

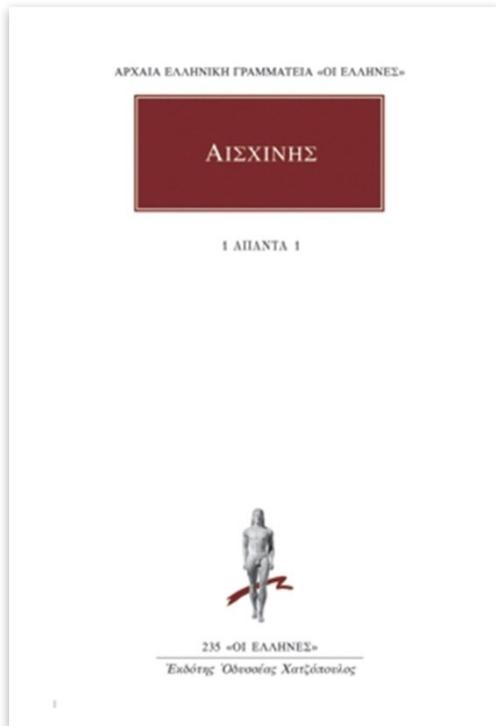
55 VOLUMES

THE ANCIENT
GREEK
RHETORIC
COLLECTION

 MIND
THE
GREEKS



ALL BOOKS
IN ANCIENT GREEK /
MODERN GREEK TRANSLATION



AESCHINES

Orator, 4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 2 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 235]

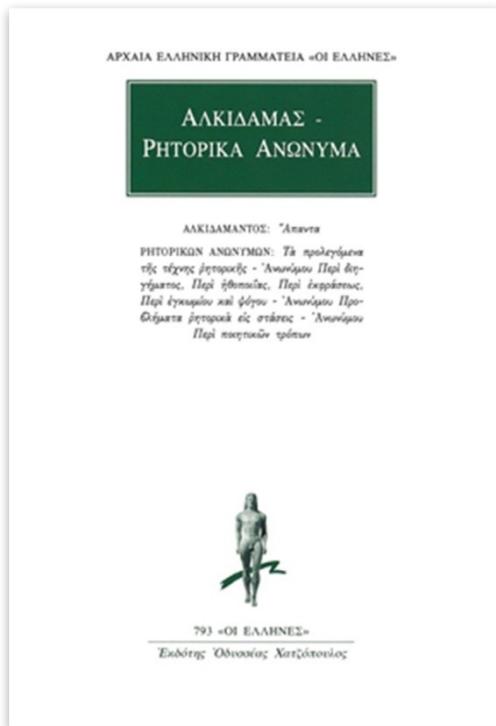
Against Timarchus: Accusing Timarchus of prostitution, Aeschines in fact attacks Demosthenes on a political level. The oration signaled the beginning of a hard dispute between the two men.

On the False Embassy: The orator defends himself against the accusations of Demosthenes about the events of the second embassy to Philip in 346 B.C.

Volume 2 [serial number 236]

Against Ctesiphon: Aeschines reacts to Ctesiphon's proposal of honoring Demosthenes. He loses and consequently leaves Athens.

Letters: Texts of disputed authenticity, coming probably from the Rhodian School.



ALCIDAMAS – RHETORICA ANONYMA

Sophist and teacher of the rhetoric art, 4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 793]

ALCIDAMAS' WORKS

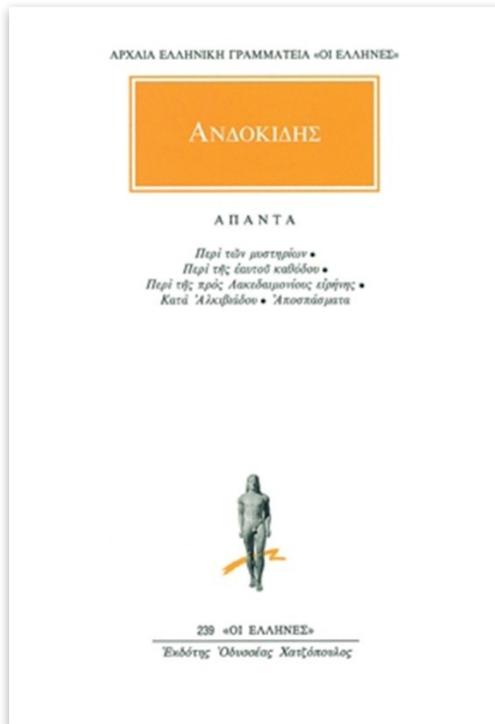
On Sophists or On Those Who Write Speeches: A controversial speech, an attack on rhetoricians who prepare their speeches in written.

Odysseus against Palamedes' treason: Odysseus accuses Palamedes of communicating with Priam and of betraying Greeks. Rhetoric exercise of disputed authenticity.

Fragments: Segments of Alcidamas' speeches salvaged by Aristotle in his *Art of Rhetoric*.

RHETORICA ANONYMA

Texts of the Late Antiquity, summaries of student's manuals or exercises on speech and style, in line with the Greek rhetoric tradition.



ANDOCIDES

Orator, 5th-4th c. B.C.

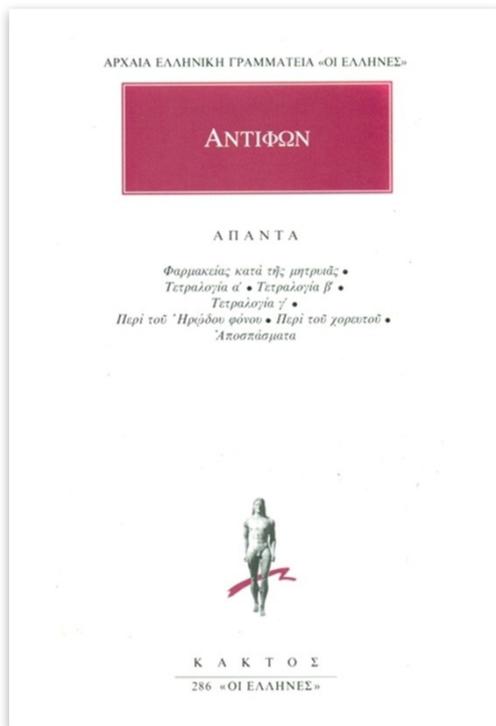
Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 239]

On the Mysteries: Andocides defends himself against allegations linking him to the mutilation of the Herms and the profanation of the Eleusinian Mysteries—one of the most explosive religious scandals in classical Athens.

