

## FRAGMENTS OF BOOK IX

39 "Οτι πυθομένων τῶν Ῥωμαίων ὡς Ταραντῖνοι καὶ ἄλλοι<sup>1</sup> τινὲς πόλεμον ἀρτύουσι κατ' αὐτῶν, καὶ πρεσβευτὴν Φαβρίκιον ἐς τὰς πόλεις τὰς συμμαχίδας, ὅπως μηδὲν νεωτερίσωσι, στείλάντων, ἐκεῖνόν τε συνέλαβον, καὶ πέμψαντες πρὸς τοὺς Τυρσηνοὺς καὶ Ὀμβρικοὺς<sup>2</sup> καὶ Γαλάτας συχνοὺς αὐτῶν, τοὺς μὲν παραχρῆμα τοὺς δ' οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον, προσαπέστησαν.—U<sup>3</sup> 3 (p. 375).

3 "Οτι οἱ Ταραντῖνοι, καίπερ τὸν πόλεμον αὐτοὶ παρασκευάσαντες, ὅμως ἐν σκέπη τοῦ φόβου<sup>3</sup> ἦσαν· οἱ γὰρ Ῥωμαῖοι ἠσθάνοντο μὲν τὰ πραττόμενα ὑπ' αὐτῶν, οὐ μέντοι καὶ προσεποιούντο διὰ τὰ παρόντα σφίσι. μετὰ δὲ δὴ τοῦτο νομίσαντες γοῦν ἢ διαφυγεῖν<sup>5</sup> ἢ πάντως γε λανθάνειν, ὅτι μὴδ' ἔγκλημα ἐλάμβανον, ἐπὶ πλείον ἐξύ-

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<sup>1</sup> Ἦρξαν δὲ τῶν πολέμων οἱ Ταραντῖνοι, Τυρσηνοὺς καὶ Γαλάτας καὶ Σαυνίτας καὶ ἄλλους προσεταιρισάμενοι πλείονας. ἀλλὰ τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι συμβαλόντες διαφόροις μάχαις ἐνίκησαν καὶ ὑπάτοις ἄλλοτε ἄλλοις· οἱ δὲ Ταραντῖνοι, καίτοι αὐτοὶ τὸν πόλεμον παρασκευάσαντες, ὅμως

<sup>1</sup> ἄλλοι Urs., ἄλλοι τε Mss. <sup>2</sup> Ὀμβρικοὺς Urs., ὀμβρίσκους Mss. <sup>3</sup> φόβου Bs. (and Ms.?), φαβριου or φαλιου Ms. as formerly read by Bs. <sup>4</sup> ὑπ' Bk., ἀπ' Ms. <sup>5</sup> διαφυγεῖν Bs., δ. a. . λειν Ms.

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THE Romans had learned that the Tarentines and some others were making ready to war against them, and had despatched Fabricius as an envoy to the allied cities to prevent any revolt on their part; but these people arrested him, and by sending men to the Etruscans, Umbrians, and Gauls caused a number of them also to secede, some immediately and some a little later. B.C. 283

The Tarentines, although they had themselves begun the war, nevertheless were sheltered from fear. For the Romans, who understood what they were doing, pretended not to know it on account of their temporary embarrassments. Hereupon the Tarentines, thinking either that they would get off with impunity or that they were entirely unobserved, because they were receiving no complaints, behaved

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Those to begin the wars were the Tarentines, who had associated with themselves the Etruscans, Gauls, and Samnites, and numerous other tribes. These allies the Romans engaged and defeated in various battles, with different consuls on different occasions; but the Tarentines, although they had themselves begun the war, nevertheless did not yet

βρισαν καὶ ἄκοντας αὐτοῖς τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἐξεπολέμωσαν, ὥστε καὶ ἐπαληθεῦσαι ὅτι καὶ αἱ εὐπραγίαι, ἐπειδὴν ἔξω τοῦ συμμέτρου τισὶ γίνονται, συμφορῶν σφισιν αἴτιαι καθίστανται· προαγαγοῦσαι γὰρ αὐτοὺς ἐς τὸ ἔκφρον (οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐθέλει τὸ σῶφρον τῷ χαύνῳ συνεῖναι) τὰ μέγιστα σφάλλουσιν, ὥσπερ που καὶ ἐκεῖνοι ὑπερανθήσαντες ἀντίπαλον τῆς ἀσελγείας κακοπραγίαν ἀντέλαβον.—M. 83 (p. 168) and αἱ εὐπραγίαι—σφάλλουσιν Max. Conf. Flor. f. 103 (M. p. 536).

