Source: The Histories of Polybius V2 by Polybius □ (translated by Evelyn S. Shuckburgh 1889)

BOOK XXI

- 1. At this time also it happened that the embassy, which the B.C. 190. Embassy from Sparta, and the answer of the Roman Senate. Was the hostages and the villages. As to the villages the Senate answered that they would give instructions to envoys sent by themselves; and as to the hostages they desired to consider further. But as to the exiles of past times, they said that they wondered why they were not recalled, now that Sparta had been freed from her tyrants. . . .
- 2. At the same period the Senate dealt with the ambassadors from Philip. They had come to set forth the loyalty and zeal of the king, which he had shown to the Romans in the war against Antiochus. On hearing what the envoys had to say, the Senate released the king's son Demetrius from his position as hostage at once, and promised that they would also remit part of the yearly indemnity, if he kept faith with Rome in future. The Senate likewise released the Lacedaemonian hostages, except Armenas, son of Nabis; who subsequently fell ill and died. . . .
- Supplicatio the Senate first decreed a public supplicatio for the victory off Phocaea. holiday, accompanied by the sacrifice of thank-offerings to the gods for the happy success,—and next gave audience to the envoys from Aetolia and Manius Acilius.

 Answer to the Aetolian Envoys SCNI, ON the intercession of Flamininus, when cause unconditionally to the arbitration of the

Senate, or of paying a thousand talents down and Acilius was about making an offensive and defensive alliance with to take Naupactus. Rome. But on the Actolians desiring the Livy, 36, 34-35: Senate to state definitely on what points they were to submit to such arbitration, the Senate refused to define them. Accordingly the war with the Actolians went on. . . .

4. While Amphissa was still being besieged by Manius Acilius, the Athenians, hearing at that time Spring of B. C. 190. both of the distress of the Amphissians and of Coss. L. Cornelius the arrival of Publius Scipio, despatched Eche-Scipio, C. Laelius. demus and others on an embassy to him, with instructions to pay their respects to both Lucius and Publius Scipio, and at the same time to try what could Scipio Africanus be done to get peace for the Aetolians. On in Greece as legatheir arrival, Publius welcomed them gladly and tus to his brother Lucius. (March.) treated them with great courtesy; because he saw that they would be of assistance to him in carrying out his plans. For he was very desirous of effecting a settlement in Aetolia on good terms; but had resolved that, if the Aetolians refused to comply, he would at all hazards relinquish that business for the present, and cross to Asia: for he was well aware that the ultimate object of the war and of the entire expedition was not to reduce the Aetolian nation to obedience, but to conquer Antiochus and take possession of Asia. Therefore, directly the Athenians mentioned the pacification, he accepted their suggestion with eagerness, and bade them sound the Aetolians also. Accordingly, Echedemus and his colleagues, having sent a preliminary deputation to Hypata, presently followed in person, and entered into a discussion with the Aetolian magistrates on the subject of with the Aetolian magistrates on the subject of a pacification. They, too, readily acquiesced visit the consuls. in the suggestion, and certain envoys were appointed to meet the Romans. They found Publius and the army encamped sixty stades from Amphissa, and there discoursed at great length on their previous services to Rome. Publius Scipio adopted in reply a still milder and more conciliatory style, quoting his own conduct in Iberia and Libya, and explaining how he had treated all who in those countries had

confided to his honour: and finally expressing an opinion that they had better put themselves in his hands. At first, all who were present felt very sanguine that the pacification was about to be accomplished. But when, in answer to the Aetolian demand to know on what terms they were to make the peace, Lucius Scipio explained that they had two alternatives—to submit their entire case unconditionally to the arbitrament of Rome, or to pay a thousand talents down and to make an offensive and defensive alliance with her—the Aetolians present were thrown into the state of the most painful perplexity at the inconsistency of this announcement with the previous talk: but finally they said that they would consult the Aetolians on the terms imposed.