On his Return: A speech before the Assembly on the political restoration of the orator, after his return from exile. Answer to the indictment brought in by Lysias.

On the Peace with Sparta: Andocides defends himself and the other members of the Athenian embassy to Sparta, who negotiated the peace treaty in 391 B.C. *Against Alcibiades:* A speech of disputed authenticity, referring to a case of ostracism, with a personal attack on Alcibiades.

Fragments: Segments from lost speeches attributed to Andocides.



ANTIPHON

Orator, 5th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 286]

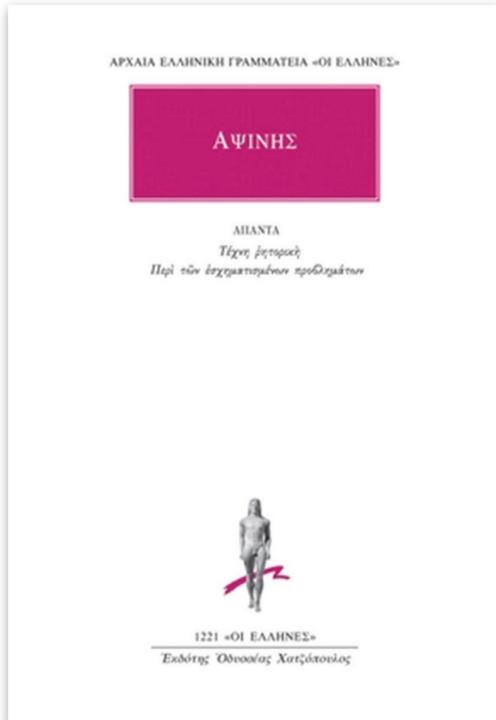
Prosecution of the Stepmother for Poisoning: A young man prosecutes his stepmother, accusing her that she poisoned her husband (father of the prosecutor) and his friend.

Tetralogy I, II, III: Exercises for imaginary trials. Every tetralogy contains four speeches, two for the prosecutor and two for the defendant.

On the murder of Herodes: A case of homicide under unclear circumstances. A speech full of information about the legal procedure of that time.

On the Choreutes: A case of homicide for political reasons during the preparation of public feasts.

Fragments: A small number of fragments from lost speeches that are attributed to Antiphon, and from a work on the rhetoric art.



APSINES

Orator, 1st-2nd c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1221]

Art of Rhetoric - On Propositions maintained figuratively: the two preserved works of the orator of the 3rd c. AD., two treatises that are rhetoric art textbooks. Containing examples from his great colleagues of the past and rules for the construction of rhetorical speech, Apsines' works are rightly included in the best pages of the great Greek rhetorical tradition.

ARISTOTLE

Philosopher, 4th c. B.C.

Volume 28 [serial number 217]

The Art of Rhetoric (Book I): Technical and philosophical work in which scientifically the principles of rhetoric and the phenomena based on them are expounded.

Affinity between rhetoric and dialectics. Rhetoric as a capacity of finding convincing arguments for certain topics. Admonitory, declamatory and forensic speeches. Connections between the orator and his audience.

Volume 29 [serial number 218]

The Art of Rhetoric (Book II): On emotions (pathos) and their effects. On declinations of character (ethos). Connections between the orator's character and the means of demonstration. Categories of rhetorical dispute.

Volume 30 [serial number 219]

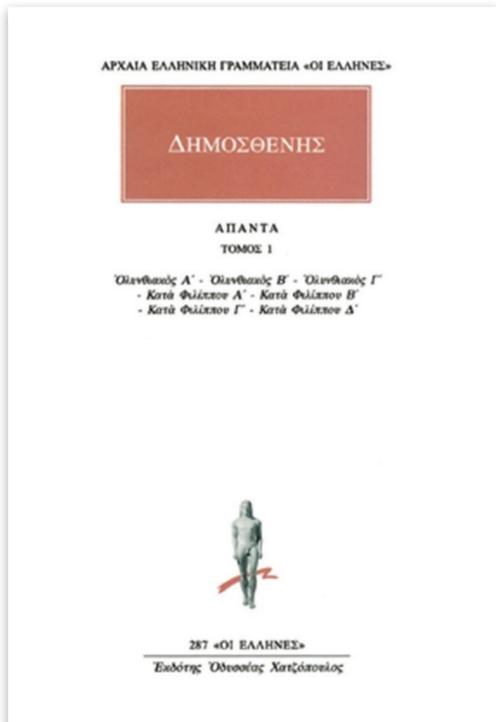
The Art of Rhetoric (Book III): External elements and technique of rhetorical speech. On verbal expression, rhythm, style. On the construction of speech. Principal remarks on history and characteristics of Greek speech.

Volume 45 [serial number 234]

On Breath: A biological work, probably by the physician Erasistratus. On the innate "breath" of living creatures. How it is grown and nourished. Its functions. On respiration. On veins, arteries and pulsation. On bones.

Rhetoric to Alexander: This text is addressed to Alexander the Great, pupil of Aristotle, when the former was in Asia. It emphasizes the study of rhetoric with the purpose of composing political speeches successfully. The authorship of the work is disputed.

Protrepticus: A work with evident platonic influences, where the philosophical knowledge is presented as a higher level of human life.



