FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XIX

Zeuxis 9, 18.

18. Τότε δὲ καὶ Φλαμένιον ἐπὶ τὸ Ἀργον ἐστάτεσεν, τόν γὰρ Νάβαν ἀστεὶ σφίσαι πιστῶν καὶ τὸν Ἐλλάς φοβερὸν ὑρόντες οἱ Ρωμαίοι πολέμων ἐποιήσαντο, προσημερεύσαν δὲ καὶ συμμίκτου ἐκ τοῦ Φλεγόντος αὐτῆς, ἐπὶ τὴν Σπάρτην ἡλασεν ὁ Φλαμένιος, καὶ ἀπόνω τὰ Ταύρετα τε ἐπερεῖβα καὶ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν προσήλθε μυκήνη ἐναυτομέεμπον. ὁ γὰρ Νάβας, τοὺς τὴν Ρωμαίους δέσαντι καὶ τοὺς ἐπεχείροντας ὑποπτεύεσθαι, οὐκ ἔκειν ὡςτε προσπάληται τῷ Φλαμένιῳ· ἠθετεύσας δὲ ἐπεξερεύμε, καταφύγοντα διὰ τὸ πόλεμον ἤκολον τὸν ἐκ τῆς πορείας καὶ ὅτι πρὶν τὴν στρατεύσεως ἀποχελθοῦσα, καὶ τιμωνισμένης, τῇ Ὠστεραίᾳ ἐπεξερεύμε, τοὺς πολλὰς ἀποβαλλόνν ὡςτε ἐπεξερεύμε, καταλειπὼν οὐν μέρος τοῦ στρατοῦ ἦν ὁ Φλαμένιος, ὥσπερ μεθώμων κυριεύει, τοὺς κατειρεὶς ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν ἐγκαθίστασε καὶ ὅλη ἀλεξοντα τὸν καὶ ὁ Ρέδεις καὶ ὁ τοῦ Ἀττάλου παῖς Ἐυημένης ἐπονομαζότας αὐτήν. ἀσφαλεῖς δὲ καὶ ταῦτα ὁ Νάβας κυριακὰ τῷ Φλαμένιῳ ἐπὶ τῇ εἰρήνῃ ἀπεσταλμένη, καὶ δὲ τοῖς μὲν λόγοις αὐτοὶ προσέπιεται, οὐκ αὐτίκα δὲ καταλεῖσθαι, τὸ γὰρ ὀμολογίας, ἀδείτετο ὁ Νάβας ποιήσασθαι, οὐτὶ ἀπαγορεύσομαι.
he neither dared to refuse them, nor yet would he consent to make them; but the populace prevented him from coming to an agreement. So at this time Nabis did not make peace, but when the Romans attacked again and captured nearly the whole of Sparta (for it was without a wall in places), he held out no longer, but made a truce with Flamininus, and by sending an embassy to Rome effected a settlement.

Flamininus at this time set all the Greeks free, a.c. 174 and later he summoned them together and after reminding them of the benefits they had received urged them to maintain friendship with Rome; he then withdrew all the garrisons and departed with his entire army.

Upon the arrival of Flamininus at Rome Nabis rebelled. Thereupon practically the whole Greek world became aroused, being encouraged by the Aetolians; and they were making ready for war and were sending envoys to Philip and Antiochus. The latter they succeeded in persuading to become an enemy of the Romans, promising him that he should be king of both Greece and Italy. With affairs in this disturbed state, the Romans had no hope of overcoming Antiochus, but were content if only they could preserve their former conquests. For he was regarded as a mighty ruler even by virtue of his own power, by which he had subjugated Media among other exploits; but he became far mightier still through having gained as sons-in-law Ptolomy, king of Egypt, and Ariarathes, king of Cappadocia.

In view of this estimate of Antiochus, the Romans,
so long as they were at war with Philip, were careful to court his favour, keeping up friendly relations with him through envoys and sending him gifts. But when they had vanquished their other enemy, they despised also this king whom they had formerly feared. Antiochus crossed over into Thrace and gained control of many districts. He also helped to colonize Lysimachia, which had been depopulated, intending to use it as a base; for Philip and Nabis had invited his assistance. Hannibal, too, had been with him, and had caused him to hope that he might sail to Carthage, and from there to Italy, and farther that he might subjugate the races along the Ionian Gulf, and with them set out against Rome. Antiochus did, at any rate, succeed in crossing into Europe twice, and in reaching Greece. But learning now that Ptolemy was dead, and deeming it all-important to get possession of Egypt, he left his son Seleucus with a force at Lysimachia, and himself set out on the march. He found out, however, that Ptolemy was alive, and so kept away from Egypt, but made an attempt to sail to Cyprus; however, he was buffeted by a storm and returned home. The Romans and he both now sent envoys to each other submitting mutual complaints, in order that they might find an excuse for war and also that they might observe conditions on the other side before the conflict began.

