

## FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XVI

57, 36 "Οτι οί 'Ρωμαίοι διεκηρυκέσαντο τῷ Ἀννίβᾳ ἀνταπόδοσιν τῶν αἰχμαλώτων ἀξιούντες γενέσθαι, οὐ κατηλλάξαντο δὲ αὐτούς, καίπερ καὶ ἐκείνου Καρθάλωνα ἐπ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἀντιπέμψαντος· ἐπειδὴ γὰρ<sup>1</sup> οὐκ ἐδέξαντο αὐτὸν εἴσω τοῦ τείχους κατὰ τὸ πολέμιον, οὐδὲ ἐς λόγους αὐτοῖς ἐλθεῖν ἠθέλησεν, ἀλλ' εὐθύς δι' ὀργῆς ἀνέστρεψεν.—U<sup>R</sup> 7 (p. 379).

Zonaras 9, 6-7.

Οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ διεκηρυκέσαντο τῷ Ἀννίβᾳ ἀνταπόδοσιν τῶν αἰχμαλώτων ποιήσασθαι. οὐ κατηλλάξαντο δὲ αὐτούς, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἐδέξαντο τὸν Καρθάλωνα τοῦ τείχους ἐντός, ὡς πολέμιον· οὐδ' ἐς λόγους γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐλθεῖν ἠθέλησεν, εὐθύς δὲ ὀργισμένος ἀνέστρεψε.

Τότε μέντοι καὶ ὁ Λαουίνιος τοὺς Αἰτωλοὺς συμμαχοῦντας Φιλίππῳ προσηταιρίσατο, καὶ τὸν Φίλιππον μέχρι Κερκύρας προχωρήσαντα αἰθῆς ἐξεφόβησεν, ὥστε καὶ ἐς τὴν Μακεδονίαν τάχει ἐπανελθεῖν.

7. Οἱ δὲ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ Γάιον Κλαύδιον Νέρωνα εἰς τὴν Ἰβηρίαν μετὰ στρατιωτῶν ἔπεμψαν. καὶ ὃς παρεκομίσθη τῷ ναυτικῷ μέχρι τοῦ Ἰβήρος,

## FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XVI

THE Romans made overtures to Hannibal, asking B.C. 210 for a return of the prisoners on both sides, but they did not effect the exchange, although he sent Carthalo 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.

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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 Carthalo, an enemy, inside of their walls. And he refused to hold any conversation with them, but immediately turned back enraged.

Laevinus, however, made friends at this time with the Aetolians, who were allies of Philip; and when Philip advanced as far as Corcyra, 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

38 "Οτι ὁ Σκιπίων ὁ τὸν πατέρα τρωθέντα σώσας, ὁ στρατηγός, ἦν καὶ φύσεως ἀρετῇ κράτιστος καὶ παιδείᾳ λογιμώτατος, τό τε φρόνημα καὶ τὸ τῆς

Zonaras 9, 7.

ἐνθα καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ στρατεύματα εὐρηκῶς ἐπήλθε τῷ Ἀσδρούβα πρὶν γνωσθῆναι ὅτι πάρεστι. καὶ περιστοιχισάμενος αὐτὸν ἠπατήθη. ἰδὼν γὰρ ὁ Ἀσδρούβας ὡς ἀπειλήπται, προεκηρυκέσαστο πρὸς τὸν Νέρωνα ὥστε τὴν Ἰβηρίαν πᾶσαν ἀφεθεῖς ἐκλιπεῖν. ὡς δ' ἐκεῖνος ἀσμένως τοὺς λόγους ἐδέξατο, ἀναβαλλόμενος ἵνα τὰς συνθήκας τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ποιήσῃται, ὑπέξεπεμψε τῆς νυκτὸς ἄλλους ἄλλη τῶν ὁρῶν. διεξελθόντων δ' ἐκείνων, ἅτε μὴ φυλακῆς οὔσης παρὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων διὰ τὰς τῶν σπονδῶν ἐλπίδας, ἦλθε μὲν τῇ ἐπιούσῃ εἰς λόγους τῷ Νέρωνι, κατέτριψε δὲ πᾶσαν αὐτὴν πρὶν τι ἐπικυρωθῆναι. καὶ ἄλλους αὐθις τῆς νυκτὸς ὁμοίως ὑπέπεμψε. τοῦτο δὲ καὶ ἐν ἄλλαις τισὶν ἡμέραις ὁμοίως πεποίηκεν, ἀμφισβητῶν τινα ἐν τῇ συμβάσει. προελθόντων δὲ τῶν πεζῶν ἀπάντων, τέλος καὶ αὐτὸς σὺν τοῖς ἵππεύσι καὶ τοῖς ἐλέφασιν ὑπέξεχώρησε. καὶ διασωθεὶς φοβερός αὐθις τῷ Νέρωνι ἐγένετο.

