

FRAGMENTS OF BOOK X

Zonaras 8, 5.

5. Ἐν μὲν οὖν τῷ χειμῶνι παρεσκευάζοντο ἄμφω, ἔαρος δ' ἤδη ἐφεστηκότος ὁ Πύρρος εἰς τὴν Ἀπουλίαν ἐνέβαλεν, καὶ πολλὰ μὲν βία, πολλὰ δὲ ὁμολογία προσηποήσατο, μέχρις οὗ Ῥωμαῖοι πρὸς Ἀσκούλῳ πόλει ὄντι αὐτῷ ἐπελθόντες ἀντεστρατοπεδεύσαντο. ἐπὶ πλείους δ' ἡμέρας διέτριψαν ὀκνοῦντες ἀλλήλους· οἱ μὲν γὰρ Ῥωμαῖοι τοὺς προνευκηκότας οὐκ ἐθάρρουν, οἱ δὲ ὡς ἀπονενοημένους ἐδεδίεσαν τοὺς Ῥωμαίους. κὰν τούτῳ λογοποιούντων τινῶν ὅτι ὁ Δέκιος ἐπιδοῦναι ἑαυτὸν κατὰ τὸν πατέρα καὶ τὸν πάππον ἐτοιμάζοιτο, καὶ τοὺς τοῦ Πύρρου δεινῶς ἐκφοβούντων ὡς ἐκ τοῦ θανεῖν ἐκείνον πάντως ἀπολουμένους, συνήγαγε τοὺς στρατιώτας ὁ Πύρρος καὶ διειλέχθη περὶ τούτου, συμβουλεύων μὴτ' ἀθυμεῖν μὴτ' ἐκπλήττεσθαι τοιούτοις λόγοις· μῆτε γὰρ ἓνα ἄνθρωπον δύνασθαι θνήσκοντα πολλοὺς καταγωνίσασθαι μὴτ' ἐπφδὴν ἢ μαγγανείαν τινὰ κρείττω τῶν ὄπλων καὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν γενέσθαι. ταῦτ' εἰπὼν καὶ λογισμοῖς ἐπικρατύνας τοὺς λόγους ὁ Πύρρος τὸ οἰκεῖον ἐθάρσυνε στράτευμα. καὶ πολυπραγμονήσας τὴν στολὴν ἢ ἐχρήσαντο οἱ Δέκιοι ἐπιδιδόντες ἑαυτοὺς, παρήγγειλε τοῖς οἰκείοις, ἂν τινα οὕτως ἐσκευασμένον ἴδωσι, μὴ κτεῖναι αὐτόν, ἀλλὰ ζῶν συλλαβεῖν. τῷ δὲ

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5. During the winter both sides were making their preparations. And when spring was now at hand, Pyrrhus invaded Apulia and gained many places by force, many also by capitulation. Finally the Romans came upon him near a city called Asculum, and pitched camp opposite. For several days they delayed, rather avoiding each other. The Romans were not feeling confident against men who had once beaten them, and the others feared the Romans as men animated by desperation. Meanwhile some were talking to the effect that Decius was getting ready to devote himself after the fashion of his father and grandfather, and by so doing they terribly alarmed the followers of Pyrrhus, who believed that through his death they should certainly be ruined. Pyrrhus then assembled his soldiers and discussed this matter, advising them not to be disheartened or terrified by such talk. One human being, he said, could not by dying prevail over many, nor could any incantation or magic prove superior to arms and men. By talking to this effect and confirming his words by arguments Pyrrhus encouraged his army. He also inquired into the details of the costume which the Decii had used in devoting themselves, and gave orders to his men, if they should see anybody so arrayed, not to kill him, but to seize him alive. And he sent to

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43 "Ὅτι τῷ Δεκίῳ ὁ Πύρρος προσπέμφας οὔτε προχωρήσειν οἱ τοῦτο πράξαι ἐθελήσαντι ἔφη¹ καὶ ζωγηθέντα κακῶς αὐτὸν ἀπολείσθαι ἐπηπέειλεν. οἱ δὲ ὑπατοὶ πρὸς ταῦτα ἀπεκρίναντο μηδενὸς τοιούτου ἔργου σφᾶς δεῖσθαι· πάντως γὰρ αὐτοῦ καὶ ἄλλως κρατήσιν.—M. 107 (p. 177).

