# Herodotus Amphiktyonis: Medism in the Thermopylae Narrative

## Ian Oliver—University of Colorado Boulder—April 2018

#### 1. Lucian, Herodotus. I.

ἐνίστανται οὖν Ὀλύμπια τὰ μεγάλα, καὶ ὁ Ἡρόδοτος τοῦτ᾽ ἐκεῖνο ἥκειν οἱ νομίσας τὸν καιρόν, οὖ μάλιστα ἐγλίχετο, πλήθουσαν τηρήσας τὴν πανήγυριν, ἀπανταχόθεν ἤδη τῶν ἀρίστων συνειλεγμένων, παρελθὼν ἐς τὸν ὀπισθόδομον οὐ θεατήν, ἀλλ᾽ ἀγωνιστὴν παρεῖχεν ἑαυτὸν Ὀλυμπίων ἄδων τὰς ἱστορίας καὶ κηλῶν τοὺς παρόντας...

The great Olympic Games were being held, and Herodotus, thinking that this was his chance, did not hesitate at all, but when he observed the festival at its fullest, with every city having sent their best citizens, he appeared in the temple chamber, not as a spectator, but as a competitor in his own right, performing his *Histories* and enchanting his audience...

## 2. Plato, Hipp. Min. 363c-d.

καὶ γὰρ ἂν δεινὰ ποιοίην, ὧ Εὕδικε, εἰ Ὀλυμπίαζε μὲν εἰς τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων πανήγυριν, ὅταν τὰ Ὀλύμπια ἦ, ἀεὶ ἐπανιὼν οἴκοθεν ἐξ Ἡλιδος εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν παρέχω ἐμαυτὸν καὶ λέγοντα ὅτι ἄν τις βούληται ὧν ἄν μοι εἰς ἐπίδειξιν παρεσκευασμένον ἦ, καὶ ἀποκρινόμενον τῷ βουλομένῳ ὅτι ἄν τις ἐρωτᾳ, νῦν δὲ τὴν Σωκράτους ἐρώτησιν φύγοιμι.

Why, Eudicus, it would be strange conduct on my part, if I, who always go up to Olympia to the festival of the Greeks from my home at Elis, and entering the sacred precinct, offer to speak on anything that anyone chooses of those subjects which I prepared for exhibition, and to answer any questions that anyone asks—should now avoid being questioned by Socrates. (tr. Fowler)

- 3. Herodotus' use of the Grandiose Past: Geography (e.g., 7.193), Lineage (e.g., 7.204), Religious Observance (e.g., 7.189), and Literary Allusion (e.g., 7.225)
- 4. Pindar, Pythians 2.52-56

έμὲ δὲ χρεών φεύγειν δάκος ἀδινὸν κακαγοριᾶν. εἶδον γὰρ ἑκὰς ἐὼν τὰ πόλλ᾽ ἐν ἀμαχανίᾳ ψογερὸν Άρχίλοχον βαρυλόγοις ἔχθεσιν πιαινόμενον· τὸ πλουτεῖν δὲ σὺν τύχα πότμου σοφίας ἄριστον. (Pythian 2.52-56)

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#### But I must

flee the persistent bite of censure, for standing at a far remove I have seen Archilochus the blamer often in straits as he fed on dire words of hatred. And possessing wealth that is granted by destiny is the best object of **wisdom**. (tr. Race)

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- 5. The Members of the Delphic/Pythian Amphictyony (a.k.a. *Pylagoroi*): The Delphians (7.178); The Phocians (7.218.3); The Thessalians, Perrhaebians, Aenianians, and Dolopians (7.172-74, 185); The Defenders—Sparta, Boeotia, Locris, Phocis, and Athens (7.202-203); Local Geography—Malis (the Trachinian Rocks, 7.198.1), Magnesia (the Ovens of Pelion, 7.188.3), and Achaean Phthiotia (the Grove of Halos, 7.197).
- 6. The Abandonment of Locris and Phocis (7.207)

τοῖσι μέν νυν ἄλλοισι Πελοποννησίοισι ἐδόκεε ἐλθοῦσι ἐς Πελοπόννησον τὸν Ἰσθμὸν ἔχειν ἐν φυλακῆ· ... Φωκέων καὶ Λοκρῶν περισπερχθέντων τῆ γνώμη ταύτη.

At this point, the other Peloponnesians considered it best to go to the Peloponnesus and to defend the Isthmus ... At this suggestion, the Phocians and Locrians grew furious.

