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[7] Λύσανδρος δὲ τὰς λοιπὰς ναῦς παραλαβὼν αἰχμαλώτους, καὶ ζωγρήσας Φιλοκλέα τὸν στρατηγόν, ἀπαγαγὼν εἰς Λάμψακον ἀπέσφαξεν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' εἰς Λακεδαίμονα τοὺς τὴν νίκην ἀπαγγελοῦντας ἀπέστειλεν ἐπὶ τῆς κρατίστης τριήρους, κοσμήσας τοῖς πολυτελεστάτοις τὴν ναῦν ὅπλοις καὶ λαφύροις. [8] ἐπὶ δὲ τοὺς εἰς Σηστόν καταφυγόντας Ἀθηναίους στρατεύσας τὴν μὲν πόλιν εἴλε, τοὺς δ' Ἀθηναίους ὑποσπόνδους ἀφῆκεν. εὐθύς δὲ τῇ δυνάμει πλεύσας ἐπὶ Σάμον αὐτὸς μὲν ταύτην ἐπολιόρκει, Γύλιππον δὲ τὸν εἰς Σικελίαν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις τῷ ναυτικῷ συμπολεμήσαντα ἀπέστειλεν εἰς Σπάρτην τὰ τε λάφυρα κομίζοντα καὶ μετὰ τούτων ἀργυρίου τάλαντα χίλια καὶ πεντακόσια. [9] ὄντος δὲ τοῦ χρήματος ἐν σακίοις, καὶ ταῦτ' ἔχοντος ἐκάστου σκυτάλην ἔχουσιν τὴν ἐπιγραφὴν τὸ πλῆθος τοῦ χρήματος δηλοῦσαν, ταύτην ἀγνοήσας ὁ Γύλιππος τὰ μὲν σακία παρέλυσεν, ἐξελόμενος δὲ τάλαντα τριακόσια, καὶ διὰ τῆς ἐπιγραφῆς γνωσθεὶς ὑπὸ τῶν ἐφόρων, ἔφυγε καὶ κατεδικάσθη θανάτῳ. [10] παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ τὸν πατέρα τοῦ Γυλίππου Κλέαρχον συνέβη φυγεῖν ἐν τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν χρόνοις, ὅτι δόξας παρὰ Περικλέους λαβεῖν χρήματα περὶ τοῦ τὴν εἰσβολὴν εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν μὴ ποιήσασθαι κατεδικάσθη θανάτῳ, καὶ φυγὼν ἐν Θουρίοις τῆς Ἰταλίας διέτριβεν. οὗτοι μὲν οὖν, ἄνδρες ἱκανοὶ τὰλλα δόξαντες εἶναι, ταῦτα πράξαντες τὸν ἄλλον βίον αὐτῶν κατήσχυαν.

[7] The rest of the ships Lysander captured, and taking prisoner Philocles the general, he took him to Lampsacus and had him executed. After this Lysander dispatched messengers by the swiftest trireme to Lacedaemon to carry news of the victory, first decking the vessel out with the most costly arms and booty. [8] After this, advancing against the Athenians who had found refuge in Sestus, he took the city but let the Athenians depart under a truce. Then he sailed at once to Samos with his troops and himself began the siege of the city, but Gylippus, who with a flotilla had fought in aid of the Syracusans in Sicily, he dispatched to Sparta to take there both the booty and with it fifteen hundred talents of silver. [9] The money was in small bags, each of which contained a skytale which carried the notation of the amount of the money. Gylippus, not knowing of the skytale, secretly undid the bags and took out three hundred talents, and when, by means of the notation, Gylippus was detected by the ephors, he fled the country and was condemned to death. [10] Similarly it happens that Clearchus also, the father of Gylippus, fled the country at an earlier time, when he was believed to have accepted a bribe from Pericles not to make the planned raid into Attica, and was condemned to death, spending his life as an exile in Thurii in Italy. And so these men, who in all other affairs were looked upon as individuals of ability, by such conduct brought shame upon the rest of their lives.

