

BOOK IX
MACEDONIAN AFFAIRS
FRAGMENTS

Γ'

ΕΚ ΤΗΣ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΚΗΣ

Ι

“Οτι Ῥωμαῖοι τοῦ Φιλίππου τοῦ Μακεδόνοσ τοῦ πολεμήσαντοσ αὐτοῖσ περί πάμπαν ἐπολυπραγμόνουν οὐδέν, οὐδὲ σφίσιν ἐνθύμιος ἦν ὄλωσ πονουμένησ ἔτι τῆσ Ἰταλίας ὑπὸ Ἀννίβου τοῦ Καρχηδονίων στρατηγοῦ, καὶ αὐτοὶ μεγάλοισ στρατοῖσ Λιβύην καὶ Καρχηδόνα καὶ Ἰβηρίαν περικαθήμενοι, καὶ καθιστάμενοι Σικελίαν. αὐτὸσ δὲ Φίλιπποσ ἀρχῆσ ἐπιθυμία μείζονοσ, οὐδέν τι προπαθών, ἔπεμπε πρὸσ Ἀννίβαν ἐσ τὴν Ἰταλίαν πρέσβεισ, ὧν ἡγεῖτο Ξενοφάνησ, ὑπισχνούμενοσ αὐτῷ συμμαχήσειν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν, εἰ καὶ κείνοσ αὐτῷ σύνθοιτο κατεργάσασθαι τὴν Ἑλλάδα. συμβάντοσ δ' ἐσ ταῦτα τοῦ Ἀννίβου καὶ ἐπὶ τῆσ συνθήκησ ὁμόσαντοσ, πρέσβεισ τε ἀντιπέμφαντοσ ἐπὶ τοὺσ ὄρκουσ τοῦ Φιλίππου, Ῥωμαίων τριήρησ ἔλαβε τοὺσ ἑκατέρων πρέσβεισ ἀναπλέοντασ, καὶ ἐσ Ῥώμην ἐκόμισεν. ἐφ' ᾧ Φίλιπποσ ἀγανακτῶν Κερκύρα προσέβαλεν, ἢ Ῥωμαίοισ συνεμάχει. U. p. 357.

BOOK IX

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I. FROM "THE EMBASSIES"

THE Romans paid no attention to Philip, the Macedonian, when he began war against them. They were so busy about other things that they did not even think of him, for Italy was still scourged by Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, and they had large armies in Africa, Carthage, and Spain, and were restoring order in Sicily. Philip himself, ^{B.C.}₂₁₅ moved by a desire of enlarging his dominions, although he had suffered nothing whatever at the hands of the Romans, sent an embassy, the chief of which was Xenophanes, to Hannibal in Italy, promising to aid him in Italy if he would consent to assist him in the subjugation of Greece. Hannibal agreed to this arrangement and took an oath to support it, and sent an embassy in return to receive the oath of Philip. A Roman trireme intercepted the ambassadors of both on their return and carried them to Rome. Thereupon Philip in his anger attacked Corcyra, which was in alliance with Rome.

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II

Ὅτι ἐνήγε τοὺς Ῥωμαίους τὰ Σιβύλλεια εἰς τὸν Φιλίππου πόλεμον. ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα·

αὐχοῦντες βασιλεῦσι Μακεδόνες Ἀργεάδῃσιν, ὑμῖν κοιρανέων ἀγαθὸν καὶ πῆμα Φίλιππος. ἦτοι ὁ μὲν πρότερος πόλεσιν λαοῖσί τ' ἀνακτας θήσει, ὁ δ' ὀπλότερος τιμὴν ἀπὸ πάσαν ὀλέσσει, δμηθεὶς δ' ἐσπερίοισιν ὑπ' ἀνδράσιν ἐνθάδ' ὀλεῖται.

Mai p. 368.

III

1. Ὅτι Πτολεμαίου τοῦ βασιλεύοντος Αἰγύπτου πρέσβεις, καὶ σὺν αὐτοῖς ἕτεροι παρά τε Χίων καὶ Μιτυληναίων καὶ Ἀμυνάνδρου τοῦ Ἀθαμάνων βασιλέως, δῖς, ἔνθα περ οἱ Αἰτωλοὶ τὰς πόλεις ἐπισκεψομένας ἐκάλουν, συνῆλθον ἐπὶ διαλλαγῇ Ῥωμαίων καὶ Αἰτωλῶν καὶ Φιλίππου. Σουλπικίου δ' εἰπόντος οὐκ εἶναι κυρίου περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης τι κρῖναι, καὶ ἐς τὴν βουλήν κρύφα ἐπιστέλλοντος ὅτι Ῥωμαῖοι συμφέρεи πολεμεῖν Αἰτωλοὺς Φιλίππῳ, ἡ μὲν βουλή τὰς συνθήκας ἐκώλυσε, καὶ τοῖς Αἰτωλοῖς ἔπεμπε συμμαχίαν πεζοὺς μυρίους καὶ ἵππέας χιλίους, μεθ' ὧν οἱ Αἰτωλοὶ κατέλαβον Ἀμβρακίαν, ἣν οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον αὐτῶν Φίλιππος ἀποπλευσάντων ἀνέλαβεν. οἱ δὲ πρέσβεις αὐθις συνῆλθον, καὶ πολλὰ φανερώς ἔλεγον, ὅτι Φίλιππος καὶ Αἰτωλοὶ διαφερόμενοι τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐς δουλείαν Ῥωμαῖοις ὑποβάλλουσιν, ἐθίζοντες αὐτοὺς τῆς Ἑλλάδος

