

FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XVII

57, 50 "Οτι ὁ Μασινίσσας ἄλλως μὲν ἐν τοῖς κράτιστος ἀνὴρ ἦν, τὰ τε πολέμια καὶ τοῖς^ο βουλευμάσι καὶ τῇ χειρὶ ἄριστα ἐξειργάζετο, καὶ ἐς πίστιν οὐχ ὅτι τῶν ὁμοφύλων (ἄπιστοι γὰρ¹ οὗτοί² γε ὡς πλήθει εἰσὶ) ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν πάνυ μέγα ἐπ' αὐτῇ φρονούντων προέφερον.—V. 44 (p. 605).

51 "Οτι τῆς Σοφωνίδος ἰσχυρῶς ἦρα Μασινίσσας, ἢ τό τε³ κάλλος ἐπιφανὲς εἶχε (καὶ γὰρ τῇ

Zonaras 9, 11.

11. Ὁ δὲ Μασινίσσας ἀνὴρ ἦν ἐν τοῖς κράτιστοις ἐξεταζόμενος· καὶ χειρὶ γὰρ καὶ βουλευμάσιν ἄριστος ἐτύγχανε τὰ πολέμια. πρὸς δὲ τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἐκ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐξ αἰτίας τοιαύδε μετήνεκτο. ὁ Ἀσδρούβας ὁ τοῦ Γίσγωνος φίλος τε ἦν αὐτῷ καὶ Σοφωνίδα τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θυγατέρα αὐτῷ ἐνηγάγησε. τῷ Σύφακι δὲ συγγενόμενος, καὶ τὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων αὐτὸν φρονούντα αἰσθόμενος, οὐκέτι τὰ ὠμολογημένα πρὸς τὸν Μασινίσσαν ἐφύλαξεν, ἀλλὰ θέλων τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις τὸν Σύφακα προσποιήσασθαι, οὐκ ἐλαχίστης δυνάμεως ἄρχοντα, τὴν τε ἀρχὴν αὐτῷ συγκατέπραξεν, ἢ τῷ Μασινίσσᾳ προσήκε, τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ τότε θανόντος, καὶ τὴν Σοφωνίδα συνώκισεν. ἢ δὲ τό τε κάλλος ἐπιφανὲς ἦν καὶ

¹ γὰρ Rk., τε γὰρ Ms. ² οὗτοί Val., οὗτω Ms.
³ τε added by Bk.

FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XVII

MASINISSA, in addition to being among the most distinguished men in other respects, was a master in conducting warlike operations, both as regarded planning and execution; and in point of loyalty he excelled not only the men of his own race—who are most faithless as a rule—but even those who greatly prided themselves upon this virtue.

Masinissa became deeply enamoured of Sophonisba,¹ who not only possessed conspicuous beauty—

Zonaras 9, 11.

11. Masinissa ranked among the most distinguished men; for he was a master of warfare both as regarded execution and planning. He had left the Carthaginians for the Romans as a result of circumstances now to be related. Hasdrubal, the son of Gisco, was a friend of his and had betrothed to him his daughter Sophonisba.¹ Hasdrubal, however, became acquainted with Syphax, and perceiving that he favoured the Roman cause, no longer kept his agreement with Masinissa. He was so anxious to add to the Carthaginian alliance Syphax, who was ruler of a very considerable realm, that he not only helped him to get possession of the domain which belonged to Masinissa, upon the death of the latter's father at this time, but furthermore gave him Sophonisba in marriage. She was conspicuous for beauty, had re-

¹ The Mss. of both the fragments and of Zonaras give the name as Sophonis.

συμμετρία τοῦ σώματος καὶ τῷ ἄνθει τῆς ὄρας ἤκμαζεν) καὶ παιδεία πολλῇ καὶ γραμμάτων καὶ μουσικῆς ἤσκητο· ἀστεία τε καὶ αἰμύλος ἦν, καὶ τὸ σύμπαν οὕτως ἐπαφρόδιτος ὥστε καὶ ὀφθειῖσα ἢ καὶ ἀκουσθείσα μόνον πάντα τινά, καὶ τὸν πάνν δυσέρωτα, κατεργάσασθαι.—V. 45 (p. 605).

