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 Apollonius 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-


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58 . . . καὶ διέτριφαν συνάδες ἴματος, ὡς καὶ παράτατον μὴ συνώστητε, αἰκονομονεῖες ὡς τις καὶ περίμεσα τῶν τε φιλῶν καὶ τῶν ἵππων

Zonaras 9, 15.

λάστα ἀσκορίασαν, Ἀπαύστος δ’ ἐς τὴν Μακε-

δονίαν, Ἀσέλευν περὶ τὴν Ἐλλάδα τοῦ Φιλίππο-

ου ἄστο, ἐμβαθὼν τῷ τε ἔτει Ἰδρήσεως καὶ φοβοῦμεν καὶ τόλμων ἐχθροφάσιο. Φιλίππος δὲ διὰ ταῦτα ἐν μνήμης γενόμενον τέος καὶ κάτω περίθαλε ἄλλος ἄλλοις ἀμφοῖρ, ὡς δ’ ἐς Ἀπαύ-

στοι τῇ χρήσει αὐτοῦ πρὸς ἑαυτόν ἐνέκεισε καὶ ἐν Σαράκινῳ τῷ προσώπῳ εὕρει Μακεδονίαν

dεικνύοντας (οἷον καὶ οὗτος ὕπτερ τε Ἕλληνων καὶ ἤπτερ Μακεδόνων). Ἕλληνικὰ τό τενῆς καὶ Ἀρμενικῶν Ἀθανασίου Θεοφανεῖαν γένους βεβαιοῦν δὴ, συγμακρον προσέρχετο ἄνετος αὐτοῦ, πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας μετάστρεφαν, ἐκ τούτων καὶ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων ὑπόστερες καὶ περὶ τοῦ ἔνδον ἐδείξαι καὶ ἐκεῖ μετὰ τοῦ πλείους στρατεύματος ἐπεστείλαν, τοῖς δὲ τῆς πρόοδος αὐτοῦ Ἐποίουστοι ἀνεχθήσαντο ἀνὴρ καὶ χειρῶν ἄρρητος εἶσαν.

Ῥαδανθος δ’ ἐς τῇ πύλῃ ὕπτερ τοῦ Πάναρα

παρα-

σκούσαντος δύναμις καὶ ἀμφοῖρ ἐς τὴν Μακε-

δονίαν ὑπέγραψαν, ἔπει δ’ ἐνθηρισάσας Ἕλληνος, ἀντι-

προστατευόμενος, καὶ ἀκρωβαλλόμενος ἐχρυσῶς τῶν ἰππῶν καὶ τῶν φιλῶν, μεταπτόμενος δὲ

Tzetzes in Lyophr. Alex. 1128.

Ἐφαθ δ’ ἐς τὸν Δαρδανίου ἥθους εἴρου ὑπέγρα-σαν ὑπέρ τε Ἕλληνων καὶ Μακεδόνων.

1. Or, note on p. 270. §§ 1–4 and 5 are practically bo-

mister in the M., so that there is little doubt regarding the

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BOOK XVIII

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

Zonaras 9, 15.

quent assault. Apaturis, 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 wife’s end, and for a time rushed about hither and thither, de-

fending now one place and now another. This he did until his own country came to be severely harried by Apaurus, and the Dardanos, who dwell above the Illyrians and the Macedonians, were injuring the part of Macedonia close to their borders, and some Illyrians, together with Amyntas, king of the Athamanians, a Thessalian tribe, though they had previously been his allies, now transferred them-

selves to the Roman side. In view of all this he became suspicious of the loyalty of the Latians and feared for his interests at home, and he hastened thither with the larger part of his army. Apaurus, 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 Lyophr. Alex. 1128.