Μαθόντες δὲ ταῦτα οἱ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ τοῦ Νέρωνος μὲν κατέγων, ἄλλῃ δὲ τινι τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἐψηφίσαντο ἐγχειρίσαι. ἀπορούντων οὖν τίνα ἂν ἀποστείλωσιν (οὐ γὰρ τοῦ τυχόντος ἀνδρὸς ἐδεῖτο τὰ πράγματα καὶ πολλοὶ διὰ τὸ τῶν Σκιπιῶνων πάθος ἐξίσταντο), ὁ Σκιπίων ἐκεῖνος ὁ Πούπλιος ὁ τὸν πατέρα τρωθέντα σώσας ἑαυτὸν ἐθελοντῆς εἰς τὴν στρατείαν ἐπέδωκεν. ἦν δὲ καὶ ἀρετῇ

Scipio, the general, who had saved his wounded father, had splendid native ability supplemented by an excellent education, and displayed the

Zonaras 9, 7.

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 infantry 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 somebody else. And they were at a loss whom to send, for the situation required no ordinary man, and many were declining the position on account of the fate of the Scipios. Thereupon that Publius Scipio, who had saved his wounded father, offered himself voluntarily for the campaign. He had splendid ability

- γνώμης καὶ τὸ τῶν λόγων, ὅποτε γε καὶ τούτου ἔδει, μέγιστον εἶχε, καὶ αὐτὸ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις οὐχ ἥκιστα ἐβεβαίον, ὥστε καὶ μεγαλόφρων καὶ μεγαλοπράγμων, οὐκ ἐκ κενοῦ ἀυχήματος ἀλλ' 39 ἐξ ἐχεγγίου διανοίας, δοκεῖν εἶναι. διὰ τε οὖν ταῦτα, καὶ διότι καὶ τὸ θεῖον ἀκριβῶς ἠγαλλεν, ἐχειροτονήθη. οὐδὲν γὰρ οὐτ' οὖν δημόσιον οὐτ' ἴδιον πρὶν ἔς τε τὸ Καπιτώλιον ἀναβῆναι καὶ χρόνον τιμὰ ἐνδιατρῖψαι ἐνεχειρίζετο. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο φήμην ἔλαβεν ἐκ τοῦ Διὸς ἐς δράκοντα ἐν τῇ πρὸς<sup>1</sup> τὴν<sup>2</sup> μητέρα αὐτοῦ συνουσία μεταβαλόντος γεγενηῆσθαι. καὶ τινὰς καὶ ἐκ τούτου πολλοῖς ἐλπίδας ἐς αὐτὸν<sup>3</sup> ἐνεποιεῖ.—V. 40 (p. 601); διὰ τε οὖν—ἠγαλλεν (§ 39) Phot. Lex. (= Suidas, Etym. Magn. and Bachm. Anecd. Gr. 1, 248) s.v. ἠγαλλεν, all with: Δίῳ ἐν ἰσ' λόγῳ Ῥωμαϊκῶν.<sup>4</sup>
- 40 "Ὅτι ὁ Σκιπίων καὶ μὴ ἐννόμου ἡγεμονίας λαβὼν ὄνομα ἐξ ὧν ἐχειροτονήθη, τὸ στρατόπεδον