4 Δίων θ' βιβλίῳ "Λούκιος Οὐαλέριος ναυαρχῶν τε Ῥωμαίους καὶ σταλείς ποι ὑπ' αὐτῶν."—Bekk. Anecd. p. 158, 25.

5 "Ὅτι Λούκιος ἀπεστάλη παρὰ Ῥωμαίων ἐς Τάραντα. οἱ δὲ Ταραντῖνοι Διονύσια ἄγοντες, καὶ ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ διακορεῖς οἴνου τὸ δέιλῃς καθήμενοι, πλεῖν ἐπὶ σφᾶς αὐτὸν ὑπετόπησαν, καὶ παραχρῆμα δι' ὀργῆς, καί τι καὶ τῆς μέθης αὐτοῦς<sup>1</sup> ἀναπειθούσης, ἀντανήχθησαν, καὶ προσπεσόντες αὐτῷ μῆτε χεῖρας ἀνταιρομένῳ μῆθ' ὅλως πολέ-

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οὔπω πρὸς μάχην ἀντικατέστησαν φανερώς. ναυαρχοῦντος δὲ Λουκίου Οὐαλλερίου, καὶ τριήρεσι προσορμίσαι βουλευθέντος ἐς Τάραντα, ἐπεὶ ἀπῆει ὄπη σὺν αὐταῖς ἀπεστάλη, φίλιον τὴν χώραν ἡγούμενος, οἱ Ταραντῖνοι κατ' αὐτῶν ὑποτοπήσαντες τὸν Οὐαλλέριον πλεῖν ἐκ τοῦ συνειδότος ὧν ἔδρων, μετ' ὀργῆς ἀντανήχθησαν, καὶ προσπεσόντες αὐτῷ μηδὲν πολέμιον ἐλπίσαντι κατέ-

still more insolently and forced the Romans even against their will to make war upon them. This confirms the saying that even success, when it comes to men in undue measure, proves a source of misfortune to them; for it leads them on into folly—since moderation will not dwell with vanity—and causes them the gravest disasters. Just so these Tarentines, after enjoying exceptional prosperity, met in turn with misfortune that was an equivalent return for their insolence.

Dio, Book IX. "Lucius Valerius, who was admiral of the Romans and had been despatched on some errand by them." B.C. 282

Lucius was despatched by the Romans to Tarentum. Now the Tarentines were celebrating the Dionysia, and sitting gorged with wine in the theatre one afternoon, they suspected that he was sailing against them. Immediately, in a passion and partly under the influence of their intoxication, they set sail in turn; and thus, without any show of force on his part or the slightest suspicion of any hostile act,

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openly array themselves for battle. Now Lucius Valerius, the admiral, while proceeding with his triremes to a place whither he had been despatched with them, wished to anchor off Tarentum, supposing the country to be friendly. But the Tarentines, owing to a guilty sense of their own operations, suspected that Valerius was sailing against them, and in a rage set sail in turn, and attacking him when he was expecting no hostile act, sent to the bottom

