

FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XVIII

Zonaras 9, 15.

Μέχρι γὰρ ἢ πρὸς Καρχηδονίους ἤκμαζε μάχη, κὰν μὴ φίλια σφίσι τὰ περὶ τὸν Φίλιππον ἦν, ἐθεράπευον αὐτόν, ἵνα μὴ τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις συνάροιτο ἢ ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν στρατεύσοιτο· ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ κατ' ἐκείνους ἠρέμησαν, οὐκέτ' ἐμέλλησαν, ἀλλ' ἐς πόλεμον αὐτῷ κατέστησαν φανερόν, πολλὰ ἐγκαλοῦντες αὐτῷ. πρέσβεις οὖν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι πρὸς αὐτόν πέμψαντες, ἐπεὶ μηδὲν ὧν ἐπετάττετο ἔπραπτε, τὸν πόλεμον ἐψηφίσαντο, χρώμενοι μὲν τῇ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐπιβασία λαβῆ, τὸ δ' ἀληθὲς ἀγανακτοῦντες ἐφ' οἷς ἐδεδράκει, καὶ προκαταλαμβάνοντες αὐτόν, ἵνα μὴ καταδουλωσάμενος ἐκείνους ἐπὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν στρατεύσῃ κατὰ τὸν Πύρρον. ψηφισάμενοι δὲ τὸν πόλεμον τὰ τε ἄλλα παρεσκευάσαντο εὐ καὶ στρατηγὸν ἐπὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ Λούκιον Ἀπούστιον Σουλπικίῳ Γάλβᾳ δεδώκασι. καὶ ὁ Γάλβας τὸν Ἴόνιον κόλπον διαβαλῶν¹ ἐπὶ πολὺ ἐνόσησε. παραλαβόντες οὖν τὴν δύναμιν πᾶσαν ὃ τε ῥηθὲς στρατηγὸς καὶ Κλαύδιος Κέντων ὁ ὑποστράτηγος, αὐτὸς μὲν τῷ ναυτικῷ τὰς Ἀθήνας ὑπὸ τῶν Μακεδόνων πολιορκουμένας ἐρρύσατο καὶ Χαλκίδα κατεχομένην ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἐπόρθησε, κὰν τούτῳ Φιλίππου ταῖς Ἀθήναις ἐπιστρατεύσαντος ἐπανελθὼν τότε αὐτόν ἀπέώσατο καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο αὐθις προσβα-

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As long as the struggle with the Carthaginians was at its height, they treated Philip with consideration, even though his attitude toward them was not one of friendliness; for they wished to prevent him from combining with the Carthaginians or making an expedition into Italy. But as soon as they were at peace with Carthage, they no longer hesitated, but embarked upon open warfare with him, charging him with many injuries. Accordingly, they sent envoys to him, and when he complied with none of their demands, declared war. They took as a pretext his attack upon the Greeks, but their real reason was irritation at his general behaviour and a determination to forestall him, so that he should not be able to enslave Greece and make an expedition against Italy after the manner of Pyrrhus. And having declared war, they not only made thorough preparations in other respects, but also associated with Sulpicius Galba Lucius Apustius as admiral of the fleet. Now Galba after crossing the Ionian Gulf was sick for some time; and accordingly the admiral just mentioned and the lieutenant, Claudius Cento, took charge of the whole force. Cento with the aid of the fleet rescued Athens, which was being besieged by the Macedonians, and sacked Chalcis, which was occupied by the same enemy. Meanwhile Philip marched against Athens, but Cento, returning, drove him back for the time being, and also repulsed him again on the occasion of a subse-

58 . . . ¹ καὶ διέτριψαν συχνὰς ἡμέρας, ἐς μὲν παράταξιν μὴ συνιόντες, ἀκροβολισμοῖς δέ τισι καὶ πείραις τῶν τε ψιλῶν καὶ τῶν ἰππέων