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κράτιστος καὶ παιδείᾳ λογιμώτατος. καὶ παραχρήμα μὲν ἠρέθη· μεταμέλον δὲ οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον διὰ τε τὴν ἡλικίαν αὐτοῦ (τέταρτον γὰρ καὶ εἰκοστὸν ἔτος τῆς ζωῆς ἦγε) καὶ ὅτι καὶ ἡ οἰκία αὐτοῦ διὰ τὸν τοῦ πατρὸς καὶ τοῦ θεῖου ὄλεθρον ἐπένθει, ἦλθεν αὐθις εἰς τὸ κοινὸν καὶ ἐδημηγόρησε, καὶ οἷς εἶπε καταιδέσας τοὺς τῆς βουλῆς, τὴν μὲν ἀρχὴν οὐκ ἀφῆρέθη, Μάρκος δὲ Ἰούνιος ἀνὴρ γηραιὸς προσεπέμφθη αὐτῷ.

<sup>1</sup> πρὸς supplied by Val.

<sup>2</sup> τὴν supplied by Bk.

<sup>3</sup> αὐτὸν Bk., αὐτὸν Ms.

<sup>4</sup> At this point perhaps should be inserted Frg. 70, 2-3. See p. 339, note.

greatest nobility of mind, and of language as well, whenever there was occasion for this; and this quality was especially conspicuous in his acts, so that he seemed to be a man at once of lofty purpose and lofty achievement, not from any vain boastfulness, but as the result of a steadfast determination. It was for these reasons, and because he scrupulously paid honours to the gods, that he was elected; in fact he would never undertake any public or private enterprise before ascending to the Capitol and spending some time there. On this account he acquired the reputation of having sprung from Jupiter, who had taken the form of a serpent on the occasion of intercourse with his mother; and this reputation was responsible in part for the hopes which he caused many to place in him.

Scipio, although he did not receive the legal title of commander at the time of his election, nevertheless

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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.

προσφιλὲς ἐποίησατο, καὶ ἤσκησεν ἐξηγηγκότας ἐκ τῆς ἀναρχίας καὶ ἀνεκτῆσατο κατεπτηχότας ἐκ τῶν συμφορῶν. τὸν τε Μάρκιον οὐχ, οἰά που φιλοῦσιν οἱ πολλοί, ἀνεπιτήδειον ἠγήσατο<sup>1</sup> ὅτι εὐδοκιμηκῶς ἦν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τοῖς λόγοις καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις αἰεὶ ἐσέμνυνεν· καὶ γὰρ ἦν οἶος οὐκ ἐκ τῆς τοῦ πέλας διαβολῆς καὶ καθαιρέσεως ἀλλ' ἐκ τῆς οἰκείας ἀρετῆς αὔξεσθαι θέλειω.<sup>2</sup> καὶ διὰ τοῦτό γε οὐχ ἦκιστα τοὺς στρατιώτας ὠκειώσατο. —V. 41 (p. 602).

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Τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα τὰ πράγματα οὐκ ἀταλαιπώρως ἐχώρησεν εἰς τὸ βέλτιον. ὁ γὰρ Μάρκελλος, ἐπειδὴ κατηγορηθεὶς ἀπελύθη, ὤρμησεν ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀννίβαν, καὶ τὰ μὲν πλείστα δι' ἀσφαλείας ἐποίειτο, δεδιὼς πρὸς ἀπονενοημένους διακινδυνεύσαι· εἰ δέ ποτε ἠναγκάσθη προσμῖξαι, κρείττων ἐκ φρονήσεως εὐτολμία κεκραμένης ἐγένετο. ὁ οὖν Ἀννίβας διὰ τε ταῦτα καὶ ὅτι αἱ πόλεις αἱ συμμαχοῦσαι αὐτῷ αἱ μὲν ἐγκαταλελοίπεσαν αὐτόν, αἱ δὲ διεννοῦντο, καὶ δι' ἕτερόν τι κακῶσαι τὰ χωρία ἃ μὴ κατέχειν οἶός τ'<sup>3</sup> ἦν ἐπεχείρησε. καὶ πολλοὺς ἐλυμήνατο, καὶ πλείους διὰ τοῦτο ἀφίσταντο.