μίον τι ὑποτοπουμένῳ κατέδυσαν κάκεινον καὶ ἄλ-  
 6 λους πολλούς. πυθόμενοι δὲ ταῦθ' οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι  
 χαλεπῶς μὲν, ὥσπερ οὖν εἰκός, ἔφερον, οὐ μὴν  
 καὶ στρατεῦσαι ἐπ' αὐτοὺς εὐθύς ἠθέλησαν.  
 πρέσβεις μέντοι, τοῦ μὴ κατασεσιωπηκέσαι δό-  
 ξαι κάκ τούτου θρασυτέρους αὐτοὺς ποιῆσαι, ἔ-  
 στείλαν. καὶ αὐτοὺς οἱ Ταραντῖνοι οὐχ ὅπως  
 καλῶς ἐδέξαντο, ἢ τρόπον γέ τινα ἐπιτήδειον ἀπο-  
 κρινάμενοι ἀπέπεμψαν, ἀλλ' εὐθύς, πρὶν καὶ  
 7 στολὴν αὐτῶν ἐποιοῦντο. ἦν δὲ ἡ ἀστική, ἣ κατ'  
 ἀγορὰν χρώμεθα· ταύτην γὰρ ἐκείνοι, εἴτ' οὖν σε-  
 μνότητος ἕνεκα εἴτε καὶ διὰ δέος, ἔν' ἕκ γε τούτου  
 αἰδεσθῶσιν αὐτούς, ἐσταλμένοι ἦσαν. κατὰ συ-  
 στάσεις τε οὖν κωμάζοντες ἐτώθαζον (καὶ γὰρ καὶ  
 τότε ἑορτὴν ἦγον, ὑφ' ἧς καίτοι μηδένα χρόνον  
 σωφρονοῦντες ἔτι καὶ μάλλον ὑβρίζον), καὶ τέλος  
 προσστάς<sup>1</sup> τις τῷ Ποστούμῳ καὶ κύψας ἑαυτὸν  
 8 ἐξέβαλε καὶ τὴν ἐσθήτα αὐτοῦ ἐκηλίδωσε. θο-

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δυσαν ἐκεῖνον τε καὶ ἄλλους πολλούς· καὶ τοὺς  
 ἀλόντας τοὺς μὲν καθεῖρξαν, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ἀπέ-  
 κτειναν. πυθόμενοι δὲ ταῦθ' οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἠγανάκτη-  
 σαν μὲν, πρέσβεις δ' ὅμως ἀπέστειλαν ἐπεγκα-  
 λούντες αὐτοῖς καὶ δίκας ἀπαιτοῦντες. οἱ δὲ οὐ  
 μόνον αὐτοῖς οὐδὲν ἐπιεικὲς ἀπεκρίθησαν, ἀλλὰ  
 καὶ ἐτώθαζον, ὡς καὶ τὴν ἐσθήτα τοῦ Λουκίου  
 Ποστούμίου τοῦ προέχοντος κηλιδῶσαι τῶν πρέ-

they attacked and sent to the bottom both him and  
 many others. When the Romans heard of this, they  
 naturally were angry, but did not choose to take the  
 field against Tarentum at once. However, they  
 despatched envoys, in order not to appear to have  
 passed over the affair in silence and in that way  
 render them more arrogant. But the Tarentines, so  
 far from receiving them decently or even sending  
 them back with an answer in any way suitable, at  
 once, before so much as granting them an audience,  
 made sport of their dress and general appearance.  
 It was the city garb, which we use in the Forum;  
 and this the envoys had put on, either for the sake of  
 dignity or else by way of precaution, thinking that  
 this at least would cause the foreigners to respect  
 their position. Bands of revellers accordingly jeered  
 at them—they were then also celebrating a festival,  
 which, though they were at no time noted for  
 temperate behaviour, rendered them still more  
 wanton—and finally a man planted himself in the  
 way of Postumius, and stooping over, relieved his  
 bowels and soiled the envoy's clothing. At this an

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both him and many others. Of the captives they im-  
 prisoned some and put others to death. When the  
 Romans heard of this they were indignant, but  
 nevertheless despatched envoys, upbraiding them and  
 demanding satisfaction. The offenders, however, not  
 only failed to give them any decent answer, but  
 actually jeered at them, going so far as to soil the  
 clothing of Lucius Postumius, the head of the

ρύβου δὲ ἐπὶ τούτῳ παρὰ πάντων τῶν ἄλλων  
γενομένου, καὶ τὸν<sup>1</sup> μὲν ἐπαινοῦντων ὥσπερ τι  
θαυμαστὸν εἰργασμένον, ἐς δὲ δὴ τοὺς Ῥωμαίους  
πολλὰ καὶ ἀσελγῆ ἀνάπαιστα ἐν ῥυθμῷ τοῦ τε  
κρότου καὶ τῆς βαδίσεως ἀδόντων, ὁ Ποστούμιος  
“γελάτε,” ἔφη, “γελάτε, ἕως ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν· κλαυ-  
σεῖσθε γὰρ ἐπὶ μακρότατον, ὅταν τὴν ἐσθῆτα  
ταύτην τῷ αἵματι ὑμῶν ἀποπλύνητε.”