DEMOSTHENES

Orator, 4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 16 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 287]

Olynthiac I: Demosthenes supports the request of Olynthians for help against Philip. He appeals to the patriotism of his fellow citizens and urges them to act.

Olynthiac II: On helping Olynthus. Demosthenes stresses the necessity to carry the war into the land of Philip, who is facing domestic problems.

Olynthiac III: Demosthenes argues for converting the funds for festivals to funds for the army, to confront Philip. Advice on organizing political life in Athens.

Philippic I: Demosthenes exhorts the Assembly to stop the penetration of Philip in Thrace and Chalcidice. He also advises on the military organization of the city.

Philippic II: Ambassadors from Philip arrive in Athens and protest against the anti-Macedonian policy of Athens in the Peloponnese and the rest of Greece. Demosthenes proposes to Athenians the answer they should send him.

Philippic III: Despite the conditions of the Peace of Philocrates in 346 B.C.,

Philip achieves to strengthen his position through his political action. Demosthenes, justified in his predictions, calls his fellow citizens to confront the king of Macedonia, and notes that this struggle concerns their own freedom.

Philippic IV: Demosthenes calls the Athenians to be unanimous, in order to confront Philip successfully.

Volume 2 [serial number 288]

On Halonnesus: Athens must refuse Philip's proposals for arbitration on the matter of the cities of Thrace and the assignment of Halonnesus. The authenticity of the speech is disputed.

On the Chersonese: Demosthenes, defending general Diopithes, convinces the Athenians to keep confronting Philip and not to withdraw their forces from Chersonese

[Philip's] Epistle: Philip's epistle to Athens, from Thrace. Of disputed authenticity.

Answer to Philip's Epistle: Answer to the previous epistle. Of disputed authenticity.

On the Treaty with Alexander: Alexander succeeds Philip to the throne, imposes his authorship and establishes governments in several cities. The orator accuses him of violating the treaties, and calls the Athenians to confront him. Of disputed authenticity.

On Organization: During a discussion on the funds for festivals, Demosthenes proposes to his fellow citizens a system of financial and administrative organization (*syntaxis*) for strengthening the city. Of disputed authenticity.

Volume 3 [serial number 289]

On Navy-boards: Demosthenes refutes the politicians who, trying to drive Athens to war against the Persian King, represent him as weak, and emphasizes that such a war needs enormous funds and preparation. He proposes that the institution of Navy-boards must be reformed.

For the Liberty of Rhodians: Rhodes is annexed to the satrapy of Caria and the democratic Rhodians seek Athens' help. Demosthenes supports their request in this ardent manifest for democracy.

For the People of Megalopolis: Megalopolis, capital city of the Arcadian Confederacy, is menaced by Sparta and asks help from the Athenians who must take in consideration the proposal of the Spartans that Athens could retake Oropus. Demosthenes tries to balance the situation by diminishing the force of the Thebans and the Spartan expansion in the Peloponnese.

Against Leptines: Leptines tries to pass a resolution that revokes the tax exemptions granted to the benefactors of the city. The trial has to do with the lawfulness of the

resolution and not its essence, and Demosthenes argues for the honorary exemptions.

Volume 4 [serial number 290]

On the Crown: Ctesiphon introduces a resolution that Demosthenes ought to be honoured by a golden crown for his services to the city. Aeschines denounces this resolution as illegal. Demosthenes answer is an excellent token of his rhetorical ability and patriotism.

Volume 5 [serial number 291]

On False Embassy: Demosthenes and his adversary Aeschines were members of the same embassy to Philip, which led up to the Peace of Philocrates in 346 B.C. Demosthenes blames Aeschines for a harmful treaty.

Volume 6 [serial number 292]

Against Meidias: Meidias, an old adversary of Demosthenes, attacks and beats the orator publicly during a feast of Dionysus. Demosthenes formulates the first temporary indictment, the Assembly decides in his favour and he is preparing for the main trial. He writes an excellent speech, which was never delivered, because he gave up the litigation.

Against Androtion: Demosthenes accuses Androtion, a pupil of Isocrates, of having introduced an illegal resolution proposing the award of a crown to the Council.

Volume 7 [serial number 293]

Against Aristocrates: Aristocrates introduces a resolution that offers special protection to Charidemus, a mercenary who had offered his services to Athens. Euthycles denounces this resolution as illegal and harmful to the city, and Demosthenes writes this speech for Euthycles' use.

Against Onetor I: During the trial against his guardians, Demosthenes claims from Onetor assets that the latter had disputed.

Against Onetor II: The speech is delivered during the same trial. Demosthenes refutes the argumentation of his litigant.

Volume 8 [serial number 294]

Against Timocrates: Demosthenes attacks a law allowing people who owe money to the state to avoid arrest for their debts.

Against Aristogiton I: Demosthenes' speech against Aristogiton is a denunciation of slanderers, who were a plague in Athens of that time.

Against Aristogiton II: A speech delivered in the same context with the former. Of

disputed authenticity.

Volume 9 [serial number 295]

Against Aphobus I: Demosthenes accuses Aphobus, one of his three guardians, of having exercised badly his duties and of not returning to the orator the whole of his paternal legacy.

Against Aphobus II: A speech delivered in the same context with the former. Demosthenes answers to the speech of his litigant.

Against Aphobus III: Demosthenes accuses Aphobus of trying to reverse the previous juridical decision that the young orator had secured in his favour regarding the case of his guardians.

Against Zenothemis: A speech on an instance of *paragraphe* (exception taken by the defendant to the admissibility of a suit) in a commercial case.

Against Apaturius: A second speech on a case of *paragraphe*. It gives a lot of information about the law of that time.

Volume 10 [serial number 296]

Against Phormio: A commercial case trial, connected with the procedure of *paragraphe* (exception taken by the defendant to the admissibility of a suit). Two speakers deliver it.

Against Lacritus: Another commercial case concerning loans, securities, inquiry into the possession of the commercial status etc.