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λόντα ἀπεκρούσατο, Ἀπούστιος δ' ἐς τὴν Μακεδονίαν, ἀσχόλου περι τὴν Ἑλλάδα τοῦ Φιλίππου ὄντος, ἐμβαλὼν τὴν τε γῆν ἐληίξετο καὶ φρούρια καὶ πόλεις ἐχειρώσατο. Φίλιππος δὲ διὰ ταῦτα ἐν ἀμνηχανία γενόμενος τῶς μὲν ἄνω καὶ κάτω περιέθει ἄλλοτε ἄλλοις ἀμύνων, ὡς δὲ ὁ Ἀπούστιος τῇ χώρᾳ αὐτοῦ ἰσχυρῶς ἐνέκειτο καὶ οἱ Δάρδανοι τὴν πρόσορον σφίσι Μακεδονίαν ἐκακούργουν (οἰκοῦσι δ' οὗτοι ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἰλλυριῶν καὶ ὑπὲρ Μακεδόνων) Ἰλλυριοὶ τέ τινες καὶ Ἀμύνανδρος Ἀθαμανίας Θεσσαλικοῦ γένους βασιλεὺς ὢν, σύμμαχοι πρότερον ὄντες αὐτοῦ, πρὸς τοὺς Ῥωμαίους μετέστησαν, ἐκ τούτου καὶ τὰ τῶν Αἰτωλῶν ὑπώπτευσεν καὶ περὶ τοῖς οἴκοι ἐδεῖσε καὶ ἐκεῖ μετὰ τοῦ πλείονος στρατεύματος ἔσπευσε. γνοὺς δὲ τὴν πρόσοδον αὐτοῦ ὁ Ἀπούστιος ἀνεχώρησεν ἤδη γὰρ καὶ χειμὼν ἦν.

Ῥαῖσας δ' ἐκ τῆς νόσου ὁ Γάλβας πλείω παρεσκευάσατο δύναμιν καὶ ἅμα ἔαρι εἰς τὴν Μακεδονίαν ἠπέμπετο. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐπλησίασαν ἀλλήλοισι, ἀντιστρατοπεδεύσαντο, καὶ ἀκροβολισμοῖς ἐχρῶντο τῶν ἰππέων καὶ τῶν ψιλῶν. μεταστάντων δὲ

Tzetzes in Lycophr. Alex. 1128.

Ἐγὼ δὲ τοὺς Δαρδανίους ἔθνος εὖρον οἰκοῦντας ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἰλλυριῶν καὶ Μακεδόνων.

¹ Cf. note on p. 270. §§ 1-4 and 5 are practically complete in the Ms., so that there is little doubt regarding the

. . . AND they delayed for several days, not meeting in battle array, but engaging in skirmishes and encounters with the light-armed troops and the

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quent assault. Apustius, while Philip was busy with Greece, had invaded Macedonia, and was plundering the country as well as subduing garrisons and cities. For these reasons Philip was at his wit's end, and for a time rushed about hither and thither, defending now one place and now another. This he did until his own country came to be severely harried by Apustius, and the Dardanians, who dwell above the Illyrians and the Macedonians, were injuring the part of Macedonia close to their borders, and some Illyrians, together with Amynder, king of the Athamanians, a Thessalian tribe, though they had previously been his allies, now transferred themselves to the Roman side. In view of all this he became suspicious of the loyalty of the Aetolians and feared for his interests at home, and he hastened thither with the larger part of his army. Apustius, apprised of his approach, retired; for by this time it was winter.

Galba, on recovering from his illness, made ready a still larger force and at the beginning of spring hastened into Macedonia. When the two leaders drew near together they pitched camp opposite each other and engaged in skirmishes with the cavalry

Tzetzes in Lycophr. Alex. 1128.

I found the Dardanians to be a race dwelling above the Illyrians and Macedonians.

text. In § 6 some of the letters and words supplied by Bs. are here omitted.