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Δεκίῳ πέμφας ἔφη οὔτε προχωρήσειν αὐτῷ τοῦτο πράξαι θελήσαντι καὶ ζωγηθέντα κακῶς ἀπολείσθαι ἠπέειλε. πρὸς ἅπερ οἱ ὑπατοὶ ἀπεκρίναντο μηδενὸς τοιούτου ἔργου σφᾶς δεῖσθαι· πάντως γὰρ αὐτοῦ καὶ ἄλλως κρατήσιν. ποταμοῦ δὲ διὰ μέσου τῶν στρατοπέδων οὐκ εὐδιαβάτου ῥέοντος, ἤρουντο πότερον αὐτὸς περαιωθῆναι βούλεται ἀδεῶς, αὐτῶν ἀναχωρησάντων, ἢ ἐκείνοις ἐπιτρέψαι τοῦτο ποιῆσαι, ἵν' ἐξ ἀντιπάλου μάχης ἀκεραίων τῶν δυνάμεων εἰς χεῖρας ἐλθουσῶν ὁ τῆς ἀνδρείας ἔλεγχος γένοιτο ἀκριβής. οἱ μὲν οὖν Ῥωμαῖοι πρὸς κατάπληξιν τὸν λόγον ἐποίησαν, ὁ δὲ Πύρρος αὐτοῖς ἐφήκε διαβῆναι τὸν ποταμόν, μέγα φρονῶν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐλέφασιν. οἱ δὲ Ῥωμαῖοι τὰ τε ἄλλα παρεσκευάσαντο καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἐλέφαντας κεραίας ἐφ' ἀμαξῶν σεσιδηρωμένας καὶ πανταχόθεν προεχούσας ἠτοίμασαν, ἵνα τοξεύοντες ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἄλλα τε καὶ πῦρ ἐμποδῶν σφίσι γίνωνται. προσμίξαντες δέ, χρόνῳ μὲν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐώσαντο δ' οὖν, μέχρις ὁ

¹ After ἔφη the Ms. has τοῦτ' ἔστι τὸ μὴ συλληφθέντα ἀποκτανθῆναι, words manifestly due to the excerptor. Gros first deleted.

Pyrrhus sent to Decius, telling him that he would not meet with any success in case he had made up his mind to do this deed, and threatening besides that if he were taken alive he should perish miserably. To this the consuls answered that they were in no need of resorting to such a deed, since they were sure to conquer him in other ways.

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Decius and told him that he should not meet with success in case he had made up his mind to do this deed, and threatened that if he were taken alive, he should perish miserably. To this the consuls answered that they were in no need of resorting to such a deed, since they were sure to conquer him in other ways. There was a river not easy to ford flowing between the two camps; and they inquired whether he chose to cross unmolested himself, while they retired, or whether he would allow them to cross, in order that the forces might encounter each other intact and so from a battle with conditions equal the test of valour might be made an accurate one. The Romans delivered this speech to overawe him, but Pyrrhus granted them permission to cross the river, since he placed great reliance upon his elephants. The Romans, among other preparations, made ready, as a measure against the elephants, iron-pointed beams, mounted on waggons, and bristling in all directions. From these they intended to shoot fire and various missiles, in order to check the beasts. When the conflict began, the Romans forced the Greeks back, slowly but surely, until Pyrrhus,