For Phormio: A commercial case concerning the leasing of a bank. Rich information on the law of that time.

Against Pantaenetus: A case of *paragraphe*, delivered during a trial on the management of mines.

Volume 11 [serial number 297]

Against Nausimachus and Xenopithes: A speech on a case of *paragraphe*). A case of guardianship is repelled because of a previous friendly arrangement.

Against Boeotus I: A hereditary case of affiliation.

Against Boeotus II: Litigation on the previous case.

Against Spudias: The husbands of Polyuctus' daughters on their dotal property.

Against Phaenippus: A case of *antidosis* (a form by which a citizen charged with a public service at his own expense might call upon any other citizen, whom he thought richer than himself, either to exchange changes, or to submit to the charge himself). Its authenticity has been disputed.

Against Leochares: The close kinsmen of a devisor claim on his legacy.

Volume 12 [serial number 298]

Against Macartatus: A speech delivered during an inheritance claim with high complexity of kindred ties. A great source for the study of the law of inheritance.

Against Stephanus I: A case of perjury, related to a speech entitled *For Formio*.

Against Stephanus II: Replication during the same trial.

Against Olympiodorus: A speech on a case of property damage.

Volume 13 [serial number 299]

Against Euergus: A case of perjury during a trial on a trierarchy.

Against Timotheus: General Timotheus is accused of financial misconduct.

Against Polycles: A request of reimbursement for the burden of a trierarchy continued beyond the legal term.

On the Trierarchic Crown: Claim of an honorary crown for the best trireme.

Against Callippus: Someone claims a sum of money from the heir of a debtor.

Volume 14 [serial number 300]

Against Nicostratus: A civilian owing money to the state risks confiscation. Another civilian claims property of two of his slaves.

Against Conon: This speech was delivered during a trial of a case of assault.

Against Callicles: A case of agrarian differences on a land deluged by rainwater.

Against Dionysodorus: A trial on a contracted loan.

Against Eubulides: An inquiry of citizenship and registration on the citizens list.

Against Theocrines: Refutation of a calumnious bill of indictment for proposing an illegal measure.

Volume 15 [serial number 301]

Against Neaera: Indictment against Neaera for arrogating to herself the rights of the citizens, although she was alien and a courtesan.

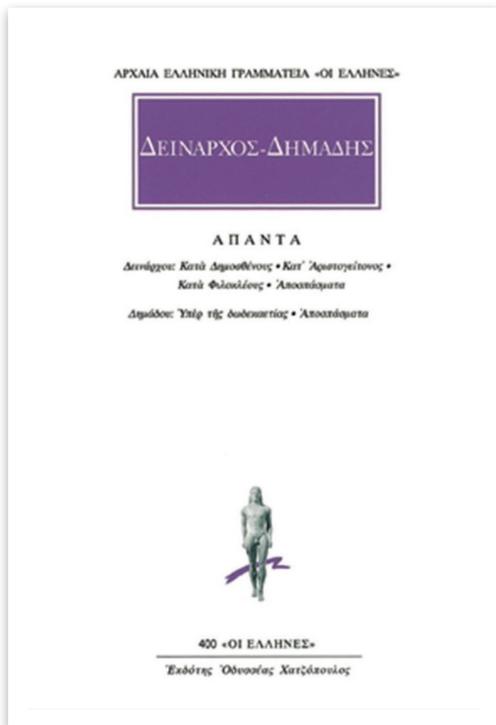
Funeral Speech: A funeral speech honoring those who fell in the Battle of Chaeronea (338 B.C.) in which Demosthenes had taken part.

Erotic Essay: A praise of a handsome young man, in the form of a letter.

Volume 16 [serial number 302]

Exordia: Prologues from Demosthenes' speeches, most of them genuine.

Epistles: Epistles of political content, written during the orator's exile. *Fragments*: Extant fragments of anecdotal content. Of disputed authenticity.



DINARCHUS - DEMADES

Orators, 4th-3rd c. B.C. and 4th c. B.C

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 400]

DINARCHUS

Against Demosthenes: During the inquiry into the case of Arpalus' money (425/424 B.C.), Dinarchus accuses Demosthenes of graft.

Against Aristogiton: Speech made during the inquiry into the case of Arpalus' money.

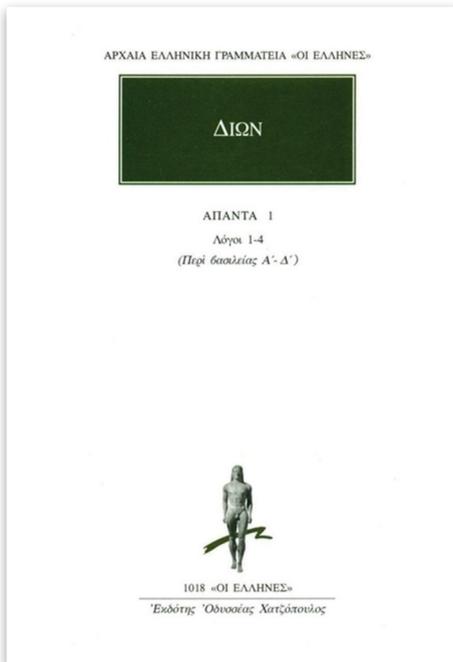
Against Philocles: Dinarchus accuses officer Philocles in the same case.

Fragments: Fragments from lost works of Dinarchus, extant in other authors' works.

DEMADES

On the Twelve Years: This speech of disputed authenticity is a kind of author's apology for his conduct. It also offers information on the political situation of the 4th century B.C.

Fragments: Fragments from lost works of Demades, extant in other authors' works.



DIO OF PRUSA (DIO COCCEIANUS CHRYSOSTOMUS)

Orator, Sophist, and philosopher, 1st-2nd c. A.D

Complete Works, 9 Volumes

Complete Works 1 [serial number 1018]

Discourses 1-4: On Kingship I-IV.

