FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XVI

57, 30 "Οτι οι Ρωμαίοι διεκκρικέοντο τῷ Ἀντίπαθρᾳ ἀνταποδοντὸς τῶν αἰχμαλώτων ἠξιούντες γενέσθαι, οὐ κατηλλέξατο ἐκ αὐτοῦ, καθήρ καὶ ἔκεινον Καρθήλωνα ἐπί ἄτοι τοῦτο ἀντετέθησαν ἐπιοί γὰρ οὐκ ἔδεξαν αὐτὸν εἰς τὸ τείχος κατὰ τὸ πολέμου, οὔτε ἐν λόγῳ αὐτοῖς ἐδίδον ἠθέλησεν, ἀλλὰ ἐθείλε τῇ ὄργῃ ἀνετέρφησεν.—U' 7 (p. 378).

Zousanas 9, 6-7.

Οι δὲ ἐν τῷ Ἡρῴῳ διεκκρικέοντο τῷ Ἀντίπαθρᾳ ἀνταποδοντὶ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων ποιήσασθαι, οὐ κατηλλέξατο ἐκ αὐτοῦ, ἀπὸ οὐκ ἔδεξαν τὸν Καρθήλωνα τοῦ τείχους ἐντός, ἢν πολέμου, οὐδὲ ἐν λόγῳ γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐδίδον ἠθέλησεν, εἰδὼς δὲ οὕτωσιν ἀνετέρφησεν. 

Τάκτῃ δένα καὶ ὁ Λαούνος τοὺς Λιταλοὺς συμμαχοῦσιν Φιλίπποι προσημαζόμενοι, καὶ τῶν Φιλίππων μέχρι Κερεσίας προχωρήσασιν αὕτες έξεθοῦσιν, ὥστε καὶ ἐν τῇ Μακεδονίᾳ τάχει ἐπισυνεκόλουθαν.

1 Οι δὲ ἐν τῷ Ἡρῴῳ Γάιῳ Κλαύδω Νέρωνα εἰς τὴν Ἰβηρίαν μετὰ στρατευτῶν ἐπημείγμας καὶ ἐν παρεκκλήσῃ τῷ γαμήλιῳ μέχρι τοῦ Ἴβηρος, 186

1 γῆς Λέσσης, τῆς Μακ.

---

FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XVI

The Romans made overtures to Hannibal, asking for a return of the prisoners on both sides, but they did not effect the exchange, although he sent Carchalo to them for this very purpose. For the envoy, when they would not receive him within the walls because he was an enemy, refused to hold any conversation with them, but immediately turned back in a rage.

Zousanas 9, 6-7.

The people of Rome made overtures to Hannibal for a return of the prisoners on both sides. But they did not effect the exchange because they would not receive Carchalo, an enemy, inside of their walls. And he refused to hold any conversation with them, but immediately turned back enraged.

Lestvins, however, made friends at this time with the Aetolians, who were allies of Philip; and when Philip advanced as far as Corycia, he frightened him away again, so that the king returned in haste to Macedonia.

7 The people of Rome sent Gaius Claudius Nero with soldiers into Spain. He sailed along with his fleet as far as the Iberus, and finding the remainder
Scipio, the general, who had saved his wounded father, had splendid native ability supplemented by an excellent education, and displayed the

of the Roman forces there, he confronted Hasdrubal before his presence had become known; and then, after hemming him in, he was cheated out of his victory in the following manner. Hasdrubal, finding himself cut off, made a proposition to Nero to give up the whole of Spain and leave the country. Nero gladly accepted the offer, and his opponent put off the settlement of the terms until the following day. That night Hasdrubal quietly sent out a number of his men to various parts of the mountains, and they got safely away, because the Romans, in expectation of a truce, were not keeping guard.

The next day he held a conference with Nero, but used up the whole time without reaching any conclusion. That night he again sent off other men in like manner. This he did similarly on several other days while disputing some points in the treaty. When the entire army had gone on ahead, he himself at last with the cavalry and elephants silently slipped away. Thus he reached safety, and again became a formidable adversary for Nero.