χρώμενοι. οἱ μὲν γὰρ Ῥωμαῖοι ἠπείγοντο ὅτι
 τάχιστα συμβαλεῖν τῇ τε γὰρ δυνάμει ἔρρωντο
 καὶ τροφήν οὐ πολλὴν εἶχον, καὶ διὰ ταῦτα
 πολλάκις καὶ πρὸς τὸ χαράκωμά σφον προσέ-
 2 μισγον· ὁ δὲ δὴ Φίλιππος τοῖς μὲν ὅπλοις ἀσθε-
 νέστερος ὢν, τῇ δὲ παρασκευῇ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων
 διὰ τὸ τὴν οἰκείαν οἱ ἐγγὺς εἶναι προφέρων
 ἀνείχεν, ἐκτρυχώσειν αὐτοὺς ἀμαχεὶ προσδοκήσας.
 καὶ εἴπερ ἐεκρατῆκει τῆς γνώμης, πάντως ἄν
 τι ἐξείργαστο· νῦν δὲ καταφρονήσας τῶν Ῥωμαίων
 ὡς φοβουμένων αὐτόν, ὅτι πρὸς χωρίον τι ὅθεν
 ἐπισιτίσασθαι σφισι λῶον ἦν μετέστησαν, ἐπήλθε
 3 τε αὐτοῖς ἀρπαγὰς ποιουμένοις ἀπροσδόκητος
 καὶ τινὰς καὶ διέφθειρεν. αἰσθόμενος δὲ τοῦτο ὁ
 Γάλβας ἐπεξέδραμεν ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου, καὶ
 προσπεσὼν αὐτῷ μὴ προσδεχομένῳ πολλῶ
 πλείους ἀνταπέκτεινεν. ἠττηθεὶς τε καὶ προσέτι
 καὶ τρωθεὶς οὐκέτι κατὰ χώραν ἔμεινεν, ἀλλ'
 ἡμέρας τινὰς πρὸς ἀναίρεσιν καὶ ταφήν δὴ τῶν

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τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐς τι χωρίον ὅθεν ῥᾶον ἦν αὐτοῖς
 ἐπισιτίσασθαι, νομίσας ὁ Φίλιππος ὡς φοβου-
 μένους αὐτόν μεταστήναι, ἐπήλθεν αὐτοῖς ποιου-
 μένοις ἀρπαγὰς ἀπροσδόκητος καὶ τινὰς διέφθειρε.
 καὶ ὁ Γάλβας τοῦτο αἰσθόμενος ἐπεξέδραμεν ἐκ
 τοῦ στρατοπέδου καὶ προσπεσὼν αὐτῷ πολλῶ
 πλείους ἀνταπέκτεινεν. ὁ δὲ γε Φίλιππος ἠττηθεὶς

cavalry. The Romans, for their part, were eager to
 join battle with all speed; for their force was a strong
 one and they had few provisions, and consequently
 they would often advance even to the foe's palisade.
 Philip, on the other hand, was weaker in point of
 armed followers, but his supply of provisions was
 better than theirs because his own country was close
 by; so he waited, expecting to wear them out with-
 out a conflict, and if he had possessed self-control, he
 certainly would have accomplished something. As
 it was, he became contemptuous of the Romans,
 thinking that they feared him, because they had trans-
 ferred their camp to a certain place from which they
 could get food more readily; he thereupon attacked
 them unexpectedly while they were engaged in
 plundering and managed to kill a few. On perceiving
 this, Galba made a sortie from the camp, attacked
 him while off his guard and slew many more in
 his turn. Philip, defeated and also wounded, no
 longer held his ground, but after arranging a truce

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and light-armed troops. But when the Romans trans-
 ferred their camp to a certain place from which they
 could get food more easily, Philip thought they had
 shifted their position out of fear of him; therefore
 he attacked them unexpectedly while they were
 engaged in plundering and killed a few of them.
 Galba, on perceiving this, made a sortie from the
 camp, attacked him and slew many more in his turn.
 Philip, then, defeated and wounded, withdrew at