Complete Works 2 [serial number 1019]

Discourses 5-10: A Libyan myth, Diogenes or on Tyranny, The Euboean Discourse, On Virtue, The Isthmian Discourse, On Servants.

Complete Works 3 [serial number 1020]

Discourses 11-13: The Trojan Discourse, Olympic Discourse or On Man's First Conception of God, In Athens – on his banishment.

Complete Works 4 [serial number 1021]

Discourses 14-29: On slavery and freedom I & II, On pain and distress of spirit, On covetousness, On training for public speaking, On the author's fondness for listening, On retirement, On beauty, On peace and war, On happiness of the wise man, On happiness, On the guiding spirit, On deliberation, On symposia,

Melancomas I & II.

Complete Works 5 [serial number 1022]

Testimonies, Discourses 30-31: Charidemus, To the people of Rhodes.

Complete Works 6 [serial number 1023]

Discourses 32-35: To the people of Alexandria, Tarsic Discourses I & II, Discourse delivered in Celaenae in Phrygia.

Complete Works 7 [serial number 1024]

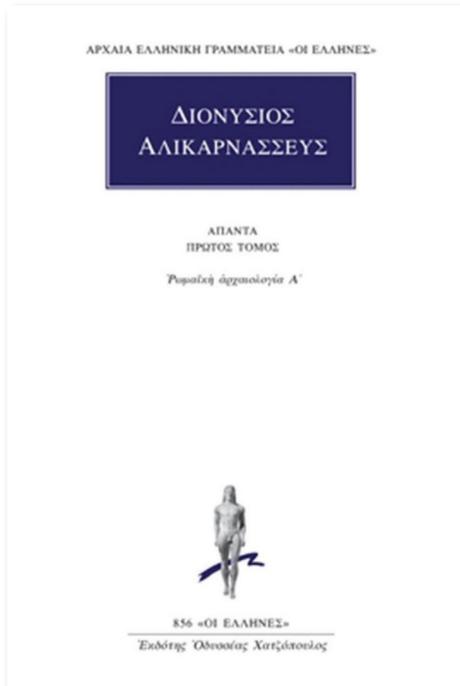
Discourses 36-45: Borysthenitic, Corinthian, On concord with the Nicaeans, On concord in Nicaea, On concord with Apameia, To the Apameians, Address in his native city, A political address, Of friendship for his native city, In defense of his relations with Prusa.

Complete Works 8 [serial number 1025]

Discourses 46-62: Against mistreatment by his fellow citizens, His efforts to beautify Prusa, A political address, Declining office as Archon, In defense of his record, To Diodorus, On Aeschylus and Sophocles and Euripides or the Bow of Philoctetes, On Homer, On Socrates, On Homer and Socrates, Agamemnon or on Kingship, Nestor, Achilles, Philoctetes, Nessos or Deianeira, Chryseis, On Kingship and Tyranny.

Complete Works 9 [serial number 1026]

Discourses 63-80: On Fortune I-III, On Reputation I-III, On Virtue, On Philosophy, On the Philosopher, On Personal Appearance, On Trust, On Distrust, On Law, On Custom, On Envy, On Wealth, On Freedom, Encomium on Hair, Letters, Fragments.



DIONYSIUS OF HALICARNASSUS

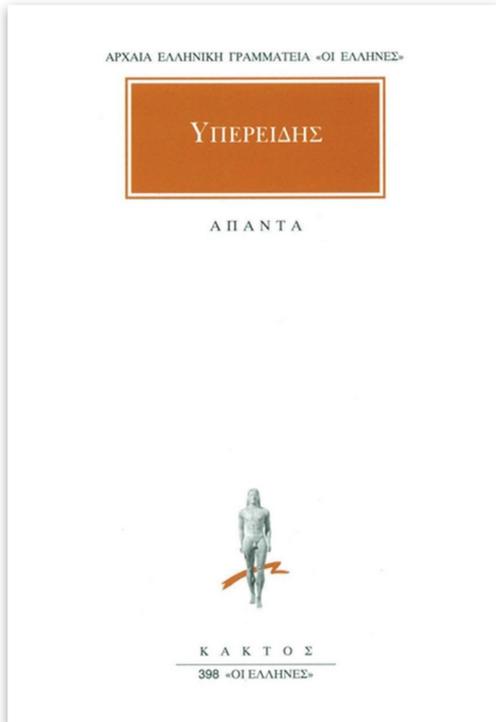
Orator and historian, 1st c. B.C.

Volume 15 [serial number 870]

On Ancient Orators. On Lysias. On Isocrates. On Isaeus: The opposition between the representatives of the attic and the representatives of the Asian style in rhetoric. Biographical information on the orators and review of their style. Indicative quotations from the orators' speeches for demonstration's sake.

Volume 19 [serial number 874]

Art of Rhetoric: A treatise on the composition of rhetoric speeches. Form, content and advice on how an orator can win his audience.



HYPERIDES

Orator, 4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 398]

In Defence of Lycophron: Fragments. Speech delivered during a case of adultery.

Against Plilippides: Speech written and delivered during an indictment for proposing an illegal measure.

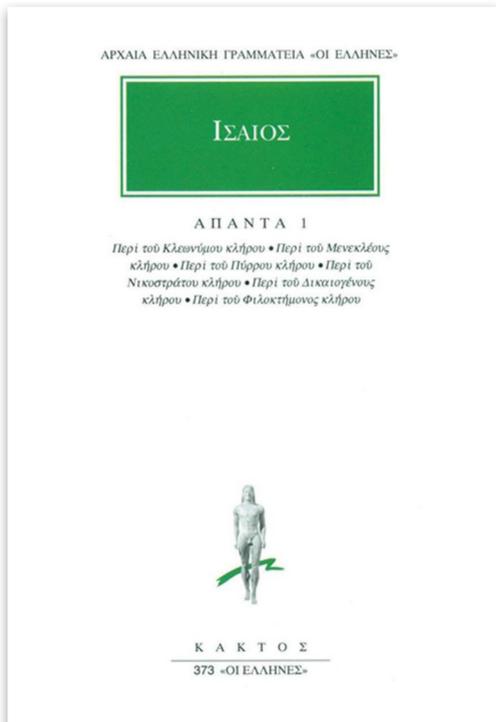
Against Athenogenes: Fragments. Speech delivered during a case of financial damage.

