἦμιν τῶν πολεμίων λαβόντα ὁπλα ὡστερ τὸν Ἀχιλλέα μάχεσθαι, τὸ μὲν ἔτερον ἐπείσθην ἃν, πειράμενος ἀμώνεσθαι ὑπὲρ ἀνδρῶν φίλων, τὸ δὲ ἔτερον οὐκ ἂν, οἴμαι, ἐδυνάμην, καίτοι σφόδρα βουλόμενος, ὀμοίως τῷ Ἀχιλλεὶ ἄγωνίζεσθαι. καὶ νῦν ὅπερ κελεύεις ποιήσω τὸ ἔτερον, προθυμησόμαι εἴπειν τὸν λόγον, ὡς ἂν ἐγώ δύνωμαι κατ' ἐμαυτόν.

ἀνδράσι δὲ προτέρους ἐρίζεμεν οὐκ ἐθελήσω, οὔτε Πλάτωνι οὔτε Ὅμήρῳ. οὐ γὰρ τοι οὐδὲ τῷ Ἐὔρυτῳ φησὶ συνενεγκεῖν ὁ ποιητὴς, ὅτι ἦριζε πρὸς τοὺς κρείττονας. οὐ μέντοι σπουδῆς γε, ἐφην, οὐδὲν ἀπολείψομεν. ταῦτα δὲ εἴπὼν πρὸς ἐκεῖνον οὐδὲν ἤττον ὑπεκίνουν καὶ ἀνεφερόμην τρόποιν τινὰ ἀναμνησθεὶς Πλάτωνος τε καὶ Ὅμήρου.

1 'Ἰεροσῶν Bocckh: 'Ρόσων UB, Ῥόσων M.
2 εἰ μὲ Selden: εἰ μὲν.
3 ὑπεκίνουν Cobet: ὑπ' ἑκείνων M, ὑπ' ἑκείνου UB.

1 Perhaps a reference to § 22, which in a way foreshadows the myth of §§ 39 ff.
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at Plato's nobility of expression, just as but now you seemed to us to do.¹ For if we understand nothing else, we do understand at least his language because of our long familiarity with it, for it has a lofty sound, not far removed from the voice of Homer."

I in turn was exceedingly pleased with the simple frankness of the old gentleman, and with a laugh I said, "My dear Hieroson,² if yesterday when the enemy made their attack you had bidden me to take up arms and give battle like Achilles, I should have obeyed one part of your injunction, endeavouring to come to the aid of men who are my friends; but the other part, I fancy, I could not have managed, however much I should have wished to do so, to fight as your Achilles did. Similarly in the present instance also I will do part of what you bid—I will strive to tell my story as best I can in my own way;

Though ancient heroes I'll not try to match,³ whether it be Plato or Homer. For, you remember, the poet says that in the case of Eurytus himself such rivalry worked not to his advantage, since it was aimed at his superiors.⁴ However, I shall not lack for devotion," I added. Yet, despite my brave words to Hieroson, I was moved and heaved a sigh, as it were, when I bethought me of Homer and Plato.

² Although we know nothing of this Hieroson apart from what Dio tells us, the name, which is quite unusual, is found in an inscription relating to Borysthenes and to its worship of Achilles (C.I.G. 2. 2077).
³ Odyssey 8. 223.
⁴ Dio is still thinking of the passage just quoted, verses 224–8 of which allude to the slaying of Eurytus by Apollo for having dared to challenge the god to a trial of skill in archery. It was the bow of Eurytus with which Odysseus slew the suitors.
Τὸ μὲν δὴ τῆς πόλεως οὕτως, ἐφην, δεὶ ἁκούειν ὡς οὐκ ἀντικρυς τῶν ἡμετέρων τὸν κόσμον ἀποφανομένων πόλιν ἐναντίον γὰρ ἂν ὑπήρχε τοῦτο τῷ λόγῳ τῷ περὶ τῆς πόλεως, ἢν, ὅσπερ οὖν ἐπον, σύστημα ἀνθρώπων ὄρισαντο, ἀμα τε οὐκ ἢν ἵσως πρέπον οὐδὲ πιθανὸν κυρίως εἰπόντας εἶναι τὸν κόσμον ζωὸν ἑπείτα φάσκειν ὡς ἐστὶ πόλις τὸ γὰρ αὐτὸ πόλιν τε καὶ ζωὸν οὐκ ἂν, οἴμαι, ῥαδῶς ὑπομένει τοῖς ὑπολαβεῖν, ἀλλὰ τὴν νῦν διακόσμησιν, ὅτενικα διήρηται καὶ μεμέρισαι τὸ πᾶν εἰς πολλὰς τινας μορφὰς φυτῶν τε καὶ ζωῶν θνητῶν καὶ ἀθανάτων, ἔτι δὲ ἀέρος καὶ γῆς καὶ υδάτος καὶ πυρός, ἐν οὖν ἣττος πεφυκός ἐν ἀπασι τοῦτος καὶ μιᾶ ψυχῆ καὶ δυνάμει διεπόμενον, ἀμηγέτη πόλει προσεικάξουσι διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἐν αὐτῇ γιγνομένων τε καὶ ἀπογιγνομένων, ἔτι δὲ τὴν τάξιν καὶ τὴν εὐκοσμίαν τῆς διοικήσεως.

31 Ὅ δὲ λόγος οὗτος ἐμβραχὺ ἐσποῦδακε ξυναρμόσαι τῷ θείῳ τῷ ἀνθρώπων γένος καὶ ἐν λόγῳ περιλαβεῖν πᾶν τὸ λογικόν, κοινωνίας ἀρχὴν καὶ δικαίωσύνης μὸνην ταύτην ἱσχυρὰν καὶ ἀλυτὸν εὐρύσκων. πόλις μὲν γὰρ δὴ κατὰ

1 δεὶ Reiske: δὴ M, δεὶν UB.  
2 τῶν ἡμετέρων Emperius: τῶν ἡμερῶν M, τῶν ἡμερῶν ζωῶν UB.  
3 ἂν added by Emperius.  
4 τοῦτo Selden: τοῦτω.  
5 ἢν added by Emperius.  
6 ἐν Arnim: ἐν.  
7 διεπόμενον Emperius: διεπομένων.  
8 ἀμηγέτη Emperius: ἀ μὴτε τῇ.  
9 θείω Gedl: θεῶ.  
10 δικαίωσύνης Reiske: δικαίωσύνην.
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"Well then," said I, "the term 'city' must be taken on the understanding that our sect is not literally defining the universe as a city; for that would be in direct conflict with our doctrine of the city, which, as I have said, the Stoics define as an organization of human beings; and at the same time it would possibly not be suitable or convincing, if, after stating in the strict sense of the term that the universe is a living creature, they should then call it a city, for that the same thing is both a city and a living being is a proposition that, I imagine, no one would readily consent to entertain. Yet the present orderly constitution of the universe ever since the whole has been separated and divided into a considerable number of forms of plants and animals, mortal and immortal, yes, and into air and earth and water and fire, being nevertheless by nature in all these forms one thing and governed by one spirit and force—this orderly constitution, I say, the Stoics do in one way or another liken to a city because of the multitude of the creatures that are constantly either being born or else ending their existence in it, and, furthermore, because of the arrangement and orderliness of its administration.

"This doctrine, in brief, aims to harmonize the human race with the divine, and to embrace in a single term everything endowed with reason, finding in reason the only sure and indissoluble foundation for fellowship and justice. For in keeping with that

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1 The Stoics.
2 Cf. § 20.
3 Cf. Plato, Timaeus 30 B.
4 Cf. §§ 43–6, where Dio treats these four as horses.

