

**BOOK X**  
**THE ILLYRIAN WARS**

## Κ'

### ΙΑΛΤΡΙΚΗ

#### Ι

CAP. I. 1. Ἰλλυριοὺς Ἑλληνας ἡγοῦνται τοὺς ὑπὲρ τε Μακεδονίαν καὶ Θράκην ἀπὸ Χαόνων καὶ Θεσπρωτῶν ἐπὶ ποταμὸν Ἰστρον. καὶ τοῦτ' ἐστὶ τῆς χώρας τὸ μῆκος, εὖρος δ' ἐκ Μακεδόνων τε καὶ Θρακῶν τῶν ὀρείων ἐπὶ Παιονας καὶ τὸν Ἰόνιον καὶ τὰ πρόποδα τῶν Ἀλπεων. καὶ ἔστι τὸ μὲν εὖρος ἡμερῶν πέντε, τὸ δὲ μῆκος τριάκοντα, καθὰ καὶ τοῖς Ἑλλησιν εἴρηται. Ῥωμαίων δὲ τὴν χώραν μετρησαμένων ἔστιν ὑπὲρ ἑξακισχιλίου σταδίου τὸ μῆκος, καὶ τὸ πλάτος ἀμφὶ τοὺς χιλίους καὶ διακοσίους.

2. Φασὶ δὲ τὴν μὲν χώραν ἐπώνυμον Ἰλλυριοῦ τοῦ Πολυφήμου γενέσθαι. Πολυφήμῳ γὰρ τῷ Κύκλωπι καὶ Γαλατεῖα Κελτὸν καὶ Ἰλλυριὸν καὶ Γάλαν παῖδας ὄντας ἐξορμήσαι Σικελίας, καὶ ἄρξαι τῶν δι' αὐτοὺς Κελτῶν καὶ Ἰλλυριῶν καὶ Γαλατῶν λεγομένων. καὶ τόδε μοι μάλιστα, πολλὰ μυθεόντων ἕτερα πολλῶν, ἀρέσκει. Ἰλλυριῶ δὲ παῖδας Ἐγχέλεα καὶ Αὐταριέα καὶ Δάρδανον καὶ Μαῖδον καὶ Ταύλαντα καὶ Περραιβὸν γενέσθαι, καὶ θυγατέρας Παρθῶ καὶ

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#### I

1. THE Greeks call those people Illyrians who occupy the region beyond Macedonia and Thrace from Chaonia and Thesprotia to the river Danube. This is the length of the country, while its breadth is from Macedonia and the mountains of Thrace to Pannonia and the Adriatic and the foot-hills of the Alps. Its breadth is five days' journey and its length thirty—so the Greek writers say. The Romans measured the country and found its length to be upwards of 6000 stades and its width about 1200.

CHAP.  
I  
Origin  
of the  
Illyrians

2. They say that the country received its name from Illyrius, the son of Polyphemus; for the Cyclops Polyphemus and his wife, Galatea, had three sons, Celtus, Illyrius, and Galas, all of whom migrated from Sicily, and ruled over the peoples called after them Celts, Illyrians and Galatians. Among the many myths prevailing among many peoples this seems to me the most plausible. Illyrius had six sons, Encheleus, Autarieus, Dardanus, Maedus, Taulas, and Perrhaebus, also daughters,