53 . . . μέντοι καὶ ἠθέλησε τοῦτον τίσασθαι· προὔποπτευθεὶς γὰρ ἔφυγε, καὶ ἐς τὴν Λιβύην ἐλθὼν πολλὰ μὲν καθ' ἑαυτὸν, πολλὰ δὲ καὶ μετὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων καὶ τὸν Σύφακα καὶ τοὺς Καρχηδονίους ἐλύπησεν. Σκιπίων¹ δὲ ἐπειδὴ πάντα τὰ ἐντὸς τοῦ Πυρρηναίου τὰ μὲν βία, τὰ δὲ καὶ ὁμολογίᾳ προσποιήσατο, τὸν στόλον τὸν ἐς τὴν Λιβύην ἠτοιμάζετο, οὐπερ² αἰεὶ ἐφίετο³

Zonaras 9, 11.

παιδεία πολλῇ καὶ γραμμάτων καὶ μουσικῆς ἤσκητο, ἀστεία τε καὶ αἰμύλος ἦν, καὶ οὕτως ἐπαφρόδιτος ὡς ὀφθειῖσα ἢ καὶ ἀκουσθείσα μόνον καὶ τὸν πάνν δυσέρωτα κατεργάσασθαι.

Ὁ μὲν οὖν Σύφαξ διὰ ταῦτα τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις προσέθετο, καὶ ὁ Μασινίσσας τὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἀνθεύλετο καὶ χρησιμώτατος αὐτοῖς διὰ πάντων ἐγένετο· Σκιπίων δὲ πάντα τὰ ἐντὸς τοῦ Πυρρηναίου τὰ μὲν βία, τὰ δὲ ὁμολογίᾳ προσποιησάμενος, ἐς τὴν Λιβύην στείλασθαι ἠτοιμάζετο. οἱ

¹ Σκιπίων Bk., ὁ σκηπίων Ms. ² οὐπερ Polak, ὡπερ Ms.

³ αἰεὶ ἐφίετο Bs., εἴ ἠφίετο Ms.

that symmetry of body and bloom of youth—but had also received an excellent literary and musical education. She was clever, ingratiating, and altogether so charming that the mere sight of her or even the sound of her voice sufficed to vanquish every one, even the most indifferent.

However, [Masinissa] also wished to take revenge on him [Hasdrubal]. For, having already incurred suspicion, he had taken to flight, and on arriving in Africa had inflicted many injuries by himself and many with Roman aid upon Syphax and the Carthaginians. Scipio, after winning over the whole territory south of the Pyrenees, partly by force and partly by capitulation, was preparing for the expedition to Africa, which had ever been his goal ;

Zonaras 9, 11.

ceived an excellent literary and musical education, and was clever, ingratiating, and so charming that the mere sight of her or even the sound of her voice sufficed to vanquish anyone, even the most indifferent.

Syphax for these reasons attached himself to the Carthaginians, and Masinissa, on the contrary, espoused the Roman cause and from first to last proved very useful to them. Scipio after winning over the whole territory south of the Pyrenees, partly by force and partly by capitulation, was making ready to set out for Africa. The people of Rome,

καὶ γὰρ τοῦτο καίτοι πολλῶν ἀντιλεγόντων ἐπέ-
 τράπη τότε, καὶ τῷ Σύφακι συγγενέσθαι ἐκε-
 54 λεύσθη. κὰν ἐξείργαστό τι τοῦ φρονήματος τοῦ
 ἑαυτοῦ ἄξιον (ἢ γὰρ Καρχηδόνα εἶλεν ἂν τὸν
 πόλεμον αὐτῇ περιστήσας, ἢ τὸν Ἄννιβαν ἐκ τῆς
 Ἰταλίας ἐξήγαγεν, ὅπερ ὕστερον ἔπραξεν), εἰ μὴ
 οἱ ἐν οἴκῳ Ῥωμαῖοι τὰ μὲν φθόνῳ αὐτοῦ, τὰ δὲ
 καὶ φόβῳ ἐμποδῶν ἐγένοντο· τό τε γὰρ νέον
 πᾶν μειζόνων ἀεὶ ἐπορέγεσθαι καὶ τὸ κατορθοῦν
 πολλάκις ἀπληστον τῆς εὐπραγίας εἶναι νομί-
 ζοντες χαλεπώτατα ἂν ἠγοῦντο νεανίσκου ψυχῆν
 αὐχήμετι προ . . . (four lines wanting in Ms.).