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τούτο ἂν εἴη λεγομένη μᾶ Δῆ οὐ φαύλων οὐδὲ μικρῶν τυχόνσα ἡγεμόνων οὐδὲ ὑπὸ τυράννων τε καὶ δήμων καὶ δεκαρχιῶν δὴ καὶ ὁλιγαρχῶν καὶ των ἀλλων τοιούτων ἀρρωστημάτων διαφορομένη καὶ στασιάζουσα τὸν ἄπαντα χρόνον, ἀλλὰ τῇ σωφρονεστάτῃ καὶ ἄριστῃ βασιλείᾳ κεκοσμημένη, τῷ ὄντι βασιλευομένῃ κατὰ νόμον μετὰ πάσης φιλίας καὶ ὁμονοίας· ὅπερ δὴ ὁ σοφώτατος καὶ 1 πρεσβύτατος ἄρχων καὶ νομοθέτης ἀπαι προστάτει θητείς καὶ ἄθανάτους, δὺ τοῦ ἑξύπαντος ἡγεμόνων οὐρανοῦ καὶ τῆς ὀλῆς δεσπότης οὐσίας, αὐτὸς οὕτως ἐκχοῦμενος καὶ παράδειγμα παρέχων τὴν αὐτοῦ διοίκησιν 2 τῆς εὐδαίμονος καὶ μακρίας καταστάσεως· ὅν οἱ θεοὶ ποιηταί μαθόντες ἐκ Μοῦσῶν ὑμνοῦσιν ἁμα καὶ ὄνομαξουσι πατέρα θεῶν καὶ ἀνθρώπων.

33 Κινδυνεύει γὰρ οὖν δὴ τὸ ποιητικὸν γένος οὗ πάνω ἀστοχον εἶναι τῶν ἱερῶν λόγων οὐδὲ ἀπὸ στόχου φθέγγεσθαι τὰ τοιαύτα πολλάκις, οὐ μέντοι 3 οὐδὲ μεμνησθαί καθαρῶς κατὰ θεσμὸν καὶ νόμον τῶν μυσμένων οὐδὲ εἴδεναι τοῦ ἑξύπαντος πέρι τῆς ἀληθείας σαφῆς οὐδὲν, ὡς ἐπος εἰπεῖν· ἀπεκών ὁ ὅμοιον εἶναι τοῖς ἐξω περὶ θύρας ὑπηρέταις τῶν τελετῶν, πρόθυρα κοσμοῦσι καὶ βωμοὺς τοὺς ἐν τῷ φανερῷ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα τὰ τοιαύτα παρασκευάζουσιν, οὐδὲ ποτ’ ἐνδον παριοῦσιν. ὅθεν δὴ καὶ θεράποντας Μοῦσῶν αὐτοὺς ὄνομαξουσι, οὐ μύστας οὐδὲ ἄλλο σεμνὸν

1 After καὶ Wilamowitz deletes δ.
2 τῆς αὐτοῦ διοίκησιν Emperius: τῆς αὐτοῦ διοικήσεως.
3 μέντοι Emperius: τοῖνυν.

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concept the term ‘city’ would be applied, not, of course, to an organization that has chanced to get mean or petty leaders nor to one which through tyranny or democracy or, in fact, through decarchy or oligarchy or any other similar product of imperfection, is being torn to pieces and made the victim of constant party faction. Nay, the term would be applied rather to an organization that is governed by the sanest and noblest form of kingship, to one that is actually under royal governance in accordance with law, in complete friendship and concord. And this, indeed, is precisely what the wisest and eldest ruler and law-giver ordains for all, both mortals and immortals, he who is the leader of all the heaven and lord of all being, himself thus expounding the term and offering his own administration as a pattern of the happy and blessed condition, he whom the divine bards, instructed by the Muses, praise in song and call the ‘father of gods and men.’

“For the chances are, indeed, that poets as a class are not utterly bad marksmen when they speak of sacred things and that they are not missing the mark when they use such expressions as that repeatedly; on the other hand, it is not likely that they have received a real initiation according to the rites and regulations of true initiates, or that with reference to the universe they know anything, if I may say so, which is true and clear. But we may think of them as merely like the attendants at the rites, who stand outside at the doors, decking portals and the altars which are in full view and attending to the other preparations of that kind but never passing within. Indeed that is the very reason why the poets call themselves ‘attendants of the Muses,’¹ not initiates

⁴⁵¹
DIO CHrysostom

34 Όνομα. οὐκοῦν, ὡς ἔφη, τούς τε τὴν ἀναστρεφόμενον τελετής τινος πρὸς ταῖς εἰσόδοις εἰκὸς τὸ γε τοσοῦτον τῶν ἐνδοθευ αἰσθάνεσθαι τινος, ἢτοι ρήματος ἐκβοηθέντος ἐνὸς μυστικοῦ ἢ πυρὸς ὑπερφανέντος, καὶ τοῖς ποιηταῖς ἐνίστε, λέγω δὲ τοῖς πάνυ ἄρχαιοι, φωνὴ τις ἐκ Μουσῶν ἀφίκετο βραχεία καὶ ποὺ τις ἐπίπτονα θείας φύσεως τε καὶ ἀληθείας, καθάπερ αὐγὴ πυρὸς ἐξ αἰφανῶς λάμψαντος. Ἀ ἐπασχον ἐκ Μουσῶν καὶ κατείχοντο Ὀμηρός τε καὶ Ἡσίοδος. οἱ δὲ μετ᾽ ἐκείνους ὑστερον ἐπὶ σκηνᾶς καὶ θέατρα τὴν αὐτῶν σοφίαν ἀγαγόντες ἀμύητοι ἀμυνητοὶ πολλάκις ἐξέφερον ἀτελῆ παραδείγματα ὁργίων παυμαζόμενοι δὲ ύπὸ τῶν πολλῶν ἐπεξείρουν αὐτοὶ τελείων τὸν ὄχλον, τῷ ὁντι βακχείων τινῶς σκηνᾶς ἀκαλύπτους πηξάμενοι ἐν τις τραγικαῖς τριόδοις.

Οὗτοι δὲ οὖν πάντες οἱ ποιηταὶ κατὰ ταῦτα τὸν πρῶτον καὶ μέγιστον θεὸν πατέρα καλοῦσι συλλήβδην ἄπαντος τοῦ λογικοῦ γένους καὶ δὴ καὶ βασιλέα. οἳ πειθόμενοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι Διὸς βασιλέως ἰδρύονται βωμοῦς, καὶ δὴ καὶ πατέρα αὐτὸν οὐκ ὁκνοῦσι προσαγορεύειν τινὲς ἐν ταῖς εὐχαῖς, ὡς τοιαῦτης τινὸς ἄρχῆς καὶ συστάσεως ὀψῆς τοῦ παντός. Ὁστε ταῦτη γε οὐδὲ οἶκον δοκοῦσι μοι ὁκνῆσαι ἀν ἀποφήμασθαι τοῦ Διὸς

1 τοὺς τε Emperius: τοὺς. 2 τῶν added by Emperius. 3 ταῦτα Selden: ταῦτα.