In Defence of Euxenippus: In defence of an Athenian accused of bribery and acting against the common profit. The only completely extant speech of Hyperides.

Against Demosthenes: The orator accused Demosthenes on the Arpalus' case.

Funeral Speech: Funeral speech delivered in 322 B.C. in honour of those fallen during the Lamian War. One of the five extant funeral speeches of the antiquity.

Fragments: Short fragments from lost speeches, attributed to Hyperides.



ISAEUS

Orator, 5th-4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 2 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 373]

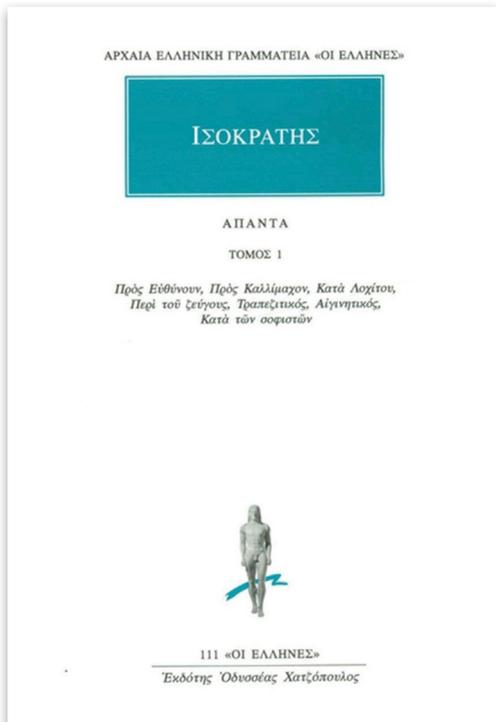
On the Estate of Cleonymus, On the Estate of Meneclēs, On the Estate of Pyrrhus, On the Estate of Nicostratus, On the Estate of Dicaeogenes, On the Estate of Philoctemon: Speeches on inheritance litigations.

Volume 2 [serial number 374]

On the Estate of Apollodorus, On the Estate of Ciron, On the Estate of Astyphilus, On the Estate of Aristarchus, On the Estate of Hagnias: Speeches concerning inheritance litigations. Source of information about the law of inheritance in that time.

On Behalf of Euphiletus: Speech on a case of deprivation of civil rights.

Fragments: Fragments from lost works attributed to Isaeus.



ISOCRATES

Orator, 5th-4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 6 volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 111]

Against Euthynus: A speech on a case of a deposit entrusted to one's care.

Against Callimachus: A speech on a case of *paragraphe* (an objection to the admissibility of a suit), concerning the events of the overthrow of the Thirty Tyrants' regime and the restoration of democracy.

Against Lochites: A speech delivered on a case of assault of a member of the lower class by a member of the nobility.

Concerning the Team of Horses: Alcibiades, son of the Athenian politician with the same name, defends his dead father against accusations on the horses used during the Olympic games of 416 B.C.

Trapeziticus: Banker Passion defends himself against accusations of fraud.

Aegineticus: Speech delivered in a court of Aegina during an inheritance trial.

Against the Sophists: Isocrates compares his method and purposes to those of other

teachers (*sophists* in a wider sense), whom he accuses of contradiction between their words and acts.

Volume 2 [serial number 112]

Helen: Reference to Helen and to the love of gods for her, and a rehabilitation of Paris. A praise of beauty to which even the gods give way; criticism of the Eristics and mention of Panhellenic ideas.

Busiris: Criticism of the Athenian sophist Polycrates, on his apology for the Egyptian Busiris and an accusation against Socrates.

To Demonicus: A hortative and instructive oration on moral subjects of everyday life.

To Nicocles: A hortative oration to Nicocles, king of Salamis of Cyprus. The ideal of the good monarch and the right way of governing.

Nicocles or The Cyprians: A speech of Nicocles to his subjects, characteristic of the monarchic views of those times.

Euagoras: A praise of a dead king, in a way outlining the general image of a monarch.

Volume 3 [serial number 113]

Panegyric: A combination of a declamatory and admonitory oration. The greatness of Athens, the brave deeds of the city at a time of peace and of war. The necessity of the Panhellenic union, in view of a struggle against the barbarians, under a leadership divided between Athens and Sparta.

Plataicus: A Plataean accuses the Thebans of the barbarous destruction of his town.

Archidamus: Archidamus, the future king of Sparta, is represented to speak against the peace, which the allies of defeated Sparta were about to conclude with Thebes.

Volume 4 [serial number 114]

On Peace: Isocrates argues in favour of peace. Against his general ideas, he expresses peaceful positions and recommends the relinquishment of the naval supremacy, because he understands the unfavourable march of the Social War for Athens.

Aeropagiticus: Isocrates seeks in the glorious past the ideals of governing that would help Athens out of the crisis. He recommends a kind of moderate oligarchy, which will be combined with the spiritual guidance of the people.

Philip: After the conditions formed by the Peace of Philocrates, Isocrates calls the king Philip of Macedonia to unite all the Greeks for a struggle against the Persians under his leadership.

Volume 5 [serial number 115]

On antidosis: On the occasion of a trial of *antidosis* (a form by which a citizen charged with a public service at his own expense might call upon any other citizen, whom he thought richer than himself, either to exchange properties, or to submit to the charge himself) against him, Isocrates, in advanced age, gives his autobiography defending his career by this longest speech.