9 Ἀκούσαντες τοῦτ' ἐκεῖνοι τῶν μὲν σκωμμάτων  
ἐπέσχον, ἐς δὲ τὴν παραίτησιν τοῦ ὑβρίσματος  
οὐδὲν ἔπραξαν, ἀλλ' ὅτι καὶ σῶς αὐτοὺς ἀφήκαν,  
ἐν εὐεργεσίας μέρει ἐτίθεντο.—U<sup>R</sup> 4 (p. 375),  
§§ 5–8; and M. 84 (p. 168), §§ 8, 9.

10 “Ὅτι Μέτων, ὡς οὐκ ἔπεισε Ταραντίνους τὸ μὴ  
Ῥωμαίοις ἐκπολεμωθῆναι, ἔκ τε τῆς ἐκκλησίας

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σβεων. θορύβου δὲ ἐπὶ τούτῳ γενομένου, καὶ τῶν  
Ταραντίνων ἐπικαγαζόντων, ὁ Ποστούμιος “γε-  
λάτε,” ἔφη, “γελάτε ἕως ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν· κλαυσεῖσθε  
γὰρ ἐπὶ μακρότατον, ὅταν τὴν ἐσθῆτα ταύτην τῷ  
αἵματι ὑμῶν ἀποπλύνητε.”

Ἐπανελθόντων οὖν τῶν πρέσβεων οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι  
τὰ πραχθέντα μαθόντες ἤλγησαν, καὶ στρατεῦσαι  
ἐπὶ τοὺς Ταραντίνους Λούκιον Αἰμίλιον τὸν ὑπάτου  
ἐψηφίσαντο. ὃς εἰς Τάραντα προσχωρήσας λόγους  
αὐτοῖς ἐπιτηδείους ἔπεμψε, νομίζων εἰρήνην ἐπί-  
τισι μετρίοις αἰρήσεσθαι. οἱ δὲ ταῖς γνώμαις  
ἀλλήλοις ἠναντιώθησαν· καὶ τῶν μὲν πρεσβυτέρων  
καὶ εὐπόρων τὴν εἰρήνην σπευδόντων, τῶν δ' ἐν  
ἡλικίᾳ καὶ ὀλίγα ἢ μηδὲν ἐχόντων πόλεμον αἰρου-

uproar arose from all the rest, who praised the  
fellow as if he had performed some remarkable deed,  
and they sang many scurrilous verses against the  
Romans, accompanied by applause and capering  
steps. But Postumius cried: “Laugh, laugh while  
you may! For long will be the period of your  
weeping, when you shall wash this garment clean  
with your blood.”

Hearing this, they ceased their jests, but made no  
move toward obtaining pardon for their insult;  
indeed, they took to themselves credit for a kindness  
in the fact that they had let the ambassadors with-  
draw unharmed.

Meton, failing to persuade the Tarentines not to en-  
gage in war with the Romans, retired unobserved from

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embassy. At this an uproar arose and the Tarentines  
indulged in loud guffaws. But Postumius cried:  
“Laugh, laugh while you may! For long will be  
the period of your weeping, when you shall wash  
this garment clean with your blood.”

Upon the return of the envoys the Romans,  
learning what had been done, were grieved, and  
voted that Lucius Aemilius, the consul, should make  
a campaign against the Tarentines. He advanced  
to Tarentum and sent them favourable propositions,  
thinking they would choose peace on some fair terms.  
But they were at variance among themselves in their  
opinions. The elderly and well-to-do were anxious  
for peace, but those who were youthful and who  
had little or nothing were for war; and the younger

ὑπεξήλθε καὶ στεφάνους ἀνεδήσατο, συγκωμαστάς τέ τινας καὶ αὐλητρίδα λαβὼν ὑπέστρεψεν. ἄδοντας δὲ αὐτοῦ καὶ κορδακίζοντος ἐξέστησαν τῶν προκειμένων καὶ ἐπεβόων καὶ ἐπεκρότουν, οἷα ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ φιλεῖ γίγνεσθαι. καὶ ὃς σιγᾶσας αὐτοὺς “νῦν μὲν καὶ μεθύειν,” ἔφη,<sup>1</sup> “καὶ κωμάζειν ἕξεστιν ἡμῖν· ἂν δ’ ὅσα βουλευέσθε ἐπιτελέσητε, δουλεύσομεν.”—M. 85 (p. 169).