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

text. In § 6 some of the letters and words supplied by Ba.

are here omitted.
 Dio's Roman History

χρώμενοι, οἱ μὲν γὰρ Ρωμαίοι ἔπεισαντο ὅτι τάχιστα συμβαλλόντο τῇ τε γὰρ δυνάμει ἑρρυοντα καὶ τρόφον οὐκ ἔχον, καὶ διὰ ταύτα πολλὰς καὶ μὴ πολλῆς ἔχον, καὶ διὰ ταύτα πολλὰς καὶ πρὸς τὸν χαράκωμι σφών προετοιμασθέντος. ο ἐκ δὲ Φιλίππος τοῖς μὲν ὕπολειοι ἀσθενεύστεροι ὑπέρ τοῦ τῆς ὁδοῖν οἱ ἔργας εἶναι προφέρων ἀνέχοντο, ὡστε καταλαμβάνοντας τοὺς Ρωμαίους ὡς φοβουμένοις αὐτῶν ἀμαχοῖ προετοιμασθέντος, καὶ ἐπειρήματες τῆς γυμναγμῆς, πάντως ἐν τοῖς ἐξείσηγμασιν οὐκ ἔγκακον καταλαμβάνετε. ἐπειδή ταῖς αὐτῶν ἀρσενῶν ποιομένοις ἀπροδότοις καὶ ταῖς καὶ διεζήτερας, αυτοθύμης ἐν τούτῳ ὁ Γάλλας ἐπεξερήσατο εἰς τὸν στρατοπεδίον καὶ προεπιθετεῖν αὐτῷ πρὸς τὸ οὐκ ἀποδέχοντα πολλή πλεῖον ἀνταπέλεγεν. ἠμέρτησε τε καὶ προσήνε τῇ τροφῇ συνάτα οὐκ ἀποτιμῶν, ἁλλ' ἡμέρας τιμῶς πρὸς ἀναίρεσιν καὶ ταφῆς ἐν τοῖς

Zosimus 9, 15.

Book XVIII

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 palaestra. 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 without 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 transferred 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

Romans 9, 15.

and light-armed troops. But when the Romans transferred 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
ΔΙΟΣ ΡΩΜΑΝΗΣ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗ

καταφθανόντος έπεσε ὑπὸ τὴν πρώτην νύκτα ἀπαγόρευσεν. οὐ μέντοι ὁ Γάλλος ἐπεδίωξεν αὐτῶν τῇ τε θηρίῳ ἀπορία τῶν τροφῶν καὶ τῇ ἀνεφόρῳ τῶν χρημάτων, τῷ δὲ δὲ πλέοντος καὶ τῇ ἀγριωσθῇ τῷ παρασκευῇ αὐτῶν καὶ δεῖ καὶ τῇ ἀπροσώπω τῆς προμήχυς σφαλή, οὐκ ἦλθαν περαιτέρω προχρήσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐν τῷ Ἀπολλωνίῳ ἀνεκομισθήσαν, καὶ τούτω καὶ ὁ Ἀπολλώτιος μετὰ τῶν Ρώμαιων καὶ μετὰ τοῦ Ἀττάλου περιπλέκοντες συχνά μὲν νύκτας ἐξειρρόσατο... (four or five lines wanting in Ms.)

5...οἱ Ἰουσαμβροὶ ἔπαρχον τάραχθεν τὰ Ἁμίλκας γὰρ τις Καρχηδόνοις τῇ Μάγοις παραστατέοντας καὶ ἐν τοῖς χωρίους ἐκείνοις συμφώνων τῶν μὲν ἵππιον ἔφε, ἀπετέλεσαν τις ἐν τῷ Ἀκκάλοθος, τις ἐν τῷ Σανταλοὺς ἀπέστησε τῶν Ῥωμαίοις καὶ μετ' αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἐσχαλόντος καὶ τοῦ Ἄπολλώνιος μεταξύ τῶν Ῥώμαιων τὸν Ἀπολλώνιον ἀπείστησεν καὶ μετ' αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τῆς Μάγοις παραστατέοντας ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ καὶ ἐποίησαν τὸν σωματεῖον τῶν μὲν ἤνωσαν ἔφε, ὡς ὁ Μακεδωνικὸς πόλεμος ἐνέπνευσε τοὺς τῇ Μάγοις τῶν Ῥώμαιων ἄποστησεν καὶ μετ' αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰταλίας παραστατέοντας συμφώνως τῷ Μάγῳ ἀπαγόρευσεν.
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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 furthermore they even demanded an explanation from him for his failure to carry out his instructions. However, he won his triumph, which he celebrated before [Aurelius returned (?)].