On learning this the people of Rome blamed Nero, and voted to entrust the command to Publius Scipio, who had saved his wounded father, offered himself voluntarily for the campaign. He had splendid ability
supplemented by an excellent education. And he was chosen at once; but not long afterward they regretted their action because of his youth (he was in his twenty-fourth year), and also because his house was in mourning for the loss of his father and uncle. Accordingly, he came before the people a second time and addressed them; and by his remarks he put the senators to shame, so that he was not deprived of the command, although Marcus Junius, an elderly man, was sent with him.
made the army his friend, drilled the men who had become sluggish through want of a commander, and brought them out of the terror with which their misfortunes had filled them. As for Marcus, Scipio did not, as most men would have done, treat him as an enemy because he had acquired popularity, but both in word and deed always showed him respect. He was the sort of man to wish to make his way not by slandering and overbrowning his neighbour, but by his own excellence. And it was this as much as anything that enabled him to conciliate the soldiers.

BOOK XVI

io's Roman History

proscrivel tovquato, kai ἦσασθεν ἐξηγησάσθαι ἐκ τῆς ἀναρχίας καὶ ἀνεκτάσατο καταπτηρύσατο ἐκ τῶν συμφορῶν. τὸ τε Μάρκιον ὅση, ἀλλὰ τῶν φιλαυίων οἱ πολλοὶ, ἀπεστάθησαν ἄγχαστα1 ὅπως ἐδοκείμενοι ἦν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τοῖς λόγοις καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἔρισις ἦλι ἐνέμωνεν· καὶ γὰρ ἦν οἷος ὅση ἐκ τῆς τοῦ πλῆθος διαβολῆς καὶ καθαρίσεως ἀλλὰ ἐκ τῆς ανεκτίνα ἀπὸ ἐκείνου θέλειν2 καὶ διὰ τούτων ὅση διειστα τοῖς στρατιώτασι φιλιστάσαι.

-Z. 4.11 (p. 602).

ΣΟΝΟΜΑ 9, 7.

Ταῦτα Ῥωμαίοι δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα τὰ πράγματα ὅση ἀναλατρώμους ἔγινασαν εἰς τὸ βέλτιον, ὁ γὰρ Μάρκιος, ἑπεδιώκτης καταρρηκθεὶς ἀπελέλυθη, ἠμφαρέντες ἐπὶ τῶν Ἀντιβάι, καὶ τὰ μὲν πλεῖστα ἐκ ἀσφαλείας ἔσφυξαν, δεδομένος πρὸς ἅπανταν- μένους διακεκυρίευσαν· εἰ δὲ τοῖς ἄσπερροις προσμείζεται, κρίστων ἐκ ἐφοβίσεως εὐθυμία κεκαμάνθη ἐγκύμνο. ὅ οὖν Ἀντιβάι διὰ ταῦτα καὶ ὅτι αἱ τοῖς αἱ συμμαχοῦσαν αὐτῷ αἱ μὲν ἐν γαραλοθερίσεων αὐτῶν, αἱ δὲ διασώοντας, καὶ δὲ ἔτερον ἄνα κεκόσσε τὸ σχῆμα καὶ κατέχειν ὅσης 3 ἢ ἐπετέχεισαν, καὶ πολλοὶ ἔνεργασάντες, καὶ πλὴν τοῖς αὐτῶν ἐφιστάταντο.

Περὶ δὲ Σαλατία πόλιν τοῖς ἡμέροις ταῦτας, δύο ἀνέρες τὰ πράγματα αὐτῶν ἐγένετο καὶ ἐνέδωροι τοῖς ἑλὲοις ἦπαι, καὶ Ἀλλέως μὲν τὰ τῶν Καρκηνίων ἐφφέσε, Πλατύστου δὲ τὰ τῶν Ῥω-