### 7. The Phocians' Courageous Failure (7.218)

Οἱ δὲ Φωκέες ὡς ἐβάλλοντο τοῖσι τοξεύμασι πολλοῖσί τε καὶ πυκνοῖσι, οἴχοντο φεύγοντες ἐπὶ τοῦ ὄρεος τὸν κόρυμβον, ἐπιστάμενοι ὡς ἐπὶ σφέας ὁρμήθησαν ἀρχήν, καὶ παρεσκευάδατο ὡς ἀπολεόμενοι.

The Phocains, as they suffered under many dense arrows, retreated to the peak of the mountain, believing that the Persians had set out against them from the first, and they prepared to die.

## 8. Praise for the Delphians (7.178.2)

Δελφοὶ δὲ δεξάμενοι τὸ μαντήιον πρῶτα μὲν Ἑλλήνων τοῖσι βουλομένοισι εἶναι ἐλευθέροισι ἐξήγγειλαν τὰ χρησθέντα αὐτοῖσι, καί σφι δεινῶς καταρρωδέουσι τὸν βάρβαρον ἐξαγγείλαντες χάριν ἀθάνατον κατέθεντο.

As soon as the Delphians received the prophecy, they sent the message to the Greeks who were fighting for their freedom—even though they were deathly afraid of the barbarians. For this act, the Greeks extolled the courage of the Delphians and promised their eternal gratitude.

## 9. Thessalian ἀναγκαίης (7.172)

Θεσσαλοί δὲ ὑπὸ ἀναγκαίης τὸ πρῶτον ἐμήδισαν...

The Thessalians first medized under the compulsion of necessity...

#### 10. Persian v. Thessalian Horses (7.196)

έν Θεσσαλίη μεν ἄμιλλαν ποιησάμενος ἵππων, τῶν έωυτοῦ ἀποπειρώμενος καὶ τῆς Θεσσαλικῆς ἵππου, πυθόμενος ὡς ἀρίστη εἴη τῶν ἐν Ἕλλησι ἔνθα δὴ αί Ἑλληνίδες ἵπποι ἐλείποντο πολλόν.

In Thessaly [Xerxes] held a contest of horses, testing both his own horse and the Thessalian horse, which he had heard were the best in Greece. The Greek horses were left far behind.

#### 11. The Thebans fail to die with the Spartans (7.233)

Οὐ μέντοι τά γε πάντα εὐτύχησαν· ὡς γὰρ αὐτοὺς ἔλαβον οἱ βάρβαροι ἐλθόντας, τοὺς μέν τινας καὶ ἀπέκτειναν προσιόντας, τοὺς δὲ πλέονας αὐτῶν κελεύσαντος Ξέρξεω ἔστιξαν στίγματα βασιλήια, ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ Λεοντιάδεω...

But not everything turned out in their favor. For when the barbarians got hold of them, they executed some and—on Xerxes' orders—they branded the rest with the sign of the king, beginning with their general, Leontiades...

### 12. The Thessalian Speech (7.172)

«Άνδρες Έλληνες, δεῖ φυλάσσεσθαι τὴν ἐσβολὴν τὴν Ὀλυμπικήν, ἵνα Θεσσαλίη τε καὶ ἡ σύμπασα Ἑλλὰς ἐν σκέπῃ τοῦ πολέμου ἦ. ἡμεῖς μέν νυν ἕτοιμοί εἰμεν συμφυλάσσειν, πέμπειν δὲ χρὴ καὶ ὑμέας στρατιὴν πολλήν ὡς εἰ μὴ πέμψετε, ἐπίστασθε ἡμέας ὁμολογήσειν τῷ Πέρσῃ· οὐ γάρ τοι προκατημένους τοσοῦτο πρὸ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος μούνους πρὸ ὑμέων δεῖ ἀπολέσθαι. Βοηθέειν δὲ οὐ βουλόμενοι ἀναγκαίην ἡμῖν οὐδεμίαν οἶοί τέ ἐστε προσφέρειν· οὐδαμὰ γὰρ ἀδυνασίης ἀνάγκη κρέσσων ἔφυ· ἡμεῖς δὲ πειρησόμεθα αὐτοί τινα σωτηρίην μηχανώμενοι.»

"Greek men, we all must defend the pass at Olympia to shelter Thessaly and all of Greece from war. We Thessalians are ready to stand guard alongside you, but you too must send a great force. For if you do not send it, know that we will come to terms with the Persian. For it isn't right that we be destroyed for all of Greece simply because our lands are first in line. If you will not send help, there is nothing you can do to constrain us, for no necessity can prevail over lack of ability. As for us, we will attempt to find some means of deliverance for ourselves."