Verona... from the ...

Zonaras 9, 15.

rians and won over some of them also. They fought with Lucius Furius the praetor, were defeated, and sent envoys regarding peace. The Ligurians obtained 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.
DIOS' ROMAN HISTORY

BOOK XVIII

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

1 Zonaras always writes Flamininus.
Κόμωθον συντατρώνσας, καὶ τὸν μὲν τείχος κατάργησας τινα, ποισάντας δὲ ἐπεκδραμάλλος ἦπαρτότης.

Εἶτα δεῖσας ὁ Φιλίππος μὴ πολλαὶ πέλας ἄλωσιν, υπὲρ εἰρήνης πρὸς τὸν ὅπατον ἐσκερ-


μοσύνατο, καὶ ἐνέβη τὸν πόλεως αὐτόν, καὶ κυνηγαὶ ἀναίνετο καὶ οἱ σύμμαχοι, ἐπράξθη δὲ αὐξᾶν ὡς ὁ πρόφεται ἐκ 'Ρώμην πέμψας τῷ Φιλίππῳ ἑπετρήση. καὶ οὐδὲ ἔκατο τὸ ἐκεῖνον τῶν γὰρ Ἐλλήνων ἀποστήματο αὐτῶν ἀδελφῶν τῆς τῆς Κορίνθου καὶ τῆς Χαλκίδος τῆς τῶν Δημη-


τρόπων τῆς Θεσσαλίας, ὁδώρο περὶ τούτων οἱ τῶν Φιλίππου πρόβατες ἀυτοπτῶς ἔκαται, καὶ ἀπεκέφαλοι ἐπιλήφθησαν.

Οἱ δὲ ἐν τῇ Ρώμῃ τῇ Φλωμίνῳ τὴν ἐν τῇ Ἐλλάδι ἡγεμονίαν καὶ ἐν τῷ ἐπίπεδῳ ψυχισάμενοι ἔτοιμο ἀνδρικότερον καὶ τὰ κατὰ Φιλίππου, ὃ δὲ, ὅτι κατὰ χρόνον ἔμειλε μένου, πρὸς πόλεως ἐπταμίθετο, καὶ μάλλον ὥστε καὶ τῆς Νάβας τῶν Ἀκαδιαμανίων πώς ἐπεπέλετο εἰς, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρος διὰ τοῦ Φιλίππου καὶ τῷ Ἀργος λαβόντι παρ' αὐτόν, ἀκουσάτων γὰρ ὁ Μάκεδον πολλὰ διερχομένος οὕτως, καὶ δεῖσας περὶ τῶν 'Ρωμαίων ἡ πόλεως ληφθῆ, τῷ Νάβαν αὐτῷ, οὐ αὐτῆς ἀνατομόθεν παρακατέδειπνος.

Αἰλίου δὲ Πέτου τοῦ ὑπατοῦ στρατεύουσας ἐπὶ τοὺς Γαλάτας, πολλοὶ ἀπ' ἀφοτίρως ἀπάλ-


λυτοὶ προσμερεύσατο ἄλλοι, καλύπτον πέρα ἐν τῇ ἐπαρχῇ αὐξᾶν, οἱ δ' ἄμηροι τῶν Καρχερισίων ἄτι τούτων οἱ μετ' αὐτῶν καὶ οὶ ταῖς πετρικαῖς 288


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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 consuls 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 Flaminius 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 Acilus Pactus against the Gauls money 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 hardship to
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