FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XVII

57. "Ωτι ὁ Μασσινίσσας ἄλλοις μὲν ἐν τοῖς κρατήσισιν ἀνήρ ἦν, τὰ τε πολέμα καὶ τοῖς βουλεύσαι καὶ τῇ χειρὶ ἀρτιὰ ἐξεκληρύσετο, καὶ ἐκ πίστειν σοῦ ὅτι τῶν ὁμοφύλων (ἐπιστοι γὰρ 1 οὕτως 2 γε ὡς πλὴθεὶς εἰσὶ) ἄλλα καὶ τῶν πάντων μέγα ἐπὶ αὐτῆς φρονιστῶν προέφερεν.—V. 44 (p. 605).

58. "Ωτι τὴν Σοφοφίδου ισχυρός ἦμα Μασσινίσσας, ἢ τὸ τε 3 κάλλος ἐπιφανεῖς εἶχε (καὶ γὰρ τῇ

Zonaras 9, 11.

11. Ὅ δὲ Μασσινίσσας ἀνήρ ἦν ἐν τοῖς κρατήσισι δεκαταιμίους καὶ χειρὶ γὰρ καὶ βουλεύσαις ἄριστος ἐπέχειν οἱ πολέμα. πρὸς δὲ τῶν Ρωμαίων ἐς τῶν Καρχηδόνων ἐξ αὐτῶς τοιαῦτα μετηρίζεται. ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρειος ὁ τοῦ Πέτρους οἴHelper μὲν τῇ ἀντὶ καὶ Σοφοφίδα τῷ Τουτου ἄσματά αὐτῆς ἐποιήσε. τῷ Σιώβακε ἐς συν- 

gεγρήγεροι, καὶ τὰ τῶν Ρωμαίων αὐτῶν φρονιστῶν αἰσθημένοι, οὐκέτα τὰ ὑμολογημένα πρὸς τῶν Μασσινίσσων ἐξομίλαν, ἀλλὰ θλῦν τῶν Καρχη-

dονῶν τῷ Σιώβακε προστοπισάθαναι, οἷς ἐξ ἀνήρ 

c ὁ τοῦ Καρχηδόνων ἀσάκτη, τῇ τῆς ἁρχῆς αὐτῆς 

Σοφοφίδας συνεφεί, ἢ ἔτι τοῦ κάλλος ἐπιφανεῖς ἦν καὶ

1 γὰρ Ρκ., τε γὰρ Μκ. 2 εἰς Val., ὡς Μκ. 1 γὰρ Ρκ., τε γὰρ Μκ. 2 εἰς Val., ὡς Μκ.

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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 prized themselves upon this virtue.

Masinissa became deeply enamoured of Sophonisba, 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. Hadrhabul, the son of Gigo, was a friend of his and had betrothed to him his daughter Sophonisba. Hadhrubal, however, became acquainted with Syphax, and perceiving that he favored 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 Sophonisba.
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 [Hannibal]. 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;
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 insatiable 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 conduct, 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—

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.
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 Demetrius, was unable to come speedily to the rescue since the Actolians 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 Roman,—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

Thus he was deposed from his command. And 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 Actolians 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

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οὐχ ἐπήρθη τούτῳ, ἀλλὰ καὶ στείρασθαι τοῖς Ἰος τῆς Ἱεράς ἐξαιτίας, καὶ μιᾶς" ὅτι καὶ ὁ Πτολε- 
μαῖος πρέσβεις ἐκ τῆς Ἀἰγύπτου τέμπος συνή-
50 τοιαύτας ἔδειξεν. καὶ τινῶν λόγων σφάλη γενομένων
... (καὶ ὄντως ἦν ἐν Μη.), ... εἰρήνην
οὖν ἀνέτει ήγεσαν ἄλλα... τοῦν ὅτι Ἀλκιβίας ἀπὸ τῆς συμμαχίας τής τοῦ Ἐλλήνων ὁ ... 
των ἀποστασίας φίλους ἐποιήσατο. οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἐπέργεις τι μνήμης ἐξου ὅσον ἦν
τοῦ διαλογίου τούτου οὕτως ἱκανίος οὐκ ἔτι
θανατικά τούτου, οὕτως πάντως ἐν τῷ ἑαυτῷ ἔτει ὡς ὁ Δούκιος τῷ Ὀλυσσέρω καὶ Καῦκλος
Metellus ὑπάτευσεν, καίτερ σημείων πολλῶν
50 καὶ δυσχερών τοῖς Ἰοακίμων γενομένων ἄροιν
τῇ περι ἀριστερής ἐφιλοχαίρεται καὶ σφάλων καὶ ἀν-
δροσίης, κατὰ τὸν τοῦ ἐπαύλου τοῦ ταῦτα τῶν 
τῶν Καπιτωλίων ὁμοίως δικόταυλωσάντα, καὶ ἱεράτη
πολλαὶ ἐκ τὰς θερίαις τοῦ Ποσειδώνιον καὶ ἀθλο-
νείας, ἐν τῷ Ἀκτίῳ στάχυναις καὶ στάρων ἱεροῖς
καὶ ἱεροὶς γεμίζασθαι τοῦτον ἐκεῖνον, ἐν οἷς

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to conclude a truce with the Romans, especially since Ptolemy, too, was sending ambassadors from Egypt and trying to reconcile them. After some pre-
liminary 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 
reminiscence, however, was achieved either by 
them or by any others, either then or in the follow-
ing year, when Lucius Vetusius and Cassius 
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 ser-
pents glided under the doors of the temple of Cape-
toline 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 

Ζωνάτα 9, 11.

'Ἰοακίμων ἢθελεν. καὶ τινῶν λόγων ἀνέχει 
γενομένων τὰ μέν τῆς εἰρήνης ὑπάρχον, τὸν 
ὁ Δούκιος ἀπὸ τοῦ συμμαχίας τοῖς Ἰοακίμων 
μεταβίβασεν ἐκείνου ἑπετοῦ ἐποιήσατο. 
'Ο Δούκιος τοῖς ἐποιήσατο ἡγεσίαν ἔδωκεν, ἔδωκεν 
i τὰ ἔργα ταύτα ἐκεῖνο ἐς διασώσειν. καὶ τοὺς 
νομοὺς, διατὰς τοῦτον τοῦ διὰ μάχης ἐκτεριχοθῆναι, 
ἀνεξάρτητος ἢ ἄνεξεξελεγείνοντο τοῖς

230 1 τοῖς supplied by Grue.
DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

22 "Οτι Δικέπονοι Κράσσοι υπό τε ἐπεικείας καὶ κάλλας πλουτό τε, ἀδίκος καὶ πλουτός ἐπωμεν, ὃ τε ἐμπερέος ἤμ, ἔμελλεν ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ ἀκριβοῦς μέσον.—V. 46 (p. 405).

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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 of Wealthy), and because he was a high priest, was to remain in Italy without taking part in the allotment of provinces.

ZOSIMAS 9, 11.

The next year Publius Scipio and Licinius Crassus 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 trinche, 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 Magno left the island, 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 an asserting 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 Balsar. Minor; see p. 221.
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, son of the Gnaeus who had died in Spain. The reason was that he was in general . . .

Zonara 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 partets 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

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