Περὶ δὲ Σαλπίας πόλιν τοιούδε τι συνέπεσε. δύο ἄνδρες τὰ πράγματα αὐτῶν εἶχον διάφοροι τε ἀλλήλοις ἦσαν. καὶ Ἀλίνιος μὲν τὰ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐφρόνει, Πλαύτιος δὲ τὰ τῶν Ῥω-

<sup>1</sup> ἠγήσατο Bk., εἰργάσατο Ms.    <sup>2</sup> θέλειω St., θέλων Ms.  
<sup>3</sup> οἶός τ' Kuiper, οἶος Mss.

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 Marcius,<sup>1</sup> 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 overthrowing his neighbour, but by his own excellence. And it was this as much as anything that enabled him to conciliate the soldiers.

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After these events the situation improved for the Romans, yet not without a hard struggle. Marcellus, after his acquittal, set out against Hannibal and for the most part acted on the safe side, since he was afraid to risk an engagement with men driven to desperation; and if at any time he was forced into a combat, he came out victorious as the result of prudence mingled with daring. Accordingly Hannibal, both on this account, and because the cities in his alliance had either abandoned him or were intending to do so, and for certain other reasons, undertook to ravage those regions which he was unable to hold; so he devastated many districts, with the result that still larger numbers deserted to the Romans.

In the case of the city of Salapia the following incident occurred. Two men managed affairs there who were hostile to each other: Alinius<sup>2</sup> favoured the Carthaginian cause, and Plautius<sup>2</sup> the Roman;

<sup>1</sup> L. Marcius, chosen commander by the soldiers after the death of the Scipios.

<sup>2</sup> The names Alinius and Plautius are corruptions of some copyist for Dasius and Blattius.

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μαίων, ὃς καὶ διειλέχθη τῷ Ἀλινίῳ περὶ προδοσίας τῆς εἰς Ῥωμαίους. μνηύσαντός τε εὐθύς ἐκείνου τῷ Ἀννίβᾳ ταῦτα, ἐς δίκην ὑπήχθη ὁ Πλαύτιος. βουλευομένου δὲ τοῦ Ἀννίβου μετὰ τῶν συνέδρων ὅπως αὐτὸν κολάσει, ἐτόλμησεν ἐπ' ὄφει αὐτοῦ τῷ Ἀλινίῳ πέλας που ὄντι περὶ προδοσίας αὐτῆς εἰπεῖν. ἀναβοήσαντος δ' ἐκείνου "ἴδε ἴδε, καὶ νῦν μοι περὶ αὐτοῦ τούτου λαλεῖ," οὐκ ἐπίστευσεν ὁ Ἀννίβας διὰ τὸ ἄτοπον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς συκοφαντούμενον αὐτὸν ἀπέλυσεν. ἀφέντος δὲ ὁμονόησαν ἄμφω, καὶ στρατιώτας παρὰ τοῦ Μαρκέλλου ἐπαγαγόμενοι τὴν τε φρουρὰν τῶν Καρχηδονίων κατέκοψαν καὶ τὴν πόλιν τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις παρέδωσαν.

Καὶ οὕτω μὲν ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ ἔσχον τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις τὰ πράγματα· καὶ οὐδ' ἡ Σικελία ἦν εὐνοοῦσα αὐτοῖς, ἀλλὰ τῷ ὑπάτῳ τῷ Λαουινίῳ προσεχώρουν. ἠγεῖτο μὲν γὰρ τῶν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ Καρχηδονίων Ἄννων, συνεστρατεύετο δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ Μουτίνας. ὃς συνὼν τῷ Ἀννίβᾳ πρόην, καὶ φθονηθεὶς ὅτι μεγάλα ἔργα ἀρετῆς ἐπέδεικνυτο, ἐς Σικελίαν ἐπέμφθη. ὡς οὖν κάκει λαμπρῶς ἱππάρχει, φθόνου καὶ πρὸς τοῦ Ἄννωνος ὄφλε, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τῆς ἱππαρχίας ἐπαύθη. περιαλγῆς γοῦν διὰ ταῦτα γενόμενος πρὸς τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἀπέκλινε. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν προδοσίαν Ἀκράγαντος συνέπραξε σφίσι, εἶτα καὶ ἄλλα συγκαταειργάσατο, ὥστε πάσαν αὐτῆς τὴν Σικελίαν ὑπ' αὐτοῦς ἄνευ μεγάλου πόνου γενέσθαι.