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Πύρρος τοῖς ἐλέφασιν οὐ κατὰ τὰς ἀμάξας, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ θάτερα προσβοηθήσας αὐτοῖς τὴν ἵππον σφῶν καὶ πρὶν προσμίξαι φόβῳ τῶν θηρίων ἐτρέψατο. τῷ μέντοι πεζῷ οὐδὲν μέγα ἔλυμῆνατο. κὰν τούτῳ τῶν Ἀπούλων τινὲς ἐπὶ τὸ τῶν Ἡπειρωτῶν ὠρμηκότες στρατόπεδον τῆς νίκης αἴτιοι τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἐγένοντο. τινὰς γὰρ τῶν μαχομένων ἐπ' αὐτοὺς τοῦ Πύρρου πέμψαντος πάντες οἱ λοιποὶ ἐταράχθησαν, καὶ τὰς τε σκηναὺς ἐάλωκέναι καὶ ἐκείνους φεύγειν ὑποτοπήσαντες ἐνέδοσαν· καὶ συχνοὶ αὐτῶν ἔπεσον, ὃ τε Πύρρος καὶ ἄλλοι τῶν ἐν τέλει πολλοὶ ἐτρόθησαν, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα διὰ τε τὴν τῆς τροφῆς καὶ τὴν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων πρὸς ἄκεσιν ἀπορίαν σφόδρα ἐκακώθησαν. ὅθεν ἀπήρην εἰς Τάραντα πρὶν τοὺς Ῥωμαίους αἰσθέσθαι. οἱ δ' ὑπατοὶ διέβησαν μὲν τὸν ποταμὸν ἐπὶ μάχῃ, ὡς δὲ πάντα ἐσκεδάσθαι ἐπύθοντο, εἰς τὰς οἰκείας ἀνεχώρησαν πόλεις· ἐπιδιώξαι γὰρ διὰ τοὺς σφετέρους τραυματίας οὐκ ἠδυνήθησαν. εἶτα οἱ μὲν εἰς τὴν Ἀπουλίαν ἐχείμασαν, ὃ δὲ Πύρρος τᾶλλα τε ἠτοιμάζετο καὶ οἰκοθεν στρατιώτας καὶ χρήματα μετεπέμψατο. μαθὼν δὲ τὸν Φαβρίκιον καὶ τὸν Πάππου ὑπάτους ἠρημένους καὶ εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀφιγμένους, οὐκ ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς μεμένηκε γνώμη.

Ἦδη δὲ τῶν ῥηθέντων ὑπάτων ἐν τῷ στρατεύματι ὄντων, Νικίας τις τῶν Πύρρου πιστῶν δοκούντων ἦλθε πρὸς τὸν Φαβρίκιον καὶ ὑπέσχετο αὐτῷ τὸν Πύρρον δολοφονήσειν. δυσχεράνας οὖν ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἐκείνος (ἀρετῇ γὰρ καὶ ταῖς δυνάμεσιν ἡξίου τῶν πολεμίων κρατεῖν ὡς ὁ Κάμιλλος),

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bringing his elephants to bear, not opposite their waggons, but at the other end of the line, routed their cavalry through fear of the beasts even before they had come close. Upon their infantry, however, he inflicted no great damage. Meanwhile some of the Apulians had set out against the camp of the Epirots, and by so doing brought about victory for the Romans. For when Pyrrhus sent some of his warriors against them, all the rest became disquieted, and, suspecting that their tents had been captured and that their companions were in flight, they gave way. Numbers of them fell, Pyrrhus and many officers besides were wounded, and later, because of the lack of food and of medical supplies, they incurred great loss. Hence he retreated to Tarentum before the Romans were aware of what he was doing. The consuls crossed the river for battle, but when they ascertained that all had scattered, they withdrew to their own cities, being unable to pursue after the foe on account of their wounded. Then the Romans went into winter quarters in Apulia, while Pyrrhus sent for soldiers and money from home and went on with his other preparations. But when he learned that Fabricius and Papus had been chosen consuls and had arrived in camp, he no longer adhered to the same purpose.

The aforesaid consuls were now in the midst of their army, when a certain Nicias, one of those believed to be loyal to Pyrrhus, came to Fabricius and offered to assassinate the king. Fabricius, indignant at this, since he wished to overcome the enemy by valour and by main force, as Camillus had done,

45 Οὐθ' ὅπως τὸν ἕτερον αὐτῶν πρότερον οὐθ' ὅπως ἀμφοτέρους ἅμα ἀμύναιτο ἔσχεν, καὶ ἐν ἀμνηχανία ἦν· τό τε γὰρ διελεῖν τὸ στράτευμα ἔλαττον ὄν τῶν ἐναντίων ἐδεδίει, καὶ τὸ τῷ ἑτέρῳ τὴν χώραν ἀδεῶς κακοῦν ἀφεῖναι δεινὸν ἐποιεῖτο. —M. 108 (p. 177).