1 Cf. Hesiod, Theogony 22–34.
2 Dio is contrasting with the privacy and secrecy of the mysteries (§§ 33, 34) the openness and profane character of dramatic productions. Hence ἀκαλύπτους and τριόδοις are
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or any other august name. So, as I was saying, it is reasonable to suppose that not only do those who busy themselves near some ritual, hard by the entrance to the sanctuary, gain some inkling of what is going on within, when either a lone mystic phrase rings out loudly, or fire appears above the enclosure, but also that there comes sometimes to the poets—I mean the very ancient poets—some utterance from the Muses, however brief, some inspiration of divine nature and of divine truth, like a flash of fire from the invisible. This is what happened to Homer and Hesiod when they were possessed by the Muses. But the poets who came after them in later days, bringing to stage and theatre naught but their own wisdom, uninitiate addressing uninitiate, have oftentimes disclosed imperfect patterns of holy rites; but, being applauded by the multitude, they tried in their own right to initiate the mob, actually, as we might say, building open booths for Bacchic rites at tragic crossroads.

"Yet all these poets in precisely the same fashion call the first and greatest god Father of the whole rational family collectively, yes, and King besides. And trusting to these poets men erect altars to Zeus the King and, what is more, some do not hesitate even to call him Father in their prayers, believing that there exists some such government and organization of the universe as that. Therefore, from that standpoint at least, it seems to me, they would not hesitate to apply the term 'home of Zeus' to the the significant words. For 'building booths' = presenting plays, see Plato, Laws 817 c.

3 Euripides called the aether the αἰκήσεις of Zeus, for which the malicious wit of Aristophanes (Frogs 100) substituted the word δωμάτιον.
τὸν ἀπαντά κόσμον, εὕπερ ἐστὶ πατὴρ τῶν 1 ἐν αὐτῷ, καὶ νη Δία πόλιν, ὡσπερ ἢμεῖς προσεικά-ξομεν κατὰ τὴν μείζονα ἀρχήν. βασιλεία γὰρ πόλει μᾶλλον ἢ οὐκ ἐπετότως ἢν λέγοιτο. οὐ γὰρ δὴ βασιλέα εἰπόντες τὸν ἐπὶ τῶν ὅλων οὐκ ἄν βασιλεύσεσθαι τὸ ὅλον ὄμολογοι ὤδε βασι-λεύσεσθαι φήσαντες οὐκ ἄν πολιτεύσεσθαι φαίεν οὐδὲ εἶναι πολιτείαν βασιλικὴν τοῦ παντός. πολιτείαν δὲ αὖ συγχωροῦντες πόλιν οὐκ ἄν ἀποτρέπωντο ὄμολογείν ἢ τι τούτῳ παραπλήσιον τὸ πολιτευόμενον.

38 “Οδε μὲν οὖν ὁ τῶν φιλοσόφων λόγος, ἀγαθὴν καὶ φιλάνθρωπον ἀποδεκνὺς κοινωνίαν δαιμόνων καὶ ἀνθρώπων, μεταδιδοὺς νόμον καὶ πολιτείαν οὐ τοῖς τυχοῦσι τῶν ζῴων, ἀλλ’ ὅσοις μέτεστι λόγον καὶ φρονήσεως, πολὺ κρείττω καὶ δικαιοτέραν τῆς Λακωνικῆς νομοθεσίας εἰσηγούμενος, καθ’ ἢν οὐδὲ ὑπάρχει τοῖς Ἑἰλωσὶ γενέσθαι Σπαρτιάταις, οὔθεν δὴ καὶ διατελοῦσιν ἐπιβουλεύοντες τῇ Σπάρτῃ.

39 “Ετέρος δὲ μῦθος ἐν ἀπορρήτοις τελεταῖς ὑπὸ μάγων ἀνδρῶν ἔδεται θαυμαζόμενος, οἱ τῶν θεῶν τοῦτον ῥημοῦσιν ὡς τέλειον τε καὶ πρῶτον ῥήματιν τοῦ τελειοτάτου ἀρματος. τὸ γὰρ Ἡλίου ἀρμα νεωτέρον φασιν εἶναι πρὸς ἐκεῖνο κρυνόμενον, φανερὸν δὲ τοῖς πολλοῖς, ἀτε προθύλου γιγνομένης τῆς φορᾶς. οὔθεν κοινῆς φήμης 2 τυγχάνεων, ὡς ἐοικεν ἀπὸ 3 πρῶτων σχεδόν τι τῶν ποιητῶν ἀνατολῶς καὶ δύσεις εἰκάστοτε λεγόντων κατὰ

1 τῶν Jacobs: αὐτῶν.
2 κοινῆς φήμης Reiske: κοιναίς φήμαις.
3 ἀπὸ Emperius: ὑπὸ.

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entire universe—if indeed he is father of all who live in it—yes, by Zeus, and his ‘city’ too, our Stoic similitude, to suggest the greater office of the god. For kingship is a word more appropriate to a city than to a home. For surely men would not apply the term King to him who is over all and then refuse to admit that the whole is governed by a king, nor would they admit that they are governed by a king and then deny that they are members of a state or that there is a kingly administration of the universe. And again, conceding ‘administration,’ they would not balk at accepting ‘city,’ or something very like it, as descriptive of that which is administered.

“Thus, then, is the theory of the philosophers, a theory which sets up a noble and benevolent fellowship of gods and men which gives a share in law and citizenship, not to all living beings whatsoever, but only to such as have a share in reason and intellect, introducing a far better and more righteous code than that of Sparta, in accordance with which the Helots have no prospect of ever becoming Spartans, and consequently are constantly plotting against Sparta.

“Moreover, there is besides a myth which arouses admiration as sung in secret rites by the Magi, who extol this god of ours as being the perfect and original driver of the most perfect chariot. For the chariot of Helius, they claim, is relatively recent when compared with that of Zeus, though visible to the many because its course is run in full view. Therefore, they say, the chariot of Helius has enjoyed a reputation with all mankind, since the poets, beginning practically with the earliest times, so it would seem, are always telling of its rising and
Το δὲ ἵσχυρόν καὶ τέλειον ἀρμα τὸ Διὸς οὐδεὶς ἄρα ὑμνησεν ἄξιως τῶν τῇδε οὔτε Ὅμηρος οὔτε Ἡσίοδος, ἀλλὰ Ζωροάστρης καὶ μάγων παίδες ἄδουσι παρ’ ἐκείνου· οὐν Πέρσαι λέγουσιν ἔρωτι σοφίας καὶ δικαιοσύνης ἀποχωρήσαντα τῶν ἄλλων καθ’ αὐτὸν ἐν ὑμείς τινὶ ζῇν· ἐπευτὰ ἀφθηναι τὸ ὀρὸς πυρὸς ἄνωθεν πολλὸν κατασκήπαντος συνεχῶς τε κάσσθαι. τὸν οὖν βασιλέα σὺν τοῖς ἐλλογιμωτάτοις Περσῶν ἀφικνεῖσθαι πλησίον, βουλόμενον εὐξασθαι τῷ θεῷ· καὶ τὸν ἄνδρα ἔξελθεν ἐκ τοῦ πυρὸς ἀπαθῆ, φανέντα δὲ αὐτοῖς ἱλευνοθ' βαρηκριν χελεύσαι καὶ θύσαι θυσίας τινὰς, ὡς ἤκοτος εἰς τὸν τόπον τοῦ θεοῦ. συγγίγνεσθαι τε μετὰ ταῦτα οὐχ ἀπασω, ἀλλὰ τοῖς ἄριστοι πρὸς ἀλήθειαν πεφυκός καὶ θεοῦ ἔχεις ἐνυπνεῖ δυναμένοις, οὐς Πέρσαι μάγους ἐκάλεσαν, ἐπισταμένους θεραπεῦειν τὸ δαιμόνιον, οὐχ ὦς Ἔλληνες ἀγνοίᾳ τοῦ ἐνόματος οὔτως ὁνομάζουσιν ἀνθρώπους γόητας. ἐκείνοι δὲ τὰ τε ἀλλα δρῶσι κατὰ λόγους ἱεροὺς καὶ δὴ τῷ Δἰ τρέφονσιν ἀρμα Νυσαίων ἱππῶν· οἱ δὲ

1 κατὰ ταῦτα Reiske: κατὰ ταῦτα Μ, καὶ κατὰ ταῦτα UB.
2 ἐκείνου Morel: ἐκείνων.