Hannibal had obtained the most important office at Carthage and in his tenure of it had offended the most powerful nobles and incurred their hatred. Malicious reports about him were also conveyed to
the Romans, to the effect that he was rousing the Carthaginians to revolt and was taking counsel with Antiochus. Learning now that some men from Rome were present, and fearing arrest, he fled from Carthage by night. And coming to Antiochus, he undertook to pave the way for his own restoration to his native country and for war against the Romans by promising the king that he would secure for him the rule of both Greece and Italy. This was before Scipio Africanus joined them. Scipio had been sent to Africa as an arbitrator between Mmithida and the Carthaginians, who were at variance over some boundaries, and he had left their dispute still unsettled, in order that they might continue to quarrel and that neither of them might be angry at the Romans on account of their decision. From there he crossed into Asia, nominally as an envoy to Antiochus, but in reality to frighten both him and Hannibal by his coming and to accomplish what was for the advantage of the Romans. After his arrival Antiochus no longer paid the same deference to Hannibal. He suspected him because of his secret conversations with Scipio, and found him burdensome in any case, since everybody ascribed every plan to Hannibal, and all placed in him their hope for success in the war. For these reasons, then, he became both jealous and afraid of Hannibal, lest he might change his demeanour, in case he should get control of any power. So he neither supplied him with an army nor sent him to Carthage; furthermore, he did not favour him with any great intimacy, but even endeavoured to avoid all appearance of acting on his advice.

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The fame of Antiochus occupied a large share of Rome’s attention and caused the Romans no small degree of uneasiness. Many rumours were rife regarding him; some reported that he already held the whole of Greece, others that he was hastening toward Italy. The Romans accordingly sent envoys to Greece, among them Flamininus, who was on intimate terms with the people there, in order that he might prevent both Philip and them from beginning a revolt; and of the envoys they sent Marcus Baebius to Apollonia, in case Antiochus should undertake to cross over into Italy by that route, and Aulus Atius against Nabis. Now Aulus accomplished nothing, for Nabis had already perished, the victim of a plot on the part of the Aetolians, and Sparta had been captured by the Achaeans; but Baebius and Philip strengthened the loyalty of many portions of Thessaly. For the Macedonian king had remained true to his agreement with the Romans, principally for the reason that Antiochus had annexed some settlements belonging to him in Thrace.

Flamininus went about Greece, persuading some not to revolt, and winning back others who had already revolted, with the exception of the Aetolians and a few others. The Aetolians had gone over to Antiochus and were forming a union out of various states with or without their consent. Antiochus, even though it was winter, hastened forward to fulfill the hopes of the Aetolians; and this is the reason why he did not bring a respectable force. With the troops he had, however, he took Chalcis and gained control of the rest of Euboea; and finding some Romans among the captives he released them all.

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62 Ὅσι ὁ Ἀρτιόγος καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ αὐτοῦ προ-
διεθήρησαν τῇ τῇ γῇ ἄλλῃ μορτίσθη καὶ ἔστι
κόρης τοῦ ἐς τῇ ἄξονες ἡ ἀξονες καὶ ὑπο-
λέμους καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὑποίσκετο.—V. 52 (p. 609).  

Zonaras 9, 39.  

δευκαίραιν ἔδραν αὐτῶς τὲ καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ αἱ ἀἱ 
τοις στρατησῖος αὐτῶς τῶν γνώμων προδιεθήρησαν. 
τῇ τῇ γῇ ἄλλῃ μορτίσθη καὶ ἔστι κόρης τοῦ ἐς 
τῇ ἄξονες ἡ ἀξονες καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπολέσσως ὑποίσκετο.

Ὁ ἐν τῇ Ὄμοι, μαθίστος αὐτῶς ἐς τῇ 
Ἑλλάδα παρέστη τῇ Ἀκαλλία τῇ ἱππείᾳ, τῶν 
πολεμίων φανερῶς ἀνέθικεν καὶ τῶν ὑπότου 
Σκιπίων μὲν τῶν Νασικών ἐτὶ φιλικῆς τῆς 
Ἀκαλλίας κατέσχεν. Μένοις ἐκ Γραιβίσσας μετὰ 
σχηματιζον τοιοῦ ἐς τῇ Ἑλλάδα πετάμασα, καὶ 
οὐκ οὗτος τῶν Βουκών προδιεθήρησα, 
ἀδραν τῇ Πλαβίσσων τῷ Ἁρτιόγον ἐς τῇ 
Ἑλλάδος ἔφθασεν, καὶ ἐς τῇ Θεσσαλίαν ἐδών 
πολλὰ τὴν ταύτη μετὰ τοῦ Βαρύκης καὶ τοῦ 
Πλείστου παρασκευασα, τῷ τῇ γῇ Μεγαλο-
λίτης Φιλιστοῦ θάνους ἐς τῇ Ὀμοί ἔπτεσε, 
καὶ τῶν Λιμέναρον ἐς τῇ ἀρχής ἐκθαλάσα τῇ 
Μακεδονίαν αὐτῶν ἔρχον.  