55 Χ . . ρ οὐκ ἐκείνῳ πρὸς τε δυναστείαν καὶ δόξαν
 ἀλλ' ἑαυτοῖς πρὸς τε ἐλευθερίαν καὶ σωτηρίαν
 συμφέρεν χρῆσθαι, κατέλνον αὐτόν, καὶ ὃν αὐτοὶ
 προῆγον ἐς τὰ πράγματα ἐν χρεῖα αὐτοῦ γενό-
 μενοι, τοῦτον ἐθέλονται καθήρουν, ὅτι μείζων τῆς
 κοινῆς ἀσφαλείας ἐγγένοι καὶ τοῦτο οὐκέτι
 ὅπως Καρχηδόνιους παντελῶς δι' αὐτοῦ κατα-
 πολεμήσωσιν, ἀλλ' ὅπως μὴ ἑαυτοῖς τύραννον

56 αὐθαίρετον ἐπασκῆσωσιν ἐσκόπουν. τῶν οὖν
 στρατηγῶν δύο αὐτῷ διαδόχους πέμφσαντες ἀνε-
 κάλεσαν αὐτόν. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐπινίκια οὐκ ἐψηφί-

Zonaras 9, 11.

δ' ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ τὰ μὲν φθόνῳ τῶν κατορθωμάτων
 αὐτοῦ, τὰ δὲ φόβῳ μὴ ὑπερφρονήσας τυραννήσῃ,
 ἀνεκαλέσαντο αὐτόν, δύο τῶν στρατηγῶν διαδό-
 χους αὐτῷ πέμφσαντες.

for this campaign had now been entrusted to him, in
 spite of much opposition, with instructions to join
 Syphax. And he would certainly have accomplished
 something worthy of his aspirations—either bringing
 the war home to the gates of Carthage and capturing
 the place or drawing Hannibal away from Italy, as
 he later did—had not the Romans at home, through
 jealousy and through fear of him, stood in his way.
 They reflected that youth without exception is ever
 reaching out after greater conquests and that good
 fortune is often insatiate of success, and thought that
 it would be very difficult for a youthful spirit through
 self-confidence to treat [him in such wise]
 as would conduce, not to his power and fame, but to
 their own liberty and safety, they dismissed him;
 thus, the man whom they themselves had put in
 charge of affairs when they stood in need of him they
 now of their own accord removed because he had
 become too great for the public safety. They were
 no longer considering how they might utterly vanquish
 the Carthaginians with his aid, but only how they
 might escape training up for themselves a self-chosen
 tyrant. So they sent two of the praetors to relieve
 him and called him home. Moreover they did not

Zonaras 9, 11.

however, through jealousy of his successes and
 through fear that he might become arrogant and
 play the tyrant, sent two of the praetors to relieve
 him and called him home.

σαντό οί, ὅτι ἰδιώτης τε ὢν ἐστράτευτο καὶ ἐπ' οὐδεμιᾶς ἐννόμου ἡγεμονίας ἐξήταστο, βοῦς μέντοι ἑκατὸν λευκοὺς ἐν τῷ Καπιτωλίῳ θύσαι καὶ πανήγυριν τινα ἐπιτελέσαι τὴν τε ὑπατείαν ἐς τὸ τρίτον ἔτος αἰτῆσαι ἐπέτρεψαν· αἱ γὰρ ἐς νέωτα ἀρχαιρεσίαι νεωστὶ ἐγεγόνεσαν.