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[2] κατὰ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν καταπεπονημένοι ἐποιήσαντο συνθήκας πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους, καθ' ἃς ἔδει τὰ τείχη τῆς πόλεως καθελεῖν καὶ τῇ πατρίῳ πολιτείᾳ χρῆσθαι. καὶ τὰ μὲν τείχη περιεῖλον, περὶ δὲ τῆς πολιτείας πρὸς ἀλλήλους διεφέροντο. ... [4] ἀντιλογίας δὲ γενομένης περὶ τούτων ἐπὶ τινὰς ἡμέρας, οἱ τὰς ὀλιγαρχίας αἰρούμενοι πρὸς Λύσανδρον διεπρεσβεύσαντο τὸν Σπαρτιάτην— οὗτος γὰρ καταλυθέντος τοῦ πολέμου τὰ κατὰ τὰς πόλεις ἀπέσταλτο διοικῆσαι, καὶ ὀλιγαρχίαι ἐν ταῖς πλείσταις καθίσταντο—ἐλπίζοντες ὅπερ ἦν εἰκός, συνεπιλήψεσθαι τῆς ἐπιβολῆς αὐτοῖς. διέπλευσαν οὖν εἰς Σάμον: ἐκεῖ γὰρ ἐτύγχανε διατρίβων ὁ Λύσανδρος, προσφάτως κατελιφώς τὴν πόλιν. [5] παρακαλούντων δὲ αὐτὸν πρὸς τὸ συνεργῆσαι συνεπένευσε, καὶ τῆς μὲν Σάμου Θώρακα τὸν Σπαρτιάτην ἀρμοστήν κατέστησεν, αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ νεῶν ἑκατὸν κατέπλευσεν εἰς τὸν Πειραιέα. συναγαγὼν δ' ἐκκλησίαν συνεβούλευσε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐλέσθαι τριάκοντα ἄνδρας τοὺς ἀφηγησομένους τῆς πολιτείας καὶ πάντα διοικήσοντας τὰ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν. [6] ἀντειπόντος δὲ τοῦ Θηραμένους καὶ τὰς συνθήκας ἀναγινώσκοντος, ὅτι τῇ πατρίῳ συνεφώνησε χρῆσθαι πολιτεία, καὶ δεινὸν εἶναι λέγοντος, εἰ παρὰ τοὺς ὅρκους ἀφαιρεθήσονται τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, ὁ Λύσανδρος ἔφη λελύσθαι τὰς συνθήκας ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων: ὕστερον γὰρ τῶν συγκειμένων ἡμερῶν καθηροκέναι τὰ τείχη. ἀντεείναιτο δὲ καὶ τῷ Θηραμένει

[2] At this time the Athenians, completely reduced by exhaustion, made a treaty with the Lacedaemonians whereby they were bound to demolish the walls of their city and to employ the polity of their fathers. They demolished the walls, but were unable to agree among themselves regarding the form of government. ... [4] After a controversy over this had continued for some days, the oligarchic party sent an embassy to Lysander the Spartan, who, at the end of the war, had been dispatched to administer the governments of the cities and had established oligarchies in the greater number of them, for they hoped that, as well he might, he would support them in their design. Accordingly they sailed across to Samos, for it happened that Lysander was tarrying there, having just seized the city. [5] He gave his assent to their pleas for his co-operation, appointed Thorax the Spartan harmost⁵ of Samos, and put in himself at the Peiraeus with one hundred ships. Calling an assembly of the Athenians, he advised them to choose thirty men to head the government and to manage all the affairs of the state. [6] And when Theramenes opposed him and read to him the terms of the peace, which agreed that they should enjoy the government of their fathers, and declared that it would be a terrible thing if they should be robbed of their freedom contrary to the oaths, Lysander stated that the terms of peace had been broken by the Athenians, since, he

τὰς μεγίστας ἀπειλάς, ἀποκτενεῖν
φήσας, εἰ μὴ παύσεται Λακεδαιμονίοις
ἐναντιούμενος.

asserted, they had destroyed the walls later
than the days of grace agreed upon. He also
invoked the direst threats against
Theramenes, saying that he would have
him put to death if he did not stop opposing
the Lacedaemonians.