1 Hesiod, Theogony 760–1, speaks of the rising and the setting of Helius, though not expressly of his chariot. The earliest reference to his chariot may be Hymn to Hermes 68–9.
2 Dio, like Herodotus (2. 53), regards Homer and Hesiod as creators of the orthodox views about Greek gods.
3 Cf. Or. 49. 7. Greeks did, not infrequently, associate Magi and magic as related terms.

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its setting, all in the same manner describing the yoking of the horses and Helius himself mounting his car.\(^1\)

"But the mighty, perfect chariot of Zeus has never been praised as it deserves by any of the poets of our land, either by Homer or by Hesiod;\(^2\) and yet Zoroaster sings of it, as do the children of the Magi, who learned the song from him. For the Persians say that Zoroaster, because of a passion for wisdom and justice, deserted his fellows and dwelt by himself on a certain mountain; and they say that thereupon the mountain caught fire, a mighty flame descending from the sky above, and that it burned unceasingly. So then the king and the most distinguished of his Persians drew near for the purpose of praying to the god; and Zoroaster came forth from the fire unscathed, and, showing himself gracious toward them, bade them to be of good cheer and to offer certain sacrifices in recognition of the god's having come to that place. And thereafter, so they say, Zoroaster has associated, not with them all, but only with such as are best endowed with regard to truth, and are best able to understand the god, men whom the Persians have named Magi, that is to say, people who know how to cultivate the divine power, not like the Greeks, who in their ignorance use the term to denote wizards.\(^3\) And all else that those Magi do is in accordance with sacred sayings, and in particular they maintain for Zeus a team of Nisaean horses\(^4\)—

\(^1\) Herodotus (7. 40), describing the march of Xerxes' army, mentions 'ten sacred Nisaean horses, most beautifully adorned,' which went before a chariot drawn by eight white horses, and sacred to Zeus. There is no evidence to substantiate Dio's claim that the Magi sang of the team of Zeus.
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εἰςι κάλλιστοι καὶ μέγιστοι τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν·
τῷ δὲ γε Ἡλίῳ ἐνα ἱππον.

42 Ἐξηγοῦνται δὲ τὸν μύθον οὐχ ὀσπερ οἱ
παρ' ἡμῖν προφήται τῶν Μουσῶν ἐκαστα φράζουσι
μετὰ πολλῆς πειθοῦς, ἀλλὰ μᾶλα αὐθαδῶς.
ἐιναι γὰρ δὴ τοῦ ἐξμπαντος μίαν ἀγωγην τε
καὶ ἡμιόχησιν ὑπὸ τῆς ἀκρας ἐμπειρίας τε καὶ
ῥῶμης γυγομένην ἀεί, καὶ ταύτην ἀπαντον
ἐν ἀπαυτοις αἰώνοις περιοδοις. τοὺς δὲ Ἡλίον
καὶ Σελήνης δρόμους, καθάπερ εἴπον, μερῶν
einai κινήσεις, οὗδεν ὑπ’ ἄνθρωπων ὁ ὅραθαι
σαφέστερον. τῆς δὲ τοῦ ἐξμπαντος κινήσεως
καὶ φορᾶς μὴ ξυνιέναι τοὺς πολλοὺς, ἀλλ’
ἀγνοεῖν τὸ μέγεθος τοῦδε τοῦ ἀγώνος.

43 Τὸ δὴ μετὰ τούτο αἰσχύνομαι φράζειν τῶν
ἰππών πέρι καὶ τῆς ἡμιοχῆσις, ὅπως ἐξηγούμενοι
λέγοντον, οὐ πάνυ τι φροντίς ομοίων σφισι
gύγεσθαι πανταχῆ τὸ τῆς εἰκόνος. ἦσως γὰρ
ἀν φαινοίμην ἀτοπος παρὰ Ἐλληνικά τε καὶ
χαρίεντα ἀσματα βαρβαρίκων ἄσμα ἐπάδων. 
ομοὶ δὲ τολμητέον.

Φασὶ τῶν ἱππών τὸν πρώτον ἀνωθεν ἀπείρω

1 ἄνθρωπων Arnim: αὐτῶν.
2 ξυνιέναι Reiske: ξυνεῖναι.
3 ἐπάδων Emperius: παίδων.

1 I.e., 'spokesmen.'
2 Figurative usage of the term.
3 The 'barbarian lay' finds no counterpart in Zoroastrian
literature; though the Avesta does refer to the team of
Mithra, god of light, as erossing the firmament. Gomperz,
Griechische Denker, vol. I, p. 65, maintains that the Greeks did
not know the Avestan Zoroaster or the teaching of the

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and these horses are the finest and largest to be found in Asia—but for Helius they maintain only a single horse.

"These Magi narrate their myth, not in the manner of our prophets 1 of the Muses, who merely present each detail with much plausibility, but rather with stubborn insistence upon its truthfulness. For they assert that the universe is constantly being propelled and driven along a single path, as by a charioteer endowed with highest skill and power, and that this movement goes on unceasingly in unceasing cycles of time. And the coursing of Helius and Selenê, according to their account, is the movement of portions of the whole, and for that reason it is more clearly perceived by mankind. And they add that the movement and revolution of the universe as a whole is not perceptible to the majority of mankind, but that, on the contrary, they are ignorant of the magnitude of this contest.2

"What follows regarding the horses and their driving I really am ashamed to tell in the manner in which the Magi set it forth in their narrative, since they are not very much concerned to secure consistency at all points in their presentation of the picture. In fact, quite possibly I may appear absurd when, in contrast with Greek lays of grace and charm, I chant one that is barbarian; 3 but still I must make the venture.

"According to the Magi, that one of the horses

Gathas. Dio's myth may be, at least in large measure, his own fanciful treatment of familiar Stoic doctrine, that the universe consisted of four concentric spheres: earth, water, air, and fire (aether). These four can readily be identified with Dio's 'horses.' Cf. Zeller, Philosophie der Griechen, vol. III, pt. 1, p. 172.
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diaférēn kallei te kai megéthei kai tachutēti, ἀτε ἐξωθεν περιτρέχοντα τὸ μὴκιστὸν τοῦ δρόμου, αὐτοῦ Ζηνὸς ἱερὸν. πτηνὸν δὲ εἶναι· τὴν δὲ χρόαν λαμπρόν, αὐγῆς τῆς καθαρωτάτης· τὸν δὲ Ἡλίου ἐν αὐτῷ καὶ τὴν Σελήνην σημεῖα προφανῆ ὀρᾶσθαι, ὦσπερ, οἶμαι, καὶ τῶν τῶν ἵππων ἐστὶ σημεῖα, τὰ μὲν μηνοειδῆ, τὰ δὲ ἀλλοία. ταῦτα δὲ ὑφ’ ἡμῶν ὀρᾶσθαι συνεστραμμένα, καθάπερ ἐν ἀυγῇ λαμπρᾷ φλογὸς στυνθῆρας ἱσχυροὺς διαθέονται, ἴδιαν δὲ κύνησιν ἔχειν καθ’ αὐτά. καὶ τάλλα ἄστρα δι’ ἐκείνου φαινόμενα καὶ ξύμπαντα ἐκεῖνον πεφυκότα μέρη τὰ μὲν περιφέρεσθαι σὺν αὐτῷ μίαν ταύτην ἔχοντα κύνησιν, τὰ δὲ ἄλλους θεῖν δρόμους. τυγχάνειν δὲ παρὰ τοῖς ἄνθρώποις ταῦτα μὲν ἱδίου ἐκαστὸν ὄνοματος, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα κατὰ πλῆθος ἀθρόα, διανεμημένα εἰς τνα σχήματα καὶ μορφὰς.