- 57 Ἐν δὲ τοῖς αὐτοῖς τούτοις χρόνοις καὶ ὁ Σουλπίκιος μετὰ τοῦ Ἀττάλου Ὀρεὸν μὲν προδοσίᾳ, Ὀποῦντα δὲ κατὰ τὸ ἰσχυρὸν ἔλαβεν· ὁ γὰρ Φίλιππος οὐκ ἠδυνήθη σφίσι διὰ ταχέων¹ καίπερ ἐν Δημητριάδι ὢν ἐπαμῦναι, ἐπειδὴ οἱ
- 58 Αἰτωλοὶ τὰς διόδους προκατέσχον. ὁψὲ δ' οὖν ποτε ἐπελθὼν καὶ καταλαβὼν τὸν Ἀτταλον τὴν λείαν τὴν ἐκ τοῦ Ὀπούντος διατιθέμενον (ἐκείνῳ μὲν γὰρ αὕτη, τοῖς δὲ δὴ Ῥωμαίοις ἢ ἐκ τοῦ Ὀρεοῦ ἐγένετο) ἐς τὰς ναῦς αὐτὸν κατήραξεν, ὥστε τὸν Ἀτταλον διὰ τε τοῦτο καὶ διὰ Προυσίαν τὸν Βιθυνῶν² βασιλέα, ἐσβαλόντα τε ἐς τὴν χώραν αὐτοῦ καὶ πορβοῦντα αὐτήν, ἀποπλεύσαι κατα τάχος οἶκαδε. ὁ μέντοι Φίλιππος οὐχ ὅσον

Zonaras 9, 11.

Καὶ ὁ μὲν οὕτω τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐπαύθη, ὁ δὲ γε Σουλπίκιος μετὰ τοῦ Ἀττάλου κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον Ὀρεὸν μὲν προδοσίᾳ, Ὀποῦντα δὲ ἰσχύι κατέσχευ. ὁ γὰρ Φίλιππος οὐκ ἠδυνήθη αὐτοῖς ἐπαμῦναι διὰ ταχέων, τὰς διόδους προκατασχόντων ἰὼν Αἰτωλῶν. ὁψὲ δὲ ποτε ἐπελθὼν, εἰς τὰς ναῦς αὐτοῦ τὸν Ἀτταλον καταφυγεῖν ἐβιάσατο. ὁ μέντοι Φίλιππος σπείσασθαι τοῖς

¹ ταχέων Haase, comparing Zon.; τάχος Ms. acc. to Bs.
2 Βιθυνῶν Bk., Βιθυνῶν Ms.

vote him a triumph, because he had conducted the campaign as a private individual, not having been appointed to any legal command; but they allowed him to sacrifice a hundred white oxen upon the Capitol, to celebrate a festival, and to canvass for the consulship for the second year following (since the elections for the next year had recently been held).

At this same period also Sulpicius together with Attalus gained Oreus through betrayal and Opus by main force. For Philip, although in Demetrias, was unable to come speedily to the rescue since the Aetolians had already seized the passes. At last, however, he arrived, and finding Attalus disposing of the spoil from Opus,—for this had fallen to his lot, and that from Oreus to the Romans,—he hurled him back to his ships. Accordingly Attalus, both for this reason and also because Prusias, king of Bithynia, had invaded his country and was devastating it, hastily sailed back home. Philip, however, far from being elated at this success, actually wished

Zonaras 9, 11.

Thus he was deposed from his command. At this same time Sulpicius together with Attalus secured Oreus through betrayal and Opus by main force. For Philip was unable to come speedily to the rescue, as the Aetolians had already seized the passes. But at last he arrived and forced Attalus to flee to his ships. Philip, however, wished to conclude a truce