5. On the return of the Aetolian envoys for the purpose of consulting their countrymen. Echedemus and his colleagues joined the council of the apocleti in their deliberations on this subject. One of the alternatives was impossible owing to the amount of money demanded, and the other was rendered alarming in their eyes by the deception they had experienced See bk. 20, ch. 10. before, when, after submitting to the surrender, they had narrowly escaped being thrown into Being then much perplexed and quite unable to chains. decide, they sent the same envoys back to beg the Scipios that they would either abate part of the money, so as to be within their power to pay, or except from the surrender the persons of citizens, men and women. But upon their arrival in the Roman camp and delivering their message, Lucius Scipio merely replied that "The only terms on which he was commissioned by the Senate to treat were those which he had recently stated." They therefore returned once more, and were followed by Echedemus and his colleagues to Hypata, who advised the Aetolians that "Since there was at present a hitch in the negotiations for peace, they should ask for a truce; and, having thus at least delayed the evils threatening them, should send an embassy to the Senate. If they obtained their request, all would be well; but, if they did not, they must trust to the chapter of accidents: for their position could not be worse than it was now, but for many reasons might not impossibly be better." The advice of Echedemus was thought

sound, and the Aetolians accordingly voted to send envoys to obtain a truce; who, upon reaching Lucius A six months Scipio, begged that for the present a truce truce with the of six months might be granted them, that they might send an embassy to the Senate. Publius Scipio, who had for some time past been anxious to begin the campaign in Asia, quickly persuaded his brother to grant their request. The agreement therefore was reduced to writing, and thereupon Manius Acilius handed over his army to Lucius Scipio, and returned with his military tribunes to Rome.

ASIA

6. Factions became rife at Phocaea, partly because they suffered from the Romans left with the ships A party at Phobeing quartered on them, and partly because caea wish to join they were annoyed at the tribute imposed on Antiochus, B.C. 190.

Then the Phocaean magistrates, alarmed at the state of popular excitement caused by the dearth of corn, and the agitation kept up by the partisans of Antiochus, sent envoys to Seleucus, who was on their frontiers, ordering him not to approach the town, as they were resolved to remain neutral and await the final decision of the quarrel, and then obey orders. Of these ambassadors the partisans of Seleucus and his faction were Aristarchus, Cassander, and Rhodon; those, on the contrary, who inclined to Rome were Hegias and Gelias. On their arrival Seleucus at once showed every attention to Aristarchus and his partisans, but treated Hegias and Gelias with complete neglect. But when he was informed of the state of popular feeling, and the shortness of provisions in Phocaea, he threw aside all negotiation or discussion with the envoys, and marched towards the town. . . .

Two Galli, with sacred images and figures The Roman flect on their breasts, advanced from the town, and besought them not to adopt any extreme measures against the city. Galli or priests of Cybele. Livy, 37, 9.

Livy, 37, 9.
 Son of Antiochus the Great, afterwards King Seleucus IV.
 This extract, preserved in Suidas, s. v. προστηθιδίων, has been restored by

7. The fire-carrier used by Pausistratus, the navarch of the Rhodians, was a scoop or basket. On either side of the prow two staples were fixed into the inner part of the two sides of the ship, into which poles were fitted with their extremities extending out to sea. To the end of these the scoop filled with fire was attached by an iron chain, in such a way that in charging the enemy's ship, whether on the prow or the broadside, fire was thrown upon it, while it was kept a long way off from his own ship by the slope of the poles. . . .

The Rhodian admiral Pamphilidas was thought to be better capable than Pausistratus of adapting beaten by Polyx. himself to all possible contingencies, because enidas, the admiral of the king. Livy, 37, 10, 11. depth and solidity than for its boldness. For most men judge not from any fixed principle but by results. Thus, though they had recently elected Pausistratus to the command, on the ground of his possessing these very qualities of energy and boldness, their opinions at once underwent a complete revolution when he met with his disaster.

- 8. At this time a letter arrived at Samos for Lucius
 The Aetolian truce Aemilius and Eumenes from the consul Lucius
 announced to Eumenes and Antiochus.

 Scipio, announcing the agreement made with the Aetolians for the truce, and the approaching advance of the land forces to the Hellespont. Another to the same effect was sent to Antiochus and Seleucus from the Aetolians. . . .
- 9. An embassy from King Eumenes having arrived in Achaean contingent sent to the war.

 Livy, 37, 20. Livy, 37, 20. Livy, 37, 20. Phanes of Megalopolis. . . .