'Ο μὲν δὴ λαμπρότατος ἵππος καὶ ποικιλώτατος αὐτῷ τε Δίῳ προσφιλέστατος, ὡδὲ πως ὑμνοῦμεν ὑπ’ αὐτῶν, θυσίας τε καὶ τιμᾶς ἀτε πρῶτος εἰκότως πρῶτας ἐλαχεν· δεύτερος δὲ μετ’ ἐκείνων ἀπτόμενος αὐτοῦ καὶ πλησιώτατος Ἡρας ἐπώνυμος, εὐήμερος καὶ μαλακός, πολὺ δὲ ἥττων κατὰ τε ῥώμην καὶ τάχος. χροιάν δὲ τῇ μὲν αὐτοῦ φύσει μέλας, φαιδρύνειται δὲ ἀεὶ τὸ καταλαμπόμενον 'Ηλίω. τὸ δὲ σκιασθὲν ἐν τῇ περιφορᾷ

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1 ἀτε Emperius: τά τε.
2 ἐν added by Reiske.
3 χροιάν Emperius: χροιάι U, χροιά BM.

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1 Aether, abode of the fixed stars and the planets.
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which is the highest in the heavens 1 is immeasurably superior in beauty, size, and speed, since it has the outside track and runs the longest course, a horse sacred to Zeus himself. Furthermore, it is a winged creature, brilliant in colour with the brilliance of the purest flame; and in it Helius and Selenê are to be seen as conspicuous signs or marks—like, I fancy, the marks which horses bear here on earth, some crescent-shaped and some of other patterns. And they say that these 'marks' appear to us to be in close array, as it were great sparks of fire darting about in the midst of brilliant light, and yet that each has its own independent motion. Furthermore, the other stars also which are visible through that Horse of Zeus, one and all being natural parts of it, in some instances revolve along with it and have the same motion, and in others follow different tracks. And they add that among men these stars which are associated with the Horse of Zeus have each its own particular name; 2 whereas the rest are treated collectively in groups, distributed so as to form certain figures or patterns. 3

"Well then, the horse that is most brilliant and most spangled with stars and dearest to Zeus himself, being praised by the Magi in their hymns for some such attributes as these, quite properly stands first in sacrifice and worship as being truly first. Next in order after that, in closest contact with the Horse of Zeus, comes one that bears the name of Hera, 4 a horse obedient to the rein and gentle, but far inferior in strength and speed. In colour this horse is of its own nature black, but that portion which receives the light of Helius is regularly bright, whereas where it is

2 The planets. 3 Constellations. 4 Air.
DIO CHRYSOOSTOM

46 τὴν αὐτοῦ μεταλαμβάνει τῆς χρόας ἰδέαν. τρί-
tos Ποσειδώνος ἱερός, τοῦ δευτέρου βραδύτερος.
toῦτον δὲ μυθολογοῦσιν εἰδωλον οἱ ποιηταὶ
gενέσθαι παρ’ ἀνθρώποις, ἔμοι δοκεῖν, ὄντων ὁ
νομαζούσι Πήγασον, καὶ φασιν ἀνεῖναι κρήνην ἐν
Κορίνθῳ χαράξαντα τῇ ὀπλῇ. ὥ δὲ δὴ τεταρτὸς
εἰκάσαι πάντων ἀτοπώτατος, στερεός τε καὶ
ἀκίνητος, οὐχ ὁπως πτερωτός, ἐπώνυμος Ἐστίας.
όμως δὲ οὐκ ἀποτρέπονται τῆς εἰκόνος, ἀλλὰ
ἐνεξεύχθαί φασὶ καὶ τοῦτον τῷ ἁρματι, μὲνεν
δὲ κατὰ χῶραν χαλινῶν ἀδάμαντος ἐνδακόντα.

47 συνερείδειν δὲ πανταχόθεν αὐτῷ τῶν μέρεσι,
kαὶ τῷ δύο τῷ πλησίον ὅμοιως πρὸς αὐτὸν
ἐγκλίνει, ἀτεχνῶς ἐπιπίπτοντε καὶ ὁθομενώ-
tὸν δὲ ἐξωτάτῳ πρῶτον ἀεὶ περὶ τὸν ἐστῶτα
ὡς νύσσαν φέρεσθαι.

Τὸ μὲν οὖν πολὺ μετ’ εἰρήνης καὶ φυλίας
dιατελοῦσιν ἀβλαβεῖς ὑπ’ ἄλληλων. ἦδη δὲ ποτὲ
ἐν μήκει χρόνου καὶ πολλαῖς περιόδοις ἱσχυρὸν
ἀσθμα τοῦ πρῶτον προσπεσον ἀνωθεν, οἰα δὴ

1 αὐτῷ] αὐτῷ Arnim.

This notion seems to have been borrowed from the
behaviour of the moon. 2 Water.

3 Cf. especially Statius, Thebais 4. 60. The most familiar
version of the myth is associated with Hippocrene on Helicon.
However, Pegasus is connected also with other fountains,
probably because of the meaning attached to his name.
According to Pindar and others, Peirene at Corinth is linked
with the capture of Pegasus by Bellerophon. It is probably
the Peirene on Acrocorinth which Dio has in mind—an
excellent spot from which to take off—for in Roman times
that spring became more prominent in the Pegasus story than
the more sumptuous spring of the lower city. Vid. Broner,
Corinth 111, pt. i, pp. 59–60.
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in shadow in its revolution it has its own proper colour.\(^1\) Third comes a horse that is sacred to Poseidon,\(^2\) still slower than the second. Regarding this steed the poets have a myth to the effect that its counterpart appeared among men—he whom they call Pegasus, methinks—and they claim that he caused a fountain to burst forth at Corinth by pawing with his hoof.\(^3\) But the fourth is the strangest conception of them all, a horse both firm and immovable, to say nothing of its having no wings, and it is named after Hestia.\(^4\) However, the Magi do not shrink from its portrayal; on the contrary, they state that this steed also is harnessed to the chariot, and yet it remains immovable, champing its adamantine curb. And from all sides the other horses press close to him with their bodies and the pair that are his neighbours\(^5\) swerve toward him abreast, falling upon him, as it were, and crowding him, yet the horse that is farthest off\(^6\) is ever first to round that stationary steed as horses round the turn in the hippodrome.\(^7\)

"Now for the most part the horses continue in peace and friendship, unharmed by one another. But on one occasion in the past, in the course of a long space of time and many revolutions of the universe, a mighty blast from the first horse fell from on high,