οὐκ ἐπήρθη τούτῳ, ἀλλὰ καὶ σπείσασθαι τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἠθέλησε, καὶ μάλιστα¹ ὅτι καὶ ὁ Πτολεμαῖος πρέσβεις ἐκ τῆς Αἰγύπτου πέμπων συνήλαττεν αὐτούς. καὶ τινῶν λόγων σφίσι γενομένων . . . (four lines wanting in Ms.) . . . εἰρήνην οὐκέτι ἤτησεν ἀλλὰ . . . τοὺς¹ δὲ Αἰτωλοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς συμμαχίας τῆς τῶν Ῥωμαίων ρ . . . τινι ἀποσπάσας φίλους ἐποίησατο. οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἐπράχθη τι μνήμης ἄξιον οὐθ' ὑπ' ἐκείνων οὔτε ὑπ' ἄλλων τινῶν, οὔτε τότε οὔτε ἐν τῷ ὑστέρω ἔτει ἐν ᾧ Λούκιός τε Οὐτεούριος καὶ Καϊκίλιος Μέτελλος ὑπάτευσαν, καίπερ σημείων πολλῶν καὶ δυσχερῶν τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις γενομένων ἀρνίου τε γὰρ ἀρρενόθηλον ἐγεννήθη, καὶ σμήνος ὕ . . . οὐ ὄφθη, κατὰ τε τῶν θυρῶν τοῦ ναοῦ τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Καπιτωλίου ὄφεις δύο κατώλισθον, καὶ ἰδρῶτι πολλῷ αἶ τε θύραι τοῦ Ποσειδωνίου καὶ ὁ βωμὸς ἐρρῦη, ἐν τε Ἀντίφ σταχύες αἱματώδεις θερίζουσι τισιν ὄφθησαν, καὶ ἐτέρωθι γυνὴ κέρατα ἔχουσα

Zonaras 9, 11.

Ῥωμαίοις ἠθέλησε. καὶ τινῶν λόγων ἀπὸ τοῖς γενομένων τὰ μὲν τῆς εἰρήνης ἀφείθη, τοὺς δ' Αἰτωλοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ συμμαχεῖν τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις μεταθέμενος φίλους ἐαυτοῦ ἐποίησατο.

Ὁ δ' Ἀννίβας τέως ἡσυχίαν ἤγειν, ἀγαπῶν εἰ τὰ ὑπάρχοντά οἱ διασώσαιοτο. καὶ οἱ ὑπάτοι νομίζοντες αὐτὸν καὶ ἄνευ μάχης ἐκτροχωθῆναι, ἀνείχον.

¹ τοὺς supplied by Gros.

to conclude a truce with the Romans, especially since Ptolemy, too, was sending ambassadors from Egypt and trying to reconcile them. After some preliminary discussion between them . . . he no longer requested peace, but . . . and drew the Aetolians away from the Roman alliance by some [device?] and made them his friends. Nothing worthy of remembrance, however, was achieved either by them or by any others, either then or in the following year, when Lucius Veturius and Caecilius Metellus became consuls; and this notwithstanding many portents of ill omen which were reported to the Romans. For example, a hermaphrodite lamb was born, and a swarm of . . . was seen, two serpents glided under the doors of the temple of Capitoline Jupiter, the doors as well as the altar in the temple of Neptune ran with copious sweat, in Antium bloody ears were seen by some reapers, elsewhere a

B.C. 206

Zonaras 9, 11.

with the Romans, but after some preliminary discussion the peace negotiations were dropped; then Philip detached the Aetolians from their alliance with the Romans and made them his own friends instead.

Hannibal for a time was keeping quiet, satisfied if he might only retain such advantages as were already his. And the consuls, believing that his power would waste away even without a battle, also waited.

ἀνεφάνη, κεραυνοὶ τε ἐς ναοὺς πολλοί, . . . P. 1
(p. 458 sq.).

52 "Ὅτι Λικίνιος Κράσσος ὑπὸ τε ἐπιεικείας καὶ
κάλλους πλούτου τε, ἀφ' οὐπερ καὶ πλούσιος
ἐπωνομάσθη, ὅτι τε ἀρχιερεὺς ἦν, ἔμελλεν ἐν τῇ
Ἰταλία ἀκλήρωτος μένειν.—V. 46 (p. 605).

Zonaras 9, 11.