νεκρῶν σπεισάμενος ἔπειτα ὑπὸ τὴν πρώτην νύκτα
 4 ἀπανέστη. οὐ μέντοι ὁ Γάλβας ἐπεδίωξεν αὐτόν·
 τῇ τε γὰρ ἀπορία τῶν τροφῶν καὶ τῇ ἀπειρία
 τῶν χωρίων, τὸ δὲ δὴ πλείστον καὶ τῇ ἀγνωσίᾳ
 τῆς παρασκευῆς αὐτοῦ καὶ δέει μὴ ἀπερισκέπτως
 ποι προχωρῶν σφαλῆ, οὐκ ἠθέλησε περαιτέρω
 προχωρῆσαι, ἀλλ' ἐς τὴν Ἀπολλωνίαν ἀνεκομί-
 σθησαν. κὰν τούτῳ καὶ ὁ Ἀπούστιος μετὰ τῶν
 Ῥοδίων καὶ μετὰ τοῦ Ἀττάλου περιπλέων συχρὰς
 μὲν νήσους ἐχειρώσατο . . . (four or five lines
 wanting in Ms.)

5 . . . οἱ Ἰνσουμβροὶ ἐταράχθησαν Ἀμίλκας
 γὰρ τις Καρχηδόνιος τῷ τε Μάγωνι συστρατεύσας
 καὶ ἐν τοῖς χωρίοις ἐκείνοις ὑπομείνας τέως μὲν
 ἡσυχίαν εἶχεν, ἀγαπῶν εἰ διαλάθοι, ἐπεὶ δ' ὁ
 Μακεδονικὸς πόλεμος ἐνέστη, τοὺς τε Γαλάτας
 ἀπέστησε τῶν Ῥωμαίων καὶ μετ' αὐτῶν ἐπὶ

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καὶ τρωθεὶς ὑπὸ νύκτα ἀπανέστη. οὐ μέντοι
 αὐτόν ὁ Γάλβας ἐπεδίωξεν, ἀλλ' εἰς τὴν Ἀπολ-
 λωνίαν ἀνεκομίσθη. καὶ Ἀπούστιος δὲ μετὰ τῶν
 Ῥοδίων καὶ τοῦ Ἀττάλου περιπλέων νήσους
 συχρὰς ἐχειρώσατο.

Κατὰ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον καὶ τις Ἀμίλκας
 Καρχηδόνιος, τῷ Μάγωνι συστρατεύσας ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ
 κἀκεῖ ὑπομείνας, τέως μὲν ἡσυχίαν ἦγεν, ὡς δ' ὁ
 Μακεδονικὸς πόλεμος ἐνέστη, τοὺς τε Γαλάτας
 τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἀπέστησε καὶ μετ' αὐτῶν ἐπὶ

of some days, ostensibly for the taking up and burial
 of the dead, he withdrew on the very first night.
 Galba, however, did not follow him up; for being
 short of provisions, ignorant of the country, and in
 particular not knowing his adversary's strength,
 he feared that if he advanced incautiously anywhere
 he might come to grief. For these reasons he was
 unwilling to proceed farther, but retired with his
 men to Apollonia. During this same time Apustius
 with the Rhodians and with Attalus cruised about
 and subjugated many of the islands . . .

. . . the Insubres were stirred up. Hamilcar, a
 Carthaginian, who had served with Mago and had re-
 mained unnoticed in those regions, had been keeping
 quiet for the time being, satisfied if only he might
 elude discovery; but as soon as the Macedonian war
 broke out, he caused the Gauls to revolt from the
 Romans. Then with the rebels he made an expedition

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nightfall. Galba, however, did not follow him up,
 but retired to Apollonia. Apustius with the Rhod-
 ians and with Attalus cruised about and subjugated
 many of the islands.

About the same time Hamilcar, a Carthaginian
 who had served with Mago in Italy and had remained
 there unnoticed, keeping quiet for the time being,
 caused the Gauls, as soon as the Macedonian war
 broke out, to revolt from the Romans; then with
 the rebels he made an expedition against the Ligu-