8. Ὁ δὲ Φάβιος καὶ ὁ Φλάκκος ἄλλας τε πόλεις πολλὰς καὶ τὸν Τάραντα, τοῦ Ἀννίβου κατέ-

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and the latter even talked with Alinius about betraying the place to the Romans. Alinius at once informed Hannibal of the fact, and Plautius was brought to trial. While Hannibal was deliberating with his advisers how to punish him, Plautius dared in his presence to speak again to Alinius, who stood near, about betrayal. But when the latter cried out, "There, there, he's talking to me about this very matter now," Hannibal distrusted him on account of the improbability of the matter and acquitted Plautius as a victim of blackmail. After his release the two men came to an understanding, and brought in soldiers obtained from Marcellus, with whose aid they cut down the Carthaginian garrison and delivered the city to the Romans.

This was the state of Carthaginian interests in Italy. And not even Sicily retained its friendliness for them, but was siding with the consul Laevinus. The leader of the Carthaginians in Sicily was Hanno, and Mutines was a member of his staff. Mutines had been with Hannibal formerly, but owing to the latter's jealousy of his great deeds of valour had been sent into Sicily. When he made a brilliant record there also as commander of the cavalry, he incurred the jealousy of Hanno likewise, and in consequence was deprived of his command. Deeply grieved at this, he joined the Romans. And first he aided them in the betrayal of Agrigentum; then he helped them in reducing the other places, so that the whole of Sicily came again under their sway without any great trouble.

8. Fabius and Flaccus subdued, among other cities, Tarentum, which Hannibal was holding. They had

B. C. 209

42 Ὅτι στάσεως γενομένης τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὁ Σκιπίων συχρὰ μὲν τοῖς στρατιώταις διέδωκε,

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χουτος αὐτόν, ἐχειρώσαντο. κελεύσαντες γάρ τισι τὴν Βρεττίαν κατατρέχειν, ἣν ὁ Ἀννίβας εἰς ἐπικουρίαν αὐτῆς ἀπάρη ἐκ Τάραντος, ἐπεὶ τοῦτο ἐγένετο, Φλάκκος μὲν ἐκεῖνον ἐπετήρει, Φάβιος δὲ ἐν τούτῳ νυκτὸς τῷ Τάραντι ταῖς τε ναυσὶν ἅμα καὶ τῷ πεζῷ προσβαλὼν, τῇ τε προσβολῇ καὶ προδοσίᾳ εἴλε τὴν πόλιν. ὁ οὖν Ἀννίβας διὰ τὴν ἀπάτην ἀχθόμενος ἀντεπιβουλευσαὶ τῷ Φαβίῳ ἐσπούδασε. καὶ ἐπιστολὴν αὐτῷ ἐκ Μεταποντίου ὡς παρὰ τῶν ἐπιχωρίων ἐπὶ προδοσίᾳ τῆς πόλεως ἐπεμψεν, ἐλπίσας ἀπερискέπτως αὐτὸν προσίοντα ἐνεδρεύσειν. καὶ ὃς ὑπετόπησε τὸ πραττομενόν, καὶ παραβαλὼν τὰ γράμματα ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς ἄς τοῖς Ταραντίνοις ποτὲ ἐγγράφει, κατεφώρασεν ἐκ τῆς αὐτῶν ὁμοιότητος τὸ ἐπιβούλευμα.