40, 5 “Ὅτι ὑπὸ τοῦ Κινέου ἐλέγετο Πύρρος ὁ βασιλεὺς πλείονας πόλεις ἢ ὑπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ<sup>2</sup> ἐξελεῖν δόρατος. καὶ γὰρ ἦν δεινός,<sup>3</sup> φησὶ Πλούταρχος, ἐν τῷ λέγειν, καὶ τῷ Δημοσθένει μόνος ἐν τῇ δεινότητι παρισούμενος. ἀμέλει καὶ τὸ ἄτοπον τῆς ἐκστρατείας οἷα ἔμφρων εἰδὼς ἀνὴρ, ἐμποδῶν τῷ Πύρρῳ ἐς λόγους ἐλθὼν καθίστατο.

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μένων, ἐκράτησαν οἱ νεώτεροι. φοβούμενοι δὲ ὁμῶς, τὸν Πύρρον τὸν Ἠπειρώτην εἰς συμμαχίαν ἐβουλευσάντο προσκαλέσασθαι, καὶ πρέσβεις αὐτῷ καὶ δῶρα πεπόμφασιν. Αἰμίλιος δὲ ταῦτα μαθὼν τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν ἐληλάτει καὶ ἔφθειρεν. οἱ δὲ ἐπεξήλθον μὲν, ἀλλ’ ἐτράπησαν, ὥστε τοὺς Ῥωμαίους τὴν τε χώραν αὐτῶν ἀδεῶς πορθῆσαι καὶ τινα χειρῶσασθαι φρούρια. πολλὴν δὲ τῶν ἀλόντων τοῦ Αἰμιλίου πεποιηκότος ἐπιμέλειαν, καὶ τινας τῶν δυνατωτέρων ἐλευθερώσαντος, οἱ Ταραντῖνοι τὴν τε φιλανθρωπίαν αὐτοῦ θαυμάσαντες, καὶ εἰς ἐλπίδας προαχθέντες σπονδῶν, ἄγιν τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἐπιτήδειον ὄντα εἴλοντο στρατηγὸν αὐτοκράτορα. ἄρτι δ’ οὗτος κεχειρο-

<sup>1</sup> ἔφη Mai, ἔδει Ms.

<sup>2</sup> αὐτοῦ Bk., αὐτοῦ Ms.

<sup>3</sup> δεινός Rk., δεινὸς εἶναι Ms.

the assembly, put garlands on his head, and returned along with some fellow-revellers and a flute-girl. At the sight of him singing and dancing the *cordax*, they gave up the business in hand to accompany his movements with shouts and hand-clapping, as people are apt to do under such circumstances. But he, after reducing them to silence, said: “Now it is our privilege both to be drunk and to revel, but if you accomplish what you plan to do, we shall be slaves.”

King Pyrrhus was said to have captured more cities by the aid of Cineas than by his own spear. For the latter, says Plutarch<sup>1</sup> [*Pyrrhus*, 14], was skilled in speaking—the only man, in fact, to be compared in skill with Demosthenes. Now, as a sensible man, he recognized the folly of the expedition and endeavoured to dissuade Pyrrhus from it. For the

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generation had its way. But feeling timid, nevertheless, they planned to invite Pyrrhus of Epirus to form an alliance, and sent to him envoys and gifts. Aemilius, learning of this, proceeded to pillage and devastate their country. They made sorties, but were routed, so that the Romans ravaged their country with impunity and got possession of some strongholds. Aemilius showed much consideration for those taken prisoners and liberated some of the more influential; and the Tarentines, accordingly, filled with admiration for his kindness, were led to hope for reconciliation, and so chose as general, with full powers, Agis, who was a good friend of the Romans. Scarcely had he been

<sup>1</sup> Plutarch is again cited in frg. 107, but nowhere in the extant Mss. of Dio. Hence Boissevain suggests that the two references are due to the excerptor.

ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἄρξειν διὰ τὴν<sup>1</sup> ἀνδρείαν πάσης διανοεῖτο<sup>2</sup> τῆς γῆς, ὁ δὲ ἀρκεῖσθαι ἱκανοῖς οὔσι τοῖς οἰκείοις πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν προέτρεπεν.<sup>3</sup> ἀλλὰ τὸ φιλοπόλεμον τοῦ ἀνδρὸς καὶ φιλόπρωτον τὴν τοῦ Κινέου νικῆσαν παραίνεσιν, αἰσχυρῶς ἀπαλλάξαι αὐτὸν καὶ Σικελίας καὶ Ἰταλίας πεποίηκεν, πολλὰς τῶν αὐτοῦ<sup>4</sup> δυνάμεων μυριάδας ἐν ταῖς μάχαις ἀπάσαις ἀποβεβληκότα.—V. 22 (p. 586).

3 "Ὅτι ὁ Πύρρος ὁ βασιλεὺς τῆς τε Ἠπείρου καλουμένης ἐβασίλευσε, καὶ τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ τὸ πλεῖστον, τὸ μὲν εὐεργεσίαις τὸ δὲ φόβῳ, προσεπεποίητο. Αἰτωλοὶ τε πολὺ τότε δυνάμενοι καὶ Φίλιππος ὁ Μακεδῶν καὶ οἱ ἐν τῷ Ἰλλυρικῷ δυνάσται ἐθεράπευον αὐτόν. καὶ γὰρ φύσεως λαμπρότητι καὶ παιδείας ἰσχύι καὶ ἐμπειρίᾳ πραγμάτων πολὺ πάντων προέφερεν, ὥστε καὶ ὑπὲρ τὰς δυνάμεις καὶ τὰς ἑαυτοῦ<sup>5</sup> καὶ τὰς τῶν<sup>6</sup> συμμάχων καίπερ μεγάλας οὔσας ἀξιούσθαι.—V. 23 (p. 589).

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τόνητο καὶ Κινέας ὑπὸ τοῦ Πύρρου προπεμφθεὶς ἐμποδῶν τοῖς πραττομένοις ἐγένετο.

Ὁ γὰρ Πύρρος τῆς καλουμένης βασιλεύων Ἠπείρου φύσεώς τε δεξιότητι καὶ παιδείας ἰσχύι καὶ ἐμπειρίᾳ πάντων προέφερε, καὶ τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ τὸ πλεῖστον, τὸ μὲν εὐποίαις, τὸ δὲ φόβῳ, προσεπεποίητο. οὗτος τοίνυν τοῖς τῶν Ταραντίνων

<sup>1</sup> διὰ τὴν supplied by Val.      <sup>2</sup> διανοεῖτο Bk., διενόει Ms.

<sup>3</sup> προέτρεπεν Reim., ἐπέτρεπεν Ms.      <sup>4</sup> αὐτοῦ Bk., αὐτῶν Ms.

<sup>5</sup> ἑαυτοῦ Salmasius, ἑαυτῶν Ms.      <sup>6</sup> τὰς τῶν St., τῶν Ms.

latter intended by his prowess to rule the whole earth, whereas Cineas urged him to be satisfied with his own possessions, which were sufficient for enjoyment. But the king's fondness for war and fondness for leadership prevailed against the advice of Cineas and caused him to depart in disgrace from both Sicily and Italy, after losing in all of the battles countless thousands of his own forces.

King Pyrrhus was not only king of the district called Epirus, but had made the larger part of the Greek world his own, partly by conferring benefits and partly by inspiring fear. The Aetolians, who at that period possessed great power, and Philip<sup>1</sup> the Macedonian, and the chieftains in Illyricum paid court to him. In natural brilliancy, in power acquired by education, and in experience of affairs he far surpassed all men, so as to be rated even beyond what was warranted by his own powers and those of his allies, great as these were.

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elected when Cineas, sent ahead by Pyrrhus, planted himself in the pathway of negotiations.

