

moving up to them, as they thought, from the rear. The Greeks then, on the assumption that he was coming from there, turned about and made ready to engage him. The King, however, did not bring up his army from that direction. Just as he had previously gone past the left wing of the Greeks, so now he brought his army back the same way, having picked up on the way both those who had deserted to the Greeks in the course of the battle and also Tissaphernes and the troops under his command.

Tissaphernes had not fled at the first charge, but had driven down on the Greek peltasts along the river and broken through them. However, he did not kill a single man. The Greeks opened their ranks and struck at his men with their swords and shot at them with their javelins. Episthenes of Amphipolis was in command of the peltasts and he was said to have shown great skill.

As for Tissaphernes, when he found that he had had the worse of the exchange, he did not wheel round for another attack, but went on to the Greek camp where he met the King. There they had joined forces and were now marching back in order of battle.

Since they were opposite the Greek left wing the Greeks were afraid that they might attack this wing, encircle it from both sides and cut them to bits. It seemed best then to extend this wing and put the river in their rear. But while they were discussing this manoeuvre, the King suddenly changed direction and went past them, bringing up his line facing their front in the same order as he had come out to fight in the first place.

When the Greeks saw them drawn up opposite at close quarters they sang the paean again and charged forward against them with an even more aggressive spirit than before. The natives once more failed to stand up to the attack; indeed they ran away when the Greeks were even further off than

Chapter 10

AFTER THE BATTLE

THEN Cyrus's head and right hand were cut off. The King turned to the pursuit and broke into Cyrus's camp. Ariacus's men did not stay any longer but fled through their own camp to the place of the last halt, from which they had started. This was said to be twelve miles away.

The King and his men seized, among much other booty, Cyrus's mistress, the Phocæan girl, who was said to be both beautiful and intelligent. His younger mistress, a girl from Miletus, was captured by the King's soldiers, but got away from them half dressed to the Greeks who happened to be there under arms to guard the baggage. They took up position and killed a number of the looters, though some of them were killed too. However, they did not run away. They saved the girl and also all the property — money and slaves — that was in their quarters.

At this stage the King and the main Greek army were about three miles apart from each other. The Greeks were pursuing the forces in front of them as though they had won a complete victory, and the Persians were busy looting as though their victory also had been a total one. Later, however, the Greeks found out that the King and his army were among their baggage, and the King heard from Tissaphernes that the Greeks had defeated the troops opposed to them and were pressing on forward with the pursuit. He then got his forces together and put them in battle order, while Clearchus summoned Proxenus, who was nearest to him, and discussed with him whether they should send a detachment to relieve the camp or should all march there together.

Meanwhile it became evident that the King, too, was again

last time. The Greeks pursued them until they came to a village, and there they halted because there was a hill above the village, and on this hill the King's men had turned to fight. The infantry, indeed, were still running away, but the hill was covered with cavalry so that it was impossible to see what was going on. They said they saw the King's standard there,²⁰ a golden eagle on a spear with its wings spread out.

The Greeks were actually advancing on this position when the cavalry, too, left the hill, not in one body, but different contingents going in different directions, so that the hill was gradually stripped of cavalry, until they had all gone. Clearchus did not march up the hill, but halted his army at its foot, sending Lycius the Syracusan and one other to the top with instructions to take a view of the other side and tell him what was going on there. Lycius rode there, made his survey and reported that the enemy were in full retreat.

About the time that this was happening the sun was setting. The Greeks halted where they were, piled arms and rested. At the same time they wondered why Cyrus had not appeared anywhere or why no messenger had come from him. They did not know that he was dead, but imagined that he had either pursued the enemy into the distance or had ridden ahead to occupy some position. They themselves, after discussing whether to remain where they were and bring the baggage there, or to go back to their camp, decided to go back. They got to their tents about supper-time, and that was the end of this day. They found that nearly all their baggage, including the food and drink, had been plundered. There had also been some waggons (four hundred of them, it was said) full of

²⁰ According to Plutarch, *Life of Artaxerxes*, 11, the King had retired from the battle, after being wounded, to a hill. This may be the hill in question.

barley and wine, which Cyrus had provided so as to have something to give to the Greeks if there was ever a great shortage of food in the army. These waggons, too, the King's men had plundered, so that most of the Greeks had no supper. Indeed, they had had no midday meal either, as the King had appeared before the army had halted for dinner. And so they passed that night.

XENOPHON

THE PERSIAN
EXPEDITION

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