Λίγυας στρατεύσας καὶ ἐκείνων τινας προσεποιή-
 6 σατο· μάχης δὲ σφισσι μετὰ ταῦτα πρὸς τὸν
 Λούκιον Φούριον στρατηγὸν γενομένης ἠττήθησαν
 καὶ ἐπρεσβεύσαντο σπονδῶν δεόμενοι. καὶ οἱ μὲν
 Λίγυες ἔτυχον αὐτῶν . . . χ . . ν . . ρ . σιν . . κ .
 σ . . δεινὸν μὲν . . η . συνε . ημ . δ . . ν . . ἐκυ-
 ρίευν ε . . . ταις ἐπε . φακ εστ . . δ . γεω . . ν
 . . . οὐκ . . ε . . . ε . . ν . ες τὴν μν . μην . . ιχθείο
 57, 81 . . . διη . η . . τῶν ἐπικικίων τυχεῖν ἤξιον λόγων
 τε ἐπ' ἀμφότερα πολλῶν γενομένων (οἱ μὲν γὰρ
 ἄλλως τε καὶ πρὸς τὴν τοῦ Αὐρηλίου κακοήθειαν
 συνησπούδαζον αὐτῷ, καὶ τὴν τε νίκην ἐμεγάλυνον
 καὶ παραδείγμασι πολλοῖς ἐχρῶντο· οἱ δὲ τῆ τε τοῦ
 ὑπάτου ἰσχύι ἠγωνίσθαι αὐτὸν ἔλεγον, μηδεμίαν
 ἰδίαν αὐτοκράτορα ἀρχὴν ἔχοντα, καὶ προσέτι καὶ
 λόγον παρ' αὐτοῦ ἀπήτουν ὅτι τὰ προσταχθέντα
 οὐκ ἐπεποιήκει) ὅμως ἔλαβεν αὐτά. καὶ ὁ μὲν
 ἐκεῖνα¹ πρὶν τὸν . . . ε . . θεσ . . ν² ἐώρτασεν.
 Ὁ δὲ δὴ Οὐερμίνα . . . εστ . ε μὲν παρὰ τῶν
 . χ . . —P. 4 (pp. 464 sq.).

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Λίγυας στρατεύσας τινας κακείνων προσεποι-
 ἴσατο. Λουκίῳ δὲ Φουρίῳ στρατηγούντι πολεμη-
 θέντες ἠττήθησαν καὶ περὶ σπονδῶν ἐπρεσβεύ-
 σαντο. καὶ οἱ μὲν Λίγυες ἔτυχον αὐτῶν, τοῖς
 ἄλλοις δὲ οὐκ ἐδόθησαν, ἀλλ' ἀντεστράτευσεν ἐπ'
 αὐτοὺς Αὐρήλιος ὁ ὑπάτος, φθονήσας τῆς νίκης
 τῷ στρατηγῷ.

¹ ἐκεῖνα Bs., ἐκεῖνο (?) Ms.

² πρὶν τὸν Αὐρήλιον ἐπαρελθεῖν suggested by Bs.

against the Ligurians and won over some of them
 also; later they had a battle with the praetor Lucius
 Furius, were defeated, and sent envoys asking for
 peace. The Ligurians obtained this he
 thought he ought to be granted a triumph, and
 many arguments were presented on both sides.
 Some, especially in view of the animosity shown by
 Aurelius, eagerly furthered his cause, magnifying his
 victory, and citing many precedents. Others declared
 he had contended with the consul's troops and had
 no independent authority of his own; and further-
 more they even demanded an explanation from him
 for his failure to carry out his instructions. How-
 ever, he won his triumph, which he celebrated before
 [Aurelius returned (?)].

Vermīna . . . from the . . .

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rians and won over some of them also. They fought
 with Lucius Furius the praetor, were defeated, and
 sent envoys regarding peace. The Ligurians ob-
 tained this, but it was not granted to the others.
 Instead, Aurelius the consul, who was jealous of the
 praetor's victory, conducted a retaliatory campaign
 against them.

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Τῷ δ' ἐξῆς ἔτει πρὸς τοῦ Ἀμίλκα καὶ τῶν Γαλατῶν συννηέχθη πολλὰ καὶ δεινά. Γναίον τε γὰρ Βαίβιον στρατηγὸν ἐνίκησαν καὶ τὴν συμμαχίδα τῶν Ῥωμαίων κατέτρεχον, καὶ Πλακεντίαν ἐπολιόρκουν καὶ ἐλόντες κατέσκαψαν.