\(^4\) Here to be interpreted as the earth. See note to § 43.
\(^5\) Water and air.
\(^6\) Aether.
\(^7\) In § 43 Dio warns us that the Magi are not much concerned regarding consistency. The translator assumes that all four horses are harnessed to one car—their varying speed would allow of that interpretation, since three of them move about the fourth; but how could the outermost (Aether) obtain a lead? Perhaps the spectator in the hippodrome might receive that impression.
διο χρυσοστόμ
θυμοειδοῦς, έθέρμηνε τοὺς ἄλλους, σφοδρότερὸν
γε μὴν τὸν τελευταίον· τὴν τε ᾗ χαῖτιν
περιέφλεξεν αὐτοῦ, ἢ μάλιστα ἡγάλλετο, καὶ
tὸν ἀπαντὰ κόσμον. τοῦτο δὲ τὸ πάθος ἀπαξ
"Ελληνας μνημονεύοντάς φασὶ Φαέθοντι προσ-
ἄπτειν, οὐ δυναμένους μέμφεσθαι τὴν Διὸς ἡμιόχησιν,
tοὺς τε Ἠλίουν δρόμους οὐκ ἐθέλοντας ψέγειν.
dιὸ φασὶ νεώτερον ἡμίοχον, Ἠλίουν παῖδα θυητόν,
ἐπιθυμήσαντα χαλεπῆς καὶ ἀξιμιφόρου πᾶσι τοῖς
θυητοῖς παιδίας, αἰτησάμενον παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς
ἐπιστῇαι τῷ δίφρῳ, φερόμενον τε ἀτάκτως
πάντα καταφλέξαι ζῶα καὶ φυτά, καὶ τέλος αὐτὸν
dιαφθαρῆναι πληγέντα υπὸ κρείττονος πυρὸς.

Πάλων δὲ ὅταν διὰ πλειώνων ἐτῶν ὁ Νυμφῶν
καὶ Ποσειδῶνος ἱερὸς πῶλος ἐπαναστῇ, παρὰ
tὸ σύνηθες ἀγωνιᾶς καὶ ταραχθεῖς, ἴδρωτι
πολλῷ κατέκλυσε τὸν αὐτὸν τούτον ἀτε
ὁμόξυγα. πειρᾶται δὴ τῆς ἐναντίας τῆς πρότερον
φθορᾶ, ὑδατὶ πολλῷ χειμαζόμενος. καὶ τούτον
ἐνα χειμώνα διήγεισθαι τοὺς "Ελληνας ύπὸ
νεότητος τε καὶ μνήμης ἄσθενοις, καὶ
Δευκα-
λίωνα βασιλεύοντα τότε σφίσιν ἄρκεσαι πρὸ τῆς
παντελοῦς φθορᾶς.

1 τὴν τε Emperius: τὴν δὲ.
2 After καὶ Reiske deletes λέγουσι.

1 Earth.
2 The Stoics believed in periodic conflagrations by which the universe was consumed, to be made anew.
3 Cf. Ovid, Metamorphoses 1. 750 to 2. 400.
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and, as might have been expected from such a fiery-tempered steed, inflamed the others, and more especially the last in order;¹ and the fire encompassed not alone its mane, which formed its special pride, but the whole universe as well.² And the Magi say that the Greeks, recording this experience as an isolated occurrence, connect it with the name of Phaethon, since they are unable to criticize the driving of Zeus and are loath to find fault with the coursings of Helius. And so they relate that a younger driver, a mortal son of Helius, desiring a sport that was to prove grievous and disastrous for all mankind, besought his father to let him mount his car and, plunging along in disorderly fashion, consumed with fire everything, both animals and plants, and finally was himself destroyed, being smitten by too powerful a flame.³

“Again, when at intervals of several years the horse that is sacred to Poseidon and the Nymphs rebels, having become panic-stricken and agitated beyond his wont, he overwhelsms with copious sweat that same steed, since they two are yoke-mates. Accordingly it meets with a fate which is the opposite of the disaster previously mentioned, this time being deluged with a mighty flood. And the Magi state that here again the Greeks, through youthful ignorance and faulty memory, record this flood as a single occurrence and claim that Deucalion, who then was king, saved them from complete destruction.⁴

⁴ According to Ovid, ibid., 1. 318–29, only Pyrrha and Deucalion were saved. Apollodorus 1. 7. 2 says a few others escaped by fleeing to the highest mountains. Lucian, De Dea Syria 12, gives a version quite similar to the story of Noah.
Ταύτα δὲ σπανίως ξυμβαίνοντα δοκεῖν¹ μὲν ἀνθρώπους διὰ τὸν αὐτῶν ὀλθέρον γίγνεσθαι μὴ κατὰ λόγον μηδὲ μετέχειν τῆς τοῦ παντὸς τάξεως, λανθάνειν δὲ αὐτοὺς ὀρθῶς γιγνόμενα καὶ κατὰ γνώμην τοῦ σωζόντος καὶ κυβερνώντος τὸ πάν. εἶναι γὰρ ὁμοίων ὠσπερ ὅταν ἄρματος ἡνίοχος τῶν ἱππών τινὰ κολάζῃ χαλινῷ σπάσας ἢ κέντρῳ ἀψάμενος· ὅ δὲ ἐσκήρτησε καὶ ἐταράχθη, παραχρῆμα εἰς δέον καθιστάμενος.

Μίαν μὲν οὖν λέγουσι'² ταύτην ἡνίοχησιν ἱσχυράν, οὐχ ὅλου φθειρομένου τοῦ παντὸς. πάλιν δὲ ἔτεραν τῆς τῶν τεττάρων κινήσεως καὶ μεταβολῆς, ἐν ἀλλήλοις μεταβαλλομένων καὶ διαλλαττῶντων τὰ εἰδή, μέχρι ᾧν εἰς μίαν ἄπαντα συνέλθη φύσιν, ἥττηθέντα τοῦ κρείττονος. ὅμως δὲ καὶ ταύτην τὴν κάψιν ἡνιοχήσει προσεικάζειν τολμῶσιν ἑλάσει τε ἄρματος, ἀτοπωτέρας δεόμενοι τῆς εἰκόνος· οἶον εἰ τις θαυματοποιὸς ἐκ κηροῦ πλάσας ἱπποὺς, ἐπείτα ἄφαιρὼν καὶ περιζώνων ἀφ' ἔκαστου προστιθεὶς ἄλλοτε ἄλλω, τέλος δὲ ἄπαντας εἰς ἑνα τῶν τεττάρων ἀναλώσας μίαν μορφὴν ἔξ ἀπάσης τῆς ὕλης ἐργάσατο.³ εἶναι γε μὴν τὸ τοιοῦτο μὴ καθάπερ ἄφυχων πλασμάτων ἐξωθεὶ τοῦ δημουργοῦ πραγματευομένου καὶ μεθιστάντως τῆν ὕλην, αὐτῶν δὲ ἐκείνων γίγνεσθαι τὸ πάθος, ὥσπερ ἐν ἀγώνι μεγάλῳ τε

¹ δοκεῖν Geol.: δοκεῖ. ² λέγουσι added by Reiske. ³ ἐργάσατο Emperius: ἐργάσοιτο.
“According to the Magi, these rare occurrences are viewed by mankind as taking place for their destruction, and not in accord with reason or as a part of the order of the universe, being unaware that they occur quite properly and in keeping with the plan of the preserver and governor of the world. For in reality it is comparable with what happens when a charioteer punishes one of his horses, pulling hard upon the rein or pricking with the goad; and then the horse prances and is thrown into a panic but straightway settles down to its proper gait.