1 ἐφάνη ὡς, εὐφήμετρα Μέλινα. 2 Πλατύστου Μέλινα. 3 θαλεῖν Μέλινα. 4 κόστος Κλήρου, ἀλλὰ Μέλινα.
μαλαγισμόν, δι καὶ ἔδεισεν τῷ Ἀλινίνῳ περὶ προ-
δοσίας τῆς εἰς Ρωμαίους. μηνύοντός τε εἴδος τῶν ἀτόμων τῷ Ἀνέβιδῳ τάτα, ἔξω ἐπεραρχήσθη ὁ Πλατών. βουλομένους δὲ τοῦ Ἀνέβιδος μετὰ τῶν συνάδων ὅπως αὐτῷ κολάσει, ἐτύχων εἰς ἄγνων αὐτῷ τῷ Ἀλινίνῳ πέλας ποι ἀπετέλεσθαι περὶ προδοσίας αὕτη εἰπότο. ἐναμφισβατώντος δὲ ἔκεισθαι Ἐκείνων ὁ Ἀλινίνος ἔχει ἄγαθον. ἔστι δεῖ γὰρ μιᾷ μετὰ προτέρου ἀποκρίθηκεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς συνοφηστὸν αὐτὸν ἀπέλογον. ἔφε-
θεν δὲ ἔρρημας ἄφθος, καὶ στρατηγὸς πάρα τῷ Μαρκελλίῳ ἐπηγγέρθησεν τὸ τοῖς φρουροῖς τῶν Καρχηδονίων κατέκοψαν καὶ τὴν πόλιν τούτο τῶν Ρωμαίου παρέδωσαν.

Καὶ αὐτῷ μὲν ἐν τῷ Ἰταλίᾳ ὁ γουγος τῶν Καρχη-
δονίων τὰ πρόγραμμα καὶ ὡς ἐκείνη ὕποπτον ἦν ἔνθα ἡ Σικελία ἔχει εὐνοεῖσθαι αὐτοῖς, ἀλλὰ τῇ ὑπατίᾳ τῷ Δαυίδῳ προσεκαλύφθη. ὑπέστη μὲν γὰρ τῶν ἐν τῇ Σικελία Καρχηδονίων Ἀλινίνος, συνοφηστεὶν δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ Μαρκελλίος. ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ Ἀλινίνῳ πρόγραμμα καὶ φθορὰς ἦλθεν ἡ μέγα ἐργά ἐπεδέικτο, καὶ ἡ Σικελία ἐπικράτησεν. ὡς δὲ καὶ Λαμπροῦ ἐτύχα, ἕθελον καὶ πρὸ τοῦ Ἀλινίνου ἄφθος, καὶ διὰ τούτου τὴν ἐπηγγείλαν ἐναίθα, περιλήψει γὰρ ἄλλα τοῖς τοιούτοις πρὸς τῶν Ρωμαίων ἀπαλλακτικὰ καὶ πρῶτον μὲν προδοσίαν Ἄφρο-
στον καὶ συνεργαζόμενος θυσίας, ἐστὶ καὶ τάλαι συμμετ-
ερρήματοι, δοῦτο πάντως αὕτη τῇ Σικελίᾳ ἐπὶ αὐτοῖς ἅμα μεγάλοι πάνω κολάσατο.
8. Ὁ δὲ Φάθον καὶ ὁ Φάκης οὖν ἄλλας τε πόλεις πολλὰς καὶ τῶν Τάραντα τῷ Ἀνέβιδῳ κατέ-
χωρος αυτων, ευχησαντο, καλειοντες γαρ την Βρετταν της καταρασεως, ην ο Αντιβας ευξηκονειας αυτης απεραντη η Ζαραποτ, επει τοιαυτα εγνων, Φλακεσκο μη εκεινον επετρεψε, Φατινου δε εν τοιτω νυκτη τοις Ταραντα ταις τε νυκτας ημα και της πεζοι προςβαλλον, της τε προςβαλα δια της παροικιας αυτων, οι δε Δυτιδεος δια της παροικιας ευχετον, ο μεν επιτιμας τοις τοις ευχησαντοις και εντολην αυτη η Μεταποστιον ενα παρα των επηχυριων εται προςβαλαντες, επιθυμους επερειοντες αυτων, προςβαλαντες εντολην ημα, και εν τετευσμες το πρατομενον, και παραβαλα τα πραγματα ταις ευποριας αυτων ταραντων ποτε εγερομεν, κατεκθαρισε εν της αυτων ομοςτητης το ευποριον. 