Ὁ ἐν τῇ Ἀκαλλίᾳ τοῦτοι ἢσυχαίραι ὑπὸν ἐς 
τῇ Ἀκαλλίᾳ διεθήρησαν εἰς τῇ Βουκών 
ἐφηκεν καὶ ἐς τάξις θεραπεύον ἀνατρίσιστα 
τῶν Ὀμοίων ἰστέμενε τις ἄρα τῶν 
ταύτων ἔκλεψαν τοῖς τοῦ 
Τηρείαν φῶς ἐξεῖσαν ἐνέσκευ.  

310  ἐν τοῖς Τηρείαις ἐπετείμη τοῖς 
τῶν Μῆδων.
ΔΙΟ’S ROMAN HISTORY

Ζωνάρια 9, 10.

ἀντιταχθέντος ἔκει, μέρος τε τῶν Αἰτωλῶν ἦτο τὰ ἅρμα τῶν ἄρθρων ἀυῳδοίασαν, ὡστε φοροῦσαν αὐτά. οὐ δὲ Γαλατίων δραχή τι τῶν χρώματι ἐθάντο καὶ τὴν μάχην οὐκ ἀνέβησαν. ἄλλα Πάρθου καὶ Οὐγελληνοῦ Φλάκκου ἑπιστρέφοντας κατεύθυναν ἀποτρίχωσιν τοῖς τῶν Αἰτωλῶν τοίς ἐν τοῖς ἄρθροις ἀνεβαίνοντο, αὐτοὺς δὲ τὰ ἄροις ὑπὸ τὴν δὲ συνέβη. καὶ ἔσος μὲν ἐν τῷ ὁμαλῷ ἔμαχοτε, ἐπεκράτοε, ἀναχωρίσατο εἰς τὸν Ἀττικὸν πρὸς τὰ μετόπα χλαττωτό, μέχρις ὁ Κάτων κατὰ νυκτὸν αὐτὸ ἐγένετο. τοῖς χρῆς Αἰτωλῶν καθελοντοι ἐπεκινήν τούς μὲν πλείους ἀπέκτειναν καὶ τοὺς λαωτοὺς ἐκείθενας, κατειθύνοντες καταμαχοῦν καὶ τὴν κάτω μάχην μετέχον. καὶ τῶν τε Αἰτωλῶν ἔγνωσαν καὶ τὸ στρατεύμα αὐτὸν ἔλεψαν. καὶ οὕτως ἐγένετο τὸν Χαλεπᾶ διότι ἤπνιζον, μαθὼν δὲ τὸν ὑπατὸν προεξόντα, ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας ἀνεκομίζαντες λαβόντο.

Καὶ τὴν μὲν Βοιωτίαν καὶ τὴν Εἴσδαιαν ὁ Γαλάδρων αὐτίκα κατέγνω, τῆς δ’ Ἰσραλίσης, μη βυθισθέντων αὐτῷ προσχρημάτισε τῶν Αἰτωλῶν, προσβεβάλας ὑποκάτω καὶ τὴν μὲν κατὰ πόλιν πολεορροὴν ἔδω, τοὺς δ’ ἐκ τῆς ἀκροπολίτου ἔναρξεν καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ὁ στρατηγὸς τῶν Αἰτωλῶν ἐγένοντο, διὸ τῷ Φλακκῷ ποτὲ τὴν συνορείαν ἧπερε, καὶ στρατηγὸς ἐκεῖνος ἀριθμεῖ, ἐκ τῆς ὁμολογίας τῆς διότι “οὐκ ἐγὼ πάντως, ἀλλ’ ὃ γὰρ αὐτὸ κοιμῶ μετὰ τοῦ στρατοῦ καὶ παρὰ τῷ Ἵπποι ἔτι ἐμαυθαίρετο.” τοῦ Φλάκκου δὲ τὴν Αἴγιναν πολεορροῆσαν ἐξείληθεν εἰς αὐτὰν ὁ Γαλάδρων, καὶ τὴν τε πόλιν καὶ.

BOOK XIX

Ζωνάρια 9, 10.

arrayed there against the Persian he sent a division of the Actolians up to the summit of the mountains to keep guard there. Glabrio was little concerned about the nature of the region, and did not postpone battle; but he sent the lieutenants Porcius Cato and Valerius Flaccus by night against the Actolians on the summit, and himself engaged in conflict with Antiochus at dawn. Now as long as he fought on level ground he had the best of it, but when Antiochus withdrew to a higher position, he found himself at a disadvantage, until Cato arrived in the enemy’s rear. Cato had come upon the Actolians while they were asleep and had killed most of them and scattered the rest; then he hurried down and participated also in the battle going on below. So they routed Antiochus and captured his camp. The king forthwith retired to Chalcis, but learning that the consul was approaching, he retired secretly to Asia.

Glabrio at once occupied Boeotia and Euboea, and proceeded to deliver assaults upon Heraclea, since the Actolians were unwilling to yield to him. The lower city he captured by siege, and later he received the capitulation of those who had fled to the acropolis. Among the prisoners taken at this time was Democritus, the Actolian general, who had once refused alliance with Flamininus, and when the latter had asked for a decree that he might send it to Rome, had said: “Don’t worry. I will carry it there with my army and read it to you all on the banks of the Tiber.” Philip was engaged in besieging Lamia when Glabrio came against it and appropriated both.

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