16. Ἐν δὲ τῇ Ἑλλάδι καὶ τῇ Μακεδονίᾳ Πούπιλος Οὐίλλιος¹ ὁ ὕπατος ἀντεκάθητο τῷ Φιλίππῳ, τὰ τῆς Ἠπείρου προκαταλαμβάνοντι στενά, δι' ὧν εἰς τὴν Μακεδονίαν εἰσὼν εἰσβολαί. μετὰ δὲ τὸν χειμῶνα Τίτος Φλαμίνιος ὕπατος, τοῦ Φιλίππου πᾶν τὸ μεταξὺ τῶν ὄρων διατειχίσαντος καὶ ὄντος δυσπολεμήτου, διὰ τινος ἐκπεριήλθε στενῆς ἀτραποῦ μετ' ὀλίγων τὸ περιτείχισμα. καὶ φανεῖς ἐξ ὑπερδεξιῶν αἰφνίδιον ἐφόβησε τὸν Φίλιππον, νομίσαντα πᾶν τὸ τοῦ Τίτου στρατεύμα εἰσῶ τῶν στενῶν παρελθεῖν· ὅθεν καὶ εἰς τὴν Μακεδονίαν ἀπήρεν εὐθύς. ὁ δ' ὕπατος ἐκείνους μὲν οὐκ ἐδίωξε, τὰς δ' ἐν τῇ Ἠπείρῳ πόλεις προσεποιήσατο. καὶ ἐς Θεσσαλίαν ἐλθὼν πολλὰ παρεσπάσατο τοῦ Φιλίππου, καὶ εἰς τὴν Φωκίδα τὴν Βοιωτίαν τε ἀνεχώρησε. καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἑλάτειαν ἐπολιόρκει, Λούκιος δὲ Φλαμίνιος ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ μετὰ τοῦ Ἀττάλου καὶ τῶν Ῥοδίων τὰς νήσους ἐχειροῦτο. καὶ τέλος Κεγχρειῶν ἐλόντες, καὶ πυθόμενοι πρέσβεις πρὸς τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς ἐπὶ συμμαχία πεπέμφθαι, ἀπέστειλαν καὶ αὐτοί· καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι συνεπρεσβεύσαντο. καὶ πρότερον μὲν ἐμερίσθησαν αἰ γνῶμαι τῶν Ἀχαιῶν, τῶν μὲν τῷ Φιλίππῳ τὴν συμμαχίαν ψηφίζομένων, τῶν δὲ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις, ὅψέ δ' οὖν ποτε τὴν βοήθειαν αὐτοῖς ἐψηφίσαντο. καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν

¹ Οὐίλλιος Pinder, οὐάλιος BCA, οὐάλιος c.

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The following year a great deal of havoc was caused by Hamilcar and the Gauls. They conquered the praetor Gnaeus Baebius, overran the territory which was in alliance with the Romans, besieged Placentia, and after capturing it razed it to the ground.

16. To return to the campaign in Greece and Macedonia—Publius Villius the consul was encamped opposite Philip, who had previously occupied the passes of Epirus, through which are the approaches to Macedonia. Philip had extended a wall across the entire mountain region in between and held a formidable position, but the consul Titus Flamininus¹ at the end of winter got around the wall with a few followers by a narrow path. And appearing suddenly on higher ground, he terrified Philip, who thought that the whole army of Titus had got inside the pass. Hence he fell back into Macedonia at once. The consul did not pursue him, but won over the cities in Epirus. He also went into Thessaly and detached a good part of it from Philip, and then retired into Phocis and Boeotia. While he was besieging Elatea his brother Lucius Flamininus in company with Attalus and the Rhodians was subjugating the islands. Finally, after the capture of Cenchreae, they learned that envoys had been sent to the Achaeans to see about an alliance, and they despatched some themselves in turn, the Athenians also joining the embassy. And at first the opinions of the Achaeans were divided, some wishing to vote an alliance with Philip and some with the Romans; eventually, however, they voted assistance to the latter. And they joined in an

¹ Zonaras always writes Flaminius.