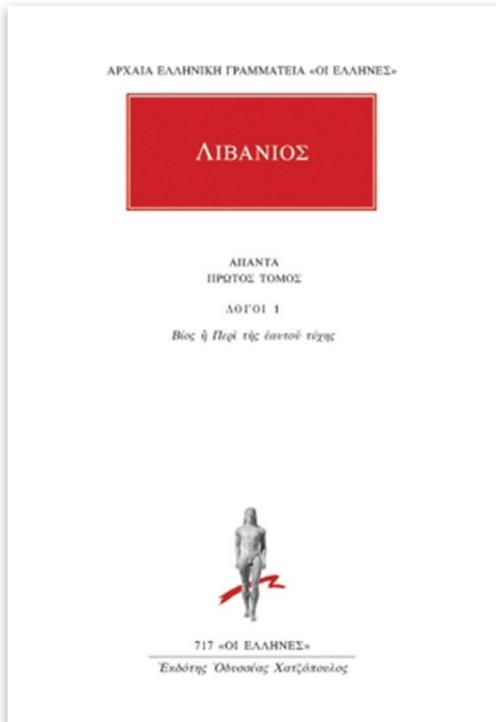
Panathenaicus: A praise of democratic Athens in comparison to Sparta, a presentation of the orator's personal work, and some digressions implying that Philip is the new leader of the Greeks.

Volume 6 [serial number 116]

Letters: Nine letters attributed to Isocrates, some of disputed authenticity. They are addressed mostly to leaders of that time. The attempt of the orator to establish friendly relations between his city and Philip is significant.

Fragments: Extant fragments from lost works attributed to Isocrates.

Scholia: Ancient commentators discuss some points from Isocrates' speeches.



LIBANIUS

Orator and sophist, 4th c. A.D.

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

Orations 1 [serial number 717]

Autobiography of the so-called “little Demosthenes”, which also provides a picture of a whole era. His reaction to the Christian-Byzantine ideology is one of the last manifestations of the opposition to the new state of order.

Orations 2 [serial number 718]

The orations 2-10. Instructive purposes, sociopolitical observations, moral questions.

Orations 3 [serial number 719]

The 11th oration of Libanius (*Antiochicus*). A praise of his motherland Antioch.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΛΟΓΓΙΝΟΣ

ΠΕΡΙ ΥΨΟΥΣ



883 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

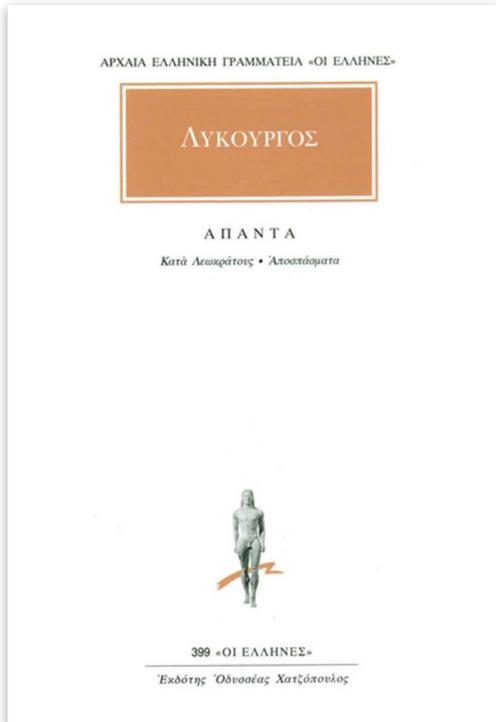
Ἐκδότης Ὀδυσσεύς Χατζόπουλος

LONGINUS

Orator, 1st (?) c. A.D.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 883]

On the Sublime: One of the most important aesthetic and critic works of antiquity, discussing the elevated and magnificent style in prose and poetry. His views are considered to be forerunners of the critic principles and aesthetic examination of later years.



LYCURGUS

Orator, 4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 399]

Against Leocrates: On the occasion of accusing a rich Athenian who left the city in a period of extraordinary measures, Lycurgus, a man who had practised successfully a lot of public offices, defends his city and the laws in a critical historical moment.

Fragments: Short fragments from lost works attributed to Lycurgus.

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

ΛΥΣΙΑΣ

Α Π Α Ν Τ Α

Τ Ο Μ Ο Σ 1

Περὶ τοῦ μὴ καταλείπειν τὴν πατρὶον πολιτείαν
Ἀθῆναι, Κατὰ Ἐπικράτους, Κατὰ Ἐργοκλείου,
Κατὰ Φιλοκράτους, Κατὰ Νικομάχου,
Κατὰ τῶν αἰτωλῶν, Περὶ τῆς Εἰάνδρου δομασίας,
Κατὰ Φίλωνος, Κατὰ Ἀλιθαίου Ἰπποταξίου,
Κατὰ Ἀλιθαίου ἀστρατείας, Ἀπολογία δωροδοκίας,
Ἐπὶ Πολυκράτου, Δήμου καταλόγου ἀπολογία,
Ἐπὶ Μαντιθέου



131 «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ»

Ἐκδότης Ὀδυσσεύς Χατζόπουλος

LYSIAS

Orator, 5th-4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 131]

Against the Subversion of the Ancestral Constitution of Athens: Rejection of the proposal that the return of those who had been exiled by the Thirty Tyrants should be allowed, but the governing of the city should be assigned only to those who had landed property.

Against Epicrates: The politician Epicrates is accused of accepting bribes during an embassy to the Persians in 389 B.C.

Against Ergocles: Ergocles, a collaborator of Thrasybulus, is accused of misgovernment and instigating cities under the domination of Athens to revolt.

Against Philocrates: Philocrates is accused of collaborating with Ergocles in the illegal acts mentioned in the former oration.

Against Nicomachus: Public official Nicomachus is accused of adulterating the legislation, with the purpose of serving personal aims.

Against the Corn-dealers: Speech delivered before the court of Heliaia during the trial of a case of corn-dealers' profiteering.