46 Ἐπεὶ μέντοι ἄλλως τε δι' ἀκριβείας αὐτοὺς ἐποιεῖτο, μείζον μέρος ἐς ἀσφάλειαν τοῦ μηδ' ἂν¹

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κατεμήνυσε τῷ Πύρρῳ τὸ ἐπιβούλευμα· καὶ οὕτως αὐτὸν ἐκ τούτου κατέπληξεν ὥστε καὶ τοὺς ἐαλωκότας τῶν Ῥωμαίων προῖκα αὐθις ἀφεῖναι καὶ πρέσβεις πάλιν ὑπὲρ εἰρήνης ἀποστεῖλαι. ἐπεὶ δὲ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης οὐδὲν ἀπεκρίναντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ τότε ἀπάραι τῆς Ἰταλίας ἐκέλευον καὶ οὕτως αὐτοῖς διακηρυκεύεσθαι καὶ τὰς συμμαχίδας αὐτῷ πόλεις κατέτρεχόν τε καὶ ἤρουν, ἐν ἀμνηχανία ἐγένετο, πρὶν δὴ Συρακουσίων τινές (ἐτύγχανον δὲ ἐξ οὗ Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἐτελεύτησε στασιάζοντες), ἐπεκαλέσαντο αὐτόν, παραδιδόντες οἱ καὶ ἑαυτοὺς καὶ τὴν πόλιν. ἀναπνεύσας γὰρ ἐπὶ τούτῳ καὶ προσελπίσας πᾶσαν τὴν Σικελίαν καταστρέψασθαι, τὸν μὲν Μίλωνα ἐν Ἰταλία κατέλιπε, ἐν φυλακῇ τὸν τε Τάραντα καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ποιησόμενον, αὐτὸς δὲ ὡς διὰ βραχείας ἐπανήξων ἀπέπλευσε. καὶ τῶν Συρακουσίων δεξαμένων αὐτόν καὶ πάντα αὐτῷ ἀναθεμένων μέγας ἐν βραχεῖ αὐθις ἐγένετο, ὥστε τοὺς Καρχηδονίους φοβηθέντας μισθοφόρους ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας προσλαβεῖν. ἀλλὰ ταχὺ πρὸς τούναντίον αὐτῷ

¹ ἂν supplied by Bk.

He did not know how he was to repel either one of them [the consuls] first, nor how to repel them both, and was in perplexity. For he feared to divide his army, which was smaller than that of his opponents, and yet to allow one of them to ravage the country with impunity seemed to him a great calamity.

However, he behaved in general toward them with great circumspection, attaching greater credit for his safety to the fact that no one, even if he wished,

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informed Pyrrhus of the plot. This action of his so amazed the king that he again released the Roman captives without price and sent envoys once more in regard to peace. But when the Romans made no reply about peace, but as before bade him depart from Italy, and only in that event make propositions to them, and when they kept overrunning and capturing the cities in alliance with him, he fell into perplexity; until at length some Syracusans called on him for aid—they had been quarrelling, as it chanced, ever since the death of Agathocles—and offered to surrender to him both themselves and their city. Hereupon he again breathed freely, hoping to subjugate all Sicily. Leaving Milo behind in Italy to keep guard over Tarentum and the other positions, he himself sailed away, after letting it be understood that he would soon return. The Syracusans welcomed him and laid everything at his feet, so that in a brief time he again became great, and the Carthaginians in fright secured additional mercenaries from Italy. But presently his fortunes met with

ἐπιθυμήσαι τινα κακῶς αὐτὸν δρᾶσαι τῷ¹ μηδ' ἂν ἐθελήσῃ δύνασθαι² νέμων, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο πολλοὺς τῶν ἐν τέλει, καὶ τοὺς ἐπικαλεσαμένους αὐτόν, τὸ μὲν τι βαρυνόμενός σφισιν³ ὅτι ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἐν κράτει τῆς πόλεως γεγονέναι ἐλέγετο, τὸ δὲ καὶ προσυποπτεύων σφᾶς μὴ ὥσπερ αὐτῷ οὔτω καὶ ἄλλῳ τινὶ προσχωρήσωσιν, ἐξήλασε καὶ διέφθειρεν, . . .—M. 109 (p. 178).