Τῷ δ' ἐπιόντι ἔπει ὁ τε Σκιπίων ὁ Πούπλιος
καὶ Λικίνιος Κράσσος ὑπάτευσαν. καὶ ὁ μὲν
ἐν τῇ Ἰταλία ἔμεινεν, ὁ δὲ Σκιπίων ἐς Σικελίαν
ἀπελθεῖν καὶ ἐς Λιβύην προσετέτακτο, ἵνα εἰ
μὴ τὴν Καρχηδόνα αἰρήσει, τὸν γε Ἀννίβαν
τέως ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰταλίας ἀνθελκύσῃ. οὔτε δὲ
στράτευμα ἀξιόλογον οὔτε πρὸς τριήρεις ἀνά-
λωμα ἔλαβε, διὰ τὰς ἀριστείας φθονούμενος.
μόλις δὲ καὶ τὰ πάνυ ἀναγκαῖα παρέσχον αὐτῷ.
καὶ ὁ μὲν σὺν τῷ ναυτικῷ τῶν συμμάχων καί
τισιν ἐθελονταῖς ἐκ τοῦ δήμου ἀπήρην, ὁ δὲ
Μάγων ἐκ τῆς νήσου παραπλεύσας εἰς τὴν
Διγυστικὴν ἀπέβη. ὁ Κράσσος δ' ἐν τῇ Βρεττία
τῷ Ἀννίβα προσήδρευεν. ὁ μὲντοι Φίλιππος
κατηλλάγη Ῥωμαίοις. Πούπλιον γὰρ Σεμπρόνιον
εἰς Ἀπολλωνίαν ἐλθόντα σὺν πολλῇ δυνάμει
αἰσθόμενος ἀσμένως ἐσπέισατο.

Σκιπίων δ' ὁ ὑπάτος εἰς Σικελίαν κατάρas
παρεσκευάζετο μὲν ὡς ἐς Λιβύην¹ πλεύσων,
οὐκ ἠδυνήθη δέ, μήτε δύναμιν ἐντελῆ καὶ αὐτὴν
ἀσυνγκρότητον ἔχων. διὸ πάντα τὸν χειμῶνα ἐκεῖ
διήγαγε, τοὺς σὺν αὐτῷ ἐξασκῶν καὶ ἄλλους
προσκαταλέγων. μέλλοντι δὲ περαιώσεσθαι² ἀγγε-

¹ Λιβύην Wolf, σικελίαν Mss.

² περαιώσεσθαι Bs., περαιώσασθαι Mss.

woman with horns appeared and many thunderbolts
. . . into temples . . .

Licinius Crassus, by reason of his amiability and beauty and wealth (which gained for him the name B.C. 205 of Wealthy), and because he was a high priest, was to remain in Italy without taking part in the allotment of provinces.

Zonaras 9, 11.

The next year Publius Scipio and Licinius Crassus B.C. 205 became consuls. The latter remained in Italy, while Scipio had orders to leave for Sicily and Africa in order that, even if he should not capture Carthage, he might at least in the meantime draw Hannibal away from Italy. But he received neither an army of any account nor any allowance for triremes, owing to the jealousy aroused by his prowess; indeed, they scarcely supplied him with even the absolute necessities. He, then, set sail with the fleet of the allies and a few volunteers drawn from the populace; and Mago left the island,¹ and after sailing along the coast, disembarked in Liguria. Crassus was in Bruttium keeping watch upon Hannibal. Philip, however, had become reconciled with the Romans; for on ascertaining that Publius Sempronius had reached Apollonia with a large force he was glad to make peace.

Scipio, the consul, landed in Sicily and made ready to sail to Africa, but he could not do so because he had not a complete force at his disposal, and what he had was undisciplined. Therefore he spent the entire winter there, drilling his followers and enrolling additional recruits. As he was on the point of making the passage, a message came to

¹ Balearis Minor; see p. 221.