## APPIAN'S ROMAN HISTORY, BOOK X

CAP. <sup>I</sup> Δαορθῶ καὶ Δασσαρῶ καὶ ἑτέρας, ὅθεν εἰσὶ  
 Ταυλάντιοί τε καὶ Περραιβοὶ καὶ Ἐγχέλεες  
 καὶ Αὐταριεῖς καὶ Δάρδανοι καὶ Παρθηνοὶ καὶ  
 Δασσαρήτιοι καὶ Δάρσιοι. Αὐταριεῖ δὲ αὐτῷ  
 Παννόνιον ἡγοῦνται παῖδα ἢ Παίονα γενέσθαι,  
 καὶ Σκορδίσκον Παίονι καὶ Τριβαλλόν, ὧν ὁμοίως  
 τὰ ἔθνη παρώνυμα εἶναι. καὶ τάδε μὲν τοῖς  
 ἀρχαιολογοῦσι μεθείσθω, 3. γένη δ' ἔστιν Ἰλλυ-  
 ριῶν, ὡς ἐν τοσῆδε χώρα, πολλά. καὶ περιώνυμα  
 ἔτι νῦν, χώραν νεμόμενα πολλήν, Σκορδίσκων καὶ  
 Τριβαλλῶν, οἱ ἐς τοσοῦτον ἀλλήλους πολέμῳ  
 διέφθειραν ὡς Τριβαλλῶν εἶ τι ὑπόλοιπον ἦν ἐς  
 Γέτας ὑπὲρ Ἰστρον φυγεῖν, καὶ γένος ἀκμάσαν  
 μέχρι Φιλίππου τε καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου νῦν ἔρημον  
 καὶ ἀνώνυμον τοῖς τῆδε εἶναι, Σκορδίσκους δὲ  
 ἀσθενεστάτους ἀπὸ τοῦδε γενομένους ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων  
 ὕστερον ὅμοια παθεῖν καὶ ἐς τὰς νήσους τοῦ  
 αὐτοῦ ποταμοῦ φυγεῖν, σὺν χρόνῳ δέ τινας ἐπαν-  
 ἔλθειν καὶ Παίωνων ἐσχατιαῖς παροικῆσαι· ὅθεν  
 ἔστι καὶ νῦν Σκορδίσκων γένος ἐν Παίοσιν. τῷ  
 δ' αὐτῷ τρόπῳ καὶ Ἀρδιαῖοι τὰ θαλάσσια ὄντες  
 ἄριστοι πρὸς Αὐταριέων ἀρίστων ὄντων τὰ κατὰ  
 γῆν, πολλὰ βλάβαντες αὐτούς, ὅμως ἐφθάρησαν.  
 καὶ ναυτικοὶ μὲν ἐπὶ τοῖς Ἀρδιαίοις ἐγένοντο  
 Λιβυρνοί, γένος ἕτερον Ἰλλυριῶν, οἱ τὸν Ἰόνιον  
 καὶ τὰς νήσους ἐλήστευον ναυσὶν ὠκείαις τε καὶ  
 κούφαις, ὅθεν ἔτι νῦν Ῥωμαῖοι τὰ κούφα καὶ ὀξέα  
 δίκροτα Λιβυρνίδας προσαγορεύουσιν.

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Partho, Daortho, Dassaro, and others, from whom <sup>CHAP.</sup>  
sprang the Taulantii, the Perrhaebi, the Enchelces, <sup>I</sup>  
the Autarienses, the Dardani, the Partheni, the  
Dassaretii, and the Darsii. Autarieus had a son  
Pannonius, or Paeon, and the latter had sons,  
Scordiscus and Triballus, from whom also nations  
bearing similar names were derived. But I will  
leave these matters to the archaeologists.

3. The Illyrian tribes are many, as is natural in so  
extensive a country; and celebrated even now are  
the names of the Scordisci and the Triballi, who  
inhabited a wide region and destroyed each other by  
wars to such a degree that the remnant of the  
Triballi took refuge with the Getae on the other  
side of the Danube, and, though flourishing until the  
time of Philip and Alexander, is now extinct and its  
name scarcely known in the regions once inhabited  
by it. The Scordisci, having been reduced to  
extreme weakness in the same way, and having  
suffered much at a later period in war with the  
Romans, took refuge in the islands of the same river.  
In the course of time some of them returned and  
settled on the confines of Pannonia, and thus it  
happens that a tribe of the Scordisci still remains in  
Pannonia. In like manner the Ardiaei, who were  
distinguished for their maritime power, were finally  
destroyed by the Autarienses, whose land forces  
were stronger, but whom they had often defeated.  
The Liburni, another Illyrian tribe, were next to the  
Ardiaei as a nautical people. These practised piracy  
in the Adriatic Sea and islands, with their light, fast-  
sailing pinnaces, from which circumstance the  
Romans to this day call their own light, swift  
biremes "Liburnians."