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περίεστη τὰ πράγματα τῷ⁴ πολλοὺς τῶν ἐν τέλει τοὺς μὲν ἐξέλασαι, τοὺς δὲ διαφθεῖραι ὑποπτευομένους αὐτῷ. οἱ γὰρ Καρχηδόνιοι, ἰδόντες αὐτὸν μήτε ταῖς οἰκείαις δυνάμεσιν ἐρρωμένον μήτε τοὺς ἐπιχωρίους δι' εὐνοίας ἔχοντα, τοῦ πολέμου προθύμως ἀντελάβοντο, καὶ τοὺς ἐκπίπτοντας τῶν Συρακουσίων δεχόμενοι δεινὰ αὐτὸν εἰργάσαντο, ὥστε μὴ τὰς Συρακούσας μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν Σικελίαν ἐκλιπεῖν.

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6. Οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι δὲ τὴν ἀπουσίαν αὐτοῦ πυθόμενοι ἀνεθάρσσαν καὶ πρὸς ἄμυναν τῶν ἐπικαλεσαμένων αὐτὸν ἐτράπησαν. καὶ τοὺς Ταραντίνους εἰς ἄλλον καιρὸν ὑπερθέμενοι εἰσέβαλον εἰς τὸ Σαύνιον μετὰ ὑπάτων τοῦ Ῥουφίνου καὶ τοῦ Ἰουνίου, καὶ τὴν τε χώραν ἐπόρθουν καὶ τείχη τινὰ ἐκλειφθέντα ἔλαβον. οἱ γὰρ Σαυνῖται εἰς τὰ ὄρη τὰ Κρανιτὰ λεγόμενα, ὅτι κρανίαν πολλὴν ἔχουσι, τὰ τε φίλτατα καὶ τὰ τιμιώτατα ἀνεκό-

¹ τῷ Bk., τὸ Ms.

² δύνασθαι supplied by Gros.

³ σφισιν Bk., σφιν Ms.

⁴ τῷ Kuiper, τῷ τε Mss.

could harm him than to the probability that no one would desire to do so. For this reason he banished and put to death many who held office and many who had called him in to help in their disputes, partly because he was displeased with them, on account of remarks to the effect that he had become master of the state through their influence, and partly because he was suspicious of them and believed that just as they had come over to his side so they might go over to some one else.

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a complete reversal by reason of the fact that he either expelled or slew many who held office and had incurred his suspicions. Then the Carthaginians, seeing that he was not strong in private forces and had not the goodwill of the natives, took up the war vigorously. They harboured the Syracusans who were exiled and harassed him so severely that he abandoned not only Syracuse but Sicily as well.

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6. The Romans on learning of his absence recovered courage and turned their attention to punishing those who had summoned him. Postponing till another time the case of the Tarentines, they invaded Samnium with their consuls, Rufinus and Junius, devastated the country as they went along, and took several deserted forts. The Samnites had conveyed their dearest and most valuable treasures into the hills called Cranita, since they bear a large growth of cornel-wood [*krania*]. The Romans, feeling con-

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μισαν. καταφρονήσαντες οὖν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι εἰς τὰ εἰρημένα ὄρη ἀναβῆναι ἐτόλμησαν. λασίων οὖν αὐτῶν καὶ δυσπροσβάτων ὄντων, πολλοὶ μὲν ἀπέθανον, πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ ἐάλωσαν.