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Κορίνθον συνεστράτευσαν, καὶ τοῦ μὲν τείχους κατήρειψάν τινα, πονήσαντες δ' ἐπεκδρομαῖς ἀπανέστησαν.

Εἶτα δέϊσας ὁ Φίλιππος μὴ πολλὰ πόλεις ἀλώσῃ, ὑπὲρ εἰρήνης πρὸς τὸν ἕπατον ἐπεκηρυκέυσατο. καὶ ὃς ἐδέξατο τοὺς λόγους αὐτοῦ, καὶ συνήλθον αὐτοὶ καὶ οἱ σύμμαχοι, ἐπράχθη δ' οὐδὲν ἢ ὅτι πρέσβεις ἐς Ῥώμην πέμψαι τῷ Φιλίππῳ ἐπετράπη. καὶ οὐδὲ ἐκεῖ τι ἐγένετο τῶν γὰρ Ἑλλήνων ἀποστῆναι αὐτὸν ἀξιούπων τῆς τε Κορίνθου καὶ τῆς Χαλκίδος τῆς τε Δημητριάδος τῆς Θεσσαλικῆς, οὐδὲν περὶ τούτων οἱ τοῦ Φιλίππου πρέσβεις ἐντετάλθαι ἔφασαν, καὶ ἀπρακτοὶ ἀπηλλάγησαν.

Οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ τῷ Φλαμίνῳ τὴν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι ἡγεμονίαν καὶ ἐς τὸ ἐπίον ψηφισάμενοι ἔτος, αὐτῷ ἀνέθεντο καὶ τὰ κατὰ Φίλιππον. ὁ δὲ, ὅτι κατὰ χώραν ἔμελλε μένειν, πρὸς πόλεμον ἠτοιμάζετο, καὶ μᾶλλον ὅτι καὶ Νάβις ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τύραννος ἐσπείσατό οἱ, καίτοι φίλος ὢν τοῦ Φιλίππου καὶ τὸ Ἄργος λαβὼν παρ' αὐτοῦ. ἀδυνατῶν γὰρ ὁ Μακεδὼν πολλὰ διέπειν ὁμοῦ, καὶ δέϊσας μὴ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἢ πόλιν ληφθῆ, τῷ Νάβιδι αὐτήν, ὧ' αἰθις ἀποδοίη, παρακατέθετο.

Αἰλίου δὲ Πέτου τοῦ ἑπάτου στρατεύσαντος ἐπὶ τοὺς Γαλάτας, πολλοὶ ἀπ' ἀμφοτέρων ἀπώλλυντο προσμιγνύντες ἀλλήλοις, καίριον δὲ τι ἐπράχθη οὐδέν. οἱ δ' ὄμηροι τῶν Καρχηδονίων οἳ τε δούλοι οἱ μετ' αὐτῶν καὶ οἳ τισὶ πεπραμένοι

Zonaras 9, 16.

expedition against Corinth, where they succeeded in demolishing portions of the wall, but retired after losses suffered through sorties on the part of the citizens.

Then Philip, fearing that many cities might be taken, made overtures to the consul regarding peace. The latter accepted his proposals and they and their allies met together; but nothing was accomplished except that permission was granted Philip to send envoys to Rome. Nor was anything effected there either. For when the Greeks insisted that he depart from Corinth and Chalcis and from Demetrias in Thessaly, the envoys of Philip said they had received no instructions on this point; and they departed without accomplishing anything.

The people of Rome voted to Flamininus the command in Greece for another year and also committed to his charge the campaign against Philip. Accordingly, since he was to remain at his post, he set about preparing for war, the more readily because the Lacedemonian tyrant, Nabis, although a friend of Philip, from whom he had received Argos, had made peace with him. It was because Philip was unable to look after so many districts at once and because he feared the city might be seized by the Romans that he had entrusted Argos to Nabis, to be restored again.

In a campaign of the consul Aelius Paetus against the Gauls many perished on both sides in the conflicts, and no advantage was gained. Furthermore, the Carthaginian hostages, together with the slaves accompanying them and the captives who had been sold to various persons, had the hardihood to

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