On the Scrutiny of Euandrus: Objections to the fitness of Euandrus, a candidate archon, for public offices.

Against Philo: Objections to the fitness of Philo, a candidate archon, for public offices.

Against Alcibiades for Deserting the Ranks: Young Alcibiades, son of the famous Athenian politician, is brought to trial for deserting his position during a battle against the Spartans.

Against Alcibiades for Refusal of Military Service: Young Alcibiades, son of the famous Athenian politician is brought to trial for his illegal transfer from infantry to cavalry.

Defense against a Charge of Taking Bribes: An Athenian accused of misappropriating a sum of money defends his innocence.

For Polystratus: Athenian Polystratus is accused for attempting to subvert the constitution, and his son delivers the defense speech.

Defense against a Charge of Subverting the Democracy: The unknown speaker defends himself against the charge of collaborating with the regime of the Thirty Tyrants, during the examination of his candidacy for a public office.

In Defense of Mantitheus at his Scrutiny: Mantitheus, a candidate for the office of councilor, defends himself against charges of collaborating with the Thirty Tyrants.

Volume 2 [serial number 132]

Peroration on the Confiscation of the Property of the Brother of Nicias: Eucrates, nephew of the general Nicias, accuses Poliochus, who proposed the confiscation of the property of the brothers of Nicias, of taking part in the case of the mutilation of the Hermai (statues of Hermes).

On the Property of Aristophanes: A speech delivered before the court of Heliaia, concerning a case of confiscation.

Against Eratosthenes: This is the only speech delivered by Lysias himself. The defendant Eratosthenes, one of the Thirty Tyrants, had made out a list of *metics* (immigrants) –in which Lysias and his brother were included– who were about to be condemned to death.

Against Agoratus: An Athenian named Agoratus is accused of the death of a brigadier named Dionysodorus, who was condemned with other officials during the anomalous situation after the defeat of Athens in the Peloponnesian War. A speech of political and social passion, source of information on the political events of that time.

Against Andocides for Impiety: A charge against the orator Andocides of taking part in the scandal of the mutilation of the Hermai and the derision of the Eleusinian mysteries.

On the Murder of Eratosthenes: This speech was delivered during the trial of a case of murder of an adulterer by the offended husband.

Against Simon: An Athenian named Simon accuses a citizen, with whom he had old differences, of wounding him, and the defendant delivers this speech of Lysias, defending himself.

On a Wound by Premeditation: An Athenian accuses his rival in love of attacking him and wounding him premeditatedly.

Volume 3 [serial number 133]

For Callias: Defense on a Charge of Sacrilege: This speech was delivered before the court of Heliaia in defense of an accused charged with sacrilege.

Defense in the Matter of Olive-stump: Speech delivered before Areopagus, concerning a charge of destroying the fencing of a sacred olive-tree.

For the Soldier: This speech defends a soldier named Polyaeus, who was accused of insulting officials.

Against Theomnestus I, II: Theomnestus is accused of slandering someone. *Against Diogeiton:* This speech concerns a case of misconducting the tutelage over under-age orphans.

Against the Treasury: The prosecutor raises claims against the state on the confiscated property of the defendant.

Against Panoleon: The speech concerns the resolution of a procedural problem about who was fit for examining the essential part of the case.

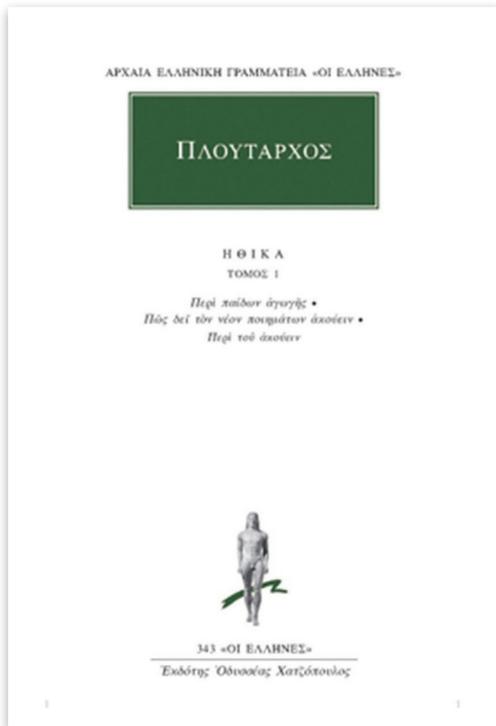
On the Refusal of a Pension to the Invalid: Shortly after the subversion of the Thirty Tyrants' regime, someone accuses an invalid citizen of illegally receiving the allowance granted to him by the city. Lysias writes the defensive speech, one of his most inspired works, defending a class of citizens broken by the Peloponnesian War.

Accusation of Calumny against Fellow-members of a Society: A speech delivered before the members of a political society, which the speaker wants to quit.

Olympic Oration: Speech delivered during the Olympic Games of 388 B.C. Lysias exhorts the Greeks to free the cities of Sicily from tyrant Dionysius of Syracuse.

Funeral speech: A speech delivered in honour of those who had fallen in the battle of 392 B.C., during the Corinthian War. One of the five extant funeral speeches of antiquity.

Fragments: Fragments from lost speeches and epistles attributed to Lysias.



PLUTARCH

Biographer and philosopher, 1st-2nd c. A.D.

Moralia 22 [serial number 364]

Lives of the Ten Orators: The biographies of the ten orators who were contained in the “Canon” of Attic rhetoric: Antiphon, Andocides, Lysias, Isocrates, Isaeus, Aeschines, Lycurgus, Demosthenes, Hyperides, Dinarchus.

Summary of a Comparison between Aristophanes and Menander: A comparison between the two greatest comic poets of antiquity. Plutarch’s opinion about Menander.

On the Malice of Herodotus: A criticism of Herodotus’ history writing and historical figures representation. The pedagogic and moral criterion dominates.