Οἱ δ' ὕπατοι οὐκέτι κοινῇ τὸν πόλεμον ἐποιήσαντο, ἀλλήλους αἰτιώμενοι διὰ τὸ ἀτύχημα, ἀλλ' Ἰούνιος μὲν ἐδήου μέρος τι τῆς Σαυνίτιδος, Ῥουφίνος δὲ Λευκανοῖς καὶ Βρεττίοις ἐλυμήνατο. καὶ ἐπὶ Κρότωνα ὤρμησεν ἀποστάντα Ῥωμαίων, μεταπεμφαμένων αὐτὸν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων, φθασάντων δὲ τῶν λοιπῶν ἐπαγαγέσθαι παρὰ τοῦ Μίλωνος φρουράν, ἧς ἦρχε Νικόμαχος. ἀγνοήσας οὖν τοῦτο καὶ ἀμελῶς τοῖς τείχεσι προσίων ὡς πρὸς φίλους ἔπταισεν, ἐξαίφνης ἐπεκδραμόντων αὐτῷ. εἶτά τι ἐπινοήσας στρατήγημα τὴν πόλιν εἶλε. δύο γὰρ ἄνδρας αἰχμαλώτους ψευδαυτομόλους ἐς τὸν Κρότωνα ἔπεμψε, τὸν μὲν εὐθύς λέγοντα ὅτι ἀπεγνωκῶς τὴν ἄλωσιν αὐτῶν ἐς τὴν Λοκρίδα προδιδομένην αὐτῷ μέλλει ἀπαίρειν, τὸν δ' ἕτερον μετὰ τοῦτο ὡς ἐν ὁδῷ ἐστι διαβεβαιούμενον· καὶ γὰρ ἵνα πίστιν ὁ λόγος ἔχῃ, ἀνεσκευάσατο καὶ προσεποιεῖτο ἐπείγεσθαι. ὁ οὖν Νικόμαχος πιστεύσας τούτοις (καὶ οἱ κατὰ σκοποὶ γὰρ τὰ αὐτὰ ἀνήγγελλον), τὸν Κρότωνα λιπὼν ἐς τοὺς Λοκροὺς ἀπῆει σπουδῇ δι' ἐπιτομωτέρας ὁδοῦ. καὶ ἐν τῇ Λοκρίδι γενομένου αὐτοῦ ὁ Ῥουφίνος ὑπέστρεψε πρὸς τὸν Κρότωνα, καὶ λαθὼν διὰ τε τὸ ἀπροσδόκητον καὶ δι' ὀμίχλην τότε συμβᾶσαν εἶλε τὴν πόλιν. μαθὼν δὲ τοῦτο Νικόμαχος ἀπῆει εἰς Τάραντα· καὶ ἐν ὁδῷ τῷ Ῥουφίνῳ

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tempt for them, undertook to ascend these same hills; but since the region was overgrown with shrubbery and difficult of access many were killed and many, too, were taken prisoners.

The consuls now no longer carried on the war together, since each blamed the other for the disaster; but Junius went on ravaging a portion of Samnium, while Rufinus inflicted injuries upon the Lucanians and Bruttians. He then set out against Croton, which had revolted from Rome. His friends had sent for him, but the other party forestalled them by bringing in a garrison from Milo, of which Nicomachus was commander. Ignorant of this fact, he approached the walls carelessly, supposing that he was coming among friends, and suffered defeat when a sudden sortie was made against him. Then, bethinking himself of a ruse, he captured the city. He sent two captives as pretended deserters into Croton—one immediately, who declared that Rufinus had despaired of capturing the place and was about to depart for Locris, which was being betrayed to him, and the other later, corroborating this statement with the report that the consul was already on his way. For, in order that the story might gain credence, he actually packed up the baggage, and affected to be in haste. Nicomachus, accordingly, believed the story, inasmuch as scouts made the same report, and leaving Croton, he set out hastily for Locri by a shorter road. And when he had now arrived in Locris, Rufinus turned back to Croton, and escaping observation because he was not expected and because of a mist that then prevailed, he captured the city. Nicomachus, when he learned of this, went back to Tarentum, and encountering

48 "Οτι τῷ Πύρρῳ ὡς οὐδὲν οἱ σύμμαχοι συντελέσαι ἐβούλοντο, ἐτράπετο πρὸς τοὺς θησαυροὺς τῆς Φερρεφάττης, δόξαν πλούτου μεγάλην ἔχοντας, καὶ αὐτοὺς συλήσας ἐς τὸν Τάραντα τὰ σῦλα ἐπὶ νεῶν ἔπεμψε. καὶ οἳ τε ἄνθρωποι ὀλίγου πάντες ὑπὸ χειμῶνος ἐφθάρησαν καὶ τὰ χρήματα τὰ τε ἀναθήματα ἐς τὴν γῆν ἐξέπεσεν.—V. 26 (p. 590).