“Well then, this is one kind of driving of which they tell, attended by violence but not involving the complete destruction of the universe. On the other hand, they tell also of a different kind that involves the movement and change of all four horses, one in which they shift among themselves and interchange their forms until all come together into one being, having been overcome by that one which is superior in power. And yet this movement also the Magi dare to liken to the guidance and driving of a chariot, though to do so they need even stranger imagery. For instance, it is as if some magician were to mould horses out of wax, and then, subtracting and scraping off the wax from each, should add a little now to this one and now to that, until finally, having used up all the horses in constructing one from the four, he should fashion a single horse out of all his material. They state, however, that in reality the process to which they refer is not like that of such inanimate images, in which the craftsman operates and shifts the material from without, but that instead the transformation is the work of these creatures themselves, just as if they were striving for victory in a
καὶ ἀληθινῷ περὶ νίκης ἐριζόντων· γίγνεσθαι δὲ τὴν νίκην καὶ τὸν στέφανον ἐξ ἀνάγκης τοῦ πρώτου καὶ κρατίστου τάχει τε καὶ ἀλκή καὶ τῇ ἐξουσίᾳ ἀρετῆ, δὲν εἴπομεν ἐν ἀρχῇ τῶν λόγων ἐξαίρετον εἶναι Διός. τούτων γὰρ, ἀτε πάντων ἀλκιμώτατον καὶ φύσει διάπυρον, ταχὺ ἀναλῶσαντα τοὺς ἄλλους, καθάπερ, οἴμαι, τῷ ὄντι κηρύνους, ἐν οὐ πολλῷ τινὶ χρόνῳ, δοκοῦντι δὲ ἥμιν ἀπείρῳ πρὸς τὸν ἡμέτερον αὐτῶν λογισμόν, καὶ τὴν οὐσίαν πάντων πᾶσαν εἰς αὐτὸν ἀναλώσαντα, πολὺ κρεῖττω καὶ λαμπρότερον ὀφθηναι τού πρότερον, ὑπ' οὐδενὸς ἄλλου θυετῶν οὐδὲ ἅθανάτων, ἀλλ' αὐτῶν ύφ' αὐτοῦ νικηφόρον γενόμενον τοὺ μεγίστου ἄγνων. στάντα δὲ ύψηλον καὶ γαδρον, χαρέντα τῇ νίκῃ, τόπον τε ὡς πλείστων καταλαβεῖν καὶ μείζονος χώρας δηθηναι τότε ὑπὸ βῶμης καὶ μένους.

Κατὰ τούτο δὴ γενόμενοι τοῦ λόγου δυσωπούνται τῇ αὐτῶν ἐπονομάζειν τοῦ ζῶου φύσιν. εἶναι γὰρ αὐτῶν ἥδη τηνυκάδε ἀπλῶς τὴν τοῦ ἡμίχον καὶ δεσπότου ψυχήν, μᾶλλον δὲ αὐτὸ τὸ φρονοῦν καὶ τὸ ἡγούμενον αὐτῆς. οὕτως δὴ λέγομεν καὶ ἡμεῖς τιμῶντες καὶ σεβόμενοι τὸν μέγιστον θεοῦ ἔργοις τε ἁγαθοῖς καὶ ρήμασιν εὐφήμους. λειφθεὶς γὰρ δὴ μόνος οὐ νοῦς καὶ τόπον ἀμήχανον ἐμπλῆσαν αὐτοῦ, ἀτε γ’ ἐπ’ ἵσης πανταχῆ κεχυμένος, οὐδενὸς ἐν αὐτῷ

1 αὐτῶν Capps: αὐτῶν οἱ αὐτήν.
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contest that is great and real. And they add that the victory and its crown belong of necessity to that horse which is first and best in speed and prowess and general excellence, I mean to that one which we named in the beginning of our account as the special steed of Zeus. For that one, being most valiant of all and fiery by nature, having speedily used up the others—as if, methinks, they were truly made of wax—in no great span of time (though to us it seems endless according to our reckoning) and having appropriated to itself all the substance of them all, appeared much greater and more brilliant than formerly; not through the aid of any other creature, either mortal or immortal, but by itself and its own efforts proving victor in the greatest contest. And, standing tall and proud, rejoicing in its victory, it not only seized the largest possible region but also needed larger space at that time, so great was its strength and its spirit.

"Having arrived at that stage in their myth, the Magi are embarrassed in search of a name to describe the nature of the creature of their own invention. For they say that now by this time it is simply the soul of the charioteer and master; or, let us say, merely the intellect and leadership of that soul. (Those, in fact, are the terms we ourselves employ when we honour and reverence the greatest god by noble deeds and pious words). For indeed, when the mind alone had been left and had filled with itself immeasurable space, since it had poured itself evenly in all directions and nothing in it remained dense but

2 οὗτος ... εὐφήμοις suspected by Casaubon.
   αὐτοῦ ... ἴσης Von der Muehll: αὐτοῦ γε πίθως Μ, αὐτοῦ γ' ἐπειδὴ ὡσ B, αὐτοῦ ἀτε γε πίθος U.
πυκνοῦ λειφθέντος, ἀλλὰ πᾶσης ἐπικρατούσης μανότητος, ὅτε κάλλιστος γίγνεται, τὴν καθαρωτάτην λαβῶν αὐγῆς 1 ἀκηράτου φύσι, εὐθὺς ἐπόθησε τὸν ἐξ ἀρχῆς βίον. ἔρωτα δὴ λαβῶν τῆς 2 ἡμιοχήσεως ἐκείνης καὶ ἀρχῆς καὶ ὁμονοίας τῆς τε τῶν τριῶν φύσεων καὶ ἠλίου καὶ σελήνης καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἄστρων, ἀπάντησε τοῖς ἀπλῶς ζῶων καὶ φυτῶν, ὀρμήσεν ἐπὶ τὸ γεννάν καὶ διανέμειν ἐκαστα καὶ δημουργεῖν τὸν ὅπνον κόσμον ἐξ ἀρχῆς πολὺ κρείττω καὶ λαμπρότερον ἀτε νεώτερον. ἀστράφας δὲ ὅλον οὐκ ἄτακτον οὐδὲ ὑπαράν ἀστραπῆν, οία ἐν χειμερίωι 3 ἐλαυνομένων βιαίοτερον πολλάκις τῶν νεφῶν διήζεν, ἀλλὰ καθαρὸν καὶ ἀμυγὴ παντὸς σκοτεινοῦ, μετέβαλε ῥαδίως ἁμα τῇ νοησεὶ. μνησθεὶς δὲ Ἀφροδίτης καὶ γενέσεως ἐπρούνε καὶ ἀνήκεν αὐτῶν, καὶ πολὺ τοῦ φωτὸς ἀποσβέσας εἰς ἀέρα πυρώδη τρέπεται πυρὸς ἡπίου. μιχθεὶς δὲ τῷ τῷ Ἡρᾶ καὶ μεταλαβῶν τοῦ τελειοτάτου λέχους, ἀναπαυσάμενος ἀφύσι τῇ πάσαν αὐ τοῦ παντὸς γονῆν. τοῦτον ὑμνοῦσι παῖδες σοφῶν ἐν ἀρρήτοις τελεταῖς Ἡρᾶς καὶ Δίος εὐδαιμόνα γάμον.