Σκεπων δε των ήλιων χρωνου, ει και τημοφησε ρα η πατρι και τη θεοτη ηγεοκτο και της της πολεως θης αρνητο, ολλοι ενεπετρεπτο ηδε το πληθος των εναντιων, επει δε βεβη ουδεν χειμωνια τηροντο που, εκεινον μεν ελλην, δε η της Καρχερδονας την ημερα δημιουργον αυτων μεν ημερα πολιω τη Καρχερδονα γενοθηκε και επηρε η της την ημερα.

Αλοιηγης δε της Καρχερδονας στατη μεγητη μικροι των στρατιωτων εγνων αν. του υπερ 196

When a mutiny of the soldiers took place, Scipio distributed many gifts to the soldiers and set apart

given orders to a body of men to overrun Bruttium, in order that Hannibal might leave Tarentum and go to its assistance; and when it had turned out thus, Flaccus kept watch of Hannibal, while Fabius by night assailed Tarentum with ships and infantry at the same time, and captured the city by means of the assault, aided by betrayal. Hannibal, angry at this trick, was eager to find some scheme for paying Fabius back. So he sent him a letter from Metapontum, purporting to be from the inhabitants, and proposing the betrayal of the city: for he hoped that Fabius would advance carelessly in that direction, and that he might set a trap for him on the way. But the Roman leader suspected the truth of the matter, and by comparing the writing with the letters which Hannibal had once written to the Tarantines, he detected the plot from their similarity.

Scipio, however much he longed to avenge his father and uncle, and however much he yearned for glory in the war, nevertheless for a time showed no haste on account of the multitude of his opponents. But when he ascertained that they were passing the winter at a considerable distance, he disregarded them and marched upon Carthage (the Spanish town); no one, however, gained the slightest knowledge of his march till he had come close to Carthage itself. And by great exertion he took the city. Following the capture of Carthage, a most serious mutiny of the soldiers came very near taking place.
DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

BOOK XVI

many also for the public treasury. He appointed some of the captives to service in the fleet and gave back all the hostages to their relatives without ransom. For this reason many towns and many princes, among them Indibilis and Mandonius of the Ilergries, came over to his side. The Celtiberian race, the largest and strongest of those in that region, he gained in the following way. He had taken among the captives a maiden distinguished for her beauty, and it was supposed, on general principles, that he would fall in love with her; but when he learned that she was betrothed to Allucius, one of the Celtiberian

Zosimus 9, 8.

Scipio had promised to give a crown to the first one who scaled the wall, and two men, the one a Roman, the other belonging to the allies, quarrelled over it. Their continued dispute promoted a disturbance among the rest of the soldiers as well, and they became so greatly excited that they would have committed some fearful deed, had not Scipio crowned both men. He also distributed many gifts to the soldiers, and assigned many also to public uses; and he gave back to their relatives without ransom all the hostages who were being detained there. As a result, many towns and many princes espoused his cause, the Celtiberian race among the rest. For he had taken among the captives a maiden distinguished for her beauty, and it was thought that he would fall in love with her; but when he learned that she was betrothed to one of the Celtiberian magis-
The Complete Text can be found on our CD: 
**Primary Literary Sources For Ancient Literature**
which can be purchased on our Website:
**www.Brainfly.net**
or
by sending $64.95 in check or money order to:
**Brainfly Inc.**
5100 Garfield Ave. #46
Sacramento CA 95841-3839

**TEACHER’S DISCOUNT:**
If you are a TEACHER you can take advantage of our teacher’s discount. Click on **Teachers Discount** on our website (www.Brainfly.net) or Send us $55.95 and we will send you a full copy of **Primary Literary Sources For Ancient Literature AND our 5000 Classics CD** (a collection of over 5000 classic works of literature in electronic format (.txt)) plus our Wholesale price list.

If you have any suggestions such as books you would like to see added to the collection or if you would like our wholesale prices list please send us an email to: 
**webcomments@brainfly.net**