Σκιπίων δὲ τὸν ἄλλον χρόνον, εἰ καὶ τιμωρήσαι τῷ πατρὶ καὶ τῷ θεῷ ἐγλίχεται καὶ τῆς τοῦ πολέμου δόξης ὠρέγεται, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἠπέιγεται διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἐναντίων. ἐπεὶ δ' ἦσθετο αὐτοὺς χεϊμάζοντας πόρρω ποι, ἐκείνους μὲν εἶα, ἐς δὲ τὴν Καρχηδόνα τὴν ταύτην ὥρμησεν· οὐ μὲντοι τις τὸ παράπαν τὴν ὁρμὴν αὐτοῦ ἔγνωκε πρὶν πρὸς αὐτῇ τῇ Καρχηδόνι γενέσθαι· καὶ ἔλαβε σὺν πόνῳ τὴν πόλιν.

Ἀλούσης δὲ τῆς Καρχηδόνας στάσις μεγίστη μικροῦ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐγένετο ἄν. τοῦ γὰρ

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

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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 Tarentines, 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.

συχνὰ δὲ καὶ ἐς τὸ δημόσιον ἀπέδειξε. τῶν τε αἰχμαλώτων ἐς τὸ ναυτικὸν κατέταξεν, καὶ τοὺς ὁμήρους προῖκα πάντας τοῖς οἰκείοις ἀπέδωκε. καὶ αὐτῷ διὰ τοῦτο πολλοὶ μὲν δήμοι πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ δυνάσται, ἄλλοι τε καὶ Ἰνδίβιλις<sup>1</sup> καὶ Μαν-  
43 δόνιος Ἰπερρητανοί,<sup>2</sup> προσεχώρησαν. τὸ τε τῶν Κελτιβήρων ἔθνος πλείστον τε καὶ ἰσχυρότατον τῶν περιχώρων ὃν ὦδε προσέθετο. παρθένον ἐν τοῖς αἰχμαλώτοις ἐπιφανῆ κάλλει λαβὼν ὑποπτέυθη μὲν ἄλλως ἔσεσθαι αὐτῆς<sup>3</sup> ἐν ἔρωτι, μαθὼν δὲ ὅτι Ἀλλουκίῳ τινὶ τῶν ἐν τέλει Κελτι-

Zonaras 9, 8.

Σκιπίωνος στέφανον ὑποσχομένον δώσειν τῷ πρώτῳ τοῦ τείχους ἐπιβάντι, δύο ἄνδρες, ὁ μὲν Ῥωμαῖος, ὁ δ' ἐκ τῶν συμμαχῶν, περὶ αὐτοῦ ἠμφισβήτησαν. διαφερομένων δ' ἐκείνων καὶ τὸ ἄλλο πλῆθος ἐθουρήθη, καὶ ἐπὶ πλείστον ἐταράχθησαν, ὥστε καὶ δεινὸν τι δράσαι, εἰ μὴ ὁ Σκιπίων καὶ ἄμφω ἐστεφάνωσε, καὶ συχνὰ μὲν τοῖς στρατιώταις διέδωκε, συχνὰ δὲ καὶ τοῖς δημοσίοις προσέειπε, καὶ τοὺς ἐκεῖ κατεχομένους ὁμήρους προῖκα πάντας τοῖς οἰκείοις ἀπέδωκεν. ὅθεν πολλοὶ μὲν δήμοι, πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ δυνάσται αὐτῷ προσεχώρησαν, καὶ τὸ τῶν Κελτιβήρων ἔθνος πρὸς τοῖς λοιποῖς. παρθένον γὰρ ἐν τοῖς αἰχμαλώτοις λαβὼν κάλλει ἐπιφανῆ, ἐνομίσθη μὲν ἔσεσθαι αὐτῆς ἐν ἔρωτι, μαθὼν δὲ ὅτι τινὶ τῶν ἐν τέλει Κελτιβήρων ἐγγεγύηται, μετε-

<sup>1</sup> Ἰνδίβιλις suggested by Bs. (cf. Zon. 9, 10), Ἰνδίβολις Ms.

<sup>2</sup> Ἰπερρητανοί St., ἰαπερτανοί Ms. <sup>3</sup> αὐτῆς Reim., αὐτὸς Ms.

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 Ibergetes, 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

Zonaras 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 soldiery 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-

# END OF SAMPLE TEXT



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