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CAP. 4. Αὐταριέας δὲ φασὶν ἐκ θεοβλαβείας Ἀπόλλωνος ἐς ἑσχατον κακοῦ περιελθεῖν. Μολιστόμω γὰρ αὐτοὺς καὶ Κελτοῖς τοῖς Κίμβροις λεγομένοις ἐπὶ Δελφοῦς συστρατεῦσαι, καὶ φθαρῆναι μὲν αὐτίκα τοὺς πλέονας αὐτῶν πρὸ ἐπιχειρήσεως, ὑετῶν σφίσι καὶ θυέλλης καὶ πρηστήρων ἐμπεσοντων, ἐπιγενέσθαι δὲ τοῖς ὑποστρέψασιν ἄπειρον βατράχων πλῆθος, οἱ διασαπέντες τὰ νάματα διέφθειραν. καὶ ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἀτμῶν ἀτόπων γενομένων λοιμὸς ἦν Ἰλλυριῶν καὶ φθόρος Αὐταριέων μάλιστα, μέχρι φεύγοντες τὰ οἰκεία, καὶ τὸν λοιμὸν σφίσι περιφέροντες, οὐδενὸς αὐτοὺς δεχομένου διὰ τοῦτο τὸ δέος ὑπερῆλθον ὁδὸν ἡμερῶν εἴκοσι καὶ τριῶν, καὶ τὴν Γετῶν ἐλώδη καὶ ἀοίκητον, παρὰ τὸ Βαστερνῶν ἔθνος, ᾤκησαν. Κελτοῖς δὲ ὁ θεὸς τὴν γῆν ἔσεισε καὶ τὰς πόλεις κατήνεγκε· καὶ τὸ κακὸν οὐκ ἔληγε, μέχρι καὶ οἶδε τὰ οἰκεία φεύγοντες ἐνέβαλον ἐς Ἰλλυριοὺς τοὺς συναμαρτόντας σφίσιν, ἀσθενεῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ λοιμοῦ γενομένους, καὶ ἐδήωσάν τε τὰ ἐκείνων, καὶ τοῦ λοιμοῦ μετασχόντες ἔφυγον καὶ μέχρι Πυρήνης ἐλεηλάτουν. ἐπιστρέφουσι δ' αὐτοῖς ἐς τὴν ἕω, Ῥωμαῖοι, δεδιότες ὑπὸ μνήμης τῶν προπεπολεμηκότων σφίσι Κελτῶν, μὴ καὶ οἶδε ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ὑπὲρ Ἄλπεις ἐσβάλοιν, ἀπήντων ἅμα τοῖς ὑπάτοις καὶ πανστρατιᾷ διώλλυντο. καὶ τὸ πάθος τοῦτο Ῥωμαίων μέγα δέος Κελτῶν ἐς ὅλην τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐνέβαλε, μέχρι Γάιον Μάριον ἐλόμενοι σφῶν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι στρατηγεῖν, ἄρτι Λιβύων τοῖς Νομάσι καὶ Μαυρουσίσις ἐγκρατῶς πεπολεμηκότα, τοὺς Κίμβρους ἐνίκων καὶ πολὺν φόνον αὐτῶν εἰργάσαντο πολλάκις, ὥς μοι περὶ Κελτῶν λέγοντι

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4. The Autarienses are said to have been overtaken with destruction by the vengeance of Apollo. Having joined Molistomus and the Celtic people called Cimbri in an expedition against the temple of Delphi, the greater part of them were destroyed at once by storm, hurricane, and lightning before the sacrilege was attempted. Upon those who returned home there came a countless number of frogs, whose bodies decayed and polluted the streams, and noxious vapours rising from the ground caused a plague among the Illyrians which was especially fatal to the Autarienses. At last they fled from their homes, and still carrying the plague with them (and for fear of it nobody would receive them), they came, after a journey of twenty-three days, to a marshy and uninhabited district of the Getae, where they settled near the Bastarnae. The Celts the god visited with an earthquake and overthrew their cities, and did not abate the calamity until these also fled from their abodes and made an incursion into Illyria among their fellow-culprits, who had been weakened by the plague. While robbing the Illyrians they caught the plague and again took to flight and reached the Pyrenees, plundering as they went. But when they were returning to the east the Romans, mindful of their former encounters with the Celts, and fearful lest these too should cross the Alps and invade Italy, sent against them both consuls, who were annihilated with the whole army. This calamity to the Romans brought great dread of the Celts upon all Italy until Gaius Marius, who had lately triumphed over the Numidians and Mauretians, was chosen commander and defeated the Cimbri repeatedly with great slaughter, as I have related in my Celtic history.

CHAP.

1

Vengeance  
of Apollo

B.C. 105

First con-  
tact with  
the Romans

# END OF SAMPLE TEXT



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