Now Pyrrhus, king of the district called Epirus, surpassed all men in natural cleverness, in power acquired by education, and in experience; and he had made the larger part of the Greek world his own, partly by conferring favours and partly by inspiring fear. Accordingly, when chance threw the

<sup>1</sup> If the text is correct, this refers to the son of Cassander, who ruled only four months in B.C. 296; Reiske substituted the name of Alexander.

4 "Ὅτι Πύρρος ὁ βασιλεὺς τῆς Ἠπείρου τό τε φρόνημα πολλῶ μείζον ἔσχευ ἄτε καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἀλλοφύλων ἀντίπαλος τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις εἶναι νομιζόμενος, καὶ ἐν τύχη οἱ ἠγήσατο ἔσεσθαι τοῖς τε πρὸς αὐτὸν καταφυγοῦσιν, ἄλλως τε καὶ Ἑλλησιν οὔσιν, ἐπικουρήσαι καὶ ἐκείνους σὺν προφάσει τινὲ εὐπρεπεῖ προκαταλαβεῖν πρὶν τι δεινὸν ὑπ' αὐτῶν παθεῖν. οὕτω γάρ που καὶ τῆς εὐδοξίας αὐτῶ ἔμελεν ὥστε καὶ ἐκ πολλοῦ χρόνου Σικελίας ἐφιέμενος καὶ τὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ὄπη χειρώσαιτο διασκοπῶν, ὀκνεῖν τῆς πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἔχθρας, ἐπειδὴ μὴδὲν ἠδίκητο, προκατάρξασθαι.—M. 86 (p. 169).

Zonaras 8, 2.

πρέσβεσιν ἐντυχόν, ἔρμαιον τὴν συμμαχίαν ἠγήσατο, ἐκ πλείονος τῆς Σικελίας καὶ τῆς Καρχηδόνης καὶ τῆς Σαρδοῦς ἐφιέμενος, ὀκνῶν δ' ὁμως ἔχθρας πρὸς Ῥωμαίους αὐτὸς προκατάρξασθαι καὶ βοηθήσειν μὲν αὐτοῖς ἐπηγγείλατο, ἵνα δὲ μὴ ὑποπτευθεῖ δι' ἄπερ εἴρηται, οἵκαδε αὐτίκα ἀνακομισθήσεσθαι ἔφη, καὶ ἐν ταῖς συνθήκαις προστεθῆναι πεποίηκε τὸ μὴ περαιτέρω τῆς χρείας ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ παρ' αὐτῶν κατασχεθῆναι. συνθέμενος δὲ ταῦτα, τοὺς μὲν πλείους τῶν πρέσβεων ὡς τὰ στρατεύματα αὐτῶ συμπαρασκευάσοντας ἐν ὀμηρείᾳ κατέσχευ, ὀλίγους δ' ἐξ αὐτῶν καὶ τὸν Κιννέαυ προέπεμψε σὺν στρατῶ. ἐλθόντων δ' αὐτῶν οἱ Ταραντῖνοι θαρσήσαντες τῶν τε καταλ-

Pyrrhus, the king of Epirus, had a particularly high opinion of his powers because he was deemed by foreign nations a match for the Romans; and he believed that it would be opportune to assist the fugitives who had taken refuge with him, especially as they were Greeks, and at the same time to forestall the Romans with some plausible excuse before he should suffer injury at their hands. For so careful was he about his good reputation that though he had long had his eye on Sicily and had been considering how he could overthrow the power of the Romans, he shrank from taking the initiative in hostilities against them, when no wrong had been done him.

Zonaras 8, 2.

envoys of the Tarentines in his way, he considered the alliance a piece of good luck. For a long time he had had his eye on Sicily and Carthage and Sardinia, but nevertheless he shrank from personally taking the initiative in hostilities against the Romans. So he promised to aid the Tarentines; but in order that he might not arouse suspicions (for the reasons stated) he announced that he would return home without delay, and insisted upon a clause being added to the agreement to the effect that he should not be detained by them in Italy further than actual need required. After making this agreement he detained the majority of the envoys as hostages, giving out that he wanted them to help him get the armies ready; a few of them, together with Cineas, he sent in advance with troops. As soon as they arrived, the Tarentines took courage, gave up their

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