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περιπεσῶν πολλοὺς ἀπέβαλε. καὶ οἱ Λοκροὶ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις προσεχώρησαν.

Τῷ δ' ἐξῆς ἔτει Ῥωμαῖοι ἐστράτευσαν ἐς τὸ Σαῦνιον καὶ ἐς Λευκανίδα καὶ Βρεττίους ἐπολέμησαν. ὁ δὲ Πύρρος τῆς Σικελίας ἐκπεσῶν καὶ ἐπανελθὼν ἤδη δεινῶς αὐτοὺς ἐλύπει, καὶ τοὺς μὲν Λοκροὺς ἐκομίσατο (τὴν γὰρ φρουρὰν τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἀποκτείναντες μετέστησαν), ἐπὶ δὲ τὸ Ῥήγιον στρατεύσας ἀπεκρούσθη καὶ αὐτὸς ἐτρώθη καὶ πλείστους ἀπέβαλε. μεταστὰς δὲ εἰς τὴν Λοκρίδα, καὶ τῶν αὐτῷ ἐναντία φρονησάντων δικαίως τινάς, παρὰ τῶν λοιπῶν σῖτον καὶ χρήματα ἔλαβε, καὶ εἰς Τάραντα ἀνεκομίσθη. κακῶς δὲ πᾶσχοντες ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων οἱ Σαννίται ἐξαναστῆναι αὐτὸν ἐποίησαν. ἐλθὼν δὲ εἰς ἐπικουρίαν αὐτῶν ἐτράπη. τρωθέντος γὰρ πώλου¹ ἐλέφαντος καὶ ἀποσεισαμένου τοὺς ἀναβάτας περιπλανωμένου τε κατὰ ζήτησιν τῆς μητρὸς, κἀκείνης ἐπὶ τούτῳ παραχθείσης καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐλεφάντων θορυβηθέντων, φύρδην ἀνεμίχθησαν ἅπαντα. τέλος δὲ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐπεκράτησαν, συχρὸς ἀποκτείναντες καὶ ὀκτῶ ἐλόντες ἐλέφαντας, καὶ τὸ χανάκωμα κατέσχον αὐτῶν. ὁ δὲ

¹ τρωθέντος γὰρ πώλου Dind., πώλου τρωθέντος γὰρ Mss.

When the allies were unwilling to contribute anything for the support of Pyrrhus, he betook himself to the treasuries of Proserpina, which were widely famed for their wealth, plundered them and sent the spoils by ship to Tarentum. And the men nearly all perished in a storm, while the money and offerings were cast up on shore.

Zonaras 8, 6.

Rufinus on the way, lost many men. And the Locrians came over to the Roman side.

The next year the Romans made expeditions into Samnium and into Lucania, and fought with the Bruttians. Pyrrhus, who had been driven out of Sicily and had now returned, was troubling them grievously. He got back the Locrians, after they had killed the Roman garrison and changed their allegiance; but in a campaign against Rhegium he was repulsed, was himself wounded, and lost great numbers. He then retired into Locris, and after putting to death a few who had opposed his cause, secured food and money from the rest and made his way back to Tarentum. But the Samnites, being hard pressed by the Romans, caused him to set forth again; and on coming to their assistance he was put to flight. For a young elephant had been wounded, and shaking off its riders, wandered about in search of its mother, whereupon the latter became excited and the other elephants grew turbulent, so that everything was thrown into dire confusion. Finally the Romans won the day, killing many men and capturing eight elephants, and they occupied the enemy's entrenchments. Pyrrhus, accompanied

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