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II. FROM THE VATICAN MSS. OF CARDINAL MAI

THE Sibylline books induced the Romans to make war against Philip by these lines: "The Macedonians boast their descent from Argive kings. Philip will be the arbiter of weal or woe to you. The elder of that name shall give rulers to cities and peoples, but the younger shall lose every honour, and shall die here, conquered by men of the west." ^{B.C. 215}

III. FROM "THE EMBASSIES"

1. AMBASSADORS from Ptolemy, king of Egypt, and with them others from Chios and Mitylene, and from Amynder, king of the Athamanes, assembled at two different times at the place where the Aetolians were accustomed to call their cities together for consultation, to compose the differences between the Romans, the Aetolians, and Philip. But as Sulpicius said that it was not in his power to conclude peace, and wrote privately to the Senate that it was for the advantage of the Romans that the Aetolians should continue the war against Philip, the Senate forbade the treaty and sent 10,000 foot and 1000 horse to assist the Aetolians. With their help the Aetolians took Ambracia, which Philip recovered, not long afterward, on their departure. Again the ambassadors assembled and said openly and repeatedly that Philip and the Aetolians, by their differences, were subjecting the Greeks to servitude to the Romans, because they were accustoming the latter to make

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θαμινὰ πειρᾶσθαι. ἐφ' οἷς ὁ μὲν Σουλπίκιος ἀντιλέξων ἀνίστατο, τὸ δὲ πλῆθος οὐκ ἤκουσεν, ἀλλ' ἐκεκράγεσαν τοὺς πρέσβεις εὖ λέγειν.

2. Καὶ τέλος Αἰτωλοὶ τε πρῶτοι κατὰ σφᾶς, ἄνευ Ῥωμαίων, Φιλίππῳ συνέβησαν, καὶ πρέσβεις αὐτοῦ Φιλίππου καὶ Ῥωμαίων ἐπὶ διαλλαγαῖς ἀφίκοντο ἐς Ῥώμην. καὶ ἐγένοντο συνθήκαι Ῥωμαίοις καὶ Φιλίππῳ, μηδετέρους ἀδικεῖν τοὺς ἐκατέρωθεν φίλους. ἐς μὲν δὴ τοῦτ' ἔληξεν ἡ Φιλίππου καὶ Ῥωμαίων ἐς ἀλλήλους πείρα πρώτη, καὶ τὰς συνθήκας οὐδέτεροι βεβαίους, οὐδ' ἀπ' εὐνίας, ἐδόκουν πεποιῆσθαι. U. p. 357.

IV

“Ὅτι μετ' οὐ πολὺ Φίλιππος μὲν τῶν ὑπηκόων τοῖς ἐπὶ θαλάσσης στόλον ἐπαγγείλας, Σάμον καὶ Χίον εἶλε, καὶ μέρος τῆς Ἀττάλου γῆς ἐπόρθησε, καὶ αὐτῆς ἀπεπέειρασε Περγάμου, μὴ φειδόμενος ἱερῶν ἢ τάφων, τὴν τε Ῥοδίων περαιῖαν ἐδῆου διαλλακτῆρων οἱ γεγονότων, καὶ ἑτέρῳ μέρει στρατοῦ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐλυμαίνετο καὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐπολιόρκει, ὡς οὐδὲν τῶνδε Ῥωμαίοις προσηκόντων. λόγος τε ἦν ὅτι Φίλιππος καὶ Ἀντίοχος ὁ Σύρων βασιλεὺς ὑπόσχοιντο ἀλλήλοις, Ἀντιόχῳ μὲν ὁ Φίλιππος συστρατεύσειν ἐπὶ τε Αἴγυπτον καὶ ἐπὶ Κύπρον, ὧν τότε ἦρχεν ἔτι παῖς ὢν Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τέταρτος, ᾧ φιλοπάτωρ ἐπώνυμον ἦν, Φιλίππῳ δ' Ἀντίοχος ἐπὶ Κυρήνην καὶ τὰς Κυκλάδας νήσους καὶ Ἰωνίαν.

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frequent attempts upon Greece. When Sulpicius ^{B.C.} 208 rose to reply to them the crowd would not hear him, but shouted that the ambassadors had spoken well.

2. Finally the Aetolians took the initiative and ²⁰⁵ made peace with Philip by themselves without the Romans, and ambassadors were sent to Rome by Philip himself and by the commander of the Roman forces in order to come to an agreement. Peace was made between them on the condition that neither party should do any injury to the friends of the other. This was the result of the first trial of strength between them, and neither of them believed that the treaty was a secure one, or based on goodwill.

IV. FROM THE SAME

NOT long afterward Philip, having ordered a fleet ²⁰⁰ to be prepared by his maritime subjects, took Samos and Chios and devastated a part of the territory of King Attalus. He even assailed Pergamus itself, not sparing temples or sepulchres. He also ravaged the Mainland of the Rhodians, who had been promoters of the treaty of peace. With another part of his army he ravaged Attica and laid siege to Athens, on the ground that none of these countries concerned the Romans. It was reported also that a league had been made between Philip and Antiochus, king of Syria, to the effect that Philip should help Antiochus to conquer Egypt and Cyprus, of which Ptolemy IV., surnamed Philopator,¹ who was still a boy, was the ruler; and that Antiochus should help Philip to gain Cyrene, the Cyclades islands, and Ionia.

¹ This should be Ptolemy V., surnamed Epiphanes, the son of Ptolemy Philopator. The latter died in B.C. 203.

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