57 ὑγρὰν δὲ ποιήσας τὴν ὅλην οὐσίαν, ἐν σπέρμα τοῦ παντός, αὐτὸς ἐν τούτῳ διαθέων, καθάπερ ἐν γονῇ πνεύμα τὸ πλάττων καὶ δημουργοῦν, τότε δὴ μάλιστα προσεοικὸς τῇ τῶν ἄλλων συστάσει ζῶων, καθ' ὅσον ἐκ ψυχῆς καὶ σώματος συνεστάναι λέγοιτ' ἀν οὐκ ἀπὸ τρόπου, τὰ λοιπὰ ἡδή

1 αὐγῆς Emperorius: αὐτῶς.
2 τῆς Geel: τὴν.
3 οία ἐν χειμερίως Casaubon: οἶαν χειμερίος BM, οἶαν χειμερίοις U.
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complete porosity prevailed—at which time it becomes most beautiful—having obtained the purest nature of unadulterated light, it immediately longed for the existence that it had at first. Accordingly, becoming enamoured of that control and govern-ance and concord which it once maintained not only over the three natures of sun and moon and the other stars, but also over absolutely all animals and plants, it became eager to generate and distribute everything and to make the orderly universe then existent once more far better and more resplendent because newer. And emitting a full flash of light-ning, not a disorderly or foul one such as in stormy weather often darts forth, when the clouds drive more violently than usual, but rather pure and unmixed with any murk, it worked a transformation easily, with the speed of thought. But recalling Aphrodité and the process of generation, it tamed and relaxed itself and, quenching much of its light, it turned into fiery air of gentle warmth, and uniting with Hera and enjoying the most perfect wedlock, in sweet repose it emitted anew the full supply of seed for the uni-verse. Such is the blessed marriage of Zeus and Hera 1 of which the sons of sages sing in secret rites. And having made fluid all his essence, one seed for the entire world, he himself moving about in it like a spirit that moulds and fashions in generation, then indeed most closely resembling the composition of the other creatures, inasmuch as he might with reason be said to consist of soul and body, he now

1 An apparent allusion to what was commonly called the Hieros Gamos or Holy Wedding, the earliest reference to which seems to be Iliad 14. 294–6. Theocritus 15. 64 asserts that women generally knew all the details. Hera presided over the rites of marriage.

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ῥαδίως πλάττει καὶ τυποί, λείαν καὶ μαλακὴν αὐτῶι περιχέας τὴν οὐσίαν καὶ πάσαν έικονισαν εὐπετῶς.

58 Ἐργασάμενος δὲ καὶ τελεώσας ἀπέδειξεν ἐξ ἀρχῆς τὸν ὄντα κόσμον εὐειδῆ καὶ καλὸν ἀμηχάνως, πολὺ δὴ λαμπρότερον ἢ οἶος ὅραται νῦν. πάντα γὰρ που καὶ τάλλα ἔργα τῶν δημιουργῶν καὶ \footnote{1} απὸ τῆς τέχνης καὶ τῶν χειρῶν παραχρήμα τοῦ ποιήσαντος κρείττω καὶ στιλπνότερα, καὶ τῶν φυτῶν τὰ νεώτερα εὐθαλέστερα τῶν παλαιῶν ὅλα τε βλαστοῖς έοικότα. καὶ μὴν τὰ γε ξὺρα εὐχάριτα καὶ προσηνή ἰδεῖν μετὰ τὴν γένεσιν, οὐ μόνον τὰ κάλλιστα αὐτῶν, πῶλοι τε καὶ μόσχοι καὶ σκύλακες, ἀλλὰ καὶ θηρίων σκύμνοι τῶν ἀγριωτῶν. ἢ μὲν γὰρ ἀνθρώπου φύσις νηπία τε καὶ ὑδαρής ὁμοία Δήμητρος ἀτελεῖ χλόη, προελθούσα δὲ εἰς τὸ μέτρον ὠρας καὶ νεότητος παντὸς ἀτεχνως φυτοῦ κρείττων καὶ ἐπιφανέστερον βλάστημα. ο δὲ ξύμπας οὐρανὸς τε καὶ κόσμος, ὅτε πρῶτον συνετελέσθη, κοσμηθεὶς ὑπὸ τῆς σοφωτάτης τε καὶ ἀρίστης τέχνης, ἀρτὶ τῶν τοῦ δημιουργοῦ χειρῶν ἀπηλλαγμένος, λαμπρὸς καὶ διανυγῆς καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς μέρεσι παμφαίνων, νῆπιος μὲν οὐδένα χρόνον ἐγένετο οὐδὲ ἀσθενής κατὰ τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα τε καὶ θυτητὴν τῆς φύσεως ἀσθενείαν, νέος δὲ καὶ ἀκμάζων εὐθὺς ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς. ὅτε δὴ καὶ ὁ δημιουργὸς αὐτοῦ καὶ πατὴρ ἰδῶν ἡσθη μὲν οὐδαμῶς.
with ease moulds and fashions all the rest, pouring about him his essence smooth and soft and easily yielding in every part.

"And having performed his task and brought it to completion, he revealed the existent universe as once more a thing of beauty and inconceivable loveliness, much more resplendent, indeed, than it appears to-day. For not only, I ween, are all other works of craftsmen better and brighter when fresh from the artistic hand of their maker, but also the younger specimens of plants are more vigorous than the old and altogether like young shoots. And indeed animals, too, are charming and attractive to behold right after their birth, not merely the most beautiful among them—colts and calves and puppies—but even the whelps of wild animals of most savage kind. For, on the one hand, the nature of man is helpless and feeble like Demeter’s tender grain, but when it has progressed to the full measure of its prime, it is a stronger and more conspicuous creation than any plant at all. However, the entire heaven and universe when first it was completed, having been put in order by the wisest and noblest craft, just released from the hand of the creator, brilliant and translucent and brightly beaming in all its parts, remained helpless for no time at all, nor weak with the weakness that nature ordains for man and other mortal beings, but, on the contrary, was fresh and vigorous from the very beginning. At that time, therefore, the Creator and Father of the World, beholding the work of his hands, was not by any means merely pleased, for that is a lowly

1 καινά Reiske: καὶ τὰ.
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tapetwv o yap en tapetwv paoi. eaxh de kai etérfh dixafirontws

\( \eta \)menos Ovilýmpwv, éngelasse de oi filon \( \eta \)tor


ηθοσύνη, \( \theta \) orató theous
tous ápantas \( \eta \)dη geonótas kai paróntas.

Thn de tote morphi tòu kósmou, légyo de tìn te órran kai to kállos aei kaloú ontos ámexánwv, oudeis dynait' an antrwptwn diavno-
thniai kai eitein áxiwv outhe tów vyn outhe tów prótew, eí mú Moúsaí te kai 'Apólloan èn theiw roumiw tòs elikrinoús te kai ákra ármovías. òthei dh kai ëmeis éaswmen ta vyn, òson ëmwn dunatón épára tòn lógon ouk óknyásautes. eí de atexwv òpsiwv te kai éxihtlw apébhi to tòu lógon skhíma, ãssper oí deunoi peri tous órnuías fasi tòn sfódra ànwn xwrfíswnta kai tous néfesin égkrusíswnta autón átelh tìn manteian poeíw, ouk émei áxiw ou autiásthai, tìn de Bovn-
ssthntow áxiwsw, òs tóté ékeínoi légeiwn proso-
étaoxan.

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experience of lowly beings; nay, he rejoiced and was delighted exceedingly,

As on Olympus he sat, and his heart did laugh
For joy, beholding the gods 1

who were now all created and present before him.”

But the form of the universe at that moment—I mean both the bloom and the beauty of that which is for ever ineffably beauteous—no man could conceive and fitly express, neither among men of our time nor among those of former days, but only the Muses and Apollo with the divine rhythm of their pure and consummate harmony. For that reason let us also refrain for the present, now that we have not shirked exalting the myth to the best of our power. And if the form of that myth has turned out to be utterly lofty and indistinct, just as those who are expert in augury declare that the bird which ascends too high into the heavens and hides itself in the clouds makes divination incomplete, still it is not I whom you should blame, but rather the insistence of those men of Borysthenes, because it was they who bade me speak that day.

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