Diophanes was a man of great experience in war; for during the protracted hostilities with Nabis in the neighbourhood of Megalopolis, he had served throughout under

a brilliant emendation of Toupe, who reads $\dot{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\lambda\theta\dot{\rho}\nu\tau\epsilon$ s $\mu\dot{\epsilon}\nu$ $\Gamma\dot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ for the meaningless $\dot{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\lambda\theta\dot{\rho}\nu\tau\epsilon$ s $\mu\epsilon\gamma\dot{\alpha}\lambda\omega$. Livy calls them fanatici Galli.

Philopoemen, and accordingly had gained a real familiarity with the operations of actual warfare. And besides this advantage, his appearance and physical prowess were impressive; and, most important of all, he was a man of personal courage and exceedingly expert in the use of arms. . . .

10. King Antiochus had already penetrated into the territory of Pergamum; but when he heard that Antiochus proking Eumenes was close at hand, and saw that poses peace with the land forces as well as the fleet were ready Rome, Eumenes, and Rhodes. to attack him, he began to consider the propriety of proposing a pacification with the Romans, Eumenes, and the Rhodians at once. He therefore removed with his whole army to Elaea, and having seized a hill facing that town, he encamped his infantry upon it, while he entrenched his cavalry, amounting to over six thousand, close under the walls of the town. He took up his own position between these two, and proceeded to send messengers to Lucius Aemilius in the town, proposing a peace. The Roman imperator thereupon called Eumenes and the Rhodians to a meeting. and desired them to give their opinions on the proposal. Eudemus and Pamphilidas were not averse to making terms; but the king said that "To make peace at the present moment was neither honourable nor possible. How could it be an honourable conclusion of poses the peace, the war that they should make terms while on the grounds of honour and confined within the walls of a town? And prudence. how was it possible to give validity to those terms without waiting for the Consul and obtaining his consent? Besides, even if they did give any indication of coming to an agreement with Antiochus, neither the naval nor military forces could of course return home until the Senate and people had ratified the terms of it. All that would be left for them to do would be to spend the winter where they were, waiting idly for the decision from home, doing nothing, and exhausting the wealth and resources of their allies. And then, if the Senate withheld its approval of the terms, they would have to begin the war all over again, having let the opportunity pass, which, with God's help, would have enabled them to put a period to the whole war." Such was the speech

of king Eumenes. Lucius Aemilius accepted the advice, and answered the envoys of Antiochus that the peace could not possibly be made until the Proconsul arrived. On hearing this Antiochus immediately began devastating the territory of Elaea; and subsequently, while Seleucus remained in occupation of that district, Antiochus continued his march through the country as far as the plain of Thebe, and having there entered upon an exceedingly fertile and wealthy district, he gorged his army with spoil of every description.

11. On his arrival at Sardis after this expedition, Antiochus at once sent to Prusias to urge him to an alliance.

Prusias, king of Bithynia.

Now in former times Prusias had by no means been disinclined to join Antiochus, because he was much alarmed lest the Romans should cross over to Asia for the purpose of putting down all crowned heads. But the perusal of a letter received from Lucius and Publius Scipio had served to a great extent to relieve his anxiety, and give him a tolerably correct forecast of the result of the war. For

the Scipios had put the case with great clearness Letter of the Scipios to in their letter, and had supported their assertions Prusias. by numerous proofs. They entered not only upon a defence of the policy adopted by themselves, but of that also of the Roman people generally; by which they showed that, so far from depriving any of the existing kings of their sovereignties, they had themselves been the authors in some cases of their establishment, in others of the extension of their powers and the large increase of their dominions. To prove this they quoted the instances of Andobales and Colichas in Iberia. of Massanissa in Libya, and of Pleuratus in Illyria, all of whom they said they had raised from petty and insignificant princes to the position of undisputed royalty. They further mentioned the cases of Philip and Nabis in Greece. As to Philip, they had conquered him in war and reduced him to the necessity of giving hostages and paying tribute: yet, after receiving a slight proof of his good disposition, they had restored his son and the young men who were hostages with him, had remitted the tribute, and given him back several of the towns that had been taken in the course of war. While as for Nabis, though they might have utterly destroyed him, they had not done so, but

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