61 Ὅτι τοῦ Πυθίου κελεύσαντος τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις τῷ ἀρίστῳ τῶν πολιτῶν ἐπιτρέψαι τὴν θεοὺν τὴν ἐκ Πεσσινούτου κομιζομένην ἐς τὸ ἄστυ, Πούπλιον Σκιπίωνα, παῖδα τοῦ Γναίου τοῦ ἐν τῇ Ἰβηρίᾳ τελευτήσαντος ὄντα, ἀπάντων προέκριναν καὶ προετίμησαν. αἴτιον δὲ ὅτι ἄλλως τε¹ . . . καὶ

Zonaras 9, 11.

λία αὐτῷ ἐκ Ῥηγίου ἤκε τὴν πόλιν τὴν τῶν Λοκρῶν τινας προδώσειν. τοῦ γὰρ φρουράρχου καταβοήσαντες καὶ μηδεμιᾶς ἐκδικίας παρὰ τοῦ Ἀννίβου τυχόντες πρὸς τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἀπέκλιναν. δύναμιν οὖν πέμψας ἐκεῖ, πολλὰ τῆς πόλεως νυκτὸς μετὰ τῶν προδιδόντων κατέλαβε. τῶν δὲ Καρχηδονίων εἰς τὴν ἄκραν συνειληθέντων καὶ τὸν Ἀννίβαν μετακαλεσαμένων, κατὰ τάχος ἐξανήχθη καὶ ὁ Σκιπίων, καὶ πλησιάσαντα τῇ πόλει αἰφνιδίῳ ἐπεκδρομῇ ἀπέωσατο. εἶτα λαβὼν τὴν ἀκρόπολιν καὶ ἐπιτρέψας τὴν πᾶσαν πόλιν δύο χιλιάρχοις ἀνέπλευσεν. οὐκ ἠδυνήθη μέντοι τῇ Λιβύῃ προσπλευσαι. οὕτω δ' οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι τὴν ὀρμὴν αὐτοῦ ἔδεισαν, ὥστε χρήματα μὲν τῷ Φιλίππῳ στείλαι, ἵν' εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν στρατεύσῃ, καὶ τῷ Ἀννίβᾳ καὶ σίτον πέμψαι καὶ στρατιώτας, καὶ ναῦς τῷ Μάγῳ καὶ χρήματα, ἵνα τὸν Σκιπίωνα κωλύσῃ περαιωθῆναι. ἐκ δὲ σημείων τιῶν ἵκην οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι λαμπρὰν ἐπισησάντες, τὴν τε ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ² στρατιὰν τῷ Σκιπίωνι καὶ δύναμιν ἄλλην ὡς ἂν ἐθελήσῃ καταλέξασθαι οἱ ἐπέτρεψαν. τῶν γὰρ ὑπάτων Μάρκου

¹ Lacuna recognized by St.

² Σικελία Cary, Λιβύη Mss. Compare the reverse error on p. 232. For the facts see Appian, Lib. 7.

The Pythian god had commanded the Romans to entrust to the best one of the citizens the conveyance to the city of the goddess from Pessinus, and they accordingly singled out and honoured above all others Publius Scipio,¹ son of the Gnaeus who had died in Spain. The reason was that he was in general . . .

Zonaras 9, 11.

him from Rhegium that some men were going to betray the city of Locri. For after denouncing the commander of the garrison and obtaining no satisfaction from Hannibal, they now favoured the Romans. Scipio accordingly sent a force there, and with the aid of the conspirators seized many parts of the city during the night. The Carthaginians were cooped up in the citadel and sent for Hannibal, whereupon Scipio also set sail in haste, and by a sudden sally repulsed Hannibal when the latter had come close to the city. Then he captured the citadel, and after entrusting the entire city to the care of two tribunes, sailed back again. He was unable, however, to sail to Africa. The Carthaginians so dreaded his approach that they sent money to Philip to induce him to make a campaign against Italy, and sent grain and soldiers to Hannibal, and ships and money to Mago so that he might prevent Scipio from crossing. And the Romans, led by certain portents to expect a brilliant victory, entrusted to Scipio the army that was in Sicily, and gave him permission to enroll as large an additional force as he pleased. As for the

B.C. 204

B.C. 204

¹ Publius Scipio Nasica.

END OF SAMPLE TEXT



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